



Ministry of Finance, Planning
and Economic Development

BACKGROUND TO THE BUDGET FISCAL YEAR 2019/20

INDUSTRIALISATION FOR JOB CREATION AND SHARED PROSPERITY

JUNE 2019

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THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

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FOR JOB CREATION AND
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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACDP	Agriculture Cluster Development Project
ACF	Agriculture Credit Facility
AFCFTA	African Continental Free Trade Area
AFDB	African Development Bank
AMISOM	African Union Mission in Somalia
AU	African Union
BoU	Bank of Uganda
BRS	Business Registration System
BUBU	Buy Uganda Build Uganda
C.I.F	Cost Insurance and Freight
CAR	Central African Republic
CFTA	Continental Free Trade Area
COMESA	Common Market for East and Southern Africa
DCIC	Directorate of Citizenship and Immigration Control
DI	Domestic Investment
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
EAC	East African Community
ECD	Early Childhood Development
EIA	Entebbe International Airport
ERA	Electricity Regulatory Authority
EU	European Union
FATF	Financial Action Task Force
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FEED	Front End Engineering Design
FIA	Financial Intelligence Authority
FPC	First Parliamentary Council
FSDU	Financial Sector Deeping Uganda
GAPR	Government Annual Performance Report
GKMA	Greater Kampala Metropolitan Area
HESFB	Higher Education Students Financing Board
HSDP	Health Sector Development Plan
IBP	Integrated Bank of Projects
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
ICBT	Informal Cross Border Trade
IGA	Intergovernmental Agreement

IGAD	Inter-Governmental Authority on Development
IGG	Inspector General of Government
IRA	Insurance Regulatory Authority
JAMAFEST	Jumaiya ya Afrika Mashariki Utamaduni Festival
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
JLOS	Justice, Law and Order Sector
KCCA	Kampala City Council Authority
KIA	Kabaale International Airport
KIIDP	Kampala Institutional and Infrastructure Development Project
KIS	Kalangala Infrastructure Services
LMICs	Low - and Middle-Income Countries
LVWATSAN	Lake Victoria Water and Sanitation Project
MDI	Microfinance Deposit Taking Institutions
ML/FT	Money Laundering/Financing of Terrorism
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSC	Microfinance Support Centre
MSMEs	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
MTIC	Ministry of Trade, Industry and Cooperatives
NaCRRI	National Crops Resources Research Institute
NaFIRRI	National Fisheries Resources Research Institute
NBI	Nile Basin Initiative
NCHE	National Council for Higher Education
NDP	National Development Plan
NEDS	National Export Development Strategy
NER	Net Enrolment Ratio
NFIS	National Financial Inclusion Strategy
NRA	National Risk Assessment
NTBs	Non-Tariff Barriers
NTR	Non-Tax Revenues
OSBP	One Stop Border Post
PAPs	Project Affected Persons
PCP	Pearl Capital Partners Uganda
PIMS	Public Investment Management System
PIP	Performance of the Public Investment Plan
PLE	Primary Leaving Examination
PPDA	Public Procurement and Disposal Authority

PRDP	Peace Recovery and Development Plan
PROCAMIS	Prosecution Case Management Information System
PSFU	Private Sector Foundation Uganda
PWDs	Persons with Disabilities
RAN	Resilient Africa Network
ROW	Right of Way
RVR	Rift Valley Railways
SAATM	Single African Air Transport Market
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SAGE	Social Assistance Grant for Empowerment
SCT	Single Customs Territory
SDF	Skills Development Facility
SDS	Strengthening Decentralization for Sustainability
SGR	Standard Gauge Railway
SMEs	Small and Medium Enterprises
START	Support to Agricultural Revitalization and Transformation
STR	Simplified Trade Regime
STRs	Suspicious Transaction Reports
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
TACC	Territorial Approach to Climate Change
TMEA	Trademark East Africa
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
UAIS	Uganda Agriculture Insurance Scheme
UBL	Uganda Breweries Limited
UCA	Uganda Cooperative Alliance
UCDA	Uganda Coffee Development Authority
UDB	Uganda development Bank
UDBL	Uganda Development Bank Limited
UDC	Uganda Development Corporation
UFZA	Uganda Free Zones Authority
UHRC	Uganda Human Rights Commission
UHTTI	Uganda Hotel and Tourism Training Institute
UIRI	Uganda Industrial Research Institute
UMA	Uganda Manufacturers Association
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UPE	Universal Primary Education

UPF	Uganda Police Forces
URA	Uganda Revenue Authority
URC	Uganda Railways Corporation
URINET-U	Uganda Human Rights Policy Network Uganda
USDFC	United States Development Finance Corporation
UWEP	Uganda Women Entrepreneurship Programme
UWRTI	Uganda Wildlife Research Training Institute
VAT	Value Added Tax
WFP	Water for Production
YLP	Youth livelihood Project

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CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

Fiscal Year 2019/20 is the fifth and final implementation year of the second National Development Plan (NDP II). As in FYs 2017/18 and 2018/19, the Budget for FY 2019/20 retains the theme “Industrialization for Job Creation and Shared Prosperity.” This theme has run across the annual budgets of all EAC Partner States over the same period, and is in line with the NDP II theme of “Strengthening the country’s competitiveness for sustainable wealth creation, employment and inclusive growth.”

At the onset of NDPII, it was anticipated that its effective implementation would lead to an average GDP growth rate of 6.3 percent, a per capita income of USD 1,039, and a reduction in the national poverty rate to 14.2 percent by 2020. These targets are in line with the country’s aspirations of becoming a lower middle income country by 2020 and upper middle income country by 2040.

Over the first four years of the NDP II period, annual economic growth averaged 5.3 percent with real per capita GDP increasing from US\$ 751 at the end of NDP I in FY 2014/15 to US\$ 825 in FY 2018/19. These gains have been achieved alongside a population increase of 4 million people, from a mid-year population of 35 million¹ people in FY2014/15 to 39 million in FY2018/19.² The national unemployment rate reduced from 12 percent in 2013 to 9.2 percent in 2017 while the country’s labour force increased from 8.8 to 10 million people over the same period. This notwithstanding, the employed labour force remains concentrated in the informal sector. Only 1.3 million people³ were in formal wage employment in 2017 out of the 9.1 million⁴ in the employed labour force. The country’s revenue effort as measured by the Revenue-to-GDP ratio has significantly improved from 15.0 percent in FY 2017/18 to a projected 15.8 percent in FY 2018/19.

Like previous National Budgets, the Budget for FY 2019/20 will be implemented in line with the five focus areas of NDPII: Agriculture; Tourism; Minerals, Oil and Gas; Infrastructure Development; and Human Capital Development. The Budget for FY 2019/20 is also the 4th Budget Year of the current National Resistance Movement (NRM) Government. It accordingly addresses itself to the 21 Presidential Directives of the current NRM Government.

A number of milestones were registered in FY 2018/19 regarding implementation of NDP II core projects and the associated 21 Presidential Directives of the current NRM Government. Noteworthy among them is the completion of Isimba Hydro Power Plant, the Nile Bridge and revival of the National Carrier. Overall 17 out of the 42 NDP II core projects are expected to be completed on schedule including the Karuma Hydro Power Plant and Kampala-Entebbe Expressway.

The Budget for FY 2019/20 was prepared through a highly consultative process. Consultations were conducted across all levels of Government, the Private Sector, Civil Society Organizations and Development Partners. Six (6) thematic growth areas and their contribution to the Budget theme were discussed and agreed upon at the National Budget Conference:

- a) Harnessing key growth sectors by increasing support for agricultural, agri-business and agro-industry; oil and gas; mineral development; and tourism
- b) Enhancing private sector growth and development by growing exports, improving avenues for import substitution and expanding economic infrastructure;

1 UBoS, UNHS results

2 UBoS (2019), Population and Census estimates, Accessed at <https://www.ubos.org/explore-statistics/20/> on 21st March, 2019.

3 URA (2019), PAYE Register

4 UBoS, UNHS 2016/17

- c) Promoting human capital development by skilling the workforce and fostering healthy living;
- d) Strengthening public investment management in order to increase return on investment in both public and private sectors
- e) Strengthening governance through efficiency in public administration and sustaining security
- f) Strengthening the financing framework by anchoring it on an effective domestic revenue mobilisation strategy and a responsive debt management strategy

At a strategic level, the Budget for FY 2019/20 is specifically informed by the Public Investment Management in Agro-industry (PIMA) strategy which aims at fostering a Sustainable Agro-industrialization (AGI) agenda in Uganda; the Domestic Revenue Mobilisation Strategy (2019/20 to 2021/25); and the Medium Term Debt Management Strategy (2018/19 to 2021/22) which guides the country's borrowing to achieve a desired composition of Government's debt portfolio.

In keeping with a culture of leading by learning, Government conducted a number of performance and impact evaluations in FY 2018/19. At the national level, an end-term evaluation of NDPI and Mid-term review of NDP II were undertaken. These will serve to inform preparation of the 3rd NDP due in September 2019. This was complemented by stakeholder engagement under the auspices of the Government Annual Performance Review for FY 2017/18.

At sub-regional level, the 20th Ordinary Summit of Heads of State of the East African Community (EAC) was held in February, 2019⁵. During the Summit, EAC Partner States nominated constitutional experts to work on the Constitution for the formation of a Political Confederation. The EAC will celebrate its 20th anniversary in November, 2019. Since its formation in 2000, the bloc has made great strides in trade development and investment, infrastructure development, peace and security and tourism development among other areas.

At continental level, the Africa Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) agreement, in April 2019, secured the minimum threshold of 22 ratifications required for it to become effective. The agreement went into force on May 30th 2019 and will enter its operational phase after a summit in July, 2019. Building on the ongoing institutional reforms at the African Union, the 31st Ordinary Session of the Assembly of African Union Heads of State and Government approved the transition of the NEPAD Planning and Coordination Agency into the African Union Development Agency (AUDA) in January 2019. AUDA will be charged with coordination and execution of priority regional and continental projects for promoting regional integration towards the accelerated realisation of Agenda 2063; strengthening capacity of African Union Member States and regional bodies; advancing knowledge-based advisory support; undertaking the full range of resource mobilisation, and serving as the continent's technical interface with all Africa's development stakeholders and Development Partners.

The 32nd African Union (AU) Heads of State and Government Summit was held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia in February, 2019 under the theme "The Year of Refugees, Returnees and IDPs: Towards Durable Solutions to Forced displacement in Africa". The Summit adopted the treaty for the establishment of the African Medicine Agency (AMA). Once ratified by Member States, the AMA will serve as the continental regulatory body in regard to medicine and medicinal products. It is expected to provide regulatory leadership on the continent and ensure that there are regulatory systems to govern the regulation of medicines and that medical products are harmonized and strengthened. The AMA will regulate access to safe, effective, good quality and affordable essential medicines and health technologies among others.

⁵ www.eac.int

Globally, the United Nations General Assembly endorsed the recently adopted global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration in December, 2018. The Compact was adopted by world leaders in Marrakesh, Morocco during the same period. It is the first-ever international framework that aims to address issues concerning the world's 258 million people that are on the move across the globe. The endorsement by the Assembly will now make it possible to support the source, transit, and destination countries; empower migrants and host communities; and ensure that the return and resettlement of migrants is undertaken safely and decently.

The rest of this report is structured along the following chapters: Chapter Two provides a discussion on economic developments and prospects within the global and regional context including the associated risks and opportunities they present for Uganda's development agenda. Chapter Three analyses Uganda's development cooperation agenda across major thematic areas and frameworks including the EAC; COMESA; AU and the UN among others. Chapter Four discusses the performance of the domestic economy in FY 2018/19 covering the real, monetary, fiscal and external sectors. Chapter Five discusses the Country's National development with a focus on development outcomes. Chapter Six analyses sector performance in FY 2018/19 along thematic areas and their priorities for FY 2019/20. Lastly, Chapter Seven provides a summary of the macroeconomic and fiscal outlook for FY 2018/19 and the medium term.

CHAPTER 2: GLOBAL AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENTS AND PROSPECTS

This chapter analyses global and regional developments and how they influence and impact on Uganda's development agenda. It discusses the opportunities these developments present Uganda in the context of the Budget theme for FY 2019/20, as well as the risks that they pose to the country's development agenda in relation to trade, investment and finance among others.

2.1 Global Economic Developments and Prospects

Over a year ago, economic growth was promising across the world, with growth projected at 3.9 percent in 2018 and 2019⁶. However, the recent developments that include the escalation of US–China trade tensions, macroeconomic stress in Argentina and Turkey, disruptions to the auto sector in Germany, tighter credit policies in China, and financial tightening alongside the normalization of monetary policy in the larger advanced economies such as United States of America (USA) have all contributed to a significant weakening of global expansion over the last one year.

2.1.1 Global economic growth

Global economic growth is projected to reduce from 3.6 per cent experienced in 2018 to 3.3 percent in 2019, and then return to 3.6 percent in 2020⁷ (Fig.2.1). The projected increase in growth, which is expected to start in the second half of 2019 is premised on a number of factors that include, the ongoing build-up of policy stimulus in China; recent improvements in global financial market sentiment; improvements in growth within the euro area, and a gradual stabilization of conditions in the currently stressed emerging market economies of Argentina and Turkey.

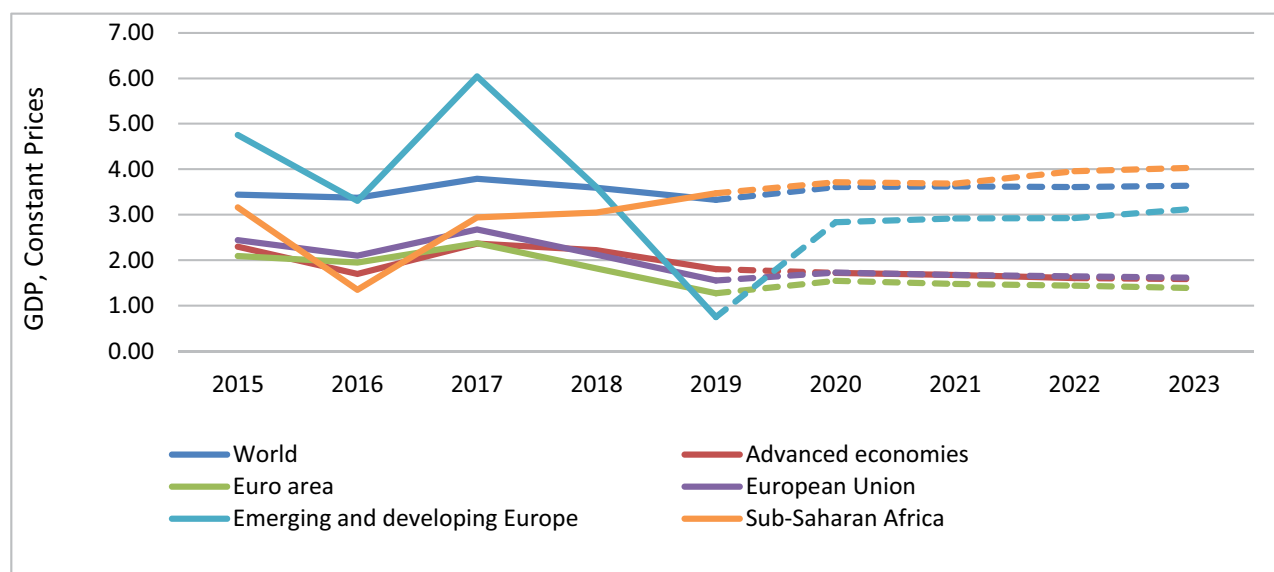
The emerging market and developing economies are also expected to experience improvements in growth in 2020, arising from likely improved macroeconomic stability. On the other hand, growth in the advanced economies is projected to continue with its gradual slowdown, more especially as the impact of US fiscal stimulus reduces across all countries in this category.

Global growth is projected to remain stable at about 3.6 beyond 2020 and the medium term (Figure 2.1). Projected growth is expected to result from an increase in the relative size of economies, especially China and India which are projected to experience robust growth, compared to the slow growth expected in the advanced and emerging market economies.

⁶ IMF World Economic Outlook ,April, 2019 accessed at <https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/WEO/Issues/2019/03/28/world-economic-outlook-april-2019>

⁷ IMF World Economic Outlook ,April, 2019 accessed at <https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/WEO/Issues/2019/03/28/world-economic-outlook-april-2019>

Figure 2.1: Global Economic Growth



Source: IMF dataset, April 2019

2.1.2 World Commodity Prices and Inflation

Commodity prices in general experienced a drop over the past months.

Oil prices experienced fluctuations and surpassed US\$ 80 in October 2018. This was the highest price level since November, 2014⁸. It was mainly driven by the US sanctions against Iran's oil sector which were effected in November 2018. However, US also issued waivers which enabled a number of major importing countries to continue importing crude oil from Iran. US' crude oil production averaged 10.9 million barrels a day (mbd) in 2018, an increase of 1.6 mbd compared to 2017. Other major producers included Canada, Iraq, Russia, and Saudi Arabia. As a result of high production, oil prices fell sharply between early October and the end of November, 2018.

At the end of 2018, OPEC and non-OPEC countries (including Russia) resolved to cut crude oil production by 0.8 mbd and 0.4 mbd, respectively. This decision took effect in January, 2019 and is expected to last the initial six months. The cuts by the oil producers and the unplanned outages did support an increase in oil prices, which experienced a rebound to above US\$60 in February, 2019. The continued fluctuations in global oil prices means that Uganda will need to manage expectations relating to high oil revenues, more especially as the country moves into oil production in the next few years. It also points to continuity in the local fuel price trends discussed in Chapter 6.

As of February, 2019, the oil futures contracts showed that Brent prices are likely to remain constant at about US\$60 over the next five years. Relatedly, the demand side shows that the lower oil prices are likely to offset the underlying oil demand emanating from the weaker global economic growth. In that regard, there are expectations that oil demand will grow by 1.3 mbd and 1.4 mbd in 2018 and 2019, respectively. On the supply side, the mandatory production cuts by Canada, supply cuts by OPEC and non-OPEC countries supported by involuntary outages in Venezuela, all experienced since the beginning of 2019 are gradually slowing down oil output growth.

⁸ IMF World Economic Outlook ,April, 2019 accessed at <https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/WEO/Issues/2019/03/28/world-economic-outlook-april-2019>

Natural gas spot prices also sharply declined during the same period. This was as a result of the adequate supply that followed a volatile start of the winter due to the changing weather conditions, and the long-term natural gas contract prices which reduced in line with medium-term oil price futures.

Metal prices rebounded with an increase of 7.6 percent between August, 2018 and February, 2019. As at the end of 2018, the IMF annual base metals price index had reached its lowest point in 16 months. It arose from the weakening growth more especially in China, and trade tensions across the globe. However, there has been some rebound in the metal prices driven by the expectation of fiscal stimulus in China and improved global market sentiments.

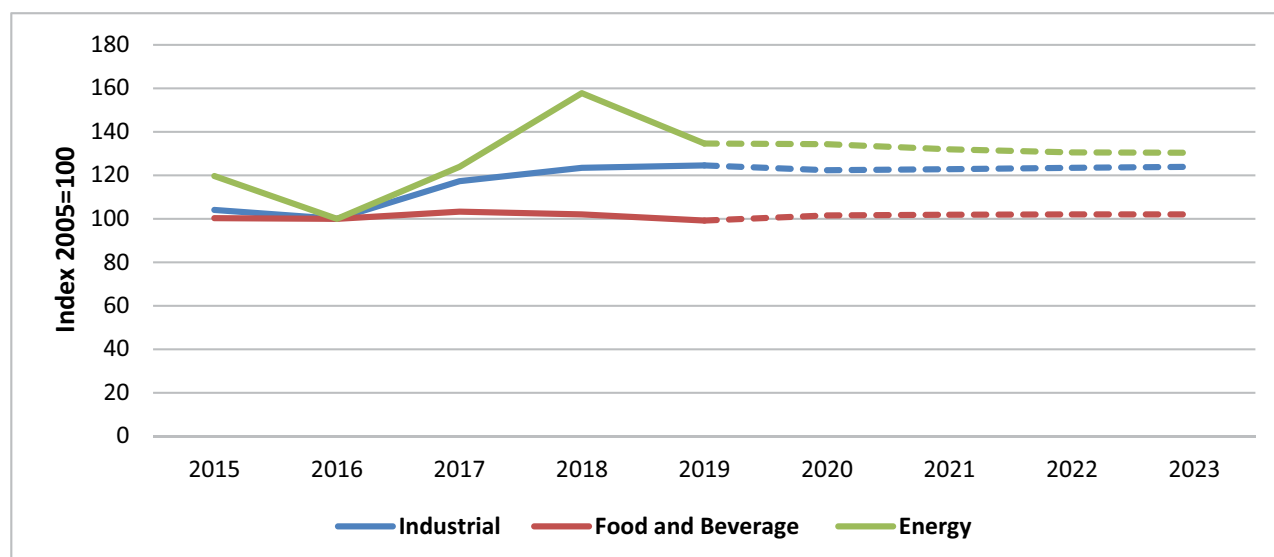
The rebound in metal prices has also been driven by a sharp increase in iron ore prices resulting from the Brumadinho dam disaster (Brazil). The prices of iron ore increased by 28.8 percent between August 2018 and February 2019 as a result of supply disruptions from the world's top iron ore miners, that included a derailment of a BHP iron ore train in November 2019. The fire at the Rio Tinto's export terminal and the collapse of Brumadinho dam at Vale SA's mine which all happened in January, 2019 also contributed to the price rise. The collapse of the dam is expected to have serious effects for the industry and could cause a prolonged halt of operations at some iron ore mines and hence lead to a slowdown of new projects.

During the same period, Copper prices increased 4.1 per cent driven by US-China trade optimism and market deficit for both concentrate and refined copper. In contrast, Aluminum fell by 9.2 percent. This resulted from the lifting of the US sanctions on the Russian aluminum producer Rusal and the improved prospects for removal of the production embargo by the Brazilian federal government on Hydro's Alunorte, the world's largest alumina refinery.

The IMF annual base metal price index is accordingly projected to increase by 2.4 percent in 2019, compared to its average in 2018, and to subsequently reduce by 2.2 percent per year in 2020. However, there are upside risks to the above outlook which include the higher- than-expected metals demand from China, as well as supply shortages that may result from the more stringent environmental regulations in major metal-producing countries.

Food prices slightly increased as a result of trade tensions, weak emerging market currencies, and exceptionally strong US grain yields. These factors constituted the primary drags on global food prices in the first three quarters of 2018. Beyond that period, food prices have been less volatile. The IMF's food and beverage price index has increased slightly, by 1.9 percent. This arose from the news of the weaker global economic activity and the excess supply in markets, especially for wheat and cotton, but which were outweighed by the excess demand for animal protein sources and a recovery of the world sugar prices.

In Uganda, the price of maize grain and sorghum remained below 2018 average levels by 13 and 35 per cent respectively while the price of beans was higher by 10 per cent. Annual export earnings from maize and beans peaked at US\$ 125 million and 123 million in FY 2017/18 representing annual growth of 59 and 123 per cent over FY2016/17. As a regional agricultural hub, Uganda is poised to further grow both her food export earnings and markets supported by increased public and private investments in infrastructure for post-harvest handling. This presents an opportunity for upgrade of the relevant food chains and diversification of their product space. This is more so the case with the eminent activation of the Africa Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA). Due attention also accordingly needs to be given to implementation of the strategy for Public Investment Management in Agro-industry (PIMA) among others.

Figure 2.2: Selected World Commodity Prices

Source: IMF Dataset, April 2019

2.2 International Trade

World trade is projected to continue to face key challenges in 2019 and 2020⁹. New tariffs and retaliatory measures which mainly affected traded goods, weaker global economic growth, volatility in financial markets contributed to the slower than expected growth in 2018. It was also due to tighter monetary conditions across many developed countries among other factors.

In 2018, there was a high number of disputes submitted under the dispute settlement mechanism of the World Trade Organization especially the largest world economies¹⁰. The move by the United States to increase import tariffs sparked off retaliations and counter-retaliations. This led to a decline in the global trade growth momentum. However, stimulus measures and direct subsidies have helped in mitigating much of the direct negative impacts on China and the United States.

That notwithstanding, further tensions and a spiral of additional tariffs among the world's largest economies could cause considerable risks to the global trade outlook, including leading to a decline in investment, higher consumer prices and a reduction in business confidence¹¹. That could lead to major disruptions especially to the global value chains and hence affect exporters in the East Asian economies that have strong ties with the supply chains of trade in China and the United States.

Also, a decline in growth for China and the United States could reduce demand for commodities. This will greatly affect commodity-exporters from Africa such as Uganda, and Latin America countries.

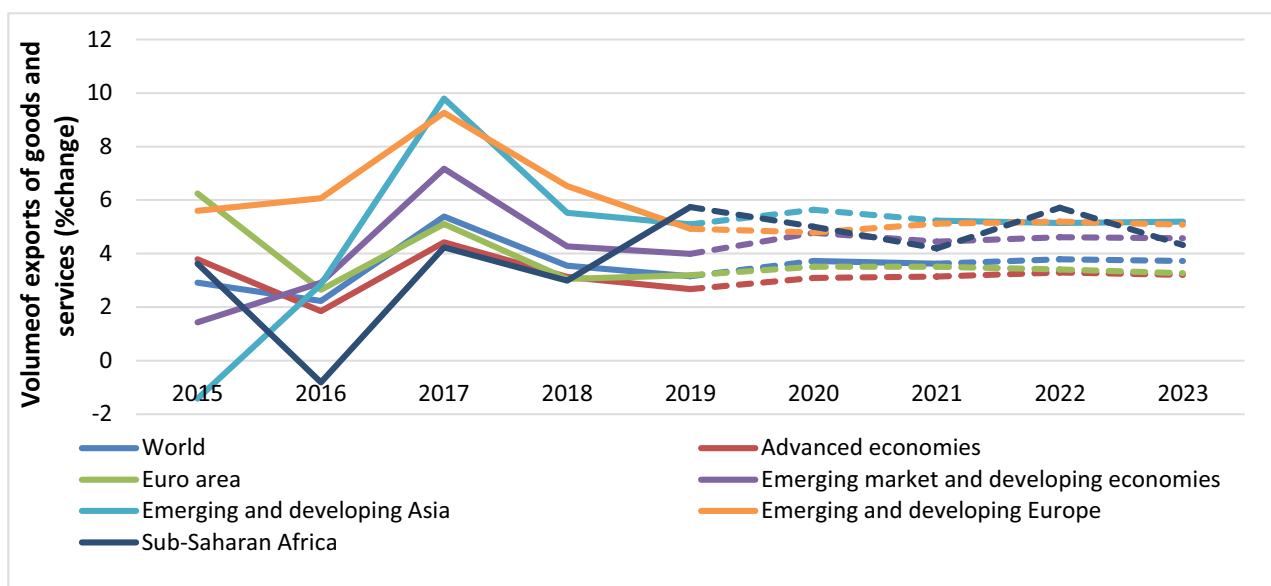
According to WTO, merchandise trade volume growth is expected to fall to 2.6 percent in 2019, down from 3.0 percent in 2018. However, trade growth could rebound to about 3.0 percent in 2020. But the above outlook will depend on whether the trade tensions will have eased across the globe. The high volume of exports of goods and services experienced globally in 2017 went down in 2018, and is projected to remain low (Figure 2.3).

⁹ https://www.wto.org/english/news_e/pres19_e/pr837_e.htm

¹⁰ UN World Economic Situation and Prospects, 2019

¹¹ UN World Economic Situation and Prospects, 2019

Figure 2.3: Actual and Projected Volume of Exports of Goods and Services between 2015-2023



Source: IMF, Dataset, April 2019

Trade growth in 2020 is expected to out-pace GDP growth due to faster GDP growth in developing economies (Figure 2.4). The value of merchandise trade was up by 10 percent to US\$ 19.48 trillion in 2018 and was partly due to higher energy prices. Also, the value of commercial services trade rose by 8 per cent, to US\$ 5.80 trillion in 2018 mainly driven by strong import growth in Asia.

Whereas it had been anticipated that the above-average trade growth of 4.6 percent experienced in 2017 was a sign of further recovery in trade growth, that has not happened. Trade only grew slightly faster than output in 2018, and the relative weakness is expected to remain even in 2019.

According to WTO¹², the slow growth in trade in 2018 was driven by the weak import demand in Europe and Asia which have a larger share in world trade than in world GDP. The current trade tensions will continue to still pose a great risk to the forecast in 2020 and beyond, but an end to the tensions could strongly indicate some increased potential in trade growth.

Figure 2.4: Global Trade Vs GDP



Source: WTO April, 2019

12 <http://www.oecd.org/newsroom/development-aid-drops-in-2018-especially-to-neediest-countries.htm>

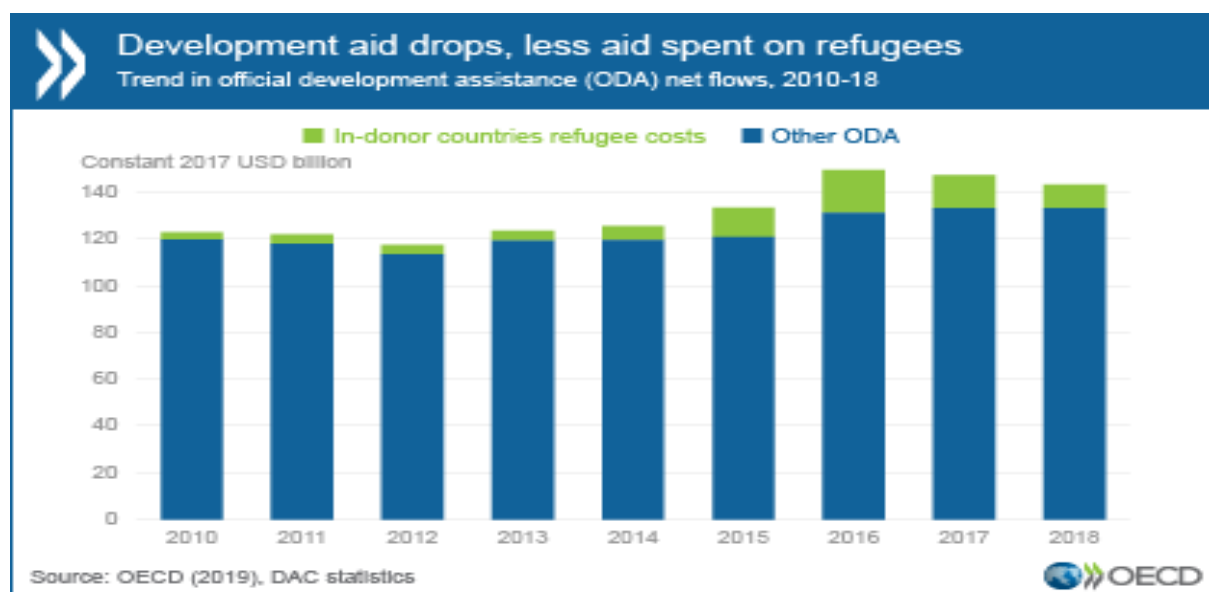
2.3 Finance for Sustainable Development

Foreign aid from official donors fell by 2.7 per cent in 2018 compared to 2017,¹³ with a further decline in the share going to the neediest countries.¹⁴ The drop was largely due to less aid being directed towards hosting refugees. Reduced arrivals of refugees and tightening of the rules on which refugee costs can come out of official aid budgets were to a great extent responsible for this drop.

Official Development Assistance (ODA) from the 30 members of the OECD's Development Assistance Committee (DAC) totalled US\$ 153.0 billion in 2018.¹⁵ Under the "cash-flow basis" methodology used in the past, the 2018 ODA was US\$ 149.3 billion, down by 2.7 per cent in real terms from that of 2017. With an exclusion of the aid spent on processing and hosting refugees, ODA was stable between 2017 to 2018 (Figure 2.5).

Using the cash-flow basis ODA figure to compare 2018 with 2017 shows that bilateral ODA to the least-developed countries fell by 3 percent in real terms from 2017. Similarly, aid to Africa fell by 4 percent, while humanitarian aid fell by 8 percent. The 2018 ODA outflows rose in 17 donor countries, with the largest increases being seen in Hungary, Iceland and New Zealand. ODA outflows fell in 12 countries, due in part to fewer refugee arrivals, and the biggest declines were seen in Austria, Finland, Greece, Italy, Japan and Portugal.

Figure 2. 5: Trends in Official Development Assistance (Net Flows) 2010-2018



Source: OECD, 2019

2.3.1 Foreign Direct Investment

According to the latest statistics, global foreign direct investment (FDI) reduced by almost a fifth in 2018 (Fig.2.6). It is estimated at US\$1.2 trillion in 2018, down from US\$1.47 trillion in 2017¹⁶. The decline means that FDI flows have fallen back to the low levels experienced during the period after the global financial crisis. The decline in FDI was mainly concentrated in developed countries, with inflows having fallen by almost 40 per cent to about US\$ 451 billion. This decline was attributed to the large repatriations of accumulated foreign earnings by the multinational enterprises in the United States arising from tax reforms. It resulted into an extraordinary decline of about 73 per cent in flows to Europe to about US\$ 100 billion.

¹³ <http://www.oecd.org/newsroom/development-aid-drops-in-2018-especially-to-neediest-countries.htm>

¹⁴ According to preliminary data collected by the OECD, 2019.

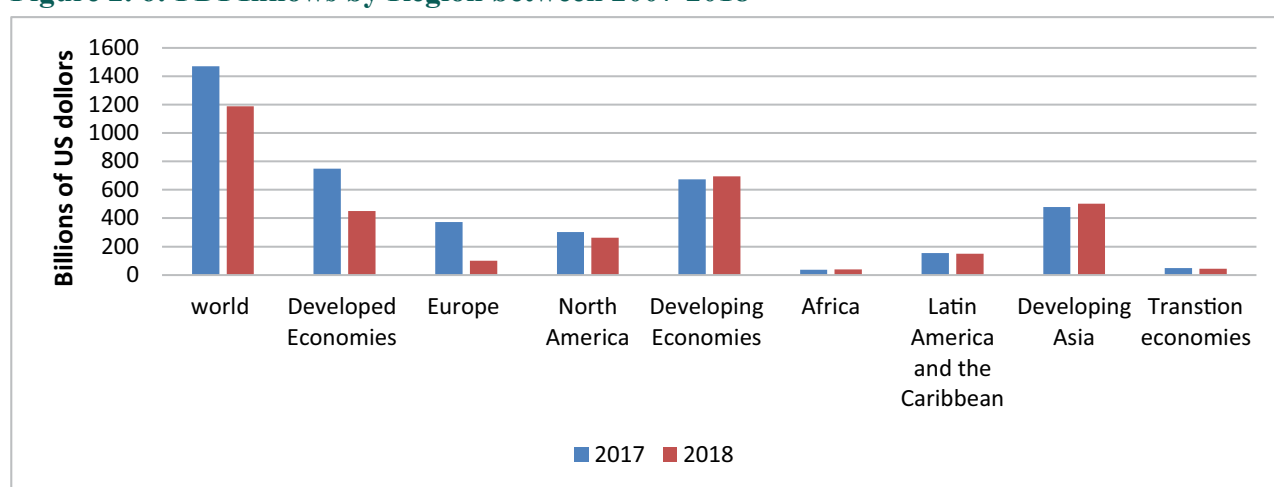
¹⁵ Calculated using a new "grant-equivalent" methodology that has been adopted by OECD as a more accurate way to count the donor effort in development loans

¹⁶ Global Investment Report, 2019

On the other hand, FDI to developing countries remained strong with an increase of 3 percent, to US\$ 694 billion. FDI increased by 5 percent in developing Asia and 6 percent in Africa. It declined by 4 percent in Latin America and the Caribbean. East and South East Asia were the largest hosts and accounted for about one third of global FDI during the same period. Analysis also shows that flows to the transition economies reduced by 8 percent, to US\$ 44 billion compared to 2017. FDI inflows to East Africa fell by 14 per cent in 2018, a development that complicates macroeconomic management for the sub-region.

Projections indicate that FDI flows are expected to increase in 2019, but at a minimal level. Greenfield project announcements which indicate future trends increased by 29 percent compared to the low levels in 2017. However, risks still exist especially those associated with recent downward revisions in global growth forecasts, trade tensions and general changes in the policy environment for investment across the world.

Figure 2. 6: FDI Inflows by Region between 2007-2018^{*17}



Source: UNCTAD, 2019 *Figures are preliminary estimates

2.3.2 Remittances

Projections indicate that the annual remittance flows to low- and middle-income countries (LMICs) are likely to reach \$550 billion and \$574 billion in 2019 and 2020 respectively (Table 2.1).¹⁸ In that regard, it would make remittance flows move higher than foreign direct investment (FDI) and Official Development Assistance (ODA) flows to LMICs. Estimates indicate that remittance flows to LMICs reached \$529 billion in 2018, representing an increase of 9.6 percent over 2017.

Estimates also show remittance flows grew in all six regions, more especially in South Asia (12.3 percent) and Europe and Central Asia (11.2 percent). This increase was driven by a stronger economy and better employment situation in the United States, as well as a rebound in outward flows from some Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries and the Russian Federation.

Globally, the average cost of sending remittances remained unchanged at about 7 percent in the first quarter of 2019, as has been in the recent past. The cost of sending money to Sub-Saharan Africa was 9.3 percent, which is about 3 times higher than the SDG target of 3 percent.

¹⁷ Figures for 2018 are projections

¹⁸ World Bank Migration and Remittances. Recent Developments and Outlook, April 2019

Evidence shows that banks were the costliest channels for transferring remittances, with the average cost of 10.9 percent. De-risking, that is, the closure of bank accounts of Money Transfers Operators (MTOs) to avoid rather than manage the risk, especially in order to comply with anti-money laundering and countering financing of terrorism (AML/CFT) norms has affected remittance services. This could have prevented further reduction in remittance costs.

Also, there is an issue of policy incoherence, where for instance remittance costs tend to include a premium, that is a cost mark-up, especially where national post offices have exclusive partnership arrangements with a dominant MTO. This premium averages 1.5 percent of the cost of transferring remittances across the globe. There are suggestions that opening up national post offices, national banks, and telecommunications companies to partnerships with other MTOs could actually get rid of the entry barriers and increase competition in remittance markets, and hence reduce the remittance costs.

Table 2.1: Trends in Remittances

Regions	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018 ^e	2019 ^f	2020 ^f
Low and Middle Income	342	451	444	483	529	550	574
East Asia and Pacific	96	128	128	134	143	149	156
Europe and Central Asia	38	43	43	53	59	61	64
Latin America and the Caribbean	55	67	73	80	88	91	95
Middle East and North Africa	39	51	51	57	62	64	66
South Asia	82	118	110	117	131	137	142
Sub-Saharan Africa	32	43	38	42	46	48	51
World	470	596	589	633	689	714	746

Source: World Bank Migration and Development Brief 31, 2019.

Note: e-estimate and f-forecast

2.4 Regional Economic Developments and Prospects

Sub-Saharan Africa has continued to experience economic recovery. Regional growth is expected to improve from 3 percent in 2018 to 3.5 percent in 2019¹⁹ and stabilise at about 4 percent over the medium term. However, the general robust growth for the region tends to cover up the major differences in growth performance and prospects of countries across the region. Estimates show that almost half of the region's countries, more especially those in the non-resource-intensive category such as Uganda will grow at 5 percent or more. This means that per capita incomes in those countries are more likely to grow much faster than the average for the rest of the countries in the region.

On the other hand, other countries especially those in the resource-intensive category will experience slow improvements in peoples' living standards. The high growth in a number of the countries above has partly been attributed to higher public investments that have been undertaken over the years though this has led to a steady rise in public debt.

The region has over the last 20 years developed strong economic ties with China, more especially through trade and financial linkages. China accounts for about 20 percent of total trade with the region, with about 70 percent of the region's exports being commodities such as oil, minerals, and metals. Similarly, about 20 percent of the imports into the region are from China, and are dominated by consumer goods imports.

¹⁹ IMF World Economic Outlook ,April, 2019 accessed at <https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/WEO/Issues/2019/03/28/world-economic-outlook-april-2019>

In that regard, a higher slowdown than expected in China could strongly affect growth in the region, more especially through trade linkages. Less demand for commodities from the region, including Uganda would have strong effects on growth and development.

Despite the differences in economic prospects and policy priorities, all countries in Sub Saharan Africa face a similar challenge especially relating to strengthening resilience and creating higher and more inclusive, and durable economic growth. To address this challenge, countries such as Uganda will need to build fiscal space and enhance resilience to shocks. This can be done through taking serious actions in regard to increased revenue mobilisation, strengthening public financial management, enhancing the efficiency of public investment and directing efforts towards strengthening national policies to boost productivity and private investment. This will boost industrialisation, promote job creation and shared prosperity in the region.

East Africa generally experienced robust growth in 2018, growing at an estimated 5.7 percent²⁰. Growth was less than the 5.9 percent in 2017, but was the highest among African regions. The economies in the region are projected to remain strong, with economic growth projected at 5.9 percent in 2019 and 6.1 percent in 2020. In FY 2017/18, Uganda grew at 6.2 percent. Other countries that experienced strong economic growth are Ethiopia, Rwanda, Tanzania, Kenya, and Djibouti. Growth in a number of the countries was mainly driven by industry and services followed by the agricultural sector. However, consumption has been the main driver of growth across the East African region.

The above notwithstanding, growth and development prospects in the region have continued to be hampered by several downside risks. The key risks include the vagaries of nature that continue to affect agricultural productivity, heavy reliance on primary commodity exports, and those associated with being oil-importing countries such as the rising oil prices. The other risks are the persistent current account deficits and associated increases in external debt acquisition, and economies political and security concerns that continue to affect economic progress in the region such as in Burundi, Somalia and South Sudan.

Table 2.2 below shows selected Sub Saharan macroeconomic indicators for the period 2014-2020.

Table 2.2: Selected Macroeconomic Indicators for Sub-Saharan Africa, 2014-2020

Indicator	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*	2020*
Real GDP(% change)	5.07	3.16	1.35	2.94	3.05	3.47	3.71
Current account balance/GDP	-3.61	-5.94	-3.70	-2.14	-2.59	-3.69	-3.73
External debt, total/GDP	25.39	29.22	34.26	36.12	35.75	37.46	36.97

Source: IMF dataset, April 2019 *indicates projections

²⁰ African Development Bank Group: East Africa Economic Outlook, 2019

CHAPTER 3: DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

This chapter discusses and analyses Uganda's development cooperation agenda across major thematic areas at both regional and international level. The key thematic areas include trade and investment; infrastructural development; peace and security; resource management; and education, health and culture.

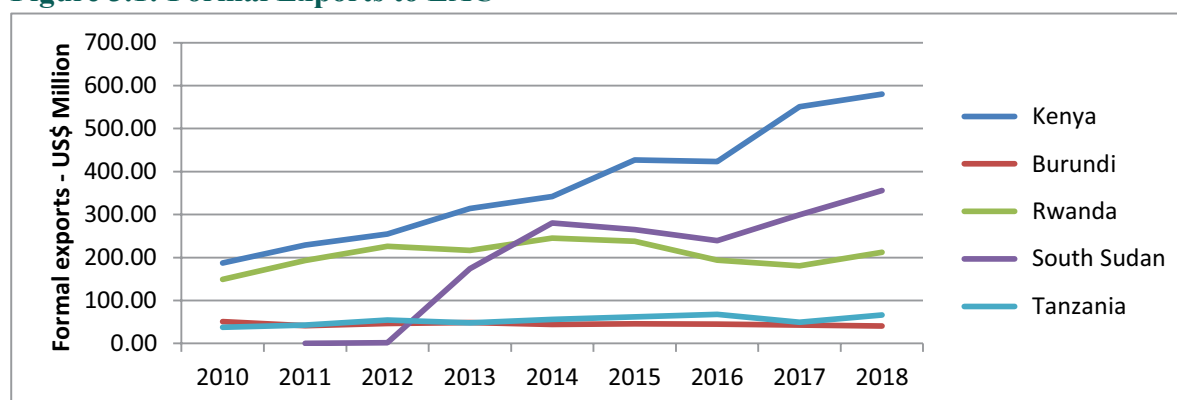
3.1 Trade and Investment

This sub section provides a discussion on trade performance; updates on regional integration progress at EAC, COMESA, AfCFTA; and exports to other regions

3.1.1 Trade

Uganda's formal exports to EAC Partner States have been on the rise, increasing from US\$ 425.2 million in 2010 to US\$ 1,255.28 in 2018, with exports to Kenya and South Sudan registering the fastest growth (Fig.3.1).

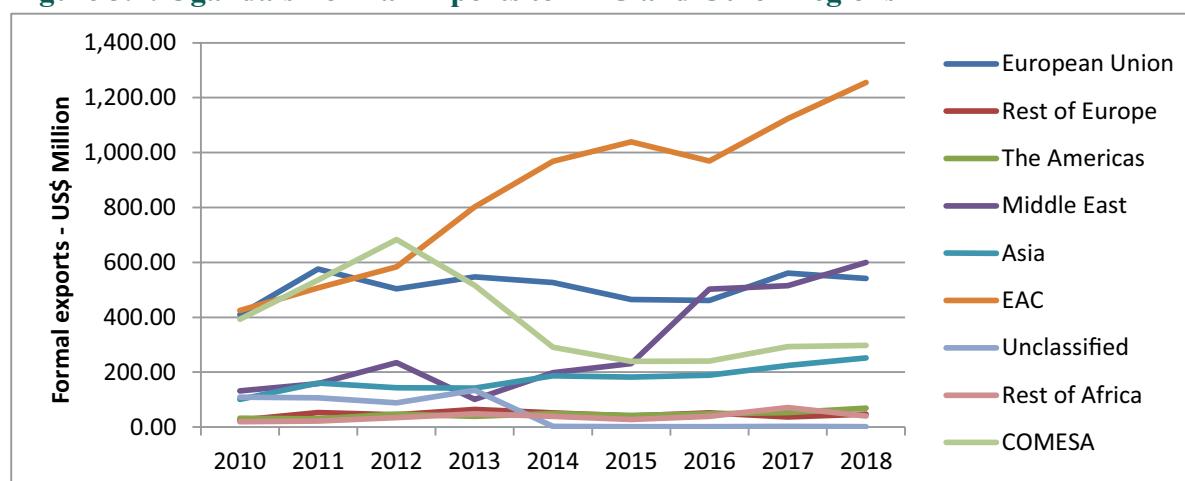
Figure 3.1: Formal Exports to EAC



Source: BoU, 2019

EAC remains the leading export destination for Uganda's formal exports followed by the Middle East and European Union (Figure 3.2). An isolation of EAC from COMESA shows that Uganda still has significant room for growing her exports to non-EAC COMESA countries. Exports to the Americas, Rest of Europe and Rest of Africa have equally not seen a significant change since 2010, signifying potential for growth.

Figure 3.2: Uganda's Formal Exports to EAC and Other Regions



Source: BoU, 2019

To close this gap, accelerated efforts will be taken to eliminate NTBs and other restrictions to trade in FY 2019/20 and the medium term. Further emphasis will be directed towards strengthening existing trade agreements and initiating others. This is to ensure increased exports to existing and new markets across the region, continent and the rest of the world.

Trade and Investment Treaties

The EAC-EU EPA is in line with the trade and development agreements that were negotiated between the EU and African, Caribbean and Pacific Partners that are engaged in regional economic integration processes. The EAC-EU EPA covers trade in goods, fisheries and cooperation on the sustainable use of resources. In line with the EAC Common External Tariff, the EAC-EU EPA bans unjustified or discriminatory restrictions on imports and exports. In that regard, it contributes to reduction of non-tariff barriers in intra-EAC trade.²¹ Exports from EAC to the EU comprise mainly coffee, cut flowers, tea, tobacco, fish and vegetables, while imports from the EU into the region are mainly comprised of machinery and mechanical appliances, equipment and parts, vehicles and pharmaceutical products.²² Table 3.1 below provides a summary of EU-EAC trade in goods.

Whereas it is only South Sudan out of the six EAC Partner States that has not entered or finalised negotiations with the EU by October, 2014, only 2 out of the other 5 five States (Kenya and Rwanda) had signed the EPA by September 2016. The remaining 3 EAC Partner States will need to sign and ratify the agreement for it to enter into force. The agreement also provides more negotiations on services and trade-related rules in the future.

The 20th Ordinary Summit of Heads of State of EAC discussed the current position of the EU-EAC Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) and decided that the EAC engages the EU on the matter before June 2019 in order to get more clarification on the pertinent issues that are affecting the partnership. Thereafter, it was agreed that Partner States who wish to, may or may not sign the EPA²³.

Table 3.1: EU-EAC Trade in Goods, 2015-2017, Billions

Year	EU Imports	EU Exports	Balance
2015	2.6	4.0	1.4
2016	2.4	3.9	1.4
2017	2.4	3.6	1.2

Source: EU website

Informal Cross Border Trade (ICBT)

Uganda's informal exports to neighbouring countries marginally increased to US\$ 550.4 in 2018 from US\$ 528.3 in 2010. DRC remains the country's largest market for informal exports accounting for 52 per cent of total informal exports in 2018, up from 27 per cent (US\$ 143.2 million) in 2010 (Fig 3.3). DRC is followed by Kenya (25.2 per cent). Informal cross border trade is associated with positive benefits including employment creation and improved household incomes to meet basic needs such as education and housing, especially for the small scale entrepreneurs²⁴.

The contribution of informal trade to development has to be interpreted alongside evidence that shows that firms which operate formally are more productive than those that run informal activities.

²¹ <https://www.eac.int/epa>

²² <http://ec.europa.eu/trade/policy/countries-and-regions/regions/eac/>

²³ 20TH Ordinary Summit of Heads of State of the East African Community Joint Communiqué accessed at <https://www.eac.int/communiqué/1343-joint-communiqué%C3%A9-20th-ordinary-summit-of-heads-of-state-of-the-east-african-community>

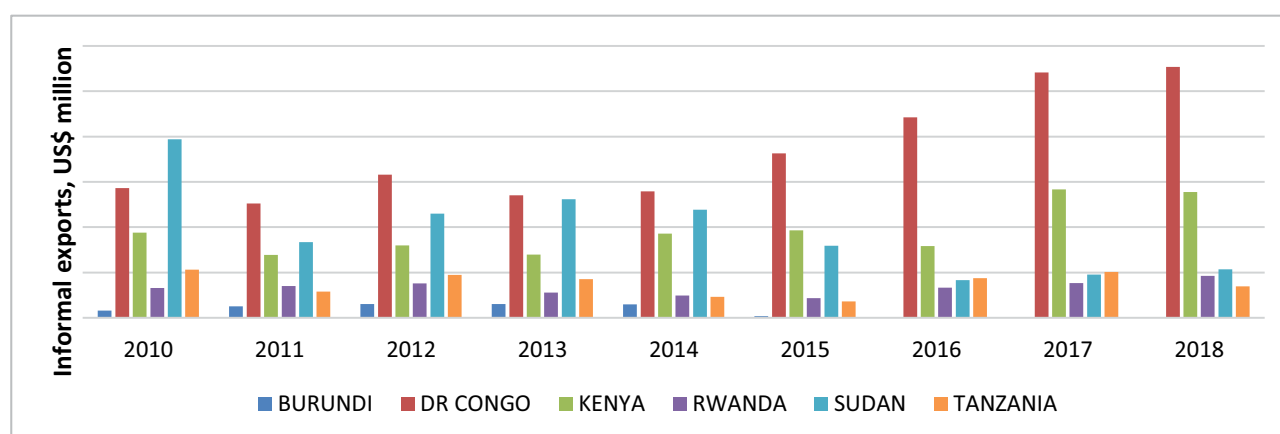
²⁴ ICUTS Geneva Resource Centre Research Paper on Informal Cross-Border Trade in EAC Implications for Regional Integration and Development, 2010 accessed at http://www.cuts-geneva.org/pdf/BIEAC-RP10-How_Might_EAC_Reduce_Negative_Implications.pdf

Formal firms benefit from economies of scale, high ability to access capital and technology, and above all employ more advanced methods of production and distribution²⁵. Such benefits imply that Uganda could significantly enhance production and productivity in line with the country's aspirations of promoting industrialisation for job creation and shared prosperity.

Formality encourages the transfer of technology and production skills from low-productivity informal firms to more productive formal firms²⁶. On the other hand, informality of firms has been associated with unfair competition as ICBT players could in the long run reduce competition through preventing the more productive formal firms from entering or expanding into the market. By formalising their business operations and elimination of ICBT, firms enhance production and productivity there by promoting industrial growth and development, and subsequently lead to further reduction in the prices of commodities.

High ICBT has also been strongly associated with loss of government tax revenue (such as Income Tax)²⁷. Loss of tax revenue means that the country will continue to borrow expensively to implement the core priority infrastructure such as road, energy and ICT projects as enshrined in the national Development Plan and Vision 2040.

Figure 3. 3: Informal Cross-Border Exports from Uganda by Destination



Source: BoU, 2019

Customs Union

EAC Partner States have been implementing the Customs Union (CU) Protocol with a four-fold objective²⁸:

1. To further liberalise intra-regional trade in goods on the basis of mutually beneficial trade arrangements among Partner States;
2. To promote efficiency in production within the Community;
3. To enhance domestic, cross-border and foreign investment in the Community; and
4. To promote economic development and diversification in industrialisation in the Community.

²⁵ ICUTS Geneva Resource Centre Research Paper on Informal Cross-Border Trade in EAC Implications for Regional Integration and Development, 2010 accessed at http://www.cuts-geneva.org/pdf/BIEAC-RP10-How_Might_EAC_Reduce_Negative_Implications.pdf

²⁶ ICUTS Geneva Resource Centre Research Paper on Informal Cross-Border Trade in EAC Implications for Regional Integration and Development, 2010 accessed at http://www.cuts-geneva.org/pdf/BIEAC-RP10-How_Might_EAC_Reduce_Negative_Implications.pdf

²⁷ ICUTS Geneva Resource Centre Research Paper on Informal Cross-Border Trade in EAC Implications for Regional Integration and Development, 2010 accessed at http://www.cuts-geneva.org/pdf/BIEAC-RP10-How_Might_EAC_Reduce_Negative_Implications.pdf

²⁸ EAC Customs Union accessed at <https://www.eac.int/customs>

The following are recent achievements associated with the Customs Union Protocol:

- a) The coverage of goods under the Single Customs Territory Programme has expanded to include all intra-regional trade within EAC. As a result, there has been a high reduction in the period it takes to clear goods. It now takes three (3) to four (4) days to clear goods on the central corridor from over 20 days; 21 days to four (4) days from Mombasa to Kampala; and 18 days to six (6) days to Kigali, on the Northern Corridor²⁹
- b) 13 out of the 15 borders earmarked to operate as One Stop Border Posts (OSBPs) have been completed and were operational as of March 2019. The OSBPs have reduced transit costs incurred in cross border movement by combining several activities undertaken by both countries' border Organizations and Agencies at a single location and in each direction. Besides operationalization of the OSBPs, responsible personnel have also been trained and this has greatly reduced the average time taken to clear travelers and trucks at the borders from days to about 1.5 minutes to 30 minutes respectively³⁰.

Common Market

The Common Market Protocol has been in place since 2010. The aim of the protocol is to promote economic growth and development through ensuring that EAC Partner States maintain a liberal stance that takes into account Freedoms of movement for all the factors of production and the associated Rights (Table 3.2)

In line with the above freedoms of movement and related rights, EAC Partner States have enacted new national laws that are in conformity with the Protocol. Currently, citizens from the respective EAC Partner States are able to use their national IDs as official travel documents across all Partner States.

Furthermore, Uganda, Kenya, Rwanda and Tanzania have started the issuance of the International East African e-Passport. Issuance of the EAC e-Passport has promoted and increased global recognition for EAC citizens. Also, Mutual Recognition Agreements for professionals such as Engineers; Architects; Accountants; and Veterinary Officers have been signed, and the process for securing the same for Land Surveyors and Advocates is being fast tracked. The Agreements will allow professionals in the above categories to practice within the entire region. However, the agreements shall be in line with each Partner State's conformity assessments.

Table 3.2: EAC Common Market Freedoms of Movement and Rights

Freedoms of Movement		Rights	
a)	Free Movement of Goods	a)	Free Movement of Services
b)	Free Movement of Persons	b)	Free Movement of Capital
c)	Free Movement of Labour / Workers		
d)	Right of Establishment		
e)	Right of Residence		

Source: EAC

²⁹ Statement by the EAC General Secretary accessed at <https://www.eac.int/statements/654-1156-810-secretary-general-s-new-year-message-to-all-staff-of-the-eac-organs-and-institutions>

³⁰ <https://www.eac.int/press-releases/142-customs/1276-eac-operationalizes-13-one-stop-border-posts>

Monetary Union

The Monetary Union (MU) was signed in 2013, and is expected to be achieved within a 10-year period. The MU requires all EAC Partner States to progressively converge their currencies into a single currency by the year 2024. However, in the run-up to the achievement of a single currency, the EAC Partner States are expected to harmonise their monetary and fiscal policies; financial, payment and settlement systems; financial accounting and reporting practices; policies and standards on statistical information; and to establish an East African Central Bank³¹.

EAC Partner States are still committed and are on course to attaining the target of a single currency by the year 2024. In that regard, the Partner States are currently undertaking key programmes for the harmonization of Capital Markets and Payment Systems. So far, EAC Partner States have harmonized the critical policies that are essential for a sustainable Monetary Union. The East African Legislative Assembly has so far enacted the East African Monetary Institute Bill, 2018 and the East African Statistics Bureau Bill, 2018.

Developments under COMESA

Under the Common Market for East and Southern Africa (COMESA), the 20th Summit of the Heads of State or Government (Authority) adopted the Agreement on the admission of Tunisia and Somalia into COMESA³². It increased the total number of COMESA Member States from 19 to 21. The two new Member States will become full members of COMESA upon signing and depositing of the instruments of accession. The increase in the number of Member States will provide a remarkable opportunity for Uganda's exports and will promote further industrialisation and job creation.

During FY 2018/19, COMESA embarked on the Digital Free Trade Area (DGFTA) programme³³. The programme aims to use ICT to improve efficiency in cross-border trade between Member States by further minimising physical barriers. In that regard, DGFTA is being rolled out and incorporates e-trade, e-logistics, e-legislation, and electronic Certificate of Origin (e-CoO). The e-Trade provides an online platform for COMESA region traders to trade online; e-logistics uses ICT as a tool to improve the commercial activity of transporting goods to customers; while e-legislation looks at the readiness of legislation in the countries to carry out e-transactions and e-payments.

Furthermore, COMESA has started the process of mapping enterprises that are involved in live animal trade in the region in order to establish the basic data on regional and international markets³⁴. It is intended to enhance the livestock value chain by linking animal fatteners, feedlot operators, abattoirs and slaughter house operators to regional and international markets. The mapping process is also one of the strategic objectives of the COMESA Livestock Policy Framework that aims to facilitate access to markets, services and value addition among the different stakeholders that produce and market livestock.

African Continental Free Trade Area

The Africa Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) agreement secured the minimum threshold of 22 ratifications required for it to come into force, in April 2019, Uganda was among the first 44 countries that signed the AfCFTA in March 2018 during the 10th Extraordinary Session of the Assembly in Kigali, Rwanda. Subsequently, the country deposited its instrument of ratification of the Agreement in November, 2018³⁵. Uganda aspires to increase its exports by taking advantage of the regional and continental markets that are more sustainable.

31 EAC Monetary Union accessed at <https://www.eac.int/monetary-union>

32 COMESA Summit Newsletter 2018 accessed at https://www.comesa.int/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/Post-summit-2018_en_web.pdf

33 COMESA Summit Newsletter 2018 accessed at https://www.comesa.int/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/Post-summit-2018_en_web.pdf

34 COMESA accessed at <https://www.comesa.int/2019/03/04/livestock-trade-mapping-kicks-off-in-ethiopia/>

35 <https://www.tralac.org/news/article/13750-uganda-deposits-its-instrument-of-ratification-of-the-agreement-on-the-afcfta.html>

In line with the country's industrialisation agenda, AfCFTA will offer Uganda a very large market base to support more trade in goods and services produced by industries and enterprises that target to create jobs and increase household incomes as enshrined in NDPII and Vision 2040. The AfCFTA has three protocols and their aims are summarized in table 3.3 below:

Table 3.3: AFCFTA Protocols and Associated Aims

Protocol	Aim
a) Trade in Goods	Prescribes the modus operandi for the trade in goods;
b) Trade in Services	Defines the regime for trade in services within the African Continental Free Trade Area
c) Rules and Procedures on the Settlement of Disputes	Sets out the procedures for the settlement of disputes that may arise out of the implementation of the Agreement establishing the AfCFTA.

Source: AU

Relatedly, the Intra-African Trade Fair (IATF) was held in Cairo, Egypt in December, 2018. The event was hosted by the African Export-Import Bank (Afreximbank) in collaboration with the African Union Commission, and the Government of Egypt.

The Intra-African Trade Fair was the first of its kind in Africa. It consisted of a 7-day trade show that provided a platform for sharing trade, investment and market information. It enabled buyers and sellers, investors and countries to meet in one place to discuss and conclude business ventures. The Fair provided an opportunity for exhibitors across different countries to showcase their goods and services, and engage in Business to Business (B2B) exchanges. IATF created a platform for entry into a single market for a population of over one billion people joined together under the African Continental Free Trade Area.

The Primary Objectives of the Intra-African Trade Fair were to:

- Bring together continental and global players to showcase and exhibit their goods and services, and to explore business and investment opportunities in Africa
- Provide a platform for B2B exchanges and development of business opportunities
- Share trade, investment and market information with stakeholders including investors, SMEs, the informal sector, Africans in Diaspora, and to identify solutions to address the challenges affecting intra-African trade.
- Enable Afreximbank and other financial institutions to share information about their trade finance and trade facilitation interventions.
- Discuss topical issues that are affecting intra-African trade and provide practical and effective solutions; and
- Deploy multi-country and multi-company pavilions that will serve as a one-stop-shop for intra-African trade and investment opportunities in Africa

IATF is expected to economically transform the continent. All African Union Member States that had not signed the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) agreement were requested to do so, while those that have signed were called upon to ratify it so as to ensure that a single African market of over 1 billion people is made a reality. The next IATF will be hosted by Rwanda in 2020.

3.1.2 Industrialisation

In order to promote and enhance industrialisation, EAC Partner States are operating under the Regional Industrialisation Strategy (2012-2032)³⁶. The strategy aims at enhancing industrial production and productivity within Partner States. It is also intended to accelerate the structural transformation of the economies of the EAC for attainment of sustainable wealth creation, improved incomes and a higher standard of living for the Community.

Under the strategy, EAC has identified several investment opportunities, which cover a wide range of sectors. The six key and strategic regional industries that were identified as having a huge potential comparative advantage include: Iron-ore and other mineral processing; Fertilisers and agrochemicals; Pharmaceuticals; Petrochemicals and gas processing; Agro-processing; and Energy and Bio-fuels³⁷.

Over its 20-year implementation period, the strategy is expected to achieve a number of key objectives and targets (Table 3.4). The EAC industrialisation strategy aspires to:

- Enhance the manufacturing sector's contribution to regional GDP from the current average of 8.7 percent, to an average of 25 percent by 2032;
- Diversify the manufacturing base and raise Local Value Added Content (LVAC) of manufactured exports to at least 40 percent from the current value estimation of about 8.6 percent; and
- Increase the share of manufactured exports to the region relative to imports from the current 5 percent to about 25 percent.

In advancement of the bloc's industrialisation agenda, the 20th Heads of State Summit directed the Council of Ministers to:

- Conclude and provide a report to the 21st Summit on fast tracking the development of the textile and leather industry with a view to developing a strong and competitive sector that give consumers better choices than imported textiles and footwear.
- Follow up and report progress to the 21st Summit progress on establishment of concrete modalities for the promotion of motor vehicle assembly in the region with the aim of reducing importation of used motor vehicles from outside EAC.
- Review the relevant policies and harmonise the framework for importation of goods into the EAC with a view to supporting and encouraging development of local industries.

Table 3.4: EAC's Industrialisation Objectives, Targets and Performance

	Objectives	Target (%, 2032)	Performance (%, 2012-2017)
1	Diversifying the manufacturing base and raise local value-added content of resource-based exports.	40	8.6
2	Strengthening institutional frameworks and capabilities for industrial policy design and implementation, and effective delivery of support services.	N/A	N/A
3	Strengthening Research & Development, Technology and Innovation capabilities to foster structural transformation of the manufacturing sector and industrial upgrading	N/A	N/A

³⁶ EAC Industrial Strategy 2012-2032

³⁷ <https://www.eac.int/industry>

	Objectives	Target (%, 2032)	Performance (%, 2012-2017)
4	Expanding trade in manufacturing by increasing		
	i. Intra-regional manufacturing exports relative to total manufactured imports in to the region.	25	5
	ii. Increasing the share of manufactured exports relative to total merchandise exports.	60	-
5	Transforming Micro Small and Medium Enterprises into viable and sustainable business entities capable of contributing to manufacturing GDP	50	20

Source: EAC Industrial Policy and EAC development strategy (2016/17 2020/21)

3.1.3 Development and Investment Finance

Uganda's trade and investment cooperation with the wider international community is increasingly embedded within regional approaches that many of the leading economies have adopted in dealing with the African countries. In-year developments within these approaches in FY 2018/19 and related plans are highlighted below.

The latest Beijing Summit of the **Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC)** was held in September 2018. The forum was attended by several Heads of State and Government and other delegates from China, 53 African countries with diplomatic relations with China and the African Union Commission (AUC). The summit adopted the Beijing Declaration which is "Toward an Even Stronger China-Africa Community with a Shared Future and the FOCAC Beijing Action Plan (2019-21)". The Republic of South Africa was succeeded by Senegal as the African co-chair of the FOCAC. During the Summit, Uganda and China signed three agreements graced with the witness of H.E. the President of Uganda and his Chinese counterpart, President Xi Jinping: an agreement on economic and technical cooperation worth 200 million Yuan; a memorandum of understanding on cooperation within the framework of the Silk Road Economic Belt and the 21st Century Maritime Silk Road Initiative to benefit from the US\$ 60 billion announced by China; and an agreement on emergency humanitarian assistance.

The 7th **Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD)** will be held in August 2019. TICAD is an international conference held under the leadership of the Japanese government. TICAD is aimed at contributing to the facilitation and promotion of high-level policy dialogue between African leaders and Africa's development partners on a number of issues that relate to economic growth, trade and investment, sustainable development, human security, peace and stability and government. It is also a multilateral partnership that strongly promotes South-South and triangular cooperation among others. The Japan Government has previously supported Uganda's infrastructural development including electricity transmission infrastructure, construction of regional referral hospitals, construction of the new Nile Bridge in Jinja, as well as interventions in other sectors like agriculture and education. The 7th TICAD is expected to cement Uganda-Japan relations in these areas.

The 12th **United States–Africa Business Summit** will be held in June, 2019 in Maputo, Mozambique. It will be organised by the Corporate Council on Africa with the Government of Mozambique being host. The Summit will bring together more than 1,000 U.S. and African private sector executives, international investors, senior government officials and multilateral stakeholders. It will also act as a platform for U.S. and African business and government leaders to advance a resilient and sustainable

U.S.- Africa Partnership through engaging on key sectors including agribusiness, energy, health, infrastructure, ICT, finance and more; network with key private sector and government decision makers; explore new business opportunities and meet potential business partners; and advocate to shape effective U.S.- Africa trade and investment policies. The last United States–Africa Leaders’ Summit in August 2014 was primarily focused on trade, investment and security of the continent.

Furthermore, the USA signed the Better Utilization of Investments Leading to Development (BUILD) Act in October 2018. The Act provided for the creation of the United States Development Finance Corporation (USDFC) that introduces new and innovative financial products to better bring private capital to the developing world. The official objective of the DFC is to stimulate economic growth in less developed countries by promoting market-based, private-sector development, namely by providing capital to private investors to support commercial projects. The BUILD Act directs the agency to focus its efforts particularly on lower-income and lower middle income countries of which Uganda is among.

The **Joint Africa-EU Strategy (JAES)** was launched at the Africa–EU Summit in Lisbon, Portugal in 2007. JAES sets out the intention of both continents to move beyond a donor/recipient relationship towards long-term cooperation on jointly identified, mutual and complementary interests. Under this strategy, the 5th AU-EU Summit was held in November, 2017 in Abidjan, Côte d’Ivoire. The EU and African leaders adopted a joint declaration on “Investing in Youth for Accelerated Inclusive Growth and Sustainable Development”. The declaration outlined key new joint priorities for the Africa-EU Partnership in the following four strategic areas starting in 2018 onwards:

- a) Investing in people – education, science, technology and skills development
- b) Strengthening Resilience, Peace, Security and Governance;
- c) Migration and mobility; and
- d) Mobilising Investments for African structural sustainable transformation.

To further consolidate this position, a new Africa-Europe Alliance for Sustainable Investment and Jobs was launched in September 2018. The alliance aims to deepen the EU’s economic and trade relationship with Africa focusing on four key areas of; strategic investment and job creation; investment in education and matching skills; business environment and investment climate; and economic integration and trade. The alliance is expected to result in creation of 10 million jobs in Africa in the next 5 years, 24 million people accessing all season roads through leveraged investments in transport infrastructure, 105 students benefitting from Erasmus+ by 2027, 750,000 people receiving vocational training for skills development and 30 million people accessing electricity.

The **4th Indian Africa Forum Summit** was held in March 2018 under theme “India and Africa: Deepening the Security Engagement”. The summit’s objective was to further existing partnerships between African countries and India, and to explore new areas of convergence for mutual engagement. The first Indian Africa Forum Summit held in 2008, marked India’s entry into a structured engagement with African countries.

The 10th **BRICS Summit** – an international relations conference attended by the heads of state or heads of government of the five member states of Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa – convened in South Africa under the theme “BRICS in Africa: Collaboration for Inclusive Growth and Shared Prosperity in the 4th Industrial Revolution”. While no other African country has confirmed intentions to join the BRICS, a number have welcomed the prospect of partnership with the grouping. H.E. President of Uganda addressed the BRICS Africa Outreach meeting and also held bilateral meetings with other heads of state.

3.2 Infrastructure Development

EAC Partner States identified infrastructure as being one of the most important enablers for ensuring a successful regional integration. Infrastructure plays a catalytic role in facilitating growth and development of trade, agriculture, tourism and the movement of labour and other resources. The major focus on infrastructure relates to roads; railway; aviation; communications and inland waterways. The focus is in line with the Treaty for the establishment of the EAC which states that provision of basic infrastructure by the Partner states shall be one of the Operational Principles of the Community.

In that regard, EAC Partner States are continuing to implement the EAC priority infrastructure projects in collaboration with key Development Partners. For instance, AfDB is currently financing some regional projects and has committed to present the EAC bankable projects at the African Investment Forum in November, 2019 in South Africa.

3.2.1 Northern Corridor Integration Projects

The Northern Corridor Integration Projects (NCIP) is a multilateral development initiative established in 2013 aimed at speeding up development in the region particularly the improvement of infrastructure for ease of movement of people, goods and services in the region. NCIP consists of fourteen project priorities in the areas of infrastructure development, energy and mineral development, trade and security.

Achievements registered in implementation of the projects by July 2018 include the following³⁸;

- a) Under the Standard Gauge Railway (SGR) initiative, Kenya has successfully completed and launched the first phase from Mombasa to Nairobi and commenced works on the second phase from Nairobi to Naivasha where works are 50 percent complete.
- b) Works have commenced on the electricity line to Rwanda through Mirama Hills, and are 75 percent complete.
- c) The Accession Treaty to the Mutual Defence Pact has been adopted and finalization of an agreement on the establishment of a Centralised Aeronautical Database for the Northern Corridor Airspace bloc is underway.
- d) Harmonization of standards for commonly traded commodities is ongoing under the Commodities exchange.
- e) One Network Area (ONA) for voice is fully operational in all the partner states, while ONA for data is operational in Kenya, Uganda and Rwanda.
- f) Intra-region imports are now cleared under Single Customs Territory framework and clearance time has significantly reduced for both ports and Customs. The rollout of the export regime under SCT commenced on 20th July, 2018 on a pilot basis

The EAC has identified five major corridors which total to about 12,000 km that are earmarked for rehabilitation and upgrading and targets to have a paved road network of 35,250 km by 2030 and 65,700 km by 2050. In that regard, EAC has prioritised ten (10) international road transport corridors, all categorised as the East African Road Network. The total road network is estimated at 15, 800 km³⁹.

3.2.2 Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa

The Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA) is an initiative under the African Union Commission intended to promote socio-economic development and poverty reduction on the continent through improved access to integrated regional and continental infrastructure networks and services.

³⁸ Proceedings of 14th NCIP Summit accessed at www.tralac.org/news/article/13202-14th-summit-on-the-northern-corridor-integration-projects.html

³⁹ The corridors include; the Northern Corridor, the Central Corridor, the Namanga Corridor, the Sumbawanga Corridor, the Sirari Corridor, the Coastal Corridor, the Mtwara Corridor, the Arusha Corridor; Gulu Corridor, and LAPSET.

PIDA merges various continental infrastructure initiatives, such as the NEPAD Short Term Action Plan, the NEAD Medium to Long Term Strategic Framework (MLTSF), and the AU Infrastructure Master Plans initiatives into one coherent program for the entire continent. It covers all the four key sectors of Transport, Energy, Trans-boundary Water, and ICT. It also involves 51 cross-border infrastructure projects comprising more than 400 actionable sub-projects.

The projects are being implemented in different countries across Africa. By May, 2019, 3 projects were at enabling environment and needs assessment stage, 86 at project definition stage, 93 at prefeasibility, 65 at feasibility, 86 at project structuring, 53 at transaction support and financial closure, 45 at tendering, 138 at construction and 114 at operation phase.

Under this initiative, Uganda ratified the agreement for the African Legal Support Facility (ASLF), becoming the 27th member state of the body. The ASLF is supporting Uganda in the development of the Oil Refinery and Crude Oil Pipeline. The programme has further supported a number of projects under the Northern and Central Multimodal Transport Corridors including upgrade of Kabale-Kisoro and Kampala-Eldoret roads as well as construction of the Mutukula and Katuna one stop border posts.

3.2.3 Aviation Industry

In order to foster a safe, secure, efficient, affordable and sustainable air transport industry in Africa, the African Union instituted the Single African Air Transport Market (SAATM). The (SAATM) is a flagship project of the African Union Agenda 2063, and is intended to create a single unified air transport market in Africa. Implementation of this initiative is expected to promote social, economic and political integration and consequently, boost intra-Africa trade and tourism. As of February, 2019, twenty-eight (28) Member States had signed the solemn commitment namely: Benin, Burkina Faso, Botswana, Cabo Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea Conakry, Kenya, Liberia, Mali, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Swaziland, Togo, Zimbabwe, Lesotho and Cameroon. The countries represent over 80 percent of the existing aviation market in Africa. A SAATM handbook was launched in December, 2018 to guide implementation.⁴⁰

At the level of the East African Community, the EAC Unified Upper Flight Information Region (UFIR) was operationalized. The project is intended to create a single block of upper airspace over Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda, Burundi and Rwanda, operating from a single area control centre

3.3 Peace and Security

Fostering and maintenance of a conducive environment is pivotal for socio and economic development through operation and consultations on issues pertaining to peace and security amongst the EAC member states. The East African Community through its Council of Ministers took bold steps to create a framework and structures to address issues regarding peace and security upon recommendations by the Sectoral Committee on Interstate security.

The strategy was developed through a highly consultative and inclusive process aimed at anchoring peace and security sector activities as well as addressing regional peace and security threats. In addition, the strategy covers collaboration on cross border crimes, auto theft, drug trafficking, terrorism, money laundering and other crimes. Its implementation will provide a good and conducive environment in which peace will flourish, and security of the citizens and their property guaranteed hence promoting regional development as a whole.⁴¹

⁴⁰ www.iata.org/policy/promoting-aviation/Pages/saatm.aspx

⁴¹ <https://www.eac.int/security>

3.3.1 Law Enforcement

Over the last three years, EAC in partnership with Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), and the Indian Ocean Commission have been implementing the ESA-IO Maritime Security Strategy with a Euro 37.5 Million seed funding from the European Union. In that regard, EAC was entrusted with this result area and commenced training of 50 officers on Criminal Analysis on the 23rd April, 2019, at Mauritius Prisons Training School in Port Louis (Mauritius). Participants for the trainings were drawn from Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Somalia, Seychelles, Mauritius, South Sudan, Tanzania, and Uganda.⁴²

Government of Uganda through the Uganda Police Force (UPF) hosted a four-day counter terrorism training from the 3rd-6th December, 2018. The training attracted security chiefs from East African countries to map out strategies on how to fight terrorists in the region. Police Chiefs that gathered for the meeting include INTERPOL and counter terrorism officials from Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Rwanda, Burundi, Comoros, Ethiopia, Sudan, South Sudan and Mozambique converged under the theme: “Border control challenges in the fight against terrorism in the East African region”.⁴³ Key among the strategies discussed are preventing and disrupting terrorist activities through the identification of members of terrorist networks and the affiliates in EAPCCO region, international police cooperation in the fight against terrorism in the region, and tackling boarder control challenges.

3.3.2 Peacekeeping Missions

In order to maintain peace and security in war-stricken countries such as Somalia, South Sudan, and Burundi among others, a contingent of 530 Ugandan troops “Blue Helmets” under the United Nations Guard Unit (63 women and 467 men played a part in UN’s efforts to foster peace and security in the war-torn Somalia.⁴⁴

In addition, East African member states troops under the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) have played a key role in fostering peace and security in the war-torn areas of Somalia against attacks from the Al-Shabab remnants. The Ugandan Contingent remains the largest in AMISOM with 6,223 troops based in sector 1 which comprises of Banadir (Mogadishu), middle and lower Shabelle regions as of February 2019. Currently, Uganda has deployed 12 battle groups into the mission area and battle group 12 joined their Burundian counterparts in Bidoa.⁴⁵

Furthermore, EAC established the East African Standby Force (EASF) as an appropriate substitute for African Union’s standby force in order to enforce peace and security across the continent. The EASF is one of the five regional multidimensional forces of the African Standby Force (ASF) on the continent, consisting of Military, Policy and Civilian components and is mandated to enhance peace and security in the East African region. In addition, EASF was established as a regional mechanism to provide capability for rapid deployment of forces to carry out preventive deployment, rapid intervention, peace support/stability operations and peace enforcement.⁴⁶

3.3.3 Defence Cooperation

The 30th meeting of the East African Community Sectoral Council on Cooperation in Defence was held on the 10th April, 2018 in Arusha, Tanzania. In addition, the Sectoral Council on Cooperation in Defence was convened pursuant to Article 10 of the EAC Protocol on Cooperation in Defence Affairs. Discussions centered on strengthening and widening the regional integration agenda in the Defence sector. Agenda items included the Status of Implementation of Previous Decisions of the Sectoral Council; Reports of the After Action Review for the 11th EAC Armed Forces Field Training Exercise

42 <https://eacmobileapp.eac.int/show-news-detail/eac-igad-ioc-launch-advanced-training-for-police-officers-on-criminal-investigations>

43 <https://www.upf.go.ug/uganda-hosts-counter-terrorism-training/>

44 <https://news.un.org/en/story/2019/04/1036871>

45 <http://amisom-au.org/uganda-updf/>

46 <https://www.easfcom.org/index.php/en/>

USHIRIKIANO IMARA 2018; and the Report of the Initial Planning Conference for the 12th EAC Military Games and Cultural Event 2019.⁴⁷

Regarding military cooperation, the governments of Uganda and Egypt entered into a partnership to strengthen their military cooperation and this was followed by the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding. Uganda also entered into a partnership with Israel and both countries committed to step up defence co-operation in order to safe guard peace and security, and discussed possible areas of mutual cooperation such as collaboration in the fight against terrorism and further professionalization of UPDF.

3.4 Trans-boundary Resource Management

3.4.1 Lake Victoria

Lake Victoria Basin Commission (LVBC) is intensifying its efforts to address the urgent need for regional coordination among the Partner States on the shared Lake Victoria resource. The Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) Programme for the Lake Victoria Basin is under implementation. The Programme aims to ensure the availability and quality of water resources through regional IWRM investments and related measures. The measures shall contribute to regional cooperation and integration with aim to contribute to improve access to water supply and sanitation for the people within the LVB; protect the water environment; and increase awareness and commitment regarding IWRM and improved capacities.

The Programme identified one long-term overarching goal through three components: enhancing the role of the LVBC as an IWRM Programme coordinating and managing institution; identification, selection and implementation of IWRM infrastructure investments in the Lake Victoria Basin; and IWRM database and model development. It selected four projects for a full feasibility study:

- a) Constructing wetlands in the Nakivubu Wetlands, Kampala, Uganda,
- b) Wastewater treatment and sewerage in Mwanza, Tanzania,
- c) Faecal sludge treatment in Kigali, Rwanda, and
- d) Kisumu informal settlement sanitation, Kenya

3.4.2 Nile Basin Initiative

The Nile Basin Initiative (NBI) has jointly built regional capacity for countries; and provided a platform for implementation and coordination of trans-boundary investment projects related to common use of the Nile basin water resources.

The conjointly agreed transformative in-country projects are through support to national initiatives and focusing on two investment areas: power development and trade; and natural resources management and development.

Uganda has invested heavily in energy (Hydropower) mainly on River Nile whose water (70%) originates from other Nile Basin States. It's through this initiative that the country has secured an appropriate share of the water resources from other basin states that also have interest in the use of water in their territories.

Uganda is a host to the NBI Secretariat and a number of indirect benefits, including jobs creation, training and capacity development have accrued from this. Government has in that regard supported NBI over the years (Table 3.5).

⁴⁷ <https://eacmobileapp.eac.int/show-news-detail/30th-meeting-of-the-sectoral-council-on-cooperation-in-defence-underway-in-arusha>

Table 3.5: Uganda's Contributions to NBI over the Last 7 Years

FY	Financial contributions (US\$)
2012/13	50,000
2013/14	137,000
2014/15	137,000
2015/16	224,000
2016/17	224,000
2017/18	311,000
2018/19	311,000

Source: NBI Secretariat

The initiative has undertaken a number of projects under the area of natural resource management and development. The completed projects include;

- Mella Water Supply and Sanitation Project, Tororo, Uganda (2006 – 2009) USD 165,000
- Busia Community Fish Ponds Project, Uganda USD 66,000
- Lukhuna Gravity Fed Irrigation Demonstration Scheme, Manafwa District, Uganda, US\$61,250
- Rehabilitation of Hydro-meteorological Net Work within Sio Malaba Malakisi Basin;
- SMM and Manafwa Water Allocation Model
- Capacity building at all levels for sustainable management of Water Resources
- Installation of Hydro-meteorological Equipment in Uganda
- Maziba Sub-Catchment Management Plan

Ongoing projects of direct benefits to Uganda include:

- Lakes Edward and Albert Integrated Fisheries and Water Resources Management (LEAF II) (USD 4.05Million of the GEF grant is under use for the benefit of Uganda);
- Interconnection of Electric Grids of Nile Equatorial Lakes Countries Project of NBI (USD0.62 Million used on studies for Uganda);
- Shared Angololo Irrigation Development and Watershed Management Project (Kenya/Uganda) with Uganda benefiting US\$ 0.75Million)
- Nyimur/Limur Multipurpose Water Resources Development between Uganda and South Sudan (Benefit to Uganda USD 1.12Mil)

Table 3.6: Status and Location of Some Projects Implemented in Uganda

Name and Location	Status
Rwimi Irrigation Development & Watershed Management Project (4000 ha) - Kabarole District	Prefeasibility done
Kabuyanda Multipurpose Water Resources Development Project (5,000 Ha) - Isingiro District	Feasibility & ESIA studies ongoing
Lirima Irrigation Development & Watershed Project - Manafwa District	Prefeasibility done
Bukhabusi Irrigation Development & Watershed Project - Manafwa District	Prefeasibility done
Nyamatunga Irrigation Development & Watershed Project - Mella Sub County	Prefeasibility done
Maziba Sub-catchment management Plan - Kabale District	Sub catchment management Plan (SCaMP) completed
Semuliki Hydropower Project (72 MW)	Identification done
Nsongezi Hydro power project (48MW) - Kagera River	Identification done
Olwiyo-Juba South Power Transmission Interconnection, 400KV of 320 Km(Uganda-S. Sudan)	Identification done
Nkenda - Beni - Butembo - Bunia transmission line, 220KV of 396 km (UG-DRC)	FS and ESIA RAP completed
Masaka- Mwanza Interconnection 220KV of 640km (Uganda – Tanzania)	FS and ESIA RAP completed

Source: MoWE, NBI Secretariat

3.5 Health, Education and Culture

3.5.1 Disease Prevention and Control

The 19th Meeting of the Ordinary Meeting of the EAC Heads of State approved nine priorities of the health sector which focused on health infrastructure, systems and services development, health research and development, and coordination on implementation of the regional health sector investment priorities.

Health Protocols

The 16th Ordinary Meeting of the Sectoral Council of Ministers of Health held on 16th May, 2018 approved the EAC Medicines and Health Technologies Policy, and it's Strategic Plan (2018-2022). The Policy and Strategic Plan will guide the region to ensure adequate and reliable supply of safe, efficacious and cost-effective medicines and health technologies to all people of the EAC and their rational use⁴⁸.

In the above mentioned meeting, the Sectoral Council of Ministers further approved the EAC Cooperation Framework Agreement for Partner States' National Medicines Regulatory Authorities (NMRAs) and EAC Business Plan for Strengthening Pharmacovigilance (Safety) Surveillance Systems⁴⁹.

48 EAC Budget Speech 2018-2019

49 EAC Budget Speech 2018-2019

The EAC Secretariat, with support from USAID Kenya/East Africa developed the legal instrument of implementation of the Portability of Benefits of Social Health Protection and Universal Health Coverage in the EAC Partner States, the EAC Social Health Protection and Universal Health Coverage Benefits Portability Bill, 2018.

Health Infrastructure

The East African Community project of Regional Network of Public Health Reference Laboratories for Communicable Diseases was completed. Training of two experts from each of the six partner states was undertaken in Germany on how to set up and operate mobile laboratories, how to protect themselves and how to identify pathogens. The experts are expected to respectively train more laboratory employees in their home countries.

EAC approved the Digital Regional East African Community Health (Digital REACH) initiative in 2017 to implement regionally-focused, interoperable information and communications technology (ICT) across all dimensions of the health sector in East Africa⁵⁰. Through digital technologies, there has been regional implementation of digital health infrastructure and other enabling components that can be shared by Partner States in their country level strategies

Health Standards

In the areas of disease outbreak and control, the 16th Ordinary Meeting of the Sectoral Council of Ministers of Health approved the revised EAC Contingency Plan for Epidemics due to Communicable Diseases, Conditions and other events of public health concern. The meeting further approved revision of the original implementation period from 2015/16-2019/20 to 2017/18 - 2022/23 and development of the three priority Standard Operating Procedures namely reporting emergencies and activating EAC regional emergency response based on regional defined framework; Cross-border surveillance, data and information sharing; and logistics management

3.5.2 Science and Technology

African Heads of State and decision makers, through Agenda 2063 have highlighted science, technology and innovation as key enablers in promoting the ability of African countries to achieve their economic transformation and socio-economic development goals.

The Eastern and Southern Africa Higher Education of Excellence project (ACE II) held its 6th Technical and Advisory meeting in November 2018 where it was revealed that Inter-University Council for East Africa (IUCEA) in partnership with World Bank is establishing Regional Incubators at different higher learning institutions in the region.

The East African Science and Technology Commission (EASTECO) is in the process of reviewing and validating the draft policy for the East African Regional Science, Technology and Innovation for sustainable regional development and socio-economic transformation. Draft Regional policies for Partner States were submitted to the EASTECO Governing Board for adoption before consideration and approval by the EAC Council of Ministers⁵¹.

The East African Science and Technology Commission is drafting the EAC Regional Policy for Intellectual Property to provide short, medium and long-term plans and guidelines that enable stakeholders effectively work together towards identifying, creating, protecting and commercially exploiting research results, innovations and creative works. IP protection, notably Industrial Property protection also provides a foundation for cooperation between universities, R&D institutions and industry.

⁵⁰ Digital Reach Initiative Strategic Plan 2019-2028

⁵¹ Regional Stakeholder Workshop report on EAC Science, Technology and Innovation Policy

East African Centre of Excellence for Renewable Energy and Efficiency (EACREE) became fully operational as an independent entity in February 2019. It inaugurated a Board of Directors who further approved the five-year Strategic Plan (2019-2023), 2019 Work Plan and other legal documents. Its goal is to facilitate creation of an enabling environment for renewable energy and energy efficiency markets and investments.

3.5.3 Tertiary Education

Quality education remains a key challenge for Africa's job market. In sub-Saharan Africa, 6.4 percent of young workers do not have the level of education to work productively on the job (ILO, 2015)⁵². Only 6 per cent of the African population were enrolled in tertiary education in 2015.⁵³ Over 10 per cent of secondary school students in Africa are enrolled in technical and vocational education and training (TVET), yet TVET programmes receive on average 2-6% of educational budgets (AfDB/AECD/UNDP, 2017)⁵⁴.

In that line, the Inaugural African Economic Platform which was held in March, 2017 in Port Louis, Mauritius, provided key recommendations aimed at creating and strengthening centres of excellence with emphasis on skills acquisition across the continent; and to enhance harmonization of competencies across national borders to promote labour and skills mobility.

3.5.4 Culture and Arts

Culture and Sport: EAC Partner States have decided on a number of initiatives to promote culture and arts. The Republic of Burundi hosted the 1st Edition of the EAC Games (EACoG) from 16th to 30th August, 2018 under the theme; 'Fostering EAC Integration and Peace through Sports'. This was an initiative from a decision of the 20th EAC Council of Ministers to organize and hold Sports Tournaments on regular basis with partnership of private sector, civil society, voluntary organizations/institutions/individuals and Development Partners⁵⁵.

EAC is preparing for the 4th Edition of the East African Community Arts and Culture Festival. The Jumuiya ya Africa Mashariki Utamaduni Festival (JAMAFEST) 2019 themed; 'Cultural Diversity as a Driver of Regional Economic Growth and Promotion of Tourism' will take place from 21st to 28th September, 2019. The 3rd JAMAFEST 2017 was themed "An Engine for Unity and Employment Creation," and was hosted by Uganda in September 2017.

The Republic of Kenya is planning to host the 12th EAC Military Games and Cultural Events in August 2019. The planning committee held its initial planning conference in February 2019 in Nairobi. This annual event is held on rotational basis among EAC Partner States. Uganda hosted the 9th EAC Military Games and Cultural Event in August 2015 under the theme "One People One Destiny through Military Games and Cultural Event 2015"

Branding: The 24th meeting of the Sectoral Council of Ministers responsible for EAC Affairs and Planning held in June, 2016 in Kenya adopted the EAC Brand Architecture Strategy that proposed several activities, among which, included re-designing a new EAC emblem and logo to incorporate South Sudan and any members that maybe admitted in future. The EAC Secretariat was directed to involve youth which sparked a design competition. The overall winner would get US\$ 25,000, first runner-up US\$ 5,000 and second runner-up US\$ 2500. In January 2018, an evaluation meeting of the new EAC Emblems and Logos was held and followed by a workshop to finalize the design competition in March 2018.

⁵² Africa's Development Dynamics-Growth, Jobs and Inequalities

⁵³ Van Fleet, (2012)

⁵⁴ Africa's Development Dynamics-Growth, Jobs and Inequalities

⁵⁵ EAC website

Language: The EAC Kiswahili Commission embarked on the process of developing principles and guidelines for Kiswahili Training programmes in November 2018. This came after failure of member states to implement the treaty and set up facilities of Kiswahili Commissions besides Tanzania.

CHAPTER 4: PERFORMANCE OF THE ECONOMY

4.1 Real Sector Developments

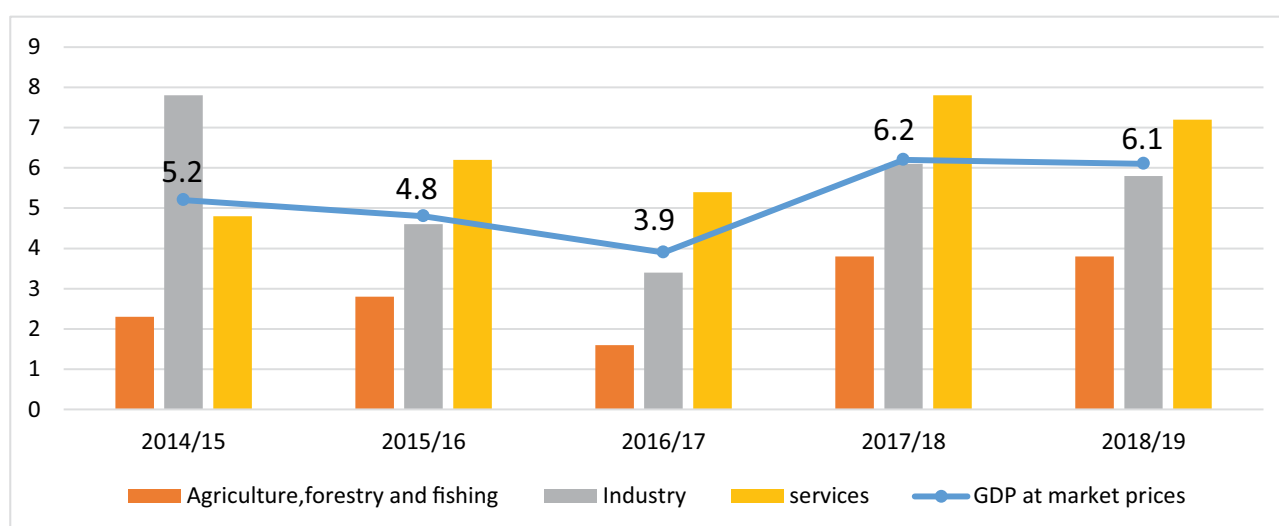
4.1.1 Economic Growth Performance

The size of the economy in nominal terms in FY 2018/19 is estimated at Ushs 109,945 billion. Of this, the services sector is the largest-contributing 53.3 percent, followed by agriculture at 20.6 percent and industry at 18.5 percent.

Preliminary growth estimates for FY 2018/19 indicate that the economy grew by 6.1 percent, 0.1 percentage points lower than the revised growth of 6.2 percent in FY 2017/18. The main driver of this growth is increased private and public sector activity, supported by a relatively stable global economic environment.

By sector, services achieved the highest growth rate of 7.2 percent, slightly lower than revised growth of 7.8 percent in FY 2017/18. The industry sector grew by 5.8 percent, also slightly lower than 6.1 percent in Financial 2017/18. The agriculture, forestry and fishing sector grew by 3.8 percent, same as the growth rate registered in FY 2017/18.

Figure 4.1: Real GDP Growth Rates 2014/15 – 2018/19



Source: UBOS

Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing Sector: Increase in production of food crops, cash crops and growth in forestry and fishing were the main drivers of growth in this sector. Favourable weather conditions and increased government interventions (extension services, pesticides etc.), supported the increase in production of food crops and cash crops. Cash Crops grew by 5.2 percent compared to 4.6 percent in FY 2017/18 whereas, Food Crops grew by 4.0 percent, slightly lower than growth of 5.3 percent in FY 2017/18. The slowdown in the rate of growth of food crops was as a result of a mild drought towards the end of the third quarter. On the other hand, benefits of strong enforcement against illegal fishing supported growth in fishing activities, which strongly rebounded and grew by 11.3 percent compared to -2.1 percent registered in FY 2017/18.

Industry sector: The Industry sector grew by 5.8 percent, a slight slowdown from 6.1 percent last FY. A marginal slowdown was experienced in construction activities as well as mining and quarrying. Construction grew by 6.7 percent, slightly lower than growth of 6.9 percent registered the previous FY.

Despite this slowdown, growth in the industry sector has strongly rebounded from 3.4 percent registered in FY 2016/17, on account of increase in both public and private investments. On the other hand, manufacturing performed well growing at 2.8 percent compared to 1.7 percent in the previous FY on account of newly commissioned factories, that have increased industrial activity in food processing, production of cement, iron and steel.

Services sector: The main drivers of growth in the service sector for FY 2018/19 included: Trade and repairs (5.2 percent compared to 2.2 percent in FY 2017/18), transportation and storage (6.7 percent compared to 5.6 percent in FY 2017/18), Health Services (10.1 percent compared to 5.4 percent in FY 2017/18), Accommodation and food services (12.0 percent compared to 1.2 percent in FY 2017/18), Real Estate activities (6.8 percent compared to 6.5 percent in FY 2017/18) and information and communication (10.5 percent compared to 15.2 percent in FY 2017/18). However, a lower rate of growth in information and communication led to a relatively slow rate of growth in the services sector.

Table 4.1: Real GDP Growth Rates for FY 2014/15 – 2018/19

	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
GDP at market prices	5.2	4.8	3.9	6.2	6.1
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2.3	2.8	1.6	3.8	3.8
Cash crops	4.0	7.9	7.7	4.6	5.2
Food crops	2.2	1.3	2.0	5.3	4.0
Livestock	2.9	2.8	1.6	2.0	1.8
Agriculture Support Services	17.6	-4.6	2.6	6.1	7.3
Forestry	1.7	4.7	-2.3	2.5	2.6
Fishing	1.5	4.8	1.7	-2.1	11.3
Industry	7.8	4.6	3.4	6.1	5.8
Mining & quarrying	18.1	12.4	-5.7	26.1	13.4
Manufacturing	11.6	0.6	2.2	1.7	2.8
Electricity	5.7	4.0	8.3	6.3	8.9
Water	6.1	6.3	6.8	6.0	6.2
Construction	1.9	7.3	5.3	6.9	6.7
Services	4.8	6.2	5.4	7.8	7.2
Trade and Repairs	3.2	3.5	1.6	2.2	5.2
Transportation and Storage	6.6	8.2	3.5	5.6	6.7
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	-0.5	5.7	7.5	1.2	12.0
Information and Communication	-1.8	14.1	13.9	15.2	10.5
Financial and Insurance Activities	10.9	9.6	2.3	8.3	6.6
Real Estate Activities	6.5	6.1	5.6	6.5	6.8
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	-5.6	-0.3	-3.0	5.3	-1.0
Administrative and Support Service Activities	25.5	-13.9	-4.8	11.9	0.5
Public Administration	24.2	8.4	2.1	15.6	7.2
Education	5.2	7.8	9.3	5.4	6.5
Human Health and Social Work Activities	5.4	3.4	4.4	5.4	10.1
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	5.3	-5.0	-2.4	18.9	-9.5
Other Service Activities	7.9	9.2	13.3	19.2	15.5
Activities of Households as Employers	2.8	3.4	4.1	4.9	6.0
Adjustments					
Taxes on products	9.9	2.2	1.3	1.6	4.8

Source: UBOS

4.2 Monetary and Financial Sector Developments

4.2.1 Monetary Policy Framework

Bank of Uganda (BoU) has successfully implemented the Inflation Targeting ‘Lite’ (ITL) monetary policy framework and managed to keep inflation low and stable, consistent with the BoU’s medium-term target of 5 percent. The BoU sets the Central Bank Rate (CBR) every two months and uses Repurchase (REPO) and Reverse REPOs, Deposit Auctions as well as issuance of Government Recapitalization Securities in the secondary market to guide its operating target, the 7-day interbank money market rate, towards the CBR.

BoU largely maintained an accommodative monetary policy stance during FY 2018/19 in line with the inflation outlook. The stance was also aimed at boosting private sector credit growth so as to strengthen the economic growth momentum. However, in October 2018, BOU raised the Central Bank Rate (CBR) by 1 percentage point to 10 percent as inflation was on an upward trajectory. The 12-months-ahead core inflation was projected to rise above the target of 5 percent on account of rapidly rising oil prices, a weaker shilling exchange rate and indirect tax increases. Thereafter, the CBR has been appropriately held constant at 10 percent, where it has remained until April 2019. The current level of the CBR is consistent with the BoU’s policy stance of maintaining inflation around the target of 5 percent while supporting economic growth. The band on the CBR was maintained at +/-3 percentage points and the margin on the rediscount rate at 4 percentage points on the CBR over the same period. The 7-day money market interest rate has trended close to CBR throughout the year so far and in turn, helped to guide the outcome of all other rates along the interest rate horizon.

Inflation Developments and Outlook

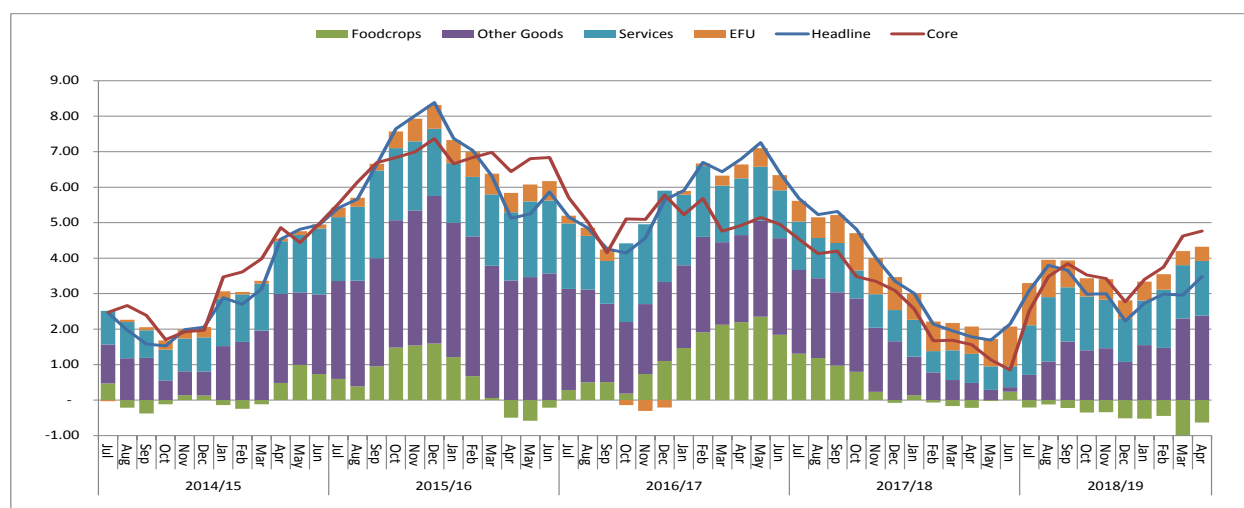
Inflation was relatively subdued in the first ten months of FY2018/19, remaining well within a band of +/- 3 percentage points around the 5.0 percent BoU’s medium-term target. The low inflation during this period reflects declining food crops inflation and benign global oil prices. However, there were notable mixed inflation outturns during this period. After increasing in the first quarter of the FY18/19 largely on account of communication & transport services, inflation declined in the remaining quarters of the first half up until December 2018 largely due to relatively lower food prices. Thereafter, inflation has been rising and albeit subdued, stands close to BoU’s target of 5 percent. The strengthening of core inflation in January-April 2019, months perhaps reflects a pickup in domestic inflationary pressures in line with the pickup in economic activity.

In the ten months to April 2019, average headline inflation declined to 3.1 percent compared to 3.7 percent in the same period in of FY2017/18. Average annual core inflation on the other hand edged up by 0.6 percentage points to 3.6 percent during the same period. The rise in core inflation during this period is attributed to other goods and services inflation that increased by 0.4 percentage points and 1.6 percentage points respectively, to 3.1 percent and 4.3 percent. Similarly, Food crops inflation was fairly stable, slightly edging up by 0.8 percentage point to 4.3 percent in the ten months to April 2019, compared to 2017/18. The subdued food crops inflation in this period was attributed to stable food supplies in the market that largely reflect favourable weather conditions.

In contrast, the average annual Energy, Fuel and Utilities (EFU) inflation declined by 2.5 percentage points to 8.6 percent in the ten months to April 2019. The deceleration in EFU inflation in this period was attributed to decline in prices of petrol and diesel that largely reflect relatively low global oil prices.

Figure 4.2 shows the evolution of core and headline inflation and the contribution of different components to overall inflation, while FY developments in domestic inflation are shown in Table 4.2.

Figure 4.2: Contribution to Annual Monthly Inflation (Percent), 2014/15 -2018/19



Source: UBoS

Table 4.2: Annual Inflation (percent) by Components, 2012/13 -2018/19.

	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19*
Headline	4.9	5.3	2.9	6.6	5.7	3.4	3.1
Core	5.4	4.7	3.2	6.7	5.1	2.7	3.6
Services	9.1	6.6	3.5	5.8	5.3	2.7	4.3
Other goods	3.2	3.4	3.0	7.3	5.0	2.7	3.1
EFU	6.1	2.0	1.8	6.7	2.2	11.1	8.6
Food Crops	0.8	13.2	1.4	5.9	12.5	3.5	4.3

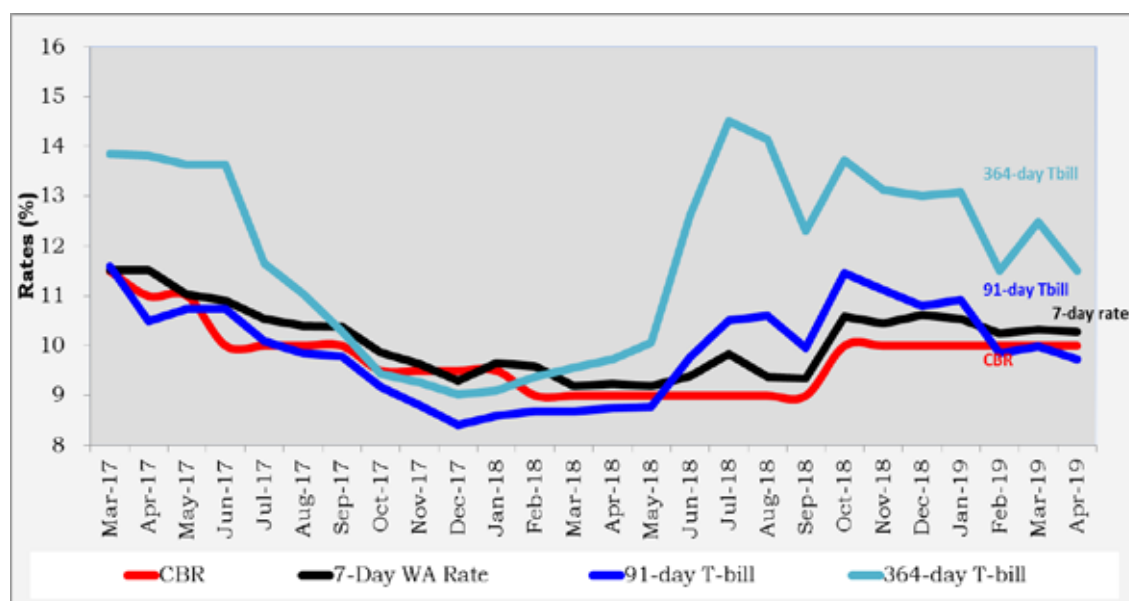
Source: UBoS, *first 10 Months of FY

Although risks to the inflation outlook have increased in the last three months, inflation is forecast to remain close to the 5 percent target in FY 2019/2020. The future path of food crop prices, faster exchange rate depreciation and stronger aggregate demand are underlying risks to the inflation forecast. Further, food crop prices continue to be dependent on weather conditions and while the forecast assumes that food crop prices will remain relatively subdued in FY 2019/20, this could substantially change if the weather conditions were to worsen and spark an increase in food prices and inflation. Similarly, the forecast assumes mild exchange rate depreciation in FY 2019/20. However developments in exchange rate are largely dependent on the external conditions in the global financial markets and current account position which could change and trigger faster depreciation in the exchange rate. On the global scene, the projection assumes subdued global growth which would suggest that oil prices and global inflation would be benign; however, oil prices could still increase if there was re-emergence of geopolitical risks and reduction in supplies by both OPEC and non-OPEC, which would trigger an increase in domestic inflation via EFU inflation.

Interest Rates

The weighted average 7-day money market rate, which is the operational target of monetary policy, increased during the first half of the FY in line with the increase in the CBR. In October 2018, the 7-day money market rate peaked at 10.6 percent, up from an average of 9.5 percent recorded over the first quarter of the FY 2018/19. Nonetheless the 7-day gradually declined and has continued to trend around the CBR, standing at 10.3 percent as of April 2019. Figure 4.3 shows the evolution of key interest rates for the period March 2017 to April 2019.

Figure 4.3: Evolution of Key Interest Rates, March 2017 – April 2019

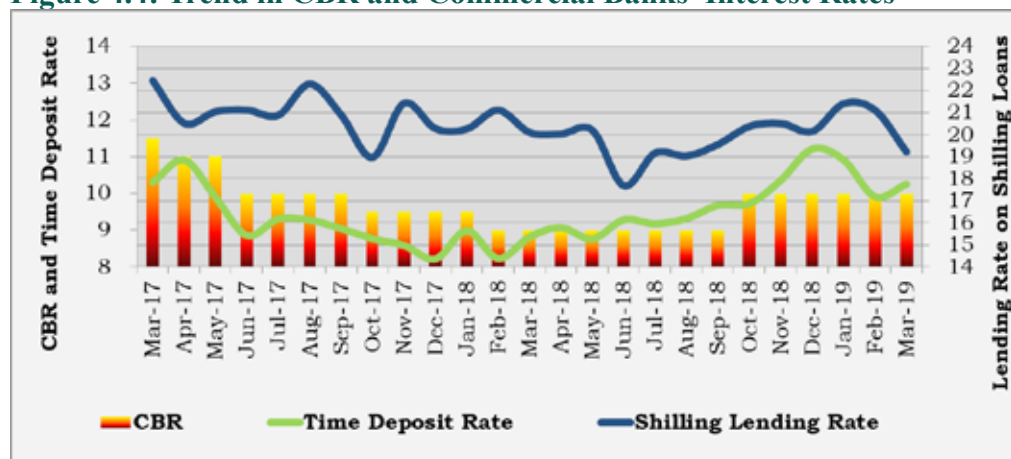


Source: Bank of Uganda

Similarly, interest rates on Government securities edged up during the first quarter of the FY 2018/19 following anticipated increase in the fiscal domestic financing requirement. The 91-day, 182-day and 364-day Treasury bill annualized yields rose to an average of 11.5, 13.0 and 13.7 percent, respectively, in October 2018 from 10.5, 12.0 and 14.5 percent recorded in July 2018. Thereafter, yields decreased gradually to 9.7, 10.9 and 11.5 percent respectively in April 2019 in part reflecting liquid market conditions and, may continue to decline in the quarter to June 2019, driven by reductions in Treasury bill offer amounts in line with the net issuance of Ushs 2,163 billion for fiscal financing. Treasury Bonds followed a similar trend during the course of FY 2018/19. In April 2019, annualized yields for the 2-year, and 15-year Treasury Bonds fell to averages of 13.9 percent and 15.9 percent respectively, from 15.1 percent and 17.0 percent in respective previous auctions.

During the first quarter of the FY, commercial bank interest rates on Shilling denominated loans declined to a weighted average of 19.3 percent from 20.3 percent in FY 2017/18 partly reflecting the lagged impact of the accommodative monetary policy. The rates then rose in the second quarter in line with the increase in CBR in October 2018 to an average of 20.6 for the period October 2018-January 2019. Subsequently, a number of commercial banks adjusted their base and prime lending rates upwards. The weighted average lending rate on Shilling denominated loans then fell to 19.2 percent in March 2019 from 21.1 percent in February 2019. The shilling weighted time deposit rate averaged 10.1 percent for FY 2018/19 so far relative to 8.8 percent for the same period of the previous year. For the same period, the weighted average lending rate on foreign currency denominated loans remained stable at an average of 7.6 percent. Figure 4.4 shows the trend in CBR and commercial banks' interest rates.

Figure 4.4: Trend in CBR and Commercial Banks' Interest Rates



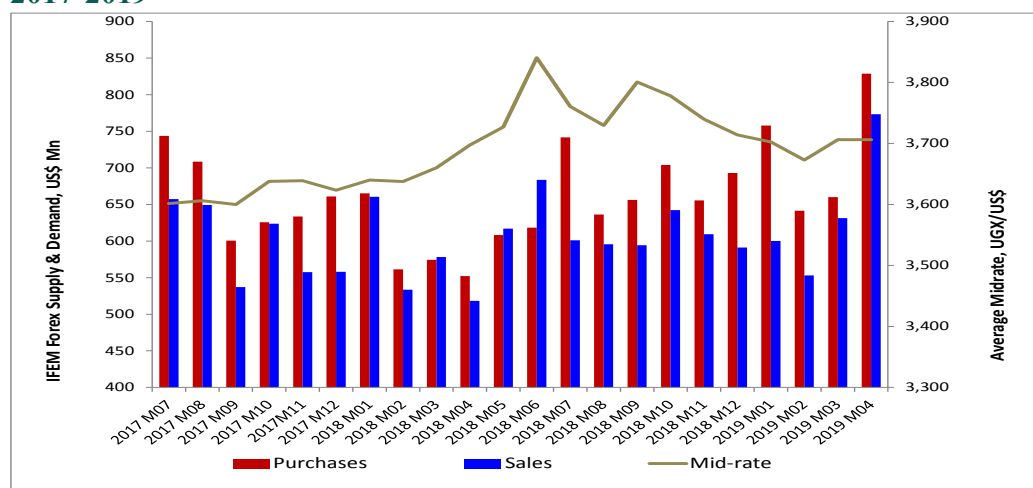
Source: Bank of Uganda

Exchange Rate Developments

Bank of Uganda maintains a floating exchange rate regime with occasional interventions in the Interbank Foreign Exchange Market (IFEM) aimed at achieving stability during periods of high volatility. This regime makes the exchange rate vulnerable to shocks from external and domestic forces. Between July 2018 and April 2019, the Uganda Shilling strengthened against the US Dollar, appreciating by 0.01 percent, from Ushs 3,760.44 to Ushs 3,736.98. The appreciation occurred despite the peak depreciation experienced in September 2018 when the exchange rate hit Ushs 3,800.68. The Shilling appreciation is generally attributed to increased dollar inflows from offshore investors, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), private transfers during the Christmas season, and coffee export receipts.

BoU also carries out purchases of foreign exchange in order to build reserves. In the first ten months of FY 2017/18, Bank of Uganda purchased USD 658.05 million for reserve build-up compared to the projected amount of USD 715 million for FY 2018/19. However, USD 115.74 million was sold as targeted sales to particular companies while USD 74 million was bought as intervention purchases to stem volatility in the market. Overall, Bank of Uganda actions in the Interbank Foreign Exchange Market (IFEM) during FY 2018/19 amounted to a net purchase of USD 616.31 million by the end of April 2019.

Figure 4.5: Supply and Demand Conditions in the IFEM Versus Trend of the Exchange Rate, 2017-2019



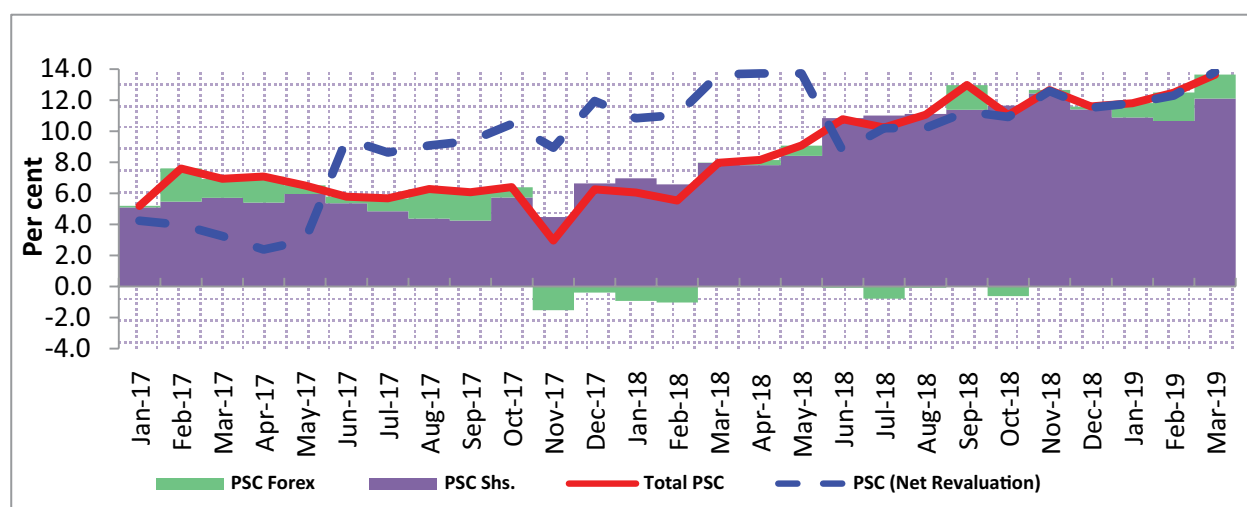
Source: Bank of Uganda

Notably, between February and mid-May 2019, the shilling depreciated against the US dollar by 0.2 partly reflecting seasonal patterns as depreciation pressures usually ensue in March driven by increasing demand for foreign currency, as economic activity picks up. A relatively lower financial account surplus, higher debt service payments and a decline in net supply in foreign exchange during the second half of the FY2018/19 have also contributed to the weak shilling. Going forward, exchange rate volatility is likely to be affected by uncertainty in global trade markets and the persistent current account deficit.

Private Sector Credit

Private Sector Credit (PSC) continued to strengthen in FY 2018/19, advancing the recovery path that begun in the second half of FY 2017/18. A reduction in supply side constraints following improvement in asset quality (decreasing NPLs) that lowered the risk averseness of banks, improved economic conditions, eased credit standards as well as the lagged impact of monetary easing were the main drivers of the PSC increase. The annual growth in PSC (net of valuation changes on account of exchange rate movements), improved to an average of 11.6 percent for the period July 2018-to-March 2019 relative to 10.4 percent for the same period in the previous year. This was mainly driven by local currency lending which amounted to an average of 11.9 percent for July 2018-to-March 2019 relative to 11 percent in the same period in the previous year (Figure 4.6). On the contrary, foreign currency lending even though it improved, remains limited, averaging -1.3 percent relative to -3.1 percent over the same period. In the remaining months of the FY 2018/19, the growth of PSC is likely to remain robust partly on account of a lower cost of credit and as well as anticipated increase in demand following the economic upturn.

Figure 4.6: Contributions to Annual Private Sector Credit Growth by Currency



Source: Bank of Uganda

During FY2018/19, all economic sectors registered positive credit growth following the recovery of credit to three dominant sectors namely, trade, manufacturing and building & construction⁵⁶. Credit to these sectors which makes up a share of 53 percent together, picked up as economic activity improved and averaged 11.6 percent, 13.3 percent and 10.3 percent respectively (Table 4.3), compared to 9.9 percent, 2.1 percent and 0.9 percent in FY2017/18. Lending to the agriculture and personal & household loans sectors (combined share of 30 percent) remained robust albeit growing at slower rates of 15.1 percent and 12.4 percent respectively, relative to 22.6 percent and 14.3 percent in FY 2018/19.

⁵⁶ Sector comprises of Building, Mortgage, Construction & Real Estate

The slowdown in credit growth to the Agriculture and Trade sectors partly reflects increased risk aversion given the high NPLs in those sectors. As at December 2018, NPL ratios for the Agriculture and Trade sectors were 6.9 percent and 3.9 percent, respectively; accounting for 26 percent and 20 percent share of total NPLs.

Table 4.3: Average Annual Private Sector Credit Growth

	FY 2017/18	FY 2018/19*
By Sector		
Agriculture	22.6	15.1
Manufacturing	2.1	13.3
Trade	9.9	11.6
Transport and Communication	-10.4	1.8
Building, Mortgage, Construction and Real Estate	0.9	10.3
Personal and Household Loans	14.3	12.4
Other Sectors	2.8	11.6
By Currency		
Shilling lending	10.9	18.1
Foreign currency lending	0.8	1.7
Total Credit to the Private Sector	6.8	11.9
Total Credit to the Private Sector (Net of valuation changes)	10.8	11.6

Source: Bank of Uganda, *Data up to March 2019

4.2.2 Financial Sector Developments

This section includes developments in Uganda's financial sector over the year, highlighting performance in banking, insurance, pensions and capital markets as well as the progress on financial inclusion. It also highlights future prospects for the sector, including legal and regulatory issues that affect it. The banking sector remained stable and well capitalized under the period under review. A number of regulatory changes were introduced which aimed at improving the sector's resilience to both the expected and unexpected shocks to the core business. The sector continued to shift from the traditional brick and mortar to electronic and agent banking modules to meet the varying customer expectations and as a way of reducing the costs of operations.

a) Commercial Banks

Uganda's banking sector expanded over the last 12 months to March 2019 marked by the 10.1 percent growth in total assets mainly driven by growth in investment in government securities of 29.5 percent and total loans and advances of 11.9 percent. The quality of the assets, the majority of which are loans and advances (45.6 percent), improved significantly resulting in the NPLs ratio of 3.8 percent down from 5.3 percent recorded in March 2018. The banking sector is also well capitalized with core and total capital to risk weighted assets ratios of 20.4 percent and 22.3 percent well above the minimum requirements of 10 percent and 12 percent, respectively as at March 2019.

Government published the Financial Institutions (Capital Adequacy Requirements) Regulations, 2018 in the gazette of May 11, 2018. The regulation requires commercial banks to hold an additional amount of capital as a cushion for market risks which exist in their security portfolios and foreign exchange activities. In the same period, the banking sector adopted the changes in the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), the IFRS 9 Financial Instruments reporting standard which require banks to compute the impairment on financial assets based on the Expected Credit Losses (ECL) model as opposed to incurred loss models under the International Accounting Standard (IAS) 39. Therefore, all the Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2018 for all the Commercial Banks were prepared in accordance with IFRS 9.

b) Credit Institutions

All Credit Institutions (CIs) remained well capitalized, liquid and financially sound during FY 2018/19. The total assets of CIs grew during the FY by 7.9 percent between June 2018 and March 2019, mainly on account of increased lending activity. Net loans and advances increased by 23.3 percent from Ushs337.7 billion as at end June 2018 to Ushs 416.3 billion as at end March 2019.

All institutions maintained paid-up capital above the statutory minimum of Ushs 1 billion and also complied with the minimum core capital to risk weighted assets ratio requirement of 10 percent. As at end of March 2019, the subsector's aggregate Core and Total capital held was Ushs 109.4 billion and Ushs 120.7 billion respectively, and the corresponding ratios of risk weighted assets stood at 20.5 percent and 22.6 percent, respectively. The total number of CIs increased to 5 as at end of March 2019, following the licensing of BRAC Bank Uganda Limited as a CI.

c) Microfinance Institutions

All MDIs maintained unimpaired paid-up capital above the statutory minimum requirement of Ushs500 million. Paid-up capital held by the sub-sector grew by 2.7 percent (Ushs1.8 billion) from Ushs 67.5 billion as at June 30, 2018 to Ushs 69.3 billion as at March 31, 2018. The MDIs also complied with the on-going core and total capital adequacy ratios of 15 and 20 percent respectively and maintained liquid assets in amounts stipulated under the MDI (Liquidity and Funds Management) Regulations, 2004.

Total assets held by the sub-sector increased by 8.6 percent (Ushs41.6 billion) from Ushs482.1 billion as at June 30, 2018 to Ushs523.7 billion as at March 31, 2019. The increase in total assets was largely on account of growth in lending of 16.4 percent (Ushs43.5 billion). Similarly, total liabilities increased by 7.9 percent (Ushs24.9 billion) from Ushs323.9 billion as at June 30, 2017 to Ushs338.7 billion as at March 31, 2019 largely due to growth in customer deposits and long-term borrowings of 8.4 percent (Ushs18.2 billion) and 9.6 percent (Ushs4.6 billion), respectively.

The latest regulatory developments with regard to MFIs include drafting of MDI (Registered Society) regulations to give effect to the provisions of Section 110 of the Tier IV Microfinance Institutions and Money Lenders Act, 2016. The regulations are under review and consideration for approval by MoFPED. Furthermore, a process to amend the MDI Act, 2003 is on-going.

d) Insurance Services

The Insurance Regulatory Authority (IRA) of Uganda remained committed to maintaining a vibrant and secure insurance sector. Overall, insurance penetration increased marginally from 0.8 percent in 2017 to 0.84 percent in 2018. IRA has since 2014 licensed various players (Table 4.4).

Table 4.4: Licensed Insurance Players

LICENSED PLAYERS	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*
Reinsurers	1	1	1	1	1	1
Non Life Insurers	20	21	20	19	21	21
Life Insurers	8	8	9	9	9	9
HMOs	13	10	6	6	5	5
Microinsurers	-	-	-	-	1	1
Insurance Brokers	26	30	35	34	35	35
Reinsurance Brokers	1	1	1	1	2	2
Loss Assessors/Adjusters/Surveyors	17	21	21	22	24	31
Insurance agents	1110	1335	1,296	2,006	2,384	1,996
Bancassurance Agents	-	-	-	2	16	16

Source: Insurance Regulatory Authority, *As at May 2019

Overall, in the year 2018, the Gross Written Premium (GWP) income increased by 17.5 percent to Ushs 856 billion from Ushs 728.4 billion in 2017. Non-life business continued to dominate the insurance industry in terms of composition, although its relative share has continued to decline. The share of non-life business in relation to total premium declined by almost 4 percentage points to 66.6 percent share in 2018. Both Life and Non-Life GWP income grew by 28.7 percent and 12.4 percent, respectively to standing at Ushs 216.9 billion and Ushs 570 billion in 2018. In addition, the GWP of Health Management Organisations (HMOs) stood at Ushs 69.2 billion by the end of the year, registering an annual growth of 31.3 percent.

In terms of market share, non-life insurance constituted 66.6 percent compared to 70.0 percent in the previous year. Life premiums accounted for 25.3 percent while HMOs constituted 8.1 percent. During the year the IRA licensed a dedicated Micro-Insurance Organisation which underwrote policies to the tune of Ushs 24.3 million.

Underwriting Performance: Non-life underwriting profits increased to approximately Ushs 20.0 billion from Ushs 3.1 billion recorded in 2017. The significant improvement⁵⁷ in performance reflects improved quality of underwriting and a relatively favorable claims experience.

Net Asset base & Claims Payouts: The insurers'⁵⁸ net asset base increased by 11 percent in 2018 to Ushs 508.2 billion in comparison to Ushs 459.0 billion recorded in the previous year. This growth was on account of the improved ability of the insurers to handle more insurable risks locally and provide adequate protection to the insuring public. The gross claims paid for both life and Non-life insurance (including HMOs) increased by 12.0 percent to Ushs 326.7 billion from Ushs 291.7 billion in 2017

Uganda Reinsurance Company Performance: As at December 31, 2018, the company's premium income increased to Ushs 33.5 billion from Ushs 29.7 billion recorded in 2017.

Insurance Regulation & Legislation: The IRA, with the support from various partners, embarked on the process of developing draft Insurance Regulations that would enable the operationalization of the Insurance Act 2017. So far 12 sets of regulations were prepared. The regulations were reviewed by the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development and submitted to the First Parliamentary Council (FPC) for legal drafting. These are:

- a) Insurer (Governance) Regulations, 2018
- b) Insurance (Prudential) Regulations, 2018
- c) Insurer (conduct of business) Regulations, 2018
- d) Reinsurance Regulations, 2018
- e) Insurance Intermediaries Regulation, 2018
- f) Insurance (Licensing, Suitability and Control) Regulations, 2018
- g) Microinsurance Regulations
- h) Microinsurance Organizations Regulations, 2018
- i) Mobile Insurance Regulations, 2018
- j) Insurance Training College Regulations, 2018
- k) Index Insurance Regulations, 2018
- l) Insurance (Miscellaneous and General) Regulations, 2018

⁵⁷ The underwriting performance only covers non-life business. Due to the long term nature of life business, it is not feasible to calculate the underwriting profit/loss on a yearly basis

⁵⁸ Including HMOs

Localisation of Marine Cargo Insurance: The IRA organized dialogues with industry stakeholders to discuss modalities of implementation and localization of marine cargo insurance. A draft implementation strategy was developed, with IRA and URA as lead agencies in the operationalization of the compulsory marine cargo insurance. The strategy emphasizes that all importers should insure their marine cargo with locally licensed insurance companies in Uganda.

EAC Insurance Bill: Following the decision of the Capital Markets, Insurance and Pensions Committee (CMIPC), the Sectoral Council on Finance and Economic Affairs (SCFEA) of the EAC constituted a Technical Working Group (TWG) to review the EAC Insurance Policy Framework. The TWG held several meetings and developed the draft EAC Insurance Bill and twenty-one (21) enabling regulations. The objective of the EAC Insurance Law is to develop a framework for widening and deepening the EAC insurance sector through establishment of an integrated, stable, safe, inclusive and competitive insurance market within the EAC region.

Consultative meetings were carried out to gather stakeholders' comments and inputs on the draft Insurance Bill in the context of the EAC Insurance Policy and the road-map for implementation. The EAC Insurance Bill is being discussed at the bi-annual East Africa Insurance Supervisors Association (EAISA) meeting. EAISA is a member of the TWG.

e) Retirements Benefits Sector

For over five years, the Uganda Retirement Benefits Regulatory Authority (URBRA) has been regulating, supervising and promoting the development of the Retirement Benefits Sector. The Retirement Benefits Sector assets account for 10 percent of GDP, covering about 14 percent of Uganda's working population.

Table 4.5 below provides summary statistics of licensed schemes and service providers as at December, 31, 2018.

Table 4.5: Licensed Schemes and Service Providers

Schemes	
National Mandatory Schemes	1
Mandatory Employer-based Schemes	1
Segregated Supplementary Voluntary Occupational Schemes	53
Umbrella Schemes	10 (131 participating employers)
Supplementary Voluntary Individual Schemes	2
Total Number of Schemes	67
Service Providers	
Administrators	9
Fund Managers	7
Custodians	5
Corporate Trustees	3
Individual Trustees	150

Source: URBRA

The Authority in its supervisory activities works with industry players for a vibrant, secure and sustainable Retirement Benefits Sector. The key focus areas over the year included the following:

- Ensuring that schemes are designed to be sustainable, fair and deliver the best possible outcomes for members
- Effective governance and monitoring of schemes through their full life cycle
- Efficiency in administration and investment
- Improving investment governance
- Enhancing reporting and disclosure
- Building capacity of Trustees and Service Providers
- Increasing coverage, and
- Increasing public education and awareness

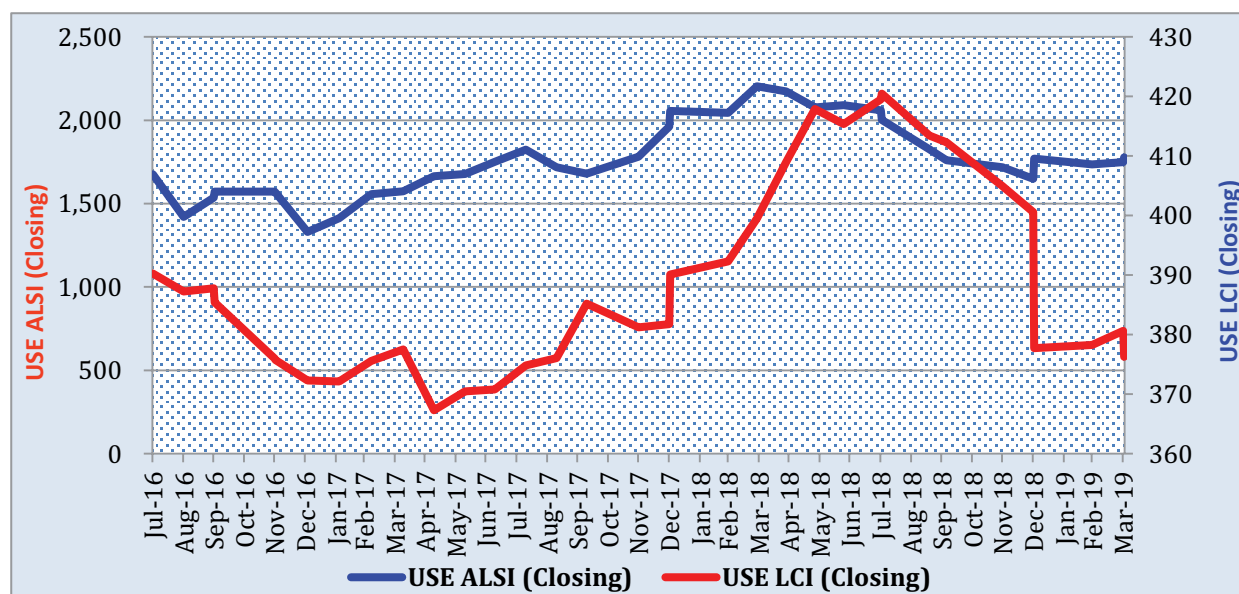
The reform proposals made to develop the Sector include:

- The Public Service Scheme (Amendment) Bill which seeks to address issues of affordability and long term sustainability of the scheme given its current operation as an Unfunded Defined Benefit Scheme. The proposed Public Service Pension Scheme (Amendment) Bill once passed, will make the scheme contributory where government and public servants make contributions, and enable accumulation of assets which will facilitate timely payment of benefits.
- The NSSF Act (Amendment) Bill which seeks to extend membership eligibility to both the formal and informal sectors, provide for introduction of new benefits, and improve governance, among others.
- Proposals for a scalable and sustainable strategy for extending coverage to the self-employed and the informal sector developed by the Authority. Among them is the establishment of a sound regulatory framework for micro pensions and introduction of appropriate products for different income groups.

f) Capital Markets

In the FY 2018/2019, the capital markets industry witnessed one primary offer in the equity market. Secondary trading of equities at the Uganda Securities Exchange (USE) declined.

Figure 4.7: Evolution of the use all Share Index (ALSI) and Local Counter Index (LCI)



Source: Uganda Securities Exchange

Equity Market

Primary Market Activity: The Initial Public Offering for Cipla Quality Chemical Industries⁵⁹ (CiplaQCIL) opened on 14th August 2018 and closed on 28th August 2018. The drug manufacturer offered 657.2 million shares at a price of Ushs256.5 per share. The offer subscription level stood at 98.8 percent, raising a total of Ushs 166.6 billion. The company was listed on the USE on September 17, 2018 and the counter closed the day at a price of Ushs 262 and market capitalization of Ushs 956.8 billion.

Secondary Market Activity: Equity turnover declined by 73 percent to Ushs 17.5 billion compared to Ushs 64.8 billion recorded in a similar period in the previous fiscal year. Average turnover per trading day fell by 73 percent to Ushs 95.0 million from Ushs 364.0 million previously. The dip in market activity can be attributed to among other things, a huge drop in demand from foreign investors due to uncertainty over UMEME. Additionally, investors also shifted to government securities following the uncertainty in the equities market. Domestic market capitalization (representing the value of all locally listed companies) grew by 11 percent to Ushs 5.0 trillion from Ushs 4.3 trillion reported in the previous FY due to the listing of CiplaQCIL and the increase in share price of Bank of Baroda. The USE Local Counter Index that tracks share price movements of domestic counters closed at 376.5 points, 5 percent lower from the previous close of 395.0 points.

The All Share Index (ALSI) also closed 21 percent lower than the previous year. In the coming FY, activity at the USE is expected to recover driven by among other things, continued economic growth.

Table 4.6: Trends in Market Activity at the Use (2016/17-2018/19)⁶⁰

	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	Percentage Annual Change FY 2018/19
Share Volume (Million)	877.0	815.0	305.0	-63
Equity Turnover (Ushs Billion)	79.3	64.8	17.5	-73
Average Turnover per trading day (Ushs Million)	466.0	364.0	95.0	-74
Domestic Market Capitalization (Ushs Trillion)	4.3	4.5	5.0	11
USE Local Counter Index	373.4	395.0	376.5	-5
USE All Share Index (ALSI)	1558.6	2203.2	1749.3	-21

Source: Uganda Securities Exchange

Investor Education: CMA continued with investor education efforts aimed at reaching out to potential investors through face to face presentations made to groups of individuals. The public education program aims at creating awareness about capital markets in order to drive market activity. The outreach campaign, which targets potential investors, involves the use of externally contracted resource persons who traverse the country educating the public (government and private organizations, investment clubs, Savings and Credit Cooperative Organizations (SACCOs), churches and other groups of people with disposal income) on saving and investing in Uganda's capital markets. In the review period, a total of 8,158 individuals were reached, bringing the total number of people reached since inception of the program in 2014/15 to 56,710 individuals.

⁵⁹ CiplaQCIL is a Ugandan pharmaceutical manufacturing company that focuses on the production of drugs for the treatment of HIV/AIDS, hepatitis B and C, and malaria. The company's manufacturing plant is World Health Organization certified and produces antiretroviral and anti-malarial drugs.

⁶⁰ Figures are for the period July-March of each FY

Issuer Education Program: CMA continued with its Issuer Resource Person Program which was launched on 2nd May 2018. The program involves the use of external contractors to reach out to key persons of prospective issuers (such as board members, Chief Executive Officers and Chief Financial Officers) to sensitize them on opportunities presented by market based financing. A total of 14 resource persons drawn from fields such as law, accounting, development finance, capital markets and banking are currently part of the program.

A key milestone for Issuer Resource Persons is the making of presentations to full boards of prospective issuers on market based financing. During the presentations, boards are sensitized on the different types of market based financing, its merits and the preparatory steps for accessing it. The Resource Persons are expected to tap into their networks to reach business owners and founders, CEOs, Board members and CFOs in companies that show prospects of tapping into market based financing. Through the networks, full board presentations are scheduled. Since the launch of the program, a total of 17 Companies have been reached.

Capital Markets Development Master Plan: CMA embarked on the implementation of the Capital Markets Master Plan following the launch on 15th June 2017. The master plan is a comprehensive plan that seeks to chart the strategic positioning and future direction of Uganda's capital markets with the view to grow the markets and attract more international capital to meet the financing needs of the economy. The three key objectives of the Master Plan include: facilitation of issuer access to alternative, non-bank financing to reduce dependence on the banking sector; improving the efficiency of the capital markets eco-system; and deepening the pool of formal savings within the economy. The master plan implementation process is still ongoing with several actions at different stages of implementation. The implementation process is currently focused on: capacity building for market intermediaries and CMA staff; regulatory reforms; continued promotion of capital markets as a source of long term capital for the public and private sectors and an investment avenue; and the engagement of key stakeholders to ensure the full implementation of the master plan.

g) Financial Inclusion & Mobile Money

Financial Inclusion (FI) is defined as access to and usage of quality, affordable and adequate financial services. Empirical research suggests that access to formal financial services by the population can contribute to inclusive and sustainable growth. It is therefore vital for both economic and social development of a country.

To guide financial inclusion initiatives in Uganda, Bank of Uganda and the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development launched the National Financial Inclusion Strategy (NFIS) in October 2017 and implementation of the NFIS is in progress. The vision of the NFIS is "All Ugandans have access to and use a broad range of quality and affordable financial services which helps ensure their financial security". Since the launch of the NFIS in October 2017, Bank of Uganda as the secretariat for the implementation of the National Financial Inclusion Strategy (NFIS) has convened five meetings of the working groups and the Inter Institutional committee on financial inclusion to finalize the work plan and take stock of progress in the implementation of the NFIS. To date, significant progress has been registered including; the rollout of Agent Banking, the operationalization of the Uganda Microfinance Regulatory Authority (UMRA), and the conduct of the demand side survey for financial inclusion.

Regarding agent banking, services are now available beyond the brick and mortar bank branches which has improved convenience to bank customers who are being served by a range of providers, ranging from petrol stations and supermarkets, to retail shops and hardware stores, as long as the business offering the service is fully licensed by the local authorities and has been existence for one

year. By March 2019, 14 commercial banks were licensed for agency banking but only 13 were actively participating. The total number of agents licensed stood at 7,283 as at March 2019 of which 3,995 were in operation. There is a steady growth in the use of other innovative digital payment channels like Point of Sale (POS) machines, internet and mobile banking which are offered across the country in all industries.

According to the 2018 Finscope study, overall financial inclusion in Uganda stood at 78 percent, which is the same level recorded in 2013. Formal inclusion⁶¹ increased to 58 percent from 54 percent in 2013, largely driven by mobile money services (56 percent of adults have access to mobile money services). The key reasons for uptake of formal services included, among others, the need to save, access credit, and send & receive money.

Mobile money's ability to drive financial inclusion in Uganda has been impressive since its inception 2009 and it is continuously becoming competitive with the emergence of seven providers in the market. As at end March 2019, the total number of mobile money agents offering a wide range of services stood at 329,534 representing over 100 percent growth in agents from 163,092 a year ago. Currently, customers are able to transfer and receive funds domestically and internationally, pay utility bills, fees and taxes, store electronic value, make micro savings, obtain micro loans & micro insurance as well as transfer funds from bank account to mobile wallets and vice versa.

Over the year, the average value of transactions per month grew from Ushs 5,529 billion in 2017/18 to about Ushs 5,848 billion in 2018/19, inspite of a drop in the number of transactions. The number of registered mobile money accounts grew by 7.2 percent to 24.3 million in March 2019 compared to growth of 0.6 percent in the previous year, while the number of active accounts⁶² increased by 14.8 percent to 15.3 million as at March 2019.

Figure 4.8: Trend of Mobile Money Transactions and Usage for the Last 10 Years.



Source: Bank of Uganda.

Regardless of the success of mobile money in increasing access and usage of formal financial services, barriers that hinder financial inclusion still remain. The demand-side barriers include; low incomes, low awareness and lack of understanding while supply side barriers include proximity to commercial banks, unavailability of SACCO services within the residential community and insurance services perceived to be unaffordable.

⁶¹ Population that have access to or use financial services provided by formal financial services providers

⁶² Accounts operated over the last 90 days.

Financial Literacy: BoU continues to empower Ugandans with knowledge about planning for money, and impart skills to effectively plan for their money. By end of April 2019, a total of 78 financial literacy Training of Trainers (TOT) sessions had been held, with 1605 participants having attended the TOT Program. BoU also partnered with several public and private institutions including NSSF, Rotary Club, to provide training to their staff or core team in a cost sharing arrangement. Other Financial Literacy activities carried out during the year included participation in the World Savings Day held in October 2018 and Global Money Week held in March 2019.

In addition, BoU took part in the drafting of the EAC Financial Education Strategy which is to be launched in 2019. There are plans to launch the Financial Literacy Strategy 2019 – 2024, in the later part of the year.

Financial Consumer Empowerment and Market Conduct: Alongside financial education, financial consumer protection remains an essential ingredient in fostering financial capability and supporting financial inclusion. During the year Bank of Uganda operationalised the Financial Consumer Empowerment Mechanism (FCEM) that had been approved in November 2017. The purpose of the FCEM is to coordinate information, inquiries, complaints handling and resolution.

The legislative framework that supports the FCEM includes Access to information Act, 2005; Access to Information Regulations, 2011; and Financial Consumer Protection Guidelines, 2011. The FCEM seeks to consolidate the different consumer recourse mechanisms that existed before, depending on the nature and licence of the supervised financial institution. The essence was to standardize the financial consumers' experience in the resolution of complaints.

In line with objective V of the NFIS 2017-2022 (Empower and Protect individuals with enhanced financial capability), the FCEM works closely with all the regulators in the financial sector. Over the 8-month period to April 2019, the FCEM has conducted training for customer facing staff of commercial banks, credit institutions and MDIs across the country, received and resolved over 100 complaints and held various consumer protection engagements.

h) Credit Reference Bureau

The Credit Reference Bureau (CRB) continued to attain growing acceptance as a vital part of the Supervised Financial Institutions (SFIs) credit market since its establishment in 2008. SFIs continued to embrace use of the credit reports from the CRBs in their loan approval process in a bid to improve on the quality of loans advanced. As at March 31, 2019, 33 SFIs accessed CRB services, through 600 branches connected to CRB services. However, BRAC Uganda Bank Limited that was licensed as a Credit Institution in March 2019 had not yet started accessing the CRB services.

The number of registered borrowers (clients) who had financial cards increased to 1.67 million as at end of March 2019 compared to 1.53 million financial card holders as at end of March 2018. Similarly, the number of credit enquiries made by SFIs to both CRBs has grown from 485,075 as of March 2018 to 1,016,605 as at end of March 2019. The average processing time for data requests to SFIs is in seconds or real time for both CRBs.

The Financial Institutions (Amendment) Act 2016 provided for expansion of the credit reference bureau services to other lenders outside Bank of Uganda's supervision like SACCOs, consumer lenders, utility companies and microfinance institutions. This would provide full file reporting and comprehensive credit profile of borrowers which would greatly improve the quality of credit.

The financial sector is desirous of accessing the NIRA database for purposes of verifying and authenticating existing and prospective customer identification for accounting opening, transaction processing and comparison of particulars with information from the credit reference bureau, among others. However, individual access by each financial institution was not feasible due to the limitation posed by Section 6 (1) of the Registration of Persons Act, 2015. To enable easy, seamless and secure access of the NIRA database by all the various bank and non-bank financial institutions in Uganda, Bank of Uganda is in process of establishing the Application Program Interface (API) to the NIRA database. A project task force composed of Bank of Uganda representatives from Supervision, Legal and IT directorates, Supervised Financial Institutions, Credit Reference Bureaus and other accredited Credit providers was set up.

The API will provide a central authentication for customer identification in transactions including; account opening, counter transactions, credit appraisal, and identification required to track money laundering.

The challenges of implementation of the CRBs included:

- a) The quality of data held on the CRBs requires continuous clean up and borrowing entities that do not have unique identification numbers like churches, schools NGOs data is not shared.
- b) Data on mobile loans is outside the coverage of the CRB.
- c) The process of establishing the API to help SFIs verify national identification numbers remains outstanding.

i) Agriculture Insurance

By March 2019, the GoU National Agriculture Insurance Scheme which is implemented by Agro Insurance Consortium (AIC) had 77,437 farmers covered. Mostly covered were farmers who signed up for multi-crop insurance, area yield index insurance and crop weather index. Total claims pay out was Ushs 4 billion in the 2017/18 FY, and by June 2018, utilization of the subsidy stood at Ushs 5.7 billion.

The UAIS is a Public Private Partnership set up in FY 2016/17 with the objective to mitigate losses farmers suffer with weather, uncontrollable pests and diseases. The UAIS is expected to have covered up to 100,000 farmers by the end of the FY 2020/21 In the scheme, the multi-crop insurance line registered the highest subscription as farmers wish to take advantage of the wider cushion this line provides, given the various crops they are growing.

The Agro-Consortium currently consists of eleven (11) Insurance Companies offering Agriculture insurance covering crop and livestock risks. Specifically, the consortium offers cover for Multi-peril crops, Livestock, Drought index and Aquaculture insurance. Discussions are underway to encourage embedding of insurance in the Agricultural Credit Facility, currently under the management of BoU.

j) Legal and Regulatory Issues

There has been remarkable progress on the revision and passing of several financial sector legislations. During FY 2018/19, other developments on the legislative process in the financial sector not mentioned earlier included:

- a) The Financial Institutions Appraised Book Value Regulations were passed into law in 2019 to clarify the definition of “appraised book value” within the meaning of Section 88(2) (c) of the Financial Institutions Act, 2004 as regards repo transactions conducted within six months before a financial institution is placed under statutory management.

- b) Significant progress on the draft National Payments (NPS) Bill has been made, with issuance of a Certificate of Compliance in 2018, as well as notifying the Cabinet Secretariat of the drafting of the NPS bill by the First Parliamentary Counsel in accordance with the principles approved by the former. In April 2019, Bank of Uganda prepared the draft Cabinet Paper and the Regulatory Impact Assessment for the NPS Bill, 2019 and has since shared it with MoFPED for onward submission to cabinet. The enactment of the NPS law will enhance the regulation and supervision of the payment systems, which have great potential to strengthen financial deepening and innovation.
- c) The Principles to the amendment of the BOU Act were approved by Cabinet and the amendments are currently being drafted by the First Parliamentary Counsel
- d) Principles and policy on amendment of the Forex Exchange Act were passed.
- e) Drafting the policy and principles for the regulation of Development Finance Institutions (DFIs). This will mean a new regulatory environment for institutions such as the Uganda Development Bank and define the existence for any other DFIs.

Bank of Uganda, Uganda Bankers' Association, the Office of the Principal Judge and the Uganda Law Society established and launched the Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) known as the International Centre for Arbitration and Mediation in Kampala (ICAMEK). The ICAMECK is dedicated to advancing ADR in Uganda. ICAMEK is expected to supplement the existing financial regulators' consumer protection frameworks such as the FCEM in Bank of Uganda and the Complaints Bureau of IRAU, among others. The institutional arrangements and full functionality of the centre will be accomplished in the forthcoming year.

CMA initiated the process of reviewing the regulatory framework for capital markets in Uganda. As part of the process of having a facilitative regulatory framework that will drive issuance and innovation, the review of the following laws and regulations commenced in FY 2018/19; The Capital Markets Authority Act; Prospectus regulations; corporate bond guidelines; and Licensing regulations. With the review of these, CMA expects to create a regulatory environment that is certain, friendly to innovation and cost effective for investors, issuers and market intermediaries.

k) Future Prospects

The implementation of the NFIS 2017-2022, is well advanced with the action plan fully operational. Specifically, annualized work plans as well as monitoring and evaluation frameworks have been drawn for each objective under the NFIS. Going forward, the strategy for Financial Literacy in Uganda, 2019-2024 will be launched in 2019. In addition, various regulatory authorities in the financial sector have strengthened consumer protection through the enhancement of the institutional arrangements associated with consumer empowerment and market conduct.

4.2.3 External Sector Developments

Overall Balance of Payments

Uganda has experienced trade deficits in the last couple of years which have largely been financed by other investment (particularly project aid loans) and foreign direct investment inflows in the financial account (Table 4.7). The current account deficit in FY2018/19 is projected to widen to about 9.6 percent of GDP from 6.6 percent recorded in FY2017/18, largely on account of higher merchandise imports.

Table 4.7: Balance of Payments Summary (Percentage of GDP)

Key Items	FY13/14	FY14/15	FY15/16	FY16/17	FY17/18	Proj. FY18/19
Exports	9.7	9.9	10.9	12.6	12.9	13.4
Imports	18.3	18.1	19.0	18.4	20.5	21.9
Current Account Balance	-7.3	-6.7	-5.5	-3.9	-6.6	-9.6
Current Account Balance (Excl. Grants)	-8.1	-7.4	-6.3	-4.5	-7.0	-10.0
Financial Account Balance	-6.2	-3.4	-5.0	-4.4	-4.0	-8.9
BOP Overall Balance	-1.4	1.3	-0.4	-1.6	0.7	0.7

Source: Bank of Uganda

During the 12-month period ending February 2019, preliminary estimates indicate that the overall balance of payments position was a deficit of US\$ 56.2 million, in contrast to the surplus of US\$ 289.6 million that was recorded in the 12-month period ending February 2018. This resulted in a drawdown of external reserve assets amounting to US\$ 56.2 million, leading to a total external gross reserves position of US\$ 3,444.7 million at end February 2019. The total reserves stock at the end of February 2019 was sufficient to cover 4.6 months of future imports of goods and services; a decline from US\$ 3,613.8 million, equivalent to the 4.9 months imports cover recorded as at end February 2018. Table 4.8 below summarizes the developments in Uganda's Balance of Payments.

Table 4.8: Balance of Payments Summary (US\$ Millions)

Key Items	Outturn	Quarterly series				Preliminary Outturn	Projection
	12 months to Feb 18	Mar-May 18	Jun-Aug 18	Sep-Nov 18	Preliminary Dec 18-Feb 19	12 months to Feb 19	FY18/19
A1. Goods	- 1,784.3	- 596.0	- 617.5	- 698.4	- 674.7	- 2,586.5	- 2,481.3
a) Exports	3,597.1	895.7	869.5	914.6	907.1	3,586.9	3,919.4
b) Imports	5,381.4	1,491.7	1,486.9	1,613.0	1,581.8	6,173.4	6,400.7
A2. Services	- 425.1	- 92.3	- 173.6	- 183.7	- 224.5	- 674.1	- 765.7
a) Inflows	1,716.1	465.6	513.1	508.3	425.8	1,912.8	1,938.8
b) Outflows	2,141.2	557.9	686.7	691.9	650.3	2,586.8	2,704.4
A3. Primary Income account (Net)	- 856.3	- 221.3	- 310.8	- 334.7	- 286.7	- 1,153.5	- 1,150.1
a) Inflows	40.5	11.0	16.4	8.5	10.0	45.9	38.8
b) Outflows	896.7	232.3	327.2	343.2	296.7	1,199.4	1,188.8
A4. Secondary Income (Current transfers) (Net)	1,530.1	381.7	340.0	370.1	501.3	1,593.1	1,588.8
a) Inflows	1,722.4	421.6	385.9	407.9	567.2	1,782.7	1,786.3
b) Outflows	192.4	39.9	46.0	37.8	65.9	189.6	197.5
B. Capital account	135.0	10.3	27.4	36.4	12.9	87.1	98.5
a) Inflows	135.0	10.3	27.4	36.4	12.9	87.1	98.5
b) Outflows	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C. Financial account	- 1,368.7	- 381.7	- 346.7	- 666.8	- 746.2	- 2,141.4	- 2,628.3
a) Direct investment	- 848.4	- 290.3	- 341.1	- 390.6	- 451.2	- 1,473.2	- 1,274.7
b) Portfolio investment	345.6	55.6	19.4	33.3	40.1	109.6	70.2
c) Financial Derivatives	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
d) Other investment	- 864.9	- 147.3	15.0	- 309.0	- 333.0	- 774.2	- 1,120.6
C. Errors & Omissions	321.4	4.7	298.7	133.7	99.3	536.4	237.6
D. Overall balance	- 289.6	131.1	89.2	9.7	- 173.8	56.2	237.6
E. Reserve position (end period)	3,613.8	3,322.6	3,280.2	3,348.2	3,444.7	3,444.7	3,379.4

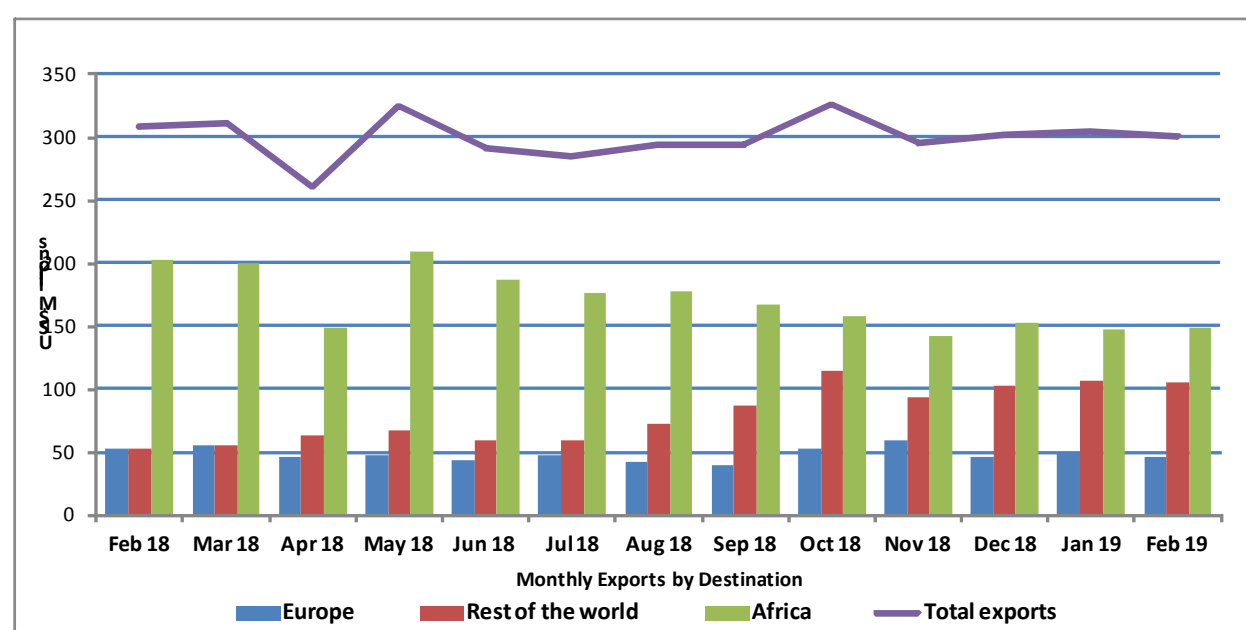
Source: Bank of Uganda

Coffee export receipts during the 12 months to February 2019 decreased by 22.1 percent to US\$ 423.0 million, compared to the previous 12-month period's performance of US \$543.2 million (Table 4.9). The decrease was on account of both lower coffee prices on the global market and lower volume of coffee exported. The average price of coffee is estimated to have declined by 9.4 percent to US\$ 1.72 per kilogram over the 12-month period ending February 2019, from US\$ 1.90 over a similar period ending February 2018. The decline in global coffee prices was in part due to bumper harvest in some of the world's major coffee producing nations like Brazil and Vietnam. The volume of coffee exported decreased to 4.1 million (60 kilogram) bags during the 12-month period ending February 2019, from 4.8 million (60 kilogram) bags exported over the 12-month period ending February 2018. The drop in the volume of coffee exported is largely attributed to high stock levels held by exporters and the effects of drought in some regions.

In addition, net exports receipts from gold decreased by 65.6 percent to US\$ 33.7 million in the year to February 2019, relative to earnings of US\$ 98.1 million in the previous year. Exports of gold increased by 37.4 percent from US\$426.4 million in the twelve months to February 2018 to US\$585.7 million in the period ending February 2019; while imports of gold increased by 68.1 percent from US\$328.3 million in the twelve months to February 2018 to US\$551.9 million in the period ending February 2019.

There were increases in export receipts registered for a number of export items such as fish (US\$ 46.0 million), tobacco (US\$ 29.3 million), sugar (US\$ 19.0 million) and cocoa beans (US\$ 12.2 million) over the period under review, which moderated the decline in coffee and gold exports earnings.

Figure 4.9: Trend of Monthly Exports by Destination



Source: Bank of Uganda

Informal Exports

Informal exports amounted to US\$ 488.2 million in the 12 months to February 2019, compared to US\$ 520.3 million in 12 months to February 2018, a decrease of 6.2 percent. This decrease is largely attributed to lower exports destined to DR Congo, Tanzania and South Sudan over the 12-month period ending February 2019. Informal exports accounted for 14.8 percent of total export earnings.

Imports

The total value of goods imported increased by 14.7 percent to US\$6,173.4 million during the 12 months ended February 2019, from US\$ 5,381.4 million in the previous period ending February 2018. This increase was mainly due to higher private sector imports during the 12 months under review. Private sector imports (including gold) increased by US\$819.9 million during the 12 months ended February 2019. Both non-oil and oil imports increased by US\$622.1 million and US\$197.8 million, respectively, reflecting a combination of the moderate increase in global crude oil prices through the year, increased importation of non-monetary gold and an overall increase in domestic demand.

Table 4.9: Exports of Goods (US\$ Millions)

Key Items	12 months to Feb 18	Quarterly				12 months to Feb 19
		Mar-May 18	Jun-Aug 18	Sep-Nov 18	Dec 18-Feb 19	
Total Exports	3,597.10	895.68	869.46	914.64	907.14	3,586.92
Total Formal Exports	3,033.18	740.82	741.56	803.43	771.34	3,057.15
1. Coffee (Value)	543.24	102.60	109.96	106.09	104.30	422.96
Volume ('000 60-Kg bags)	4.77	0.95	1.06	1.05	1.03	4.10
Av. unit value	1.90	1.81	1.73	1.67	1.68	1.72
2. Non-Coffee formal exports	2,489.94	638.22	631.59	697.34	667.04	2,634.19
Electricity	52.71	7.51	8.61	7.74	10.51	34.37
Gold	426.39	100.51	99.44	194.52	191.19	585.66
Cotton	50.34	9.67	7.81	8.44	13.45	39.37
Tea	83.25	22.29	23.28	23.05	22.85	91.47
Tobacco	50.88	7.54	17.12	45.37	10.18	80.21
Fish & its prod. (excl. regional)	137.46	41.26	45.56	45.43	51.19	183.45
Hides & skins	54.89	14.56	9.55	9.90	7.42	41.43
Simsim	22.64	6.01	4.77	2.94	13.69	27.41
Maize	114.64	29.87	29.28	11.47	12.71	83.33
Beans	115.96	23.90	26.97	5.31	10.95	67.13
Flowers	58.02	17.67	16.27	13.68	13.68	61.30
Oil re-exports	130.26	31.22	33.17	36.32	32.29	133.00
Cobalt	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	1,192.47	326.20	309.75	293.18	276.93	1,206.06
3. ICBT Exports	563.92	154.87	127.90	111.21	135.79	529.78

Source: Bank of Uganda

Government imports fell by US\$ 4.1 million to US\$ 533.7 million, driven by lower non-project imports. Project imports on the other hand, increased by US\$ 5.0 million during the period (Table 4.10).

Table 4.10: Imports of Merchandise (US\$ Millions)

Key Items	12 months to Feb 18	Quarterly				12 months to Feb 19
		Mar-May 18	Jun-Aug 18	Sep-Nov 18	Preliminary Dec 18-Feb 19	
Total Imports (FOB)	5,381.4	1,491.7	1,486.9	1,613.0	1,581.8	6,173.4
Government Imports	537.9	173.2	79.6	148.7	132.2	533.8
Project imports	524.7	172.5	78.1	148.7	130.4	529.7
Non-Project imports	13.2	0.8	1.5	-	1.8	4.1
Private Sector Imports	4,843.5	1,318.4	1,407.4	1,464.3	1,449.6	5,639.6
Formal private sector imports	4,761.6	1,301.9	1,394.3	1,450.8	1,434.6	5,581.6
Oil imports	816.1	258.1	262.3	254.3	239.3	1,014.0
Non-oil imports	3,945.4	1,043.8	1,132.0	1,196.5	1,195.2	4,567.6
Estimated private sector imports	81.9	16.6	13.0	13.5	15.0	58.1

Source: Bank of Uganda

Services Account

The deficit on the services account widened by 58.6 percent, from US\$ 425.1 million recorded in the year ending February 2018 to a deficit of US\$ 674.1 million during the 12 months under review. This was due to increased payments for transport and other business services to non-residents during the period under review.

Primary Income Account

The deficit on the primary income account worsened by 34.7 percent to US\$ 1,153.6 million from US\$ 856.3 million recorded over the previous 12 months, mainly due to increased investment income payments to non-residents.

Secondary Income (Current Transfers)

The secondary income account recorded a net surplus of US\$ 1,593.1 million over the year ended February 2019, which is 4.1 percent higher than the US\$ 1,530.1 million recorded in the previous corresponding period. This was largely on account of higher NGO and personal transfer inflows (remittances), which rose by US\$ 64.2 million and US\$ 34.1 million to US\$ 426.9 million and 1,226.3 million, respectively, during the year ended February 2019.

Capital and Financial Accounts

The Capital account inflows declined to US\$ 87.1 million in the year ending February 2019, from US\$ 134.9 million during the 12-months to February 2018. This was mainly on account of lower capital transfers to Government.

The financial account continued to be the main source of financing of the deficit in the current account. The Financial account recorded a surplus of US\$ 2,141.4 million, which was US\$ 772.6 million higher than the surplus of US\$ 1,368.7 million in the 12 months to February 2018. Direct investment inflows were the most significant, with an increase in inflows by US\$ 624.8 million to US\$ 1,473.2 million in the year ended February 2019. This increase was largely due to higher equity investment by foreign investors and improved performance of foreign owned enterprises which resulted in higher reinvestment of earnings in the economy. On the other hand, other investment inflows decreased by US\$ 90.6 million to US\$ 774.3 million in the year to February 2019, relative to the previous corresponding period. This was due to lower disbursements of loans to the government sector during the year under review. Portfolio investments registered lower net outflows of US\$ 109.6 million in comparison to net outflows of US\$ 345.6 million recorded in the 12-month period ended February 2018. This trend is attributed to slower exit of offshore investors in the Uganda's debt securities market over the period under review.

4.3 Fiscal Sector Developments

4.3.1 Overall fiscal performance for FY 2018/19

The overall deficit in FY 2018/19 is projected to be 5.8 percent of GDP (Ushs 6,440.7 billion) compared to the earlier programmed target of 6.6 percent (Ushs 7,427.6 billion). This is mainly on account of lower than projected execution of externally financed project activities. Compared to the previous FY, the overall deficit is projected to grow by 28.2 percent as Government continues to scale up investments in infrastructure in a bid to support inclusive growth. The tables below show fiscal operations from FY 2013/14 to FY 2018/19.

Figure 4.10: Selected Indicators of Central Government Operations (FY 2013/14-2017/18)

Description	Outturn 2013/14	Outturn 2014/15	Outturn 2015/16	Outturn 2016/17	Outturn 2017/18	Budget 2018/19	Proj. Outturn 2018/19
Revenue & Grants / GDP	12.8%	14.4%	15.2%	15.2%	15.2%	16.1%	16.3%
Domestic Revenue incl Oil / GDP	11.8%	13.2%	13.8%	14.1%	14.4%	14.6%	15.2%
Domestic Revenue / GDP	11.8%	13.1%	13.7%	14.0%	14.4%	14.6%	15.2%
Tax revenue incl Oil / GDP	11.6%	12.8%	13.3%	13.6%	14.0%	14.2%	14.7%
Tax revenue / GDP	11.6%	12.6%	13.2%	13.4%	14.0%	14.2%	14.7%
Total Expenditure (excl domestic arrears repayments) / GDP	16.8%	18.5%	20.0%	18.8%	19.8%	22.5%	21.7%
Total Expenditure (incl domestic arrears repayments) / GDP	16.9%	18.8%	20.1%	19.0%	20.1%	22.7%	22.1%
Gross Operating Balance / GDP	0.4%	1.9%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Domestic Balance / GDP	-2.2%	-2.9%	-3.2%	-1.8%	-2.1%	-1.8%	-2.6%
Primary Balance / GDP	-2.7%	-2.8%	-2.9%	-1.3%	-2.6%	-4.2%	-3.6%
Budget Deficit (excl Grants) / GDP	-5.1%	-5.6%	-6.3%	-4.9%	-5.6%	-8.1%	-6.9%
Budget Deficit (incl Grants) / GDP	-4.1%	-4.4%	-4.9%	-3.9%	-4.9%	-6.6%	-5.8%
Domestic Financing (net) / GDP (-borrowing/+ saving)	-2.4%	-3.2%	-2.3%	-0.7%	-1.4%	-1.8%	-2.6%
o/w Bank Financing (-borrowing/+ saving)	-0.9%	-1.7%	-1.1%	0.3%	-0.3%	-1.0%	-1.6%
o/w Non-Bank Financing (-borrowing/+ saving)	-1.5%	-1.6%	-1.2%	-1.0%	-1.1%	-0.8%	-1.0%
Foreign Disbursements (grants and loans) / Total Budget (incl domestic arrears)	15.7%	14.7%	23.7%	22.6%	25.2%	31.5%	23.1%
Foreign Disbursements (grants and loans) / GDP	2.6%	2.8%	4.8%	4.3%	5.1%	7.2%	5.1%
External Borrowing (net) (disbursements less amortization) / GDP	-1.3%	-1.2%	-3.0%	-2.8%	-3.5%	-4.9%	-3.2%
External Borrowing Disbursements / GDP	-1.6%	-1.5%	-3.4%	-3.3%	-4.3%	-5.7%	-4.0%
Ratio of external borrowing disbursements to budget deficit (incl grants and Oil)	40.1%	35.3%	69.0%	84.3%	87.8%	85.3%	69.0%
Ratio of external borrowing disbursements to budget deficit (excl grants and Oil)	32.1%	27.6%	53.8%	66.4%	75.9%	69.5%	58.1%
Total public debt / GDP	28.5%	31.2%	34.6%	37.0%	40.3%	42.2%	42.2%
o/w Domestic debt / GDP	12.2%	12.3%	13.1%	12.7%	12.6%	13.6%	14.1%
o/w External debt / GDP	16.3%	18.9%	21.5%	24.3%	27.7%	28.6%	28.1%
<i>Memorandum Items</i>							
GDP at Current Market Prices (Ush.s Billion)	69,276	76,517	83,091	91,718	100,586	112,045	109,945

Source: MoFPED

Table 4.11: Budgetary Central Government Fiscal Operations for FY 2013/14-FY 2018/19 in Billions of Shillings

Description	Outturn 2013/14	Outturn 2014/15	Outturn 2015/16	Outturn 2016/17	Outturn 2017/18	Budget 2018/19	Proj. Outturn 2018/19
Revenues and Grants	8,870.4	11,044.8	12,647.2	13,896.5	15,281.1	18,046.2	17,905.4
Revenues	8,167.9	10,114.0	11,500.0	12,946.8	14,506.9	16,358.8	16,711.4
URA	8,031.0	9,772.9	11,059.1	12,463.4	14,076.1	15,938.8	16,180.8
Non-URA	136.9	221.5	319.4	353.6	430.9	420.0	530.6
Oil Revenues	-	119.6	121.4	129.8	-	-	-
Grants	702.5	930.8	1,147.2	949.7	774.2	1,687.4	1,193.9
Budget Support	191.4	258.2	339.7	259.3	154.5	101.7	84.0
Project Support	511.0	672.7	807.5	690.5	619.7	1,585.6	1,109.9
Expenditure and net Lending	11,682.3	14,378.7	16,726.9	17,437.5	20,183.4	25,473.7	24,306.4
Current Expenditures	6,706.3	7,689.3	9,168.6	9,994.3	10,916.0	12,249.6	12,491.6
Wages and Salaries	2,385.3	2,759.5	2,966.4	3,382.0	3,463.2	4,245.7	4,298.3
Interest Payments	970.1	1,213.0	1,681.8	2,360.2	2,260.5	2,696.2	2,399.6
Domestic	853.4	1,076.8	1,469.7	1,954.0	1,936.4	2,274.5	2,017.9
External	116.8	136.1	212.1	406.2	324.1	421.7	381.7
Other Recurr. Expenditures/1	3,350.9	3,716.8	4,520.5	4,252.1	5,192.3	5,307.7	5,793.8
Development Expenditures	4,936.5	5,229.5	5,906.8	6,718.1	7,566.1	11,912.7	10,370.3
Domestic Development/2	3,065.6	3,296.5	3,522.8	4,241.0	4,297.9	5,181.9	6,047.6
External Development	1,870.9	1,933.0	2,384.0	2,477.1	3,268.2	6,730.8	4,322.7
Net Lending/Repayments	19.4	1,235.2	1,532.5	541.0	1,396.5	1,050.8	1,015.0
Domestic Arrears and others	20.0	224.7	118.9	184.0	304.9	260.6	429.4
Domestic Balance	(1,526.7)	(2,195.5)	(2,630.8)	(1,607.3)	(2,084.2)	(1,962.4)	(2,890.6)
Primary Balance	(1,841.7)	(2,120.9)	(2,397.9)	(1,180.7)	(2,641.8)	(4,731.4)	(4,001.5)
Overall Fiscal Bal. (excl. Grants)	(3,514.3)	(4,264.7)	(5,226.9)	(4,490.7)	(5,676.5)	(9,114.9)	(7,595.0)
Overall Fiscal Bal. (incl. Grants)	(2,811.9)	(3,333.9)	(4,079.7)	(3,540.9)	(4,902.3)	(7,427.6)	(6,401.0)
Financing:	2,811.9	3,333.9	4,079.7	3,540.9	4,902.3	7,427.6	6,401.0
External Financing (Net)	886.9	919.0	2,494.0	2,608.6	3,496.2	5,442.1	3,520.7
Deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disbursements	1,128.4	1,177.1	2,813.5	2,983.4	4,306.3	6,336.2	4,414.8
Budget Support Loans	0.0	-	-	572.9	141.1	187.3	187.0
Project Loans	1,128.4	1,177.1	2,813.5	2,410.5	4,165.2	6,148.9	4,227.8
Armotization	(241.5)	(258.2)	(319.5)	(374.8)	(810.1)	(894.0)	(894.1)
Domestic Financing (Net)	1,650.0	2,483.4	1,898.8	603.1	1,358.1	1,985.4	2,880.3
Bank Financing (Net)	643.1	1,288.1	923.0	(297.4)	259.8	1,091.9	1,798.6
Non-bank Financing (Net)	1,006.9	1,195.2	975.8	900.5	1,098.3	893.5	1,081.7
Errors and Omissions	274.9	(68.5)	(313.1)	329.2	48.0	0.0	-

Source: MoFPED

Table 4.12: Budgetary Central Government Operations (GFSM 2001 Framework) in Billions of Shillings

Description	Outturn 2013/14	Outturn 2014/15	Outturn 2015/16	Outturn 2016/17	Outturn 2017/18	Budget 2018/19	Proj. Outturn 2018/19
Revenue	8,870.4	11,164.4	12,768.6	14,026.3	15,281.1	18,046.2	17,905.4
Taxes	8,031.0	9,892.5	11,180.6	12,593.2	14,076.1	15,938.8	16,180.8
Grants	702.5	930.8	1,147.2	949.7	774.2	1,687.4	1,193.9
Budget Support	191.4	258.2	339.7	259.3	154.5	101.7	84.0
Project Support	511.0	672.7	807.5	690.5	619.7	1,585.6	1,109.9
Oil Revenues	-	119.6	121.4	129.8	-	-	-
Other revenue	136.9	221.5	319.4	353.6	430.9	420.0	530.6
Expenses	8,582.9	9,698.4	11,567.4	12,133.3	13,985.5	16,947.3	16,208.7
Compensation of employees	1,516.3	1,762.9	1,970.2	2,150.9	2,412.3	3,452.8	3,440.6
Wages and salaries/1	967.4	1,176.8	1,263.9	1,385.9	1,379.1	2,297.2	2,106.2
Allowances/1	414.6	459.5	537.4	562.6	625.3	631.7	758.0
Other employee costs/1	134.3	126.6	168.9	202.4	407.9	523.9	576.3
Use of goods and services/1	2,159.7	2,505.5	3,396.7	2,560.2	3,575.9	4,936.5	4,985.8
Interest payments	970.1	1,213.0	1,681.8	2,360.2	2,260.5	2,696.2	2,399.6
Domestic	853.4	1,076.8	1,469.7	1,954.0	1,936.4	2,274.5	2,017.9
External	116.8	136.1	212.1	406.2	324.1	421.7	381.7
Subsidies	35.7	68.0	55.7	96.0	-	-	-
Grants	3,257.4	3,666.6	4,084.9	4,334.9	5,259.1	5,130.4	5,028.1
Local governments	1,971.0	2,146.3	2,339.2	2,562.3	2,568.9	3,124.1	3,184.4
Wage bill	1,233.1	1,405.1	1,458.3	1,693.7	1,650.3	2,012.6	2,026.2
Recurrent	384.9	465.3	619.4	576.3	628.7	661.4	710.9
Development	352.9	275.9	261.5	292.3	289.9	450.1	447.4
Transfers to International organizations	43.1	40.4	74.2	44.8	76.3	58.8	58.8
Transfers to Missions abroad	89.6	102.4	163.9	148.7	150.7	161.9	175.2
Transfers to Tertiary Institutions	154.6	178.1	251.3	277.8	350.6	426.9	444.8
Transfers to District Referral hospitals	61.2	65.8	82.3	80.8	158.0	200.4	127.0
Transfers to other agencies (incl URA)	937.9	1,133.6	1,173.8	1,220.5	1,954.6	1,158.4	1,037.9
Social benefits (pensions)	228.7	244.2	157.7	173.6	1.3	1.3	1.3
Other expenses/1	415.0	238.2	220.4	457.5	476.5	730.1	353.3
Gross operating balance	287.5	1,466.0	1,201.3	1,893.0	1,295.6	1,098.9	1,696.6
Investment in Non-Financial Assets	3,059.9	3,220.3	3,508.1	4,579.1	4,496.6	7,215.1	6,653.2
Domestic development budget	1,773.9	1,914.4	2,204.9	2,366.5	2,521.7	3,153.5	3,627.3
Donor projects	1,286.0	1,305.9	1,303.2	2,212.6	1,974.8	4,061.6	3,025.9
Total Outlays	11,642.8	12,918.8	15,075.5	16,712.4	18,482.1	24,162.4	22,862.0
Net borrowing	(2,772.4)	(1,754.3)	(2,306.8)	(2,686.1)	(3,201.0)	(6,116.2)	(4,956.6)
less Payables (domestic arrears repayments)	20.0	224.7	118.9	184.0	304.9	260.6	429.4
less Net lending for policy purposes	19.4	1,235.2	1,532.5	541.0	1,396.5	1,050.8	1,015.0
Overall deficit including grants	(2,811.9)	(3,214.3)	(3,958.2)	(3,411.1)	(4,902.3)	(7,427.6)	(6,401.0)
Overall deficit excluding grants	(3,514.3)	(4,145.1)	(5,105.5)	(4,360.9)	(5,676.5)	(9,114.9)	(7,595.0)
Net Change in Financial Worth (Financing)	(2,811.9)	(3,214.3)	(3,958.2)	(3,411.1)	(4,902.3)	(7,427.6)	(6,401.0)
Domestic	(1,650.0)	(2,483.4)	(1,898.8)	(603.1)	(1,358.1)	(1,985.4)	(2,880.3)
Bank Financing	(643.1)	(1,288.1)	(923.0)	297.4	(259.8)	(1,091.9)	(1,798.6)
Non Bank Financing	(1,006.9)	(1,195.2)	(975.8)	(900.5)	(1,098.3)	(893.5)	(1,081.7)
External	(886.9)	(919.0)	(2,494.0)	(2,608.6)	(3,496.2)	(5,442.1)	(3,520.7)
Net change in financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net change in Liabilities	886.9	919.0	2,494.0	2,608.6	3,496.2	5,442.1	3,520.7
Disbursement	886.9	919.0	2,494.0	2,608.6	3,496.2	6,336.2	4,414.8
Project loans	1,128.4	1,177.1	2,813.5	2,410.5	4,165.2	6,148.9	4,227.8
Import support loans	0.0	-	-	572.9	141.1	187.3	187.0
Amortization (-)	(229.8)	(244.1)	(313.1)	(371.2)	(813.1)	(894.0)	(894.1)
Payment of foreign debt arrears	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
exceptional fin.	(11.7)	(14.0)	(6.4)	(3.6)	3.0	-	-
Errors and omissions	(274.9)	68.5	313.1	(329.2)	(48.0)	(0.0)	-

Source: MoFPED

4.3.2 Revenue Performance

The structure of Uganda's tax system has been changing over the last decade. The share of domestic taxes (both direct and indirect domestic taxes) has increased from 50 percent in FY 2009/10 to 54 percent in FY 2017/18, and is projected to reach 56 percent by end of June 2019, while the share of Non Tax Revenues (NTR) to total revenues has averaged 3 percent. Over the same period, the share of international trade taxes to total revenue has reduced from 48 percent in FY 2009/10 to 43 percent FY 2017/18 and is projected at 42 percent in June 2019. The decline of international trade taxes as a source of revenue is not only due to globalisation and rationalisation of import duties but also due to positive growth of other domestic revenue sources. Uganda subscribes to globalisation and trade facilitation initiatives which include the EAC Customs Union, COMESA, the Tripartite and African Continental Free Trade. This means that all goods originating from Member States are imported to Uganda either at 0 per cent import duty or at reduced import duty rates.

Revenue Performance for FY 2018/19

The overall net revenue target for FY 2018/19 is Ushs 16,358.76 billion of which Ushs 15,938.80 billion is tax and Ushs 419.96 billion is NTR. Appropriation in Aid (AIA) for FY 2018/19 was estimated at Ushs 912.51 billion. This overall revenue target was based on the following;

- the revenue outturn for FY 2017/2018 of Ushs 14,506.93 billion;
- the policy and administrative measures; and
- Macroeconomic assumptions like stable inflation and exchange rate.

Revenue Performance for July, 2018 to April, 2019

Overall tax and Non-Tax Revenue collections for the period July 2018 to April 2019 (10 months) amounted to Ushs 13,481.36 billion against the target of Ushs 13,115.87 billion registering a surplus of Ushs 365.49 billion and growth in revenue collections of 16.94 percent (Ushs 1,952.83 billion) compared to the same period FY 2017/18.

Table 4.13: Summary of Revenue Performance July 2018-April 2019 (Ushs Billion)

	Budget 2018/19	Cumu- lative Outturns 18/19	Cumu- lative Estimates 18/19	Surplus/ Deficit	Cumu- lative Outturns 17/18	Year to Year Increase	Percent change 18/19 Vs 17/18
Overall Net Revenues	16,358.76	13,481.36	13,115.87	365.49	11,528.53	1,952.83	16.9%
Net URA tax revenue	15,938.80	13,083.75	12,773.03	310.72	11,179.71	1,904.04	17.0%
Gross Revenues	16,622.86	13,747.36	13,317.33	430.03	11,698.55	2,048.81	17.5%
Direct Domestic Taxes	5,175.56	4,191.44	3,921.74	269.70	3,498.49	692.95	19.8%
Indirect Domestic Taxes	3,944.43	3,248.95	3,268.21	- 19.26	2,635.21	613.74	23.3%
Trade taxes	6,875.07	5,718.86	5,617.76	101.10	5,053.62	665.24	13.2%
Fees and Licenses	207.84	190.50	166.77	23.73	162.41	28.08	17.3%
Non Tax Revenue	419.96	397.61	342.84	54.77	348.82	48.79	14.0%
AIA	912.51	365.99	760.42	- 394.43	279.07	86.91	31.1%

Source: MoFPED

Direct domestic taxes

Direct domestic taxes collections for the period July 2018 to April 2019 were Ushs 4,191.44 billion against the target of Ushs 3,921.74 billion, registering a surplus of Ushs 269.70 billion. Surpluses were only registered in PAYE (Ushs 132.64 billion) and Corporation tax (Ushs 186.54 billion) while deficits were registered in withholding tax (Ushs 0.80 billion), tax on bank interest (Ushs 26.45 billion), presumptive tax (Ushs 5.48 billion), rental tax (Ushs 5.37 billion), other income tax (Ushs 6.61 billion) and casino tax (Ushs 4.73 billion).

Performance of income taxes is attributed mainly to:

- a) PAYE which was boosted by higher tax contributions of the private sector due to additional recruitment particularly by audit firms; increase in salaries of some categories of public servants which contributed about Ushs 124 billion; and Ushs 7.6 billion on account of new jobs created by new firms in FY 2018/19.
- b) Corporation tax driven largely by recovery of arrears worth Ushs 40.23 billion, in addition to increased profitability of firms.

Indirect domestic taxes

Indirect domestic taxes are taxes levied on consumption of goods and services. These are Value Added Tax (VAT) and Excise Duty. Collections for the period amounted to Ushs 3,248.95 billion against the target of Ushs 3,268.21 billion, registering a shortfall of Ushs 19.26 billion. Despite the shortfall, there was growth in revenue of 23.29 percent compared to the same period in FY 2017/18. Of the Ushs 3,248.95 billion, Ushs 2,134.02 billion is attributed to VAT which is above target by Ushs 84.82 billion. The performance of excise duty was below the target by Ushs 104.07 billion.

The underperformance of Local Excise Duty is mainly on account of Ushs 197.99 billion shortfall registered under OTT as a result of non-compliance through the use of Virtual Private Networks (VPNs). The levy on Mobile money withdrawals performed well registering a surplus of Ushs 45.16 billion. There was growth in production and sales of all excisable goods apart from beer (Table 4.14).

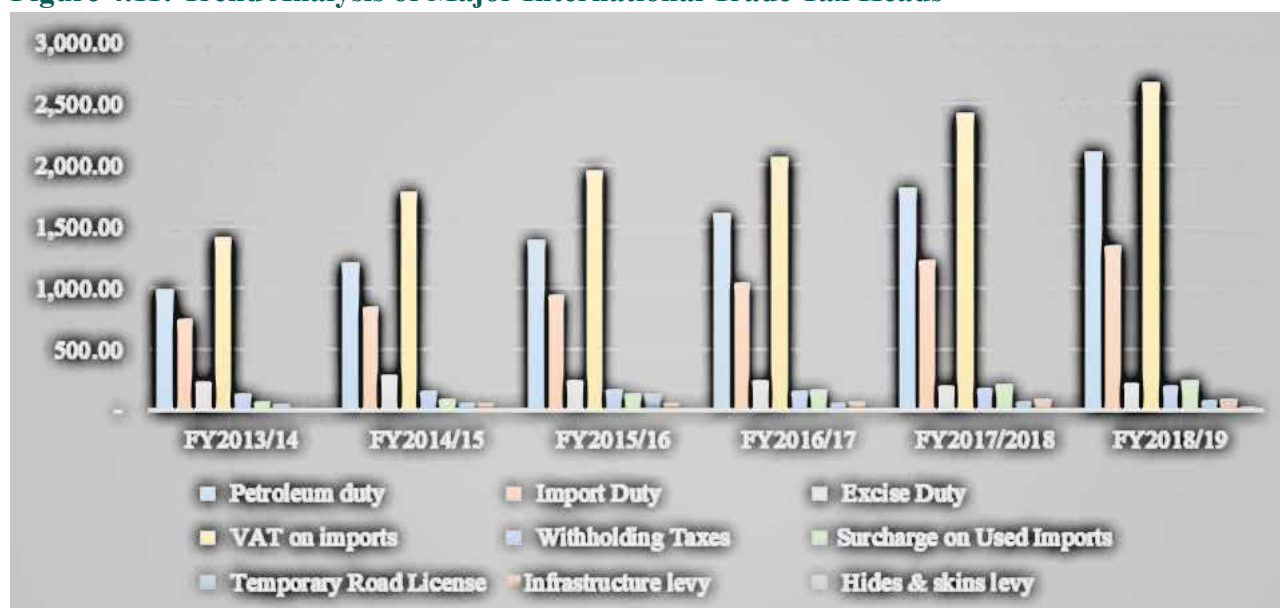
Table 4.14: Volumes of Production and Sales for the Period July to April 2019

FY	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2018/19
	Production					Growth/ decline
Beer (litres)	208,220,674	219,442,488	240,984,015	454,363,358	240,841,059	-213,522,299
Cigarette Industry (Milles)	421,375	315,715	483,930	689,920	1,094,385	404,465
Soft Drinks Industry (Litres)	340,999,549	331,236,789	356,870,014	428,043,145	1,281,144,832	853,101,687
Spirits (Litres)	25,403,150	53,408,804	61,122,514	66,463,194	186,870,877	120,407,683
Sugar (Tons)	487,263	324,550	471,514	308,193	1,068,284	760,091
Water (Litres)	123,375,064	148,123,351	157,738,307	171,899,789	485,076,071	313,176,282
Cement (Tons)	1,834,885	2,023,054	2,280,440	2,517,765	2,934,892	417,127
Cosmetics (Litres/kgs)	6,212,705	9,226,357	12,981,702	15,566,029	157,685,965	142,119,936
Cooking oil	0	0	0	0	170,575,390	170,575,390
	Sales					
Beer (litres)	189,744,578	208,456,539	232,105,927	444,947,513	223,577,812	-221,369,701
Cigarette Industry (Milles)	360,075	247,065	208,870	22240	243,260	221,020
Soft Drinks Industry (Litres)	292,526,557	309,146,269	331,096,859	402,365,970	1,140,689,941	738,323,971
Spirits (Litres)	24,603,829	54,288,098	57,623,331	69,396,031	167,064,720	97,668,689
Sugar (Tons)	311,752	286,040	334,776	258,980	1,013,219	754,239
Water (Litres)	94,486,151	143,014,130	153,250,599	192,363,383	463,972,432	271,609,049
Cement (Tons)	1,234,547	1,713,844	1,961,810	2,339,297	2,513,974	174,677
Cosmetics (Litres/kgs)	6,277,291	6,016,179	8,504,607	10,867,785	132,795,000	121,927,215
Cooking oil	0	0	0	0	149,068,343	149,068,343

Source: URA

International trade taxes

In the period July 2018 to April 2019, International trade collections amounted to Ushs 5,718.86 billion against the target of Ushs 5,617.76 billion, registering a surplus of Ushs 101.10 billion and growth of 13.16 percent compared to same period in FY 2017/18. Surpluses were registered in; VAT on imports (Ushs 82.92 billion), withholding taxes (Ushs 15.48 billion), import duty (Ushs 6.74 billion), petroleum duty (Ushs 0.56 billion) and infrastructure levy (Ushs 11.27 billion) while deficits were registered in; surcharge on imports (Ushs 0.22 billion), export levy (Ushs 13 billion) and excise duty (Ushs 3.81 billion). The year to year revenue trends indicate positive trend in trade taxes (Figure 4.11)

Figure 4.11: Trend Analysis of Major International Trade Tax Heads

Source: URA

The performance of international trade taxes was driven by the following:

- The increase in excise duty on diesel and petrol by Ushs 100 Shillings per litre has so far yielded Ushs 163.85 billion, in addition to growth in fuel import volumes of petrol (12.8percent) and diesel (20.7percent).
- Ushs 45 billion on account of increase of duties especially on products which are manufactured in Uganda.

Fees and licenses

Collections for the period July 2018 to April 2019 amounted to Ushs 190.50 billion against the target of Ushs 166.77 billion, hence a surplus of Ushs 23.73 billion and a growth in revenue collections of 17.29percent compared to the same period FY 2017/18.

Non Tax Revenues (NTR)

Cumulative NTR collections for the period amounted to Ushs 379.81 billion against the target of Ushs 342.84 billion, hence a surplus of Ushs 36.97 billion and growth of 8.88 percent compared to the same period in FY 2017/18. This performance is attributed to efficiency in NTR collections as a result of Cabinet's decision that all NTR should be collected by Uganda Revenue Authority (URA) effective 1st July 2017. The decision enhanced transparency in NTR collections and eased monitoring.

Performance of tax measures from July-March 2019 FY 2018/19

During the Budget Speech for the FY 2018/19, several new tax measures were proposed for implementation to facilitate the achievement of the identified result areas. The tax policy measures were majorly under Income tax, Local Excise Duty, VAT, Customs-NTR, Customs, CET Adjustments and Excise-Customs. Key among the tax policies measures introduced under the Local Excise Duty were: daily levy of Ushs 200 on Over the Top services (social media access) and levy of 0.5percent on mobile money withdrawals.

A total of Ushs 823.567 billion was realized during the first nine months of the FY 2018/19 against a target of Ushs 903.50 billion, representing an achievement rate of 91.15 percent (table 4.15).

Table 4.15: Summary Performance of Tax Policy Measures July – March, 2019 FY 2018/19

Tax head	Annual target (Billion Ushs)	July-March outturn (Billion Ushs)	Achievement Rate
VAT	85	134.684	158.45 percent
Excise duty-Domestic	465.3	408.232	87.74 percent
Income Tax	65.8	51.803	78.73 percent
CET Adjustments	50	45.836	91.67 percent
Excise duty-Customs	213.4	163.415	76.58 percent
Customs –NTR	24	19.596	81.65 percent
Total	903.5	823.567	91.15 percent

Source: URA

Administrative measures

Furthermore, revenue collection is also anchored on different tax administrative measures that influence taxpayers' compliance behavior, support revenue generation and widen the tax base. During the period July-March of FY 2018/19, numerous tax administration initiatives were implemented including:

a) Tax register

During the period July-March of FY 2018/19, 129,454 new taxpayers were added to the tax register representing a growth of 9.80 percent. Of these, 121,588 were individual taxpayers while 7,866 were non-individual. Overall 36,790 taxpayers were value clients and these contributed Ushs 18.27 billion to the total revenue as shown in Table 4.16 below.

Table 4.16: Growth in the Taxpayer Register

Registration Type	As at 30th June 2018	As at 31st March 2019	Increase
Non individual	102,398	110,264	7,866
Individual	1,218,293	1,339,881	121,588
Total	1,320,691	1,450,145	129,454

Source: URA

The expansion in the tax base was strengthened through the implementation of the Tax Registration Expansion Program (TREP) and block management initiative that registered 67,068 new taxpayers against a target of 78,100 performing at 85.87 percent. These contributed Ushs 17.86 billion in revenue against the target of Ushs 28.38 Billion performing at 62.93 percent during the period July to March 2019.

b) Tax arrears management

The total arrears stock as at end of March 2019 was at Ushs 3,399.48 billion, of which Ushs 3,293.70 billion were domestic arrears and Ushs 105.78 billion were customs arrears. The total recoveries made during the period were Ushs 456.02 billion.

Table 4.17: Total Arrears Status as at end of March 2019

Arrears	Ushs Bn
Non-government arrears	2,575.60
Government arrears	718.1
Total Domestic arrears	3,293.70
Total Customs tax arrears	105.78
Total arrears	3,399.48

Source: URA

c) Audit Performance

Audits are key initiatives in improving taxpayers' compliance behavior and recovery of the outstanding taxes. During the period July-March FY 2018/19, Domestic and Customs taxes operations undertook various audit initiatives to recover outstanding taxes as discussed below.

Domestic Audit Performance: Domestic Tax Department conducted the following compliance interventions as analyzed in Table 4.18 below.

Table 4.18: Analysis of Compliance Initiatives Implemented: July to March 2018/19

Initiative	Target	Completed	Amount Assessed (Bn)	Revenue Realized
Compliance advisories	8,031	5,473	411.61	-
Self-health review	57	50	0.67	-
Compliance visits	3,292	2,253	36.20	0.62
Spot inventory	46	24	0.34	0.0004
Return examinations	5,342	546	163.13	12.77
Compliance audits	73	119	115.18	10.99

Source: URA

Customs post clearance audits: A total of 200 (128 comprehensive, 72 issue) audits were completed against a target of 243 audits performing at 83.30 percent. These were assessed at Ushs 117.53 billion of which Ushs 62.87 billion was agreed.

Revenue performance in FY 2018/19 was affected by a range of factors including:

- The amendment of the Excise Duty Bill 2, 2018 to reduce the levy on mobile money transactions from 1percent to 0.5percent on withdrawals only;
- Revocation of the policy to withhold VAT in November 2018;
- The inability to control VPNs hence access to OTT services without payment of tax;

Projected Outturn for FY 2018/19

Based on the revenue performance for the period July 2018 to April 2019, the growth of the economy, tax policy measures and improvements in tax administration, the projected revenue outturn for FY 2018/2019 is Ushs 16,711.42 billion of which Ushs 16,180.80 billion is tax revenue and Ushs 530.62 billion is NTR. Revenue is accordingly projected to perform above the target by Ushs 352.66 billion during FY 2018/19 (Table 4.19)

Table 4.19: Projected Outturn FY 2018/19

	Budget FY 2018/19	Projected outturn FY 2018/19	Variance (Surplus/ Deficit)
Overall net revenue	16,358.76	16,711.42	352.66
Net tax revenue	15,938.80	16,180.80	242.00
Gross revenues	16,622.86	17,061.28	438.42
Direct Domestic Taxes	5,175.56	5,442.83	267.27
Indirect Domestic Taxes	3,944.43	3,874.81	-69.62
Taxes on International Trade	6,875.07	6,974.19	99.12
Fees and Licenses	207.84	238.83	30.99
Non Tax Revenue	419.96	530.62	110.66
Tax Refunds	-264.10	-349.86	-85.76

Source: MoFPED

Outlook for FY 2019/20

Government's current revenue target is to achieve revenue to GDP ratio of 16 percent by FY 2019/20 as envisaged in the National Development Plan II (NDPII). The overall net revenue target for FY 2019/20 is Ushs 20,646.5 billion of which Tax revenue is Ushs 18,877.30 billion, Non Tax Revenue is projected at Ushs 1,571.4 billion, of which Ushs 832.1 billion is Appropriation in Aid. This translates to a Revenue-to-GDP ratio of 17.0 per cent. The main drivers of revenue in FY 2019/20 are the following assumptions:

- a) Real MP GDP growth of 6.3 per cent;
- b) Stable inflation at 4.1percent;
- c) stable exchange rate; and
- d) Enhanced tax compliance.

The proposed policy and administrative measures for FY 2019/20 are expected to help achieve the policy target of 0.5 percent in line with NDP II. A summary of both policy and administrative measures to be undertaken in FY 2019/20 are listed in Table 4.20 and 4.21 respectively.

Table 4.20: Summary of Policy Measures FY 2019/20

POLICY MEASURES	
A INCOME TAX	
1	Widening the scope of the withholding agents across the sectors
2	Provide administrative penalties for employers who fail to comply with their obligations to file PAYE and other withholding tax returns
3	Reduce withholding tax on long term Government bonds (10 years and above) from 20percent to 10 percent. Provide an exemption for interest on infrastructure bonds.
4	Streamline the current incentive on income of a developer of an industrial park or free zone and operator in an industrial park or free zone or other businesses to: - reduce the threshold - increase the period of the tax holiday from 5 to 10 years - include investments in skilling Ugandans - clarify the scope of the investment income which qualifies for the exemption
5	Review the specific rates applicable on income of small businesses in the range of Ushs 10 million to Ushs 150 million to reduce the rates
6	To oblige owners of goods vehicles to obtain a Tax Clearance Certificate as a condition for obtaining a license to operate
7	Provide for withholding of 6percent tax on sale of a business or business assets by all resident persons other than exempt persons
B EXCISE DUTY	
1	Review the Excise Duty Act to provide for regulation /licensing of premises, production and packaging of excisable firms
2	Provide for regulations to guide the Excise Tax treatment of Islamic financial services in line the substance of the transaction rather than its form
C VAT	
1	Re introduce withholding VAT at a rate of 6percent Provide penalties for failure to withhold Provide for exemption of taxpayers based on a clear criteria
2	Scrap the VAT exemption of inputs into the production of iron ore, billets, limestone
3	Review the VAT exemption to strategic investments (i.e. VAT exemption of the conduct feasibility studies, design and construction services to a developer of industrial parks or free zones or other person; and various plant and machinery; locally produced construction materials and supplies to hospital facilities developers); and various inputs for textile, mining and leather processing, to ease cash flows during the investment period before commencement of making VATable supplies; and provide for VAT deferral for locally available inputs of manufacturers in general
4	Exempt drugs and medicines from VAT, and zero rate the supply of medicines manufactured in Uganda by a Uganda-based manufacturer
5	Exempt mathematical sets, geometry and other educational equipment used for technical and vocation education up to 30th June 2020
6	Include the UN Women on the list of Public International Organizations to enable the entity to obtain VAT refunds
7	Exempt the supply of aircraft insurance
8	Exempt statutory charges which are collected by various Government bodies from VAT

POLICY MEASURES	
9	Exemption of VAT on rice mills, handheld sprayers, woodworking machines, welding and sewing machines
D CUSTOMS	
1	Increase the Common External Tariff on products that are produced in Uganda to protect the domestic industry e.g. imported tiles, steel
2	Secure import duty exemption under the EACMA for strategic projects where Government has provided import duty incentives
E OTHER MEASURES	
1	Review the NTR rates
2	Write off of Government tax arrears
3	Enhance facilitation to TAT to expeditiously deal with cases by providing adequate funding, increasing staffing, and reviewing the terms of service of TAT members
4	Provide for a penalty of Ushs 1 million which is payable by regulators of professionals who issue licenses to professionals who do not have a TIN
5	Provide the URA Commissioner General with the power to reduce penalties and interest in cases of voluntary declarations of non-compliance by taxpayers
6	Review the stamp duty applicable to various debt instruments including bank guarantees, performance bonds and indemnity bonds, to substitute advarolem rates with specific rates and standardize the specific rates
7	Provide for a requirement of a NIN in order to access certain services such as utilities and payment of any fiscal levies

Source: MoFPED

Table 4.21: Summary of Administrative Measures FY 2019/20

ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES	
1	Electronic Fiscal Devices
2	Digital Tax Stamps
3	Implement the rental income tax collection solution
4	Purchase and deployment of Scanners
5	Electronic Cargo Tracking system
6	Tackling tax fraud
7	Implementing exchange of information (EOI) regionally and internationally
8	Enhance URA Human capacity; Improve technical and specialized skills in key areas; e.g. IT, Oil & Gas, International Tax, Legal
9	Conduct Audits of international tax unit. Planned 2 examinations abroad in South Africa and U.K.
10	Acquisition of a real time risk engine/ solution

Source: MoFPED

Medium Term Domestic Revenue Mobilization Strategy (DRMS)

The DRMS sets out a comprehensive reform agenda for the tax system, covering tax policy, administration and the political economy of taxation. The core objective of the DRMS is to improve revenue collection, lifting Uganda's revenue effort to at least 18 per cent within the next five FYs. This will bring Uganda closer to its theoretical potential and exceed the target of 16 per cent revenue to GDP ratio set out in NDPII and the Charter of Fiscal Responsibility. In setting the objectives of the DRMS, Government was cognisant of the need to achieve a better balance between competing challenges:

- a) Raise additional revenues to support the government's Budgetary position;
- b) Encourage a healthy flow of investment; and
- c) Address issues of fairness and transparency in the tax system.

The diagnostic work undertaken through the DRMS process identified several key areas where there are issues to be addressed:

- a) Fiscal-social contract: It is critical to any future mobilisation efforts that Ugandans perceive a closer link between taxes paid and public services provided.
- b) Informal economic activity: Widespread informality, accounting for almost half of all economic activity in Uganda, is a major structural constraint on revenue growth. Many Ugandans conduct business wholly or partially in the informal sector, beyond the sight of the tax system. This impacts horizontal equity and significantly raises the tax burden faced by those who are compliant.
- c) Tax policy development: In the area of tax policy development, the level of analysis and consultation undertaken in the course of policy design is often insufficient. Good policy requires a greater depth of analysis and stakeholder engagement. Proper post-implementation review is also essential to establishing the effectiveness of reforms.

- d) Weaknesses in major taxes: Although the fundamental design of the tax system in Uganda is currently sound and appropriate for an economy at this stage of development, both the tax yield and its rate of growth appear to be well below potential with weaknesses apparent in most of the major tax heads, including VAT, CIT and PIT. There are concerns about the buoyancy, productivity, and progressiveness of the main taxes.
- e) Revenue administration: Government will use the opportunity of this DRMS initiative to support URA to improve efficiency in the management and administration of the tax system and the collection of taxes due. URA will be provided with the necessary funding for more staff and better training, and the resources required to modernise and expand their ICT capability and adopt technological innovations such as digital tax stamps and e-invoicing machines. URA's access to necessary third-party data to facilitate the identification of potential taxpayers and validate taxpayer declarations will be expanded. Government expects that most significant improvements in revenue yield over the DRMS period will come from this strengthened partnership and the empowerment of URA.

Expected outcomes of the DRMS include:

- a) Increased revenue through policy and administrative changes;
- b) Enhanced taxpayer confidence and compliance;
- c) Empowerment of Uganda Revenue Authority; and
- d) Creation of a modern, inclusive and transparent policy making process.

4.3.3 Grants

Total grants are projected at Ushs 1,193.9 billion compared to the programmed target of Ushs 1,687.4 billion, mainly attributed to lower than projected execution of projects. This performance stems from capacity challenges and lack of Government counterpart funding. Budget support grants are expected to perform at 82 percent registering disbursements equivalent to Ushs 84 billion.

4.3.4 Expenditure

Industrialization and Productivity enhancement is one of the key result areas for the FY 2018/19 Budget. As such, Government expenditure in FY 2017/18 was estimated at 22.7 percent of GDP, a growth from 20.1 percent. However, projected expenditure is estimated to be 22 percent which is lower than Budget estimate on account of under execution of externally financed activities, an indication of capacity challenges and a lack of preparedness on behalf of the implementing agencies. As a result, externally financed activities are projected to perform at only 64.2 percent against the target of Ushs 6,730.8 billion which also represents growth of 32.2 percent compared to FY2017/18.

Total wages and salaries are projected to increase by Ushs52.6 billion against the Budget amount of Ushs4245.7 billion mainly because government increased remuneration for public servants within the FY.

Domestic development expenditure is projected to exceed Budget of Ushs 5,181.9 billion by Ushs 865.7 billion. This is mainly on account of a supplementary request towards the National Airline, and clearance of pending certificates towards road construction and security related expenditures. Net lending which comprises Hydro Power Projects (Karuma and Isimba) is projected to be on target with disbursements estimated at Ushs 1,015 billion. It should be noted that Isimba Hydro Power Dam was commissioned whereas Karuma will be commissioned by the end of the calendar year.

4.3.5 Financing

Domestic Financing

Borrowing from the domestic market is projected to be Ushs 2,163 billion, which is Ushs 300 billion higher than the target that was pronounced in the budget of Ushs1, 783 billion.

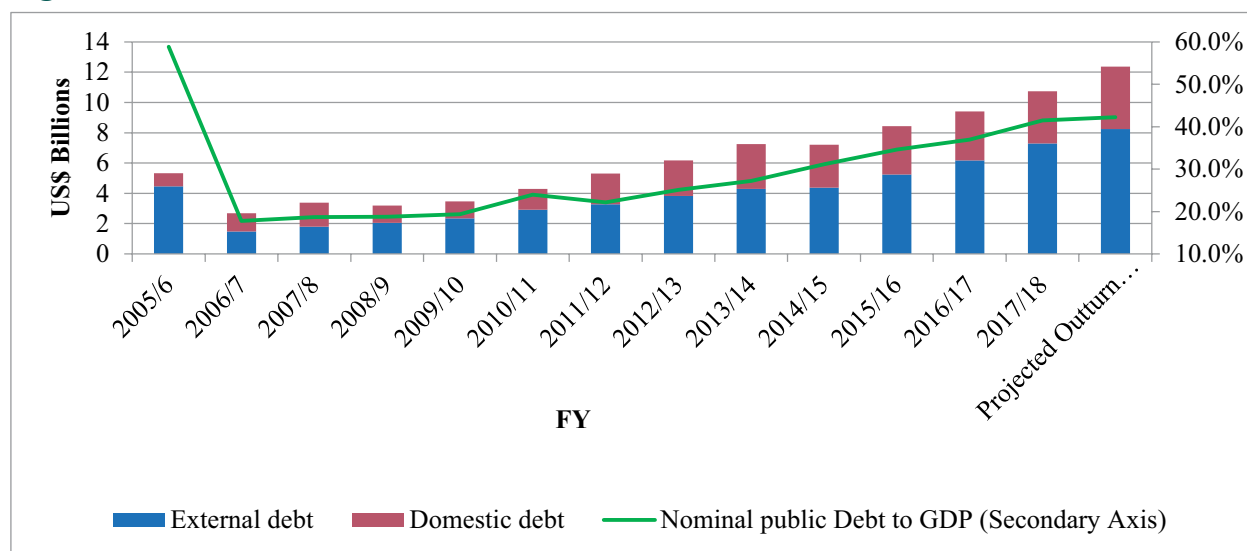
Similarly, there was a draw down from the petroleum fund of Ushs 200 billion to fund oil related activities.

Public Debt

While showing significant improvement in recent years, our domestic revenue collections still remain insufficient to fully finance Uganda's development aspirations enshrined in Vision 2040. Consequently, a sizable portion of funds required for infrastructure expansion are sourced from both external and domestic creditors.

With reference to the most recent Debt Sustainability Analysis Report (December 2018), the stock of total public debt stood at USD 10.74 Bn as at end June 2018, of which USD 7.29 billion was External and USD 3.45 billion (UGX 13,386 billion) domestic. This translates into 41.5 percent of GDP in nominal terms and 30.7 percent in present value terms⁶³. Public debt is projected to increase to 42.2 percent of GDP by end June 2019 (32 percent in Present Value terms). This is below the 50 percent PV of debt to GDP threshold stipulated in the Charter for Fiscal responsibility, beyond which debt becomes unsustainable. The Debt Sustainability Analysis finds Uganda's debt trajectory to be sustainable over both the medium and long term, and faced with low risk of debt distress. Figure 12 below shows the evolution of Public debt in billions of US dollars between FY 2005/6 and FY 2017/18, as well as the projection at end of the current FY. It also plots trends in total nominal debt to GDP.

Figure 4.12: Evolution of Public Debt



Source: MoFPED

⁶³ Present value terms, is where the future debt service costs are discounted to today's value.

CHAPTER 5: NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Uganda aspires to become an upper middle income country by 2040 with a GDP per capita of US\$ 9,500. This aspiration is encapsulated in Vision 2040 which lays out the roadmap for Uganda's socio-economic transformation from a peasant to a modern and prosperous society within the next 20 years. FY 2019/20 will be the fifth and final implementation year of the second National Development Plan (NDPII). This chapter discusses implementation progress of NDPII and analyses the state of Uganda's development ten years into Vision 2040.

5.1 NDP II: Development Targets and Performance

The second National Development Plan (NDPII) in a series of six was designed to deliver Uganda to middle income status with a per capita GDP of US\$ 1039 by 2020. It accordingly identified three key growth opportunities (Agriculture; Tourism; Minerals, Oil and Gas) and two fundamentals (Infrastructure and Human Capital Development) as the strategic areas of focus for delivery of the country's middle income status target. The country envisioned harnessing the opportunities in these strategic areas to achieve sustainable and inclusive growth. A number of achievements have been registered against key development indicators (Table 5.1)

Table 5.1: NDP II Performance

Development Outcome Indicators	Baseline: FY 2014/15	Status: FY 2018/19	Target: FY 2019/20
GDP growth	4.7	6.1	6.3
GDP Per capita(US \$)***	743	757	1,039
Poverty*	19.7	21.4	14.2
Percentage of national labour force employed*	75.4	78.8	79
Total national paved road network (kms)	3,795	5,111	5000
Life expectancy**	53	63.3	60
Infant mortality (per 1000 live births)**	54	43	44
Under five mortality (per 1000 live births)**	90	64	55
Maternal mortality (per 100,000 births)**	438	336	320
Fertility rate**	6.2	5.4	4.5
Share of births delivered in a health facility**	58	73	60
Access to grid electricity (% population)*	14	25	30
Access to clean water (% population)	68	78	100
Average years of schooling	5.7	6.1	11.5
Literacy rate	70	74	80

Source: Sector Reports, UBoS

* Figures used for the status in FY 2018/19 are from UNHS 2016/17 which is the latest dataset for official statistics

** Figures used for the status in FY 2018/19 are UDHS 2016 which is the latest dataset for official statistics

*** Real per capita GDP is at US\$ 825

Uganda's nominal GDP per capita has grown from US\$667 in 2010/11 to US\$ 757 in 2018/19. Real GDP per capita however increased much faster with an addition US\$ 158 over the same period (from US\$ 667 in FY 2010/11 to US\$ 825 in FY 2018/19). In addition, after experiencing a slump in growth in FY 2016/17, the economy rebounded, growing at revised rate of 6.2 percent in FY 2017/18, and is

projected to grow at 6.1 percent in FY 2018/19, nearly hitting the NDP II 2020 target of 6.3 per cent. Despite a marginal rise in the national poverty level from 19.7 percent in 2013 to 21.4 in 2017, there was a rapid decline in poverty in northern Uganda from 43.7 to 32.5 percent between 2012/13 and 2016/17

As shown in the table 5.1 above, targets for economic growth, infant mortality, share of births delivered in a health facility, life expectancy, share of labour force employed and total paved road network have already been met. The country is also well on its way to meeting the other development targets in the medium term. In the case of the energy sector, a further 5 percent of the population has to be connected to grid electricity by 2020. These gains are within reach as Uganda continues to undertake an aggressive infrastructure development strategy. In the medium term, economic growth is projected to accelerate at a faster pace boosted by public investments and growth in consumption. This outlook positions Uganda to achieve its target of a GDP per capita of US\$1,039 before 2025.

NDP II Core projects: Out of the 42 NDP II core projects, 17 are on schedule to be completed by 2020, implementation of another 5 is behind schedule while the rest have either completed their feasibility studies with implementation yet to start, are undergoing feasibility study or are yet to start. Some of the projects completed in FY 2018/19 include Isimba Hydro Power Plant, the Nile Bridge, Masaka-Mbarara transmission line and revival of the National Carrier.⁶⁴

5.2 Structural Economic Transformation

A people-centered development strategy that aims at creating jobs, upgrading value-addition and improving service delivery is essential for Uganda to realize a structurally transformed economy. Structural transformation is the transition in employment of factors of production (labour, land, capital and technology) from low to higher value added activities and sectors of the economy. This section accordingly discusses structural transformation in terms of productivity outcomes in economic sectors and across factors of production.

Analysis of the three main sectors of the economy (Agriculture, Industry and Services) has shown that labour is moving out of agriculture into mainly the services sector, and to a small extent industry. However, growth in productivity per worker in the services sector has slowed, averaging one percent per annum between 1999 and 2016 compared to 2.1 per cent for industry and 0.4 percent for agriculture over the same period⁶⁵. This indicates that most of the labour that migrated from the agriculture sector moved to the services sector and less of it to the more productive industrial sector.

Reducing the share of households in subsistence agriculture is a major objective of the country's structural transformation agenda. As of 2017, 40 per cent of the country's 15 million workforce (working population) and 69 per cent of households were engaged in subsistence agriculture. Commercialization of agriculture through commodity development and plantation farming is one of the strategies that Government is promoting. Section 6.3.3.3 provides a detailed account of the performance of the targeted priority commodities in this regard over the NDP period. The impact of this strategy is becoming apparent in the changing structure of the country's agricultural exports. Export earnings from non-traditional agricultural exports have recorded a significant increase. For example, export earnings from beans and maize increased by 123 and 59 per cent respectively between FY 2016/17 and 2017/18. The effort to commercialise agriculture is a long term agenda and calls for concerted actions across the public and private sector.

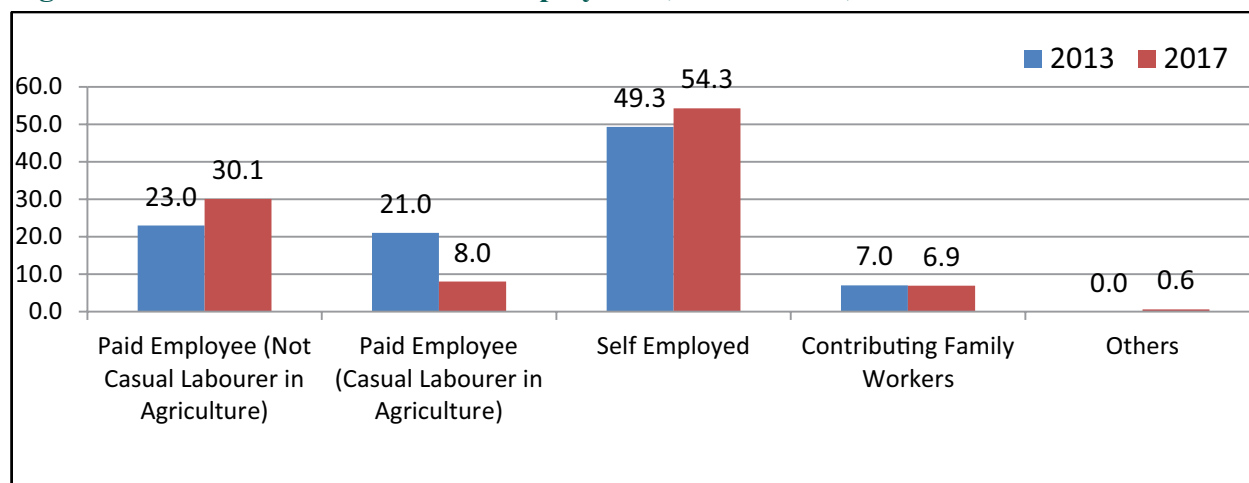
⁶⁴ Isimba HPP was commissioned in August this year, adding 188 MW to the national grid. The Masaka-Mbarara transmission line was also completed. Karuma HPP (600MW) will be switched on in December 2019.

⁶⁵ Garlati et al., "Towards a Better Labor Market in Uganda: An Analysis of Labor Markets Transitions between 2009 and 2016," 7, 9.

5.2.1 Jobs and Incomes

Uganda's total labour force increased from 8.8 million people in 2012/13 to 10 million people in 2016/17. Unemployment declined from 12 to 9 percent over the same period. Of the 9.1 million people employed in 2017, more than half (54 per cent) were self-employed while 38 per cent were in paid employment. The rise in the share of the labour force in paid employment (excluding casual labourers in agriculture) from 23.0 to 30.1 per cent translates to a total of 875,744 new jobs with a four-year period (an average of 218, 936 jobs annually). This performance is consistent with the performance of formal jobs established from the Manpower Survey 2016 and URA's PAYE register which show that the annual growth rate of formal jobs almost doubled that of GDP between 2010 and 2018 (Figure 5.1).

Figure 5.1: Labour Force Status in Employment, UNHS 2013; 2017

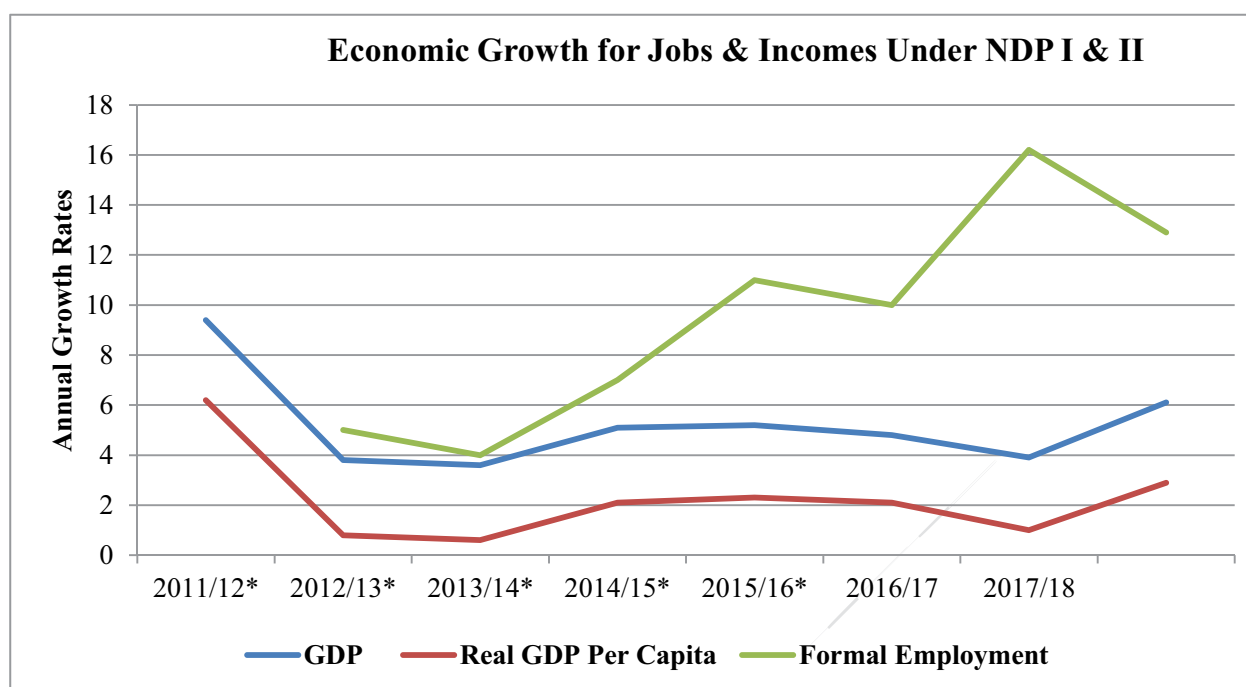


Source: UBoS, 2017

Most of the employed labour force is in the informal sector. Formal jobs accounted for in the Tax Payer Register totaled 1.327 million in 2017/18, up from 1.175 million in 2016/17 (12.9 percent annual growth). This is equivalent to approximately 10 percent of the total labour force. Formal jobs are mostly found in large enterprises compared to their Small and Medium-sized counterparts.

Uganda's real per capita income has risen steadily over the NDP period as highlighted in figure 5.1. Average household nominal cash incomes have however not followed the same trend. Average monthly cash income (nominal) derived from all sources was Ushs 416,000 in 2017, an 8.2 per cent decline from 453,000 in 2013. The income was higher in urban areas (Ushs 703,000) with Kampala sub-region registering the highest at 938,000 compared to rural areas (303,000) where Bukedi recorded the lowest average household income of Ushs141, 000)It was highest in the Kampala sub-region (Ushs 938,000)

Figure 5.1: Performance of Economic Growth, Formal Jobs and Incomes under NDP I & II



Source: URA (PAYE Register); UBoS (Manpower Survey – *Calendar Years)

5.2.2 Capital Investment

The pattern and performance of Private Sector Credit (PSC) is discussed significantly in Chapter 4. This sector highlights the allocation of capital across investment activities in line with the principle of structural transformation. Analytical evidence in the draft National Investment Policy (2018) indicates that “the trend of investment in Uganda over the NDP period has increasingly been skewed in favour of the non-tradable economy and buildings in particular. The share of buildings in total investment has risen from 60.8 per cent in 2012/13 to 69.1 per cent in 2016/17 while that of equipment has declined from 12.3 to 7.3 per cent over the same period”. This trend is unfavourable for structural transformation because the return on investment from buildings is generally known to be much lower than that from equipment and machinery. As noted in the draft NIP 2018, structural transformation is associated with more investment in equipment and machinery which is closely linked with modern tradable sectors in GDP.

The NIP 2018 also notes that Uganda’s GDP is overly concentrated in the Greater Kampala Metropolitan Area (GKMA) which hosts about 10 per cent of Uganda’s population and 70 per cent of the country’s manufacturing plants with GKMA alone contributing more than 30 per cent of GDP.

To correct the above pattern, Government has upgraded its investment incentive regime to promote investment establishments upcountry. Cabinet approved a total of fifteen municipalities for upgrade to city status over the NDP III period and vital infrastructure including broadband internet, roads and high voltage electricity grid is being extend to strategic secondary cities identified in Vision 2040.

5.2.3 Land Use

To keep pace with the fast-growing population, the country has in the past increased the proportion of land under agriculture. Land under agriculture increased by 12.4 per cent between 1990 and 2000, and by 4.7 per cent between 2000 and 2005. By 2013, 72 percent of Uganda’s total land area was used for crop production or pasture for livestock, compared to 60 per cent in 1990. This translates into an average growth in the area of agricultural land of almost 1 per cent each year over this period.

The major land uses are cultivation of annual and perennial crops. Other uses include grazing/pasture land, different types of trees (timber, fruit and fodder), woodlots (natural and man-made) and fallowing.

Analysis conducted in 2018 indicates that average Total Factor Productivity (TFP)⁶⁶ in Ugandan agriculture has been negative for the last two decades implying that the country is now getting less for equal or greater effort. As a result, the country's agricultural output has grown at only 2 per cent per annum over the last five years compared to 3 to 5 per cent in other EAC Partner States. To reverse this state, Government is invested in improving access to improved seeds and planting material, local fertiliser production and extension services. These and other measures are discussed in detail in Chapter 6 (Section 6.3)

As highlighted in Section 5.2.2, the country's urbanisation process has helped in improving the overall level of productivity in the economy. The urbanisation process is however faced with challenges of unemployment, congestion, housing shortage and population pressure on social services. These challenges have compromised the potential of urban areas in Uganda to serve as engines of growth and structural transformation. Some studies estimate that traffic congestion is costing the country over US\$800m in lost Gross Domestic Product (GDP)⁶⁷

Urban expansion in Uganda is estimated at a rate of 6 per cent per annum, which is much faster than the global rate. Kampala City, for example, has grown from an administrative township measuring 0.7sq km in 1902 to over 195sq km by 1968 and is now estimated at about 839sq km. With a population density of 194 persons per square kilometer of arable land, the diversity of conversions of natural ecosystems to land use systems is a critical challenge in Uganda. By 2040, most of the land use systems' acreages are likely to change in terms of gains and losses. Subsistence agriculture land use is likely to increase by about 1 per cent, tropical high forest with livestock activities is likely to decrease by 0.2 per cent, and woodland/forest unprotected by 0.07 per cent⁶⁸.

According to recent estimates, more than 20 million people, or one third of Uganda's population, are expected to live in cities by 2040. It is also noted that between 2002 and 2010, Uganda's urban population grew by 5.6 per cent which is almost twice as fast as the rural population. Both agricultural and urban productivity are however known to be far from their potential level.

To address this, Government has put in place a National Urban Policy and is implementing a number of projects within the Greater Kampala Metropolitan Area (GKMA) and in the country's secondary cities. Notable among them is the Kampala Institutional and Infrastructure Development Project (KIIDP) and the Uganda Support to Municipal Infrastructure Development (USMID) project. Section 6.1 and 6.2 discuss this and other related interventions in detail.

5.2.4 Science Technology and Innovation

Uganda has progressively adopted application of science and technology in its production systems. This is evident from the uptake of modern farming inputs as well as the technological content embedded within the products in Uganda's export basket. Analysis of the manufacturing sector in Uganda shows that manufactured exports increased more than 7 times between 2001 and 2012 with both the share of manufactured exports in merchandise exports and the share of manufactured exports as a percentage of industrial GDP almost doubling from 39 percent and 13 percent in 2001 to 65 percent and 33 percent in 2011 respectively⁶⁹.

66 TFP - the difference between aggregate output growth and the growth of all inputs and factors of production that produce it.

67 World Bank (2017)

68 MFPED (2015), Sustainable Development Report

69 AfDB (2014)

Uganda's Manufacturing Valued Added (MVA), the net output of the manufacturing sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs, more than tripled between 2000 and 2011 while MVA per capita doubled over the same period from US\$ 18 to US\$ 36. Between 2013 and 2017, MVA has grown by an annual average of 8.7 percent⁷⁰ with a normal value of US\$ 2.12 billion in 2017. This is much faster than the population growth rate indicating a further growth in MVA per capita over the period 2013 to 2017.

5.3 Private Sector Development

Private sector development in Uganda under NDP spans four broad areas: Enterprise Growth and Development; Trade Capacity Development; Public Private Partnerships and Financial Sector Development.

5.3.1 Enterprise Growth and Development

Uganda's enterprise landscape consists of both formal and informal enterprises. Enterprise growth and development in the context of NDP II has a two-fold focus: growing the country's product spaces and product linkages; and fostering enterprise competitiveness

Growing Product Spaces and Product Linkages

Under the NDP, Government has focused on the upgrade and deepening of five main transformative industrial value chains: agro-industry; textile and leather industry; iron and steel industry; automotive industry and electronics and ICT.

Agro-industry

Agro-value chains play a critical role in fostering industrialisation by way of linking primary production in agriculture to secondary and tertiary sectors of the economy. Recent evidence confirms that Uganda's manufacturing sector is driven by agro-manufacturing industries which account for nearly 70 per cent of manufacturing activity in the economy as measured by the manufacturing index (Table 5.2)⁷¹. Manufacturing Value Added a share of GDP declined from an average of 10.8 percent between 2001 and 2005 to 8.7 percent between 2011 and 2016. This decline is, in part, attributed to the weak performance of agro-industry given the contribution of agro-manufacturing in the manufacturing sector.

Table 5.2: Manufacturing Patterns and Trends under NDP I AND II

Description	Weight	Year					Annual %change	
		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2016	2017
Total Manufacturing	1,000	200	222	224	235	248	4.6	5.8
PANEL A: AGRO-MANUFACTURING								
Food Processing	400	200	222	224	235	248	9.4	-2.0
Beverages & Tobacco	201	177	215	193	212	207	-2.5	10.5
Textiles, Clothing & Footwear	43	261	288	290	283	313	21.8	18.7
Sawmilling, Paper & Printing	35	139	116	126	153	182	1.7	18.2
PANEL B: OTHER MANUFACTURING								
Chemicals, Paint, Soap & Foam Products	97	205	214	266	292	347	9.8	18.6
Bricks & Cement	75	251	244	289	290	292	0.2	0.8
Metal Products	83	149	156	167	163	174	-2.4	7.0
Miscellaneous	66	161	191	200	214	215	7.1	0.4

Source: UBoS (2018)

⁷⁰ WDI (2019)

⁷¹ EPRC (2018) Fostering a Sustainable Agro-industrialization Agenda in Uganda

Iron and Steel Industry

Iron ore is identified in the NDP II as one of the minerals with a huge potential of transforming the country and accelerating industrialisation. Uganda has vast deposits of iron ore reserves of approximately 580m tonnes. However, these remain unexploited and the country continues to experience a wide trade deficit in the sector of US\$194million. The banned exportation of unprocessed Iron Ore in 2011 by Government aims at promoting value addition on raw iron ore so as to produce sponge or pig iron for iron and steel production in the country. To this end, Government procured a consultant in FY 2018/19 to undertake a feasibility study to identify the value chain gaps under the iron and steel subsector sector.

Growth of the industry is envisaged to increase employment opportunities, promote local content and enhance forward and backward linkages in projects such as motor vehicle assembly and express highways. The country currently has 24 steel industries with an installed capacity of 1.7m tons per annum, up from 866,000 tons per annum five years ago (2014)⁷².

Automotive Industry

Road transport in Uganda accounts for 96.5 per cent and 95 per cent of freight cargo and passenger traffic respectively. The import value of vehicles has been steadily reducing from US\$516.3 million in 2013 to US\$ 449.3million in 2017. It is evident that developing the automotive value chain is a major foreign exchange saving strategy for the country given the rising level of economic activity and expanding middle class in the population.

Table 5.3: Annual Formal Imports of Main Commodities by SITC

Description	US\$ in Millions				
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials	1,310.2	1,414.4	1,007.8	775.0	1,017.1
Road vehicles (including air-cushion vehicles)	516.3	531.9	518.9	412.9	449.3
Machinery specialized for particular industries	225.0	252.3	257.6	158.2	321.3
Iron and Steel	259.0	252.2	276.0	207.8	282.0
Cereals and cereal preparations	247.4	273.9	198.0	195.2	272.8
Medical and pharmaceutical products	350.2	360.6	373.4	315.6	272.5
Fixed vegetable fats and oils, crude, refined or fractionated	217.0	253.1	198.3	221.5	265.5
Plastics in primary forms	162.8	178.6	183.0	164.4	200.9
Paper, paperboard and articles of paper pulp, paper or paperboard	132.4	129.4	126.1	134.7	153.9
Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances	141.5	192.2	169.2	158.9	153.7
Other commodities	2,255.8	2,235.1	2,219.7	2,085.5	2,206.9
Grand Total	5,817.5	6,073.5	5,528.1	4,829.5	5,595.9

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

⁷² MTIC (2019), BUBU Performance Update

Uganda's automotive industry has been evolving following the launch of Kayoola Solar Bus by H.E. The President in February 2016. To further grow the automotive value chain, Cabinet approved the commercialisation of Kiira Electric Vehicle Project on 9th April 2018 including its roadmap and Seed Fund of UShs 143.7 billion over a period of 4 years commencing FY 2018/19. Kiira Motors Corporation (KMC) and National Enterprise Corporation signed an MOU for Construction of Kiira Vehicle Plant Start-up Facilities-Phase I and work by NEC commenced in February, 2019.

Textile and Leather Industry

The textile and leather industry is among the strategic focus industries in Uganda's import replacement strategy. The industry's Index of Production record for 2017 was 248.17 representing a 5.8 percent increase compared to 4.6 percent increase for the year 2016.

As indicated in table 5.2, the 'Textiles, Clothing & Foot Wear Products' subsector registered the highest annual growth in the index of production under the manufacturing sector in both 2016 and 2017 followed by the 'Sawmilling, Paper and Printing' subsector at (18.2 percent in 2017). This demonstrates rapid growth of these manufacturing sub-sectors. Government is accordingly investing in the textile sector especially by supporting vertically integrated industries through subsidising power to lower their production costs.

The latest update on the performance of the BUBU policy⁷³ indicates that Uganda produces an average of 130,000 bales equivalent to 24,050 tons of cotton per year, and there are currently 39 ginneries in the country with an installed ginning capacity of close to one million bales.

The country's total spinning capacity is at 12.2 tons per day and the yarn produced is mostly consumed locally for production of fabric. Uganda also has a total weaving capacity of 80,000 meters per day and knitting capacity of 8.2 tons per day. Government is a major off-taker of locally produced garments for use by the country's security forces.

In the case of the leather sector, the country has seven (7) operational tanneries, two (2) of which process a small proportion of their hides and skins to finished leather. Uganda has an installed tanning capacity of 1.08 and 2.0 million hides and skins per year respectively.

In terms of enterprise growth and development in the leather sector, the country currently has seven (7) medium sized footwear factories and more than 800 micro and small-scale footwear entrepreneurs producing about 1.5 million pairs of footwear a year with most of the production of shoes happening at artisanal level.

Electronic Appliances and ICT Devices

Section 6.2.3 highlights the significant progress that has taken place in Uganda's ICT sector. This progress has generated growing demand for both electronic appliances and ICT devices. To mitigate the outflow of foreign exchange associated with importation of electronic items and ICT devices and meet regional demand for the same products, Government is promoting local production of these products. These efforts also include fostering growth of local talent in the industry.

For example, Saachi Technologies' assembly plant was commissioned in 2018 to assemble domestic home appliances including flat irons, televisions and refrigerators that were originally imported by the company in 2014. The Ministry of ICT and NG is in the process of developing a draft policy to guide electronics assembly and manufacturing in Uganda in order to drive growth in the sector.

⁷³ MTIC (2019)

Government has also earmarked 17 acres of land for the development of an Information Technology (IT)–Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) Park at Lunyo in Entebbe to act as a catalyst in transforming the structure of the country’s production towards a knowledge-based economy.

Fostering Competitiveness of Enterprises

Government interventions to improve competitiveness of the country’s enterprises target four categories of enterprises: Large Enterprises; Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Cottage Enterprises and Business Professionals. The specific measures being undertaken by Government to improve competitiveness of enterprises in these categories are discussed in detail in Chapter 6. This section highlights key enterprise growth and development outcomes associated with Government interventions discussed in Chapter 6.

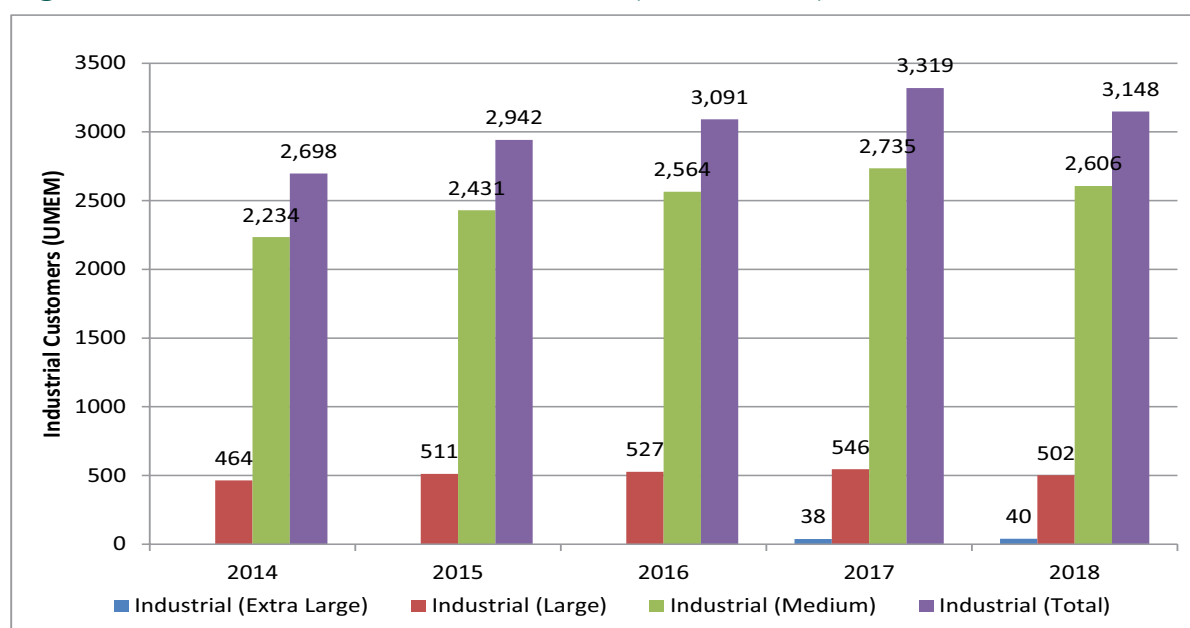
Large Enterprises

The number of large enterprises in the country has steadily grown over the NDP period. This is an indication that the investment climate is supportive of long-term investment. This trend is evident from the growth in number of large commercial enterprises (employing more than 100 employees) as well as the industrial segment of electricity customers. The number of large enterprises in the economy grew at an average of 15 per cent per annum between FY 2012/13 and FY 2017/18 increasing from 799 to 1,594 respectively.

This growth trend is mirrored in the annual increase in the number of active industrial consumers of electricity which grew by an annual average of 4.1 per cent between 2014 and 2018 (Figure 5.2). Average annual growth was much higher (7.2 per cent) between 2014 and 2017.

The decline in the number of industrial electricity customers in 2018 is attributed to reduced demand for electricity by some enterprises in the industrial-medium category leading to their reclassification from the industrial to commercial category of customers. This is evident in the fact that whereas electricity sales (GWh) to large and extra-large customers grew at an annual rate of 11 and 13 per cent respectively in 2018, sales to industrial customers in the medium category grew by only 3 per cent in the same period. This corresponds with a rise in both the number of customers and energy sales to commercial customers of 20 and 7.5 per cent respectively over the same period. Upgrading the country’s investment incentive regime; lowering the cost of energy for industrial users to US\$ 5 cents per kWh; accelerating expansion of the high voltage electricity grid and development of industrial parks are among the on-going measures Government is undertaking to boost power demand across all categories of industrial customers.

Figure 5.2: Active Industrial Establishments (2014 To 2018)



Source: UMEME, Annual Reports

Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs)

Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) play a crucial role in the achievement of industrial and economic development objectives of a nation. They are critical in the production of goods and services, employment generation, contribution to export promotion and equitable distribution of income. Over 2.5 million Ugandans are employed in this sector, which accounts for approximately 90 per cent of the entire private sector. The sector generates over 80 per cent of manufactured output that contributes 20 per cent of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP)⁷⁴.

The number and composition of MSMEs in the formal sector has changed in favour of micro enterprises. This trend is, in part, explained by Government's efforts to grow the tax payer register under the Tax Registration Expansion Programme (TREP) jointly implemented by URA, URSB, KCCA and Local Governments.

Table 5.4: Tax Registered MSMEs by Share, FY2012/13 to 2017/18

Category	Size of enterprise	Share in Total Number of MSMEs (%)					
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Micro	1-4 employees	29.43	27.86	29.27	28.87	32.38	34.03
Small	5-50 employees	70.57	72.14	70.73	71.13	67.62	65.97
Medium	50-100 employees	10.26	10.84	10.76	10.56	9.93	9.64
Total		100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: URA

Uganda's MSME's have fostered economic development through job creation. The Uganda Jobs Diagnostics report by the World Bank shows that labour productivity is more consistent with the medium firm size although the medium and small enterprises are converging in levels of labour productivity. Table 5.5 below shows formal employment across different categories of MSMEs.

74 MFPED (2017)

Table 5.5: Formal Employment by Enterprise Size

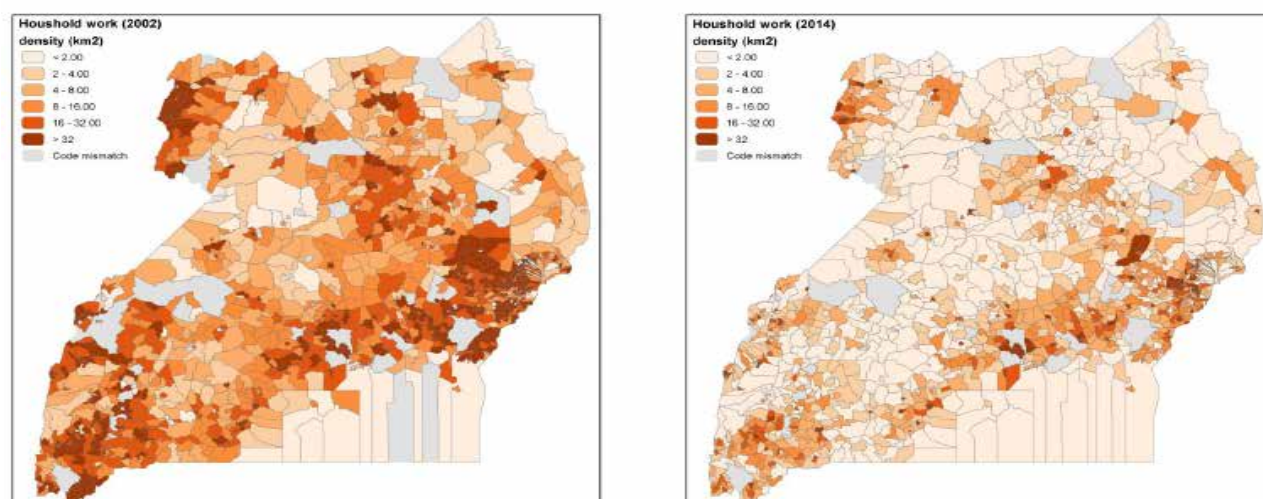
Size of Enterprises	Employee Bands	Number of Employees	
		2016/17	2017/18
Micro	1-4 employees	11,608	14,027
Small	5-50 employees	165,731	185,363
Medium	51-100 employees	98,073	111,494

Source: URA (2019), PAYE Register

Cottage Enterprises

Cottage enterprises are small businesses run from homes. Some of the sectors in the country where cottage industries feature include food processing; arts and crafts; and textile and leather industries. The majority of cottage enterprises are typically informal enterprises. Spatial analysis indicates that the occurrence of household based work fell between the last two censuses (2002 and 2014) suggesting the contribution of cottage industry to enterprise growth and development has declined (Figure 5.3)

Figure 5.3: Changes in Incidence of Household Based Work, 2002 and 2014 Censuses



Source: World Bank (2018)

Business Professionals

Business professionals are private individuals engaged in professional practice for profit. The common cadres in this respect in Uganda include lawyers, accountants, engineers, doctors and architects. The number of registered professional bodies and umbrella organisations overseeing the conduct and practice of business professionals has grown over the years pointing to growth of service value chains in the economy. The number of other umbrella bodies besides professional bodies and umbrella organisations has grown by 35 per cent over the NDP period, from 6,094 in 2011 to 8,207 in 2019⁷⁵

5.3.2 Trade Capacity Development

Recent performance of Uganda's external trade and its prospects in the medium term is discussed in detailed in Chapter 3 and 4. This section highlights the country's performance in building its trade capacity. Trade capacity refers to the ability to take advantage of both the domestic and international trading system and harness trade as an engine of growth and development. Uganda's trade deficit has been steadily narrowing over the NDPII period from (US\$ -2,374.85 million) in 2014 to (US\$ -1,714.44 million) in 2017. This is partly attributed to various initiatives Government is undertaking to enhance its balance of trade.

⁷⁵ URSB (2019)

These initiatives are discussed at length in Chapter 6 (section 6.3) and include improving the legal and regulatory framework; infrastructure development; trade facilitation; signing of bilateral and multilateral trade and investment agreements; and establishing industrial zones.

Table 5.6: Uganda's Balance of Trade, 2014-2018

Item	Value in US\$ million				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Exports	2,724.77	2,667.19	2,921.25	3,449.91	3,638.30
Imports	5,099.62	4,955.39	4,518.35	5,164.35	6,045.02
Trade balance	-2,374.85	-2,288.21	-1,597.10	-1,714.44	-2,406.72

Source: BoU statistics

Uganda's merchandise trade is estimated to have grown by 1.12 percent in 2017 compared to world growth of 1.50 percent⁷⁶. Between 2013 and 2017, Uganda trading partners increased from 154 to 160. Over the same period, Uganda's export market became more concentrated with the number of export partners reducing from 141 to 134 and the index of export market penetration declined from 1.92 to 1.83. The number of products in Uganda's export basket also reduced from 2,419 to 2,172.

Consumer goods declined in shares terms in Uganda's import basket by more than 6 percent over the period 2013 to 2017 while the share of intermediate goods increased by more than 3 per cent. Other major product groups have maintained their share (Table 5.7). On the export front, intermediate goods have increased in share terms by more than 11 percent over the same period while both consumer goods and capital goods have declined in share terms over the same period. This indicates that Uganda's industrialization agenda has so far served the country's import replacement objectives more than its export promotion objectives. The rising trend of intermediate goods for both import and export product shares suggests that Manufacturing Value Added (MVA) needs to grow much faster if industrialization is to play a bigger role in improving Uganda's Terms of Trade.

Table 5.7: Import Product Shares for the Top 5 Product Groups (%)

Product Group	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
All Products	100	100	100	100	100
Capital goods	21.2	19.4	22.0	20.9	21.6
Consumer goods	52.3	53.0	48.1	47.1	46.0
Intermediate goods	22.7	23.4	25.9	27.3	26.7
Raw materials	2.0	4.1	3.9	4.7	5.7

Source: World Bank, WITS

Table 5.8: Export Product Shares for the Top 5 Product Groups (%)

Product Group by Stages of Processing	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
All Products	100	100	100	100	100
Capital goods	8.1	5.9	6.4	5.2	3.1
Consumer goods	29.2	28.3	25.7	18.1	21.9
Intermediate goods	23.9	26.3	27.2	35.5	34.9
Raw materials	37.5	37.9	38.5	33.3	38.8

Source: World Bank, WITS⁷⁷

⁷⁶ World Bank (WITS), 2019

⁷⁷ Accessed: May 2019

Government is addressing the above trends through its drive in commercial and economic diplomacy. A number of new trade agreements have been signed to this effect over the NDP II period and a few old ones have been reviewed and renegotiated including with EAC Partner States.

5.3.3 Public Private Partnerships

The Public Private Partnerships Act was enacted in 2015 to promote an active role for the private sector in financing and delivery of public goods and services. PPPs have the potential of mobilizing private capital to bridge the gap in financing of appropriate public investments.

Uganda's experience with PPPs is most pronounced in the energy sector. The UMEME concession has been the most successful PPP by far, helping distribute electricity more efficiently in the areas it services. System losses have been reduced from 38 percent to less than 20 per cent over a period of 10 years, and revenue sales collections have increased from 65 percent to 98 per cent since February 2017.

This success notwithstanding, dissatisfaction amongst some stakeholders with the procurement process of the concession and in the power distribution agreement has necessitated a review of the concession to minimize costs for government. Similarly, the 25-year-old Rift Valley Rail joint concession that was launched in 2006, failed to meet specifications for quality and safety, and to have defaulted on concession fees. The concession had to be restructured because the consortium failed to meet its financial obligations.

Ongoing PPP projects in Uganda include:

- a) Operation of Bujagali power dam
- b) Kalangala Infrastructure Services Project
- c) Electricity for Rural Transformation (ERT) project-Management of power lines and distribution
- d) Nakawa-Naguru housing project
- e) Provision of Education services (UPE, USE)

Public Enterprises

The Government of Uganda owns shares in a number of State Enterprises which are independently managed, and are required to operate in a profitable manner and pay dividends to their shareholders including Government. During FY 2017/18, the Public Enterprise Sector generated an operating surplus of UShs 262 billion. The Sector, however, incurred very high levels of depreciation largely on account of Uganda Railways Corporation (URC) whose concession with Rift Valley Railways was terminated and consequently the depreciation cost returned to the financial statements of the company. This resulted into the Public Enterprise Sector incurring a net loss of UShs 153 billion compared to a net profit of UShs 153 billion in 2016/17. For Uganda Electricity Transmission Company Limited (UETCL), the regulator reduced the tariff in 2017/18 based on the ground that the company had made a profit in 2016/17. However, this move resulted in a loss of UShs 76 billion in 2017/18. The losses of the two companies, i.e., URC and UETCL exceeded the loss of the entire PE sector by 76 per cent.

The PE's sector's net worth on the other hand almost doubled from UShs 4.3 trillion as at June 2017 to UShs 7.9 trillion as at June 2018 on account of the assets of URC and Kilembe Mines Limited (KML) that were written back to the PEs' Balance Sheets. Out of the 34 operational PEs monitored during 2017/18, Nineteen (19) PEs made profits while Eleven (11) recorded losses and Four (04) PEs were not evaluated. National Social Security Fund (NSSF) and National Water and Sewerage Corporation (NWSC) posted profits of UShs 240 billion and UShs 51 billion respectively.

The four (04) enterprises with the biggest net worth in the sector were: Uganda Railways Corporation (UGX 3,369billion - with 42 per cent of the sector's net worth) followed by Uganda Electricity Generation Company Ltd (UUshs 830 billion), Civil Aviation Authority (UUshs 633 billion), and National Water Sewerage Corporation (UUshs 556 billion). During FY 2017/18, a number of PEs registered losses, and notable ones were electricity companies, namely: UEDCL registered a net loss of UUshs 6.7 billion, UEGCL registered a net loss of UUshs 10.9 billion and UETCL registered a net loss of UGX 76 billion. Other significant loss making PEs included URC (UUshs 195 billion), Uganda Coffee Development Authority (UUshs 56.6 billion), Kilembe Mines Ltd (UUshs 1.6 billion) and Uganda Printing & Publishing Company Ltd (UUshs 1.4 billion). Out of the 19 profit making enterprises; only New Vision Printing and Publishing Company Limited proposed a dividend pay-out.

Uganda Development Corporation

Uganda Development Corporation as the investment arm of Government was set up to drive the country's industrial and economic development by investing in strategic sectors of the economy where the private sector is slow to invest in with the purpose of divesting its interest through the stock market.

Key achievements of UDC in FY 2018/19 include:

- a) H. E the President launched UDC's ten year (FY 2019/20 to FY 2029/30) Strategic Plan in April 2019. The Strategic Plan is a guide to facilitate Government investment in strategic sectors of the economy for purposes of industrial and economic development of Uganda. The strategic plan aims at creating employment opportunities, utilizing and processing of local raw materials, improving Uganda's trade balance position, developing local entrepreneurship as well as balancing regional development within the country.
- b) UDC completed construction of the following value addition factories/investments which are now operational;
 - Soroti fruit Factory which was launched by H.E the President on April 13, 2019. The factory has a processing capacity of 6MT/hr for oranges and 2MT/hr for mangoes. It is operated through a Special Purpose Vehicle (Soroti Fruit Ltd) with Government and Teso Tropical Fruit Cooperative Union; owning 80% shareholding and 20% shareholding respectively. The facility is currently employing 123 personnel (directly) and above 1,000 (indirectly).
 - Two CTC tea factories (one in Kabale and the other in Kisoro) each operating at 450kg/hr capacity and creating 1800 job opportunities (both direct and indirect) were commissioned in August 2018.
 - Provision of infrastructure services including transport, potable water and electricity to Kalangala under Kalangala Infrastructure Services (KIS). This is a PPP arrangement with Government through UDC which has 45.7 per cent shareholding.

Other pipeline projects under UDC include:

- a) Supply under a lease financing arrangement of CTC tea equipment operating at 600kg/hr in Kayonza Growers Tea Factory that will be operational in FY 2019/20.
- b) Establishment of an additional 3rd CTC tea line operating at 600kg/hr in Mabale tea growers factory in the FY 2019/20.
- c) Shareholding in Horyal Investments Holding Company Ltd for the establishment of the Atiak Sugar Factory in Amuru district that will be commissioned in the FY 2019/20. This facility will catalyze development in Northern Uganda. Upon completion, the investment is projected to

- employ 3,500 personnel directly; and 15,000 people indirectly (on the outgrower farms).
- d) Establishment of a 450kg/hour CTC tea processing plant in Zombo and Nebbi was started; with the training of farmers in tea husbandry and formation of tea cooperative societies as well as conducting of necessary investment studies.
- e) Development of a master plan and EIA study report that will guide the establishment and operationalization of the proposed Luweero fruit factory is in progress.
- f) Value addition to the abundant limestone and marble that are not fully utilized. Exploration studies to determine the quantity and quality of the raw material are in progress. This will guide on the investment decisions towards setting up an integrated Cement, lime and marble plant be in Moroto
- g) Utilisation of white silica sand to produce variety of glass. Exploration studies are underway to determine the quantity and quality of the raw material. This will guide on the investment decisions towards setting up a sheet glass project in Masaka.
- h) Revamping Lake Katwe Salt project into a commercial venture that will produce salt and by product chemicals for domestic consumption as well as for industrial use. Prospecting studies to assess the geological and physical infrastructure in order to plan and guide the required investment decisions were undertaken.

5.3.4 Financial Sector Development

Financial Inclusion

GoU has developed and implemented a number of industry specific policies and strategies in the financial sector including a National Microfinance Policy, National Financial Inclusion Strategy, Financial Literacy Strategy and National Payment Systems Policy. Other policies that are still at development stage include the National Agriculture Finance Policy, and revised Financial Literacy Strategy.

The National Microfinance Policy was launched in 2008 under the goal of extending access to microfinance all over the country. In this regard, the policy targets to increase access to finance by raising capacity in and improving regulation and supervision of microfinance; as well as increasing public awareness and improving data collection as a basis for policy making. Uganda's economy is characterized by a large informal sector with the majority of people being employed in agriculture and relying on small and irregular income flows. Such characteristics usually restrict the supply of conventional banking services, and thus create the need of microfinance interventions. The policy is currently being updated.

The National Financial Inclusion Strategy (NFIS 2017 - 2022) was launched in 2017 with the overall vision to foster access to and use of a broad range of quality and affordable financial services which help ensure financial security of all Ugandans. The strategy aims specifically at: (1) reducing financial exclusion and access barriers; (2) developing credit infrastructure; (3) building out the digital infrastructure for efficiency; (4) deepening and broadening formal savings, investment and insurance usage; (5) empowering and protecting individuals with enhanced financial capability. The NFIS also sets ground and provided for the review of the National Strategy for Financial Literacy in Uganda. In partnership with BOU, MFPED is in the process of developing a new five-year literacy strategy to build on the efforts and milestones achieved in the first strategy.

About 78 percent of all Ugandan adults had access to financial inclusion by 2018, while 58% of adult Ugandans used formal financial services. Formal inclusion was slightly higher among men, standing at 63%, while 54% of women were financially included. Inclusion was further skewed towards urban

residents, averaging at 76%, against 52% for rural Ugandans. Much of the inclusion is driven by the use of payment services over the mobile phone, which are being used by 57% of the adult population in Uganda. When looking at other financial services, formal inclusion is more limited. Only 18% of the adult population saves in formal institutions, while 5% use formal credit and 1% have a formal insurance policy⁷⁸.

Financial Deepening

Financial sector deepening refers to increasing the stock and quality of financial services provided. A developed and robust financial sector stimulates economic activity by performing the functions of savings mobilization, capital allocation, and risk management; functions which positively impact on economic growth and development.

The enactment of the Financial Institutions (Amendment) Act in 2016 by Parliament facilitated the deepening of Uganda's financial sector by providing an enabling legal and regulatory framework for the provision of new financial products and services by Banks namely Agent Banking; Bancassurance; enhanced access to Credit Reference Bureau services; reforms in the Deposit Protection Fund; and Islamic Banking. These new banking products and services have stimulated financial inclusion and deepened the financial sector as customers are now able to access insurance products through banks; and deposit, withdraw and carryout other transactions through bank agents spread across the country, including remote rural areas. To date 8,805 banking agents have been approved countrywide and at least 17 percent of Bank transactions are exclusively through Agents in a space of only one year of implementation.

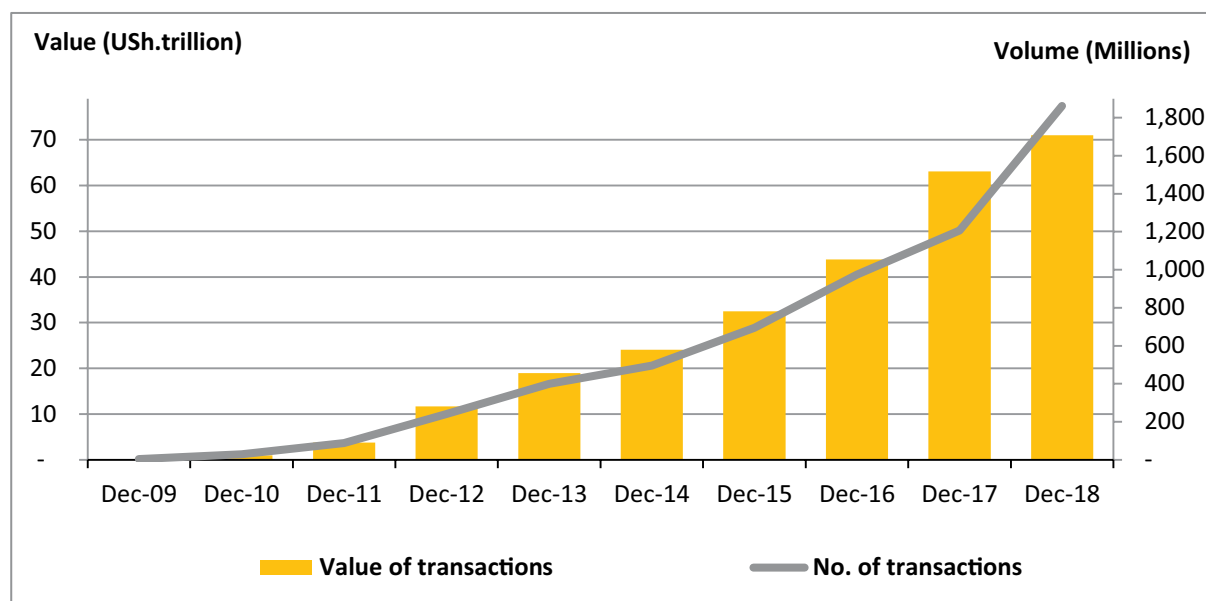
The reforms in the DPF are intended to: Pay depositors of protected deposits, in the event of closure of a financial institution among others. In order to improve confidence and promote savings in the banking sector, Government has undertaken to increase the Deposit Insurance Limit from the current Ushs 3 million to Ushs 10 million, which will be Gazetted before end of June 2019.

In addition, Parliament passed the Security Interest in Movable Property Act, 2019 which aims to facilitate the use of movable assets as collateral for loans. All these reforms aim at promoting efficiency in the financial sector so as to achieve the government objective of relatively affordable cost of financing for both the public and private sectors.

The use of electronic payment systems in Uganda has increased significantly over the years and as a result, there is a compelling need to ensure that these systems are operated in a secure and efficient manner. Figure 5.4 shows the growth in both volume and value of transactions with respect to mobile payments.

78 FSDU, 2018a

Figures 5.4: Growth of Mobile Money Transactions in Uganda (DEC 2009 – DEC 2018)



Source: BoU

To address safety and efficiency concerns such as fraud; systems being un-integrated; weak complaints, queries, and dispute resolution mechanisms in the exponentially growing payment systems, Cabinet approved a National Payment Systems Policy (NPSP) for Uganda in December 2017. Accordingly, a National Payment Systems Bill, 2019 has been prepared in line with the approved NPSP to provide an enabling legal and regulatory framework for the responsible development of payments systems in Uganda. In February 2019, Cabinet also approved a project to leverage the mobile phone for trading in government securities with a view to enhancing financial inclusion, encouraging formal savings through increased access of the retail market for Government securities, and effectively reducing the cost of domestic debt for Government.

Microfinance: The Microfinance Support Centre Ltd (MSCL) has continued to provide affordable wholesale credit and business development services to Microfinance Institutions; Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) and Cooperatives. The Islamic Microfinance window under MSCL has also demonstrated great potential for financial inclusion with the value of loan disbursements under the Islamic microfinance window (Ushs 31.783 billion) almost equaling the value of disbursements under conventional financing (Ushs 32.676 billion) as at the end of FY 2017/18. Therefore, to improve the performance of the microfinance sector and increase the sector financing where most of the populace is concentrated, government has increased the capitalization of the MSCL from Ushs 19.2 billion in FY 2018/19 to Ushs 58.29 billion in the FY 2019/20.

Lastly, Government with support from the Macroeconomic and Financial Management Institute of Eastern and Southern Africa (MEFMI) developed Uganda's first locally developed set of Insurance and Pension Mortality Tables. The Mortality tables are aimed at ensuring price stability in the Insurance and pension Sector by hedging against over or under pricing of Insurance and Pension Products. Initially, Uganda was using Kenyan, United Kingdom and South African Mortality Tables yet each country has unique macroeconomic frameworks. Once adopted, the Uganda specific Mortality Tables shall support the design of appropriate products and services that address Uganda-specific client needs in the insurance and pensions industries.

Uganda Agriculture Insurance Scheme (UAIS): Government continued to implement the Uganda Agriculture Insurance Scheme (UAIS) with over 77,437 farmers from all regions of the country enrolled on the Scheme by the end of March 2019. As a result of this intervention, financing to agricultural enterprises has increased. Centenary Bank, DFCU, Pride Microfinance, and Finance Trust Bank have reported an increase in agriculture loan disbursements attributed to Agriculture Insurance. To further improve implementation, partnerships with University of California, The World Bank, GiZ, Feed the Future, among others, are being pursued.

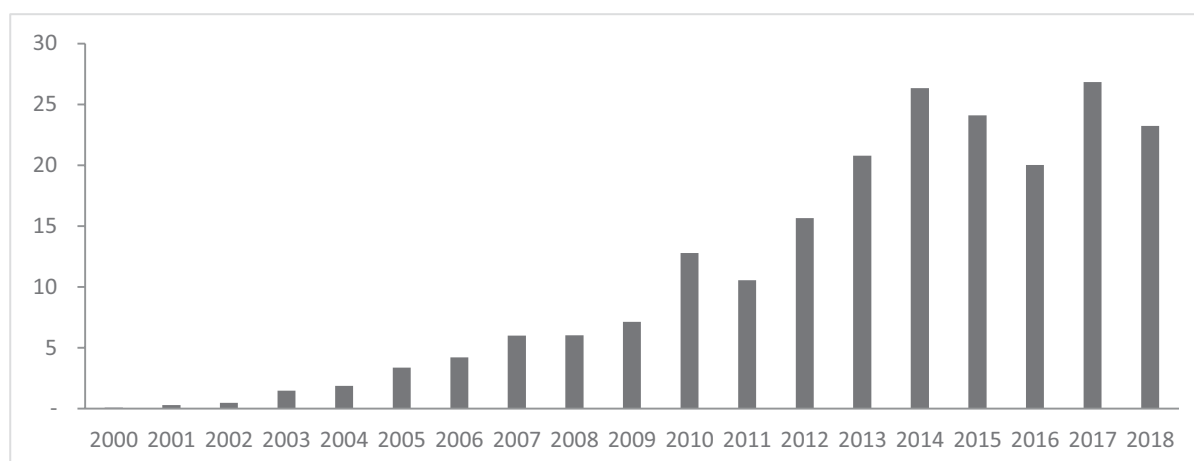
Capital Markets Development

Government continued with the implementation of the Capital Markets Master Plan that was launched in June 2017. The Master Plan is a comprehensive plan that seeks to chart the strategic positioning and future direction of Uganda's capital markets with the view to grow the markets and attract more international capital to meet the long term financing needs of the economy. The implementation of the Master Plan has catalyzed economic growth through provision of financing to the private sector which is one of the main challenges for the country and has provided more and better investment options for Ugandans to allow them plan better for their future financial needs.

Key achievements in FY 2018/19 include:

- a) Finalization of a study aimed at guiding the review of the corporate bond issuance framework that will see among others the issuance of infrastructure bonds and green bonds to be used for climate and environmental projects.
- b) Inclusion of provisions in the national broadband policy that make it mandatory for telecom companies to list;
- c) Enhanced public awareness focused on collective investment schemes and public education programs targeting investment clubs.

In addition, domestic market capitalization (representing the value of all locally listed companies) grew by 11% to Ushs 5.02 trillion from Ushs 4.29 trillion in FY 2017/18 due to the listing of CiplaQCIL and the increase in share price of Bank of Baroda. Market Capitalization of the All-Shares Index on the USE has increased significantly from Ushs 0.06tn in 2000 to Ushs 23.2tn in 2018. The decline from Ushs 26.8bn in 2017 is attributed to lower valuations of some of the companies. However, with the strong economic growth projected for the coming years, market capitalization is expected to rise again. Table 5.5 below shows the trend in all share index between 2000 and 2018.

Figure 5.5: Market Capitalization of all Shares at the Use (2016/17-2018/19) UGX TN

Source: Uganda Securities Exchange

Private Equity financing has been identified as an alternative form of financing especially for key sectors such as oil and gas sector and the agricultural sector. By the end of 2017, the Energy and Natural Resources sector had received private equity investments worth USD 900 million followed by Telecommunication, Media and Technology (TMT) sector at USD 100 million and Manufacturing at USD 88 million. It is also worth noting that in 2015 and 2016, 16 pan African and East African funds raised close to USD 4.6 billion of which 6 percent was invested in Uganda.

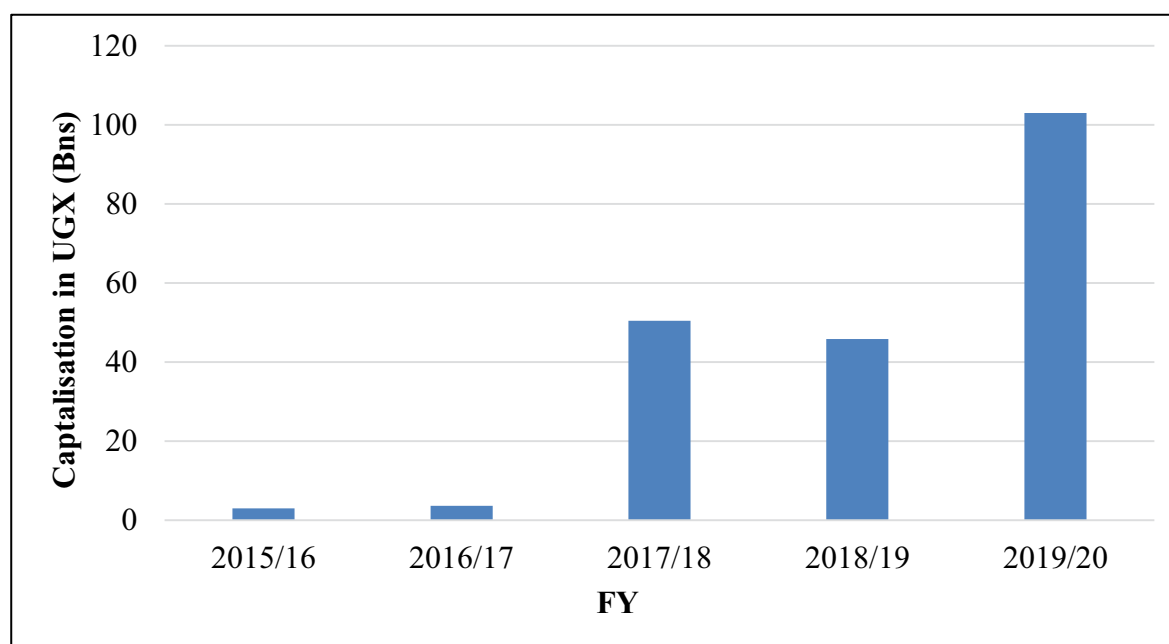
In FY 2019/20 development of the private equity market will be a priority area for the Capital Markets Authority with the government exploring incentives for investors in public equity to attract more long term capital through private equity and spur the growth of this source of capital.

Industrial Finance

Access to long-term finance at competitive terms and conditions is critical for the realization of a sustainable manufacture sector. Besides retained earnings, the capital market, Uganda Development Bank and the East African Development Bank are the other current major source of long-term investment finance in Uganda for industrials.

Uganda Development Bank: In line with Government's commitment to increase the availability of affordable long term finance options particularly to support the strategic industries of Agriculture, Manufacturing, Tourism, Infrastructure, Human Resource Development, Minerals, Oil and Gas sectors, Government capital contribution to Uganda Development Bank almost doubled from UShs 52.02 billion in 2017/18 to UShs 100.17 billion in 2018/19. A further UShs 103 billion is budgeted for UDB in FY 2019/20. The figure 5.6 below shows the trend of UDBL capitalization over the last 5 FYs. Due to this increment, UDB's the post-tax profit rose by 14 percent in 2018 from UShs 8.31 billion in 2017, Gross loans grew by 28 per cent, and total income improved by 31 per cent driven by a 55 per cent increase in interest and related income.

Figure 5.6: Annual Capitalization of Uganda Development Bank



Source: FSD, MFPED (2019)

In FY2019/20, Government plans to increase access to affordable and long-term financing especially for agro-enterprises through continued capitalization of UDB, mobilization of lines of credit to UDB, lowering cost of doing business for commercial banks, addressing causes of credit risk as well as improving the diversity and usage of financial instruments as alternative financing. African Development Bank also approved a US\$ 20m loan to UDB to support Small and Medium enterprises. The package comprises a 10 year \$15m Sovereign Guaranteed Line of Credit for on-lending to projects in various sectors and \$5m Non-Sovereign Line of Credit to support financing programme for SMEs⁷⁹.

The European Union dedicated €30m (UUshs135bn) to support micro, small and medium enterprises that are eco-inclusive to access financing under the Green Economy Agenda. This is intended to fight climate change around the world by having planned green cities and supporting enterprises that are promoting green economies⁸⁰.

To promote value addition and increase operational scope of private companies, the US Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) invested \$58m in Uganda's economy through lending financial capital to private companies at an interest rate of 5%. The fund targeted logistics, transportation, telecommunication, internet connectivity and value chain projects in sectors of agriculture across the country.

The share of PSC to manufacturing has however declined over the NDP II period from 14.0 percent in FY 2015/16 to 12.6 per cent in 2017/18 while that of agriculture has risen from 10.3 to 12.3 over the same period. The trend in PSC allocations to agriculture is a positive development for the country's agenda of commercializing agriculture and a signal of good progress in Government's efforts to de-risk agriculture. Despite these gains, the February 2019 Monetary Policy report from Bank of Uganda (BOU) showed that agriculture still received the most expensive money than any other sector, an indicator that funders still lack confidence in the sector.

⁷⁹ African Development Bank - website

⁸⁰ European Union

5.4 Human Development

Government's investment in human development has gained traction over the NDP period. This is more so under the NDPII that prioritises human capital development as a key fundamental. The global measure for assessing human development gains is the Human Development Index (HDI). The HDI is a composite index focusing on three basic dimensions of human development: the ability to lead a long and healthy life, measured by life expectancy at birth; the ability to acquire knowledge, measured by mean years of schooling and expected years of schooling; and the ability to achieve a decent standard of living, measured by gross national income per capita. Uganda's HDI has improved by 6 percent over the last decade, ranking 162nd out of 178 countries with an HDI of 0.516 in 2018.⁸¹

5.4.1 Longevity in Uganda

The above improvements in Uganda's HDI score are largely on account of the increase in lifespan of Ugandans by 13 years since 2002, bringing Uganda's life expectancy to 63.3 years. This is also on account of improved demographic and health outcomes that have seen significant declines in mortality and fertility rates. Infant, under-five and maternal mortality declined between 2011 and 2016 from 54 to 43 deaths per 1000 live births, 90 to 64 deaths per 1000 live births, and 438 to 336 deaths per 100,000 births respectively. The HDI value for 2018 also improved on account of improvements in mean years of schooling and expected years of schooling which grew by 0.4 and 0.6 years respectively over the same period. As of 2017, the country's mean years of schooling and expected years of schooling stood at 6.1 and 11.69 respectively.

Other health and education indicators have also reflected significant improvements over the NDP period. ART coverage improved from 56 percent in FY2014/15 to 83 percent in FY2017/18, contraceptive prevalence rate from 30 to 39 percent, reduction in the proportion of children who are stunted (33% to 29%) and underweight (14% to 11%). HIV patients on treatment, stood at 109,484 which represented a 15% increase from the 95,452 in FY 2016/2017. Immunization rates have also risen, with the uptake of Diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis (DPT3) vaccine growing from 71% to 79% and measles coverage among children 12-23 months increasing from 76% to 80%.⁸² These improvements are in line with the country's move towards a preventive health system.

However as Uganda strives to achieve zero hunger by 2030, the country's performance still lags behind the rest of its sub-Saharan counterparts. Based on the Global Hunger Index (GHI), Uganda was ranked 87 out of 118 developing countries in 2016, and remains within the "serious range" in the GHI severity scales. In the context of nutrition, Uganda recorded improvements in indicators of stunting, underweight and wasting from 33 to 29 percent, 14 to 11 percent and 5 to 4 percent respectively between 2011 and 2016. This performance notwithstanding, Uganda was ranked 104th out of 132 countries in stunting prevalence; 60th out of 130 countries in wasting prevalence; and 56th out of 126 in under-5-years overweight prevalence.⁸³ There is urgent need to pass into law a number of pending legislations that affect progress towards ensuring zero hunger for all including the Food and Nutrition Bill, and the National Policy on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture.

5.4.2 Learning Outcomes and Skills Development

In the education sector, total primary enrolment increased from 8.4 million in 2013 to 8.8 million in 2017 with secondary enrolment increasing from 1,362,739 to 1,457,277 over the same period. The ability of primary school going children to comprehend, expressed through reading and writing has also improved. Literacy rates at P3 and P6 improved from 56.2 and 40 percent in 2013 to 60.2 and 51 percent in 2017 respectively. Numeracy rates also improved from 69.8 to 71.7 percent (P3) and from 41.4 to 52.6 percent (P6) over the same period.

81 2018 Human Development Report

82 Health Sector Annual Performance Reports 2014/15 and 2017/18

83 Towards Zero Hunger: A Strategic Review of Sustainable Development Goal 2 in Uganda

With more than half of Uganda's population composed of youth and an estimated 700,000 new entrants into Uganda's labourforce every year, skilling the population is an imperative for growth and development. Government is investing in skilling youth in employable skills and competencies relevant to the labour market. Implementation of the 10 year BTVET Strategic Plan is currently ongoing up to 2020. The BTVET system was designed to enable Ugandans acquire skills that raise their productivity and income through increasing the quality of skills provision, equitable access to skills development, improving effectiveness of BTVET management and organization; and increasing internal efficiency and resources available to BTVET.⁸⁴ Over the implementation period, total BTVET enrolment has more than doubled from 42,674(28,024 male; 14,650 female) in 2013 to 109,305(Female: 39,325 and Male 69,980) in 2017.⁸⁵ At the lower level, efforts are geared towards ensuring that young learners access quality and effective pre-primary and primary education. Government has invested in training teachers, building school facilities and improving the curriculum.

5.4.3 Incomes and Living Standards

As earlier noted, Uganda's real per capita GDP has steadily increased reaching US\$ 825 in FY 2018/19 but falling short of the NDP target of US\$ 982 for the same period. Uganda also surpassed its MDG poverty targets by 2009/10 and the NDP II poverty target of 14 percent by 2020 remains within reach despite a slight trend reversal in 2017.

An assessment of the basic requirements to live a decent life indicates that the living standards of Ugandans continue to improve. Government has invested heavily in the energy sector to improve the country's installed generation capacity and ensure that all Ugandans access affordable electricity. The share of the population with access to electricity increased from 15 percent in 2014 to 25 percent in 2019, with the rural electrification rate growing from 7 to 10 percent over the same period.⁸⁶

Government has also ensured that Ugandans have access to quality and reliable water supply. Safe water coverage in rural areas improved from 65 percent to 70 percent between 2014 and 2017, while that in urban areas improved from 71 to 77 percent over the same period. Access to hand washing facilities in rural areas also improved at household level from 31 percent in 2014 to 37 percent. However, the pupil: latrine stance ratio has worsened from 50:1 in 2014 to 71:1 in 2017.⁸⁷ This could be attributed to the increasing numbers of pupils enrolling into the system.

In the telecommunications sector, Government is prioritising access to efficient and affordable ICT services to its citizens. The number of mobile phone subscriptions in the country rose from 19.5 million in 2014 to 24.8 million in 2018. The national tele-density increased from 53.3 per cent in 2014 to 61.1 percent in 2017 with a fourfold increase in internet subscriptions from 4.1 million in 2014 to 18.1 million users in September, 2017.⁸⁸

⁸⁴ Skilling Uganda BTVET Strategic Plan, 2011-2020

⁸⁵ ESSAPR 2012/13, 2016/17.

⁸⁶ Energy sector performance reports

⁸⁷ MWE sector performance reports

⁸⁸ UCC reports

5.5 Environment and Natural Resource Management

5.5.1 Natural Resource Management

Management of the country's resource base in a sustainable and integrated manner is crucial for sustainable development. Through the Water and Environment Sector Development Plan FY 2015/16-2019/20, Government undertook to increase water for production infrastructure to 55 Million Cubic Meter (MCM), increase national forest cover to 18 percent, increase national wetland coverage to 12 percent, increase automation of the climate monitoring network to 40 percent, enhance environmental compliance to 90 percent and increase the country's resilience to the impacts of climate change effects.⁸⁹ In this regard, Government has invested in the protection of the country's natural resource base and empowering communities to use natural resources sustainably. Interventions have specially been directed towards protection, restoration and maintaining integrity of degraded fragile ecosystems as well as re-afforestation in Central Forestry Reserves, tree planting at community level, protection of major river banks, and water source and catchment protection activities. Government further launched the National Wetlands Atlas in February 2017. The Atlas indicates the trend of wetland degradation and makes recommendations on their restoration. Regulations have also been formulated to frame environmental management including The National Environment (Strategic Environment Assessment) Regulations, 2017; The National Environment Bill, 2018; The National Environment (Waste Management) Regulations, 2018.

Whereas some achievements⁹⁰ have been registered against key target indicators for the sector, more effort is needed in protection and restoration of critical ecosystems. Water for production capacity increased from 27.8MCM in 2015 to 39.32 MCM in June 2018. National wetland coverage has been maintained at 10.9 percent since 2013/14. Additionally, Approximately 3,240 Ha of wetlands have been restored, and 2,160 Ha of degraded forests replanted with trees compared to 569Ha in 2013/14. However, forest cover reduced from 14 percent in FY2012/13 to 9 percent in June 2018. This decline is significant associated with the weak management of forests under Local Government which points to the need to an evaluation of the policy of decentralization of forestry resources management.

5.5.2 Wildlife Conservation

Uganda is home to various species of wildlife. The country hosts a bigger population of the world's remaining population of mountain gorillas, 11% of the world's recorded species of birds (which is 50 per cent of Africa's bird species richness), 8 percent of the global mammal diversity (which is 39 percent of Africa's mammal richness), 19 percent of Africa's amphibian species richness, 14 percent of Africa's reptile species richness and has recorded a whopping 1,249 species of butterflies, a unique position the country holds. Furthermore, two of Uganda's national parks are recognized by UNESCO as World Heritage sites: Bwindi Impenetrable National Park and Rwenzori Mountains National Park.⁹¹

Government is therefore committed towards promoting protection of wildlife species, controlling the spread of invasive species, promoting country wide protection of natural and cultural heritage, promoting conservation curricula in schools, and developing capacity of LG's to protect, conserve and restore critical tourist products.⁹² In a bid to conserve the country's natural heritage, Government through Uganda Wildlife Authority is implementing diverse strategies to conserve and sustainably manage wildlife. They include community participation in wildlife management; revenue sharing; collaborative management; problem animal management; wildlife use rights; and conservation education and awareness.

⁸⁹ MWE Sector Investment Plan 2015/16-2019/20

⁹⁰ MWE Sector Performance Report 2018

⁹¹ Uganda Wildlife Mirror 2019

⁹² NDPII

The Wildlife Act provides for Wildlife Use Rights as motivation for communities to sustainably manage wildlife on both communal and private land. There are six classes of Wildlife Use Rights: hunting, farming, ranching, trading, educational and research and general extraction use rights. Some of the successes of this program include increase of wildlife numbers evidenced in Lake Mburo and Kabwoya wildlife reserve as a result of the spot hunting program. It has also increased community awareness and appreciation for the country's wildlife diversity.⁹³

To further strengthen the legal and regulatory framework for wildlife management, Parliament of Uganda passed the Uganda Wildlife Bill, 2017 in February 2019. The new Act will replace the Uganda Wildlife Act Cap 200 and will provide for conservation and sustainable management of wildlife, strengthening wildlife conservation and management. The new law makes animals like Uganda Kob, Leopard, Squirrel, Impala and Cheetah protected species among others. The new law now provides for a Wildlife Compensation Scheme which shall be used for financing compensation claims for human death or injuries or damage to property caused by a wild animal outside a protected area, among other things. The Bill is awaiting assent by H.E the President.

5.5.4 Climate Change: Mitigation and Adaptation

Climate change assessment, mitigation and adaptation have become increasingly important with the rise of climatic risks. There is need for countries to reduce the harmful effects of climate change and develop mitigation measures to protect both current and future generations. Uganda has demonstrated commitment to addressing the climate change challenge through creation of an enabling policy environment. Uganda is a signatory to both the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Kyoto Protocol (KP) which provide the basis for an international response to the challenges of climate change.

By signing and ratifying both the UNFCCC AND KP, Uganda committed itself to the adoption and implementation of policies and measures designed to mitigate climate change and adapt to its impacts. As a member of the EAC, Uganda subscribes to the EAC Climate Change Policy, which requires member states to initiate and develop consistent and harmonized policies and plans to address climate change. Uganda developed a National Climate Change Policy (NCCP) and a Climate Change Operationalization Strategy in 2014. The policy provides the overarching framework for addressing climate change impacts and their causes through appropriate adaptation and mitigation measures, while promoting sustainable development. The goal of the policy is to ensure a harmonized and coordinated approach towards a climate resilient and low carbon development path for sustainable development in Uganda.

The climate change challenge has manifested itself in the unpredictable weather vagaries that the country has faced recently. 2017 has gone on record as the second warmest year since 1950. The rate of increase of temperature over the period 1950-2017 was 2.3 degrees centigrade, compared to 2.5 degrees centigrade for the period 1991-2017. This trend is expected to continue due to the impacts of climate change on the various regions and ecosystem degradation which have caused suppressed moisture in the atmosphere.⁹⁴

Government is therefore enhancing interventions around climate change monitoring. In a bid to establish functional weather stations that generate data used in producing early warning information, the Uganda National Meteorological Authority is establishing automated weather observation stations all over the country. By June 2018, 36 out of 122 Districts (29 per cent) had established stations.

⁹³ Ugandawildlife.org

⁹⁴ MWE Sector Performance Report 2018

5.6 Development Governance and Management

5.6.1 Policy and Legal Reform Updates

Uganda has undertaken policy and legal reform in various sectors of the economy with the aim of improving the country's competitiveness and strengthening institutions to perform effectively. Over the NDP period, twenty nine policies, twenty seven bills and nineteen principles have been passed by Cabinet.

5.6.2 Public Investment Management

Over the last 3 years, Government has been implementing Public Investment Management Reforms with a view of strengthening the Public Investment Management System (PIMS). In line with the above reforms, Government has adopted a number of measures;

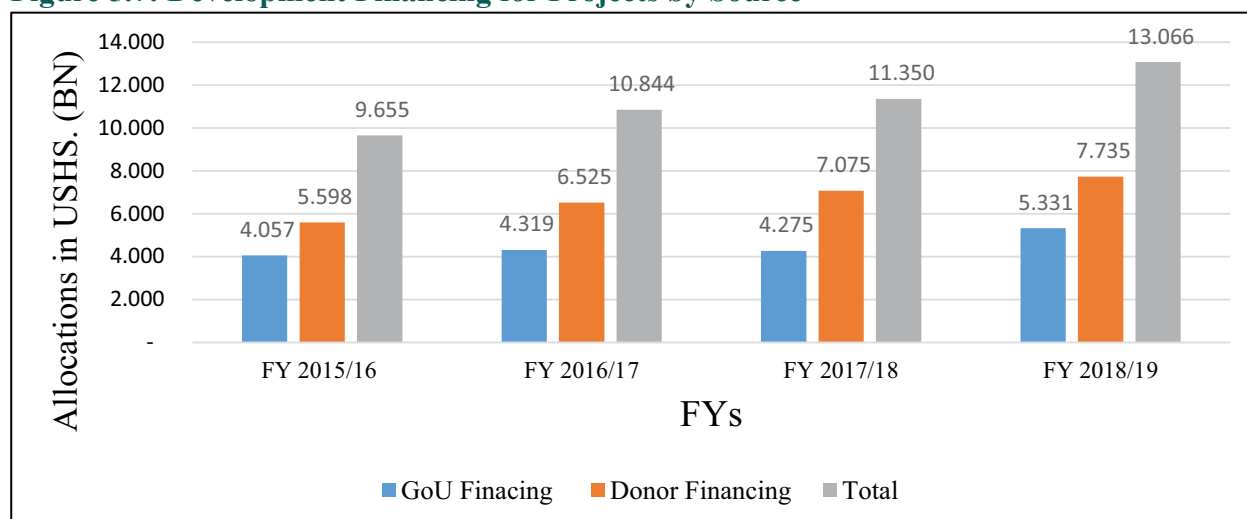
- a) Ensuring that all projects under preparation and appraisal adhere to the Public Investment Management System (PIMS) framework
- b) Development of an Integrated Bank of projects (IBP) which is an online system housed under MoFPED. The IBP acts as a central depository for all public projects and thus is a registry of data and information on all public investment projects and a tool for tracking their development through all stages of the project cycle.
- c) Ensuring that ongoing projects take the first call on resources so that their objectives are achieved on time thus creating fiscal space on completion. Therefore, all MDA's are urged to ensure that projects under execution are allocated adequate funds to cater for GoU counterpart funding requirements.
- d) Working with the relevant stakeholders in public investment management, Government will continue to undertake joint portfolio reviews on all on-going projects to assess project implementation.

Performance of the Public Investment Plan (PIP)

The PIP for FY 2018/19 had a portfolio of 431 projects worth Ushs 13 trillion. In the same year, 45 projects (10 percent) exited the PIP resulting in a potential savings of Ushs 810 billion whereas 272 (63 percent) projects are due for exit in FY 2019/20. In addition, 20 projects are set to be added in the PIP in FY 2019/20 worth Ushs 4508.74 billion.

The development budget has progressively increased in the last four FYs from Ushs 9.66 trillion in FY 2015/16 to Ushs 13.066 trillion in FY 2018/19. Figure 5.7 highlights the financing trends over the NDP II period.

Figure 5.7: Development Financing for Projects by Source



Source: Citizens Guide, MoFPED

Overall, GoU development budget outturns have greatly improved. Out of Ushs. 4.426 trillion released in FY 17/18, Ushs. 4.391 trillion (99%) was spent compared to 84 percent in FY 16/17. Development budget outturns for externally funded projects have however been low. The low absorption rate is attributed to the implementation of unready projects, unrealistic conditions for accessing funds and protracted procurement processes.

Table 5.9: Financial Performance of Projects in FY 2017/18 (Ushs, Trillions)

	GoU	Donor	AIA
Appropriation	4.275	7.075	0.078
Releases	4.426	4.283	1.428
Expenditure	4.391	2.686	0.059

Source: PAP, MFPED, Integrated Financial Management System

Project implementation has also greatly improved due to ongoing Public Investment Management Systems (PIMS) reforms and the stringent scrutiny of performance of projects by the Development Committee. It is observed that, majority of the projects (72 percent) are implemented within the ideal life span of 5 years.

However, Uganda still faces the following key challenges in public investment:

- Low absorption capacity, which requires strengthening MDA capacity to implement projects. (Uganda is estimated to lose up to US\$300M annually due to inefficiencies in spending which must be addressed for increased rate of capital accumulation and envisaged significant positive social-economic transformation).⁹⁵
- Limited stakeholder engagement in project monitoring to scrutinize, carry out checks and balances, and evaluate the designs in order to produce strong and responsive results, in order to reduce on unnecessary costs and delays
- Lack of harmonization of standards and guidelines which are critical for quality control, greater tracking, and monitoring of results.

⁹⁵ World Bank 2017

5.6.3 NDP II Midterm Review

NPA conducted a midterm review of NDP II (2015/16 to 2019/20) and is undertaking an end-term evaluation of NDP I (2010/11 to 2014/15). The review aims to determine the progress made in full course implementation of NDPI and midpoint implementation of NDPII. The review follows a thematic approach of: Results Framework; Economic Management; Institutional Framework; Political Economy; Development Partnership; and Policy and strategic direction. Results of both the evaluation and review will be published in time to inform NDP III.

5.6.4 NDP III Agenda

Government has embarked on preparation of the third National Development Plan to run through FY 2020/21-2024/25. The Plan is expected to be completed by September 2019. The proposed theme of NDP III is “sustainable industrialization for inclusive growth, employment and wealth creation.” The proposed goal of the NDPIII is to increase household incomes and improve quality of life.

The proposed theme is cognizant of the role of industrialization as a critical source of growth, economic diversification and value addition with potential to realise the biggest development gains. The Plan accordingly sets forth the following key objectives to be attained during the next 5-year period (2020/21-2024/25):

- a) Enhance value addition in key growth opportunities (Agriculture, Tourism, Minerals, Oil and Gas)
- b) Consolidate and increase the stock and quality of productive infrastructure
- c) Increase the stock of skilled, innovative and healthy population
- d) Strengthen the private sector to drive growth

To achieve the above objectives, Government will pursue a number of development strategies including:

- a) Maintaining peace, security and good governance
- b) Maintaining a stable macro-economic environment
- c) Reducing the cost of doing business
- d) Import substitution and export promotion strategy
- e) Commercialization of agriculture
- f) Harnessing tourism potential
- g) Promotion of science, technology, engineering and innovation
- h) Mineral beneficiation and oil refining
- i) Promote private sector investment
- j) Mindset change to promote focus on development
- k) Exploiting opportunities of urbanization to drive growth
- l) Increasing the stock of skilled, innovative and healthy population
- m) Increasing domestic revenue mobilization
- n) Promotion of social services based on the sub-county model

5.6.5 Regional and International Development Frameworks

Besides Vision 2040 and the NDP series, Uganda is a signatory to a number of regional and international frameworks that are in tandem with the country's development aspirations. At the international level, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its associated Sustainable Development Goals were adopted by countries world over in September 2015. This ambitious and transformative agenda will serve as the framework for world development efforts for 30 years. Uganda mainstreamed the SDGs at the strategic level of its policies and the National Development Plan.

It was among the first countries to integrate the Agenda in its national planning frameworks particularly in the Second National Development Plan (NDPII), and is among the first countries with national plans that meaningfully equate to a National Sustainable Development Strategy. 76 percent of the SDG's relevant to Uganda have been integrated into the NDPII.⁹⁶

As a Landlocked Developing Country (LDC), Uganda is a signatory to the Istanbul Programme of Action under which LDCs are expected to overcome the structural challenges they face, in order to eradicate poverty, achieve internationally agreed development goals and enable graduation from the LDC category by 2020. This graduation follows three sets of criteria namely; Income criterion (IC) based on a three-year average estimate of GNI per capita, Human Assets Index (HAI) based on key education and health indicators; and the Economic Vulnerability Index (EVI) that assesses ability to overcome economic shocks. Uganda has met the threshold for the EVI and is making steady progress towards achieving thresholds for the other criteria.

At a Continental level, Africa instituted a common position embedded in the African Union Agenda 2063. The Agenda envisages an integrated, prosperous, and peaceful Africa, driven by its own citizens and representing a dynamic force in the international arena. In this respect, it seeks to harness Africa's competitive advantages in order to promote people centered growth and development, eradicate poverty, develop human capital, establish peace and security, effect strong developmental states and empower women and youth.

At the regional level, the East African Community adopted the EAC Vision 2050. The vision aims to enhance transformation for growth and development and move the community to a higher income cohort and subsequently achieve an upper middle income status. It accordingly identifies eight pillars namely; infrastructure development; industrialization; agriculture, food security and rural economy; natural resource and environment management; and tourism, trade and services development. These pillars are expected to provide the impetus for attaining sustained growth in the region over the long term.

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CHAPTER 6: SECTOR PERFORMANCE AND PRIORITIES FOR FY 2019/20

6.1: PUBLIC GOVERNANCE

Public governance plays a significant role in national development. It is a critical enabling function that facilitates smooth and productive interaction between the State and the public and in so doing, builds trust and stability. The principal elements of good governance refer to accountability, transparency, efficiency, effectiveness, responsiveness and rule of law. Within the context of NDP II, Public Governance encompasses the following sectors: Security; Legislature; Justice, Law and Order; Public Administration; Public Sector Management; and Accountability.

6.1.1 Justice, Law and Order

The Justice, Law and Order (JLOS) sector commenced implementation of its fourth Sector Development Plan (SDPIV) in FY 2017/18. The plan is premised on increasing access to JLOS services; enhancement of infrastructure; strengthening commercial justice and the environment for competitiveness; and promotion of human rights and the fight against corruption. One year into implementation of SDPIV, public trust in JLOS institutions has increased from 49 to 59 percent.⁹⁷ The Sector also registered an improvement in the index of judicial independence to 3.42 in 2018 from 3.41 in 2017 while the Uganda Human Rights Commission maintained “A” status in terms of ranking.

During FY 2018/19, Government through the sector registered the following achievements:

Administration of Justice

- a) Implementation of the Case Backlog Strategy resulted into a massive case disposal rate, of which out of 46,784 cases registered, 46,781 cases were disposed. By end of Q₃ FY 2018/19, cases cleared were as follows: Supreme Court cleared 11 cases, Court of Appeal 155 cases, High Court 4,335 cases, and Magistrates Court cleared 32,459 cases.⁹⁸
- b) The Directorate of Public Prosecutions successfully rolled out the Prosecutions Case Management Information System (PROCAMIS) to 17 Resident State Attorneys (RSAs) stations in a bid to increase efficiency and effectiveness in handling of cases all over the country.
- c) Six regional offices were set up in the districts of Mbarara, Moroto, Mbale, Gulu, Fort Portal and Arua to increase access to JLOS services.⁹⁹
- d) The Government Analytical Laboratory analysed and reported 276 new cases of the 532 forensic cases received by end Q₁ FY 2018/19. Furthermore, case backlog clearance reduced from 7,072 cases to 5,911 cases following procurement of additional reagents and equipment such as a Gas Chromatography Mass Spectrometer.¹⁰⁰
- e) The sector reviewed the Criminal Procedure Code Act (CPCA) to identify gaps in the law and provisions that are inconsistent with the constitution.
- f) Launched new innovations aimed at improving justice delivery in the country. Some of the innovations included; toll free customer feedback hotlines; points of E-payments of court fees like bail money, performance enhancement tools, and an online legal research dubbed ‘LexisNexis’.
- g) The Law Development Centre provided legal aid and counselling to 868 clients, and of these 529 were males and 429 were females. In addition, 346 cases (218 males and 128 females), were handled through Legal Representation at the LDC Court, Industrial court, Lugazi court, Nabweru, Masaka, Adjumani, Masindi, Kibaale, Kagadi and Kabarole. Of these 119 have successfully been completed and 227 are still ongoing.¹⁰¹

⁹⁷ LASPNET State of Access to Justice Report 2017

⁹⁸ Ministry of Justice and Constitutional affairs Q3 report FY 2018/19

⁹⁹ Ministry of Justice and Constitutional affairs Q2 report FY 2018/19

¹⁰⁰ Directorate of Government Analytical Laboratory Q2 report FY 2018/19

¹⁰¹ Law Development Centre

Administration of Estates/Public Trustee

The office of the Administrator General opened 1,112 new files for clients, inspected 26 estates, advised on granting 4 letters of Administration, wound up 12 estates, issued 816 certificates of no objection, and conducted 269 family arbitrations/ mediations. The Administrator General further successfully issued 83 land transfers to respective owners across the country.¹⁰²

Legislative drafting

The First Parliamentary Council (FPC) published 6 Bills, 2 Acts, 5 Ordinances, 1 Statutory Instrument, and issued 6 Legal Notices by end of Q₂ FY 2018/19. Bills published include:

- a) The Excise Duty (Amendment) (No2) Bill, 2018
- b) The African Export-Import Bank Agreement (Implementation) Bill, 2018.
- c) The Succession (Amendment) Bill, 2018 No. 16 of 2018.
- d) The Physical Planning (Amendment) Bill, 2018 No. 17 of 2018.
- e) The Land Lord and Tenants Bill, 2018 No. 18 of 2018.
- f) The Persons with Disabilities Bill, 2018 No. 19 of 2018.
- g) The National Coffee Bill, 2018 No. 20 of 2018.
- h) The National Graduate Scheme Bill, 2018 No. 21 of 2018.¹⁰³

Legal Advisory Services

A total of 181 cases were filed against the Attorney General in various courts of Judicature and Tribunals. Of these, 5 were Constitutional Petitions, 60 were Civil Suits, 5 Civil Appeals, 12 were Human Rights, 41 were Applications and Causes, 1 was a Labour Suit and, 47 statutory notices. Out of these, 3 cases were dismissed, and 4 cases won by the Attorney General on behalf of Government.¹⁰⁴

In FY 2019/20 the sector plans to;

- a) Automate court procedures to improve turnaround time for disposal of cases.
- b) Ensure use of alternative dispute resolution through plea bargaining, small claims procedures and prioritization of community service programs especially for small cases.

Law and Order Enforcement

The Uganda Police released the Annual Crime Report 2018. Notably in 2018, 238,746 cases were registered compared to 252,065 cases registered in 2017, representing a 5.2 percent decline in the crime rate. By end of 2018, 73,035 were taken to court, out of which 22,263 cases secured convictions, 1,248 cases were acquitted while 90,763 cases were still pending in court. In addition, death cases arising from domestic violence in 2018 were 362 compared to 361 in 2017 representing a 0.1 percent increase. Further, 61,533 theft cases were recorded in 2018 compared to 66,539 cases reported in 2017 representing a 7.5 percent decrease, whereas a total of 1,018 fire emergencies were recorded in 2018 compared to 1,099 in 2017 giving a 7.3 percent decrease.¹⁰⁵

The Uganda Police Force (UPF) and Uganda Prisons Services (UPS) as the Principal Law and Order Enforcement agencies achieved the following in FY 2018/19:

- a) UPF rolled out the Crime Records Management System (CRMS) to over 10 divisions within Kampala Metropolitan Area (KMP). This has enabled the Criminal Investigations Department to effectively and efficiently track files that enter the system up to court and minimise the endless loss of files.

¹⁰² Ministry of Justice and Constitutional affairs Q2 report FY 2018/19

¹⁰³ Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs Ministerial Policy Statement 2019/20

¹⁰⁴ Ministry of Justice and Constitutional affairs Q2 report FY 2018/19

¹⁰⁵ Uganda Police Annual Crime Report 2018

- b) The National Command Centre was launched on 21st January, 2019 at the Police headquarters. The centre is the heart of C4IS namely; Command, Control, Coordination, Communication, and Intelligence for Uganda Police Force in cooperation with sister agencies.¹⁰⁶ In addition, the force launched the CCTV project with 559 cameras installed on 234 sites and trenched 199.2Km. These interventions are aimed at providing peace and security around Kampala metropolitan areas.
- c) Uganda Police in partnership with the Uganda Human Rights Policy Network Uganda (URINET-U) launched the UPF Human Rights Policy in February 2019. The Policy seeks to promote democratic, accountable and human rights sensitive policing in Uganda.¹⁰⁷
- d) The Force continued with the construction of the motor vehicle Maintenance Centre at Namanve which is in its second phase and is 80 percent complete.
- e) The Force carried out 285 Fika Salama operations to curb road carnage where 19,569 offenders were arrested at the various departments.¹⁰⁸ This was aimed at reducing the high rates of road accidents along various highways such as Masaka road.
- f) The Force continued with the construction of Naguru Apartments where 60 blocks were completed, 180 roofed and 180 are at superstructure level; in addition to construction of Budaka Police station.
- g) Under UPS, the construction of Mini Maximum Prison at Kitalya Prison is on-going (phase 3). Once completed, the prisons' holding capacity will increase from 16, 612 inmates to 17,138 inmates. In addition, 176 low cost Unit staff houses at Kitalya Prison have been constructed (40 roofed and 136 units at foundation level) and will improve on the current staff accommodation, and facilitate occupation of the Mini Maximum Prison.¹⁰⁹
- h) As a way of improving staff welfare and facilitation, 115 residential units were constructed in the districts of Adjumani, Lugore, Orom Tikau, Amita, Ragem and Luzira. Construction of 82 units has been completed, and 73 units are still under construction. Currently, 34 percent of the Prison Warders and 17 percent of the entitled police personnel are being housed.
- i) The Uganda Prisons Service developed and established the Prisoner Management Information System (PMIS) and later deployed it at the Prisons' Headquarters. The rationale of the system is to create a data base showing the number of inmates on remand in order to foster justice.
- j) Uganda Prisons Services commissioned video conferencing technology. This is intended to reduce the need for transportation of prisoners to courts, saving approximately Ushs 1.7 billion.

In FY 2019/20 the Force plans to:

- a) Complete construction of Bukedea, Sironko, Kole, and Kween, police stations compliant to the disabled and elderly at a cost of Ushs 1.7 bn, and Sironko, Bukedea and Ngora barracks cognizant of women and children to cost Ushs 1.2 bn under PRDP.
- b) Continue investing in modern security technology and infrastructure (CCTV project, & Telecommunication Intelligent Monitoring System.)
- c) Develop effective monitoring and evaluation synergies to ensure compliance in execution of plans and budgets.
- d) Equip all police units with radio communication equipment and toll-free telephone lines for stations for efficient communication to strengthen law and order in the country.¹¹⁰

National Citizenship and Immigration Control (DCIC)

To facilitate, control and regulate citizenship and immigration services for the development of Uganda, the Directorate of Citizenship and Immigration Control (DCIC) registered the following achievements in FY 2018/19:

106 Uganda Police Force website
 107 Uganda Police Force
 108 Uganda Police Force Q2 report FY 2018/19
 109 Uganda Police Force Q2 report FY 2018/19
 110 Uganda Police Force Ministerial Policy Statement 2019/20

- a) Improved the degree of compliance to Citizenship and Immigration laws which resulted in an increase in applications received for Work Permits. The applications reached 11,129 by half year compared to 10,882 received by half year FY 2017/18. A total of 8,898 foreigners were granted permission to invest, work and create employment in Uganda¹¹¹.
- b) Fast tracked the directive to implement the e-passport and pretesting of the e-passport which was introduced on 10th December, 2018. 3,480 citizens were issued the new international e-passports as at 31st Dec 2018. The official launch of the e-passports took place in mid-February 2019.
- c) Signed a contract to upgrade the e-visa permit system into a citizenship application and deployment of full Border Control Management Systems (BCMS) at Entebbe International Airport which is currently on-going.
- d) NIRA acquired and installed a Central System Server up grade, and 36 oracle licenses (RDBMS) under a Central Storage System upgrade. These have helped to improve on the turnaround time of processing National Identity Cards from 90 days to 30 days as well as innovating a mobile application using code *216# for tracking the ID application status¹¹².
- e) Granted Citizenship to 692 persons. In an effort to ease access to services, the Directorate was represented at the Diaspora Missions in Norway, Netherlands, United Kingdom, and USA, where 461 former Ugandans were issued dual citizenship, 15 foreigners issued dual citizenship and 75 other foreigners registered as citizens; while 7 foreigners were naturalized.
- f) In addition, Sebagoro border post and the first phase of construction of Arua Regional Immigration Office was completed aimed at improving the quality of decentralised immigration services to the locals and foreigners¹¹³

In FY 2019/20 the sector plans to:

- (a) Ensure timely service delivery through deployment of e-immigration systems including the e-passport, e-citizenship, e-visa to more locations and further ensure expansion of 24 hours a day and 7 days a week service to the target clients.
- (b) Construct the Ministry of Internal Affairs headquarters to house the expanded and automated mandate of the Directorate of Citizenship and Immigration Control.
- (c) Improve awareness of Migration issues and trends through active engagement of the masses through barazas, radio and TV talk shows.¹¹⁴

Civil Liberties and Freedom

Uganda Human Rights Commission released its 20th Annual Human Rights report on 8th June 2018. Some of the human right concerns raised in 2017 included; increasing concerns on the human rights implications of gambling by the youth; the right to citizenship and identity, with a special focus on the Maragoli community; sexual violence in schools and their human rights implications. Further, the report highlighted the position of the bills before Parliament in 2017.

The bills analysed by UHRC include the Minimum Wage Bill, 2015; the Uganda National Health Laboratory Services Bill, 2016; and the Human Rights (Enforcement) Bill, 2015.

During FY 2018/19, UHRC achieved the following milestones:

- a) Concluded 295 complaints through investigations and 55(10 Men and 44 Female) complaints through Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) most of whom were vulnerable mothers and PWDs.

111 National of Citizenship and Immigration control Q2 report FY 2018/19

112 JLOS Annual Performance Report FY 2017/18

113 National Citizenship and Immigration Control Ministerial Policy Statement 2019/20

114 National Citizenship and Immigration Control Ministerial Policy Statement 2019/20

- b) Received a total of 2,397 complaints of Human Rights violation (1,548 males and 849 females) of which 420 (291 male, 129 Female) were registered from the Head Office and the UHRC's ten regional offices and these included; Arua, Gulu, Central, Hoima, Jinja, Fortportal Masaka, Mbarara, Moroto and Soroti complaints.¹¹⁵
- c) In addition, a total of 256 violations were registered with 239 respondents with majority cases being of personal liberty and torture.¹¹⁶
- d) Visited a total of 477 detention facilities to ascertain the condition of detainees/ Prisoners including 70 prisons, 219 police stations, 181 police posts, 5 military detention centres and 2 children's remand homes. The issues handled during inspections include Juvenile detained with adult offenders; mothers incarcerated with their children; and access to sanitary towels.

In FY 2019/20 UHRC plans to:

- a) Increase engagement with the leadership of JLOS Institutions and UPDF at national and sub-national levels with a view to improving the state of human rights in places of detention.
- b) Engage with all political actors, civic leaders and the general public on the forthcoming peaceful electoral process to enhance the protection and promotion of human rights.
- c) Undertake construction of UHRC Headquarters at Buganda Road.¹¹⁷

6.1.2 Public Sector Management

Public Sector Management (PSM) sector plays a critical role in fostering service delivery system and policy coherence. The Sector's overall target in the NDP II is to spearhead management of reforms and talent in Government so as to improve the Government Effectiveness Index that ranges between (-2.5 to 2.5) from -0.57 in 2012/13 to 0.01 in 2019/20.¹¹⁸

Effective Service Delivery

The Office of Prime Minister (OPM) is mandated to lead, control, monitor and evaluate the implementation of Government Action Programmes at both National and Local Government levels.

In FY 2018/19, the Office of the Prime Minister achieved the following:

- a) Launched the national Road-map on implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The roadmap operationized the framework and provides priority actions to catalyse the implementation of SDGs across the country during the NDPII period.
- b) Managed and designed rigorous process evaluation studies for key Government interventions including Youth Livelihood Programme (YLP), Public Sector Organizations, Universal Primary Education (UPE), Vegetable Oil Development Project-II (VODP-2).
- c) Poverty alleviation efforts continued in various established model villages (Kikyusa, Kawumu, Adjumani, Busiita, Mangho, Sanyonja, Lwabenge, Mwanyanjiri, Naluvule, Kalera, Rwentoondo, Bwera, Baralege and Madi-Okollo) where farmers were trained in commercially viable activities and also given agricultural inputs.¹¹⁹

¹¹⁵ UHRC Ministerial Policy Statement FY 2019/20

¹¹⁶ UHRC Q₃ Performance report FY 2018/19

¹¹⁷ UHRC Ministerial Policy Statement FY 2019/20

¹¹⁸ Government Annual Economic Performance Report FY 2017/2018

¹¹⁹ State House Q₃ Performance Report 2018/19

Disaster Preparedness and Refugee Management

Uganda continues to provide a favorable and hospitable environment for hosting refugees and asylum seekers and is recognized all over the world for having the most progressive and generous refugee laws and policy regimes worldwide. This is evidenced by a sum of 1,223,033 asylum seekers as of 28th February 2019.

In FY 2018/19, the following milestones were attained:

- a) The Government of Uganda with the support of UNHCR concluded a comprehensive exercise to verify the identities of all refugees and asylum-seekers in the country, using enhanced biometric tools. The verification exercise was aimed at enhancing the quality of data and improving assistance management and the overall support for refugees,
- b) In line with international laws & Uganda Refugee Policy, OPM received & settled 199,802 new refugees, granted 4,028 individuals refugee status & issued 548 Conventional Travel Documents & 9,070 IDs to Refugees. OPM also distributed 65,684 teak tree seedlings to 300 households in Adjumani to address environmental issues in refugee hosting areas.
- c) Launched the Development Response to Displacement Impacts Project (DRDIP) in the districts of Kamwenge and Isingiro. The USD 50 million project is aimed at supporting and developing refugee hosting communities in districts experiencing a high burden of refugees and focuses on four major components of Infrastructure, Environment, Livelihoods and Project coordination.
- d) Resettled 133 youths in Diima, Karuma, Bweyale. The youths received agricultural inputs such as drought resistant seeds, training in modernised agricultural practices in order to improve on their levels of income through increased agricultural productivity.¹²⁰ In addition, the Ministry received and resettled 140,564 refugees, and successfully conducted 4 joint field missions together with UNHCR and refugee hosting district teams to ensure efficient and effective delivery of refugee response and that contributed to the improvement in the livelihoods of the refugees.
- e) A total of 63,000 out of 100,000 households were supplied with food and non-food items comprising 8,993 bags of 100kgs of maize and beans, and 10,488 pieces of non-food items including blankets and fortified foods.¹²¹

Other milestones achieved by the sector in FY 2018/19 included the following:

- a) On deepening regional integration under MEACA, apart from the operationalization of the National Policy on EAC Integration, other policy frameworks coordinated included: EAC Customs Union where the EAC Single Customs Territory (SCT), and One Stop Border Posts (OSBPs) were being operationalized.
- b) For the Local Government Administration and Development programme under MoLG, the average physical progress for ongoing civil works on the 10 markets of Arua, Busia, Entebbe, Kasese, Lopeduru, Lugazi, Masaka, Mbarara, Soroti, and Tororo was 30% against a target of 50% by end of March 2019.
- c) Concerning Public Service Selection and Recruitment under PSC, planned outputs were achieved with clear performance targets in tandem with their strategic plan. The E-Recruitment System was developed, tested and deployed.

A total of 26 out of 40 Competence Tests were developed and administered for different posts; 25 aptitude tests were also developed and administered. A total of 106 officers were appointed under Graduate Recruitment Exercise (GRE) of which 61 were male and 45 females.¹²²

120 Ministry of Internal Affairs Q1 Performance report 2018/19

121 Budget Monitoring and Accountability Unit (BMAU) Semi-Annual Monitoring Report FY 2018/19

122 Budget Monitoring and Accountability Unit (BMAU) Semi-Annual Monitoring Report FY 2018/19

Development Planning

In fostering its mandate of ensuring establishment of planning systems and integrated development Plans, National Planning Authority (NPA) commenced preparations for the third National Development Plan (NDPIII). The draft NDP III strategic direction was finalized and is due for Cabinet consideration and approval.

NPA further finalized the Certificate of Compliance assessment of the National and Sectoral budgets for FY 2018/19. The Annual budget for FY 2018/19 was found to be more compliant (60 percent) compared to that of FY 2017/18 (54 percent). In particular, Macro level compliance assessment notably improved between FY 2017/18 and FY2018/19 from 41.9 percent to 54.1 percent, at national level from 59.3 percent to 62.8 percent, at sector level from 53.2 percent to 58.1 percent, and at Local Government Level from 62.2 percent to 66.4 percent. The level of macroeconomic alignment of the National Budget Framework Paper, Annual Budget, and Charter of Fiscal Responsibility (CFR), is 46.8 percent, 49.3 percent, and 100 percent respectively.¹²³

In FY 2019/20 the sector plans to produce:

- a) The National Development plan III (2020/21-2024/2025)
- b) Operationalize the National Spatial Data Infrastructure Policy (UGSDI).
- c) NDPIII Public Investment Plan (PIP) 2020/21 – 2024/25
- d) NDPIII M&E Strategy 2020/21 – 2024/25.

6.1.3 Public Administration

The Public Administration Sector focuses on mapping out strategies for effective coordination of implementation of priority programs to reduce duplication of efforts and ultimately fostering efficient service delivery towards the realization of Vision 2040 aspirations.¹²⁴ In this respect, the main strategic outcomes of the sector are; free and fair elections, improved regional and international relations for development, and strengthened policy management across government.

The following milestones were achieved in FY 2018/19:

Regional and International Meetings

Government, through the Presidency's portfolio in particular, strengthened regional and international ties through State and official visits as well as hosting various Heads of State. Specifically:

- a) Uganda hosted the ninth high-level meeting of the Regional Oversight Mechanism (ROM) summit of Peace, Security and Co-operation framework for DRC and the region. The meeting resolved to roll out a grand strategy to completely wipe out negative forces within the region.
- b) Uganda participated at the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCA). African Heads of State and Government discussed strategic partnership cooperation with China in areas of Trade, Infrastructure as well as economic development among others.
- c) H.E the President of Uganda attended the 10th BRICS summit held between 25th and 27th July 2018, in Johannesburg – South Africa. The summit sought to strengthen the relationship between BRICS member states and Africa and how best the partnership can bring about inclusive growth and “shared prosperity”.
- d) H.E the President of Uganda hosted the Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi for a two-day State visit. Mr. Modi's visit included discussions on bilateral relations, including signing of Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) in areas of cooperation between Uganda and India. The MoU covered energy, Visa waiver for holders of diplomatic and official passports, cultural cooperation and

¹²³ Certificate of Compliance for the Annual budget FY 2018/19

¹²⁴ Public Administration Sector Development Plan (2015/16-2019/2020)

exchange programmes, film production, defence, ICT and establishment of a regional materials testing laboratory in Uganda.

- e) Uganda participated in the 11th Extra Ordinary Session of the AU Summit in Addis Ababa. The main objective of the summit was to consider, make decisions and declarations based on the outcomes of the 20th Extraordinary Session of the Executive Council meeting, held from 14 -15 November 2018. In addition, the topics discussed included AU Institutional Reform, reform of the AU Commission, mandate of the AU Development Agency (AUDA), and Financing of the African Union, and this would benefit Uganda in its areas of legal and regulatory reform that would be beneficial to the country's economic development.¹²⁵
- f) Uganda signed Memoranda of Understanding on Combating Wildlife and Other Environmental Crimes during the Northern Corridor integration Projects meeting and MoU between Uganda and the DRC on bilateral Agreement on Fisheries Management and Development Cooperation in Health and Medical Science.
- g) The country's Missions also participated in 40 trade expos to showcase Uganda's products.¹²⁶
- h) The Presidents of Uganda and Kenya signed a range of agreements meant to ease trade, cement political ties as well as improving their cultural connections. In addition, the two countries held the first Joint Permanent Commission between 21st-25th March 2019, in Nairobi. The Joint Permanent Commission deliberated on enhancing cooperation between both countries in priority sector areas of; Education and Technical skills development, Health, Transport, Agriculture, Trade and Investment.¹²⁷
- j) In order to strengthen International ties, Uganda signed four Memorandums Of Understanding (MoU). These included; one MoU on Technical and Economic Cooperation with UAE, one MoU on Russian Federation on Scientific, Technical and innovative Cooperation, with the 02 MoUs with Kenya - one on Reaffirmation and Demarcation of the International Boundary, and the other for Political Consultations between the Ministries of Foreign Affairs.
- l) Coordinated the rescue and return of 5 suspected victims of human trafficking and forced labour, repatriation of 4 remains of Ugandans who died in Indonesia, China, Mozambique and Oman.
- m) Uganda participated in the 32nd Ordinary Session of the AU Summit in Addis Ababa which adopted the guidelines for development of schedules of specific commitments and Regulatory Cooperation Framework for Trade in services.¹²⁸
- n) In addition, H.E the President of Uganda hosted the "Africa Now" Summit which took place from 12th-13th March, 2019 at Speke Resort Munyonyo where various Heads of State were hosted. The summit aimed at generating research, dialogue and policy formulation on what should be done by the African Continent, especially the leaders, to cause the desired continental transformation.¹²⁹

FY 2019/20, the sector aims to achieve the following:

- a) Continue to source for scholarships and apprenticeship opportunities for Ugandan youth to tertiary, vocational and technical institutions especially in emerging economies.
- b) Work with Ministry of Works and Transport, Ministry Finance Planning and Economic Development as well as counterparts in Kenya and Rwanda under the Northern Corridor Integration Projects arrangements to address outstanding issues especially signing of a bilateral agreement with Kenya on operations and interconnection for the Standard Gauge Railway at Malaba.
- c) Continue to work with and facilitate MDAs and stakeholders to promote Uganda's exports, attract Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), attract more tourists, promote transfer of technology and innovation, and mobilize bilateral as well as multilateral resources for national development.¹³⁰

125 Ministry of Foreign Affairs Q2 FY 2018/19

126 Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ministerial Policy Statement FY 2019/20

127 www.mofa.go.ug

128 Ministry of Foreign Affairs Q3 Performance Report 2018/19

129 State House Q3 Performance Report 2018/19

130 Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ministerial Policy Statement FY 2019/20

National and District Elections

The Electoral Commission conducted electoral activities that involved Local Council 1 elections in July 2018, and elections for the six newly created municipalities of Ibanda, Nebbi, Apac, Sheema, Bugiri and Kotido. In addition, the Commission conducted polling activities for election for the District Chairperson of Butebo and elections for interim chairpersons in six newly created districts that came into effect on 1st July 2018.¹³¹ By end of Q₂ FY 2018/19 five by elections had been held including:

- a) Woman representative to Parliament for Pallisa District
- b) Woman representative to Parliament Sheema County North, Sheema District.
- c) Woman representative to Parliament for Rukungiri District.
- d) Chairperson for Busia District.
- e) Member of Parliament for Arua Municipality.¹³²

Furthermore, the Electoral commission conducted polling in 60,172 out of the 60,710 villages and for 282,271 elective positions out of the 303,550 positions for Women Councils and Committees from Village to National level.¹³³ The Commission also launched its Strategic Plan and the road map for the 2020/2021 general elections in December 2018. The Strategic Plan is aligned to the commission's mandate of conducting elections for different categories and levels. During the Plan period, Electoral Commission's strategies will be anchored on six key result areas namely:

- a) An institutionally strengthened Election Management Body (EMB);
- b) Free, fair and transparent elections;
- c) Credible, accurate and accessible National Voters' Register;
- d) Effective and comprehensive Voter Education;
- e) An efficient service-oriented/stakeholders focused Election Management Body (EMB); and
- f) A strengthened Monitoring and Evaluation Framework.¹³⁴

In FY 2019/20, Electoral Commission plans to:

- a) Procure specialized equipment for management of elections.
- b) Carry out continuous Voter Education and Training.
- c) Procure specialized equipment for management.

6.1.4 Security

National Stability, Peace and Security

The Security sector through its mandate continues to play a critical role in fostering an enabling environment for economic progress through ensuring a peaceful, secure, and stable conducive environment for the economic growth, industrial development, and improved socio-economic well-being of the country's citizens through the following mechanisms;¹³⁵

- a) Strengthening security capacity to address both internal and external threats;
- b) Providing intelligence to mitigate threats against national security;
- c) Participating in regional and peace support operations and;
- d) Supporting regional and international integration;

¹³¹ Electoral Commission Q2 Performance report FY 2018/19

¹³² Electoral Commission Website

¹³³ Electoral Commission Ministerial Policy Statement FY 2019/20

¹³⁴ Electoral Commission's Strategic Plan 2015/16-2021/22

¹³⁵ MoDVA BFP FY 2019/2020

The following achievements were attained in FY 2018/19:

- a) Provision of quality and reliable intelligence evidenced by 390 intelligence reports generated and disseminated.¹³⁶
- b) In a bid to ensure efficiency and effectiveness in the operations of the UPDF and the country's security, the Commander in Chief promoted 160 senior army officers. The promoted officers included 2 full generals, 10 Lieutenant Generals, 18 Major Generals, 38 Brigadiers and 92 Colonels.¹³⁷
- c) Deployment of officers and/or consuls in foreign missions, field stations and strategic areas of interest was undertaken. This was intended to strengthen the country's intelligence mechanisms against any potential counter terrorism.¹³⁸
- d) H.E the President commissioned the refurbishment, manufacture, and assembly of an Armoured Personnel Carriers (APCs) plant, commonly known as mambas. The Nyoka Military Conversion facility plant is located at the Uganda People's Defence Forces' (UPDF) army barracks at Magamaga in Mayuge district. Established six years ago, the plant is focussed on enhancing UPDF's capacity to fight off internal and external threats. In addition, the facility is involved in manufacturing and assembling of military Nyoka 4*4 mine and ballistic protected vehicles as a cost-effective option for urban and rural operations by the UPDF.
- e) H.E the President passed out 6000 Local Defence Unit (LDU) personnel out of the 24,000 at the Kaweweta Military Training School in Nakaseke District following four months of military drills. The LDU personnel are expected to beef up security in the greater Kampala area.
- f) The governments of Uganda and Egypt entered into a partnership on the 30th April 2019, to strengthen their military cooperation and this was followed by the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding by the two countries.

Regional Stability

Uganda continues to provide tremendous contribution towards sustainable peace and security within the region. The presence of UPDF forces as part of the AMISOM troops in Somalia has been effective in combating the Al Shabab remnants and as of 13th February 2019, Uganda had the largest contingent in AMISOM with 6,223 troops- based in Sector 1 which comprises of Banadir (Mogadishu), Middle and Lower Shabelle regions.¹³⁹

The following milestones were achieved in FY 2018/19:

- a) A group of UPDF peacekeepers was dispatched to serve in African Union Peace keeping Mission in Somalia, (AMISOM). The UPDF Chief of Forces (CDF), flagged-off battle group XXV (BG XXV) and United Nations Guard Unit (UNGU V) at the Peace Support Operations Training Centre in Singo, Nakaseke District.
- b) In addition, Seventy-two Uganda People's Defence forces (UPDF) Marines completed a one –month special course ahead of the deployment in Somalia under the African Union Mission in Somali (AMISOM). The training was conducted by the UPDF Marines, the British Royal Marine and the British Royal Navy. The one-month training focused on increasing the efficiency, effectiveness, and capacity of Uganda's troops.

136 ISO Q2 performance report FY 2018/19

137 MoDVA 2019.

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139 <http://amisom-au.org/uganda-updf/>

In the FY 2019/20, the sector aims to achieve the following:

- a) Improve the capability of defense and security forces. This includes taking security forces through numerous trainings to enhance their skills and capabilities to enable them enforce both the country's and region's peace and security.
- b) Strengthen the country's internal and external security.
- c) Establishment of National Service to enable citizens appreciate the country's agenda and to view public service as a privilege¹⁴⁰.

6.1.5 Legislature: Parliamentary Representation, Oversight and Legislation

The major mandate of Parliament is to perform legislative, oversight and representation roles. The current Parliament is the 10th and consists of 459 Members of Parliament (MPs).

To facilitate smooth and effective operations of Parliament, the sector commenced construction of a new chamber with a sitting capacity of 500 members. The new facility is planned to be completed in 2020.¹⁴¹

The 10th Parliament registered the following achievements by end of Q₂ FY 2018/19;

- a) Eleven Bills were passed.
- b) 62 oversight field visits were carried out.
- c) 120 questions of oral answers were responded to.
- d) 23 committee reports were debated and adopted by Parliament.
- e) 28 resolutions on motions were passed against the planned 40.

In FY 2019/20, the sector will:

- a) Fast-track construction of the New Chamber
- b) Strengthen citizen participation and contribution in promoting rule of law, transparency and accountability in the provision of services to achieve equitable and sustainable development.
- c) Host the Common Wealth Parliamentary Association. This conference will bring together over 180 branches from Common Wealth countries which subscribe to Parliamentary democracy.

6.1.6 Accountability

The Accountability sector is mandated to mobilise, manage and account for the utilisation of public resources for effective and efficient delivery of quality and equitable services. In line with this mandate, the sector is divided into two sub-sectors: Economic and Financial Management; and Audit. The sector's goal is to achieve a transparent, responsive and accountable public sector that delivers value for money services in a timely and effective manner. Below are the achievements attained by the sector in FY 2018/19 in line with its two sub-sectors.

Economic and Financial Management

The objectives of the Economic and Financial Management sub-sector are to increase domestic resource mobilization; increase access to finance; increase private investments, reduce interest rates, improve Public Financial Management and consistency in the Economic Development Framework, increase insurance penetration; increase national savings to GDP ratio, increase the level of capitalization and widen investment opportunities in the capital market, and improve statistical data production and policy research.

¹⁴⁰ MoDVA BFP FY 2019/2020

¹⁴¹ <https://www.parliament.go.ug/news/2869/new-parliament-chamber-construction-course>

In FY 2018/19, the sub-sector:

- a) Commenced high-level stakeholder engagement on the 3rd National Development Plan (NDP III)
- b) Supported the passage and ascent process for the Investment Code Act 2019
- c) Finalised the National Labour Force Survey, the Annual Agriculture Survey, the Malaria Indicator Survey, the listing of Education Institutions and the Uganda National Panel Survey.
- d) Conducted preparatory activities for the seventh Uganda National Household Survey, the fifth National Service Delivery Survey and rebasing of the GDP series.
- e) Concluded formulation of the Resource Enhancement and Accountability Programme as a successor to the 3rd Financial Management and Accountability Programme (FINMAP III) that is due to close in June 2019.
- f) Finalised the Domestic Revenue Mobilisation (DRM) Strategy. The strategy is intended to inform reforms in the tax system in a bid to improve revenue collection and raise the Tax-to-GDP ratio.
- g) Initiated a Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA) on Investment to guide on the investment policy-making process that is underway.
- h) Coordinated engagements on Article IV consultations with the IMF mission.
- i) Initiated and concluded an updated Debt Sustainability Analysis, FY 2018/19.
- j) Formulated the Medium Term Debt Management Strategy for FY 2019/20.
- k) Formulated a strategy on Public Investment Management in Agro-Industrialization (PIMA) based on a research study titled Fostering a Sustainable Agro-industrialisation Agenda in Uganda. The study highlighted five key strategic areas for driving agro-industrialization over the medium term: improved functionality of supply chains; quality and standards; dynamic, adaptive and flexible agro-manufacturing sector market penetration and financing. A total of nine commodity value chains are prioritised under the PIMA strategy: coffee, tea, cotton, cassava, maize, oil palm, fish, dairy and beef.
- l) Finalised the National Population Policy 2018, and launched the Demographic Dividend Roadmap as a guide for MDAs and Local Governments to prioritize demographic Dividend interventions into respective plans and budgets. The roadmap spells out the necessary interventions that must be made in order to harness the Demographic Dividend.
- m) Coordinated execution of the National Budget for FY 2018/19 and preparation of the National Budget for FY2019/20.
- n) Formulated a draft Domestic Arrears Strategy.
- o) Rolled out the Programme Based Budgeting System to all LGs.
- p) Launched the on-line Integrated Bank of Projects to streamline management of the Public Investment Plan and appraisal of projects that make it to the plan.
- q) Ensured timely release of quarterly budgets to MDAs and monthly payment of the budget for FY 2018/19.

Audit

The objectives of this sub-sector are to enhance prevention, detection, and elimination of corruption; increase public demand for accountability; improve compliance with accountability rules and regulations; improve collaboration and networking amongst development institutions; and enhance public contract management and performance.

In FY 2018/19, the sub-sector:

- a) Upgraded the Complaint Registration and Case System to manage complaints processes and procedures, to track progress and provide feedback to the complainant on their cases.¹⁴²
- b) Prosecuted a total of 142 public officials with 99 convicted (69.7 per cent). Out of 10,641 complaints received on corruption, maladministration and dysfunctional systems, 7,319 complaints (69.5 per

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- cent) were handled to completion.¹⁴³
- c) Established the Asset Recovery Unit to recover illicitly acquired wealth especially amongst Public Servants.
 - d) Established a Project Monitoring Division to implement Transparency, Accountability and Anti-Corruption (TACC) component in Government projects.¹⁴⁴
 - e) By end of Q3, The Inspectorate of Government had received 1634 complaints of which, 901 were registered from Head Office while 733 were registered from Regional Offices across the country. The complaints resulted into sanctioning of 1225 investigations and referral of 213 complaints to other institutions for further management while 53 of the complaints were still pending decisions in IGG¹⁴⁵
 - f) Issued and gazzeted the Anti-Money Laundering (Exchange of Information) Regulations 2018 in September 2018, to comply with Financial Action Task Force (FATF) standards.
 - g) Between Q1 to Q3, Financial Intelligence Authority received 224 Suspicious Transaction Reports (STRs). Of these, 181 STRs were received from Banks and 40 from Forex Bureaus. 32 were analysed and closed, 20 were disseminated and 88 STRs are still undergoing further analysis.
 - h) Commenced development of the Monitoring and Evaluation tool for the National Risk Assessment (NRA)/Mutual Evaluation Report (MER) recommendations/Action plan monitoring and Evaluation tool. The M&E tool will assist FIA in fast-tracking the progress of implementing the NRA/ME recommendations¹⁴⁶.
 - i) The office of the Auditor General completed a total of 1896 Financial Audits, out of a planned 1,118 Financial Audits for the audit year ending December 2018. The office further carried out 11 Value for Money audits, an increase from 8 in the previous audit year; and undertook 20 special audits¹⁴⁷

In the FY 2019/20, the Sector will:

- (a) Continue to provide policy guidance to the NDP III formulation process.
- (b) Conclude the seventh Uganda National Household Survey and fifth National Service Delivery Survey.
- (c) Roll out the Electronic Government Procurement (eGP) system as a means of maintaining efficient, complete and up-to-date public procurement information for all public entities in Uganda.
- (d) Implement the remaining phases of the pay enhancement policy to reduce on salary disparities between staff in Authorities and those in the main stream public service.
- (e) Upgrade the Integrated Personnel and Payroll Management System and integrate it with other Government systems to facilitate seamless information sharing and transfer of retired staff from active to pension payroll to address the equity concern of delayed access to the payroll by pensioners.
- (f) Fully operationalize Phase I of the National Records Center and Archives.
- (g) Undertake risk-based supervision of AML/CFT for both regulated and non-regulated accountable persons
- (h) Manage the expanding range and emerging scope of audit work by establishing a compressive audit scope database for all audits and as well as a strategy to clear audit backlogs in LLGs.

¹⁴³ www.igg.go.ug

¹⁴⁴ www.igg.go.ug

¹⁴⁵ IGG Q3 performance report FY 2018/19

¹⁴⁶ Q1 Financial Intelligence Authority performance report FY 2018/19.

¹⁴⁷ Auditor General's Annual performance Report 2018

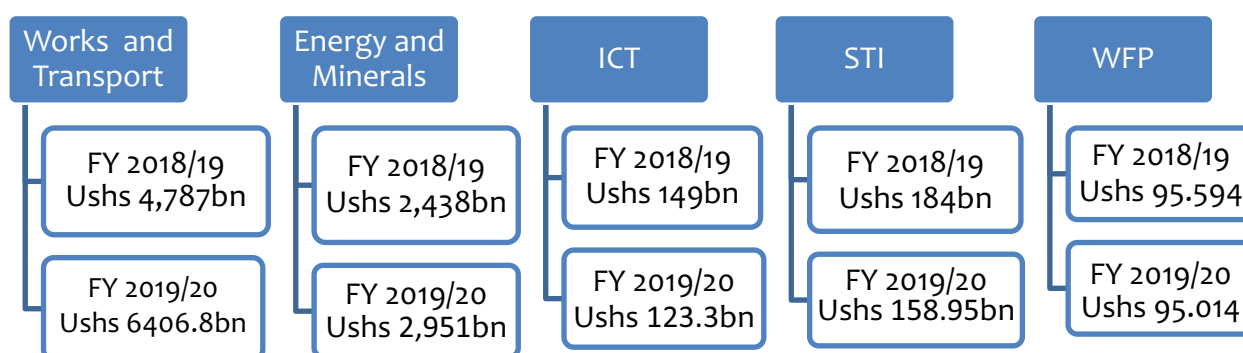
6.2: INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

The role of infrastructure development in economic growth has been well recognized in Uganda. This is emphasized in the second development objective of NDP II that aims to increase the stock of and quality of strategic infrastructure to accelerate the country's competitiveness. Vision 2040 further reiterates the need to develop an infrastructure base capable of transforming the country from a peasant to a modern and prosperous nation.

Infrastructure development is known to trigger developments in other sectors of the economy. Infrastructure within this context takes two forms: social and economic infrastructure. It is within this context that infrastructure has featured highly amongst the priorities under the Budget theme of industrialization for job creation and shared prosperity that has run for three Fys in a row. The current budget strategy highlights development of major roads, power generation, ICT penetration and science and innovation as centerpieces for unlocking the industrial base of the nation.

Government's current infrastructure agenda is driven under four MTEF sectors and one sub-sector: Works and Transport; Energy and Mineral Development; Information and Communication Technology (ICT); Science Technology and Innovation and Water for Production in MWE and MAAIF. Budget allocations to these sectors in FY 2018/19 and 2019/20 are summarized in Figure 6.1.

Figure 6.1: Approved Budget Allocations for the Major Infrastructure MTEF Sectors



6.2.1 Transport Sector

Vision 2040, SDG 9 and NDP II set priorities for the establishment of a modern transport system to spur the development agenda of Uganda. Improvement of the transport sector rides on the premise of facilitating industrialization by connecting producers to markets. This is anticipated to increase productivity and incomes. Ultimately, the desired yield from public investment in infrastructure is a higher return on investment for businesses and the integration of the 68 percent of households in subsistence farming into the money economy.

To realize the above aspiration, the budget strategy highlights critical investment priorities in the transport sector. This is against the backdrop of revitalizing the economy to be able to create new employment opportunities. The transport sector comprises road, rail, air and water sub-sectors. The transport sector received a budget allocation of Ushs 6,406.8 in FY 2019/20 up from Ushs 4,786.6 billion in FY 2018/19, representing an increase of 33.8 percent.

Road Transport

Uganda has a total road network of 146,110Km, and 519 bridges. Of these, 14 percent are national roads, 24 per cent district roads, 8 percent urban roads and 54 percent community roads¹⁴⁸. (Table 6.1)

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Table 6.1: Level 2 National Standard Indicators for the Transport Sector

Programme Outcomes	Outcome Indicators		2017/18 Outturn	2018/19 Target
A reliable and efficient national transport network	Average time in traffic jam within GKMA (man hours per day)		4.2	2.5
	Travel Time on National Roads (Average, KPH)		1.13	1.1
	Proportion of National Road Network in fair to good condition (paved and unpaved)	Paved	97%	98%
		Unpaved	83%	85%
	National airports handling capacity	Passenger	22,232	22,400
		Cargo	62,093	63,000
	Proportion of freight and passenger traffic by mode of travel		N/A	N/A
	Fatalities by 10,000 persons		0.8	0.7

National Roads: Government targets to increase the quantity of paved roads under the national road network to 6,000 km by 2020 and 20,000 km by 2025¹⁴⁹. As of March 2019, a total of 5111 (24.8 percent) kms in the national road network had been paved to this end, well ahead of the NDP II target of 5,000km.

The national road network in fair to good condition was 97 percent for paved roads and 83 percent for unpaved roads. This was above the NDP II target which stands at 85 percent for paved roads and 70 percent for unpaved roads.

Over 22 road projects totaling 1,311.7km are under implementation in FY 2018/19. Of these, 12 road projects are in advanced stages(above 50 percent progress) as indicated in Table 6.3. In addition, studies and designs for 20 roads and 8 bridges were completed. Table 6.4 summaries physical progress of some roads under rehabilitation

Table 6.2: Completed Road Projects, FY 2018/19

S/N	Project Name	Length (km)	Funder	Contract Value (UShs, bn)
1	Mbarara-bypass	14	EU	176
2	Kampala-Entebbe Expressway (41km section)	41	EXIM	1200
3	Rushere-Nshwerenkye	11	GOU	28
4	Gulu-Acholibur	78	GOU	164
5	Acholibur-Musingo	87	GOU	195
6	Mpigi-Kanoni	64	GOU	124
7	Jinja/Kamuli town roads	22	GOU	40.9
8	Olwiyo-Gulu	70.3	GOU	164.02
9	Mukono-Kyetume-Katosi/Nyenga	74	GOU	253.9
10	Kanoni – Sembabule and Sembabule – Villa Maria	110	GOU	239.12
11	Kashenyi- Mitooma	12.33	GOU	49.2
	Total	583.63		2395.02

Source: UNRA, 2019

Table 6.3: Advanced Road Projects, FY 2018/19

S/N	Name of project	Length (km)	Status (%)
1	Kampala – Entebbe Expressway/ Munyonyo	51	98.4
2	Kampala Northern Bypass	17.5	58.4
3	Kanoni – Sembabule and Sembabule – Villa Maria	110	96.4
4	Mukono-Kyetume-Katosi/Nyenga	74	99.6
5	Musita-Lumino/Busia-Majanji	104	85.99
6	Bulima – Kabwoya	66	78.02
7	Kyenjojo – Kabwoya	100	58.6
8	Mubende – Kakumiro – Kagadi road	107	55.34
9	Bumbobi – Lwakhakha	44.5	45
10	Soroti-Katakwi-Akisim	100	68.23
12	Akisim-Moroto Road	50.3	89.39
13	Tirinyi –Pallisa-Kumi	67	11.75
14	Kapchorwa-Suam	73	1.29
15	Kyenjojo – Fort Portal	50	76.69
16	Pallisa-Kamonkoli	44	4.71
17	Kigumba-Bulima	69	13
	Total	1127.3	

Source: UNRA Project Status Report-February, 2019

Table 6.4: Road Projects under Rehabilitation as of February, 2019

S/No.	Road project	Length (km)	Status (%)
1	Nansana – Busunju road	48.1	90
2	Nakalama – Tirinyi – Mbale road	102	35.04
3	Kyenjojo – Fort Portal	50	88.8
4	Fort Portal – Hima Road	55	8
5	Hima – Katunguru	58	31.7
6	Ishaka – Katunguru	58	9.07

Source: UNRA Project Status Report-February, 2019

Bridges: The National road network includes a total of 519 bridges. A number of these bridges are under different stages of construction (Table 6.5).

Table 6.5: Implementation Status of Bridges in the National Road Network under Contraction

S/N	Bridge	Status
1	2 nd Nile bridge at Jinja Span 525m cable stayed bridge (Renamed “The New Nile Bridge”)	The Bridge is substantially complete and is being used by public.
2	Apak bridge in Lira district Span 40m (20+20)	Substantially completed and it is being used by public. It is under Defects Liability Period.(DLP)
3	Goli (20m) and Nyagak (3 lines of 4.5m dia turbo sider culverts) Bridges in Nebbi	Substantially completed and in use by the public. Bridges under DLP.
4	Cido Bridge (15m) on Nebbi – Goli road	Completed and currently under DLP
5	Nyalit (15m) and Seretiyo Bridges on Kapchorwa – Suam (GOU)	Substantially completed and in use by the public. It is under DLP.
6	Design & Build of Nalakasi Bridge on Nalakasi-Arimoi-Kaabong Road in Karamoja Sub-region	Substantially completed and in use by the public. It is under DLP
7	Design & Build of Kaabong Bridge on Kaabong-Kotido Road in Karamoja Sub-region	Physical progress is 96%
8	Design & Build of Lopei Bridge on Moroto – Kotido Road in Karamoja Sub-region	Physical progress is 99.7%
9	Design and Build of Odroo Bridge on Arua-Bili-afe-Otrevu road, Ayugi Bridge on Atiak-Adjumani-Moyo-Yumbe-Manibe road, Wariki Bridge on Logiri-Bondo road, Ceri, Adidi and Opio Bridges on Pakele-Pabbo road.	Cumulative physical progress achieved 14.5% vs 30% Planned
10	Design and Build of Waiga Bridge on Bukumi-Bulisa-Wanseko road, Mpondwe Bridge on Kampala-Mubende-Fortportal-Uganda/DRC border road, Nsongi Bridge on Kasisi-Rutete-Kabata-Rwenkerizi-Kyanga Road, Ruzairwe Bridge on Kibaale-Kyebando-Pacwa road	Overall project physical works at 45%
11	Multi Cell Box Culvert at Ajeleik	Overall, cumulative physical progress stands at 45%
12	Multi Cell Box Culvert at Opot	Overall, cumulative physical progress stands at 38.9% against 85% planned
13	Aji and Ora Bridges	Site hand over was on 20/9/2018; Draft Design Complete and approved
14	Enyau Bridge	Site hand over was on 20/9/2018; Contractor has resubmitted draft design and is under review.
15	Kabaale Bridge (linking Kyankwanzi to Ngoma in Nakaseke) GOU). Span 100m (25+50+25)	Completed and DLP expired. Snags satisfactorily completed. Final account settlements yet to be reviewed
16	Emergency construction of Ndaiga bridge along Bugiri-Malaba road section(GOU) Span 40m (20+20)	Completed and DLP expired. Final account settlement under review

S/N	Bridge	Status
17	Awoo Bridge	Preparation of Draft Design on-going
18	Nariamabune Bridge	Preparation of Draft Design on-going
19	Kagandi Bridge on Kagandi Natete-Busanza-Mpaka Road and Dungulwa on Kinyamaseke-Kisinga-Kyarumba-Kibirizi Road	Preparation of Draft Design on-going
20	Emergency Design and Build of 4 Strategic Bridges in West Nile Sub Region; Ora 1, Ora 2, Awa and Olemika on Pakwach-Inde-Ocoko Road	Preparation of Draft Design on-going

Source: UNRA Project Status Report-February, 2019

Critical Oil Roads: In line with GoU's target to start commercial oil production by 2020, preparatory works on key oil roads advanced in FY 2018/19. Physical works on three oil roads equivalent to 363km out of 600km were commenced and works are on-going. The remaining three roads are at procurement stages, and are essential to enable development of the Hoima Industrial Park and promotion of business start-ups.

Table 6.6: Implementation Progress¹⁵⁰

Oils Roads	Length(KMs)	Progress (%)
Masindi-Park Junction and Paraa-Buliisa Roads	159	10.2
Hoima-Butiaba-Wanseko Road	111	21.6
Buhimba-Nalweyo-Bulamagi & Bulamagi-Igayaza-Kakumiro roads	93	7.2

Source: UNRA Project Status Report-February, 2019

Greater Kampala Roads: Greater Kampala Metropolitan Area (GKMA) faces stiff congestion leading to loss of productive time. Government through UNRA has undertaken to improve transport within GKMA to ease traffic and travel time around GKMA. Several initiatives are underway to decongest the city and its surroundings. These include construction of expressways and flyovers which are at different stages of implementation (Table 6.7).

¹⁵⁰ UNRA Q1, 2018/19 performance report

Table 6.7: Implementation Status of Major Expressways

Project	Length (km)	Status
Entebbe Expressway	51	Cumulative physical progress stands at 98.7%
Kampala-Jinja Expressway	94	Draft Bidding Documents are being finalized for approval by PPP Committee
Kampala-Mpigi Expressway	32	Section 1 and 2 are under procurement
Northern Bypass	17.5	50.6 percent completed
Kampala Flyover	4.5	Lot1: works contract signed Lot2: Draft feasibility and preliminary designs submitted to JICA for consideration
Kampala-Bombo Expressway	50	Under detailed designs. LiDAR surveys completed
Kampala Outer Beltway	100	Detailed designs ongoing with expected completion of June, 2019
VVIP Express Route (Nakase-ro-Northern Bypass Express Route)	5	Detailed engineering designs completed and RAP to be completed in June 2019
Kampala- Busunju Expressway	55	Under procurement

Source: UNRA Project Status Report-February, 2019

District Roads: These are roads under the management of district authorities and they make up a total of 35,566km. 100km equivalent of inter connectivity roads were rehabilitated raising the proportion of district roads in fair to good condition to 30 percent against the planned 65 percent target. As of December, 2018, 1,579 km of unpaved roads were periodically maintained while 15,456 km were under routine manual maintenance.

Urban Roads: These include Municipal roads and City roads under KCCA. The total urban road network in the country is 12,000km. The cumulative physical works on urban roads stands at 55 percent.

KCCA roads: In FY 2018/19, a total of 524 km of paved city roads were maintained; 27 percent of paved roads are in fair to good condition compared to 36 percent for unpaved roads; 4 road junctions were re-designed and signaled while 30 traffic junctions were repaired/maintained.

Air Transport

The Civil Aviation Master Plan Development (2014 to 2033) is the Government's blue print for development of the country's air transport sector under Vision 2040. The master plan has the following implementation targets:

- To increase passenger traffic at Entebbe International Airport from 1.2 million in 2012 to 7.5million in 2033
- To increase cargo traffic from 56,000 tonnes in 2012 to 172,000 tonnes in 2033.
- To increase up-country airports traffic from one percent to 10 percent translating into an increase of 660,000 passengers from 14,000 in 2012.

International Flights

Air traffic (passenger and cargo) in the country has been steadily growing in line with the positive performance of the economy (Table 6.8, 6.9)

Table 6.8: Air Passenger Traffic in Uganda, 2014 to 2018

Category	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Departing	666,546	690,992	703,649	757,330	821,198
Arriving	665,953	684,152	697,930	753,877	849,034
Total	1,332,499	1,375,144	1,401,579	1,511,207	1,670,232

Source: CAA (Passenger traffic statistics (1991-2017))

Table 6.9: Cargo Traffic, 2014 to 2018

Category	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Imports	20,644	21,789	20,182	21,593	21,689
Exports	32,197	32,660	39,376	47,711	41,667
Total	52841	54449	59558	69304	63,356

Source: CAA (Cargo traffic statistics (1991-2017))

National Airline: Government embarked on reviving the National Carrier with the aim of enhancing Uganda's competitiveness by reducing the cost of air transport and easing connectivity. Government has so far procured two Bombardier aircrafts to this end and has plans to expand the airline fleet further.

Domestic Flights

Uganda has two privately owned aircrafts operating domestic flights. These will be augmented with the introduction of the National airline. The performance of domestic flights has been dismal over the years although the country is well connected regionally and internationally. Figure 6.10 shows the trend of domestic passenger traffic from 2014-2017.

Table 6.10: Domestic Passenger Traffic (2014-2017)

	2014	2015	2016	2017
Domestic Passengers	22,789	14,934	14,166	18,824

Source: CAA (Domestic Passenger flow 1991-2017)

Airports & Airfields

Entebbe International Airport (EIA): The rehabilitation of the Entebbe International Airport has progressed smoothly in a bid to achieve the desired targets of 3.5 million passengers per year and 100, 000 metric tonnes of cargo per year. Physical civil works on expansion and upgrade of EIA is indicated below;

- 73 percent works on the new cargo center are complete
- 71.9 percent works on the Apron 1 expansion are complete
- 79 percent works on the runway 12/30 and associated taxiways are complete
- 22 percent works on the Departure lounge improvement are complete.

Kabaale International Airport (KIA): As part of the infrastructure master plan for the Albertine region, a second international airport, Kabaale International Airport, is under construction. Construction of KIA is informed by the need to facilitate the delivery of heavy, long and sensitive equipment to be utilized in the planned oil refinery and other oil related facilities and later be extended to carry out commercial operations in the Hoima area¹⁵². As of March 2019, Cumulative civil works at KIA were at 15 per cent.

Government through Civil Aviation Authority owns and operates 13 airfields across the country. The Air transport master plan envisages development of these airfields to meet air transport needs and prospects. These are categorized as regional and local airfields. Soroti, Gulu and Kidepo are categorized as regional airfields whereas Lira, Jinja, Mbarara, Moroto, Tororo and Kisoro are local airfields. They are categorized according to their functions and envisaged passenger frequency.

The Water sub sector

Water transport is one of the quickest and cheapest means of transport in Uganda. However, it remains constrained with out-dated navigation infrastructure. Government is accordingly increasing enforcement of regulations in order to make water transport safe and environmentally suitable for the movement of both passenger and cargo traffic. The sub sector has got 10 ferry routes with total distance of 110 km across lakes and rivers that connect to the national roads.

Water Routes, Vessels and Ports: Uganda is endowed with 18 inland water ports spread across the different water bodies-most of which are on Lake Victoria¹⁵³. Similarly, there are over 170 vessels on Uganda's water bodies. In a bid to improve safety on water bodies, Government instituted registration of all water vessels operating on Uganda's water bodies. This is aimed at ensuring safety of water vessels, passengers and properties. This is in addition to the planned rehabilitation of Portbell and Jinja ports among other projects.

Table 6.11: Implementation Progress of Works Vessels and Ports

Project Name	Progress
Sugulu ferry	Civil works have progressed at 95% as of May, 2019.
Buyende-Kasilo-Kaberaido ferry	Submitted a due diligence report for approval.
Kiyindi-Buvuma ferry and landing site	Submitted evaluation reports for the landing site
Wanseko landing site	Awarded the contract for development of the landing site and execution is ongoing.

Source: UNRA

The Railway Sub-Sector

Rail transport is appreciated as the cheapest means of transport world over. Government is accordingly committed to the development of the national railway system. This commitment is informed by the country's competitiveness and industrialization agenda.

The Standard Gauge Railway (SGR) which is at preparation phase is expected to turnaround the railway system once operational. Preliminary detailed engineering designs for the western and southern routes are complete and for the northern route, a bankable feasibility study was undertaken. In the interim, Government is speeding up work on rehabilitation and restoration of the old Meter Gauge Railway (MGR). As a result, The Kampala-Portbell-Mwanza-Dar-es-salaam route was rehabilitated and re-opened in June, 2018 to facilitate regional trade.

¹⁵² Master Plan and detailed design of Kabaale International Airport, 2016

¹⁵³ State of the River Nile Basin 2012

Similarly, procurement of the contractor for the rehabilitation of Gulu-Pakwach line is ongoing. The rehabilitation will be financed by European Union at a cost of about Euros 21 million. The Resettlement plan for affected persons (RAP) was approved.

The performance of the MGR has improved following takeover from RVR. URC has registered 162,749 passengers against a target of 145,464 passengers.

Policy & Legal Reforms:

In FY 2018/19, the sector:

1. Secured Cabinet approval for the Traffic and Road Safety (Amendment) Bill 2018
2. Developed the Railway Transport Policy
3. Developed and disseminated the Non-Motorised Transport Policy
4. Cabinet approved the Roads (Amendment) Bill 2017 and Parliament has commenced discussion of the same. If and when passed, the Bill will repeal the obsolete Roads Act and Access to Roads Act.

Investment Plan for FY 2019/20 and the Medium Term¹⁵⁴

The sector has set out to achieve the following in the remaining period of NDP II:

- a) Rehabilitation of 3000km of district, urban and community access roads to improve accessibility of rural communities to social services (markets, health centres, schools, etc;
- b) Roll out of low-cost sealing and probase technology as alternative and sustainable methods of road maintenance in Uganda;
- c) Development of Malaba-Kampala Standard Gauge railway line to provide fast, reliable, efficient and high capacity railway transport services to contribute to economic growth and development of Uganda.
- d) Rehabilitation of Tororo-Gulu Meter Gauge Railway line to provide an efficient, reliable, safe and affordable means of transport and reduce over reliance on road transport.
- e) Development of the southern route-Bukasa port, and improvement of Port Bell and Jinja pier to provide an alternative route to the sea and reduce overdependence on the Northern Corridor
- f) Development of an Inland Water Transport Master Plan and Establishment of Search and Rescue facilities at Lakes Victoria, Kyoga and Albert to promote maritime safety and contribute to the development of inland water transport services in Uganda.
- g) Upgrading of Entebbe International Airport and revival of Uganda Airlines to accommodate current and future air traffic and promote service excellence and development of Uganda as a regional hub;
- h) Development of Kabaale International Airport in Hoima to support the oil and gas sector and upgrade domestic aerodromes to promote tourism
- i) Develop the Local construction industry in order to reduce unit cost of construction, provide employment to the Local construction firms and contribute to the country's socio-economic development.
- j) Operationalize the National Construction Industry Policy and Building Control Act 2013.
- k) Procure ferries for hard to reach areas (Kyamuswa county and Kasensero) and Motor boat for Lake Bunyonyi in order to improve connectivity and accessibility to social services;
- l) Develop a Multimodal Transport Master Plan for Uganda (2021-2040) and strengthen the capacity of the Ministry in areas of transport planning; monitoring and evaluation; Gender and Equity planning and budgeting;

- m) Strengthen the departments of Transport Regulations and Safety and Maritime Administration to improve road and marine safety respectively;
- n) Construct One Stop Centre for motor vehicle regulatory functions; establish a new motor vehicle registration system and roll out of the road crash database
- o) Construct One Stop Border Posts at Mpondwe, Bunagana, Goli and Ntoroko to enhance trade environment, increase physical access to markets and improve business competitiveness (including supporting women in cross border trade).
- p) Construction of model road side stations/ wellness centres for drivers and the travelling public along Key transport corridors;
- q) Roll out of road safety education in primary schools to protect children from road accidents and also inculcating road safety culture to Ugandans at an early stage.

6.2.2 Energy and Minerals Development

The Energy and Minerals sector consists of three sub-sectors: Energy; Minerals; and Oil and Gas. Both energy and mineral development are imperatives for Uganda's industrialization and employment strategy.

NDP II targets to exploit the abundant renewable energy sources to increase power generation to 2,500MW by 2020. It also aims to improve Uganda's energy mix in order to make power available to different users and at a lower cost.

The high cost of energy has been one of the biggest challenges to industrial development in the country. This is set to change on account of the commissioning of Isimba HPP in March 2019 and the planned commissioning of Karuma HPP by December 2019. Government expects electricity tariffs for industrial use to reduce to about US\$ 5 cents per Kwh from the current US\$ 8 cents.

In regard to minerals, the performance of the sub-sector has witnessed unprecedented developments in the recent past in both scale and outcomes. Planned and ongoing investment in the Oil and Gas industry are by far the largest in the country and gold exports have risen to surpass coffee as Uganda's leading export commodity fetching exports earnings of over US\$ 555 million in 2018.

In FY 2018/19, the sector received 10.4 percent of the National Budget against the 9.7 percent in FY 2017/18. This was a 9.0 per cent annual nominal increment.

Performance of the sub-sector against NDP II targets has been positive (Table 6.12)

Table 6.12: Programmatic Performances and Target for the Energy and Mineral Sector

Programme Outcomes	Outcome Indicators	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Energy Security	Installed generation capacity (MW)	867	885	895.5	947	1201.8
Energy Access	Electrification rate (%)	14	20.5	22	22	28
	Transmission capacity (Km) ²	1442	1442	1442	1442	1526
	132kv	150	150	150	150	1008
Energy Cost	Technical losses (%) ³	21.3	19.5	19	17.2	16.9
Energy Mix	National Energy Mix					
	Large Hydro power	71.2%	70.4%	70.4%	80%	77%
	Small Hydro power	7.3%	7.3%	7.3%	8%	11%
	Thermal	15.4%	15.2%	15.2%	2%	5%
	Solar power	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
	Others	6.1%	7.2%	7.2%	10%	6%

Source: MEMD Q2 FY 2018/19 performance report, Annual performance report FY 2017/18

Energy Sub-sector

Energy Access

In FY 2018/19, the national electrification rate reached 25 percent (BFP, FY 2019/20) of the total population, up from 22 per cent in FY2016/17. In the same period, rural electrification stood at 10.3 percent and is likely to increase once the new Electricity Connection Policy is effectively implemented. The policy aims to achieve 26 percent rural access to electricity by 2022 and then later increase to 60 percent in 2026. This is on account of the investment in rural electricity supported by the US\$212 million loan approved by Parliament in the first quarter of FY 2018/19.

Access to grid electricity continues to increase supported by the above infrastructure developments. UMEME's customer base has continued to register double digit annual growth as a result of the above infrastructure developments.

Table 6.13: Electricity Connections by Use, 2014-2018

Category	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Domestic	590,677	723,491	867,671	1,026,205	1,177,964
Commercial	56,891	66,806	79,746	95,483	110,449
Street lighting	307	305	306	322	250
Industrial-Medium	2,234	2,431	2,564	2,735	2,606
Industrial-Large	464	511	527	546	502
Extra-large industries				38	40
Total	650,573	793,544	950,814	1,125,329	1,291,811

Source: UMEME Annual Performance Reports

Energy Mix: Uganda's energy use composition is dominated by biofuels followed by hydroelectric power. Efforts to promote clean energy for environmental conservation and economic sustainability is one of Government priorities in the energy sector. In FY 2018/19, Government continued to promote and develop renewable energy as indicated below:

- 50 biolatrines to various schools were disseminated. This technology helps schools to generate biogas and manure from human waste.
- 33 twin rocket firewood cook stoves were disseminated in education schools
- Completed installation of two mini grids of 2KW solar/wind hybrid projects in Kotido, and Napak districts.
- Developed the National Appropriate Mitigation Action project on Integrated Waste Management and Biogas in Uganda.

Energy Security

Generation: The commissioning of the Isimba HPP in March 2019 increased the country's installed generation capacity to 1,200 MW. Progress on construction of Karuma HPP was at 93 percent. Other projects completed in FY 2018/19 include: Agago-Achwa HPP (42MW) and 65.4 MW from GETFiT projects were completed which include among others; Lubilia (5.5MW), Nyamwamba (9.2MW), Rwimi (5.5MW), Tororo Solar (10MW), Nkusi (9.6MW), and Waki (4.8MW). A total of 17 projects under the GETFiT program which are under implementation will add 156MW on the National Grid.

Transmission: Transmission projects so far completed in the NDP II period include: Kawanda-Masaka T-Line (220kv); Kawanda and Masaka Substations; Nkenda-Fort Portal (220kv); Fort Portal-Hoima and associated substations; Mbarara-Nkenda (132kv) and Isimba-Bujagali interconnection (132kv). These projects are associated with an addition of 726.3km of electricity transmission lines to the network. Implementation performance of transmission lines under procurement and construction in FY 2018/19 is largely positive (Table 6.14)

Table 6.14: Transmission Lines under Procurement and Construction as at March, 2019

Transmission lines	Capacity	Length (Kms)	Implementation progress
Tororo-Ouyo-Lira	132kv	260	86%
Bujagali-Tororo-Lessos	220kv	127	91%
Karuma-Olwiyo	132kv	54.25	10%
Karuma-Kawanda	400kv	248.2	58%
Karuma-Lira	132kv	75.5	35%
Bujagalai Bays	220kv	—	42%

Source:MEMD MPS

Transmission lines are also being extended to industrial parks together with the attendant sub-stations in a bid to make them operational and lower production costs (Table 6.15).

Table 6.15: Implementation Status of Sub-Stations, March 2019

Industrial Park	Implementation Progress (%)
Namanve ⁴	38.7
Luzira	98
Iganga	96
Mukono	98

Energy Cost

Government plans to lower power tariffs to about US\$ 5 Cents per Kwh to enable small and medium industries as well as commercial and domestic consumers access affordable power. This objective is so far being met for large industrial customers and other categories of customers are also expected to benefit to some extent within the NDP II period.

Table 6.16: Quarterly Movements in Electricity Tariffs, 2018 and 2019

Customers	Q1, 2018	Q2, 2018	Q3, 2018	Q4, 2018	Q2, 2019
Domestic	718.9	718.5	771.1	769.5	760.2
Commercial	648.3	647.6	687.0	686.1	675.4
Street lighting	701.9	701.5	752.8	752.2	742.8
Medium industries	592.5	591.5	615.3	614.4	604.7
Large industries	375.5	374.4	383.8	382.0	371.2
Extra-large industries	371.1	369.5	314.1	312.5	307.9

Source: ERA Quarterly Releases

Minerals Sub-sector

The Mineral sector is rapidly evolving. The sector's share of GDP increased to 1.7 percent in FY 2017/18 from 1.4 from the previous year. Table 6.17 summarises the performance of the subsector in the recent past.

Table 6.17: Minerals Production in Uganda

Mineral	2016		2017	
	Production (tonnes)	Value in UShs 10 ³	Production (tonnes)	Value in UShs 10 ³
Limestone	1,073,018.72	128,762,246	10,28,010.82	123,361,297
Pozollana	741,623.81	15,574,100	910235.65	19,114,949
Gold	0.0023	268	0.0031	361
Vermiculite	2901.71	1,680,090	7186.10	4,160,752
Wolfram	52.25	1,806,544	109.45	3,785,928
Syenitic Aggregate	90,414.09	135,621	84213.83	126,321
Kaolin	57,075.52	5,707,552	30550.03	3,055,003
Iron Ore	2,089.00	566,730	6589.00	1,787,547
Tin (75% Purity)	33.47	1,139,108	98.034	3,336,680
Total		155,372,259		158,728,838

Source: Mineral Statistics FY 2017/18 obtained from www.dgsm.go.ug

To bolster the minerals subsector, Government in January, 2019 approved the minerals policy and the underlying principles. Consequently, the minerals policy unit was established in FY 2018/19 to restrain illegal mining. In addition, as of March 2019, biometric registration of artisans to curb illegal mining is being undertaken.

In line with the sector's objectives, the following initiatives are being undertaken:

- Three beneficiation centres were established and procurement of a contractor to develop the Ntungamo and Fort Portal mineral beneficiation centres is ongoing.
- Cabinet approved the Accession of the Government of the Republic of Uganda to the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative in Q3 FY 2018/19.
- Construction of a modern laboratory building to house all minerals laboratories at Entebbe.
- The Sukulu Phosphate project (phase one) was completed and commissioned in Q1 FY 2018/19. Commissioning of Phase two (the steel plant) is expected in July 2019. These will critically turnaround the development of the minerals subsector, create jobs for both artisanal miners and the peripheral participants in the sector.

- e) An e-government portal to enable online mineral licensing was commissioned and is currently being upgraded to allow potential investors make online payments. MEMD has partnered with NIRA and URA to create provision for on-line payments at URA. Similarly, e-registration of artisanal and small scale miners is ongoing across the country.

Oil and Gas subsector

Following the transition from exploration to production phase in the country's Oil and Gas industry in FY 2017/18, the requisite infrastructure is being developed in preparation for oil production by 2022. The headline infrastructure projects include the construction of the East African Crude Oil Pipeline, the Oil Refinery, the Kabaale International Airport; Oil Roads and further exploration activities along the Kingfisher and Tilenga. Progress on implementation of these projects is summarized in Table 6.18. Implementation of the Local Content Policy is on-going through management of the National Suppliers Database and the National Oils and Gas Talent Register.

Table 6.18: Implementation Status of Flagship Projects in the Oil and Gas Sector, March 2019

Projects	Description and Status of Progress
EACOP	<p>RAP studies on the side of Tanzania are ongoing while on the Uganda side, the final RAP report is in its final stages.</p> <p>The Environment Social Impact Assessment is currently ongoing along with other technical studies</p> <p>Awaiting approval of Front End Engineering Design (FEED) by the Government and the sponsors of the project</p> <p>Negotiation of Host Government Agreement are ongoing with four rounds of negotiations already conducted</p>
Oil Refinery	<p>The Lead Investor has commenced preparing the FEED to inform the Final Investment Decision of the oil refinery.</p> <p>A multi-product pipeline to transport refined products from Hoima to a terminal at Namwabala in Mpigi is under design stage.</p>
Oil Roads	Construction of 630 km oil roads commenced. Physical performance for the three packages is at various completion stages.
Hoima Industrial Park	<p>The master plan for the industrial park has been completed.</p> <p>Civil works of the phase 1 of KIA construction is underway as expected to be complete by Q3 of 2018/19. This includes bush clearing and the related pre-construction activities.</p>
Kabaale International Airport	Detailed engineering designs for phase one were completed. Construction works for phase one are expected to be complete by Q3 of 2018/19.

Source: MEMD Q1 FY 2018/19 report.

Downstream Value Chain for Oil & Gas: A total of 1,065 million litres of petroleum products were imported into the country by December 2018 compared to 1050.8 million litres by the same time in 2017. The surge in international oil prices resulted in increases in pump prices at major fuel stations in the country as well as within the East African region as depicted in Table 6.19¹⁵⁵.

155 Extracted from the sector quarterly performance reports

Table 6.19: EAC Pump Prices for Fuel

Country	Q4, 2017/18		Q1, 2018/19	
	Petrol	Diesel	Petrol	Diesel
Uganda	4,100	3,800	4300	4100
Kenya ⁵	4116	3920	4133	3988
Tanzania	3,879	3,678	4,141	3,864
Rwanda	4,761	4,716	4,914	4,338

Source: MEMD Q2 FY 2018/19 Report

In FY 2019/20 and the medium term, Government plans to:

- Increase affordable Power Generation and expand Power Transmission and Distribution Infrastructure.
- Increase access to affordable modern energy services through rural electrification and renewable energy development.
- Promote and monitor petroleum exploration and development in order to increase the reserve base and achieve local production.
- Develop petroleum refining, pipeline transportation, and bulk storage infrastructure.
- To streamline petroleum supply and distribution.
- Promote and regulate mineral exploration, development, production and value addition.
- Promote efficient utilization of energy.
- Monitor geotectonic disturbances and radioactive emissions.

6.2.3 Information Communication and Technology (ICT)

The Information, Communication and Technology sector is a critical enabler of the country's graduation to Middle Income status. The increase in telephone use, expansion of National Backbone Infrastructure (NBI) and the increased use of communication systems largely have a significant impact on both domestic and global production. It is common knowledge that the ICT sector plays an important role in reducing the cost of doing business, smoothening information flow and enabling seamlessly connectivity.

The sector has over time realized significant achievements which have translated in reducing the cost of information flow and improved communication. Government allocated Ushs 168.885 bn in FY 2018/19 to the sector up from Ushs 133.26 bn in FY 2017/18.

The sector targets to undertake the following investments in FY 2018/19.

- The National Backbone Infrastructure (NBI) extended to 100 new MDAs, LGs, Priority User and special interest Groups.
- NBI commercialization Contractor effectively supervised to generate the Projected Revenue
- NBI network improvements implemented
- Delivery of services(internet, leased lines, IFMS, Data Centre) to eighty (80) new MDA sites making a cumulative total of 410 MDAs/LGs and TUGs
- Implement missing links of the NBI which will connect more districts in the Northern region (Soroti, Moroto, Katakwi, Pakwach, Adjumani, Moyo, Koboko, Arua and Yumbe)
- Implement last mile connectivity.
- Government Wi-Fi infrastructure established for improved access to e-Government services.

Inclusive ICT opportunities

Tele-density

Telephone subscriptions (both mobile and fixed) have declined from 25,211,164 subscribers in December 2017 to 23,384,310 in September 2018. This is equivalent to a decline of 7.6 percent and is attributed to the Government's decision to switch off fake mobile phones. This translates to a telephony penetration rate of 60 per cent.

Internet penetration

Internet subscriptions have increased from 10,038,530 in December, 2017 to 13,581,535 users in September, 2018. The increase points to growing need for innovative communication avenues and translates to a 35.3 per cent share of internet users in the population¹⁵⁶.

In line with the era of technology revolution in Uganda, there is increased uptake of ICT initiatives across sectors. This is evidenced by the speed at which mobile money transactions have been embraced. In the period under review, mobile money subscriptions have increased by 5 per cent while mobile money transactions have grown from Ushs 14.8 trillion to Ushs 18 trillion. The NBI and investment by private telecoms has played a big role in the expansion of the ICT sector. The NBI has so far been extended to 280 MDAs with the aim of reducing internet costs and easing communication across MDAs. The cost of internet has fallen from US\$ 300 to US\$ 70 per Megabit.

Innovative ICT Opportunities

The National Backbone Infrastructure (NBI)

The National Backbone Infrastructure is a Government initiative that aims to connect all major towns within the country onto an Optical Fibre Cable based Network and to connect Government entities onto the e-Government Network. The motive is to transform information flow in public and private spectrum as well as promote e-commerce in the economy.

From the start of its implementation, the NBI has generated commendable progress in expanding access to information. This has been made possible through the construction of fibre optic cables spanning 2,424km by end of FY 2017/18. The cumulative number of districts and MDAs connected to the NBI has correspondingly increased to 39 and 369 respectively as of Q1, 2018/19.

This is augmented with the increase in the number of applications hosted on the National Data Center, a platform that brings together several Government services. Q1 data from NITA-U for FY2018/19 shows that the e-citizen portal currently hosts 31 applications. Similarly, the number of sites receiving Government Network (internet, data centre services and IFMS) now stand at 288. The sector has also compiled and profiled a catalogue of 196 IT systems in government and registered 295 new IT firms on the IT certification Portal bringing the total to 735 firms. Of these, 116 IT firms have been inspected and certified.

Progress is also being made on construction of ICT Parks in Nakawa with physical progress currently standing at 80 percent of works and is expected to be completed in Q1 FY2019/20.

¹⁵⁶ UCC Q3 Industry Report 2018

Cyber Security and Privacy

Uganda's cyber space was ranked as the most secure in Africa and the 40th globally in 2018 ¹⁵⁷. This was an upward increase from its 2nd position in 2017. Continued efforts in enacting relevant laws and regulation are critical to safeguarding the privacy of people, promotion of education and professional development and ensuring effective cyber threat analysis. NITA-U attributes this achievement to measures by Government in the sector including institution of the National Information Security Framework which provides for minimum security outcomes and Critical Information Infrastructure that every Government agency and operator is required to maintain respectively. These include incident response and crisis management largely focused on a prevention and proactive approach; establishment of a National Computer Emergency Response Team/Coordination Centre (National CERT/CC) that ensure appropriate technology and systems management practices are used to resist attacks on networked systems and to limit damage while ensuring continuity of critical services in spite of successful attacks, accidents, or failures.

In FY 2018/19, the sector hosted the Cyber Defence East Africa Workshop. The aim of the workshop was to create awareness about cybercrimes and mitigating measures to avoid occurrences.

In FY 2019/20, the ICT Sector plans to undertake the following:

- a) Improve the legal and regulatory frameworks to respond to the industry needs to become gender responsive and also to match the new technological developments;
- b) Implement institutionalization of the ICT function in MDAs and LGs;
- c) Integration of e-government systems and services;
- d) Increase job creation especially for the Youth through ICT Research and Innovation;
- e) Establish model incubation centres /hubs to encourage innovation and creation of local content at regional level;
- f) Extend the ICT Infrastructure network to cover the entire country to ensure digital inclusion;
- g) Develop, adopt technologies, policies and strategies that safeguard communities and the environment (such as e-waste management, consumer protection, use of renewable energy, sharing ICT infrastructure);
- h) Enhance the usage and application of ICT services in business and service delivery;
- i) Increase the stock of ICT skilled and industry ready workforce;
- j) Improve the information security system to be secure, reliable, resilient and capable of responding to cyber security threats;
- k) Implement the National Postcode and Addressing System;
- l) Promote the manufacturing and assembling of ICT devices in Uganda
- m) Develop Schemes of service for the ICT cadre
- n) Establish the Ministry library and documentation Centre
- o) Operationalise regional ideological and civic education training industrial in the two (2) regions of Uganda; Eastern and West Nile regions.
- p) Finalise and implement the Development of National Guidance policy.
- q) Mainstream the GoU communication function through support to MDAs and LGs to establish and industrializat communication units;
- r) Review the media legal and regulatory framework;
- s) Create Partnerships with higher institutions of learning to review the training curriculum for media practitioners.

¹⁵⁷ Global National Cyber Security Index (2018)

Legal and Regulatory Environment

During FY 2018/19, the sector carried out development and finalization of the following policies/strategies to guide the smooth implementation of the sector objectives.

- a) Parliament passed the Data Protection and Privacy Bill, 2015. The Bill aims to protect the privacy of individual and of personal data by regulating the collection and processing of personal information; to provide for the rights of persons whose data is collected and processed and the obligations of data collectors, data processors, and controllers; to regulate the use of disclosure of personal information.
- b) Finalized the Broad Band Policy. The policy aims to deliver a minimum of 4 Mbps to end users for internet access.
- c) The draft Digital Uganda Vision (DUV) strategy was finalized and disseminated to stakeholders
- d) E-Commerce Strategy was developed
- e) The Cyber Security Strategy was disseminated in 20 LGs and 20 MDAs, and the Cyber Strategy was disseminated to over 20 MDAs
- f) National ICT Policy on Disability finalized and a regulatory impact assessment for the National ICT Policy for PWDs undertaken
- g) Second Draft Spectrum Management Policy produced
- h) Internet/email/social media policy finalized and disseminated
- i) UCC signed an MoU with Korea to install a South Korean Radio Management system. This is to boost UCC's capacity in Spectrum management. This comes at a time when the country is facing a growing number of spectrum users in the sectors of Education, Health, Urban Planning, and Agriculture among others. This is also to address issues of efficiency and optimization of spectrum resources. Similarly, UCC installed fixed spectrum sites in Masindi and Mbale to improve compliance and management of spectrum resources.

6.2.4 Science Technology and Innovation (STI):

The strategic role of scientific innovation in uplifting other sectors of the economy and enhancing technological development is emphasized in the NDP II and Vision 2040. Scientific, technological and innovation advancement are a critical precursor for industrialization and socioeconomic development. This is because it enables creation of new firms and industries that act as avenues for translating Research and Development (R&D) outputs into commercialized outcomes. This is central to the Budget strategy where technology adoption is a key enabler for realization of transformative shifts in the economy especially in agribusiness and infrastructure development thus enhancing household income and prosperity.

It is against these strategies that Government has allocated funding to the sector to drive an innovation-led industrialization agenda. In addition, the sector has set out to implement critical investment plans in FY 2018/19 as highlighted below¹⁵⁸:

- a) Promote and support scientists to undertake Research and Development.
- b) Undertake the procurement and supply of transport equipment to retool the new Ministry.
- c) Popularize the Innovation Fund Guidelines as a framework for the application of the Innovation Fund
- d) Develop and Finalize Guidelines on mainstreaming Science, Technology and Innovation in MDAs and Local Governments
- e) Disseminate and support the application of bio safety and bio technology
- f) Setting up and operationalization of STI infrastructure (Regional Science and technology Parks, technology transfer Centres

¹⁵⁸ BFP, FY 2018/19

Implementation of planned activities in FY 2018/19

In the period under review, the sector achieved milestones stated below. The achievements were majorly on policy and regulatory functions because the sector is still in its infancy.

- a) Established partnerships with MIT on knowledge generation, transformation and commercialization. In the same period, the STI policy was reviewed and the draft Sector Development Plan was developed.
- b) Finalised drafting of Genetic Engineering Regulatory Bill 2018, which was subsequently passed by Parliament
- c) Profiled available indigenous researchers in the Central region
- d) Coordinated transfer, negotiation & adaptation of appropriate technologies
- e) Conducting work on development of the (draft) STI Sector Development Plan
- f) Undertook the development of STI SDP on Intellectual Property (IP) Data collection and analysis exercise to inform the development of IP guidelines was undertaken.
- g) Supervised the PIBID/BIRDC flagship projects in Bushenyi and Kanungu districts respectively.
- h) Conducted consultations on safety regulations.
- i) Advanced implementation of the Kiira Car Assembly facility including site clearance of 100 acres of land, construction of the site fence and gates, excavation of a 1.4 km storm water channel along the Western Boundary to enhance site drainage.¹⁵⁹ Furthermore, the sector developed draft report for KMC-CHTC Vehicle Assembly and Technology Transfer Partnership Feasibility; Signed Non-Disclosure Agreement between KMC and Tata Motors Limited.

In FY 2019/20, the sector plans to undertake the following investment plan¹⁶⁰.

- a) Establishment of regional science and technology parks
- b) Procurement of transport and assorted ICT equipment

6.2.5 Water for Production

As the country strives to increase productivity in the agricultural and industrial sectors, the provision of water for production (WfP) is central in the process. Against this background, there has been heavy investment to create and improve water sources to facilitate irrigation and water for livestock. In FY 2018/19, Government allocated Ushs 95.594 billion for development of WfP facilities. Consequently, the sector achieved the following;

- a) Increased the functionality of WfP facilities from 86.1 to 86.7 per cent in FY 2017/18.
- b) Increased the cumulative WfP storage to 39.3 million m³ from 38.2 million m³.
- c) Established 40 farmer field schools at the existing WfP facilities.
- d) Construction of one irrigation scheme and one earth dam.
- e) Constructed 13 communal valley tanks, 106 valley tanks on individual farms and 14 wind powered watering systems.
- f) Initiated feasibility studies for 5 multi-purpose mega irrigation schemes.

Subsequently, the sector plans to undertake the following in FY 2019/20:

- a) Construction of 10 mini solar powered irrigation schemes & 50 mini solar powered piped water systems.
- b) Construction of Rwengaaaju Irrigation Scheme; Design and construct Kawumu Irrigation Scheme.
- c) Construction of Ojama and Rwebicucu earth dams and multipurpose storage facilities
- d) Construction and Installation of Eighty (80) Small Scale Irrigation Systems countrywide.

¹⁵⁹ Extracted from press statement by Head of Business Development at Kiira Motors Corporation
¹⁶⁰ BFP FY2019/20

- e) Construction of Kyahi and Kyenshama Multi-purpose storage dams; Construction of ten (10) Communal Parish level Valley tanks countrywide.
- f) Feasibility Studies and Detailed Design for Development of Water for Oil Refinery at Kabale, Hoima District in Albertine Graben Region; Designs for Bulk Water Systems for Sanga-Kikatsi-Kanyaryeru in Kiruhura District and Kagera corridor multi-purpose WfP infrastructure and facilities in Isingiro District.
- g) Feasibility Studies for Mega irrigation schemes around Mt. Elgon area, Mt. Rwenzori area, Agoro Hills and Southwestern Highlands.
- h) Feasibility studies and design of Bulk Water Systems and Irrigation Schemes
- j) Procurement of Earth moving Equipment for construction of WfP facilities for Individual farmers.

6.3 EMPLOYMENT AND WEALTH CREATION

Uganda's population remains the youngest in the world. Creating more and better quality jobs is therefore an imperative for the country's sustainable development. According to UNHS 2016/17, the highest percentage of the working population (65 percent) is engaged in agriculture, forestry and fishing industry. Trading is the second prominent industry of the working population with a workforce share of 12 percent followed by manufacturing (3.8 percent). This pattern is consistent across 2009/10 and 2012/13 household surveys conducted by UBOS¹⁶¹. It is clear that primary growth sectors should continue receiving priority attention because of their high employment potential.

This section discusses performance and plans of sectors directly responsible for driving the jobs and incomes agenda in the country namely; Trade, Industry and Cooperatives; Agriculture; Tourism and Hospitality; and Lands, Housing and Urban Development.

6.3.1 Trade, Industry And Cooperatives

In the Medium Term, Government continues to implement the following sector policy objectives: Enhancing value addition and industrialization to support job creation; Revitalizing the cooperative movement by mobilizing collective resources through cooperatives; Improving the regulatory framework for creating an enabling environment for trade that enhances wealth creation; Ensuring implementation of the National Development Export Strategy (NEDS); and Conducting Technical Guidance Inspections and Compliance monitoring field visits aimed at enhancing implementation of Industrial Development Initiatives.

Trade and Investment Agreements

Uganda signed and ratified a number of trade and investment agreements in FY 2018/19. This trend reflects an increase in Uganda's competitiveness and attractiveness as a business destination as well as Government's commitment to expanding markets for Uganda's exports.

- a) In November 2018, Uganda ratified the agreement establishing the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) becoming the 9th country to do so. The agreement comes into force once ratified by at least 22 member states, and is expected to enable free movement of goods and persons on the African Continent.
- b) Uganda's Hon. Minister of Trade, Industry and Cooperatives and her Tanzanian counterpart signed an agreement to address the Non-Tariff Barriers (NTBs) affecting trade between the two countries. Tanzania cleared importation of Uganda's dry agricultural produce after the negotiations and allowed all agricultural produce, edible oil and sugar from Uganda.
- c) Government finalized negotiations between The United Arab Emirates and the Republic of Uganda on The Promotion and Mutual Protection of Investments agreement. The agreement was signed by both countries, ratified by United Arab Emirates and awaiting ratification by the Republic of Uganda.
- d) During the 20th Ordinary Summit of Heads of State of the EAC, under the European Union - EAC Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) discussion, EAC was granted 4 months of discussions with EU and thereafter, partner states would be given liberty to sign or not to sign the agreement.

In FY2019/20, Government will:

- a) Fast track processing and finalization of the agreement between Republic of Uganda and Republic of Sudan on reciprocal protection and promotion of investment. The governments resolved in the 6th Joint Ministerial Commission to explore further cooperation in the field of Investment

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Protection and Promotion by executing a trade agreement.

- e) Process and finalize a Bilateral Investment Treaty (BIT) between the Republic of Uganda and the Republic of Singapore on Promotion and Protection of Investments.

Quality Assurance and Standards

Consumer safety and confidence is vital in penetrating and sustaining markets. Government's consumer protection efforts in the domestic market have seen the number of substandard goods in the market decline from 80 to 54 percent in FY2018/19.¹⁶² To strengthen competitiveness of Uganda's products on the global market as well as to continue protecting local consumers, Government implemented the following measures in FY 2018/19:

- a) UNBS was accredited by the South African National Accreditation System (SANAS) to provide International Organisation for Standardisation (ISO) Management Systems Certification. This means UNBS is now internationally recognised to provide certification services to organisations for Food Safety Management Systems (ISO 22000) and Quality Management Systems (ISO 9001). It also positions UNBS amongst acclaimed multinational service providers of ISO management systems certification that comply with international requirements
- b) UNBS started the use of Distinctive Mark Regulation, 2018. All products covered by compulsory standards must be certified by UNBS and issued with its Distinctive Mark before they are allowed on the market. This will enable locally manufactured products access regional and international markets.
- c) To improve efficiency and turnaround time for better service delivery, UNBS launched a number of new automated services: Laboratory Information Management System (LIMS), which provides faster clearance and tracking of samples being tested; Certification Information Management Systems (CIMS) that allows companies to apply for certification and track their applications up to issuing of e-certificates; and the Webstore which allows for online buying and selling of standards¹⁶³.
- d) UNBS issued and effected new guidelines (UNBS Inspection and Clearance of Imports Regulations 2018) for inspection of motor vehicles being imported into the country as a measure to protect the health and safety of consumers and the environment against motor vehicles that do not meet standards. All imported vehicles are to be inspected for road worthiness prior to their release from customs controlled areas¹⁶⁴.
- e) UNBS and the National Gaming Board (LGBR) signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to enforce standards in the Lotteries and gaming sector in accordance with Section 4 of the Lotteries and Gaming Act No.7 of 2016. The MOU will help in adopting and adapting common standards for use in lotteries and gaming technology. UNBS was to develop a Technical Sub-committee for developing the standards and coordinate Uganda's participation in international standardization work related to gaming¹⁶⁵.
- f) UNBS revised the annual audit and inspection fees for each product for MSMEs. Under the new fees structure, SMEs are required to pay UShs 250,000 as audit fees, an average of UShs 250,000 for testing, and UShs 350,000 permit fees per product produced per year. Previously all businesses irrespective of size, were required to pay UShs 800,000 per permit and about UShs 1m for audit depending on the business location.
- g) 448 EIA certificates were approved by NEMA and the 4 leading categories of projects fell under Fuel Stations (23.4 per cent), Infrastructure (22.1 per cent), Information Communication Technology (17.9 per cent), and Industry (16.1 per cent) due to their threat to human, animal and plant life. Their implications include potential increase in atmospheric pollution, high demand & thus extraction of construction materials (sand, rock, murram, water); increased residual impacts

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e.g. scarred landscape, soil/land degradation and sometimes draining of wetlands and disruption of the hydrology/drainage systems;

- h) UNBS developed 204 standards: 127 standards covering consumer and chemical products; 14 standards covering the engineering sector; 40 standards covering food and agriculture; 23 standards covering management systems and services. These standards help create competitive products and facilitate design and manufacture;
- i) 520 certification permits were issued by Dec 2018. Of these, 509 were product certification permits and 11 were system certification permits. As of December 2018, 500 companies with 1,500 permits were on the UNBS certification scheme. Of these 92 per cent are owned by men, 6 per cent by women and 2 per cent by the youth.

In FY 2019/20, Government plans to address the products quality/standards to enable market access through support to the private sector in certification of their products to internationally recognized standards by extending services of UNBS to regional level.

Trade Facilitation

Trade policies are most effective if complemented by adequate and efficient trade facilitating infrastructure as stated in NDP II. In the course of FY 2018/19, Government undertook the following measures in relation to trade facilitation:

- a) Uganda ratified the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement, which is aimed at simplifying, standardizing and harmonizing trade procedures and documentation related to import, export and transit.¹⁶⁶
- b) Government officially handed over Elegu One Stop Boarder Post (OSBP) to URA in November 2018, after it was declared technically fit for occupation. The US\$6.6m infrastructure was funded by Trade Mark East Africa (TMEA) with support from Department for International Development (DFID). It will facilitate trade between Uganda and South Sudan and the EA region and aims to reduce time taken to cross the border by 30 per cent.
- c) Government also commissioned construction of a US\$2.6billion northern corridor export route at Malaba border funded by Trade Mark East Africa (TMEA) that is expected to be completed by December 2019.
- d) To facilitate better access to trade information, Government launched the Uganda Trade Information Portal in November 2018. The portal facilitates documentation and dissemination of information on trade and trade related procedures, and was jointly developed through a tripartite undertaking between the EAC Secretariat, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Trade Mark East Africa and implemented by Member States of EAC¹⁶⁷.
- e) URA issued new guidelines to strengthen regulations for clearing and forwarding agents and help weed out unlicensed briefcase companies, brokers and middlemen working as licensed agents
- f) Uganda's ranking in the Trading Across Borders indicator improved from 137 (2017) to 128 (2018)¹⁶⁸. This is attributed to a US\$ 9m Uganda Electronic Single Windows (UESW) project commissioned in 2017 which has seen eight agencies (URA, UCDA, National Drug Authority, UNBS, MAAIF, and MTIC) transacting on this single window platform.
- g) URA is implementing the Authorised Economic Operator (AEO) program as one of the initiatives derived from the World Customs Organisation (WCO) framework of standards towards facilitating trade and seamless passenger clearance at all entry and exit points. By 2018, the program had enrolled 28 accredited AEO Companies on the national program three of which were enjoying recognition and benefits from across the East African region.

¹⁶⁶ Uganda Rapid e-trade readiness assessment, UNCTAD

¹⁶⁷ Ministry of Trade - website

¹⁶⁸ World Bank Doing Business Report, 2018

In FY 2019/20, Government plans to:

- a) Identify and eliminate NTBs through continuous engagement/negotiations with trading partners especially EAC.
- b) Establish a database of suppliers of exports to improve linkage between exports and local industries and deepen domestic supply chain for export competitiveness
- c) Promote Business Outsourcing Centres to facilitate services of exports

Trade Infrastructure

Infrastructure gaps remain a major constraint to the competitiveness of Uganda's private sector. Despite commanding the largest share of the Budget (32 percent), Uganda's infrastructure needs remain substantial. In the Doing Business 2019 report, Uganda emerged 127th out of 190 economies declining by 12 positions compared to 2016. In FY2018/19, Government embarked on the following infrastructural developments to enhance trade within and across borders:

- a) *Kampala Port at Bukasa*: NEMA approved the proposed new Kampala Port at Bukasa. The proposed project will occupy 465 hectares of land and will connect Kampala to Dar es Salaam. It will be constructed in 3 phases: phase one will involve construction of the port, administration jetty, free trade zone, shunting yard, a two-berth multipurpose terminal and two berth Roro terminal; second phase will extend multipurpose terminal by additional two berths to total quay length of 540m by 2030; last phase will extend quay length of multipurpose terminal to 960m by 2040;
- b) *Inland Ports*: Trademark East Africa (TMEA) secured US\$ 8m from United Kingdom's Department of Foreign Aid (DFID) and European Union to set up a logistics centre in Gulu town to facilitate trade between Uganda and DRC and South Sudan. The hub will be located at the Uganda Railway Corporation. By March 2019, the Resettlement Action Plan for rehabilitation of the Tororo-Gulu railway line had been approved and procurement of contractor was ongoing.
- c) *Urban Markets*: 10 markets in the municipalities of Arua, Soroti, Busia, Tororo, Mbarara, Lugazi, Entebbe, Masaka, Moroto and Kasese had been constructed to 40 percent completion level by March 2019 and the markets of Kitgum and Kabale municipalities were at evaluation stage.
- d) *Border Markets*: Government is establishing Border Markets/Border Export Zones and has so far procured a consultant to develop architectural designs, BOQs and documentation for the construction of a commercial building for Oraba and a central market for Lwakhakha.
- e) *Grain Stores*: NAADS signed a MOU with World Bank for the construction of satellite collection points (community grain stores) and capacity building of small holder farmers. Installation of 10 Community Aggregation stores was planned. Installation of 2 stores is on-going in FY2018/19 and about 77,800 farmers including women and youth groups were trained. There are plans to establish 4 community grain stores in mid-western, central, west Nile and Karamoja and procure and distribute 16 small, medium and large scale grain milling equipment (maize, rice, oil) in all regions of Uganda.
MAAIF also partnered with two firms (M/S Alvan Blanch and Colas Ltd) to improve post-harvest processing systems in Uganda through manufacture, supply, install and commission multiple post-harvest processing systems including building 19 bulk storage facilities (silos) with a capacity of 2,000 MT; installation of 10 milling plants and 9 feed processing plants in strategic locations to make more food available for humans consumption and feed for livestock, poultry and fisheries.
- f) *Warehouse Receipt System*: In September, 2018, Uganda Warehouse Receipt System Authority launched EAC's first Warehouse and Warehousing Standard for Bagged Storage of cereals and pulses. This standard will help improve the quality and conditions of storage for cereals and pulses to preserve quality and safety of value; and Government is also developing a Market Information System to be used on the mobile phone. The system is being developed for inspection purposes.

Government has also procured a consultant to develop architectural designs, BOQs and documentation for the construction of two warehouses at Katuna and Busia borders. This is under the programme of establishing Border Markets and enhancing value addition and value chains of the border markets.

In FY2019/20, Government will implement the following under trade infrastructure:

- Improve transport mix through completion of ongoing road contracts, development of water transport masterplan, rehabilitation of meter gauge railway and revival of National Airline
- Expand coverage of the National Backbone Infrastructure (Phase 5) to ensure that all districts have connectivity to internet.

Industrial Parks and Free Zones: Government embarked on acquisition and development of land to make available 22 industrial and business parks across Uganda. Works have so far been commissioned in a total of 10 industrial parks including four privately owned parks. The public parks include Kampala IBP Namanve; Bweyogerere IBP; Luzira IBP; Jinja IBP; Soroti IBP; Mbarara SME Park and Kasese IBP.

The four privately owned parks are: Liao Shen IBP Kapeeka; Tangshen IBP Mbale; MMP IBP Buikwe and Jinja IBP. These industrial parks are various stages of development (Table 6.20).

In FY 2018/19, UIA and other Government agencies:

- Paid compensation to 15 out of 61 persons affected persons in the Mbale Industrial Park.
- Extended power supply to industrial establishment sites in KIBP and expanded bulk water coverage to at least 60 per cent of KIBP.
- Procured a contractor for the development of KIBP
- Completed evaluation of bids for installation of 3-phase pre-paid meters at Mbarara SME Park

Table 6.20: Industrial Park Development under NDP I and II

Industrial and Business Park	On-going Infrastructure development Interventions	Existing Industrial Plants in the Parks	Industrial Sector Focus and Projected Development Impact	Establishment Status of Park
Mukono Industrial Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing project to extend 3X60MVA, 132/33kV Substation and transmission Line 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> C.C.C.E Rubber Co. Ltd, Tian Tang Group Sinotextile Industrial Co. Ltd Landy Industries Ltd Royikems Industries Mbalala Rosefoam Brand 		All the six factories were commissioned in February 2019
MMP Industrial park		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Modern Laminates Ltd Modern Distillers Ltd 	The park seats on 956 acres with a target of \$500m, 10,000 jobs and over 25 manufacturing factories in 5 years	So far 5 factories have been constructed. The two factories were commissioned in February 2019

Industrial and Business Park	On-going Infrastructure development Interventions	Existing Industrial Plants in the Parks	Industrial Sector Focus and Projected Development Impact	Establishment Status of Park
Liao Shen Industrial park Co. Ltd, Kapeka, Nakaseke district	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5MVA of power supply by UETCL. Ongoing works on implementation of Kawanda-Kasana 132KV transmission project. Water tariff reduced from UGX 3,373 to UGX 3,278 per cubic meter Ongoing works to upgrade the Kapeeka water supply system. 1st phase will increase water production from 1,000 to 2,500 cubic meters per day. 2nd phase will increase production to 7,000 cubic metres and construct a waste treatment plant 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ho&Mu Food technology (fruit processing), Yahe International investment (grain processing) Goodwill Ceramic (U) Co. Ltd. (tiles) 		<p>Finalised signing MOU with Government</p> <p>3 out of the 8 registered companies are already operational</p>
Kampala Business and Industrial park (KBIP), Namanve	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7.5km out of 45km of road tarmacked and opened 30km of marram road 9km of water line extended 11km of the 33kv power extended Namanve South-Luzira and Namanve North-Namanve South transmission lines stand at 10% and 25% completion rate respectively Namanve South substation is at 98.75% completion rate. Railway siding to Roofings Rolling Mill extended. 	Metu Zhongtong Bus Company	Assembling of buses	Finalized its first locally assembled 67-seater bus
		Orion Transformers and Electric Ltd	Production of transformers, switch gear, smart meters, wires and cables. Annually, the factory will produce 1,500 transformers (2,500KVA/33KV) and switchgear with an output of USD 10m	Commissioned in November, 2018 by H.E the President to start production
		Alfasan Company Ltd	Production of veterinary and human medicines, also deworming, pesticides and vaccines. Expected to produce 400,000 litres of liquid and 360 tonnes of drugs annually exporting to 15 countries in Africa. Expected to have a turnover of USD 15m and employ 200 people	Commissioned in November, 2018 by H.E the President to start production
		Steel and Tubes industry	Expected to process 190,000 metric tonnes of steel annually	H.E the President commissioned it and flagged off 5 trucks of steel as exports to Kenya, Burundi and South Sudan

Source: UIA Database

In FY2019/20, Government will accelerate deployment of proxy infrastructure necessary to support smooth operations of the economic and industrial zones.

Investment Promotion and Facilitation

Through investment facilitation and aftercare, Government achieved the following milestones in FY 2018/19:

- a) Of the 15 Government agencies required to render onsite services at the One-Stop-Centre (OSC) in UIA nine are currently operational¹⁶⁹. Four private sector companies have also started operation at the OSC i.e. DCIC, DTB, UBA and Giants Club of Uganda. The number of services offered at the OSC has increased to 40 and the average number of transactions has reached 4,000 per month.
- b) In the first half of the FY, UIA had issued investment licenses to 128 investment projects with planned investment of US\$ 581.1 million and planned employment of 12,568 people

Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises

The country performance with respect to MSME growth and development is discussed in detail under Chapter 5. This section focuses on the performance of service delivery in support of MSMEs. Government's objective in this regard, is to provide a focal coordination institution for formulating, implementing and monitoring policies and programs for the promotion and development of MSMEs scale enterprises in the country. During FY 2018/19:

- a) The National MSME Policy Implementation Strategy was finalised and launched;
- b) The Ministry of Agriculture identified, assessed, profiled and provided technical assistance to various MSMEs in different areas e.g. 21 MSMEs in grain and cereals sector in Kamwengye, Bunyangabo and Kasese; 12 MSMEs in oil, gas and artisan mining for technology and innovations support in Hoima and Kikuube districts; and 40 MSMEs dealing in metal fabricators, food processing, carpenters, agro processors, coffee processors, cosmetics producers.
- c) UNBS registered 434 MSMEs for technical assistance in implementation of standards. 15 trainings were undertaken in the same period and 397 stakeholders were trained. 251 MSMEs were provided with onsite assistance and gap analysis and 292 MSMEs were provided with advisory services

In FY 2019/20; Government plans to further promote MSMEs for industrial development, strengthen Uganda's development and quality infrastructure and processes to guarantee industry competitiveness for MSMEs and increase the number of formalized MSMEs in domestic and export markets.

Business Development Services: Government's main portfolio of Business Development Services (BDS) is currently managed under three agencies: Private Sector Foundation Uganda (Skills Development Facility); Enterprise Uganda; and United States African Development Fund (USADF).

Skills Development Facility: The Skills Development Facility (SDF) is part of a US\$ 100 million GoU project funded by the World Bank and managed by Private Sector Foundation Uganda (PSFU). SDF committed a total of UShs 34.7 billion as grants for skilling 46,556 As of December 2018, SDF had benefited more than 500 companies, 46 559 members of the private sector of whom over 80 percent are youth.

Through its grants, SDF:

- a) Enabled The Assessment and Skilling Centre (TASC) to build capacity of Q-Training for accreditation from OPITO or ECITB and become an Accredited Testing Facility under the American Welding Society.

¹⁶⁹ UIA, URSB, NEMA, URA, UNBS, KCCA, UFZA, NWSC, and UMEME

- b) Provided UShs 1.2 billion to Kabasanda technical institute to help boost skills training through purchase of modern machines for teaching under the technical education learning system project. The institution contributed UShs 439,170,920 (26 percent).
- c) Equipped Gulu Disabled Cooperation Group with skills in shoemaking, belt making and wallet making and subjected them to the Directorate of Industrial Training test. The facility also gave them tools with which to start their businesses.
- d) Enabled Katwe Metal Fabricators Clusters to enrol 76 trainees in welding, metal fabrication and motor vehicle mechanics for a period of 4 months.
- e) Invested in Steel and Tube Industries to train 263 members in preventive machine maintenance, machine trouble shooting, industrial electrical wiring, quality assurance and machine handling by Kyambogo University. They were also able to train 55 interns in electrical wiring, mechanical skills, fabrication and mechanical skills.

United States African Development Fund: The United States African Development Foundation (USADF) and GoU support enterprises which improve lives in poor and vulnerable communities in the country under a 50/50 co-financing partnership. Under this partnerships, public investment are made directly in community enterprises, providing seed capital and local technical support to early stage agriculture, off-grid energy and youth-led enterprises in the country. As of February 2019, the following had been achieved in FY 2018/19:

- a) Three projects valued at UShs 1,336,078,499 were funded. Eight other projects were identified and approved for funding, some of which will be funded by end of the FY.
- b) Incomes of participating SMEs and producer groups were increased for the ongoing projects.
- c) Markets for existing projects were expanded both locally and regionally including linkages created with big buyers such as World Food Programme.
- d) A total of 77,081 jobs were sustained for the ongoing projects while a total of 10,884 will be sustained for the newly identified project.

Enterprise Uganda: In FY 2018/19, Enterprise Uganda:

- a) Provided entrepreneurial training to 6,314 household members in Rubanda, Amolatar, Kiboga, Kampala, Hoima and Kiruhura Districts. In addition, 150 slum dwellers in Bwaise, Kabalagala, Kisenyi and Katwe underwent entrepreneurship training to respond to start up challenges met by micro entrepreneurs.
- b) Provided business management trainings to 732 participants covering Human Resource Management, SME governance, and financial management. This is in response to the needs identified among MSMEs and also challenges identified by banks among their clients.
- c) Mobilised 62 partner institutions to celebrate the Global Entrepreneurship Week. These institutions hosted 67 activities in celebration of Entrepreneurship.

Cooperatives Development

Aggregation of efforts and production through cooperatives is a key pathway to growing economies of scale. In FY2017/18, Government managed to register 867 cooperatives as permanent cooperatives and 178 as temporary cooperatives. These cooperatives need to be continually monitored and nurtured for healthy growth and development. In FY2018/19:

- a) Government conducted 4 investigations of Bundibugyo Energy Cooperative Society, Agaru SACCO, Pader Abim Energy Community, Multipurpose Energy Cooperative Society Ltd and supervised 294 cooperatives for compliance to cooperative laws, standards and best practices. It also conducted 8 inspection missions to establish challenges and design interventions to improve

governance and management. In addition, 12 training sessions were held to improve knowledge and skills of cooperative members, leaders and staff.

- b) Uganda Cooperative Alliance signed a MoU with National Curriculum Development Centre to introduce Cooperative Education in secondary school syllabus to create awareness of cooperative knowledge. It also signed an MOU with Community Agriculture Infrastructure Improvement Program (CAIIP) to ensure that the Agro-processing facilities constructed by CAIIP are managed and used by cooperatives.
- c) Busoga Growers Cooperative Union which was demanding Government UShs 12bn compensation was given part payment of UShs 2bn which enabled transportation of farmer's produce from villages to stores and payment of debts.

In FY 2019/20, Government plans to support agricultural production and productivity through organizing farmers into cooperatives based on the agricultural Zoning Strategy. This will facilitate provision and distribution of quality inputs.

Local Content

As a result of improved consumption of locally produced products, Uganda's trade balance has significantly improved as discussed in Chapter 4 and 5. This follows Government's approval of the Buy Uganda Build Uganda (BUBU) policy in 2014 to promote consumption and procurement of goods and services produced locally. MTIC has been implementing a range of initiatives to create awareness and improve capacity of local producers to benefit from the BUBU policy. This has contributed to the growth of local industries in many ways as discussed in chapter 5. The following are amongst the latest initiatives in this regard:

- a) Government organized an inaugural 3-day BUBU Expo 2019 under the theme: "Zimba Uganda". The annual event was marked by the official launch of the BUBU Logo, launch of an Online Marketing Platform (Soko Uganda) and a theme song. The event featured an exhibition of local products; a National Women Entrepreneurs' conference; an awards dinner to recognize the BUBU compliant Government institutions, local producers and service providers; and a conference between Government and local private sector players. The expo targeted over 300 MSMEs as exhibitors and over 140,000 show goers.
- b) National Medical Stores procured medical supplies from local producers worth UShs 156bn over the period July 2017 to March 2018
- c) The Agriculture Value Chain Development Project (AVDP) was aligned to the BUBU policy indicating that an estimate of US\$ 3.5m from the total project budget was reserved for purchase of local products.

Government plans to implement the BUBU Policy in FY2019/20 through:

- a) Continued prioritization of consumption of locally produced goods and supporting capacity of local firms to produce good that can compete with foreign goods in quality, quantity and ensuring consistence in supply,
- b) Establishment of a Local Content Unit to address information gaps between large firms and small firms.

6.3.2 Agriculture

Government's mission in the agriculture sector is "to transform subsistence farming into commercial agriculture." Under the Agriculture Sector Strategic Plan (ASSP), Government interventions are guided by four objectives: increasing agricultural production and productivity; increasing access to critical farm inputs; improving agricultural markets and value addition; and improving service delivery through strengthening the institutional capacity of MAAIF and its agencies. The following sections discuss the specific interventions to deliver these objective including their performance status and outlook.

Agriculture Production and Productivity

Extension Services

In 2014, Cabinet restructured the National Agriculture Advisory Services (NAADS) program and shifted the mandate of agriculture extension service delivery back to the sector Ministry (MAAIF) to coordinate agriculture extension service delivery by both the public and private sector countrywide.

By December 2018, MAAIF had recruited 3,827 extension workers under the single spine agriculture extension system against the planned target of 5,000. The following related milestones have been achieved in strengthening and operationalizing the single spine agriculture extension system in FY 2018/19:

- a) In partnership with Makerere University, National Farmers Leadership Centre, Kilimo Trust and NARO, Government built the capacity of 2,988 agriculture extension workers in various value chain specific agronomic practices;
- b) 128 motor vehicles and 1,061 motor cycles were purchased and distributed to extension workers at Namalere Agricultural Mechanization Resource Centre and districts all over the country to facilitate their mobility and improve service delivery;
- c) Government launched standard extension materials for beans and maize. These were revised agricultural manuals to help farmers shift from subsistence farming to commercial agriculture. With support from USAID, these materials were created in response to growing concerns by beans and maize farmers about inconsistencies in training content delivered by extension workers training farmers on better practices; and
- d) Government launched the Market-led User-owned ICT4Ag-enabled Information Services (MUIIS). This platform uses ICT and big data to support agricultural productivity through profiling them to establish a demand-driven, market-led, and user-owned extension and advisory service. The satellite-based platform provides a bundle of agricultural information through SMS and smartphone Apps to enable farmers to access crop and agronomical advice and financial services among others.

In FY2019/20, the Ministry plans to train farmers and extension workers in improved agronomic practices and other new modern production and harvesting technologies which will increase the human capital of our farming households.

Pest and Disease Control

Government undertaking to control pests, diseases and vectors among crops and animals has been focused on strengthening the institutional and regulatory framework, strengthening the capacity of laboratories and disease control infrastructure, and conducting market surveillance to rid the market of counterfeit agro-chemicals. In FY2018/19, Government achieved the following:

- a) Developed guidelines on animal movement and started drafting of the Animal Disease Act;
- b) MAAIF developed two anti-tick vaccines to control blue ear tick (*Boophilus decoloratus*),

two bio-acaricide formulations to manage the emerging challenge of tick resistance, and three botanical de-wormers for control of internal (Nematode, Cestode and Trematode worms) and external parasites in ruminants;

- c) NARO also developed three adjuvant anti-tick vaccine batches i.e. one cocktail ant tick vaccine, one protocol for pest management in stingless bee colonies, and one protocol on management of brucellosis in dairy cattle;
- d) The acaricide zoning strategy was operationalised and implementation plan to manage movement of acaricides across zones after cleansing was rolled out in the 27 affected districts. Government then carried out trials of three molecules including Vectoclor, Bantick, Eprinometim to deal with the resistant ticks;
- e) Sustained 24-hour border control operations in Busia, Malaba, Katuna, Entebbe International Airport, Pckwach, Elegu and Nakawa inland port to control against uncontrolled movement of animals which has reduced the spread of diseases within and outside the country;
- f) Equipped a total of 12 district laboratories, one regional laboratory and one central laboratory with new laboratory equipment;
- g) Launched the Fall Armyworm Monitoring and Early Warning System (FAMEWS) mobile application in collaboration with FAO to enable farmers collect, record and transmit data about presence of fall armyworm in their fields using the pheromone traps.
- h) Handed over 700 traps and 6,000 pheromones which act as male fall armyworm baits and 126 smartphones to be distributed to 100 villages in 15 districts¹⁷⁰. In order to contain the spread of fall army worm, 400 fall army worm targets were deployed to operationalize community based early warning. In addition, government procured 6,000 kgs of copper oxychloride, 1,000 litres of Tebuconazole, 2,000 litres of Dimethoate, 150 motorized pumps and 200 knapsack sprayers;
- i) Ngetta Zonal Agriculture Research and Development Institute (ZARDI) in Lira district carried out sensitization of farmers in Northern Uganda about fall army worms in preparation for the second planting season;
- j) Procured a total of 30 sets of protective wear, 5000 tsetse targets and 6000litres of Deltamethrin pour-on insecticide for emergence tsetse control interventions in High tsetse infested areas of Kaabong and Kotido districts. These were implemented in 6 sub counties of Karenga, Lobalangit, Loleria, kawalakol, Loyoro, Sidok in Kaabong district and 3 sub counties of Kacheri, Kotido and Rengen in Kotido district;
- k) Conducted sensitization on community based vector control in 5 sub-counties of Napak District in conjunction with the district technical staff and the Community Animal Health workers (CAHWs); and
- l) Trained a total of 160 youth from Teso sub region as Animal Resource Key persons (ARK) in live bait technology using Restricted Acaricide Application (RAP) for spraying cattle as a way of reducing the man-vector.

In FY2019/20, Government plans to:

- a) Finalize adherence to required international protocols to allow commercial manufacturing of the seven developed vaccines i.e. 2 anti-tick (*Boophilus*, *decoloratus*), 2 bio-acaricide formulations and 3 botanical de-wormers and
- b) Start commercial manufacture of the Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) vaccine and is currently exploring partnership with potential investors to commercially manufacture the FMD vaccine

¹⁷⁰ FAO website

Modern Input Use

To ensure effective regulation and boost crop harvests, Government launched the National Seed Policy. The policy under the theme; “A competitive, profitable and sustainable seed industry key to agricultural transformation” involves aspects on development of seed production and supply chain, infrastructure, plant breeding, processing, quality control, distribution and use of seed. In FY 2018/19, Government achieved the following:

- a) NAADS started a new localization of procuring planting and agro-inputs plan i.e. distributing planting materials and agro-inputs within districts in which they were procured. The move is aimed at mainly reducing the movement of diseased plants and animals and curbing overproduction;
- b) To enhance access to quality seeds, NARO launched the Hoima Community Seed bank in Kibare village to promote supply of quality seeds to farmers in July 2018. This was at a National Seed Diversity fair in Bulindi Sub County, Hoima district. This is to promote the Community Managed Seed Security model;
- c) Under provision of priority agricultural inputs, NAADS distributed 312,600kg of maize, 201,300kg of beans, 37,000 platelets of banana tissue, 810 bags of Irish potatoes, 700kg of onions, 7,969,413 seedlings of coffee, 8,400 chicks, 21,240kgs of chicken mash, 25,200kgs of growers mash, 371,012 fish fingerlings, 67,594 fish feeds, and 374 dairy cattle;
- d) 76 foundation seed demonstration farms were established and 150 farmer groups were supported with pilot mechanization;
- e) Procured and distributed seed for food security to households including vulnerable groups i.e. youths, women, PWDs and older persons: 3,124,800 Kgs of improved maize seed to 120 districts across all zones to establish 312,480 acres for over 624,960 households; 315,550 Kgs of improved bean seed to 125 districts across all zones to establish 13,148 acres for 26,296 households. It’s worth noting that out of 651,256 beneficiaries; 260,502 are women and 325,628 are youths; and
- f) Seven trials were established in Ngetta, Serere and Namalere. Four new lines of maize; two new lines of sorghum and one line of finger millet underwent Distinctness, Uniformity and Stability (DUS) trials. This is meant to ensure that imported and domestic varieties undergo testing in variety performance trials for at least two main growing seasons before their release; and
- g) Government, through Agricultral Cluster Development Project under World Bank, rolled out the e-voucher system where farmers access input subsidies electronically. Farmers are expected to register through an electronic voucher management system (EVS). The project is being implemented in 42 districts and so far a total of 148 farmers out of 886 in Kalungu district enrolled on the EVS. It was also launched in Lukaya, Kalungu district

In the FY 2019/20, Government will:

- a) Provide a combination of inputs including soil testing kits, fertilizers, improved seeds and water for agriculture production through selected nucleus and parish model farmers to increase sustainable production and productivity of the priority and strategic commodities;
- b) Construct a lint processing plant in Pader district which will produce high quality planting seed and provide employment to the local community.
- c) Launch East Africa’s largest organic fertiliser factory in Tororo district. Through investment from M/S Guangzhou Dongsong Energy Group Co. Ltd, the Sukulu fertilizer factory will produce about 300,000 tonnes of organic fertilizers annually. Phase one of works was commissioned in October 2018 and official launch is expected in October 2019.

Research and Development

To strengthen research-extension interface, Government achieved the following in FY2018/19:

- a) NACRRI promoted 8 bean varieties i.e. 5 high iron bean varieties and 3 iron-rich bean varieties and also promoted 10 drought tolerant maize varieties through the Technology for African Agriculture Transformation initiative;
- b) NARO submitted 16 new varieties to the Variety Release Committee i.e. 2 cotton varieties, 2 beans, 4 maize hybrids, 2 Matooke hybrids, and 6 potato varieties. 2 yellow rust resistant wheat and 2 advanced maize lines were ready for advancement to the NPTs. Data on multilocation trial performance was already compiled and therefore 3 highland Sorghum Varieties were ready to be submitted for release. Developed 3 Mandi Plus cassava seed treatment technology for enhanced germination and vigour;
- c) The National Coffee Research Institute developed high yielding disease resistant Robusta coffee and cocoa varieties. 5,647 Robusta tissue culture plants were under maintenance and data collection was ongoing on the Coffee Wilt Disease Resistant (CWDR) varieties; and
- d) Parliament passed into law a Bill to regulate genetically modified organisms. The Genetic Engineering Regulatory Law 2018 will facilitate the safe development and application of genetic engineering technology and to designate a National Focal Point and establish the National Genetic and Engineering Council as the competent authority.

In FY2019/20, Government plans:

- a) To officially release two cotton varieties i.e. one cotton effective foliar fertilizer and one cotton bio-pesticide.
- b) Production of early generation seed and development of novel seed systems pipelines with high quality control standards for vegetative propagated crops
- c) Development and evaluation of Subolesin vaccine, GST vaccine and vaccine for ticks & tick-borne diseases (TTBD)
- d) Development and promotion of Ethno-veterinary for Nematode, Cestode and Trematode worms

Farmer Organisation

To facilitate strengthening of farmer cooperatives and organizations, Government implemented the following in FY 2018/19:

- a) Identified 253 km of roads under ACDP implementing districts for rehabilitation: Kalungu (38km), Ntungamo (43km), Iganga (48km), Amuru (64km) and Nebbi (60km);
- b) Procured under NAADS, 284 tractors and 12 pieces of earth moving equipment each with two multipurpose bulldozers, three hydraulic excavators, accessories, trailers and harrows to help farmers engage in large scale commercial crop production. These benefited organized and registered farmer groups, associations and cooperatives.
- c) UDC trained 34,519 farmers of Teso Fruit Cooperative Union (TEFCU) in good fruit agronomic practices and pest control. It also provided 240 motorized spray pumps to fruit farmers in Teso region through their umbrella cooperative union, TEFCU¹⁷¹;
- d) Elgon Veterans Cooperative Association comprising of primary societies from Kween, Kapchorwa, Bukwo, Bulambuli, Sironko, Mbale, Bubulo, Bududa and Namisindwa was given 500 beehives with an aim of supporting veterans establish apiary firms for economic empowerment; and
- e) Agribusiness Development Centre (ADC) developed a new platform meant to skill farmers in financial literacy; business administration and marketing of their products through interactive training sessions using both smart and feature phones. 2,500 farmers from 64 farmer-based organizations in Masaka and Bundibugyo were trained on a pilot basis with corporate governance

- structures created. They also developed an e-learning platform to teach people through internet.
- f) Registered farmer organizations in 22 districts under the Agriculture Cluster Development Project. This was above the target of 18 districts for FY 2018/19.

In FY 2019/20, the Ministry will roll out the regionalization of Agriculture Mechanization Centres and open new regional centers in North Western Region located in Kiryandongo district and Eastern region located in Mbale district. Regional service centres will serve to extend services of maintenance and repairs closer to farmers. They will support the construction of water harvesting and irrigation infrastructure across the country amongst other priorities.

Commodity Development

Under NDP II period, Government has focused efforts on the development of 12 commodity value chains (cotton, coffee, tea, maize, rice, cassava, beans, fish, beef, milk, citrus and bananas) on account of their high potential for food security, export earnings, increased female participation and high multiplier effects. The following section summaries annual performance for the respective commodities in FY 2018/19.

Coffee Development

Coffee exports for the first nine months of FY 2018/19 (July 2018 to March 2019) totaled 3.18 million 60kg bags worth US\$ 320 million. Compared to the same period last year, total exports declined by 18 and 12 per cent in value and volume. This decline is on account of both lower yields and falling global coffee prices which have led exporters to hoard some of their coffee in anticipation of future price recovery¹⁷². Despite the export decline, Government was able to achieve the following in FY 2018/19:

- a) UCDA in conjunction with the Prime Minister's Delivery Unit finalised preparation of the costed detailed implementation plan for delivery of 20 million bags of coffee under the National Coffee Roadmap
- b) The Coffee Bill was approved by Cabinet and submitted to Parliament for passage;
- c) UCDA laboratories were for the very first time recognized by UNBS for competency in analysis and testing of coffee. These were the first coffee laboratories in Uganda to get recognized against an international standard for laboratory quality management system to ISO 17025:2005 implying that their management and technical operations meet the international standard requirements;
- d) UCDA signed a Memorandum of Understanding with Uganda Prisons in July 2018 to accelerate commercialization, improving of the country's output and export of Uganda coffee to achieve the national 20million coffee bags target;
- e) Government signed a MOU with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in March 2019 to cover 14 identified areas in three broad categories among which was coffee production. The 14 identified areas included; among others, exchange of technicians and researchers, exchange of scientific and technical information, and trainings involving courses, seminars, study tours etc, and
- f) Regarding coffee development in Northern Uganda, UCDA conducted 40 trainings in 25 Districts across the region benefiting 1,037 farmers (809 male and 228 female) and distributed 10,000 Kgs of Robusta seed to Nursery operators across the region and 604 kgs Arabica seed from Zombo seed Garden.
- g) Government through UCDA distributed 760,660 CWDr mother plantlets (451,260 in Central; 47,250 in Eastern; 7,800 in Northern; 86,350 in South Western; 168,000 in Western) benefiting 268 households. Distributed 153,272,387 coffee seedlings (52,202,370 in Central; 23,610,858 in Eastern; 21,033,131 in South Western and 56,426,028 in Western to 340,605 households;

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- h) Government through NACORI developed 6 CWD-R Robusta varieties, of which 3 are being multiplied and distributed through cuttings from 167 coffee nurseries. The Robusta varieties (8, 9 and 10) are 20-30% higher yielding with a higher percentage of screening 18 beans than the current ones.

In FY2019/20 Government will:

- a) Construct and maintain small scale coffee irrigation systems in 21 coffee growing districts of the project implementation areas; and
b) Launch and implement the 5 year implementation plan for the Coffee Roadmap to accelerate coffee production to 20 million 60kg bags by 2025 through various initiatives.

Cocoa Development

In FY2018/19:

- a) Bundibugyo district, in a bid to add value to their cocoa and reap higher interests, procured 21 acres of land to facilitate construction of a chocolate factory and are currently waiting for potential investors interested in setting up the factory; and
b) The EU granted GoU more than Ushs 15 billion for boosting production and productivity in supply chain of cocoa among other commodities. The grant will be implemented under the Market Access Upgrade Programme (Markup), which seeks to support SMEs in the EAC to gain access to the market in the EU, as well as increase inter-regional trade by enhancing the competitiveness of the bloc's export.

In FY2019/20, Government plans to finalize the feasibility and business plan study for establishment of a cocoa plant in Bundibugyo district.

Tea Development

Uganda's tea exports in the year ending 2018 recorded a 15 per cent jump, the highest performance ever, which industrial players attributed to good production. A total of 71 million bags of tea were exported, up from 60 million kilogram bags average exported the previous year. In addition to good production in FY2018/19, Government implemented the following:

- a) UDC trained 400 tea farmers on good tea agronomic practices, cooperative formation and management and as a result Zombo Tea Farmers' Cooperative Society was formed and the plantation acreage increased from 200 to 700. A total of 1,480 hectares are required to run the proposed 450kg/hr Nebbi/Zombo factory. An inception report for the proposed factory was completed in May 2019;
b) H.E the President commissioned two tea factories in greater Bushenyi;
c) Procured a 40,000kg processing equipment for Kayonza Tea Factory in Kanungu was ongoing;
d) Laboratory Analysis (DNA analysis) of 60 tea accession was done. All the 60 tea accessions showed good and high quality DNA as per the laboratory analysis. Laboratory Analysis of 22 tea accessions for biochemical attributes of tea clones were also determined. Preliminary results showed that all 22 accessions picked were fast fermenters implying they were good for black tea and not green tea.

In FY2019/20, Government plans to:

- a) Establish Mabale tea factory which is currently at exploration the viability of a third line and drawing an investment plan;
- b) Commence construction of Zombe tea factory; and
- c) Finalise fabrication of requisite equipment at Tea factory in Kanungu (Kayonza) and also finalise civil works which have been embarked on for the installation of the 3rd line tea processing equipment.

Cotton Development

Cotton Development Organization provides service to 65 cotton growing districts and in FY2018/19, it received funding worth Ushs 4.885 billion to monitor production, processing and marketing of cotton and its by-products. During FY2018/19:

- a) CDO supplied 2,648 Mt of seed, established 4,182 one-acre demonstration sites, provided technical support to 38 prison farms, established 6,500 acres under seed multiplication, provided assorted input and trained farmers; and
- b) Government finalized Phase 2 of establishment of the first Government seed processing plant in Pader district. Phase 2 involved construction of front office block and weighbridge, raw seed cotton and unprocessed cotton seed stores, cyclone block and toilet block. The cotton seed dressing plant was in operation by January, 2019.

Dairy Development and Livestock Production

In the last 10 years, the value of milk and dairy products exported from Uganda increased significantly from US\$ 5 million in 2008 to 130 million USD in 2017. Based on market predictions, dairy exports from Uganda were expected to reach US\$ 150million by end of 2018. Dairy exports in 2017/18 amounted to approximately 300 million liters, which is more than 10 per cent of the total milk produced in Uganda; currently estimated at 2.5 billion liters per annum¹⁷³. To further grow the sub-sector, Government undertook the following in FY2018/19:

- a) Cabinet approved the Principles of the Animal Feeds Bill, 2018 which will promote development of a well-regulated animal feeds industry and the Principles of the Veterinary Practitioners Bill which will promote professionalism in delivery of veterinary services;
- b) The Regional Pastoral Livelihoods Resilience project commenced construction of valley dams, valley tanks, and livestock markets. The livestock water facilities include valley tanks like Tajar in Bukeddea, Cheptere in Kween, Aooyalet in Nakapiripirit, Nakumama in Napak, Agurut in Kumi, Onganyakonye in Amuria, Omunga in Abim and Usake dam in Kaabong. Under market access and trade component, the project kick started the establishment of Ajesai Holding Ground in Katakwi, Akoromit cattle market in Kumi, Nyero slaughter shed in Kumi, Acorimongin cattle market in Katakwi, Olilim quarantine station in Katakwi, Ongino cattle market in Kumi, Pamba slaughter shed I Katakwi, Kakolya boarder check point in Moroto, Nakiloro boarder check point in Moroto, Irii quarantine station in Napak, Kalolo slaughter shed in Kaabong, Bukeddea cattle market in Bukeddea, Chepsikunya cattle market in Kween, Kachumbala slaughter house in Bukeddea, Ngenge quarantine station in Kween, Alakas cattle market in Amudat, Kagata holding ground in Nakapiripirit and Kagata quarantine station in Nakapiripirit;
- c) Ministry of Agriculture and FAO instituted National Technical and Steering committees to spearhead effective and efficient animal disease surveillance across the country. This was informed by recommendations of the FAO Surveillance Evaluation Tool (SET) assessment carried out in March 2018. Both committees will be responsible for overseeing all surveillance activities at the national and local government levels.

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Members include veterinary officers, representatives of national farmers' federation, veterinarians in private practice, Uganda Wildlife Authority, principal managers of the Epidemio-Surveillance System (ESS), Project managers taking part in epidemiological surveillance, animal health research organization (National Livestock Resource Research Institute (NALIRRI) and relevant technical organizations¹⁷⁴;

- d) NARO imported 50 highly productive, heat and disease –tolerant dairy cows from Denmark. They each cost \$5,000 and NARO is in the process of extracting embryos to multiply the numbers and sell them at a low cost to commercial farmers. They have a high food conservation rate and produce more milk than any other local exotic breed on the Ugandan market;
- e) Government suspended cross-border movement of cattle on the Uganda-Tanzania border to curb the increasing animal diseases in the country (rift valley fever and foot-and-mouth disease). Animals have been crossing the border in search of water, pasture and cattle markets;
- f) Government further declared four districts in the cattle corridor free of the foot-and-mouth disease and lifted the ban on livestock movement. The quarantine was lifted in Maddu and Kabulasoke sub-counties in Gomba district, Lugusulu in Sembabule district and Ruyonza sub-county in Kyegegwa district; and
- g) The National Animal Genetic Resources Centre and Data Bank (NAGRC&DB) sponsored the Orumuri Omwekambi 4th edition forum themed; "Farming as a business". The forum was aimed at helping farmers to improve management practices and teach them about artificial insemination.

Grain, Cereals & Legumes

Grain production in Uganda is dominantly by small holder farmers that account for 95 percent of production. The other 5 percent is by commercial farmers. Commercial production is limited mainly to maize, rice and sorghum. The small holder farmers cultivate small pieces of land 0.2-0.5 hectares while commercial farmers on the other hand cultivate 0.8-2.0 hectares. Maize is the most important cereal crop grown in Uganda followed by rice (Table 6.21)¹⁷⁵.

Table 6.21: Cereal Production in Uganda

Crops	2013-2017 Average	2017 (000 Tonnes)	2018 Estimate
Maize	2724	2800	2800
Sorghum	308	330	340
Millet	236	245	245
Others	249	255	259
Total	3518	3630	3644

Source: FAD/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheet

Shortage of standardized storage facilities has continuously challenged the ability of farmers to meet the demand of grain products due to poor post-harvest handling practices. In September, 2018, Uganda Warehouse Receipt System Authority launched EAC's first Warehouse and Warehousing Standard for Bagged Storage of cereals and pulses. This standard will help improve the quality and conditions of storage for cereals and pulses to preserve quality and safety of value. In FY2019/20, Government will release new lines of grain pulses, that have been established in Ngetta, Serere and Namalere: four new lines of maize, two new lines of sorghum and one line of finger millet which are undergoing distinctiveness, uniformity and stability (DUS) trials.

¹⁷⁴ FAO website

¹⁷⁵ Matching Grant Facility

Maize: As indicated in table 6.21, maize is the most dominant commodity amongst the cereals produced in the country. Prices of maize had declined in all monitored markets by about 40 percent between June and August 2018 as the first season increased supplies. Subsequently, prices seasonally increased by 15-50 percent between August and October, but remained 25-40 percent below levels of the previous year due to adequate domestic availabilities and reduced export demand from Kenya, where above-average cereal production was obtained in 2018¹⁷⁶. Domestic prices have since soared to over Ushs 1,200 per kilo in May 2019.

Rice: Under the National Rice Development Strategy (2008-2018), Government targeted to make Uganda self-sufficient in rice production with a strategic target of increasing rice production in Uganda from about 177,800MT to 680,000 MT of un-milled rice by 2018. Government accordingly undertook a range of efforts and projects including PPPs in collaboration with Development Partners over the last 10 years. These efforts have succeeded in attracting private investment into the rice subsector (Table 6.22).

Table 6.22: Private Investors in Uganda's Rice Sub-Sector

New Investors (Private Sector)	Existing Investors (Private sector)
Agriserve in Gulu (UK)	Small/medium scale sector – 670 mills and 320,000 acres under rice
Amatheon Agri in Nwoya (Germany)	BSI Commodities Ltd (Jinja)
FOL Logistics (U) Ltd – Factory at Namanve and farming at Kapchorwa	Eastern Rice (Tororo)
NUAC in Nwoya (Danish) – farming & storage	GOP Farms – Pastor Kakande, Masindi
Omer farms in Amuru (Canadian & Australian)	Kibimba Ltd (formerly Tilda (U) ITD) – farming, milling & marketing
Vinayak Agro (India)	Passam (Pallisa)
Zhong Industries - Chinese investment in Masaka – Kalungu district	Pearl Rice (Busembatia)
Ke-Hong Group – Ngaaju-Ndibilungi village, Butambala subcounty in Luweero district	Peyero (Gulu)
Farland Agro – mechanized commercial farm in Bukedea district	3 R (Jinja)
Afgri SA Grain handling Co & Gulu Agricultural Development Company (Farmers Group)	Upland Rice and Millers (Jinja)

Fish Production: Fisheries contribute 12 percent of agricultural GDP of Uganda and supply 50 percent of animal proteins consumed in the country¹⁷⁷. Through the roll out of enforcement interventions, the fisheries sub-sector has registered a 31 percent increase in Nile Perch fish stock and overall general improvement in fish stocks for other species. Aquaculture is growing at a rate of 5.6 per annum despite the existing constraints of poor quality fish seed and feed. In FY2018/19, Government achieved the following:

- Under the third phase of the FAO-China South-South Cooperation, mobilised Ushs8.5bn to revamp Aquaculture Research and Development. Under the three year project, MAAIF will install an extruder to improve the quality of fish feeds without compromising the environment;

¹⁷⁶ Global Information and Early Warning System (GIEWS), FAO
¹⁷⁷ FAO

- b) By December 2018, Government had licensed and registered 12,274 vessels and 26,320 fishers on Lake Victoria. This enables compliance monitoring and supervision of activities on the lake; and
- c) In conjunction with FAO, Government launched a Technical Cooperation Project to support women and youth groups in fishing communities around Lake Victoria. The two-year project dubbed Integrated Livelihood Support to Fishing Communities around Lake Victoria is worth US\$ 277,000 and will benefit groups of women and youth in rural poor fishing communities in Kalangala, Kalungu and Masaka districts with an aim of empowering them to diversify their income sources in fishing and fishing-related activities.

In FY2019/20:

- a) The Ministry will construct two model communal aquaculture parks i.e. water based park in Kalangala and a land based park in Apac which will be pilot model parks targeting women and youths;
- b) Government will ensure yield of large commercial species does not decline below 200,000 tons but instead increase by at least 10 percent annually and recover capture fish production from 461,726 tons in 2014 to 550,000 metric tons in 2020; and
- c) Government plans to finalize and approve the Fisheries and Aquaculture Bill, 2018.

Plantation Farming

Forestry: Government, through the Sawlog Production Grant Scheme Phase III (SPGS III) targets establishment of close to 32,000 ha of commercial forest plantation by 2020; 25,000 ha by private individuals and companies, 4,000ha by small holder community groups and 2,500ha of fuel wood plantations by Government and public institutions¹⁷⁸. Since the start of SPGS III in 2016, nearly 300 private sector players have been supported to establish 16,000 hectares of commercial tree plantations.

The refugee influx into the country over the NDP II period has however negatively impacted on the forestry sub-sector. Land cover change analysis shows an increase in tree cover loss and degradation both within and around the refugee settlements after the start of the refugee influx from South Sudan. Between 2014 and 2018, there has been a 14 percent increase in the rate of degradation and loss in woodland within a 5 km buffer zone from the refugee settlement boundaries (34,112 ha tree cover loss and 29,604 ha degradation).¹⁷⁹

In FY2018/19:

- a) Government, through National Forestry Authority dedicated 120,000 hectares of land to be allocated to private sector players for establishment of forest plantations. Of this, 12,680 ha had been already demarcated.
- b) Four Collaborative Forestry Management (CFM) agreements were signed with forest adjacent communities for forest conservation and livelihood improvement in line with sc.15 of the National Forestry and Tree Planting Act, 2003 (3 in Taala Collaborative Forestry Reserve (CFR) in Kyankwanzi district and one in Luvunya CFR in Namayengo district. The agreements (covering 180ha) of the 68 cumulative CFM agreements benefited 81 households with 403 beneficiaries of the cumulative 5,050 households (25,247 beneficiaries).
- c) Government signed two MOUs between Achwa and Ngetta-ZARDI for shear nut tree propagation and the second between NFA and UNRA in Kasenyi CFR for raising planting seedlings along the new oil roads.

¹⁷⁸ Sawlog Production Grant Scheme III website

¹⁷⁹ Rapid Assessment of Natural Resources Degradation in Areas Impacted by the South Sudan Refugee Influx in Northern Uganda, World Bank/FAO

- d) Government planted 572ha out of the planned 1,300 ha (44m percent) of new tree plantations (222ha-Rwoho/Mbrarara Plantations, 100ha-Mafuga and 250ha-Mwenge) creating 1,610 jobs for the local.
- e) Under the licensed tree planters, 1,955.7ha out of the planned 30,000 ha of plantations were established in 22 CFRs i.e. Musamya, Mpinve, Kasana Kasambya, Kasagala, Kasa, Kagogo and Bulondo Kaduku, Sirisiri, Kigulya, Nyakunyu, Fumbya, Kitonya, Mpanga, Bujawe, Wambabya, Bugoma, Kasongoire, Ibamba, Kandandangobya, Kyahaiguru and Nsekuro.

In FY2018/19, Government through Uganda Prisons, plans to plant 100 acres of new forest i.e. 500,000 clonal and one million ordinary eucalyptus trees and also maintain the existing 893 acres of forests.

Banana: Cabinet approved transformation of the Presidential Initiative on Banana Industrial Development Project (PIBID) into the Banana Industrial Research and Development Centre (BIRDC) for industrial application as a successor body with a legal mandate as detailed in the BIRDC's Strategic Plan for FY 2019/2020 to 2023/2024.

Sugar: Uganda's annual sugar production is expected to increase from 416,000MT in 2018 to about 1,000,000MT within 3 to 4 years when all the 29 licensed sugar industries are in operation. There are currently 10 industries in operation (Table 6.23).

Table 6.23: National Sugar Production over the NDP II Period

Sugar Mill	Installed Capacity	Expected Annual Production at Full Capacity (tons)	2015	2016	2017	2018
Kakira Sugar Works Ltd	7,500	200,000	153,302	152,849	130,000	165,031
Kinyara Sugar Ltd	4,500	120,000	107,187	113,604	110,000	86,277
Sugar Corporation of Lugazi Ltd	4,000	100,000	81,393	65,069	52,000	77,566
Sugar and Allied Industries	1,650	42,075	20,000	16,512	12,000	22,000
Mayuge Sugar Ltd	5,000	125,700	35,739	28,127	15,345	27,972
G.M Sugar Ltd	1,500	38,250	3,945	5,528	5,103	6,552
Kamuli Sugar Ltd	1,500	38,250	12,154	12,114	9,934	20,483
Hoima Sugar Ltd	1,000	25,500	0	7,482	19,860	19,496
Uganda Farmers Crop Industries	150	3,825	639	593	332	350
Seven Star Ltd	70	600	0	0	0	0
Total		600,000	414,359	401,878	354,574	416,076

Source: Uganda Manufacturers Association Annual Report 2018

In FY 2018/19, the following developments were registered in the sugar sub-sector:

- a) Additional sugar mills were licensed by December 2018 including Atiak Sugar Factory, Kafu Sugar Ltd, Kiryandongo Sugar Ltd, Mubende Sugar Ltd and Balagi Group Ltd. A number of sugar mills also received approval for expansion of their current sugar production capacity: Kinyara Sugar Ltd from 4,500 to 9,000 TCD; Hoima Sugar Ltd from 1,500 to 3,500TCD within 2 years; Kamuli Sugar Ltd from 1,500 to 5,500 TCD; and Sugar and Alliance Industries from 1,650 to 3,500TCD.
- b) Government acquired 32 per cent shares in Horyal Investments (co-owners of Atiak Sugar Factory) after payment of Ushs 45 billion. This investment was to enable construction works to progress at the factory.
- c) H.E the President of Uganda declined to accent to The Sugar Bill 2016 which was passed in November 2018 and requested Parliament to reconsider clauses 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 29 (ii) due to their failure to provide for zoning of sugar cane growing and production.

In FY2019/20, Government plans to finalise installation of equipment and machinery for two industries (Atiak Sugar Ltd and Bwendero)

Palm Oil: As part of its import substitution strategy, Government targeted to increase the country self-sufficiency in vegetable oils from a level of 30 percent in 2008 to 60 percent in 2018. The production of Fresh Fruit Bunches (FFBs) of palm oil from smallholder plantations continues to grow steadily, primarily as a result of the increase of the age of plants and area harvested. The total production for 2017 was 26,884 tons, which represents an increase of 17.2 percent against the 22,906 tons produced in 2016. Evidence indicates that vegetable oil imports are still very high despite sustained growth in production. This is attributed to increasing demand for vegetable oils that is not met by domestic production. The import and export value of vegetable oil was estimated at 14 per cent and 40 per cent for the period 2014 to 2016.

The average farm gate price for Palm Oil in 2017 was 583 Ushs per kg against an average of 485 Ushs per kg in 2016 and 399 Ushs in 2015. The price trend has however been on a declining trend since the beginning of 2018 on account of falling international prices, and averaged Ushs 552 per kg for the first five months of the year.

In FY2018/19 the following milestones were registered in the industry:

- a) Crude Palm Oil from BIDCO Oil Refineries in Kalangala increased from 24,927 MT valued at US\$ 12.6 million in 2017 to 37,363 MT valued at USD 19 million in 2018.
- b) The National Oil Palm Project (NOPP) that will expand oil palm value chain development activities to Buvuma, Mayuge, Masaka and Kiryandongo was approved by Cabinet and Parliament and declared effective by the International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD).
- c) UIRI supported the construction and equipping of a palm fruits processing plant in Rukarara United Youth Project. Civil works were complete by July 2018. The group procured and planted 15 acres of palm trees of which 7 acres are currently producing fruits.

In FY2019/20, Government plans to:

- a) Purchase 1,000 hectares of the land under the National Oil Palm project for the oil palm nucleus estate in Buvuma, construct boundary roads around all environmentally sensitive areas and construct fertilizers stores for the smallholder oil palm farmers' fertilizers in Buvuma.

- b) Complete the construction of landing sites in Kalangala (03 landing sites), Buvuma (01 landing site) and Buikwe (01 landing site) districts.
- c) Embark on construction of 25 kms of access roads in Buvuma with special emphasis on ensuring connection to oil palm villages and construct 75 kms of farm roads in Buvuma with special emphasis to improving access to roads connecting to oil palm gardens.

Coffee: As of Dec 2018, the number of commercial coffee farms in the country had reached 1,115 covering a total of 9,000 hectares (UCDA, 2019) These were distributed across 75 districts, with an average farm size of 8 hectares¹⁸⁰. In FY 2018/19, Government in collaboration with Agro Consortium launched a Coffee Drought Indexed Insurance scheme through NUCAFE, and has thus far insured over 1,000 farmers. The premium is 5.5 percent of the insured coffee value, of which farmers pay 50% and Government pays the other 50 percent.

Cotton: By end of February 2019, 81,349,046kg of seed cotton (equivalent to 184,684 bales of lint) had been purchased. This contributed over Ushs138 billion to household incomes. The quality of lint was graded in the top 3 cotton grades after classification of 82 percent of the total lint. In FY2018/19:

- a) Government through NARO, submitted two new cotton varieties to the Variety Release Committee under the generation of agricultural technologies programme and other 2 new varieties are due for release i.e. the cotton effective foliar fertilizer and the Cotton bio pesticide;
- b) Government in collaboration with Uganda Cotton Development Organisation was constructing a cotton seed processing plant in Pader district. Procurement of storm water drainage and machinery was in progress;
- c) To enhance support in the textile industry, Uganda Prisons Service planted 4,600 acres of cotton i.e. 7,360 bales expected and 2,000 bales were already harvested; and
- d) In regards to cotton-targeted extension services, a total of 392 extension workers were trained and deployed in the 65 cotton growing districts across the country

In FY2019/20, Government is planning to:

- a) Continue collaboration with the NARO Cotton Research Program to accelerate development and release of new cotton varieties which are early maturing, high yielding and drought, disease and pest tolerant while also giving the desired lint quality parameters;
- b) Commission and operate the new cotton planting seed processing facility constructed under Project 1219 in Pader District

Agricultural Finance and Insurance

Finance: Performance of agriculture finance under NDP II is discussed in detail under section 5.3.4. This section provides an update of interventions undertaken by Government to grow agriculture financing: In FY 2018/19:

- a) Drafting of the Agriculture Finance Policy was finalised
- b) All the sampled farmers as listed by BOU schedules received the Agriculture Credit Facility (ACF) loans. A total of 66 farmers/firms received new ACF loans (totalling Ushs 20.427 billion), of which Ushs 2.232 billion (15.83 percent) was under block allocations extended to 19 farmers/firms. Government makes an annual contribution of Ushs 30billion to ACF. As of March 2019, the commitments amounted to Ushs 14.294 billion while the pipeline projects were worth Ushs 51.012 billion;

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- c) Uganda Development Bank (UDB) also received US\$ 5m (about Ushs 19billion) from EXIM bank of India to support Uganda's key economic areas especially the agri-business value chain.
- d) Government through NSSF in collaborating with European Union launched the PCP Uganda €12 million fund to invest in Small and Growing Agribusinesses (SGAs) positioned in agricultural supply chains in Uganda, the Yield Uganda Investment Fund. NSSF Uganda provided €2 million and European Union €10 million¹⁸¹; and
- e) The Yield Uganda Investment Fund further committed to invest Ushs 5.14 billion in Central Coffee Farmers Association Ltd (CECOFA). It set up financing with European Union through International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD) and NSSF, managed by Pearl Capital Partners (PCP)

Insurance: By March 2019, 77, 437 farmers were accessing agriculture insurance cover under the Uganda Agriculture Insurance Scheme (UAIS). Government provides a 50 percent subsidy to small scale farmers (less than 5 acres), 30 percent to large scale farmers and 80 percent to farmers in disaster prone areas¹⁸².

In FY2018/19, Government:

- a) Operationalized the Insurance Act 2017 and the 12 sets of draft Insurance regulations were developed
- b) Rolled out the Agriculture Insurance Scheme (UAIS) after conclusion of the pilot study. Government's target is to roll it out across the whole country. The insurance scheme enables farmers hedge against agriculture risks/natural disasters over which they have limited or no control.

In FY2019/20;

- a) The Ministry plans to engage stakeholders to come up with an Agriculture Insurance Strategy and harmonization of other efforts by other MDAs to create an efficient early warning system which is critical for Agriculture Insurance
- b) Government, through EAC, plans to finalize the draft EAC Insurance Bill

Policy, Regulatory and Institutional Reforms

For better service delivery, Government continues to transform the agriculture sector through various policy and regulatory reforms. In FY 2018/19:

- a) Cabinet approved the National Climate Change Bill, 2018 in March 2019. The objectives of the Bill are to provide a legal framework for enforcing climate change adaptation actions and enable Uganda pursue its voluntary mitigation targets of reducing national greenhouse gas emissions;
- b) Government started registration of all nurseries and mother gardens in the country in a bid to establish and weed out nursery operators that do not follow proper guidelines. Based on the three year projections/requirements for seedlings submitted by all District Local Governments, registration will guide on the type of nurseries to be established in the different zones of the Country; and
- c) In order to fight endless poverty, H.E the President of the Republic of Uganda set up the Presidential Initiative on Poverty and Hunger mandated to develop wealth creation model parishes. More than 19 model parishes are being run under the Poverty Alleviation Programme (PAP)

¹⁸¹ Yield Uganda Investment Fund

¹⁸² Agro Consortium

In FY2019/20:

- a) Government plans to increase support to Vocational training in partnership with GIZ in various agricultural fields to skill mainly the women and youths and enhance human capital development; and
- b) MAAIF will further provide post-harvest equipment including rice hullers, weighing machines and moisture meters and purchase an assortment of heavy earth moving equipment to improve mechanization.

6.3.3 Lands, Housing and Urban Development

During the NDP II the sector priority has been to ensure there is access to decent, adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic facilities for all. This is expected to contribute to the sub sector target of increasing housing units to 7.8 million in 2019/20 from 6.2 million units in 2012/13.

SDG 11 places the responsibility of making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable on member states. By 2030, governments should ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services, and upgrade slums; and support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning.

The medium term sector policy objectives are to ensure sustainable land use, land tenure security, affordable and decent housing and organized urban development. Together with the computerization of the land registration system the sector needs to ensure efficient and effective land management and improved land use planning and land valuation. During FY2017/18 the share of land registered marginally increased from 21.09 percent in FY 2016/17 to 21.14 percent in FY 2017/18.

Land Tenure Security

To increase the share of land under secure tenure, Government undertook the following measures in FY 2018/19:

- a) Completed construction of 10 Ministry Zonal Offices in Kabale, Rukungiri, Moroto, Mpigi, Mityana, Tororo, Mukono, Wakiso, Soroti and Luweero
- b) Finalized setting up and establishment of the Data Processing Centre at Surveys and Mapping Department in Entebbe and the enhancement of LIS migrated to the phase one Ministerial Zonal Offices of Mbarara district therefore ensuring efficient and sustainable use of land.
- c) Registered 313 Community Land Associations (CLAs) in Kaabong district. It also incorporated all the 11 clans of the indigenous Ik community into legal entities in order to register and protect their customary land from threats of eviction and land grabbing.
- d) Partnered with UN Habitat and Pader District Local Government and issued Certificates of Customary Ownership (CCO) to families owning customary land in Pajule, Pader District. A total of 6,851 people benefited from the undertaking of which 4,096 are women and 2,755 men. The total acreage of the land demarcated was 65,167 Acres. Government issued addition CCOs to the residents of Nwoya district at ZOA offices as follows; 460 men, 350 women, 110 boys, 81 girls, 62 widows and 31 persons with disabilities.
- e) Between September and December 2018, more than 1,590 households were allocated land for resettlement by Office of the Prime minister in Kyangwali Sub County, Hoima district. The households were resettled in Kavule village in accordance with the January 2016 verification report that recommended resettlement of 1,780 households with 10,680 people who had encroached on Kyangwali refugee land.

- f) Through the MLHUD, registered a re-entry in which it repossessed its land situated in Naguru hill borders Nakawa market and Naguru hospital that had been leased to an investment company called OPEC Prime Properties ten years ago.
- g) Seventeen (17) cases of reported land conflicts in Acholi sub region were resolved. Of these, 9 were resolved by the Area Land Committees (ALCs) and the demarcation team and 8 forwarded to Acholi Religious Leaders Peace Initiative for mediation;
- h) 26,773 certificates of titles were processed and issued. Of these, 59 certificates of titles were issued to Ministries, Departments and Agencies
- i) Delivered over 300 mailo land titles to Bibanja holders from the areas of Kirema, Kibubu and Kitoto in Semuto Sub County, Nakaseke district. They will no longer be called tenants by occupancy but mailo land owners or registered proprietors. The projected was implemented as a first phase for the first time in Buganda region since the 1900 Buganda Agreement and will be rolled out to the whole region.

In FY2019/20 Government plans to:

- a) Reinstate and facilitate capacity building of Land Tribunals to address the increasing land conflicts and disputes;
- b) Finalize the review/ amendment and drafting of land related and other sectoral laws with emphasis on incorporation of gender and equity concerns and other emerging issues;
- c) Roll out the Land Information System to the remaining Ministry Zonal Offices for regional equity and taking services closer to people including the vulnerable group;
- d) Develop and implement land valuation information system (value data bank, geospatial information) which interfaces with Land Information System to improve reliability and efficiency; and
- e) Support decentralization of land administration institutions i.e. ALCs, DLBs, LC III courts, DLOs and PPCs through capacity building.

Sustainable Land Use

MLHUD through the Department of land use regulation and compliance is responsible for formulation of land use related policies, plans and regulations. It monitors, inspects and supervises Local Government and Urban Councils for Land Use Compliance and produces an annual report on the state of land use. In FY2018/19:

- a) The National Land Use Regulatory and Compliance Framework was disseminated in the districts of Buikwe, Kakindu, Busunju, Nkokonjeru, Butaleja, Rubaare and Lamwo. The ministry went ahead to monitor the implementation of Physical Development Plans and the Land Use Regulatory Framework in the same districts. An assessment and evaluation of the Urban Councils of Nkokonjeru, Butaleja and Busolwe was carried out to enable proper implementation of approved physical development plans and reports produced;
- b) Government prepared a draft Land Acquisition Bill, 2019 to facilitate expeditious compulsory acquisition of land by Government or Local Government to avoid delaying Government or Local Government infrastructure and investment projects, while at the same time, allowing for persons dissatisfied with the compensation amount awarded to resolve the disputes in court in the time to be determined by the laws put in place¹⁸³;
- c) The Principles of the Surveyors' Registration (Amendment) Bill, 2013 were also prepared to amend the Surveyors Registration Act to remove land surveyors from the operation of the Act;
- d) Government also prepared Principles of the Survey and Mapping Bill, and the Valuation Bill; and

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- e) In order to effect Cabinet directive aimed at curbing environment degradation across Uganda, Government cancelled all land titles that were issued to developers in protected areas in Masaka sub-region.

In FY2019/20 Government plans to implement the following:

- a) Coordinate the implementation of the Physical Development Plan for the Albertine Graben region and other regions; and
- b) Set up Geographical Information System (GIS) unit for physical planning and undertake GIS training to priority districts and urban Local Governments.

Sustainable Urbanization

Land management in Uganda faces a number of challenges. Among them is poor urban planning and proliferation of informal settlements and slums. According to the National Development Plan II, Uganda is urbanizing at a rate of 5.2 percent per year due to natural population increase, reclassification of some rural areas and expansion of geographical areas of some existing ones.

In support of sustainable urbanization, Government undertook the following measures in FY2018/19:

- a) Cabinet approved the Physical Planners Registration Bill, 2019. The Bill is expected to help regulate constructors, builders and contractors through registration;
- b) Cabinet approved the Physical Planning Amendment Bill, 2018 to streamline strategic planning across the country;
- c) Government produced the final draft of the National Physical Development Plan;
- d) The 9th Parliament approved six new districts and these districts became effective at the start of the FY 2018/19. They include; Nabilatuk, Bugweri, Kasanda, Kwanja, Kapelebyong and Kikuube¹⁸⁴;
- e) KCCA Physical Planning client care centre registered by Dec 2018 a total of 18,538 clients for different services including land transactions, building plans/development etc.;
- f) Government cancelled titles in various forest reserves i.e. 11 titles in Ggunda Forest reserve, 11 titles in Kijansi forest reserve, 90 titles in Kyewaga forest reserve, 21 titles in Namanve forest reserve Wakiso and 20 titles in Namanve forest reserve Mukono;
- g) In regard to the turnaround time for review of plans, Government in collaboration with KCCA registered 78.2 per cent of applications and responses generated within 14 days as per KCCA's target, 13.5% of the submission; and
- h) Under the City Address Model (CAM) project, a total of 13,952 houses had been assigned numbers by December with a cumulative total of 192,950 houses numbered, a total and 3,784 roads had been named bringing the cumulative total to 4,436 roads named and with installed signage.

In FY2019/20, Government plans:

- a) To implement the Uganda Support to Municipal Infrastructure Development (USMID) II Program;
- b) Operationalise other seven new districts of Obongi, Kazo, Rwampara, Kitagwenda, Madi-Okollo, Karenga and Lusot which were created during the September 2015 resolution but are expected to start operations effective July 2019;
- c) To expedite implementation of the SMART Permit project through KCCA with in-house resources and some new business processes for e-permit issuance. The objective of this project is delivering a more consistent yet standardised infrastructural planning and development of the metropolitan areas
- d) To finalize the development of the National Physical Development Plan and fast track development and implementation of the regional, district, urban and local physical development plans (RPDP);

- e) To formulate and disseminate the Municipal Development Strategies and train sub-county chiefs in aspects of physical planning and land management; and
- f) To update the Urban Indicators with the aim of providing a periodic update on the State of the urban sector.

Decent Shelter

NDP II estimates the annual growth of Uganda's housing stock at 40,000 housing units for rural areas and 20,000 for urban areas. This is against an annual demand of 200,000 housing units of which 65,000 is in urban areas. Uganda's housing stock was estimated at about 8,021,000 housing units in 2014 with an average household size of 4.7 persons for the 37.7 million residents. A minority of urban Ugandans live in housing units of their own. An estimated 71 percent of households in Kampala live in rented dwellings. Nationally, just over one fifth of all households rent¹⁸⁵. The Residential Property Price Index (RPPR) for GMKA registered a growth of 9.4 percent for the year ending March 2019 (3rd quarter) compared to 7.1 percent registered for second quarter 2018/19.

In FY2018/19, Government implemented various interventions to improve housing situation:

- a) Government finalised the feasibility study under the UPDF project to construct 30,000 housing units for UPDF officers and militants. Under the Uganda Police Force staff housing project for constructing 420 apartments in Naguru, construction is ongoing and one block was completed, three blocks roofed and three super structures completed;
- b) Government finalized and submitted the Landlord and Tenant Bill, 2018 to Parliament for debate and enactment. This Bill is expected to regulate the relationship of landlord and tenant
- c) Construction of 160 staff accommodation at Kitalya is ongoing. 40 units are at the ring beam level while 120 units are at the foundation level.
- d) The leaders of Bugisu and Sebei sub-regions signed a memorandum of understanding with Government allowing it to relocate over 100,000 families from Bududa district to Bunambutye sub-county in Bulambuli district. Government also launched the construction of 900 houses in Bunambutye sub-county, Bulambuli district for the relocated families on 270 acres of land.
- e) In November, OPM started the resettlement of 12,000 people from 1,780 households who were evicted in 2013 and 2014 from Bukinda and Kasonga parishes in Kikuube district and have been leaving in a camp. This was after securing a 78 square mile piece of land in Kasonga parish in Kyangwali donated by Bunyoro Kitara Kingdom
- f) Reviewed standard procedures for building plan approvals for Kasanda, Kikuube, Kagadi, Bugweri, Butebo, Namisindwa, Rubanda, Rukiga, Kabale & Ntungamo LGs

In FY2019/20, Government plans to:

- a) Finalize the Landlord and Tenant Bill, 2019 and have it enacted into law;
- b) Implement the Slum redevelopment projects in partnership with National Housing Construction Company and other stakeholders;
- c) Promote inclusive housing cooperatives targeting youth, women, men, elderly and people with disabilities; and
- d) Promote affordable alternative housing technology.

Land Market Development

Under NDP II, Government planned to improve availability of land for development through facilitating equitable access to land, improve accessibility to and functioning of land sales and rental markets, operationalizing the land fund and reviewing, updating and clarifying procedures for land acquisition by Government. Undertakings in this regard in FY 2018/19 included:

185 Africa Housing Finance Yearbook 2018

- a) Cataloguing of real estate developments in 8 Local Governments of Arua, Nebbi, Pakwach, Gulu, Kitgum, Lira, Kampala and Wakiso
- b) Approval of compensation rates for Rubirizi, Ibanda, Omoro, Oyam, Kyankwanzi, Malaba, Sembabule, Lwengo, Rakai, Kyotera, Kakumiro, Hoima, and Kisoro, Fort portal, Nagongera, Kiruhura, Kagadi, Wattuba, Soroti and Moyo; and
- c) Implementation of 12,000 property valuations

In FY2019/20, Government plans to:

- a) Strengthen the Office of Chief Government Valuer to provide prompt and fair valuations;
- b) Develop the National Valuation Standards and Guidelines to set standards of professional practice, education, ethics and discipline and the valuation process which shall result into improved quality, reliability on valuations performed; and
- c) Fast track systematic demarcation of land in the country.

6.3.4 Tourism and Hospitality

The direct contribution of travel and tourism to GDP in 2018 was Ushs 2,699.1 billion (US\$ 749.9million) or 2.9 percent of total GDP, and was forecast to rise by 6.5 percent in 2018, and by 5.9 percent per annum from 2018 to 2028, to Ushs 5,084.8 billion (USD1,412 million) or 2.8 percent of total GDP in 2028¹⁸⁶.

Government targets to attract four million tourists by 2020. In 2018, the country was expected to attract 1,543,000 international tourist arrivals up from 1,302,802 in 2015. By 2028, international tourist arrivals are forecast to reach 2,435,000.

Tourism Promotion and Marketing

Under NDP II, Government targets to increase the country's market share in tourism through aggressive marketing in source markets, developing and upgrading tourism support infrastructure, promotion of e-commerce tools and promotion of domestic tourism.

In FY2018/19, Government achieved the following:

Markets

- a) Destination Uganda was marketed to the world at 9 expos and 14 events in the international, regional and domestic markets. Business generated was approximately US\$ 441,540 and an estimated public relations value of at least US\$ 110,456 was attained; and
- b) Ms Quin Abenakyo was crowned Miss World Africa 2018 on 8th December in China. She was also second runner up in the Miss World Globe vote. This placed Uganda on the international scene.

Branding

- a) National Geographic Traveller, a UK reputable international magazine, ranked Uganda as the 16th among the 19 'must see' world tourist destinations for 2019;
- b) Bwindi forest was named by CNN as the most beautiful place in the world, and 15th among the top 23 places in the world with the best hiking places.
- c) Fodor's Travel, an internationally recognized guidebook publisher and travel authority produced in the USA reaching more than 4.7million readers worldwide, featured Uganda in its annual Go List as one of the 52 destinations to visit in 2019. The country featured as one of the 5 dream destinations for 2019 in the 2019 issue; and

¹⁸⁶ Travel & Tourism, Economic Impact 2018 Uganda - World Travel & Tourism Council

- d) Mount Elgon was named among the 7 magnificent mountains of Africa for amazing climbs by CNN travel taking the 6th position¹⁸⁷.

To further promote and market tourism, Government plans to achieve the following in FY 2019/20:

- a) UTB will develop, establish and rollout the new Pearl of Africa brand in the domestic market, regional market and select core markets. This will solve the issue of the blurry destination brand. A clear brand identity is projected to improve destination awareness and visibility in terms of the country's unique offering.

Product Development

- a) Government renovated the Omugabe Place (King's palace) in Ankole kingdom and the construction of the fence is at 70 percent completion rate;
- b) In an effort to improve Nyero Rock Art site, construction was started for Nyero Interpretation Centre in Eastern Uganda;
- c) Government started the process of revising the Tourism Act 2008. Consultations and studies like expenditure motivation survey were conducted.
- d) An environmental sensitivity atlas to oil operations was developed and inspections were conducted on restoration of exploration oil wells and the production wells in Murchison Falls National Park (MFNP) and Kabwoya Wildlife Reserve. This was to minimise negative impacts of petroleum and mineral development;
- e) UTB in partnership with UCDA and private sector launched a new tourism product called Coffee Tourism which involves linking coffee farmers to consumers under a farm-to-cup approach, with consumers touring farms. To this effect, the first Coffee and Tourism Symposium and Exposition was held with at least 180 delegates and 20 exhibitors to underscore the opportunities and benefits associated with combining coffee and tourism.
- f) 7,621 out of 20,000 tourists (38 per cent) were received for chimpanzee tracking, habituation, birding, nature walks and accommodation Budongo, Kalinzu, Mabira and Kalagala CFRs. Of the 60 ecotourism sites offered in CFRs, 24 were demarcated (4-Budongo, 1-Kyoga, 14 Lakeshore and 5-Muzizi)

Conservation

- a) A milestone was registered with the enactment of the Uganda Wildlife Bill 2017. The Bill proposes higher penalties for wildlife crimes like poaching and illegal ivory trade, addresses human wildlife conflict issues, enhances community participation in conservation and harmonizes conservation with other sectors of the economy.
- b) Stakeholder consultations were conducted on the proposed Museums and Monuments bill aimed at strengthening the promotion and sustainable utilization of cultural heritage resources. Once enacted, the new Bill will repeal the Historical Monuments Act 1967

In FY2019/20, Government will:

- a) Implement the Source of the Nile Tourism Master plan to develop Source of the Nile as an internationally competitive tourism product;
- b) Start the initiation process of the Uganda Wildlife Bill 2017 to address human wildlife conflict issues, penalties for wildlife crimes, and conservation among others. Once enacted, the new Bill will repeal the Historical Monuments Act 1967;
- c) Support the Uganda Wildlife Education Centre to establish a marina and operationalise a tourism circuit on Lake Victoria as part of the domestic and international tourism development;

187 CNN

- d) Fast-track the development of tourism sites e.g. Kagulu hills, Bishop Hannington site, Kitagata hotspots, Kalagala falls and Itanda tourism sites; and
- e) Design and construct a high-level bridge at Murchison Falls, as additional scenery for tourism promotion.

Tourism Infrastructure

- a) Government signed a MoU with Bombardier to manufacture 2 aircrafts costing USD 190 million. It completed payment of four (4) planes (CRJ900 from Bombardier) for the National Airline two had already been delivered;
- b) Progress was made towards the completion of development of a Master plan (including BOQs and architectural designs for public infrastructure) and a strategic Environment and Social Impact Analysis (SIA) for the Source of the Nile. About 70 per cent was completed and was expected to be finalised by June 2019;
- c) Government through Uganda National Roads Authority (UNRA) finalised feasibility studies for upgrading of tourism roads and is awaiting funding to proceed with procurement process
- d) UTB in partnership with World Wildlife Fund Uganda (WWF), the Ministry and UWA also constructed a coffee house for communities living in Mount Rwenzori to support growth of coffee tourism. Currently, 516 farmers, 379 of whom are female, under Busongora Joint Farmers Association utilize the coffee house to roast, package and sell coffee; and
- e) To improve Semiliki visitation experience and to encourage convenience especially for nationals, UWA scrapped fees for viewing Sempaya hot springs in Semiliki National park. Tourists are only paying entrance fees to the park.

In FY 2019/20:

- a) Government will continue the development Kabale International Airport in Hoima and upgrade of domestic aerodromes to promote tourism
- b) Develop infrastructure on Mount Rwenzori which include cable cars and zip lines

Hospitality

Government aims to increase stock of human capital along the tourism value chain and create new jobs. One of the main interventions highlighted in the NDP II is to promote private sector investment in tourism skills development with focus on hospitality along the value chain. To achieve improved hospitality, Government undertook the following measures in FY2018/19 with respect to standards and regulation:

- a) UTB registered a total of 50 tour companies, registered and inspected 538 accommodation facilities in Eastern Uganda, and also inspected more 578 accommodation facilities in Eastern Uganda in collaboration with Local government; and
- b) UTB undertook a Visitor Satisfaction Survey at Entebbe International Airport (Phase 1), in collaboration with the Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities. The objective of the survey was to obtain detailed information about tourist satisfaction with Uganda as a destination in regard to the quality of service and tourism products experienced.
- c) The revision of the Tourism Act of 2008 started and consultations are being undertaken. Studies such as the expenditure motivation survey were conducted to generate vital tourism information to inform public and private sector investments
- d) Uber got into a partnership with UAP Insurance in an injury protection policy covering its riders and drivers. UAP will reimburse necessary medical treatment costs up to UShs1.875million and in case of death on trip, a lump sum payment of UShs7.5million will be paid and UShs750,000 for funeral expenses. Permanent disability payment and daily payment benefit for drivers (injury) among others.

- e) Similarly, Taxify rolled out an economy category with pocket friendly fares called Taxify Go. It launched at a 15 percent off discounted price with base fare was at UUshs800, UUshs400 per km, UUshs 70 per minute and minimum fare of UUshs 3,000¹⁸⁸.

In FY2019/20,

- a) Government will start decentralization of immigration data capture at airport and borders posts in an effort to improve and ensure availability of timely statistics on tourist arrivals to the country; and
- b) Government will finalise the Museums and Monuments bill and revision of the Tourism Act of 2008.

Skills Development and Training

Government observed inadequate skills and competencies especially in marketing and the hospitality industry during drafting of the NDP II and therefore embarked on promoting private sector investment in tourism skills development. The following were achieved in this regard in FY2018/19:

- a) Uganda Hotel and Tourism Training Institute (UHTTI) registered enrolment of 198 new students in the first half of the year compared to the annual target of 200 students, and a total of 480 students were maintained and assessed in course works and end of first semester exams; and
- b) A total of 116 new students were enrolled and 70 graduated at Uganda Wildlife Research and Training Institute (UWRTI).

In the medium term Government plans to:

- a) Finalise construction and upgrade of the Hotel Tourism Training Institute at Jinja and secure international accreditation to facilitate adequate skilling in the hospitality industry.
- b) Secure international accreditation to facilitate adequate skilling in the hospitality industry
- c) Establish a tourism observatory to strengthen research, statistics and planning functions

International Image

UTB signed contracts for three new Market Destination Representatives (MDRs) to represent Uganda in three emerging markets i.e. P.H.G for China; Aviareps for Japan and Aviareps for the Gulf States. These MDRs will support the growth of a market for Uganda in these countries by creating trade linkages between Ugandan tour operators and their counterparts in those markets, hosting destination promotion events, disseminate festinating product information, enhancing the destination's social media presence in those countries as well as providing public relations support. This is expected to increase volume and value of tourism due to increased destination awareness in these source markets¹⁸⁹.

Security

In FY2018/19:

- a) Under the National Safe City project, Closed-Circuit Television (CCTV) cameras were installed in Kampala Metropolitan area to improve security and enable easy tracking of city activities. By April 2019, 1,940 cameras had been installed in Kampala and Wakiso connected to a fibre optic cable measuring 795 kilometres and 21 operation command centres had been established¹⁹⁰;

188 Taxify website
189 MPS FY2018/19
190 MPS FY2018/19

- b) A total of 163 kms of fire lines were maintained and 152 kms of new fire lines opened up in protected areas while management was done for the few fire outbreaks encountered in Kidepo Valley National Park.

In FY2019/20 Government will:

- a) Excavate about 30km of trenches annually in order to reduce the problem of human-wildlife conflicts and also erect an electrical fence in some sections as deemed appropriate; and
- b) Undertake tourism licensing of tourism service providers and facilities in accordance to the updated licensing regulations. This will solve the issue of unscrupulous businessmen that fleece tourists, non-compliance in enforcement of minimum standards to manage customer expectations, inconsistent levels of professionalism and integrity in the sector.

Travel

In FY2018/19, Government:

- a) Installed an e-immigration solution by providing self-service e-kiosks at Entebbe International Airport. The machines feature fingerprint, and facial recognition combined with a passport scan to ensure accurate identification, creating a faster and more convenient border-crossing experience for travellers and strengthening internal security; and
- b) Issued International EAC e-passports (ordinary, service and diplomatic passports) in December 2018 to replace and eventually phase out the current East African and International Machine-Readable passports. The e-passports have an electronic chip containing biodata and biometric information of the holder and enables self-clearance, automated issuance of boarding passes, quick passenger processing worldwide, and compliance with international security standards.

Policy and Regulation

In FY 2018/19, the following policy and regulatory measures were registered:

- a) Government launched the National Grain Trade Policy Strategy (2018-2022) to operationalize the Grain policy which was launched last year¹⁹¹. The policy is the first of its kind specifically addressed to the grain sub-sector linking production, processing and marketing. It will boost grain exports through improved quality and value chain
- b) Parliament passed the Investment Code Bill, 2019 and the President assented to the same in February 2019. The Investment Code Act, 2019 provides for well refined criteria and procedures to be followed by investors to qualify for Government incentives like free land and tax holidays.
- c) Parliament passed the amendment of the African Export Import (Implementation) Bill 2018 to apply immunities and privileges as set out in the agreement of the establishment of the African Export and Import Bank (AFREXIM)¹⁹².
- d) The following policies and regulations were also finalized during FY2018/19; the National MSME Policy Implementation Strategy 2018-2022 to operationalize the National MSME Policy, and the Value Added Tax (Amendment) Bill
- e) After an appeal to EAC Governments for protection against imported drugs, Uganda Government imposed a 12 per cent inspection levy on 37 imported drugs that can also be locally manufactured. The 12 year grace period ended in August 2018 raising the levy from 2 percent.¹⁹³
- f) Parliament passed the Genetic Engineering Regulatory Bill 2018, formerly called the National Biotechnology and Biosafety Bill, 2012. It provides for a regulatory framework to facilitate safe development and application of biotechnology.

191 Ministry of Trade website
192 Ministry of Trade - website
193 National Drug Authority website

- g) The following policies are in progress to conclusion: draft Iron and Steel Development Policy; National Trade Policy for Fruits and Vegetables; draft Condiments and Spices Policy; the Cosmetics Policy, and the Competition and Consumer Protection Bill.

In FY 2019/20, Government plans to:

- a) Speed up enactment of the Counterfeit Bill, National Industrial Policy, Alcoholics Drinks Control Bill, Draft Iron and Steel Development Policy, National Trade Policy for Fruits and Vegetables
- b) Finalize development of the institutional and regulatory framework for the Competition and Consumer Protection Bill

6.4 HUMAN CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT

A healthy and skilled workforce is a critical input in driving industrialization. The labour market seeks skilled human resources for a better return on private investment. As the country progresses toward middle income status, skills enhancement will play an even bigger role in the realization of full employment and structural transformation.

Public investment over the recent past has yielded positive gains for Uganda's development outcomes. Uganda's overall Human Development Index improved from 0.493 in 2015 to 0.516 in 2017.¹⁹⁴ Notable gains have also been registered in key related indicators: life expectancy increased from 50.4 years in 2002 to 63.7 years in 2017 and expected years of schooling improved from 10.0 in 2015 to 11.69 in 2017.

Building on this momentum, Government has prioritized better delivery of public services under social sectors as one of the focus areas in the Budget strategy for FY 2019/20 and the medium-term. Key interventions in this regard include strengthening skills development; promoting research in universities; upgrading health systems through strengthening the referral system; improving water supply systems for domestic, agricultural and industrial use; and expanding social protection coverage including a countrywide roll out of the SAGE programme. The above undertakings are expected to improve living standards as well as contribute to the drive for industrialization, employment creation and inclusive growth.

6.4.1 Education

The sector's strategic plan is anchored on three objectives: achieving equitable access to education and training; enhanced quality and relevant education and training; and efficient & effective delivery of education & sports.

Basic Education

Primary Schooling

Primary enrollment increased from 8.6 million pupils in 2016 to about 8.8 million in 2017 coupled with an improvement in pupil teacher ratio from 63:1 in 2016 to 55:1 in 2017, and an increase in the teaching force from 186,000 in 2013 to 207,000 in 2017.¹⁹⁵ The primary completion rate however declined from 62 percent in 2016 to 60 percent in 2017 and so did the transition rate to S.1 from 65 percent in 2016 to 61 percent over the same period.

The above notwithstanding, the number of candidates registered for PLE improved from 646,041 (12,751 centres) in 2017 to 671,923 (13,072 centres) in 2018 translating to a percentage increase of 3.9 percent. Out of these, 476,131 (70.9 per cent) were UPE students while 195,792 (29.1 per cent) were students from private schools.¹⁹⁶ This implies that existence of UPE schools has made education more accessible and equitable given the proportion of students registered under UPE programme. The results also reflect a more gender responsive education system having registered more females than males for PLE examination (346,963 females compared to 324,990 males).

In FY 2018/19, Government implemented the following measures in the primary sub-sector:

- a) 233 classrooms in 36 schools under the Uganda Teacher and School Effectiveness Project (UTSEP) were completed by December, 2018 in Butambala, Mubende, Kyankwanzi, Sheema and Butaleja districts among others

¹⁹⁴ Human development indices and indicators, 2018: Statistical update; Human Development Report, 2016: UNDP

¹⁹⁵ UBOS Statistical Abstract, 2018

¹⁹⁶ <http://uneb.ac.ug/#>

- b) Under GPE: Construction of facilities in 18 additional schools under the decentralized modality was completed.
- c) Progress of civil works under Development of Primary Teachers' Colleges (PTCs) Phase II project averaged 70 percent across the PTCs of Jinja, Kitgum, Erepi, Bikungu, Ngora and Kabwangasi.
- d) Commenced installation of lightning arrestors in selected primary schools in districts of: Bushenyi (10), Lyantonde (26), Sembabule (26), Lwengo (26), Bukomansimbi (26), and Mubende (26)
- e) Through MoES and MoICT & National Guidance, innovated cost-effective ways of improving proficiency. The two Ministries launched a digital solution for primary education to enable students read, write, count and play games on smartphones and tablets without internet connection. This is geared towards promoting an inclusive education system as well as embracing technology hence improving efficiency in the delivery of services.

Secondary Schooling

The performance trend of sector outcomes in the secondary education sub-sector was less desirable compared to that of the primary subsector. While the number of candidates who registered for Uganda Certificate of Education (UCE) increased from 326,212 in 2017 to 336,740 in 2018 (3.3 percent), secondary school enrolment reduced from 1,457,277 in 2016 to 1,370,583 students in 2017 and the transition rate to S.5 declined from 30 to 25 percent over the same period with over 45.4 percent of transition students being beneficiaries of the Universal Secondary Education (USE) program. The Student Teacher Ratio (STR) for the secondary subsector however marginally improved from 22 in 2016 to 21 in 2017.

In FY2018/19, a number of achievements were registered including infrastructural developments; use of ICT in the delivery of education services and intensification in the inspection system. Specifically, Government:

- a) Supported supervision and monitoring in 34 secondary schools.
- b) Under the Uganda Intergovernmental Fiscal Transfers (UGIFT) program: Concluded the evaluation or the construction of 117 secondary schools in sub-counties without secondary schools
- c)
- d) Monitored 287 schools under the Karamoja School Feeding Program in Moroto; Amudat; and Nakapiripirit Districts
- e) Launched a three and half year Education Response for Refugees plan to construct schools in refugee host communities. This was done in concurrence with GoU's strategy of developing and implementing response programs to deliver quality education to refugees and their respective host communities
- f) Developed a National Framework on Sexuality Education, 2018 (NSFE) intended to provide young people with sexuality education in the formal education scene through nurturing and acquainting them with knowledge and relevant choices on their sexual and reproductive health.¹⁹⁷
- g) Progressed procurement of 19,060 textbooks to the evaluation stage.

As part of Government's strategy of achieving the pupil classroom ratio target of 50:1 and improving infrastructure in Primary Teacher Colleges (PTCs), Government will implement the following interventions in FY 2019/20 and the medium term:

- a) Carry out a phased recruitment of 22,000 primary school teachers.
- b) Enhance the quality of education service delivery especially at primary level, through teacher training, supervision and inspection, use of ICT in education facilities and automating monitoring and inspection functions to address knowledge gaps and absenteeism.

¹⁹⁷ National Sexuality Education Framework 2018

- c) Operationalize 9 seed secondary schools in Buhweju, Kapchorwa, Maracha, Kisoro, Bundibugyo, Kiruhura, Tororo, Isingiro, Nakaseke and Kyegegwa and adequately staff them prior to establishing new ones so as to continue pursuing its strategy of establishing a secondary school in each sub-county.
- d) Continue monitoring and support supervision of the teaching of Physical Education (PE) in primary, secondary schools and teacher training institutions; organize and facilitate national teams and sports clubs and identify and promote talent.
- e) Develop and implement a strategy to address school feeding and nutrition for school-going children including population of the school feeding guidelines.
- f) Procurement and installation of lightening arrestors in 28 schools in the following Local Governments Kiryandongo, Namutumba, Bukomansimbi, Lwengo, Lyantonde, Bushenyi, Sembabule and Mubende.

Skills Development

BTVET enrolment improved from 40,830 (26,338 Male and 14,492 Female) students enrolled in 2015 to 49,654 (32,796 Male and 16,858 Female) students in 2017. This performance is in part attributed to the increased number of BTVET institutions from 119 (103 government schools; 16 private schools) in FY2015/16 to 129 (115 government schools; 14 private schools) in FY2016/17.¹⁹⁸

In a bid to promote inclusive growth and increase employability of the labour force, Government is implementing initiatives aimed at equipping and skilling the workforce in both the formal and informal sectors. In fulfillment of this commitment, Government in FY2018/19:

- a) Initiated the upgrade of six institutes into specialized Centres of Excellence: Uganda Petroleum Institute Kigumba in Oil and Gas; Kichwamba Technical College in construction; Bukalasa Agricultural Institute in agriculture; Uganda Technical College Elgon in building and construction; Uganda Technical College Bushenyi in manufacturing; and Uganda Technical College Lira in roads and construction. These institutes also acquired twinning international institutions.
- b) Expanded and equipped institutions with relevant infrastructure and equipment. The institutions include: Mubende Technical Institute, Iganga Technical Institute, Nyakatare Technical Institute, Kiryandongo Technical Institute, Arua Technical Institute and Ntinda VTI. Similarly, under the Arab funded projects, infrastructure development was undertaken in Ahmed Seguya Technical Institute Kibatsi Technical Institute, Kalongo Technical Institute, Tororo Technical Institute.
- c) Developed new curricula: palliative care curriculum for Mulago School of Nursing; Finance, Hotel Management, Tourism and Hospitality, and Business Administration for Uganda Colleges of Commerce;
- d) Progressed with developing curricula for Centres of Excellence
- e) Assessed, marked and graded 18,232 candidates under the modular and full UVQF levels in 37 different occupations. Level I (4,387); Level II (4,437); Level III (29); Workers' PAS (325); and, Modular (9,054).
- f) Trained a total of 22 Ugandans welders, with support of the German Government, over a one-year period and certified them in 2018 during the 4th Oil and Gas Convention (2018)
- g) Advanced the upgrade of the BTVET Department into TVET Directorate
- h) Commissioned Ntinda Vocational Teaching Institute that was constructed by South Korea in 2018
- i) National Council for Higher Education accredited Nakawa that has been supported by Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA) to offer diplomas in addition to the certificate which were being offered.

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In the FY2019/20 and over the medium-term, Government intends to:

- a) Construct UTC Bushenyi, Tororo cooperative college and Bukooli technical school, Jinja Ophthalmic, Soroti comprehensive Nursing and Kiruhura TI, Epel TI, Bumunanika TI, Mulago SN, Arua SN and Katakwi TI
- b) Continue implementation of Presidential pledges (Administration block, staff houses and latrines constructed at Eriya Kategaya, Kauliza Kasadha, Prof. Dan Nabudeere, Maumbe Mukhwana Memorial Institute, Mbigiti TI, Mucwiny TI, Olilo CP and Rubirizi TI)
- c) Progress with construction works in 4 centres of excellence at Bukalasa Agricultural college, UTC Elgon, Lira and Bushenyi Vocational Training institutions.
- d) Complete construction of facilities at 5 beneficiary institutions of UTC Kyema in Masindi, Kasese Youth Polytechnic in Kasese, St Josephs Virika in Fortportal and St. Simon Peter VTI and Millenium Business School in Hoima. Expand and rehabilitate 9 technical institutes of Buhimba, Nakasongola, Kilak, Lokopio Hills, Namataba, Namutumba, Nawanyago, Ogolai and Lwengo
- e) Promote skills development, practical skills, life skills and coping skills in teaching and learning. Continue with construction of skills centres, Kitovu TI in Masaka, Rutunku TI in Sembabule, Nalwire TI in Busia, Nkoko TI in Mayuge, Kabale TI in Kabale, Birembo TI in Kibaale, Minakulu TI in Oyam, Moyo TI in Moyo and Moroto TI in Karamoja
- f) Enhance Competence Based Training curriculum.
- g) Establish the Technical Vocational Education Training Council.
- h) Develop and implement programs that increase the participation of girls, women and the disadvantaged persons such as PWDs, disadvantaged communities, persons with special learning needs, conflict hit areas, refugees and the disaster hit in education and skills development programs.

Higher Education

The tertiary or higher education sub-sector in Uganda has 259,000 students enrolled at tertiary level in FY2017/18, out of which about 72 percent were in universities.

In FY 2018/19, Government:

- a) Continued easing access to higher education through the loan scheme programme to ensure that all eligible students attain equitable access to education. The number of loan beneficiaries were as follows: for the continuing students, 3,192 under graduate students and 270 diploma students while for the new intake, loans were advanced to 1,808 under graduate and 400 diploma students.
- b) Completed construction works at Gulu, Lira, Muni, Mbarara University of science and Technology and Kyambogo Universities and also a lecture and office block at Uganda Management Institute under the Higher Education Science and Technology programme.
- c) The sector launched the Student Loan Management Information System in April, 2019, an online application portal to enhance efficiency in the administration of the loans.
- d) Approved the establishment of a National Technical University to streamline vocational education. This university will only admit students from vocational training institutions. Under the system, Government will have Vocational Training Institutes; Technical Colleges; National Polytechnics and a Technical University.

In FY2019/20 and the medium-term, Government will:

- a) Continue to address hindrances encompassing education through prioritizing vocational training by enforcing standards in the institutions;
- b) Harmonise funding of Research in Public Universities, as well as review the policy on creation of public universities, secondary and primary schools before embarking on creation of new institutions.

- c) Progress with implementation of on-going initiative to realize the identified BTVET Centres of Excellence under the skills development project

Policy and Regulation

The sector aims to improve the curriculum especially at lower secondary education that includes reducing the number of subjects taught from 42 to 20; and reducing the number of teaching hours among others.

In FY 2018/19, Government achieved the following:

- a) Cabinet approved the Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) Policy in January, 2019 which provides for the establishment of a TVET Council. Under the TVET policy, four examination bodies will be merged in two. Uganda Allied Health Examination Board (UAHEB) and Uganda Nurses and Medical Examination Board will form one health assessment board while the assessment arm of the Directorate of industrial Training (DIT) will be merged with Uganda Business and Technical Examinations Board (UBTEB) to form one technical and vocation examinations board.
- b) Drafted the Early Child Development (ECD) policy that is expected to provide guidelines and direction for attaining equitable and accessible education for pre-schoolers.
- c) Published a memoir on UPE in January 2019 entitled: Universal Primary Education: Transforming Uganda. The memoir was launched by H.E. the President and highlights strides made in UPE for over its 20 years of implementation since its inception in 1997.
- d) Finalized the National Teacher Policy and operationalized the Teacher Management Information System.

6.4.2 Health

Under NDP II, public investment in the health sector is guided by the Health Sector Development Plan (2015/16 to 2019/20). The HSDP is hinged on: providing inclusive and quality health care services through policy, strategic direction, planning and coordination of health care provision in Uganda; increasing financial risk protection of households against impoverishment due to health expenditures; addressing key determinants of health through strengthening inter-sectoral synergies and partnerships; and enhancing the health sector competitiveness in the region and globally.

Out of the 41 HSDP indicators, 13 indicators were on track, 16 made progress but too slow to meet the target, 10 were off-track whereas data could not be obtained for two indicators. The indicators that improved include: child mortality, child nutritional status and HIV while neonatal mortality, maternal mortality and adolescent fertility raised concern.

With respect to Universal Health Coverage, the HSDP implementation is on track in terms of geographical access with the exception of demographic and protection against financial risk. However, there is an imbalance in the quality of care which is more favourable to urban areas compared to rural areas. The quality gaps include: low health worker to patient ratio; and stock out of Essential Medicines and Health Supplies particularly blood and blood products as well as high Out-of-Pocket health expenditure (41%) and low insurance coverage (1%).

The baseline impact indicators for the HSDP and their performance are discussed in Chapter 5. The performance trend of Infant Mortality Rate and Life Expectancy show that the country has surpassed the NDPII target. These indicators are significant in building a firm and healthy labour force that is a critical factor of production and industrialization. Ill health is a major constraint to labour productivity in the country because of its negative effect on the average number of working days.

Malaria remains the leading cause of ill health accounting for 26 percent of morbidity. Other major illnesses include respiratory infections (18 per cent) and severe headache (7 per cent).

The NDPII identifies mass malaria treatment among the key interventions to fight malaria. Government interventions over the implementation period of NDP have led to a significant reduction in malaria prevalence from 433 cases per 1,000 persons in 2016/17 to 293 cases in 2017/18, nearing the HSDP target of 285 cases. Malaria prevalence has significantly dropped from 42 percent to the current 19 percent.

Inclusive and Quality Health Care Services

According to the Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS), the population accessing healthcare within a 5 km radius increased from 83% in 2012/13 to 86% in 2016/17. However, there are still tendencies of regional disparities with Acholi region having over 34% of the population travelling more than 5 km.

The HSDP envisages an increase in staffing levels from 69 percent in 2014 to 80 percent in 2018. As of FY2016/17, staffing levels had improved to 73 percent. In order to improve service delivery, over 1,200 health workers had been recruited across the board by end of June 2018. Overall, the stock of qualified health professionals available for employment in the health sector increased from 90,412 in 2017 to 101,350 in June 2018. This improvement is strongly attributed to increase in the production and training of critical cadres such as Nurses, Midwives, Laboratory staff and clinical officers.

The Prime Minister's Delivery Unit for Health in partnership with MoH and development partners has been instrumental in implementing attendance tracking in 20 pilot districts in Eastern Uganda to curb absenteeism. By March 2018, absenteeism without authority had reduced from an average of 10 percent in April 2017 to 9 percent and absenteeism (with or without approval) also reduced from 42 percent in 2017 to 22 percent in 2018.¹⁹⁹

Immunization coverage for measles for under 1 year olds slightly increased to 88 percent in FY2017/18 from 86.7 percent in FY2016/17. However, DPT3 coverage declined from 99.2 to 95 percent over the same period. By April 2018, there were a total of 263,400 unimmunized children and 66 per cent of the children were in 40 districts.²⁰⁰ Government has further scaled up its delivery of services such as outreach programmes supported by GAVI funding, repeated campaigns accelerated child health days, intensified community mobilisations, stakeholder engagement by cultural leaders and creation of regional centres.

FY 2018/19 is the fourth implementation of HSDP. Over this period, Government:

- a) Procured and distributed vaccines under Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunisation (GAVI) such as 2,642,000 doses of DTO Hip-HeB, 1,404,400 doses of PCV and 2,656,500 doses of Rota Virus.
- b) Through the Health Service Commission, commenced use of the e-recruitment system and administration of online examinations as part of its cost effective measures and strategies to drive efficiency.
- c) Intensified inspection and supervision of health workers to address absenteeism leading to a reduction in absenteeism from 42 percent in 2017 to 22 percent in 2018.²⁰¹ This effort included rolling out Automated Attendance Analysis to all districts by February 2018

¹⁹⁹ Annual Health Sector Performance Report, FY2017/18

²⁰⁰ Apac, Arua, Bugiri, Buikwe, Busia, Buyende, Hoima, Iganga, Isingiro, Jinja, Kabarole, Kaliro, Kampala, Kamuli, Kamwenge, Kasese, Kayunga, Kyegegwa, Kyenjojo, Lira, Luuka, Luwero, Lwengo, Masaka, Mayuge, Mbale, Mbarara, Mitiyana, Mpigi, Mubende, Mukono, Namayunga, Namutumba, Ntungamo, Oyam, Sironko, Sembabule, Tororo, Wakiso, Yumbe.

²⁰¹ Annual Health Sector Performance Report, FY2017/18

- d) Launched a 5-year Health Sector Integrated Refugee Response Plan (HSIRRP) under the theme “Universal Health Coverage for All”. The plan seeks to ensure equitable access to quality health services, improved health status, harmonious co-existence. The plan will benefit both refugees and host communities across the refugee-hosting districts in Uganda. It also complements effort aimed at strengthening ties with countries engaged in cross border trade with Uganda.
- e) Signed an MoU with Egypt in January, 2019 on Larval Source Management (LSM) to boost Malaria control initiatives in the country as part of its wider strategy to control Malaria. LSM is one of the major strategies under the National Malaria Control Program (NMCP) in Uganda. The LSMs expected to run in Northern and Western Regions in 2019/2020 prior to rolling it out across the country in a phased manner.
- f) Rolled out Hepatitis B mass vaccination campaign for FY2018/19 in August, 2018 to 14 districts in Bugisu, Bukedi and Sebei sub regions in Eastern Uganda and other selected districts in Central and Western Uganda including Buvuma, Butambala, Mubende and Masindi. A total of 17.5 million people have been vaccinated since 2015.²⁰² the number of districts has been scaled up to 69 districts in Acholi, Lango and Bugisu region.
- g) Initiated development of a National Paramedic System in partnership with Malteser International and a draft policy to this effect was formulated. Under this partnership, Government aims to establish a regionally coordinated emergency medical service geared towards easing access to medical services and enhancing efficiency, making it the 1st of its kind in the country.
- h) Introduced Result Based Financing in the 28 Phase I RBF districts where 341 Health Facilities qualified to benefit from RBF. Prequalification of facilities in 61 districts is currently on-going under phase II.

In FY 2019/20 and the medium term, Government will implement the following key measures as part of its strategy to improve service delivery and support for human capital development:

- a) In addition to the 124 HCIIIs upgraded to HC III in FY 2018/19, 105 HC IIs will be upgraded to HC IIIs in FY2019/20 under the Inter-Governmental Fiscal Transfer Program to bring the cumulative number of upgrades to 229.
- b) Streamline systems for drug ordering and distribution
- c) Operationalise 40 HC IIIs in 56 districts under the Uganda Reproductive, Maternal and Child Health Improvement project.
- d) Prioritize health promotion, prevention and early intervention with a focus on scaling up interventions to address the high burden of HIV/TB, malaria, nutritional challenges, environmental sanitation and hygiene, immunization, Hepatitis B and Non Communicable Diseases.
- e) Recruit and deploy medical specialists to Regional Referral Hospitals and implement the specialist retention strategy.

Competitive Health Care Centres of Excellence

In response to the rising incidence of Non-Communicable Diseases and the need to stem foreign exchange outflows arising from travel abroad for medical treatment, Government is implementing a number of initiatives aimed at developing internationally recognized Centres of Excellence within Uganda’s health system.

In the FY2018/19, Government:

- a) Commissioned the newly constructed 450 bed Specialized Women’s and Neonatal Hospital as a referral facility.
- b) Progressed with construction of the Radiotherapy bunkers, where 95per cent of civil works have been completed.

²⁰² <http://health.go.ug/press-release>

- c) Advanced construction of the Multipurpose building for the East Africa Oncology Institute. Construction of the Multipurpose building for the Center of Excellence commenced in December 2018 with site handover to the constructor.
- d) Progressed with rehabilitation and expansion of Kayunga and Yumbe Hospitals whose status stood at 30 per cent whereas the regional and Paediatric Hospital project in Entebbe was on schedule with overall progress at 75 percent
- e) Guaranteed financing of US\$ 379 million for construction of an international specialized hospital in Lubowa. The facility will focus on non-communicable diseases and limit medical tourism and also build the capacity of treating complex procedures such as organ and bone marrow transplant. It is expected to have a 264 bed with specialized healthcare, 80 bed oncology centre and staff accommodation.
- f) Launched two reference laboratories under Uganda National Health Laboratory Services (UNHLS): a high- level reference cancer diagnostic laboratory, the first of its kind in Uganda; and the Hepatitis B Viral load laboratory to strengthen the country's response to viral Hepatitis B whose prevalence stands at 4.3 percent.
- g) Secured international accreditation for three hospital laboratories: Kiryandongo General Hospital; Kayunga General Hospital and St. Raphael of St. Francis Nsambya.²⁰³
- h) With support from GFF, World Bank and Swedish Government, sponsored 536 students under the Uganda Reproductive Maternal and Child Health Services Improvement Project for different training courses including Masters in Anaesthesia, Paediatrics, Obstetrics, General Surgery, Radiology, Pathology, Internal Medicine, Laboratory Science; and Bachelors courses in Anaesthesia and Bio Medical Engineering among others.

In addition of the above public sector initiative, a number of related developments were registered under the private sector

- a) The construction of the Aga Khan University hospital in Nakawa is slated to commence in July, 2019. The facility is expected to train specialist doctors, nurses and other professionals with a view of improving healthcare within the country.
- b) The sector received 5 ambulances from WFP with funding from UKAID to boost Ebola response and preparedness in 5 high risk districts of Kasese, Ntoroko, Kanungu, Bunyangabo and Bundibugyo in Western Uganda.

In FY 2019/20 and the medium term, Government will:

- i) Invest in operationalizing the newly rehabilitated General and Referral Hospitals;
- j) Undertake expansion, rehabilitation, and equipping of Yumbe, Kayunga, Kawolo and Busolwe Hospitals.
- k) Broaden campaigns on health lifestyles as a way of enhancing preventive measures in health service delivery.
- l) Commission Mulago National referral hospital and complete construction of the regional hospital for paediatric surgery.
- m) Undertake construction of 82 maternity units in selected health facilities in districts such as Alebtong, Buhweju, Kyotera, Lira, Maracha, Luuka, Zombo, Yumbe, Rakai, Namayingo, Hoima, Isingiro among others.
- n) Construct 30 vaccine storage facilities in districts of Buikwe, Ntoroko, Nakaseke, Buliisa, Lyantondde, Lwengo, among others and complete laboratory works for Mbale, Mbarara, Lacor and Arua Hospitals.
- o) Complete civil works construction of the Radiotherapy Bunkers and installation of the LINAC machine to 100%.

- p) Complete construction of the Multipurpose building for the East Africa Center of Excellence in Oncology. Handover of the Building by June 2020.
- q) Increase number of cardiac interventions to reduce referrals abroad and establish regional cardiac centres to improve access to heart care for all.

Inclusive Healthcare Financing

NDPII stresses the need to focus on fast tracking the National Health Insurance Scheme to address the high cost of health expenditure. At 41 percent, Uganda's share of Out of Pocket expenditure on health is the highest in the East and Southern Africa region. Only one percent of the population uses health insurance thus exposing a large proportion of the population to healthcare expenditure shocks.²⁰⁴

Government is accordingly strengthening its Health Financing Strategy to safeguard individuals against financial risks that constrain them from receiving quality health services. In FY 2018/19, The National Health Insurance Scheme Bill was submitted to the First Parliamentary Council.

In FY2019/20 and the medium term, Government will:

- a) Operationalize the National Health Insurance Scheme
- b) Strengthen referral systems to handle diagnosis and treatment of non-communicable diseases through centrally procuring, installing and maintaining equipments such as MRI,X-ray and Ultra sound among others.
- c) Enhance training, inspection and supervision to address absenteeism through the biometric system.

Policy and Regulation

In the FY2018/19, Parliament passed the Mental Health Bill 2014 that seeks to provide care and treatment for mentally ill persons at primary health centers.

6.4.3 Water And Environment

Access to safe water is a major input for human capital and industrial development. Sustained investment in water supply systems and treatment plants will lower the cost of production, increase production capacities of industries and enhance competitiveness. Equity in rural water access (measured based on the district average number of persons per improved water point) is still poor for many districts. As of FY 2017/18, Bukomansimbi ranked the best district with 10 people per water point while Buvuma district ranked worst at 845 persons per source against the National average of 118 people per source. For urban water & sewerage systems, NWSC increased its network from the 218 towns covered in FY 2016/17 to 236 towns in FY2017/18.²⁰⁵

Government's objective in the Water and Sanitation sector under NDPII are: improved access to safe water and sanitation facilities for rural, urban and water for production uses; improved Water Resources Assessment, Monitoring, Planning, Regulation and Quality Management; and improved weather, climate, and climatic change management, protection and restoration of environment and natural resources.

Inclusive Access to Safe Water and Sanitation

The proportion of people accessing safe water sources in rural areas remained constant at 70 percent in FY2016/17 and FY2017/18 whereas the share in urban areas improved from 71 percent in FY2016/17 to 77 percent in FY2017/18. Similarly, the share of people accessing safely managed sanitation processes in urban areas marginally increased from 86 percent in FY2016/17 to 87.4 percent in

204 Mid-term review report for the Health Sector Development Plan 2015/16-2019/20, October, 2018
205 GAPR 2017/18

FY2017/18 while a reduction was registered in rural areas from 80 percent to 79 percent over the same period.

Rural Water

In FY2018/19 Government through the sector:

- a) Commissioned Bukwo Gravity Flow Scheme phase II
- b) Constructed 9 piped systems in the 9 Rural Growth Centers (RGCs) to 78.82 percent, 159 hand pumped wells were drilled across the country in water stressed areas; 810 rainwater harvesting tanks were supplied in areas of Apac (243), Bududa (152), Katakwi (162) and Otuke (253) districts; and 15 sites for micro irrigation solar powered systems commenced. In relation to this, construction works at 10 GFS stood at: Lirima phase II (45.7); Shuuku Masyoro (47); Bududa II (99); Nyarwodho (98%); Bukedea GFS-(43); Rwebisengo Kanara GFS (70%); Nyabuhikye-Kikyankye GFS-(61); Rwebisengo Kanara GFS (70%); and Lukalu kabasanda GFS (5)

In FY2019/20 and over the medium term, Government will:

- a) Complete construction of 3 Water Supply Systems in Bugiri (Bugangari Bwambara, Nkanka) and 2 Gravity Flow Schemes (Bitsya GFS and Ngoma Wakyato GFS).
- b) Complete rehabilitation of 5 GFS in Kabale, Kisoro, Ntungamo, Rukungiri, Bushenyi and Mbarara.

Urban Water

In the FY2018/19, the following interventions were undertaken:

- a) Connection of 23,945 new customers in Kampala Metropolitan Region, Central Region, East & Northern Region and West & South Western Region.
- b) Construction of piped water systems and public toilets to different levels of completion.

In the FY2019/20 and over the medium term, Government will:

- a) Complete the construction of 5 Water Supply Systems (WSS): Tokora WSS, Lorengai WSS, Kalapata WSS, Lorengacora WSS, Kakingol WSS; and the rehabilitation and upgrade of water treatment plants in Arua and Gulu.
- b) Complete construction of Kinawataka pre-treatment and pumping station, Nakivubo and Kinawataka sewers and Nakivubo Waste Water Treatment Plant Project.
- c) Continue with construction of Katosi-Kampala Drinking Water Transmission mains and Katosi-Kampala Drinking Water Treatment Plant.

Sustainable Environment and Natural Resource Management

The environment and natural resources such as water bodies directly impact on the health and individual source of livelihood and hence require adequate management. Uganda's forest cover has significantly declined over the last decade as discussed in Chapter 5. To reverse this trend, the following measures were undertaken in FY2018/19:

- a) NFA restored 200 acres of forest cover in Mabira forest, Kumbi in Mbale, Abera in Gulu and Kasyoha-kitomi in western Uganda.
- b) Over 300 encroachers on wetlands were evicted in Masaka district in a bid to restore wetlands in July, 2018. Government also undertook restoration in wetland systems of Rwizi, Muzizi and upper Limoto
- c) Cabinet issued a directive against issuance of licenses to investors constructing factories in wetlands.

- d) Government has placed alternative measures to support persons displaced from wetlands such as construction of 5 fish ponds as an alternative livelihood for communities who were removed from Limoto wetland restored 50ha in Limoto wetland.
- e) NEMA with support from the Environment Protection Force (EPF) supported the districts of Napak, Nakapiriprit and Katakwi to fight the vice of rampant charcoal which has constrained preservation of tamarind and shea butter trees.²⁰⁶ These species have high demand due to their health benefits and if well maintained, the country's export earnings will significantly improve and further accelerate industrialization that will create jobs and improve household incomes.
- f) NEMA embarked on the review of Petroleum (Waste Management) Regulations to address the new and emerging issues in Oil and Gas sector and initiated the Ratification of the Minamata Convention on Mercury to enhance compliance, enforcement and resource mobilization for effective domestication/implementation of the Convention in Uganda.
- g) 448 EIA certificates were approved by end of 31st December 2018
- h) Undertook restoration in wetland systems of Rwizi, Muzizi and upper Limoto

In FY2019/20 and over the medium term, Government will promote:

- a) Ecosystem based adaptation to climate change in order to increase the resilience of ecosystems and communities to the impacts of climate change.
- b) Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) and other benefit sharing schemes; demarcate, restore and gazette wetland eco-systems country wide and develop and operationalize legal and governance mechanisms for sustainable wetlands management.
- c) Under NFA, Government plans to Strengthen protection of natural forests, against illegal activities and to develop NFA eco-tourism base in partnership with the private sector;

Effective Trans-Boundary Resource-Based Management

Government has positioned Uganda to harness the benefits of integration with the rest of the region. This will strengthen trade and accelerate the industrialization process that the country has been pursuing. The major trans-boundary resource-based management frameworks that Uganda is party to include the Nile Basin and Lake Victoria Basin

In FY 2018/19:

- a) The NBI approved the Communication and Stakeholder Engagement Strategy (2018 – 2023), the Financing Strategy (2017-2022) Strategy (2017-2022) and the Resource Mobilisation Action Plan 2017-2022 aimed at raising more funds for core costs, programme work and implementation of investment projects of regional significance.²⁰⁷
- b) The Nile Basin Initiative (NBI) signed a grant agreement of 400,000 Euros in FY2018/19 that seeks to develop capacity of NBI's activities. Through the grant, Nile Equatorial Lakes Subsidiary Action Program (NELSAP) has been able to develop its Strategic Plan for 2017-2022 that focuses on organisation development, investment finance mobilisation and financial autonomy, water resource management and dam safety regulation.
- c) Pertinent to the above, the NBI is in the process of establishing the Regional Nile Basin Hydromet System. This is expected to provide real time data on river flows, water levels, water quality and sediment transport as well as reservoir/lake levels.

206 <http://nema.go.ug/media/nema-supports-katakwi-napak-nakapiriprit-protect-threatened-tree-species-dangers-charcoal>
207 Nile Basin Initiative, Corporate Report, 2018

Policy and Regulation

In the FY2018/19, Parliament passed the National Environment Bill 2017 and H.E the President assented to it.

6.4.4 Social Development

The key objectives of Social Development sector are to:

- a) Promote decent employment opportunities and labour productivity;
- b) Enhance effective participation of communities in the development process;
- c) Improve the resilience and productive capacity of the vulnerable persons for inclusive growth;
- d) Improve the capacity of youth to harness their potential and increase self-employment; productivity and competitiveness;
- e) Promote rights, gender equality and women's empowerment in the development process;
- f) Improve the performance of the SDS institutions; and
- g) Redress imbalances and promote equal opportunities for all

Social Protection

Government has heavily invested in social protection to build a cohesive society, alleviate poverty and vulnerability; and foster inclusive growth that will enable all citizens contribute to Uganda's development agenda. Social protection investments are critical in supporting households to invest in nutrition, health and education – all of which are key factors in stimulating industrialization. In this regard, GoU rolled out the SAGE programme that was approved by Cabinet in June 2010 as part of the Expanding Social Protection Programme. A total of 156,232 beneficiaries to date have been enrolled on the SAGE programme in 61 districts out of which only 10 are funded by Development Partners.

In FY2018/19, an MoU was signed between GoU and Development Partners to scale up SAGE to benefit older persons aged 80 years and above. This is attributed to the increase in the demand for SAGE and the need to ensure inclusiveness and equitable access across the country

In FY2019/20, Government will commence the national roll out of SAGE. Extending the grant to persons aged 80 years and above is expected to enroll 204,771 additional beneficiaries

Community Mobilization and Empowerment

In FY2018/19, the sector finalized drafting implementation guidelines for Integrated Community Learning for Wealth Creation (ICOLEW).

In the FY2019/20 and over the medium term, Government will develop and disseminate paternal and maternal guidelines to stakeholders; and train 405 DCDOs and 105 PCDOs on Integrated Community Learning for Wealth creation (ICOLEW) programme.

Inclusive Development

Government has provided a number of initiatives to support vulnerable groups including youth, PWDs and women enhance their incomes through participating in decent employment. The interventions include training in skills development (formal and informal) and support for access to credit under Youth Venture Capital Fund; Youth Livelihood Programme; and Uganda Women Entrepreneurship Programme.

The Equal Opportunities Commission has played an instrumental role in ensuring that Ministerial Policy Statements of various MDAs comply with gender and equity budgeting requirements. This approach aims to address the needs of special interest groups such as women, men, youth, orphans,

PWDs and other marginalized groups to realize inclusive growth. Over the NDP II period, there has been significant improvement in national compliance to gender and equity budgeting requirements from a level of 46 percent in FY2015/16 to 60 percent in FY2019/20. Out of the 146 MDAs eligible for assessment in FY 2018/19, 127 passed with the minimum score of at least 50 percent. This performance has been attributed to capacity building, change in attitude and development of guiding tools such as the gender and equity compacts and the national compendium on gender and equity.

In FY2018/19:

- a) The YLP financed a total of 3,356 youth projects worth UShs.30.165Billion with 37,010 youth beneficiaries, of which 17,016 are female. The programme has financed a total of 19,305 youth projects worth 152.438Billion to-date, benefiting 232,325 youth out of which 46 percent are female. To-date, UShs.25.599 billion shillings has been recovered out of the UShs.50.517 billion that is due.
- b) GoU launched the Green Incubation Programme, Songhai Model Pilot project at Kampiringisa rehabilitation center in Mpigi in August, 2018. This model is targeted at empowering the youth, women and communities to unlock the potential of agriculture through value addition. It is expected to increase agricultural productivity; reduce poverty; and raise employment and further enhance inclusive growth.
- c) A total of 3,309 projects worth UShs 21.203 billion benefiting 41,029 women were financed through UWEP. The cumulative number of projects financed is 9,381 Projects/enterprises worth UShs. 54.651 billion, with a total number of beneficiaries of 117,551 women.
- d) Over 4,000 students graduated in fields of bakery; hairdressing; tailoring; knitting; and weaving among others under the Skilling Uganda girl-child initiative.
- e) All funds were lent out by the end of FY2017/18 due to increased demand for the Youth Venture Capital Fund.
- f) Government through the Equal Opportunities Commission trained 56 and 48 Local Governments and MDAs respectively on gender and equity planning and budgeting.
- g) Out of the total budget for FY2018/19 (32.7trillion), 11.9 trillion translating to 36.51 percent was allocated towards issues regarding gender and equity in the respective MDAs.

In the FY2019/20, Government will roll out the HIV/AIDS workplace policy; and open up Regional Offices for Equity purposes of reaching out to marginalized people in rural areas. Plans are under way to partner with Local governments to establish coordination offices in regions.

Labour Productivity and Employability

The labor market experiences a shortage of technical and mid-level professional skills and is also affiliated with low labour productivity and lack of employable skills. GoU envisions addressing this handicap through apprenticeships so as to increase employability of labour, widen the industrial base and increase competitiveness of enterprises.

Labor externalization is essential in creating jobs and strengthening ties between countries for enhanced trade, employment and increased remittances. Various bilateral agreements have been signed including two bilateral labour agreements with the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. By March 2019, 132 external labour recruitment companies had been licensed. The number of licensed companies shows a significant improvement over the NDPII period having increased from 29 licensed agencies in May 2014.²⁰⁸

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In FY 2018/19, Government registered the following achievements:

- a) A total of 1,236 workplaces inspected: labour standards (167), OSH compliance (957), chemical related (67), labour unions (43) and labour centres (2).
- b) Licensed 36 external labour recruitment companies
- c) 23 External Recruitment companies inspected on safe labour migration and child labour inspection carried out in 12 mines in Namayingo, Moroto and Bugiri districts.
- d) The highest number of labour exported at 15,118 migrant workers.

In FY2019/20, GoU will:

- a) Provide adequate training and provision of operational support for community development workers;
- b) Strengthen the case referral process for the safety and protection of communities; and
- c) Finalize the External Employment Management Information System and
- d) Develop the green jobs information system.

Policy and Regulatory Frameworks

In the FY2018/19, the following were achieved:

- a) Cabinet approved the Persons with Disabilities Bill, 2018. This is crucial in providing an accommodative legal framework that addresses the needs of PWDs and the elderly
- b) The Uganda National Apprenticeship Framework, 2018 and the draft principles for the review of the Employment Act, 2006 were prepared.
- c) Draft Principles for the Bill on establishment of National Youth Service in Uganda were also developed.

CHAPTER 7: MACROECONOMIC AND FISCAL OUTLOOK FOR FY 2019/20 AND THE MEDIUM TERM

7.1 Macroeconomic and Fiscal Policy Framework

Government's overall strategy is to maintain macroeconomic stability and fiscal sustainability in a bid to accelerate and sustain inclusive growth. The macroeconomic objectives for FY 2019/20 and the medium term will continue to be maintaining low and stable inflation; increasing domestic revenue mobilisation efforts; ensuring a stable external position with the rest of the world through a competitive exchange rate and sufficient foreign reserve cover to cushion against external shocks. These objectives are coupled with efficiency improvements in public investment management aimed at ensuring that growth in dividends from infrastructure investments can be realised.

7.2 Macroeconomic Projections for FY 2019/20 and the Medium Term

Given the sustained improvement in economic activity in FY 2018/19, the economy is projected to grow at 6.3 percent in FY 2019/20. This performance will mainly be driven by increased private sector activity due to increased consumer demand; continued growth in the services sector on account of trade and repairs; recovery in industry which will be supported by manufacturing as well as public and private construction; higher agricultural productivity due to favourable weather conditions, Government interventions in improving the quality of agricultural inputs, provision of extension services and efforts in irrigation to reduce reliance on rain fed agriculture. Growth is expected to average between 6.0 to 7.0 percent in the medium term supported mainly by returns from public infrastructure investments and oil production activities.

Annual headline inflation in FY 2019/20 is projected at 4.1 percent, which is higher than the projection of 3.1 percent for FY 2018/19. The future path of food crop prices, exchange rate depreciation and stronger aggregate demand are the underlying risks to the inflation outlook. Despite the risks to the outlook, inflation is projected to average 5.2 percent over the medium-term, consistent with the band of +/- 3 percentage points around BoU's medium-term target of 5.0 percent. Table 7.1 details the key macroeconomic assumptions underlying the macroeconomic policy framework for FY 2019/20 and the medium term.

Table 7.1: Macroeconomic Assumptions for FY 2017/18–FY 2023/24

Macro Frame Assumptions	Outturn 2017/18	Preliminary Outturn 2018/19	Proj. 2019/20	Proj. 2020/21	Proj. 2021/22	Proj. 2022/23	Proj. 2023/24
Nominal GDP at Market Prices (Shs bn)	100,586	109,945	121,771	136,018	151,668	169,500	190,184
Real MP GDP growth	6.2%	6.1%	6.3%	6.2%	6.0%	6.5%	7.0%
Headline Inflation (Period average)	3.4%	3.1%	4.1%	5.4%	5.4%	5.1%	5.0%
Core Inflation (Period average)	2.7%	3.6%	4.7%	5.3%	5.2%	4.8%	5.0%

Source: MoFPED

7.3 Fiscal Strategy for FY 2019/20 and the Medium Term Fiscal Framework

Fiscal Policy in FY 2019/20 and the medium term will continue to be expansionary, in line with Government's strategy of scaling up public infrastructure investments to accelerate inclusive growth. Despite the need to bridge the infrastructure gap, Government's strategy is to ensure that the fiscal balance and debt levels are sustainable over the medium term. To support this strategy, Government is committed to implementing the Domestic Revenue Mobilisation Strategy in a bid to increase the share of the budget that is financed by domestic resources. The measurable fiscal objectives over the medium-term are specified below:

- Achieve a 0.5 percentage point increase in the tax to GDP ratio per annum.
- Fiscal balance including grants of no greater than -3 percent of GDP by FY 2020/21.
- Gross public debt in net present value terms is maintained below 50 percent of GDP.

7.4 Resource Envelope Projections for FY 2019/20

Resources available for expenditure in FY 2019/20 and the medium term will be obtained from both domestic and external sources. This will include domestic revenue (tax and non-tax revenue), draw down from the petroleum fund, domestic borrowing, budget support grants and loans, as well as project support (grants, concessional and non-concessional loans). The resource envelope net of arrears and domestic debt repayments is projected to amount to Ushs 23,276.2 billion in FY2019/20 and to increase to Ushs 33,382.5 billion by FY 2023/24. Table 7.2 shows the medium term resource envelope projections.

Table 7.2: Medium-Term Resource Envelope Projections

	Proj. 2019/20	Proj. 2020/21	Proj. 2021/22	Proj. 2022/23	Proj. 2023/24
Medium-Term Budget Framework - Shs Billion					
A. Budget Support (net of HIPC debt relief) - Shs	675.2	862.6	389.6	199.8	203.8
Grants	100.6	91.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Loans (including revolving credit)	574.6	770.7	389.6	199.8	203.8
B. Externally financed projects - Shs	9,433.6	7,417.5	6,542.3	4,655.9	4,713.5
Grants	1,799.4	452.5	234.7	4.5	0.0
Concessional loans	4,442.5	3,888.3	3,431.1	1,642.5	610.2
Non-concessional loans	3,191.7	3,076.7	2,876.6	3,008.9	4,103.3
o/w HPPs	563.0	659.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
o/w Other	2,628.7	2,417.7	2,876.6	3,008.9	4,103.3
C. Domestic Resources	20,646.5	23,305.7	26,729.9	30,660.7	35,735.9
Tax Revenue	18,877.3	21,671.5	24,907.3	28,623.5	33,038.52
Non-Tax Revenue	1,571.4	1,634.2	1,822.6	2,037.2	2,283.56
o/w AIA	832.1	929.4	1,036.3	1,158.2	1,299.5
Oil revenue	197.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	413.8
D. External Debt Repayments - Shs	-723.3	-1,011.0	-1,486.0	-1,543.7	-1,580.8
Amortisation (net of HIPC debt relief and rescheduling)	-723.3	-1,011.0	-1,486.0	-1,543.7	-1,580.8
E. Domestic Financing	9,300.9	7,209.3	6,651.1	6,412.1	5,827.1
o/w domestic debt repayments	6,453.0	5,630.0	5,622.0	5,475.0	5,404.0
o/w domestic borrowing	2,569.8	1,405.8	1,029.1	937.1	836.9
o/w petroleum fund inflow	-197.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	-413.8
o/w petroleum fund withdrawal	445.82	173.49	0.00	0.00	0.00
o/w drawdown from the Wildlife fund	30.0				
F. Resource Envelope Including Projects (A+B+C+D+E)	39,332.8	37,784.1	38,827.0	40,384.8	44,899.5
G. GoU Resource Envelope (F-B)	29,899.2	30,366.6	32,284.7	35,728.9	40,186.0
GoU Res Env net of Interest, HPPs, Arrears & Domestic Debt Repayments (G-M1-M2-M3-M4)	19,901.1	20,601.5	22,732.0	26,096.5	30,447.0
GoU Res Env net of Arrears & Domestic Debt Repayments (G-M3-M4)	23,046.2	23,407.2	25,226.3	28,695.7	33,282.5
I. Recapitalisation	230.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total including BoU Recapitalisation	23,276.2	23,507.2	25,326.3	28,795.7	33,382.5

Source: MoFPED

7.4.1 Domestic Resources

The net domestic revenue target for FY 2019/20 is Ushs 20,646.5 billion, equivalent to 17.0 percent of GDP. Non tax revenue is projected at 1,571.4 billion, of which Ushs 832.1 billion is Appropriation in Aid (AIA). Tax collections are projected to amount to Ushs 18,877.30 billion (15.5 percent of GDP), which translates into a growth rate of 0.8 percent of GDP from FY 2018/19 and is above the annual policy target of 0.5 percentage points of GDP. The growth in tax revenue is hinged on increase in the level of economic activity, stable inflation and exchange rate, enhanced tax compliance, new tax policy measures as well as enhanced administrative measures.

7.4.2 External Resources

A total of Ushs 10,108.8 billion of external resources is projected to support the budget in FY 2019/20. Of this, Ushs 675.2 billion is Budget support and Ushs 9,433.6 billion is for financing projects.

Budget Support

Budget support in form of grants and loans is projected to be Ushs 675 billion in FY 2019/20. It is then projected to increase to Ushs 862.6 billion in FY 2020/21, mainly driven Budget support loans to enhance domestic revenue mobilisation and agricultural productivity.

Externally Financed Projects

External project financing in FY 2019/20 is expected to amount to Ushs 9,433.6 billion, and fall to Ushs 4,713.5 billion in FY 2023/24, on assumption that some of the big infrastructure projects will be completed and there will be an increase in domestic resources available for financing expenditure over the medium term. Additionally, projections for project financing are highly provisional beyond two years of the Fiscal Framework, because most development partners commit funds for utmost most two years as reflected by the decline in grants and concessional loans.

7.4.3 External Debt Repayments

Amortization of external debt is projected at Ushs 723.3 billion in FY 2019/20 and will broadly increase over the medium term to a peak of Ushs 1,580.8 billion in FY 2023/24. The increase in amortisation is owed to the fact that repayments of debt acquired to scale up public investments are scheduled over this period.

7.4.4 Domestic Financing

Domestic Borrowing

Borrowing from the domestic market through issuance of securities is projected to amount to Ushs 2,569.8 billion. It will subsequently decline over the medium term to Ushs 836.9 billion by FY 2023/24 in line with Government's strategy of maintaining domestic borrowing within one percent of GDP to avoid crowding out the private sector.

Petroleum Fund Withdrawal

A draw down equivalent to Ushs 445.82 billion from the petroleum fund is projected in FY 2019/20 to finance the national airline and oil related infrastructure.

7.5 Medium Term Fiscal Framework

Domestic revenue is projected at Ushs 20, 646 billion in FY 2019/20, and will grow on average by 0.5 percent of GDP over medium term, to Ushs 35,967 billion in FY 2023/24. This will largely be on account of increased tax revenue collections due to enhanced tax compliance and administrative measures as well as the implementation of the Domestic Revenue Mobilisation Strategy (DRMS), whose core objective is to improve revenue effort to at least 18 percent of GDP over the medium term.

Government expenditure is projected to amount to Ushs 33,110 billion in FY 2019/20, an increase of 36.2 percent from the previous FY. Consequently, the fiscal deficit will peak at 8.7 percent as Government continues to front load infrastructure investments and will thereafter decline gradually to 3.2 percent by the end of the medium term.

Fiscal space is expected to expand over the medium term, largely on account of increased domestic revenue as Government implements strategies like the DRMS, consequently increasing the percentage of the budget financed by domestic resources.

Table 7.3: Medium-Term Fiscal Framework

Medium-Term Fiscal Framework (Shs Billion)	outturn 2017/18	proj.outturn 2018/19	proj. 2019/20	proj. 2020/21	proj. 2021/22	proj. 2022/23	proj. 2023/24
Total revenue and grants	15,281	17,905	22,546	25,015	28,160	31,987	36,963
Revenue	14,507	16,711	20,646	23,386	26,835	30,838	35,967
Tax revenue	14,076	16,181	18,877	21,752	25,013	28,801	33,270
Non-tax revenue	431	531	1,571	1,634	1,823	2,037	2,284
o/w Appropriation in Aid	0	0	832	929	1,036	1,158	1,300
Oil revenues	0	0	198	0	0	0	414
Grants	774	1,194	1,900	1,629	1,324	1,149	996
Budget support	155	84	101	92	0	0	0
Project grants	620	1,110	1,799	1,537	1,324	1,149	996
Expenditures and net lending	20,183	24,306	33,110	33,419	35,497	38,074	43,058
Current expenditures	10,916	12,492	15,560	15,937	17,547	19,622	22,717
Wages and salaries	3,463	4,298	4,558	5,140	5,751	6,641	7,859
o/w statutory	147	206	226	238	250	262	263
Interest payments	2,260	2,400	3,145	3,215	3,352	3,555	3,929
o/w: domestic	1,936	2,018	2,624	2,687	2,831	3,038	3,429
o/w: foreign	324	382	521	528	521	517	499
Other current spending	5,192	5,794	7,857	7,582	8,443	9,426	10,929
Development expenditures	7,566	10,370	16,356	15,653	17,239	17,454	19,368
External	3,268	4,323	8,871	7,843	8,629	7,542	7,945
Domestic	4,298	6,048	7,486	7,810	8,609	9,912	11,423
Net lending and investment	1,396	1,015	793	1,279	278	302	306
Other spending (clearance of arrears, etc.)	305	429	400	550	433	696	666
Overall Fiscal balance (incl. grants)	-4,902	-6,401	-10,563	-8,404	-7,338	-6,087	-6,095
Primary balance	-2,642	-4,001	-7,418	-5,189	-3,986	-2,532	-2,166
Financing	4,902	6,401	10,563	8,404	7,338	6,087	6,095
External financing (net)	3,496	3,521	7,485	6,725	6,209	5,050	5,572
Disbursement	4,306	4,415	8,209	7,736	7,695	6,593	7,152
Budget support	141	187	575	771	390	200	204
Project loans	4,165	4,228	7,634	6,965	7,305	6,393	6,949
Amortisation (-)	-813	-894	-723	-1,011	-1,486	-1,544	-1,581
Domestic financing (net)	1,358	2,880	3,078	1,679	1,129	1,037	523
Memorandum items:							
Fiscal deficit (% of GDP)							
Including grants	-4.9%	-5.8%	-8.7%	-6.2%	-4.8%	-3.6%	-3.2%
Excluding grants	-5.6%	-6.9%	-10.2%	-7.4%	-5.7%	-4.3%	-3.7%
Expenditure (% of GDP)	20.1%	22.1%	27.2%	24.6%	23.4%	22.5%	22.6%
Donor grants and loans (% of GDP)	3.6%	4.2%	6.7%	5.2%	4.7%	3.4%	2.5%

Source: MoFPED

Notes: Figures net of HIPC debt relief unless stated otherwise. In the outer years, projections for project grants, external development expenditure and concessional project loans may include forecasted new projects not yet allocated in the MTEF. Non-tax revenue includes AIA from FY 2019/20 onwards.

Table 7.4: Medium Term Expenditure Allocations by Sector (Ushs Billion, Share %)

SECTOR/VOTE	Budget FY 2018/19		Budget FY 2019/20	
	Shs Billion	Share (%)	Shs Billion	Share (%)
SECURITY	2,068.0	8.2%	3,620.8	11.1%
WORKS AND TRANSPORT	4,786.6	19.1%	6,460.1	19.8%
AGRICULTURE, ANIMAL INDUSTRY AND FISHERIES	892.9	3.6%	1,052.9	3.2%
EDUCATION AND SPORTS	2,781.1	11.1%	3,373.0	10.3%
HEALTH	2,310.1	9.2%	2,622.7	8.0%
WATER AND ENVIRONMENT	1,265.8	5.0%	1,092.8	3.4%
JUSTICE/ LAW AND ORDER	1,296.1	5.2%	1,732.6	5.3%
ACCOUNTABILITY	1,123.7	4.5%	1,542.8	4.7%
ENERGY AND MINERAL DEVELOPMENT	2,438.2	9.7%	3,007.2	9.2%
TRADE AND INDUSTRY	134.1	0.5%	202.8	0.6%
TOURISM	32.6	0.1%	193.7	0.6%
LANDS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT	202.4	0.8%	227.0	0.7%
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	214.7	0.9%	219.2	0.7%
ICT AND NATIONAL GUIDANCE	149.1	0.6%	146.2	0.4%
PUBLIC SECTOR MANAGEMENT	612.8	2.4%	857.2	2.6%
LOCAL GOVERNMENT SECTOR	964.9	3.8%	1,252.3	3.8%
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	624.1	2.5%	979.1	3.0%
LEGISLATURE	497.8	2.0%	687.8	2.1%
SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION	184.0	0.7%	186.0	0.6%
INTEREST PAYMENTS	2,514.1	10.0%	3,145.2	9.6%
GRAND TOTAL	25,093.2	100%	32,601.3*	100%

Source: MoFPED

*Note: *The total allocations for FY 2019/20 exclude domestic arrears*

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Table 1: Summary of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at market prices, 2009 - 2018

	Gross Domestic Product			Per capita GDP		
	GDP, Bill. shs.		Growth rate	Per capita GDP, shs		Growth rate
	Current price	Constant	Constant	Current price	Constant	Constant
		2009/10 price	2009/10 price		2009/10 price	2009/10 price
Calendar year						
2009	38,695	39,802	6.9	1,334,481	1,372,657	3.8
2010	42,861	43,054	8.2	1,436,561	1,443,036	5.1
2011	54,195	45,582	5.9	1,764,705	1,484,239	2.9
2012	61,226	47,056	3.2	1,936,012	1,487,959	0.3
2013	66,517	49,276	4.7	2,043,059	1,513,500	1.7
2014	72,351	51,517	4.5	2,159,103	1,537,388	1.6
2015	81,333	54,451	5.7	2,298,754	1,538,960	0.1
2016	86,951	55,856	2.6	2,389,369	1,534,889	-0.3
2017	98,254	58,581	4.9	2,625,792	1,565,552	2.0
2018	112,178	63,769	8.9	2,916,239	1,657,770	5.9
Fiscal year						
2009/10	40,956	40,956	5.6	1,353,551	1,353,551	2.7
2010/11	46,878	44,802	9.4	1,504,276	1,437,686	6.2
2011/12	59,152	46,522	3.8	1,843,525	1,449,885	0.8
2012/13	63,740	48,190	3.6	1,929,834	1,459,038	0.6
2013/14	69,276	50,651	5.1	2,038,118	1,490,170	2.1
2014/15	76,517	53,279	5.2	2,188,434	1,523,814	2.3
2015/16	83,091	55,826	4.8	2,315,504	1,555,709	2.1
2016/17	91,718	57,983	3.9	2,485,354	1,571,199	1.0
2017/18	100,586	61,550	6.2	2,651,092	1,622,235	3.2
2018/19	109,945	65,279	6.1	2,819,193	1,673,887	3.2

Note: Population is as at end December

Source: Uganda bureau of Statistics

Table 2a: Value added by economic activity at current prices, Bill. Shs, Calendar years

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
GDP at market prices	72,351	81,333	86,951	98,254	112,178
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	18,069	19,321	20,326	24,438	24,322
Cash crops	1,236	1,369	1,586	2,031	2,246
Food crops	9,599	10,071	10,390	13,510	12,247
Livestock	3,049	3,380	3,752	3,977	4,607
Agriculture Support Services	26	31	32	34	41
Forestry	3,022	3,208	3,199	3,339	3,658
Fishing	1,136	1,263	1,367	1,547	1,522
Industry	14,521	16,585	18,169	19,647	23,637
Mining & quarrying	514	534	623	558	405
Manufacturing	6,028	7,339	7,827	8,553	10,240
Electricity	615	709	823	985	1,146
Water	1,838	2,044	2,403	2,766	3,009
Construction	5,527	5,960	6,493	6,785	8,837
Services	34,182	38,922	41,567	46,288	55,185
Trade and Repairs	9,148	11,005	11,136	11,954	15,056
Transportation and Storage	2,268	2,482	2,712	2,746	3,062
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	1,973	2,051	2,361	2,712	3,203
Information and Communication	2,396	2,719	1,954	2,287	3,300
Financial and Insurance Activities	2,097	2,450	2,888	3,233	3,694
Real Estate Activities	3,182	3,617	3,985	4,303	4,637
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	1,825	2,057	2,212	2,448	2,362
Administrative and Support Service Activities	1,210	1,421	1,313	1,319	1,441
Public Administration	1,977	1,909	1,964	2,306	3,526
Education	4,377	5,139	6,575	7,974	9,292
Human Health and Social Work Activities	2,366	2,553	2,763	2,979	3,297
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	215	239	226	257	270
Other Service Activities	855	962	1,122	1,382	1,615
Activities of Households as Employers	291	318	356	389	427
Adjustments	5,578	6,505	6,889	7,881	9,035
Taxes on products	5,578	6,505	6,889	7,881	9,035

Table 2b: Expenditure on GDP at current prices, Bill. Shs, Calendar years

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
GDP at market prices	72,351	81,333	86,951	98,254	112,178
Final Consumption Expenditure	61,581	70,280	72,389	83,429	95,428
General Government Final Consumption Exp	6,548	7,109	7,628	9,622	13,000
NPISH Final Consumption Exp	1,336	1,247	1,561	1,657	1,791
Household Final Consumption Exp	53,696	61,923	63,201	72,149	80,637
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	18,375	19,829	20,628	22,139	27,483
Dwellings	5,275	5,608	6,009	6,449	7,995
Other Buildings	7,375	7,572	8,269	8,711	11,021
Other Structures	1,011	1,163	1,208	1,234	1,379
Transport Equipment	1,484	1,411	1,280	1,188	1,463
ICT Equipment	509	530	486	497	652
Other Machinery and Equipment	2,454	3,301	3,072	3,746	4,646
Biological Resources	138	162	192	187	185
Research and Development	1	1	1	1	1
Mineral & Petroleum Exploration	127	80	112	126	141
Changes in Inventories	329	376	455	449	452
Acquisitions less Disposals of Valuables	3	5	4	5	7
Exports less Imports of Goods and Services	-7,937	-9,156	-6,525	-7,767	-11,192
Exports	12,352	15,659	15,394	17,923	20,788
Goods	7,085	8,616	10,007	12,062	13,507
Services	5,267	7,043	5,387	5,861	7,281
Less Imports	20,289	24,814	21,919	25,691	31,981
Goods	13,258	16,063	14,666	18,392	22,540
Services	7,032	8,751	7,254	7,299	9,440
Statistical Discrepancy					

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 2c: Monetary and non-monetary Value Added for Selected Activities at current prices, Bill. Shs, Calendar years

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total GDP at market prices	72,351	81,333	86,951	98,254	112,178
Monetary	56,529	63,845	68,119	77,237	89,549
Non-monetary	10,243	10,984	11,943	13,103	13,466
Total Agriculture	18,069	19,321	20,326	24,438	24,322
Monetary	12,455	13,535	14,347	18,428	18,221
Non-monetary	5,614	5,787	5,979	6,010	6,101
Food crops	9,599	10,071	10,390	13,510	12,247
Monetary	5,223	5,636	5,807	8,952	7,728
Non-monetary	4,376	4,434	4,583	4,558	4,520
Livestock	3,049	3,380	3,752	3,977	4,607
Monetary	2,614	2,903	3,230	3,437	3,995
Non-monetary	434	477	522	540	611
Forestry	3,022	3,208	3,199	3,339	3,658
Monetary	2,302	2,426	2,426	2,538	2,788
Non-monetary	720	782	773	801	870
Fishing	1,136	1,263	1,367	1,547	1,522
Monetary	1,053	1,169	1,266	1,436	1,423
Non-monetary	83	94	101	112	99
Manufacturing	6,028	7,339	7,827	8,553	10,240
Monetary	5,895	7,212	7,491	7,700	9,612
Non-monetary	133	127	336	853	628
Water	1,838	2,044	2,403	2,766	3,009
Monetary	287	322	388	452	496
Non-monetary	1,551	1,722	2,015	2,315	2,513
Construction	5,527	5,960	6,493	6,773	8,837
Monetary	5,449	5,884	6,416	6,704	8,738
Non-monetary	78	76	77	81	99
Real estate activities	3,182	3,617	3,985	4,303	4,637
Monetary rents	316	345	449	459	512
Owner-occupied dwellings	2,866	3,272	3,535	3,844	4,125

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 3a: Value added by economic activity at constant (2009/10) prices, Bill shs. Calendar

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
GDP at market prices	51,517	54,451	55,856	58,581	63,769
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	11,808	12,279	12,243	12,798	13,434
Cash crops	876	962	1,004	1,091	1,142
Food crops	6,205	6,425	6,297	6,692	7,171
Livestock	2,077	2,138	2,185	2,223	2,263
Agriculture Support Services	12	14	13	14	16
Forestry	2,053	2,141	2,120	2,155	2,197
Fishing	585	599	624	623	646
Industry	9,545	10,305	10,638	10,940	11,948
Mining & quarrying	719	855	865	916	1,189
Manufacturing	3,973	4,378	4,408	4,412	4,565
Electricity	477	495	523	571	604
Water	1,008	1,071	1,141	1,215	1,287
Construction	3,369	3,506	3,702	3,827	4,301
Services	25,908	27,246	28,327	30,138	33,448
Trade and Repairs	5,970	6,245	6,325	6,486	7,008
Transportation and Storage	1,441	1,571	1,637	1,712	1,831
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	1,155	1,215	1,274	1,343	1,449
Information and Communication	4,166	4,653	5,313	5,913	6,932
Financial and Insurance Activities	1,497	1,593	1,645	1,807	1,935
Real Estate Activities	2,715	2,885	3,045	3,232	3,460
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	1,502	1,405	1,383	1,416	1,397
Administrative and Support Service Activities	840	945	815	797	857
Public Administration	1,372	1,268	1,223	1,397	2,102
Education	2,799	2,900	2,972	3,161	3,405
Human Health and Social Work Activities	1,516	1,581	1,643	1,727	1,863
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	148	158	139	155	160
Other Service Activities	543	577	653	749	858
Activities of Households as Employers	244	251	261	272	287
Adjustments	4,257	4,620	4,647	4,675	4,843
Taxes on products	4,257	4,620	4,647	4,675	4,843

Table 3b: Expenditure on GDP at constant (2009/10) prices, Bill shs. Calendar years

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
GDP at Market Prices	51,517	54,451	55,856	58,581	63,769
Final Consumption Expenditure	43,907	46,608	44,707	46,574	50,570
General Government Final Consumption Exp	5,105	5,292	4,804	5,120	6,738
NPISH Final Consumption Exp	833	867	907	948	997
Household Final Consumption Exp	37,969	40,449	38,996	40,507	42,835
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	13,337	14,210	14,309	14,986	16,674
Dwellings	3,833	4,028	4,201	4,431	4,971
Other Buildings	5,251	5,353	5,691	5,904	6,793
Other Structures	714	802	794	800	784
Transport Equipment	1,109	1,022	895	790	822
ICT Equipment	392	386	354	344	440
Other Machinery and Equipment	1,833	2,395	2,145	2,491	2,618
Biological Resources	83	89	95	91	88
Research and Development	1	1	1	1	1
Mineral and Petroleum Exploration	122	133	134	135	157
Changes in Inventories	197	197	197	197	197
Acquisitions less Disposals of Valuables	2	3	3	3	4
Exports less Imports of Goods and Services	-5,926	-6,568	-3,361	-3,180	-3,677
Exports	8,077	9,375	8,732	9,747	10,747
Goods	4,657	5,206	5,661	6,553	6,890
Services	3,420	4,169	3,071	3,194	3,857
Less Imports	14,003	15,943	12,093	12,927	14,424
Goods	8,482	8,850	7,950	9,166	11,211
Services	5,521	7,093	4,143	3,761	3,213
Statistical Discrepancy					

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

**Table 3c: Monetary and Non-monetary Value Added For Selected Activities
at constant (2009/10) prices, Bill shs. Calendar years**

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total GDP at market prices	51,517	54,451	55,856	58,581	63,769
Monetary	40,949	43,420	44,573	47,009	51,787
Non-monetary	6,312	6,410	6,635	6,867	7,043
Total Agriculture	11,808	12,279	12,243	12,798	13,434
Monetary	8,240	8,782	8,707	9,234	9,874
Non-monetary	3,568	3,498	3,536	3,563	3,559
Food crops	6,205	6,425	6,297	6,692	7,171
Monetary	3,379	3,677	3,514	3,887	4,373
Non-monetary	2,826	2,748	2,782	2,805	2,799
Livestock	2,077	2,138	2,185	2,223	2,263
Monetary	1,792	1,852	1,901	1,938	1,978
Non-monetary	286	286	284	284	284
Forestry	2,053	2,141	2,120	2,155	2,197
Monetary	1,640	1,722	1,696	1,727	1,764
Non-monetary	413	419	424	428	432
Fishing	585	599	624	623	646
Monetary	542	555	579	577	602
Non-monetary	43	44	46	46	44
Manufacturing	3,973	4,378	4,408	4,412	4,565
Monetary	3,883	4,291	4,318	4,310	4,480
Non-monetary	90	87	90	102	85
Water	1,008	1,071	1,141	1,215	1,287
Monetary	176	185	198	213	233
Non-monetary	831	885	943	1,001	1,054
Construction	3,369	3,506	3,702	3,820	4,301
Monetary	3,297	3,433	3,628	3,752	4,225
Non-monetary	72	73	74	75	76
Real estate activities	2,715	2,885	3,045	3,232	3,460
Monetary rents	964	1,017	1,053	1,106	1,192
Owner-occupied dwellings	1,751	1,868	1,993	2,126	2,268

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 4a: Percentage growth rates for Value added by economic activity at constant prices, calendar years

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
GDP at market prices	4.5	5.7	2.6	4.9	8.9
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2.7	4.0	-0.3	4.5	5.0
Cash crops	-1.0	9.9	4.3	8.7	4.6
Food crops	3.0	3.5	-2.0	6.3	7.2
Livestock	2.9	2.9	2.2	1.7	1.8
Agriculture Support Services	0.0	15.6	-3.1	6.8	11.9
Forestry	2.7	4.3	-1.0	1.7	1.9
Fishing	4.6	2.5	4.2	-0.2	3.7
Industry	6.6	8.0	3.2	2.8	9.2
Mining & quarrying	12.9	19.0	1.1	5.9	29.9
Manufacturing	4.5	10.2	0.7	0.1	3.5
Electricity	5.8	3.9	5.6	9.3	5.8
Water	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.5	6.0
Construction	8.1	4.1	5.6	3.4	12.4
Services	4.2	5.2	4.0	6.5	11.2
Trade and Repairs	0.4	4.6	1.3	2.5	8.0
Transportation and Storage	5.7	9.0	4.2	4.6	7.0
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	7.2	5.2	4.9	5.4	7.8
Information and Communication	-2.0	11.7	14.2	11.3	17.2
Financial and Insurance Activities	29.7	6.5	3.2	9.9	7.1
Real Estate Activities	6.6	6.3	5.6	6.1	7.1
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	2.6	-6.5	-1.6	2.4	-1.4
Administrative and Support Service Activities	20.0	12.6	-13.8	-2.2	7.5
Public Administration	1.7	-7.6	-3.6	14.2	50.4
Education	3.6	3.6	2.5	6.4	7.7
Human Health and Social Work Activities	5.2	4.3	3.9	5.1	7.9
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	3.5	6.3	-11.7	11.2	3.4
Other Service Activities	11.3	6.3	13.2	14.7	14.6
Activities of Households as Employers	2.6	3.1	3.7	4.5	5.5
Adjustments	7.5	8.5	0.6	0.6	3.6
Taxes on products	7.5	8.5	0.6	0.6	3.6

Table 4b: Percentage growth rates for Expenditure on GDP at constant prices- , calendar years

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
GDP at market prices	4.5	5.7	2.6	4.9	8.9
Final Consumption Expenditure	8.1	6.2	-4.1	4.2	8.6
General Government Final Consumption Exp	12.8	3.6	-9.2	6.6	31.6
NPISH Final Consumption Exp	3.8	4.0	4.6	4.5	5.2
Household Final Consumption Exp	7.5	6.5	-3.6	3.9	5.7
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	1.3	6.5	0.7	4.7	11.3
Dwellings	7.9	5.1	4.3	5.5	12.2
Other Buildings	8.8	1.9	6.3	3.7	15.1
Other Structures	5.9	12.4	-1.0	0.7	-2.0
Transport Equipment	-5.5	-7.8	-12.5	-11.7	4.1
ICT Equipment	-31.8	-1.4	-8.3	-2.8	27.7
Other Machinery & Equipment	-15.7	30.7	-10.4	16.1	5.1
Biological Resources	5.7	7.4	6.5	-3.8	-2.9
Research and Development	1.3	5.9	-7.3	3.7	0.9
Mineral & Petroleum Exploration	14.4	8.8	0.5	0.7	16.4
Changes in Inventories	6.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Acquisitions less Disposals of Valuables	-40.8	50.1	-19.2	20.7	37.2
Exports less Imports of Goods and Services	25.9	10.8	-48.8	-5.4	15.6
Exports	-16.5	16.1	-6.9	11.6	10.3
Goods	-13.7	11.8	8.7	15.8	5.1
Services	-20.0	21.9	-26.3	4.0	20.8
Less Imports	-2.6	13.9	-24.2	6.9	11.6
Goods	-6.9	4.3	-10.2	15.3	22.3
Services	4.7	28.5	-41.6	-9.2	-14.6
Statistical Discrepancy					

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

**Table 4c: Percentage growth rates for Monetary and non-monetary Value Added of
Selected Activities at constant (2009/10) prices , calendar years**

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total GDP at market prices	4.5	5.7	2.6	4.9	8.9
Monetary	4.4	6.0	2.7	5.5	10.2
Non-monetary	3.3	1.6	3.5	3.5	2.6
Total Agriculture	32.1	4.0	-0.3	4.5	5.0
Monetary	40.6	6.6	-0.8	6.1	6.9
Non-monetary	15.9	-2.0	1.1	0.8	-0.1
Food crops	3.0	3.5	-2.0	6.3	7.2
Monetary	4.9	8.8	-4.4	10.6	12.5
Non-monetary	0.8	-2.8	1.2	0.8	-0.2
Livestock	2.9	2.9	2.2	1.7	1.8
Monetary	2.8	3.4	2.6	1.9	2.1
Non-monetary	3.6	0.2	-0.7	0.0	0.0
Forestry	2.7	4.3	-1.0	1.7	1.9
Monetary	3.1	5.0	-1.5	1.8	2.2
Non-monetary	1.3	1.4	1.0	1.1	0.9
Fishing	4.6	2.5	4.2	-0.2	3.7
Monetary	4.9	2.4	4.3	-0.3	4.3
Non-monetary	1.6	2.7	3.5	0.4	-3.7
Manufacturing	4.5	10.2	0.7	0.1	3.5
Monetary	4.6	10.5	0.6	-0.2	4.0
Non-monetary	-0.2	-3.7	3.9	12.9	-16.8
Water	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.5	6.0
Monetary	4.6	5.1	6.6	7.9	9.2
Non-monetary	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.2	5.3
Construction	8.1	4.1	5.6	3.2	12.6
Monetary	8.3	4.1	5.7	3.4	12.6
Non-monetary	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Real estate activities	6.6	6.3	5.6	6.1	7.1
Monetary rents	6.4	5.5	3.5	5.0	7.8
Owner-occupied dwellings	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 5a: Percentage share for Value added by economic activity at current prices, calendar years

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
GDP at market prices	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	25.0	23.8	23.4	24.9	21.7
Cash crops	1.7	1.7	1.8	2.1	2.0
Food crops	13.3	12.4	11.9	13.8	10.9
Livestock	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.0	4.1
Agriculture Support Services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Forestry	4.2	3.9	3.7	3.4	3.3
Fishing	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.4
Industry	20.1	20.4	20.9	20.0	21.1
Mining & quarrying	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.4
Manufacturing	8.3	9.0	9.0	8.7	9.1
Electricity	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0
Water	2.5	2.5	2.8	2.8	2.7
Construction	7.6	7.3	7.5	6.9	7.9
Services	47.2	47.9	47.8	47.1	49.2
Trade and Repairs	12.6	13.5	12.8	12.2	13.4
Transportation and Storage	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.8	2.7
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.9
Information and Communication	3.3	3.3	2.2	2.3	2.9
Financial and Insurance Activities	2.9	3.0	3.3	3.3	3.3
Real Estate Activities	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.4	4.1
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.1
Administrative and Support Service Activities	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.3
Public Administration	2.7	2.3	2.3	2.3	3.1
Education	6.0	6.3	7.6	8.1	8.3
Human Health and Social Work Activities	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.0	2.9
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
Other Service Activities	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4
Activities of Households as Employers	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Adjustments	7.7	8.0	7.9	8.0	8.1
Taxes on products	7.7	8.0	7.9	8.0	8.1

Table 5b: Percentage share for Expenditure on GDP at current prices, calendar years

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
GDP at Market Prices	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Final Consumption Expenditure	85.1	86.4	83.3	84.9	85.1
General Government Final Consumption Exp	9.1	8.7	8.8	9.8	11.6
NPISH Final Consumption Exp	1.8	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.6
Household Final Consumption Exp	74.2	76.1	72.7	73.4	71.9
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	25.4	24.4	23.7	22.5	24.5
Dwellings	7.3	6.9	6.9	6.6	7.1
Other Buildings	10.2	9.3	9.5	8.9	9.8
Other Structures	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2
Transport Equipment	2.1	1.7	1.5	1.2	1.3
ICT Equipment	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6
Other Machinery and Equipment	3.4	4.1	3.5	3.8	4.1
Biological Resources	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Research and Development	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mineral and Petroleum Exploration	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Changes in Inventories	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4
Acquisitions less Disposals of Valuables	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Exports less Imports of Goods and Services	-11.0	-11.3	-7.5	-7.9	-10.0
Exports	17.1	19.3	17.7	18.2	18.5
Goods	9.8	10.6	11.5	12.3	12.0
Services	7.3	8.7	6.2	6.0	6.5
Less Imports	28.0	30.5	25.2	26.1	28.5
Goods	18.3	19.7	16.9	18.7	20.1
Services	9.7	10.8	8.3	7.4	8.4
Statistical Discrepancy					

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 5c: Percentage share for Monetary and non-monetary value added at current prices, calendar years

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total GDP at market prices	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Monetary	78.1	78.5	78.3	78.6	79.8
Non-monetary	14.2	13.5	13.7	13.3	12.0
Total Agriculture	25.0	23.8	23.4	24.9	21.7
Monetary	17.2	16.6	16.5	18.8	16.2
Non-monetary	7.8	7.1	6.9	6.1	5.4
Food crops	13.3	12.4	11.9	13.8	10.9
Monetary	7.2	6.9	6.7	9.1	6.9
Non-monetary	6.0	5.5	5.3	4.6	4.0
Livestock	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.0	4.1
Monetary	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.6
Non-monetary	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5
Forestry	4.2	3.9	3.7	3.4	3.3
Monetary	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.5
Non-monetary	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8
Fishing	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.4
Monetary	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.3
Non-monetary	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Manufacturing	8.3	9.0	9.0	8.7	9.1
Monetary	8.1	8.9	8.6	7.8	8.6
Non-monetary	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.9	0.6
Water	2.5	2.5	2.8	2.8	2.7
Monetary	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4
Non-monetary	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.2
Construction	7.6	7.3	7.5	6.9	7.9
Monetary	7.5	7.2	7.4	6.8	7.8
Non-monetary	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Real estate activities	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.4	4.1
Monetary rents	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
Owner-occupied dwellings	4.0	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.7

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 6a: Implicit price deflators for Value added by economic activity (2009=100), calendar years

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
GDP at market prices	140.4	149.4	155.7	167.7	175.9
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	153.0	157.3	166.0	191.0	181.1
Cash crops	141.1	142.3	158.0	186.1	196.7
Food crops	154.7	156.7	165.0	201.9	170.8
Livestock	146.8	158.1	171.7	178.9	203.6
Agriculture Support Services	221.5	228.1	242.4	241.5	261.1
Forestry	147.2	149.8	150.9	154.9	166.6
Fishing	194.3	210.7	218.9	248.4	235.7
Industry	152.1	161.0	170.8	179.6	197.8
Mining & quarrying	71.5	62.5	72.1	61.0	34.1
Manufacturing	151.7	167.6	177.6	193.8	224.3
Electricity	129.0	143.2	157.4	172.4	189.6
Water	182.4	190.9	210.7	227.8	233.7
Construction	164.1	170.0	175.4	177.3	205.4
Services	131.9	142.9	146.7	153.6	165.0
Trade and Repairs	153.2	176.2	176.1	184.3	214.8
Transportation and Storage	157.4	157.9	165.7	160.4	167.2
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	170.9	168.9	185.3	201.8	221.1
Information and Communication	57.5	58.4	36.8	38.7	47.6
Financial and Insurance Activities	140.1	153.8	175.6	178.9	190.9
Real Estate Activities	117.2	125.4	130.9	133.1	134.0
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	121.5	146.4	160.0	172.9	169.1
Administrative and Support Service Activities	144.2	150.4	161.1	165.5	168.2
Public Administration	144.0	150.5	160.6	165.1	167.8
Education	156.4	177.2	221.2	252.2	272.9
Human Health and Social Work Activities	156.1	161.5	168.2	172.5	177.0
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	144.7	151.7	162.2	166.3	168.9
Other Service Activities	157.5	166.7	171.8	184.5	188.2
Activities of Households as Employers	119.4	126.4	136.7	142.9	148.7
Adjustments	131.0	140.8	148.2	168.6	186.6
Taxes on products	131.0	140.8	148.2	168.6	186.6

Table 6b: Implicit price deflators for expenditure on GDP- (2009=100), calendar years

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
GDP at Market Prices	140.4	149.4	155.7	167.7	175.9
Final Consumption Expenditure	140.3	150.8	161.9	179.1	188.7
General Government Final Consumption Exp	128.3	134.3	158.8	187.9	192.9
NPISH Final Consumption Exp	160.4	143.9	172.1	174.9	179.6
Household Final Consumption Exp	141.4	153.1	162.1	178.1	188.2
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	137.8	139.5	144.2	147.7	164.8
Dwellings	137.6	139.2	143.1	145.6	160.8
Other Buildings	140.4	141.5	145.3	147.5	162.2
Other Structures	141.6	145.0	152.0	154.2	175.9
Transport Equipment	133.8	138.1	143.1	150.5	177.9
ICT Equipment	130.0	137.3	137.2	144.5	148.4
Other Machinery and Equipment	133.9	137.8	143.2	150.4	177.5
Biological Resources	166.7	182.0	202.2	204.9	208.9
Research and Development	142.4	116.2	160.1	164.9	167.7
Mineral and Petroleum Exploration	103.8	59.7	83.9	93.3	90.0
Changes in Inventories	166.9	190.3	230.3	227.6	228.8
Acquisitions less Disposals of Valuables	152.9	152.0	161.6	158.5	168.4
Exports less Imports of Goods and Services	133.9	139.4	194.2	244.3	304.4
Exports	152.9	167.0	176.3	183.9	193.4
Goods	152.2	165.5	176.8	184.1	196.0
Services	154.0	168.9	175.4	183.5	188.8
Less Imports	144.9	155.6	181.3	198.7	221.7
Goods	156.3	181.5	184.5	200.7	201.1
Services	127.4	123.4	175.1	194.1	293.8
Statistical Discrepancy					

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

**Table 6c: Implicit price deflators Monetary and non-monetary value added (2009=100),
calendar years**

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total GDP at market prices	140.4	149.4	155.7	167.7	175.9
Monetary	138.0	147.0	152.8	164.3	172.9
Non-monetary	162.3	171.3	180.0	190.8	191.2
Total Agriculture	153.0	157.3	166.0	191.0	181.1
Monetary	151.2	154.1	164.8	199.6	184.5
Non-monetary	157.3	165.4	169.1	168.7	171.4
Food crops	154.7	156.7	165.0	201.9	170.8
Monetary	154.6	153.3	165.2	230.3	176.7
Non-monetary	154.8	161.3	164.7	162.5	161.5
Livestock	146.8	158.1	171.7	178.9	203.6
Monetary	145.9	156.7	169.9	177.4	201.9
Non-monetary	152.1	166.7	183.7	189.8	215.0
Forestry	147.2	149.8	150.9	154.9	166.6
Monetary	140.4	140.9	143.0	146.9	158.0
Non-monetary	174.2	186.4	182.6	187.2	201.4
Fishing	194.3	210.7	218.9	248.4	235.7
Monetary	194.3	210.6	218.8	248.8	236.5
Non-monetary	194.3	212.6	220.5	243.7	225.3
Manufacturing	151.7	167.6	177.6	193.8	224.3
Monetary	151.8	168.1	173.5	178.6	214.5
Non-monetary	147.8	146.4	372.7	836.7	739.9
Water	182.4	190.9	210.7	227.8	233.7
Monetary	162.6	173.6	196.3	211.8	212.7
Non-monetary	186.6	194.5	213.7	231.2	238.4
Construction	164.1	170.0	175.4	177.3	205.4
Monetary	165.3	171.4	176.8	178.7	206.8
Non-monetary	109.0	104.9	104.4	107.8	129.6
Real estate activities	117.2	125.4	130.9	133.1	134.0
Monetary rents	32.7	33.9	42.7	41.5	43.0
Owner-occupied dwellings	163.7	175.2	177.4	180.8	181.9

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 7a: Value added by economic activity at current prices, Bill shs. Fiscal years

	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
GDP at market prices	76,517	83,091	91,718	100,586	109,945
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	18,350	19,655	22,545	24,322	24,145
Cash crops	1,305	1,424	1,862	2,108	2,220
Food crops	9,532	10,060	12,148	12,881	11,636
Livestock	3,184	3,561	3,847	4,303	4,741
Agriculture Support Services	30	32	33	35	41
Forestry	3,078	3,263	3,192	3,474	3,886
Fishing	1,221	1,315	1,462	1,521	1,621
Industry	15,311	17,142	18,652	19,961	22,640
Mining & quarrying	528	562	603	444	545
Manufacturing	6,660	7,239	7,881	8,305	8,743
Electricity	637	796	899	1,029	1,246
Water	1,898	2,270	2,557	2,925	3,077
Construction	5,588	6,274	6,713	7,258	9,030
Services	36,675	39,627	43,211	47,924	53,596
Trade and Repairs	9,707	10,616	11,043	11,806	13,753
Transportation and Storage	2,338	2,591	2,733	2,813	3,283
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	1,953	2,150	2,521	2,827	3,214
Information and Communication	2,805	2,122	2,039	2,897	3,469
Financial and Insurance Activities	2,188	2,771	3,029	3,342	3,892
Real Estate Activities	3,367	3,824	4,154	4,451	4,799
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	2,007	2,133	2,303	2,505	2,290
Administrative and Support Service Activities	1,410	1,294	1,296	1,465	1,539
Public Administration	2,385	2,610	2,819	3,118	3,339
Education	4,635	5,297	6,673	7,400	8,180
Human Health and Social Work Activities	2,454	2,674	2,854	3,108	3,329
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	226	228	235	282	266
Other Service Activities	899	1,032	1,211	1,572	1,869
Activities of Households as Employers	302	284	302	337	374
Adjustments	6,181	6,668	7,310	8,380	9,564
Taxes on products	6,181	6,668	7,310	8,380	9,564

Table 7b: Expenditure on GDP at current prices, Bill shs. Fiscal years

	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
GDP at Market Prices	76,517	83,091	91,718	100,586	109,945
Final Consumption Expenditure	65,922	70,273	76,590	84,700	93,360
General Government Final Consumption Exp	7,220	6,803	8,226	12,145	13,116
NPISH Final Consumption Exp	1,401	1,316	1,593	1,722	1,847
Household Final Consumption Exp	57,302	62,154	66,771	70,834	78,397
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	18,500	20,719	21,196	24,654	28,176
Dwellings	5,287	5,872	6,333	7,025	8,280
Other Buildings	7,293	8,020	8,564	9,542	11,531
Other Structures	1,034	1,180	1,257	1,294	1,409
Transport Equipment	1,362	1,472	1,145	1,349	1,485
ICT Equipment	429	645	476	587	598
Other Machinery and Equipment	2,822	3,284	3,094	4,557	4,524
Biological Resources	145	183	188	185	184
Research and Development	1	1	1	1	1
Mineral and Petroleum Exploration	128	62	137	115	164
Changes in Inventories	336	434	450	450	452
Acquisitions less Disposals of Valuables	4	5	6	6	9
Exports less Imports of Goods and Services	-8,245	-8,339	-6,524	-9,224	-12,053
Exports	14,113	15,405	16,688	19,602	20,806
Goods	7,751	9,247	11,190	12,944	13,362
Services	6,362	6,158	5,498	6,657	7,444
Less Imports	22,358	23,743	23,212	28,826	32,859
Goods	14,092	15,771	16,183	20,573	22,946
Services	8,266	7,972	7,029	8,253	9,913
Statistical Discrepancy					

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 7c: Monetary and Non-monetary Valued Added for Selected Activities at current prices, Bill shs. Fiscal years

	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Total GDP at market prices	76,517	83,091	91,718	100,586	109,945
Monetary	60,135	64,948	71,070	77,824	86,056
Non-monetary	10,200	11,475	13,339	14,382	14,119
Total Agriculture	18,350	19,655	22,545	24,322	24,145
Monetary	12,885	13,715	15,599	17,042	17,759
Non-monetary	5,465	5,940	6,946	7,280	6,387
Food crops	9,532	10,060	12,148	13,218	11,636
Monetary	5,370	5,502	6,615	7,108	6,929
Non-monetary	4,162	4,558	5,533	5,773	4,707
Livestock	3,184	3,561	3,847	4,303	4,741
Monetary	2,724	3,063	3,314	3,730	4,105
Non-monetary	461	498	533	573	636
Forestry	3,078	3,263	3,192	3,453	3,886
Monetary	2,325	2,477	2,419	2,647	2,946
Non-monetary	754	786	773	827	940
Fishing	1,221	1,315	1,462	1,501	1,621
Monetary	1,132	1,218	1,356	1,414	1,517
Non-monetary	89	97	106	106	104
Manufacturing	6,660	7,239	7,881	8,305	8,743
Monetary	6,542	7,054	7,415	7,709	7,970
Non-monetary	119	185	467	597	772
Water	1,898	2,270	2,557	2,925	3,077
Monetary	297	362	412	485	502
Non-monetary	1,601	1,908	2,144	2,440	2,575
Construction	5,588	6,274	6,713	7,128	9,030
Monetary	5,511	6,196	6,635	7,171	8,925
Non-monetary	77	78	78	88	105
Real estate activities	3,367	3,824	4,154	4,444	4,799
Monetary rents	427	459	450	473	518
Owner-occupied dwellings	2,940	3,364	3,704	3,978	4,280

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 8a: Value added by economic activity at constant (2009/10) prices, Bill shs, fiscal years

	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
GDP at market prices	53,279	55,826	57,983	61,550	65,279
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	11,932	12,268	12,465	12,940	13,434
Cash crops	903	975	1,050	1,098	1,155
Food crops	6,253	6,332	6,459	6,801	7,073
Livestock	2,108	2,166	2,201	2,244	2,284
Agriculture Support Services	14	13	14	15	16
Forestry	2,065	2,163	2,114	2,168	2,223
Fishing	590	618	628	615	685
Industry	9,967	10,420	10,774	11,434	12,099
Mining & quarrying	787	884	834	1,051	1,193
Manufacturing	4,287	4,312	4,407	4,480	4,604
Electricity	487	507	549	583	635
Water	1,038	1,104	1,179	1,249	1,326
Construction	3,368	3,613	3,806	4,070	4,341
Services	26,886	28,547	30,094	32,452	34,795
Trade and Repairs	6,081	6,292	6,394	6,536	6,878
Transportation and Storage	1,495	1,617	1,674	1,768	1,887
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	1,241	1,312	1,409	1,426	1,598
Information and Communication	4,315	4,922	5,607	6,461	7,138
Financial and Insurance Activities	1,516	1,661	1,699	1,840	1,961
Real Estate Activities	2,798	2,968	3,133	3,337	3,565
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	1,405	1,401	1,359	1,431	1,417
Administrative and Support Service Activities	962	829	788	882	887
Public Administration	1,690	1,832	1,870	2,162	2,317
Education	2,868	3,093	3,381	3,564	3,796
Human Health and Social Work Activities	1,556	1,608	1,680	1,771	1,950
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	153	146	142	169	153
Other Service Activities	558	610	691	824	952
Activities of Households as Employers	247	256	266	279	296
Adjustments	4,494	4,591	4,649	4,723	4,951
Taxes on products	4,494	4,591	4,649	4,723	4,951

Table 8b: Expenditure on GDP at constant (2009/10) prices, Bill shs, fiscal years

	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
GDP at Market Prices	53,279	55,826	57,983	61,550	65,279
Final Consumption Expenditure	46,168	45,960	46,690	48,639	51,753
General Government Final Consumption Exp	5,387	5,044	4,557	6,381	6,525
NPISH Final Consumption Exp	854	887	925	970	1,022
Household Final Consumption Exp	39,927	40,029	41,208	41,289	44,206
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	13,449	14,575	14,451	15,944	16,704
Dwellings	3,851	4,138	4,373	4,654	4,990
Other Buildings	5,207	5,575	5,819	6,261	6,899
Other Structures	730	789	821	797	779
Transport Equipment	1,018	1,044	774	823	830
ICT Equipment	326	468	338	400	401
Other Machinery & Equipment	2,106	2,331	2,092	2,789	2,536
Biological Resources	85	93	92	90	88
Research and Development	1	1	1	1	1
Mineral & Petroleum Exploration	126	137	140	129	181
Changes in Inventories	197	197	197	197	197
Acquisitions less Disposals of Valuables	3	3	4	4	5
Exports less Imports of Goods and Services	-6,538	-4,910	-3,360	-3,234	-3,381
Exports	8,807	9,080	8,849	10,532	10,208
Goods	4,853	5,492	5,850	6,983	6,458
Services	3,954	3,587	2,999	3,550	3,750
Less Imports	15,345	13,989	12,209	13,766	13,589
Goods	8,438	8,514	8,432	9,694	10,529
Services	6,907	5,476	3,777	4,072	3,060
Statistical Discrepancy					

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 8c: Monetary and non-monetary Value Added for selected Activities at constant (2009/10) prices, Bill shs. fiscal years

	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Total GDP at market prices	53,279	55,826	57,983	61,550	65,279
Monetary	42,478	44,680	46,594	49,802	52,972
Non-monetary	6,306	6,563	6,738	7,035	7,217
Total Agriculture	11,932	12,268	12,465	12,940	13,434
Monetary	8,456	8,712	8,924	9,295	9,816
Non-monetary	3,477	3,556	3,541	3,646	3,619
Food crops	6,253	6,332	6,459	6,801	7,073
Monetary	3,524	3,527	3,673	3,915	4,217
Non-monetary	2,729	2,805	2,785	2,886	2,856
Livestock	2,108	2,166	2,201	2,244	2,284
Monetary	1,820	1,882	1,917	1,960	1,999
Non-monetary	288	284	284	284	284
Forestry	2,065	2,163	2,114	2,168	2,223
Monetary	1,649	1,742	1,688	1,737	1,789
Non-monetary	416	421	426	430	434
Fishing	590	618	628	615	685
Monetary	546	573	583	570	640
Non-monetary	43	45	46	45	45
Manufacturing	4,287	4,312	4,407	4,480	4,604
Monetary	4,195	4,221	4,315	4,389	4,512
Non-monetary	91	91	91	91	91
Water	1,038	1,104	1,179	1,249	1,326
Monetary	181	190	206	223	239
Non-monetary	858	914	973	1,026	1,088
Construction	3,368	3,613	3,806	4,070	4,341
Monetary	3,296	3,540	3,732	3,994	4,264
Non-monetary	72	73	74	76	77
Real estate activities	2,798	2,968	3,133	3,337	3,565
Monetary rents	990	1,039	1,075	1,142	1,222
Owner-occupied dwellings	1,808	1,929	2,058	2,196	2,343

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 9a: Percentage growth rates for Value added by economic activity at constant (2009/10) prices, fiscal years

	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
GDP at market prices	5.2	4.8	3.9	6.2	6.1
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2.3	2.8	1.6	3.8	3.8
Cash crops	4.0	7.9	7.7	4.6	5.2
Food crops	2.2	1.3	2.0	5.3	4.0
Livestock	2.9	2.8	1.6	2.0	1.8
Agriculture Support Services	17.6	-4.6	2.6	6.1	7.3
Forestry	1.7	4.7	-2.3	2.5	2.6
Fishing	1.5	4.8	1.7	-2.1	11.3
Industry	7.8	4.6	3.4	6.1	5.8
Mining & quarrying	18.1	12.4	-5.7	26.1	13.4
Manufacturing	11.6	0.6	2.2	1.7	2.8
Electricity	5.7	4.0	8.3	6.3	8.9
Water	6.1	6.3	6.8	6.0	6.2
Construction	1.9	7.3	5.3	6.9	6.7
Services	4.8	6.2	5.4	7.8	7.2
Trade and Repairs	3.2	3.5	1.6	2.2	5.2
Transportation and Storage	6.6	8.2	3.5	5.6	6.7
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	-0.5	5.7	7.5	1.2	12.0
Information and Communication	-1.8	14.1	13.9	15.2	10.5
Financial and Insurance Activities	10.9	9.6	2.3	8.3	6.6
Real Estate Activities	6.5	6.1	5.6	6.5	6.8
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	-5.6	-0.3	-3.0	5.3	-1.0
Administrative and Support Service Activities	25.5	-13.9	-4.8	11.9	0.5
Public Administration	24.2	8.4	2.1	15.6	7.2
Education	5.2	7.8	9.3	5.4	6.5
Human Health and Social Work Activities	5.4	3.4	4.4	5.4	10.1
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	5.3	-5.0	-2.4	18.9	-9.5
Other Service Activities	7.9	9.2	13.3	19.2	15.5
Activities of Households as Employers	2.8	3.4	4.1	4.9	6.0
Adjustments	9.9	2.2	1.3	1.6	4.8
Taxes on products	9.9	2.2	1.3	1.6	4.8

Table 9b: Percentage growth rates for Expenditure on GDP at constant (2009/10) prices, fiscal years

	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
GDP at Market Prices	5.2	4.8	3.9	6.2	6.1
Final Consumption Expenditure	11.6	-0.5	1.6	4.2	6.4
General Government Final Consumption Exp	14.9	-6.4	-9.6	40.0	2.3
NPISH Final Consumption Exp	4.5	3.8	4.3	4.8	5.4
Household Final Consumption Exp	11.4	0.3	2.9	0.2	7.1
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	-0.5	8.4	-0.9	10.3	4.8
Dwellings	1.8	7.5	5.7	6.4	7.2
Other Buildings	2.2	7.1	4.4	7.6	10.2
Other Structures	1.0	8.0	4.2	-2.9	-2.3
Transport Equipment	-14.8	2.6	-25.9	6.3	0.8
ICT Equipment	-33.0	43.5	-27.6	18.1	0.5
Other Machinery and Equipment	2.9	10.7	-10.3	33.3	-9.1
Biological Resources	5.5	9.9	-0.9	-2.9	-2.3
Research and Development	-0.9	2.8	-7.2	8.6	-1.8
Mineral and Petroleum Exploration	11.5	8.9	2.7	-8.0	40.2
Changes in Inventories	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Acquisitions less Disposals of Valuables	32.5	24.1	16.7	-3.8	44.0
Exports less Imports of Goods and Services	48.0	-24.9	-31.6	-3.8	4.5
Exports	-2.4	3.1	-2.5	19.0	-3.1
Goods	-4.3	13.2	6.5	19.4	-7.5
Services	0.0	-9.3	-16.4	18.4	5.7
Less Imports	14.2	-8.8	-12.7	12.8	-1.3
Goods	0.1	0.9	-1.0	15.0	8.6
Services	37.8	-20.7	-31.0	7.8	-24.9
Statistical Discrepancy					

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 9c: Percentage growth rate for Monetary and non-monetary value added by economic activity at constant (2009/10) prices, fiscal years

	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Total GDP at market prices	5.2	4.8	3.9	6.2	6.1
Monetary	5.3	5.2	4.3	6.9	6.4
Non-monetary	1.5	4.1	2.7	4.4	2.6
Total Agriculture	2.3	2.8	1.6	3.8	3.8
Monetary	4.3	3.0	2.4	4.2	5.6
Non-monetary	-2.1	2.3	-0.4	3.0	-0.7
Food crops	2.2	1.3	2.0	5.3	4.0
Monetary	6.8	0.1	4.2	6.6	7.7
Non-monetary	-3.2	2.8	-0.7	3.6	-1.0
Livestock	2.9	2.8	1.6	2.0	1.8
Monetary	3.0	3.4	1.8	2.3	2.0
Non-monetary	2.7	-1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Forestry	1.7	4.7	-2.3	2.5	2.6
Monetary	1.7	5.6	-3.1	2.9	3.0
Non-monetary	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.1	0.8
Fishing	1.5	4.8	1.7	-2.1	11.3
Monetary	1.4	4.9	1.7	-2.1	12.2
Non-monetary	2.0	4.2	0.9	-1.3	-0.2
Manufacturing	11.6	0.6	2.2	1.7	2.8
Monetary	11.8	0.6	2.2	1.7	2.8
Non-monetary	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Water	6.1	6.3	6.8	6.0	6.2
Monetary	4.3	5.3	8.2	8.4	7.0
Non-monetary	6.5	6.5	6.5	5.5	6.0
Construction	1.9	7.3	5.3	6.9	6.7
Monetary	2.0	7.4	5.4	7.0	6.8
Non-monetary	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Real estate activities	6.5	6.1	5.6	6.5	6.8
Monetary rents	6.2	5.0	3.5	6.2	7.0
Owner-occupied dwellings	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 10a: Percentage share for Value added by economic activity at current prices, fiscal years

	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
GDP at market prices	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	24.0	23.7	24.6	24.2	22.0
Cash crops	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.1	2.0
Food crops	12.5	12.1	13.2	12.8	10.6
Livestock	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.3
Agriculture Support Services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Forestry	4.0	3.9	3.5	3.5	3.5
Fishing	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5
Industry	20.0	20.6	20.3	19.8	20.6
Mining & quarrying	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.5
Manufacturing	8.7	8.7	8.6	8.3	8.0
Electricity	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1
Water	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.8
Construction	7.3	7.6	7.3	7.2	8.2
Services	47.9	47.7	47.1	47.6	48.7
Trade and Repairs	12.7	12.8	12.0	11.7	12.5
Transportation and Storage	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.8	3.0
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9
Information and Communication	3.7	2.6	2.2	2.9	3.2
Financial and Insurance Activities	2.9	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.5
Real Estate Activities	4.4	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.4
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.1
Administrative and Support Service Activities	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.4
Public Administration	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0
Education	6.1	6.4	7.3	7.4	7.4
Human Health and Social Work Activities	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.0
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
Other Service Activities	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.7
Activities of Households as Employers	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Adjustments	8.1	8.0	8.0	8.3	8.7
Taxes on products	8.1	8.0	8.0	8.3	8.7

Table 10b: Percentage share for Expenditure on GDP at current prices, fiscal years

	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
GDP at Market Prices	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Final Consumption Expenditure	86.2	84.6	83.5	84.2	84.9
General Government FCE	9.4	8.2	9.0	12.1	11.9
NPISH FCE	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7
Household FCE	74.9	74.8	72.8	70.4	71.3
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	24.2	24.9	23.1	24.5	25.6
Dwellings	6.9	7.1	6.9	7.0	7.5
Other Buildings	9.5	9.7	9.3	9.5	10.5
Other Structures	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3
Transport Equipment	1.8	1.8	1.2	1.3	1.4
ICT Equipment	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.5
Other Machinery and Equipment	3.7	4.0	3.4	4.5	4.1
Biological Resources	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Research and Development	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mineral and Petroleum Exploration	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Changes in Inventories	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
Acquisitions less Disposals of Valuables	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Exports less Imports of Goods and Services	-10.8	-10.0	-7.1	-9.2	-11.0
Exports	18.4	18.5	18.2	19.5	18.9
Goods	10.1	11.1	12.2	12.9	12.2
Services	8.3	7.4	6.0	6.6	6.8
Less Imports	29.2	28.6	25.3	28.7	29.9
Goods	18.4	19.0	17.6	20.5	20.9
Services	10.8	9.6	7.7	8.2	9.0
Statistical Discrepancy					

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

**Table 10c: Percentage share for Monetary and non-monetary value added at current prices,
fiscal years**

	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Total GDP at market prices	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Monetary	78.6	78.2	77.5	77.4	78.3
Non-monetary	13.3	13.8	14.5	14.3	12.8
Total Agriculture	24.0	23.7	24.6	24.2	22.0
Monetary	16.8	16.5	17.0	16.9	16.2
Non-monetary	7.1	7.1	7.6	7.2	5.8
Food crops	12.5	12.1	13.2	13.1	10.6
Monetary	7.0	6.6	7.2	7.1	6.3
Non-monetary	5.4	5.5	6.0	5.7	4.3
Livestock	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.3
Monetary	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.7
Non-monetary	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Forestry	4.0	3.9	3.5	3.4	3.5
Monetary	3.0	3.0	2.6	2.6	2.7
Non-monetary	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9
Fishing	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5
Monetary	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4
Non-monetary	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Manufacturing	8.7	8.7	8.6	8.3	8.0
Monetary	8.5	8.5	8.1	7.7	7.2
Non-monetary	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.7
Water	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.8
Monetary	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
Non-monetary	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.3
Construction	7.3	7.6	7.3	7.1	8.2
Monetary	7.2	7.5	7.2	7.1	8.1
Non-monetary	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Real estate activities	4.4	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.4
Monetary rents	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
Owner-occupied dwellings	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 11a: Implicit price deflators for Value added by economic activity (2009=100), fiscal years

	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
CPI					
GDP at market prices	143.6	148.8	158.2	163.4	168.4
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	153.8	160.2	180.9	188.0	179.7
Cash crops	144.5	146.0	177.4	192.1	192.3
Food crops	152.4	158.9	188.1	189.4	164.5
Livestock	151.1	164.4	174.8	191.8	207.6
Agriculture Support Services	215.1	236.8	241.4	242.2	264.2
Forestry	149.1	150.8	151.0	160.3	174.8
Fishing	207.0	212.8	232.6	247.1	236.6
Industry	153.6	164.5	173.1	174.6	187.1
Mining & quarrying	67.1	63.6	72.3	42.2	45.7
Manufacturing	155.4	167.9	178.8	185.4	189.9
Electricity	130.8	157.2	163.9	176.3	196.1
Water	182.8	205.7	216.9	234.1	232.0
Construction	165.9	173.6	176.4	178.3	208.0
Services	136.4	138.8	143.6	147.7	154.0
Trade and Repairs	159.6	168.7	172.7	180.6	200.0
Transportation and Storage	156.4	160.2	163.3	159.1	174.0
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	157.4	163.9	178.9	198.2	201.2
Information and Communication	65.0	43.1	36.4	44.8	48.6
Financial and Insurance Activities	144.3	166.8	178.3	181.7	198.4
Real Estate Activities	120.3	128.8	132.6	133.4	134.6
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	142.8	152.3	169.4	175.0	161.6
Administrative and Support Service Activities	146.6	156.2	164.3	166.0	173.5
Public Administration	141.1	142.5	150.7	144.2	144.1
Education	161.6	171.3	197.4	207.6	215.5
Human Health and Social Work Activities	157.7	166.3	169.9	175.5	170.7
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	147.3	156.5	165.3	166.7	173.9
Other Service Activities	161.0	169.2	175.2	190.8	196.3
Activities of Households as Employers	122.1	111.1	113.5	120.6	126.4
Adjustments	137.5	145.2	157.2	177.4	193.2
Taxes on products	137.5	145.2	157.2	177.4	193.2

Table 11b: Implicit price deflators for Expenditure on GDP (2009=100), fiscal years

	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
GDP at Market Prices	143.6	148.8	158.2	163.4	168.4
Final Consumption Expenditure	142.8	152.9	164.0	174.1	180.4
General Government FCE	134.0	134.9	180.5	190.3	201.0
NPISH FCE	164.0	148.3	172.2	177.6	180.7
Household FCE	143.5	155.3	162.0	171.6	177.3
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	137.6	142.1	146.7	154.6	168.7
Dwellings	137.3	141.9	144.8	151.0	165.9
Other Buildings	140.1	143.9	147.2	152.4	167.1
Other Structures	141.6	149.7	153.0	162.2	180.8
Transport Equipment	133.8	140.9	147.9	163.8	178.9
ICT Equipment	131.5	138.0	140.8	147.0	148.9
Other Machinery and Equipment	133.9	140.9	147.9	163.4	178.4
Biological Resources	170.6	196.3	203.9	206.5	209.9
Research and Development	145.9	120.6	163.7	165.4	173.2
Mineral and Petroleum Exploration	101.7	45.0	97.8	88.7	90.6
Changes in Inventories	170.2	219.7	228.1	228.0	229.1
Acquisitions less Disposals of Valuables	151.4	155.4	159.7	164.3	174.8
Exports less Imports of Goods and Services	126.1	169.8	194.2	285.2	356.5
Exports	160.2	169.7	188.6	186.1	203.8
Goods	159.7	168.4	191.3	185.4	206.9
Services	160.9	171.7	183.3	187.6	198.5
Less Imports	145.7	169.7	190.1	209.4	241.8
Goods	167.0	185.2	191.9	212.2	217.9
Services	119.7	145.6	186.1	202.7	324.0
Statistical Discrepancy					

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

**Table 11c: Implicit price deflator for Monetary and non-monetary value added (2009=100),
fiscal years**

	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Total GDP at market prices	143.6	148.8	158.2	163.4	168.4
Monetary	141.6	145.4	152.5	156.3	162.5
Non-monetary	161.8	174.8	198.0	204.5	195.6
Total Agriculture	153.8	160.2	180.9	188.0	179.7
Monetary	152.4	157.4	174.8	183.4	180.9
Non-monetary	157.2	167.0	196.2	199.7	176.5
Food crops	152.4	158.9	188.1	194.4	164.5
Monetary	152.4	156.0	180.1	181.5	164.3
Non-monetary	152.5	162.5	198.7	200.0	164.8
Livestock	151.1	164.4	174.8	191.8	207.6
Monetary	149.7	162.8	172.9	190.3	205.3
Non-monetary	159.9	175.1	187.6	201.6	223.7
Forestry	149.1	150.8	151.0	159.3	174.8
Monetary	141.0	142.2	143.3	152.4	164.7
Non-monetary	181.0	186.6	181.6	192.1	216.7
Fishing	207.0	212.8	232.6	243.9	236.6
Monetary	207.1	212.6	232.6	248.0	237.0
Non-monetary	204.9	215.8	232.9	236.6	231.0
Manufacturing	155.4	167.9	178.8	185.4	189.9
Monetary	155.9	167.1	171.8	175.6	176.6
Non-monetary	129.6	202.7	510.8	652.9	845.1
Water	182.8	205.7	216.9	234.1	232.0
Monetary	164.6	190.4	200.2	217.6	210.5
Non-monetary	186.6	208.8	220.4	237.7	236.7
Construction	165.9	173.6	176.4	175.2	208.0
Monetary	167.2	175.0	177.8	179.5	209.3
Non-monetary	106.2	106.0	104.2	116.1	136.6
Real estate activities	120.3	128.8	132.6	133.2	134.6
Monetary rents	43.1	44.2	41.9	41.4	42.4
Owner-occupied dwellings	162.6	174.4	180.0	181.2	182.7

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 12: Composite CPI for Uganda, 2014- 2019 (Base 2009/10=100)

	Food And Non- Alcoholic Beverages	Alcoholic Beverages , Tobacco & Narcotics	Clothing and Footwear	Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels	Furnishings, Household Equipment and Routine Household Maintenance	Health	Transport	Communication	Recreation and Culture	Education	Restaurants and Hotels	Miscellaneous Goods and Services	All Items Index	Monthly % change	Annual % change
Weights	284.6198	27.9824	50.8029	119.4255	38.6638	57.5151	137.7904	51.8153	55.1688	55.0753	57.2272	63.9136	1000.0000		
Calendar year															
2014	149.73	143.45	163.16	161.40	158.91	149.89	129.09	96.49	120.17	147.43	140.18	143.70	143.70		3.1
2015	160.77	145.59	174.63	170.46	165.74	155.28	132.26	110.01	122.13	156.81	145.91	150.37	151.66		5.5
2016	169.59	153.47	184.87	176.12	170.57	155.09	138.33	105.92	124.76	180.44	154.00	160.66	158.95		4.8
2017	186.78	154.81	190.77	184.76	180.40	157.77	139.69	103.16	132.59	196.83	162.95	165.01	167.92		5.6
2018	184.57	158.28	198.19	195.44	187.45	161.34	152.99	100.98	136.36	205.06	167.14	167.96	172.33		2.6
Financial year															
2013/14	149.21	143.18	158.70	155.80	154.35	144.37	129.96	92.98	119.21	141.61	139.41	143.19	141.65		5.3
2014/15	153.14	143.91	164.67	161.24	160.14	148.72	129.47	103.78	120.77	152.83	141.55	146.42	145.74		2.9
2015/16	165.42	149.85	179.70	173.70	167.00	152.57	136.14	109.66	123.49	165.86	149.48	155.85	155.28		6.6
2016/17	179.59	154.03	188.67	179.09	175.51	156.79	139.71	105.69	128.04	192.09	158.59	163.81	164.11		5.7
2017/18	186.51	156.72	193.13	190.40	183.82	159.46	143.78	96.48	135.07	200.69	165.94	165.53	169.69		3.4
Monthly															
2014 Jan	145.82	143.53	162.56	159.58	155.15	147.92	129.36	92.07	119.55	139.40	140.02	144.38	141.45	-0.1	5.3
Feb	148.22	143.00	161.10	160.96	155.92	147.93	129.33	91.35	119.89	143.57	139.04	142.40	142.27	0.6	4.8
Mar	153.11	143.77	160.44	160.22	157.05	147.94	130.00	92.88	120.09	144.18	139.78	143.45	143.93	1.2	5.2
Apr	153.03	143.18	161.96	159.62	156.04	148.17	130.04	92.97	120.32	144.20	139.45	141.71	143.76	-0.1	4.3
May	151.50	143.33	162.78	159.57	157.40	149.69	128.69	93.18	119.86	144.21	139.57	143.89	143.45	-0.2	3.5
Jun	148.38	143.74	160.11	159.98	157.86	149.53	129.03	94.07	119.82	147.88	139.80	143.62	142.70	-0.5	2.6
Jul	148.04	143.15	161.13	161.37	159.01	149.54	128.41	95.02	120.17	150.65	140.83	144.55	143.27	0.4	2.5
Aug	149.69	143.44	164.13	161.76	160.30	149.34	129.03	99.79	120.11	150.66	140.73	144.33	144.21	0.7	2.0
Sep	151.73	142.92	163.86	162.63	161.96	152.02	128.38	99.91	120.49	150.81	140.15	144.23	145.00	0.5	1.6
Oct	150.18	143.61	166.80	163.90	160.55	152.11	129.19	101.18	120.06	151.21	141.01	143.15	144.98	0.0	1.6
Nov	148.96	143.93	165.61	163.64	162.55	152.13	129.69	102.41	120.71	151.21	140.17	144.22	144.82	-0.1	2.1
Dec	148.12	143.77	167.48	163.63	163.15	152.38	127.92	103.05	120.93	151.21	141.58	144.49	144.61	-0.1	2.1
2015 Jan	148.15	144.81	166.68	165.95	164.42	156.02	130.26	104.98	121.08	151.27	142.76	146.97	145.80	0.8	3.1
Feb	150.65	144.59	165.93	166.44	164.08	156.35	129.58	105.14	120.76	153.94	142.47	146.48	146.53	0.5	3.0
Mar	157.16	144.64	169.44	166.54	164.69	156.54	129.14	106.60	121.43	154.44	142.84	148.37	148.83	1.6	3.4
Apr	162.94	144.00	170.97	166.26	163.58	156.74	129.15	107.46	121.37	154.44	144.32	148.19	150.58	1.2	4.7
May	163.45	144.05	170.89	166.34	163.33	152.76	129.01	107.63	121.34	154.43	144.33	147.31	150.43	-0.1	4.9
Jun	158.28	144.04	172.62	166.72	163.54	152.86	130.58	111.38	121.39	155.92	145.25	150.53	149.86	-0.4	5.0
Jul	159.21	144.90	174.94	169.25	163.92	153.03	132.74	114.93	121.98	155.84	145.68	151.44	151.18	0.9	5.5
Aug	160.08	145.57	176.96	171.61	166.70	153.06	134.13	118.64	122.08	155.88	147.23	152.08	152.46	0.8	5.7
Sep	164.63	146.77	179.85	171.60	167.85	155.49	134.29	120.97	122.92	160.27	148.20	152.60	154.64	1.4	6.7
Oct	168.28	147.39	181.28	176.98	168.11	155.69	135.56	107.48	123.15	161.75	149.01	153.17	156.09	0.9	7.7
Nov	168.29	147.54	182.27	178.76	168.34	157.41	136.04	107.48	124.00	161.78	149.14	152.91	156.57	0.3	8.1
Dec	168.13	148.78	183.77	179.02	170.29	157.41	136.63	107.49	124.06	161.80	149.65	154.41	156.95	0.2	8.5
2016 Jan	165.19	151.08	181.87	175.89	167.44	153.15	137.43	107.53	123.89	162.12	150.10	154.82	155.53	-0.9	6.7
Feb	164.74	152.57	182.26	177.05	166.19	153.44	137.79	107.64	124.27	162.12	149.96	155.56	155.68	0.1	6.3
Mar	166.62	153.53	183.37	175.70	168.62	153.44	138.14	106.37	124.01	174.29	151.26	158.11	157.11	0.9	5.6
Apr	168.56	153.38	182.79	174.98	169.76	153.77	135.29	105.73	123.65	174.29	152.04	159.05	157.27	0.1	4.4
May	166.84	153.38	183.73	174.74	170.82	154.52	137.31	105.78	123.80	174.29	152.69	163.50	157.49	0.1	4.7
Jun	165.30	153.15	185.08	175.91	170.52	154.65	137.62	105.52	124.38	184.02	154.00	161.13	157.77	0.2	5.3
Jul	166.80	153.10	183.93	174.88	171.03	155.02	137.30	105.77	124.49	184.02	153.68	162.28	158.09	0.2	4.6
Aug	168.30	153.76	185.46	175.44	171.70	155.75	138.81	105.69	124.40	184.20	154.81	162.46	159.03	0.6	4.3
Sep	172.25	154.43	185.87	176.61	171.65	156.24	138.98	105.71	125.31	184.06	155.23	162.39	160.44	0.9	3.8
Oct	173.98	154.36	186.82	177.36	172.45	156.78	137.91	106.09	125.77	193.95	157.03	162.79	161.71	0.8	3.6
Nov	176.62	154.02	187.38	176.82	172.68	156.94	139.80	104.86	125.96	193.95	158.13	162.43	162.68	0.6	3.9
Dec	179.86	154.85	189.92	178.01	174.00	157.42	143.55	104.33	127.21	193.95	159.13	163.37	164.65	1.2	4.9
2017 Jan	179.79	154.45	189.38	181.23	176.51	157.38	140.43	105.67	127.01	193.95	158.77	164.01	164.72	0.0	5.9
Feb	182.83	154.42	190.11	181.12	177.79	157.69	141.91	106.24	127.38	194.90	160.50	164.61	166.12	0.9	6.7
Mar	185.91	153.33	191.40	181.94	178.54	157.28	142.36	106.11	128.03	194.90	160.26	164.79	167.22	0.7	6.4
Apr	189.59	153.93	191.17	181.14	179.07	157.18	139.12	106.12	132.07	194.95	160.10	164.80	167.96	0.4	6.8
May	191.47	153.82	191.78	182.21	180.40	157.05	138.47	105.71	134.45	194.95	162.41	165.80	168.91	0.6	7.3
Jun	187.67	153.86	190.78	182.26	180.29	156.75	137.24	106.04	134.36	197.30	163.01	165.98	167.79	-0.7	6.3
Jul	184.87	153.86	192.33	183.68	180.01	156.88	136.88	103.56	134.75	197.30	164.30	164.58	167.06	-0.4	5.7
Aug	186.20	154.18	192.42	184.32	180.63	157.68	137.00	97.54	134.60	198.35	164.25	164.49	167.34	0.2	5.2
Sep	189.35	155.44	188.03	188.63	181.82	158.20	139.14	97.10	134.23	198.35	164.62	165.29	168.97	1.0	5.3
Oct	189.59	156.60	190.22	190.86	182.51	158.73	138.30	97.25	134.60	199.00	165.46	164.91	169.48	0.3	4.8
Nov	188.23	156.75	189.90	189.73	183.44	158.87	137.60	103.07	134.46	199.00	165.64	165.23	169.21	-0.2	4.0
Dec	185.88	157.07	191.75	189.95	183.73	159.51	147.28	103.47	135.08	199.00	166.12	165.65	170.17	0.6	3.4
2018 Jan	184.54	157.40	191.97	191.04	183.29	160.01	145.70	103.44	135.08	199.00	165.79	165.04	169.67	-0.3	3.0
Feb	184.74	157.77	195.22	191.99	184.75	160.73	146.83	90.08	135.28	199.63	166.23	165.50	169.68	0.0	2.1
Mar	185.64	156.71	194.98	191.75	185.44	160.62	149.19	90.02	135.54	204.16	166.29	165.71	170.49	0.5	2.0
Apr	186.60	157.72	195.48	191.87	185.61	160.90	149.27	90.72	135.40	204.16	167.29	165.87	170.96	0.3	1.8
May	188.16	158.65	197.16	192.81	187.08	160.47	149.28	90.78	135.91	204.16	167.85	166.62	171.77	0.5	1.7
Jun	184.28	158.20	198.10	198.13	187.54	160.98	148.89	90.78	135.95	206.19	167.47	167.50	171.48	-0.2	2.1
Jul	179.98	158.48	198.84	200.24	187.65	161.02	153.45	109.20	136.61	206.19	167.43	168.33	172.23	0.4	3.1
Aug	183.10	158.60	199.53	198.53	188.65	161.97	157.77	109.29	136.68	206.94	167.03	168.93	173.70	0.9	3.8
Sep	187.13	158.76	201.56	198.69	189.54	162.19	157.60	109.35	137.27	206.94	167.15	170.57	175.15	0.8	3.7
Oct	185.34	158.90	202.02	197.09	189.16	162.14									

Table 13: Composite CPI by major groups, 2015- 2019 (Base: 2009/10=100)

	Food Crops	Energy, Fuel & Utilities (EFU)	Core	All items index	Annual percentage changes			
					Food Crops	Elec, Fuel & Utilities (EFU)	Core	All items index
Weights	101.6003	74.4556	823.9441	1000.0000				
Calendar year								
2014	157.72	159.02	140.59	143.70	7.6	1.8	2.7	3.1
2015	168.45	164.12	148.46	151.66	6.8	3.2	5.6	5.5
2016	173.52	169.46	156.21	158.95	3.0	3.3	5.2	4.8
2017	196.12	182.23	163.14	167.91	13.0	7.5	4.4	5.6
2018	193.14	201.70	167.10	172.33	-1.5	10.7	2.4	2.6
Financial year								
2013/14	157.68	157.41	139.04	142.30	13.1	2.2	4.7	5.4
2014/15	160.10	160.14	143.68	146.58	1.5	1.7	3.3	3.0
2015/16	168.96	169.60	152.84	155.73	5.5	5.9	6.4	6.2
2016/17	189.83	172.88	160.14	164.11	12.4	1.9	4.8	5.4
2017/18	195.91	192.13	164.43	169.69	3.2	11.1	2.7	3.4
Monthly								
2015 Jan	147.64	160.47	144.25	145.80	-1.3	2.7	3.7	3.1
Feb	154.27	160.14	144.34	146.53	-2.4	0.9	4.0	3.0
Mar	167.46	159.73	145.54	148.83	-0.7	1.1	4.2	3.4
Apr	180.39	158.00	146.24	150.58	4.8	1.0	5.1	4.7
May	179.28	158.15	146.17	150.43	9.7	1.4	4.5	4.9
June	166.38	158.92	147.00	149.86	7.3	1.5	5.1	5.0
July	161.15	164.46	148.75	151.18	5.9	3.7	5.7	5.5
Aug	161.05	163.94	150.37	152.46	3.8	2.7	6.3	5.7
Sep	171.43	163.80	151.74	154.64	9.3	1.7	6.8	6.7
Oct	180.25	171.93	151.68	156.09	14.6	5.5	6.9	7.7
Nov	177.87	174.94	152.28	156.57	15.2	7.8	7.2	8.1
Dec	174.26	175.00	153.19	156.95	16.2	8.2	7.6	8.5
2016 Jan	165.32	172.87	152.76	155.53	12.0	7.7	5.9	6.7
Feb	164.59	173.83	152.95	155.68	6.7	8.6	6.0	6.3
Mar	167.76	170.68	154.57	157.11	0.2	6.9	6.2	5.6
Apr	171.71	167.97	154.52	157.27	-4.8	6.3	5.7	4.4
May	169.08	166.73	155.22	157.49	-5.7	5.4	6.2	4.7
June	163.00	169.01	156.11	157.77	-2.0	6.3	6.2	5.3
July	165.61	167.60	156.30	158.09	2.8	1.9	5.1	4.6
Aug	169.00	168.62	156.93	159.03	4.9	2.8	4.4	4.3
Sep	180.19	170.55	157.09	160.44	5.1	4.1	3.5	3.8
Oct	183.32	168.37	158.43	161.70	1.7	-2.1	4.5	3.6
Nov	190.37	167.52	158.82	162.67	7.0	-4.2	4.3	3.9
Dec	192.27	169.81	160.77	164.65	10.3	-3.0	5.0	4.9
2017 Jan	189.21	175.30	160.74	164.72	14.5	1.4	5.2	5.9
Feb	195.56	175.59	161.63	166.12	18.8	1.0	5.7	6.7
Mar	202.84	177.22	161.92	167.22	20.9	3.8	4.8	6.4
Apr	208.81	176.79	162.13	167.96	21.6	5.2	4.9	6.8
May	208.17	178.49	163.21	168.91	23.1	7.0	5.1	7.3
Jun	192.56	178.69	163.75	167.79	18.1	5.7	4.9	6.3
Jul	186.94	180.71	163.38	167.06	12.9	7.8	4.5	5.7
Aug	188.70	181.78	163.41	167.34	11.7	7.8	4.1	5.2
Sep	197.41	188.60	163.69	168.97	9.6	10.6	4.2	5.3
Oct	197.75	192.06	163.95	169.48	7.9	14.1	3.5	4.8
Nov	194.71	190.50	164.15	169.21	2.3	13.7	3.4	4.0
Dec	190.83	190.98	165.74	170.17	-0.7	12.5	3.1	3.4
2018 Jan	191.80	192.55	164.87	169.67	1.4	9.8	2.6	3.0
Feb	194.27	195.23	164.34	169.68	-0.7	11.2	1.7	2.1
Mar	199.47	195.50	164.66	170.49	-1.7	10.3	1.7	2.0
Apr	204.33	195.10	164.66	170.95	-2.1	10.4	1.6	1.8
May	207.67	196.95	165.07	171.77	-0.2	10.3	1.1	1.7
Jun	197.05	205.60	165.24	171.48	2.3	15.1	0.9	2.2
Jul	183.15	209.58	167.51	172.23	-2.0	16.0	2.5	3.1
Aug	186.41	207.43	169.09	173.70	-1.2	14.1	3.5	3.8
Sep	193.15	207.73	169.99	175.15	-2.2	10.1	3.8	3.7
Oct	190.99	205.28	169.73	174.54	-3.4	6.9	3.5	3.0
Nov	188.24	205.23	169.77	174.28	-3.3	7.7	3.4	3.0
Dec	181.22	204.25	170.33	173.96	-5.0	6.9	2.8	2.2
2019 Jan	181.91	206.34	170.48	174.31	-5.2	7.2	3.4	2.7
Feb	185.75	206.75	170.50	174.75	-4.4	5.9	3.7	3.0
Mar	179.76	205.92	172.27	175.53	-9.9	5.3	4.6	3.0
Apr	191.60	205.55	172.50	176.90	-6.2	5.4	4.8	3.5

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics.

Table 14: Producer Price Index for Manufacturing (Combined): 2015– 2019, (July – Sept. 2004=100)

		Food Products	Drinks & Tobacco	Textiles, Clothing & Foot Wear	Paper Products	Chemicals, Paint, Soap & Foam Products	Bricks & Cement	Metals & Miscellaneous Related Products	PPI-M (Combined)	
	Weight	41.9	18.5	4.2	4.8	10.6	6.8	9.1	4.1	100.0
Calendar year										
	2015	329.0	248.1	356.7	238.0	221.2	228.9	209.7	233.1	272.3
	2016	350.6	240.3	377.1	243.2	233.4	233.6	213.3	231.0	281.7
	2017	388.8	242.3	380.6	247.5	250.0	232.2	236.7	231.3	299.2
	2018	362.1	242.3	389.3	235.1	258.7	236.4	250.5	230.1	296.0
Fiscal Year										
	2013/14	300.2	240.1	309.4	206.8	227.6	201.0	210.9	214.4	254.2
	2014/15	308.6	237.5	335.8	232.3	217.4	217.9	204.9	225.1	260.4
	2015/16	343.2	248.7	373.5	241.9	227.0	235.3	213.7	233.3	280.2
	2016/17	368.6	240.8	376.5	245.3	244.1	232.9	223.4	231.1	290.1
	2017/18	383.8	242.8	387.2	248.2	252.5	233.1	244.5	230.3	300.2
Monthly										
2015	Jan	304.3	237.6	342.7	233.7	217.6	220.8	200.2	224.1	257.8
	Feb	302.9	234.6	343.6	234.9	212.0	215.0	200.1	232.4	255.7
	Mar	314.8	237.1	341.3	235.8	213.7	220.1	205.1	232.6	262.3
	Apr	316.4	238.9	341.9	233.1	217.2	222.7	206.3	234.0	264.0
	May	321.0	239.3	343.9	233.1	217.4	226.4	205.8	234.1	266.2
	Jun	331.5	248.1	357.4	237.9	221.2	229.4	207.7	234.9	273.7
	Jul	339.9	250.7	359.4	239.4	230.2	234.2	210.4	237.9	279.1
	Aug	340.8	258.9	360.8	241.6	231.2	235.1	214.6	237.8	282.0
	Sep	346.2	264.4	367.0	241.9	232.0	235.4	216.4	231.0	284.1
	Oct	343.9	257.9	374.9	241.8	232.3	236.2	217.0	231.0	283.4
	Nov	341.1	254.9	373.9	240.3	215.0	236.1	216.0	231.2	278.7
	Dec	345.2	254.6	373.7	242.8	214.9	236.0	216.3	236.7	280.3
2016	Jan	343.9	255.5	372.0	243.5	215.1	236.0	216.7	236.8	280.2
	Feb	345.5	237.6	380.2	243.1	229.8	235.6	211.2	232.6	279.5
	Mar	345.4	238.3	379.9	242.2	229.7	235.6	210.3	232.6	279.2
	Apr	340.4	237.3	380.2	242.1	229.4	236.0	210.0	230.6	277.7
	May	339.6	237.5	379.7	242.1	229.6	236.5	210.0	230.6	277.5
	Jun	346.4	237.6	380.0	242.2	235.0	230.7	215.3	230.6	280.6
	Jul	351.3	237.7	379.9	242.5	235.0	230.5	214.7	230.6	281.6
	Aug	352.9	238.3	381.7	244.9	235.0	230.5	213.2	230.6	282.2
	Sep	357.0	241.0	371.8	242.5	238.1	232.4	211.5	229.2	283.4
	Oct	356.9	241.0	372.3	243.0	238.1	232.9	212.4	229.2	283.6
	Nov	366.4	241.1	373.4	244.5	243.3	233.0	214.5	229.2	287.9
	Dec	360.9	241.1	374.1	245.1	242.5	233.6	220.3	229.2	287.1
2017	Jan	362.4	241.1	374.3	245.3	242.6	233.6	228.1	229.2	288.6
	Feb	365.6	241.1	374.1	244.9	243.2	233.7	231.6	231.5	290.4
	Mar	376.8	241.2	376.0	245.0	251.2	233.7	233.7	233.3	295.3
	Apr	388.7	241.2	376.4	245.3	254.4	233.7	233.9	233.3	299.4
	May	390.4	242.7	381.4	250.6	252.8	233.5	233.8	233.7	300.5
	Jun	393.6	242.7	382.7	250.1	252.8	233.4	233.5	233.7	301.5
	Jul	404.3	243.0	383.1	250.1	253.2	233.1	233.9	230.2	304.0
	Aug	403.0	243.0	383.5	247.5	254.0	232.1	238.3	230.2	304.0
	Sep	412.3	242.9	383.7	247.4	254.7	231.3	242.9	230.2	307.4
	Oct	400.4	243.0	384.3	248.1	246.7	229.4	241.0	230.2	302.3
	Nov	394.2	243.0	383.9	247.7	246.7	229.4	244.4	230.2	300.9
	Dec	374.2	242.6	383.3	247.6	247.5	229.5	244.8	230.2	296.1
2018	Jan	369.7	242.6	392.9	247.7	248.4	229.7	245.6	230.0	295.9
	Feb	370.0	242.6	392.7	248.1	254.5	234.7	245.9	230.5	297.7
	Mar	367.0	242.6	389.5	248.1	254.6	236.7	247.6	230.6	297.3
	Apr	372.7	242.6	389.5	248.2	255.3	236.8	248.3	230.5	299.0
	May	370.0	242.6	389.9	248.2	255.4	236.9	248.3	230.5	298.4
	Jun	368.1	242.6	390.1	249.3	259.7	237.8	252.4	230.6	299.2
	Jul	367.1	242.0	388.4	250.8	259.5	239.0	253.5	229.7	298.9
	Aug	358.6	241.9	388.2	216.1	262.3	238.2	252.2	229.7	294.6
	Sep	355.4	242.0	388.0	216.3	262.6	237.0	250.7	229.7	293.6
	Oct	355.5	241.9	387.7	216.3	264.5	236.8	254.6	229.7	294.4
	Nov	348.8	241.9	387.4	216.2	264.3	236.7	253.6	229.7	292.5
	Dec	341.8	241.9	386.8	216.3	263.6	236.4	252.6	229.6	290.4
2019	Jan	340.5	241.9	403.7	216.4	263.6	236.3	253.1	229.6	292.2
	Feb	329.4	241.2	400.7	216.4	263.5	236.4	251.9	229.6	288.8
	Mar	330.8	241.3	400.8	217.5	263.6	236.7	252.7	229.6	289.4

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 15: Index of Production, Manufacturing (Base 2002=100) –Formal sector 2014-2018

	Food Processing	Beverages & Tobacco	Textiles, Clothing & Foot Wear	Sawmillin g, Paper & Printing	Chemicals, Paint, Soap & Foam Products	Bricks & Cement	Metal Products	Miscellaneo us	ALL ITEMS
Weight	400.2	201.4	42.5	35.3	96.6	75.2	82.8	66.1	1000.0
Calendar year									
2015	189.5	289.2	126.3	246.4	267.3	291.3	167.0	200.0	222.9
2016	211.6	282.9	153.4	250.6	292.2	290.0	162.9	214.2	234.7
2017	202.1	307.6	167.0	295.7	346.5	295.3	170.3	202.3	243.5
2018	259.3	332.0	165.6	325.3	346.6	336.4	154.7	230.6	275.9
Fiscal Year									
2014/15	200.1	293.6	119.8	228.7	239.5	279.9	173.2	192.4	223.6
2015/16	194.3	280.1	143.5	247.7	297.5	282.3	156.5	204.3	225.4
2016/17	221.3	291.2	166.2	267.2	306.0	290.0	168.1	210.0	242.8
2017/18	217.7	317.7	153.8	310.6	361.1	319.2	165.0	213.4	255.2
Monthly									
2015 Jan	205.2	295.3	155.5	228.9	261.4	285.9	195.2	183.5	231.3
Feb	174.8	284.4	174.6	202.5	238.9	295.2	169.3	196.8	214.1
Mar	182.4	327.9	195.0	235.7	250.7	409.2	184.4	179.6	237.7
Apr	184.8	278.9	126.4	257.0	215.2	289.4	188.4	198.9	215.9
May	182.9	271.1	117.6	245.8	271.3	281.2	166.4	183.8	214.7
Jun	199.9	296.4	130.8	272.0	250.7	282.9	187.9	200.8	229.1
Jul	181.3	271.3	128.1	246.0	265.2	303.5	181.2	213.1	218.8
Aug	183.2	259.3	97.0	246.3	364.3	278.1	156.5	214.9	221.6
Sep	191.6	292.2	95.3	245.9	292.3	283.3	168.6	229.1	226.9
Oct	193.4	266.9	94.4	273.3	250.9	253.9	150.5	206.7	214.2
Nov	184.7	246.6	98.2	278.4	273.6	249.4	140.0	221.5	209.0
Dec	210.5	379.7	102.0	224.7	273.1	283.9	116.1	170.9	241.6
2016 Jan	206.2	274.3	178.2	240.7	297.5	291.6	137.2	203.9	229.3
Feb	179.7	276.8	186.4	236.7	218.4	254.2	148.3	175.9	208.0
Mar	182.4	342.7	256.6	257.5	323.6	308.4	175.4	228.0	246.0
Apr	215.9	245.0	142.1	250.1	355.6	290.5	182.0	193.8	234.7
May	204.8	241.0	161.9	227.0	334.7	307.1	164.3	198.6	227.5
Jun	197.5	264.8	182.3	245.6	321.3	283.5	157.9	194.7	227.1
Jul	202.8	266.2	151.5	222.3	263.5	313.5	178.9	212.2	226.9
Aug	221.8	269.2	113.9	263.4	285.1	300.8	179.0	219.8	236.6
Sep	240.0	280.7	89.0	241.6	263.1	292.6	182.8	217.0	241.7
Oct	209.4	256.6	63.1	239.3	255.8	283.3	138.4	223.2	218.8
Nov	227.8	290.0	130.3	276.6	282.6	275.9	175.6	281.0	246.0
Dec	250.5	387.5	185.1	305.8	305.9	278.7	135.4	222.9	273.4
2017 Jan	223.6	317.3	264.4	250.4	338.8	329.7	181.6	190.9	258.6
Feb	200.5	288.9	239.6	265.8	326.1	283.4	167.5	181.0	236.6
Mar	248.8	300.2	256.4	276.9	331.2	309.3	190.8	185.7	264.0
Apr	209.8	295.6	155.6	283.6	310.6	271.8	153.3	174.4	234.8
May	209.2	262.9	169.4	276.9	355.9	276.6	164.6	200.5	235.7
Jun	211.0	279.4	176.0	303.5	353.7	265.0	169.0	211.8	241.0
Jul	179.6	253.3	103.9	297.6	368.3	299.0	172.6	243.3	226.2
Aug	184.6	313.3	93.6	319.3	367.0	309.1	201.0	222.7	242.2
Sep	197.9	303.2	64.2	281.7	327.0	285.0	177.3	197.5	233.7
Oct	181.8	314.8	102.4	354.8	340.8	293.6	173.8	209.9	236.3
Nov	182.9	317.4	174.5	302.0	388.2	306.2	159.2	210.1	242.8
Dec	194.9	445.0	203.6	335.6	349.9	314.3	132.7	199.3	269.7
2018 Jan	243.5	333.4	277.9	247.1	424.4	361.8	165.3	214.0	281.1
Feb	219.1	304.4	215.7	297.1	324.9	328.0	171.1	212.2	252.9
Mar	261.2	327.1	214.4	305.8	397.6	319.6	179.6	221.8	282.2
Apr	230.5	280.9	98.0	298.4	376.4	322.1	156.7	206.0	250.7
May	261.6	314.7	123.4	292.7	355.1	382.1	143.3	215.1	272.7
Jun	274.7	304.7	173.5	395.5	314.2	309.4	146.9	208.7	272.2
Jul	251.4	310.6	90.8	288.5	363.7	403.5	154.8	240.4	271.4
Aug	288.3	324.1	155.0	315.1	318.4	326.3	160.4	251.9	283.6
Sep	255.7	333.5	144.5	327.8	328.3	338.5	149.8	239.2	272.6
Oct	254.0	400.3	137.5	375.3	332.2	315.6	153.4	238.5	285.6
Nov	284.4	308.6	172.6	352.9	307.3	333.6	147.1	273.3	280.7
Dec	287.2	441.4	184.2	407.1	316.9	296.6	127.8	246.5	305.8

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 16: Production and procurement and exports of principal agricultural products, 2015 - 2018

	Coffee			Tea	Cotton			Tobacco			
	Procurement	Exports	Production		Exports	Exports	Exports				
	tonnes	tonnes	000 US\$		tonnes	tonnes	000 US\$	tonnes	000 US\$	tonnes	000 US\$
Calendar year											
2015	231,784	216,064	402,634	58,588	53,458	70,317	15,440	20,778	27,665	72,897	
2016	237,552	212,538	371,400	60,377	56,417	71,488	23,486	31,571	27,089	64,061	
2017	300,118	286,442	554,820	50,055	43,587	26,720	31,808	50,776	18,891	52,762	
2018	284,225	250,386	433,285	71,567	70,201	88,812	27,190	44,346	31,135	86,351	
Fiscal year											
2012/13	219,783	202,341	422,351	64,371	61,598	86,090	21,903	36,215	21,971	82,771	
2013/14	225,905	219,193	404,005	61,002	59,167	83,237	12,518	22,007	30,028	96,308	
2014/15	195,971	194,418	403,161	58,639	53,748	73,797	13,315	18,260	26,023	63,995	
2015/16	237,383	213,484	351,956	63,432	57,419	74,472	18,786	24,543	28,555	73,180	
2016/17	279,773	251,109	489,470	53,908	50,873	48,238	31,010	48,417	21,496	52,292	
2017/18	282,456	267,400	492,452	61,897	55,300	58,121	25,819	41,170	20,946	59,999	
Monthly											
2015	Jan	19,693	18,650	39,700	4,806	4,639	6,238	1,651	2,318	2,036	5,755
	Feb	18,604	17,428	36,903	2,096	2,946	4,018	1,968	2,617	2,158	6,252
	Mar	16,817	18,705	40,936	2,289	2,335	3,065	3,201	4,223	1,669	3,656
	Apr	14,506	15,844	32,806	5,213	3,485	4,517	2,061	2,693	840	1,900
	May	15,635	15,800	30,580	6,202	5,856	7,820	818	1,073	623	1,605
	Jun	21,911	20,124	35,263	5,120	4,729	6,365	1,775	2,428	770	1,881
	Jul	27,625	24,203	43,068	5,511	5,046	6,561	1,719	2,327	1,054	3,205
	Aug	25,024	19,218	32,537	4,514	4,660	6,133	937	1,270	1,350	2,228
	Sep	19,422	17,179	29,321	4,742	4,013	5,319	307	462	3,668	9,310
	Oct	14,706	13,431	22,933	5,851	5,162	6,596	428	582	4,125	11,046
	Nov	15,448	14,935	25,002	5,879	5,158	6,754	299	417	6,784	18,937
	Dec	22,392	20,546	33,585	6,365	5,430	6,930	275	370	2,588	7,123
2016	Jan	22,974	20,084	32,130	5,881	5,487	7,113	1,099	1,447	3,847	9,516
	Feb	21,150	16,316	25,120	2,980	3,643	4,749	1,722	2,116	1,484	3,238
	Mar	16,491	14,868	23,070	5,747	2,979	3,875	3,090	3,850	946	2,807
	Apr	17,047	19,608	31,120	6,273	4,156	5,390	2,382	3,148	932	1,705
	May	17,403	17,157	27,620	5,551	6,299	8,285	3,087	4,108	936	2,230
	Jun	17,700	15,939	26,450	4,138	5,386	6,767	3,440	4,448	840	1,834
	Jul	17,109	16,089	26,980	3,626	5,022	6,319	2,773	3,730	1,182	2,014
	Aug	17,452	17,464	30,090	4,170	3,671	4,638	1,682	2,348	1,103	2,074
	Sep	16,210	12,537	22,860	5,300	3,993	5,147	391	544	4,094	10,181
	Oct	17,186	12,549	24,190	5,915	5,044	6,388	86	116	4,278	9,222
	Nov	25,594	24,462	50,350	5,398	5,759	6,895	1,051	1,590	5,690	14,267
	Dec	31,235	25,467	51,420	5,398	4,978	5,921	2,683	4,126	1,755	4,972
2017	Jan	29,310	24,280	48,870	3,923	4,499	2,300	4,688	7,604	226	884
	Feb	26,703	23,791	48,310	2,165	2,880	2,400	3,968	6,485	316	1,389
	Mar	25,858	24,595	50,340	3,499	2,903	2,080	4,111	6,555	653	1,924
	Apr	19,013	19,534	39,280	5,142	3,515	1,980	3,612	5,904	636	1,636
	May	25,143	24,507	47,190	5,275	4,799	1,980	3,520	5,647	1,273	2,660
	Jun	28,960	25,834	49,590	4,097	3,809	2,190	2,446	3,767	289	1,069
	Jul	26,641	25,632	49,310	3,626	3,201	2,240	1,243	2,129	426	869
	Aug	24,368	25,100	47,060	3,615	2,926	2,330	354	559	1,701	4,721
	Sep	23,089	20,510	38,580	5,253	3,935	2,360	51	79	3,813	10,786
	Oct	22,742	22,898	44,180	5,101	4,231	2,390	577	881	3,776	9,999
	Nov	26,081	26,586	49,390	4,813	4,424	2,250	2,583	3,922	2,621	7,995
	Dec	22,210	23,173	42,720	3,547	2,464	2,220	4,655	7,244	3,160	8,831
2018	Jan	27,484	24,116	43,662	5,610	5,945	8,284	5,226	8,142	774	2,273
	Feb	24,680	23,319	41,387	2,872	3,587	4,772	3,422	5,594	1,344	4,127
	Mar	21,013	20,001	35,737	4,447	3,367	4,390	2,971	4,693	1,881	5,899
	Apr	17,262	17,702	32,699	8,179	6,811	8,869	1,604	2,468	510	1,748
	May	19,842	19,142	34,130	7,508	7,143	9,001	1,429	2,508	436	1,491
	Jun	27,044	19,220	33,596	7,328	7,264	9,016	1,703	2,952	504	1,260
	Jul	25,923	23,581	40,687	5,263	6,512	8,374	374	621	764	2,496
	Aug	23,170	20,937	35,682	4,050	4,702	5,885	2,625	4,248	5,342	15,434
	Sep	19,076	17,592	28,911	5,379	5,374	6,745	1,696	2,883	8,163	23,538
	Oct	22,387	21,313	32,421	6,806	6,466	7,801	1,883	3,269	6,855	16,896
	Nov	30,589	24,596	41,959	7,423	7,064	8,502	1,549	2,293	3,007	7,748
	Dec	25,755	18,866	32,414	6,703	5,965	7,174	2,707	4,677	1,556	3,440

Source: Uganda Coffee Development Authority; Uganda Tea Association; Cotton Development Organisation ; B.A.T Uganda(1984) Ltd

Table 17: Value of non- traditional exports ('000 US\$), 2015 - 2018

		Fish & Fish Products	Maize	Beans	Flowers	Cocoa beans	Animal / Veg. Fat or Oil	Cattle Hides	Electric Current	Gold & Gold Cpds	Iron & Steel	Petroleum Products	Sugar & Confectionery	Cement	Other	Total
Calendar year																
	2015	117,554	90,898	62,693	23,210	56,685	78,959	63,018	17,031	35,643	86,597	125,404	65,724	80,016	796,951	1,700,383
	2016	121,467	70,301	50,519	24,571	74,996	62,090	51,375	21,274	339,529	70,840	114,096	100,251	60,897	781,315	1,943,520
	2017	136,201	96,161	88,205	27,443	54,219	70,014	53,223	56,101	418,061	65,954	122,096	91,556	41,578	841,949	2,162,760
	2018	169,905	106,839	103,823	60,793	64,695	79,224	46,297	36,401	515,564	85,331	122,326	108,123	56,286	615,470	2,171,077
Fiscal year																
	2011/12	138,350	45,246	16,585	26,076	37,063	111,284	39,009	17,277	10,598	77,970	121,754	105,107	103,391	781,088	1,630,797
	2012/13	122,532	52,805	20,996	26,825	48,624	107,797	47,468	16,259	6,170	89,643	132,934	102,257	107,777	939,532	1,821,618
	2013/14	124,192	36,416	21,785	30,474	60,231	98,124	75,547	27,156	253	93,183	137,556	70,230	92,130	828,669	1,695,948
	2014/15	137,662	70,216	40,326	26,098	54,936	90,356	67,761	24,426	164	92,918	137,858	75,303	91,879	791,017	1,700,921
	2015/16	114,772	81,660	65,365	21,351	71,591	68,449	56,132	17,086	204,219	71,148	117,486	60,941	68,410	744,483	1,763,091
	2016/17	131,601	79,155	59,413	26,241	58,905	69,624	50,778	45,105	433,629	73,914	117,300	126,451	50,177	799,861	2,122,155
	2017/18	144,829	124,641	128,866	47,316	58,941	73,424	54,687	43,423	343,511	74,554	122,447	84,749	45,307	774,107	2,120,803
Monthly																
	2015 Jan	12,775	4,660	2,017	1,429	6,610	6,144	5,056	1,584	25	7,258	11,016	4,426	6,565	65,176	134,742
	Feb	9,894	4,067	1,274	3,229	5,175	7,556	6,197	1,376	0	8,871	9,340	5,483	7,085	72,740	142,287
	Mar	10,134	5,087	3,513	1,935	6,119	7,813	6,979	1,513	0	8,113	10,808	7,630	7,821	87,675	165,141
	Apr	10,337	6,102	2,028	1,714	4,238	6,680	5,147	1,239	0	7,674	10,112	6,144	7,091	77,886	146,393
	May	9,535	15,479	4,458	3,574	5,163	6,896	5,474	1,359	0	5,616	10,366	5,630	7,447	66,017	147,015
	Jun	10,230	10,265	13,012	1,865	4,277	6,372	4,987	1,511	0	5,591	10,963	9,581	7,869	68,469	154,991
	Jul	9,181	5,116	6,270	1,426	5,887	6,337	3,908	1,480	0	6,720	10,001	7,688	7,396	62,802	134,213
	Aug	7,920	11,360	9,052	1,738	3,657	5,505	5,635	1,436	0	7,558	11,714	2,937	5,659	63,180	137,351
	Sep	9,197	7,743	3,562	1,608	4,126	6,000	4,557	1,340	27	9,264	10,719	4,483	5,118	66,945	134,689
	Oct	8,027	7,548	4,114	1,696	2,120	6,793	4,838	1,209	790	8,164	10,050	3,876	4,957	50,982	115,164
	Nov	9,689	7,969	7,717	1,810	3,693	6,921	4,723	1,403	9,088	6,990	9,431	4,105	5,830	54,054	133,423
	Dec	10,635	5,502	5,676	1,186	5,620	5,942	5,517	1,581	25,713	4,777	10,882	3,741	7,178	61,024	154,974
	2016 Jan	13,766	4,003	5,628	1,542	8,808	6,057	5,765	1,549	27,259	3,299	10,320	3,449	4,395	52,625	148,466
	Feb	9,423	10,616	7,533	2,486	8,021	3,805	4,047	1,328	26,131	3,663	8,130	2,181	4,511	61,144	153,017
	Mar	9,417	4,589	3,850	1,463	12,825	7,153	5,480	1,476	33,436	3,869	10,318	4,121	5,946	66,243	170,187
	Apr	10,028	3,235	2,925	1,401	9,728	4,145	3,885	1,247	25,904	5,095	9,169	6,125	4,712	79,579	167,177
	May	8,899	6,939	2,577	2,891	4,080	4,369	4,016	1,425	25,777	5,552	8,686	9,158	5,771	63,097	153,238
	Jun	8,590	7,042	6,461	2,103	3,026	5,423	3,763	1,611	30,094	6,196	8,064	9,078	6,938	62,806	161,192
	Jul	8,671	5,835	2,795	2,132	3,282	4,312	4,073	1,700	25,337	7,302	10,158	5,145	5,184	64,419	150,344
	Aug	8,273	6,187	2,580	2,240	2,288	5,026	3,437	1,833	37,613	7,459	9,653	8,601	5,151	54,086	154,428
	Sep	8,664	4,863	1,969	2,007	1,881	4,712	4,514	1,832	29,002	8,449	9,893	11,547	4,653	63,284	157,271
	Oct	9,867	7,274	2,419	2,680	3,924	6,254	3,984	1,761	27,706	9,602	9,415	12,756	4,511	66,974	169,129
	Nov	12,737	5,120	6,543	1,935	6,234	4,970	4,690	2,412	27,992	5,616	9,312	13,699	4,559	74,192	180,011
	Dec	13,131	4,599	5,239	1,690	10,900	5,865	3,721	3,099	23,278	4,738	10,977	14,391	4,567	72,865	179,060
	2017 Jan	11,897	5,757	1,893	1,868	6,867	4,812	3,759	5,362	29,067	3,120	9,446	7,410	2,695	55,904	149,858
	Feb	9,669	7,879	5,140	2,638	6,821	5,157	4,632	7,806	21,562	3,838	8,600	5,626	3,290	54,080	146,739
	Mar	12,544	7,342	3,199	2,342	5,012	6,106	3,363	5,490	24,364	6,254	9,178	10,269	3,817	61,469	160,749
	Apr	11,426	4,301	1,611	1,686	3,722	6,581	5,070	4,223	34,104	4,544	9,866	5,382	4,400	60,303	157,220
	May	12,278	11,595	16,576	2,982	4,051	9,033	5,374	4,338	33,592	6,683	9,920	24,696	4,329	100,733	246,177
	Jun	12,443	8,403	9,448	2,041	3,924	6,795	4,160	5,248	120,012	6,310	10,881	6,928	3,021	71,554	271,168
	Jul	11,585	12,523	9,477	1,846	5,686	3,933	3,961	5,716	25,484	6,568	10,867	5,998	3,340	62,950	169,935
	Aug	10,645	10,060	8,174	2,736	2,534	4,732	3,504	3,471	26,758	6,912	10,587	4,622	3,191	62,783	160,709
	Sep	9,537	5,041	6,332	2,461	2,267	6,636	5,231	3,659	25,245	6,602	9,514	6,239	3,774	65,377	157,913
	Oct	11,802	7,024	4,465	2,677	4,310	4,786	4,602	3,679	41,640	4,589	10,512	5,104	3,047	65,091	173,329
	Nov	11,357	7,518	10,537	2,255	4,048	5,466	5,068	3,497	13,451	5,712	10,343	5,007	3,451	92,363	180,073
	Dec	11,017	8,718	11,352	1,911	4,976	5,976	4,499	3,612	22,784	4,824	12,382	4,274	3,223	89,343	188,890
	2018 Jan	12,371	19,589	23,318	4,029	6,707	6,875	5,611	4,929	39,691	4,329	9,802	5,523	2,754	62,234	207,762
	Feb	9,613	12,855	15,813	5,551	7,762	6,571	4,456	4,854	19,439	6,678	9,592	4,895	3,950	60,951	172,980
	Mar	12,590	11,338	9,144	6,658	7,040	6,671	6,750	2,984	25,059	7,859	10,136	7,953	5,024	58,585	177,791
	Apr	12,629	2,980	869	4,913	6,355	6,173	4,302	2,204	35,902	5,903	10,056	9,483	4,424	43,760	149,953
	May	15,692	15,510	15,453	6,059	4,363	7,278	3,508	2,328	39,549	8,767	9,219	13,335	5,569	58,095	204,724
	Jun	15,991	11,486	13,932	6,219	2,892	8,329	3,195	2,492	28,511	5,812	9,437	12,315	3,559	52,575	176,745
	Jul	14,673	9,861	9,860	6,460	3,238	6,270	2,870	2,540	30,462	7,943	11,480	12,272	4,571	51,049	173,551
	Aug	14,002	7,934	4,744	3,580	2,329	6,479	3,522	3,577	41,120	10,910	10,554	15,464	3,333	45,707	173,657
	Sep	14,038	3,906	1,412	4,521	4,117	6,239	3,507	2,507	56,237	9,541	9,928	12,046	5,591	42,290	175,880
	Oct	15,406	4,680	1,829	4,982	5,976	4,922	3,343	2,602	78,788	6,629	10,403	2,895	6,100	56,566	205,123
	Nov	15,519	2,883	2,170	4,142	6,442	6,740	3,050	2,626	59,494	7,057	10,906	7,198	5,326	40,354	173,906
	Dec	16,981	3,817	5,278	3,679	7,475	6,678	2,183	2,758	61,312	3,904	10,813	4,744	6,084	43,303	179,007
	2019 Jan	17,448	5,044	2,613	4,671	8,796	7,084	3,325	4,009	60,195	5,580	10,880	4,948	6,303	38,357	179,253
	Feb	16,178	3,493	3,676	5,309	8,177	5,585	1,914	3,739	69,683	5,084	9,282	5,378	5,729	37,295	180,524
	Mar	18,691	2,219	4,244	4,679	8,353	5,998	2,432	4,457	363,429	4,981	10,307	5,609	4,646	48,781	488,826

Note: Export values for 2019 are provisional.
Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 18: Volume of non- traditional exports, 2014 - 2018

		Fish & Fish Pdt. (Tonnes)	Maize (Tonnes)	Beans (Tonnes)	Flowers (Tonnes)	Cocoa beans (Tonnes)	Animal/ Veg Fat or oil (Tonnes)	Cattle Hides (Tonnes)	Electric Current ('000kws)	Gold & Gold cpds (Kgs)	Iron & Steel (Tonnes)	Petroleum Products (000 Litres)	Sugar & confectionery (Tonnes)	Cement (Tonnes)
Calendar year														
	2014	17,596	134,903	39,483	3,935	25,720	85,299	33,533	167,731	5	96,730	136,326	118,507	485,163
	2015	18,052	358,592	157,770	4,184	25,915	79,784	30,157	121,370	1,088	96,201	118,270	124,619	434,578
	2016	19,112	268,465	128,147	4,329	29,761	66,492	24,021	165,004	8,612	91,851	108,296	157,500	356,544
	2017	18,691	374,321	289,879	4,653	27,519	66,701	26,303	316,366	11,297	80,038	115,469	127,629	296,467
	2018	23,846	492,619	256,960	5,857	30,752	75,448	23,791	233,120	12,700	84,833	115,467	164,080	393,075
Fiscal year														
	2012/13	22,234	166,271	42,284	4,255	23,794	79,972	24,464	102,592	104	85,353	124,757	139,754	594,440
	2013/14	17,783	104,553	33,813	4,143	26,744	79,567	32,989	142,850	8	93,208	129,408	113,229	529,331
	2014/15	22,943	615,603	261,818	9,266	63,022	162,751	69,416	309,339	5,384	183,559	241,220	251,805	876,790
	2015/16	18,976	343,357	161,731	3,883	30,689	75,732	26,286	136,787	5,330	84,567	111,516	120,299	389,972
	2016/17	19,765	291,832	164,458	4,631	26,661	67,594	24,681	264,481	11,005	95,686	110,929	174,938	315,553
	2017/18	18,804	538,424	382,572	5,312	29,632	70,796	26,770	264,878	9,082	80,461	115,579	128,202	322,640
Monthly														
2015	Jan	1,422	9,540	3,388	249	2,491	5,450	2,664	10,240	50	7,857	10,292	8,049	33,361
	Feb	1,374	10,608	1,894	445	2,223	6,933	2,716	9,322	0	9,622	8,803	9,999	37,558
	Mar	1,380	24,340	12,923	357	2,869	7,627	3,571	10,561	0	9,016	10,174	13,150	41,929
	Apr	1,365	22,143	9,441	342	1,919	6,517	2,958	8,948	0	8,196	9,513	9,962	38,689
	May	1,499	57,223	11,207	583	2,191	6,424	2,354	9,296	0	6,137	9,771	10,149	40,141
	Jun	1,531	36,938	29,118	358	1,498	6,066	2,245	10,094	0	6,462	10,365	17,873	42,493
	Jul	1,658	19,662	13,223	258	2,139	5,953	1,752	10,863	0	7,554	9,448	15,315	39,806
	Aug	1,340	51,202	23,213	319	1,847	6,013	2,600	10,542	0	8,193	11,046	5,765	32,200
	Sep	1,605	35,877	12,144	325	2,759	6,349	2,182	10,047	63	10,976	10,262	9,229	28,361
	Oct	1,515	35,568	11,787	346	1,367	7,880	2,148	9,273	21	9,752	9,448	8,059	27,481
	Nov	1,756	29,754	14,545	359	1,972	8,034	2,222	10,668	209	6,258	8,887	8,955	32,048
	Dec	1,605	25,737	14,887	244	2,640	6,537	2,744	11,515	746	6,180	10,262	8,112	40,510
2016	Jan	2,135	17,632	8,233	301	3,046	7,380	2,701	12,406	773	4,611	9,723	7,692	25,286
	Feb	1,290	45,782	19,576	386	3,662	4,312	1,821	11,410	680	5,179	7,671	5,090	26,186
	Mar	1,618	17,612	7,988	291	4,419	8,002	2,427	12,731	835	5,366	10,382	9,057	34,980
	Apr	1,396	12,048	6,931	259	3,714	4,422	1,843	10,840	644	5,122	8,643	12,273	27,808
	May	1,516	23,639	7,540	441	1,684	5,087	1,973	12,604	633	7,371	8,171	16,597	34,282
	Jun	1,541	28,844	21,664	355	1,441	5,762	1,873	13,888	727	8,007	7,573	14,156	41,023
	Jul	1,400	21,827	8,369	378	1,475	4,516	1,595	13,926	862	9,131	9,592	8,035	31,154
	Aug	1,359	24,071	6,720	394	806	5,111	1,592	14,461	844	9,260	9,104	12,786	29,945
	Sep	1,432	19,881	6,065	358	636	4,758	2,084	14,073	656	10,969	9,363	16,751	26,877
	Oct	1,533	24,470	11,220	424	1,743	5,960	1,890	13,899	677	13,337	8,876	18,265	26,075
	Nov	1,848	17,177	14,654	393	2,598	5,416	2,278	16,105	697	7,301	8,827	18,081	26,208
	Dec	2,043	15,482	9,188	349	4,536	5,766	1,945	18,661	585	6,198	10,371	18,719	26,720
2017	Jan	1,807	16,626	3,027	339	3,219	4,792	1,897	28,413	732	4,359	8,952	10,356	17,723
	Feb	1,485	25,603	5,767	411	2,889	5,255	2,573	37,977	831	5,225	8,179	7,929	23,658
	Mar	1,797	23,343	3,523	420	2,605	5,578	1,853	29,492	614	7,584	8,701	14,175	26,270
	Apr	1,696	13,245	2,057	334	1,881	5,938	2,407	23,530	837	5,645	9,308	7,590	28,204
	May	1,661	53,966	58,250	467	2,172	8,611	2,755	24,487	839	8,790	9,375	32,172	29,353
	Jun	1,705	36,142	35,618	364	2,099	5,894	1,812	29,456	2,831	7,887	10,282	10,079	23,366
	Jul	1,451	53,315	31,734	344	3,108	4,604	1,847	32,820	794	8,488	10,275	8,753	20,211
	Aug	1,410	35,499	26,417	463	1,383	4,714	1,724	21,716	650	7,842	10,005	6,600	23,644
	Sep	1,235	19,269	23,267	415	1,236	6,151	2,400	22,556	597	7,587	8,993	8,964	26,121
	Oct	1,424	23,527	16,381	414	2,364	4,549	2,353	22,304	1,011	5,101	9,917	7,397	23,626
	Nov	1,506	31,048	40,359	348	2,064	4,915	2,457	21,495	326	6,112	9,781	7,260	27,668
	Dec	1,515	42,738	43,480	335	2,497	5,699	2,225	22,118	1,235	5,418	11,703	6,353	26,624
2018	Jan	1,487	91,318	58,750	424	3,232	6,719	3,053	28,198	935	4,439	9,262	8,119	22,855
	Feb	1,299	56,488	36,749	591	3,917	5,993	2,371	26,728	453	7,193	9,048	7,473	27,334
	Mar	1,688	47,800	20,965	774	3,494	6,305	2,669	18,974	593	7,028	9,576	12,217	33,775
	Apr	1,649	8,917	1,236	349	2,890	5,806	2,209	15,123	850	5,772	9,390	14,496	28,001
	May	2,169	72,994	47,203	452	2,002	6,881	1,848	15,448	944	9,519	8,713	20,916	36,513
	Jun	1,971	55,509	36,032	403	1,445	8,457	1,614	17,397	694	5,963	8,918	19,654	26,269
	Jul	1,959	46,418	26,231	687	1,344	6,412	1,369	17,288	744	7,758	10,858	18,603	32,262
	Aug	2,104	43,365	10,694	406	1,063	6,534	1,999	22,181	1,070	10,498	9,956	21,513	28,902
	Sep	2,168	21,657	2,622	540	2,009	6,083	2,231	17,473	1,463	9,021	9,380	15,814	31,647
	Oct	2,296	20,243	4,259	587	2,746	4,333	2,023	18,682	1,907	6,338	9,840	3,951	42,143
	Nov	2,570	12,887	4,302	260	3,040	5,973	1,395	17,810	1,516	6,918	10,289	12,323	38,919
	Dec	2,486	15,022	7,916	384	3,573	5,950	1,011	17,818	1,530	4,387	10,238	9,000	44,454
2019	Jan	2,781	18,817	5,309	457	4,029	6,941	1,833	22,944	1,456	5,666	10,274	9,064	49,260
	Feb	2,499	12,698	5,888	606	3,792	5,069	1,471	20,879	1,714	5,432	8,764	10,007	43,866
	Mar	2,811	6,717	7,872	143	3,741	5,192	1,492	24,476	8,692	5,466	9,730	9,909	30,969

Note: Export quantities for 2019 are provisional.

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 19: Balance of payments (million US\$), 2014/15 - 2018/19

	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	
					Q1	Q2
Current account	-1860.61	-1356.81	-1019.94	-1805.98	-788.06	-821.33
Credit	6467.82	6275.96	6636.91	7177.74	1814.58	2008.97
Debit	8328.43	7632.77	7656.85	8983.72	2602.63	2830.30
Goods and services	-2715.77	-2259.18	-1761.99	-2506.72	-790.55	-995.35
Goods	-2249.64	-2004.06	-1493.88	-2082.52	-615.85	-787.70
Services	-466.13	-255.11	-268.11	-424.20	-174.70	-207.66
Credit	2173.69	1984.71	1688.61	1830.16	524.49	500.89
Debit	2639.82	2239.83	1956.72	2254.36	699.18	708.54
Primary income	-489.69	-512.08	-718.44	-869.30	-360.91	-338.06
Secondary income	1344.85	1414.45	1460.50	1570.04	363.40	512.08
Capital account	99.08	119.81	150.53	105.38	25.48	31.48
Net lending (+) / net borrowing (-) (balance from current and capital account)	-1761.53	-1236.99	-869.41	-1700.59	-762.57	-789.86
Financial account						
Net lending (+) / net borrowing (-) (balance from financial account)	-946.83	-1243.33	-1133.20	-1089.51	-566.06	-823.40
Direct investment	-884.60	-681.39	-713.90	-971.45	-361.31	-405.23
Net acquisition of financial assets	13.51	0.29	0.30	0.32	0.08	0.08
Net incurrence of liabilities	898.11	681.68	714.20	971.77	361.40	405.31
Equity and investment fund shares	646.67	473.82	552.06	881.97	397.01	339.65
Equity other than reinvestment of earnings	547.28	396.03	322.61	532.14	176.03	176.03
Debt instruments	251.44	207.85	162.15	89.80	-35.62	65.66
Portfolio investment	195.93	146.17	176.60	338.63	-34.93	39.29
Net acquisition of financial assets	203.67	126.38	120.36	253.69	8.87	23.58
Net incurrence of liabilities	7.74	-19.79	-56.24	-84.94	43.80	-15.71
Other investment	-252.92	-705.40	-594.95	-456.93	-168.22	-455.90
Other equity	1.25	0.93	-2.33	-17.72	-15.81	-10.62
Currency and deposits	174.31	109.53	237.83	417.25	21.36	-60.78
Net acquisition of financial assets	282.38	118.56	186.17	432.29	27.45	-24.78
Net incurrence of liabilities	108.08	9.03	-51.66	15.04	6.09	36.00
Loans	-433.13	-807.01	-824.13	-887.15	-138.00	-359.87
Net acquisition of financial assets	-5.31	-22.25	22.36	95.08	10.86	-45.47
Net incurrence of liabilities	427.82	784.76	846.49	982.23	148.86	314.39
Trade credit and advances	4.65	-8.85	-6.31	30.70	-35.77	-24.63
Net acquisition of financial assets	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Net incurrence of liabilities	-4.65	8.85	6.31	-30.70	35.77	24.63
Net errors and omissions	465.08	95.12	157.46	416.35	271.95	6.71
Overall Balance	349.63	-101.45	-421.25	194.74	-75.43	-40.25

Estimates based on BPM6

Source: Bank of Uganda

Table 20: Selected macro-economic indicators, 2014/15 - 2018/19 (Ratio as a Percentage)

Description	Outturn 2014/15	Outturn 2015/16	Outturn 2016/17	Outturn 2017/18	Budget 2018/19	Proj. Outturn 2018/19
Revenue & Grants / GDP	14.4	15.2	15.2	15.2	16.1	16.3
Domestic Revenue incl Oil / GDP	13.1	13.8	14.1	14.4	14.6	15.2
Domestic Revenue / GDP	13.0	13.7	14.0	14.4	14.6	15.2
Tax revenue incl Oil / GDP	12.7	13.3	13.6	14.0	14.2	14.7
Tax revenue / GDP	12.5	13.2	13.4	14.0	14.2	14.7
Total Expenditure (excl domestic arrears repayments) / GDP	18.5	20.0	18.8	19.8	22.5	21.7
Total Expenditure (incl domestic arrears repayments) / GDP	18.8	20.2	19.0	20.1	22.7	22.1
Gross Operating Balance / GDP	1.9	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Domestic Balance / GDP	-2.9	-3.2	-1.8	-2.1	-1.8	-2.6
Primary Balance / GDP	-2.8	-2.9	-1.3	-2.6	-4.2	-3.6
Budget Deficit (excl Grants) / GDP	-5.6	-6.3	-4.9	-5.6	-8.1	-6.9
Budget Deficit (incl Grants) / GDP	-4.4	-4.9	-3.9	-4.9	-6.6	-5.8
Domestic Financing (net) / GDP (-borrowing/+ saving)	-3.2	-2.3	-0.7	-1.4	-1.8	-2.6
o/w Bank Financing (-borrowing/+ saving)	-1.7	-1.1	0.3	-0.3	-1.0	-1.6
o/w Non-Bank Financing (-borrowing/+ saving)	-1.6	-1.2	-1.0	-1.1	-0.8	-1.0
Foreign Disbursements (grants and loans) / Total Budget (incl domestic arrears)	14.7	23.6	22.6	25.2	31.5	23.1
Foreign Disbursements (grants and loans) / GDP	2.8	4.8	4.3	5.1	7.2	5.1
External Borrowing (net) (disbursements less amortization) / GDP	-1.2	-3.0	-2.8	-3.5	-4.9	-3.2
External Borrowing Disbursements / GDP	-1.5	-3.4	-3.3	-4.3	-5.7	-4.0
Ratio of external borrowing disbursements to budget deficit (incl grants and Oil)	34.7	68.6	84.3	87.8	85.3	69.0
Ratio of external borrowing disbursements to budget deficit (excl grants and Oil)	27.2	53.6	66.4	75.9	69.5	58.1
Total public debt / GDP	31.2	34.6	37.0	40.3	42.2	42.2
o/w Domestic debt / GDP	12.3	13.1	12.7	12.6	13.6	14.1
o/w External debt / GDP	18.9	21.5	24.3	27.7	28.6	28.1
Memorandum Items						
GDP at Current Market Prices (Ush.s Billion)	76,517	83,091	91,718	100,586	112,045	109,945

Note: 1.Total Budget is equal to total expenditures (including domestic arrears) minus net lending.

2.Domestic debt is reported as the stock of outstanding Treasury Bills and Bonds at cost value. It excludes the stock of zero-coupon Treasury Bills that Government issues to Bank of Uganda for use in repo operations.

3. Consumption expenditure for Budgetary Central Government defined to include compensation of employees, purchase of goods and services, and other expenses as per

Source: Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development

Table 21: Overall Fiscal Operations, 2013/14 -2018/19 (GFSM 1986), billion shillings

	Outturn 2013/14	Outturn 2014/15	Outturn 2015/16	Outturn 2016/17	Outturn 2017/18	Budget 2018/19	Proj. Outturn 2018/19
Revenues and Grants	8,870.4	10,987.5	12,645.1	13,896.5	15,281.1	18,046.2	17,905.4
Revenues	8,167.9	10,056.7	11,498.7	12,946.8	14,506.9	16,358.8	16,711.4
URA	8,031.0	9,715.6	11,059.1	12,463.4	14,076.1	15,938.8	16,180.8
Non-URA	136.9	221.5	318.1	353.6	430.9	420.0	530.6
Oil Revenues	-	119.6	121.4	129.8	-	-	-
Grants	702.5	930.8	1,146.4	949.7	774.2	1,687.4	1,193.9
Budget Support	191.4	258.2	339.6	259.3	154.5	101.7	84.0
Project Support	511.0	672.7	806.8	690.5	619.7	1,585.6	1,109.9
Expenditure and net Lending	11,682.3	14,378.7	16,748.2	17,437.5	20,183.4	25,473.7	24,306.4
Current Expenditures	6,706.3	7,689.3	9,190.9	9,994.3	10,916.0	12,249.6	12,491.6
Wages and Salaries	2,385.3	2,759.5	3,074.6	3,382.0	3,463.2	4,245.7	4,298.3
Interest Payments	970.1	1,213.0	1,681.7	2,360.2	2,260.5	2,696.2	2,399.6
Domestic	853.4	1,076.8	1,469.7	1,954.0	1,936.4	2,274.5	2,017.9
External	116.8	136.1	212.0	406.2	324.1	421.7	381.7
Other Recurr. Expenditures ¹	3,350.9	3,716.8	4,434.6	4,252.1	5,192.3	5,307.7	5,793.8
Development Expenditures	4,936.5	5,229.5	5,905.8	6,718.1	7,566.1	11,912.7	10,370.3
Domestic Development ²	3,065.6	3,296.5	3,522.8	4,241.0	4,297.9	5,181.9	6,047.6
External Development	1,870.9	1,933.0	2,383.0	2,477.1	3,268.2	6,730.8	4,322.7
Net Lending/Repayments	19.4	1,235.2	1,532.5	541.0	1,396.5	1,050.8	1,015.0
Domestic Arrears Repaym.	20.0	224.7	118.9	184.0	304.9	260.6	429.4
Domestic Balance	-1,526.7	-2,252.8	-2,654.5	-1,607.3	-2084.2	-1962.4	-2890.6
Primary Balance	-1,841.7	-2,178.2	-2,421.3	-1,180.7	-2641.8	-4731.4	-4001.5
Overall Fiscal Bal. (excl. Grants)	-3,514.3	-4,322.0	-5,249.5	-4,490.7	-5,676.5	-9,114.9	-7,595.0
Overall Fiscal Bal. (incl. Grants)	-2,811.9	-3,391.1	-4,103.1	-3,540.9	-4,902.3	-7,427.6	-6,401.0
Financing:	2,811.9	3,391.1	4,103.1	3,540.9	4,902.3	7,427.6	6,401.0
External Financing (Net)	886.9	919.0	2,493.8	2,608.6	3,496.2	5,442.1	3,520.7
Deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disbursements	1,128.4	1,177.1	2,813.2	2,983.4	4,306.3	6,336.2	4,414.8
Budget Support Loans	-	-	-	572.9	141.1	187.3	187.0
Project Loans	1,128.4	1,177.1	2,813.2	2,410.5	4,165.2	6,148.9	4,227.8
Amortization	-241.50	-258.20	-319.40	-374.80	-810.10	-894.05	-894.06
Domestic Financing (Net)	1,650.0	2,483.4	1,898.8	603.1	1,358.1	1,985.4	2,880.3
Bank Financing (Net)	643.1	1,288.1	923.0	(297.4)	259.8	1,091.9	1,798.6
Non-bank Financing (Net)	1,006.9	1,195.2	975.8	900.5	1,098.3	893.5	1,081.7
Errors and Omissions	274.90	-11.2	-289.6	329.2	48.0	0.0	0.0

Note: ¹ Includes exceptional spending reclassified from the development budget of the security sector.

² Excludes exceptional spending reclassified as current spending.

Salaries, Other recurr and domestic development include transfers to other levels of government including Local Governments and extra-budgetary institutions.

Source: Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development

Table 22: Budgetary Central Government financial Operations (GFSM 2001 framework)

Description	Outturn 2012/13	Outturn 2013/14	Outturn 2014/15	Outturn 2015/16	Outturn 2016/17	Outturn 2017/18	Budget 2018/19	Proj. Outturn 2018/19
Revenue	8,276.5	8,870.4	11,164.4	12,766.6	14,026.3	15,281.1	18,046.2	17,905.4
Taxes	7,149.5	8,031.0	9,892.5	11,180.6	12,593.2	14,076.1	15,938.8	16,180.8
Grants	936.2	702.5	930.8	1,146.4	949.7	774.2	1,687.4	1,193.9
Budget Support	198.7	191.4	258.2	339.6	259.3	154.5	101.7	84.0
Project Support	737.5	511.0	672.7	806.8	690.5	619.7	1,585.6	1,109.9
Oil Revenues	-	-	119.6	121.4	129.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other revenue	190.9	136.9	221.5	318.1	353.6	430.9	420.0	530.6
Expenses	7,454.2	8,582.9	9,698.4	11,589.2	12,133.3	13,985.5	16,947.3	16,208.7
Compensation of employees	1,403.2	1,516.3	1,762.9	1,970.2	2,150.9	2,412.3	3,452.8	3,440.6
Wages and salaries ¹	892.8	967.4	1,176.8	1,263.9	1,385.9	1,379.1	2,297.2	2,106.2
Allowances ¹	414.4	414.6	459.5	537.3	562.6	625.3	631.7	758.0
Other employee costs ¹	95.9	134.3	126.6	168.9	202.4	407.9	523.9	576.3
Use of goods and services ¹	1,708.9	2,159.7	2,505.5	3,396.4	2,560.2	3,575.9	4,936.5	4,985.8
Interest payments	889.7	970.1	1,213.0	1,681.7	2,360.2	2,260.5	2,696.2	2,399.6
Domestic	788.5	853.4	1,076.8	1,469.7	1,954.0	1,936.4	2,274.5	2,017.9
External	101.2	116.8	136.1	212.0	406.2	324.1	421.7	381.7
Subsidies	29.0	35.7	68.0	55.7	96.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Grants	2,879.3	3,257.4	3,666.6	4,107.1	4,334.9	5,259.1	5,130.4	5,028.1
Local governments	1,763.0	1,971.0	2,146.3	2,361.6	2,562.3	2,568.9	3,124.1	3,184.4
Wage bill	1,081.1	1,233.1	1,405.1	1,566.6	1,693.7	1,650.3	2,012.6	2,026.2
Recurrent	384.0	384.9	465.3	533.6	576.3	628.7	661.4	710.9
Development	297.9	352.9	275.9	261.5	292.3	289.9	450.1	447.4
Transfers to International organizations	29.0	43.1	40.4	74.2	44.8	76.3	58.8	58.8
Transfers to Missions abroad	64.3	89.6	102.4	163.9	148.7	150.7	161.9	175.2
Transfers to Tertiary Institutions	132.2	154.6	178.1	251.3	277.8	350.6	426.9	444.8
Transfers to District Referral hospitals	46.7	61.2	65.8	82.3	80.8	158.0	200.4	127.0
Transfers to other agencies (incl URA)	844.0	937.9	1,133.6	1,173.7	1,220.5	1,954.6	1,158.4	1,037.9
Social benefits (pensions)	260.3	228.7	244.2	157.7	173.6	1.3	1.3	1.3
Other expenses ¹	283.7	415.0	238.2	220.4	457.5	476.5	730.1	353.3
Gross operating balance	822.3	287.5	1,466.0	1,177.4	1,893.0	1,295.6	1,098.9	1,696.6
Investment in Non-Financial Assets	2,595.1	3,059.9	3,220.3	3,507.6	4,579.1	4,496.6	7,215.1	6,653.2
Domestic development budget	1,250.4	1,773.9	1,914.4	2,204.9	2,366.5	2,521.7	3,153.5	3,627.3
Donor projects	1,344.7	1,286.0	1,305.9	1,302.7	2,212.6	1,974.8	4,061.6	3,025.9
Total Outlays	10,049.2	11,642.8	12,918.8	15,096.8	16,712.4	18,482.1	24,162.4	22,862.0
Net borrowing	-1,772.7	-2,772.4	-1,754.3	-2,330.2	-2,686.1	-3,201.0	-6,116.2	-4,956.6
less Payables (domestic arrears repayments)	409.4	20.0	118.7	118.9	184.0	304.9	260.6	429.4
Net lending for policy purposes)	62.9	19.4	1,341.2	1,532.5	541.0	1,396.5	1,050.8	1,015.0
Overall deficit excluding grants	-2,245.0	-2,811.9	-3,214.3	-3,981.6	-3,411.1	-4,902.3	-7,427.6	-6,401.0
Overall deficit including grants	-3,181.2	-3,514.3	-4,145.1	-5,128.1	-4,360.9	-5,676.5	-9,114.9	-7,595.0
Net Change in Financial Worth (Financing)	-2,245.0	-2,811.9	-3,214.3	-3,981.6	-3,411.1	-4,902.3	-7,427.6	-6,401.0
Domestic	-717.3	-1,650.0	-2,483.4	-1,898.8	-603.1	-1,358.1	-1,985.4	-2,880.3
Bank Financing	-498.6	-643.1	-1,288.1	-923.0	297.4	-259.8	-1,091.9	-1,798.6
Non Bank Financing	-218.7	-1,006.9	-1,195.2	-975.8	-900.5	-1,098.3	-893.5	-1,081.7
External	-1,417.9	-886.9	-919.0	-2,493.8	-2,608.6	-3,496.2	-5,442.1	-3,520.7
Net change in financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net change in Liabilities	1,417.9	886.9	919.0	2,493.8	2,608.6	3,496.2	5,442.1	3,520.7
Disbursement	1,627.8	886.9	919.0	2,493.8	2,608.6	3,496.2	6,336.2	4,414.8
Project loans	1,303.4	1,128.4	1,177.1	2,813.2	2,410.5	4,165.2	6,148.9	4,227.8
Import support loans	324.4	0.0	-	-	572.9	141.1	187.3	187.0
Amortization (-)	-199.9	-229.8	-244.1	-313.0	-371.2	-813.1	-894.0	-894.1
Payment of foreign debt arrears	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
exceptional fin.	-10.1	-11.7	-14.0	-6.4	-3.6	3.0	0.0	0.0
Errors and omissions	-109.8	-274.9	68.5	289.6	-329.2	-48.0	0.0	0.0

Published to Facilitate International Comparison

1.Excludes transfers to local governments and extrabudgetary institutions.

2.All transfers include salaries, non-wage and development related spending.

Source: Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development

**Table 23: Expenditure including Donor Projects by National Budgetary Framework
Sector Classifications, 2013/14 - 2018/19 (billion shillings)**

	Outturn 2013/14	Outturn 2014/15	Outturn 2015/16	Outturn 2016/17	Outturn 2017/18	Budget 2018/19	Projected 2018/19
Security	1,252.2	1,275.1	1,665.3	1,520.5	1,798.3	2,068.0	2,448.0
Roads & Works	2,105.9	2,292.7	2,073.2	2,443.2	3,396.7	4,786.6	4,279.3
Agriculture	428.5	412.0	401.6	718.8	736.7	892.9	982.2
Education	1,655.1	1,805.9	2,002.4	2,204.9	2,277.4	2,781.1	2,364.0
Health	803.3	871.5	1,073.6	1,132.4	1,072.6	2,310.1	2,063.6
Water & Environment	389.2	477.5	597.0	580.7	727.7	1,265.8	1,013.1
Justice, Law & Order	916.4	882.3	1,161.2	1,080.1	1,143.5	1,296.1	1,058.7
Accountability	686.1	790.1	782.2	992.1	1,004.8	1,123.7	1,194.4
Energy & Minerals	333.1	444.5	514.1	604.8	790.6	1,459.3	1,458.4
Tourism, Trade & Industry	57.8	69.0	82.9	91.3	117.1	32.6	26.1
Lands, Housing & Urban Development	96.2	155.5	153.7	124.8	175.3	202.4	143.4
Social Development	41.8	74.3	72.9	125.1	159.7	214.7	205.4
Information & Communication Technology	50.1	15.9	29.8	82.7	112.6	149.1	195.5
Public Sector Management	1,168.3	1,128.5	1,289.0	1,248.9	1,398.5	1,577.7	1,456.3
Public Administration	408.1	568.9	907.0	568.8	686.2	624.1	561.7
Parliament	236.4	320.8	416.8	507.4	556.7	497.8	840.2
Science Technology and Innovation						184.0	172.0
Interest Payments Due	970.1	1,213.0	1,681.7	2,360.2	1,398.5	2,696.2	2,399.6
Domestic Interest	853.4	1,076.8	1,469.7	1,954.0	1,936.4	2,274.5	2,017.9
External Interest	116.8	136.1	212.0	406.2	324.1	421.7	381.7
Total Centre	8,678.2	9,416.4	10,861.1	11,464.0	13,652.7	18,342.1	17,277.9
Total Local Government Programmes	1,950.6	2,130.4	2,361.6	2,562.3	2,568.9	3,124.1	3,184.4
Total Interest	970.1	1,213.0	1,681.7	2,360.2	1,398.5	2,696.2	2,399.6
Grand total	11,598.8	12,759.8	14,904.4	16,400.2	17,553.0	24,162.4	22,862.0

Note: Includes recurrent, domestic development and external development

**Table 24: Consolidated Expenditures excluding Donor Projects, 2012/13 - 2017/18
(billion shillings)**

	Outturn 2013/14	Outturn 2014/15	Outturn 2015/16	Outturn 2016/17	Outturn 2017/18	Budget 2018/19	Projected 2018/19
Security	977.3	1,073.9	1,345.1	1,172.5	1,496.2	1,708.7	2,217.3
Roads & Works	1,784.5	1,847.8	1,826.8	2,215.6	2,375.2	2,791.6	2,998.0
Agriculture	335.7	378.5	366.4	589.2	610.4	681.7	846.6
Education	1,463.0	1,690.7	1,850.8	2,046.8	2,044.5	2,444.2	2,147.6
Health	670.8	720.1	790.6	907.2	933.3	1,240.1	1,376.4
Water & Environment	227.8	242.4	223.0	296.8	390.2	440.2	482.9
Justice, Law & Order	916.2	869.9	1,161.1	1,073.9	1,143.5	1,296.1	1,058.7
Accountability	637.7	735.1	647.1	857.2	830.3	970.4	1,096.0
Energy & Minerals	176.6	223.2	265.8	395.9	413.4	577.2	891.9
Tourism, Trade & Industry	54.4	65.3	78.8	87.1	111.2	32.6	26.1
Lands, Housing & Urban Development	27.6	92.3	61.9	74.4	85.9	66.2	56.0
Social Development	41.8	74.3	72.9	125.1	159.7	195.4	193.1
Information & Communication Technology	14.6	15.9	17.2	30.6	59.5	54.7	134.9
Public Sector Management	829.4	891.4	1,000.8	926.7	990.2	1,044.6	1,113.9
Public Administration	407.8	568.9	907.0	568.8	686.2	624.1	561.7
Parliament	236.4	320.8	416.8	507.4	556.7	497.8	840.2
Science Technology and Innovation						69.6	98.5
Interest Payments Due	970.1	1,213.0	1,681.7	2,360.2	2,260.5	2,696.2	2,399.6
Domestic Interest	853.4	1,076.8	1,469.7	1,954.0	1,936.4	2,274.5	2,017.9
External Interest	116.8	136.1	212.0	406.2	324.1	421.7	381.7
Total Centre	6,851.2	7,642.4	8,670.5	9,312.8	10,384.5	11,613.9	12,955.2
Total Local Government Programmes	1,950.6	2,130.4	2,361.6	2,562.3	2,568.9	3,121.4	3,184.4
Total Interest	970.1	1,213.0	1,681.7	2,360.2	2,260.5	2,696.2	2,399.6
Grand total	9,771.9	10,985.7	12,713.8	14,240.0	15,213.9	17,431.6	18,539.2

Note: Excludes external development

Source: Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development

Table 25: Function Classification of Budgetary Central Government Outlays (GFSM 2001 framework)⁵
2013/14 - 2018/19 (billion shillings)

	Outturn 2013/14	Outturn 2014/15	Outturn 2015/16	Outturn 2016/17	Outturn 2017/18	Budget 2018/19	Proj. Outturn 2018/19
Total Outlays	11,642.8	12,918.8	15,096.8	16,712.4	16,768.5	16,947.3	16,208.7
General public services	2,803.1	3,344.2	4,448.0	5,071.7	6,332.6	6,200.1	6,121.2
Public debt transactions	970.1	1,213.0	1,681.7	2,360.2	2,261.6	2,285.7	2,399.6
Transfers of general character between levels of government	243.8	268.6	307.5	324.8	368.6	372.6	356.3
Defense	1,259.2	1,330.1	1,729.2	1,540.2	1,409.6	1,768.0	1,362.5
Public order and safety	851.4	911.3	1,187.6	1,110.9	458.4	463.2	443.1
Economic affairs	3,248.3	3,475.2	3,538.1	4,365.3	4,568.9	4,517.6	4,416.4
General Economic, Commercial and Labour Affairs	48.1	105.0	149.1	147.8	262.6	265.4	253.8
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	524.5	497.8	601.1	868.4	601.6	608.0	581.5
Fuel and Energy	315.1	425.2	525.6	586.4	373.8	377.8	361.3
Mining, manufacturing, and construction	27.6	11.4	17.5	18.8	14.0	14.1	13.5
Transport	2,108.2	2,223.9	2,036.9	2,487.6	1,935.2	1,955.8	1,870.6
Communication	50.1	15.9	29.8	85.6	85.7	86.6	82.8
Environmental protection	92.5	142.7	206.5	112.9	166.7	125.0	161.1
Housing and community amenities	417.8	494.2	521.9	630.4	680.1	687.4	657.4
Health	827.4	877.0	1,108.4	1,166.8	959.4	969.6	927.3
Outpatient services	7.8	8.3	19.9	7.6	5.9	5.9	5.7
Hospital services	200.9	214.1	255.0	223.0	115.1	116.4	111.3
Public health services	272.7	298.4	326.3	404.4	5.5	5.5	5.3
Recreation, culture and religion	7.6	9.0	21.1	26.6	28.8	29.1	27.8
Education	1,631.9	1,828.7	1,995.7	2,196.6	1,851.5	1,871.3	1,789.7
Pre-primary and primary education	757.1	903.4	981.7	1,455.6	13.1	13.2	12.6
Secondary education	501.5	429.0	348.5	9.5	11.1	11.2	10.7
Tertiary education	249.1	306.0	405.3	447.5	154.0	155.7	148.9
Social protection	503.7	506.4	340.3	491.0	312.6	315.9	302.2

Note: ⁵ Published to facilitate international comparisons. Includes transfers to local governments

Source: Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development

Table 26: Consolidated Local Government Financial Operations ⁶, 2011/12 - 2016/17
(billion shillings)

	Outturn 2011/12	Outturn 2012/13	Outturn 2013/14	Outturn 2014/15	Outturn 2015/16	Outturn 2016/17
Revenue	1,850.1	2,002.3	2,249.2	2,546.0	2,720.4	2,860.7
Taxes	26.3	31.8	31.5	38.2	38.2	54.2
Social contributions						
Grants	1,783.8	1,925.8	2,168.4	2,448.0	2,621.0	2,746.2
Other revenue	40.1	44.6	49.4	59.8	61.1	60.3
Expense	1,743.0	1,911.7	2,044.9	2,336.8	2,453.8	2,672.6
Compensation of employees	931.1	1,043.3	1,129.2	1,413.8	1,423.8	1,429.0
Use of goods and services	489.6	437.4	494.2	557.8	514.0	730.3
Consumption of fixed capital	5.6	6.2	3.1	5.9	10.4	8.6
Interest	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Subsidies	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0
Grants	296.5	407.4	401.8	344.6	393.2	376.9
Social benefits	4.9	5.2	3.3	3.6	105.5	116.4
Other expense	15.1	12.2	13.2	11.0	6.7	11.3
Gross operating balance (1-2+23+NOBz)	112.8	96.8	207.5	215.1	277.0	196.8
Net operating balance (1-2+NOBz) c/	107.1	90.6	204.4	209.2	266.6	188.1
TRANSACTIONS IN NONFINANCIAL ASSETS:						
Net Acquisition of Nonfinancial Assets	107.0	126.3	150.4	161.6	165.1	131.1
Fixed assets	106.2	124.6	148.6	160.8	164.7	130.9
Change in inventories	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Valuables	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonproduced assets	0.7	1.4	1.6	0.8	0.4	0.1
Net lending / borrowing (1-2+NOBz-31)	0.2	-35.8	53.9	47.5	101.4	57.1
TRANSACTIONS IN FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (FINANCING):						
Net acquisition of financial assets	-6.0	-13.6	51.3	21.0		6.4
Domestic	-6.0	-13.6	51.3	21.0	41.2	6.4
Foreign	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monetary gold and SDRs		-				
Net incurrence of liabilities	1.8	-3.2	37.6	-43.9	13.5	53.5
Domestic	1.8	-3.2	37.6	-43.9	13.5	53.5
Foreign	-	-	-	-	-	-
Errors & Omissions	-8.0	-25.3	40.2	-17.4	73.7	104.2

Source: Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development

Table 27: Consolidated Functional Classification of Local Government Outlays ⁷, 2011/12 - 2016/17
(billion shillings)

	Outturn 2011/12	Outturn 2012/13	Outturn 2013/14	Outturn 2014/15	Outturn 2015/16	Outturn 2016/17
TOTAL OUTLAYS	1,849.9	2,038.1	2,195.3	2,498.5	2,623.9	2,803.7
General public services	320.7	428.8	366.8	477.1	595.1	645.2
Public debt transactions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers of general character betw. levels of govt.c/	-	-	-	-	-	-
Defense	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public order and safety	1.2	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	2.4
Police services	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	2.4
Prisons	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Economic affairs	314.8	322.5	339.6	272.9	240.8	259.9
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	161.2	159.1	187.6	53.4	45.2	75.6
Fuel and energy	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining, manufacturing, and construction	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transport	75.8	83.0	70.0	105.3	92.8	86.8
Communication	-	-	-	-	-	-
Environmental protection	6.6	9.9	12.5	12.6	13.1	20.8
Housing and community amenities	90.8	80.9	99.5	112.9	98.1	94.9
Community Development	29.8	30.8	33.3	39.1	32.6	36.4
Water Supply	58.4	47.5	60.8	69.3	61.4	55.0
Health	266.3	282.6	318.2	363.0	405.4	392.6
Outpatient services	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hospital services	23.3	17.4	16.8	17.3	17.5	19.3
Public health services	121.7	105.9	115.2	116.2	116.8	106.3
Recreation, culture and religion	1.0	2.7	6.4	0.9	1.8	3.4
Education	839.0	899.9	1,027.3	1,223.2	1,235.0	1,351.4
Pre-primary and primary education	509.7	530.5	607.3	691.0	718.4	714.2
Secondary education	167.5	209.0	230.9	238.2	262.6	235.4
Tertiary education	17.3	35.9	47.6	52.8	45.1	44.4
Education not definable by level	1.9	1.7	2.3	2.3	2.0	1.9
Subsidiary services to education	0.2	0.5	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.0
Education n.e.c	142.5	122.3	138.1	243.3	228.6	363.6
Social protection	9.4	9.8	12.6	32.0	20.5	32.5

Source: Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development

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**Table 28a: Function classification of central government recurrent expenditure
2014/15 - 2018/19 (million shillings)**

Function	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18*	2018/19*
General Public Services	2,619,802	3,297,339	4,190,587	4,203,582	4,564,306
Defence	971,988	1,205,086	1,025,991	1,329,578	1,236,638
Public order and safety	648,376	843,587	848,283	946,674	1,080,019
Economic Affairs	652,644	652,364	725,188	1,013,193	1,481,475
Transport (include road, railway, air trans	461,374	413,470	428,452	524,755	651,392
Agriculture , Forestry, Fishing and Huntin	93,927	122,023	160,274	143,279	231,941
Communication	13,297	15,989	28,205	43,019	55,085
Fuel and Energy Affairs And Services	3,562	4,248	2,246	117,505	172,832
Other Economic Affairs NEC	80,484	96,634	106,012	184,635	370,224
Environment Protection	13,035	24,285	15,425	19,613	52,056
Housing and Community amenities	13,645	24,572	36,121	54,997	43,292
Water Supply	2,236	4,216	6,703	6,736	5,812
Housing & Community Amenities n.e.c.	11,409	20,356	29,418	48,260	37,480
Health	370,457	433,619	456,739	508,990	647,952
Recreation, Culture, and religion	1,477	1,797	2,222	3,829	4,618
Education	337,025	436,566	523,518	601,390	1,040,985
Social Protection	298,447	65,389	87,407	89,925	111,640
Total	5,926,896	6,984,604	7,911,481	8,771,771	10,262,981

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Note: (i) Transfers from Treasury to decentralised districts and Urban Administration are excluded.

(ii) 'Revised data

(iii) * Provisional figures

**Table 28b: Function classification of central government recurrent expenditure
2014/15 - 2018/19 (by percentage)**

Function	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18*	2018/19*
General Public Services	44.2	47.2	53.0	47.9	44.5
Defence	16.4	17.3	13.0	15.2	12.0
Public order and safety	10.9	12.1	10.7	10.8	10.5
Economic Affairs	11.0	9.3	9.2	11.6	14.4
Transport (include road, railway, air trans	7.8	5.9	5.4	6.0	6.3
Agriculture , Forestry, Fishing and Huntin	1.6	1.7	2.0	1.6	2.3
Communication	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.5
Fuel and Energy Affairs And Services	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.3	1.7
Other Economic Affairs NEC	1.4	1.4	1.3	2.1	3.6
Environment Protection	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.5
Housing and Community amenities	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4
Water Supply	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Housing & Community Amenities n.e.c.	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.4
Health	6.3	6.2	5.8	5.8	6.3
Recreation, Culture, and religion	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Education	5.7	6.3	6.6	6.9	10.1
Social Protection	5.0	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 29a: Economic classification of central government recurrent expenditure 2014/15 - 2018/19
(million shillings)

Economic classification	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18*	2018/19*
Compensation of employees	1,755,143	2,079,275	2,266,722	2,483,848	3,042,089
Wages and salaries (In cash)	1,694,629	2,004,269	2,173,468	2,366,427	2,896,850
Social contributions	60,514	75,006	93,253	117,421	145,239
Actual contributions	53,621	66,072	89,133	114,977	138,964
Imputed contributions	6,893	8,935	4,120	2,444	6,275
Use of goods and services	1,729,475	2,220,876	2,034,470	2,488,904	2,712,950
Interest	1,242,414	1,536,688	2,451,846	2,354,399	2,514,257
To nonresidents	109,546	185,183	238,394	346,789	382,670
To residents other than general government	1,132,868	1,351,505	2,213,452	2,007,610	2,131,587
Subsidies	68,000	55,709	95,959	-	-
Grants	674,550	658,955	606,720	976,656	1,401,741
To international organizations	38,550	53,161	43,578	74,998	52,921
To other general government units	635,217	604,954	562,302	900,877	1,347,980
To non-government organizations	783	840	840	780	840
Social benefits	308,935	272,735	283,514	306,839	394,915
Other expense	148,379	160,369	172,249	161,124	197,028
Property expense other than interest	-	4	-	-	106
Rent	-	4	-	-	106
Miscellaneous other expense	148,379	160,365	172,249	161,124	196,922
Total Expense	5,926,896	6,984,607	7,911,480	8,771,770	10,262,980

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Note: (i) Transfers from Central Government to decentralized districts and Urban Administration are not included

(ii) Figures from 2010/11 to 2013/14 represent interest accrued for that period.

(iii) * Revised figures

Table 29b: Economic classification of central government recurrent expenditure 2014/15 - 2018/19
(by percentage)

Economic classification	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18*	2018/19*
Compensation of employees	29.6	29.8	28.7	28.3	29.6
Wages and salaries (In cash)	28.6	28.7	27.5	27	28.2
Social contributions	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Actual contributions	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.4
Imputed contributions	0.1	0.1	0.1	0	0.1
Use of goods and services	29.2	31.8	25.7	28.4	26.4
Interest	21.0	22.0	31.0	26.8	24.5
To nonresidents	1.8	2.7	3.0	4.0	3.7
To residents other than general government	19.1	19.3	28.0	22.9	20.8
Subsidies	1.1	0.8	1.2	-	-
Grants	11.4	9.4	7.7	11.1	13.7
To international organizations	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.5
To other general government units	10.7	8.7	7.1	10.3	13.1
To Non government organizations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Social benefits	5.2	3.9	3.6	3.5	3.8
Other expense	2.5	2.3	2.2	1.8	1.9
Property expense other than interest	-	0	-	-	0
Rent	-	0	-	-	0
Miscellaneous other expense	2.5	2.3	2.2	1.8	1.9
Total Expense	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

**Table 30a: Function classification of central government development expenditure
2014/15- 2018/19 (million shillings)**

Function	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18'	2018/19*
General Public Services	410,418	537,348	277,711	330,791	273,901
Defence	104,607	140,039	146,524	164,326	473,609
Public order and safety	258,217	256,567	266,383	304,667	343,888
Economic Affairs	2,298,844	2,004,687	2,703,044	2,704,928	3,134,863
Transport (include road, railway, air trar	1,322,978	1,368,275	1,740,777	1,746,516	2,042,430
Agriculture , Forestry, Fishing and Hunt	235,898	235,573	396,668	393,207	425,388
Communication	2,489	3,985	1,774	13,935	15,598
Fuel and Energy Affairs And Services	654,879	282,778	381,744	306,283	385,755
Other Economic Affairs NEC	82,600	114,075	182,080	244,987	265,692
Environment Protection	56,630	62,524	47,984	109,026	57,330
Housing and Community amenities	129,614	187,000	187,930	227,726	277,390
Water Supply	91,362	118,525	141,785	182,268	242,764
Housing & Community Amenities n.e.c.	38,252	68,475	46,145	45,458	34,626
Health	48,164	62,335	105,923	94,300	102,153
Recreation, Culture, and religion	-	-	-	-	-
Education	83,146	126,615	82,339	104,611	148,326
Social Protection	115,786	72,403	50,616	52,466	57,532
Total	3,505,426	3,449,518	3,868,454	4,092,841	4,868,992

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Note: (i) Transfers from Treasury to decentralized districts and Urban Administration excluded.

(ii) 'Revised figures

(ii) * Provisional figures

**Table 30b: Function classification of central government development expenditure
2014/15 - 2018/19 (percentage)**

Function	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
General Public Services	11.7	15.6	7.2	8.1	5.6
Defence	3.0	4.1	3.8	4.0	9.7
Public order and safety	7.4	7.4	6.9	7.4	7.1
Economic Affairs	65.6	58.1	69.9	66.1	64.4
Transport (include road, railway, air trar	37.7	39.7	45.0	42.7	41.9
Agriculture , Forestry, Fishing and Hunt	6.7	6.8	10.3	9.6	8.7
Communication	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.3
Fuel and Energy Affairs And Services	18.7	8.2	9.9	7.5	7.9
Other Economic Affairs NEC	2.4	3.3	4.7	6.0	5.5
Environment Protection	1.6	1.8	1.2	2.7	1.2
Housing and Community amenities	3.7	5.4	4.9	5.6	5.7
Water Supply	2.6	3.4	3.7	4.5	5.0
Housing & Community Amenties n.e.c.	1.1	2.0	1.2	1.1	0.7
Health	1.4	1.8	2.7	2.3	2.1
Recreation, Culture, and region	-	-	-	-	-
Education	2.4	3.7	2.1	2.6	3.0
Social Protection	3.3	2.1	1.3	1.3	1.2
Total	100.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

**Table 31a: Economic classification of central government development expenditure
2014/15 - 2018/19 (million shillings)**

Economic classification	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18'	2018/19*
Compensation of employees	120,724	81,357	116,002	70,943	94,558
Wages and salaries in cash	115,991	78,557	111,286	67,621	89,459
Social contributions	4,732	2,800	4,717	3,322	5,100
Actual contributions	4,526	2,388	4,034	3,062	4,308
Imputed contributions	207	412	683	260	792
Use of goods and services	639,590	684,060	868,366	907,415	1,201,623
Interest	-	95,860	725	4,214	50
To nonresidents	-	95,860	-	-	-
To residents other than general governm	-	-	725	4,214	50
Subsidies	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	236,940	209,668	390,173	392,879	315,600
To international organizations	1,553	1,786	1,354	2,123	2,261
To other general government units	235,388	207,883	388,819	390,756	313,339
To Non government organizations	-	-	-	-	-
Social benefits	6,389	1,427	7,458	2,099	3,407
Other expense	9,791	13,002	15,171	20,400	16,460
Property expense than interest	-	-	-	-	-
Rent	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous other expense	9,791	13,002	15,171	20,400	16,460
Expense	1,013,434	1,085,374	1,397,896	1,397,950	1,631,699

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Note: (i)' Revised figures

(ii) * Provisional figures

**Table 31b: Economic classification of central government development expenditure
2014/15 - 2018/19 (percentage share)**

Economic classification	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18'	2018/19*
Compensation of employees	11.9	7.5	8.3	5.1	5.8
Wages and salaries in cash	11.4	7.2	8.0	4.8	5.5
Social contributions	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
Actual contributions	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3
Imputed contributions	-	-	-	-	0
Use of goods and services	63.1	63.0	62.1	64.9	73.6
Interest	-	8.8	0.1	0.3	0.0
To nonresidents	-	8.8	-	-	-
To residents other than general governm	-	-	0.1	0.3	0.0
Subsidies	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	23.4	19.3	27.9	28.1	19.3
To international organizations	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
To other general government units	23.2	19.2	27.8	28.0	19.2
To Non government organizations	-	-	-	-	-
Social benefits	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.2
Other expense	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.0
Property expense than interest	-	-	-	-	-
Rent	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous other expense	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.0
Expense	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 32a: Function classification of donor funded central government development expenditure 2014/15 - 2018/19 (million shillings)

Function	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18'	2018/19*
General Public Services	64,638	76,830	678,508	244,084	213,953
Defence	211,619	270,883	350,744	301,978	359,234
Public order and safety	12,417	124	7,679	-	-
Economic Affairs	810,353	1,777,716	1,999,601	3,353,242	4,427,153
Transport (include road, railway, air transport, other trans	541,020	452,420	693,245	1,292,829	1,997,768
Agriculture , Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	18,890	66,570	178,108	238,566	211,178
Communication		14,313	102,639	23,430	94,448
Other Economic Affairs NEC	250,444	1,244,414	1,025,609	1,798,417	2,123,760
Environment Protection	66,695	81,168	42,552	46,215	208,477
Housing and Community amenities	397,278	628,525	261,150	566,575	731,835
Water Supply	186,545	285,422	78,896	392,000	614,518
Housing & Community Amenties n.e.c.	210,733	343,104	182,254	174,575	117,316
Health	174,279	241,471	153,940	177,532	1,067,318
Recreation, Culture, and religion	-	-	-	-	-
Education	127,294	165,284	149,064	224,865	344,446
Social Protection	55,958	38,025	101,587	201,482	359,670
Grand Total	1,920,531	3,280,026	3,744,825	5,115,973	7,712,086

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Note: (i)' Revised figures

(ii) * Provisional figures

Table 32b: Function classification of donor funded central government development expenditure 2014/15 - 2018/19, (percentage share)

Function	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18'	2018/19*
General Public Services	3.4	2.3	18.1	4.8	2.8
Defence	11	8.3	9.4	5.9	4.7
Public order and safety	0.6	0.0	0.2	-	-
Economic Affairs	42.2	54.2	53.4	65.5	57.4
Transport (include road, railway, air transport, other tr	28.2	13.8	18.5	25.3	25.9
Agriculture , Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	1.0	2.0	4.8	4.7	2.7
Communication	-	0.4	2.7	0.5	1.2
Other Economic Affairs NEC	13	37.9	27.4	35.2	27.5
Environment Protection	3.5	2.5	1.1	0.9	2.7
Housing and Community amenities	20.7	19.2	7	11.1	9.5
Water Supply	9.7	8.7	2.1	7.7	8
Housing & Community Amenities n.e.c.	11	10.5	4.9	3.4	1.5
Health	9.1	7.4	4.1	3.5	13.8
Recreation, Culture, and religion	-	-	-	-	-
Education	6.6	5	4	4.4	4.5
Social Protection	2.9	1.2	2.7	3.9	4.7
Grand Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Note: (i)' Revised figures

(ii) * Provisional figures

**Table 33a: Function classification of local government expenditure
2014/15 – 2018/19 (million shillings),**

Function	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18'	2018/19*
General Public Services	523,327	621,947	740,574	992,533	1,042,680
Defence	-	-	-	-	-
Public Order and Safety	1,147	813	889	1,789	1,768
Economic Affairs	221,562	171,719	234,613	289,633	279,844
Agriculture	51,745	43,666	81,391	105,921	100,249
Construction/Works	165,770	157,246	149,287	176,330	172,573
Labour	126	179	269	3,813	3,574
Other Economic Affairs nec	3,922	3,180	3,667	3,568	3,448
Environmental Protection	10,723	11,864	17,929	20,934	20,045
Housing and Community amenities	101,257	101,453	93,173	101,462	96,359
Housing	2,487	7,501	3,945	4,111	3,954
Water Supply	58,733	70,377	47,874	56,242	52,718
Other Community Development	40,038	28,472	41,354	41,109	39,687
Health	349,964	385,169	385,565	390,126	371,470
Recreation, Culture and Religion	4,190	3,760	5,538	1,741	1,767
Education	1,134,645	1,271,410	1,346,492	1,424,963	1,376,223
Primary	633,335	766,559	721,409	748,634	723,222
Secondary	231,283	290,795	277,325	277,796	268,683
Tertiary	52,450	48,521	52,046	60,142	50,000
Other Education	217,576	165,535	295,712	338,391	334,318
Social Protection	33,193	21,828	26,942	52,957	41,172
Total	2,380,010	2,627,415	2,851,714	3,276,140	3,231,327

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Note: (i) Local government expenditure is a summation of Districts and Municipalities' expenditures.

(ii) Revised figures

(iii) *Provisional figures

**Table 33b: Function classification of local government expenditure
2014/15 – 2018/19 (by percentage),**

Function	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18'	2018/19*
General Public Services	22.0	23.7	26.0	30.3	32.3
Defence	-	-	-	-	-
Public Order and Safety	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Economic Affairs	9.3	6.5	8.2	8.8	8.7
Agriculture	2.2	1.7	2.9	3.2	3.1
Construction/Works	7.0	6.0	5.2	5.4	5.3
Labour	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Other Economic Affairs nec	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Environmental Protection	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
Housing and Community amenities	4.3	3.9	3.3	3.1	3.0
Housing	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Water Supply	2.5	2.7	1.7	1.7	1.6
Other Community Development	1.7	1.1	1.5	1.3	1.2
Health	14.7	14.7	13.5	11.9	11.5
Recreation, Culture and Religion	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Education	47.7	48.4	47.2	43.5	42.6
Primary	26.6	29.2	25.3	22.9	22.4
Secondary	9.7	11.1	9.7	8.5	8.3
Tertiary	2.2	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.5
Other Education	9.1	6.3	10.4	10.3	10.3
Social Protection	1.4	0.8	0.9	1.6	1.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 34a: Function classification of municipalities expenditure
2014/15- 2018/19 (million shillings)

Function	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18*	2018/19*
General Public Services	82,788	176,419	185,229	226,802	325,397
Defence	0	0	0	0	0
Public Order and Safety	901	572	676	548	606
Economic Affairs	41,472	0	31,047	42,764	48,594
Agriculture	1,133	932	3,253	5,979	6,630
Construction/Works	40,058	31,460	27,489	36,087	41,203
Labour	25	4	24	15	17
Other Economic Affairs nec	257	155	280	683	744
Environmental Protection	1,160	1,261	1,906	2,497	2,774
Housing and Community amenities	4,930	0	15,312	7,933	8,747
Housing	95	600	651	626	690
Water Supply	808	580	2,308	236	255
Other Community Development	4,027	3,717	12,352	7,071	7,802
Health	18,104	17,043	28,291	31,353	35,397
Recreation, Culture and Religion	2,740	155	640	975	1,050
Education	89,627	83,769	141,083	157,646	189,090
Primary	31,960	29,522	49,270	42,178	61,464
Secondary	30,342	36,332	34,995	50,237	55,522
Tertiary	4,273	4,497	6,164	23,131	15,330
Other Education	23,052	13,418	50,654	42,101	56,774
Social Protection	1,140	926	1,806	11,815	2,632
Total	242,862	280,145	405,990	482,333	614,287

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

(i) Revised figures

(ii) * Provisional figures

(iii) Figures for 2013/14 to 2017/18 include the net acquisition of non-financial assets for the municipalities.

(iv) Total for Function=Economic classification of Expense+ Net Acquisition of Non-Financial Assets

Table 34b: Function classification of municipalities expenditure
2014/15- 2018/19 (percentage share)

Function	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18*	2018/19*
General Public Services	34.1	55.5	45.6	47.0	53.0
Defence	-	-	-	-	-
Public Order and Safety	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Economic Affairs	17.1	-	7.6	8.9	7.9
Agriculture	0.5	0.3	0.8	1.2	1.1
Construction/Works	16.5	9.9	6.8	7.5	6.7
Labour	-	-	-	-	0.0
Other Economic Affairs nec	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	0.1
Environmental Protection	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
Housing and Community amenities	2.0	-	3.8	1.6	1.4
Housing	-	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Water Supply	0.3	0.2	0.6	-	0.0
Other Community Development	1.7	1.2	3.0	1.5	1.3
Health	7.5	5.4	7.0	6.5	5.8
Recreation, Culture and Religion	1.1	-	0.2	0.2	0.2
Education	36.9	26.4	34.8	32.7	30.8
Primary	13.2	9.3	12.1	8.7	10.0
Secondary	12.5	11.4	8.6	10.4	9.0
Tertiary	1.8	1.4	1.5	4.8	2.5
Other Education	9.5	4.2	12.5	8.7	9.2
Social Protection	0.5	0.3	0.4	2.4	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

(i) Revised figures

(ii) * Provisional figures

(iii) Figures for 2013/14 to 2017/18 include the net acquisition of non-financial assets for the municipalities.

(iv) Total for Function=Economic classification of Expense+ Net Acquisition of Non-Financial Assets

Table 35a: Function classification of districts expenditure, 2014/15 - 2018/19
(million shillings)

Function Classification	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18'	2018/19*
General Public Services	440,540	445,529	555,345	765,731	717,283
Defence	-	-	-	-	-
Public Order and Safety	246	241	212	1,241	1,162
Economic Affairs	180,090	171,719	203,566	246,869	231,249
Agriculture	50,612	42,734	78,137	99,942	93,619
Construction/Works	125,712	125,786	121,798	140,243	131,370
Labour	101	175	244	3,798	3,558
Other Economic Affairs nec	3,665	3,025	3,387	2,886	2,703
Environmental Protection	9,563	10,604	16,023	18,437	17,271
Housing and Community amenities	96,327	101,453	77,861	93,529	87,611
Housing	2,392	6,901	3,293	3,485	3,264
Water Supply	57,925	69,797	45,566	56,006	52,462
Other Community Development	36,011	24,755	29,002	34,038	31,885
Health	331,860	368,126	357,274	358,773	336,073
Recreation, Culture and Religion	1,450	3605	4899	766	717
Education	1,045,018	1,187,642	1,205,409	1,267,317	1,187,133
Primary	601,376	737,037	672,139	706,456	661,758
Secondary	200,941	254,463	242,329	227,559	213,161
Tertiary	48,177	44,024	45,882	37,012	34,670
Other Education	194,524	152,117	245,058	296,290	277,544
Social Protection	32,054	20,903	25,137	41,143	38,540
Total	2,137,148	2,309,822	2,445,726	2,793,806	2,617,039

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Note: (i) The figures include recurrent expenditure for 121 districts and exclude Kampala.

(ii) ' Revised figures

(iii) * Provisional figures

(iv) Total for Function= Economic classification of Expense + Acquisition of Non- Financial Assets

Table 35b: Function classification of districts expenditure, 2014/15 - 2018/19
(percentage share)

Function Classification	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18'	2018/19*
General Public Services	20.6	19.3	22.7	27.4	27.4
Defence	-	-	-	-	-
Public Order and Safety	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Affairs	8.4	7.4	8.3	8.8	8.8
Agriculture	2.4	1.9	3.2	3.6	3.6
Construction/Works	5.9	5.4	5.0	5.0	5.0
Labour	-	-	-	0.1	0.1
Other Economic Affairs nec	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Environmental Protection	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7
Housing and Community amenities	4.5	4.4	3.2	3.3	3.3
Housing	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Water Supply	2.7	3.0	1.9	2.0	2.0
Other Community Development	1.7	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2
Health	15.5	15.9	14.6	12.8	12.8
Recreation, Culture and Religion	0.1	0.2	0.2	-	-
Education	48.9	51.4	49.3	45.4	45.4
Primary	28.1	31.9	27.5	25.3	25.3
Secondary	9.4	11.0	9.9	8.1	8.1
Tertiary	2.3	1.9	1.9	1.3	1.3
Other Education	9.1	6.6	10.0	10.6	10.6
Social Protection	1.5	0.9	1.0	1.5	1.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 36: Medium term expenditure framework (excluding energy savings, arrears and non-VAT) , billion shillings, 2018/19 - 2023/2024

Sector/vote	FY 2018/19 Approved Budget						FY 2019/20 Budget Estimates					
					Total excl.	Total Incl.					Total excl.	Total Incl.
	Wage	Non-Wage Recurrent	Domestic dev't	External Financing	External Financing	External Financing	Wage	Non-Wage Recurrent	Domestic dev't	External Financing	External Financing	External Financing
Security												
001 ISO	37.69	24.62	0.41	-	62.72	62.72	37.69	25.91	0.41	-	64.00	64.00
004 Defence (incl. Auxiliary)	519.46	620.13	468.21	358.23	1,607.81	1,967.04	533.46	642.94	1,978.21	362.93	3,154.61	3,517.54
159 ESO	11.76	22.57	3.89	-	38.23	38.23	11.76	23.83	3.64	-	39.23	39.23
Sub-total-security	568.92	667.32	472.51	358.23	1,708.75	2,067.98	582.92	692.68	1,982.26	362.93	3,257.85	3,620.78
Works and transport												
016 Works and Transport	11.87	66.74	370.81	425.38	449.42	874.80	11.87	72.18	917.27	654.55	1,001.32	1,655.86
113 Uganda National Roads Authority (UNRA)	71.11	27.51	1,433.19	1,419.10	1,531.80	2,950.90	71.11	27.35	1,724.55	2,176.06	1,823.00	3,999.07
118 Road Fund	2.67	532.98	6.87	-	542.52	542.52	2.67	462.82	6.62	1.73	472.10	473.83
501-850 Designated agencies under Road Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
501-850 LG Works and Transport	-	-	23.44	-	23.44	23.44	-	-	22.90	-	22.90	22.90
113 Transport Corridor Project	-	-	179.51	-	179.51	179.51	-	-	-	-	-	-
122 KCCA Road Rehabilitation Grant	-	-	64.90	150.55	64.90	215.45	0.30	30.56	64.90	212.70	95.76	308.45
Sub-total Works and transport	85.64	627.23	2,078.72	1,995.03	2,791.59	4,766.62	85.94	592.90	2,736.24	3,045.04	3,415.06	6,460.12
Agriculture												
010 Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries	11.94	33.47	99.06	211.18	144.47	355.65	13.03	32.04	141.12	333.30	186.19	519.49
121 Dairy Development Authority	1.57	2.12	2.04	-	5.74	5.74	1.57	4.92	3.64	-	10.13	10.13
125 National Animal Genetic Res. Centre and Data Ban	1.90	1.73	7.36	-	11.00	11.00	4.03	5.87	53.34	-	63.24	63.24
142 National Agricultural Research Organisation (NARO)	22.47	7.10	32.78	-	62.35	62.35	22.47	19.72	37.47	-	79.66	79.66
152 NAADS Secretariat	2.18	2.95	244.84	-	249.98	249.98	2.18	2.86	140.85	-	145.89	145.89
155 Uganda Cotton Development Organisation	-	0.58	4.41	-	4.99	4.99	2.01	2.42	4.21	-	8.64	8.64
160 Uganda Coffee Development Authority	-	73.59	-	-	73.59	73.59	6.86	89.35	0.48	-	96.70	96.70
501-850 LG Agriculture and Commercial Services	71.60	36.00	15.37	-	122.97	122.97	72.85	33.77	15.37	-	121.99	121.99
122 KCCA Agriculture Grant	0.05	0.32	6.28	-	6.66	6.66	0.20	0.65	6.33	-	7.19	7.19
Sub-total Agriculture	111.72	157.86	412.15	211.18	681.74	892.92	125.22	191.59	402.83	333.30	719.64	1,052.94
Education												
013 Education and Sports	14.19	187.94	66.90	336.89	269.03	605.92	35.09	217.59	79.49	316.29	332.17	648.46
132 Education Service Commission	2.82	5.14	0.35	-	8.31	8.31	2.82	6.41	0.19	-	9.42	9.42
136 Makerere University	134.67	32.70	10.41	-	177.78	177.78	166.78	133.82	15.52	-	316.11	316.11
137 Mbarara University	27.40	4.10	3.60	-	35.09	35.09	31.73	11.71	3.69	-	47.13	47.13
138 Makerere University Business School	25.44	3.91	2.80	-	32.15	32.15	47.73	24.13	4.83	-	76.69	76.69
139 Kyambogo University	42.12	8.74	0.72	-	51.59	51.59	50.38	75.21	6.72	-	132.31	132.31
140 Uganda Management Institute	5.32	0.46	1.50	-	7.28	7.28	12.94	18.47	1.89	-	33.29	33.29
149 Gulu University	27.92	4.96	2.50	-	35.38	35.38	31.06	13.59	3.80	-	48.45	48.45
111 Busitema University	21.77	7.09	1.08	-	29.94	29.94	23.10	12.34	1.53	-	36.97	36.97
127 Muni University	6.77	3.37	4.55	-	14.70	14.70	9.21	3.88	4.20	-	17.29	17.29
128 UNEB	3.95	46.28	4.50	-	54.73	54.73	12.36	95.92	15.00	-	123.28	123.28
301 Lira University	8.36	3.78	1.50	-	13.63	13.63	8.99	7.40	2.50	-	18.90	18.90
303 National Curriculum Development Centre	3.61	3.52	-	-	7.13	7.13	3.61	6.76	3.90	-	14.27	14.27
307 Kabale University	13.77	2.78	0.60	-	17.15	17.15	23.16	7.81	1.38	-	32.35	32.35
308 Soroti University	4.68	1.51	6.00	-	12.19	12.19	7.42	4.36	6.00	-	17.78	17.78
501-850 LG Education	1,251.75	255.25	130.25	-	1,637.25	1,637.25	1,303.60	298.80	152.94	-	1,755.34	1,755.34
122 KCCA Education Grant	31.91	6.34	2.67	-	40.92	40.92	33.41	8.90	2.67	-	44.97	44.97
Sub-total Education	1,626.44	577.86	239.93	336.89	2,444.23	2,781.13	1,803.38	947.10	306.25	316.29	3,056.73	3,373.02
Health												
014 Health	11.42	64.67	51.75	1,003.06	127.84	1,130.90	14.62	67.27	68.21	1,069.37	150.09	1,209.46
107 Uganda Aids Commission (Statutory)	1.32	5.41	0.13	-	6.86	6.86	1.32	7.39	0.01	-	8.72	8.72
114 Uganda Cancer Institute	4.74	10.26	11.93	64.26	26.93	91.19	5.12	14.93	13.93	57.29	33.97	91.26
115 Uganda Heart Institute	4.20	4.80	4.50	-	13.50	13.50	4.60	15.46	4.65	-	24.71	24.71
116 National Medical Stores	9.91	267.05	-	-	276.96	276.96	11.99	384.18	-	-	396.17	396.17
134 Health Service Commission	2.33	3.82	0.26	-	6.40	6.40	2.33	4.46	0.08	-	6.87	6.87
151 Uganda Blood Transfusion Service (UBTS)	3.84	12.46	2.87	-	19.17	19.17	3.84	12.23	1.87	-	17.94	17.94
161 Mulago Hospital Complex	33.89	23.60	6.02	-	63.51	63.51	29.21	28.93	11.02	-	69.16	69.16
162 Butabika Hospital	5.42	5.82	1.81	-	13.05	13.05	5.70	7.57	8.31	-	21.58	21.58
304 Uganda Virus Research Institute	1.54	5.18	0.40	-	7.12	7.12	1.54	5.25	2.28	-	9.07	9.07
163-176 Regional Referral Hospitals	73.44	29.11	21.32	-	123.87	123.87	95.47	53.01	20.07	-	168.55	168.55
501-850 LG Health	424.51	39.92	71.56	2.65	535.99	538.64	468.58	55.92	57.26	2.89	582.76	585.45
122 KCCA Health Grant	16.64	1.32	0.94	-	18.90	18.90	8.43	4.42	0.94	-	13.79	13.79
Sub-total Health	593.20	473.42	173.48	1,069.96	1,240.10	2,310.07	653.74	661.03	188.62	1,119.34	1,503.38	2,622.72

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

Table 36 cont'd: Medium term expenditure framework (excluding energy savings, arrears and non-VAT), billion shillings, 2018/19 - 2023/2024

		FY 2018/19 Approved Budget						FY 2019/20 Budget Projections					
Sector/vote				Total excl.		Total incl.				Total excl.		Total incl.	
		Non-Wage	Domestic	External	External	External		Non-Wage	Domestic	External	External	External	
		Wage	Recurrent	dev't	Financing	Financing		Wage	Recurrent	dev't	Financing	Financing	
Water and environment													
019	Water	7.18	12.75	283.82	825.52	303.75	1,129.27	7.18	12.83	369.42	523.29	389.44	912.72
019	Environment	-	1.85	17.34		19.19	19.19	-	1.85	17.34		19.19	19.19
157	National Forestry Authority	5.40	5.09	5.88		16.37	16.37	6.47	20.15	5.88		32.50	32.50
150	National Environment Management Authority	6.12	7.57	0.92		14.60	14.60	6.72	18.34	0.99		26.05	26.05
302	Uganda National Meteorological Authority	7.41	4.16	14.96		26.54	26.54	7.41	5.15	14.20		26.76	26.76
501-850	LG Water and Environment		7.79	51.92		59.71	59.71		7.79	51.54		59.33	59.33
122	KCCA Water, Env. & Sanitation Grant		0.01		0.11	0.01	0.12		8.39	7.37	0.18	0.31	15.93
	Sub-total Water and environment	26.11	39.22	374.84	825.64	440.17	1,265.81	36.17	73.48	459.55	523.60	569.21	1,092.80
Justice/law and order													
007	Justice Court Awards (Statutory)	-	9.35	-		9.35	9.35	-	9.35	-		9.35	9.35
007	Justice, Attorney General excl. Compensation	4.61	21.22	84.38		110.21	110.21	8.82	26.30	83.90		119.02	119.02
007	Justice, Attorney General - Compensation	-	13.90	-	-	13.90	13.90	-	13.90	-	-	13.90	13.90
009	Internal Affairs(Excl. Auxiliary forces)	2.00	22.86	1.26	-	26.12	26.12	2.00	32.46	6.93	-	41.39	41.39
101	Judiciary (Statutory)	32.16	91.57	4.07	-	127.80	127.80	47.69	112.91	21.01	-	181.61	181.61
105	Law Reform Commission (Statutory)	4.07	6.08	0.20	-	10.36	10.36	4.07	1.61	0.20	-	5.88	5.88
106	Uganda Human Rights Comm (Statutory)	6.59	12.27	0.41		19.27	19.27	6.59	12.26	0.05		18.90	18.90
109	Law Development Centre	3.80	2.97	3.39		10.17	10.17	5.14	8.91	4.39		18.44	18.44
119	Uganda Registration Services Bureau	7.55	5.73	-		13.28	13.28	8.98	16.09	0.41		25.48	25.48
120	National Citizenship and Immigration Control Boan	4.42	12.64	8.81	-	25.87	25.87	4.42	88.15	9.23	-	101.80	101.80
133	DPP	8.78	19.20	6.46	-	34.44	34.44	16.77	20.69	5.86	-	43.31	43.31
144	Uganda Police (incl LDUs)	286.38	184.29	145.66		616.33	616.33	286.38	223.43	196.10	118.87	705.91	824.78
145	Uganda Prisons	62.71	97.29	36.69		196.70	196.70	64.98	136.32	36.82		238.12	238.12
148	Judicial Service Commission	1.98	7.53	0.49		10.00	10.00	1.98	7.48	0.24		9.71	9.71
305	Directorate of Government Analytical Laboratory	1.33	7.65	10.34	-	19.33	19.33	1.33	7.60	10.09	-	19.03	19.03
309	National Identification and Registration Authority	13.06	29.59	10.35	-	53.00	53.00	13.06	42.63	6.17	-	61.86	61.86
	Sub-total Justice/law and order	439.45	544.15	312.53	-	1,296.12	1,296.12	472.22	760.08	381.40	118.87	1,613.70	1,732.57
Accountability													
008	MFPED	6.59	299.46	58.68	146.74	364.73	511.47	6.71	403.34	54.87	91.40	464.91	556.31
103	Inspectorate of Government (IGG) (Statutory)	21.17	18.04	13.59	-	52.81	52.81	21.17	19.01	13.29	-	53.48	53.48
112	Directorate of Ethics and Integrity	0.91	4.03	0.21		5.15	5.15	2.58	6.01	-		8.59	8.59
129	Financial Intelligence Authority	3.48	8.35	0.47	-	12.29	12.29	3.48	9.32	0.22	-	13.02	13.02
130	Treasury Operations		62.07		-	62.07	62.07		202.07		-	202.07	202.07
131	Audit (Statutory)	27.77	24.03	3.98	-	55.78	55.78	27.77	27.93	8.05	-	63.75	63.75
141	URA	133.96	163.32	34.64	-	331.93	331.93	163.26	231.35	43.64	-	438.26	438.26
143	Uganda Bureau of Statistics	12.85	21.16	15.41		49.42	49.42	12.85	26.82	20.41		60.08	60.08
153	PPDA	6.97	6.89	10.99		24.85	24.85	6.97	6.87	10.99		24.83	24.83
310	Uganda Investment Authority	4.41	6.20	0.37	-	10.98	10.98	4.20	10.14	1.11	101.46	15.45	116.90
501-850	District Grant for Monitoring and Accountability	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
122	KCCA Accountability Grant	-	0.43		6.56	0.43	6.99	0.19	1.07	0.07	4.16	1.33	5.49
	Sub-total Accountability	218.11	613.99	138.34	153.29	970.44	1,123.74	249.18	943.94	152.64	197.02	1,345.76	1,542.78
Energy and mineral development													
017	Energy and Minerals	6.22	85.79	325.23	1,339.22	417.24	1,756.46	6.22	64.49	460.79	1,333.17	531.51	1,864.67
311	Uganda National Oil Company (UNOC)	9.59	5.61	-		15.20	15.20	11.90	19.57	-		31.47	31.47
312	Petroleum Authority of Uganda	14.60	15.40	-		30.00	30.00	18.33	31.87	-		50.20	50.20
123	Rural Electrification Agency (REA)			101.98	534.56	101.98	636.54	15.81	22.80	128.14	894.09	166.76	1,060.84
	Sub-total Energy and mineral dev't/lopment	30.41	106.80	427.20	1,873.78	564.42	2,438.20	52.27	138.73	588.93	2,227.25	779.93	3,007.18
Trade and industry													
015	Trade, Industry and Cooperatives	2.46	66.59	28.63	12.06	97.67	109.73	2.46	63.03	44.03	17.03	109.51	126.54
154	Uganda National Bureau of Standards	6.36	5.32	9.58		21.25	21.25	21.36	31.83	15.75		68.94	68.94
306	Uganda Export Promotion Board	1.26	1.42	0.40		3.08	3.08	1.26	3.73	0.06		5.04	5.04
501-850	District Trade and Commercial Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.23	-	-	2.23	2.23
	Sub-total Trade and Industry	10.08	73.33	38.60	12.06	122.01	134.06	25.08	100.81	59.84	17.03	185.72	202.75
Tourism													
022	Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities	2.09	7.26	6.08		15.43	15.43	2.09	153.84	12.64		168.56	168.56
117	Uganda Tourism Board	1.86	14.80	0.55		17.21	17.21	1.86	23.16	0.16		25.17	25.17
	Sub-total Tourism	3.94	22.06	6.64	-	32.64	32.64	3.94	176.99	12.80	-	193.73	193.73

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

Table 36 cont'd: Medium term expenditure framework (excluding energy savings, arrears and non-VAT), billion shillings, 2018/19 - 2023/24

FY 2018/19 Approved Budget							FY 2019/20 Budget Projections						
Sector/vote				Total excl.	Total Incl.					Total excl.	Total Incl.		
	Non-Wage	Domestic	External	External	External		Non-Wage	Domestic	External	External	External		
	Wage	Recurrent	dev't	Financing	Financing	Financing	Wage	Recurrent	dev't	Financing	Financing	Financing	
Lands, housing and urban development													
012	Lands, Housing and Urban Development	8.10	22.22	20.10	136.22	50.43	186.64	8.10	44.53	8.92	116.65	61.56	178.21
156	Uganda Land Commission	0.61	0.64	14.53	-	15.78	15.78	0.61	0.64	39.32	-	40.57	40.57
122	KCCA Lands	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.58	1.01	-	6.67	1.59	8.26
501-850	USMID Grant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sub-total Lands, housing and urban dev't	8.72	22.86	34.63	136.22	66.20	202.42	9.29	46.19	48.24	123.32	103.72	227.04
Social development													
018	Gender, Labour and Social Development	4.05	57.86	111.59	19.29	173.50	192.79	4.05	102.77	43.81	46.69	150.63	197.32
124	Equal Opportunities Commission	2.97	8.47	1.30	-	12.73	12.73	2.97	8.94	0.36	-	12.26	12.26
501-850	LG Social Development	-	7.64	-	-	7.64	7.64	-	7.64	-	-	7.64	7.64
122	KCCA Social Development Grant	-	0.17	1.38	-	1.55	1.55	-	0.45	1.49	-	1.94	1.94
	Sub-total Social development	7.02	74.14	114.26	19.29	195.42	214.71	7.02	119.80	45.66	46.69	172.48	219.16
ICT and National Guidance													
020	Ministry of ICT and National Guidance	5.94	5.94	15.22	-	27.10	27.10	5.94	19.03	38.22	-	63.19	63.19
126	National Information Technology Authority (NITA-U)	6.65	19.30	1.62	94.45	27.57	122.02	6.65	26.72	7.44	42.22	40.81	83.03
	Sub-total Information & communication technology	12.58	25.24	16.85	94.45	54.67	149.11	12.58	45.76	45.67	42.22	104.01	146.22
Public sector management													
003	Office of the Prime Minister	2.88	74.40	54.26	359.67	131.53	491.20	2.88	82.47	72.17	460.86	157.51	618.37
003	Information and National Guidance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
005	Public Service	5.23	19.83	4.91	-	29.98	29.98	5.23	21.23	4.91	-	31.37	31.37
021	East African Affairs	1.14	26.76	0.53	-	28.43	28.43	1.14	51.03	0.08	-	52.24	52.24
108	National Planning Authority (Statutory)	8.26	16.75	1.04	-	26.05	26.05	8.91	20.24	4.41	-	33.57	33.57
146	Public Service Commission	2.66	5.55	0.48	-	8.70	8.70	2.78	5.89	0.18	-	8.86	8.86
122	Kampala Capital City Authority (KCCA)	24.10	2.81	1.55	0.04	28.45	28.49	62.39	48.00	2.06	0.38	112.44	112.83
	Sub-total Public Sector Management	44.25	146.10	62.78	359.71	253.13	612.84	83.32	228.85	83.82	461.25	395.99	857.24
Local Government Sector													
147	Local Govt Finance Comm	8.57	13.11	30.12	173.39	51.80	225.19	8.57	13.42	18.95	137.49	40.94	178.43
501-850	LG Unconditional	1.12	3.57	0.57	-	5.26	5.26	1.12	3.54	0.16	-	4.81	4.81
501-850	LG Discretionary Development Equalisation	264.73	120.54	-	-	385.27	385.27	276.14	120.54	-	-	396.68	396.68
501-850	LG Public Sector Management	-	-	142.77	-	142.77	142.77	-	-	144.39	278.64	144.39	423.03
122	Kampala Capital City Authority (KCCA)	-	194.28	12.11	-	206.39	206.39	-	235.44	13.89	-	249.33	249.33
	Sub-total Local Government Sector	274.42	331.51	185.57	173.39	791.50	964.89	285.83	372.94	177.38	416.13	836.15	1,252.28
Public administration													
001	Office of the President (excl E&I)	12.28	51.16	3.16	-	66.60	66.60	15.55	72.12	14.16	-	101.82	101.82
002	State House	15.22	246.49	12.34	-	274.05	274.05	17.10	377.70	12.34	-	407.14	407.14
006	Foreign Affairs	5.54	26.25	0.71	-	32.50	32.50	5.54	47.83	0.71	-	54.08	54.08
100	Specified Officers - Salaries (Statutory)	0.52	-	-	-	0.52	0.52	0.52	-	-	-	0.52	0.52
102	Electoral Commission (Statutory)	34.21	48.10	6.20	-	88.50	88.50	34.21	162.17	32.93	-	229.30	229.30
201-231	Missions Abroad	22.94	120.82	18.12	-	161.88	161.88	25.32	143.20	17.67	-	186.19	186.19
	Sub-total Public administration	90.71	492.82	40.53	-	624.06	624.06	98.24	803.01	77.81	-	979.06	979.06
Legislature													
104	Parliamentary Commission (Statutory)	86.93	343.87	67.00	-	497.80	497.80	86.93	535.16	65.69	-	687.78	687.78
	Sub-total Legislature	86.93	343.87	67.00	-	497.80	497.80	86.93	535.16	65.69	-	687.78	687.78
SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION													
023	Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation	2.06	29.35	24.46	114.42	55.87	170.29	2.06	33.81	53.39	83.28	89.26	172.55
110	Uganda Industrial Research Institute	3.72	2.01	7.98	-	13.72	13.72	5.33	6.55	1.56	-	13.44	13.44
	SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION	5.78	31.37	32.44	114.42	69.59	184.01	7.39	40.37	54.95	83.28	102.70	185.99
Interest payments due													
	Domestic Interest	-	2,132.40	-	-	2,132.40	2,132.40	-	2,624.06	-	-	2,624.06	2,624.06
	External Interest	-	381.71	-	-	381.71	381.71	-	521.11	-	-	521.11	521.11
	Sub-total Interest payments	-	2,514.11	-	-	2,514.11	2,514.11	-	3,145.16	-	-	3,145.16	3,145.16
Pensions and Gratuity (Statutory)													
	Total Centre	2,008.84	4,072.19	4,684.96	7,731.89	10,765.98	18,497.88	2,319.28	5,599.17	7,266.63	9,152.25	15,165.09	24,337.34
	Total Local Government Programmes	2,012.59	661.42	447.42	2.65	3,121.43	3,124.08	2,122.17	762.13	458.28	281.32	3,342.59	3,623.91
	Line Ministries + Loc. Gov't Programmes	4,021.42	4,733.61	5,132.38	7,734.54	13,887.41	21,621.95	4,441.46	6,361.31	7,724.92	9,433.57	18,527.68	27,961.25
	Statutory Interest Payments	-	2,514.11	-	-	2,514.11	2,514.11	-	3,145.16	-	-	3,145.16	3,145.16
	Statutory excluding Interest Payments	223.00	637.55	96.62	-	957.17	957.17	239.19	1,110.09	145.65	-	1,494.93	1,494.93
	GRAND TOTAL	4,244.43	7,885.27	5,229.00	7,734.54	17,358.69	25,093.23	4,680.65	10,616.56	7,870.56	9,433.57	23,167.77	32,601.34

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

Table 36 cont'd: Medium term expenditure framework (excluding energy savings, arrears and non-VAT), billion shillings, 2018/19 - 2023/2024

FY 2020/21 Budget Projections							FY 2021/22 Budget Projections						
Sector/vote				Total excl.	Total incl.					Total excl.	Total incl.		
	Wage	Non-Wage Recurrent	Domestic dev't	External Financing	External Financing	External Financing	Wage	Non-Wage Recurrent	Domestic dev't	External Financing	External Financing	External Financing	
Security													
001	ISO	39.6	29.8	0.5	-	69.9	69.9	41.5	35.8	0.5	-	77.8	77.8
004	Defence (incl. Auxiliary)	560.1	739.4	1,173.8	-	2,473.4	2,473.4	588.1	887.3	1,173.8	-	2,649.3	2,649.3
159	ESO	12.4	27.4	4.4	-	44.1	44.1	13.0	32.9	4.4	-	50.2	50.2
	Sub total- security	612.1	796.6	1,178.7	-	2,587.3	2,587.3	642.7	955.9	1,178.7	-	2,777.3	2,777.3
Works and transport													
016	Works and Transport	12.5	83.0	1,100.7	220.7	1,196.2	1,416.8	13.1	99.6	1,100.7	6.5	1,213.4	1,219.9
113	Uganda National Roads Authority (UNRA)	74.7	31.4	2,089.5	2,100.2	2,175.6	4,275.8	78.4	37.7	2,089.5	2,028.3	2,185.6	4,213.9
118	Road Fund	2.8	532.2	7.9	-	543.0	543.0	2.9	638.7	7.9	-	649.6	649.6
501-850	Designated agencies under Road Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
501-850	LG Works and Transport	-	-	22.9	-	22.9	22.9	-	-	22.9	-	22.9	22.9
113	Transport Corridor Project	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
122	KCCA Road Rehabilitation Grant	0.3	35.1	77.9	-	113.3	113.3	0.3	42.2	77.9	-	120.4	120.4
	Sub-total Works and transport	90.2	681.8	3,278.9	2,320.9	4,051.0	6,371.8	94.7	818.2	3,278.9	2,034.8	4,191.9	6,226.6
Agriculture													
010	Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries	13.7	36.8	169.3	157.4	219.9	377.3	14.4	44.2	169.3	131.3	227.9	359.2
121	Dairy Development Authority	1.6	5.7	4.4	-	11.7	11.7	1.7	6.8	4.4	-	12.9	12.9
125	National Animal Genetic Res. Centre and Data Bank	4.2	6.8	64.0	-	75.0	75.0	4.4	8.1	64.0	-	76.6	76.6
142	National Agricultural Research Organisation (NARO)	23.6	22.7	45.0	-	91.2	91.2	24.8	27.2	45.0	-	97.0	97.0
152	NAADS Secretariat	2.3	3.3	169.0	-	174.6	174.6	2.4	3.9	169.0	-	175.4	175.4
155	Uganda Cotton Development Organisation	2.1	2.8	5.1	-	9.9	9.9	2.2	3.3	5.1	-	10.6	10.6
160	Uganda Coffee Development Authority	7.2	102.8	0.6	-	110.5	110.5	7.6	123.3	0.6	-	131.5	131.5
501-850	LG Agriculture and Commercial Services	76.5	38.8	18.4	-	133.8	133.8	80.3	46.6	18.4	-	145.4	145.4
122	KCCA Agriculture Grant	0.2	0.7	7.6	-	8.6	8.6	0.2	0.9	7.6	-	8.7	8.7
	SUB-TOTAL AGRICULTURE	131.5	220.3	483.4	157.4	835.2	992.6	138.1	264.4	483.4	131.3	885.8	1,017.2
Education													
013	Education and Sports	36.8	250.2	95.4	232.8	382.5	615.3	38.7	300.3	95.4	98.3	434.3	532.7
132	Education Service Commission	3.0	7.4	0.2	-	10.6	10.6	3.1	8.8	0.2	-	12.2	12.2
136	Makerere University	175.1	153.9	18.6	-	347.6	347.6	183.9	184.7	18.6	-	387.2	387.2
137	Mbarara University	33.3	13.5	4.4	-	51.2	51.2	35.0	16.2	4.4	-	55.6	55.6
138	Makerere University Business School	50.1	27.8	5.8	-	83.7	83.7	52.6	33.3	5.8	-	91.7	91.7
139	Kyambogo University	52.9	86.5	8.1	-	147.5	147.5	55.5	103.8	8.1	-	167.4	167.4
140	Uganda Management Institute	13.6	21.2	2.3	-	37.1	37.1	14.3	25.5	2.3	-	42.0	42.0
149	Gulu University	32.6	15.6	4.6	-	52.8	52.8	34.2	18.8	4.6	-	57.6	57.6
111	Busitema University	24.3	14.2	1.8	-	40.3	40.3	25.5	17.0	1.8	-	44.3	44.3
127	Muni University	9.7	4.5	5.0	-	19.2	19.2	10.2	5.4	5.0	-	20.5	20.5
128	UNEB	13.0	110.3	18.0	-	141.3	141.3	13.6	132.4	18.0	-	164.0	164.0
301	Lira University	9.4	8.5	3.0	-	21.0	21.0	9.9	10.2	3.0	-	23.1	23.1
303	National Curriculum Development Centre	3.8	7.8	4.7	-	16.2	16.2	4.0	9.3	4.7	-	18.0	18.0
307	Kabale University	24.3	9.0	1.7	-	35.0	35.0	25.5	10.8	1.7	-	38.0	38.0
308	Soroti University	7.8	5.0	7.2	-	20.0	20.0	8.2	6.0	7.2	-	21.4	21.4
501-850	LG Education	1,368.8	343.6	183.5	-	1,895.9	1,895.9	1,437.2	412.3	183.5	-	2,033.1	2,033.1
122	KCCA Education Grant	35.1	10.2	3.2	-	48.5	48.5	36.8	12.3	3.2	-	52.3	52.3
	SUB-TOTAL EDUCATION	1,893.5	1,089.2	367.5	232.8	3,350.2	3,583.0	1,988.2	1,307.0	367.5	98.3	3,662.7	3,761.0
Health													
014	Health	15.3	77.4	81.8	149.7	174.6	324.2	16.1	92.8	81.8	99.3	190.8	290.1
107	Uganda Aids Commission(Statutory)	1.4	8.5	0.0	-	9.9	9.9	1.5	10.2	0.0	-	11.7	11.7
114	Uganda Cancer Institute	5.4	17.2	16.7	-	39.3	39.3	5.6	20.6	16.7	-	43.0	43.0
115	Uganda Heart Institute	4.8	17.8	5.6	-	28.2	28.2	5.1	21.3	5.6	-	32.0	32.0
116	National Medical Stores	12.6	441.8	-	-	454.4	454.4	13.2	530.2	-	-	543.4	543.4
134	Health Service Commission	2.4	5.1	0.1	-	7.7	7.7	2.6	6.2	0.1	-	8.8	8.8
151	Uganda Blood Transfusion Service (UBTS)	4.0	14.1	2.2	-	20.3	20.3	4.2	16.9	2.2	-	23.4	23.4
161	Mulago Hospital Complex	30.7	33.3	13.2	-	77.2	77.2	32.2	39.9	13.2	-	85.3	85.3
162	Butabika Hospital	6.0	8.7	10.0	-	24.7	24.7	6.3	10.4	10.0	-	26.7	26.7
304	Uganda Virus Research Institute	1.6	6.0	2.7	-	10.4	10.4	1.7	7.2	2.7	-	11.7	11.7
163-176	Regional Referral Hospitals	100.2	61.0	24.1	-	185.3	185.3	105.3	73.2	24.1	-	202.5	202.5
501-850	LG Health	493.1	64.3	68.7	-	626.1	626.1	517.7	77.2	68.7	-	663.6	663.6
122	KCCA Health Grant	8.9	5.1	1.1	-	15.1	15.1	9.3	6.1	1.1	-	16.5	16.5
	SUB-TOTAL HEALTH	686.4	760.2	226.3	149.7	1,672.9	1,822.6	720.7	912.2	226.3	99.3	1,859.3	1,958.6

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

Table 36 cont'd: Medium term expenditure framework (excluding energy savings, arrears and non-VAT) , billion shillings, 2018/19 - 2023/2024

FY 2020/21 Budget Projections							FY 2021/22 Budget Projections						
Sector/vote					Total excl.	Total incl.						Total excl.	Total incl.
		Non-Wage	Domestic	External	External	External	Wage	Non-Wage	Domestic	External	External	External	
		Wage	Recurrent	dev't	Financing	Financing	Financing	Wage	Recurrent	dev't	Financing	Financing	Financing
Water and environment													
019	Water	7.5	14.8	443.3	942.5	465.6	1,408.2	7.9	17.7	443.3	1,024.0	468.9	1,492.9
019	Environment	-	2.1	20.8		22.9	22.9	-	2.6	20.8		23.4	23.4
157	National Forestry Authority	6.8	23.2	7.1		37.0	37.0	7.1	27.8	7.1		42.0	42.0
150	National Environment Management Authority	7.1	21.1	1.2		29.3	29.3	7.4	25.3	1.2		33.9	33.9
302	Uganda National Meteorological Authority	7.8	5.9	17.0		30.7	30.7	8.2	7.1	17.0		32.3	32.3
501-850	LG Water and Environment		9.0	61.8	-	70.8	70.8		10.8	61.8	-	72.6	72.6
122	KCCA Water, Env.& Sanitation Grant	8.8	8.5	0.2	-	17.5	17.5	9.2	10.2	0.2	-	19.6	19.6
SUB-TOTAL WATER		38.0	84.5	551.5	942.5	673.9	1,616.5	39.9	101.4	551.5	1,024.0	692.7	1,716.7
Justice/law and order													
007	Justice Court Awards (Statutory)	-	10.8	-		10.8	10.8	-	12.9	-		12.9	12.9
007	Justice, Attorney General excl Compensation	9.3	30.2	100.7		140.2	140.2	9.7	36.3	100.7		146.7	146.7
007	Justice, Attorney General - Compensation	-	16.0	-	-	16.0	16.0	-	19.2	-	-	19.2	19.2
009	Internal Affairs(Excl. Auxiliary forces)	2.1	37.3	8.3	-	47.7	47.7	2.2	44.8	8.3	-	55.3	55.3
101	Judiciary (Statutory)	50.1	129.8	25.2	-	205.1	205.1	52.6	155.8	25.2	-	233.6	233.6
105	Law Reform Commission (Statutory)	4.3	1.8	0.2	-	6.4	6.4	4.5	2.2	0.2	-	6.9	6.9
106	Uganda Human Rights Comm (Statutory)	6.9	14.1	0.1		21.1	21.1	7.3	16.9	0.1		24.2	24.2
109	Law Development Centre	5.4	10.2	5.3		20.9	20.9	5.7	12.3	5.3		23.2	23.2
119	Uganda Registration Services Bureau	9.4	18.5	0.5		28.4	28.4	9.9	22.2	0.5		32.6	32.6
120	National Citizenship and Immigration Control Boan	4.6	101.4	11.1	-	117.1	117.1	4.9	121.7	11.1	-	137.6	137.6
133	DPP	17.6	23.8	7.0	-	48.4	48.4	18.5	28.5	7.0	-	54.1	54.1
144	Uganda Police (incl LDUs)	300.7	256.9	185.3	63.7	743.0	806.7	315.7	308.3	185.3		809.4	809.4
145	Uganda Prisons	68.2	156.8	44.2		269.2	269.2	71.6	188.1	44.2		303.9	303.9
148	Judicial Service Commission	2.1	8.6	0.3		11.0	11.0	2.2	10.3	0.3		12.8	12.8
305	Directorate of Government Analytical Laboratory	1.4	8.7	12.1	-	22.3	22.3	1.5	10.5	12.1	-	24.1	24.1
309	National Identification and Registration Authority	13.7	49.0	7.4	-	70.1	70.1	14.4	58.8	7.4	-	80.6	80.6
SUB-TOTAL JUSTICE/LAW AND ORDER		495.8	874.1	407.7	63.7	1,777.6	1,841.3	520.6	1,048.9	407.7	-	1,977.2	1,977.2
Accountability													
008	MFPED	7.0	463.8	65.8	56.2	536.7	592.9	7.4	556.6	65.8	28.2	629.8	658.1
103	Inspectorate of Government (IGG) (Statutory)	22.2	21.9	16.0	-	60.0	60.0	23.3	26.2	16.0	-	65.5	65.5
112	Directorate of Ethics and Integrity	2.7	6.9	-		9.6	9.6	2.8	8.3	-		11.1	11.1
129	Financial Intelligence Authority	3.7	10.7	0.3	-	14.6	14.6	3.8	12.9	0.3	-	17.0	17.0
130	Treasury Operations		232.4		-	232.4	232.4		278.9		-	278.9	278.9
131	Audit (Statutory)	29.2	32.1	9.7	-	70.9	70.9	30.6	38.5	9.7	-	78.8	78.8
141	URA	171.4	266.1	52.4	-	489.8	489.8	180.0	319.3	52.4	-	551.6	551.6
143	Uganda Bureau of Statistics	13.5	30.8	24.5		68.8	68.8	14.2	37.0	24.5		75.7	75.7
153	PPDA	7.3	7.9	13.2		28.4	28.4	7.7	9.5	13.2		30.4	30.4
310	Uganda Investment Authority	4.4	11.7	1.3	156.6	17.4	174.0	4.6	14.0	1.3	184.1	20.0	204.1
501-850	District Grant for Monitoring and Accountability	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
122	KCCA Accountability Grant	0.2	1.2	0.1	-	1.5	1.5	0.2	1.5	0.1	-	1.8	1.8
SUB-TOTAL ACCOUNTABILITY		261.6	1,085.5	183.2	212.7	1,530.3	1,743.1	274.7	1,302.6	183.2	212.4	1,760.5	1,972.9
Energy and mineral development													
017	Energy and Minerals	6.5	74.2	552.9	1,786.7	633.6	2,420.3	6.9	89.0	552.9	2,173.7	648.8	2,822.5
311	Uganda National Oil Company (UNOC)	12.5	22.5	-		35.0	35.0	13.1	27.0	-		40.1	40.1
312	Petroleum Authority of Uganda	19.2	36.6	-		55.9	55.9	20.2	44.0	-		64.2	64.2
123	Rural Electrification Agency (REA)	16.6	26.2	153.8	559.4	196.6	756.0	17.4	31.5	153.8	45.5	202.7	248.1
SUB-TOTAL ENERGY AND MINERAL DEVELOPMENT		54.9	159.5	706.7	2,346.1	921.1	3,267.3	57.6	191.5	706.7	2,219.2	955.8	3,175.0
Trade and industry													
015	Trade, Industry and Cooperatives	2.6	72.5	52.8	10.3	127.9	138.2	2.7	87.0	52.8	-	142.5	142.5
154	Uganda National Bureau of Standards	22.4	36.6	18.9		77.9	77.9	23.5	43.9	18.9		86.4	86.4
306	Uganda Export Promotion Board	1.3	4.3	0.1		5.7	5.7	1.4	5.1	0.1		6.6	6.6
501-850	District Trade and Commercial Services		2.6	-	-	2.6	2.6		3.1	-	-	3.1	3.1
SUB-TOTAL TRADE AND INDUSTRY		26.3	115.9	71.8	10.3	214.1	224.3	27.6	139.1	71.8	-	238.6	238.6

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

Table 36 cont'd: Medium term expenditure framework (excluding energy savings, arrears and non-VAT), billion shillings, 2018/19 - 2023/2024

Sector/vote		FY 2020/21 Budget Projections						FY 2021/22 Budget Projections					
		Non-Wage		Domestic dev't	External Financing	Total excl.	Total incl.	Non-Wage		Domestic dev't	External Financing	Total excl.	Total incl.
						External Financing	External Financing					External Financing	External Financing
		Wage	Recurrent										
Tourism													
022	Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities	2.19	176.91	15.17		194.27	194.27	2.30	212.30	15.17		229.76	229.76
117	Uganda Tourism Board	1.95	26.63	0.19		28.76	28.76	2.05	31.96	0.19		34.19	34.19
	SUB-TOTAL TOURISM	4.14	203.54	15.36	-	223.04	223.04	4.34	244.25	15.36	-	263.95	263.95
Lands, housing and urban development													
012	Lands, Housing and Urban Development	8.5	51.2	10.7	50.1	70.4	120.6	8.9	61.5	10.7	53.2	81.1	134.3
156	Uganda Land Commission	0.6	0.7	47.2	-	48.6	48.6	0.7	0.9	47.2	-	48.7	48.7
122	KCCA Lands	0.6	1.2		-	1.8	1.8	0.6	1.4		-	2.0	2.0
501-850	USMD Grant												
	SUB-TOTAL LANDS HOUSING AND URBAN DEVE	9.8	53.1	57.9	50.1	120.8	170.9	10.2	63.7	57.9	53.2	131.9	185.1
Social development													
018	Gender, Labour and Social Development	4.3	118.2	52.6	42.7	175.0	217.7	4.5	141.8	52.6	28.4	198.9	227.2
124	Equal Opportunities Commission	3.1	10.3	0.4		13.8	13.8	3.3	12.3	0.4		16.0	16.0
501-850	LG Social Development	-	8.8	-	-	8.8	8.8	-	10.5	-	-	10.5	10.5
122	KCCA Social Development Grant		0.5	1.8		2.3	2.3		0.6	1.8		2.4	2.4
	SUB-TOTAL SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	7.4	137.8	54.8	42.7	199.9	242.6	7.7	165.3	54.8	28.4	227.9	256.2
ICT and National Guidance													
020	Ministry of ICT and National Guidance	6.2	21.9	45.9	-	74.0	74.0	6.5	26.3	45.9	-	78.7	78.7
126	National Information Technology Authority (NITA-U)	7.0	30.7	8.9	-	46.6	46.6	7.3	36.9	8.9	-	53.1	53.1
	Sub-total INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION	13.2	52.6	54.8	-	120.6	120.6	13.9	63.1	54.8	-	131.8	131.8
Public sector management													
003	Office of the Prime Minister	3.0	94.8	86.6	385.2	184.5	579.7	3.2	113.8	86.6	176.2	203.6	379.7
003	Information and National Guidance	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-		-	-
005	Public Service	5.5	24.4	5.9		35.8	35.8	5.8	29.3	5.9		41.0	41.0
005	Public Service Pension/Comp (Statutory)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
021	East African Affairs	1.2	58.7	0.1		60.0	60.0	1.3	70.4	0.1		71.8	71.8
108	National Planning Authority (Statutory)	9.4	23.3	5.3		37.9	37.9	9.8	27.9	5.3		43.1	43.1
146	Public Service Commission	2.9	6.8	0.2	-	9.9	9.9	3.1	8.1	0.2	-	11.4	11.4
122	Kampala Capital City Authority (KCCA)	65.5	55.2	2.5	-	123.2	123.2	68.8	66.2	2.5	-	137.5	137.5
	SUB-TOTAL PUBLIC SECTOR MANAGEMENT	87.5	263.2	100.6	385.2	451.2	846.5	91.9	315.8	100.6	176.2	508.3	684.4
Local Government Sector													
011	Local Government	9.0	15.4	22.7	78.9	47.2	126.0	9.4	18.5	22.7	66.2	50.7	116.9
147	Local Govt Finance Comm	1.2	4.1	0.2		5.4	5.4	1.2	4.9	0.2		6.3	6.3
501-850	LG Unconditional	289.9	138.6	-	-	428.6	428.6	304.4	166.3	-	-	470.8	470.8
501-850	LG Discretionary Development Equalisation	-	-	173.3	313.4	173.3	486.6	-	-	173.3	332.4	173.3	505.7
501-850	LG Public Sector Management		270.8	16.7		287.4	287.4		324.9	16.7		341.6	341.6
	SUB-TOTAL LOCAL GOVERNMENT SECTOR	300.1	428.9	212.9	382.2	941.9	1,334.1	315.1	514.7	212.9	388.7	1,042.6	1,441.3
Public administration													
001	Office of the President (excl E&I)	16.3	82.9	17.0		116.3	116.3	17.1	99.5	17.0		133.7	133.7
002	State House	18.0	434.4	14.8		467.1	467.1	18.8	521.2	14.8		554.9	554.9
006	Foreign Affairs	5.8	55.0	0.9		61.7	61.7	6.1	66.0	0.9		73.0	73.0
100	Specified Officers - Salaries (Statutory)	0.5	-	-		0.5	0.5	0.6	-	-		0.6	0.6
102	Electoral Commission (Statutory)	35.9	186.5	39.5		261.9	261.9	37.7	223.8	39.5		301.0	301.0
201-238	Missions Abroad	26.6	164.7	21.2		212.5	212.5	27.9	197.6	21.2		246.7	246.7
	SUB-TOTAL PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	103.1	923.5	93.4	-	1,120.0	1,120.0	108.3	1,108.2	93.4	-	1,308.8	1,308.8
Legislature													
104	Parliamentary Commission (Statutory)	91.3	615.4	78.8	-	785.5	785.5	95.8	738.5	78.8	-	913.2	913.2
	SUB-TOTAL PARLIAMENT	91.3	615.4	78.8	-	785.5	785.5	95.8	738.5	78.8	-	913.2	913.2
SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION													
023	Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation	2.2	38.9	64.1	101.0	105.1	206.1	2.3	46.7	64.1	66.7	113.0	179.7
110	Uganda Industrial Research Institute	5.6	7.5	1.9		15.0	15.0	5.9	9.0	1.9		16.8	16.8
	SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION	7.8	46.4	65.9	101.0	120.1	221.1	8.1	55.7	65.9	66.7	129.8	196.5
Interest payments due													
	Domestic Interest	-	2,686.8	-	-	2,686.8	2,686.8	-	2,831.0	-	-	2,831.0	2,831.0
	External Interest	-	528.3	-	-	528.3	528.3	-	521.1	-	-	521.1	521.1
	SUB-TOTAL INTEREST PAYMENTS	-	3,215.1	-	-	3,215.1	3,215.1	-	3,352.1	-	-	3,352.1	3,352.1
	Total Centre	2,432.2	6,439.0	6,794.6	7,104.1	15,668.9	22,773.0	2,557.0	7,726.9	6,619.4	6,209.9	16,903.3	23,113.2
	Total Local Government Programmes	2,228.3	876.5	545.4	313.4	3,650.1	3,963.5	2,339.7	1,051.7	545.4	332.4	3,936.8	4,269.2
	Line Ministries + Loc. Gov't Programmes	4,663.5	7,315.5	7,340.0	7,417.5	19,319.0	26,736.5	4,896.7	8,778.6	7,164.8	6,542.3	20,840.1	27,382.4
	Statutory Interest Payments	-	3,215.1	-	-	3,215.1	3,215.1	-	3,352.1	-	-	3,352.1	3,352.1
	Statutory excluding Interest Payments	251.2	1,276.6	174.8	-	1,702.5	1,702.5	263.7	1,531.9	174.8	-	1,970.4	1,970.4
	GRAND TOTAL	4,914.7	11,807.2	7,514.7	7,417.5	24,236.6	31,654.1	5,160.4	13,662.7	7,339.6	6,542.3	26,162.7	32,705.0

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

Table 36 cont'd: Medium term expenditure framework (excluding energy savings, arrears and non-VAT), billion shillings, 2018/19 - 2023/2024

FY 2022/23 Budget Projections							FY 2023/24 Budget Projections						
Sector/vote				Total excl.	Total incl.					Total excl.	Total incl.		
			Domestic dev't	External Financing	External Financing	External Financing			Domestic dev't	External Financing	External Financing		
	Wage	Recurrent					Wage	Recurrent					
Security													
001	ISO	43.6	42.9	0.5	-	87.0	87.0	45.8	51.5	0.5	-	97.8	97.8
004	Defence (incl. Auxiliary)	617.6	1,064.7	1,173.8	-	2,856.1	2,856.1	648.4	1,277.7	1,173.8	-	3,099.9	3,099.9
159	ESO	13.6	39.5	4.4	-	57.4	57.4	14.3	47.4	4.4	-	66.0	66.0
	Sub-total- security	674.8	1,147.1	1,178.7	-	3,000.6	3,000.6	708.5	1,376.5	1,178.7	-	3,263.7	3,263.7
Works and transport													
016	Works and Transport	13.7	119.5	1,100.7	645.2	1,234.0	1,879.2	14.4	143.4	1,100.7	1,316.3	1,258.6	2,574.9
113	Uganda National Roads Authority (UNRA)	82.3	45.3	2,069.5	1,464.7	2,197.1	3,681.8	86.4	54.3	2,069.5	2,359.1	2,210.2	4,569.3
118	Road Fund	3.1	766.4	7.9	-	777.5	777.5	3.2	919.7	7.9	-	930.9	930.9
501-850	Designated agencies under Road Fund		-			-	-		-			-	-
501- 850	LG Works and Transport		-	22.9		22.9	22.9		-	22.9		22.9	22.9
113	Transport Corridor Project		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-
122	KCCA Road Rehabilitation Grant	0.3	50.6	77.9	-	128.8	128.8	0.4	60.7	77.9	-	139.0	139.0
	Sub-total Works and transport	99.5	981.8	3,278.9	2,109.9	4,380.2	6,470.2	104.5	1,178.2	3,278.9	3,675.4	4,561.6	8,237.0
Agriculture													
010	Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries	15.1	53.1	169.3	70.5	237.5	308.0	15.8	63.7	169.3	2.0	248.9	250.9
121	Dairy Development Authority	1.8	8.1	4.4		14.3	14.3	1.9	9.8	4.4		16.1	16.1
125	National Animal Genetic Res. Centre and Data Bank	4.7	9.7	64.0		78.4	78.4	4.9	11.7	64.0		80.6	80.6
142	National Agricultural Research Organisation (NARO)	26.0	32.7	45.0		103.6	103.6	27.3	39.2	45.0		111.5	111.5
152	NAADS Secretariat	2.5	4.7	169.0	-	176.3	176.3	2.7	5.7	169.0	-	177.4	177.4
155	Uganda Cotton Development Organisation	2.3	4.0	5.1		11.4	11.4	2.4	4.8	5.1		12.3	12.3
160	Uganda Coffee Development Authority	7.9	148.0	0.6		156.5	156.5	8.3	177.6	0.6		186.5	186.5
501-850	LG Agriculture and Commercial Services	84.3	55.9	18.4		158.7	158.7	88.6	67.1	18.4		174.1	174.1
122	KCCA Agriculture Grant	0.2	1.1	7.6	-	8.9	8.9	0.2	1.3	7.6	-	9.1	9.1
	SUB-TOTAL AGRICULTURE	145.0	317.3	483.4	70.5	945.6	1,016.1	152.2	380.7	483.4	2.0	1,016.3	1,018.3
Education													
013	Education and Sports	40.6	360.3	95.4	39.0	496.3	535.4	42.7	432.4	95.4	-	570.4	570.4
132	Education Service Commission	3.3	10.6	0.2	-	14.1	14.1	3.4	12.7	0.2	-	16.4	16.4
136	Makerere University	193.1	221.6	18.6	-	433.3	433.3	202.7	265.9	18.6	-	487.3	487.3
137	Mbarara University	36.7	19.4	4.4	-	60.6	60.6	38.6	23.3	4.4	-	66.3	66.3
138	Makerere University Business School	55.2	40.0	5.8	-	101.0	101.0	58.0	48.0	5.8	-	111.8	111.8
139	Kyambogo University	58.3	124.5	8.1	-	190.9	190.9	61.2	149.5	8.1	-	218.8	218.8
140	Uganda Management Institute	15.0	30.6	2.3	-	47.8	47.8	15.7	36.7	2.3	-	54.7	54.7
149	Gulu University	36.0	22.5	4.6		63.0	63.0	37.8	27.0	4.6		69.3	69.3
111	Busitema University	26.7	20.4	3.7		50.9	50.9	28.1	24.5	5.5		58.1	58.1
127	Muni University	10.7	6.4	5.0		22.1	22.1	11.2	7.7	5.0		23.9	23.9
128	UNEB	14.3	158.8	18.0		191.2	191.2	15.0	190.6	18.0		223.6	223.6
301	Lira University	10.4	12.3	3.0		25.7	25.7	10.9	14.7	3.0		28.6	28.6
303	National Curriculum Development Centre	4.2	11.2	4.7		20.1	20.1	4.4	13.4	4.7		22.5	22.5
307	Kabale University	26.8	12.9	1.7		41.4	41.4	28.2	15.5	1.7		45.3	45.3
308	Soroti University	8.6	7.2	7.2		23.0	23.0	9.0	8.7	7.2		24.9	24.9
501-850	LG Education	1,509.1	494.8	183.5	-	2,187.4	2,187.4	1,584.5	593.8	183.5	-	2,361.8	2,361.8
122	KCCA Education Grant	38.7	14.7	3.2	-	56.6	56.6	40.6	17.7	3.2	-	61.5	61.5
	SUB-TOTAL EDUCATION	2,087.6	1,568.4	369.4	39.0	4,025.4	4,064.4	2,192.0	1,882.1	371.2	-	4,445.3	4,445.3
Health													
014	Health	16.9	111.4	81.8	9.0	210.2	219.1	17.8	133.7	81.8	4.6	233.3	237.9
107	Uganda Aids Commission(Statutory)	1.5	12.2	0.0	-	13.8	13.8	1.6	14.7	0.0	-	16.3	16.3
114	Uganda Cancer Institute	5.9	24.7	16.7	-	47.4	47.4	6.2	29.7	16.7	-	52.6	52.6
115	Uganda Heart Institute	5.3	25.6	5.6		36.5	36.5	5.6	30.7	5.6		41.9	41.9
116	National Medical Stores	13.9	636.2	-		650.1	650.1	14.6	763.5	-		778.0	778.0
134	Health Service Commission	2.7	7.4	0.1		10.2	10.2	2.8	8.9	0.1		11.8	11.8
151	Uganda Blood Transfusion Service (UBTS)	4.4	20.3	2.2		26.9	26.9	4.7	24.3	2.2		31.2	31.2
161	Mulago Hospital Complex	33.8	47.9	13.2	-	94.9	94.9	35.5	57.5	13.2	-	106.2	106.2
162	Butabika Hospital	6.6	12.5	10.0	-	29.1	29.1	6.9	15.0	10.0	-	31.9	31.9
304	Uganda Virus Research Institute	1.8	8.7	2.7		13.2	13.2	1.9	10.4	2.7		15.0	15.0
163-176	Regional Referral Hospitals	110.5	87.8	24.1		222.4	222.4	116.0	105.3	24.1		245.5	245.5
501-850	LG Health	543.6	92.6	68.7	-	704.9	704.9	570.8	111.1	68.7	-	750.6	750.6
122	KCCA Health Grant	9.8	7.3	1.1	-	18.2	18.2	10.3	8.8	1.1	-	20.2	20.2
	SUB-TOTAL HEALTH	756.8	1,094.7	226.3	9.0	2,077.8	2,086.8	794.6	1,313.6	226.3	4.6	2,334.6	2,339.1

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

Table 36 cont'd: Medium term expenditure framework (excluding energy savings, arrears and non-VAT) , billion shillings, 2018/19 - 2023/2024

		FY 2022/23 Budget Projections						FY 2023/24 Budget Projections					
Sector/vote				Total excl.		Total incl.				Total excl.		Total incl.	
		Non-Wage	Domestic	Donor	Donor	Donor		Non-Wage	Domestic	Donor	Donor	Donor	
		Wage	Recurrent	dev't	Project	Project		Wage	Recurrent	dev't	Project	Project	Project
Water and environment													
019	Water	8.31	21.25	443.31	695.79	472.87	1,168.66	8.73	25.50	443.31	321.62	477.54	799.16
019	Environment	-	3.06	20.81		23.87	23.87	-	3.67	20.81		24.48	24.48
157	National Forestry Authority	7.48	33.37	7.06		47.91	47.91	7.86	40.04	7.06		54.96	54.96
150	National Environment Management Authority	7.78	30.37	1.19		39.34	39.34	8.17	36.44	1.19		45.80	45.80
302	Uganda National Meteorological Authority	8.58	8.53	17.04		34.15	34.15	9.01	10.23	17.04		36.28	36.28
501-850	LG Water and Environment		12.90	61.85	-	74.75	74.75		15.48	61.85	-	77.33	77.33
122	KCCA Water, Env.& Sanitation Grant	9.71	12.20	0.21	-	22.13	22.13	10.20	14.64	0.21	-	25.05	25.05
	SUB-TOTAL WATER	41.87	121.68	551.46	695.79	715.02	1,410.81	43.97	146.02	551.46	321.62	741.45	1,063.07
Justice/law and order													
007	Justice Court Awards (Statutory)	-	15.48	-		15.48	15.48	-	18.58	-		18.58	18.58
007	Justice, Attorney General excl Compensation	10.21	43.55	100.68		154.44	154.44	10.72	52.26	100.68		163.66	163.66
007	Justice, Attorney General - Compensation	-	23.01	-	-	23.01	23.01	-	27.61	-	-	27.61	27.61
009	Internal Affairs(Excl. Auxiliary forces)	2.31	53.75	8.31	-	64.38	64.38	2.43	64.50	8.31	-	75.25	75.25
101	Judiciary (Statutory)	55.21	186.98	25.21	-	267.40	267.40	57.97	224.37	25.21	-	307.55	307.55
105	Law Reform Commission (Statutory)	4.72	2.66	0.24	-	7.62	7.62	4.95	3.19	0.24	-	8.38	8.38
106	Uganda Human Rights Comm (Statutory)	7.63	20.30	0.06		27.99	27.99	8.02	24.35	0.06		32.43	32.43
109	Law Development Centre	5.95	14.75	5.27		25.97	25.97	6.25	17.70	5.27		29.22	29.22
119	Uganda Registration Services Bureau	10.39	26.65	0.49		37.53	37.53	10.91	31.98	0.49		43.38	43.38
120	National Citizenship and Immigration Control Boa	5.11	145.98	11.07	-	162.17	162.17	5.37	175.18	11.07	-	191.62	191.62
133	DPP	19.42	34.26	7.03	-	60.70	60.70	20.39	41.11	7.03	-	68.52	68.52
144	Uganda Police (incl LDUs)	331.52	370.01	185.32		886.84	886.84	348.09	444.01	185.32		977.42	977.42
145	Uganda Prisons	75.22	225.75	44.19		345.15	345.15	78.98	270.90	44.19		394.06	394.06
148	Judicial Service Commission	2.29	12.39	0.29		14.98	14.98	2.41	14.87	0.29		17.57	17.57
305	Directorate of Government Analytical Laboratory	1.54	12.58	12.11	-	26.24	26.24	1.62	15.10	12.11	-	28.84	28.84
309	National Identification and Registration Authority	15.12	70.60	7.40	-	93.12	93.12	15.88	84.72	7.40	-	108.00	108.00
	SUB-TOTAL JUSTICE/LAW AND ORDER	546.65	1,258.69	407.68	-	2,213.03	2,213.03	573.99	1,510.43	407.68	-	2,492.10	2,492.10
Accountability													
008	MPED	7.77	667.93	65.84	4.47	741.54	746.01	8.15	801.52	65.84	4.56	875.51	880.07
103	Inspectorate of Government (IGG) (Statutory)	24.51	31.49	15.95	-	71.94	71.94	25.73	37.78	15.95	-	79.47	79.47
112	Directorate of Ethics and Integrity	2.99	9.95	-		12.94	12.94	3.14	11.94	-		15.08	15.08
129	Financial Intelligence Authority	4.03	15.44	0.26	-	19.72	19.72	4.23	18.53	0.26	-	23.01	23.01
130	Treasury Operations		334.63		-	334.63	334.63		401.55		-	401.55	401.55
131	Audit (Statutory)	32.15	46.25	9.66	-	88.06	88.06	33.75	55.50	9.66	-	98.92	98.92
141	URA	189.00	383.12	52.37	-	624.48	624.48	198.45	459.74	52.37	-	710.56	710.56
143	Uganda Bureau of Statistics	14.87	44.42	24.49		83.78	83.78	15.62	53.30	24.49		93.41	93.41
153	PPDA	8.07	11.38	13.19		32.64	32.64	8.47	13.65	13.19		35.32	35.32
310	Uganda Investment Authority	4.87	16.79	1.33	134.17	22.98	157.16	5.11	20.15	1.33	30.37	26.58	56.96
501-850	District Grant for Monitoring and Accountability	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
122	KCCA Accountability Grant	0.22	1.77	0.09	-	2.07	2.07	0.23	2.12	0.09	-	2.44	2.44
	SUB-TOTAL ACCOUNTABILITY	288.46	1,563.16	183.17	138.65	2,034.79	2,173.44	302.88	1,875.79	183.17	34.94	2,361.84	2,396.78
Energy and mineral development													
017	Energy and Minerals	7.21	106.80	552.95	1,139.67	666.95	1,806.62	7.57	128.16	552.95	571.55	688.67	1,260.23
311	Uganda National Oil Company (UNOC)	13.78	32.41	-		46.18	46.18	14.47	38.89	-		53.35	53.35
312	Petroleum Authority of Uganda	21.22	52.77	-		73.99	73.99	22.28	63.33	-		85.61	85.61
123	Rural Electrification Agency (REA)	18.31	37.76	153.77	-	209.83	209.83	19.22	45.31	153.77	-	218.30	218.30
	SUB-TOTAL ENERGY AND MINERAL DEVELO	60.51	229.74	706.71	1,139.67	996.96	2,136.64	63.53	275.69	706.71	571.55	1,045.94	1,617.49
Trade and industry													
015	Trade, Industry and Cooperatives	2.85	104.38	52.83	-	160.05	160.05	2.99	125.25	52.83	-	181.07	181.07
154	Uganda National Bureau of Standards	24.72	52.71	18.90		96.33	96.33	25.96	63.25	18.90		108.11	108.11
306	Uganda Export Promotion Board	1.46	6.17	0.07		7.70	7.70	1.53	7.40	0.07		9.00	9.00
501-850	District Trade and Commercial Services		3.70	-	-	3.70	3.70		4.44	-	-	4.44	4.44
	SUB-TOTAL TRADE AND INDUSTRY	29.03	166.95	71.80	-	267.78	267.78	30.48	200.34	71.80	-	302.62	302.62

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

Table 36 cont'd: Medium term expenditure framework (excluding energy savings, arrears and non-VAT) , billion shillings, 2018/19 - 2023/2024

		FY 2022/23 Budget Projections						FY 2023/24 Budget Projections					
Sector/vote				Total excl.		Total incl.				Total excl.		Total incl.	
		Non-Wage	Domestic	External	External	External		Non-Wage	Domestic	External	External	External	External
		Wage	Recurrent	dev't	Financing	Financing		Wage	Recurrent	dev't	Financing	Financing	Financing
Tourism													
022	Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities	2.41	254.76	15.17		272.34	272.34	2.54	305.71	15.17		323.41	323.41
117	Uganda Tourism Board	2.15	38.35	0.19		40.68	40.68	2.26	46.02	0.19		48.46	48.46
	SUB-TOTAL TOURISM	4.56	293.10	15.36	-	313.02	313.02	4.79	351.72	15.36	-	371.87	371.87
Lands, housing and urban development													
012	Lands, Housing and Urban Development	9.38	73.74	10.71	39.57	93.83	133.40	9.85	88.49	10.71	6.46	109.05	115.51
156	Uganda Land Commission	0.71	1.07	47.18	-	48.95	48.95	0.75	1.28	47.18	-	49.20	49.20
122	KCCA Lands	0.67	1.67		-	2.34	2.34	0.70	2.01		-	2.71	2.71
	501-850 USMID Grant												
	SUB-TOTAL LANDS HOUSING AND URBAN	10.76	76.48	57.88	39.57	145.13	184.69	11.30	91.78	57.88	6.46	160.96	167.43
Social development													
018	Gender, Labour and Social Development	4.69	170.19	52.57	27.37	227.45	254.82	4.93	204.23	52.57	-	261.72	261.72
124	Equal Opportunities Commission	3.43	14.80	0.43		18.67	18.67	3.61	17.76	0.43		21.80	21.80
	501-850 LG Social Development	-	12.65	-	-	12.65	12.65	-	15.18	-	-	15.18	15.18
122	KCCA Social Development Grant		0.75	1.79		2.53	2.53		0.90	1.79		2.68	2.68
	SUB-TOTAL SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	8.13	198.39	54.79	27.37	261.30	288.67	8.53	238.07	54.79	-	301.39	301.39
ICT and National Guidance													
020	Ministry of ICT and National Guidance	6.87	31.52	45.87	-	84.26	84.26	7.22	37.83	45.87	-	90.91	90.91
126	National Information Technology Authority (NIT)	7.69	44.25	8.93	-	60.88	60.88	8.08	53.11	8.93	-	70.11	70.11
	Sub-total INFORMATION AND COMMUNICAT	14.57	75.78	54.80	-	145.14	145.14	15.29	90.93	54.80	-	161.02	161.02
Public sector management													
003	Office of the Prime Minister	3.33	136.56	86.60	119.86	226.49	346.35	3.49	163.88	86.60	61.13	253.97	315.10
003	Information and National Guidance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
005	Public Service	6.06	35.15	5.90		47.11	47.11	6.36	42.18	5.90		54.44	54.44
005	Public Service Pension/Comp (Statutory)		-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-
021	East African Affairs	1.31	84.50	0.10		85.91	85.91	1.38	101.40	0.10		102.87	102.87
108	National Planning Authority (Statutory)	10.32	33.52	5.30		49.13	49.13	10.83	40.23	5.30		56.35	56.35
146	Public Service Commission	3.22	9.75	0.22	-	13.20	13.20	3.38	11.70	0.22	-	15.31	15.31
122	Kampala Capital City Authority (KCCA)	72.22	79.48	2.47	-	154.17	154.17	75.83	95.38	2.47	-	173.68	173.68
	SUB-TOTAL PUBLIC SECTOR MANAGEMENT	96.46	378.97	100.58	119.86	576.01	695.87	101.28	454.77	100.58	61.13	656.63	717.76
Local Government Sector													
011	Local Government	9.92	22.22	22.74	-	54.88	54.88	10.42	26.67	22.74	-	59.82	59.82
147	Local Govt Finance Comm	1.30	5.86	0.19		7.34	7.34	1.36	7.03	0.19		8.58	8.58
501-850	LG Unconditional	319.66	199.62	-	-	519.28	519.28	335.65	239.54	-	-	575.19	575.19
501-850	LG Discretionary Development Equalisation	-	-	173.27	247.30	173.27	420.57	-	-	173.27	40.40	173.27	213.67
501-850	LG Public Sector Management		389.89	16.66		406.56	406.56		467.87	16.66		484.53	484.53
	SUB-TOTAL LOCAL GOVERNMENT SECTOR	330.88	617.59	212.86	247.30	1,161.33	1,408.63	347.42	741.11	212.86	40.40	1,301.40	1,341.80
Public administration													
001	Office of the President (excl E&I)	18.00	119.42	16.99		154.41	154.41	18.90	143.31	16.99		179.20	179.20
002	State House	19.79	625.48	14.81		660.07	660.07	20.78	750.57	14.81		786.16	786.16
006	Foreign Affairs	6.41	79.20	0.86		86.47	86.47	6.73	95.05	0.86		102.63	102.63
100	Specified Officers - Salaries (Statutory)	0.60	-	-		0.60	0.60	0.63	-	-		0.63	0.63
102	Electoral Commission (Statutory)	39.60	268.55	39.52		347.66	347.66	41.58	322.26	39.52		403.35	403.35
201-238	Missions Abroad	29.31	237.13	21.21		287.66	287.66	30.78	284.56	21.21		336.55	336.55
	SUB-TOTAL PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	113.72	1,329.79	93.37	-	1,536.88	1,536.88	119.41	1,595.74	93.37	-	1,808.52	1,808.52
Legislature													
104	Parliamentary Commission (Statutory)	100.64	886.22	78.83	-	1,065.68	1,065.68	105.67	1,063.46	78.83	-	1,247.96	1,247.96
	SUB-TOTAL PARLIAMENT	100.64	886.22	78.83	-	1,065.68	1,065.68	105.67	1,063.46	78.83	-	1,247.96	1,247.96
SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION													
023	Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation	2.39	55.99	64.07	19.22	122.45	141.66	2.50	67.19	64.07	-	133.76	133.76
110	Uganda Industrial Research Institute	6.17	10.85	1.87		18.89	18.89	6.47	13.02	1.87		21.37	21.37
	SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION	8.55	66.85	65.94	19.22	141.34	160.56	8.98	80.22	65.94	-	155.13	155.13
Interest payments due													
	Domestic Interest	-	3,038.08	-	-	3,038.08	3,038.08	-	3,444.59	-	-	3,444.59	3,444.59
	External Interest	-	516.92	-	-	516.92	516.92	-	499.38	-	-	499.38	499.38
	SUB-TOTAL INTEREST PAYMENTS	-	3,555.00	-	-	3,555.00	3,555.00	-	3,943.97	-	-	3,943.97	3,943.97
	Total Centre	2,684.9	9,272.2	7,687.7	4,408.6	19,644.8	24,053.4	2,819.1	11,126.7	9,081.4	4,677.7	23,027.2	27,704.9
	Line Ministries + Loc. Govt Programmes	5,141.5	10,534.3	8,233.1	4,655.9	23,908.9	28,564.8	5,398.6	12,641.2	9,626.8	4,718.1	27,666.6	32,384.6
	Statutory Interest Payments	-	3,555.0	-	-	3,555.0	3,555.0	-	3,944.0	-	-	3,944.0	3,944.0
	Statutory excluding Interest Payments	276.9	1,838.3	174.8	-	2,290.0	2,290.0	290.7	2,206.0	174.8	-	2,671.5	2,671.5
	GRAND TOTAL	5,418.4	15,927.6	8,407.9	4,655.9	29,753.9	34,409.8	5,689.4	18,791.1	9,801.5	4,718.1	34,282.0	39,000.1

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

**Table 37: External Debt Service Payments By Creditor Excluding Debt Relief, US Million Dollars,
2016/17 - 2018/19**

Creditor Category	Principal			Interest			Principal as % of Total		
	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Multilateral creditors									
African Dev Bank/Fund (ADB/F)	3.2	6.4	5.4	9.5	9.1	10.1	9.7%	7.3%	5.6%
Arab Bank for Econ Dev in Africa (BADEA)	1.4	1.2	1.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	1.5%	0.8%	0.7%
European Dev Fund (EDF)			0.0				0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
European Investment Bank (EIB)	4.8	3.7	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.4	4.4%	2.1%	0.6%
Int Bank for Recons and Dev (IBRD) (5)						0.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Int Dev Association (IDA)	19.4	28.2	27.5	19.5	19.3	21.8	29.8%	22.2%	17.7%
Int Fund for Agricult (IFAD)	4.9	5.3	5.7	1.6	1.5	1.7	5.0%	3.2%	2.7%
Int Monetary Fund (IMF)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Islamic Dev Bank (IDB)	1.7	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.0	1.5%	0.5%	0.1%
Opec Fund	2.6	2.6	3.0	0.5	0.5	0.7	2.4%	1.4%	1.3%
Shelter Afrique			0.0			0.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Nordic Dev Fund	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.4	0.4	0.6	1.7%	0.0%	0.9%
Total multilateral creditors	39.8	49.9	46.4	33.3	32.5	35.8	56.0%	37.5%	29.5%
Non-Paris club bilateral creditors									
Abu Dhabi	0.0			0.0			0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Burundi	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
China, P.R. of	10.0	13.8	14.3	37.1	42.6	52.0	28.8%	36.0%	26.4%
Cuba			0.0			0.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
India	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Kuwait	1.8	1.3	1.9	0.4	0.4	0.5	1.5%	1.7%	0.8%
Libya	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Saudi Arabia	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4%	0.4%	0.2%
Tanzania			0.0			0.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
North Korea			0.0			0.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
South Korea	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%
Other			0.0			0.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total non- Paris club bilateral creditors	12.3	15.8	16.6	37.8	43.3	52.8	31.1%	38.4%	27.7%
Paris club bilateral creditors									
Austria	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.9%	0.6%	0.4%
France	0.0	0.0	5.4	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.4%	0.3%	2.3%
Germany	0.0		0.0	0.3		0.3	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%
Italy			0.0			0.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Japan	0.4	9.4	9.1	0.0	1.1	1.7	0.3%	4.9%	3.9%
Spain	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
United Kingdom						0.6	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
United States						0.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Sweden	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.6		0.0%	0.3%	0.0%
Norway	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Finland						0.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Israel						0.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total Paris club	1.4	10.6	16.4	1.0	2.3	3.7	1.8%	6.0%	7.2%
Commercial non banks	0.0			0.5			0.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Commercial banks	0.0	49.7	100.7	4.5	9.7	6.5	3.4%	27.8%	38.4%
Other loan category²							0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Grand total³	53.6	125.9	180.1	77.0	87.8	98.9	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Note: (1) Arrears Include arrears of principal, interest and penalty interest

(2) Loans extended to private companies with government guarantee, but not currently serviced by government

(3) Small discrepancies between totals and the sum of individual components are due to rounding errors.

(4) FY2018/19 only reflect the 31st December 2018 position.

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

Table 38: Uganda External Debt Service Payment by Creditor including Debt Relief, (US Million Dollars) 2016/17 - 2018/19

	Principal ¹			Interest ²			Total			Percentage		
	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
	pre-Relief	pre-Relief	pre-Relief	pre-Relief	pre-Relief	pre-Relief	pre-Relief	pre-Relief	pre-Relief	pre-Relief	pre-Relief	pre-Relief
Multilateral creditors												
African Dev Bank/Fund (ADB/F)		19.0	16.2		11.5	12.3		30.6	28.5		9.4%	6.9%
Arab Bank for Econ Dev in Africa (BADEA)		0.8	1.0		0.4	0.4		1.2	1.5		0.4%	0.4%
European Dev Fund (EDF)								0.0	0.0		0.0%	0.0%
European Investment Bank (EIB)		4.0	1.4		0.8	0.5		4.8	1.9		1.5%	0.5%
Int Bank for Recons and Dev (IBRD) ⁵								0.0	0.0		0.0%	0.0%
Int Dev Association (IDA)		113.1	132.6		30.8	34.8		143.9	167.4		44.0%	40.4%
Int Fund for Agricult (IFAD)		5.1	5.7		1.5	1.7		6.6	7.4		2.0%	1.8%
Int Monetary Fund (IMF)		0.0			0.0			0.0	0.0		0.0%	0.0%
Islamic Dev Bank (IDB)		0.4	0.0		0.3	0.0		0.7	0.0		0.2%	0.0%
Opec Fund		2.0	2.4		0.5	0.7		2.5	3.1		0.8%	0.7%
Shelter Afrique								0.0	0.0		0.0%	0.0%
Nordic Dev Fund		1.8	1.8		0.4	0.6		2.2	2.4		0.7%	0.6%
PTA									0.0			0.0%
Total Multilateral creditors		146.1	161.2		46.3	51.0		192.4	212.2		58.8%	51.3%
Non-Paris club bilateral creditors												
Abu Dhabi								0.00	0.00		0.0%	0.0%
Burundi		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.00	0.00		0.0%	0.0%
China, P.R. of		14.5	14.3		42.6	52.0		57.10	66.35		17.5%	16.0%
Cuba								0.00	0.00		0.0%	0.0%
India		0.0			0.0			0.00	0.00		0.0%	0.0%
Kuwait		0.6	0.6		0.3	0.3		0.86	0.93		0.3%	0.2%
Libya		0.0			0.0			0.00	0.00		0.0%	0.0%
Saudi Arabia		0.2	0.1		0.2	0.2		0.35	0.36		0.1%	0.1%
Tanzania								0.00	0.00		0.0%	0.0%
North Korea								0.00	0.00		0.0%	0.0%
South Korea		0.1	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.16	0.01		0.1%	0.0%
Other									0.00		0.0%	0.0%
Total Non-Paris club bilateral creditors		15.4	15.1		43.0	52.6		58.5	67.7		17.9%	16.3%
Paris club bilateral creditors ⁶												
Austria		1.31	1.29		0.11	0.05		1.41	1.34		0.4%	0.3%
France		0.45	5.43		0.74	0.94		1.20	6.37		0.4%	1.5%
Germany			0.00			0.31		0.00	0.31		0.0%	0.1%
Italy		0.18	0.46		0.49	0.97		0.67	1.43		0.2%	0.3%
Japan		10.77	11.79		1.14	1.87		11.91	13.66		3.6%	3.3%
Spain		0.00	0.82		0.0	0.0		0.00	0.83		0.0%	0.2%
United Kingdom		0.41	0.98		0.14	0.86		0.55	1.83		0.2%	0.4%
United States		0.01	0.02		0.00	0.00		0.01	0.03		0.0%	0.0%
Sweden		0.00	0.00		0.59	0.31		0.59	0.31		0.2%	0.1%
Norway		0.00			0.00			0.00	0.00		0.0%	0.0%
Finland		0.15	0.15		0.02	0.02		0.18	0.17		0.1%	0.0%
Israel		0.24	0.57		0.09	0.14		0.33	0.71		0.1%	0.2%
Total Paris club bilateral creditors		13.5	21.5		3.3	5.5		16.8	27.0		5.2%	6.5%
Commercial non banks								0.00	0.00		0.0%	0.0%
Commercial banks		49.7	100.7		9.7	6.5		59.34	107.22		18.1%	25.9%
Other loan category ³									0.00		0.0%	0.0%
Grand total ⁴		224.73	298.49		102.30	115.62		327.03	414.11		100.0%	100.0%

NOTE: (1) Including arrears

(2) Includes interest on arrears

(3) Loans extended to private companies with government guarantee.

(4) Small discrepancies between totals and the sum of components are due to rounding errors.

(5) PARIS CLUB VI "Naples Terms": all figures are actual payments (i.e. Excludes HIPC Relief)

SOURCE: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

Table 39: Depository Corporations Survey: June 2014- March 2019 (billion shillings)

						2018					2019			
	2014 Jun	2015 Jun	2016 Jun	2017 Jun	2018 Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
1- Net Foreign Assets	8,843.7	9,644.3	10,324.6	12,894.4	14,953.5	14,375.6	14,508.4	14,714.6	14,457.7	14,176.6	14,010.8	13,987.2	14,199.3	13,748.1
Central Bank (net)	9,454.9	10,092.0	10,641.8	12,843.2	13,361.9	13,330.6	13,427.7	13,526.4	13,294.1	13,285.1	13,229.3	13,379.1	13,559.9	13,529.2
of which Foreign Reserves	8,822.1	9,559.6	10,085.5	12,157.3	12,495.9	12,420.8	12,333.5	12,581.3	12,489.0	12,473.5	12,236.3	12,526.4	12,727.4	12,668.3
Other Depository Corporations(net)	-611.2	-447.7	-317.1	51.1	1,591.6	1,045.0	1,080.7	1,188.2	1,163.7	891.5	781.4	608.2	639.3	219.0
2- Net Domestic Assets	5,463.6	6,876.2	7,461.0	7,275.7	7,795.2	7,314.5	7,942.5	7,787.7	8,151.3	9,208.3	9,369.5	9,075.1	9,074.5	9,127.1
Domestic Claims	10,074.7	13,267.1	14,824.4	15,248.6	16,836.1	16,421.6	16,836.7	17,121.8	17,271.2	18,331.5	17,923.1	18,078.3	18,276.6	18,490.4
Claims on Central Government (net)	540.2	1,830.6	2,753.9	2,456.0	2,716.4	2,327.0	2,546.2	2,449.3	2,605.2	3,437.6	2,862.1	3,159.3	3,287.9	3,090.0
Claims on Public Non Financial Corporatio	46.8	37.7	31.9	52.0	47.1	44.6	45.1	57.6	51.0	54.4	54.2	62.2	63.4	65.8
Claims on Other Financial Corporations	38.1	46.5	59.1	57.3	17.6	16.3	34.1	32.8	33.2	34.5	33.4	34.8	37.5	38.2
Claims on State and Local Government	0.7	1.2	2.0	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0
Claims on the Private Sector	9,449.0	11,351.2	11,977.6	12,681.9	14,053.9	14,032.6	14,210.2	14,581.0	14,580.8	14,804.0	14,972.5	14,821.0	14,886.8	15,295.4
of which Loans	9,439.5	11,338.4	11,976.6	12,678.7	14,049.4	14,029.1	14,208.2	14,578.8	14,578.5	14,801.5	14,962.1	14,809.1	14,876.5	15,278.6
3- Other Items (net)	-4,611.1	-6,391.0	-7,363.4	-7,973.0	-9,040.9	-9,107.1	-8,894.2	-9,334.0	-9,119.8	-9,123.1	-8,553.6	-9,003.2	-9,202.1	-9,363.3
Shares and Other Equity	4,975.2	7,063.3	7,780.1	8,056.6	9,047.4	8,585.3	8,788.1	9,017.2	9,057.3	9,084.1	8,691.1	8,786.4	8,911.0	8,940.1
Consolidation Adjustments	-24.4	32.2	0.9	-56.0	-56.3	-59.8	9.1	-134.1	-68.9	-41.0	-67.3	285.5	-119.6	-90.0
Other Items(net)	388.5	640.1	415.8	139.6	62.8	-462.0	-115.2	-182.8	6.3	1.9	204.7	-502.2	-171.5	-333.1
4- Money Supply														
Broad Money - M3	14,307.4	16,520.5	17,785.6	20,170.1	22,748.6	21,690.1	22,450.9	22,502.3	22,609.1	23,384.9	23,380.3	23,062.3	23,273.8	22,875.3
Foreign Exchange Deposits	3,946.8	5,281.3	5,471.7	5,920.5	6,780.3	6,358.1	6,632.8	6,568.8	6,724.4	6,673.0	6,758.4	6,717.1	6,750.1	6,455.3
Broad Money - M2	10,360.6	11,239.2	12,313.9	14,249.5	15,968.4	15,332.0	15,818.2	15,933.5	15,884.7	16,711.9	16,621.9	16,345.3	16,523.7	16,419.9
Other Deposits-Local Currency	4,317.1	4,527.9	5,152.6	6,108.5	6,522.7	6,478.2	6,526.5	6,464.2	6,587.3	6,764.9	6,781.9	6,625.8	6,763.7	6,859.3
Narrow Money - M1	6,043.5	6,711.2	7,161.3	8,141.0	9,445.7	8,853.8	9,291.7	9,469.3	9,297.4	9,947.0	9,840.0	9,719.5	9,760.0	9,560.6
Transferable Deposits-Local Currency	3,718.3	3,963.0	4,240.9	4,812.4	5,685.5	5,116.8	5,485.0	5,623.6	5,474.5	5,918.2	5,614.8	5,712.9	6,010.1	5,784.1
Currency Outside Depository Corporations	2,325.2	2,748.3	2,920.4	3,328.7	3,760.2	3,737.0	3,806.7	3,845.7	3,822.9	4,028.8	4,225.2	4,006.5	3,749.9	3,776.6

Note: The Depository Corporations Survey in

Source: Bank of Uganda.

Table 40: Structure of interest rates 2015-2019

Bank of Uganda			Treasury Bills			Commercial Banks shilling denominated					
	Rediscount rate	Commercial Banks	91 Days	182 Days	364 Days	Deposit Rates (Weighted Average)	Demand Deposits	Savings Deposits	Time Deposits (7-12 months)	Lending Rates	
Calendar Year											
2015	17.4	18.4	14.4	15.6	15.6	3.2	1.5	3.3	12.8	22.6	
2016	18.9	19.9	14.4	15.1	14.9	4.2	2.0	3.5	13.2	23.9	
2017	14.5	15.5	9.9	10.3	10.8	2.8	1.7	3.1	9.7	21.3	
2018	13.3	14.3	9.2	10.0	10.5	2.9	1.4	3.5	9.4	19.8	
Fiscal Year											
2013/14	14.5	15.5	9.3	11.1	11.3	3.2	1.8	2.8	11.7	22.2	
2014/15	14.3	15.3	11.1	12.4	12.6	2.9	1.6	3.0	10.5	21.6	
2015/16	20.2	21.2	16.0	17.1	16.6	3.7	1.6	3.5	14.4	24.0	
2016/17	16.3	17.3	12.2	12.7	13.1	3.6	2.0	3.2	11.4	22.6	
2017/18	13.4	14.4	8.6	8.8	9.2	2.9	1.5	3.5	8.9	20.3	
Monthly											
2015	Jan	14.0	15.0	10.7	12.6	12.7	2.9	1.7	3.3	10.8	21.7
	Feb	14.0	15.0	11.4	13.3	13.6	3.4	1.6	2.9	11.4	20.8
	Mar	14.0	15.0	12.3	13.5	13.8	2.7	1.4	3.3	9.8	20.1
	Apr	15.0	16.0	13.1	13.9	14.3	3.5	1.5	3.3	11.5	22.1
	May	15.0	16.0	12.8	13.8	14.3	3.1	1.6	3.1	11.9	22.7
	Jun	16.0	17.0	12.8	13.5	14.0	2.7	1.5	3.3	10.4	22.3
	Jul	17.5	18.5	13.4	14.5	14.8	3.2	1.4	3.6	11.3	21.8
	Aug	20.0	21.0	14.7	15.7	15.6	3.3	1.1	3.2	13.1	23.5
	Sep	20.0	21.0	16.7	17.7	17.7	3.3	1.6	3.5	14.5	23.3
	Oct	21.0	22.0	18.8	19.6	19.1	3.3	1.5	3.6	14.8	23.9
	Nov	21.0	22.0	18.3	19.5	18.3	3.5	1.6	3.5	16.9	24.5
	Dec	21.0	22.0	17.6	19.5	18.5	4.2	1.5	3.5	17.0	24.6
2016	Jan	21.0	22.0	18.2	19.8	19.7	4.1	1.5	3.2	17.3	24.3
	Feb	21.0	22.0	18.7	20.0	19.1	3.3	1.4	3.2	16.1	25.2
	Mar	21.0	22.0	15.1	15.7	14.4	3.4	1.5	3.2	13.7	24.4
	Apr	20.0	21.0	13.7	14.1	13.6	4.2	1.9	3.7	12.4	24.2
	May	20.0	21.0	13.5	14.3	13.9	4.5	2.0	3.6	13.6	24.5
	Jun	19.0	20.0	13.9	14.8	14.9	4.1	1.9	3.7	12.2	23.5
	Jul	19.0	20.0	14.3	14.4	14.8	4.9	2.7	3.5	13.0	23.9
	Aug	18.0	19.0	13.9	14.2	14.4	4.5	2.3	3.5	12.9	24.3
	Sep	18.0	19.0	13.1	14.0	13.8	4.4	2.3	3.6	11.9	23.7
	Oct	17.0	18.0	13.0	13.5	13.3	4.1	2.1	3.3	11.5	22.8
	Nov	17.0	18.0	13.0	13.3	13.1	4.6	2.3	3.7	12.0	23.1
	Dec	16.0	17.0	13.0	13.6	13.7	3.9	1.9	3.7	12.1	22.7
2017	Jan	16.0	17.0	12.9	13.5	13.2	3.1	1.9	2.8	11.8	22.4
	Feb	15.5	16.5	12.4	12.4	12.2	2.6	1.7	2.6	11.4	23.1
	Mar	15.5	16.5	10.8	11.4	12.2	3.0	1.8	3.0	10.3	22.5
	Apr	15.0	16.0	9.8	11.0	12.1	2.9	1.7	2.9	10.9	20.5
	May	15.0	16.0	10.1	10.9	12.0	2.7	1.7	3.0	9.9	21.0
	Jun	14.0	15.0	10.1	10.9	12.0	2.5	1.6	2.3	8.9	21.1
	Jul	14.0	15.0	9.5	9.8	10.4	2.9	1.7	3.4	9.3	20.9
	Aug	14.0	15.0	9.3	9.5	10.0	3.0	1.7	3.5	9.3	22.3
	Sep	14.0	15.0	9.2	9.1	9.5	3.0	1.5	3.6	9.0	20.9
	Oct	13.5	14.5	8.7	8.7	8.6	2.7	1.5	3.5	8.8	19.0
	Nov	13.5	14.5	8.3	8.3	8.5	2.6	1.5	3.6	8.6	21.4
	Dec	13.5	14.5	8.0	8.0	8.3	2.7	1.5	3.5	8.2	20.3
2018	Jan	13.5	14.5	8.2	8.0	8.3	2.9	1.6	3.6	9.0	20.3
	Feb	13.0	14.0	8.2	8.4	8.6	3.0	1.5	3.6	8.2	21.1
	Mar	13.0	14.0	8.3	8.4	8.7	2.9	1.5	3.5	8.8	20.1
	Apr	13.0	14.0	8.3	8.7	8.9	3.2	1.5	3.5	9.1	20.0
	May	13.0	14.0	8.3	8.8	9.2	2.7	1.3	3.5	8.8	20.2
	Jun	13.0	14.0	9.2	10.2	11.2	2.6	1.3	3.5	9.3	17.7
	Jul	13.0	14.0	9.9	11.0	12.7	2.8	1.3	3.5	9.2	19.2
	Aug	13.0	14.0	9.9	11.0	12.4	2.7	1.3	3.6	9.3	19.0
	Sep	13.0	14.0	9.4	10.9	10.9	2.7	1.4	3.5	9.7	19.6
	Oct	14.0	15.0	10.7	11.8	12.1	3.1	1.3	3.5	9.7	20.4
	Nov	14.0	15.0	10.4	11.5	11.6	3.0	1.4	3.5	10.4	20.5
	Dec	14.0	15.0	10.1	11.0	11.5	2.7	1.3	3.5	11.2	20.1
2019	Jan	14.0	15.0	10.2	11.2	11.6	3.3	1.4	3.6	10.9	21.4
	Feb	14.0	15.0	9.3	10.2	10.3	2.7	1.4	3.6	9.9	21.1
	Mar	14.0	15.0	9.4	10.1	11.1	3.7	2.5	3.9	10.3	19.2

Note: (i) Treasury bill rates refer to monthly average annualised discount rates

(ii) Commercial banks rates are weighted averages

Source: Bank of Uganda.

Table 41: Foreign Exchange Rates 2015 - 2019 (Uganda Shillings per US\$)

Bureau Weighted Average					
		Buying Rate	Selling Rate	Bureau Middle Rate	Official Middle Rate
Calendar Year					
2015		3,226.48	3,241.72	3,234.10	3,245.54
2016		3,406.55	3,421.89	3,414.22	3,420.45
2017		3,596.27	3,642.80	3,619.53	3,611.36
2018		3,707.20	3,730.49	3,718.84	3,727.79
Financial Year					
2014/15		2,815.51	2,825.41	2,820.46	2,823.22
2015/16		3,428.44	3,445.55	3,436.99	3,442.96
2016/17		3,514.72	3,562.66	3,538.69	3,528.30
2017/18		3,643.17	3,663.31	3,653.24	3,658.72
Monthly					
2015	Jan	2,847.21	2,856.74	2,851.98	2,860.71
	Feb	2,860.00	2,868.91	2,864.46	2,868.85
	Mar	2,937.82	2,952.14	2,944.98	2,951.74
	Apr	2,983.86	2,994.40	2,989.13	2,995.58
	May	2,993.23	3,003.10	2,998.17	3,007.60
	Jun	3,176.29	3,191.05	3,183.67	3,199.90
	Jul	3,344.66	3,372.42	3,358.54	3,360.09
	Aug	3,538.27	3,546.54	3,542.41	3,548.25
	Sep	3,656.18	3,667.86	3,662.02	3,667.50
	Oct	3,621.00	3,640.49	3,630.75	3,636.02
	Nov	3,413.26	3,443.78	3,428.52	3,429.00
	Dec	3,345.80	3,363.06	3,354.43	3,362.49
2016	Jan	3,426.09	3,443.56	3,434.82	3,451.21
	Feb	3,414.59	3,431.04	3,422.82	3,435.11
	Mar	3,354.37	3,368.22	3,361.30	3,365.50
	Apr	3,332.43	3,343.46	3,337.94	3,343.57
	May	3,337.36	3,355.41	3,346.39	3,348.92
	Jun	3,357.22	3,370.80	3,364.01	3,367.99
	Jul	3,357.11	3,388.31	3,372.71	3,379.29
	Aug	3,363.44	3,375.51	3,369.47	3,373.54
	Sep	3,372.80	3,382.79	3,377.79	3,381.41
	Oct	3,428.11	3,440.18	3,434.14	3,435.85
	Nov	3,551.87	3,564.71	3,558.29	3,560.62
	Dec	3,583.23	3,598.72	3,590.98	3,598.17
2017	Jan	3,575.35	3,630.42	3,602.88	3,609.48
	Feb	3,566.65	3,609.01	3,727.83	3,585.35
	Mar	3,589.02	3,608.82	3,598.92	3,599.01
	Apr	3,604.81	3,655.92	3,630.36	3,618.70
	May	3,601.56	3,623.96	3,612.76	3,623.61
	Jun	3,582.74	3,593.62	3,588.18	3,591.10
	Jul	3,585.58	3,593.60	3,589.59	3,601.53
	Aug	3,595.98	3,612.04	3,604.01	3,606.03
	Sep	3,584.33	3,593.99	3,589.16	3,599.87
	Oct	3,625.41	3,639.76	3,632.58	3,637.91
	Nov	3,629.96	3,639.22	3,634.59	3,638.85
	Dec	3,613.84	3,633.20	3,623.52	3,623.26
2018	Jan	3,632.14	3,645.00	3,638.57	3,640.05
	Feb	3,621.09	3,642.85	3,631.97	3,637.56
	Mar	3,643.30	3,661.28	3,652.29	3,660.12
	Apr	3,687.84	3,700.69	3,694.27	3,697.24
	May	3,672.79	3,752.88	3,712.84	3,726.84
	Jun	3,825.76	3,845.15	3,835.46	3,840.48
	Jul	3,744.89	3,766.63	3,755.76	3,760.44
	Aug	3,715.38	3,732.80	3,724.09	3,729.53
	Sep	3,779.16	3,799.28	3,789.22	3,800.68
	Oct	3,768.59	3,780.07	3,774.33	3,777.98
	Nov	3,711.76	3,741.70	3,726.73	3,739.77
	Dec	3,683.69	3,697.54	3,690.62	3,714.13
2019	Jan	3,691.42	3,703.72	3,697.57	3,702.43
	Feb	3,661.04	3,672.66	3,666.85	3,672.89
	Mar	3,665.20	3,711.62	3,688.41	3,706.19

Notes:

(1) Data reported is on period averages basis.

(2) The weighted average inter-bank mid-rate is the official mid-rate

Source: Bank of Uganda

Table 42: Census Population by Sex and 2014-2021 Midyear Population Estimate

Year	Male	Female	Total
2014*	16,979,700	17,495,900	34,475,600
2015	17,344,000	18,158,100	35,502,100
2016	17,926,900	18,725,800	36,652,700
2017	18,527,900	19,311,000	37,838,900
2018	19,146,800	19,912,200	39,059,000
2019	19,780,500	20,527,500	40,308,000
2020	20,427,800	21,155,800	41,583,600
2021	21,088,600	21,797,300	42,885,900

Note: The 2014 shows census figures from National Population Housing Census 2014.*

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

**Table 43: Census Population (2002 and 2014) by Region, District and Projected
(2017 - 2019) Mid Year Population**

Region	Census Population		Mid Year Projected Population		
	2002	2014	2017	2018	2019
Central					
KALANGALA	34,766	54,293	60,300	62,500	64,800
KAMPALA	1,189,142	1,507,080	1,590,100	1,620,600	1,650,800
KIBOGA	108,897	148,218	159,100	163,100	167,100
LUWERO	341,317	456,958	488,500	500,200	511,900
MASAKA	228,170	297,004	315,400	322,200	328,900
MPIGI	187,771	250,548	267,600	273,900	280,300
MUBENDE	222,370	412,804	476,900	501,900	527,800
MUKONO	423,052	596,804	646,000	664,300	682,800
NAKASONGOLA	127,064	181,795	197,500	203,400	209,300
RAKAI	205,955	291,431	296,100	303,300	310,500
KYOTERA	198,371	224,878	250,000	253,700	257,400
SSEMBABULE	180,045	252,597	273,100	280,700	288,400
KAYUNGA	294,613	368,062	387,100	394,000	400,900
WAKISO	907,988	1,997,418	2,402,800	2,563,800	2,735,100
LYANTONDE	66,039	93,753	101,600	104,600	107,500
MITYANA	266,108	328,964	345,200	351,100	356,800
NAKASEKE	137,278	197,373	214,700	221,300	227,900
BUIKWE	329,858	422,771	447,300	456,300	465,200
BUKOMANSIMBI	139,556	151,413	154,000	154,900	155,800
BUTAMBALA	86,755	100,840	104,300	105,500	106,700
BUVUMA	42,483	89,890	107,200	114,000	121,300
GOMBA	133,264	159,922	166,600	169,100	171,400
KALUNGU	160,684	183,232	188,600	190,500	192,400
KYAKWANZI	120,575	214,693	245,600	257,600	270,000
LWENGO	242,252	274,953	282,600	285,400	288,100
KASSANDA	201,052	271,544	291,000	298,200	305,400
Sub Total	6,575,425	9,529,238	10,459,200	10,816,100	11,184,500
Western					
BUNDIBUGYO	158,909	224,387	243,000	249,900	256,800
BUSHENYI	205,671	234,443	241,200	243,700	246,100
HOIMA	198,833	305,531	337,500	349,600	361,800
KABALE	194,939	230,609	239,400	242,500	245,600
KABAROLE	229,852	298,989	317,500	324,300	331,100
KASESE	523,033	694,987	741,600	758,900	776,100
KIBALE	69,196	140,947	166,500	176,600	187,200
KISORO	220,312	281,705	297,800	303,700	309,600
MASINDI	208,420	291,113	314,400	323,100	331,800
MBARARA	361,477	472,629	502,400	513,400	524,400
NTUNGAMO	379,987	483,841	511,100	521,100	531,100
RUKUNGIRI	275,162	314,694	324,100	327,400	330,700
KAMWENGE	263,730	414,454	460,200	477,700	495,400
KANUNGU	204,732	252,144	264,300	268,700	273,000
KYENJOJO	266,246	422,204	469,900	488,000	506,500
BULISA	63,363	113,161	129,600	136,000	142,500
IBANDA	198,635	249,625	262,800	267,700	272,600
ISINGIRO	316,025	486,360	537,400	556,700	576,300
KIRUHURA	212,219	328,077	363,000	376,100	389,600
BUHWEJU	82,881	120,720	131,600	135,700	139,900
KIRYANDONGO	187,707	266,197	288,600	296,800	305,300
KYEGEGWA	110,925	281,637	350,500	378,600	408,700
MITOOMA	160,802	183,444	188,800	190,800	192,600
NTOROKO	51,069	67,005	71,300	72,900	74,500
RUBIRIZI	101,804	129,149	136,300	138,900	141,500
SHEEMA	180,234	207,343	213,800	216,100	218,400
KAGADI	228,329	351,033	387,800	401,700	415,800
KAKUMIRO	108,357	293,108	370,300	402,100	436,500
RUBANDA	172,780	196,896	202,600	204,600	206,600
RUKIGA	90,599	100,726	103,000	103,800	104,700
BUNYANGABU	127,062	170,247	182,000	186,400	190,700
KIKUUBE	144,785	267,455	308,700	324,700	341,300
Sub Total	6,298,075	8,874,860	9,659,000	9,958,200	10,264,700

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

**Table 43 (Cont'd): Census Population (2002 and 2014) by Region and District, and Projected
(2017 - 2019) Mid Year Population**

Region	Census Population		Mid Year Projected Population		
	2002	2014	2017	2018	2019
Northern					
ADJUMANI	202,290	225,251	230,500	232,400	234,300
APAC	121,182	185,322	204,500	211,700	219,000
ARUA	559,075	782,077	844,800	868,100	891,700
GULU	193,337	275,613	299,100	307,800	316,600
KITGUM	167,030	204,048	213,400	216,900	220,200
KOTIDO	122,541	181,050	193,200	197,600	202,100
LIRA	290,601	408,043	441,200	453,500	465,900
MOROTO	77,243	103,432	110,600	113,200	115,800
MOYO	194,778	139,012	148,400	151,800	155,200
NEBBI	166,834	238,757	259,300	267,000	274,800
PAKWACH	99,478	158,037	175,900	182,800	189,700
NAKAPIRIPITI	52,199	88,281	99,700	104,200	108,700
PADER	142,320	178,004	187,200	190,700	194,000
YUMBE	251,784	484,822	565,100	596,500	629,400
ABIM	51,803	107,966	128,200	136,200	144,600
AMOLATAR	96,189	147,166	158,000	162,000	166,000
AMURU	135,723	186,696	200,900	206,100	211,400
DOKOLO	129,385	183,093	198,400	204,000	209,800
KAABONG	202,758	167,879	180,200	184,700	189,300
KOBOKO	129,148	206,495	230,300	239,300	248,500
MARACHA	145,705	186,134	196,800	200,700	204,500
OYAM	268,415	383,644	416,500	428,800	441,300
AGAGO	184,018	227,792	239,000	243,200	247,200
ALEBTONG	163,047	227,541	245,700	252,400	259,200
AMUDAT	63,572	105,769	119,100	124,300	129,400
KOLE	165,922	239,327	260,400	268,300	276,300
LAMWO	115,345	134,371	139,000	140,700	142,300
NAPAK	112,697	142,224	150,000	152,700	155,500
NWOYA	41,010	133,506	176,200	194,300	214,200
OTUKE	62,018	104,254	117,600	122,700	128,100
ZOMBO	169,048	240,081	260,200	267,800	275,400
OMORO	105,190	160,732	177,300	183,500	189,900
KWANIA	128,474	183,304	198,900	204,800	210,600
NABILATUK	38,723	68,409	78,100	81,900	85,700
Sub Total	5,148,882	7,188,132	7,843,700	8,092,600	8,346,600

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

**Table 43 (Cont'd): Census Population (2002 and 2014) by Region and District and
Projected (2017 - 2019) Mid Year Population**

Region	Census Population		Mid Year Projected Population		
	2002	2014	2017	2018	2019
Eastern					
BUGIRI	237,441	382,913	427,800	444,900	462,400
BUSIA	225,008	323,662	351,900	362,500	373,200
IGANGA	235,866	339,311	368,900	380,000	391,300
JINJA	387,573	471,242	492,400	500,100	507,700
KAMULI	361,399	486,319	520,500	533,200	545,900
KAPCHORWA	74,268	105,186	114,000	117,200	120,500
KATAKWI	118,928	166,231	179,500	184,500	189,500
KUMI	165,365	239,268	260,500	268,500	276,600
MBALE	332,571	488,960	534,400	551,500	568,800
PALLISA	162,540	241,919	310,900	324,600	338,800
BUTEBO	93,330	144,971	116,300	118,000	119,600
SOROTI	193,310	296,833	327,900	339,500	351,400
TORORO	379,399	517,080	555,100	569,200	583,400
KABERAMAIDO	131,650	215,026	240,900	250,900	261,100
MAYUGE	324,674	473,239	516,200	532,200	548,600
SIRONKO	185,819	242,421	257,600	263,200	268,800
AMURIA	118,924	183,348	202,600	210,000	217,500
BUDAKA	136,489	207,597	228,700	236,700	244,800
BUDUDA	123,103	210,173	238,100	248,800	259,800
BUKEDEA	122,433	203,600	229,100	238,900	249,000
BUKWO	48,952	89,356	102,800	108,100	113,500
BUTALEJA	157,489	244,153	270,200	280,100	290,200
KALIRO	154,667	236,199	260,500	269,700	279,000
MANAFWA	115,451	153,447	163,800	167,600	171,300
NAMISINDWA	147,115	200,378	215,100	220,500	226,100
NAMUTUMBA	167,691	252,557	277,600	287,100	296,700
BULAMBULI	97,273	174,513	200,000	209,900	220,100
BUYENDE	191,266	323,067	364,900	381,000	397,500
KIBUKU	128,219	202,033	224,500	233,000	241,700
KWEEN	67,171	93,667	101,100	103,900	106,700
LUUKA	185,526	238,020	251,900	257,000	262,100
NAMAYINGO	174,954	215,443	225,800	229,600	233,300
NGORA	101,867	141,919	153,100	157,300	161,600
SERERE	176,479	285,903	319,800	332,700	345,900
BUGWERI	119,607	164,886	177,400	182,200	186,900
KAPELEBYONG	61,098	87,580	95,200	98,000	100,900
Sub Total	6,204,915	9,042,420	9,877,000	10,192,100	10,512,200
Uganda	24,227,297	34,634,650	37,838,900	39,059,000	40,308,000



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