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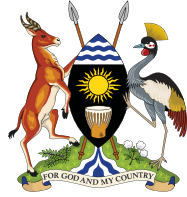


# BACKGROUND TO THE BUDGET 2022/23 FISCAL YEAR

Full Monetization of Uganda's Economy through Commercial  
Agriculture, Industrialization, Expanding and Broadening  
Services, Digital Transformation and Market Access

June 2022





REPUBLIC OF UGANDA



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Planning and Economic  
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## List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

AEO	Authorized Economic Operators
AfCFTA	African Continental Free Trade Area
AMISOM	African Union Mission in Somalia
APSA	African Peace and Security Architecture
ARIA	Africa Resilience Investment Accelerator
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
ATMIS	African Transition Mission in Somalia
AU	African Union
B2B	Business to Business
BDS	Business Development Services
CESA	Continental Education Strategy for Africa
CIS	Common Wealth of Independent States
COMESA	Common Markets for East and Southern Africa
COVID-19	Corona Virus Disease of 2019
DFIs	Development Finance Institutions
Digital REACH	Digital Regional East African Community Health
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EABC	East African Business Council
EAC	East African Community
EAHRC	East African Health Research Commission
EASTECO	East African Science and Technology Commission
ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council
EMDEs	Emerging Markets and Developing Economies
ENSAP	Eastern Nile Subsidiary Action Program
EPA	Economic Partnership Agreement
EU	European Union
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FID	Final Investment Decision
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
HDI	Human Development Index
IAs	International Investment Agreements



IOM	International Organization for Migration
ISDS	Investor State Dispute Settlement
IUCEA	Inter-University Council for East Africa
LICs	Low Income Countries
LVBC	Lake Victoria Basin Commission
MRA	Mutual Recognition Agreement
MSMES	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
NBI	Nile Basin Initiative
NCIP	Northern Corridor Integration Projects
NDC-PP	Nationally Determined Contribution Partnership Plan
NDP	National Development Plan
NELSAP	Nile Equatorial Lakes Subsidiary Action Program
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NWSC	National Water and Sewerage Corporation
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OSBPs	One-Stop Border Posts
PAYE	Pay As You Earn
PDM	Parish Development Model
PERD	Public Enterprises Reform and Divestiture
PIAPs	Programme Implementation Action Plans
PIDA	Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa
RCEP	Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership
RECs	Regional Economic Communities
RFTIs	Regional Flagship Institutes
RISE	Reshaping Industry for a Sustainable Economy
RUFORUM	Regional Universities Forum for Capacity Building in Agriculture
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SDRs	Special Drawing Rights
SMES	Small and Medium Enterprises
SSA	Sub-Saharan Africa
STEM	Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics
STI	Science, Technology and Innovation
STISA	Science, Technology and Innovation Strategy for Africa
SWAQ-Uganda	Sanitation and Water Quality-Uganda

TFA	Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)
TIPs	Treaties with Investment Provisions
TVET	Technical Vocational Education and Training
UDC	Uganda Development Corporation
UEGCL	Uganda Electricity Generation Company
UETCL	Uganda Electricity Transmission Company Limited
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNHS	Uganda National Household survey
UNITAR	United Nations' Institute for Training and Research
UPDF	Uganda People's Defence Forces
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WDFE	World Development Finance Forum
WTO	World Trade Organization

## CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Introduction

FY 2021/22 is the second implementation year of the NDPIII and concludes the first year of the NRM Government that was sworn into office in May 2021. The NRM Manifesto (2021-2026) is premised on five key priorities namely: i) creating jobs and wealth; ii) delivering education, health and water; iii) ensuring justice and equity; iv) protecting life and property and v) achieving economic and political integration. FY 2021/22 is also the first implementation year of the 6<sup>th</sup> EAC Development Strategy (2021/22-2025/26) which aims to transform the community into a stable, competitive and sustainable lower-middle income region by 2030. All these priorities have been integrated in the relevant Programme Implementation Action Plans (PIAPs) under the NDPIII.

However, the global economy has changed rapidly over the last three years, requiring countries, especially developing ones to implement robust policy decisions. The outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic severely impeded economic activity, thereby pushing millions of vulnerable people across the globe into poverty. It further shrunk fiscal space in many developing countries leading to higher debt burdens. The outbreak of the war between Russia and Ukraine exacerbated these effects with disruption of global supply chains, inflationary pressures and rising food insecurity, among others.

The NDPIII is therefore being implemented in a changing and complex economic environment, where the need for a people-centred approach to planning and budgeting has become more important than ever. Cognizant of this, the PIAPs of the NDPIII were revised to respond to these developments. Whereas the overall strategic direction is still relevant, various interventions have been reprioritised and rescheduled. The first call on resources over the remaining period of the NDPIII will target interventions that have higher multiplier effects and dependencies, are directly linked to addressing household poverty and food security, are in position to aid quick economic recovery (directly impact production and consumption) and are in alignment with the operationalization of the Parish Development Model.

In addition, at national level, new evidence that sheds light on the country's socioeconomic performance has emerged. According to the UNHS 2019/20, the national poverty rate reduced from 21.4 percent in FY 2016/17 to 20.3 percent in FY 2019/20, with a corresponding decline in income inequality by 1.4 percent (0.419 to 0.413). GDP per capita also increased from US\$ 889 in FY 2018/19 to US\$ 1046 in FY 2021/22, passing the annual NDPIII target of US\$ 1006 and effectively confirming Uganda's transition to lower middle income status. Despite these improvements however, a number of targets set in the NDPIII are yet to be achieved on account of the factors earlier indicated.

Reflecting this, the Budget for FY 2022/23 is under the theme "Full Monetization of Uganda's Economy through Commercial Agriculture, Industrialization, Expanding and Broadening Services, Digital Transformation and Market Access." This theme is in line with the EAC budget theme of "accelerating economic recovery and enhancing productive sectors for improved livelihood."

Further, this budget is in line with NDP III targets of achieving two key results in FY2022/23. The first is to raise per capita income from US\$1006 (now 1046) in FY 2021/22 to US\$1,065 in FY 2022/23, sustaining middle-income status. The second is the improvement of the quality of life as measured by the Human Development Index (HDI). The HDI measures relative achievements made by countries in health, knowledge, and standard of living. Currently, Uganda ranks 159 out of 189 countries.

Within the financial year, opportunities to expand the base of the economy opened up in the oil and gas sector after Uganda reached the Final Investment Decision (FID) for its oils and gas projects. The decision unlocked a US\$ 20-billion-dollar investment that is expected to create more than 30,000 jobs. It also puts Uganda on the path to diversify its production and trade structure as it focuses on productivity-centered growth over the medium term.

Further, in a bid to catalyse job creation and lift 3.5 million households out of poverty, the Parish Development Model was launched in February 2022. This whole-of-government mechanism is expected to generate effective demand that will in turn support industrial growth and export development. US\$ 17 million was provided to each parish in FY2021/22 under the Parish Revolving Fund and will be increased to US\$ 100 million in FY2022/23.

Regionally, the expansion of the EAC bloc to include the Democratic Republic of Congo in March 2022 has opened up opportunities for Uganda to deepen its agro-industrial regional value chains and foster cross-border trade. Between 2020 and 2021, Uganda's exports to DRC increased by 27 percent. Additionally, with the Africa Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) now operational, it provides leverage for boosting private sector potential of the region, thereby promoting regional growth and competitiveness. It is estimated that the agreement has the potential to increase intraregional trade by about 15–25 percent over the medium term. However, the regional economic context is still associated with risks related to climate change, vulnerability to new waves of COVID-19 infections, lower demand from key trading partners because of the global activity slowdown and political instability.

In terms of process, the Budget for FY 2022/23 was informed by ongoing development strategies of Government and a consultative process involving all relevant stakeholders' including Central and Local Government, the private sector, Civil Society Organisations and Development Partners. Regionally, pre-budget consultations between Member States were conducted in May 2022 where the budget theme and key priorities for the region over the medium term were agreed upon. At national level, a National Budget Consultative workshop and Economic Growth Forum were held to identify policy solutions to drive the country's future growth prospects. Local Government Budget Consultative workshops were also held across all regions of the country to incorporate key issues of local economic development into the budget.

The rest of this report is structured along the following chapters: Chapter Two provides a discussion on developments and prospects within the global and regional context and their impact on 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 2020/21 covering the real, monetary, fiscal and external sectors. Chapter Five discusses national development with a focus on development outcomes. Chapter Six analyses programme performance along NDPIII clusters in FY 2021/22 and priorities for FY 2022/23. Lastly, Chapter Seven provides the macroeconomic and fiscal outlook for FY 2022/23 and the medium term.

## CHAPTER TWO: GLOBAL AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENTS AND PROSPECTS

### 2.1 Introduction

The realisation of Uganda's development agenda is influenced by global and regional developments. This chapter analyses the global and regional landscape and the likely impact of surrounding developments on the performance of the national economy and Government's policy decisions.

### 2.2 Global Economic Developments and Prospects

At the beginning of FY 2021/22, growth prospects for countries all over the globe remained uncertain due to the COVID-19 pandemic. By the second quarter of the year, recovery prospects had started to strengthen owing to the subdued effect of the Omicron variant in many countries. However, Russia's invasion of Ukraine, the ensuing disruptions in global supply chains of major commodities, rising energy, food and commodity prices, soaring inflation and the lockdowns in China have clouded the growth outlook.

#### 2.2.1 Global Economic Growth

Global growth is projected to slow from an estimated 6.1 percent in 2021 to 3.6 percent in 2022. This forecast depends however, on the conflict remaining confined to Ukraine and the pandemic's health and economic impacts abating over the course of 2022. Employment and output levels are forecasted to remain below pre-pandemic trends through 2026, with the scarring much larger in emerging market and developing economies than in advanced economies, reflecting more limited policy support and generally slower vaccination.<sup>1</sup>

Among advanced economies, the euro area GDP growth is forecasted at 2.8 percent with the biggest downgrades in economies such as Germany and Italy which have relatively large manufacturing sectors and greater dependence on energy imports from Russia. In emerging and developing Europe, including Russia and Ukraine, GDP is projected to contract by approximately 2.9 percent in 2022, before expanding by 1.3 percent in 2023. The contraction is on account of the impact of higher energy prices on domestic demand and the disruption of trade. Individually, the United States economy is forecast to slow to 2.6 percent in 2022 due to high inflationary pressures, aggressive monetary tightening by the Federal Reserve and a strong US dollar, which will worsen net export balances. China's GDP will expand by 4.5 percent mainly due to the stringent zero COVID-19 policies which will adversely affect growth prospects.

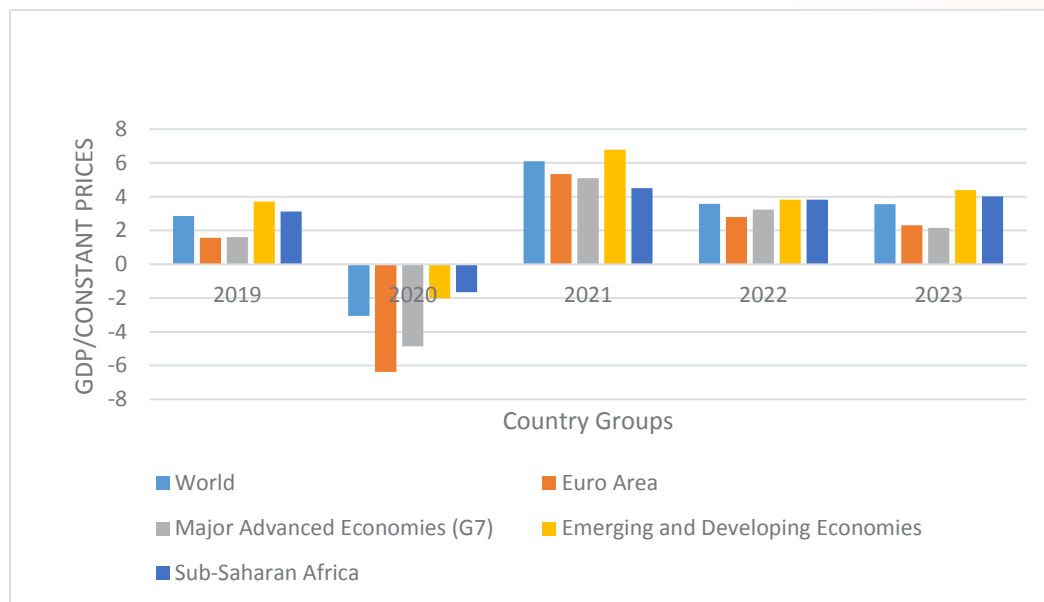
The Middle East, North Africa and Asian economies are expected to grow by 4.6 percent in 2022. These economies are highly exposed to global food prices, particularly the price of wheat, which is expected to remain high throughout the year and into 2023. In addition, spillovers from tighter global financial conditions, reduced tourism, and secondary demand spillovers will dampen the forecast, especially for oil importers.

In developing countries of which Uganda is part, GDP is projected to increase by 4.1 percent in 2022. Higher energy and food prices, rising inflationary pressures and the slowdown in growth of large advanced economies are weakening growth prospects. This is further

<sup>1</sup> IMF World Economic Outlook, 2022

compounded by high levels of debt distress, worsening food insecurity and slower vaccination rates. By the end of April 2022, the number of doses per 100 people in developed countries stood at 190.8, compared to 143.5 in developing countries and only 35.5 in Africa.<sup>2</sup>

**Figure 2.1: Global Economic Growth**



**Source: IMF World Economic Outlook Database, 2022**

Inflation, which was already rising due to pandemic-induced supply-demand imbalances is expected to remain elevated due to price pressures arising out of the supply shortages created by the Russia-Ukraine tensions. Energy and food prices were a major contributing factor to headline inflation in 2021. In some advanced economies, including the United States and some European countries, inflation has reached its highest level in more than 40 years.<sup>3</sup> In most emerging market and developing economies rising food prices also played a significant role, as poor weather hit harvests and rising oil and gas prices drove up the cost of fertilizer.

In developing countries of which Uganda is part, inflationary pressures are compounded by balance of payments challenges and downward pressures on exchange rates. A faster-than-expected global monetary tightening could trigger capital outflows, further weakening exchange rates and adding inflationary pressures through the import channel.<sup>4</sup> Surging food inflation is worsening food insecurity and pushing millions below the poverty line in many developing countries, where economic shocks from the pandemic are still prevalent. In 2022, inflation is projected at 5.7 percent in advanced economies and 8.7 percent in emerging market and developing economies.

The COVID-19 pandemic saw many countries across the world adopting accommodative policies to mitigate its impact, especially by providing direct fiscal support to affected households and firms. These policies however led to rapid debt build up. As of 31 March 2022, about 60 percent of the least developed and other low-income countries were at high risk of or in debt distress, almost double the number in 2015.<sup>5</sup> In addition, debt servicing burdens of the

<sup>2</sup> UN World Economic Situation and Prospects, 2022

<sup>3</sup> IMF World Economic Outlook, 2022

<sup>4</sup> UN World Economic Situation and Prospects, 2022

<sup>5</sup> UN World Economic Situation and Prospects, 2022

developing countries have risen considerably since the beginning of the pandemic. The total debt-service payments on public and publicly-guaranteed debt of the poorest countries is expected to reach US\$ 35 billion in 2022, which is 45 percent above the level in 2020.

The global economy is projected to grow by 3.6 percent in 2023 and decline to 3.3 percent beyond 2023 and the medium term. Although output and investment in advanced economies are projected to return to pre-pandemic trends in 2023, in emerging market and developing economies (EMDEs), particularly in small states and fragile and conflict -afflicted countries, they will remain markedly below, owing to lower vaccination rates, tighter fiscal and monetary policies, and more persistent scarring from the pandemic.

By 2023, annual output is expected to remain below the pre-pandemic trend in all EMDE regions, in contrast to advanced economies, where the gap is projected to close. It is estimated that half or more of economies in East Asia and Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean, and the Middle East and North Africa, and two-fifths of economies in Sub-Saharan Africa, will still be below their 2019 per capita GDP levels by 2023<sup>6</sup>.

### 2.2.2 World Commodity Prices

Commodity prices soared in 2021 after demand rebounded following the 2020 slump. Primary commodity prices rose 24 percent between August 2021 and February 2022. Energy commodities, especially natural gas, drove the increase, due first to rising geopolitical tensions and later to Russia's invasion of Ukraine, while the Omicron COVID-19 variant created short-term volatility in late 2021.<sup>7</sup> Base metal prices increased by 2 percent and precious metal prices rose by 3 percent, while agricultural commodities increased by 11 percent.

The extent to which a country is impacted by movements in commodity prices depends on the food share of households' consumption baskets and the types of foods consumed. Households in low-income countries are particularly exposed to changes in the price of staple cereals, with diets often concentrated in just one type of grain. Low-income countries where wheat, corn, and sorghum are a large part of the diet (especially in sub-Saharan Africa) have seen inflation almost wholly driven by rising food prices.

Whereas the increasing prices favour large commodity exporters, they undermine fiscal and external balances in commodity-importing countries, while also threatening food security and energy affordability. For thirty-seven non-oil-exporting countries in Sub Saharan Africa, higher oil and gas prices will result in a significant negative terms-of-trade shock which will worsen trade balances, increase transport and living costs, and deteriorate fiscal balances, particularly for those with fuel subsidies.<sup>8</sup> For oil importers, the crisis is expected to increase the region's import bill by almost US \$19 billion.

These conditions are expected to persist because of the substitution in demand effect when the price of a commodity increases, which would dampen the original price pressures. However, there is less scope for substitution today, because the increases in prices over the past year have been large and broad-based. For example, in the case of energy, crude oil is now one of the cheapest fuels per unit of energy, a notable difference from earlier energy price hikes when

<sup>6</sup> World Bank Global Economic Prospects 2022

<sup>7</sup> IMF World Economic Outlook, April 2022

<sup>8</sup> IMF World Economic Outlook, April 2022



coal and natural gas were much cheaper.<sup>9</sup> In addition, the increases in prices of some commodities have pushed up the production costs of other commodities. Rising energy prices increase the cost of inputs to agriculture production, such as fuel and fertilizers. Similarly, increasing energy prices drive up the cost of extracting and refining metal ores, particularly for aluminum, iron ore, and steel. In turn, higher metal prices increase the cost of renewable energy technologies.

**Oil prices** rose sharply driven by a strong recovery in oil demand, with short-lived effects of the Omicron variant in late 2021, followed by geopolitical tensions and Russia's invasion of Ukraine in February 2022. Crude oil prices increased by 36 percent between August 2021 and February 2022 with Brent crude oil temporarily reaching \$140 in early March as markets started to shun Russia's Urals oil and several countries banned imports of Russian oil.<sup>10</sup> Spare capacity in other countries and the release of petroleum reserves may contain these increases over the medium term. In contrast, the relatively inflexible infrastructure needed to transport gas (pipelines are more important for gas than for oil, for example) means that global supply can adjust less easily, raising the prospect of higher prices for longer.<sup>11</sup> Global demand for oil in 2022 is projected to increase to 99.7 million barrels a day (mb/d) in 2022 (up 2.1 mb/d from 2021). Crude oil prices will increase by 55 percent in 2022 and fall slightly thereafter. The projected increase in global oil prices supports Uganda's oil sector, whose development is in advanced stages. However, with the Russia-Ukraine tensions bringing energy security and climate concerns to the fore, Uganda needs to consider additional investments in renewable energy and sustainable biofuels.

**Base Metal prices** declined by 6.5 percent in 2021 owing mainly to a fall in iron ore prices by 13.8 percent amid temporary restrictions on steel production and slowing construction activity in China. The base metal index thus retreated from a 10-year high but started to recover in December 2021 as steel production curbs were lifted.<sup>12</sup> Increased demand for electric vehicle batteries increased prices for cobalt, nickel, and lithium, while precious metal prices increased due to an upward shift in inflation expectations. Base metal prices are expected to rise by 9.9 percent in 2022 and to remain unchanged in 2023. Risks to the outlook are to the upside due to continued disruptions of trade in metals with Russia and higher energy costs. Precious metal prices are expected to rise by 5.8 percent in 2022 and 2.1 percent in 2023. These developments support Uganda's manufacturing sector whose share in non-traditional exports is dominated by base metals and other non-precious minerals like iron together with manufactured steel.

**Food prices** increased rapidly owing to a 17.2 and 21.8 percent increase in beverage and cereal prices respectively. Wheat prices rose by 26.4 percent, as a severe drought in Canada and across the northern plains of the United States reduced spring wheat supplies. The increase in food prices was however partially offset by a 5.3 percent decline in sugar prices and a 4.8 percent fall in vegetable prices. The war in Ukraine, which is a major producer of wheat and corn; and falling Russian exports are projected to fuel an additional surge in world cereal prices. Risks to the outlook for all food prices are on the upside due to adverse weather and fertilizer prices.

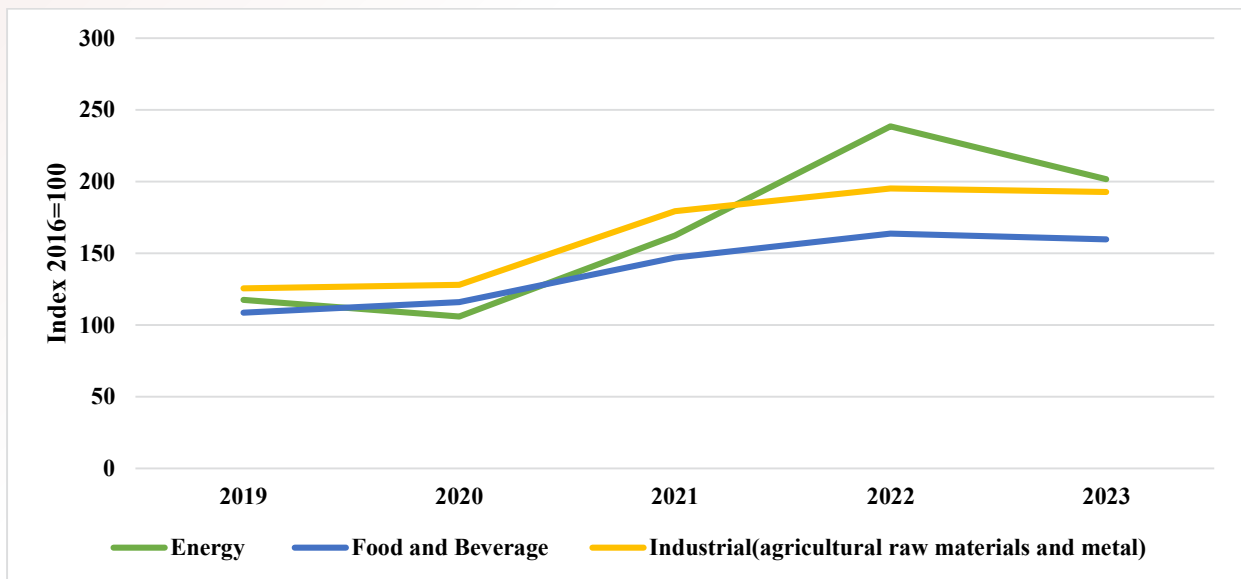
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<sup>9</sup> World Bank Commodity Markets Outlook, 2022

<sup>10</sup> IMF World Economic Outlook, April 2022

<sup>11</sup> IMF World Economic Outlook, April 2022

<sup>12</sup> IMF World Economic Outlook, April 2022

**Figure 2.2: Selected World Commodity Prices**

Source: IMF World Economic Outlook Database, 2022

### 2.2.3 International Trade

The significant slowdown in economic activity is expected to affect global trade growth. Global goods demand is expected to moderate on account of the Russia-Ukraine war. Overall, global trade growth is projected to slow from an estimated 10.1 percent in 2021 to 5 percent in 2022 and further to 4.4 percent in 2023.

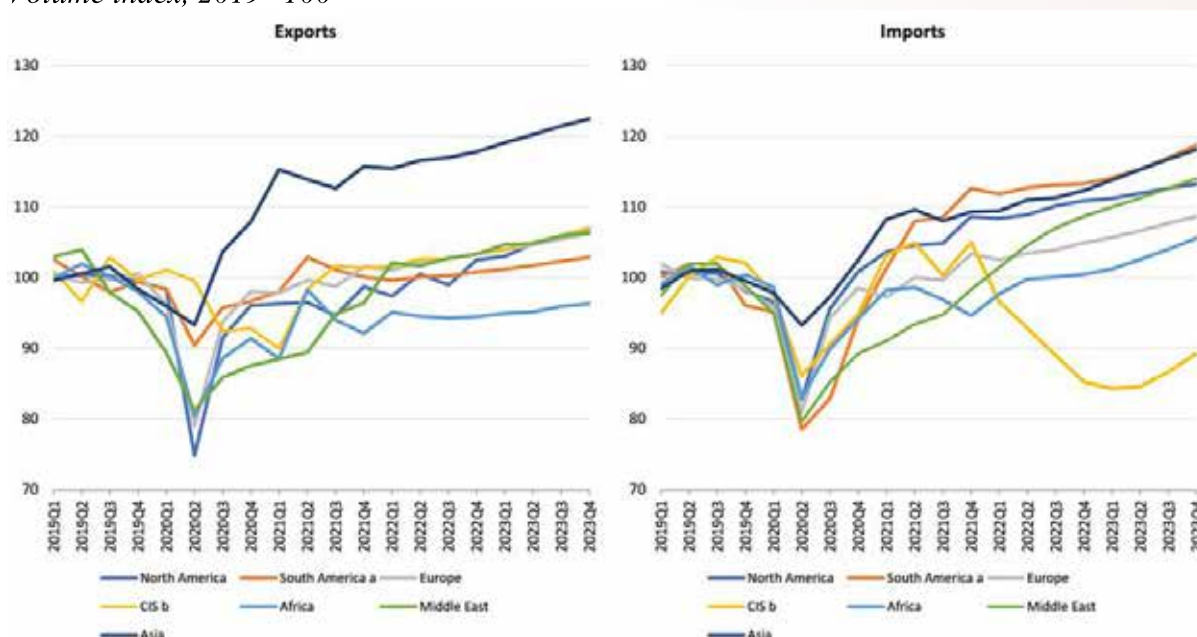
World merchandise trade volumes were recovering by the end of 2021 as the pandemic eased and had been projected to grow by 4.7 percent. However, the tensions between Russia and Ukraine clouded this outlook. Despite their small shares in world trade and output, Russia and Ukraine are key suppliers of essential goods including food, energy, and fertilizers. In addition, the zero-COVID policy and associated lockdowns in China have disrupted seaborne trade which is likely to lead to renewed shortages of manufacturing inputs. In 2022 therefore, world merchandise trade volumes are projected to grow by 3.0 percent and slightly accelerate to 3.4 percent in 2023.<sup>13</sup>

The Common Wealth of Independent States (CIS) region is projected to experience a 12.0 percent decline in imports but a growth in exports by 4.9 percent as other countries continue to rely on Russian energy. Regional disparities are also expected to narrow due to weak import demand in Europe, Asia and Africa. Middle East import volumes on the other hand are expected to pick up as higher oil prices boost export revenues, allowing countries in the region to import more. Least Developed Countries (LDCs), of which Uganda is part, are projected to see export and import volumes increase by 3.5 percent and 6.6 percent respectively in 2022. In 2023, all regions apart from the Middle East are projected to have declining export and import volumes. Trade costs are also expected to rise in the short run as a result of sanctions, export restrictions, energy costs and disruptions in transport due to COVID-19.<sup>14</sup>

<sup>13</sup> WTO Trade Forecast, 2022/23

<sup>14</sup> WTO Trade Forecast, 2022/23

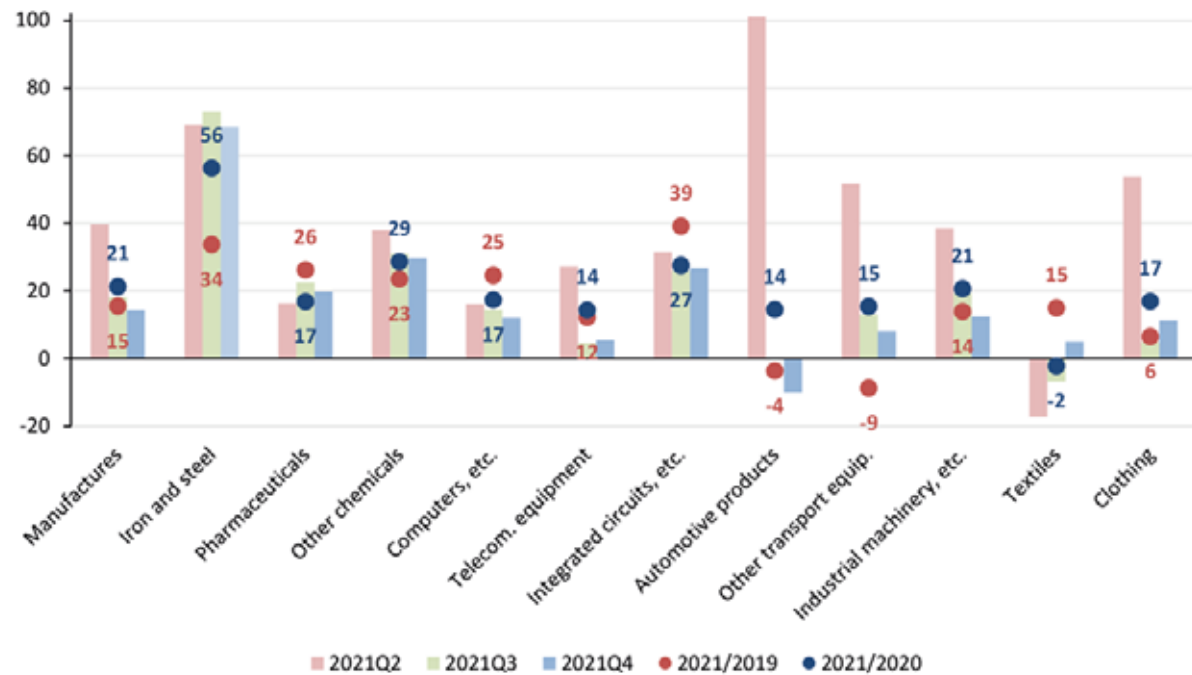
**Figure 2.3: World Merchandise Exports and Imports by Region, 2019Q1-2023Q4**  
*Volume index, 2019=100*



*a refers to South and Central America and the Caribbean.  
 b refers to the Commonwealth of Independent States, including certain associate and former member.*

**Source: WTO, 2022**

Year-on-year and 24-month growth rates for selected categories of manufactured goods in 2021 shows steady growth in iron and steel, chemicals, and integrated circuits. Clothing and machinery on the other hand registered weaker growth. Trade values for pharmaceuticals, computers and integrated circuits were higher in 2021 than before the pandemic, which could be due to high demand for COVID-19 vaccines and increased prevalence of remote working. In contrast, trade in automotive products was up 14 percent year-on-year in 2021 but down 4 percent compared to 2019.

**Figure 2.4: Year-on-year Growth in Manufactured Goods Trade 2021***percent change in US\$ values**Source: WTO, 2022*

Analysis of high frequency trade-related indicators shows mixed performance. The latest RWI/ISL container throughput index<sup>15</sup> showed seasonally-adjusted throughput declining 3.6 points to 117.1 in February 2022. Chinese ports saw the biggest decline in March, but European ports also registered a substantial decline. This performance could be influenced by seasonal adjustments, but it could also reflect the early stages of the conflict in Ukraine. The fact that shipping rates have been steady or declining at the same time suggest that the dip in throughput represents falling demand for shipping services rather than reduced supply.<sup>16</sup> The Purchasing Managers' Indices<sup>17</sup> on the other hand held steady. The Headline Global PMI recorded at 53.0, remained above the threshold value of 50 in March, suggesting that manufacturing output may still be expanding but at a reduced pace. Meanwhile, New Export Orders fell to 48.2, the lowest level since July 2020, signalling slower growth or possibly contraction in world trade.

### 2.2.4 International Investment

Global investment rebounded by 7.5 percent in 2021, following a contraction of 2.7 percent in 2020. This recovery was however highly uneven across countries and regions. Almost three quarters of the increase was recorded in developed economies, with recovery more subdued in developing economies, particularly LDCs. Investment growth in China and the United States accounted for more than 50 percent of the improvement in global investment in 2021.

Performance across sectors was also uneven. In major developed countries, the rebound in investment was driven mainly by an increase in spending on machinery and equipment. In the

<sup>15</sup> This index incorporates container data on container handling at 94 international ports, accounting for 64 percent of the global total.

<sup>16</sup> WTO Trade and Statistics Outlook, 2022

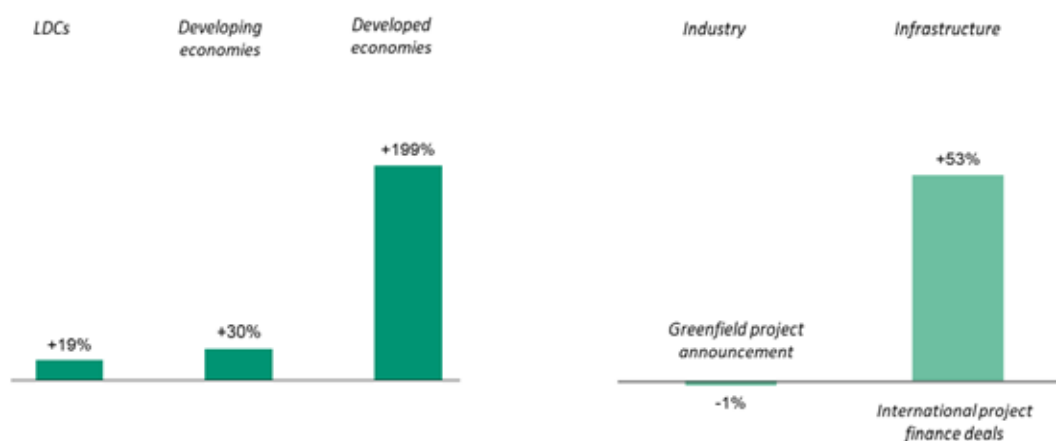
<sup>17</sup> Purchasing managers' indices (PMIs) from IHS-Markit are based on surveys of hundreds of businesses in more than 40 countries. These are aggregated into a global index and several sub-indices, with values greater than 50 indicating expansion and values less than 50 denoting contraction.

United States, the sharp rebound in overall gross fixed capital formation was also attributed to a strong performance in the intellectual property products sector, which includes software and research and development.<sup>18</sup> In China, while construction investment is likely to continue slowing, targeted fiscal policies will support investment in technology and innovation.

Global Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) flows rebounded strongly in 2021, up 77 percent to an estimated US\$1.65 trillion, from US\$929 billion in 2020, surpassing their pre-Covid-19 level. Developed economies saw the biggest rise by far, with FDI reaching an estimated US\$777 billion in 2021 – three times the exceptionally low level in 2020.<sup>19</sup> In Europe, more than 80 percent of the increase in flows was due to large swings in conduit economies, while inflows in the United States more than doubled on account of a surge in cross-border mergers and acquisitions (M&As). Inflows in Africa also rose. For most recipients across the continent, there was a moderate rise in FDI, with the total for the region more than doubling, inflated by a single intra-firm financial transaction in South Africa in the second half of 2021.

Among selected economies, FDI in the USA which is the largest host economy, increased by 114 percent to US\$323 billion. China also saw a record US\$ 179 billion of inflows, a 20 percent increase which was driven by strong services FDI. The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) resumed its role as an engine of growth for FDI in Asia and globally, with inflows up 35 percent and increases across most members.<sup>20</sup> South Africa flows increased to US\$41 billion from US\$3 billion in 2020 on account of the US\$46 billion share swap between the South African multinational Naspers and its Dutch-listed investment unit Prosus.

**Figure 2.5: Growth rates for FDI by region and for investment projects by sector, 2021 vs. 2020)**



*Source: UNCTAD, 2022*

Analysis by UNCTAD indicates strong investor confidence in infrastructure sectors supported by favourable long-term financing conditions, recovery stimulus packages and overseas investment programmes. Project finance in infrastructure exceeded pre-pandemic levels across most sectors with particular improvements in renewable energy and industrial real estate. In contrast, investor confidence in industry and global value chains remains weak. In other sectoral trends, greenfield investment activity remains 30 percent below pre-pandemic levels

<sup>18</sup> Financing for Sustainable Development Report, 2022

<sup>19</sup> UNCTAD Investment Trends Monitor, 2022

<sup>20</sup> UNCTAD Investment Trends Monitor, 2022



on average across industrial sectors. Only the information and communication (digital) sector has fully recovered.

The outlook for global FDI in 2022 is positive as international project finance in infrastructure sectors continues to provide growth momentum. However, there are downside risks to this forecast including new waves of the pandemic, slow implementation of infrastructure investment stimulus, labour and supply chain bottlenecks and inflationary pressures.

## 2.3. Regional Economic Developments and Prospects

### 2.3.1 Sub-Saharan Africa

In 2021, Low Income Countries (LICs) in the African region recovered from the pandemic-induced growth slump on account of substantial improvement in global trade and commodity prices. Growth in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) reached an estimated 3.5 percent in 2021. The growth was, however, slower than in advanced economies and other emerging markets and developing economies (EMDEs) reflecting very low vaccination rates, limited availability of policy support, and deteriorating security situation in some countries.

The war between Ukraine and Russia further damaged the recovering growth trajectory in an already shrinking policy and fiscal space arising from the COVID-19 pandemic. A surge in oil and food prices are straining the external and fiscal balances of commodity-importing countries and have increased food security concerns in many countries. High food prices negatively impact the most vulnerable segments of the population, especially in urban areas. As a result, economic activity in the region is expected to expand by 3.8 percent in 2022, held down by weaker growth prospects in oil-importing countries. The region is also vulnerable to a sharper than expected tightening in global monetary conditions and a slowdown of growth in China and Europe, as well as increasingly frequent climate-related shocks.

Output in metals exporters increased by an estimated 3.8 percent as strong gains in the prices of several metals supported activity in many economies (Democratic Republic of Congo, Guinea, Mozambique, Niger). Output in exporters of agricultural commodities excluding Ethiopia and Sudan—which account for almost one-half of the group—expanded by an estimated 4.3 percent, owing to rising agricultural commodity prices (Burkina Faso, Madagascar), as well as favorable weather (Burundi, Malawi, Rwanda). Some countries facing recurring COVID-19 flare-ups reinstated lockdown measures (Mali, Madagascar, Sudan, Uganda) which caused intermittent interruptions of economic activity earlier in 2021 and dented the recovery in mobility<sup>21</sup>

Policy space has narrowed further owing to increasing public debt levels and rising inflation in some countries. Several large SSA economies tightened policy in 2021 over concerns about rising energy and food prices (Angola, Mozambique, Ethiopia, South Africa, Zambia, Zimbabwe). In some countries, inflation has remained in double digits (Nigeria, Ethiopia, Angola), partly as a result of large currency depreciations. Average general government fiscal deficits improved only marginally in 2021 to 4.6 percent of GDP from 5.2 percent of GDP in 2020, with government debt rising in nearly 60 percent of all countries in 2021. Nevertheless, some countries posted substantial improvements in current account balances reflecting more favorable terms of trade and continued growth of remittances (Angola, Kenya, Nigeria). Foreign exchange reserves positions strengthened as well following the allocation of Special

<sup>21</sup> World Bank Global Economic Prospects 2022

Drawing Rights (SDRs) in August 2021 and international bond placement by several countries (Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, and Rwanda).

Performance of the region's largest economies is mixed. South Africa's growth slowed in the second half of 2021 after the third COVID-19 wave and the July unrest weighed on growth. Growth is expected to slow down to a modest 1.9 percent in 2022, held down by structural constraints (including in the electricity sector) and tighter global financial conditions. Nigeria's growth outlook has improved through higher oil prices and a stronger than anticipated recovery of manufacturing and agriculture. As a result, growth is expected to reach 3.4 percent in 2022. Angola grew 0.7 percent in 2021, reversing a five-year long recession streak. Growth is expected to accelerate to 3 percent in 2022, with non-oil sectors (agriculture, construction, and transportation) as the main drivers of growth. In Ethiopia, growth is expected to slow down from 6.3 percent in 2021 to 3.8 percent in 2022 because of the intensified military conflict in the first half of the fiscal year, the lingering effects of the pandemic amid low vaccination rates, and the spillovers from the war in Ukraine<sup>22</sup>

The developments around the globe have heightened the need for African countries to pursue fiscal consolidation in order to reduce debt vulnerabilities and foster stronger and more sustainable growth over the medium term. Many countries in the region continue to remain highly dependent on commodity exports, which exposes them to more volatile output and lower economic growth. Improving revenue mobilization and the efficiency of public spending will therefore be critical. In addition, there is need to increase the pace of economic diversification, boost potential of the private sector, and address the challenges posed by climate change.

Beyond 2022, high commodity prices are expected to help underpin recoveries in agriculture and mining in some countries. Further, relaxation of COVID-related restrictions is also expected to support stronger activity in services sectors, including tourism. SSA is therefore expected to grow slightly above 4 percent. However, the rebound in activity will be slowed by trailing vaccination rates; earlier increases in poverty; and heightened food insecurity, partly owing to rising food prices. The region is also vulnerable to an acceleration in the pace of monetary tightening in advanced economies and climate shocks.

**Table 2.1: Selected Macro Economic Indicators for Sub Saharan Africa**

Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Real GDP (percent change)</b>	3.1	-1.7	4.5	3.8	4.0
<b>Inflation (percent change)</b>	8.1	10.2	11.0	12.2	9.6
<b>Current Account Balance/GDP</b>	-3.2	-3.0	-1.1	-1.7	-2.5
<b>Investment/GDP</b>	23.0	23.2	21.4	21.1	21.4
<b>External Debt/GDP</b>	41.1	44.0	41.1	39.0	37.2

*Source: IMF Database, 2022*

### 2.3.2 East African Region

The East African Region registered 4.8 percent growth in 2021, making it the second best performer in Sub Saharan Africa after North Africa (11.7 percent).<sup>23</sup> This performance was driven by sustained public spending on flagship infrastructure projects, closer trade ties and strong agricultural performance. In addition, the region's largely diversified economy cushioned it against the pandemic shock. Among individual countries, Rwanda maintained its

<sup>22</sup> IMF Sub Saharan Africa Regional Economic Outlook

<sup>23</sup> AFDB African Economic Outlook, 2022

position among top performers, registering 10.0 percent growth owing to a strong services sector in 2021. Seychelles posted growth of 7.5 percent underpinned by tourism sector activities and a comprehensive vaccination rollout. Growth in Kenya reached 6.7 percent boosted by public infrastructure investment while Uganda registered 6 percent growth on account of increased public expenditure, household consumption, and investment in the oil sector.

The region's growth is expected to stabilize at 4.7 percent in 2022. Risks to this and future growth performance are elevated however, owing to the fallout from the COVID-19 pandemic and Russia-Ukraine conflict. In addition, there are political instability concerns attributed to the upcoming Kenyan general election in August 2022 and increasing tensions in Sudan.

## CHAPTER THREE: DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

### 3.1 Introduction

This chapter discusses Uganda's Development Cooperation Agenda along key thematic areas at both regional and international level. It analyses major issues shaping development cooperation in FY 2021/22 and the outlook for FY 2022/23 and the medium term. The chapter is structured into two subsections; international cooperation and regional cooperation. Both subsections highlight policy priorities for cooperation and performance of cooperation initiatives within the financial year.

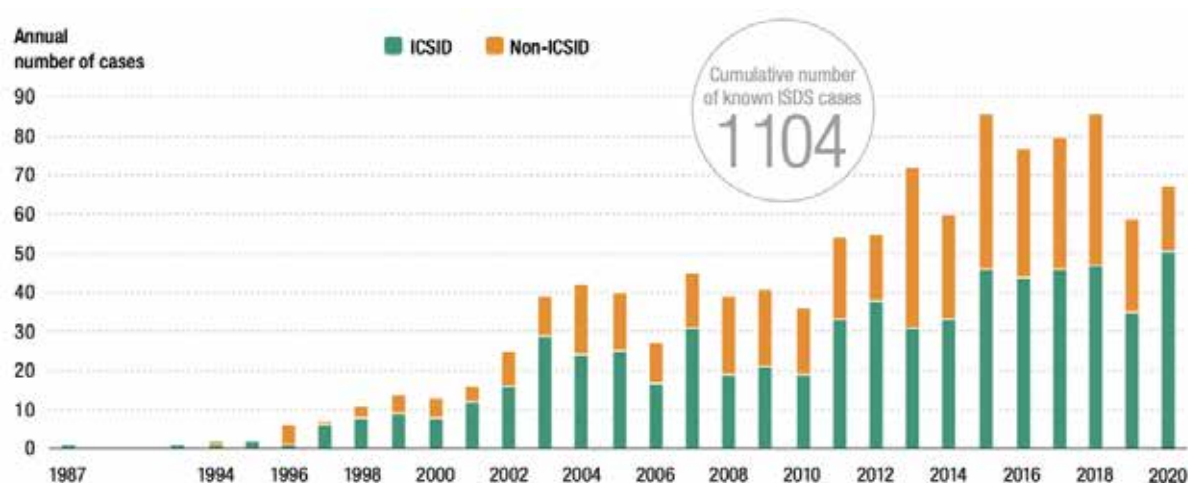
### 3.2 International Cooperation

#### 3.2.1 Trade and Investment

##### Investment Cooperation

According to UNCTAD<sup>24</sup>, there was a total of eight (8) new International Investment Agreement (IIAs) signed by the end of the third quarter of 2021. This brings the total number of International Investment Agreements (IIAs) to 2794 of which at least 2,227 IIAs are in force, accounting for 80 percent of the existing stock of IIAs. During the same period, the stock of Treaties with Investment Provisions (TIPs) increased to at least 425 constituting 78 percent of the enforceable TIPs which add up to 333. Relatedly, implementation of the UNCTAD IIA Reform Accelerator that was launched in 2020 is envisioned to facilitate reduction in investment disputes which accumulated to at least 1104 cases as of 2020 (Fig. XXX). As of 1 January 2021, the total number of publicly known Investor State Dispute Settlement (ISDS) claims had reached a staggering 1,104 mark.<sup>25</sup>

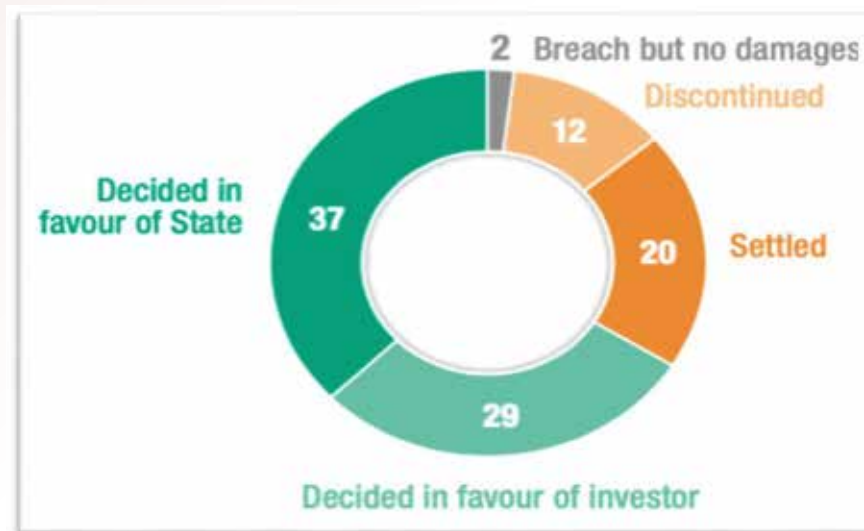
**Figure 3.1 : Trends in Known Treaty-Based ISDS Cases, 1987–2020**



Source: UNCTAD, *World Investment Report 2021*

<sup>24</sup> <https://investmentpolicy.unctad.org/international-investment-agreements>

<sup>25</sup> UNCTAD (2021) *World Investment Report 2021* United Nations Publications, New York at 129

**Figure 3.2: Results of Concluded Cases 1987 – 2020 (Percent)**

*Source: UNCTAD, World Investment Report 2021*

Drawing from Fig. 3.2 above, the high incidence of investment related cases were based on obligations undertaken in investment treaties. Notably, the median size of a claim by a foreign investor sits at approximately USD \$113 million, notwithstanding possibility of even much higher claims.<sup>26</sup>

**EAC-EU Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA):** The 6<sup>th</sup> European Union (EU) - African Union (AU) Summit was held in Brussels, Belgium from 17<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> February, 2022. Subsequently, on 24<sup>th</sup> February 2022, EAC Partner States launched internal consultations with a view to ensuring that they are involved in the EAC-EU Economic Partnership Agreements (EPA). The EPAs are trade and development agreements negotiated between the EU and African, Caribbean and Pacific Partners engaged in regional economic integration processes.

Whereas not all Partner States are in a position to sign, ratify and implement the EPA, the EAC Heads of State, during the 21<sup>st</sup> Extra-Ordinary Summit held in February 2021 urged Partner States to commence engagements with the EU with a view to starting the EU-EAC-EPA implementation under the principle of variable geometry. The EU-EAC EPA covers trade in goods, fisheries, agriculture, institutional provisions, dispute settlement as well as economic and development cooperation. The Agreement contains a clause for future negotiations to be undertaken on Trade in Services and Trade Related Issues. The EPA when negotiated and implemented is expected to contribute to addressing the production, supply and trading capacity of the EAC Partner States.

**G7-Africa:** In December 2021, development finance institutions funded by G7 announced the launch of The Africa Resilience Investment Accelerator (ARIA). The ARIA is a new platform designed to boost investment in fragile and conflict-affected states in Africa with a collective investment of US\$80 billion. It is expected to unlock investment through collective influence and by pooling expertise to overcome the challenges of providing capital in these countries.

<sup>26</sup>United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), "Special Update on Investor-State Dispute Settlement: Facts and Figures" (Nov. 2017), 5.



ARIA aims to engage proactively in markets in a way that would improve investment-readiness – both a country’s readiness to benefit from development finance institution investment and their ability to invest in these economies. The investment is set to be rolled out over the next five years to support sustainable economic recovery and growth in Africa.

### Trade Cooperation

Trade cooperation is instrumental in improving resilience to shocks, because it promotes greater diversification of products, suppliers and markets. More trade cooperation at the multilateral or regional level, backed by strong international trade rules, can support the various domestic strategies deployed to avoid and mitigate risks and to prepare for, manage and recover from shocks<sup>27</sup>

The WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA), which entered into force in 2017, has been found to facilitate both product and geographical export diversification especially for developing countries of which Uganda is part. The TFA is the first multilateral trade agreement concluded since the establishment of the WTO in 1995. It contains measures to expedite the movement, release and clearance of goods, including goods in transit; to improve cooperation between customs and other authorities on trade facilitation and customs compliance; and for technical assistance and capacity-building in this area. As of May 2022, 94.5 percent of WTO members had ratified the TFA, with the rate of implementation of TFA commitments standing at 76.4 percent for the entire WTO<sup>28</sup>. According to WTO, a number of members fast tracked ratification of the Agreement due to its importance in ensuring that essential goods to combat COVID-19 could cross borders and reach their intended recipients.

Relatedly, on January 1, 2022, the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) entered into force<sup>29</sup>. This trade agreement facilitates trade among many of the East Asian and Pacific economies, and is expected to significantly increase trade between members, including by diverting trade from non-member countries. The regionalization of trade flows is also expected to increase in other parts of the world in line with other regional initiatives and also due to increasing reliance of geographically closer suppliers.

**Deepening Collaboration between EAC and EU:** On 6<sup>th</sup> September 2021, the EAC Secretariat in conjunction with the German Regional Cooperation organized a virtual engagement aimed at strengthening cooperation in trade and economic infrastructure, technical and vocational education and training and health and pandemic preparedness. During the engagement, the Federal Republic of Germany committed to continue collaborating with the East African Community by supporting regional development programmes and strengthening the integration process.

In addition, the meeting also discussed the need for building capacity in preparing Partner States to take advantage of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA), progress on the development of a regional e-commerce strategy, training and capacity building opportunities and working amid the Covid-19 pandemic. To that effect, on 8<sup>th</sup> November, 2021, the East African Community (EAC) and Germany signed Agreements on technical and financial cooperation worth up to USD 35 million in the areas of integrated water resource management, economic integration and pandemic preparedness.

<sup>27</sup> WTO

<sup>28</sup> WTO, The Trade Facilitation Agreement database (Accessed 24<sup>th</sup> May 2022)

<sup>29</sup> Global Trend Update, February 2022



**Africa-Turkey Economic and Business Forum:** The 3<sup>rd</sup> Africa-Turkey Economic and Business Forum was held in Istanbul, Turkey from 21<sup>st</sup> to 22<sup>nd</sup> October, 2021 with a view of increasing the flow of investment and business opportunities between Turkey and Africa. The Forum attracted more than 2,000 public and private sector players and provided a platform for business people of Turkey and African countries to meet and further develop cooperation in commercial and economic fields.

The Forum included business to business (B2B) debates, and panels in which several topics such as AfCFTA and new market opportunities, post-COVID-19 economic recovery, sustainable health partnerships, collaboration between Turkey and Africa on Agriculture and Agro-Industries, Innovation as well as financing were discussed. The Forum also facilitated a Ministerial meeting between African Ministers and their Turkish counterparts for purposes of discussing how to deepen the Turkish-Africa partnership in the post-pandemic era in the fields of trade, investments, logistics and technology.

### 3.2.2 Climate Change

Globally, climate change is one of the most significant challenges to achieving sustainable development and it threatens to drag millions of people into grinding poverty. The United Nations Climate Change Conference UK 2021 (COP26) convened after a year-long postponement due to the global COVID-19 pandemic. COP26 brought together Heads of State and Ministers from over 200 countries, industry leaders and change-makers to accelerate action towards the goals of the Paris Agreement and the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and to agree on the ambitious and critical actions that the world will need to take to protect our planet by limiting global warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius.

The parties agreed to the Glasgow Climate Pact. This global agreement will accelerate action on climate action across the globe through four critical areas namely: mitigation (reducing emissions); adaptation (helping those already impacted by climate change); finance (enabling countries to deliver on their climate goals); and collaboration (working together to deliver even greater action).

Secondly, COP26 adopted the Paris Rulebook, the guidelines for how the Paris Agreement is/should be implemented. During the Conference, the world's biggest Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emitters, the US and China, pledged to cooperate more over the next decade in areas including methane emissions and the switch to clean energy and decarbonisation.

Other key emerging issues from the COP26 pertinent to African countries included: the need to plan for increased climate financing and verifying COP26's commitments; the need for African countries to phase down the use of fossil fuels; and the need to take advantage of strengthened global carbon offset markets.<sup>30</sup>

### 3.2.3 Population and Migration

Globally, migration is an ever-growing phenomenon that has important development implications for both sending and receiving countries. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) expressly included migration in three targets, and recognized the positive contribution of migrants towards inclusive growth and sustainable development.<sup>31</sup> Further, the current United Nations global estimate is that there were around 281 million international migrants in the world in 2020, which equates to 3.6

<sup>30</sup> <https://ukcop26.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/COP26-Presidency-Outcomes-The-Climate-Pact.pdf>

<sup>31</sup> [https://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/generalassembly/docs/globalcompact/A\\_RES\\_70\\_1\\_E.pdf](https://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/generalassembly/docs/globalcompact/A_RES_70_1_E.pdf)

percent of the global population. The World Migration Report 2022 reveals a dramatic increase in internal displacement due to disasters, conflict and violence at a time when global mobility ground to a halt due to COVID-19 travel restrictions.

According to the report, the number of international migrants grew from 272 million globally (equivalent to 3.5 percent of the world population) in 2019 to 281 million in 2020 (equivalent to 3.6 percent of the world's population).

Europe is currently the largest destination for international migrants, with 87 million migrants (30.9 percent of the international migrant population), followed closely by the 86 million international migrants living in Asia (30.5 percent). Northern America is the destination for 59 million international migrants (20.9 percent), followed by Africa with 25 million migrants (9 percent).<sup>32</sup>

As it has been the case for the past 50 years, by end of 2020, the United States of America remains the primary destination for migrants, with over 51 million international migrants. Germany has become the second most prominent destination, with nearly 16 million international migrants, while Saudi Arabia is the third largest destination country for international migrants, at 13 million. The Russian Federation and the United Kingdom round out the top five destination countries, with about 12 million and 9 million international migrants respectively.<sup>33</sup>

Notably, it was observed that African countries (specifically in Northern Africa) had the largest number of emigrants. In 2020, Egypt had the largest number of people living abroad, followed by Morocco, South Sudan, Sudan, Somalia and Algeria. In terms of the number of immigrants, South Africa remains the most significant destination country in Africa, with around 2.9 million international migrants residing in the country. However, this is a drop of more than 9 percent since 2015, when the country had over 3.2 million international migrants.<sup>34</sup>

The outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic took devastating toll on millions of migrants, including refugees in Uganda. In the early weeks and months of the pandemic, Uganda completely closed its borders and restricted movement, resulting in a significant decline in migration and mobility within the country. Uganda remains a symbol of the integrity of the refugee protection regime. Uganda remained the largest host country of refugees in the region and the fourth largest in the world after Turkey, Colombia and Pakistan, with around 1.4 million refugees living in the country. By April 2022, Uganda had hosted a total of 1,553,063 refugees and of these, 951,713 (61.3 percent), and 444,308 (28.6 percent) were of South Sudan and Democratic Republic of Congo origin respectively.<sup>35</sup>

Labour migration continues to be a key feature in Eastern and Southern Africa, with a significant number of migrant workers within and from the sub-region. In Eastern Africa, integration efforts such as the East African Common Market Protocol, have gradually made it easier for people to work across borders. Recent arrangements, such as the Free Movement and Transhumance Protocol endorsed in June 2021, could also further accelerate intraregional

<sup>32</sup> <https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/WMR-2022-EN.pdf>

<sup>33</sup> <https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/WMR-2022-EN.pdf>

<sup>34</sup> <https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/WMR-2022-EN.pdf>

<sup>35</sup> <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/country/uga>

migration once ratified and implemented by the Member States of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD).

### 3.2.4 Development Finance

The development finance landscape has changed dramatically in the last ten years, with the range of development finance options beyond Official Development Assistance (ODA) flows expanding. New actors and sources of development finance are becoming increasingly significant. They include non-DAC sovereign donors, philanthropic organizations, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and special purpose funds (e.g. vertical health and climate funds).

Notably, the COVID-19 pandemic has shifted the global financing picture by intensifying the needs and challenges. While countries focus on financing relief efforts and rebuilding their economies, aid budget cuts and policy restrictions at multilateral agencies threaten the speed and flexibility of a coordinated response.

The following cardinal engagements in line with development financing took place during FY 2021/22:

- i) **The Future of Development Finance: Financing a Post-Pandemic World** was held in November 2021. Following the outbreak of the global COVID-19 pandemic, the Forum highlighted the cardinal role of digital transformation in unlocking opportunities for Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs). The Forum highlighted some of the challenges interfaced by SMEs including: limited access to broadband and limited access to credit that have prevented many SMEs in sub-Saharan Africa from attaining sustainable growth.<sup>36</sup>
- ii) **The World Development Finance Forum (WDFF) 2021** was held from 2<sup>nd</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> December, 2021. Under its theme “*Discover the game-changing solutions for financing a sustainable post-pandemic future,*” the Forum brought together high-level delegates, including Ministers, Governors, and Deputy Governors of Central Banks, senior policymakers, regulators, and the leadership of national Development Finance Institutions (DFIs) and other national financial institutions committed to the national sustainable development agendas of their countries. The Forum involved the unveiling of two programs; The state-of-the-art and landmark Financing 4.0 and Reshaping Industry for a Sustainable Economy (RISE). RISE aims to make sustainable industrialization a reality across the globe as well as sustainability standards for value driven and recognition of various sustainability leaders for their contribution towards a better world for all.<sup>37</sup> Additionally, RISE provides an exciting opportunity for financial institutions, especially the DFIs, to generate new income streams by financing the transition to a new economy, which is green, digital, inclusive, and green.
- iii) **The 2022 United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) Forum on Financing for Development (FfD)** was held in New York, USA, from 25<sup>th</sup>-28<sup>th</sup> April, 2022 under the theme “*Aligning the global debt architecture with the SDGs: what will it take?*” The Forum brought together Heads of State and other high-level participants from governments and international organizations as well as civil society to review progress on the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, the roadmap for financing the Sustainable Development Goals. The Forum also provided an opportunity to discuss other topics

<sup>36</sup> <https://www.devex.com/news/digitalization-unlocks-opportunities-for-smes-but-financing-lags-101981>

<sup>37</sup> <https://www.adfiap.org/news/adfiap-co-host-world-development-finance-forum-2021/>

such as: investment to achieve the SDGs; financing for gender equality; and financing the 2030 Agenda.<sup>38</sup>

- iv) **The 5<sup>th</sup> Session of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Financing for Development** took place from 21<sup>st</sup> -23<sup>rd</sup> March, 2022 in Geneva, Switzerland under the auspices of United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). The session was held under the theme “*Financing for development: Mobilizing sustainable development finance beyond COVID-19.*” The meeting called for a wider rethinking on how public oversight, control and planning, at the international, regional and national levels, can be leveraged more effectively to ensure a combined public and private delivery of development finance and planning.<sup>39</sup>

### 3.3 Regional Cooperation

Regional cooperation is important for the advancement of an economy in a changing world. The main defining interest for Uganda’s participation in regional blocs is shared prosperity and security through deeper economic and social integration. Cooperation in regional blocs has largely taken the form of trade and investment, finance and infrastructure development in a bid to improve market efficiency, lower the cost of doing business and better position the region to integrate into the global economy.

#### 3.3.1 Trade and Investment

##### Investment Cooperation

**African Protocol on Investment:** Successful implementation of the operational phase of AfCFTA which was launched in 2021, requires that a number of legal instruments be developed and agreed upon by member states and thus form part of the general agreement. To that effect, a Committee on Investment was established under the leadership of the AU Secretariat and has since developed the AfCFTA Protocol on Investment. The Protocol intends to provide measures for the realization of the objectives of the Continental Free Trade Area which, among others, are promotion of industrial development through diversification and regional value chain development, agriculture development and facilitate investments building on the initiatives and developments in the State Parties and Regional Economic Communities (RECs).

The Protocol which is expected to be adopted by September 2022, requires that the existing bilateral investment treaties between the State Parties be terminated upon the entry into force of this Protocol. In addition, all State Parties are granted five (5) years upon entry into force of this Protocol, to review for purposes of aligning the existing regional investment agreements adopted by the Regional Economic Communities.

##### Public – Private Sector Collaboration

**EAC-EABC Technical Working Group:** On 8<sup>th</sup> July, 2021, the East African Community (EAC) and the East African Business Council (EABC), the umbrella body bringing together private sector associations in East Africa, launched the EAC-EABC Technical Working Group for purposes of promoting private sector development<sup>40</sup>. The EAC-EABC Technical Working

<sup>38</sup> <https://www.un.org/development/desa/financing/post-news/2022-financing-development-forum-and-sdg-investment-fair-dates-announced>

<sup>39</sup> <https://unctad.org/meeting/intergovernmental-group-experts-financing-development-fifth-session#tab-2>

<sup>40</sup> <https://www.eac.int/press-releases>

Group (TWG) is composed of members from EAC and EABC and are meant to spearhead initiatives that will benefit the private sector in East Africa.

The TWG, has a specific mandate to promote activities that will raise the visibility of the EAC in addition to providing a platform for addressing concerns raised by the business community in the region. In addition, the TWG is expected to put in place a hotline for receiving issues raised by stakeholders thereby focusing the private sector at the heart of the integration process inline with the Treaty for the Establishment of the EAC.

The TWG has since led processes that facilitated preparation of a harmonised framework for collective response by Partner States to COVID-19 in the region which is key for guaranteeing economic recovery in a post-COVID era. The TWG is required to identify issues that hinder the free movement of goods in the region and have them resolved on a monthly basis.

Among the roles and responsibilities of the TWG are: to receive and synthesize issues received from private sector at various levels and advise on appropriate solutions; create a joint work plan on Private Sector development and follow up implementation; follow up on agreed interventions for EAC with various stakeholders; generate content for the SG Roundtable and CEO roundtable; generate, coordinate, supervise and report on EAC regional projects related to Private Sector support.

**The 21<sup>st</sup> EAC Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) Trade Fair** was held on 2<sup>nd</sup> November, 2021 in the United Republic of Tanzania. The Trade Fair popularly known as the Jua Kali/Nguvu Kazi Exhibition was held under the theme “Promoting Quality and Innovation to enhance EAC MSMEs Competitiveness and post COVID -19 Recovery.” The trade fair attracted over 1,500 artisans from all EAC Partner States.

The EAC MSMEs Trade Fair is an annual event which was first held in November 1999 during the signing of the Treaty for the Establishment of the East African Community from which the EAC Heads of State directed that the Exhibition be held annually on rotational basis among the Partner States. Over time, the exhibitions have benefited small traders in building capacity on value addition, cross border trade, and the EAC Simplified Trade Regime through the daily symposium; Knowledge sharing; technological transfer; and building new partnerships and markets. Premised on the above, the region has experienced a number of traders formalizing their businesses, adding value to their goods, as well as expanding and capturing new markets.

## Trade Cooperation

**Admission of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) into EAC regional bloc:** The EAC Heads of State at their 19<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Summit held on Tuesday, 29<sup>th</sup> March, 2022 admitted DRC into the EAC regional bloc after the country met all the set criteria for admission as provided for in the Treaty for the establishment of the EAC.<sup>41</sup>

Subsequently, in April 2022, H.E the President of the Democratic Republic of Congo signed the Treaty of Accession in Nairobi which marked full integration of the country into the EAC

<sup>41</sup> <https://www.eac.int/communique/2401-19th-extra-ordinary-summit-of-the-east-african-community-heads-of-state>



regional bloc. DRC becomes the seventh member of the East African community that comprises Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Rwanda, South Sudan and Burundi.

The admission of DRC into the EAC bloc increases the community's population which is currently estimated at about 300 million with a GDP of about US\$ 250 billion, facilitating the expansion of the region's market. The admission of the DRC in the East African Community will, in addition facilitate the fast-tracking of the regional connectivity projects such as the Lamu Port and Lamu-South Sudan-Ethiopia Transport Corridor, but also expand bargaining capability of the regional economic bloc on market basis.

DRC's entry requires integrating the EAC's trade infrastructure, intermodal connectivity, One-Stop Border Posts (OSBPs), and trade systems to reduce trade time and costs. The Treaty establishing the East African Community requires that DRC will be granted two years within which the country should ensure alignment of its legal, institutional and regulatory frameworks to EAC protocol.

### **African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA)**

**The Republic of Burundi and United Republic of Tanzania ratified the African Continental Free Trade Area Agreement** on 17<sup>th</sup> June and 9<sup>th</sup> September 2021, respectively. All other EAC Partner States already ratified the agreement save for the Republic of South Sudan who are yet to ratify it.

Since EAC partner states agreed to engage in AfCFTA as a bloc, the ratification of the agreement by all EAC states would allow East Africans to access a large continental market and increase EAC's exports to African countries outside the bloc. In addition, AfCFTA will also improve the movement of people across Africa, advance trade and development aspirations and ultimately put the region in a better position to trade more with the rest of the world.

The EAC had initiated a number of steps towards the implementation of the AfCFTA Agreement, including, among others, submission of its tariff offers to AfCFTA secretariat which conforms to the agreed modalities in addition to the schedules of liberalization of trade in services; preparation of a draft strategy for the implementation of the Agreement; and participation in negotiations on the Rules of Origin, Trade in services as well as the phase II issues on investment, competition, intellectual property rights and e-commerce. Therefore, ratification by Burundi and Tanzania would expedite the implementation of the agreement.

**EAC-India:** EAC signed a Joint Action Plan with India in readiness for a Mutual Recognition Agreement to facilitate faster clearance times for Accredited Traders and thus lower costs of doing business. The Joint Action Plan is expected to facilitate finalization and implementation of a full Mutual Recognition Agreement (MRA) between the two parties. The MRA once realized, will benefit companies under the Authorized Economic Operators (AEO) Programme run by the EAC Partner States under the coordination of the EAC Secretariat since 2008.

The MRA will enable facilitation of EAC traders under the AEO Programme while in India and vice versa, enabling fast clearance of their goods and as a result savings in costs and time. Currently, there are 136 AEOs under the EAC Regional AEO programme eligible for

facilitation in any part of the EAC where they are conducting business. The AEO programme works on the principle of compliance, trust and partnership whereby, economic operators that demonstrate compliance with Customs supply chain security standards, are recognised as low-risk clients with whom Customs enters into a partnership arrangement. The key benefit of being an AEO is reduced Customs controls when transacting business with Customs Authorities and recognition as a low-risk and reliable business partner by other traders and government agencies.

The selection of India as an MRA partner was based on the principle of mutual recognition and the fairly steady trade between the EAC and India over the years before Covid-19 disruptions, signifying the importance of the Indian market. Therefore, the MRA between the EAC and India is set to foster growth in sustainable trade between the two trade partners while eliminating non-tariff barriers and enhancing cooperation between the Customs administrations of EAC and India.

### 3.3.2 Infrastructure Development

Regional integration is key in supporting Africa's economic development. Infrastructure development in Africa contributes to raising productivity and competitiveness. The African Union has considerably supported African countries through designing programs that address infrastructure deficiency on the continent.

#### **Northern Corridor Integration Projects (NCIP)**

Regional integration is key in supporting Africa's economic development. Infrastructure development in Africa contributes to raising productivity and competitiveness. The African Union has considerably supported African countries through designing programs that address infrastructure deficiency on the continent.

#### ***Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA)***

The Programme for Infrastructure Development Africa (PIDA) is a strategic collaborative initiative to improve the continent's potential and places Africa on the path to accelerated economic and social development and contributes to the achievement of the African Union Agenda 2063. The PIDA covers programs that cover transboundary water, energy, transport, and ICT projects. The PIDA has evolved since 2012. The 2012 PIDA Priority Action Plan (PAP 1: 2012-2020) phase one comprised of 51 programs and 409 projects spread across four sectors – Energy, Transport, ICT and Transboundary water to be completed by 2020. Under PAP 1, the continent significantly achieved the following milestones. 42 of the projects are implemented within the East African Community of which 17 projects are domiciled in Uganda as shown in table 3.1 below.

1. 16,066 km of roads and 4,077 km of railway were constructed;
2. 3,506 km of transmission lines were added to the energy sector;
3. Connected 17 countries with regional fiber optical cables; and
4. 112,900 direct and 49,400 jobs were created over the PAP 1 (2012-2020) period.

The successor PIDA phase two (PAP 2: 2021-2030) focuses on the promotion of an integrated multi-sectoral corridor approach that promotes inclusiveness and climate-friendly infrastructure that ultimately contributes to sustainable growth and achievement of the AU Agenda 2063. The PAP 2 that is currently under preparation comprises 69 projects which were endorsed by the Heads of States and Governments in 2021.



Table 3.1: PIDA projects located in Uganda

Project Name	Type	Sector	Sub Sector	Status of implementation
Dar es Salaam - Kampala Fibre-optic Link (Uganda section)	New	ICT	Fibre Optic Cable	Active
Juba-Kampala Fibre-optic Link (Uganda section)	New	ICT	Fibre Optic Cable	Active
Kabale - Kisoro Road (100km)	Upgrade	Transport	Road	Completed
Kampala - Kasese Standard Gauge Railway (part of Mombasa - Kigali Railway Project)	Upgrade	Transport	Railway	Active
Kampala - Outer Beltway Expressway Road (KOB)	Upgrade	Transport	Road	Active
Kampala Bombo Expressway Road	Upgrade	Transport	Road	Active
Kampala-Jinja Road	Upgrade	Transport	Road	Active
Kampala-Kibuye Busega-Mpigi Expressway Road	New	Transport	Road	Active
Kasese - Mirama Hills Standard Gauge Railway (part of Mombasa - Kigali Railway Project)	Upgrade	Transport	Railway	Active
Katuna - Biumba Road	Upgrade	Transport	Road	Active
Malaba - Kampala Standard Gauge Railway (part of Mombasa - Kigali Railway Project)	New	Transport	Railway	Active
Masaka - Malaba Road	Upgrade	Transport	Road	Completed
Mbarara-Ntugamo Road	Upgrade	Transport	Road	Active
Port Bell Upgrading	Upgrade	Transport	Inland Port & Waterway	Active
Port Jinja Upgrading	Upgrade	Transport	Inland Port & Waterway	Active
Tororo - Gulu - Pakwach Standard Gauge Railway (part of Mombasa - Kigali Railway Project)	Upgrade	Transport	Railway	Active
Kenya-Uganda Petroleum Products Pipeline (Uganda section)	Upgrade	Energy	Petroleum/Gas Pipeline	Active

Source: Extracted from <https://www.au-pida.org/pida-projects/>

### 3.2.3 Industrial Development

The impact of the pandemic on EAC Partner States has had profound devastating effects on the industrial sector, particularly manufacturing and agricultural sectors. The sectors were affected due to disruptions in global supply chains and a fall in global demand for key export goods such as horticulture produce<sup>42</sup>. For instance, the industrial sector in Rwanda, Kenya and Uganda shrunk by 3.5 percent, 0.5 percent and 6.3 percent respectively.<sup>43</sup> Similarly, the annual growth in exports between 2018 and 2020 significantly fell for most Member States with the exception of DRC, the new entrant on the bloc as seen in Table 3.2 below.

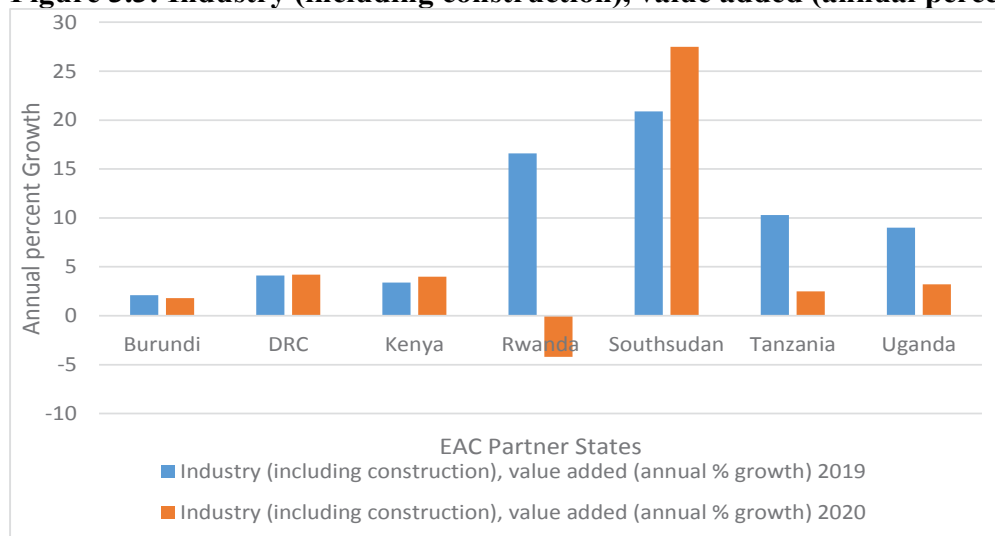
**Table 3.2: Exports of Goods and Services (Annual percent Growth)**

EAC Partner State	2018	2019	2020
<b>Burundi</b>	-10.1	-1.2	-14.3
<b>Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)</b>	14.2	1.4	8
<b>Kenya</b>	6.8	-3.2	-8.2
<b>Rwanda</b>	10.3	19	-9.2
<b>South Sudan<sup>44</sup></b>	0	0	0
<b>Tanzania</b>	-1.7	19	-8.6
<b>Uganda</b>	9.4	4.3	-1.2

*Source: World Development Indicators*

On the other hand, the annual percentage growth of Industry value added (including construction) dropped for most EAC Partner States with the exception of South Sudan, Kenya and DRC as shown in figure 3.3 below.

**Figure 3.3: Industry (including construction), value added (annual percent growth)**



*Source: World Bank Development Indicators*

The above disruptions notwithstanding, EAC Partner States aim at fast-tracking industrialization through prioritizing development of strategic value chains to consolidate industrialization efforts. The value chains include: pharmaceutical; automotive; mining and mineral processing industries among others. As a result, the region adopted the EAC Fruits and Vegetables Value Chain Strategy and Action Plan, 2021-2031, a sub-sector that plays a

<sup>42</sup> <https://eabc-online.com/download/eac-budget-speech-fy-2021-22/>

<sup>43</sup> <https://eabc-online.com/download/eac-budget-speech-fy-2021-22/>

<sup>44</sup> No available data for South Sudan

significant role in the economic development of EAC Partner States economies, contributing between 20 percent and 36 percent of agricultural GDP.<sup>45</sup>

In addition, the region approved the EAC Development Strategy and embarked on preparation of the second five-year EAC Industrial Policy Implementation Action Plan for (2022-2027). This plan is timely as it will provide for emerging developments and sectors including; edible oils, industry 4.0; biotechnology; blue economy industries; and oil and gas sectors as well as regional integration frameworks such as AfCFTA. The reopening of borders and economies of EAC Member States coupled with improved bilateral relations will play a pivotal role in accelerating industrialization and improving trade within the region.

The EAC region commenced the comprehensive review of the EAC CET with a view of repositioning the region as a major player in international trade and strengthen intra-EAC trade.<sup>46</sup> The major milestones included: adoption of a four - band structure by the Sectoral Council on Trade, Industry, Finance and Investment at 0percent, 10percent, 25percent and a rate above 25percent of either 30percent or 35percent; mapping of at least three quarters of the total tariff lines in the EAC – CET; and agreed on 457 tariff lines that fall under the upper band i.e. maximum CET rate. The reviewed CET is expected to promote trade facilitation and spur growth and economic development in the region.

### 3.3.4 Regional Governance, Peace and Security

#### Peace and Security

Across the world, but notably in East Africa, instability and conflict continue to generate and exacerbate poverty and institutional fragility, which in turn decrease resilience and the prospects for peace. However, EAC Member States have undertaken critical efforts in integrating security into sustainable development with a focus of building more peaceful societies.

Consequently, the EAC Joint Sectoral Council on Defence, Inter-State Security and Foreign Policy Coordination adopted a framework involving youths in peace and security. The Framework highlights the operationalization of the platform and how the development of a Peace and Security Communication Strategy will facilitate awareness creation on the existing peace and security structures and promote coordinated and meaningful participation of youths at all levels in implementing the platform.<sup>47</sup>

In an effort to strengthen capacity building for professional civilian personnel interested in serving in Peace Support Operations (PSO), the East African Standby Force (EASF) rolled out a Civilian Peace Support Operations (PSO) Foundation Course in November, 2021 at the Humanitarian Peace Support School (HPSS) in Embakasi, Nairobi, Kenya. The course was intended to provide an insight into the structures and specific functional units in peace operations, their mandates and lessons learned from previous mission experiences. The course

<sup>45</sup> <https://eabc-online.com/publications/>

<sup>46</sup> EAC Customs & Trade Newsletter, March 2022

<sup>47</sup> <https://www.eac.int/press-releases/154-peace-security/2183-eac-joint-sectoral-council-on-defence,-inter-state-security-and-foreign-policy-coordination-adopts-framework-involving-youth-in-peace-and-security>  
EAC

was fully funded by the African Union, through the African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA IV) programme.<sup>48</sup>

Under Article 10 of the EAC Protocol on Cooperation in Defence Affairs, the 33<sup>rd</sup> meeting of the Sectoral Council was convened in accordance with the EAC calendar of activities for the period July- December 2021. The meeting considered several items pertinent to strengthening and widening the regional integration agenda in the defence sector that include, among others, reports on Initial Planning Conference for the 12<sup>th</sup> EAC Armed Forces Field Training Exercise USHIRIKIANO IMARA 2020; Draft Defence Sector Calendar of Activities for the Period January to June 2022 and Status of Implementation of Previous Decisions of the Sectoral Council.<sup>49</sup>

Despite the expiry of the African Union Mission in Somalia's (AMISOM) programme in March 2022, the Uganda People's Defence Forces (UPDF) aims to stay in Somalia under the mandate of the African Union(AU) African Transition Mission in Somalia (ATMIS). ATMIS will run till 2024 after which it will hand over all the responsibilities to Somalia's security forces.

The Eastern Africa Standby Force (EASF) signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the United Nations' Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) on 10<sup>th</sup> March, 2022 at the EASF Secretariat Headquarters in Karen, Nairobi, Kenya. The aim of the MOU is to establish a framework for cooperation between the two parties, setting out the terms and conditions for support towards EASF capacity building through training and research.<sup>50</sup>

### 3.3.5 Science and Technology

EAC's priorities under Science and Technology in the medium-term will include: development of regional science, technology and innovation policies; promotion of scientific knowledge, technology advancement and innovation; strengthening support towards the application of science technology and innovation for socio-economic development.<sup>51</sup>

The Inter-University Council for East Africa (IUCEA) and Regional Universities Forum for Capacity Building in Agriculture (RUFORUM) signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to collaborate on the advancement of quality postgraduate studies and research. This MoU sought to facilitate the formalization of the collaboration between the two institutions for a five year period, 2021 to 2026. One flagship initiative under this collaboration will be the implementation of the Eastern and Southern Africa Higher Education Centers of Excellence Additional Financing (ACEII-AF) project. ACEII-AF will seek to strengthen agricultural higher education in project participating countries. Additionally, the MoU highlights how IUCEA and RUFORUM will cooperate broadly in higher education in line with the Continental Education Strategy for Africa (CESA) 2016-2025, and the AU Science, Technology and Innovation Strategy for Africa 2024 (STISA-2024).<sup>52</sup>

<sup>48</sup> <https://www.easfcom.org/index.php/en/home/9-news/1400-easf-launches-civilian-foundation-course>

<sup>49</sup> <https://www.eac.int/press-releases/154-peace-security/2252-the-33rd-meeting-of-the-sectoral-council-on-cooperation-in-defence-affairs-underway-in-arusha>

<sup>50</sup> <https://www.easfcom.org/index.php/en/home/9-news/1465-easf-signs-mou-with-unitar>

<sup>51</sup> EAC Budget Speech 2021

<sup>52</sup> <https://www.eac.int/press-releases/138-education,-science-technology-news/2309-iucea-ruforum-sign-mou>

The EAC Secretariat held the 2<sup>nd</sup> EAC Science, Technology, and Innovation Conference to stimulate the role of Science, Technology, and Innovation in EAC Regional Integration and Socio-Economic Development in the context of the COVID-19 Pandemic. The Conference focused at providing an opportunity to learn about the readiness of the East African region in using advances in Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) and existing systems in the higher education and research sector as well as taking advantage in the academia, public and private sector linkages in advancing the knowledge economy and addressing emerging challenges such as COVID-19.<sup>53</sup> Further, East African Science and Technology Commission (EASTECO) developed the EAC Strategy for Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) and launched the EAC Regional Bio-economy Observatory Knowledge sharing portal during the 1<sup>st</sup> Eastern African Bio-economy Ministerial Online Conference.<sup>54</sup>

East African Community secretariat through the Inter-University Council for East Africa (IUCEA) in partnership with the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) launched the EAC online matchmaking platform to link young professionals to jobs. The platform was launched through the EAC project ‘*Digital Skills for an Innovative East African Industry*’ (dSkills@EA). Skills match links young professionals with businesses for jobs, internships and applied master theses. The project also aims to bridge the skills gap, especially regarding digital skills for the application and development of digital products and services that are needed in the region’s industry.<sup>55</sup>

### 3.3.6 Health

In an effort to curb the spread of infectious diseases within the region, EAC Secretariat in collaboration with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) is implementing a EUR 1.5 million project on water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) that will strengthen the capacity of Partner States to prevent and address infectious diseases at hot spot areas in the region.<sup>56</sup>

In addition, EAC commenced the development of an Integrated Information Management System (IIMS) for EAC Partner States National Medicines Regulatory Authorities in July, 2021. The development of IIMS seeks to store data and manage drug regulatory information necessary for timely decision making by National Medicines Regulatory Authorities. In addition, the system will provide pharmaceutical industry stakeholders across the EAC region access to updated harmonised guidelines and tools to ensure manufacturing is carried out according to EAC good manufacturing practices standards<sup>57</sup>.

The East African Health Research Commission (EAHRC) launched the Digital Regional East African Community Health (Digital REACH) initiative; assessment of facility registry, terminology services and regional data warehouse in five EAC Partner States; and redesigned the East Africa Cross Border Health Services Pilot Programme.<sup>58</sup> Digital REACH seeks to maximize the power of digital health in East Africa by ensuring an enabling environment and

<sup>53</sup> <https://www.eac.int/press-releases/138-education,-science-technology-news/2245-2nd-eac-science,-technology,-and-innovation-conference-underway-in-bujumbura>

<sup>54</sup> EAC Budget Speech 2021

<sup>55</sup> <https://www.eac.int/press-releases/138-education,-science-technology-news/2263-iucea-and-giz-launch-the-eac-online-matchmaking-platform-to-link-young-professionals-to-jobs>

<sup>56</sup> <https://www.eac.int/press-releases/147-health>

<sup>57</sup> <https://www.eahealth.org/news-alerts/news/development-of-integrated-information-management-system-for-eac-partner-states>

<sup>58</sup> EAC Budget Speech 2021



by implementing scaled, coordinated, transformational, and innovative approaches through a shared roadmap for creating a regional enabling environment for digital health. Additionally, the initiative will also help develop the enabling environment, including policies, to facilitate cross-border data and information sharing.

### 3.3.7 Tertiary Education

Through the East Africa Skills for Transformation and Regional Integration Project, the EAC Secretariat successfully provided postgraduate training to eighteen Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET) lecturers. The lecturers were selected from 16 Regional Flagship TVET Institutes (RFTIs) supported by the World Bank. The scholarships are part of the Project's effort to improve the quality of TVET programmes in East Africa.<sup>59</sup>

In order to improve the future of higher education within the EAC, Vice Chancellors and policy makers met to identify medium term solutions to growing disruptions and initiate new developments in higher education. The conference of Vice Chancellors tasked the Inter University Council for East Africa (IUCEA), to take a lead in reforming higher education and guide policy direction to produce graduates with requisite skills for socio-economic transformation of the region.<sup>60</sup>

EAC through the Inter-University Council for East Africa (IUCEA) awarded a total of 63 students with scholarships out of 1,450 applications for the academic year 2022/2023. 22 of the 63 awarded recipients were female, accounting for 35 percent of the awardees. The awarded students from all the EAC Partner States will pursue their master's studies in selected thematic areas of Mathematics, Informatics, Engineering, Science, Technology and Business Science in any other EAC country. The eligibility to the scholarship included being a citizen of an EAC Partner State, being below thirty-five and a holder of a relevant bachelor's degree at the level of at least upper second-class Honors or distinction.<sup>61</sup>

### 3.3.8 Culture and Arts

EAC Secretariat launched the 4<sup>th</sup> Edition of the Great African Cycling Safari. In an effort to strengthen EAC integration process, a team of cycling enthusiasts in the region prepared to embark on the 55-day, 6,000km long Great African Cycling Safari, traversing through five East African capitals. The event envisaged as the biggest cycling event in the world kicked off from 1<sup>st</sup> August – 25<sup>th</sup> September, 2021. The tour started from Dar es Salaam in the United Republic of Tanzania and passed through Nairobi, Kampala, Kigali, Bujumbura, Dodoma and ended in Arusha on the foot hills of Mt. Kilimanjaro.

<sup>59</sup> <https://www.eac.int/press-releases/138-education,-science-technology-news>

<sup>60</sup> <https://www.eac.int/press-releases/138-education,-science-technology-news/2169-vice-chancellors-and-policy-makers-meet-to-shape-the-future-of-higher-education-in-eac>

<sup>61</sup> <https://www.eac.int/press-releases/138-education,-science-technology-news/2386-63-students-benefit-from-the-eac-scholarship-for-academic-year-2022-2023>

### 3.3.9 Trans-boundary Resource Management

#### Lake Victoria

In an effort to support water resource management, the Lake Victoria Basin Commission (LVBC), EAC and the Federal Republic of Germany firmed up their longstanding cooperation by signing an additional US\$11.5 million on the 17<sup>th</sup> November, 2021 to support the Lake Victoria Basin Commission. Additionally, the East African Community (EAC) and Germany signed agreements on technical and financial cooperation worth up to USD 35 million in the areas of integrated water resource management, economic integration and pandemic preparedness. These agreements pave the way for the implementation of three new joint development projects and these include the following:<sup>62</sup>

- (i) The first technical cooperation project worth USD 3.8 million was launched in January, 2022. This project aims at strengthening the capacities of the Lake Victoria Basin Commission (LVBC) to fulfil its mandate in the areas of Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM). This includes; to improve horizontal cooperation between LVBC, the water administrations and the River Basin Organisations of the EAC Partner States, as well as to strengthen the capacities of the EAC Department of Productive Services in IWRM.
- (ii) The second financial cooperation project valued at USD 17.3 million will focus on promoting further economic development of the region around Lake Victoria. The Lake Victoria Basin is a designated regional economic growth zone which already generates approximately 40 per cent of the total GDP of all EAC Partner States and a crucial resource for the economic, ecologic and social development of about 40 million people living in its catchment area.
- (iii) The third financial cooperation project, estimated at USD 13.9 million, will expand the ongoing EAC-German cooperation in pandemic prevention and strengthening of disease surveillance and control.

#### Nile Basin Initiative (NBI)

The Nile Basin Initiative (NBI) is an intergovernmental partnership of 10 Nile Basin countries, namely Burundi, DR Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, South Sudan, The Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda. The NBI provides a forum for consultation and coordination among the Basin States for the sustainable management and development of the shared Nile Basin water and related resources.

The setup of NBI is informed by the principle of subsidiarity that matters ought to be handled by the smallest, lowest or least centralised competent authority; hence, the three NBI Centres: A Regional Secretariat (Nile-SEC) based in Entebbe, Uganda is the executive arm responsible for the overall corporate direction. Two subsidiary Action Programs – the Eastern Nile Subsidiary Action Program (ENSAP) and Nile Equatorial Lakes Subsidiary Action Program

<sup>62</sup> <https://www.eac.int/press-releases/155-resource-mobilization/2261-eac-and-the-federal-republic-of-germany-sign-usd35-million-agreement-set-to-boost-livelihoods>



(NELSAP) – are responsible for preparing trans-boundary investment projects aimed at contributing to energy, food and water security in the Nile Basin.<sup>63</sup>

The NBI is currently implementing its 10-year strategy (2017-2027) with six key focus areas namely; water security, energy security, food security, environmental sustainability, climate change adaptation and transboundary water governance.

In November 2021, Government of Uganda gave titled land to the NBI to set up its premises. This was a major milestone as Uganda prepares to host the Nile River Basin Commission. Further, in May 2022, UNDP handed over US\$ 84,000 to facilitate data management on the ground water project in 7 out of 10 NBI countries with a contracted firm to establish an online geo data system worth \$50,000.

The implementation phase of the NBI Regional HydroMet was launched on 17 January 2022. This US\$ 5.5 million project will facilitate Basin Member States to share reliable monitoring information allowing collaborative management and development of the Nile's water resources. The project is being implemented with support from the European Union (EU) and the German Federal Government.

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<sup>63</sup> <https://www.nilebasin.org/index.php/media-center/press-releases/138-nile-basin-initiative-secretariat-welcomes-eng-sylvester-anthony-matemu-as-executive-director/file>

## CHAPTER FOUR: PERFORMANCE OF THE ECONOMY

### 4.1 Real Sector Developments

#### 4.1.1 GDP Growth

Preliminary estimates from the Uganda Bureau of Statistics indicate that the size of the economy increased to US\$162,123 billion in FY 2021/22, from US\$148,310 billion registered in FY 2020/21. In real terms, the economy grew by 4.6 percent, compared to a revised growth rate of 3.5 percent in FY 2020/21. The improvement in economic activity is attributed to continued recovery in aggregate demand due to the full re-opening of the economy in January 2022; as well as government policy interventions to support private sector activity.

All the three sectors of the economy registered growth in FY 2021/22, with strong recovery in industry and services sectors. The services sector was still the largest contributor to GDP (41.5 percent), followed by industry (26.8 percent), and the agriculture, forestry, and fishing sector (24.1 percent).

**Table 4.1: Real GDP Growth FY2017/18-FY2021/22.**

	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
<b>GDP at market prices</b>	6.3	6.4	3.0	3.5	4.6
<b>Agriculture, forestry and fishing</b>	4.4	5.3	4.8	4.3	4.3
<b>Cash crops</b>	5.9	4.7	7.8	12.5	7.1
<b>Food crops</b>	8.6	1.6	4.6	4.1	3.5
<b>Livestock</b>	7.1	7.3	7.9	7.8	8.3
<b>Agriculture Support Services</b>	-0.4	8.8	6.4	2.1	4.5
<b>Forestry</b>	3.4	3.6	3.3	2.9	3.2
<b>Fishing</b>	-25.2	39.2	0.3	-8.8	0.4
<b>Industry</b>	4.8	9.0	3.2	3.5	5.4
<b>Mining &amp; quarrying</b>	-4.0	17.5	16.5	6.9	21.8
<b>Manufacturing</b>	4.6	7.7	1.3	2.2	3.9
<b>Electricity</b>	5.4	2.5	10.9	11.6	4.0
<b>Water</b>	4.0	4.7	4.1	4.8	6.2
<b>Construction</b>	7.6	14.2	3.8	3.6	5.3
<b>Services</b>	8.5	5.8	2.5	2.8	3.8
<b>Trade and Repairs</b>	7.5	4.9	-1.3	-0.6	2.5
<b>Transportation and Storage</b>	11.3	0.8	-1.7	-0.3	-3.0
<b>Accommodation and Food Service Activities</b>	10.7	0.5	-8.6	-0.6	-1.0
<b>Information and Communication</b>	10.4	-6.8	19.6	11.8	7.3
<b>Financial and Insurance Activities</b>	2.3	11.1	9.6	8.0	4.3
<b>Real Estate Activities</b>	11.6	10.1	5.1	3.9	9.4
<b>Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities</b>	7.5	6.4	2.8	2.1	3.1
<b>Administrative and Support Service Activities</b>	5.2	17.2	7.5	2.3	3.0
<b>Public Administration</b>	9.5	4.2	16.2	12.6	3.5
<b>Education</b>	6.9	9.1	-2.0	-4.2	1.9

<b>Human Health and Social Work Activities</b>	16.8	5.3	1.0	7.1	5.3
<b>Arts, Entertainment and Recreation</b>	65.7	22.1	-8.1	-13.7	-1.6
<b>Other Service Activities</b>	-1.3	4.7	1.4	2.9	4.7
<b>Activities of Households as Employers</b>	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.8
<b>Taxes on products</b>	4.4	4.4	-1.6	6.2	7.5

*Source: MoFPED*

The services sector grew by 3.8 percent in FY2021/22 from 2.8 percent registered the previous financial year. This was on account of strong recovery in wholesale and retail trade by 2.5 percent from a decline of 0.6 percent the previous financial year; growth in real estate activities by 9.4 percent from 3.9 percent in FY 2020/21; and recovery in education services by 1.9 percent from an earlier decline of 4.2 percent, following the reopening of the economy.

The industry sector registered growth of 5.4 percent from 3.5 percent the previous financial year. This was supported by strong growth in manufacturing, construction as well as mining and quarrying subsectors. Growth in manufacturing was largely on account of increased activity in processing and preserving of meat, grain milling, pharmaceuticals and production of edible oils & fats. Increase in public and private construction activities drove growth in the construction subsector while increase in mineral exploration activities drove growth in the mining and quarrying sub-sector.

The agriculture, forestry and fishing sector grew by 4.3 percent, the same growth rate recorded the previous financial year. This performance was largely driven by growth in food and cash crop production, livestock as well as recovery in fishing activities. Within the food crops subsector, there was an increase in the production of bananas, vegetables, beans and sweet potatoes while higher yields were registered for Robusta coffee hence contributing to growth in the cash crop subsector.

## 4.2 Monetary and Financial Sector Developments

### 4.2.1 Monetary Policy Framework

FY 2021/22 began on the back of a second nationwide lockdown that was imposed to curb the second wave of COVID-19 infections in Uganda. As the economy significantly slowed due to the negative impacts of the pandemic, monetary policy support was necessary to support economic recovery. As such the BoU maintained an accommodative monetary policy stance, keeping the Central Bank Rate (CBR) unchanged throughout the year at a low of 6.5 percent, after a 50 basis points cut in June 2021 from 7 percent maintained over the previous year. The band on the CBR was also maintained at +/-2 percentage points, and the margins on the rediscount rate and bank rate were also kept unchanged at 3 and 4 percentage points on the CBR, respectively. Consequently, during the year the rediscount rate and the bank rate have been maintained at 9.5 percent and 10.5 percent, respectively.

Keeping CBR unchanged at 6.5 percent was consistent with meeting the inflation target of 5 percent sustainably in the medium term while supporting economic growth recovery. In pursuit of this stance, the BoU employed the use of Repurchase Agreement (REPO) and Reverse

REPOs as well as BoU Bills. These actions were aimed at steering the 7-day interbank interest rate towards the CBR.

During the year, BoU also continued to provide liquidity support to the banking sector. Even though the Credit Relief Measures (CRM) expired on September 30, 2021, the BoU continued with targeted credit relief measures for those sectors that remained under lockdown for an extended time, notably education and hospitality.

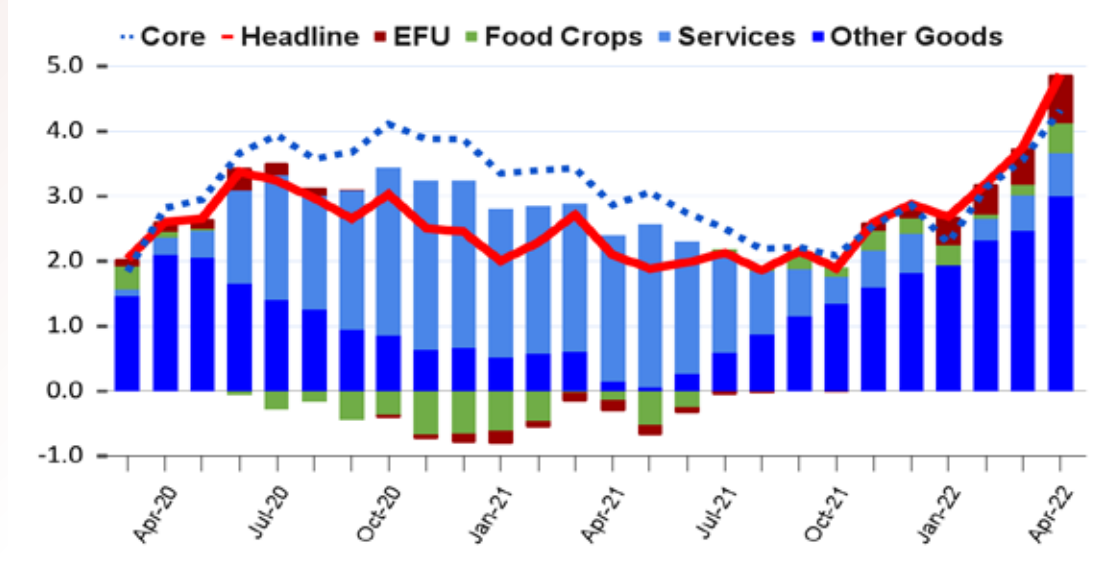
Furthermore, BoU maintained the COVID-19 Liquidity Assistance program (CLAP) to manage potential liquidity risks arising from the pandemic until the economic situation normalises. The BoU will closely track inflationary developments and take appropriate pre-emptive action, where necessary, to ensure inflationary expectations remain contained around the medium-term target going forward.

### **Inflation Developments**

Inflation remained benign and within the BOU target of 5 percent, due to low aggregate demand largely reflecting the measures taken to counteract the spread of the covid-19 pandemic and the relatively stronger Uganda shilling. Indeed, In the 10-months to April 2022, both annual headline and core inflation averaged 2.8 percent.

However, a steep rise in inflation ensued since October 2021, driven by drastic increases in prices of; other goods particularly household essentials such as cooking oil and bar soap, Liquid fuel products a component of EFU, some food items reversing the declining trend and as well as increases of prices of some services such as education and transportation following the full reopening of the economy. The steep rise of the prices of other goods which are to a large extent tradable such as soap and cooking oil is due to global supply chain disruptions including the palm oil export restrictions in Malaysia and Indonesia which is a key raw material in the domestic manufacture of these products. The rise in fuel and transportation costs reflects a spectacular rise in global energy prices which has been aggravated and prolonged by the Russia-Ukraine war. In addition to some transportation services price increases, the cost of education services has gone up reflecting the pricing in of the cost of implementing the Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) during the first term of 2022 and pricing in the rise of the cost of other essential commodities during the second term. As such, the annual headline and core inflation rose to 4.9 percent and 4.3 percent, respectively, in April 2022, from 2.0 percent and 2.7 percent in June 2021 as shown in Figure 8.

Annual non-core inflation also rose to 7.9 percent in April 2022 from minus 2.1 percent in June 2021 driven by both the EFU and food crops Inflation. The Energy, fuel, and utilities inflation (EFU) rose to 11.2 percent from -1.3 percent during the same period. Annual food crops and related items inflation also increased, from minus 2.8 percent in June 2021 to 5.4 percent in April 2022. Nearly  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the rise in core inflation was due to the other goods inflation which accelerated to 6.6 percent in April 2022 from 0.6 percent in June 2021 while Services inflation contributed the remaining  $\frac{1}{4}$  when it reversed course after bottoming out in January 2022 with a reading of 1.7 Percent in April 2022 from zero percent in January 2022.

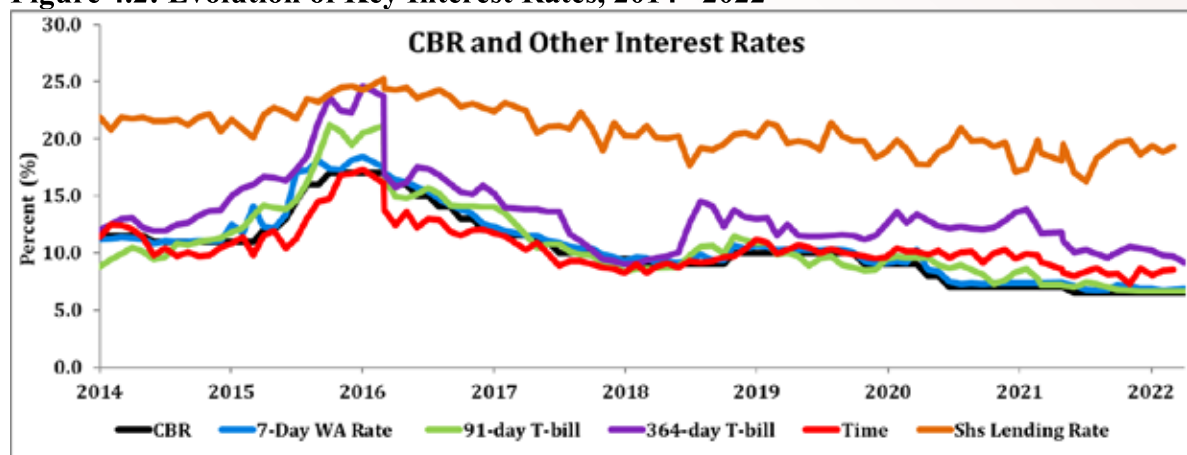
**Figure 4.1: Domestic Inflation Developments and Drivers April, 2020-2022**

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBoS)

Core and headline Inflation is projected to rise and peak at around 8 percent in first quarter of 2023 largely due increases in energy prices, persistence of the supply chain disruptions and increases in food prices due to scattered rains around the country, weakening of the Uganda shilling as well as intensification of a second-round effect of the energy prices to other commodities prices. Nonetheless, inflation is expected to converge to the 5 percent target in the medium term. There are however considerable uncertainties surrounding this outlook. On the upside, higher global energy and non-energy prices if the Russia-Ukraine war escalates and a more depreciated exchange rate driven by faster monetary policy normalization in advanced economies could push inflation higher. On the downside, inflationary pressures could be dampened by weaker international and domestic growth due to increased geopolitical tensions during a global pandemic and a quicker resolution of the supply chain bottlenecks. The BoU assesses that the balance of risks to the inflation outlook is tilted to the upside.

### Interest Rates

Interbank money market rates remained well anchored within the upper and lower bounds of the central bank rate (CBR) in FY2021/2022. The weighted average 7-day interbank money market rate declined in FY 2021/22 relative to FY 2020/21 following a reduction in the CBR. The 7-day money market rate averaged 6.9 percent in the 10 months to April 2022, down from 7.3 percent recorded in the previous financial year. The actions of the Bank of Uganda to stabilize rates in the money markets ensured that the 7 -day weighted average interbank rate trended close the CBR as shown in Figure 4.2 which illustrates the evolution of key interest rates. Similarly, the weighted average 1-day interbank rate for FY2021/22 declined to 6.5 percent from 6.8 percent observed in the previous financial year.

**Figure 4.2: Evolution of Key Interest Rates, 2014 –2022**

Source: Bank of Uganda

In the 9 months to March 2022, yields on Government securities declined relative to the previous financial year. Annualized yields were lower for the 91-, 182-, and 364-day Treasury bills averaging 6.9 percent, 8.6 percent, and 10.0 percent, respectively in the 9 months to March 2022 relative to 7.8 percent, 10.2 percent, and 12.2 percent observed in the FY 2020/2021. Similarly, annualized yields for treasury bonds of all tenors declined in FY2021/2022 relative to the previous financial year. The yields for FY2021/2022 averaged 10.6 percent, 12.3 percent, 13.6 percent, 13.8 percent, 14.6 percent, and 15.8 percent for the 2-year, 5-year, 10-year, 15-year and 20-year tenors respectively, down from 14.0 percent, 14.7 percent, 15.7 percent, 15.5 percent, 15.3 percent, and 17.4 percent in the previous financial year.

Commercial bank lending rates for shilling denominated loans marginally declined to 18.8 percent in the 9 months to March 2022, relative to 18.9 percent that was observed for the previous financial year. The lending rate remains relatively stick-downs, reflecting structural factors such as high cost of doing business and delays on loan foreclosures among others. The reduction in the lending rates was noticeable across the Transport and Communication sector, Building, Mortgages, Construction and Real Estate sector, and Personal and Household Loans sector. Moreover, the demand and supply of credit in these sectors for the 9 months to March 2022 was higher than that for the preceding financial year.

### Exchange Rate Developments

The Bank of Uganda (BOU) pursues a floating exchange rate regime with interventions in the Interbank Foreign Exchange Market (IFEM) intended to smoothen out excessive volatility. Overall, the shilling followed an appreciation trend over the FY 2021/22 with a few instances of sharp depreciation (see Figure 10).

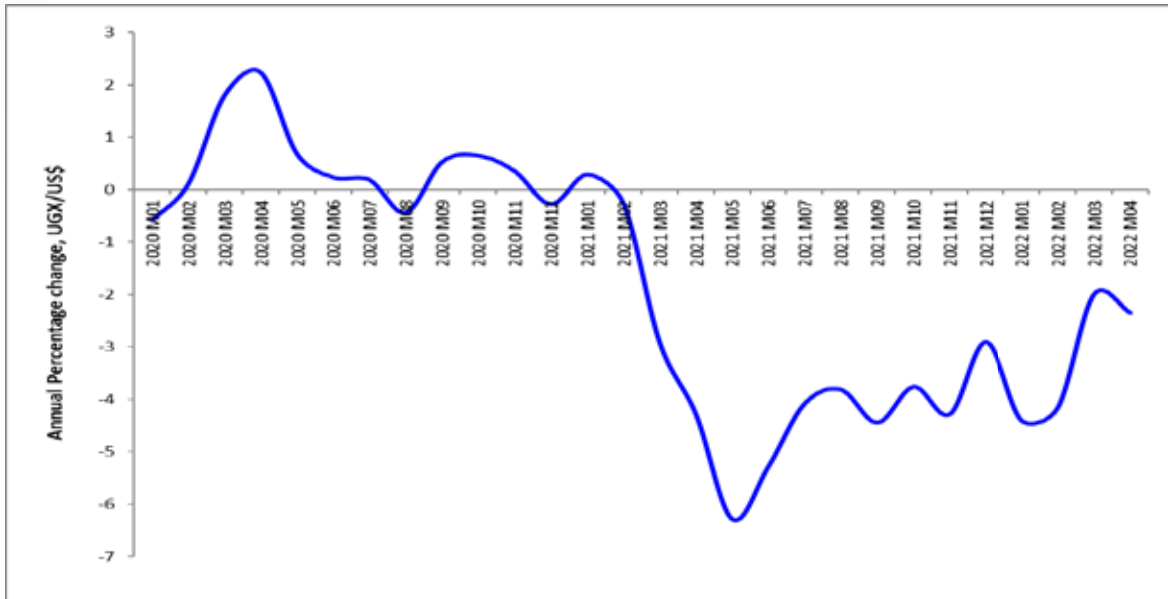
The shilling appreciated by 3.1 percent, in the ten (10) months to April 2022, to an average mid-rate of USShs. 3,548.8 per US Dollar from an average of USShs. 3,661.1 per US dollar in the previous FY, on account of stronger inflows from exports especially coffee proceeds, tourism, secondary income transfers to NGOs and Households, portfolio and foreign direct Investments, and Loan disbursements to government. In October 2021, December 2021, and March 2022, the Shilling experienced sharp depreciation pressures. In October 2021, the speculation was due to anticipation of offshore demand while the speculation in March 2022 was due to offshore investors' bearish sentiments over the Russia-Ukraine war and the instituted sanctions against Russia while the depreciation in December 2022 was partly due to MTN investors repatriating their proceeds from MTN IPO. In the latter part of the financial



year, the Shilling has strengthened on the back of robust concessional and non-concessional loan disbursements to the government.

With these large inflows, BOU has been able to increase its purchases of reserve build-up to the tune of USD 353.10 million in the first ten months of FY 2021/21. Intervention sales made to stem excessive volatility during the period to April 2022 amounted to USD 410.50 million while targeted purchases totaled USD 368.10 million.

**Figure 4.3: Annual percentage change of exchange rate, USHS/ USD, Jan 2020- Apr 2022**



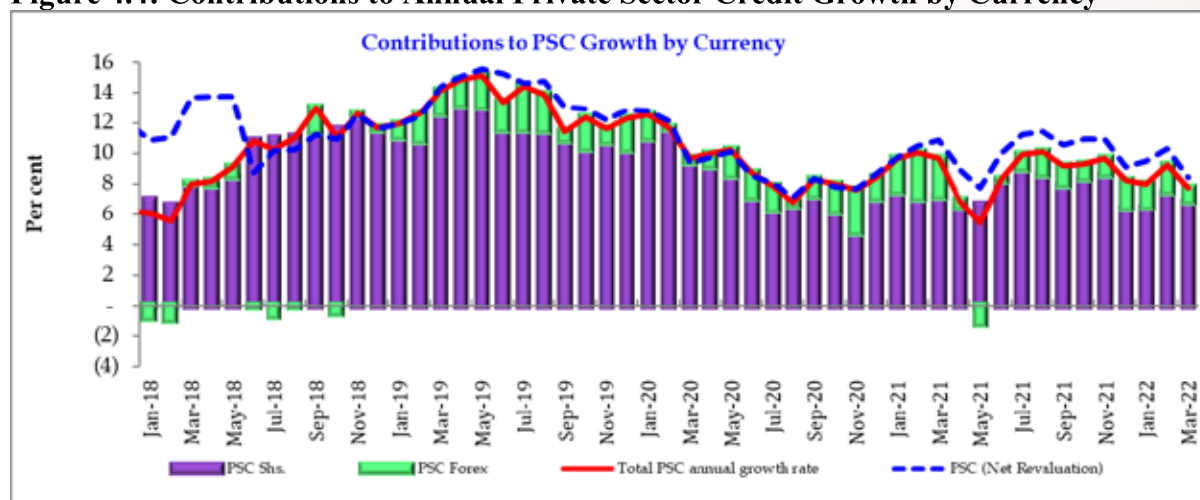
Source: Bank of Uganda

Going forward, the shilling is likely to depreciate largely due tightening of global financial conditions as countries tighten monetary policy to stem high inflationary pressures triggering portfolio reversal in search for safety. However, the increased inflows into the oil sector following the signing of the Final Investment Decision (FID) could ameliorate the pressure on the currency and could potentially appreciate the shilling in the long run.

**Private Sector Credit**

Growth in private sector credit (PSC) remained below historic trends although modestly increased in FY2021/2022 as economic activity picked up following the gradual and ultimate full re-opening in January 2022 of the economy from the COVID-19 instigated lockdowns. Total annual PSC growth increased to 9.0 percent in the 9 months to March 2022 relative to 8.1 percent observed in the previous financial year.

Shilling denominated loans were the main contributor to growth in PSC, growing at an averaged 11.2 percent and contributing 7.7 percentage points to total PSC growth up from the previous financial year average growth of averaged 9.9 percent with a contribution of 6.7 percent. Growth in foreign currency loans remained flat at 4.3 percent and contribution to PSC growth declined to 1.3 percent in the 9 months to March 2022 from 1.4 percent as shown in Figure 4.4.

**Figure 4.4: Contributions to Annual Private Sector Credit Growth by Currency**

Source: Bank of Uganda

The growth rate of credit was positive across key sectors of agriculture, trade, building, construction, and real estate sectors as shown in Table 4.2. Growth momentum in the 9 months to March 2022 increased for the sectors of Manufacturing, Trade, Building, Mortgage, Construction and Real Estate, Personal & Household Loans to 13.8 percent, 3.7 percent, 12.5 percent, and 18.4 percent respectively, from 6.6 percent, minus 1.3 percent, 9.8 percent, and 9.9 percent respectively in the previous financial year.

However, growth momentum moderated for the sectors of Agriculture, Transport & Communication, and Other Sectors, in the 9 months to March 2022 as growth averaged 3.0 percent, 14.3 percent, and *minus* 6.8 percent compared to 4.9 percent, 36.2 percent, and 7.2 percent respectively that was observed in the previous year.

**Table 4.2: Average Annual Private Sector Credit Growth**

	FY2020/21	FY2021/22*
<b>By Sector</b>		
Agriculture	4.9	3.0
Manufacturing	6.6	13.8
Trade	-1.3	3.7
Transport and Communication	36.2	14.3
Building, Mortgage, Construction and Real Estate	9.8	12.5
Personal and Household Loans	9.9	18.4
Other Sectors**	7.2	-6.8
<b>By Currency</b>		
Shilling Lending	9.9	11.2
Foreign Currency Lending	4.3	4.3
<b>Total Credit to the Private Sector</b>	8.1	9.0
<b>Total Credit to the Private Sector (Net of valuation changes)</b>	8.8	10.3
<b>Total Credit to the Private Sector (Net of valuation changes)</b>	8.8	10.3

Source: Bank of Uganda \*Data up to March 2022. \*\* Includes Mining & Quarrying, Electricity & Water, Business Services, Community, Social and Other Services

In the quarter to March 2022, the ratio of nonperforming loans to total loans rose to 5.8 percent compared to 5.4 percent same quarter of 2021, with various sectors having been under

lockdown for the longer part of the year. The sectors of building/construction & real estate and business services, had the highest rise in non-performing loan ratios, increasing from 5.7 percent and 5.2 percent in March 2021 to 10.1 percent and 9.8 percent in March 2022. Since April 2020, BOU had been providing Credit Relief to Supervised Financial Institutions up until September 2021. In November 2021, BOU announced the continuation of targeted credit relief to education and hospitality sectors, that had been under lockdown for an extended period, and this support would remain in place until September 2022.

#### 4.2.2 Financial Sector Developments

This section includes developments in Uganda's financial sector over the year, highlighting performance in banking, insurance, pensions, agricultural financing, and capital markets as well as the progress on financial inclusion. It also highlights prospects for the sector, including legal and regulatory issues that affect it.

The COVID-19 Pandemic caused considerable disruption to the financial health of corporate entities and households across all sectors of the economy, including the financial sector. BoU, within its mandate, took appropriate action to moderate the likely impact of the pandemic on the performance of Supervised Financial Institutions (SFIs) in particular, as well as the wider financial system. The actions included the introduction of credit relief measures (CRMs) and the establishment of emergency liquidity assistance facilities for financial institutions that might need it. A significant number of financial institution products consumers were able to benefit from the credit relief measures, which moderated the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on households and firms. During the financial year, the CRMs expired. However, the BoU has continued with a targeted approach for CRMs for the education and hospitality sectors which remained under lockdown for an extended time. Furthermore, BoU has maintained the COVID-19 Liquidity Assistance Program (CLAP) to manage potential liquidity risks arising from the pandemic until the economic situation normalises

##### a) Commercial Banks

Despite the uncertainties emanating from the different waves of the pandemic, the banking sector remained resilient to shocks partly due to the relatively high capital and liquidity buffers held during the pre-COVID-19 period as well as the policy interventions by the Bank of Uganda to minimize the impact of the pandemic. These include Credit Relief Measures, Emergency Liquidity Assistance Program and restrictions on dividends and other discretionary payments. The sector registered remarkable growth, posted an increase in profitability, and continued to pursue innovation to enhance operational efficiency, which was critical to cope with the changes in the operating environment occasioned by the need to comply with the COVID-19 Standard Operating Procedures.

In the twelve months to March 2022, the banking sector's Total Assets grew by USHS.4.1 trillion or 10.8 percent from USHS.38.3 trillion in March 2021 to USHS.42.5 trillion in March 2022. The growth was largely funded by deposits which increased by USHS.2.7 trillion or 10 percent from USHS.26.8 trillion in March 2021 to USHS.29.5 trillion in March 2022. Notwithstanding the challenging environment, the banking sector continued to play its intermediation role reflected in increased private sector credit extensions by USHS.1.9 trillion or 12.2 percent over the last year.

Net profit after tax stood at USHS.1.0 trillion up from USHS.0.9 trillion registered in 2020. Similarly, in the first three months period ending 31 March 2022, the profit generated amounted

to USHS.308.0 billion which is 10.1 percent above the net profit after tax of USHS.279.67 billion for the same period in 2021. To ensure that the banking sector maintains adequate capital buffers, the Bank of Uganda rolled out the capital conservation buffer of 2.5 percent and the systemic risk buffer of 0-3.5 percent effective December 31, 2021, increasing the minimum ongoing core and total capital requirements from 10 percent and 12 percent to 12.5 percent and 14.5 percent.

**Table 4.3: Key Financial Performance Indicators of the Banking Sector**

	Mar-22	Mar-222	Absolute Change	Change (percent)
Total Advances	17,868,061,041	15,921,792,703	1,946,268,338	12.22
Total Assets	42,464,643,051	38,338,806,628	4,125,836,424	10.76
Total Deposits	29,526,943,421	26,832,182,873	2,694,760,548	10.04
Profits	308,005,975	279,673,903	28,332,072	10.13
Non-performing Assets	1,035,908,862	884,013,217	151,895,645	17.18
NPA ratio (percent)	5.80	5.55		
	Dec-20	Dec-21	Absolute Change	Change
Profit (YTD)*	853,513,342	1,043,268,189	189,754,847	22.23

Source: Bank of Uganda\* Year to Date

#### b) Credit Institutions (CIs)

The aggregate core and total capital held by the CI subsector reduced by 66.9 percent and 67.0 percent to UShs.43.6 billion and UShs.46.5 billion, respectively from UShs.131.6 billion and UShs.140.8 billion as at March 31, 2021. Consequently, the aggregate core and total capital to risk-weighted assets deteriorated to 13.4 percent and 14.3 percent, respectively as at March 31, 2022, from 16.6 percent and 17.8 percent as at March 31, 2021. Two of the four CIs did not meet the minimum statutory capital requirements for core and total capital to risk-weighted assets of 12.5 percent and 14.5 percent, respectively and were directed to recapitalize. All CIs maintained liquid assets of not less than 20 percent of deposit liabilities as stipulated under the Financial Institutions (Liquidity) Regulations, 2005. Total assets held by the subsector were reduced by 63.2 percent to UShs.424.7 billion as at end of March 2022 from UShs. 1,152.9 billion the previous year. The reduction in total assets was largely on account of the graduation of Post Bank Uganda Limited to a Tier 1 Institution. Similarly, total liabilities decreased by 63.5 percent (UShs.620.1 billion). In addition, customer deposits and borrowings reduced by 66.2 percent (444.9 billion) and 65.5 percent (117.4 billion), respectively.

#### c) Microfinance Deposit-Taking Institutions (MDIs)

All MDIs maintained unimpaired paid-up capital above the statutory minimum requirement of UShs. 500 million. The aggregate core and total capital held by the MDIs sub-sector grew by 6.2 percent and 5.4 percent to UShs.210.1 billion and UShs.223.6 billion, respectively as at March 31, 2022, from UShs. 197.9 billion and UShs.212.1 billion as at March 31, 2021. The MDIs also complied with the ongoing core and total capital adequacy ratios of 15 and 20 percent, respectively, and maintained liquid assets in the amounts stipulated under the MDI (Liquidity and Funds Management) Regulations, 2004. Total assets held by the sub-sector increased by 1.1 percent to UShs. 740.9 billion at end of March 2022 from UShs. 732.6 billion at end of March 2021. The increase in total assets was largely on account of growth in investments in Government Securities of 156.6 percent (UShs.10.9 billion) and gross loans of

5.8 percent (US\$22.8 billion). Total liabilities decreased by 1.4 percent (US\$7.2 billion) to US\$521.8 billion as at March 31, 2022, from US\$529.0 billion as at March 31, 2021, largely due to a decrease in long-term borrowings of 37.0 percent (US\$39.4 billion).

Steps are being taken to amend the Microfinance Deposit-Taking Institutions Act, 2003. The amendments seek to provide for Islamic Banking, Agent Banking, and Bancassurance services for the Microfinance Deposit-Taking Institutions, and to allow special access to the Credit Reference Bureau by other accredited credit providers and service providers. In addition, the Bank of Uganda is working with the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development to review and harmonize the Microfinance Deposit-Taking Institutions (Registered Societies) Regulations, 2021. Once finalized, the regulations will guide licensing, regulation, and supervision of registered societies by the Bank of Uganda.

#### d) Tier IV Institutions

These institutions aim at bridging the last financial miles for households and includes microfinance institutions (MFIs), accumulating savings and credit associations (ASCA), Rotating Savings and Credit Associations (RSCA), Village Savings & Loan Associations (VSLA), Savings and Credit Cooperatives (SACCOs), non-deposit-taking microfinance institutions, self-help groups and money lenders. These remain some of the fastest growing and dynamic components of Uganda's financial sector. Their wide geographical coverage and countrywide presence is ideal for providing financial services to the large unbanked population with low incomes that would otherwise be excluded from the formal financial sector.

#### Uganda Microfinance Regulatory Authority (UMRA)

In a bid to promote savings, access to credit and stability of microfinance institutions and enhancing consumer protection for all Ugandans, UMRA continues to license, regulate and supervise the Tier 4 segment of the financial services providers. These include Savings and Credit Cooperative Organizations (SACCOs), Non-Deposit-Taking Microfinance Institutions, Money Lenders and Self-Help Groups (SHGs). Since 2018, UMRA has witnessed an increasing trend in the number of institutions that are brought into its regulatory ambit. By May 2022, institutions licensed by UMRA stood at 1396 as indicated in the table 4.4 below.

**Table 4.4: UMRA Licensed Institutions**

Category	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
Money Lenders	190	611	755	760	1144
NDMFIs	49	117	146	183	197
SACCOs	0	0	0	25	57
Total	239	728	901	968	1396

Source: UMRA, \*As at May 2022

In the coming FY 2022/23, UMRA will aim at strengthening the supervision of institutions under its jurisdiction through:

- i. Rolling out a robust Information Management system.
- ii. Establishment of the SACCO Savings Protection Fund.
- iii. Strengthening the Credit Referencing Mechanism.



- iv. Operationalization of the Self-Help Groups Guidelines.
- v. Strengthening the complaints resolution mechanism.
- vi. Strengthening the Supervision of SACCOs including those formed under the EMYOOGA program and Parish Development Model.
- vii. Enforcement of Standards for all Tier 4 Microfinance Institutions and Money Lenders under Uganda Microfinance Regulatory Authority.

#### e) Credit Reference Bureau

The Credit Reference Bureau (CRB) has 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 the use of the credit reports from the CRBs in their loan appraisal process in a bid to improve the quality of loans advanced. By March 31, 2022, 33 SFIs accessed CRB services, through 606 branches connected to CRB services.

The number of registered borrowers (clients) who had financial cards increased to 2.2 million as at end of March 2022 compared to 1.97 million financial card holders as at end of March 2021 representing an 11.67 percent increase. Similarly, the number of credit inquiries made by SFIs to both CRBs increased by 5.1 percent from 0.97 million as at end of March 2021 to 1.02 million as at end of March 2022. The average processing time for data requests for the CRBs from SFIs is in seconds or in real-time.

In November 2021, following satisfactory fulfillment of pre-licensing requirements, the BoU issued a license to GnuGrid CRB Limited to operate as a CRB, bringing the number of licensed CRBs to three.

#### f) Security Interest in Movable Property Registry System (SIMPRS)

The Security Interest in Movable Property Registry System (SIMPO) was established in September 2019 under the Security Interest in Movable Property Act, 2019 (SIMPA), and has been operational for two years and six months.

By March 31, 2022, the registry had recorded 11,803 security interest notices, an increase from 7,625 in April 2021 registered by 11 lenders. Tier 4 institutions remain the biggest subscribers of the registry.

**Table 4.5: Security Interest Notices as at 31 March 2022 (extracted from SIMPO)**

	ITEM	No.
1	No. of notices registered by Institutions supervised by BOU	1,611
2	No. of notices registered by other institutions (including Tier 4 Micro Finance Institutions & Money Lenders)	10,117
3	No. of notices registered by Institutions Outside Uganda	74
4	No. of notices registered by Individuals	1
<b>Total Security Interest Notices Registered</b>		<b>11,803</b>

Source: SIMPO

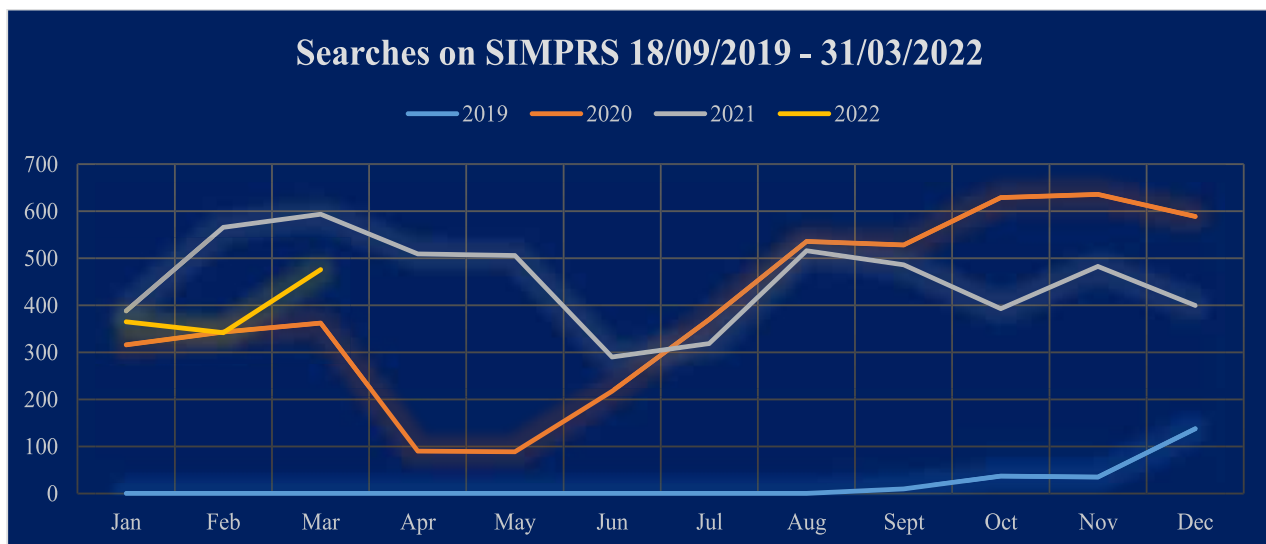


**Table 4.6: Number of Clients registered under SIMPO as at March 2022.**

Type of lender	Location	No.
Individuals	Local	13
	Foreign	2
Commercial Banks	Local	23
	Foreign	8
Credit Institutions	Local	4
	Foreign	11
Development Banks	Local	1
	Foreign	7
Microfinance Deposit-Taking Institutions	Local	4
Money Lenders	Local	29
Non-Deposit Taking Microfinance Institutions	Local	17
Savings and Credit Cooperatives (SACCOs)	Local	4
Other (lenders apart from financial institutions)	Local	6
	Foreign	6
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>135</b>

Source: SIMPO

By March 31, 2022, SIMPRS had registered 11675 searches. The search functionality of the registry exists to provide potential lenders with access to a trusted database on security interests in movable property where they can perform due diligence to aid prudent decision-making in their operations. Overall, the number of searches has increased, recovering from the lowest performance ever recorded during the March-June 2020 lockdown. Figure 12 shows these developments.

**Figure 4.5: Search Activity**

Source: SIMPO

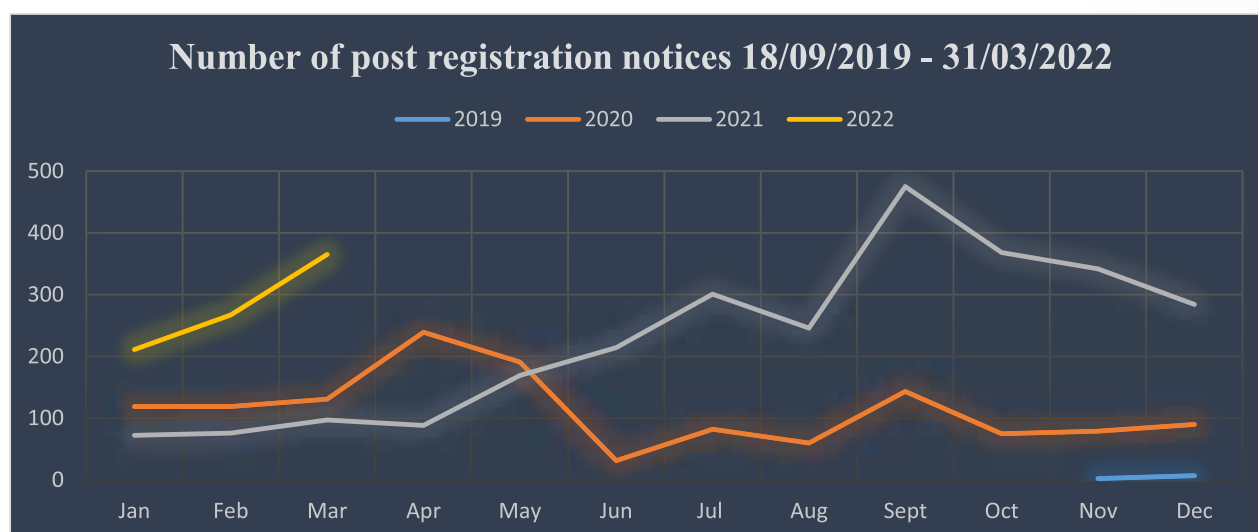
### Trends in Post Registration Notices since September 2019

The registry also handles post-registration notices which arise from events in the lifecycle of a security interest. Some of these include those that occur when a secured creditor extends the loan period, resulting in an amendment called a renewal. Other post-registration notices include

discharge notice, default and enforcement notice, disposal notice, amendment (transfer and update), and cancellation notice, among others.

Figure 4.6 shows the number of searches over the period that the registry has been in operation. Indeed, the COVID-19 pandemic impacted the activity within the credit market, with the most post-registration notices in 2020 registered from March 2020 to May 2020, the period of first lockdown. The same is true for September 2021 coinciding with the second lockdown, during which most loans were amended to extend their registration period, coupled with secured creditors commencing recovery enforcement proceedings, both of which gave a rise in post notice registrations.

**Figure 4.6: Post Notice Registrations**



Source: SIMPO

Collateral trends in SIMPO reveal that motor vehicles remain the most used collateral due to easy traceability in terms of ownership and any subsequent dealings. Table 4.7 below.

**Table 4.7: Number of Collateral Sub-Type by Mar 31 2022 (Cumulative)**

NO.	COLLATERAL SUB-TYPE	No.
1	Account Receivables	44
2	Plant & Equipment	195
3	Fixtures & Fittings	3
4	Money/Cash proceeds	99
5	Motor Vehicles	11,668
6	Omnibus	18
7	Others (Perishable)	1
8	Commodities	4
9	Investment/Shares/ Stocks/Bonds	108
10	Farm products	2
11	Company Assets/ Business Assets	1,118
12	Tractor	68
13	Others (Non-Perishable)	14
14	Bank/Deposit Account	165
15	Motor Cycle	565
16	Livestock	33
17	Bicycles	5
18	Consumer/Household Goods	1,769
19	Inventory/ Stocks of Goods	108
20	Farm Harvest	98
21	Currency	1
22	Accession	1
23	Semi-Trailer	108
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>16,195</b>

Source: SIMPO

During the year, the registry achieved the following:

- i. Establishment of an electronic movable Collateral Registry: SIMPO is an online registry, and this aspect played a key role during the COVID-19 lockdown. Although activity was low, URSB was able to continue offering the service without interference.
- ii. Legal reform of the Stamp Duty Act 2014: During the year, URSB submitted proposals to the Private Sector Development Unit (PSDU) of the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (MoFPED) on the elimination of stamp duty charged on certain transactions that affect movable property. These include items 6 and 56 in Schedule 2 of the Stamp Duty Act, 2014 (as amended), which provide for a one percent stamp duty on agreements relating to the deposit of titles and pawn pledges.

Other laws that are in the process of amendment are the Companies Act, 2012 and the Insolvency Act, 2011, with the bills submitted to the Office of the Attorney General, awaiting certificates of financial implications. The amendments are to remove charges over movable property from the Companies Act and to clarify the priority of secured creditors during insolvency proceedings under the Insolvency Act.

The registry priorities for FY2022/23 include:

- a. Integration of SIMPO and the motor vehicle registry to simplify the compliance process for secured creditors who wish to protect their security interests in motor vehicles, trailers and engineering plants.
- b. Mass country-wide borrower sensitization activities through experiential marketing. This will include creating awareness about the opportunities presented through the use of the movable property as collateral, borrowers' rights and protection of their property under the law.
- c. Revision of the Security Interest in Movable Property Regulations (SIMPR) 2019 to include aspects on disposal of perishable goods and perfection of security interests in motor vehicles.
- d. Promote an industry driven by movable asset-based lending under the International Finance Corporation's (IFC) Uganda A2F Program.

## **g) Agricultural Insurance, Financing and Risk Management**

### **Agricultural Insurance**

The Uganda Agriculture Insurance Scheme (UAIS), which is ongoing until FY 2024/25 is being implemented by Agro Consortium (U) Limited. The Consortium is a secretariat that consists of thirteen insurance companies offering the following specific products: multi-peril crop Insurance, Livestock, Weather Index, Poultry, Apiary, Forestry and Aquaculture Insurance.

The main objective of the scheme is to cushion farmers from losses associated with risks arising from climate and environmental changes that pose a high threat to farmers' livelihood and business growth altogether. The scheme also facilitates access to credit from various financial institutions, whose confidence is bolstered by the scheme to support farmers most especially small holders. Loan repayment by the farmers remains guaranteed as the activity is protected in case of loss pertaining to covered perils occurs.

Under the scheme, the government provides premium subsidy funds, in collaboration with industry players who endeavour to undertake behavioural change efforts through education, sensitization and training of farmers. By September 2021, the most significant impact of loss suffered was from drought which contributed to 72.6 percent of all the insurable risks. This has led to the emphasized promotion of the Weather/Drought Index Insurance product.

Weather/Drought Index insurance is a revolutionary product that is cost-effective and allows quick and timely compensation without the burden of field inspections. The Agro Consortium has made deliberate efforts to upscale and increase the uptake of agriculture insurance of the scheme by commissioning three new regional offices; Mbale, Mbarara and Gulu. The expansion strategy is aimed at being able to reach and better serve the consumers even at the grass-root level.

The institutional arrangements of the scheme provide that the Insurance Regulatory Authority of Uganda (IRA) offers regulatory oversight and quality control, whereas the BoU manages the drawdown on the UAIS account. There also exists a UAIS Technical Working Committee that is responsible for monitoring and evaluating the overall scheme.

By the end of December 2021, total claims pay-out stood at US\$ 16.7 billion, and written premiums amounted to US\$ 57.5 billion. Cumulatively by the end of December 2021, the scheme had provided cover for over 303,000 farmers. A considerable number of small-scale farmers are covered under weather index insurance whereas large-scale farmers are covered under the traditional multi-peril crop insurance.

COVID-19 restrictions impacted the anticipated growth of insurance penetration. However, since the economy partially reopened in the second half of 2021, significant progress in outreach and sensitisation activities was registered. This allowed farmers to make more informed financial and risk management decisions. As such the gross premiums by December 2021 had grown by an impressive 74 percent in comparison to the previous year.

In addition, discussions are underway to incorporate insurance in the Agricultural Credit Facility, currently under the management of the BoU.

### **Agricultural Credit Facility (ACF)**

The Agricultural Credit Facility (ACF) has continued to register significant performance over the last eleven years of its existence with a portfolio standing at US\$ 669.9 billion extended to 2,063 eligible projects across the country up from US\$ 21.0 billion in 2010 when the scheme was operationalized. Cumulative disbursements since the inception of the scheme are depicted in figure 14. The ACF performance demonstrates resilience despite the Covid-19 pandemic ravaging effects on the country's economy.

By March 31, 2022, US\$ 201.4 billion had been received from GoU for lending to viable projects, and this was used to finance 2,063 eligible projects with the Government contribution accounting for US\$ 339.93 billion while the Participating Financial Institutions (PFIs) contributed US\$ 329.92 billion to the total loan portfolio of US\$ 669.9 billion. The ACF is a revolving credit scheme and a cumulative total of US\$ 194.0 billion has since been repaid to BoU. Therefore, the total refinanced (GoU contribution) amount of US\$ 299.5 billion was attributable to the remittances from GoU and the loan repayments from the PFIs. The beneficiaries include 1,058 micro and smallholder farmers under block allocation whose total funding was US\$ 7.0 billion with GoU contribution accounting for US\$ 4.0 billion. Commitments (loans approved but not yet disbursed) stood at US\$ 14.4 billion.

The ACF- Block Allocation innovation has enabled PFIs to lend up to US\$ 20 million to individual farmers based on alternative collateral such as chattel mortgages, cash flow-based financing and character-based loans, among others. The block allocation is intended to unlock access to credit for micro and smallholder farmers who are otherwise excluded from the formal financial sector due to the stringent traditional collateral requirements by the PFIs. By end of March 2022, this transformative innovation had expanded financial inclusion by the disbursement of US\$ 7.0 billion to one thousand fifty-eight (1,058) rural farmers, small and micro enterprises countrywide.

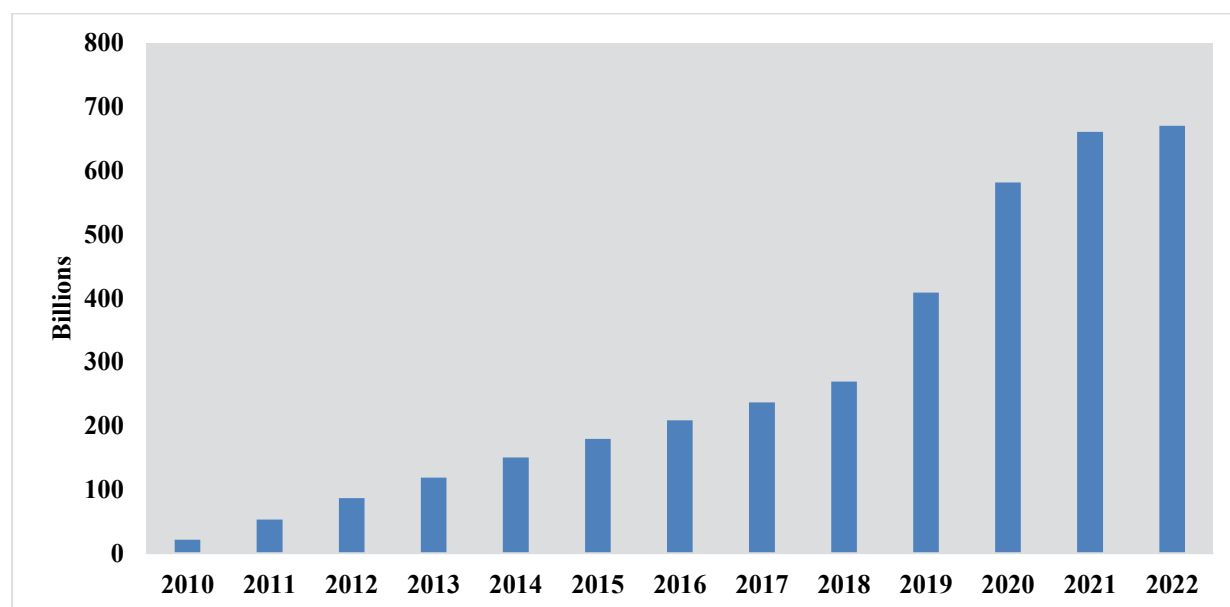
The ACF is playing a leading role in providing short, medium to long-term financing towards private sector investments and projects engaged in primary agriculture, agro-processing and value addition, post-harvest management, the grain trade, commercialization and modernization of agriculture. The core objective is to enhance job creation, augment household income and boost export promotion.

The scheme has played a big role as a risk-sharing public-private partnership between the GoU and the PFIs namely commercial banks, micro deposit-taking institutions (MDIs), credit institutions (CIs) and Uganda Development Bank Ltd (UDBL). The ACF has achieved its key objective of bridging the financing gap for commercialised agriculture by facilitating the provision of short-, medium- & long-term financing to projects engaged in the various agricultural value chains; at more concessionary terms than what is available in the financial sector.

The ACF operations under a refinance mechanism have enabled PFIs to undertake proper due diligence on potential borrowers, disburse agricultural loans to eligible and viable projects and thereafter seek reimbursement from BoU as the fund administrator in accordance with the governing ACF Memorandum of Agreement, 2018.

The COVID-19 pandemic generally continued to negatively impact on agricultural production and agribusinesses as the lockdown suffocated several activities in the agricultural sector. Production levels were affected resulting in low incomes, reduced savings and business cash flows, which disrupted loan servicing and greatly impacted the half-yearly repayments by PFIs to BoU. As at March 31, 2022, BoU had processed 107 project loan restructure applications from PFIs with an outstanding amount of US\$ 31.79 billion.

**Figure 4.7: ACF Portfolio as at March 31, 2022**



Source: Bank of Uganda - ACF Report for the Quarter ended March 2022



### **Small Business Recovery Fund (SBRF)**

In November 2021, the GoU in partnership with all the Commercial Banks, licensed Credit Institutions and Micro-Finance Deposit-taking Institutions supervised by the Bank of Uganda launched the Small Business Recovery Fund. The Fund aims to support businesses that have been adversely affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, suffered financial distress, and show potential for recovery if provided with loans and liquidity assistance.

The SBRF is a risk-sharing fund, sponsored by both the GoU, and partnering with the supervised financial institutions each providing 50 percent of the financing. The BoU is the fund administrator and is responsible for managing the SBRF on behalf of GoU.

Eligibility for SBRF includes small businesses operated by individuals, groups, partnerships, and companies, employing between 5-49 people and with an annual turnover of US\$ 10 - 100 million. The businesses should be able to demonstrate the capacity for recovery. However, agri-businesses or agricultural activities that are eligible under the ACF and those that have already been financed under ACF are not eligible for funding under the SBRF. The participating financial institutions (PFIs) are responsible for assessing potential borrowers in line with the Fund's guidelines and their credit policies and thereafter disburse the funds to them for a minimum of 6 months and a maximum of 4 years, which includes a grace period of a maximum of 1 year depending on the nature of the project and as determined by the respective PFI. The maximum loan amount is US\$ 100 million, however, there is no minimum loan amount. The interest rate to be charged by the banks does not exceed 10 percent per annum and is on a reducing balance. Collateral for the amount borrowed is assessed by the PFI.

By March 31, 2022, BoU had received 198 applications worth US\$ 3.4 billion under the SBRF from six PFIs. Out of this, US\$ 359 million had been disbursed to 14 projects while US\$ 1.12 billion had been approved and committed with respect to 71 applications. Applications totaling 112, with loan value of US\$ 1.92 billion with GoU contribution amounting to US\$ 960.7 million are still under review.

## **h) Financial Inclusion and E-Money**

### **E-Money<sup>64</sup>**

As the economy continues to recover from the slug in economic activity because of the COVID-19 pandemic, E-Money/mobile money continued to provide a platform for users of the service to build financial health and participate in a more inclusive recovery.

In the year to April 2021, active<sup>65</sup> customers of e- money services had not yet reached their potential (match the subscriber registrations). The ratio of active users of the service to registered users declined to 60 percent by April 2022, from 64 percent in the previous year. However, the number of total users stood at 36.9 million by April 2022 up from 30.9 million registered in April 2021. Similarly, the value of transactions increased by 13.6 percent to 12.5 trillion by April 2022. Other services provided through mobile money have enabled access to

<sup>64</sup> In previous publications this section covered developments in mobile money. Since the operationalization of the NPS Act (2020) in 2021, the BoU now provides oversight on activities of issuers of e-money (including mobile money).

<sup>65</sup> The number of customer accounts that have been used to perform at least one P2P payment, deposit onto account (cash-in), withdrawal from account (cash-out), utility/bill payment, merchant payments, bulk payment, received or sent international remittances and airtime top up from account; during at least 90 days prior to end of the reporting period.

products that were in the past not available to certain segments of consumers in the traditional financial services. The availability of these additional solutions with no doubt has required considerable investment in infrastructure, institutional partnerships, digital literacy and a supportive regulatory framework. Services offered include loans, merchant payments and supporting linkages between formal financial institutions and mobile wallets. Over the year the value of short-term loans extended over the mobile money network declined by 12 percent in the FY to April 2022, compared to the 30 percent decline recorded in the previous year.

In addition, users of the service have increasingly continued to pay for goods and services allowing merchant payments<sup>66</sup> to skyrocket during the period under review. By April 2022, the cumulative value of Person to Business (P2B) had risen to US\$ 8.8 trillion compared to US\$ 2.5 trillion recorded in the previous year.

**Table 4.8: Mobile Money Service Segment Evolution: April 2020\* to April 2022\***

Service Segment (Billion US\$.)	Apr-20	Apr-21	Apr-22
Person to Person (P2P)	7,996.13	13,073.47	17,677.73
Person to Business (P2B)	1,970.73	2,504.63	8,898.38
Bank to Wallet (B2W)	1,609.67	2,796.22	4,045.56
Wallet to Bank (W2B)	699.17	1,436.69	4,150.72
Mobile Credit Disbursed	481.30	334.72	295.26
Service Segment (No. Millions US\$.)	Apr-20	Apr-21	Apr-22
Registered Customers**	28.02	30.89	36.90
Average Active Customers***	16.49	19.73	22.13

Source: Bank of Uganda

\*FY to date, \*\* Stock of customers as at indicated date, \*\*\* Monthly Average over period

### Financial Consumer Empowerment and Market Conduct

The Bank of Uganda operates a Financial Consumer Empowerment Mechanism (FCEM), an administrative unit, which serves to coordinate information, inquiries, complaints handling and resolution as well as conducting consumer education to the end-users of financial services. This is in line with the National Financial Inclusion Strategy (NFIS) 2017-2022 Objective #5 (Empower & Protect Individuals with Enhanced Financial Capability). Consumer Empowerment ensures that consumers receive information ex-ante that will allow them to make informed decisions, are not subject to unfair and deceptive practices, have access to recourse mechanisms to resolve disputes when transactions go awry and can maintain privacy of their personal information. Consumer education initiatives give consumers the knowledge, skills and confidence to understand the information they receive and evaluate the risks and rewards inherent in each type of financial service and product.

The FCEM continued providing information inquiries and complaints handling services to financial consumers. As a result of the national COVID-19 prevention strategy which includes social distancing among others, the bulk of the services of the FCEM continued to be handled online largely via e-mail (fcm@bou.or.ug). For those financial consumers who could not

<sup>66</sup> Measured by Person to Business (P2B) indicator, includes payments to providers of utilities

access the internet-based service provision, there remained an option of submission of hard copies of their complaints and information requests under strict observance of Standard Operating Procedures (SoPs), and also via the direct telephone line (0312392191). Over the period July 2021 to March 2022, the FCEM handled 171 complaints (*with 12 remaining unresolved*) and 48 information inquiries/requests, all resolved.

FCEM worked closely with key stakeholders from the private and public sectors to deliver consumer protection messages, build capacity and enhance the consumer protection regulatory framework. During the year, consumer empowerment/ engagements were conducted through selected radios across the country. The sensitization engagements mainly focused on complaints handling mechanisms, rights and obligations of financial consumers, digital financial services and how financial consumers can protect themselves during the consumption of these electronic financial products. In addition, the Bank convened Government Stakeholders' workshop to discuss the Consumer Protection Regulations under the National Payments Systems (NPS) Act, 2020 to further strengthen the consumer protection regulatory framework.

The Bank continued with its efforts of building the regulator's capacity to undertake evidence-based financial consumer protection through enhancing strategic partnerships. The Bank is finalizing the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Innovations for Poverty Action (IPA), an international non-profit research and policy organization currently running a four-year program to support policymakers, financial service providers, and civil society to develop and test consumer protection solutions in digital financial services (DFS). Under the proposed MoU, BoU and IPA will undertake data collection, analysis, and market monitoring as well as testing new consumer protection solutions for SFIs.

### i) Insurance Services

In 2021, the insurance sector experienced more regulatory reforms as the sector adjusted to the new risk-based regime established by the 2017 Insurance Act. These changes are expected to spur growth as the sector focused on risk management as a legal requirement as well as a competitive strategy. The Insurance Regulatory Authority of Uganda (IRA) continued to provide regulatory oversight in a bid to maintain a financially sound, vibrant and trusted insurance sector. During the year, one company was licensed as a Health Insurer. By the end of 2021, the IRA provided oversight over the following licensed players as summarized in Table 4.9.

**Table 4.9: Licensed Insurance Players**

Licensed Players	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
Reinsurers	1	1	2	2	2
Non-Life Insurers	21	21	21	21	20
Life Insurers	9	9	9	9	8
HMOs	5	5	5	5	3
Micro insurers	-	1	2	2	2
Health Insurers	-	-	-	1	1
Insurance Brokers	35	35	35	42	47
Reinsurance Brokers	1	2	2	3	3
Loss Assessors/Adjustors/Surveyors	22	24	31	23	26
Bancassurance Agents	-	2	16	19	19
Agents	2,006	2,384	2,596	2,205	2570

Source: Insurance Regulatory Authority, \*As at May 2022

Overall, the industry total Gross Written Premium (GWP) income increased by 7.9 percent in 2021 to UShs. 1,149.1 billion from UShs. 1,065.4 billion in 2020. 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 one percentage point to 61.4 percent from 62.3 percent share in 2020.

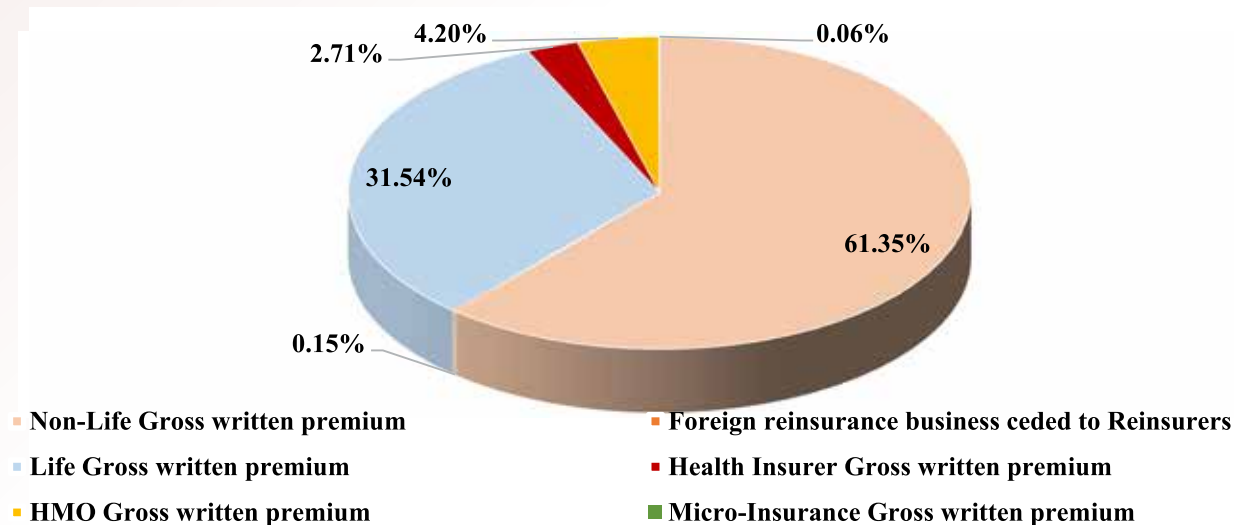
However, both Life and Non-Life GWP income grew by 11.7 percent and 6.1 percent, respectively to UShs. 362.4 billion and UShs. 705 billion in 2021. The GWP of Health Management Organisations (HMOs) registered a decline of 36.1 percent to UShs 48.3 billion in 2021 from UShs. 75.6 billion in 2020. The two Microinsurers underwrote UShs. 657.3 million from UShs. 540.5 million in 2020 registering a growth of 21.60 percent. One health insurer was licensed in July 2021 and it registered 31 billion in GWP. Foreign reinsurance business ceded to reinsurers registered a growth of 154.2 percent to UShs. 1.7 billion from UShs. 0.68 billion in 2020 as illustrated in the Table 4.10.

**Table 4.10: Industry Summary Gross Written Premium Income (UShs.)**

Indicator	2021	2020	Percentage Growth 2021 (Percent)	Market Share 2021 (Percent)
Non-Life GWP	705,005,388	664,296,635	6.13	61.35
Life GWP	362,374,623	324,355,091	11.72	31.54
HMO GWP	48,257,078	75,558,717	-36.13	4.20
Microinsurer GWP	657,263	540,522	21.60	0.06
Foreign reinsurance business ceded to reinsurers	1,724,430	678,380	154.2	0.15
Health insurer GWP	31,085,970	-	-	2.71
<b>Total GWP</b>	<b>1,149,104,752</b>	<b>1,065,429,347</b>	<b>7.85</b>	<b>100</b>

*Source: Insurance Regulatory Authority*

In terms of market share, non-life insurance constituted 61.4 percent compared to 62.3 percent in the previous year. Life premiums accounted for 31.5 percent compared to 30.5 percent in the previous year, while HMOs constituted 4.2 percent compared to 7.1 percent in 2020. Foreign reinsurance business ceded to reinsurers and Health insurers accounted for 0.2 and 2.7 percent of the total GWP. Micro insurers constituted the least of the market share in 2021 with 0.06 percent of the total GWP.

**Figure 4.8: 2021 Market Share by Market Segment**

**Underwriting Performance:** Non-Life underwriting performance decreased from US\$ 23.8 billion to US\$ 22.3 billion in 2022. The decline of US\$ 1.5 billion in performance is mainly attributed to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, but it is expected to grow in the time to come.

**Gross Claims Payouts:** The insurers continued to deliver on their commitment towards claims payment. The IRA continued to ensure that all payable claims were paid promptly. In the year 2021, gross claims paid for both life and non-life insurance (including HMOs, Health insurers and micro insurers) increased by 28.8 percent to US\$ 572.6 billion from US\$ 444.7 billion in 2020.

**Reinsurance Companies' Performance:** As at December 31, 2021, Uganda Re's premium income increased by 3.0 percent to US\$ 63.2 billion from US\$ 61.4 billion recorded in 2020. In addition to Uganda Re, the Authority licensed a second reinsurance company, Kenya Reinsurance Corporation. In its second year of operation, Kenya Reinsurance Company realized a 127.17 percent increase in Gross premiums to US\$ 14 billion from 6.2 billion recorded in 2020. This means that more premiums are being retained within the economy and hence more benefits to the whole economy.

**Development of Mortality Tables:** IRA participated in the development of mortality tables for assured lives for Uganda with assistance from the World Bank. The mortality tables were thereafter gazette in August 2021.

**Clients Service Charter:** In 2021, the Authority launched its Clients Service Charter. The purpose of the charter is to guide the IRA on service delivery indicators as well as informing the general public on what they should expect whenever dealing with the Authority. The charter is available on the IRA website.

**MTP-EPS Integrated System:** During the year, the IRA successfully organized, coordinated and managed the launch of the Express Penalty System - Motor Third Party((EPS-MTP) integrated system. This was a significant milestone that had begun with the Uganda Police on the integration of the 2 systems back in July 2021.

**Launch of the Localization of the Integrated Marine Insurance Platform:** During the year, the industry launched an integrated marine insurance platform that will enable importers,



especially shippers, to pay marine insurance through locally licensed insurance companies. This development follows challenges encountered by importers who had been paying marine insurance to foreign firms mostly in countries where they buy goods. Importers were unsure about the existence of the insurance firms being contracted, moreover, the respective policies were written in languages not understood by the policyholder. The process of lodging claims to such non-resident companies was very inconvenient and costly.

The platform will, going forward, address such challenges and bring about benefits such as expedited verification of Taxpayer Identification Numbers (TIN) during the application process for marine insurance, quick facilitation of stamp duty remittances on policies issued through the marine insurance platform, Data Integrity and Promotion of information exchange between URA systems and the marine insurance platform among others.

#### j) Retirement Benefits Sector

The Uganda Retirement Benefits Regulatory Authority (URBRA) was established under Section 2 of the URBRA Act, 2011. The Authority's mandate is to supervise and regulate the establishment, management and operation of retirement benefits schemes, and to protect the interests of members and beneficiaries of retirement benefits schemes in Uganda. Uganda's Retirement Benefits Sector also includes the Social Assistance Grant for Empowerment (SAGE), National Mandatory Scheme (National Social Security Fund), Mandatory Employer-based Pension Schemes, Supplementary Voluntary Occupational Schemes and Supplementary Voluntary Individual Schemes. [Table 4.11](#) below provides summary statistics of licensed schemes and service providers in the Retirement Benefits Sector as at December 31, 2021.

**Table 4.11: Licensed Schemes & Service Providers**

<b>Schemes</b>	
National Mandatory Schemes*	1
Mandatory Employer-based Schemes	2
Segregated Supplementary Voluntary Occupational Schemes	48
Umbrella Schemes**	12
Supplementary Voluntary Individual Schemes	2
<b>Total Number of Schemes</b>	<b>65</b>
<b>Service Providers</b>	
Administrators	10
Fund Managers	6
Custodians	5
Corporate Trustees	4
Individual Trustees	233
<b>Total Number of Service Providers</b>	<b>258</b>

**Source: URBRA**

\*The National Mandatory Scheme (NSSF) also operates a Voluntary Membership Plan which targets workers that are not compelled to save by the mandatory provisions of the NSSF Act 1985 Cap 222 (as amended). The Plan presents an opportunity for such workers to voluntarily save for their retirement.

\*\* Comprises 179 participating employers

Over the last six years, the sector has recorded an average annual assets growth rate of about 20 percent. Currently, the Retirement Benefits Sector is worth over US\$ 18 trillion (US\$ 15.4 trillion in 2020) in assets, accounting for about 11.3 percent (11.1 percent in 2020) of



Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The total assets are on account of about 2.8 million individual accounts, representing 18 percent of Uganda's working-age population<sup>67</sup> mainly in the formal sector.

During the year, improvements recorded in the sector are attributed to the Authority's strengthened regulatory and supervisory Framework including stronger monitoring of market conduct and performance of sector players, and public awareness campaigns. While the Authority's supervisory activities have enhanced corporate governance, risk management and compliance monitoring, further reforms are needed to increase coverage, especially of informal sector workers.

The Authority's vision for the future is for a Retirement Benefits Sector where retirement savings are adequate, secure and sustainable. In the FY 2022/23, the Authority has among others prioritized:

- i. Review the sector's legislation to increase coverage and improve benefit design, adequacy and security.
- ii. Train users of the risk-based supervision software, and fully implement the risk-based supervision approach.
- iii. Develop legal, governance and operating framework for the National Micro-Pension Scheme.
- iv. Build capacity of trustees and service providers through the Trustee Certification Program.
- v. Train Staff in pertinent technical areas, including the ability to identify and respond to risks.
- vi. Research to inform sector policy and development strategies
- vii. Promote public awareness and education on the importance and ways of saving for retirement.
- viii. Increase adequacy of retirement benefits to combat old-age poverty.

#### **Retirement Benefits Sector Investments**

By the end December 2021, statutory returns revealed that sector investments registered a 15.8 percent growth to US\$18.9 trillion compared to US\$16.31 trillion in December 2020. Over the same time Uganda maintained the highest concentration regarding regional diversification of investments at 67.6 percent, Kenya 22.0 percent, Tanzania 10.0 percent and Rwanda 0.4 percent of the sector investment portfolio. This distribution has been enabled by the URBRA Investment of Scheme Funds Regulations, 2014, which prescribe the EAC as a domestic market, hence permissible for investment. Table 4.12 below provides a detailed breakdown of the sector's investments.

<sup>67</sup> Estimated at 15.3 million by the National Labor Force Survey 2016/17

**Table 4.12: Retirement Benefit Sector Investment Portfolio**

Investments	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Total USHS (Trillion)	18.9	16.31	14.28	11.8	9.9	8.04
O/w Share (percent)						
Government Securities	76.5	76.11	74.83	74.52	71.7	71.3
Quoted Equities	12.9	12.47	13.45	13.95	15.4	14.5
Investment Property	6.4	6.36	6.14	5.71	5.3	5.9
Fixed Deposits	1.9	1.78	1.86	1.71	2.6	4.2
Unquoted Equities	1.6	2.28	2.61	2.83	2.2	2.2
Corporate Bonds	0.2	0.4	0.66	0.97	1.3	1.3
Other Investments*	0.5	0.62	0.45	0.31	1.5	0.6

*Source: URBRA: \*Other investments include cash and demand deposits, Collective Investment Schemes, unit trusts, guaranteed funds, etc*

### **Enhancement of the Regulatory Framework**

During the year the Assignment of Benefits for Mortgages and Loans Regulations 2022 under Statutory Instrument No. 17 of 2022 were enacted. These Regulations were introduced in line with Section 68 2(a) of the URBRA Act, 2011, to enable Retirement Benefits Scheme members use their accumulated benefits (a maximum of 50 percent of a member's accrued benefits at the time of the application) to secure a mortgage or a loan for purchasing a residential house. The Retirement Benefits Sector has and continues to experience a broad range of reforms. Amidst all the proposed Sector reforms, the Authority's focus is on increasing coverage, security, sustainability, adequacy, and guaranteeing life-term income streams. During the period under review, the Sector was comprised of the following developments:

#### ***Upgrade of the Supervisory System***

URBRA's supervisory framework aims to protect members'/ beneficiaries' interests by requiring prudent practices from licensed entities and enabling prompt, effective and proportionate supervisory response to risks. In this regard, one of the Strategic Projects set out in the URBRA Strategic Plan 202/21-2024/25 is to upgrade the existing Risk-based Supervisory Framework (RBSF), and set up a Risk-Based Supervision IT system for effective risk assessment, response and monitoring. The Project aims to strengthen the Authority's ability to proactively identify, assess and respond to a broad range of risks in a coordinated way which is critical for effective supervision. Already, the Authority finalized the development of the risk assessment model; Review of the risk assessment templates; Calibration and testing of RBS Tools and templates; The Draft Risk-Based Supervisory Manual; and Interrogatories for the risk-based supervision System. In FY 2021/22, the first regulatory circular on the implementation of the revamped risk-based Supervision Framework was issued and commenced the piloting of the interrogatories for the risk-based Supervision System.

#### ***Extension of Retirement Benefits Sector Coverage to Informal Sector Workers***

One of the challenges facing the Retirement Benefits Sector in Uganda is low coverage mainly driven by the exclusion of workers in the informal sector. In line with its mandate to develop the Retirement Benefits Sector, the Uganda Retirement Benefits Regulatory Authority

(URBRA) in its five-year Strategic Plan for the 2019/20 to 2024/25 period set out to implement a special project aimed at extending coverage to the self-employed and informal sector workers.

During FY 2021/22, the Authority developed an implementation Blueprint to guide the development and implementation of a National Micro-pension Scheme. The Blueprint provides specific recommendations and a road map to make retirement savings and lifecycle risk management more attractive and affordable to Ugandans including:

- (i) Review of the legislative framework and regulations issued by other financial sector regulators on regulated entities that may be engaged in delivering the National Micro-pension Scheme.
- (ii) Develop a legislative, governance and operating framework for the National Micro-pension Scheme.
- (iii) Establish partnerships to facilitate the operational aspects of informal sector schemes
- (iv) Improve awareness amongst informal sector workers.

In addition, URBRA has commenced the process of developing the legislative, governance and operating framework for Uganda's National Digital Micro-Pension Scheme.

***Public Service Pension Fund Bill, 2020***

The Legislative process relating to the Public Service Pension Fund Bill remains still ongoing. The Bill seeks to address issues of affordability and long-term sustainability of the Public Service Pension Scheme given its current operation as an Unfunded Defined Benefit Scheme. The proposed Public Service Pension Fund Bill once passed will make the scheme contributory (Funded Defined Benefit Scheme) where government and public servants make contributions, enabling the accumulation of assets which will facilitate timely payment of benefits. Advancement of the legislative process relating to the Bill is currently pending issuance of a Certificate of Financial Implication.

***Exception of Makerere University Retirement Benefits Scheme (MURBS)***

In 2021, the MoFPED approved the Makerere University Retirement Benefits Scheme as a superannuation scheme to offer retirement benefits to Makerere University Staff. The approval was done under available provisions in Section 8 and Paragraph 2 of the First Schedule of the NSSF Act Cap 222 of the Laws of Uganda.

Given this development, employees of Makerere University are under excepted employment. As such, they ceased being eligible as mandatory members under the fund for purposes of payment of the standard contribution of 15 percent as required under Section 11(1) of the NSSF Act. Effective June 21, 2021, Makerere University Staff are on a mandatory basis eligible to subscribe to the Makerere University Retirement Benefits Scheme.

***NSSF (Amendment) Act, 2021***

The NSSF (Amendment) Bill, 2021 was assented to by the President on January 2, 2022, making it the NSSF (Amendment) Act, 2021. The Act amended the NSSF Act, 1985 Cap 222 to among others Establish a stakeholder board; Provide for mandatory contributions by all workers, regardless of the size of the enterprise or number of employees; Provide for voluntary contributions to the fund; Provide for mid-term access to member's contributions; Provide for

a five-year term of office for managing director and deputy managing director; Empower the board to use in-house expertise and fund managers in the investments of scheme funds; and Empower the board to introduce new benefits in consultation with the Minister.

***COVID-19: URBRA's mitigation of its spread and related effects***

The COVID-19 pandemic enabled URBRA to demonstrate its resilience and business continuity towards the delivery of its mandate. The Authority proactively enhanced its Information Technology ability to enable virtual execution of planned activities, including onsite inspections on licensees. Broadly, the retirement benefits sector remained stable despite the disruptions brought on by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Nonetheless, URBRA remains cognizant of the fact that such disruptions affect the Authority's supervisory activities, and as such, operational online systems for licensing applications, filing statutory returns, virtual inspections and complaints handling shall be maintained.

**k) Capital Markets**

In the financial year 2021/22, the capital markets industry witnessed one primary offer in the equity market as the Initial Public Offering for MTN Uganda Limited took place. At the same time, secondary trading of equities at the Uganda Securities Exchange (USE) increased.

**Securities Markets**

**Primary Market Activity**

***The MTN Uganda Limited Initial Public Offering***

In the review period, the Initial Public Offering for MTN Uganda Limited opened on 11th October 2021 and closed on November 22, 2021. The telecommunications company offered 4.5 billion ordinary shares for US\$ 200 per share. The offer subscription level stood at 64.8 percent, with a total of US\$ 535.9 billion being raised. The company was listed on the USE on December 6, 2021. The counter closed the period under review at US\$ 180 (down 10 percent from the offer price of US\$ 200) with a market capitalization of US\$ 4,030 Billion. The listing of MTN Uganda on the USE increased the ratio of domestic market capitalization to GDP, which is now above the target of 4.5 percent target reflected in the NDP III. At the end of March 2022, the ratio of domestic market capitalization to GDP stood at 5.6 percent.

**Secondary Market Activity at the USE**

Equity turnover grew by 170.8 percent to US\$ 30.6 billion in the financial year 2021/22 from US\$ 11.3 billion recorded in the financial year 2020/21. Average turnover per trading day also increased to US\$ 159.4 million in the financial year 2021/22 from US\$ 60.1 million previously. Share volume grew to 620.8 million from 318.4 million in the previous financial year. The increase in market turnover can be attributed to among other things, improved activity on UMEME and Stanbic Holdings Limited counters in the period under review. The improved activity is largely due to an uptick in domestic and foreign institutional investor activity driven by improved investor sentiments as economic activity picks. The listing of MTN Uganda on the USE also contributed to positive market activity.

Domestic market capitalization (representing the value of all locally listed companies) grew by 71.6 percent to US\$ 7.4 trillion in the financial year 2021/22 from US\$ 4.3 trillion reported in the previous financial year. This growth was mainly due to the listing of MTN Uganda on the USE during the period under review. In addition, share price gains of 162.6 percent registered on one locally listed counter (Uganda Clays Limited) also contributed to this growth.

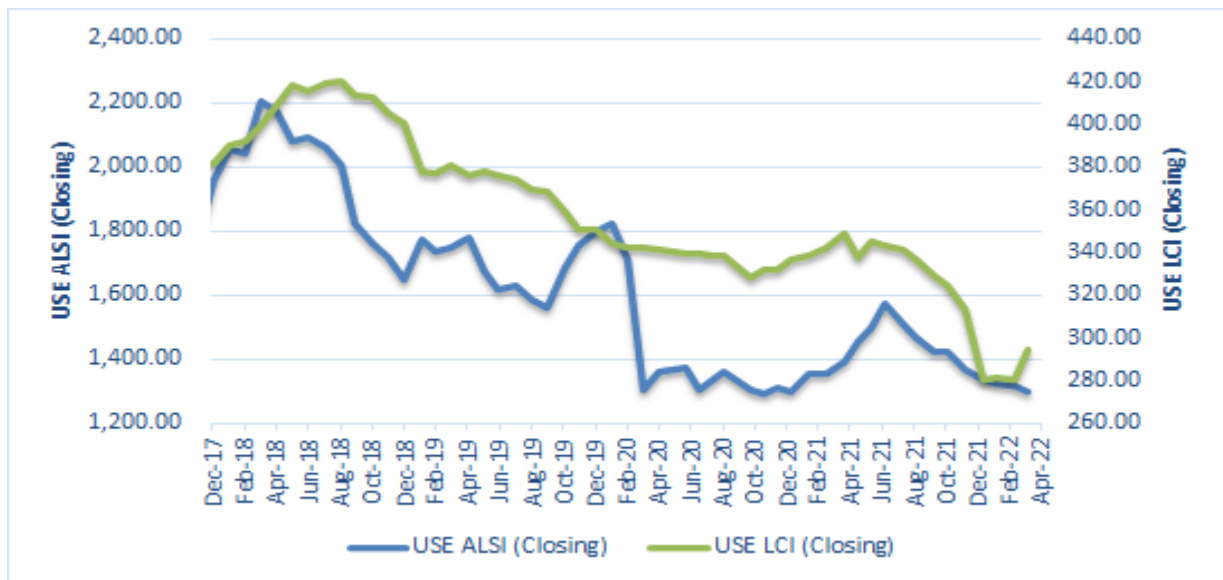
Going forward, the capital markets are expected to come under downward pressure as a result of geopolitical risks occasioned by the Russia-Ukraine conflict which is likely to trigger muted off-shore investor activity at the USE; an expected increase in the policy rate by the US Federal reserve bank to tame inflation which is likely to lead to an exit of off-shore investors as the US dollar strengthens and interest rates rise in the world’s largest economy; and imported inflationary pressure in Uganda occasioned by the increase in the price of crude oil and global supply chain constraints, which could see prices of listed securities adjust downwards as the cost of capital increases.

**Table 4.13: Trends in Market Activity at the USE (2020/21 - 2021/22)<sup>68</sup>**

Performance Indicator	2021/22	2020/21	Annual Growth (percent)
Share Volume (Million)	620.8	318.4	95.2
Equity Turnover (USHS Billion)	30.6	11.3	170.8
Average Turnover per trading day (USHS Million)	159.4	60.1	165.2
Domestic Market Capitalization (USHS Trillion) *	7.36	4.29	71.6
USE Local Counter Index*	280.14	342.46	-18.2

Source: Uganda Securities Exchange  
 \*As at March 2022

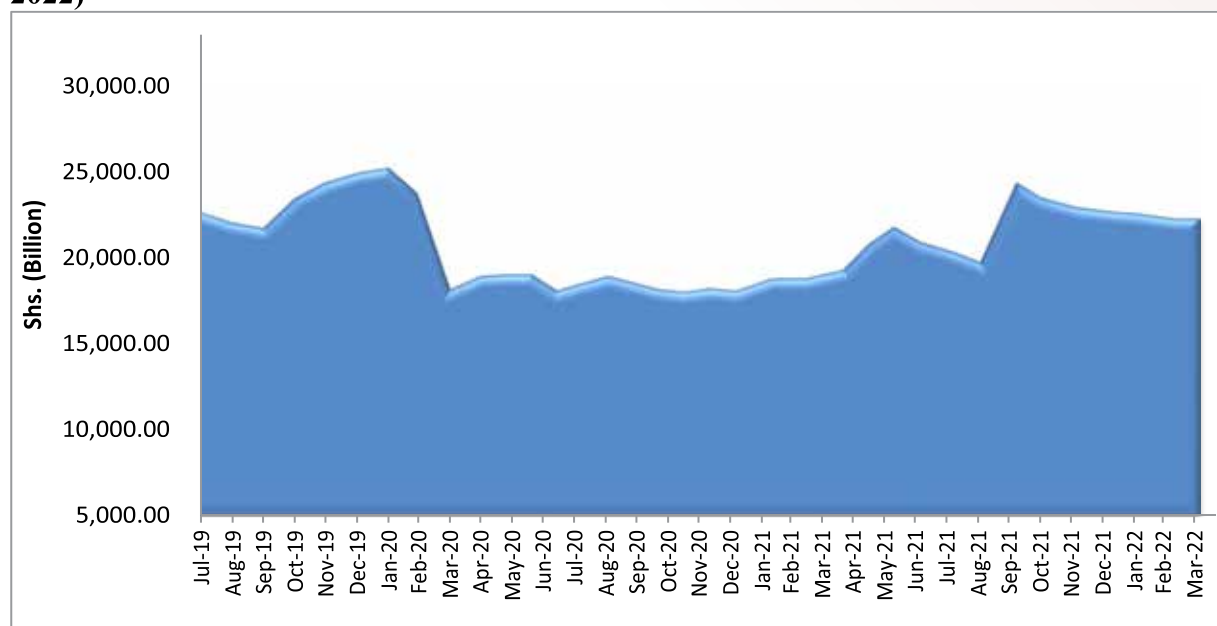
**Figure 4.9: Evolution of the USE All Share Index (ALSI) and Local Counter Index (LCI) July 2017- Apr 2022**



Source: Uganda Securities Exchange

<sup>68</sup> Figures are for the period July-March of each financial year

**Figure 4.10: Level of Market Capitalization: FY 2017/18 - FY 2020/21 (as at March 2022)**

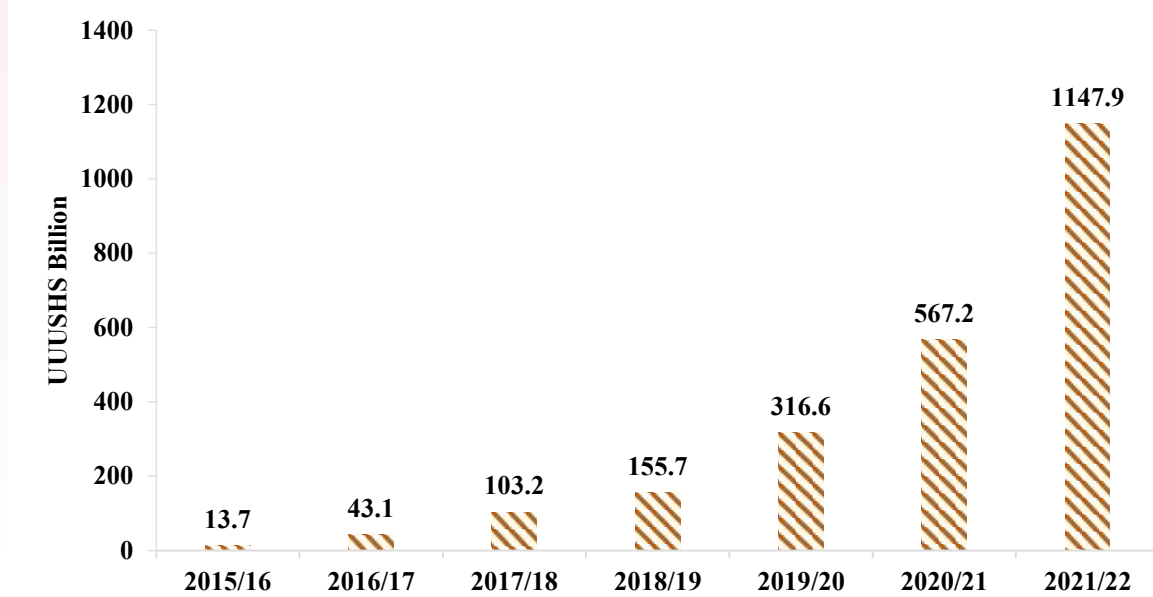


*Source: Uganda Securities Exchange*

### **Collective Investment Schemes (CIS)**

In the financial year 2021/22, CIS Managers had a total of USHS 1,147.9 billion in Assets under Management (AUM). This represents an increase of 102.4 percent from USShs. 567.2 billion registered in the previous financial year 2020/21. Notably, the AUM has exceeded the NDP III target of USShs. 1.03 trillion for the period of the development plan. The total number of investor accounts held by CIS managers in the review period stood at 32,998 compared to 14,846 investor accounts in the previous financial year, a 122.3 percent increase. The growth in total AUM and investor accounts can be attributed to among other things, increased awareness of CIS among local investors due to outreach activities by the CIS Managers and CMA. There are currently 6 licensed CIS Managers in Uganda.



**Figure 4.11: Trends in CIS Assets under Management (UShs. Billion)<sup>69</sup>**

Source: Market Supervision Department, CMA

## Capital Market and Regulatory Governance

### Licensed Market Intermediaries

By April 2022, CMA had granted a total of 99 licenses, approvals and authorizations, compared to 83 in the previous financial year. This increase can be attributed to the issuance of new representative licenses (6) plus the approval of new Investment Advisors (2), Registrars (2), Custodians (4), CIS manager (1) and Unit Trust Scheme (1). The table below shows a list of the approvals, licenses and authorizations over the last two financial years.

**Table 4.14: Market Intermediaries During each Financial Year<sup>70</sup>**

Category	2020/21	2019/20
Fund Managers	7	7
Stock Brokers	8	8
Investment Advisors	9	7
Unit Trust Managers	6	5
Unit Trust Schemes	17	16
Trustees	2	2
Custodians	4	
Stock Exchanges	2	2
Securities Central Depositories	2	2
Representative Licenses	40	34
Registrars	2	
<b>Total</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>83</b>

Source: Market Supervision Department, CMA

<sup>69</sup> Figures are as at end of March for each financial year

<sup>70</sup> Figures are as at end of March for each financial year

### ***Review of the Capital Markets Legal and Regulatory Framework***

During the year, the Board of CMA considered and approved the Draft Capital Markets (Accounting and Financial Requirements) Regulations, 2021, Draft Capital Markets (Licensing and Approval) Regulations, 2021 and the Draft Capital Markets (Offer of Securities) Regulations 2021. These regulations were submitted to the First Parliamentary Counsel (FPC) for final drafting and review. The FPC has since reviewed the regulations and provided feedback which has been incorporated and the Authority now awaits gazette.

In addition, preliminary research and benchmarking for the review of the CIS legal framework took place during the period under review. The regulations under review included: The Collective Investment Schemes (Licensing) Regulations, the Collective Investment Schemes (Unit Trusts) Regulations and the Collective Investment Schemes (Conduct of Business and Miscellaneous provisions) Regulations. The Authority solicited the views of industry players on the areas for amendment to the CIS legal framework. Notably, a technical working group was constituted by the CMA that comprised of representatives from the regulator, asset managers, custodians and trustees.

The enactment of these regulations will be a watershed moment for CMA as the Authority seeks to increase access to capital and provide a facilitative regulatory environment for issuers of securities and investors.

### ***Investor Education***

During the year, CMA continued with its investor education program which aims at creating awareness about capital markets among the public to drive market activity through Collective Investment Schemes (CIS). The program is conducted through external resource persons contracted by CMA to reach out to potential investors in the capital markets, with emphasis on investment through CIS. In the period under review, CMA Investor resource education persons held virtual meetings through internet-based platforms, where about 125,568 members of the public were sensitized about saving and investing through CIS. The CMA, through its investor resource persons also held radio outreaches that reached an estimated 2.8 million potential investors. In addition, the lifting of COVID-19 restrictions by the GoU led to a revival of physical meetings. In this regard, resource persons met with potential investors and sensitized them on saving and investing in CIS. The view is that with an enlightened general populace, demand for capital markets products especially CIS, is expected to rise, leading to more market activity in Uganda's capital markets.

The CMA also marked the International Organization of Securities Commissions (IOSCO) annual World Investor Week (WIW) during October 2021. The week-long campaign was held under the theme: "Sustainable Finance and Fraud Prevention." The CMA partnered with the CFA Society of East Africa and conducted five webinars during the week on various topical issues in line with the investor education and protection theme. A total of 13,703 investors were reached during the WIW.

### ***Issuer Education Program***

CMA also continued with its Issuer Resource Persons Program which seeks to increase the supply of securities in the capital markets. The program involves the use of external resource persons to reach out to key persons of prospective issuers to sensitize them on opportunities presented by market-based financing. Since the launch of the program in May 2018, a total of 47 companies have been reached. A total of US\$ 42 billion has been raised through the program by companies in the education; medical equipment; and microfinance sectors. During

the review period, presentations were made to companies that are looking at tapping into market-based financing in the following sectors: oil and gas; medi-care; fast-moving consumer goods; information technology; stationery distribution; and health and safety. In addition, two companies in the medical and oil and gas sectors signed fundraising mandates worth about US\$ 2.6 billion.

### **l) Legal and Regulatory Issues**

There has been remarkable progress in the revision and passing of several other financial sector legislations. During FY 2021/22, developments in the legislative process in the financial sector not mentioned earlier include the following;

- i) Drafting of the regulatory impact assessment report of the BoU (Amendment) Bill, 2019 is ongoing to support the proposed amendments as they are tabled before Cabinet.
- ii) The First Parliamentary Counsel is currently finalizing the Financial Institutions (Credit Reference Bureaus) Regulations, 2022 for issuance.
- iii) Drafting of the impact assessment report for the Foreign Exchange (Amendment) Bill, 2022, is ongoing to support the re-tabling of the Bill before Cabinet.
- iv) The MDI (Amendment) Bill, 2022 is awaiting Cabinet approval before tabling in Parliament.

### **4.3 External Sector Developments**

Uganda's external position strengthened in the 12 months to February 2022, reflecting external sector resilience. The financial account surplus expanded, providing sufficient cover to finance the current account deficit, resulting in an overall BOP surplus of US\$642.2 million in the year to February 2022, a turnaround from a BOP deficit of US\$ 74.9 million recorded in the previous year. The favorable external position was supported by the improved economic environment associated with diminishing pandemic-related restrictions- leading up to the full reopening of the economy by the end of the year, compared with the stringent restrictions imposed in the 12 months to February 2021. Table 4.15 summarizes the developments in Uganda's Balance of Payments.

Table 4.15: Balance of Payments Summary (US\$ Millions)

BOP accounts		Outturn	Quarterly series				Preliminary outturn
		12 months to Feb 21	Mar-May 21	Jun-Aug 21	Sep-Nov 21	Dec-Feb 22	12 months to Feb 22
<b>A.</b>	<b>Current account</b>	<b>-3530.9</b>	<b>-787.1</b>	<b>-1122.7</b>	<b>-824.3</b>	<b>-912.9</b>	<b>-3647.0</b>
A1.	Goods	-2544.4	-761.0	-909.2	-742.0	-790.4	-3202.6
	a) Exports	4575.7	1378.0	1055.0	900.3	959.9	4293.1
	b) Imports	7120.1	2139.0	1964.2	1642.3	1750.3	7495.7
A2.	Services	-2017.4	-319.4	-406.9	-364.1	-341.7	-1432.0
	a) Inflows	1030.7	463.4	402.9	364.3	389.2	1619.8
	b) Outflows	3048.1	782.7	809.8	728.4	730.9	3051.8
A3.	Primary income	<b>-659.9</b>	<b>-169.9</b>	<b>-186.0</b>	<b>-157.7</b>	<b>-189.8</b>	<b>-703.4</b>
	a) Inflows	43.2	2.7	7.3	1.8	1.9	13.8
	b) Outflows	703.0	172.6	193.4	159.4	191.7	717.1
A4.	Secondary income	<b>1690.9</b>	<b>463.1</b>	<b>379.4</b>	<b>439.5</b>	<b>408.9</b>	<b>1691.0</b>
	a) Inflows	1779.5	489.7	401.1	464.3	432.7	1787.8
	b) Outflows	88.6	26.6	21.7	24.8	23.7	96.8
<b>B.</b>	<b>Capital account</b>	<b>155.7</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>39.4</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>32.0</b>	<b>116.0</b>
	a) Inflows	155.7	20.6	39.4	24.0	32.0	116.0
	b) Outflows	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>C.</b>	<b>Financial account</b>	<b>-2697.5</b>	<b>-848.6</b>	<b>-1657.6</b>	<b>-414.5</b>	<b>-957.8</b>	<b>-3878.5</b>
	a) Direct investment	-876.2	-229.9	-290.2	-320.3	-484.2	-1324.7
	b) Portfolio investment	136.4	-73.9	-68.7	30.7	-6.2	-118.0
	c) Other investment	-1946.4	-539.2	-1298.0	-124.8	-465.5	-2427.4
<b>D.</b>	<b>Overall Balance (+ Deficit / - Surplus)</b>	<b>74.9</b>	<b>-103.0</b>	<b>-749.1</b>	<b>226.7</b>	<b>-16.9</b>	<b>-642.2</b>
<b>E.</b>	<b>Reserve position</b>	<b>3511.9</b>	<b>3613.2</b>	<b>4505.2</b>	<b>4346.0</b>	<b>4251.8</b>	<b>4251.8</b>

Source: Bank of Uganda

### Current Account

Uganda's current account balance deteriorated, widening by 3.3 percent to a deficit of US\$ 3,647.0 million in the 12 months to February 2022, higher than a deficit of US\$ 3,530.9 million in the previous 12-month period. This performance was primarily attributed to a 25.9 percent (or US\$ 658.1 million) expansion in the trade deficit, albeit partially moderated by a 29.0 percent (or US\$ 585.4 million) contraction in the services deficit. In addition, the primary income deficit widened by 6.6 percent (or US\$ 43.5 million), further contributing to the worsened current account deficit, year-on-year.

Conversely, resilient remittance inflows, which increased by 8.3 percent (or US\$ 83.8 million) during the reporting year, supported the current account balance.

## Merchandise Trade Balance

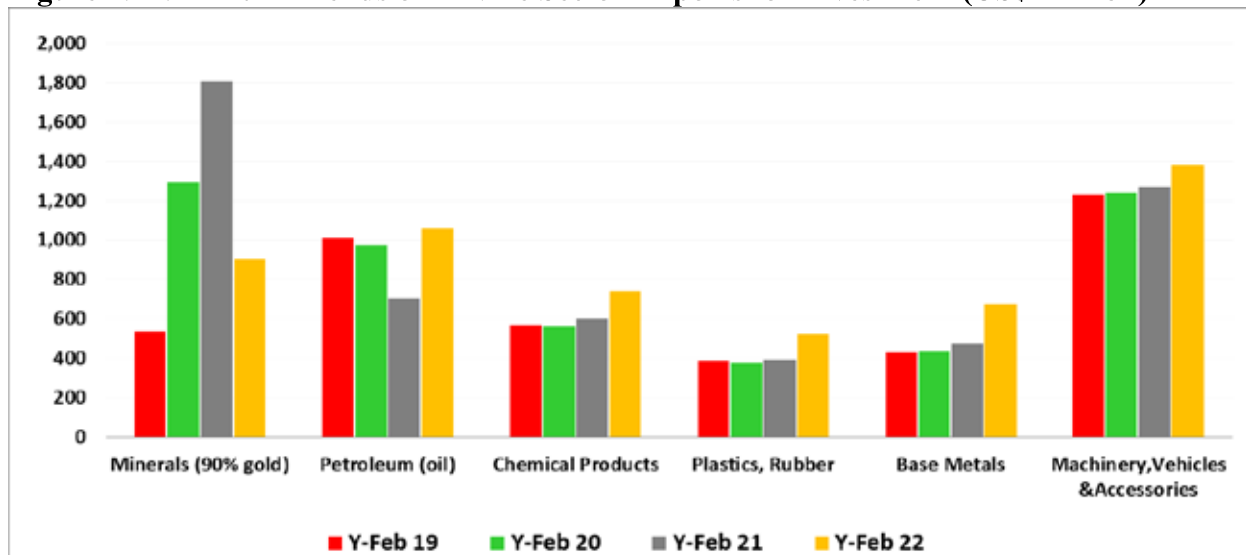
The merchandise trade balance worsened, widening from a trade deficit of US\$ 2,544.4 million to a deficit of US\$ 3,202.6 million, owing to a 5.3 percent increase in import expenditure, amid a 6.2 percent drop in export revenues, year-on-year. It is worth noting however that, excluding the performance of the gold trade, both imports and exports increased significantly, by US\$ 1,540.2 million and US\$ 1,001.2 million to record highs of US\$ 6,707.8 million and US\$ 3,605.6 million, respectively, during the reporting year.

Gold trade (both imports and exports) was suspended during the last seven months of the reporting year, over a tax-related impasse between major gold traders and the government. Specifically, the imposition of a new levy on gold exports (5percent on refined and 10percent on unprocessed gold) effective July 2021 was contested, consequently, gold trade was halted, pending resolution of the tax dispute.

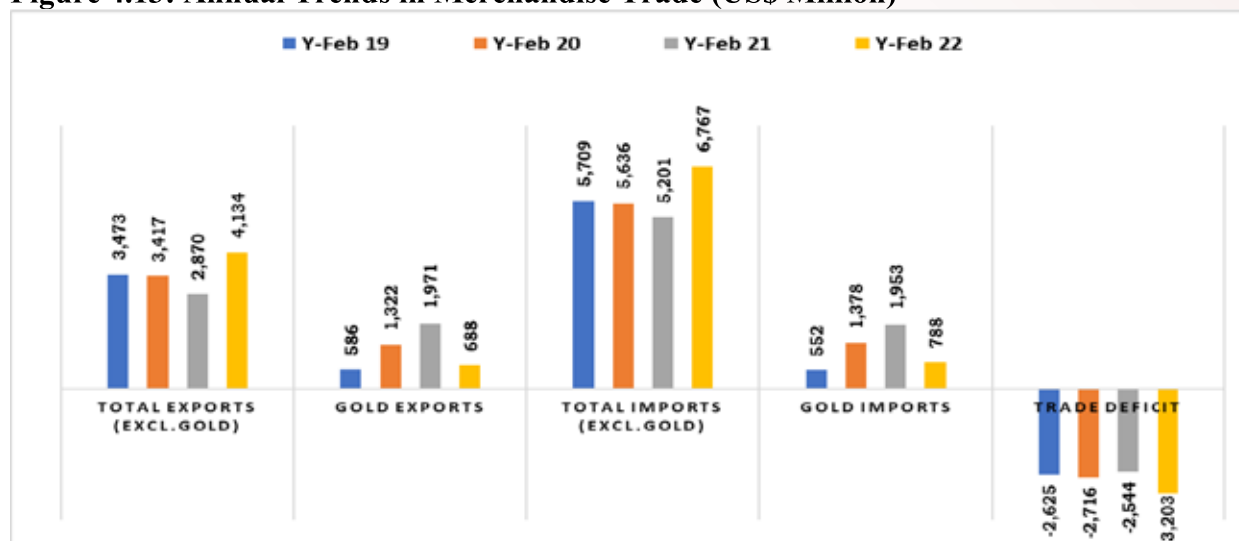
The increase in international trade flows registered during the year to February 2022 is attributed to recovery in both domestic and external demand, increased productivity, and a rebound in global commodity prices, in line with the improved economic environment following the roll-back of global and domestic containment measures in the reporting year, relative to the previous year. The increase in imports was driven by higher private sector imports for both investment and consumption, which more than offset the impact of the halt in gold imports.

Increased export receipts were recorded for most commodities, including coffee, sugar, beans, cotton, hides & skins, flowers, tea, fish, cement, and cocoa beans, as a combination of recovery in in external demand and increased commodity prices supported the export performance.

**Figure 4.12: Annual Trends of Private Sector Imports for Investment (US\$ Million)**



Source: Bank of Uganda

**Figure 4.13: Annual Trends in Merchandise Trade (US\$ Million)**

Source: Bank of Uganda

### Services

The services deficit narrowed by 29.0 percent to US\$ 1,432.0 million, driven by increased travel services receipts, in parallel with the global lifting of travel restrictions which boosted international travel and supported the recovery in the Tourism sector.

Travel services' net receipts increased by 94.6 percent to US\$ 612.6 million, year-on-year. However, despite this increase, travel services net receipts remained below pre-pandemic levels, as the increase partially reflects the effect of a markedly lower base in the year to February 2021—the height of imposition of the pandemic-related travel restrictions.

### Primary Income

The primary income account recorded a US\$ 703.4 million deficit, up from a deficit of US\$ 659.9 million, year-on-year. The annual increase was due to higher income payments on direct investment, in addition to increased interest payments on public external debt.

### Secondary Income

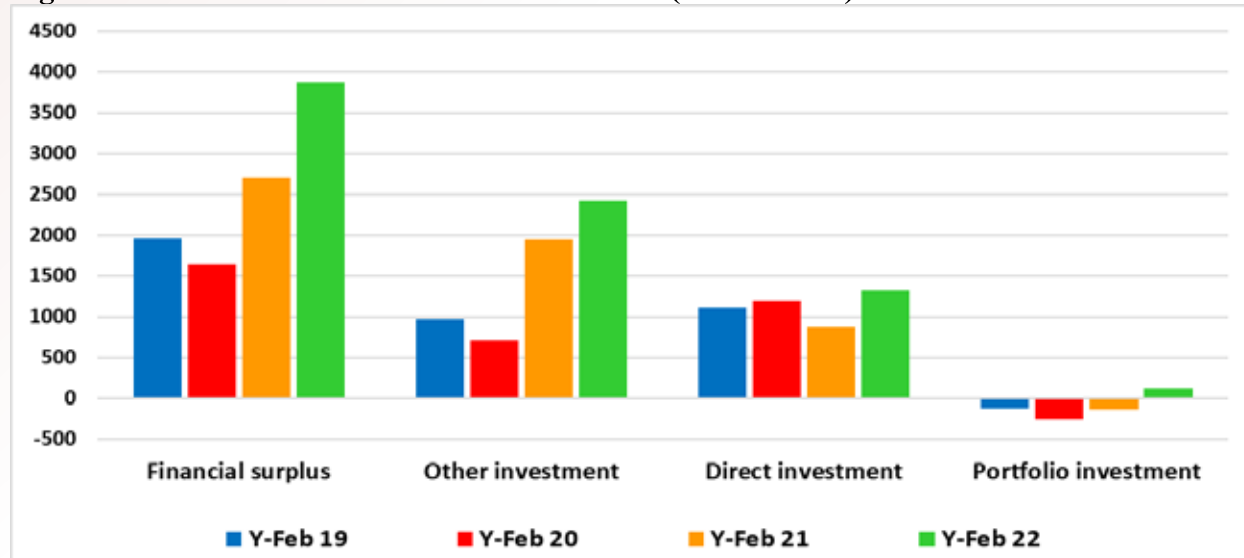
The secondary income surplus was stable over the year, registering annual inflows of US\$ 1,691.0 million in both years to February 2021 and 2022. Although remaining below pre-pandemic levels, personal transfers increased by 8.3 percent to US\$ 1,095.1 million, in reflection of a gradual improvement in the economic environment in some of the source countries.

The increase in personal transfers more than offset the lower NGO and project grant inflows registered, year-on-year.

### Financial Account

Uganda's external position was supported by a 43.8 percent expansion in the financial account surplus to US\$ 3,878.5 million in the year to February 2022, relative to the previous year. This performance was supported by the improved global economic environment amid the easing of pandemic-related restrictions, recovery in domestic economic activity and positive investor sentiment towards the domestic economic outlook. These factors induced increased capital inflows through all the subaccounts, led by the other investments, direct investment, and portfolio investment net inflows.



**Figure 4.14: Financial account and subaccounts (US\$ Million)**

Source: Bank of Uganda

### Direct Investment

Foreign investor optimism concerning domestic economic recovery and a positive outlook for Uganda's oil and gas sector, attracted direct investment net inflows of US\$ 1,324.7 million in the year to February 2022, 51.2 percent higher than net inflows of US\$ 876.2 million in the previous year. The signing of key oil agreements in April 2021, a prerequisite for the launch of Tilenga, Kingfisher & East African Oil Pipeline projects, signified the commitment by the joint venture partners and international oil companies to invest in the requisite infrastructure for crude oil production, thereby attracting increased investment in Uganda.

### Portfolio Investment

Portfolio investment registered net inflows of US\$ 118.0 million, a turnaround from net outflows of US\$ 136.4 million, year-on-year, representing a shift in the direction of portfolio flows which historically has been a net outflow. This outcome stemmed from a more than 6-fold increase in offshore investment into the domestic debt securities market, resulting in a net entry of US\$ 482.5 million, compared with an entry of US\$ 67.9 million, the previous year. Overall, offshore investors primarily bought long-term debt securities, reflecting favorable domestic bond yields compared with yields in the comparator markets.

### Other Investment

The other investment account posted a 24.7 percent expansion in net inflows to US\$ 2,427.4 million in the year to February 2022 (from net inflows of US\$ 1,946.4 million), largely attributed to a 94.7 percent (or US\$ 329.4 million) contraction in net deposit assets of the banking sector, in contrast with the trend observed in the previous year- primarily characterized by a significant buildup of deposits abroad. In addition, government received significant amounts of loan disbursements especially from the IMF to assist in responding to the pandemic and support business recovery.

### Overall, Balance of Payments

Overall, the BOP recorded a surplus of US\$ 642.2 million in the year to February 2022, a reversal from a BOP deficit of US\$ 74.9 million in the year to February 2021. Gross official reserves stood at US\$ 4,268.6 million at end of February 2022, equivalent to 4.0 months of future imports of goods and services, up from a stock of US\$ 3,511.9 million, equivalent to 3.6

months of import cover, at the end of February 2021. The reserve buildup largely reflected the IMF's allocation of SDR450.3 million, registered in August 2021.

### **Outlook**

In the near term, the performance of the external sector will be contingent on global and regional economic developments. The BOP position may be constrained by adverse spillover effects from the mounting tension between Russia and Ukraine. The trade deficit will likely deteriorate, driven by the surging oil price and none-energy commodity prices, resulting in a higher import bill. In addition, Uganda's trade sector remains vulnerable to potential downside risks in the event of any economic turbulence associated with the forthcoming Kenya presidential elections.

On the upside, however, increased export revenues associated with rising commodity prices globally, amid stable demand from regional trade partners, in combination with continued recovery in the Tourism sector will support the current account balance. The financial account surplus will likely be sustained by strong FDI inflows in line with commitments towards oil-sector-related infrastructural developments.

## **4.4 Fiscal Sector Developments**

### **4.4.1 Overall Fiscal Strategy for FY2021/22**

Fiscal operations in FY 2021/22 and the medium term were intended to focus on policy interventions that would sustain recovery from the socioeconomic setbacks caused by the COVID-19 pandemic as well as the development objectives set out in the third National Development Plan (NDP III).

### **4.4.2 Overall fiscal performance for FY2021/22**

The overall deficit (including grants) for the FY2021/22 is projected at 7.3 percent of GDP which is higher than 6.4 percent projected at budget time. The deficit for the FY2021/22 was largely driven by the need to finance investments during the NDPIII period and to sustain recovery from the socioeconomic setbacks caused by Covid-19. However, this is lower than the overall deficit including grants for the previous financial year of 9 percent of GDP.

**Table 4.16: Selected indicators of Central Government Operations (FY2017/18-2021/22)**

Description	Outturn 2017/18	Outturn 2018/19	Outturn 2019/20	Outturn 2020/21	Budget 2021/22	Proj Outturn 2021/22
Revenue & Grants / GDP	12.7%	13.5%	13.2%	14.7%	14.7%	14.3%
Domestic Revenue incl Oil/ GDP	12.0%	12.6%	12.4%	13.4%	13.8%	13.3%
Domestic Revenue / GDP	12.0%	12.6%	12.4%	13.3%	13.8%	13.3%
Tax revenue incl Oil/ GDP	11.7%	12.2%	11.4%	12.4%	12.9%	12.3%
Tax revenue / GDP	11.7%	12.2%	11.4%	12.3%	12.9%	12.3%
Total Expenditure (excl domestic arrears repayments) / GI	16.5%	18.1%	20.0%	23.2%	20.9%	21.2%
Total Expenditure (incl domestic arrears repayments) / GI	16.8%	18.4%	20.3%	23.7%	21.1%	21.6%
Gross Operating Balance / GDP	0.9%	0.8%	-0.1%	-0.5%	0.1%	0.1%
Domestic Balance / GDP	-1.7%	-2.2%	-4.7%	-6.0%	-2.3%	-4.1%
Primary Balance / GDP	-2.2%	-3.0%	-5.0%	-6.3%	-3.5%	-4.2%
Budget Deficit (excl Grants) / GDP	-4.7%	-5.8%	-8.0%	-10.4%	-7.3%	-8.4%
Budget Deficit (incl Grants) / GDP	-4.1%	-4.9%	-7.1%	-9.0%	-6.4%	-7.3%
Domestic Financing (net) / GDP (-borrowing/+ saving)	-1.1%	-1.9%	-3.4%	-4.6%	-1.9%	-4.0%
o/w Bank Financing (-borrowing/+ saving)	-0.2%	-1.0%	-2.1%	-1.6%	-1.0%	-2.4%
o/w Non-Bank Financing (-borrowing/+ saving)	-0.9%	-0.9%	-1.3%	-2.9%	-0.9%	-1.5%
Foreign Disbursements (grants and loans) / Total Budget (	25.1%	25.1%	26.5%	26.7%	30.5%	24.9%
Foreign Disbursements (grants and loans) / GDP	4.2%	4.6%	5.4%	6.3%	6.4%	5.4%
External Borrowing (net) (disbursements less amortization	-2.9%	-2.8%	-4.0%	-4.0%	4.5%	-3.3%
External Borrowing Disbursements / GDP	-3.6%	-3.7%	-4.6%	-5.0%	5.6%	-4.3%
Ratio of external borrowing disbursements to budget defic	87.5%	75.9%	64.1%	55.5%	86.9%	59.2%
Ratio of external borrowing disbursements to budget defic	75.6%	63.9%	57.4%	48.4%	86.9%	51.4%
Total public debt / GDP	34.6%	35.1%	41.0%	47.0%	52.6%	51.6%
o/w Domestic debt / GDP	23.5%	23.4%	27.9%	29.8%	17.7%	33.1%
o/w External debt / GDP	11.1%	11.7%	13.1%	17.2%	34.9%	18.5%
<i>Memorandum Items</i>						
<i>GDP at Current Market Prices (Ush.s Billion)</i>	<i>120,485</i>	<i>132,090</i>	<i>139,689</i>	<i>148,310</i>	<i>162,068</i>	<i>162,123</i>

**Table 4.17: Central Government Fiscal Operations according to the Government Finance Statistics Manual 2014 (GFSM2014) in billions of shillings.**

Description	Outturn 2020/21	Budget 2021/22	Proj. Outurn 2021/22	Deviation	Performance	Y/Y growth
<b>Revenue</b>	<b>21,792.5</b>	<b>23,849.7</b>	<b>23,263.4</b>	<b>(586.4)</b>	<b>98%</b>	<b>7%</b>
Taxes	18,336.8	20,836.9	19,941.1	(895.8)	96%	9%
Grants	1,953.8	1,424.4	1,777.6	353.2	125%	-9%
Budget Support	628.6	74.9	74.3	(0.7)	99%	-88%
Project Support	1,325.2	1,349.4	1,703.3	353.9	126%	29%
Oil Revenues	141.0	-	-	-	-	-
Other revenue	1,361.0	1,588.4	1,544.7	(43.8)	97%	13%
<b>Expenses</b>	<b>22,518.1</b>	<b>23,767.0</b>	<b>26,063.7</b>	<b>2,296.8</b>	<b>110%</b>	<b>16%</b>
Compensation of employees	3,674.4	4,541.0	4,380.0	(161.0)	96%	19%
Wages and salaries/l	2,081.7	3,102.3	3,297.9	195.6	106%	58%
Allowances/l	978.5	1,094.2	875.4	(218.8)	80%	-11%
Other employee costs/l	614.1	344.5	206.7	(137.8)	60%	-66%
Use of goods and services/l	5,420.7	5,869.2	7,684.6	1,815.4	131%	42%
Interest payments	4,055.6	4,697.8	5,009.2	311.4	107%	24%
Domestic	3,020.0	3,467.9	3,801.9	334.0	110%	26%
External	1,035.6	1,230.0	1,207.3	(22.6)	98%	17%
Subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	8,712.0	7,709.7	8,420.3	710.7	109%	-3%
Local governments	3,703.6	4,221.6	4,932.0	710.3	117%	33%
Wage bill	2,293.0	2,430.8	2,561.6	130.8	105%	12%
Recurrent	858.6	1,107.1	1,582.4	475.3	143%	84%
Development	552.0	683.8	788.0	104.2	115%	43%
Transfers to International organizations	54.6	59.9	59.9	-	100%	10%
Transfers to Missions abroad	190.0	222.5	228.0	5.6	103%	20%
Transfers to Tertiary Institutions	835.7	914.7	1,117.4	202.7	122%	34%
Transfers to District Referral hospitals	261.0	312.9	254.6	(58.3)	81%	-2%
Transfers to other agencies (incl URA)	3,667.0	1,978.1	1,828.4	(149.6)	92%	-50%
Social benefits (pensions)	0.5	2.6	1.6	(1.1)	60%	210%
Other expenses/l	654.9	946.6	567.9	(378.6)	60%	-13%
<b>Gross operating balance</b>	<b>(725.5)</b>	<b>82.8</b>	<b>(2,800.4)</b>	<b>(2,883.1)</b>		
<b>Investment in Non-Financial Assets</b>	<b>11,253.1</b>	<b>9,945.0</b>	<b>8,183.3</b>	<b>(1,761.7)</b>	<b>82%</b>	<b>-27%</b>
Domestic development budget	7,868.97	6,022.98	5,700.60	(322.38)	95%	-28%
Donor projects	3,384.09	3,922.06	2,482.70	(1,439.36)	63%	-27%
<b>Total Outlays</b>	<b>33,771.1</b>	<b>33,712.0</b>	<b>34,247.0</b>	<b>535.0</b>	<b>102%</b>	<b>1%</b>
<b>Net borrowing</b>	<b>(11,978.6)</b>	<b>(9,862.3)</b>	<b>(10,983.7)</b>	<b>(1,121.4)</b>	<b>111%</b>	<b>-8%</b>
less Payables (domestic arrears repayments)	640.9	409.8	632.8	223.0	154%	-1%
less Net lending for policy purposes	794.3	110.7	147.0	36.3	133%	-81%
<b>Overall deficit including grants</b>	<b>(13,413.8)</b>	<b>(10,382.8)</b>	<b>(11,763.5)</b>	<b>(1,380.7)</b>	<b>113%</b>	<b>-12%</b>
<b>Overall deficit excluding grants</b>	<b>(15,367.5)</b>	<b>(11,807.2)</b>	<b>(13,541.1)</b>	<b>(1,733.9)</b>	<b>115%</b>	<b>-12%</b>
<b>Net Change in Financial Worth (Financing)</b>	<b>(13,413.8)</b>	<b>(10,382.8)</b>	<b>(11,763.5)</b>	<b>(1,380.7)</b>	<b>113%</b>	<b>-12%</b>
<b>Domestic</b>	<b>(6,798.0)</b>	<b>(3,142.6)</b>	<b>(6,465.2)</b>	<b>(3,322.5)</b>	<b>206%</b>	<b>-5%</b>
Bank Financing	(2,425.1)	(1,668.4)	(3,969.4)	(2,301.0)	238%	64%
Non Bank Financing	(4,372.9)	(1,474.3)	(2,495.8)	(1,021.6)	169%	-43%
<b>External</b>	<b>(6,000.0)</b>	<b>(7,240.2)</b>	<b>(5,298.3)</b>	<b>1,941.9</b>	<b>73%</b>	<b>-12%</b>
Net change in financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net change in Liabilities	6,000.0	7,240.2	5,298.3	(1,941.9)	73%	-12%
Disbursement	6,000.0	7,240.2	5,298.3	(1,941.9)	73%	-12%
Project loans	4,119.5	5,518.8	4,111.8	(1,407.0)	75%	0%
Budget support loans	3,322.2	3,508.3	2,849.5	(658.8)	81%	-14%
Amortization (-)	(1,441.6)	(1,786.9)	(1,663.0)	123.9	93%	15%
Payment of foreign debt arrears	-	-	-	-	-	-
exceptional fin.	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Errors and omissions</b>	<b>(615.7)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>		

**Table 4.18: Central Government Fiscal Operations according to the Government Finance Statistics Manual 1986 in billions of shillings.**

Description	Outturn 2020/21	Budget 2021/22	Proj. Outurn 2021/22	Deviation	Performance	Y/Y growth
<b>Revenues and Grants</b>	<b>21,792.5</b>	<b>23,849.7</b>	<b>23,263.4</b>	<b>(586.4)</b>	<b>97.5%</b>	<b>6.7%</b>
<b>Revenues</b>	<b>19,838.8</b>	<b>22,425.4</b>	<b>21,485.8</b>	<b>(939.60)</b>	<b>95.8%</b>	<b>8.3%</b>
URA	18,336.8	20,836.9	19,941.1	(895.8)	95.7%	8.7%
Non-URA	1,361.0	1,588.4	1,544.7	(43.8)	97.2%	13.5%
Oil Revenues	141.0			-		
<b>Grants</b>	<b>1,953.8</b>	<b>1,424.4</b>	<b>1,777.6</b>	<b>353.2</b>	<b>124.8%</b>	<b>-9.0%</b>
Budget Support	628.6	74.9	74.3	(0.7)	99.1%	-88.2%
Project Support	1,325.2	1,349.4	1,703.3	353.9	126.2%	28.5%
<b>Expenditure and net Lending</b>	<b>35,206.3</b>	<b>34,232.5</b>	<b>35,026.8</b>	<b>794.3</b>	<b>102.3%</b>	<b>-0.5%</b>
<b>Current Expenditures</b>	<b>18,686.1</b>	<b>18,951.1</b>	<b>20,391.2</b>	<b>1,440.1</b>	<b>107.6%</b>	<b>9.1%</b>
Wages and Salaries	5,180.5	5,526.2	5,853.3	327.1	105.9%	13.0%
Interest Payments	4,055.6	4,697.8	5,009.2	311.4	106.6%	23.5%
Domestic	3,020.0	3,467.9	3,801.9	334.0	109.6%	25.9%
External	1,035.6	1,230.0	1,207.3	(22.6)	98.2%	16.6%
Other Recurr. Expenditures/1	9,450.0	8,727.1	9,528.7	801.6	109.2%	0.8%
<b>Development Expenditures</b>	<b>15,085.0</b>	<b>14,760.9</b>	<b>13,855.8</b>	<b>(905.1)</b>	<b>93.9%</b>	<b>-8.1%</b>
Domestic Development/2	9,606.4	8,003.3	8,143.7	140.4	101.8%	-15.2%
External Development	5,478.6	6,757.5	5,712.1	(1,045.4)	84.5%	4.3%
<b>Net Lending/Repayments</b>	<b>640.9</b>	<b>110.7</b>	<b>147.0</b>	<b>36.3</b>	<b>132.8%</b>	<b>-77.1%</b>
<b>Domestic Arrears and others</b>	<b>794.3</b>	<b>409.8</b>	<b>632.8</b>	<b>223.0</b>	<b>154.4%</b>	<b>-20.3%</b>
<b>Domestic Balance</b>	<b>(8,853.3)</b>	<b>(3,819.7)</b>	<b>(6,621.6)</b>	<b>(2,802.0)</b>	<b>173.4%</b>	<b>-25.2%</b>
<b>Primary Balance</b>	<b>(9,358.2)</b>	<b>(5,685.0)</b>	<b>(6,754.3)</b>	<b>(1,069.3)</b>	<b>118.8%</b>	<b>-27.8%</b>
<b>Overall Fiscal Bal. (excl. Grants)</b>	<b>(15,367.5)</b>	<b>(11,807.2)</b>	<b>(13,541.1)</b>	<b>(1,733.9)</b>	<b>114.7%</b>	<b>-11.9%</b>
<b>Overall Fiscal Bal. (incl. Grants)</b>	<b>(13,413.8)</b>	<b>(10,382.8)</b>	<b>(11,763.5)</b>	<b>(1,380.7)</b>	<b>113.3%</b>	<b>-12.3%</b>
<b>Financing:</b>	<b>13,413.8</b>	<b>10,382.8</b>	<b>11,763.5</b>	<b>1,380.7</b>	<b>113.3%</b>	<b>-12.3%</b>
<b>External Financing (Net)</b>	<b>6,000.0</b>	<b>7,240.2</b>	<b>5,298.3</b>	<b>(1,941.9)</b>	<b>73.2%</b>	<b>-11.7%</b>
Deposits						
Disbursements	7,441.7	9,027.1	6,961.3	(2,065.8)	77.1%	-6.5%
Budget Support Loans	3,322.2	3,508.3	2,849.5	(658.8)	81.2%	-14.2%
Project Loans	4,119.5	5,518.8	4,111.8	(1,407.0)	74.5%	-0.2%
Armotization	(1,441.6)	(1,786.9)	(1,663.0)	123.9	93.1%	15.4%
<b>Domestic Financing (Net)</b>	<b>6,798.0</b>	<b>3,142.6</b>	<b>6,465.2</b>	<b>3,322.5</b>	<b>205.7%</b>	<b>-4.9%</b>
Bank Financing (Net)	2,425.1	1,668.4	3,969.4	2,301.0	237.9%	63.7%
Non-bank Financing (Net)	4,372.9	1,474.3	2,495.8	1,021.6	169.3%	-42.9%
<b>Errors and Omissions</b>	<b>615.7</b>	<b>(0.0)</b>	<b>-</b>			

### 4.4.3 Central Government Fiscal Operations in the FY2021/22

The overall revenue for the financial year was projected to be US\$ 23,849.7 billion, of which US\$ 20,836.9 billion was taxes, US\$ 1,424.4 billion was in form of foreign grants and US\$ 1,349.4 billion was other revenue. The cumulative sum of tax and other revenue collections for the period July 2021 to April 2022 amounted to US\$ 17,372.16 billion against a target of US\$ 18,372.16 billion resulting in a shortfall of US\$ 786 billion. Given this performance, the projected sum of tax and other revenues have been revised to US\$ 21,485 billion for the financial year.

#### Taxes

Total tax collections for the period July 2021 to April 2022 amounted to US\$ 16,248.81 billion against a target of US\$ 16,923.20 billion resulting in a shortfall of US\$ 674.39 billion. Cumulatively, income tax collections amounted to US\$ 5,425.78 billion against a target of US\$ 5,661.46 billion registering a deficit of US\$ 235.68 billion. Despite the shortfall, there was a growth of 6.9 percent (US\$ 349.11 billion) compared to the same period of FY 2020/21. Deficits were mainly registered under the categories of corporate income tax (US\$ 214.44 billion), withholding tax (US\$ 126.74 billion) and rental income tax (US\$ 122.14 billion).

Consumption taxes collections amounted to US\$ 4,033.28 billion against the target of US\$ 4,788.87 billion registering a shortfall of US\$ 755.59 billion. Despite the shortfall, there was growth of 9.2 percent in revenue collections compared to FY 2020/21. On the upside, however, trade taxes have registered a cumulative surplus of US\$ 206.30 billion against the target of US\$ 6,778.62 billion. This also represents a 12.0 percent growth in revenues collections as compared to the same period FY 2020/21. The annual projected tax collection is estimated at US\$ 19,941.1 billion.

#### Grants

Total grants are projected at US\$ 1,777.6 billion by the end June 2022 of which 74.3 billion is budget support while US\$ 1,703.3 billion is project support. By April 2022, all expected budget support grants had been disbursed to support the budget, however, only 28 percent of the project support grants had been disbursed.

#### Other revenue

Other revenue collections for the period July 2021 to April 2022, amounted to US\$ 1,123.35 billion against the target of US\$ 1,235.57 billion registering a shortfall of US\$ 112.23 billion. Other revenue is projected to amount to US\$ 1,544.7 billion by the end of the FY, thus registering an overall shortfall US\$ 43.8 billion.

#### Expenses

Total expenses are projected amount to US\$ 26,063.7 billion or 16.3 percent of GDP by the end of the FY. This is higher than the estimated expenses at budget time by US\$ 2,296.8 billion on account of supplementary requests for wage, the education sector, health sector and increase in the interest bill for the FY2021/22.

**Compensation of employees** is projected to be US\$ 4,380 billion which is lower than the amount estimated at budget time by US\$ 161 billion. This is attributed to Government spending cuts of about 2.3 percent of GDP that were aimed at offsetting the deficit widening by eliminating workshops and travel activities. As such, both allowances and other employee costs are projected to be lower by US\$ 218.8 billion and US\$ 137.8 billion respectively. However, wages and salaries towards of the Budgetary Central Government (BCG) are projected to be higher by US\$ 195 billion shillings.



**Use of goods and services** are projected to be US\$ 7,684.6 billion by the end of June 2022. This is higher than the projection as budget time by US\$ 1,815 billion. The increment in the purchases of goods and services was largely driven by the reopening of schools and the provision of supplies in the health sector.

**Interest payments** is projected to amount to US\$ 5,009 billion representing a net increment of 7 percent against the appropriation at budget time. Domestic interest payments are projected to increase by US\$ 334 billion while external interest payment is projected to be lower by US\$ 22.6 billion.

**Grants** are projected to amount to US\$ 8,420.3 billion for the FY2021/22, which is higher than the budget by US\$ 710.3 billion. This is on account of an increase in the local government conditional transfers, supplementary requests to missions and tertiary institutions. These transfers were mainly aimed at facilitating the reopening of schools.

**Investment in non-financial assets** is projected to be US\$ 8,183.3 billion or 5.0 percent of GDP compared to US\$ 9,945.0 billion or 6.1 percent of GDP estimated at budget time. This performance is largely due to slow execution of externally financed project activities. As such, acquisition of non-financial assets arising from externally funded activities is projected to be US\$ 2,482.70 billion.

#### **Financing and clearance of arrears.**

**Arrears clearance** is projected to be higher than the target of US\$ 409.8 billion by US\$ 223 billion. This increment in the allocation towards the clearance is in line with the Strategy to clear and prevent arrears of 2021 by settling existing arrears and improving management control measures. The total projected arrears repayment is projected to be US\$ 632.8 billion for the FY2021/22.

#### **Financing**

**Domestic financing** is projected at US\$ 6,465.2 billion or 4.0 percent of GDP compared to US\$ 3,142.6 billion or 1.9 percent of GDP estimated at budget time. This is largely due to an increase in domestic borrowing to finance the supplementary and requests within the financial year and projected revenue shortfalls. Government's domestic borrowing increased from US\$ 2,943 billion at budget time to US\$ 4,992 billion.

**External financing** external financing was projected to be US\$ 9,027 billion at budget time. Of this amount, US\$ 3,508 billion was projected as general budget support loan disbursements while US\$ 5,519 was meant to support government projects. General budget support is projected to be US\$ 2,849 billion while project support is projected to be US\$ 4,112 billion for the financial year. This performance is on account of switching of source of funds for budget support from external to domestic and slow execution of externally funded project activities.

#### **4.4.4 Petroleum fund**

During the period, US\$ 200 billion was transferred from the Petroleum Fund to the Uganda Consolidated Fund for budget support as per the appropriation act for the Budget of FY 2021/2022. For the period July to December 2021, the fund received revenue totaling to US\$ 49.1 billion of which Petroleum related tax collections were US\$ 47.1 billion while the rest relates to surface rentals and training fees paid by oil companies.

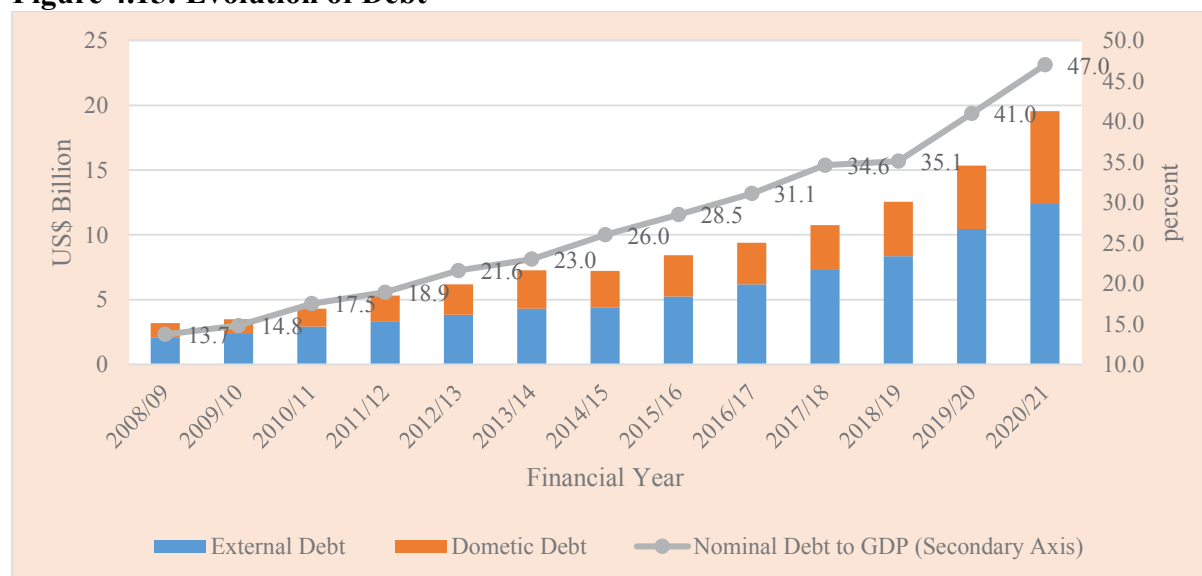
#### 4.4.5 Public Debt

According to the most recent Debt Sustainability Analysis Report (December 2021), the stock of total public debt amounted to US\$ 19.54 billion (USHS 69.512 trillion) by end June 2021, of which US\$ 12.39 Billion (USHS 38.97 trillion) was external and US\$ 7.2 Billion (USHS 17.98 trillion) was domestic. This translates into a nominal debt to GDP ratio of 47.0 percent.

FY2021/22 started off at a time when the country was under lockdown, following the resurgence in Covid-19 infections. The lockdown was lifted at the end of July 2021, but several other Covid-19 related restrictions continued to be in place until January 2022 when the economy was declared fully reopened. Consequently, Government posted revenue shortfalls resulting from the negative impact of the restrictions on economic activity during the first half of FY2021/22. As such it has been necessary for Government to borrow to cover the revenue shortfalls, as well as additional spending needs that arose as part of the pandemic response effort to support economic recovery.

Consequently, debt is projected to increase to 51.6percent (DSA) by end of this fiscal year, which is well within the limit of 52.7percent stipulated by the Charter for Fiscal Responsibility. The Debt Sustainability Analysis also finds Uganda's debt path to be sustainable over both the medium and long term majorly supported by a recovery in GDP growth as the economy fully reopens and operations return to full capacity in the near term, and a reduction in borrowing as some major infrastructure projects come to a completion coupled with the realisation of oil revenues in the medium to long term. Figure 4.15 below shows the evolution of public debt in billions of US Dollars between FY2008/9 and FY2020/21 and the trends in total nominal debt to GDP.

**Figure 4.15: Evolution of Debt**



**Source: Debt Sustainability Analysis Report, December 2021.**

#### 4.5 Revenue performance

Government's objective in FY 2021/22 was to increase revenue by 0.5 percentage points of GDP, consistent with Government targets envisaged in the Domestic Revenue Mobilization Strategy (DRMS) and the National Development Plan III. Furthermore, the Revenue Strategy for FY 2021/22 was premised on the need and potential to generate sufficient domestic revenues to deliver essential public goods and services.

### Revenue Projection for FY 2021/22

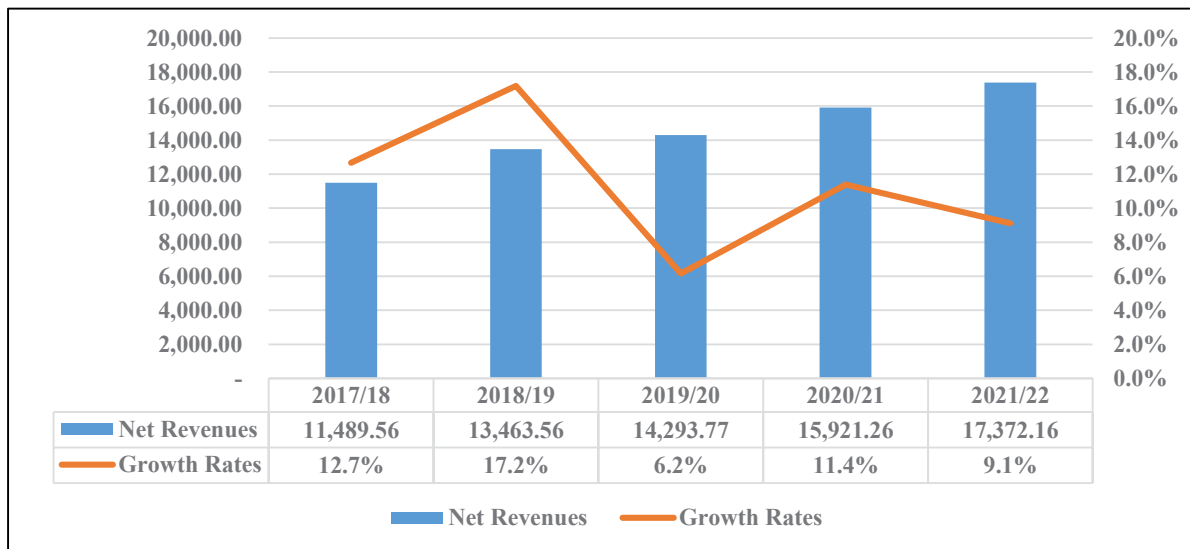
The domestic revenue projection for FY 2021/22 was US\$ 22,425.37 billion, broken down into Tax revenue of US\$ 20,876.95 billion and NTR (including AIA) of US\$ 1,548.42 billion. This translated to a nominal growth of 16 percent compared to the projected outturn of FY 2020/21. This projection was approved before Government instituted another lockdown following the second wave of the Covid-19 pandemic and it was based on the following assumptions;

- i. The base – which was the projected revenue outturn of FY 2020/21 of US\$ 19,302.86 billion.
- ii. The base in (i) above was subjected to a revenue forecasting model to derive revenue gains on account of macroeconomic assumptions (buoyancy). The revenue gains on account of buoyancy amounted to US\$ 1,863.00 billion.
- iii. Revenue gains from tax policy measures of US\$ 460.60 billion and revenue gains from tax administration measures of US\$ 799 billion.

#### 4.5.1 Revenue performance for FY 2021/22 (July 2021 to April 2022)

Cumulative collections for the period July 2021 to April 2022 amounted to US\$ 17,372.16 billion against a projection of US\$ 18,158.77 billion registering a deficit of US\$ 786.62 billion. Revenue collections grew by 9.1 percent compared to the same period in FY 2020/21 as shown in figure 4.16 below.

**Figure 4.16: Revenue performance for July to April FY 2017/18 – FY 2021/22 (US\$ bn)**



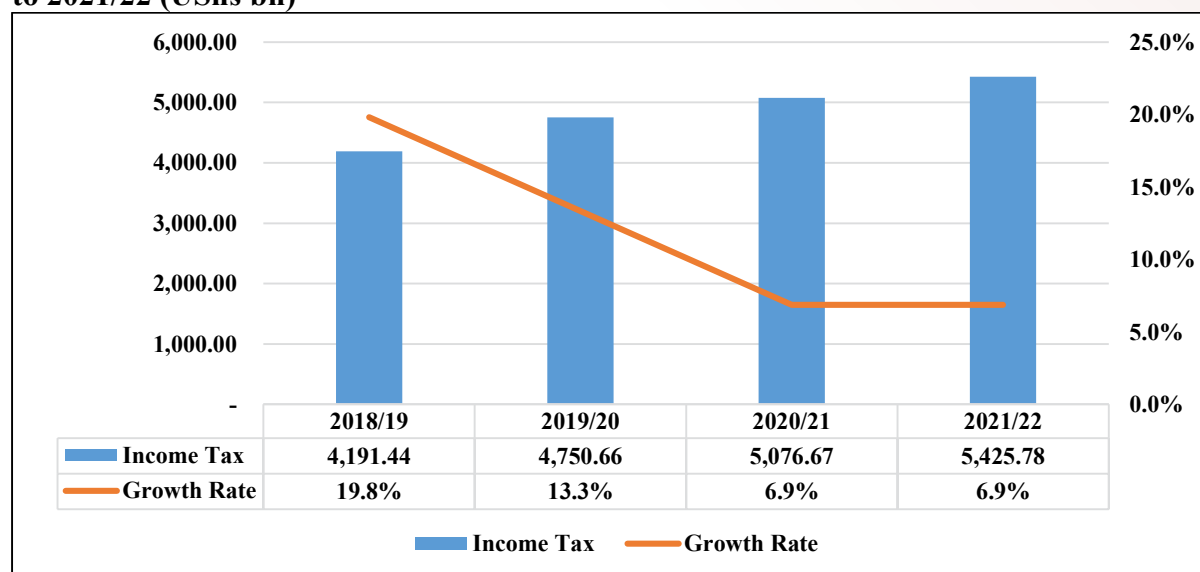
Source: MoFPED

### Revenue Performance by tax head for the period July 2020 to April 2021

#### Income taxes

These include taxes on employment income, business income and property income. Revenue collections for the period July 2021 to April 2022 amounted to US\$ 5,425.78 billion against a projection of US\$ 5,661.46 billion registering a deficit of US\$ 235.68 billion. Despite the shortfall, there was a growth of 6.9 percent (US\$ 349.11 billion) in revenues compared to the same period of FY 2020/21. This performance is summarized in Figure 4.17.

**Figure 4.17: Performance of taxes on income for the period July to April - FY 2018/19 to 2021/22 (UShs bn)**



**Source: MoFPED**

Surpluses were registered under Pay As You Earn (PAYE) (UShs. 298.19 billion) and gaming tax (UShs 17.83 billion) while deficits were registered under corporate income tax (UShs. 214.44 billion), withholding tax (UShs. 126.74 billion) and rental income tax (UShs. 122.14 billion).

This performance is mainly attributed to the following;

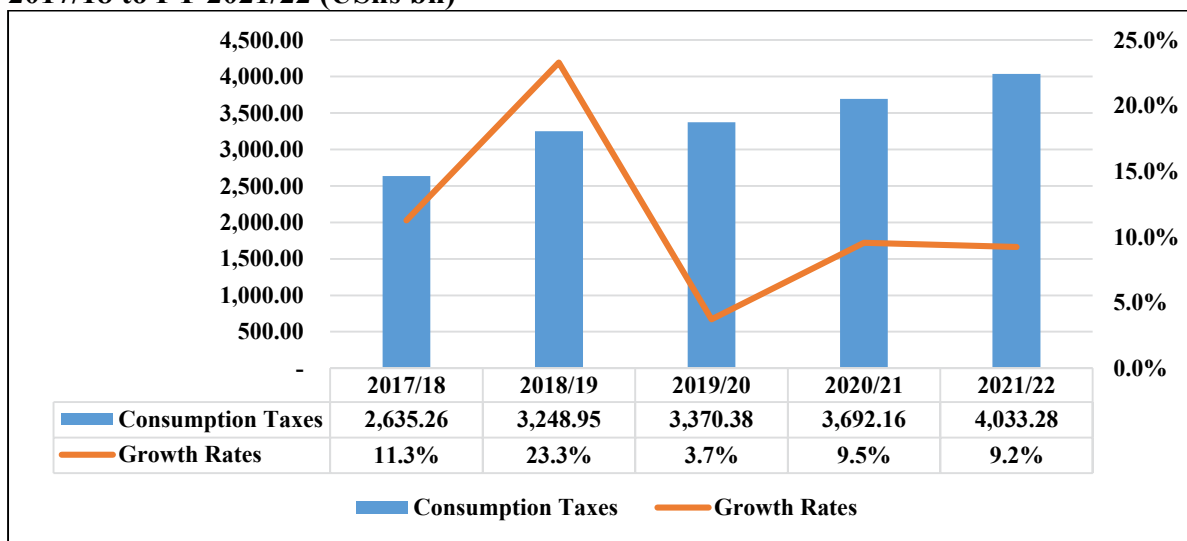
- i. The UShs. 210.02 billion surplus on PAYE was on account of recruitment and promotion of employees in the public sector, in addition to payment of bonuses and higher salaries in the private sector. As a result, PAYE collections increased by UShs. 61.91 billion in the public sector while contributions from the private sector increased by UShs. 316.34 billion.
- ii. The UShs. 214.44 billion shortfall on corporate income tax is attributed to declines in the profitability of firms, as a result of the negative impacts of lockdown measures instituted to curb the spread of coronavirus. Specifically, the deficit is attributed to;
  - a. Low levels of aggregate demand leading to a shortfall of UShs. 18 billion in whole sale and retail trade.
  - b. Restrictions on movement led to a shortfall of UShs. 16.36 billion in Transport, Storage and Communication.
  - c. Closure of education institutions led to a shortfall of UShs. 13.58 billion; and
  - d. UShs. 52.86 billion which was registered under the construction sub-sector.
- iii. The deficit of UShs 122.14 billion in rental income tax is partly on account of delayed implementation of the rental income tax collection solution. This delay alone accounts for UShs. 85 billion of the above shortfall. In addition, there have been some losses on account of ambiguity in the rental income tax legislation, which complicates tax administration. There was also a shift in the behaviour of individuals as some businesses permanently operated remotely while some traders shifted their business to online trading. This resulted in declines in occupancy and hence, decline in rental income tax.

- iv. The deficit of US\$ 126.74 billion in withholding tax was on account of decline in Government Payments (US\$ 58.16 billion) arising from operating remotely and general budget cuts, Management & Professional fees (US\$ 62.55 billion) and General supplies (US\$ 86.30 billion). There was also a decline of US\$ 96.33 billion on withholding tax on dividends, which is another indicator of declines in profitability of firms.

**Consumption taxes**

These are taxes on goods and services. They include Excise Duty and Value Added Tax (VAT). Collections for the period July 2021 to April 2022 amounted to US\$ 4,033.28 billion against the projection of US\$ 4,788.87 billion, hence a deficit of US\$ 755.59 billion. Despite the shortfall, there was growth of 9.2 percent in revenue collections compared to the same period in FY 2020/21. The performance from FY 2017/18 to FY 2021/22 is shown in Figure 4.18.

**Figure 4.18: Performance of Consumption taxes for the period July to April - FY 2017/18 to FY 2021/22 (US\$ bn)**



Source: MoFPED

VAT collections amounted to US\$ 2,678.60 billion against a projection of US\$ 3,199.91 billion registering a deficit of US\$ 521.31 billion. Despite the deficit, there was growth of 8.7 percent (US\$ 214.27 billion) in VAT collections, compared to the same period in FY 2020/21. Major deficits were registered under beer (US\$ 51.88 billion), spirits (US\$ 54.86 billion), and soft drinks (US\$ 50.89 billion), while a major surplus was registered under phone talk time (US\$ 45.25 billion).

Excise Duty collections amounted to US\$ 1,354.68 billion against a target of US\$ 1,588.96 billion registering a deficit of US\$ 234.28 billion and a 10.3 percent (US\$ 126.85 billion) growth in revenue collection compared to the same period in FY 2020/21. Major deficits were registered under beer, phone talk time, internet data and spirits of US\$ 53.54 billion, US\$ 29.96 billion, US\$ 37.81 billion and US\$ 61.38 billion respectively whereas, major surplus was registered on excise duty on the value of mobile money withdrawals (US\$ 36.75 billion).

The above performance is mainly attributed to declines in sales and production volumes of goods and services as a result of suppressed aggregate demand. Some of the products that attracted taxes on consumption that registered declines in production and sales are provided in Table 4.19.

**Table 4.19: Production and Sales volumes for the period July to April from FY 2017/18 to FY 2021/22**

Production Quantity						
Parent Product Name	FY 2017/18	FY 2018/19	FY 2019/20	FY 2020/21	FY 2021/22	Growth /Decline
Beer (Litres)	26,265,186	27,887,400	28,711,173	31,782,594	32,594,156	2.55percent
Cement (tons)	257,716	340,257	363,672	467,492	409,238	-12.46percent
Cigarettes (Milles)	77,430	102,840	108,990	171,360	146,520	-14.50percent
Cooking oil (Litres)		21,475,857	21,823,432	24,512,523	19,406,616	-20.83percent
Cosmetics and Perfumes	1,749,713	2,333,734	1,351,196	4,540,661	3,536,198	-22.12percent
Drinking Water	22,761,289	28,723,353	42,213,373	54,778,243	86,229,780	57.42percent
Motor vehicle lubricants (Litres)	3,630	51,894	24,867	55,420	156,188	181.83percent
Soft Drink	42,459,198	78,491,437	59,444,381	78,122,210	83,179,704	6.47percent
Spirits (Litres)	9,972,662	8,400,497	4,795,001	9,014,153	9,366,539	3.91percent
Sugar (tons)	34,699	47,309	43,252	51,024	73,383	43.82percent
Wines (Litres)	57,040	21,411	4,441	128,150	26,912	-79.00percent
Sales Quantity						
Parent Product Name	FY 2017/18	FY 2018/19	FY 2019/20	FY 2020/21	FY 2021/22	Growth/ Decline
Beer (Litres)	26,185,240	27,344,484	26,582,037	31,324,537	31,249,652	-0.24percent
Cement (tons)	255,039	329,963	358,193	475,125	409,353	-13.84percent
Cigarettes (Milles)	94,740	103,930	111,550	198,600	110,140	-44.54percent
Cooking oil (Litres)		19,610,723	22,101,117	24,453,107	19,873,363	-18.73percent
Cosmetics and Perfumes (Kgs/Litres)	1,128,394	2,004,113	1,508,090	5,422,075	4,043,802	-25.42percent
Drinking Water	22,595,274	28,346,784	35,262,459	57,550,406	73,524,443	27.76percent
Motor vehicle lubricants (Litres)	3,630	51,894	24,867	58,420	135,253	131.52percent
Soft Drink e.g.soda, juices (Litres)	41,599,668	75,192,519	59,772,075	74,528,277	81,839,011	9.81percent
Spirits (Litres)	9,678,452	10,867,449	4,412,910	8,331,770	9,023,638	8.30percent
Sugar (tons)	42,653	42,733	43,150	53,353	70,626	32.37percent
Wines (Litres)	56,126	20,608	4,412	97,380	45,759	-53.01percent

Source: URA databases

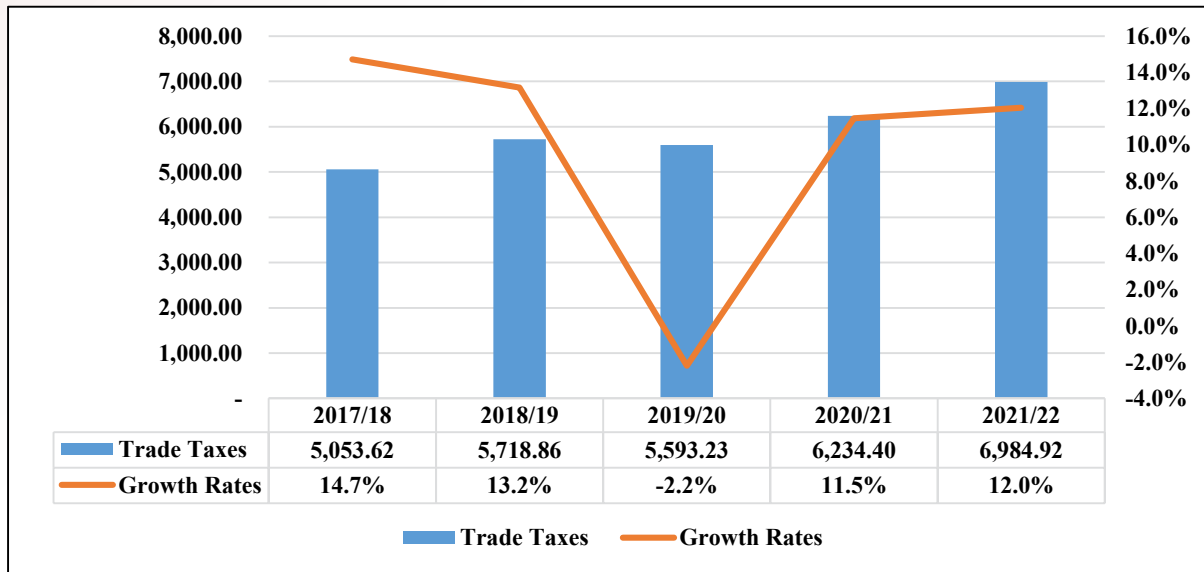
In addition to declines in sales and production volumes, there were delays in the enforcement of Electronic Fiscal Receipting and Invoicing System (EFRIS) and the Digital Tax Stamps (DTS).

### Trade taxes

For the period July 2021 to April 2022, trade taxes collections amounted to US\$ 6,984.92 billion registering a surplus of US\$ 206.30 billion against the projection of US\$ 6,778.62 billion. This represents a growth of 12.0 percent (US\$ 750.5 billion) in revenues collections compared to the same period FY 2020/21. A summary of this performance is shown in Figure 4.19.



**Figure 4.19: Performance of Trade taxes for the July to April from FY 2017/18 to FY 2021/22 (UShs bn)**



**Source: MoFPED**

Major surpluses were registered in VAT on imports (UShs 313.37 billion) and excise duty on fuel (UShs 93.03 billion), while major shortfalls were registered under import duty (UShs 108.69 billion) and withholding taxes on imports (UShs 30.98 billion).

This performance is on account of the following;

- i. The surplus of UShs 93.03 billion on excise duty on fuel is attributed to increase in excise duty by UShs. 100 per litre of petrol and diesel leading to extra collections of UShs. 174.65 billion.
- ii. UShs. 313.37 billion surplus registered under VAT on imports is on account of increase value and volumes of major items. Increased values and volumes led to surpluses in the following items;
  - a. Cereals – UShs. 12.84 billion
  - b. Animal or vegetable fats and oils – UShs. 51.54 billion
  - c. Salt, sulphur, plastering materials, lime and cement – UShs. 37.58 billion
  - d. Iron and steel – UShs. 106.73 billion; and
  - e. Vehicles – UShs. 56.96 billion.
- iii. The deficit of UShs. 108.69 billion is mainly attributed to shortfall of UShs. 35.82 billion registered under imports of electrical machinery and equipment.

Other factors that have influenced revenue performance during the period July 2021 to April 2022 are the following;

- (a) Lower than projected revenues from less productive revenue enhancement measures. These are both policy and administrative in nature. They are;
  - i. DTS, EFRIS and the rental income tax solution;
  - ii. Tax regime for rental income for individuals and companies - US\$ 20.57 billion
  - iii. Export levy on gold – US\$ 30 billion
  - iv. Export levy on tobacco – US\$ 10 billion
- (b) Non-payment of taxes by Government. According to URA, the total outstanding tax arrears owed to URA by Government amounted to US\$ 658.69 billion as at 8th November, 2021.
- (c) Donor Funded Projects especially the VAT deeming provisions; and
- (d) Tax expenditures for which revenue is foregone. In FY 2021/22 alone, the total revenue foregone as a result of tax expenditures is estimated at US\$ 2,861.73 billion, equivalent to 1.8 percent of GDP.

#### Performance of Administrative Measures during July to March FY 2021/22

In FY 2021/22, new tax policy and administrative measures are expected to contribute to a revenue gain of US\$ 1,259.63 billion. For the period July 2021 to April 2022, revenue gains from revenue enhancement measures amounted to US\$ 1,547.64 billion. This performance is higher than the annual projection by US\$ 288.01 billion. The summary of this performance is provided in Table 4.20.

**Table 4.20: Performance of Revenue Enhancement Measures as at End of April 2022**

	Measure Category	Expected Revenue gain/loss	Actual Revenue gain/loss	Performance rate
<b>A.</b>	Income Tax	48.20	-	0.00percent
<b>B.</b>	Excise Duty	293.20	240.44	82.00percent
<b>C.</b>	Value Added Tax	10.00	79.88	798.81percent
<b>D.</b>	Fish Act, 2021	6.00	4.89	81.52percent
<b>E.</b>	Tobacco Control Bill, 2021	10.00	0.05	0.46percent
<b>F.</b>	Mining Act, 2021	30.00	1.87	6.22percent
<b>G.</b>	Customs Amendments	62.00	109.48	176.59percent
<b>H.</b>	NTR	1.23	-	0.00percent
<b>I.</b>	Administrative measures	799.00	1,111.04	139.05percent
	Total	1,259.63	1,547.64	122.86percent

*Source: URA databases and reports*

Administrative measures accounted for 71.79 percent of the total revenue collections from the measures, while tax policy measures accounted for 28.21 percent. The bulk of revenue gains from tax policy measures is attributed to excise duty that contributed US\$ 215.69 billion out

of total tax policy revenue gains of USShs. 333.66 billion. The performance of tax administration measures is mainly attributed to arrears management efforts which contributed USShs. 1,071.07 billion.

#### **4.6 Outlook for FY 2021/22**

Based on the revenue performance for the period July 2021 to April 2022, the current levels of tax administration efficiency and the current levels of economic activity, revenues for FY 2021/22 are projected to amount to USShs. 21,866.47 billion against the projection of USShs. 22,425.37 billion, hence a shortfall of USShs.558.90 billion.

This performance reflects a growth of 11.57 percent in revenue collections compared to actual collections of FY 2020/21. It also reflects revenue effort of 13.64 percent compared to 13.22 percent registered in FY 2020/21 (growth in effort of 0.42 percent).

#### **4.7 Revenue Projection and Strategy for FY 2022/23**

In FY 2022/23, government's objective is to increase revenue by 0.8 percent of GDP, which is higher than the 0.5 percent target of the DRMS and NDP III. Whereas the total budget for FY2022/2023 is USShs. 48,130.64 billion as appropriated by Parliament, domestic revenues are expected to amount to USShs. 25,550 billion – which means that in FY 2022/23, domestic revenues will fund 53 percent of the total budget. This translates to growth in revenues of USShs. 4,064 billion compared to the estimate of USShs. 21,486 billion for the fiscal year ending June 2022. This reflects an increase in revenue effort of 0.8 percent of GDP.

The growth in revenue has been projected taking into account the projected growth of the economy as a result of full reopening all sectors that generate economic output, and repurposing of the budget to focus on strategic areas and investments in oil and gas. In addition, the projection takes into account the continuous improvement in the efficiency of tax administration to enforce taxpayer compliance.

Because of the need to foster speedy economic recovery, government will not introduce new taxes in Financial Year 2022/23. In addition, the decision not to introduce taxes is to ensure stability and certainty of the tax regime which is critical for decision making. Therefore, to deliver the revenue projection for FY 2022/23, government will continue to implement the DRMS, focusing on improvements in efficiency in tax collection and enforcement of compliance.

The above notwithstanding, there are amendments which were made to various tax laws, which are mainly technical in nature, intended to provide clarifications of ambiguous provisions and close loopholes that may lead to revenue leakage. Furthermore, the amendments were aimed at simplifying the tax laws with a view to supporting tax administration to enhance its efficiency as well as promotion of voluntary taxpayer compliance.

Some of the key amendments include the following;

### **Income Tax Act**

1. The Income Tax Act was amended to streamline the rental income tax regime for individuals and non-individuals as follows:
  - a. Rental income tax of NIL for individuals that earn an annual rental income not exceeding USShs. 2,820,000 and a rate of 12 percent of rental income exceeding USShs. 2,820,000; and
  - b. In the case of non-individuals, impose a rate of 30 percent on the difference between rental income and expenses capped to 50 percent for each year of income. Any excess expenses shall not be carried forward to a subsequent year of income.

The main objective of this decision was to reduce the effective tax rate of individuals to encourage compliance, while ensuring that companies which have been declaring rental income tax losses perpetually begin to make contributions.

Parliament extended the corporate income tax exemption for Bujagali Hydro Power Project for one (1) year up to 30<sup>th</sup> June 2023 as a measure to bring down the cost of electricity. Parliament is to study the agreement between Government of Uganda and Bujagali Energy Limited to establish if there is justification for the exemption or its extension.

### **Value Added Tax Act**

- i. There has been an outcry by suppliers to Government that they are required to pay VAT even when Government has not paid them. This has been so in infrastructure projects or projects that transcend one year. To address this problem, the law has been amended so that such contractors or suppliers pay VAT when Government has paid them.
- ii. In 2021, the Value Added Tax Act was amended to provide for exemption of imported services used in the provision of exempt supplies. Imported services include cloud computing, computer software, any online services, among others. This meant that suppliers of exempted supplies who import such services as inputs would not pay tax, leading to loss of revenue. In addition, this decision encourages importation of those services as opposed to sourcing for them locally in Uganda. To correct this anomaly, the law has been amended to repeal that particular exemption in order to encourage sourcing of these services in Uganda in addition to generating revenue.
- iii. Exempted the supply of oxygen cylinders or oxygen for medical use. Whereas oxygen cylinders are already exempt from VAT, the supply of oxygen, such as when refilling a cylinder has not been exempt. Therefore, this measure is intended to correct this anomaly and consequently reduce the cost of the supply of oxygen for medical use.
- iv. Exempted the supply of assistive devices for persons with disabilities to reduce the cost of the equipment used by persons with disabilities and enhance their welfare.
- v. Exempted the supply of airport user services charged by the Civil Aviation Authority to reduce the cost of transiting through Entebbe Airport. This, in addition to the country's strategic location will enhance competitiveness of Entebbe Airport as a regional aviation hub.

**Tax Procedures Code Act**

- i) As part of the measures to bring more taxpayers on board and also to deter tax evasion, Government introduced EFRIS and DTS. To enforce compliance to these reforms, the law was amended to introduce penalties for non-compliance.
- ii) The law was also amended to introduced penalties for failure to provide information for purposes of Automatic Exchange of Information (AEOI) to improve compliance.

**Stamp Duty Act**

- i) The key amendment under this act was providing for NIL stamp duty on Agricultural Insurance Policy instruments, to encourage the uptake of agricultural insurance services.

**Excise Duty Act**

- i. Clarification of definitions of various products that attract excise duty such as sprits, juices; to enhance taxpayer compliance; and
- ii. Reduced excise duty applicable on opaque beer and fermented beverages made from locally sourced raw materials to 12 percent or UShs.150 per litre, whichever is higher. This is intended to promote value addition and the use of locally sourced raw materials.

## CHAPTER FIVE: NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

### 5.1 Introduction

FY 2021/22 was the second year of implementation of the NDP III. The financial year budget execution was hampered by COVID-19 pandemic effects on the health, economic and social status of Ugandans. The antecedent global and domestic supply chain disruptions led to a contraction in economic activity and a resulting decline in consumer demand affecting economic growth, per capita incomes, employment patterns and national health outcome performance. Government accordingly responded to these challenges in FY 2021 and will continue to do so in FY 2022/23. This chapter discusses national development results/outcomes over FY 2021/22 and the country's investment and development prospects in the medium term.

### 5.2 National Development Performance

#### 5.2.1 NDPIII Results Framework

The key NDPIII targets for FY 2021/22 were to; raise GDP per capita to USD 1,006, attain a real GDP growth rate of 5.99 percent, increase the employment population ratio to 55.4 percent, reduce the Gender Inequality index to 0.510, and increase manufactured exports to 16.37 percent of GDP among others.

Vision 2040 marked a shift from a narrower poverty focus to a broader structural transformation theme. Per capita GDP increased from US\$ 889 in FY 2018/19 to US\$ 1046 in FY 2021/22, passing the annual NDP III target of 1,006 and confirming Uganda's transition to a middle income country. The GDP per capita is expected to continue to improve given government's planned investment in socioeconomic transformation initiatives like the Parish Development Model (PDM).

The rate of socioeconomic and structural transformation is still low as evidenced by the recent UNHS 2019/20 findings with agriculture employing majority of the labor force (68.1 percent) and the industry sector absorbing only 4.3 percent. The findings further revealed that 39 percent of the households are still engaged in the subsistence economy<sup>71</sup>. However, Government's investment in the Parish Development Model is expected to transition this segment of the economy into the monetized economy, strengthening the areas of health and economic infrastructure.

The Employment to Population Ratio (EPR) was 39 percent in 2020 down from 48 percent in 2017 and higher in males (47 percent) than females (31percent). This performance is below the NDP III target of 55.4 percent.

#### 5.2.2 Social outcomes

Uganda's Human Development Index (HDI) greatly improved to 0.544 in 2020 up from 0.456 in 2012 but is still short of 0.55 required for the country to graduate into the medium category of countries. The HDI measure is a three basic dimensions' assessment of human development: a long and healthy life, access to knowledge and a decent standard of living. There has been an increase in Life Expectancy with females living long than men. Life expectancy for Uganda in 2021 is 63.73 years, a 0.51 percent increase from 2020.

<sup>71</sup> UNHS, 2019/20



Uganda has made considerable progress in increasing access to water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services. The population of Ugandans who still lack access to safe water has reduced from 8.5million in 2016 to 7 million in 2022.<sup>72</sup> Substantial improvement is derailed by large population movements to urban areas, high population growth stressing the water and sanitation services that exist<sup>73</sup>.

Uganda is also experiencing improvement in consumption of family planning services: The unmet need for family planning has reduced to 23 percent in 2021 from 27 percent in 2012. This is in line with government commitment to manage population growth and maintain the girl child in school for a long time.

### 5.2.3 Environment Outcomes

Uganda's economy is highly dependent on its natural resources. However, floods, landslides and locusts experienced in 2021 disrupted livelihoods. About 76 percent of people had their livelihoods disrupted by environmental changes.<sup>74</sup> Government is pursuing a green growth path in its economic development premised on the principles of equity, environmental sustainability, resource efficiency, inclusiveness, climate change adaptation and mitigation.

Regarding forest and wetland cover, for the first time since 1990 the country registered a net forest cover gain from 9 percent in 2017 to 13 percent in 2020 and slightly above the NDP III target of 12.8 percent. The main challenge facing the sector is pressure arising from the demand for agricultural land and demand for charcoal, firewood and building materials. On the other hand, wetland cover has experienced a downward trend - reducing from 15.5 percent in 1994 to 13 percent in 2020<sup>75</sup>. Government has planned to restore the forest cover in the country through afforestation and reforestation and slowing down the loss and degradation of the nation's forests. This will be through Investing in Forests and Protected Areas for Climate-smart Development (IFPA-CD) programme and other programmes throughout the NDP III span.

To address the challenges facing the environment, Government has developed a ten-year Environment Restoration Plan. The country declared the next ten years as a war decade for environment restoration with a focus on further reversing forest, wetland and biodiversity loss. The target is to halt degradation in all sectors of the environment and increase forest cover to 15 percent by 2030.

Air pollution has continued to take a toll in the country with urban areas consistently registering readings above the WHO recommended levels with average particulate matter (PM2.5) at 75( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ) <sup>76</sup>in 2022 way above the 25  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ , a threshold concentration of PM2.5 recommended by the World Health Organisation (WHO). Unpaved roads, domestic solid biomass energy uses, exhaust and non-exhaust emissions from vehicles, industrial emissions and open burning of solid waste are the main sources of air pollution.

<sup>72</sup> Water.org

<sup>73</sup> Ministry of Water and Environment, 2021

<sup>74</sup> [https://www.cisl.cam.ac.uk/files/living\\_in\\_the\\_climate\\_crisis\\_5nov2021.pdf](https://www.cisl.cam.ac.uk/files/living_in_the_climate_crisis_5nov2021.pdf)

<sup>75</sup> National environmental Management Authority (NEMA), 2021

<sup>76</sup> NEMA, 2022

Government through KCCA is committed to implementing strategies for reducing sectoral contributions to annual ambient pollution concentrations by 10 percent by 2025 by tarmacking more city roads, increasing the number of signaled junctions and traffic management innovations to streamline city traffic control as well as promoting and implementing green mobility alternatives including electric mobility, non-motorised transportation and mass-transit alternatives.

In addition, Government adopted progressive environmental-friendly policies, and innovations including climate risk screening and budget tagging to reduce greenhouse emissions. In addition, the Nationally Determined Contribution Partnership Plan (NDC-PP) adopted in June 2018 and National Climate Change Policy 2015 are committed to reducing national greenhouse gas emissions by 22 percent by 2030. In addition, they are committed to reducing climate vulnerability of climate sensitive sectors since the economy is natural resource based, and building climate resilience of key sectors and managing disaster risks<sup>77</sup>.

Water quality in Uganda slightly declined to 15.22 (PM<sub>10</sub>)<sup>8</sup> in 2021<sup>78</sup> from 18.52 (PM<sub>10</sub>)<sup>8</sup> in 2020. Government is set to implement the Sanitation and Water Quality-Uganda (SWAQ-Uganda) project that aims to contribute to the sustainable management of water resources in Uganda especially improving knowledge and enhance capacity in water quality management in support of policy making and effective water resources management<sup>79</sup>.

Many parts of Uganda are also prone to disasters caused by natural hazards and epidemic outbreaks. Fires, heavy storms/hailstorms, floods, lightning and drought were the main disasters experienced in 2020/21. A total of 355,000 households were affected by disasters notably in the Elgon, Teso and Rwenzori regions<sup>80</sup>. Government through the Office of the Prime Minister Disaster Relief, Preparedness and Management Department (OPM-RPMD), conducted a mapping exercise of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) actors with the objective of improving the coordination and collaboration among partners active in the DRR sphere in Uganda.

Government in FY 2022/23 will continue to operationalise the broad green growth principles and strategies emphasized in the global Agenda 2030, the Uganda Vision 2040, and the NDP III to achieve inclusive, low-emission economic growth that prioritizes the efficient and sustainable use of natural, human, and physical capital.

## 5.2.4 Socioeconomic Outcomes

### Poverty

Public investments in interventions such as infrastructure and social sectors such as education and health have borne some fruit with improvements in social welfare. Income poverty reduced from 21.4 percent in 2016/17 to 20.3 percent in 2019/20 while income inequality reduced in the same period from 0.419 to 0.413, representing a reduction of 1.4 percent.<sup>81</sup>

<sup>77</sup> Nationally Determined Contribution Partnership Plan (NDC-PP), 2018

<sup>78</sup> MoFPED, Microeconomic Indicator Framework, 2021

<sup>79</sup> Ministry of Water and Environment, 2022

<sup>80</sup> <https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/UGANDApercent20MULTI-HAZARD>

<sup>81</sup> Uganda National Household Survey 2019/20

However, despite the gains registered between 2016/17 and 2019/20, the pace of socio-economic transformation remains slow. The main findings from the Uganda National Household Survey, 2019/20 indicate that:

- (i) More people are moving out of poverty than those moving back in. The transitions in and out of poverty are hugely explained by the vulnerability of households to poverty. Vulnerability (the likelihood of becoming poor) now surpasses poverty as Uganda's foremost development challenge. Climate change, pandemics and individual household characteristics are now major drivers of vulnerability to poverty.
- (ii) Chronic poverty still prevails mainly among individuals earning their livelihoods in agriculture (11.5 percent); and residing in rural areas (13.4 percent).
- (iii) Inequality has decreased albeit with sub-regional disparities in part due to the COVID-19 lockdown, especially at the border districts; Drought in Karamoja and other parts of the country; as well as floods and poor harvest in 2019/20 which had a disproportionately higher negative impact in areas with low rates of registered land rights.
- (iv) The Northern and Eastern sub-regions scored the highest rate of persons experiencing chronic poverty at 27.1 percent and 14.1 percent.
- (v) Similarly, majority of those who transitioned back to poverty were involved in agriculture (9.7 percent) and resided in rural areas (9.5 percent).
- (vi) The link between GDP growth and poverty reduction has weakened.

### Jobs and Incomes

The unemployment rate reduced from 9.2 percent in 2016/17 to 8.8 percent in 2019/20.<sup>82</sup> The size of the labour force is estimated at 9.1 million. The majority of the working population (52 percent) is in wage employment and 47 percent employed in subsistence agriculture. Despite job creation efforts, the threat of extended youth unemployment is one of the biggest challenges the government of Uganda is grappling (currently at 13 percent).

With the partial opening of the economy in 2020 and 2021, formal jobs as captured by the Pay as You Earn (PAYE) Register, increased by 12.5 percent from 1,324,484 employees in FY2019/20 to 1,488,154 employees in FY2020/21. The PAYE Register indicates that for the period ending March 2022, up to 1,305,710 formal jobs were captured on the Register. The manufacturing sector (128,142); Education sector (140,578); Human health and Social work (101,999); and Public administration and defence sector (391,539) are the main drivers of formal employment.

Externalization of labour has also provided an alternative avenue for Ugandans seeking employment. Migrant labour grew nearly 900-fold from 9,026 migrant workers in 2020 to 88,553 migrant workers in 2021. However, there has been a decline in the externalization of migrant labour in 2022 (21,069) due to the lengthy lockdown of training institutions for migrant labour in 2021 and the slow adoption of the new digital system implemented by Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development, by the recruitment companies.

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<sup>82</sup> UNHS, 2019/20

In FY2022/23 and the medium term, in order to improve the employment out turns, Government will continue to implement the following interventions:

- a) Improve the productivity of the labour force through strengthening skills development.
- b) Increase value addition across the economy especially in the 18 agricultural commodities.<sup>83</sup>
- c) Support the private sector to create jobs in the key growth areas.
- d) Strengthen the role of the state to take on a more active role in development.
- e) Increase the stock of productive infrastructure to support production within the economy.
- f) Implement the streamlined National Business Development Services (BDS) framework which targets mass provision of BDS to small and medium enterprises. This framework is crucial in supporting enterprise survival, growth and competitiveness, guiding public and private interventions in the BDS for private sector development.
- g) Develop a National Employment Strategy, in a process that will be consultative and reflective of the country characteristics.
- h) Harmonization of private sector players into umbrella associations to improve private sector advocacy and representation. This is in line with the Private Sector Development Program (PSDP) under NDPIII commitment to strengthen the organizational and institutional capacity of the private sector to drive growth.
- i) Continue implementation of the PDM and EMYOOGA initiatives.

### 5.3 Public Investment Management and Performance

As government takes on an infrastructure oriented growth agenda, there has been a growing need to manage the long term capital public expenditure associated with it. Public investment management is therefore at the heart of Uganda's development agenda with growing interest around core investments aligned to the national and regional development agenda.

#### 5.2.1 PIM developments in FY 2021/22

In FY 2021/22, government identified core projects aligned to the programmatic approach adopted in the NDPIII. These projects incorporate the country's development priorities and also address strategic bottlenecks. Some of the projects were selected as core due to the fact that: they involve concerted effort of a wide array of stakeholders outside the lead implementing agency/sector for execution and hence place high demands on the need for concerted efforts; have large geographical coverage and create regional balance of interventions and results; while others are project ideas in the Uganda Vision 2040. Projects identified for regional equalization were given high priority and as a result, particular project ideas were identified focusing primarily on addressing income poverty in the respective areas.

#### 5.3.2 PIP Portfolio performance

The NDP III identified a series of core projects with significant impact on the successful realisation of key results areas identified across the NDPIII Programmes. Of the 78 core projects identified, 16 projects were frontloaded from NDPII. Government also identified a number of Northern Corridor Integration Projects that align with the national aspirations of socioeconomic transformation.

<sup>83</sup> Coffee, Cotton, Cocoa, Cassava, Tea, Vegetable Oils (including Palm Oil), Maize, Rice, Sugar cane, Fish, Dairy, Beef, Bananas, Beans, Avacado, Shea Nuts, Cashew Nuts, Macadamia Nuts

**Table 5.1: Implementation Progress of NDPIII Core and Programme Projects**

Programme	Grand Total	Ongoing			Preparation					
		Preparatory activities	Under implementation	Total	Concept	Profile	Pre-feasibility	Feasibility	Not yet submitted	Total
Agro-Industrialization	11	0	4	4	0	1	1	0	5	7
Mineral Development	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tourism Development	12	2	3	5	1	5	0	0	1	7
Natural Resources, environment, Climate Change, Land and Water Management	3	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	1
Private Sector Development	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manufacturing	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
Integrated Transport Infrastructure & Services	16	4	7	11	1	0	0	0	4	5
Energy Development	19	0	8	8	4	3	0	0	4	11
Digital Transformation	2	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
Human Capital Development	6	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	4	4
Innovation, Technology Dev't and Transfer	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Community Mobilisation	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>41</b>

*Source: MoFPED*

In FY 2021/22, out of the 78 core projects, only 37 projects were ongoing under the development budget translating into 47.4 percent. 10 projects are still undertaking preparatory activities such as procurement and acquisition of Right of Way that are precedent to the implementation of civil works. The average project budget performance for FY 2021/22 was 71 percent for both GoU and externally funded projects. This was mainly due to the rationalization of the budget to respond to the Covid-19 challenges in the critical sectors of the economy. Externally funded projects performed poorly with low budget outturn of 35.6 percent compared to GoU projects which performed at 113 percent. This was largely due to failure by MDAs to meet the requisite disbursement conditions and insufficient provision for counterpart funding.



The results of the assessment review of the PIP projects, 2021 indicate that seven programmes fell short of the required 50 percent capital ratio. This analysis establishes the risk of not meeting programme long-term financial obligations. The Programmes include sustainable urbanization and housing, mineral development, development plan implementation, human capital development, sustainable development of petroleum resources, private sector development and regional development. Frequent programme and project reviews to identify poorly performing projects will be conducted to inform restructuring or termination of projects to reduce envisaged risks.

The country registered considerable programme cost overruns of US\$ 3.786 trillion in 2021 majorly in the Natural Resources, Environment, Climate Change, Land and Water Management, Agro-Industrialization, Sustainable Energy Development, Governance and Security, and Integrated Transport Infrastructure and Services programmes. Government is adopting several strategies including but not limited to exiting, downgrading, transferring to recurrent, and re-scoping projects among others to reduce the fiscal burden. In addition, government is strengthening capacity of MDAs in project and contract management through dedicated capacity building programs to enhance contract management capabilities, improve on contract negotiation skills and minimize contract related challenges. On external financing, priority will only give to projects with high growth impact.

### 5.3.3 Performance of Public Corporations and State Enterprises

Public Enterprises draw their mandate from the Public Enterprises Reform and Divestiture (PERD) Act, 1993. In view of Government's renewed interest in the use of commercial PEs to promote socio-economic progress, Government initiated the process of repealing the existing PERD Act. This is intended to reengineer PEs to act as vehicles for catalyzing transformation in economic sectors. To date, Government owns 46 Public Corporation and State Enterprises which are expected to operate in a profitable manner and pay dividends to Government.

In FY 2020/21, twenty-six (26) Public Enterprises (PEs) were analyzed by Office of the Auditor General.<sup>84</sup> Out of these, seventeen (17) PEs made profits with Uganda Electricity Transmission Company Limited (UETCL), Uganda Electricity Generation Company (UEGCL) and National Water and Sewerage Corporation (NWSC) posting profits of US\$ 112Bn, US\$ 91.9Bn and US\$ 47.8Bn, respectively.

Public Enterprises such as Uganda Railways Corporation, Kilembe Mines Limited, Uganda Civil Aviation Authority (UCAA) and Uganda National Airlines Company Limited made losses at the end of FY 2020/21. However, it should be noted that Uganda National Airlines is in its second year of operation in a highly competitive industry which was greatly affected by the outbreak of COVID 19.

In FY 2020/21, only Uganda Property Holdings Limited and Housing Finance Bank Limited proposed a dividend pay-out of US\$ 400,000,000 and US\$ 1,495,222,000 respectively. Nile Hotel International Limited, Uganda Development Corporation (Group) and Housing Finance Bank Limited paid out dividends declared for the previous year (2019/20) totaling to US\$ 2,269,944,381. Enterprises attributed the non-payment of dividends to the loss-making

<sup>84</sup> Due to the absence of a comprehensive register of Public Corporations and State Enterprises, only 26 Enterprises were analyzed. Seven (7) entities did not submit their performance while the performance of twelve (12) Government shareholding Enterprises was not disclosed in the consolidated summary statement.



positions and retention of funds to fund planned investments/projects. (Detailed Performance in table X).

To promote and facilitate industrial and economic development for social economic transformation, Government continued the revival of Uganda Development Corporation (UDC) as an Investment arm.

In FY 2021/22, Government under UDC:

- i) Acquired 31.9 percent shareholding in Mpanga Growers Tea Factory Ltd. UDC's intervention led to an injection of US\$ 1,916,877,898 into the local economy through purchase of green leaf from the small scale tea out growers. In addition, the company earned US\$ 1,940,300,041 from the sale of readymade tea at Mombasa tea auction. The factory has registered an increase in direct employment from 154 to 397 workers.
- ii) Facilitated Mabale Growers Tea Factory Ltd which injected US\$ 2,067,115,441 into the local economy by purchasing green leaf from the small scale tea farmers. A total of US\$ 5,608,696,500 was generated from the sale of readymade tea at Mombasa Tea auction.
- iii) Supported Kigezi Highland Tea Project which generated US\$ 6,776,633,000 from the sale of readymade tea at the Mombasa tea auction. To facilitate the increase in tea production in greater Kigezi sub region, Government distributed 10 million tea seedlings in the districts of Kabale, Kisoro, Rubanda, Rukiga and Rukungiri.
- iv) Expanded the capacity of the mango processing line from 2,000MT/day to 120,000MT/day at Yumbe fruit factory. The processing line was commissioned and will go a long way in addressing the capacity gap.
- v) Reinstated Bukona Agro Processors Ltd into commercial operations. The Company earned USD 395,500 in export of ethanol to Kenya. In addition, 145 direct and 2,145 indirect jobs have so far been created.
- vi) Undertook detailed geological studies to establish the quality and quantity of the limestone/marble in its licensed exploration site in Layoro-Kaabong district. Provisional results indicate the availability of over 50 million tonnes of marble in the licensed area.
- vii) Undertook a reconnaissance survey at the licensed exploration area for silica sand in Masaka. Chemical results revealed that the silica oxide is above 95percent and thus suitable for glass manufacturing. A detailed geological study will be carried out to ascertain the quality and quantity of the silica sand which is a major raw material in the manufacture of glass

**Table 5.2: Profitability of Public Enterprises in FY 2020/21**

	Entity	Profit after tax/ surplus of the year (UShs in Bn)		Increase/ Decrease
		2019/20	2020/21	
1	Uganda Electricity Transmission Company Limited (UETCL)	54.02	112	57.97
2	Uganda Electricity Generation Company	2.8	91.93	89.14
3	National Water and Sewerage Corporation (NWSA)	27.44	47.49	20.35
4	Kira Motors Corporation		26.09	26.1
5	Uganda Development Bank Limited	10.14	22.11	11.97
6	Housing Finance Bank Limited (Dec 2020)	22.5	20.69	-1.8
7	Pride Micro Finance (Dec 2020)	12.79	12.69	-0.98
8	Post Bank Uganda Limited (Dec 2020)	8.38	10.07	1.69
9	Uganda Printing and Publishing Corporation	4.22	6.25	2.033
10	NEC Luwero	3.38	3.68	0.3
11	Insurance Training College	0.015	2.42	2.42
12	Uganda Wildlife Conservation Education Centre	1.74	1.44	-0.3
13	Mandela National Stadium	-0.23	1.08	1.38
14	Uganda Property Holdings Limited		0.85	0.85
15	Uganda Development Corporation (Group)	-7.32	0.63	7.95
16	NEC UZIMA	0.26	0.15	-0.12
17	Nile Hotel International Limited	1.24	0.08	-1.16
18	Uganda Energy Credit Capitalization Co. Ltd	-0.59	-0.87	-0.28
19	Kilembe Mines Limited	-2.81	-0.91	-1.1
20	New Vision Printing and Publishing Company Limited	2.66	-7.11	-9.76
21	Uganda Electricity Distribution Company Limited (UEDCL)	-10.12	-10.9	-0.78
22	Uganda Broadcasting Corporation	-7.62	-19.32	-11.71
23	Uganda Civil Aviation Authority (UCAA)	-13.74	-27.5	-13.78
24	Uganda Railways Corporation	-61.39	-37.78	23.6
25	Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA)	5.54	-45.05	-50.59
26	Uganda National Airlines Company Limited	-102.45	-164.6	-62.12

Source: Report of the Auditor General, June 2021

#### 5.4 Private Sector Development

The NDP III prioritizes investment in strategic areas to stimulate the economy and facilitate private sector growth through pursuit of a quasi-market approach. In this regard, the focus areas to drive development of the private sector were identified as: sustainably lowering the cost of doing business; promoting local content in public programmes; strengthening the enabling environment and enforcement of standards; strengthening the role of government in unlocking investment in strategic economic sectors and strengthening the organisational and institutional capacity of the private sector to drive growth.

### 5.4.1 Private Investment Outcomes

Private investments are key to promoting industrialization for inclusive growth, employment and wealth creation. Over the last two years, economic shock of the COVID-19 pandemic led to the falling demand, reduced and disrupted input supply, tight credit conditions, liquidity challenges, low profitability, closure of business, increasing unemployment and rising uncertainty<sup>85</sup>.

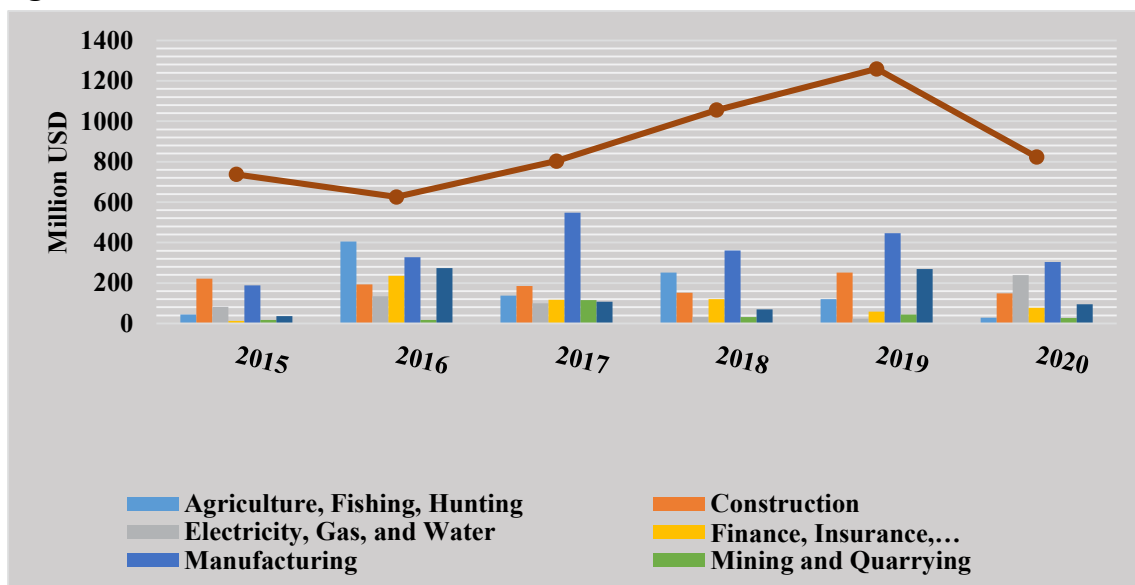
The Covid-19 outbreak and the restrictions imposed to manage its spread across the world facilitated a shift in trade and investment preferences to accommodate new patterns of demand<sup>86</sup>. These forces are changing international production and corporate decision-making, creating both opportunities and risks for investments.

#### Foreign Direct Investments

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflows to Uganda decreased by 34.7 per cent to USD 822.6 million in 2020 from USD 1.3 billion in 2019<sup>87</sup> (Fig. 1). In addition, the number of projects declined by 34.6 percent to 202 in 2020 from 309 in 2019. Major investments were visible in power generation, secondary industries that serve power generation processes and construction in the oil and gas sector.

The major source of investment inflows in 2020 remained China, investing in 55 projects worth USD 234.5 million, and creating 6,597 jobs. However, this declined from USD 421.2 million in 2019 to USD 235.5 million in 2020 accounting for a 44.1 per cent decline. In addition, Mauritius invested in eight projects worth USD 227.5 million creating 746 jobs; followed by India with 45 projects worth USD 93.5 million creating 3,752 jobs, and Sri Lanka with eight projects worth USD 61 million and created 354 jobs in 2020.

**Figure 5.1: FDI Inflows and Sectoral Distribution, 2015 - 2020**



Source: UIA 2021 and UNCTAD 2021

<sup>85</sup> UNCTAD, 2021

<sup>86</sup> World Investment Report, 2021

<sup>87</sup> World Investment Report, 2021

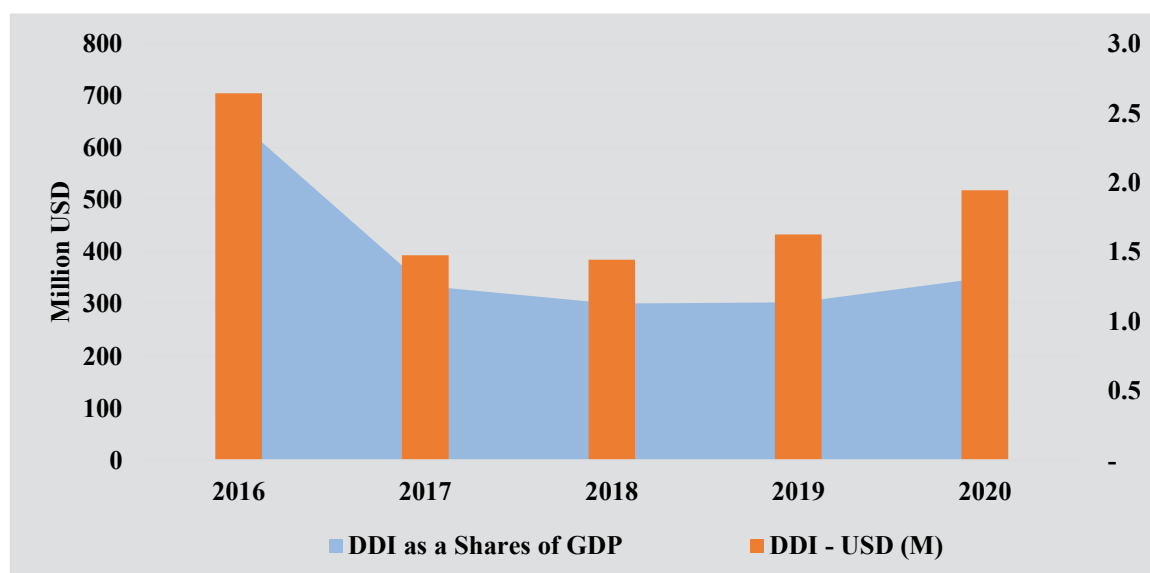
In the EAC Region, Kenya remains the leading cross-border investor to Uganda (USD 20.3 million), with major projects such as transport and haulage in 2020. This has led to creation of about 21,084 (37percent) jobs of which 58,017 jobs created from intra-EAC investment flows - the most jobs compared to the rest of the region<sup>88</sup>.

The manufacturing sector continues to lead on inward FDI flows in number of projects, value, and job creation as indicated in Fig. 5.1. However, Manufacturing FDI fell by 32.1 per cent from USD 447 million registered in 2019 to USD 303.4 million in 2020. The sector attracted 108 projects worth USD 303.4 million, and created 11,752 jobs<sup>89</sup>. The key projects under manufacturing were mainly in solar water pumps and heaters, cotton wool processing, and the manufacture of surgical gloves, white petroleum products, textile, and salt processing. FDI inflows to sectors such as Utilities (electricity, gas and water), Construction, and Agriculture attracted 9 projects, 10 projects, and 19 projects worth USD 238.6 million, USD 149.0 million, and USD 28.4 million respectively.

### Domestic Direct Investment

Domestic Investments (DDI) expanded by 20 percent from USD 433.8 million registered in 2019 to USD 518 million in 2020 (Fig. 2). Domestic investors took advantage of the movement restrictions to internally expand domestic production of essential commodities by changing their strategy especially food items, medicine and sanitizers. In addition, exits of some foreign owned companies offered opportunities to local firms to contribute to government's export promotion and import replacement agenda. DDI as a share of GDP bounced back from the sharp decline between 2016 and 2017. The contribution of DDI to GDP stood at 20 per cent in 2020 reflecting growth of 55 percent compared to 13 percent in 2019 (Fig. 5.2).

**Figure 5.2: DDI in value and as share of GDP, 2016 to 2020**



*Source: BOU 2021, UIA 2021 and UBOS, 2020*

<sup>88</sup> EAC Trade and Investment Report, 2021

<sup>89</sup> UIA, 2021

Whereas DDI increased by value, the number of projects decreased by 10.7 percent from 103 to 92 projects recorded for 2019 and 2020 respectively. However, the manufacturing sector continued to attract the biggest number of projects (57) worth USD 231.6 million accounting for 44.7 percent of the total DDI<sup>90</sup>. Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing sector came second with 14.1 percent of all the licensed projects worth USD 98.13 million. Projects in Manufacturing and Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing sectors contributed 8,875 jobs and 5,507 jobs accounting for 52.6 percent and 32.6 percent of the total jobs created by DDI respectively.

## Private Investment Financing

### *i. Capital Markets*

On the front of individual investments, there was an increase in the investment deposits in Collective Investment Schemes (CIS) to a total of US\$ 1,147.9 billion as at the end of Q3 FY 2021/22. This major milestone accounts for 17.4 percent growth from US\$ 977.6 billion recorded at the end of Q2 FY 2021/22<sup>91</sup>. The total number of Ugandans with CIS accounts at the end of March 2022 was 32,998 investor accounts, compared to 26,936 investor accounts in December, 2021 on account of increased awareness about the benefits of investing through CIS vehicles among local investors. In addition, the listing of MTN Uganda on the stock market also explains the general performance of the capital market. The company raised US\$ 535.9 billion in Q2, FY 2021/22<sup>92</sup>.

In addition, the market capitalization of Uganda Securities Exchange stood at US\$ 21,739.3 billion as at June, 2022<sup>93</sup>, accounting for 4 percent fall from US\$ 22,638.94 billion registered at the end March 2022<sup>94</sup>. Relatedly, the market capitalization weighted average presented as the *All Share Index* (ALSI) pared at 1.97 (-0.2percent) points to close at 1,264.1 as of 2<sup>nd</sup> June, 2022, representing a 1-week gain of 5 percent, a 4-week gain of 1.5 percent, but an overall year-to-date loss of 11 percent.

### *ii. Domestic Savings*

Savings determine the level of investment growth making them a vital component of private sector development. Uganda's domestic savings grew at an average rate of 17.3 percent OVER the period 2016 to 2020. Domestic savings grew by 1.5 percent from US\$ 26,485 billion recorded in 2019 to US\$ 26,871 billion registered in 2020. Relatedly, savings as a share of GDP has experienced a negative growth rate of 4.5 percent between 2019 and 2020 translating into a decline from 20.1 percent in 2019 to 19.2 percent in 2020 (Fig. 5.3). The decline in savings can be attributed to over reliance on informal saving mechanisms by the households. The UNHS 2019/20<sup>95</sup> indicated that 51 percent of the households in Uganda saved their money at home/secret place with only 12 percent of the households using commercial banks as savings mechanisms.

<sup>90</sup> Based on UIA date, 2021

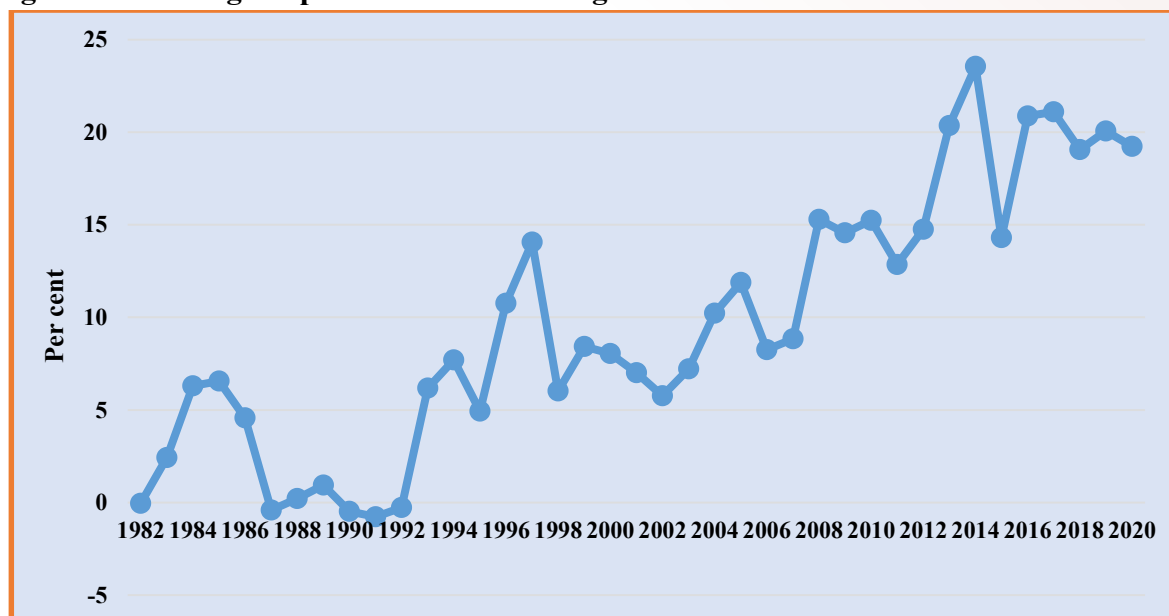
<sup>91</sup> <https://cmauganda.co.ug/press-releases>

<sup>92</sup> Source: Capital Markets Authority 2022

<sup>93</sup> <https://www.african-markets.com/en/stock-markets/use>

<sup>94</sup> USE Monthly Bulletin, March 2022

<sup>95</sup> UNHS Survey Report, FY 2019/20

**Figure 5.3: Savings Expressed as a Percentage of GDP**

Source: World Bank national accounts data, 2022

### iii. Remittances

Remittances are an important source of household income, contributing about 10 percent of total income for the rural and urban households and accounting for close to 4.5 percent of Uganda's GDP as of 2018/2019<sup>96</sup>. Whereas remittances have majorly supported household (consumptive) expenses, they are identified as potential source of investment funds under NDP III. One of the key factors hindering growth of DDI is high cost of credit for SMEs.

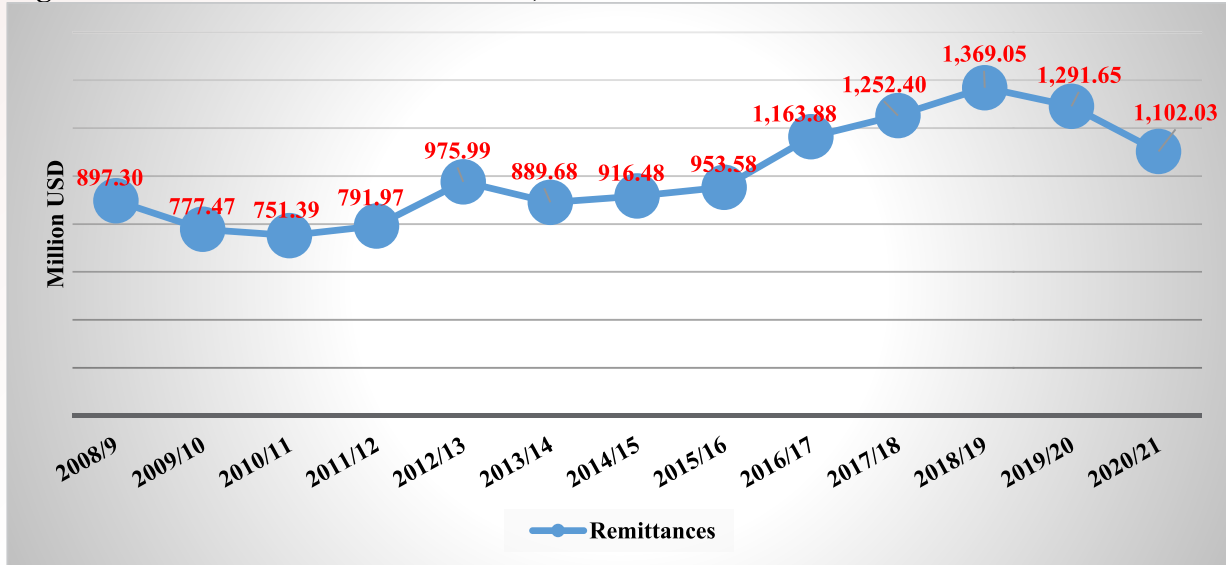
BoU data indicates that remittances to Uganda reduced by 14.7 per cent from USD 1,291.65 million in FY 2019/20 to USD 1,102.03 million in 2020/21. This is significant reduction compared to the average growth rate of 7.5 per cent per year over the NDP II period. The increased inflow of foreign exchange through remittances boosts aggregate demand and expands the national savings pool available for investment<sup>97</sup>.

<sup>96</sup> United Nations in Uganda, 2020

<sup>97</sup> NPA, July 2020



Figure 5.4: Remittance and FDI Flows, 2018 to 2020



Source: BOU 2021

As indicated in Fig. 3, remittance inflows in Uganda have been increasing steadily. Government through Uganda Investment Authority is putting in place mechanisms to encourage the diaspora to invest in Uganda by explaining the available investment opportunities.

### Business Environment

Business conditions improved in the Ugandan private sector at the start of the year, 2021 but remained below the expected potential in 2021. This is reflected in the Business Climate Index (BCI) that remained below potential since 2020 with business perceptions improving slightly by 5 basis points from 51 in 2020 to 56 in 2021.<sup>98</sup> This is partially on account of reopening of schools following an extended period of closure due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Demand also picked up, leading to rises in employment and purchasing power.

World Bank ranked Uganda the 12<sup>th</sup> in Africa in the cost of doing business. Particular areas of improvement were: regulatory environment, construction permits, accessing electricity and credit, registering property, protecting minority investors, paying taxes and trading across borders, among others. This is as a result of Uganda's considerable effort in digitizing processes.

### Competitiveness performance

Private Sector Competitiveness is assessed as the removal of key constraints to business development and investment. i.e simplifying business registration permitting processes; improving regulations underlying access to financial services; and encouraging development of the industrial sector where Uganda has a competitive advantage.

According to the Global Competitiveness Index (GCI), 2021, Uganda ranked 92 out of 141 economies assessed, with an overall score of 54.7 points out of 100. This indicates an overall performance improvement of 20.1 percentage points from 2020. Uganda made improvements in reviving and improving the quality of human capital, the innovation ecosystem, markets and readiness for economic transformation. This is dedicated to elaborating on the priorities for

<sup>98</sup> Economic Policy and Research Center, 2021

recovery and revival, and considering the building blocks of a transformation towards new economic systems that combine “productivity”, “people” and “planet” targets. Government is dedicated to further invest in key areas such as digitalization and service economy to boost the transformation towards a more sustainable circular economy.

The result of the Global Innovation Index (GII) ranks Uganda the 114<sup>th</sup> among the 131 economies that featured in the GII 2020, a decline of 11.8percentage points from 2019. This assess innovation capabilities in both output and input that declined by 15percent points and 7.3percent points respectively. The trend gives an indication of the expected innovation performance according to income level and this implies that Uganda produces less innovation outputs relative to its level of innovation investments. In the FY 2022/23, Government is strategically investing in market sophistication, Human Capital Development, research and innovation to increase production and productivity.

## **CHAPTER SIX: PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE FOR FY2021/22 AND PRIORITIES FOR FY 2022/23**

### **6.1 Introduction**

This Chapter provides an overview of Government's public spending and service delivery performance in FY2021/22. The public services delivered at different levels of Government are analyzed as National public services (such as construction of national roads and generation of Hydroelectric Power) and Local public services which are further categorized under: Higher Local Governments (Cities, Municipalities and Districts); and at lower Local Governments (community public services) focusing on Parish Development Model (PDM) and its Pillars.

This Chapter also highlights the NDP III Programme priorities for FY2022/23 and the medium term. The analysis follows the NDP III 20 Programmes outlined under five (5) Objectives, also referred to as Clusters, i.e.:

- i) Strengthen the role of the State in guiding and facilitating development
- ii) Consolidate and increase the stock and quality of productive infrastructure
- iii) Enhance value addition in key growth opportunities
- iv) Enhance the productivity and social well-being of the population
- v) Strengthen the Private Sector capacity to drive growth and create jobs

This Chapter further provides insights into the different strategies adopted under each of these Clusters and how these strategies are helping to achieve the Programme objectives outlined in NDP III.

### **6.2 STRENGTHENING THE ROLE OF THE STATE IN GUIDING AND FACILITATING DEVELOPMENT**

NDP III stipulates the role of the State within the confines of: i) National Defence; ii) Enhancing infrastructure and access to JLOS services; iii) Promoting the observance of human rights and fighting corruption; iv) Strengthening the commercial justice system and rule of law; v) Harmonized and consistent legal, regulatory and policy environment; vi) Law enforcement; and vii) Legislation and Civil Service administration. These roles are elaborated under five NDP III Programmes: Public Sector Transformation; Development Plan Implementation; Governance and Security; Administration of Justice; and Legislation, Oversight and Representation.

By end of the NDPIII period, the Cluster seeks to contribute to the following: i) Increasing the GDP growth rate from 6.3 percent to at least 7 percent per annum; ii) Increasing the Revenue to GDP ratio from 15.6 percent to 18 percent by 2025; iii) Increasing the Government Effectiveness Index from -0.52 to 0.01; iv) Increasing the attractiveness of Uganda as an investment destination as measured by the Global Competitiveness Index, from 48.9 to 55; v) Reducing corruption as measured by the Corruption Perception Index from 26 percent to 35 percent; vi) Increasing the Democratic Index from 6.5 percent to 8.6 percent; and vii) Increasing the percentage of citizens' participation in electoral processes from 80 percent to 90 percent.

The Cluster also highlights Government's efforts to ensure effective achievement of NDP III Goal and Objectives. Government has implemented measures to ensure good governance at all levels and this is evident from improved Budget transparency, where Uganda was ranked 36<sup>th</sup> among 117 countries globally and 2<sup>nd</sup> in Africa, with a score of 58percent during the Open

Budget Survey 2019. Uganda's tax to GDP ratio increased from 9.7 percent in 2009/2010 to 12.7 percent of GDP in FY 2021/2022.

Government's service delivery performance during FY2021/22 and the Cluster's Outlook in FY2022/23 are discussed below.

### 6.2.1 Governance and Security Programme

Vision 2040 identifies good governance as being central to Uganda's development. Good governance ensures effective and expansive delivery of services to all citizens within a conducive and peaceful environment. It is in this context that the NDPIII emphasized Governance and Security as one of the 20 Programmes to deliver the aspirations of Ugandans as enshrined in Vision 2040.

The Governance and Security Programme fosters: constitutional democracy; protection of human rights; free and fair political and electoral processes; transparency and accountability; government effectiveness and regulatory quality; effective citizens' participation in development processes; and peace, defence and security of the citizens and the country.

In FY2021/22, Government allocated a total of US\$ 6,989.9 billion (15.6 percent of the National Budget) to facilitate the Programme to achieve its objectives.<sup>99</sup> In this regard, the performance of the Programme in FY2021/2022 is discussed in line with the Programme Objectives below.

#### a) Strengthen Capacity of Security Agencies to Address Emerging Security Threats

The main interventions that attracted resources in the reporting period include: strengthening capacity to handle emerging sophisticated crimes such as cybercrimes; rolling out CCTV surveillance project; strengthening border control and security.

In delivery of national Public Services:

- i) The Ministry of Defence and Veteran Affairs (MoDVA) signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) to establish a secure and stable environment along Uganda's border points. This enabled the UPDF to launch a military operation against the Allied Democratic Forces (ADF) camps in Eastern DRC. The ADF has posed security threats, including terrorist acts, to the country.
- ii) In December 2021, the MoDVA and the DRC Government signed a Bilateral General Agreement on defense cooperation that will ensure joint training and exchange of experience in the fields of military engineering, joint planning, training and operations, military health services, among others.
- iii) The UPDF opened the National Defence College with a focus of reinforcing UPDF's ability to curb emerging threats. It is the first of its kind in Uganda, and will be the think tank for the UPDF. The College will play a pivotal role in professionalizing the UPDF and will attract participants at the level of one-star general officers, senior officers at the rank of colonel and also civilians in the future. Further, the College is affiliated to Makerere University.

<sup>99</sup> Medium Term Expenditure Framework Paper (MTEF) FY2021/22 – FY2026/27

- iv) The Uganda Police Force (UPF) in collaboration with Uganda Management Institute (UMI), conducted a two-month leadership and command training for 31 Regional Police Commanders (RPCs) aimed at retooling the top police echelon with new skills to combat emerging terror threats in the country.<sup>100</sup>
- v) Uganda Police Force (UPF), in collaboration with the Research, Development and Innovation Centre, developed a software to back up physical criminal case files. This application software system will help to solve loss of physical files.
- vi) To further reinforce the transition, resettlement and reintegration of veterans into productive civilian livelihoods, UPDF embarked on a nationwide exercise to verify the veteran's payroll in January 2022. The verification exercise was intended to reach out to over 43,000 veterans to enable them benefit from the veteran's package and ensure integrity of the pensions and gratuity payroll.
- vii) The UPDF conducted a 7-month political orientation course for the Ugandan Battle Group XXXIII at the Peace Support Operations Training school, Singo in Nakaseke District. A total of 2,225 members composed of in-service soldiers with UPDF Combat Arms and services were passed out. The objectives of the training were to enhance ideological awareness among the troops and to open the members' perspective on matters of individual, institutional and national consciousness.<sup>101</sup>
- viii) UPDF passed a total of 111 Officers after successfully completing junior command and staff course in December 2021. The sixteen-week training was aimed at producing all round officers that can work both in command and staff appointments. Relatedly, a total of 154 officers of the UPDF completed a three-week training on military ideology in December 2021. The training focused on deepening and heightening ideological consciousness, promoting discipline, teamwork, loyalty, integrity, sacrifice and increasing the motivation of Officers.<sup>102</sup> By the end of April 2020, 20,034 UPDF personnel underwent training locally and abroad. Of the trained personnel, 81 underwent training abroad in different categories of trainings and 19,953 were trained in various courses locally. The courses were carried out in order maintain a Force that can ably respond to prevailing and emerging security threats.<sup>103</sup>
- ix) H. E. the President presided over the passing out ceremony of 5,200 (3,783 males and 1,417 females) Probationer Police Constables (PPCs) at Kabalye Police Training School in Masindi district. The PPCs participated in a one-year training course that included: practical module of public order management; skills at arm; dry drills; shooting long range of 100 metres; shooting under effort; among others. This was the 22<sup>nd</sup> intake of UPF and the largest number of PPCs in the history of the school.<sup>104</sup>
- x) To further improve its welfare and infrastructure, the UPF procured 1,380 Uniports and started installation of 16 Uniports in savannah region, 56 Uniports in Kampala Metropolitan Area (KMPA), and 84 Uniports in Western Uganda. 91, 143 and 177 Uniports were erected in the Central, Western and Eastern regions respectively.<sup>105</sup>
- xi) Fourteen UPDF personnel, from the Chieftaincy of Integrated Resource Management Information System (CIRMIS), undertook a seven-week training,

<sup>100</sup> <https://www.independent.co.ug/31-rpcs-graduate-in-operational-leadership-skills/>

<sup>101</sup> [https://www.updf.go.ug/Political\\_Orientation\\_Course\\_ends.php](https://www.updf.go.ug/Political_Orientation_Course_ends.php)

<sup>102</sup> <http://www.defence.go.ug/home/newsandevents/63.0>

<sup>103</sup> Ministry of Defence and Veteran Affairs (MoDVA) Ministerial Policy Statement FY2022/23

<sup>104</sup> <https://www.upf.go.ug/igps-remarks-at-the-pass-out-ceremony-of-ppcs/>

<sup>105</sup> Uganda Police Force Ministerial Policy Statement FY2022/23

facilitated by the Computer Learning Centre, to attain Oracle Certification. The course was tailor-made intended to suit the needs of the Ministry of Defence and UPDF.<sup>106</sup>

- xii) Relatedly, the Commander-in-Chief of the UPDF officiated the pass out of sixty-two Squadron Officers who were undergoing a six months Squadron Officers' Course at Uganda Airforce College, Nakasongola. At the same event, he commissioned the Air Command and Leadership Training Centre.
- xiii) Despite the expiry of the African Union Mission in Somalia's (AMISOM) programme in March 2022, the UPDF aims to stay in Somalia under the mandate of the African Union (AU) African Transition Mission in Somalia (ATMIS). ATMIS will run until 2024, after which all the security responsibilities will be handed over to Somalia's security forces. This is intended to continue countering the al-Shabaab threat. It will also result into sustainable peace and security in Somalia.
- xiv) To increase efficiency and effectiveness in the operations of the UPDF, the Deputy Inspector General of Police (DIGP), established toll free line to handle public complaints and concerns. The toll free number is 0800300115 and works 24/7.<sup>107</sup>
- xv) The United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women, (UN Women) donated an assortment of equipment to the UPDF on the 18<sup>th</sup> February, 2022. The donation included: three customized evidence vans, 18 scenes of crime officers' kits, 18 scenes of crime cameras, DNA consumables, 3 pre-configured containers and 3 audio visual recording devices. This is expected to enhance Force's skill and ability in combating of cases of sexual gender-based violence, as well as violence against women and children.<sup>108</sup>
- xvi) UPDF carried out operations to enforce traffic laws and regulations and penalized 173,882 motorists under the Express Penalty Scheme as at the end of March 2022.<sup>109</sup>
- xvii) In May 2022, the UPDF launched a software application dubbed UPFMobi App, after a similar one was removed following ownership wrangles. The application aims at helping the public access Police services, report crimes and seek help. The system was first launched in 2018 but had glitches that affected its effectiveness.
- xviii) Further, 65 officers were equipped with skills in Scene of Crime Management in May 2022. A total of 65 Police officers (5 females and 60 male) were equipped with skills in Scene of Crime Management following a successful three-month training at Police Training School in Kibuli. The Scene of Crime Officers are a critical team in enhancing the flow of investigations for a successful conclusion of the investigations and the graduands were urged to be disciplined and professional with good attitude towards work.<sup>110</sup>
- xix) The Deputy Inspector General of Police presided over the pass-out ceremony of 193 gazetted officers that have been on a 3-month Station Command Course at Police Training School in Kabalye, Masindi in May 2022. The training equipped the officers with the necessary knowledge and skills required to improve service delivery to the communities they serve.<sup>111</sup>
- xx) Additionally, UPDF commenced the construction of an Armory at Olilim Police Training School.

<sup>106</sup> <http://www.defence.go.ug/home/newsandevents/132.0>

<sup>107</sup> <https://www.upf.go.ug/digp-establishes-toll-free-helpline/>

<sup>108</sup> <https://www.upf.go.ug/un-women-donates-to-police/>

<sup>109</sup> Uganda Police Force Ministerial Policy Statement FY2022/23

<sup>110</sup> <https://www.upf.go.ug/65-officers-equipped-with-skills-in-scene-of-crime-management/>

<sup>111</sup> <https://www.upf.go.ug/digp-passes-out-193-gazetted-officers/>



- xxi) The UPF established 3 Registries in regions of Kiira Busoga North and Busoga East to aid the Force with obtaining accurate information in the processes of detecting, investigating and preventing crime.<sup>112</sup>
- xxii) The UPF also embarked on the construction of a phased 300-bed Police hospital in Nsambya. By end of December 2021, selection of a Consultant on hospital designs; and a Feasibility Study had been undertaken. The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and other related Reports are close to completion.<sup>113</sup>

In delivery of Higher Local Government Services:

- i) The UPF completed construction of accommodation blocks in Kitagata, Nakaseke, Bulambuli, Rukungiri districts. Additionally, UPF has completed major renovation of West Nile (Arua) Regional Police Headquarters; Kiira (Jinja) regional Police Headquarters (70percent progress); and completed construction of Nakasongola Police Station (awaiting commissioning).
- ii) UPF also operationalized seven CCTV regional call centres in Mbarara, Masaka, Gulu, Arua, Hoima, Mbale & Soroti districts. Additionally, a total of 442 cameras within KMP were cleaned and fifteen Cyber and CCTV awareness campaigns on various media.<sup>114</sup>
- iii) By April 2022, the Force had inspected 165 Private Security Organizations in the districts of Mbarara Kiruhura Isingiro Ntungamo Bushenyi Ibanda Hoima Masindi Kibaale Kasese, Kabarole Soroti Kumi Lira Apac Gulu Kitgum Arua Nebbi Koboko Jinja Iganga Kampala Metropolitan East South and North. This was geared towards keeping law and order countrywide.<sup>115</sup>
- iv) The fencing of Arua and Mbale prisons, expansion of Rukungiri prison and renovation of Lira prison is ongoing. Furthermore, construction of 200 staff housing units using Force on Account is ongoing.<sup>116</sup> This is aimed at strengthening Uganda Prison's capacity to curb possible threats and improve welfare of the prisoners.
- v) Through the Defence Forces Shop, UPDF served 5,231 clients at 15 outlets countrywide, providing the soldiers with essential goods at reasonably low prices.<sup>117</sup>

In delivery of community services:

- i) Government embarked on construction of 1,020 UPF staff housing units at Naguru (6 staff accommodation apartments, which are now at 90percent completion stage); and provision of 1,380 uni-ports to bridge a housing gap of 49,422 units.<sup>118</sup> By April 2022, Block A and B were complete and occupied, Block D stood at 90 percent completion, and Blocks C, E, F and G were complete.<sup>119</sup>

<sup>112</sup> Uganda Police Force Ministerial Policy Statement FY2022/23

<sup>113</sup> Uganda Police Force Q<sub>2</sub> Performance Report, FY2021/22

<sup>114</sup> Uganda Police Force Ministerial Policy Statement FY2022/23

<sup>115</sup> Uganda Police Force Ministerial Policy Statement FY2022/23

<sup>116</sup> Uganda Prisons Services Ministerial Policy Statement FY2022/23

<sup>117</sup> Ministry of Defence and Veteran Affairs (MoDVA) Ministerial Policy Statement FY2022/23

<sup>118</sup> Uganda Police Force Q<sub>2</sub> Performance Report, FY2021/22

<sup>119</sup> Uganda Police Force Ministerial Policy Statement FY2022/23

## b) Strengthened Citizen Participation and Engagement in the Democratic Processes

In the delivery of national Public Services:

- i) The Electoral Commission (EC) harmonized activities of the political parties with the aim of increasing the Democratic Index from 6.5 percent to 8.6 percent. Additionally, the EC conducted a nationwide post general elections evaluation and review to enable improve on delivery of its mandate in the subsequent electoral activities<sup>120</sup>.

In delivering Higher Local Government Services:

- i) The EC conducted by-elections for Kayunga District LC5 Chairperson in December 2021.<sup>121</sup>
- ii) In April 2022, the EC released the electoral programme for the by-election of Member of Parliament for Omoro County Constituency, Omoro District. The by-election programme commenced with an update of the National Voters' Register from 14<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> April 2022, and updating stations in each of the thirty-seven (37) parishes in Omoro County. Polling is scheduled to take place on 26<sup>th</sup> May 2022. The Omoro County Constituency Parliamentary seat fell vacant following the demise of the former Speaker of Parliament and area Member of Parliament, the Rt. Hon. Jacob L'Okori Oulanyah.<sup>122</sup>
- iii) The EC conducted Local Government Council and Committee by-elections in 117 Districts and updated the Voters' Register for areas that had by-elections.<sup>123</sup>
- iv) The EC conducted training of all officials that handled by-elections during filling of vacancies in Local Government in 117 Districts.<sup>124</sup>
- v) The EC also commenced the electoral programme of filling the vacancy for District Woman Councilor representing Lalogi/Lakwaya Electoral Area, Omoro District.<sup>125</sup> Thursday, 26<sup>th</sup> May 2022 has been designated as the polling date.

## c) Strengthen Compliance with the Uganda Bill of Rights

In delivery of National Public Services and Higher Local Government Services:

- i) The Uganda Human Rights Commission (UHRC) launched the 23<sup>rd</sup> Annual Human Rights 2020 Report that aims to give Parliament of Uganda, various Government Departments, strategic partners and the general public appraisal of the human rights and freedoms situation in Uganda. The Report highlighted major human rights issues in 2020 as: human rights situation during the 2021 General elections; human rights in the context of COVID-19; plight of older persons in Uganda; mental health in Uganda; death penalty and its human rights implications; cattle rustling in Karamoja and its impact on human rights.<sup>126</sup>
- ii) The Directorate of Complaints Investigations and Legal Services at the UHRC fully investigated 75 cases; and 116 were partially handled across the regional offices. Additionally, the Commission reviewed 130 files in the regional offices of Fort Portal and Moroto.<sup>127</sup> By end of March 2022, UHRC had investigated an additional 39

<sup>120</sup> Electoral Commission Q<sub>2</sub> Performance Report FY2021/22

<sup>121</sup> Electoral Commission Ministerial Policy Statement FY2022/23

<sup>122</sup> <https://www.ec.or.ug/node/633>

<sup>123</sup> Electoral Commission Ministerial Policy Statement FY2022/2023

<sup>124</sup> Electoral Commission Ministerial Policy Statement FY2022/2023

<sup>125</sup> Electoral Commission Ministerial Policy Statement FY2022/2023

<sup>126</sup> The 23<sup>rd</sup> Annual Report on The State of Human Rights and Freedoms in Uganda

<sup>127</sup> Uganda Human Rights Commission Q<sub>2</sub> Performance Report FY2021/22

- complaints of alleged human rights violations distributed as follows: Gulu (24); moroto (9); Jinja (5); and central (1).<sup>128</sup>
- iii) The UHRC mediated a total of 14 (8 males, 6 females) complaints within the regional offices of Gulu (3), Hoima (1), Arua (1), Jinja (1) and Soroti (8).
  - iv) UHRC inspected 170 places of detention in the regions of Gulu, Central, Hoima, Lira, Masaka, Moroto, Fort Portal and Head Office.<sup>129</sup>

In delivery of community services:

- i) UHRC provided technical support to Kapchorwa field office and reviewed 174 complaints that had been received by the field office since 2021. Of the 174 complaints, the regional office handled 33 complaints, advised on 55 complainants, referred 54 complainants and mediated 32 complaints.
- ii) UHRC also organized and conducted 20 community barazas and reached 11 trading centres through road shows. Overall, it reached out to 3,188 (2,250 males and 1,859 female) participants who were sensitized on various human rights issues.<sup>130</sup>
- iii) Furthermore, UHRC conducted one mobile complaint-handling clinic in Masaka regional office, where 582 (559 male, 23 female) people were reached and 46 complaints of alleged human rights violations registered by the Commission.<sup>131</sup>

#### **d) Enhanced Transparency, Accountability and Anti-Corruption Systems**

Under this objective, Government undertook the following interventions in FY2021/22:

- i) The Inspectorate of Government (IG) followed up on 336 out of 1,105 (30 percent) of its recommendations to Government of Uganda by end of December 2021. As a result, UShs. 0.239 billion was recovered to the IG Asset Recovery Account; and UShs.0.023 billion was recovered to other Institutions. Relatedly, UShs.5.4 billion was pending in IG recoveries and various investigations. Furthermore, 8 public officers were dismissed; 9 reprimanded, and 22 submitted to their different commissions for disciplinary actions.
- ii) The IG received 804 complaints about corruption against public officials countrywide. These included 467 at the Head Office and 337 from the 16 Regional Offices. Of these, 721 were sanctioned for investigation, 38 were referred and 8 were rejected. Decisions were yet to be taken on 37 cases. Additionally, by December 2021, 71 (25percent) Ombudsman cases out of a biannual target of 320 were resolved in MDALGs, of which 22 were in MDAs while 49 were in LGs.<sup>132</sup>
- iii) The IG trained 2,038 citizens to inspect ongoing Government projects under the Transparency Accountability and Anti-Corruption (TAAC). The trained officers monitored and carried out 255 inspections of projects being implemented and found 137 grievances. 26 (19percent) of these grievances were resolved on time. The IG furthermore followed up issues related to misuse of the project funds and UShs 3,440,000 was recovered in addition to two motorcycles.<sup>133</sup>
- iv) The Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP) conducted 81 percent of Prosecution-led Investigations (PIL) into corruption and money-laundering crimes, against a target of 70 percent. This was achieved in 66 business working days by end

<sup>128</sup> Uganda Human Rights Commission Ministerial Policy Statement FY2022/2023

<sup>129</sup> Uganda Human Rights Commission Ministerial Policy Statement FY2022/2023

<sup>130</sup> Uganda Human Rights Commission Ministerial Policy Statement FY2022/23

<sup>131</sup> Uganda Human Rights Commission Q3 Performance Report FY2021/22

<sup>132</sup> Inspectorate of Government Ministerial Policy Statement FY2022/23

<sup>133</sup> Inspectorate of Government Ministerial Policy Statement FY2022/23

of April 2022. The improved performance is attributed to improved coordination between investigators and prosecutors.<sup>134</sup>

In delivery of higher Local Government Services:

- (i) The IG continued to investigate corruption in Local Governments. In the period under review, 189 (76percent) corruption cases in Local Governments were investigated out of the half year target of 250 cases. Arising from the above cases, UShs. 3,127,083,090 was recommended for recovery; 10 Public officials were arrested and prosecuted; while 61 were referred to their relevant Authorities for administrative action.<sup>135</sup>
- (ii) Government launched the 2021 Anti-corruption campaign in order to reduce corruption rate from 26 to 35 percent in the Public Sector by end of NDP III. The campaign was specifically targeted to promote socio-accountability by mobilizing citizens to monitor delivery of public services across parishes, sub-counties and at district level.<sup>136</sup>

### Outlook for FY2022/23

Government has allocated UShs 7,422.83 billion (15.42 percentage increase from FY2021/2022) to enable the Programme undertake the following interventions:

- (i) Establish the National Service Scheme.
- (ii) Strengthen compliance with the Uganda Bill of Rights.
- (iii) Enhance security and peace through coordination with other actors at national, regional and international levels.
- (iv) Strengthen promotion of downward accountability through public empowerment for anti-corruption.
- (v) Reinforce investigation and prosecution of corruption cases before courts of law; Combat money laundering and recover illicitly acquired assets.<sup>137</sup>
- (vi) Hasten the roll out and implementation of the CCTV project to identified black spots and other parts of the country.
- (vii) Enhance deployment of Intelligence Officers in the areas with heightened crime and Night deployment both foot and motorized patrols in the crime prone areas.
- (viii) Strengthen community engagement for crime prevention through the community policing model of neighborhood watch, popular vigilance LC I and intelligence-based investigations.<sup>138</sup>
- (ix) Establish regional Command centres and toll free lines to ease reporting of violent crimes including women murders and Kidnap cases thus strengthening people centred delivery security, law and order services
- (x) Increase the use of technology by automating processes and systems to expedite investigations and prosecution of corruption cases<sup>139</sup>

### 6.2.2 Administration of Justice Programme

The rule of law is one of the cornerstones of a free society that places limits on Government authority and upholds the values of equality among the citizens. During FY2021/22, activities of the Judiciary were carried out in pursuance of the Judiciary Strategic Plan V (FY2020/21–2024/25).

<sup>134</sup> Directorate of Public Prosecution(DPP) Ministerial Policy Statement FY2022/23

<sup>135</sup> Inspectorate of Government Ministerial Policy Statement FY2022/23

<sup>136</sup> www.igg.go.ug

<sup>137</sup> National Budget Framework Paper, FY2022/23

<sup>138</sup> Uganda Police Force Ministerial Policy Statement FY 2022/23

<sup>139</sup> Inspectorate of Government Ministerial Policy Statement FY2022/23

The core goal of the Plan is to improve business processes for improved efficiency and effectiveness in the administration of justice. The Strategic Plan is aligned to the Administration of Justice Programme's objective that seeks to strengthen adherence to the rule of law and safety of persons and property. Furthermore, in line with the Fourth Sector Development Plan (SDP IV), Justice Law and Order Sector registered an improvement in public trust from 49percent to 62percent; with public satisfaction standing at 69percent. The Sector also maintained the A' status from the Uganda Human Rights Commission. Over 78 percent of the population reported access to frontline JLOS service point within a 5-kilometre radius.<sup>140</sup>

In FY2021/22, Government allocated US\$ 373.4 billion to the Programme to achieve its intended objectives (0.83 percent of the National Budget for FY2021/22).<sup>141</sup> The performance of the Programme in FY2021/22 was as follows:

**a) Strengthened People-centered Delivery of Security, Justice, Law and Order Services**

In delivery of national Public Services:

- i) The Directorate of Citizen and Immigration Control (DCIC) issued 146,223 passports out of 153,984 applications (representing 94.9percent performance) by April 2022. These included 145,555 ordinary passports, 351 service passports, and 317 diplomatic passports.<sup>142</sup> The high numbers in applications for new passports were a result of the deadline of 4<sup>th</sup> April 2022 to transit from machine readable to electronic passports; and the lifting of the COVID-19 travel restrictions.
- ii) A total of 14,252 persons were issued work permits.
- iii) The National Identification and Regulatory Authority (NIRA) issued 147,341 National Identity Cards in its effort to strengthen identification, registration, preservation and control of citizens. A total of 50,625 Birth Certificates were also issued; and 226,294 births and 4,151 deaths registered by end of December 2021.<sup>143</sup>
- iv) Construction of the seven-storey twin appellate Courts building is expected to be completed by end of 2022 and save the Judiciary US\$ 6 billion in rent, annually. Construction of the superstructure of the Supreme Court and Court of Appeal buildings was completed by end of Q2 FY2021/22.<sup>144</sup> Tiling, wiring, and fixing windows and door frames and painting of Supreme Court building had commenced while plastering and roofing of Chambers and Court rooms of the Court of Appeal building was on-going by end of March 2022.
- v) A total of 66 vehicles and 50 motorcycles were procured for Justices of Court of Appeal, High Court Judges, Chief Registrar, Chief Magistrates and Grade 1 Magistrates.
- vi) The DCIC accomplished the automation of the border management system to handle access using Work Permits, Visas, special passes and student passes. In FY2021/22, 1,875 citizenship applications were received, out of which 1,784 applications were successfully processed. A total of 708 citizenship cases were granted (39.6 percent), 20 applications rejected, while the rest were undergoing verification and approval process by end of December 2021.<sup>145</sup> Furthermore, a total of 14,252 persons were issued work

<sup>140</sup> JLoS Annual Report, FY2020/21

<sup>141</sup> Medium Term Expenditure Framework Paper (MTEF), FY2021/22 – 2026/27

<sup>142</sup> DCIC Ministerial Policy Statement FY2022/23

<sup>143</sup> NIRA Ministerial Policy Statement FY2022/23

<sup>144</sup> Judiciary Q3 Performance Report FY 2021/22

<sup>145</sup> DCIC Q3 Performance Report, FY2021/22



- permits of which 59.2 percent were for group employees and 15.5 percent were for employment in the Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) fraternity.
- vii) Government of Uganda launched the Uganda Police Force (UPF) 2021 Annual Crime Report. The report indicates that there was a 0.1 percent increase in the volume of crimes reported to Police from 195,931 cases reported in the year 2020 to 196,081 cases in 2021. These crime trends were greatly influenced by the COVID-19 pandemic outbreak and the subsequent opening of all sectors of the economy.<sup>146</sup>

#### In delivery of Higher Local Government Services:

- i) The enhancement of the Judiciary's Budget in FY 2021/22 contributed to recruitment of 127 additional Judicial Officers. The High Court Circuits were set to be operationalized this year. These included: Moroto, Tororo, Iganga, Luwero, Hoima and Rukungiri districts.
- ii) Operationalization of three regional offices for e-passport enrollment and issuance was implemented, although the number of citizens accessing the regional offices was still low. Of the 105,443 passport applications received during Q2 of FY2021/22, only 15 percent were enrolled from the regional offices of Mbale, Mbarara and Gulu cities while the rest were served from the Head Office in Kampala. The new regional passport offices seek to ease passport application processes at an affordable cost.<sup>147</sup>
- iii) JLoS infrastructure was upscaled across the country. Hoima Chief Magistrate Court was completed; while Masaka High Court was close to the finishing stage; Tororo Chief Magistrate Court was at contract award stage; and Ntungamo was on progress.
- iv) The Judiciary secured land in Gulu and Mbarara cities to construct the first two regional Courts of Appeal. The procurement process for the construction of the two regional Courts of Appeal buildings has been concluded. The development of specifications and drawings for Regional Court of Appeal buildings for Mbarara and Gulu is ongoing.<sup>148</sup>
- v) The construction Soroti and Rukungiri High Court Circuits; Alebtong, Lyantonde and Budaka Chief Magistrate Courts; Abim, Patongo & Karenga Magistrate Grade One Courts awaits approval of the Solicitor General. This will play a critical role in easing access to justice by the citizenry.<sup>149</sup>
- vi) The renovation of Hoima, Luwero and Masindi Chief Magistrate Court was completed; the renovation of Masaka & Mbale High Court, Ntungamo and Tororo Chief Magistrates Courts is at the finishing stage.
- vii) The Judiciary conducted Local Council supervision field visits in 23 Chief Magistrate Courts.<sup>150</sup> This is aimed at improving efficiency and effectiveness of the Courts of law. Furthermore, several supervisory visits covering the Criminal, Civil and Family Division of the High Courts in Kabale, Mbarara, Masaka, High Court, Mpigi and Jinja High Court were conducted.
- viii) The renovation has commenced at Moyo Chief Magistrate, Yumbe Grade One Court and Adjumani Grade One Courts. Additionally, the renovation of Kisoro Chief Magistrates Court is awaiting approval of the Solicitor General.<sup>151</sup>
- ix) Construction of a new prison at Ntungamo is ongoing. By end of March 2022, construction of one Prisoner ward to accommodate 60 inmates was complete. Phase two

<sup>146</sup> Uganda Police Force Annual Crime Report 2021

<sup>147</sup> DCIC Q2 Performance Report, FY2021/22

<sup>148</sup> Judiciary Q3 Performance Report, FY2021/22

<sup>149</sup> Judiciary Q3 Performance Report, FY2021/22

<sup>150</sup> Judiciary Q3 Performance Report, FY2021/22

<sup>151</sup> Judiciary Q3 Performance Report, FY 2021/22



of the construction is on-going and will include two prisoner wards, fencing and waste disposal points.<sup>152</sup>

- x) Construction of the Office of the Director of Public Prosecution (ODPP) block at Bunyangabo Justice Centre is at 80percent completion.<sup>153</sup>

**b) Reform and Strengthen JLOS Business Processes to Facilitate Private Sector Development**

Under this Programme objective, the Programme seeks to re-ignite business processes to reduce red tape in service delivery, especially regarding commercial and land dispute resolution.

In delivery of national Public Services:

- i) Government developed and fast-tracked the implementation of Electronic Court Case Management Information System (ECCMIS). This was achieved through conducting ten ECCMIS Change Management Sessions including training of Users (Hon. Justices, Registrars, Magistrates, Clerks, Transcribers and Systems Administrators). Effective implementation of ECCMIS is aimed at increasing overall efficiency in case management, reducing transaction costs associated with processing cases and expanding citizens and legal practitioners' access to justice services. As at end of March 2022, the innovation was rolled out in selected pilot Courts, including:
  - a. The Supreme Court, the Court of Appeal and Jinja High Court Circuit
  - b. All the seven High Court Division: Land Division, Civil Division, Commercial Division, Criminal Division, Family Division, Anticorruption Division and International Crimes Division.
  - c. Chief Magistrates Courts of Jinja, Mengo, Nakawa, Makindye and Buganda Road.
  - d. Magistrate Grade I Courts of: Law Development Center, Kakira and Bugembe.<sup>154</sup>
- ii) The number of cases disposed by the Courts of Law increased to 55,344 by end of March 2022, up from 48,265 by end December 2021. Specifically, the case disposal performance was as follows: Supreme Court (28); Court of Appeal/Constitutional Court (176); High Court (8,546); and Magistrates Court (46,594).<sup>155</sup>
- iii) The Judiciary strengthened implementation of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanisms, mediation, and other innovations such as the Plea-Bargaining Programme; the Small Claims Procedure; and increased use of ICT-based Court services.
- iv) The Judiciary increased the use of mediation as an avenue applicable to all civil actions filed in or referred to the Court of Appeal, High Court and any subordinate Court to the High Court. Mediation was very key in addressing case backlogs and case disposal at the Commercial Court and other Courts.<sup>156</sup> By end of December 2021, 6,579 cases were disposed of through Small Claims Procedure, unlocking US\$12.6 billion into the economy in the process.<sup>157</sup>
- v) In an effort to speed up court processes and reduce case backlogs, the Principal Judge commenced a two-day training on Small Claims Procedure (SCP) for the newly recruited Magistrates Grade One at the Judicial Training Institute (JTI) in Nakawa. SCP is aimed at

<sup>152</sup> Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs (MoJCA) Q3 Performance Report FY2021/22

<sup>153</sup> Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs (MoJCA) Q3 Performance Report FY2021/22

<sup>154</sup> Judiciary Q3 Performance Report, FY 2021/22

<sup>155</sup> Judiciary Q3 Performance Report, FY 2021/22

<sup>156</sup> JLoS Annual Report 2020/21

<sup>157</sup> Address of the Chief Justice of Uganda delivered at the opening of the New Law Year, 2022

helping litigants who are unable to hire a lawyer and whose cases are below US\$10 million. The training sought to increase the quality of justice rendered to the people.<sup>158</sup>

In provision of higher Local Government and Community Services:

- i) Video Conferencing (VC) services were installed in various Courts of Law across the country in order to facilitate hearings to be carried out at distance, without having to transfer prisoners and detainees to Court.<sup>159</sup>
- ii) Installation of video conferencing systems at Fort Portal High Court commenced, and the contract for the installation of video conferencing systems for Soroti High Court Circuit was signed. The installation process is expected by end of May 2022.
- iii) A total of 14 new Courts embraced Small Claims Procedure (SCP). These included: Kibito, Bwera, Katwe, Ntoroko, Karugutto, Kakumiro, Kagadi; Kyegegwa; Kyotera, Kakuuto, Kyazanga, Mbirizi; Kalungu; Kigumba and Semuto districts. SCP seeks to provide an inexpensive, fast and easy way for individuals and persons in business to resolve disputes without the need to hire a lawyer.<sup>160</sup>
- iv) Rolling out Small Claims Procedure (SCP) to 14 Magistrates Courts, i.e. Kibiito; Lake Katwe Bitenga/ Bukomansimbi; Kyanamukaka; Kayunga; Namungalwe; Buvuma; Kangulumira; Rwiimi Rwebisengo; Aboke; Apala; Aduku and Karugutu.<sup>161</sup>
- v) SCP coaching sessions were conducted in 7 Courts of Kamwenge, Kigumba, Kyenjojo, Nansana, Njeru, Bundibugyo and Kakiri to ensure effective case management.
- vi) The Judiciary continued to extend its Local Area Network (LAN) Infrastructure, including internet, to its Court Stations in preparation for the implementation of the Electronic Court Case Management Information System (ECCMIS). Specifically, the Judiciary installed and upgraded LAN/WAN Infrastructure at eighteen (18) ECCMIS Digital Kiosks in the Phase 1 Court Stations. These included: Jinja High Court; Mengo; Buganda Road, Nakawa, Makindye and Jinja Chief Magistrates Courts, Law Development Centre, Kakira; and Bugembe Grade I Courts. Others included: Supreme Court; Court of Appeal; Criminal; Civil; Family; Land; Commercial; Anti-Corruption and International Crimes Divisions. ECCMIS is aimed at increasing overall efficiency in case management, reducing transaction costs associated with processing cases and expanding citizens and legal practitioners' access to justice services.<sup>162</sup>

**c) Strengthen Policy, Legal, Regulatory and Institutional Frameworks for Effective Governance and Security**

- i) By end of the first half of FY2021/22, Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs (MoJCA) appeared and defended Government in 1,135 cases in National and International Courts and Tribunals; and Commissions, the East African Court of Justice (EACJ). A total of 94 cases worth US\$ 228.6 billion were won, while 32 cases worth US\$ 70.6 billion were lost.<sup>163</sup>
- ii) The Programme enhanced review and development of appropriate policies for effective governance and security. In an effort to attain effective legislative drafting, the following Bills (28), Statutory Instruments (56) and Legal Notices (5) were published:

<sup>158</sup> <http://judiciary.go.ug/data/news/1093/Newpercent20Magistratespercent20Trainedpercent20inpercent20SCP.html>

<sup>159</sup> Judiciary Q3 Performance Report, FY 2021/22

<sup>160</sup> <http://judiciary.go.ug/data/news/1013/1452/Smallpercent20Claimspercent20Procedurepercent20Rolloutpercent20toppercent2014percent20Courtspercent20inpercent20Fivepercent20Days.html>

<sup>161</sup> Judiciary Q3 Performance Report, FY2021/22

<sup>162</sup> Judiciary Q3 Performance Report, FY 2021/22

<sup>163</sup> Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs (MoJCA) Ministerial Policy Statement FY2022/2023

- a. The Kampala Capital City (Amendment) Bill, 2021
- b. The National Social Security Fund (Amendment) Bill, 2021
- c. The Fisheries and Aquaculture Bill, 2021
- d. The Landlord and Tenant Bill, 2021
- e. The Electricity (Amendment) Bill, 2021
- f. The Physical Planners Registration Bill, 2021
- g. The Succession (Amendment) Bill, 2021
- h. The Supplementary Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2021
- i. The Supplementary Appropriation (No.3) Bill, 2021
- j. The Public Finance Management (Amendment) Bill, 2021
- k. The Income Tax (Amendment) (No.2) Bill, 2021
- l. The East African Crude Oil Pipeline (EACOP) (Special Provisions) Bill, 2021
- m. The Mining and Minerals Bill, 2021
- n. The Administration of Parliament (Amendment) Bill, 2021
- o. The Public Health (Amendment) Bill, 2021
- p. The Markets Bill, 2021
- q. The National Sports Bill, 2021
- r. The Uganda Human Organ Donation and Transplant Bill, 2021
- s. The Uganda Revenue Authority (Amendment) Bill, 2022.
- t. The Traffic and Road Safety (Amendment) Bill, 2022 Bill No.9 of 2022
- u. The Finance Bill, 2022
- v. The Tax Appeals Tribunal (Amendment) Bill, 2022
- w. The Tax Procedures Code (Amendment) Bill, 2022
- x. The Appropriation Bill, 2022
- y. The Electricity (Amendment) Bill, 2022
- z. The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2022 (Private Members Bill)

Some of the Statutory Instruments (S.I.) published included:

- a. S.I. No.49 The Labour Disputes (Arbitration and Settlement) (Amendment) Act (Commencement) Instrument, 2021
- b. S.I. No.60 The Tax Procedures Code (Prescription of Goods for Affixation of Tax Stamps) (No. 2) Instrument, 2021
- c. S.I. No. 62 The Roads (Declaration of Kampala -Entebbe Expressway as a Toll Road) Instrument, 2021
- d. S.I. No. 63 The Roads (Prescription of Road Tolls for the Kampala–Entebbe Expressway) Instrument, 2021
- e. S.I. No. 64 The Electoral Commission (Appointment of Date of Completion of Update of Voters Register in Specified Local Government Council Electoral Areas) Instrument, 2021.
- f. S.I. No. 65 The Electoral Commission (Appointment of Date of Completion of Update of Voters Register in Specified Local Government Council Electoral Areas 2) Instrument, 2021.
- g. S.I. No. 72 The National Climate Change 227004 Fuel, Lubricants and Oils 25,000 Act (Commencement) Instrument, 2021.<sup>164</sup>
- h. S.I. No. 2 of 2022 The Universities and Other Tertiary Institutions (Establishment of Mountains of the Moon University) Instrument, 2022.
- i. S.I. No.14 of 2022 The Traditional and Complementary Medicines Act (Commencement) Instrument, 2022

<sup>164</sup> MoJCA Q3 Performance Report FY2021/22

- j. S.I. No.19 of 2022 The National Social Security Fund Act (Commencement of section 20A (1) and (2)) Instrument, 2022
- k. S.I. No. 23 of 2022 The Proclamation by the Chief Justice of the Republic of Uganda on the Election of the Speaker of the 11th Parliament of the Republic of Uganda, 2022.
- l. S.I. No. 24 of 2022 The Geographical Indications Act, 2013 (Commencement) Instrument, 2022

### Outlook for FY2022/23

In FY2022/23, Government allocated US\$ 400.02 billion<sup>165</sup> to facilitate the Administration of Justice Programme to undertake the following:

- i) Deployment of Chief Magistrates at the District level, and Grade One Magistrates at the Constituency level.
- ii) Construction of the JLOS House to reduce on congestion at the current offices while at the same time save the over US\$ 6 billion spent on rent.<sup>166</sup> Government will spend US\$ 20 billion in construction of the JLOS House in FY 2022/2023.
- iii) Recruit a minimum of 30 High Court Judges for the existing High Court Circuits and the new ones that are scheduled for opening during FY2022/23. These include Nebbi, Kitgum, Apac, Kumi, Kamuli, Lyantonde, Bushenyi, and Kasese. High Court circuits are intended to alleviate the severe inhibitions to access to justice in these areas.
- iv) Strengthen implementation of existing case management reforms such as Mediation, Plea Bargain, Small Claims Procedure, Case Backlog Reduction Strategy, child-friendly procedures, automation of Court processes, daily hearings of criminal cases in the High Court.
- v) Commence the construction of the Regional Court of Appeal in Gulu and Mbarara; and Magistrates Courts across the country.<sup>167</sup>
- vi) Equip all the 53 border stations, 6 regional offices and 19 missions abroad with all hardware and software, e-immigration system consumables and e-immigration system roll out peripherals.
- vii) Upgrade and roll out the e-passport system and e-immigration system to all Ugandan missions abroad.
- viii) Enhancement of staff skills in the operation of the automated migration services, management of the Operations Command Centre.<sup>168</sup>
- ix) Training of Local Government Officials on drafting of Ordinances and Bye laws, so as to improve on the pieces of draft legislation from Local Governments.
- x) Install the Administrator General system in all the 7 Regional Offices and link it to the Electronic Court Management System for ease of issuance of certificates.<sup>169</sup>

<sup>165</sup> <https://budget.finance.go.ug/content/draft-budget-estimates-922>

<sup>166</sup> MoJCA Ministerial Policy Statement FY2022/23

<sup>167</sup> Address of the Chief Justice of Uganda delivered at the opening of the New Law Year, 2022

<sup>168</sup> DCIC Ministerial Policy Statement FY2022/2023

<sup>169</sup> MoJCA Ministerial Policy Statement FY2022/2023

### 6.2.4 Public Sector Transformation Programme

NDP III emphasises a well-functioning public sector as a precondition in harnessing talent management and innovation. The Public Sector Transformation Programme plays a cardinal role in strengthening the role of the state in guiding and facilitating development.

In FY2021/22, Government allocated a total of US\$ 427.34 billion to the programme in order to achieve the intended objectives (1 percent of the National Budget).<sup>170</sup> The following achievements were attained in FY2021/22:

#### a) Increased Accountability and Transparency in Delivery of Services

In the provision of National Public Services:

- i) Strengthened implementation of e-governance across the public sector under the auspices of the National Information Technology Authority (NITA-U).
- ii) Data sharing and integration platform had been developed by end of Q3 FY2021/22 and so far, 49 Public and Private entities had registered 349,710 transactions through the aforementioned platform.
- iii) NITA-U developed a total of five additional Government websites bringing the total number of websites developed and managed by NITA-U to 492 Government websites by end of March 2022.<sup>171</sup> This is expected to increase Government's effectiveness Index from -0.52 to 0.01 during the NDP III period.<sup>172</sup>
- iv) By the end of March 2022, four new e-services were developed to enhance the provision of Government services to the public. i.e. Airport security online permit, NEMA e-licensing, e-licensing service for lotteries board, and Mbarara MIS.
- v) In order to harmonize Government's digitization efforts, NITA-U developed the Enterprise Architecture and e-Government Interoperability Framework Reference Architecture (GIRA). This will help avoid digital fragmentation of services and data; improve sharing and reusing of information among MDAs; improve information exchange between MDAs; and increase cooperation between MDAs.<sup>173</sup>
- vi) Ministry of Internal Affairs (MoIA) rolled out e-registry to ensure increased effective and efficient public service delivery, transparency and citizen participation.<sup>174</sup>
- vii) NITA-U developed the National Cyber Security Strategy, which was approved by the Ministry of Information, Communication and Technology and National Guidance (MoICT&NG). This Strategy seeks to guide the implementation of cyber security interventions in Government. Consequently, a total of ten National Information Security Framework assessments were conducted to improve the cybersecurity maturity in the country; six cyber security advisories were disseminated to MDAs to improve understanding of information security risks and vulnerabilities.<sup>175</sup>

At the Local Government level:

- i) Government rolled out the Unified Message Collaborating Suit (UMCS) to an additional sixteen (9) MDAs. This brings the total number to ninety-nine (99) MDAs and nine (9) LGs onto the platform. This is an effort to standardize e-government information/communication.<sup>176</sup> UMCS seeks to enhance employee productivity by accessing collaborative applications.

<sup>170</sup> <https://budget.finance.go.ug/content/draft-budget-estimates-922>

<sup>171</sup> National Information Technology Authority Q3 Performance Report, FY2021/22

<sup>172</sup> National Information Technology Authority Q2 Performance Report, FY2021/22

<sup>173</sup> National Information Technology Authority Q2 Performance Report, FY2021/22

<sup>174</sup> Ministry of Internal Affairs (MoIA) Q3 Performance Report FY2021/22

<sup>175</sup> National Information Technology Authority Q3 Performance Report, FY2021/22

<sup>176</sup> NITA-U Q2 Performance Report, FY2021/22



## b) Streamlined Government architecture for efficient and effective service delivery

- i) The Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) coordinated the legislative agenda that resulted in passage of 7 Bills; namely: The Public Finance Management (Amendment) Bill, 2021; The Income Tax (Amendment) (No.2) Bill, 2021; The East African Crude Oil Pipeline (EACOP) (Special Provisions) Bill, 2021; The National Social Security Fund (Amendment) Bill, 2021; The Landlord and Tenant Bill, 2021; The Succession [Amendment] Bill, 2021; and The Mining and Minerals Bill, 2021. These Bills are aimed at facilitating investments, development and national progress.<sup>177</sup>
- ii) In partnership with SEACOM Uganda Limited, the Ministry of Information, Communication and Technology and National Guidance (MoICT&NG) launched the Fibre Expansion Project. This is aimed at prioritizing widespread connectivity and opening up opportunities to work with businesses in search of quality communication services. Additionally, MoICT&NG in partnership with Ministry of Lands Housing and Urban Development (MoLHUD) launched a Digital Public Portal to ease doing business in Uganda and take land services closer to Ugandans. This is aimed at accelerating delivery of e-government, increasing Public service efficiency and ensuring citizen participation.<sup>178</sup>
- iii) A total of 736 additional MDAs and Local Governments had been connected to the National Backbone Infrastructure bringing the cumulative number of sites 1,394 sites and of these a total of 1,294 were provisioned with services. Additionally, 282 MY-UG sites had been installed and of these 211 sites had been activated to increase on the internet penetration within the last mile connected regions.

In the provision of higher Local Government Services and community services:

- i) The OPM supported the implementation of cross border Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) that were signed between Uganda and Kenya. This was aimed at pacification of districts of Kaabong, Kotido, Moroto, Napak and Nabilatuk on the Ugandan side and the Turkana County on the Kenyan side. These efforts were through 10 10 peace-building and pacification meetings.<sup>179</sup>
- ii) The Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) conducted six (6) oversight missions on the implementation of Government programmes in Arua, Adjumani, Kitgum, Gulu, Nwoya, Kaliro, Iganga, Kamuli, Kayunga and Kibuku Districts which identified and resolved service delivery challenges.<sup>180</sup>
- iii) For Government of Uganda to successfully rationalize and harmonize policies to support public service delivery, Office of the Prime Minister conducted 12 Barazas in the districts and cities of Hoima, Kiruhura, Lyantonde, Kasanda Sheema, Nakaseke, Budaka, Namutumba, Kasese, Kyotera, Adjumani and Fort Portal city, which identified service delivery constraints and proposed recommendations, increased citizen participation in monitoring Government programs.<sup>181</sup>
- iv) The Office of the Prime Minister conducted seven quarterly support supervision field visits to the parishes in the 24 Prime Minister's Delivery Unit (PMDU) pilot districts of Buyende, Bugiri, Kaliro, Mbale, Namutumba, Pallisa, Butebo, Mayuge, Luuka, Tororo, Manafwa and Bududa that ascertained routine road maintenance and management PMDU stock takes. Additionally, five spot checks under health, education

<sup>177</sup> OPM Q3 Performance Report, FY2021/22

<sup>178</sup> Ministry of ICT&NG Q3 Performance Report, FY2021/22

<sup>179</sup> OPM Q2 Performance Report, FY2021/22

<sup>180</sup> OPM Q3 Performance Report, FY2021/22

<sup>181</sup> OPM Q3 Performance Report, FY2021/22



and infrastructure in the 24 PMDU pilot districts which identified implementation challenges and supported/mentored staff for improved service delivery.<sup>182</sup>

All these were undertaken in a bid to increase Government's Effectiveness Index from -0.52 to the target of 0.01.

### c) Deepen decentralization and citizen participation in local development

In the provision of higher Local Government Services:

- i) The Government launched the Parish Development Model (PDM) in February 2022, in the Eastern region in the districts Pallisa, Butaleja, Kibuku, Butebo and Budaka. Additionally, development of the PDM system was still going on, with a view to finalizing it by close of the third quarter.<sup>183</sup>
- ii) The Ministry of Local Government monitored performance of Government's Local Economic Development (LED) interventions in 28 Local Governments under the PRUDEV LED Program and development infrastructure (Markets and Agro Processing Facilities) implemented under Markets and Agricultural Trade Improvement Programme (MATIP) and Community Agricultural Infrastructure Improvement Programme (CAAIP) projects. 8 Districts under GIZ PRUDEV development program included: Gulu, Dokolo, Amolatar, Kitgum, Ouke, Oyam, Pader, Agago. 5 Local Governments of Gulu, Kasese, Mbarara, Gulu and Kitgum markets were under MATIP. 15 LGs i.e. Lira, Masindi, Nakasongola, Nakaseke, Luwero, Kiryandongo, Pakwach, Nebbi, Omoro, Amuru, Oyam, Kole, Apac, Alebetong and Ouke were under the Agro processing facilities.<sup>184</sup>
- iii) Ministry of Local Government prepared the PDM Policy Framework and presided over the formulation of 309 registered PDM SACCOs and Enterprise Groups in Bukedi Sub region. Additionally, the Ministry conducted a meeting with the Presidential Advisors and Assistants on the overview of PDM at Kyankwanzi as well as incorporating PDM into the National Health Strategy.<sup>185</sup>
- iv) The Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development prepared, reviewed and submitted the PDM systems specification requirements document to the MoICT&NG for system build. Consequently, the Ministry participated in designing PDM's system design. This was geared towards ensuring effective and efficient implementation of the PDM.<sup>186</sup>

### d) Strengthen the human resource management function of Government for improved service delivery

Hereunder:

- i) National Human Resource Development Planning Guidelines were drafted by the National Planning Authority (NPA), which seeks to foster efficient and effective implementation of the National Human Resource Development Plan. With funding from the Resource Enhancement and Accountability Programme (REAP), NPA under

<sup>182</sup> OPM Q3 Performance Report, FY2021/22

<sup>183</sup> Ministry of ICT&NG Q3 Performance Report, FY2021/22

<sup>184</sup> Local Government Q3 Performance Report, FY2021/22

<sup>185</sup> Local Government Q3 Performance Report FY2021/22

<sup>186</sup> Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development Q3 Performance Report FY2021/22

- took regional consultations with Local Governments and MDAs to gather different views on the Guidelines.<sup>187</sup>
- ii) Government conducted engagements and validation meetings with 20 selected LGs for comments and buy in to support finalization of the National Human Resource Development Plan (HRDP).<sup>188</sup>
  - iii) Uganda Retirement Benefit Authority (UBRA) conducted three district liaison visits to the districts of Masaka, Mbarara, and Kabale as part of an ongoing inspection of the Public Service Pension Scheme and efforts to streamline public service pension management and supervision.<sup>189</sup> Additionally, UBRA implemented public awareness and education campaigns including among others sensitization of 55 (50 male and 5 female) members of Bbomboka Farmers Association Co. Ltd in Luwero district on challenges of old-age poverty and benefits of saving for retirement.

### Outlook for FY2022/23

Government has allocated a tune of US\$ 208.83 billion to the programme (0.7 percent of the National Budget) in FY2022/23 to undertake the following interventions.<sup>190</sup>

- i) Enhance e-Citizens Portal.
- ii) Develop and operationalize a digital/online content repository for information on Government of Uganda's programs and projects.
- iii) Roll out of E-inspection to 4 MDAs and 12 LGs in an effort to develop and enforce service and service delivery standards.
- iv) Complete implementation of the PDM as a delivery strategy for transitioning households out of the subsistence to income economy.
- v) Operationalize an e-document management system across the public sector, and rolled out of the electronic document and records management system.
- vi) Continue rationalization of Government institutions by merging some Ministries and Agencies to reduce and save the cost of public administration and associated expenditure.

### 6.2.5 Legislation, Oversight and Representation Programme

Effective legislation, oversight and representation are fundamental in promoting good governance and strengthening accountability for effective governance and development.

Government allocated a tune of US\$ 834.9 billion (representing 1.9 percent of the National Budget) to the Programme in order to achieve its Objectives in FY2021/22.<sup>191</sup> This was aimed at facilitating the oversight role of Parliament on the Executive; and strengthen, prevent, detect and eliminate corruption. The Programme's performance is discussed under its Objectives below:

<sup>187</sup> National Planning Authority Q3 Performance Report FY 2021/2022

<sup>188</sup> National Planning Authority Ministerial Policy Statement FY2022/2023

<sup>189</sup> UBRA Q3 Performance Report, FY2021/22

<sup>190</sup> National Budget Framework Paper, FY2022/23

<sup>191</sup> <https://budget.finance.go.ug/content/draft-budget-estimates-922>

**a) Enhanced Transparency, Accountability and Anti-Corruption Systems**

Parliament:

- i) In pursuit of the Programme's objective of enhancing and efficiency and effectiveness in the enactment of legislation for improved democracy and good governance, held 81 Plenary sittings and 1,020 Committee meetings by end of Q3 FY2021/22.
- ii) Carried out 40 Committee oversight field visits against the planned 70 field visits by end of Q3 FY2021/22.<sup>192</sup>

**b) Strengthen Policy, Legal, Regulatory and Institutional Frameworks for Effective Governance and Security**

To enhance efficiency and effectiveness in the enactment of legislation, for improved democracy and good governance, the 11<sup>th</sup> Parliament passed 11 Bills by end of April, 2022. These included:

- i) Supplementary Appropriation No. 3 Bill, 2021
- ii) Supplementary Appropriation No.2 Bill, 2021
- iii) Landlord and Tenant Bill, 2021
- iv) Physical Planner's Registration Bill, 2021
- v) Fisheries and Aquaculture Bill, 2021
- vi) National Social Security Fund (Amendment) Bill, 2021
- vii) Succession [Amendment] Bill, 2021
- viii) East African Crude Oil Pipeline [EACOP] [Special Provisions] Bill, 2021
- ix) Income Tax Amendment Bill, 2021
- x) Public Finance Management (Amendment) Bill, 2021.
- xi) Electricity (Amendment) Bill, 2022.

**Outlook for FY2022/23**

US\$ 915.1 billion has been appropriated to the Programme for its priorities in FY2022/23.<sup>193</sup>

These include:

- i) Automating Parliamentary Bill-tracking system and developing a tracking system for Local Government Council proceedings. This will ensure effectiveness and efficiency in the enactment of legislations.
- ii) Expediting the on-going construction works on the new Chambers.
- iii) Undertake research studies to enhance evidence-based legislation. The studies will help to uphold the universal principles of human rights, gender equality, and the aspirations of the Sustainable Development Goals.
- iv) Digitalize and install a tracker for accountability committees aimed at improving performance of these committees so as to minimize occurrence of backlogs of unconsidered statutory audit reports.
- v) Facilitate Members of Parliament to carry out 30 consultations with the electorate. This allows interaction for example with Parish Executive Committees established under the PDM and assesses its impact in terms of transforming the socioeconomic wellbeing of communities for wealth creation.<sup>194</sup>

<sup>192</sup> Parliament of Uganda Q3 Performance Report, FY2021/22

<sup>193</sup> <https://budget.finance.go.ug/content/draft-budget-estimates-922>

<sup>194</sup> Parliamentary Commission Ministerial Policy Statement FY2022/2023

## 6.2.6 Development Plan Implementation Programme

The overarching goal of the Programme is to increase efficiency and effectiveness in the implementation of the NDP III, in order to increase household incomes and improve the quality of life of all Ugandans.

In FY2021/22, Government allocated a total of US\$ 1,093.4 billion (representing 2.4 percent of the National Budget) to the Development Plan Implementation Programme.<sup>195</sup> The Programme undertook the following interventions in FY2021/22:

### a) Strengthening Capacity for Development Planning

Government has embarked on building capacities across the sectors, MDAs and Local Governments in order to improve the planning competencies of its human resource. This has strengthened planning and the development function across Government.

In provision of National Public Services, Government in FY2021/22:

- i) Reviewed the 2<sup>nd</sup> Draft of the Uganda Green Growth Financing Strategy. The Strategy seeks to ensure inclusive, low emissions, economic growth that emphasizes sustainable use of the country's natural, human, and physical capital.
- ii) Produced draft National Human Resource Development Planning Guidelines. The guidelines were drafted by National Planning Authority (NPA) and they seek to foster efficient and effective implementation of the National Human Resource Development Plan. With funding from the Resource Enhancement and Accountability Programme (REAP), NPA undertook regional consultations with Local Governments and MDAs to gather different views on the guidelines.<sup>196</sup>
- iii) Developed a Policy Review Framework to finalize the Financial Sector Development Strategy. This Strategy aims at reducing financial exclusion and access barriers, developing credit infrastructure, building out the digital infrastructure for efficiency, and empowering and protecting individuals with enhanced financial capability.<sup>197</sup>
- iv) NPA and OPM developed an NDP Web-Based Integrated M&E System to address the challenges identified throughout NDP I & II period. These include: uneven, inconsistent progress monitoring and reporting arising out of lack of baseline information for most indicators; mismatch between the time of release of Survey data and NDP reporting requirements; overlaps in performance indicators at different levels of the results framework; and lack of Management Information Systems (MISs) for data collection for most institutions including LGs among others. Additionally, the system is a tool aimed at improving timely progress assessment of the performance on the NDP based on NDP results and reporting Framework.
- v) The Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (MoFPED) reviewed Ministerial Policy Statements (MPS) from the various MDAs to ensure compliance with the NDPIII Programme Implementation Action Plans (PIAPs), and to communicate the Medium Term Economic Framework (MTEF) and policy guidelines.<sup>198</sup>

<sup>195</sup>[https://budget.finance.go.ug/sites/default/files/Nationalpercent20Budgetpercent20docs/NATIONALpercent20BUDGETpercent20FRAMEpercent20WORKpercent20PAPERpercent20FYpercent202022-23\\_compressed.pdf](https://budget.finance.go.ug/sites/default/files/Nationalpercent20Budgetpercent20docs/NATIONALpercent20BUDGETpercent20FRAMEpercent20WORKpercent20PAPERpercent20FYpercent202022-23_compressed.pdf)

<sup>196</sup> National Planning Authority Q3 Performance Report FY 2021/2022

<sup>197</sup> Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development Q2 Performance Report FY 2021/2022

<sup>198</sup> National Planning Authority Q3 Performance Report, FY2021/22

- vi) NPA finalized the APRM National Programme of Action of Country Review Report and submitted it to APRM Secretariat for dissemination. Additionally, the Focal Point of APRM was supported to effectively represent Uganda at the 34<sup>th</sup> Meeting of APRM Focal Points held on the 31<sup>st</sup> January 2022.<sup>199</sup> This was aimed at fostering participation and the adoption of policies, standards and practices that lead to Uganda's political stability, high economic growth, sustainable development and accelerated sub-regional and continental economic integration.
- vii) Government completed the Certificate of Compliance Assessment of the National and Sectoral Budgets for FY2021/22. Overall, the Annual Budget for FY2021/22 was found to be 63.4 percent aligned to the NDPIII, which is an improvement from 54.8 percent in FY2020/21. At various levels, it was observed that the Annual Budget was aligned to the NDPIII at 75 percent (Macroeconomic Compliance level), 68.4 percent (National Strategic Direction), 59.9 percent (Programme level), 64.5 percent (MDA level); and 60.5 percent (Local Government level).<sup>200</sup>
- viii) The MoFPED embarked on Programme-Based Monitoring to assess performance against Targets and Outcomes in the Programme Implementation Action Plans (PIAPs) of the NDPIII. It was found that, for instance; under the Natural Resources, Environment, Climate Change, Land and Water Programme, the Environment and Natural Resources sub-programme exhibited good performance (70.6 percent); the Water Resources Management performance fair (63 percent) while the Land Management sub-programme performance was poor at Resources Management level. The overall performance of the Integrated Transport Infrastructure Services (ITIS) Programme was fair (68.1 percent) with the semi-annual targets being partially attained.<sup>201</sup> Additionally, the Agro-Industrialization Programme was also fair (62.8 percent) with one sub programme substantially meeting its semi-annual targets.
- ix) The NPA conducted reviews of Reviewed loan proposal for the Kampala Lighting and Infrastructure Improvement Project, and also reviewed Government's proposals to borrow from Development Partners to ensure alignment with Uganda's socio-economic transformation agenda.<sup>202</sup>
- x) NPA developed the Parish Development Model (PDM) Results and Reporting Framework as part of the PDM Implementation Guideline, to ease tracking of the envisioned outcomes.<sup>203</sup>
- xi) National Planning Authority (NPA) supported the preparation and finalization of the National Physical Development Plan. Additionally, NPA supported the development of a road map on for the GKMA Urban Development Master Plan.<sup>204</sup>

## b) Strengthen Budgeting and Resource Mobilization

In providing national Public Services:

- i) Parliament of Uganda passed the Public Finance Management (Amendment) Bill, 2021. The purpose of amending the Bill was to allow Uganda National Oil Company (UNOC) to retain a portion of the proceeds from the sale of petroleum, so as to meet its financial

<sup>199</sup> National Planning Authority Q3 Performance Report, FY2021/22

<sup>200</sup> National Planning Authority (Certificate of Compliance of the Annual Budget) FY2021/22

<sup>201</sup> Budget Monitoring and Accountability Unit (BMAU) Semi-Annual Budget Monitoring Report FY2021/2022

<sup>202</sup> National Planning Authority Q3 Performance Report, FY2021/22

<sup>203</sup> National Planning Authority Q2 Performance Report, FY2021/22

<sup>204</sup> National Planning Authority Q3 Performance Report, FY2021/22



- obligations in the Tariff and Transportation Agreement (TTA); the Production Sharing Agreements (PSAs); and the Joint Operating Agreements.
- ii) Uganda Revenue Authority (URA) through the Debt Collection Unit (DCU) recovered US\$ 82.28 billion in tax debt against Q3's target of US\$ 60 billion.<sup>205</sup> This is in an effort aimed to increase revenue-to-GDP ratio from 12.5 percent in 2019/20 to 15 percent by 2024/25.
  - iii) The Budget Monitoring and Accountability Unit (BMAU) at MoFPED developed a Monitoring Strategy with 112 indicators to assess the performance of the Domestic Mobilization Strategy (DRMS). BMAU has been tracking the DRMS performance since FY2020/21. Additionally, purposive sampling method was used in selecting the manufacturers applying the tax administration measures of Digital Tax Stamps (DTS), and Electronic Fiscal Receipting and Invoicing System (EFRIS) to ensure representation of large, medium and small tax payers. The overall performance based on the interventions tracked was fair at 61.5percent. Of the 26 DRMS interventions tracked, seven (27percent) registered good performance, nine fair (35percent), and 10 poor (38percent).<sup>206</sup>
  - iv) Additionally, URA executed five proactive debt recovery and timely litigation initiatives against a target of four (4).

**c) Strengthen the capacity of the statistical system to generate data for national development**

In providing national Public Services:

- i) The Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBoS) conducted the Uganda Harmonized Integrated Survey (UHIS); the Child Labour Survey; completed data collection of the 5<sup>th</sup> National Service Delivery Survey (NSDS V) and the National Labour Force Survey (NLFS); and also finalized the sample design for Uganda Business Inquiry (UBI). By the end of Q3 FY 2021/22, UBoS had drafted the National Labourforce and ACCEL Survey reports and incorporated new indicators with cross-cutting issues.
- ii) UBoS launched the third Plan for National Statistics Development and third Strategic Plan for Statistics.<sup>207</sup> These Statistical Plans are targeted at improving national statistical capacity and co-ordination.
- iii) Developed statistical indicators for the Parish Development Model (PDM) to ensure effective monitoring and evaluation of the PDM.<sup>208</sup> Additionally, UBoS drafted the SDG metadata handbook and computed the Multi-dimensional Poverty Index.
- iv) Automated the National Statistical System (NSS).

In providing higher Local Government Services and community services:

- i) UBoS completed Census Mapping in the districts of Nakasongola and Butambala to improve methodologies for key statistics and indicators in preparation for the forthcoming National Population Census.<sup>209</sup>

<sup>205</sup> URA Q3 Performance Report FY2021/22

<sup>206</sup> Budget Monitoring and Accountability Unit (BMAU) DRMS Semi-Annual Budget Monitoring Report FY2021/2022

<sup>207</sup> Uganda Bureau of Statistics Q2 Performance Report, FY2021/22

<sup>208</sup> Uganda Bureau of Statistics Q3 Performance Report, FY2021/22

<sup>209</sup> Uganda Bureau of Statistics Q2 Performance Report, FY2021/22



- ii) Online Local Government Statistics was designed and submitted to management for approval, online mechanism to facilitate electronic transmission and dissemination of Local Government statistics as opposed to hard copies (paper work).
- iii) Finalized the data collection process in Local Governments for the Nutrition Governance Baseline Survey.
- iv) Update the NSI Framework in order to ensure its aligned to the national, regional and international development frameworks.<sup>210</sup>
- v) UBoS finalized the consultative process for harmonization of indicators for community statistics (CIS).

### Outlook for FY2022/23

Government has allocated US\$ 1,172.9 billion in FY2022/23 to the Programme to undertake the following interventions:<sup>211</sup>

- i) Operationalize the National Development Planning Research Agenda aimed at increasing the participation of non-actors in planning and budgeting; and citizen participation in Local Government Economic Development (LED).
- ii) Implementation of the Domestic Revenue Mobilization Strategy aimed at raising the contribution of domestic revenues by 0.5 percentage points of Gross Domestic Product each Financial Year; and fast-track the activities of Extractive Industries.
- iii) Support the preparation of the pre-feasibility and feasibility and value chain studies in priority NDPIII projects or areas.<sup>212</sup>
- iv) Sustain the efforts geared towards analyzing and negotiating for cheapest financing options available to reduce the cost of borrowing.<sup>213</sup>
- v) Widen the automation of all systems in Government over the medium term. These include interfacing the Programme Budgeting System (PBS), Electronic Government Procurement (e-GP), Integrated Personnel and Payroll System (IPP), Fixed Asset module, Debt Management and Financial Analysis Program (DMFAS), Automated Information Management System (AIMs), Integrated Bank of Projects (IBP), Case management system among other systems.<sup>214</sup>
- vi) Strengthen Integrated Debt Management function through specialized training, Debt data Reconciliations /validation, Missions to bilateral creditors, and workshops and team building activities aimed at improving data integrity.
- vii) Implement the Government financing strategy including investing the short-term surplus cash, rolling out the use of Mobile money platform for Ugandans to invest in Government Securities, develop a system that will facilitate the Diaspora to invest in government securities and continue exploring new financing options enshrined in the Government of Uganda financing strategy.

<sup>210</sup> Uganda Bureau of Statistics Q2 Performance Report, FY2021/22

<sup>211</sup> National Budget Framework Paper, FY2022/23

<sup>212</sup> National Planning Authority Ministerial Policy Statement FY2022/2023

<sup>213</sup> Treasury Operations Ministerial Policy Statement FY2022/2023

<sup>214</sup> Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development Ministerial Policy Statement FY2022/23

### 6.3 CONSOLIDATE AND INCREASE THE STOCK AND QUALITY OF PRODUCTIVE INFRASTRUCTURE

Government has prioritised infrastructure development in order to enhance production, productivity and ensure sustainable economic growth. The NDP III identified infrastructure development as an enabler of Uganda's industrialisation agenda and a catalyst for creation of jobs and wealth.

Uganda's infrastructure development is partly concentrated around the new Growth Triangle<sup>215</sup> that seeks to map and develop productive areas along the growth corridors. Taking advantage of the growth corridors is expected to spur equitable regional economic development among other development aspirations, and influence successful implementation of the Parish Development Model (PDM) by providing better community-based transport services, rural access to energy sources and basic urbanization incentives. These public investments contribute towards lowering costs of production and increasing the efficiency with which the country accesses regional and global markets, as well as increasing interconnectivity within the country.

In FY2021/22, Government allocated US\$ 6,221.892 billion<sup>216</sup> to the Infrastructure Development Cluster. This Cluster comprises of three NDP III Programmes, i.e. i) Integrated Transport Infrastructure and Services; ii) Sustainable Energy Development; and Sustainable Urbanization and Housing.

#### 6.3.1 Integrated Transport Infrastructure & Services Programme

Sustainable and reliable transport infrastructure connects people to various opportunities such as jobs, education and access to health facilities and regional markets and contributes to the high-level results area of reducing poverty in the country. This Programme is expected to address high freight costs, increase the stock of transport infrastructure and increase the average infrastructure lifespan.

Government allocated US\$ 4145.1 billion in FY2021/22 to the Programme to construct, upgrade, maintain and improve transport infrastructure and services. A total of US\$ 3,341.576 billion was allocated to Uganda National Roads Authority to upgrade, maintain and rehabilitate national roads in the country with the view of improving national and regional connectivity. A total of US\$ 506.42 billion was earmarked for road maintenance at national and district level in FY 2021/22. Accordingly, a number of achievements have been made, as highlighted below.

#### a) Optimized transport infrastructure and services investment

##### Road Transport

In FY2021/22, Government undertook upgrading and construction of 27 road projects totalling 1,437 km.<sup>217</sup> By the end of December 2021, construction of 114.45km had been achieved against a target of 415km by June 2022. UNRA's Strategic Plan targets to construct 500km annually. The cumulative paved road network in Uganda now stands at 5,591km, which represents 26.6 percent of the total national road network. The Table below shows the percentage progress of selected road development as of December 2021.

<sup>215</sup> Uganda's growth triangle is premised on development of two more corridors (Eastern Corridor and the Albertine Corridor) in addition to the existing Northern Corridor (Kampala-Buganda-Ankole). This is expected to promote regional growth of urbanised zones and corridors based on agriculture and natural resources clusters

<sup>216</sup> The total Budget for this Cluster in FY2021/22 comprising of 3 Programmes (Integrated Transport Infrastructure and Services, Sustainable Energy Development and Sustainable Urbanization and Housing)

<sup>217</sup> Half Year (July-December 2021) UNRA Performance Report

**Table 6.1: Progress of Selected Road Development as of December 2021**

Road Project	Distance (km)	Completion Status (percent)
<b>Ongoing Road Projects</b>		
Rukungiri-Kihihi-Ishasha/Kanungu	78.5	56.83
Kitala – Gerenge	10	90
Kapchorwa – Suam	73	62
Busega – Mpiigi Expressway	23.7	10.57
Kampala Northern Bypass Phase 2	17.5	97.3
Kigumba – Bulima	69	97
Tirinyi – Pallisa – Kumi	67	97.5
Pallisa – Kamonkoli	44	99.2
Kampala Flyover Construction and Road Upgrading Project	3.5	9.81
Muyembe – Nakapiripirit and service roads	92	5.71
Atiak – Laropi	66	12.12
Najjanakumbi – Busabala Road, Munyonyo Super Interchange and Services Roads	28	5
Kira – Kasangati – Mattuga	21	3.47
Rwekunya – Apac	90.9	1.5
Apac – Lira – Puranga	100.1	1.1
Moroto – Lokitanyala	42	7.99
<b>Oil Roads</b>		
Masindi Park Junction and Tangi Junction-Para-Bulisa Roads	159	88.18
Buhimba-Nalweyo-Bulamagi & Bulamagi-Igayaza-Kakumiro	93	77.3
Masindi-Biiso-Hohwa-Nyairongo-Kyarusheesha-Butoole,& KabaaleKiziranfumbi Roads	97	56,36
<b>Tourism Roads</b>		
Kabale – Lake Bunyonyi	8	Under procurement
Mgahinga National Park Headquarters	14	
Kisoro – Nkuringo – Rubuguri – Muko	54	
Rubuguri – Nteko	22	
Ishasha – Katunguru	88	Commenced land acquisition
Kebisoni-Kisizi- Muhanga/Kambuga	117	Feasibility studies completed

- i) By end of December 2021, 58.4km of national roads had been maintained under framework contracts<sup>218</sup> and through Force Account mechanisms<sup>219</sup>.
- ii) A further 163km of unpaved national roads had been periodically maintained by December 2021 which was significantly behind the UNRA target of 650km annually.

<sup>218</sup> A framework contract is a contractual arrangement for an estimated quantity of works at fixed unit prices over a certain period of time, specified scope of works and payment is made for the actual works undertaken

<sup>219</sup> Force Account Mechanism is a method of procurement where the procuring firm/organization uses their own personnel and equipment to execute works

- iii) Rehabilitation of two road projects (37.3 km equivalent) i.e. Namunsi – Sironko/Muyembe – Kapchorwa road (30km) and Masaka Town roads (7.3km) were substantially completed. Regular maintenance of road infrastructure contributes to the sustainability of existing infrastructure that in return positively affects growth, household well-being, private sector and economic systems.
- iv) Under bridge development, 16 bridges on the national road network were completed by December 2021.

## Road Maintenance

In FY2021/22, Government provided US\$178.5 billion for improvement of District, Urban and Community Access Roads (DUCAR). A further US\$ 33.717 billion and US\$ 153.13 billion were allocated to Local Governments and KCCA, respectively.

The share of district roads in fair to good condition by December 2021 was recorded at 70percent. Whereas this is a marked improvement, there is need to further improve the conditions of both district and community access roads. Motorability and passability of district and community access roads is critical in ensuring the successful implementation of the PDM. In the provision of higher Local Government and community services:

- i) 4.3km of urban roads in Malaba Town Council, Lukaya Town Council, Lyantonde Town Council, Bugembe Town Council and Lwamata Town Council were upgraded to bitumen standard.
- ii) Also, 335km of CAR were rehabilitated in the districts of Butaleja, Buyende, Luwero, Kamuli, Mayuge, Serere, Kyankwanzi, Buhweju, Dokolo, Hoima, Kapchorwa, Moroto, Kasese, Arua, Adjumani, Sironko, Bulambuli, Rubanda, Kayunga, Mukono, Kaliro, Rakai Alebtong, Amuria, Amuru, Apac, Budaka, Bududa, Bugiri, Buikwe, Bukedea, Buliisa, Bushenyi, Busia, Butambala, Ibanda, Iganga, Isingiro, Jinja and Kabale.
- iii) 5 community bridges are at various levels of completion i.e. Bulandi–Gyra swamp (68percent), Aleles Bridge (37percent), Funguwe–Muwafu in Tororo (11percent), Ndorai Nyamirima suspension cable in Ibanda (85percent) and Legenya metallic ladder in Sironko District (85percent).

## Air Transport

The aviation industry was allocated US\$ 350.926 billion<sup>220</sup> in FY2021/22 to provide and improve existing air transport services. This was aimed at supporting Ugandan exports, facilitating and enriching tourism services and products, and also to penetrate international markets. Hereunder:

- i) The rehabilitation of the Entebbe International Airport progressed steadily, and is now at 75 percent completion stage. Progress on the New Passenger Terminal Complex is at 5.8 percent of civil works, while the rehabilitation of Apron 1 is at 85 percent.
- ii) Cargo handling at Entebbe International Airport grew by 38.09 percent, from 58,000 tons in 2020 to 60,000 in 2021, signalling strong recovery after the COVID-19 pandemic.
- iii) The construction of the Kabaale International Airport progressed steadily, and is currently at 72 percent completion rate.

<sup>220</sup> Throughout the Infrastructure Development cluster, the Budgets were extracted from the consolidated Programme Estimates for FY2021/22, obtained from <https://budget.go.ug/library/597>

- iv) Ground maintenance of 13 aerodromes was completed, together with construction of pavement surfacing layers and drainage of Soroti Airport.

### **Railway Transport**

In FY2021/22, US\$200.443 billion was allocated for development of Uganda's water and railway transport. Government has committed to improving rail and water transport in order to facilitate cross border trade by reducing the cost of transporting cargo from partner states to Uganda and reduce transit time. Hereunder, Government:

- i) Procured four locomotives to support operations on the existing Kampala–Naivasha route
- ii) Commenced rehabilitation of the metre gauge railway from Malaba to Kampala (243km) in January 2022
- iii) Continued with civil works on the Tororo–Gulu rail line whose progress stands at 16.1percent. The Tororo–Gulu railway connects to the Gulu Logistics Hub, which will improve connectivity to the Northern region as well as facilitate trade between Uganda; South Sudan and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC).
- iv) Will continue to pursue the plan to implement the Standard Gauge Railway (SGR) project. By December 2021, a total of 120 Project Affected Persons (PAPs) had been compensated on the SGR routes in Jinja and Tororo, covering an area of 1.246 hectares.

### **Water Transport**

- i) Development of the Bukasa Port is ongoing. The port will provide an alternative route from Mwanza in Tanzania to Kampala and will reduce dependence on the northern corridor. By December 2021, 38 PAPs were compensated to pave way for development.
- ii) UNRA continued to operate ferry services on major water bodies that link to national roads and islands.

### **b) Strengthened, and harmonized policy, legal, regulatory and institutional framework for infrastructure and services**

In FY2021/22, US\$67.996 billion was allocated for Transport Regulation, leading to the development, approval and adoption of following reforms:

- i) The Inland Water Transport Act, 2021 which came into force in October 2021. The Act seeks to regulate, coordinate and oversee maritime safety, security, training, search and rescue and to prevent marine pollution on inland water bodies.
- ii) The Draft National Transport and Logistics Policy, 2020 which was approved by Cabinet in November 2021.
- iii) The Integrated National Transport Master Plan (2021-2040) was drafted along with the National Expressway Master Plan.
- iv) Principles for the amendment of the URC Act.
- v) Regulations for Tolled Roads.

Implementation of the Programme was beset by a number of challenges, such as:

- i) The onset of COVID-19 pandemic and the longer than anticipated rain season slowed down the achievement of set targets. For instance, several construction projects were delayed due to the COVID-19 pandemic lockdown and associated SoPs.
- ii) Protracted procurement process leading to delays.
- iii) Petitions against the H.E. the President's directives for the UPDF to undertake public construction works, in a bid to reduce costs.
- iv) Difficulties in land acquisition, which affected commencement of road projects.

### **Outlook for FY2022/23**

In FY2022/23, the Programme has been allocated US\$ 4,306.35 billion to undertake the following interventions, among other:

- i) Upgrade and construction of 1,023.5km road projects
- ii) Substantially complete the upgrading of 244.5km and rehabilitate 312km of road projects
- iii) Continue civil works for rehabilitation of Kampala-Malaba Metre Gauge Railway (MGR)
- iv) Completion of feasibility studies for rehabilitation of Gulu-Packwach MGR line
- v) Undertaking studies for Kampala-Kasese MGR
- vi) Commence civil works for the construction of the new Kamengo and Kamdini Weigh Stations
- vii) Rehabilitation under DUCAR, maintenance of MGR railway and sealing urban roads
- viii) Construction of bridges on national road network
- ix) Rehabilitation for KCCA roads

### **6.3.2 Energy Development Programme**

Public investment under this Programme is targeted to increase access and utilisation of electricity, increase adoption of and use of clean energy and promote industrialisation, in accordance with the objectives laid out in NDPIII. The Programme aims to increase access and consumption of clean energy achieved through sustainable use of alternative renewable energy. In FY2021/22, the Programme was allocated US\$ 1,105.263 billion to support energy planning and infrastructure development as discussed below.

#### **a) Increased generation capacity of electricity**

The electricity generation component of the Programme received US\$ 184.35 billion for expansion and increasing the supply of electricity in the country, for both domestic and industrial use. By the end of December 2021:

- i) Two hydropower dams were completed i.e. Achwa I (42MW) and Nyamasagani I (15MW). This brings the total generation capacity to 1,346.7MW and further expected to increase to 1,925.9 MW following completion of Karuma Hydro Power Plant (600MW), Nyagak III HPP (6MW) and Kikagati HPP (14MW).
- ii) Government continued to promote use of alternative energy sources such as solar energy, wind energy and nuclear energy to diversify the country's energy mix and be able to meet the NDP III target of 3,500 MW.
- iii) The 4MW solar project at Busitema University was completed.



- iv) Analysis of wind speeds for the two wind masts installed in Napak and Kotido district was concluded.

### b) Increased access and utilization of electricity

The Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS) of 2019/20 indicates that the share of the population with access to electricity increased from 22percent in FY2016/17 to 57percent, where 27percent are connected on solar kits and 19percent on the grid. This improvement is on account of Government's deliberate investment in the electricity access Projects. To further consolidate the above gains and in provision of national Public Services:

- i) Government introduced a cooking tariff in December 2021 as a strategy to displace use of charcoal and other biomass sources. The cooking tariff allows differentiated tariff levels based on the amount of energy consumed.
- ii) A number of electricity transmission and distribution networks are being constructed. Construction of 13 transmission lines and substation projects is ongoing. The electricity distribution network also expanded to 8,931km of medium voltage (11kv) lines; 28,157 km of low voltage lines (LV) and 17,555km high voltage (33kv), resulting in a mixed total of 76,922 km of national distribution network. These are envisaged to increase the transmission network to support industrial growth and job creation as illustrated in **Table 6.2**.

**Table 6.2: Implementation Status of Selected Transmission Lines**

Transmission Lines	Distance (km)	Status (percent)
Bujagali – Tororo – Lessos 220kV	127	77
Tororo – Opuyo – Lira 132kV	260	91
Karuma – Lira 132kV	75.5	85.2
Kole-Gulu-Nebbi-Arua	294	55
Opuyo – Moroto 132kV	160	74.7
Mutundwe – Entebbe 132kV	36	73
Karuma Interconnection Project	378	90
Mutundwe – Entebbe 132kV transmission	23.5	46
Mirama – Kabale 132kv transmission line	85	28
Kampala – Entebbe Expansion Project (Transmission)	23.8	76.4
<b>Sub-stations</b>		
Kawanda Sub-station		99.9
Kampala – Entebbe Expansion Project (Sub-station)		75

Source: MEMD Energy Programme Q2 performance Report, FY2021/22

- iii) Following the resumption of the Electricity Connection Policy (ECP) in March 2021, 72,182 households were connected to the national grid under the Policy and 53,562 households connected through self-financing, bring the total connections to 125,744 by December 2021.
- iv) The number of industries and SMEs connected to the national grid in 2021 significantly increased. By December 2021, 98 industrial customers and 851 SMEs were connected.

This increased the total connections to 1.78 million<sup>221</sup>, a 9percent increase from 2020. This in turn led to a rise in electricity demand for the different user categories. i.e. electricity demand reached 11percent for commercial customers; 14percent for medium industries; 25percent for large industries; 27.5percent for Extra large industries; and 22.3percent for households (domestic)<sup>222</sup>.

In FY2021/22, Government allocated UShs. 867.371 billion to increase energy access in both rural and urban areas. In the provision of higher and lower Local Government services:

- i) Government is supporting rural electrification efforts in accordance with the Electricity Connections Policy (ECP). Currently 364,428 households<sup>223</sup> are connected to the national grid through the ECP. This accounts for 20 percent of households, against a 60percent target by 2030, connected on the national grid.
- ii) By December 2021, the additional transmission network had reached 3,431km on account of completion of Karuma-Kawanda 400kV and Karuma-Olwiyo 132kV Transmission Line, representing 77.8percent of the 4,354km in the NDP III. This investment has resulted in the connection of all district headquarters to the national grid, except Buvuma district.
- iii) Parliament passed the Electricity Amendment Bill 2021. The Bill, among other things, aims to provide penalties to deter theft of electricity and vandalism of electricity infrastructure; increase funding to the Electricity Regulatory Authority from the current 0.3percent to 0.7percent.

The Programme's performance was, however, hampered by some implementation challenges:

- i) Protracted land acquisition and procurement processes that affected turn-around time for investment in transmission lines, leading to delays in project implementation and higher associated costs.
- ii) The onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, which affected implementation timelines and resulted in completion time over-runs. These include strategic projects such as Karuma Hydro Power Project.
- iii) Limited funding for electricity projects, especially those that require external financing and the associated bureaucracies.
- iv) Vandalism of electricity infrastructure which sabotages Government investment into access to electricity for all. Similarly, power theft also leads to high energy losses.

### **Outlook for FY2022/23**

To enhance the provision of affordable and reliable energy, including interventions that will enhance electricity connectivity to industrial and processing centres, the Programme has been allocated UShs 1,581.54 billion to undertake the following interventions in FY 2022/23:<sup>224</sup>

- a) Increase deployment of new renewable energy solutions
- b) Rehabilitate and expand the transmission network nationwide
- c) Finalize initial activities for large generation plants

<sup>221</sup> ERA Electricity Distribution Statistics Q3 2021

<sup>222</sup> ESI Statistical Bulletin (<https://www.era.go.ug/index.php/stats/esi-statistical-bulletin>)

<sup>223</sup> <https://energyandminerals.go.ug/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/Access-Newsletter-Issue-1-Vol-3-Final.pdf>

<sup>224</sup> National Budget Framework Paper, FY2022/23

### 6.3.3 Sustainable Urbanisation & Housing Programme

The Programme aims to attain inclusive, productive and livable urban areas through an urbanization process that fosters green growth, resilience and contributes to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) which intends to promote sustainable cities and communities.

In 2020, Government approved the creation of regional cities intended to expand employment opportunities, reduce reliance on Kampala as a center of economic activity, reduce the informal settlements and bring services closer to the population. The Programme, therefore, is expected to contribute to the reduction of urban unemployment, housing deficit and enhanced economic infrastructure in urban areas among others.

In FY2021/22, the Programme was allocated US\$ 150.035 billion. Out of this, US\$ 61.013 billion was allocated to the physical planning and urbanization sub-Programme; US\$ 1.095 billion was allocated to the housing sub-Programme; and US\$ 34.67 billion allocated to the policy sub-Programme to prepare reforms in the housing and urbanisation realm. Accordingly, the following achievements were registered by December 2021.

#### a) Promote green and inclusive cities and urban areas

The following achievements were registered under the physical planning sub-Programme:

- i) Supervision of 90 land acquisitions for Government development projects
- ii) Carried out a total of 14,516 valuations in the same period and provided technical assistance to District Local Governments in the implementation and development of District Physical Plans and land use regulatory frameworks.
- iii) Finalized the Physical Development Plans (2022 – 2014) for Arua and Gulu cities in accordance with the Physical Planning Act (2010), with support from Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI).
- iv) Trained District and Urban Councils Committee members on the implementation of the land use regulatory framework and guidelines was undertaken in the districts of Mbale, Dokolo, Kiryandongo, Ntoroko, Rakai, Buhweju, Pader, Alebtong, Mbale, Lukaya Mbarara, Mukono, Fort Portal and Kanungu.
- v) Approved Physical Development Plans for 5 Districts and 21 Municipalities and Urban Councils to pave way for organized development.
- vi) Developed Guidelines for issuance of development permissions and minimum conditions for approvals of fuel stations across the country.
- vii) Prepared draft engineering designs for primary drainage channels for the original 10 cities (Arua, Gulu, Lira, Soroti, Mbale, Jinja, Masaka, Mbarara, Fort Portal, Hoima) and 4 Municipalities (Tororo, Entebbe, Moroto and Kabale).
- viii) Under the Uganda Support to Municipal Infrastructure Development (USMID II) program, implementation of 62.3km of urban roads and 606 stand-alone street lights is ongoing, while 14 waste disposal vehicles were distributed to 5 Cities and 4 Municipalities. The beneficiaries are Arua, Lira, Hoima, Mbale, Masaka, Tororo Municipality, Mubende Municipality, Kitgum Municipality and Kasese Municipality.

**b) Promote urban housing market and provide decent housing for all**

Government, through the National Housing and Construction Company:

- i) Completed 131 housing units in Namugooona
- ii) Commenced the construction of 120 housing units under the design and build arrangement in Nalya, Wakiso District.
- iii) A further 156 housing units are being piloted under the land utilisation in Cities and Municipalities housing project in Mbarara district. The project has created over 5000 employment opportunities for both skilled and non-skilled.

**c) Strengthen urban policies, planning and finance**

The draft Physical Planners' Registration Bill 2020 awaits Parliament's approval. The Bill aims at regulating physical planning in the country. Furthermore, Government prepared the draft Regulatory Impact Assessment Report on Urban Solid Waste and Real Estate. Parliament passed the Landlord and Tenants Bill 2021. The Bill seeks to regulate the relationship of Landlords and Tenants, and to provide for the responsibilities of landlords and tenants in relation to letting of premises and of related matters.

**Outlook for FY2022/23**

The Programme has been allocated US\$ 388.93 billion to undertake the following interventions in FY2022/23:

- i) Implementation of the Uganda Support to Municipal Infrastructure Development (USMID-AF) Program;
- ii) Support development and implementation of Physical Development Plans for Districts and Urban Councils;
- iii) Coordinate the development of the National Physical Development Plan and implementation of other Physical Development Plans
- iv) Implement new housing projects; Improve rural housing and settlements; and
- v) Implement slum redevelopment project in partnership with the National Housing Construction Company.

## 6.4 ENHANCING VALUE ADDITION IN KEY GROWTH OPPORTUNITIES

This NDP III Cluster is made up of five (5) Programmes: Agro-Industrialization Programme; Mineral Development Programme; Sustainable Development of Petroleum Resources Programme; Tourism Development Programme; and the Natural Resources, Environment, Climate Change, Land and Water Management Programme. The performance and outlook for these Programmes are discussed hereunder.

### 6.4.1 Agro-Industrialization Programme

Agriculture is central to Uganda's economic growth, poverty reduction and employment with an estimate of about 68 percent of Uganda's working population being employed in the sector.<sup>225</sup> In FY2020/21, agriculture accounted for 24 percent of GDP and 31 percent of export earnings.<sup>226</sup> Agriculture remained resilient with reasonable food production in spite of the COVID-19 pandemic and the resultant lockdown. The Agro-industrialization Programme of NDP III seeks to consolidate and improve the performance alluded to above. It also aims at enhancing commercialization and improving competitiveness of agricultural output and agro-processing.

Under the NDP III, Agro-industrialization will enable Uganda to achieve the country's long-term aspiration of increasing household incomes and improving the quality of life. In FY2021/22, Government started the implementation of the Agro-industrialization Programme Implementation Action Plan (Agro PIAP). Government also adopted the implementation of the Parish Development Model (PDM) in line with the aspirations of the NDP III. The PDM aligned its objectives and outcomes to the Agro-industrialisation PIAP.

In FY2021/22, Government appropriated US\$ 1,465.71 billion to the Agro-industrialisation programmes. The programme performed as follows, under each objective:

- a) Increasing agricultural production and productivity**
  - i) Government commenced the implementation of the PDM with the Agro-industrialization Programme spearheading the implementation of Pillar 1: Production, Storage, Processing and Marketing.
  - ii) The PDM Pillar 1 Operational Manual and Guidelines were developed and disseminated to Local Governments.
  - iii) Government also streamlined the Area Based Commodity Development Strategy as one of the approaches to implement Pillar 1 of the PDM, with a focus on 18 priority commodities.
  - iv) Exports of a number of agricultural commodities increased from the previous year, as illustrated in Table 6.3 below.

**Table 6.3: Uganda's Top Five Agricultural Exports (US\$ millions)**

S/N	Commodity	CY2020	CY2021
1.	Coffee	515.53	718.96
2.	Fish & its products (excl. regional)	127.63	117.29
3.	Sugar	76.03	114.62
4.	Cocoa beans	99.07	105.81
5.	Beans	45.01	100.18

*Source: Bank of Uganda*

<sup>225</sup> UBoS, 2021

<sup>226</sup> International Trade Administration, 2022

- v) Coffee exports remained steady despite the lockdown. Coffee exports for 12 months ending April 2022 increased by 10percent in quantity and 51percent in value. The quantity of coffee exported in August 2021 was the highest in a single month surpassing the previous month's exports. The increase is attributed to the coffee road map and its detailed, plan to increase its current production of 402,000 tons of coffee to 1.2 million tons annually by 2025. The National Coffee Act, 2021 is also expected to enhance production and productivity. Uganda's exit from International Coffee Organisation was in response to unsuccessful attempts to have the Organisation address its concerns, even as a leading coffee producing country.

**b) Improving post-harvest handling and storage of agricultural products**

Improving post-harvest handling, improves the quality of agricultural products, reduces food poisoning and/or contamination (due to aflatoxins, microbial pathogens, agrochemical and veterinary drug residues). In a bid to reduce post-harvest losses that average about one third of the grains and staple foods and 50percent in horticulture, Government undertook the following interventions in FY2021/22:

- i) Increased storage capacity at zonal levels for different agricultural products. The storage capacity increased from 550,000MT in FY2017/18 to 792,714MT in FY2020/21.
- ii) Set standards through UNBS for certification for maize targeting millers, parkers and exporters.
- iii) Halted operations of all maize processors without the requisite Certification.
- iv) Invested and promoted innovative technologies and infrastructure that supports agro-processing and value addition. A range of agricultural infrastructure were constructed, especially for research and technology development and animal breeding, including a screen house at National Forestry Resources Research Institute (NAFORRI), Aquatic Laboratory at Kajjansi, Alfasafe Facility at the National Livestock Resources Research Institute (NaLIRRI).
- v) Maintained its commitment to working with programs such as United States African Development Foundation (USADF) to support famer associations with acquiring modern agricultural processing equipment, improving storage facilities and obtaining fair trade and organic facilitation.

**c) Increasing agro-processing and value addition**

Agro-processing and value addition are part of the avenues with high potential for job creation along the agricultural value chain. Government is thus making deliberate efforts including Agricultural Credit Facility to stimulate private sector into making additional investments in expanding processing capacity for agricultural commodities. Agro –processing continues to receive a significant portion (43percent) of the credit to the agricultural sector as shown in the Table below.

**Table 6.4 : Credit to the Agricultural Sector (Production, Processing and Marketing), UShs. Billion**

	FY2020/21				FY2021/22		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Production	2,650.8	2,703.1	2,751.8	2,797.2	2,798.1	2,818.6	2,806.2
Processing	2,814.0	2,975.0	2,934.0	2,816.8	2,909.1	2,942.6	3,124
Marketing	999.6	1,081.4	1,058.8	1,005.5	1,033.3	1,090.2	1,136.1
Total	6,464.5	6,759.6	6,744.7	6,619.5	6,740.5	6,851.5	7,066.3
percent of agricultural credit funds lent to processing	44	44	44	43	43	43	44

Source: BoU statistics



In FY2021/22, Government:

- i) Approved the Agriculture Value Chain Development (AVCD) Strategy. The AVCD Strategy is aligned to the NDP III and PDM Framework. It spells out WHAT needs to be done at the various levels of the agricultural value chain, the HOW to do it. It also specifies the roles of the different program actors (WHO).
- ii) Rolled out ICT-enabled agricultural extension solutions including the e-Diary, and other e-Extension tools to improve delivery of extension services.
- iii) Developed a Standards Manual and for diary extension services at the various parishes.
- iv) Continued construction works in earmarked DLGs in Rwenzori Sub-region for agro-processing (7 milling shelters, 7 coffee hullers, 5 grain stores and 1 fish handling shed, through AgriLED).
- v) Supervised the installation of additional pineapple processing equipment for Kayunga Pineapple processing facility.

The national processing capacity for key commodities has increased with dairy processing plants (Large, Medium, Small scale and Cottages) having increased from 100 with processing capacity of 2.7 million litres in FY2017/18 to 116 in 2021 with estimated total processing capacity of 3.1 million litres. This increment is contributed by dairy cottages in South West and Central milk sheds adding value to the milk.

**d) Increasing market access and competitiveness of agricultural products in domestic and international markets**

In FY2021/22, Government:

- i) Reached an agreement with Zambia that will see the Dairy sector supplying 700 tons of powdered milk annually. Consequently, Pearl Dairy exported its first consignment of 50 tonnes of milk to Zambia in October 2021. Details are provided under the subsection of the Private Sector Development Programme.
- ii) Through the Markets and Agricultural Trade Improvement Project 2 (MATIP-2), Government:
  - a. Completed the construction of 8 markets in Kasese, Tororo, Lugazi, Moroto, Busia, Entebbe, Soroti and Arua districts while other markets were at varying stages of re-construction; and
  - b. Opened/improved 25 Farm access roads in the districts of Sironko, Kayunga, Kiruhura, Wakiso, Kumi, Nakasongola, Mukono, Mpigi, Buvuma, Kalangala, Abim, Mayuge, Jinja, Nwoya, Isingiro, Serere, Bulambuli, Sembabule, Kiruhura, Kazo, Rwampara, Lyantonde, Mbarara, Apac, and Dokolo.

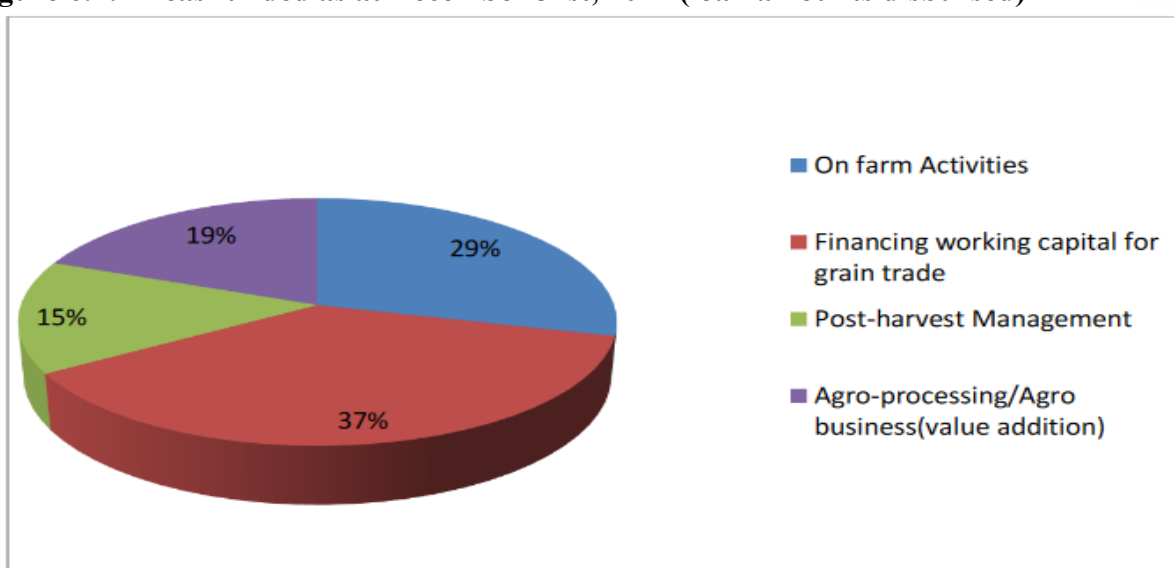
### e) Increasing the mobilization, access and utilization of agricultural finance

The Agricultural Credit Facility (ACF) at Bank of Uganda also continues to provide targeted funding for agriculture. 62.5 percent of the projects funded by ACF comprise of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs), which constitute the majority of the agriculture sector in Uganda.

The ACF cumulative loan book stood at US\$ 660.50 billion as at December 31<sup>st</sup> 2021, extended to 1,525 eligible projects. Out of the funds disbursed, the Government contribution was US\$ 335.24 billion. Financing for farmers in this category has been extended to four main enterprises: cattle restocking for dairy and beef production, poultry farming, agricultural inputs and farm infrastructure as well as grain trade.

The ACF finances activities along the entire value chain as shown below:

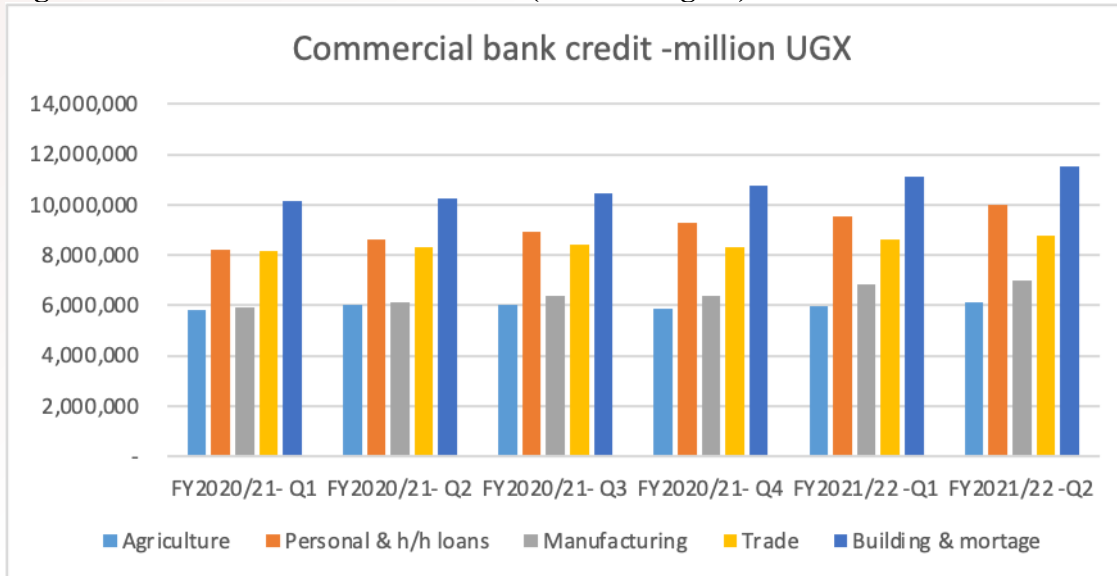
**Figure 6.1: Areas funded as at December 31st, 2021 (loan amounts disbursed)**



*Source: ACF progress report December 2021*

The innovation of Block allocation under the ACF continues to unlock access to credit for micro and smallholder farmers who would otherwise be excluded from securing credit for lack of collateral. By December 31<sup>st</sup> 2021, the ACF had extended financing of up to US\$ 6.33 billion to 550 rural farmers using non-traditional collateral under block allocation. The loans were mainly advanced through Post Bank Uganda Limited, DFCU, Centenary Bank and Pride Microfinance Limited all which have a wider coverage.

Commercial bank lending to the agricultural sector has averaged about US\$ 6 billion per quarter, as shown below.

**Figure: 6.2: Commercial Bank Credit (‘Million Ugshs)**

*Source: Bank of Uganda statistics*

In FY 2021/22, Government:

- i) Capitalized Uganda Development Bank (UDB) with an additional US\$1.03 billion for lending to SMEs especially those most affected by the COVID-19 pandemic (including agribusiness enterprises). According to UDB’s annual report, primary agriculture and agro-processing sectors accounted for 24percent and 22percent of UDB’s portfolio.
- ii) Launched the Parish Revolving Fund (PRF) in North Bukedi region. The PRF prioritizes financing of the 18 commodities to lift households out of the subsistence economy. These commodities include cassava, maize, cotton, tea, dairy, fish, coffee, beef, oil palm, beans, bananas, rice, sugarcane, cocoa, shea nuts, cashew nuts, macademia nuts and avocado.

### Outlook for FY2022/23

The Programme has been allocated US\$1,418.99 billion in FY2022/23, which is a decrease of 3.2percent from 1,4651.71 billion in FY2021/22. The Programme priorities will be enhancing agro-industrialization and light manufacturing through sustaining the resilience of agriculture along the value chain, agro-processing and support to light manufacturing. This will be done through:

- i) Supporting industries that use locally sourced raw materials
- ii) Capitalizing UDB to provide affordable and long-term capital
- iii) Expanding storage and processing capacity within the 18 zones of the country
- iv) Providing funds for private sector equity investment through UDC to invest in key commodity agro-processing value chains

Over the medium term, the Programme will focus on:

- i) Increasing agricultural production and productivity
- ii) Improving post-harvest handling and storage of agricultural products

- iii) Increasing agro-processing and value addition
- iv) Increasing market access and competitiveness of agricultural products in domestic and international markets
- v) Increasing the mobilisation, access and utilisation of agricultural finance
- vi) Strengthening agriculture sector institutional capacities for agro-industrialisation.

Government also intends to increase production and productivity through pillar one of the PDM which will cover 6 components: community mobilization, business development services and extension services, provision of advisory services at every node of the value chain in every parish, provision of inputs, storage and agricultural processing among others. Farmers at Parish level will be coordinated through area-based commodity clusters in order to increase production and productivity.<sup>227</sup>

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<sup>227</sup> MAAIF

### 6.4.2 Mineral Development Programme

The goal of this programme is to increase the exploitation and value addition to selected resources for job-rich industrialization. The EAC Vision 2050 states that, ‘while the exploitation of resource destination can be built on extraction of raw materials, greater benefits can flow from natural resource management where resources such as minerals are processed locally.’

Uganda registered a surge in gold trade in FY2020/21 due to, among others, Uganda’s improvement in refinery capacity which translated into becoming the regional gold-processing hub. Mineral products (excluding petroleum products) registered the highest imports growth in FY2020/21 (US\$ 2169.16 million) from US\$ 1,093.29 million in FY2019/20. Gold accounted for 90 percent of the growth<sup>228</sup>

However, in FY2021/22, the country registered a decline in import receipts from US\$640.95 million in Q4 FY2019/20 to US\$53.06 million, US\$57.76 million, and US\$54.24 million in Q1, Q2, and Q3 respectively.<sup>229</sup> This is attributed to the introduction of a new tariff on gold exports in FY2021/22.

The approved Budget to the Programme was US\$ 45.59 billion<sup>230</sup>. This was mainly due to the low revenue caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. In FY2021/22, Government performed as follows, under each Programme objective:

- a) **Increase exploration and quantification of priority mineral resources along the country**
  - i) Commissioned a gold mine in Busia district on 5<sup>th</sup> October 2021, with reserves estimated at 12.5 million ounces of mineable gold (equivalent to US\$16 billion in gold reserves). The Busia gold mine is projected to produce approximately 1,000 kg of gold annually, offering 3,000 direct and indirect jobs, with a projected annual tax base of about US\$ 30 billion.
  - ii) Conducted an Evaluation of mineral reserves. Drilling at Loyoro – Kaabong district in Karamoja sub-region was done and this resulted into a discovery of marble in 3 out of 4 drilled holes.
  - iii) Conducted aerial, Geological mapping, as well as Geochemical and Geophysical Surveys of Karamoja region, where 97 percent of gravity surveys and 75 percent of magnetics and radiometric surveys were conducted.
  - iv) In December 2021, Samta Mining and Minerals Ltd started exploratory drilling of Nickel mineralization at Atiak in Amuru District. In compliance with requirements for national participation and local content, SAMTA contracted GMAT Lab to drill targets in Atiak and Geotech to drill targets in Zombo exploration tenements.

Successful exploration and development of mineral deposits facilitates enhanced revenue for government, jobs creation, and development of new infrastructure.

<sup>228</sup> BoU Annual Report, 2021

<sup>229</sup> Statistics Department, Bank of Uganda

<sup>230</sup> MTEF 2021/22 – 2026/27

## **b) Increase adoption and use of appropriate and affordable technology along the value chain**

The key interventions prioritized under this objective include; formalizing and regulating the artisanal and small-scale miners, providing incentives for acquisition of appropriate technology, providing extension services and promoting research and development. In order to realize the above, the following activities were undertaken during FY2021/22:

- i) A Uganda-ICGLR Mineral Tracking and Certification Unit for mineral certification was set up at the Directorate of Geological Survey and Mines (DGSM) offices in Entebbe with newly recruited and trained staff. It was set up by the German Federal Institute of Geoscience (BGR) and Canada based IMPACT, as technical partners and International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR) as the financial partners;
- ii) Government, through MEMD, constructed regional Mineral Beneficiation Centres to boost artisanal and small-scale mining in the districts of Ntungamo and Kabalore. During the first half of FY2021/22, construction was at 98 percent progress for Ntungamo and 90 percent for Kabalore. These centres will have a residential training centre with facilities for trainees and trainers<sup>231</sup>; and
- iii) M/s Obuntu Consulting Limited commenced the implementation of the contract to design a Strategic Minerals Research Facility (SMRF) at the DGSM offices.

## **c) Strengthen the legal, institutional and regulatory frameworks**

In the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic, government has strengthened domestic capacity in production and value addition, which are core concerns addressed in the Mineral Development Program. In FY2021/22:

- i) Parliament passed the Mining (Amendment) Act, 2021, which Act came into force on 1<sup>st</sup> July 2021 after H. E. the President assented to it. This was an amendment of the Mining Act, 2003. This amended Act imposed an export levy of 5percent of the value of each kilogram of processed gold, and 10percent on other unprocessed minerals. The Act further introduced Production Sharing Agreement system, setting up a National Mining Company to handle the State's commercial interests in the mining sub-sector and the establishment of the Mineral Protection Force within the Directorate of Geological Survey and Mines to curb malpractices and enforcement of compliance in the sub-sector.
- ii) Government started the drafting of the Implementation Plan for the Pact on Security, Stability and Development in the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR) Act, 2017. This will facilitate implementation of the ICGLR Regional Certification Mechanism against illegal exploitation of natural resources; and
- iii) Government conducted sensitization on health and safety, equal opportunities and gender issues affecting communities in mining areas of Kasanda, Busia, Namayigo and Moroto districts. A total of 460 miners were trained on Occupational Safety and Health, Legal and Regulatory frameworks as well as social-economic transformation.

<sup>231</sup> Semi-Annual Budget Performance Report FY2021/22



#### d) Increase investment in mining and value addition

Much of Uganda's minerals are exported in raw state or semi-processed state resulting into low foreign exchange earnings accruing from less value addition. To address this challenge, the following measures were implemented in FY2021/22:

- i) Uganda Development Corporation (UDC), in partnership with the private sector, embarked on a project to add value to the existing limestone/marble deposits in the licensed area of Loyoro–Kaabong district. This was done through setting up integrated lime, cement and marble plants in Moroto.
- ii) In addition, a special purpose vehicle – Moroto Ateker Cement Company Limited was set to facilitate the project implementation. UDC, Savannah Mines and Saboo Engineers PVT Ltd hold 45percent, 40percent and 15percent of the shareholding, respectively. The project is expected to create approximately 360 jobs for both skilled and semi-skilled workers. In addition, a total of 1,500 part time jobs are expected to be created.
- iii) Government launched the construction of a Gold Refinery on 7<sup>th</sup> October 2021, under the management of Wagagai Mining Company Limited in Busia. The company owns the gold mining right of 9.24sq km in North town of Busia and about 20m tonnes of gold ore resources. The Refinery will occupy 300 acres of land covering Alupe, Akipenet, Amagoro and Amonikakine villages in Buteba Sub-county valued at US\$ 200 million.
- iv) In January 2022, Consolidated Africa Limited sold its entire shareholding in the Company (17,725,000 ordinary shares being 10.9percent of the issued share capital) to new and existing shareholders arranged through Tavira Securities Limited. This followed a £2 million Share Purchase Agreement signed in 2020 by Blencowe Resources, allowing it to take over Orom Graphite project in Kitgum district from Australia's Consolidated Africa Resources and UK's New Energy Minerals<sup>232</sup>.

#### Outlook for FY2022/23

Government plans to implement the following in FY2022/23 with an estimated budget of US\$ 32.95 billion:

- i) UDC, in partnership with Kimu Investment, through a Special Purpose Vehicle (Lake Victoria Sheet Glass Company) is planning to establish a plant capacity of 200 metric tons/day in Masaka district to fully exploit the abundant pure white silica sand deposits at Dimo beach on the shores of Lake Victoria.
- ii) Maintain existing investments in exploration and quantification.
- iii) Organize, formulate and regulate the artisanal and small-scale miners.
- iv) Develop and implement an incentive regime for actors in the priority mineral value chains
- v) Continue offering support to steel industries through UDC.

<sup>232</sup> Blencowe Resources website

### 6.4.3 Sustainable Development of Petroleum Resources Programme

With careful planning and implementation, the oil and gas industry can contribute across all development indicators, either by enhancing its positive contributions or by avoiding or mitigating negative impacts to ensure that “no one is left behind”. Over the NDP III period, Ugandans employed in the oil and gas and related industries is expected to increase from 3,400 jobs in 2019 to 50,000 jobs.

Uganda has approximately 6.5 billion barrels of oil reserves, with at least 1.4 billion estimated to be economically recoverable. In addition to producing and exporting crude oil, Uganda plans to build a refinery to produce petroleum products for the domestic and EAC markets. The performance of this Programme in FY2021/22 is reported under the Programme Objectives hereunder:

#### a) Strengthen policy, legal, regulatory frameworks and institutional capacity in the oil and gas industry

The main purpose of the legislative framework for petroleum development is to provide the basic context for governance of petroleum operations in the host country; to regulate them, as they are carried out by domestic, foreign and international enterprises. It is also to define the principal administrative, economic and fiscal guidelines for investment in the sector. In FY2021/22:

- i) Cabinet approved the EACOP Bill, 2021 on 30<sup>th</sup> August 2021. Enactment of this law will ensure lawful implementation of the project in Uganda. This is derived from the inter-Governmental Agreement signed between Uganda and Tanzania for development of the EACOP.
- ii) Parliament passed the critical pieces of legislation required to take forward development of the country’s oil and gas sector. These are:
  - a. The EACOP (Special Provisions) Bill, 2021
  - b. The Income Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2021
  - c. The Public Finance Management Act (Amendment) 2021.
- iii) **Enhance local capacity to participate in oil and gas operations**

Petroleum activities can serve as a means to create sustainable and strong value-adding capabilities in Uganda. In order to enhance local capacity to participate in oil and gas operations, the following were implemented in FY2021/22:

- i) African Development Bank offered around US\$ 1.8 billion towards supporting at least 200 SMEs along the EACOP route. These will be supported to meet large company’s supplier criteria as well as commercial bank lending requirements.
- ii) Petroleum Authority of Uganda (PAU) signed a contract with Stanbic Business Incubator Limited (SBIL) and other partners (Conexus Oil & Gas, Solid Rock Life & Business and Living Earth Uganda) to build the capacity of over 200 Ugandan Enterprises along the crude export oil pipeline route to compete for contracts to supply Uganda’s oil and gas sector.
- iii) PAU and Private Sector Foundation Uganda (PSFU) signed a MoU for provision of BDS aimed at enhancing private sector participation in the oil and gas sector, on 22<sup>nd</sup> February 2022. The key components of the capacity building for SMEs along

the EACOP route will include capacity building, training based on business needs assessment, business linkages, as well as youth and women empowerment.

- iv) A cohort of two hundred seven (207) out of the of six hundred ninety (690) learners from thirteen (13) districts were selected to benefit from bursaries for skills training from accredited public and private institutions through the Albertine Region Bursary Scheme (ARSDP), training commenced on 25<sup>th</sup> January 2021. The next batch commenced during April 2021. The six hundred ninety (690) will be assessed by different accreditation bodies depending on their areas of specialization. Two hundred (200) learners targeted for International Vocational Qualifications under ARSDP were admitted.

**c) Promote private investment in oil and gas industry**

The oil and gas industry has four major segments i.e. midstream, oilfield services, downstream and upstream. The risk scale between these sectors and the growing need for capital has resulted in private equity becoming more prevalent in investment opportunities. In FY2021/22, Government:

- i) Announced the Final Investment Decision (FID) for Uganda’s oil and gas projects on 1<sup>st</sup> February 2022. The FID announcement signified the commitment of the oil companies to invest close to US\$ 10 billion to develop Uganda’s oil and gas resources through the implementation of the Tilenga Project in Buliisa and Nwoya districts; the Kingfisher project in Hoima and Kikuube districts, and the EACOP. This officially marked the beginning of detailed Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) phase by the Joint Venture Partners and therefore a commitment to see first oil by 2025.
- ii) Commenced preparation of 700 acres of Industrial area by Mota Engil Uganda. The contractor, was at 35percent completion at the end of 2021 and expected to be concluded by mid-2022. Mota Engil Uganda, the contractor undertaking the works, sub-contracted various Uganda companies which included Gauff Consultants, Prand Engineering, Pearl Engineering Civtec, Fabrication Systems and others to undertake some of these preparatory works. The industrial area will host the Tilenga Central Processing Facility, yard and camps; and
- iii) Supported Total E&P Uganda (TEPU) in the award of main contracts for Tilenga oil fields development project to a consortium comprising McDermott and Sinopec International Petroleum Service to deliver the Central Processing Facility (CPF). Furthermore, Schlumberger Oilfields Eastern received contract for 3 well engineering packages comprising upper completion, artificial lift & associated services. The awards mark initial steps for the roll out of detailed engineering and procurement activities.

**d) To enhance Quality, Health, Safety, Security and Environment (QHSSE)**

Health, Safety, Security, Environment are very important for the petroleum industry. Each of these entail the use of their own technologies, but they are often combined in the same functional group in the oil sector. A QHSSE system provides an opportunity for improving the overall efficiency of a productive activity, and create conditions of greater competitiveness.

In FY2021/22:

In FY2021/22:

- i) Government launched the National Oil Spill Contingency Plan on 18<sup>th</sup> March 2022. This Plan highlights the responsibility of licensees and operators for prevention of oil spills and the need for investing in preparedness for response to oil spills. It provides for protection of human health and the environment from oil spills and provides a system for collaboration on oil spill preparedness and response between licensees and operators.
- ii) The land for Tilenga Industrial area was fully acquired, with 622 affected persons compensated. This compensation included residential houses to those whose primary residents were impacted. At the end of 2021, at least 2,200 out of a total of 4,901 affected persons had been compensated and the construction of 31 out of 184 resettlement houses has commenced.

### e) To ensure sustainable production and utilization of oil and gas resources

Globally, oil and gas is undoubtedly a key energy source. Therefore, it is important that oil and gas be produced in a sustainable way. Sustainable development of petroleum resources enhances value addition to oil and gas resources as one of the key growth opportunities. In FY2021/22, Government implemented the following:

- i) The Energy Efficiency and Conservation Bill, 2021 was finalized and presented to Cabinet on 9<sup>th</sup> August 2021. The Bill presents a win-win option by providing positive returns to energy consumers and the environment through the reduction of environmental pollution, energy costs and the carbon footprint of the energy sector, and by enhancing energy security.
- ii) Commenced the process of updating the Energy Policy and the corresponding review of the Regulatory Impact Assessment.
- iii) The Albertine Graben Refinery Consortium (AGRC), the lead developer of the refinery worth US\$ 4.27billion, submitted the facility's Front-End Engineering and Design (FEED) to PAU for review at the end of 2021 in preparation for the FID. The refinery is located near Kabaale and is expected to have 60,000 barrels per day. The refinery has an MoU with upstream operators giving the plant a first right of call on produced crude.

### Outlook for FY2022/23

With an estimated budget of US\$ 863.72 billion, Government aims to achieve the following in FY2022/23, :

- i) Establish and operationalize the Industry Enhancement Centre under which 30 local enterprises will be trained and prepared to participate in competitive tenders in international oil and gas supply chains;
- ii) Establish Quality Management System for oil and gas operations considering gender and equity aspects;
- iii) Finalise construction of upstream facilities for Tilenga and Kingfisher projects;
- iv) Implement RAP for Tilenga and Kingfisher projects, while ensuring that gender and equity aspects are considered;
- v) Complete the designing of pre-requisite infrastructure in KIP Roads, Water supply, power, fencing and ICT;
- vi) Acquire 250 km line of Geophysical data and 500 sq.km of Geological and Geochemical data in the Moroto Kadam basin; and

- vii) Commence the 3<sup>rd</sup> licensing round for petroleum exploration, development and production in Uganda.

#### 6.4.4 Tourism Development Programme

Uganda is one of the richest countries in Africa in biodiversity conservation; ranking second richest for mammals, second for birds and seventh for higher plants. Uganda is also home to several species whose global range is mostly confined to Uganda, such as mountain gorillas, Rothschild giraffe, Uganda mangabey, and Nahan's francolin.<sup>233</sup>

Uganda has potential to position herself as a high-value destination that offers exceptional wildlife, adventure and cultural experiences which match or exceed those of its neighbours. Prioritising Tourism among Key Growth Opportunities indicates Government's commitment towards tourism development as highlighted below. Government allocated US\$ 176.98 billion in FY2021/22 towards achievement of the following Programme Objectives.<sup>234</sup>

##### a) Promoting domestic and inbound tourism

Due to spread of COVID-19 and its effects globally, Uganda's foreign exchange earnings from tourism reduced by 73percent from US\$ 1.6 billion in 2019 to a record low of US\$ 0.5 billion in 2020. As a strategy to boost tourism, Government is committed to stimulate domestic tourism by encouraging many Ugandan residents to explore local touristic destinations.<sup>235</sup> Various incentives were put in place by Government, among which, included tax incentives/exemptions on specific imports and investments under the tourism sector. In addition, the following were implemented under this objective in FY2021/22:

- i) Government completed the development and launch of the Destination brand, '*The Pearl of Africa*'. This is expected to position Uganda favourably as a potential tourist destination, both domestically and internationally.
- ii) Uganda Tourism Board showcased the destination's tourism products and investment opportunities at 5 strategic trade platforms. These included: the 2021 Pearl of Africa Tourism Expo; the EAC Regional Tourism Expo 2021; the United States of America Tour Operators Association (USTOA 2020); the Japan Association of Travel Agents Expo (JATA 2020); the AIM Investment Forum (Dubai); and ITB Berlin Now Virtual Expo 2021. These platforms are an effective way of contacting current and potential customers at a lower cost, and exchanging knowledge and information.
- iii) The EAC launched a Regional and Domestic Tourism Media Campaign in November 2021, in bid to encourage East Africans to travel within their respective countries and around the region. The objective of the launch was to publicize national and regional tourism products and services, aimed at stimulating intra and inter-regional travel.
- iv) Tooro Kingdom unveiled the '*Ekyooto Ha Mpango*' annual cultural tourism festival, in bid to diversify tourism products in the Kabalore district. The festival run from 25<sup>th</sup> to 29<sup>th</sup> November 2021 and was held to mark His Royal Majesty King Oyo's 25 years on the throne.

<sup>233</sup> World Conservation Society Uganda

<sup>234</sup> Tourism Development Programme BFP FY2021/22

<sup>235</sup> Budget Speech FY2021/22



**b) Increase the stock and quality of tourism infrastructure**

Tourism infrastructure results from a mix of both private and public sector investments; and Government is committed to create an enabling environment for the realization of this mix.

In FY2021/22:

- i) Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities (MTWA) launched the first electronic permitting system in July 2021 to regulate trade in wildlife and wildlife products in Uganda, with support of USAID through Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS). This made Uganda the 8<sup>th</sup> country in Africa to develop an electronic Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) permitting system and 1<sup>st</sup> in EAC.
- ii) Uganda's High Commission in London launched a new e-passport system, which is intended to reduce time taken in acquiring a new passport by Ugandans in Diaspora. This move is envisioned to facilitate the opening of markets for new tourism destinations associated with the culture of their countries of origin.
- iii) Government completed the construction of Pakwach Tourism Information Centre. This centre will provide information and aid to any current or potential tourists within Pakwach and its surrounding areas. This was the first tourism information centre in West Nile Region. It is a commendable milestone towards the NDP III intervention of producing and widely disseminating tourism promotion and marketing materials.
- iv) Phase II of Omugabe Cultural Heritage Site (former Ankole King's palace) was completed. This included the main residence, drum house, outdoor floor of Kahaya's Mugabe and sanitary facility. This is expected to increase tourism activity in the host community and region with associated benefits.
- v) Government maintained 2,000km of tourism roads (trails and tracks) in protected areas. Civil works on Rukungiri-Kihihi-Ishasha/Kanungu (78.5km) road project currently stand at 79percent completion rate.

**c) Improve, develop and diversify tourism products and services**

Diversification and development of various tourism products beyond the traditional ones is key in enabling the country to have increased numbers of tourist arrivals, revenue collection and job creation in the sector. To facilitate diversification agenda in the tourism sector, in FY2021/22:

- i) Uganda Tourism Board (UTB) and Uganda Electricity Generation Company (UEGCL) signed a partnership on 7<sup>th</sup> September 2021 to package and market the 600MW Karuma Hydropower dam and the 183MW Isimba Hydropower dams as superstructure/infrastructure tourism products. The MoU will enable UTB to diversify Uganda's tourism products beyond the dominant wildlife-based tourism. In the same way, the partnership will support UEGCL's drive to utilise its potential in diversifying its business portfolio and enhance its sustainability.
- ii) KCCA entered into an MoU with UTB to promote the Capital City as a key tourism destination for local and foreign tourists. The MoU will enable compilation and



dissemination of tourism information for Kampala and building capacity in the tourism human resource and infrastructure.

- iii) Governments of Uganda and Rwanda, together with the Conservation Organizations, adopted new Guidelines to protect the mountain gorillas from catching COVID-19. Under the guidance of the International Gorilla Conservation Program and Gorilla Friendly, updated gorilla trekking protocols were issued to ensure minimal contact between the great apes and tourists who were likely to be disease carriers;
- iv) The EAC Sectoral Council on Tourism and Wildlife Management approved the EAC Regional COVID-19 Tourism Recovery Plan to revive the sector after the negative impacts of COVID-19 pandemic. As a region, EAC lost close to 70percent of international tourist arrivals in 2020 coupled with massive losses in tourism earnings and jobs.
- v) The East Africa Tourism Platform (EATP) introduced the East Africa Destination web portal as part of its efforts to promote the region as a single tourist destination and COVID-19 recovery efforts. The portal allows tourists to check for tour packages and operators to provide quotation for selected packages.
- vi) Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA) launched an online payment platform option for guests visiting any of the country's national parks. It replaces the old Wildlife Card system established in 2017 and accepts Visa, MasterCard and American Express.

#### **d) Develop a pool of skilled personnel along the tourism value chain**

As a strategy to curb the spread of COVID-19, Government closed all academic institutions in March 2020, among which were tourism training institutions. At least 70percent of the workers in the tourism industry lost their jobs and 91percent of the tourism entities downsized on the workforce. By June 2020, most (91.8percent) of the tourism entities had downsized their workforce due to the financial hit caused by the COVID-19 pandemic (MTWA, 2020). The average number of workers employed in the tourism industry dropped from 9 in January to only 2 workers per establishment by June 2020, representing a 74.4percent loss in jobs in the tourism sector. Nonetheless, historically, tourism has shown a strong ability to adapt, innovate and recover from adversity.

Skills development has a central role to play in ensuring the effective and sustainable transformation and development of the tourism industry in Uganda and that poorer Ugandans also benefit from this industry. In FY2021/22, Government implemented the following to achieve faster recovery of the sector:

- i) UTB in partnership with Culinary Association of Uganda, organized a first practical chef's seminar. The seminar was organized under a theme 'Tackling the practical hands-on basics in culinary'. The seminar intended to improve the quality of food given to clients in hotels and restaurants, thereby promoting culinary tourism in Uganda. In addition, the seminar focused on creating competent and professional chefs to represent Uganda on national and international food exhibitions and markets; and
- ii) To promote community involvement in Tourism development, Government conducted 4 community conservation education programs. These included Lake Victoria Conservation Education Program; Snake Conservation Education Program; Makanaga

Wetland Ecotourism Program; and 2 thematic guided tours reaching out to 1,399 visitors.

### Outlook for FY2022/23

In FY2022/23, Government has allocated UShs. 194.65 billion to undertake the following:

- i) Sustain upstream investment in ongoing product development and tourism-related infrastructure.
- ii) Increase access to tourism recovery financing.
- iii) Intensify domestic tourism and specialized tourism promotions and campaigns.
- iv) Hire and deploy market destination representative firms in key markets.
- v) Management of human-wildlife conflicts in districts hosting/surrounding conservation areas.

### 6.4.5 Natural Resources, Environment, Climate Change, Water and Land Management Programme

This Programme focuses on water access, sewerage and drainage at community level; land acquisition and management; and environment conservation which entails waste disposal, wetland as well as forest reserve conservation.

To facilitate the Programme interventions in FY2021/22, UShs 481.32 billion was allocated for Natural Resources, Climate Change, Environment and Water Management while Land Management was allocated UShs 114.71 billion over the same period. During the review period, the Programme registered the following achievements under specific objectives:

#### Water Resources

Over the period under review, a larger percentage of the water supply systems focused on Northern region to enhance fast development due to its current high growth rate and elevation of Gulu town to city status. The region, despite high economic potential, was lagging behind in comparison to the Western and Central regions.

- a) **Ensure availability of adequate and reliable quality fresh water resources for all uses**

As at December 2021, a number of water projects/systems were completed, as indicated below:

- i) Namalu Water Supply System in Namalu Town Council in the North-Eastern region.
- ii) Kagadi Piped Water Supply System was implemented in the Central-Western region through Water and Sanitation Development Facility-Central. The water system will serve a population of 90,000 people in 89 Villages.
- iii) Lakwanya–Katwotwo Water Supply System in the Northern region was handed over to Umbrellas Watsan for operation and maintenance. It will serve a population of 5,000 people in Orom Sub County.

- iv) Kibaale Water Supply system was completed in the South Western region. The capacity added in the improvement is 224,000 liters of water daily.
- v) Strategic Town Water and Sanitation Project extended water supply across different regions; South Western – 4 villages; Eastern – 3 villages; Central – 4 villages, Northern – 1 village.
- vi) The Bibia-Elegu Piped Water Supply System is at 58 percent project completion in the West-Nile region and will be handed over to Umbrellas Watsan for operation and maintenance once completed.
- vii) National Water Sewerage Corporation (NWSC) rolled out a new Corporate Plan 2021–2024, which is anchored on the country's strategic planning frameworks i.e. Vision 2040, the NDPIII and NRM Manifesto. The Plan focuses on Industrialization; Infrastructure Development; Skilling and Work Force Development; Private Sector Involvement and Organizational Health Sustainability as key Strategic Priority Areas. The Plan will facilitate consolidation of current achievements as the Corporation extends its operation to over 258 towns.

**Table 6.5: Piped Water Supply and Sanitation (WSS) System Projects Implemented in FY2021/22**

Water Project/System	Capacity/Milestone	Completion Level (percent)
Design for Mbunga-Nyakazinga WSS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A water Treatment plant of capacity 720m<sup>3</sup>/day.</li> <li>• 2.1km of treated water transmission main systems.</li> <li>• Main Reservoir of capacity 165m<sup>3</sup>.</li> <li>• 40.3km of distribution main systems.</li> <li>• 30 Break Pressure tanks each of Capacity 1.0m<sup>3</sup>.</li> <li>• A total of 318 service connections.</li> </ul>	100
Kabuyanda WSS in Isingiro	850 connections made to the system serving 20,400 persons.	89
Kahama II WSS in Ntungamo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 50 km of the distribution pipeline was completed.</li> <li>• A total of 210 promotional connections were made (200 yard tap and 10 public stand posts)</li> </ul>	75
Orom WSS in Kitgum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 25.12km of transmission pipe line constructed.</li> <li>• 88.14km of the distribution network was completed.</li> <li>• 446 connections were made. (431 yard taps, 15 public stand posts and 3 toilet facilities)</li> </ul>	90
Nyabuhikye Kikyenkya GFS in Ibanda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3.046km of raw water transmission main system completed.</li> <li>• 25km of clear transmission main system constructed.</li> </ul>	67

Water Project/System	Capacity/Milestone	Completion Level (percent)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>38km of the distribution network completed.</li> <li>1000 promotional connections made.</li> </ul>	
Lukalu Kabasanda WSS in Butambala	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6.3km of the Transmission pipeline completed.</li> <li>35km of the distribution network completed.</li> <li>550 connections made (393 yard taps, 9 institutional connections, 3 kiosks).</li> </ul>	92
The Bitsya Gravity Flow Scheme	A final draft of the Engineering Design Report of was submitted to MoWE.	
Water Supply Systems for the towns of Karago, Kambuga, Lwemiyaga, Alerek, Buyamba, Bigando, Moyo; with the focus here being on the Northern region	Daily capacity for the water System of Kambuga, Lwemiyaga, and Buyamba stood at 2,332.8m <sup>3</sup> , 300m <sup>3</sup> and 336m <sup>3</sup> respectively.	100

Source: Ministry of Water and Environment, March 2022

Furthermore:

- i) Government invested in construction of 18 Piped Water supply systems at Local Government level during the year under review. The Piped Water supply systems along with their completion levels included; Busana (65percent), Dokolo (92percent), Kyenjojo-Katooke (40percent) and Nakasongola (45percent), Bindibugyo (20percent), Buikwe (18percent) Binyiny (96percent), Kagadi (99percent), Padibe (86percent), and Namalu (92percent), Busia (28percent), Butemba / Bukwiri (72percent), Nalukonge /Lusozi (72percent) and Kagadi (89percent).
- ii) 20 solar powered water systems under Lot 1 in the Northern and Eastern regions to 74 percent completion.
- iii) An additional 20 solar powered water systems in the Central, South-Western and Western regions to 85 percent completion in Lot II;
- iv) Completed the construction of the Katosi water treatment plant in Mukono district to provide people in Greater Kampala with more reliable constant water supply, ending the dry water zones that had plagued Kampala metropolitan areas.
- v) The construction of regional offices of Karamoja WSDF<sup>236</sup>- WSDF South West, and WSDF-East are at 82 percent, 67 percent and 77 percent completion level respectively. Regional offices are intended to improve access to administration and relations services as well as monitoring of water access to communities around the country.
- vi) Regional laboratories have been equipped with Water Quality equipment to enhance their analytical capacity.

<sup>236</sup> Water and Sanitation Development Facility

## Environment and Natural Resources

### **b) Increase forest, tree and wetland coverage, restore bare hills and protect mountainous areas and rangelands**

In FY2021/22, the following were achieved:

- i) In July 2021, Cabinet directed National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) to stop issuance of licenses to investors aiming to develop land located in wetlands. The directive resulted from allegations the investors have, over time, deviated from the agreed plans stipulated when licenses were issued. Therefore, investors that had already allocated Wetland User Permits/Licenses are being reviewed to ascertain whether their activities are undertaken in accordance to the agreed plans, without compromising nature.
- ii) The Ministry of Water and Environment (MoWE) procured services of the Supply Masters (U) Limited to restore forest cover in the Northern region through supplying, planting and maintaining tree seedlings and Bamboo for River and Stream banks. To that effect, a total of 13,530 seedlings were distributed in 28 sub-counties as of March 2022.
- iii) MoWE through the Forestry Sector Support Department is implementing the second phase of the Farm Income Enhancement and Forestry Conservation Programme - Project 2 (FIEFOC-2) with the following progress on the project:
  - a. The 5 irrigation schemes of the Tochi (Oyam District), Ngenge (Kween District), Doho-II (Butaleja District), and Mubuku-II (Kasese District) were completed; while Wadelai (Pakwach/Nebbi is at 80.5percent completion level.
  - b. The construction and completion of the 4 irrigation schemes resulted into a total of 3,060 hectares of new irrigated area in Tochi-500ha, Mubuku II-480ha, Doho II-1200ha, Ngenge-880ha while irrigation water storage created in Tochi is 10.72million m<sup>3</sup>, Ngenge is 270,000m<sup>3</sup>, and Mubuku II is 150,000m<sup>3</sup>. The developments created an irrigation acreage of 3,060 hectares and benefiting 5,028 farmers.
  - c. Five (5) farmer-based Management Organizations/ Irrigation Water User Associations (FBMOs/IWUAs) were established and their capacity enhanced for sustainable management of the irrigation schemes.
  - d. At least 103 Youth under the ENABLE Youth Pilot Program were supported with US\$ 2.523billion to establish agri-businesses related enterprises and value addition such as honey (production and processing), horticulture, fish farming, commodity marketing, etc. The Program has so far benefited youth groups in Kasese (20), Butaleja (16), Kween (26), Tochi (24) and Wadelai (17). At least 442 direct and 1,030 indirect jobs were created.
  - e. As of March 2022, a total of 9.2 million assorted tree seedlings were distributed and also restored approximately 9,100ha of degraded hotspots and about 324 km of riverbanks in the 5 catchments.

- iv) The MoWE through the Forestry Sector Support Department in collaboration with NFA, MTWA and UWA are implementing the Investing in Forests & Protected Areas for Climate Smart Development (IFPA-CD) Project, supported by World Bank. The Project was launched in March 2022 with funding amounting to US\$ 628 billion and implementation targets 7 National Parks, 4 Wildlife Reserves, 28 Central Forest Reserves, 16 Refugee Host Districts and an additional 14 non-Refugee Host Districts all in the Albertine Rift and West Nile region. The five-year project seeks to address the issue of wide spread environmental degradation and loss of forest and vegetation cover that has led to deforestation, climate change and reduction in economic productivity in the project areas.

**c) Increase incomes and employment through sustainable use and value addition to water, forests and other natural resources**

The Timber Module under the Electric Export Permit for forestry products, was launched on the Uganda Electronic Single Window in December 2021, to facilitate export of Forestry Products.

The number of giraffes in Murchison Falls National Park have grown by six-fold from 240 in 2003 up to 1,700 in 2022. This is an achievement in the conservation of natural resources and a positive influence on tourism, owed to good work done by the Uganda Wildlife Education Centre to monitor the population and bring the wildlife into gazetted areas out from the wild as well as relocating them to areas more suitable for their multiplication.

The country is endowed with 32 catchment areas categorized into 4 water management zones, i.e. Albert, Upper Nile, Kyoga and L. Victoria zones. The Government undertook 7 projects to develop these catchments for sustainable use of these resources and create opportunities for economic and social development. These projects include:

- Integrated Water Resources Management and Development Project (IWMDP)
- Enhancing Resilience of Communities to Climate Change
- Water Management Zones Project Phase 2
- Strengthening Drought Resilience of Small Farmers and Pastoralists
- Multi-Lateral Lakes Edward & Albert Integrated Fisheries and Water Resources Management Project (LEAF II)
- Support to Resilient Initiatives for Vulnerable Entities (STRIVE), with support from Water Aid
- Water Resources Management Northern Uganda Project [NURI], with support from Support by DANIDA

These projects reached over 100 parishes and contribute to service delivery under the Social Services Pillar of the PDM. The impact of these projects in FY2021/22 was as follows:

- i) A total of 11,689 improved Energy-efficient cook stoves produced by 18 women groups.
- ii) A total of 1,479,388 tree seedlings were planted in Awoja, Aswa and Maziba catchments in the Upper Nile Water Management Zone to restore degraded land through afforestation. A total of 2,199 hectares of degraded land through afforestation was restored.



- iii) A total of 337.6km of the degraded wetlands and 250.2km of the degraded riverbank boundaries were demarcated and restored in the Kyoga, Upper Nile, and Victoria Water Management Zones.
- iv) Water harvesting and flood control structures were constructed i.e. 292.395Km of water retention channels, infiltration trenches, 90 water retention/percolation pits and 48 gabions walls, check dams, ponds and underground water harvesting tanks.
- v) Supported infrastructure development and maintenance of demonstration centres in Eastern Uganda to facilitate economic development.
- vi) Rehabilitation of 5 feeder roads to landing sites in the Albertine region.

## Climate Change

### d) Maintain and/or restore a clean, healthy and productive environment

Data from 2021 indicates that by 2050 climate change will cost Uganda between 3–5 percent of GDP annually, if no action is taken to protect the environment. By December 2021, the air quality, measured in terms of particulate matter (PM 2.5) in the country stood at 86.9µg, which is 3 times over the World Health Organization (WHO) recommended threshold of 25µg. Conversely, the water quality (PM 2.5) stood at 15.22, which is indicative of very low quality over the same period.<sup>237</sup>

The following achievements were realized in FY2021/22:

- i) Government has taken the initiative to mitigate against the dangers associated with climate change. This is now considered a priority area for intervention, as reflected in the Green Growth Strategy being developed by NPA in collaboration with MoWE, funded by UNDP. The Strategy is in final stages of development.<sup>238</sup>
- ii) NEMA and UNBS undertook an inspection targeting manufacturers of single use plastics/Kaveera in the Central Region in December 2021, where majority of Uganda's manufacturing takes place. Twenty-one (21) out of forty-seven (47) factories that were found non-compliant to standards, including producing Kaveera below 30 microns, were closed.

## Land Management

### e) Strengthening land use and management

Under this objective, the following have been achieved in FY2021/22:

- i) Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development carried out a National Land Audit Programme (NLAP) in order to identify the specific challenges in each region. The NLAP assessed the adequacy and effectiveness of land governance practices, process controls and effectiveness of land management systems.

<sup>237</sup> Micro Indicator Dashboard, December 2021

<sup>238</sup> NPA, 2022

- ii) Government launched the National Call Centre on Land Issues in August 2021, at the National Information Land Centre. The facility is intended to enable the public to report any land issues happening on their locality for these issues to be addressed by the concerned authorities.
- iii) Government commenced the process aimed at reforming the Mailo land tenure as well as the 'kibanja' land ownership system, with the intention to convert both the former and the latter to the Freehold land tenure system.
- iv) An online public portal was launched by the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development in March 2022, to allow for instant searches relating to Land Titles, transaction status and parcel information. The portal is currently available to Kampala areas, and will be expanded to reach other parts of the country too.

### **Outlook for FY 2022/23**

Government is intent on undertaking the following in FY2022/23:

- i) Promoting commercial tree planting.
- ii) Evicting wetland encroachers and restoration of wetlands.
- iii) Implementation of integrated physical and economic development in new cities.
- iv) Building the underground water pipe system from Karuma Town to Gulu City. The contractor for the project has already been procured. The project will cost US\$ 83.3 billion and is expected to be completed in 2024. The project components include but not limited to a reservoir with a holding capacity of 5.3 million litres at Custom Corner.
- v) Constructing the Lacekocot Rural Growth Centre Water Supply System and Sanitation Facilities under Water and the Sanitation Development Facility North project. The US\$ 4 billion system was designed to serve 16,350 people by 2024.
- vi) Completing the designs for Kyebando and Kasimbi in Kampala City where a total population of 44,000 people are estimated to benefit from the project. The project will be implemented through Water and Sanitation Development Facility-Central which was handed over to Umbrellas Watsan for operationalization.

## 6.5 ENHANCING THE PRODUCTIVITY AND SOCIAL WELLBEING OF THE POPULATION

The Productivity and Social Wellbeing Cluster is hinged on four Programmes, i.e. Human Capital Development; Community Mobilization and Mindset Change; Innovation, Technology Development & Transfer; and Regional Development. These Programmes spell out the country's commitments to increase the productivity of the population for increased competitiveness and better quality of life. The overall objective of the cluster is to increase the productivity of the population and protect the rights of the vulnerable persons; as well as ensure adequate community mobilization and empowerment.

### 6.5.1 Human Capital Development Programme

The availability of appropriate and adequate human capital facilitates increase in production, productivity and technological growth. The Human Capital Development Programme is the anchor for the Social Services Pillar of the Parish Development Model (PDM). Government has continued to prioritize the delivery of particular public services whose functions directly impact on human development outcomes in Education; Health; Water and Social Development.

Significant progress has been registered in a number of outcomes over the years. The literacy rate for persons aged 10 years and above increased slightly by 2percent from 74percent in 2016/17 to 76percent in 2019/20. Life expectancy increased from the lowest level of 44 years in 1998 to 63 years in 2019/20.<sup>239</sup> Malaria incidence reduced from 3.1 in 2020 to 2.68 in 2021. The current safe water coverage in rural and urban areas is estimated at 68percent and 70.5percent respectively. So far 48,338 villages (representing 70percent of the total villages) have been served with at least one source of safe water.<sup>240</sup>

In FY2021/22, Government appropriated US\$ 7.7 trillion to the Human Capital Development Programme.<sup>241</sup> The Programme performed as follows, under each objective:

#### a) Strengthened Foundations for Human Capital Development

One of the key prerequisites for holistic and lifelong learning is the availability of quality Early Childhood Development (ECD) services. ECD creates a strong human capital basis for sustained economic development across society. Nurturing children in a safe and caring environment allows them to develop to their full potential with lifelong learning capabilities. To improve the foundations for human capital development, Government implemented the following national and higher Local Government level Public Services in FY2021/22:

- i) Trained teachers from 227 schools countrywide in Early Grade Reading (EGR) approaches to improve early childhood literacy. Standards and specifications for Early Grade Numeracy as well as the Learner's Book for Pre-primary and Primary One were also developed. Improving childhood literacy and numeracy will strengthen the foundation for the country's human capital resource.
- ii) Conducted mass sensitization campaigns with parents and communities on their roles and responsibilities in the delivery of quality ECD Services in the districts of Iganga and Kabarole. This is a crucial component of early childhood development since involved parents make a positive and lasting impact on their children's learning ability.
- iii) Monitored and popularized the Early Childhood Care Development (ECCD) Policy in 40 ECD centres in Gulu, Amuru, Kazo and Kiruhura districts. Popularizing the ECCD policy will enable key stakeholders to improve and maintain standards in the provision of quality ECD services.

<sup>239</sup> UNHS, 2019/20

<sup>240</sup> Annual Water Sector Performance Report 2020

<sup>241</sup> Budget Speech, FY2021/22

## b) Increased Access to Basic Education

Government's interventions in the above area have yielded significant results over the years. Access to Basic Education enhances learning and skills development. As of June 2019, 92percent of all parishes had a Government-aided primary school, while 71percent of all sub-counties had a Government-aided secondary school. All major sub-regions of the country have a public university.<sup>242</sup>

Primary school enrolment increased by 22percent from 8,840,589 (4,395,513 Boys; 4,445,076 Girls) in FY2017/18 to 10,766,994 (5,345,245 Boys; 5,421,749 Girls) in FY2019/20; indicating a 1.01 Gender Parity Index in favor of girls. Government also realized a 45percent increase in total enrolment under Secondary Education from 1,370,583 (716,118 boys; 654,465 girls) in FY2017/18 to 1,991,915 (1,004,524 boys; 987,391 girls) in FY2019/20.<sup>243</sup>

A number of related development initiatives were implemented under this priority area during FY2021/22 as discussed below:

At the national level, Government:

- i) Reopened all schools at all levels of learning, following the severe negative impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on education.
- ii) Trained a total of 879 tutors and head teachers as Trainers of Trainers on reopening of schools at the primary school level. In addition, 250 senior two teachers and 200 head teachers were trained on the implementation of the new Lower Secondary Curriculum.
- iii) Facilitated the adoption of digital science (virtual science software) in selected secondary schools across the country. A total of 242 teachers were trained in digital science and virtual science software.
- iv) Conducted assessment, software installation and payment of software license in 23 selected secondary schools. In addition, Government supplied a projector and a television set in 23 secondary schools to facilitate digital education. A total of 3,680 participants from 1,840 schools across the country were also trained on the Teacher Effectiveness and Learners Achievement (TELA) system. Embracing digital science will improve efficiency in the delivery of quality education services across the country.
- v) Procured and distributed 50,000 copies of laboratory materials for Physics (15,000 learners' books and 1,668 teachers' guides), Chemistry (15,000 learners' books and 1,666 teachers' guides) and Biology (15,000 learners' books and 1,666 teachers' guides). In addition, Government procured and distributed 7,704,658 textbooks for 19 subjects for S.1 and S.2 across the country by the end of December 2021.
- vi) Monitored and supervised 150 primary schools in the implementation of the inspection recommendations. In addition, Government inspected 620 secondary schools, 250 BTVET Institutions, 50 Coordinating Centers and 72 Primary Teachers Colleges.

<sup>242</sup> GAPR, 2017/18

<sup>243</sup> Annual Education Sector Performance Report, 2020

At the higher Local Government level, Government:

- i) Facilitated the construction of Primary School Infrastructure i.e. 5 new classrooms at Nshaka PS in Kanungu; 4 classrooms at St. Bruno Kasenge PS in Wakiso; 4 classrooms and 7 stances at Kasokoso PS in Iganga; 4 new classrooms at Emvenga PS in Madi-Okollo and 4 classrooms at Kimega Church of Uganda PS in Mukono district, among others. The Infrastructure will reduce the Pupil/Classroom Ratio which stood at 55:1 in 2016/17.<sup>244</sup>
- ii) Verified 117 seed secondary schools in 115 LGs under UgIFT Phase I. It was established that 50 sites were completed, and 10 of these sites are ready for commissioning.

**c) Increased proportion of knowledgeable and skilled labour force**

Government has continued to promote skills development with the aim of providing employable skills and competencies relevant to the labour market to enhance productivity. Skills development will help Uganda sustain productivity growth, which should translate into more and better jobs.

At the national Public Services level, Government disbursed loans to 1,878 (1,321 males and 557 female) beneficiaries through the Higher Education Students' Financing Board (HESFB). The disbursement of student loans demonstrates Government continued efforts to increase access to Higher Education.

Under Skills Development, Government, in FY 2021/22:

- i) Procured new equipment worth Euro 2.6 million (US\$ 11 billion) for Uganda Petroleum Institute Kigumba (UPIK), as part of its effort to revamp and make it a Centre of Excellence for oil and gas training. Government also facilitated 200 trainees to undertake oil and gas training at UPIK. This intervention will facilitate increased quality of skilled personnel for the oil and gas sector.
- ii) Continued to facilitate the Skills Development Facility (SDF) which contributes to the implementation of the BTVET Strategy with support from World Bank. Interventions under the SDF provide support to employer-led short-term training and recognition of prior learning as well as increase access to internships for TVET students. The following were achieved under the SDF:
  - a. Cumulatively, 2,403 vocational students were supported to attend internship and apprenticeship training in 75 companies. Tracer studies have been carried

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<sup>244</sup> Education Abstract, 2017

out on interns that participated in SDF internship & apprenticeship program and results indicated that 72.2percent of the interns got jobs and 11.8percent started their own businesses upon completion of the internships.

- b. Over 79,837 people received skills training across 90 districts of Uganda. An impact study was done and results revealed increased employment opportunities amongst trainees.
- c. Over 11,043 trainees (48percent female and 52percent males) were issued with Certificates of Competence by Directorate of Industrial Training (DIT). Trainees who were assessed and certified by (DIT) testified of the importance of having a DIT Certificate, since some were able to win contracts and other kinds of employment opportunities both in and out of Uganda.

#### **d) Enhanced Healthcare Provision**

Government registered significant progress in strengthening the healthcare system and increasing access to safe and clean water. Efforts to improve population health have registered encouraging results, such as an 8.7percent reduction in malaria cases between FY 2019/20 and 2020/21 (from 14.9 to 13.6 million). The nutrition status of the population improved with a marked reduction in wasting of children under 5 from 14percent to 3.2percent between 2017 and 2020.<sup>245</sup>

In providing national Public Services, Government, in FY2021/22:

- i) Procured COVID-19 vaccines and rolled out mass vaccination campaigns to stem the spread of COVID-19 countrywide. A total of 10.3 million of the 22 million target population have been vaccinated against COVID- 19 with at least one dose and 4,006,021 (18.2percent) are fully vaccinated with the second dose.<sup>246</sup> In addition, Government procured 5,000 oxygen cylinders and 2 liquid oxygen tanks i.e. 60,000 litres and 16,000 litres, respectively.
- ii) Facilitated the increase in access to inclusive Safe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) with emphasis on increasing coverage of improved toilet facilities and handwashing. Government commenced the design of 25 borehole-based piped water systems. A total of 18 water point sources were also drilled countrywide, to increase access to safe water.
- iii) Consulted stakeholders on the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) in November 2021. A Report on identification of components for the NHIS package was developed and disseminated. The National Health Insurance Scheme will increase access to quality healthcare by all citizens.
- iv) Recruited four hundred and eighty-two (482) health workers in all categories for the Institutions under the jurisdiction of the Health Commission. In addition, six hundred and fifty-six (656) health workers of various categories were recruited to support in the fight against COVID-19.
- v) Reduced the spread of malaria and its mortality cases by distributing 1,190,032 bed nets to 3,140 health facilities under the routine net distribution channel.

<sup>245</sup> UNPS 2020

<sup>246</sup> Health Ministerial Policy Statement 2022/23



- vi) Continued the drive to establish Centres of Excellence aimed at preventing and controlling Non-communicable diseases. Government purchased specialized equipment and machinery (Mould room equipment) for the Uganda Cancer Institute.
- vii) Delivered Essential Medicines and Health Supplies (EMHS) by end of Q3 as follows:
  - a. EMHS worth US\$18.76 billion to National Referral Hospitals.
  - b. EMHS worth US\$16.53 billion to Regional Referral Hospitals.
  - c. EMHS worth US\$16.86 billion to General Hospitals.
  - d. EMHS worth US\$16.93 billion to Health Centre IVs countrywide.
  - e. EMHS worth US\$23.40 billion to Health Centre IIIs countrywide.
  - f. EMHS worth US\$8.69 billion to Health Centre IIs countrywide.
  - g. EMHS worth US\$26.42 billion to Specialized Units countrywide.
  - h. EMHS worth US\$13.24 billion, US\$96.81 billion, US\$95.21 billion, US\$3.8 billion and US\$3.6 billion to EMHS Reproductive Health Commodities, Immunization supplies, ARVs supplies, Anti-malarial supplies and Anti TB drugs, respectively countrywide.

In delivery of Higher Local Government Services, Government:

- i) Facilitated works to upgrade the 64 Health Centres II to Health Centres III under UGIFT.
- ii) Aided the supply of assorted medical equipment to the 64 Health Centre IIIs under UGIFT. The exercise is at 50percent completion.
- iii) Procured 10 beds; 2 oxygen cylinders; 2 concentrators; 10 lockers; and Curtains for Bukoto Health Centre II and Kisenyi Health Centre IV. In addition, Government facilitated the construction of a Highway Sanitation facility in Kiruhura district.
- iv) Facilitated Local Governments to effect COVID-19 vaccination activities.
- v) Improved the stock of health infrastructure by facilitating the construction of Maternity Wards in 81 selected health facilities countrywide. Overall, 22percent of scheduled works have been completed in these units.
- vi) Commenced the procurement process for the construction of new 12 Health Centre IIIs in sub-counties without those facilities. The construction of 110 staff houses for health workers is also ongoing countrywide.
- vii) Completed and commissioned Bunambutye Health Centre III on 27<sup>th</sup> August 2021 to officially offer Primary Healthcare services to the resettled victims of Bududa landslides. In addition, 5 Basic Life Support (BLS) ambulance vehicles were procured and are awaiting deployment.
- viii) Facilitated the construction of border post health units i.e. Vurra and Cyanika. The health units are at 40percent completion.
  - ix) Completed 95percent of phase 1 construction works of Kiswa HCIII maternity block.
  - x) Facilitated the construction of Soroti Blood Bank which is at 10percent completion.
  - xi) Commissioned the first-ever Tuberculosis X-ray machine in Mityana General Hospital.
  - xii) Trained Health workers and Village Health Teams (VHTs) to offer services in their communities and health facilities countrywide.

#### **e) Reduced Vulnerability and Gender Inequality along the Lifecycle**

Supporting vulnerable groups enhances employability and livelihoods for inclusive growth and wealth creation to attain the wellbeing of its citizens.

In FY2021/22, Government offered the following National Public Services:

- i) Expanded the scope and coverage of social protection services to improve the resilience and productive capacity of vulnerable persons. By December 2021, a total of 304,959 older persons had benefitted from the Senior Citizens Grant. In addition, a total of 14,176 older persons who turned 80 years were enrolled into the SAGE Programme.
- ii) Supported women's economic empowerment by facilitating the Uganda Women Empowerment Programme (UWEP). US\$ 9.156 billion was disbursed to 1,248 women groups benefiting 10,562 women. Government monitored the performance of 319 UWEP groups and recovered US\$ 31 million, and processed 128 UWEP applications.
- iii) Facilitated the Youth Livelihood Programme to empower the youth. US\$ 40.2 billion was recovered and US\$ 18.2 billion revolved financing 2,173 projects, benefitting 20,086 youth.
- iv) Designed an Urban Cash for Work Programme (UCWP) to mitigate against the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on vulnerable people. The Programme aims to provide income to the most vulnerable families affected by COVID-19 in urban areas and floods in rural areas. Pilot surveys to ensure successful implementation of the programme are ongoing.
- v) Rehabilitated, traced and resettled 205 street children with their families. A total of 50 children were withdrawn from the worst forms of child labour or hazardous working conditions. In addition, Government provided food and non-food items to 797 children in seven (7) remand homes and one (1) reception centre.
- vi) Supported disaster affected persons with relief food (31,055 bags of maize flour, 13,166 bags of beans and 106,460kg of sugar) as well as non-relief food items under the Development Response to Displacement Impact Project (DRDIP). Furthermore, 38,446 beneficiaries (70percent female) were supported with Village Revolving Funds in refugee host communities in the 15 DRDIP implementing districts.

At the Higher Local Government level, Government, in FY2021/22:

- i) Strengthened its affirmative action by supporting 383 groups of Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) under the Special Grant for PWDs. A total of 3,012 PWDs (1,488 males and 1,524 females) in 37 Local Governments benefitted from this initiative. In addition, 10 groups were funded with US\$ 50 million to undertake projects for PWDs.
- ii) Trained 15 local leaders from Central Division on prevention of child trafficking to protect children's rights.
- iii) Facilitated the resilience and productive capacity of vulnerable persons. A total of 130 youth were trained in entrepreneurship and life skills at Ntawo and Kobulin Youth Skills Training Centres. In addition, 179 youth were trained in non-formal skills at the same centres. This training will enhance youth productivity levels.

#### **f) Policy and Regulation**

In FY2021/22:

- a) Government enacted the NSSF (Amendment) Act, 2021 to ease access to workers' savings, among others. This is intended to provide relief to households affected by the adverse effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. The salient features of the Act include:
  - i) Workers who are 45 years old and above, and have saved for at least 10 years, will have a mid-term access of up to 20percent of their savings.

- ii) Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) who have saved with the Fund for more than 10 years will have access to 50percent of their accrued savings.
  - iii) Voluntary contributors will have access to their savings as and when they so wish, subject to the prescribed Regulations.
- b) Parliamentary Committee on Health started the consideration of the Public Health (Amendment) Bill, 2021 that seeks to ensure mandatory COVID-19 vaccination, among others. According to the proposal, those who do not get vaccinated against COVID-19 will be fined US\$4 million or a jail term of six months. The object of the bill is to amend the Public Health Act to repeal the obsolete provisions; revise the fines for offenses committed under the Act and repeal the provisions on venereal diseases.

### Outlook for FY2022/23

In FY2022/23, Government has appropriated US\$ 9.1 trillion to the Human Capital Development Programme, accounting for the largest share of the total National Budget.<sup>247</sup> Government will:

- i) Prioritize countrywide vaccination to mitigate the impact of COVID-19.
- ii) Increase the capacity to combat communicable and non-communicable diseases.
- iii) Fast-track the development of a National Health Insurance Policy.
- iv) Restore education to normality and attain pre-COVID-19 levels of access to education.
- v) Construct safe water supply systems in rural areas in order to increase the number of water point systems and promote appropriate sanitation and hygiene technologies.
- vi) Enhance Social Protection and Livelihoods by expanding the scope and coverage of Direct Income Support (DIS) for vulnerable groups.

#### 6.5.2 Community Mobilization and Mindset Change Programme

Government implements several initiatives with an aim of enhancing citizen's effective participation in the development process. These initiatives are centered on catalyzing communities to appreciate, uptake and demand service delivery. This strengthens the community's resilience to withstand and cope with risks and shocks and enhance their civic responsibility and good governance.

Through this Programme, aligning the 'mind-set' of Ugandans is brought to the forefront of national attention and considered as a key issue in the discourse of national development. Government registered an increase in Adult Literacy from 73.5percent in 2016/17 to 76.1percent in 2019/20.<sup>248</sup> Over 160 Community Empowerment Groups (CEGs/literacy groups) have been formulated and are now functional.

In the FY2021/22, Government allocated US\$ 56.9 billion to this Programme. The Programme registered the following achievements:

#### a) Effective mobilization of citizens, families and communities for development

In provision of National Public Services, Government, in FY2021/22:

<sup>247</sup> Detailed Revenue and Expenditure Estimates, FY2022/23

<sup>248</sup> UNHS, 2019/20

- i) Rolled out the Community Mobilization and Mindset Change (CMMC) Pillar of the PDM. Community stakeholders were accordingly re-oriented on their roles and responsibilities under the PDM. In addition, Government developed and disseminated 1,500 copies of the CMMC Operational Manual as a precursor for popularizing the Community Mobilization and Mindset Change Pillar of the PDM.
- ii) Developed a National Business Development Services (BDS) Framework. Under this Framework, harmonized and standardized BDS will be delivered, even at grass root levels (Parish and sub-county). This is critical for the growth and sustainability of commercial activities that will be supported under the PDM.
- iii) Reviewed the Community Mobilization and Empowerment Strategy for which a multi-sectoral taskforce to operationalize the Strategy was constituted. As part of the Strategy, Government established and trained a pool of 64 master trainers at national level; and cascaded Training of Trainers regional workshops reaching out to a total of 880 Participants from 176 LGs.
- iv) Launched an agile community development information system that will manage the community development function data for evidence-based decision-making.
- v) Supported 14 Cultural Leaders with monthly emoluments to mobilize communities for uptake of government programmes such as vaccination against COVID-19, immunization drives, among others.

At the higher Local Governments level:

- i) 308 Local Government Officers were mentored on community mobilization functions, in 79 Local Governments.
- ii) Set up 33 community centers in 18 Local Governments under the Integrated Community Learning for Wealth Creation Program.
- iii) Monitored and assessed the state of Community Centers and community development functions in 60 Local Governments and 13 Municipalities across the country.
- iv) Trained 40 Community Development Officers from the districts of Nyowa, Iganga, Mpigi and Namayingo on the Integrated Community Learning for Wealth Creation (ICOLEW) Programme. The goal of the ICOLEW programme is to contribute to Government's efforts of wealth creation by undertaking integrated learning and training strategies at household level. 80percent of the ICOLEW classes successfully established Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLAs).
- v) Monitored the Culture and Family Function in eight (8) Local Governments of the Northern region.

At the Community level, Government:

- i) Supported implementation of the PDM Community Mobilization and Mindset Change Pillar by training a total of 2,460 Community Empowerment Group (CEG) learners in basic literacy and numeracy in Nwoya, Iganda, Mpigi and Namayingo districts.
- ii) Established and operationalized 9 Community Learning Centers (CLCs) countrywide. In addition, Government undertook a service gap analysis for 213 Community Centers in various LGs as well as 15 Rural Training Centers in a bid to operationalize them to serve as hubs of integrated service delivery.
- iii) Mapped Community Centers at the Parishes in 25 Local Governments to ascertain service gap areas in preparation for the roll out of the ICOLEW programme.
- iv) Provided technical support supervision on the management of Kikungiri Rural Training Center in Kabale District.

### Outlook for FY2022/23

In FY2022/23, Government has allocated US\$ 73.46 billion for the Community Mobilization and Mindset Change Programme.<sup>249</sup> Government will:

- i) Equip and operationalize Community Mobilization and Empowerment (CME) institutions and structures for effective citizen mobilization and dissemination of information to guide and shape the mindsets/attitudes of the population.
- ii) Establish and operationalize Community Development Management Information System (CDMIS) at parish and sub-county level.
- iii) Orient Local Governments on the Village cluster model targeting the Departments of Production, Commercial Services, Water and Sanitation, and others.

### 6.5.3 Innovation, Technology Transfer and Development Programme

Government recognizes the importance of Science, Technology, Engineering and Innovation (STEI) as a key driver of socio-economic development. STEI has the potential to address key development challenges affecting the society.

Uganda's Global Innovation Index (GII) stands at 25.3 compared to the NDP III target of 35.0. The 2019 GII ranked Uganda at 102 out of the 129 countries, compared to Kenya (77), Rwanda (94) and Tanzania (97). The country's expenditure on research and development (R&D) stands at 0.4 percent of GDP as at 2019 compared to the NDP III target of 1 percent.<sup>250</sup>

In FY2021/22, Government appropriated US\$ 358.5 billion to interventions under the Innovation, Technology Development and Transfer programme. The programme performed as follows under the priority areas:

#### a) Strengthened Research and Innovation Capacities

At the national level, Government:

- i) Facilitated scientists to develop a locally made COVID-19 herbal treatment. Considerable progress has been registered in the acquisition of key ingredients such as the green monkey cells. Clinical trials for this vaccine would follow.
- ii) Availed five acres of land in Soroti Industrial Park to Jena Herbals Ltd-factory for scale up of commercial operations.
- iii) Supported the skilling programme of Ugandans ahead of the mass commercial production of vehicles at Kira Motors in Jinja. In February 2022, Kira Motors partnered with Private Sector Foundation Uganda (PSFU) to skill about 300,000 young Ugandans to take up jobs in Uganda's automotive industry under the Young Africa Works programme.

<sup>249</sup> Detailed Revenue and Expenditure Estimates, FY 2022/23

<sup>250</sup> NDP III



## b) Developed the requisite Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) Infrastructure

Developing the requisite science infrastructure will stimulate and manage the flow of knowledge and technology amongst universities, R&D institutions, companies and markets.

In provision of national Public Services, Government:

- i) Facilitated construction works at the Technology Innovation and Business Incubation Centre (TIBIC) in the Kampala Industrial and Business Park (KIBP), Namanve. Overall physical progress of construction stands at 22percent.
- ii) Procured the first batch of engineering machinery & equipment for the Innovation Centre at Namanve.
- iii) Supported the construction of Uganda's first car production facilities at the Kiira Vehicle Plant. The plant, which is the largest in the East and Central Africa region, is set to be completed by end of FY2021/22. The plant will provide immense economic opportunities in the Automotive Industry value chain.

At the Higher Local Government level, Government facilitated the construction of a National Science, Technology, Engineering and Innovation Centre (NSTEIC) at Rwebitete, Kiruhura District.

### Outlook for FY2022/23

In the FY2022/23, Government has provided US\$ 26.73 billion for the Innovation, Technology Development and Transfer Programme.<sup>251</sup> Government will, among others:

- i) Develop scientifically accredited indigenous medicines.
- ii) Fast-track virus research and domestic production of human and animal vaccines.
- iii) Develop detailed designs for the construction of the National Automotive Park and initiate its construction.

### 6.5.4 Regional Development Programme

NDP III introduced the Regional Development Programme to accelerate equitable and regional economic growth and development. The Programme focuses on supporting affirmative actions in the eight geographical sub-regions categorized into three groups<sup>252</sup> that are worst hit by poverty and deprivation.

Government efforts to reduce poverty and income inequalities have yielded progressive results over the years. In spite of the challenges occasioned by the COVID-19 pandemic, the share of the population living below the poverty line (US\$1 per day) reduced from 21.4percent in 2016/17 to 20.3percent in 2019/20.<sup>253</sup>

In FY 2021/22, Government allocated US\$ 1.8 trillion to Regional Development Interventions. The Programme performed as follows:

<sup>251</sup> Detailed Revenue and Expenditure Estimates, FY2022/23

<sup>252</sup> The first group consists of Bukedi, Busoga, Bugisu and Teso. The second group consists of West Nile, Acholi and Karamoja. The last group comprises of Bunyoro

<sup>253</sup> UNHS, 2019/20



**a) Strengthened regional based value chains for Local Economic Development**

Strengthening Local Economic Development (LED) will reduce disparities between the poor and rich areas, add to the stock of locally generated jobs; and increase the coherence and confidence of the local economic areas.

In providing national Public Services, Government in FY2021/22:

- i) Rolled out the Parish Development Model (PDM) as the main delivery mechanism for achieving faster social-economic transformation. Under the PDM, Government will undertake interventions aimed at transitioning households out of the subsistence economy into the monetized economy countrywide. This will subsequently reduce poverty levels in all regions of the country.
- ii) Inspected and monitored the performance of NUSAF 3 projects to ensure their effective implementation. Of the inspected projects, 105 were found to be completed, 93 were ongoing while 56 were delayed. In the same vein, Government trained 383 and 137 Project leaders under DRDIP and NUSAF 3 respectively.
- iii) Concluded the NUSAF-3 project that accumulated a total investment of US\$ 130 million, with support from World Bank. During the project lifetime; the percentage of households with savings in the project area increased from 54.6percent to 70percent; ownership of household assets including livestock significantly increased by 45.6percent; the average household monthly income increased by 223percent and the percentage of households having one meal a day decreased from 23percent to 10percent. The livelihoods of the people in Northern Uganda were therefore diversified, lessening the dependency from subsistence agriculture.<sup>254</sup>
- iv) Facilitated the preparation of Zonal Economic Plans which will support the Area Based Commodity Development (ABCD) Strategy. The ABCD Strategy will help to aggregate farmers producing the same commodities in commercial oriented groupings such as SACCOs. This is expected to result in easier realization of opportunities, extension of infrastructure and other services to enable effective exploitation of the resources in the region.

At the Higher Local Government level, Government:

- i) Trained technical officials of 20 Local Governments to develop District Economic Profiles. District Economic Profiles will facilitate resource management to stimulate the local economy.
- ii) Monitored the performance of LED Programs and infrastructure in 11 Local Governments. A total of 36 Local Governments and 3 Cities were also trained to ensure implementation of the LED Policy.
- iii) Commenced discussions to establish a cocoa factory in Bundibugyo district.
- iv) Trained sixty-one (61) District & Sub county extension workers in Agro-related courses to support 968 lead farmers under the PRDP Development Initiative for Northern Uganda.
- v) Trained fifty-eight (58) Local Government extension workers on post-harvest handling, packaging, processing and group marketing.

Under Community Services, Government:

- i) Conducted training of Local Government leaders and beneficiaries on implementation of Parish Community Associations (PCAs) and micro projects in Teso sub-region.

<sup>254</sup> The World Bank; Implementation Completion and Results Report on the Third Northern Uganda Social Action Fund (NUSAF 3), December 2021

- ii) Supported eighty-seven (87) Parish Community Associations (PCAs) to enhance financial inclusion under the Luwero-Rwenzori Development Programme.
- iii) Supported seventy-five (75) micro projects of vulnerable groups (women, youth, elderly, PWDs and poor households) for livelihood enhancement in Bunyoro sub-region.
- iv) Delivered 3,250 iron sheets to vulnerable groups in Bunyoro sub-region.
- v) Supported seventy-eight (78) Parish Community Associations (PCAs) in Busoga region for income enhancement and livelihood improvement for women, youth, farmers and vulnerable groups.

### **Outlook for FY2022/23**

Government has appropriated US\$ 1.187 trillion to the Regional Development Programme for FY2022/23.<sup>255</sup> Government will:

- i) Construct 9 irrigation schemes in 8 sub-regions, and construct 30 post-harvest handling facilities.
- ii) Support the development of Regional Development Plans, and support the identification and development of sub-regional LED projects.
- iii) Set up pilot farmer demonstrations on priority enterprises in every parish; form Parish Development Model Enterprises to organize farmer enterprise groups into cooperatives; and recruit agricultural extension assistants at parish level.
- iv) Strengthen regional offices for coordination; and enhance the capacity of Local leaders.

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<sup>255</sup> Detailed Revenue and Expenditure Estimates, FY 2022/23

## 6.6 STRENGTHENING THE CAPACITY OF THE PRIVATE SECTOR TO DRIVE GROWTH AND CREATE JOBS

Government plays a facilitative role in creating a conducive business environment for private sector to flourish. The NDP III prioritizes strengthening the private sector for job creation as one of the strategic objectives aimed at attaining its desired goal.

This Cluster is comprised of three Programmes i.e. Private Sector Development Programme; Manufacturing Programme; and Digital Transformation Programme. It provides insight on the mechanisms through which Government facilitates the Private Sector to drive growth and accelerate the country's overall development agenda.

### 6.6.1 Private Sector Development Programme

NDP III seeks to strengthen the capacity of the Private Sector to drive growth and create jobs, through the Private Sector Development (PSD) Programme. The Programme interventions are focused on addressing challenges that hinder private sector growth, such as the costs of doing business, use of local content in public programmes, the enabling environment and enforcement of standards, the role of government in unlocking investment in strategic economic sectors, and the organizational and institutional capacity of the private sector to drive growth.

In FY2021/22, US\$ 588.6 billion was allocated for implementation of PSD Programme interventions. The Budget allocation has grown by 181 percent from US\$ 588.6 billion in FY2021/22 to US\$ 1,652.56 billion earmarked for FY2022/23 on account of implementation of the Financial Inclusion Pillar of the PDM.

As government strategically decentralizes public service delivery, US\$ 2.23 billion was allocated in the Budget for FY2022/23 to be extended as a non-wage conditional grant to Local Governments for implementation of PSD trade and industry activities. The performance of the PSD Programme in FY2021/22 is discussed under the Programme objectives below:

### a) Lowering the Costs of Doing Business

Government interventions focused on increasing access to affordable credit and long-term finance for MSMEs and large enterprises respectively. Over the review period, Government:

- i) Recapitalized Uganda Development Bank (UDB) with US\$103 billion, the Agricultural Credit Facility (ACF) with US\$ 50 billion and the Microfinance Support Centre Ltd (MSCL) with US\$ 100bn (Emyooga) and US\$ 27.3 billion (Operations - other lending) to provide more funding for private sector MSMEs projects. As at the end of Q3 FY2021/22, UDB had approved projects funding worth US\$ 926 billion and disbursed US\$ 589 billion (64 percent disbursement). Of the total approved loans, US\$ 695 billion was earmarked for primary agriculture, agro-processing and manufacturing sectors of which US\$ 459 billion was disbursed. The Bank supports private sector projects that demonstrate potential to deliver high social economic value.<sup>256</sup> Effective implementation of approved projects registered between August 2020 and December 2021 is expected to create 74,249 jobs, contribute US\$ 9,507 billion to the country's GDP and generate US\$ 1,189 billion and US\$ 2,286 billion in tax contribution and foreign exchange, respectively.
- ii) By end of Q2 FY2021/22, the Agriculture Credit Fund (ACF) had extended cumulative loans of US\$ 624.68 billion to 1,295 eligible projects in Primary Agriculture, Agro-processing and Manufacturing, accounting for 87 percent of the total credit. As part of affirmative action to increase access to finance by SMEs, Government introduced block allocations to micro-borrowers under AFC scheme who lack collateral which has enhanced financial inclusion by unlocking access to credit for these SMEs. By end of December 2021, a total of 550 beneficiaries were funded under the block allocation arrangements with credit totalling to US\$ 6.33 billion.<sup>257</sup>
- iii) In a bid to ease access to long-term financing, Government continues to develop and widen financial markets for purposes of providing alternative financing sources for private sector. During FY2021/22, the Capital Market Authority (CMA):
  - a. Considered and approved the Draft Capital Markets (Accounting and Financial Requirements) Regulations 2021, Capital Markets (Licensing and Approval) Regulations 2021 and the Capital Markets (Offer of Securities) Regulations 2021. The Regulations were subsequently submitted for review and consideration by the First Parliamentary Counsel before adoption.

<sup>256</sup> UDB buffers economy from economic shocks during Pandemic, report for January 2022: <https://www.udbl.co.ug>

<sup>257</sup> Agro-Industrialisation Programme, Semi-Annual Budget Monitoring Report FY 2021/22 (April 2022)

- b. Facilitated MTN Uganda to issue an Initial Public Offering (IPO) in October 2021.<sup>258</sup> The company listed 22.4 billion ordinary shares on the Uganda Security Exchange (USE) during the MTN IPO Listing held on 6<sup>th</sup> December 2021. The listing on the USE is not only the largest IPO in the history of Uganda, but is also regarded as the largest that has ever been recorded on the Continent<sup>259</sup>.
- c. Put in place several initiatives to ensure more companies embrace the market. These include the Issuer Resource Person Program which uses external contractors to reach out to key persons of prospective issuers; the Deal Flow Facility that was launched in June 2021 aiming at preparing and enhancing businesses' access to long term market-based financing by providing business support services; and the launch of the online trading portal where a person can open and maintain a Securities Central Depository account online, reducing the need for brokers.
- d. Commissioned reviews into possibilities of rolling out the use of the mobile phone to other IPOs in opening of accounts, applying for and acquiring of shares in future. The launch of mobile phone platform increased the number of accounts almost 20 times to about 60,000 by the end of the MTN IPO, in only one and a half months.
- e. Embarked on the process of reviewing its Master Plan. The review intends to align interventions to emerging macroeconomic trends, reposition and recast interventions to achieve an efficient and vibrant capital markets for Uganda. In addition, government reviewed the CMA Amendment Act Regulations aimed at strengthening the regulatory framework in the industry. The amendment recommendations are currently before the First Parliamentary Counsel for consideration. Relatedly, government in collaboration with the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) engaged key stakeholders to discuss current impediments to Uganda's Private Equity Industry. This is expected to improve access to long-term finance for SMEs.

In other developments:

- i) The Yield Uganda Investment Fund – an equity fund managed by Pearl Capital Partners, expanded its investment in the cassava, fruit and vegetable value chains. These commodities are among the strategic priority value chains prioritized by Government in order to achieve socio-economic transformation, create more jobs and increase incomes. The investment is composed of USD 2.5 million in Pura Organic Agro Tech Limited, which was committed in August 2021 and marked the first substantial value addition investment into the Cassava Value chain; and USD 1.3 million in AMFRI farms, an exporter of certified organic fruits and vegetables. The investment will provide long-term capital for expansion and production to a wider organic food market.
- ii) Government prioritized timely payment of suppliers and the clearance of domestic arrears to avoid stifling private sector investment and associated consequences such as the increase in non-performing loans. Whereas total domestic arrears are estimated

<sup>258</sup> MTN Uganda Listing on the Uganda Securities Exchange, USE - Press release

<sup>259</sup> <https://ict.go.ug/2021/12/13/mtn-ipo-lists-on-the-use/>

at about US\$ 4 trillion, the validated arrears stood at US\$ 1.66 trillion as of March 2021. The entire Budget allocated for payment of domestic arrears for FY2021/22 was estimated at US\$ 435.4 billion which was released in Q1 FY2021/22 owing to the importance of clearing the arrears. In addition, all Government institutions were directed to stop accumulating domestic arrears and to ensure that suppliers are paid within 10 days from the date of invoice.

- iii) Government also addressed a number of non-financial factors that contribute to high costs of doing business. Over the review period, Government opened up and upgraded a number of roads and connected about 4,748.8 GWh of power across the country by December 2021.
- iv) Government approved a new Electricity End-User Tariffs for Q4 FY2021/22 representing 1.4 percent Weighted Average Reduction of in the price of power, relative to the Tariffs of the Q3, FY2021/22. The New Tariff schedule indicated a 3 percent reduction in the cost of power for commercial consumers from US\$ 597.2 to US\$ 580.6, while Medium Industrial Consumers will pay US\$ 439.1 down from US\$ 472.9 per Unit (a 7 percent reduction in tariff reduction).<sup>260</sup> In addition, Large Industrial Consumers and Extra-Large Consumers will pay will pay US\$ 355.0 and US\$ 300.2 respectively. Further details are provided under Infrastructure Development section.

## **b) Driving Growth through Improving the Organizational and Institutional Capacity of the Private Sector**

Under this Objective:

- i) Government finalized the development of a National Business Development Services (BDS) Framework, which is scheduled for implementation with effect from FY2022/23<sup>261</sup>. The National BDS Framework is expected to facilitate the streamlining and mainstreaming of BDS provision in the country. Implementing the Framework will strengthen the management capacities and practices of MSMEs. It is expected to, among others: a) Increase the number of MSMEs formalizing their businesses; b) Increase internal capacities for enterprises to grow and compete (targeting 30percent increase in SME turn-over and 40,000 micro to small enterprises; translating 5,000 small into medium enterprises; and 2,000 medium into large enterprises); c) Increased tax and regulatory compliance of MSMEs; d) Strengthen capacities of BDS providers, ensuring that they are certified and approved to operate at district level and association levels; and e) Ensure universal provision of appropriate and standardized BDS countrywide.
- ii) UDB launched a Special programs to provide Business Advisory Services for start-ups and existing businesses with appropriate financial and non-financial solutions. The Bank established SME Kazi loans, women prosper loans and youth step-up loans. Specifically, the SMEs Kazi loans intervention enables access to affordable financing

<sup>260</sup> Electricity Regulatory Authority (April 2022), Schedule of end-user tariffs for the second Quarter of the year 2022

<sup>261</sup> The National Business Development Services (BDS) Framework Communication Paper, MoFPED (2022)



and Business support with the aim of promoting sustainable growth of SMEs and build their resilience against business shocks.

- iii) As part of its strategy to monetize Uganda's subsistence economy, Government commenced country-wide roll out of Emyooga initiative<sup>262</sup>. Among others, the program aims at enhancing entrepreneurial capacity of different group categories through sensitization, skilling and tooling. During the review period, a total of 6,576 Emyooga SACCOs had been fully registered and issued registration certificates by April 2022<sup>263</sup>, while 58 additional SACCOs were pending registration with the registrar of cooperatives. As at March 2022, Government had disbursed seed capital amounting US\$ 248.1 billion to Emyooga SACCOs and US\$ 63.1 billion savings had been internally mobilized by members in 115,254 Emyooga Associations. Over the same period, US\$ 194.3 billion credit had been disbursed by 6,145 Emyooga SACCOs to 56,057 Associations while other SACCOs had directly invested in acquisition of assets and projects over the same period.
- iv) Government is at the final stages with the development of Second National Strategy for Private Sector Development (NSPSD) FY2022/23-2025/26. The Strategy consolidates concerted efforts by different government programmes and MDAs geared towards achieving a competitive and resilient private sector in Uganda. The Strategy seeks to strengthen co-ordination of policies and initiatives geared towards growing and developing business enterprises; and to facilitate performance measurement and management of national efforts aimed at improving Private Sector competitiveness.

### c) Promotion of Local Content in Public Programmes

In FY2021/22, Government implemented a number of interventions geared at building capacity of domestic private sector to engage favourably in provision of goods and services for public consumption. Specifically:

- i) Government commenced the implementation of a holistic Local Content policy, legal and institutional framework intended to support the participation of the private sector in public investments and projects.
- ii) The implementation of PPDA Regulations for Reservation Schemes facilitated a 26.7 percent increase in the value of the local content in public procurements. As at the end of February 2022, this stood at 74percent.<sup>264</sup> For illustrative purposes, UNRA had signed Contracts worth US\$ 1,158.4 billion for works, supplies, Non-consulting services and other services by the end December 2021,<sup>265</sup> of which contracts worth US\$ 766.7 billion (66 percent) and US\$ 391.7 billion were awarded to local and foreign providers, respectively. The contracts awarded to local firms, therefore, increased by 27 percent from the same period in FY2020/21<sup>266</sup>.

<sup>262</sup> <https://www.msc.co.ug/faqs-emyooga-presidential-initiative>

<sup>263</sup> MSC (March 2022), status of EMYOOGA programme performance.

<sup>264</sup> MIND, February 2022

<sup>265</sup> UNRA Half-Year-Performance Report for-FY-2021-22, December 2021

<sup>266</sup> UNRA, February 2022

#### d) Strengthening the Enabling Environment and Enforcement of Standards

- i) Government prioritized implementation of the national conformity assessment system to attain international recognition through Accreditation; increased accessibility to serviced Industrial Parks and Export Processing Zones; offered appropriate incentives and provided regulatory frameworks to attract the private sector to finance green growth and promote LED.
- ii) Uganda Free Zones Authority (UFZA) completed the construction of Phase-1 works at the Entebbe International Airport Free Zone representing 40.6percent project progress. Works for the next phases of construction have commenced.
- iii) There are 31 Developers and 3 Operators of privately-owned Free Zones in Uganda.<sup>267</sup> Of the licensed Free Zones, 33 percent are involved in Agro-processing, 7.4 percent in other manufacturing and 37 percent primary agriculture with horticulture being the major business activity. The Free Zones have, so far, generated US\$335 million in capital investments mainly in Cotton, Textiles and Apparels; agro-processing and mineral processing. These investments led to the creation of 9,816 jobs.
- iv) Government strengthened the legal frameworks by:
  - a. Amending the National Social Security Fund (Amendment) Act, 2022<sup>268</sup> which was assented to by H.E the President and subsequently gazetted on 7<sup>th</sup> January 2022. The Act, seeks to expand social security coverage, enhance the spectrum of benefits available to savers and improve governance of the Fund. The Minister of Gender, Labour and Social Development has since put in place the Regulations intended to operationalize Section 20A (1), (2), of the Act, to allow Mid-term access of the savings to eligible members who may apply for the benefit. As of March 2022, UShs. 78.8 billion was paid to 4,417 eligible members accounting for 30 percent of the total members who applied for midterm within the first week following the after the launch of the exercise.
  - b. In addition, the H.E the President assented to the Accreditation Services Act, 2021 which among others, seeks to create a Uganda National Accreditation Service for carrying out accreditation in respect of conformity assessment and promote accreditation as a means of facilitating international trade<sup>269</sup>. The Act provides for an internationally recognized national accreditation service as a crucial element of a well-functioning technical infrastructure that is aligned with international best practice. Successful implementation of the Act will facilitate reduction in Non-Tariff Barriers that is associated with repetitive inspection/testing/certification.
- v) Government constituted a Committee to review the progress regarding establishment of the One Stop Centre (OSC) at the UIA, to ensure that all key national documentations are processed from the efficient facilitation of businesses are completed within 48 hours, and delays associated with movement of documents between offices in different locations eliminated.

<sup>267</sup> UFZA, January 2022

<sup>268</sup> <https://www.nssfug.org/media-center/legal/nssfamendments/>

<sup>269</sup> <https://www.parliament.go.ug/documents/5579/acts-2021>

- vi) By December, 2021, a number MDAs had submitted laws and regulations to facilitate effective implement business licensing reforms. Over the same period, 12 Government institutions had representatives at the OSC. Hence, by end January 2022, Investment License; Business Registration/ Incorporation; Trading License; TIN registration; and UNBS certification services were accessed online. While Land Title Verification Sign off; Approval of Special Pass; Approval of Dependents' pass; and Approval of Visa for entry could be accessed physically

### Outlook for FY2022/23

As indicated earlier, the approved Budget to the PSD Programme accounts for 4.5 percent of the total resource allocation approved for FY2022/23. This will facilitate a number of interventions, key among them being the implementation of the financial inclusion pillar of PDM. The Programme will also prioritize implementation of:

- a) Establishment of Regional OSCs in Mbale, Mbarara, Gulu and Arua.
- b) Continue supporting and promoting local content through conduct of an inventory of locally produced goods services and works that can be purchased by government, implementation of the existing local content policy, and other related legal and institutional framework, building capacity of local providers to compete favorably in public procurement and enforcing the Implementation of the Guidelines on Preference and Reservation Schemes.
- c) Establishment of the micro-pension scheme to facilitate extension of pension coverage to Informal Sector through initiating the amendment of the Retirement Benefits Sector Investment Regulations.
- d) Harmonize Legal Metrology procedures and processes in accordance with EAC and other Regional Agreements to minimize NTB to trade.
- e) Expand the existing scope for accreditation to ensure recognition of UNBS certification services, testing and metrology services, as well as inclusion of Imports Inspection, market surveillance and Legal Metrology.
- f) Commence phase 2 works on Entebbe International Airport Free Zone Free Zone. Upon completion, the Free Zone will attract operators engaged in agro-processing, high value mineral processing, and other light manufacturing activities. It will also generate up to US\$13.4 million in private sector capital investment, create over 800 new direct and indirect jobs and increase export earnings by over US\$4.02 million per annum.
- g) Commence the legal reform process to strengthen the current Free Zones scheme to accommodate Special Economic Zones in order to attract a wider range of export-oriented investments.

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<sup>270</sup> NDP III

## 6.6.2 Manufacturing Programme

Development of a robust manufacturing sector is projected to speed up Uganda's industrialization agenda<sup>270</sup>. Government intends to achieve this through increased product diversification for export, implementation of the import substitution strategy and strengthening Uganda's resilience to economic shocks by institutionalizing measures to absorb them. The manufacturing sector has to this end, been fundamental in cushioning the economy from the adverse effects of shocks such as COVID-19 pandemic.

This is evidenced by increased share of manufacturing value added in GDP over the pandemic period relative to the pre-pandemic levels (from 15.8 percent in FY2017/18 to 16.5 percent in FY2020/21) as well as the wide range of innovative ideas exhibited by local manufacturers. For instance, manufacturing of face masks, sanitizers, and medicines such as Covidex to counteract spread of the virus. In FY2021/22, Government allocated US\$ 83 billion<sup>271</sup> to implement the Programme interventions. The performance of the Programme during the referenced year is discussed below.

### a) Facilitative Infrastructure

Government strives to develop reliable infrastructure to aid manufacturing within the planned growth corridors (triangle), ease movement of factors of production and facilitate trade by connecting production centers, households, and communities to markets. The infrastructure comprises road network; utilities, construction of industrial infrastructure such as Industrial Parks among others. In FY2021/22, the following was achieved:

- i) National Enterprise Corporation (NEC)/Uganda People's Defence Forces (UPDF) Engineering Brigade entered an MoU with Uganda Investment Authority (UIA) to construct infrastructure and extend utilities in Industrial and Business Parks (IBPs).
- ii) Cabinet approved the cost estimates that NEC submitted for infrastructure development in Tangshan Mbale Industrial Park and Liao Shen Industrial Park, Kapeeka amounting to Ushs. 419.8 billion and Ushs. 258.7 billion respectively. Relatedly, Ushs. 29.76 billion was released under Ministry of Works and Transport in January 2022 for tarmacking 9km road to the gate of MMP Industrial Park in Mbale. In addition, Modern, Southern Range Nyanza and Lake Victoria Information Technology Park (LAVIT) Industrial Parks were also approved for development subject to verification of their cost estimates by NEC.
- iii) Completion of the first phase of Gulu Logistics Hub. The Hub is expected to handle 20,000 metric tons of cargo from Kenya and serve the trade corridors of Kampala–Gulu–Elegu/Nimule–Juba and Gulu–Pakwach Goli/Pader/Lira/Vurra–DRC. This hub is expected to link and facilitate trade between Uganda and the Kenyan, South Sudan and DRC markets. The facility will handle containers, break-bulk, storage facilities, and provide accompanying services such as Customs inspections, tax payment, maintenance and repair, banking, and information communication technology.<sup>272</sup>
- iv) Construction works of the Mpondwe Border Export Zones (BEZ) progressed at 96 percent completion rate. BEZ are among the trade facilitation services aimed to promote exports in strategic markets therefore, the Mpondwe BEZ will enable Uganda to further penetrate the DRC market.

<sup>271</sup> Inclusive of both internal and external finance

<sup>272</sup> <https://www.monitor.co.ug/uganda/news/national/gulu-hub-nears-completion-3556666>

- v) Twenty (20) Zonal Industrial Hubs were operationalized with value addition cottage industries based on the zone's comparative advantage.<sup>273</sup> The value addition cottage industries established under each of the zones include maize mill; Irish potato factory, essential oils factory, juice factory, tomato factory, rice mill, fishing gear factory, coffee factory, cassava processing plant, pineapple factory and paper making factory.
- vi) District Local Governments in Nebbi, Madi Okollo, Lira, Dokolo, Oyam, Kisoro, Rukungiri, Kabale, Mbarara, Kabarole and Pader offered land for IBP development. This exercise aligns with Cabinet resolution on acquisition of at least 500 acres of dry unencumbered land at each of the Zones of the country to establish IBPs. This approach to fast-tracking industrialization will support implementation of the PDM, promote balanced growth, create linkages, and raise household incomes in the process.

#### **b) Enhanced Value Addition**

Uganda is endowed with abundant natural resources and a diverse agricultural basket but has persistently registered unfavorable terms of trade and a negative trade balance due to limited value addition. That notwithstanding, Government has continuously laid measures to improve value addition so as to improve the terms of trade and reap from high export earnings. In FY2021/22, the following performance was achieved:

#### ***Automotive Industry***

- i) Government launched the construction of the Kiira Motors Vehicle Plant on 14<sup>th</sup> August 2021 at Jinja Industrial and Business Park. Construction by NEC of phase 1 of this Vehicle Assembly Plant is in final stages of completion and currently stands at 96percent physical progress. This plant will support local automotive assembling and manufacturing through enhanced production of buses.
- ii) Kampala Capital City Authority (KCCA) signed an MoU with METU bus industries to assemble and manufacture buses domestically.<sup>274</sup> Similarly, Kiira Motors partnered with Tondeka Metro Company and RentCo Africa Limited to implement the Mass Transit Bus System which includes fabrication of buses domestically.
- iii) Kiira Motors Corporation (KMC) embarked on a massive skilling program for Ugandans ahead of the mass commercial production of vehicles. This is not only aimed at equipping the potential labor force in the industry with the requisite skills, but also other sectors such as the oil pipeline construction and furniture industry will benefit from this skills training.<sup>275</sup>
- iv) Uganda Bureau of Standards (UNBS) developed two standards for the Automotive Assemble and Manufacturing Industry including standards on content and structure; and dimensions and tolerance for motor vehicles. The UNBS further developed specifications for portable reflective triangles and light vehicle towed trailers.

#### ***Sugar Industry***

- i) Commissioned Kinyara Sugar Limited's Industrial Sugar Refinery plant in Masindi district, making it the first of its kind in the EAC region. The plant has a production

<sup>273</sup> Ankole; Kigezi; Kasese; Mubende; Bugisu; Bunyoro; Acholi; Lango; and Kampala (100percent); Sebei; Tooro; Karamoja; West Nile; Mengo; and Bundibugyo-Ntoroko (98percent); Busoga and Teso(95percent); Bukedi(90percent); Madi (75percent); and Greater Masaka (40percent).

<sup>274</sup> <https://www.pmldaily.com/business/2021/07/kcca-metu-bus-industries-finalize-plans-for-gkma.html>

<sup>275</sup> <https://www.ugandaupdatenews.com/kiira-motors-embarks-on-skilling-ugandans-ahead-of-mass-commercial-production-of-vehicles-next-year/>



capacity of about 60,000 metric tons annually and is expected to generate additional employment; create forward and backward linkages and save the country foreign exchange. This development is in tandem with Government's commitment to supporting existing sugar factories to produce industrial sugars. Additionally, policy frameworks including PDM prioritize sugarcane as one of the strategic commodities for transforming households from subsistence to the monetized economy.

- ii) Licensed five more companies to produce industrial sugars including Sugar Corporation of Uganda; GM Sugar Ltd; Mayuge Sugar Industries; Kamuli Sugar Ltd and Uganda Group of Industries Ltd. These are expected to complement the efforts of Kinyara Sugar Limited to meet both local and international demand.

### ***Iron & Steel Industry***

- i) Commissioned a US\$ 200million iron ore smelting plant in Iganga (Tembo Steels), with a capacity to process 1.2 million tons of metal annually. This makes it East Africa's largest integrated steel plant with forward to backward integration of steel. It is expected to significantly reduce the region's heavy dependence on scrap metal, billets and coils for raw material given that the region is facing scarcity of cast iron scrap as Tanzania and Rwanda that used to be sources of cast iron no longer possess the raw material. This opens a huge market opportunity for Uganda to export to the EAC region as well as reduce its import bill on steel.

### ***Oil and Gas Sector***

- i) Signed the Final Investment Decision (FID) for Uganda's oil and gas Projects by the Total Energies EP Uganda, CNOOC Uganda Limited, the Uganda National Oil Company (UNOC), and the Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation (TPDC). This is expected to increase FDI in various sectors including manufacturing. *(Further details are in the Sustainable Petroleum Development Programme).*

#### **c) Access to Regional and International Markets**

Government continues to play its integral role of providing access to markets through negotiating and signing Bilateral and Multilateral Agreements to facilitate trade and investment. New markets and blocs such as the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA), the entry of Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) to the East Africa Community (EAC) and other existing markets present great opportunities for Uganda to tap into the large export markets. In addition, the exit of Ethiopia from the African Growth Opportunity Act (AGOA) market avails the country a huge opportunity to deepen its footprint in the market especially manufacturers under the Cotton, Textiles and Apparels sector where Ethiopia had a comparative advantage.

In FY2021/22, Government registered the following performance:

- i) Cabinet approved the signing and ratification of the Uganda–DRC Inter-Governmental Agreement for the joint construction of road infrastructure. The entry of DRC into the EAC bloc provides Uganda a huge market opportunity to leverage. Therefore, this infrastructure development is expected to strengthen bilateral relations between the two countries, increase volume of trade, improve labour mobility and security, and fast-track regional integration and stability.



- ii) Commissioned construction works for Mutukula Regional Market. The market will consist of 100 shelters, 1,000 warehouses, a five-star hotel, a hospital, a day care centre, six fuel stations and lodges, among others. It will bring together manufacturers, distributors, wholesalers, retailers and consumers from all over the East African region and is expected to operate every Tuesday and Friday.
- iii) Growth in Uganda's construction industry caused local steel manufacturers such as Roofings Ltd to expand operations beyond Uganda. The company has tapped into other EAC markets and is currently building a plant in Mombasa, Kenya to augment the ones in Uganda.
- iv) Participated in a comprehensive review of the EAC Common External Tariff (EAC-CET). The Partner States adopted the 35% import duty as the 4<sup>th</sup> Band of the EAC-CET. The implementation of this tariff will commence in July, 2022. A number of imported finished products from non-EAC Member states will be subject to this tariff.<sup>276</sup> This is part of a regional tax reform programme intended to strengthen intra-regional trade, enhance local industrial production, tax revenue and employment.
- v) Joined over 190 nations to participate in the Expo 2020 Dubai from 1<sup>st</sup> October 2021 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2022. This Expo sought to enhance bilateral relations between Uganda, UAE and other participating countries by promoting Uganda's exports to new markets and attracting FDI to enhance value addition in specified sectors including industry.
- vi) Reviewed the Rules of Origin under the AfCFTA and negotiations of the Joint Permanent Commissions with Tanzania and Democratic Republic of Congo.

#### **d) Policy, Legal and Institutional Frameworks**

Government has progressively made strides in building institutional capacities and strengthening regulatory frameworks to facilitate the Programme interventions. A conducive and well-regulated policy and legal environment is vital in fostering manufacturing. In FY2021/22:

- i) Cabinet approved allocation of resources to fund feasibility studies and to prepare Master Plans to guide the planning and development of 25 Industrial Parks effective FY2022/23. Thus US\$ 6 billion has budgeted for with effect from FY2022/23, and is expected to be maintained annually for the next five years for this purpose.
- ii) Developed draft Industrial Park Guidelines and monitored 27 industries in 16 sub-sectors in the districts of Lira, Mukono, Nakaseke, Kampala, Wakiso, Buikwe, Yumbe, Koboko, Mukono, and Nebbi.
- iii) Finalized the draft guidelines for greening of industrial parks and Free Zones in the districts of Soroti; Gulu; Pakwach and Entebbe Free Zone with a view to promote green industrialisation.
- iv) Launched the Green Manufacturing Strategy and National Industrial Database and Information Portal.<sup>277</sup> The Green Manufacturing Strategy aims at supporting development and adoption of green business strategies and use of Sustainable consumption and production practices in manufacturing enterprises. This is intended to improve resource productivity, competitiveness, environmental performance and

<sup>276</sup> They include: cotton/textiles, dairy, alcoholic beverages, furniture, ceramic products, paints, cereals, iron and steel, edible oils, chemicals, leather and leather products and automobiles

<sup>277</sup> <https://www.mtc.go.ug/africa-industrialization-day-2021-commemorated/>

contribute to sustainable industrialization while creating jobs and improving livelihoods.

- v) UNBS developed 284 standards and held 15 stakeholder engagements and sensitization to educate the public, processors and manufacturers on standards. The developed and revised standards were in the following categories: Management and Services (73); Chemical and Consumer Products (94); Engineering (60) and Food and Agriculture (57). UNBS further enforced laws on counterfeits and poor quality products through quality assurance of goods and laboratory testing with an aim to strengthen compliance to quality standards.

### Outlook for FY2022/23

Government has allocated a total of US\$ 418.9 billion<sup>278</sup> towards the Programme to undertake the following priorities in FY2022/23:

- i) Review and formulate trade related policies to refocus on supporting exports.
- ii) Sensitize farmers/producers on trade procedures and standards with emphasis on exporting and supporting the refurbishment of storage facilities.
- iii) Improve quality and standard concerns by expanding the services of Uganda National Bureau Standards.
- iv) Establishment of Border Export Zones at key strategic border points to increase cross border trade.
- v) Enhance value addition and industrialization.
- vi) Promote Cooperative Movement by mobilizing collective resources through cooperatives and strengthen supervisory and management of Cooperatives through District Commercial Extension Services, etc.
- vii) Conduct Public-Private dialogue for Local Economic Development (LED) and create awareness on potential PPP investment opportunities.
- viii) Prepare and consult the AfCFTA, CFTA Tripartite (EAC-COMESA-SADC) stakeholders with the aim of harmonizing their various development levels including its implementation strategy.

### 6.6.3 Digital Transformation Programme

The evolution of technology coupled with the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic has further impelled economies to adopt creative ideas aimed at improving service delivery, deepening e-commerce, and closing the digital divide. To this end, Government has been central in providing a favorable digital environment to increase ICT penetration and use of ICT services for social and economic development<sup>279</sup>.

Government allocated US\$ 194.7 billion in FY2021/22, a 26.3 percent increase in the Budget from US\$ 154.1 billion in FY2020/21. The major achievements in the FY2021/22 are categorized under the five Programme Objectives as highlighted below:

<sup>278</sup> Includes both internal and external finance

<sup>279</sup> Third National Development Plan

### a) Increased National ICT Infrastructure Coverage

Government has extensively developed ICT infrastructure countrywide to raise the national coverage and increase universal internet access as well as better connectivity. In FY2021/22, Government undertook the following interventions undertaken:

- i) Connected two hundred sixty-four (264) additional MDAs/DLGs and target user sites to the National Backbone Infrastructure (NBI). This brings the cumulative number of sites connected to one thousand three hundred ninety-four (1,394). Of these, a total of one thousand two hundred ninety-four (1294) were provisioned with service.
- ii) Registered a historic record of 29 million fixed and cellular subscriptions mark. This translates into telephone penetration of 69percent, an increase from 64percent in 2020, implying a national penetration of 7 lines out of every 10 Ugandans (regardless of age).<sup>280</sup>
- iii) Total internet subscriptions for the first time crossed the 22 million mark at the end of September 2021, translating into a broadband penetration rate of 52percent (indicating that every 1 in 2 Ugandans has an active internet connection). The broadband subscriptions base grew by 1.9 million (10percent) as of September 2021 compared to 1.2 million September 2020.
- iv) Hosted fourteen (14) applications through the National Data Centre (NDC) bringing the cumulative number of applications and MDAs hosted to one hundred seventy-two (172), up from fifty-five (55) MDAs.
- v) Commenced the process of negotiating contracts to determine the contactor to undertake infrastructure development for broadband ICT infrastructure up to the sub-county level.

### b) Enhance ICT Uptake in National Development and Service Delivery

The increased demand for the digital space in running day-to-day activities and businesses has intensified Government's efforts towards increasing uptake of e-services to improve service delivery and promote ICT usage to contribute to national development. As of FY2020/21, the ICT sector contributed 2.0percent of aggregate nominal GDP in FY2020/21 and its GDP grew at 9.7percent in, compared to the growth of 14.7percent recorded in FY2019/20, due to the effects of the COVID-19 (coronavirus) pandemic.<sup>281</sup> In FY2021/22, Government:

- i) Rolled out the Electronic Government Procurement System (e-GP) in eleven selected entities as a pilot project on 1<sup>st</sup> July 2021.<sup>282</sup> This phased implementation of electronic procurement is expected to enhance transparency and accountability in procurement processes in government.<sup>283</sup> The core objectives of the e-GP system include: improved Governance through enhanced transparency and accountability; effectiveness through management information and efficient processes; and economic development through competitiveness and improved investment climate. Government plans to roll out the program at all Ministries, Departments and Agencies within the next 3 years.

<sup>280</sup> <https://www.ucc.co.ug/wp-content/uploads/2022/01/UCC-3Q21-Report-compressed.pdf>

<sup>281</sup> <https://www.nita.go.ug/sites/default/files/2022-03/2021percent20NITA-Upercent20Statisticalpercent20Abstract.pdf>

<sup>282</sup> <https://www.ucc.co.ug/wp-content/uploads/2022/01/UCC-3Q21-Report-compressed.pdf>

<sup>283</sup> <https://ict.go.ug/2021/07/14/government-begins-implementing-electronic-procurement/>

- ii) Developed the Data Sharing and Integration Platform that has so far integrated forty-one (41) Public and Private entities onto the platform thus enabling them to share data.
- iii) Rolled out the Unified Messaging and Collaboration System (UMCS) to additional sixteen (16) Government entities bringing the total number to ninety-nine (99) MDAs/LGs with an accumulative total of twenty thousand seven hundred twenty-one (20,721) users on boarded onto the platform.
- iv) Developed and revamped a total of nine (9) additional Government websites and twelve (12) applications, bringing the total number of websites hosted and managed by NITA-U to four hundred eighty-seven (487) Government websites and twenty (20) applications developed.
- v) Scaled up agency banking with commercial banks to offer agency banking financial services at every postal outlet.
- vi) Connected 732 sites on the NBI under the Last Mile Connectivity Project against a target of 700. A total of 196 and 150 wifi sites were installed and activated respectively. The sites included MDAs, local governments, health centres, schools, parastatals, and some private institutions along the NBI routes.
- vii) Launched Government Integration Platform (UGHUB) to integrate all key ICT systems for better management and decision making. So far, 30 services have been integrated including; HCM (MOPS), PBS, URA, URSB, KCCA, Student Loans among others.
- viii) Developed the Parish Development Management Information System (PDMIS) through the MoICT&NG to support implementation of the PDM. This system aims at improving accountability, transparency and effectiveness in service delivery.

### **c) Commercialization of ICT and Enhanced Research & Development**

Government strives to set up more Business Process Outsourcing (BPO)/IT parks and ICT hubs to encourage innovation and support the SMEs and start-ups towards exporting IT goods and services to regional and international markets. In FY2021/22, Government registered performance as follows:

- i) Allocated NITA-U land to develop an ICT/BPO park at Lunyo, Entebbe through a Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) arrangement. The project feasibility studies, and procurement documents were approved by the PPP Unit. The project aims to extend e-Government services, create jobs, transfer knowledge from multinational ICT companies and stimulate start-ups and growth of technologically intensive businesses in the country.
- ii) Secured workspace at Muni and Soroti universities for the establishment of ICT hubs.
- iii) The National ICT Innovations Hub at Nakawa hosted five (5) innovator groups including Kacyber, Microfuse Uganda Limited; SchoolMaster, E-Posta and Info Consultants International Ltd.

Investment in human capital is a necessary condition for the digital ecosystem. Government has to this end, deliberately undertaken to build capacity and train its human resource to

**d) Increased ICT Human Capital**

efficiently absorb technology and increase innovation in the digital space. The major milestones attained during the year under reference include:

- i) Formulation of the Communication and Mindset Change information system to enhance the PDM. Mindset Change is one of the 7 Pillars under the PDM that seeks to popularize, sensitize, and create awareness among key stakeholders including parish residents; Government; development partners; and the private sector.
- ii) Certification and inspection of 69 and 47 companies involved in IT services provision respectively and 83 audits conducted with a view to implement an ICT professional's quality assurance framework.
- iii) Enrollment of 708 students for Uganda Institute of Information and Communications Technology (UICT) diploma and certificate courses for the present and past three academic years against a target of 1,500 students per year. A total of 325 participants were certified in ICDL, of which 12 were Training of Trainers. However, the target for admission of students for the diploma and certificate courses was affected by the COVID-19 lockdown of academic institutions

**e) Policy, Legal and Institutional Frameworks**

A strong legal and regulatory environment is crucial in safeguarding against risks associated with advancement of technology such as cybercrime and breach of data privacy. In FY2021/22, Government achieved the following:

- i) Initiated the formulation of the National ICT Policy, National ICT Innovation Policy, and National Spectrum Management Policy
- ii) Developed regulatory frameworks including band policies for the 2300MHz, 3300-3600MHz, 700MHz and E-band; channel assignment in 2100MHz; spectrum variation and withdrawal; guidelines for the use short-range radio communication (SRD) and, Ultra-Wide Band (UWB) devices and infrastructure deployment and sharing guidelines
- iii) Developed guidelines and planned to implement the National Broadband Policy and surveyed 15 private sector organisations in Central and Eastern Uganda for compliance with the National Broadband Policy.

**Outlook for FY2022/23**

In FY2022/23, Government has allocated US\$ 130.13 billion<sup>284</sup> towards the Digital Transformation Programme and prioritized the following interventions for implementation:

- i) Coordinate, develop and expand flagship e-services and rollout e-services across all NDPIII programs (e.g. eGP, iHMIS, PBMIS).
- ii) Coordinate implementation of the cyber security strategy and create awareness and sensitization on Data Protection and Privacy Act and other cyber laws.
- iii) Transform UICT into center of Excellence.
- iv) Establish and support Government owned ICT incubation Hubs.
- v) Collaborate with private sector and partner in development of local assembly plants.

<sup>284</sup> Both internal and external finance

- vi) Undertake innovative management of e-waste through review and coordination of implementation of the e-waste policy
- vii) Coordinate implementation of the National Strategy on 4IR, including awareness campaigns on 4IR opportunities and risks
- viii) Operationalize the National ICT infrastructure Blueprint
- ix) Upgrade existing Digital Terrestrial Television (DTT) transmission sites to ensure redundancy and provision of local regional program stream insertions
- x) Upgrade existing radio transmission sites to ensure redundancy and provision of local regional program stream insertions
- xi) Establish Internet Exchange Point in Kampala for purposes of redundancy.
- xii) Transform and diversify Postal centres into e-service access centres.
- xiii) Extend National Backbone infrastructure and broadband ICT Infrastructure coverage countrywide.
- xiv) Develop and review Policies, strategies, standards, and regulations.
- xv) Review of curriculum to ICT at all levels.



## CHAPTER SEVEN: MACROECONOMIC AND FISCAL OUTLOOK FOR FY 2022/23 AND THE MEDIUM TERM

### 7.1 Macroeconomic and Fiscal Policy Framework for FY 2022/23 and the Medium Term

The FY 2022/23 budget is the third year of implementation of the National Development Plan III (NDP III) which aims at increasing household incomes and improving the quality of life of Ugandans through sustainable industrialization for inclusive growth, employment and wealth creation.

The macroeconomic and fiscal policy frameworks underpinning the FY 2022/23 budget and the medium term have therefore focused on key development objectives laid out in the NDPIII. Government will also focus on policy interventions aimed to restore economic activity to pre-pandemic levels of 5-7 percent and accelerate the pace of socioeconomic transformation without compromising fiscal and debt sustainability.

The macroeconomic and fiscal objective for FY2022/23 and the medium term therefore will aim at implementing growth friendly fiscal consolidation by; boosting efficiency in public investment, effectively implementing the Domestic Revenue Mobilisation Strategy so as to increase domestic revenue collections, and maintaining price stability. Additionally, government will continue to promote the tourism sector and implement export promotion and diversification strategies so as to maintain adequate foreign exchange reserves and mitigate against emerging external shocks.

### 7.2 Macroeconomic Projections

Despite the continued adverse impact of recent global and domestic developments and the COVID-19 pandemic, the economy continued to recover and is estimated to have grown by 4.6 percent in real terms in FY 2021/22 an improvement from 3.5 percent registered in FY 2020/21. Real GDP growth is also projected to increase further to 5.5 percent in FY 2022/23 supported by Government interventions through programs like the Parish Development Model, Small Business Recovery Fund, EMYOOGA, among others; increased investments in the oil and gas sector; and continued deepening of regional economic integration and exports.

In the medium term, GDP growth is expected to average 6.5 to 7.0 percent mainly supported by;

- i. Continued investments in the oil and gas sector as well as production and export of crude oil which is expected to begin in FY 2024/25
- ii. Increase in agricultural productivity supported by sustained Government interventions in improving quality of agricultural inputs, provision of extension services, among others;
- iii. Increase in agro-processing and local manufacturing due to continued government support through investments in the industrial parks, infrastructure like roads, & electricity, and cheaper long-term capital.

Annual headline inflation in FY 2022/23 is projected to average at 7.2 percent, which is higher than the projection of 3.0 percent for FY 2021/22. The projected increase in inflation is on account of the continued rise in international commodity prices on the backdrop of increased global demand amidst global supply constraints which in turn are expected to feed through to prices of domestic goods and services. Over the medium-term, annual headline and core

inflation are projected to gradually reduce to within the Central Bank's medium-term target of 5.0 percent. Table 7.1 details the key macroeconomic assumptions underlying the macroeconomic policy framework for FY 2022/23 and the medium term.

**Table 7.1: Key Macroeconomic Assumptions for FY 2020/21-FY 2025/26**

	Proj. Outturn	Proj.	Proj.	Proj.	Proj.	Proj.
Macroeconomic Assumptions	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
Nominal GDP at Market Prices (shs bn)	162,123	181,413	204,676	229,559	257,424	288,186
Real MP GDP growth	4.6%	5.5%	6.3%	6.7%	7.0%	7.2%
Headline Inflation	3.0%	7.2%	6.5%	5.4%	5.1%	5.0%
Core Inflation	2.9%	6.9%	6.6%	4.6%	4.3%	5.0%

*Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development*

### 7.3 Fiscal Strategy for FY 2022/23 and the Medium Term

The fiscal strategy for FY 2022/23 and the medium term is to pursue growth friendly fiscal consolidation to preserve fiscal and debt sustainability. This will entail:

- i. Continued implementation of the DRMS to ensure that revenue to GDP grows by 0.5 percentage points every financial year.
- ii. Fiscal consolidation through reducing the share of expenditure to GDP in order to ensure debt sustainability.
- iii. Reduce domestic borrowing to a share of no more than 1 percent of GDP in the medium term so as to avoid crowding out the private sector.
- iv. Improve efficiency in project execution as a means to reap the economic gains from these projects.

Additionally, fiscal policy in FY 2022/23 and the medium term is underpinned by the measurable fiscal objectives set out in the second Charter for Fiscal Responsibility as specified below;

- i. Total public debt in nominal terms is reduced to below 50 percent of GDP by FY 2025/26.
- ii. Overall fiscal balance including grants should gradually adjust to a deficit not exceeding 3 percent of GDP of non-oil GDP by FY 2025/26.
- iii. A maximum of oil revenues worth 0.8 percent of the preceding year's estimated non-oil GDP outturn shall be transferred to the Consolidated Fund for budget operations. The balance shall be transferred to the Petroleum Revenue Investment Reserve (PRIR) for investment in accordance with the Public Finance Management Act (PFMA) (2015) as amended.

### 7.4 Resource Envelope Projections for FY 2022/23

In FY 2022/23 and the medium term, resources will be obtained from domestic sources (tax & non-tax revenue, and domestic borrowing) and external sources (budget support grants & 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 US\$ 30,093.7 billion in FY 2022/23. Table 28 shows a summary of the projected resource envelope for FY 2022/23.

**Table 7.2 : Resource Envelope Projections for FY 2022/23**

<i>Resource Envelope - Sbs. Billion</i>	<i>Budget. 2021/22</i>	<i>Proj. 2022/23</i>	<i>Proj. 2023/24</i>	<i>Proj. 2024/25</i>	<i>Proj. 2025/26</i>	<i>Proj. 2026/27</i>
<b>A. Budget Support (net of HIPC debt relief) - Sbs</b>	3,583.2	2,609.2	1,263.8	29.7	30.3	5,933.2
Grants	74.9	78.0	38.8	29.7	30.3	0.0
Loans (including revolving credit)	3,508.3	2,531.2	1,225.0	0.0	0.0	5,933.2
<b>B. Externally financed projects - Sbs</b>	6,868.3	6,716.2	8,318.1	9,036.0	9,556.1	5,786.4
Grants	1,349.4	2,090.5	1,911.0	903.8	560.1	216.8
Concessional loans	3,640.9	3,290.3	3,981.6	3,210.8	2,983.7	931.6
Non-concessional loans	1,877.9	1,335.4	2,425.5	4,921.4	6,012.4	4,638.1
o/w HPPs	110.7	297.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
o/w Other	1,767.2	1,037.5	2,425.5	4,921.4	6,012.4	4,638.1
<b>C. Domestic Resources</b>	22,425.4	25,550.8	29,908.3	34,800.8	43,934.8	52,157.8
Tax Revenue	20,836.9	23,754.9	27,847.8	32,413.2	37,680.4	43,671.8
Non-Tax Revenue	1,588.4	1,795.9	2,060.52	2,336.82	2,624.42	2,917.38
Oil revenue	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.8	3,629.9	5,568.7
<b>D. External Debt Repayments - Sbs</b>	-1,786.9	-2,412.3	-3,339.9	-4,518.4	-5,497.8	-6,440.3
Amortisation (net of HIPC debt relief and rescheduling)	-1,786.9	-2,412.3	-3,339.9	-4,518.4	-5,497.8	-6,440.3
<b>E. Domestic Financing</b>	11,689.6	13,015.9	12,303.6	12,870.5	8,107.1	5,532.4
o/w domestic debt refinancing	8,547.0	8,008.0	7,334.1	8,331.3	5,402.0	5,401.0
o/w domestic borrowing	2,942.6	4,965.3	5,469.5	5,039.2	4,998.5	4,140.7
o/w petroleum fund inflow	0.0	0.0	0.0	-50.8	-3,629.9	-5,568.7
o/w petroleum fund withdrawal	200.00	0.00	0.00	50.8	1,836.5	2,059.4
o/w drawdown of savings from FY 2021/22 for UWEP and UGIFT	0.00	42.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>F. Resource Envelope Including Projects (A+B+C+D+E)</b>	<b>42,779.5</b>	<b>45,479.9</b>	<b>48,453.8</b>	<b>52,218.7</b>	<b>56,130.5</b>	<b>62,969.5</b>
<b>G. GoU Resource Envelope (F-B)</b>	<b>35,911.3</b>	<b>38,763.7</b>	<b>40,135.7</b>	<b>43,182.7</b>	<b>46,574.4</b>	<b>57,183.1</b>
<b>GoU Res Env net of Interest, Arrears &amp; Domestic Debt Repayments (G-M1-M2-M3-M4)</b>	<b>22,266.4</b>	<b>25,401.8</b>	<b>26,786.8</b>	<b>28,474.1</b>	<b>33,968.5</b>	<b>43,313.4</b>
<b>GoU Res Env net of Arrears &amp; Domestic Debt Repayments (G-M3-M4)</b>	<b>26,964.3</b>	<b>30,093.7</b>	<b>32,601.6</b>	<b>34,651.4</b>	<b>40,972.4</b>	<b>51,782.1</b>
<b>Memo items</b>						
M1. Interest Payments	4,697.8	4,691.9	5,814.9	6,177.2	7,003.9	8,468.8
M2. Domestic Arrears	400.0	662.1	200.0	200.0	200.0	0.0
M3. Domestic Debt Repayments	8,547.0	8,008.0	7,334.1	8,331.3	5,402.0	5,401.0

**Source: MoFPED**

## 7.4.1 Domestic Resources

### *Domestic Revenues*

In FY 2022/23, domestic revenue is projected to increase to 14.1 percent of GDP from 13.3<sup>285</sup> percent of GDP in FY 2021/22. In nominal terms, this is equivalent to US\$ 25,550.8 billion. Of this, tax revenue amounts to US\$ 23,754.9 billion while non-tax revenue is US\$ 1,795.9 billion. The increase in domestic revenues is largely expected to be supported by a pick-up in the level of economic activity and increased efficiency in tax administration by Uganda Revenue Authority. It is worth noting that there will not be any new tax policy measures introduced in FY 2022/23 so as to continue supporting private sector recovery from the negative effects of COVID-19 pandemic.

### *Domestic Borrowing*

Borrowing from the domestic market to finance the fiscal deficit in FY 2022/23 is projected to amount to US\$ 4,995.3 billion. In the medium term, Government remains committed to keeping domestic borrowing at 1 percent of GDP so as to avoid crowding out of the private sector.

## 7.4.2 External Resources

A total of US\$ 9,635.4 billion of external resources is projected to support the budget in FY 2022/23. Of this, US\$ 2,609.2 billion is Budget support and US\$ 6,716.2 billion is for financing projects.

### *Budget Support*

The country will get budget support worth US\$ 2,609.2 billion and of this US\$ 78.0 billion will be budget support grants while US\$ 2,531.2 billion will be budget support loans.

### *Externally financed projects*

Externally financed projects are projected to increase to US\$ 6,716.2 billion which is equivalent to 3.7 percent of GDP in FY 2022/23. Of this, project grants will be US\$ 2,090.5 billion, concessional loans will be US\$ 3,290.3 billion and non-concessional loans will amount to US\$ 1,335.4 billion.

## 7.4.3 External Debt Repayments

External debt repayments (amortization) is projected to increase from 1.1 percent of GDP in FY 2021/22 to 1.3 percent of GDP (equivalent to US\$ 2,412.3 billion) in FY 2022/23. It is expected to continue rising to an average of 2.0 percent of GDP in the medium-term following expiry of grace periods on loans previously acquired and in line with their repayment schedules.

## 7.5 Medium Term Fiscal Framework

### **7.5.1 Domestic revenue**

FY 2022/23 is the fourth year of implementation of the Domestic Revenue Mobilisation Strategy (DRMS). Revenue to GDP is projected at 14.2 percent which is equivalent to US\$ 25,550.8 billion. This represents a growth of 0.8 percent of GDP which is higher than the annual

<sup>285</sup> This is the projected outturn for FY 2021/22

target of 0.5 percentage points of GDP set in the DRMS because of higher returns expected from the full re-opening of the economy and increased efficiency in tax revenue collection.

### **7.5.2 Government expenditure**

Government expenditure in FY 2022/23 will reduce to 20.8 percent of GDP; equivalent to UShs. 37,281 billion. This is due to Government's deliberate effort for fiscal consolidation. It should also be noted that all COVID-19 related expenditures have been removed from next financial year's budget with the exception of a World Bank grant towards health and education sectors. In addition, there has been rationalisation of Government institutions and some have been merged for example the Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation.

### **7.5.3 Fiscal deficit**

Consequently, the fiscal deficit is projected to reduce to 5.4 percent of GDP and is estimated to further decline to below 3 percent by the end of the medium term in line with the second Charter for Fiscal Responsibility and convergence criteria of East African Monetary Union (EAMU).

**Table 7.3: Medium-Term Fiscal Framework (in GFS 1986)**

Projected fiscal operations (Shs bn)	Proj. Outturn	Proj.	Proj.	Proj.	Proj.	Proj.
	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
<b>Total revenue and grants</b>	23,263	27,719	31,858	36,691	45,578	53,515
Revenue	21,486	25,551	29,908	34,801	43,935	52,158
Tax revenue	19,941	23,755	27,848	32,413	37,680	43,672
Non-tax revenue (including AIA)	1,545	1,796	2,061	2,337	2,624	2,917
Oil revenues (including capital gains tax)	0	0	0	51	3,630	5,569
Grants	1,778	2,169	1,950	1,891	1,643	1,357
Budget support	74	78	39	30	30	0
Project grants	1,703	2,090	1,911	1,861	1,613	1,357
<b>Expenditures and net lending</b>	35,027	37,472	41,120	44,844	51,782	60,140
Current expenditures	20,391	22,244	24,891	26,577	31,053	38,101
Wages and salaries	6,029	6,363	6,925	7,230	7,950	9,535
Interest payments and commitment fees	5,009	4,692	5,815	6,177	7,004	8,469
Other current spending	9,353	11,189	12,151	13,169	16,099	20,098
Development expenditures	13,856	14,268	16,029	18,068	20,529	19,651
External	5,712	6,418	8,318	9,993	10,609	8,357
Domestic	8,144	7,850	7,711	8,075	9,920	11,294
Net lending and investment	147	298	0	0	0	887
Contingency fund	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other spending (clearance of arrears, etc.)	633	662	200	200	200	1,500
<b>Overall balance</b>	<b>-11,763</b>	<b>-9,753</b>	<b>-9,262</b>	<b>-8,153</b>	<b>-6,203</b>	<b>-6,624</b>
Primary balance	-6,754	-5,061	-3,447	-1,976	801	1,844
Financing	11,763	9,753	9,262	8,153	6,203	6,624
External financing (net)	5,298	4,745	4,292	3,614	3,498	6,493
Disbursement	6,961	7,157	7,632	8,132	8,996	12,933
Budget support	2,849	2,531	1,225	0	0	5,933
Concessional project loans	2,593	3,290	3,982	3,211	2,984	2,362
Non-concessional borrowing (HPPs)	103	298	0	0	0	0
Non-concessional borrowing (other)	1,416	1,037	2,425	4,921	6,012	4,638
Amortisation (-)	-1,663	-2,412	-3,340	-4,518	-5,498	-6,440
Domestic financing (net)	6,465	5,008	4,970	4,539	2,705	131
Memorandum items:						
Fiscal deficit (% of GDP)						
including grants	-7.3%	-5.4%	-4.5%	-3.6%	-2.4%	-2.3%
excluding grants	-8.4%	-6.6%	-5.5%	-4.4%	-3.0%	-2.8%
Expenditure (% of GDP)	21.6%	20.7%	20.1%	19.5%	20.1%	20.9%

**Source: MoFPED**

*Notes: 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*



Table 7.4: Medium-Term Fiscal Framework (in GFS 2014)

		Proj.	Outtu Proj.	Proj.	Proj.	Proj.	Proj.
	Projected fiscal operations (Shs bn)	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
<b>1</b>	<b>Revenue</b>	<b>23,263</b>	<b>27,719</b>	<b>31,858</b>	<b>36,691</b>	<b>45,578</b>	<b>53,515</b>
<b>11</b>	<b>Taxes</b>	<b>19,941</b>	<b>23,755</b>	<b>27,848</b>	<b>32,413</b>	<b>37,680</b>	<b>43,672</b>
	Taxes on income, profits, and capital gains	7,092	8,265	9,560	11,131	12,804	14,790
	Taxes on goods and services	10,062	11,622	13,789	15,978	18,462	21,350
	Taxes on international trade and transactions	2,694	3,753	4,361	5,137	6,220	7,303
	Other taxes	93	115	138	166	195	229
12	Social contributions	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Grants	1,778	2,169	1,950	1,891	1,643	1,357
	Budget Support	74	78	39	30	30	0
	Project Support	1,703	2,090	1,911	1,861	1,613	1,357
14	Other revenue	1,545	1,796	2,061	2,388	6,254	8,486
	o.w. oil revenue	0	0	0	51	3,630	5,569
<b>2</b>	<b>Expense</b>	<b>24,840</b>	<b>26,903</b>	<b>30,285</b>	<b>32,746</b>	<b>37,955</b>	<b>44,448</b>
21	Compensation of employees	4,078	4,504	4,973	5,343	6,090	7,129
22	Purchase of goods and services	5,581	6,403	7,142	7,908	9,351	10,587
23	Consumption of fixed capital	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Interest	5,009	4,692	5,815	6,177	7,004	8,469
25	Subsidies	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Grants	9,377	10,418	11,341	12,173	14,195	16,907
27	Social benefits	1	1	1	1	1	2
28	Other expense	795	884	1,013	1,144	1,314	1,354
<b>GOB</b>	<b>Gross operating balance</b>	<b>-1,577</b>	<b>817</b>	<b>1,573</b>	<b>3,945</b>	<b>7,623</b>	<b>9,068</b>
<b>NOB</b>	<b>Net operating balance</b>	<b>-1,577</b>	<b>817</b>	<b>1,573</b>	<b>3,945</b>	<b>7,623</b>	<b>9,068</b>
	TRANSACTIONS IN NONFINANCIAL ASSETS:						
31	Net Acquisition of Nonfinancial Assets	9,407	9,609	10,635	11,898	13,627	13,304
311	Fixed assets	8,357	8,537	9,448	10,570	12,106	11,820
314	Nonproduced assets	1,050	1,072	1,187	1,328	1,521	1,485
<b>NLB</b>	<b>Net lending / borrowing</b>	<b>-10,984</b>	<b>-8,793</b>	<b>-9,062</b>	<b>-7,953</b>	<b>-6,003</b>	<b>-4,237</b>
<b>NFB</b>	<b>Net financial balance</b>	<b>-10,984</b>	<b>-8,793</b>	<b>-9,062</b>	<b>-7,953</b>	<b>-6,003</b>	<b>-4,237</b>
	TRANSACTIONS IN FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (FINANCING):						
<b>32</b>	<b>Net acquisition of financial assets</b>	<b>-1,327</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>2,293</b>	<b>4,897</b>
321	Domestic	-1,327	255	500	500	2,293	4,897
<b>33</b>	<b>Net incurrence of liabilities</b>	<b>9,657</b>	<b>9,048</b>	<b>9,562</b>	<b>8,453</b>	<b>8,297</b>	<b>9,134</b>
3303	Securities	13,539	12,973	12,804	13,370	10,401	9,542
3304	Loans	-3,249	-3,263	-3,042	-4,717	-1,904	1,092
3324	External loans (net)	5,298	4,745	4,292	3,614	3,498	6,493
	Budget support loans	2,849	2,531	1,225	0	0	5,933
	Concessional project loans	2,593	3,290	3,982	3,211	2,984	2,362
	Non-concessional borrowing	1,519	1,335	2,425	4,921	6,012	4,638
	Amortization (-)	-1,663	-2,412	-3,340	-4,518	-5,498	-6,440
3314	Domestic financing (net)	-8,547	-8,008	-7,334	-8,331	-5,402	-5,401

Source: MoFPED

Notes: 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

# **Statistical Appendices**

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**Table 1: Summary of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at market prices**

	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
<b>GDP at market prices</b>					
At current prices (Billion Shillings)	120,485	132,096	139,711	148,278	162,123
At constant 2016/17 prices (Billion Shillings)	115,359	122,791	126,431	130,546	136,871
Constant price growth rates (%)	6.3	6.4	3.0	3.3	0.0
Implied deflators (2016/17=100)	104.4	107.6	110.5	113.6	118.4
<b>GDP per capita at current prices</b>					
GDP per capita (UGS '000)	3,127	3,321	3,403	3,500	3,708
GDP per capita (US \$)	855	889	916	932	1,046
<b>GDP per capita at constant prices</b>					
GDP per capita (UGS '000)	2,994	3,087	3,080	3,081	3,847
GDP per capita (US \$)	848	875	873	873	1,051
<b>Memorandum items</b>					
Population ('000)	38,525	39,772	41,054	42,369	43,717
Exchange rate UGS per US \$	3,659	3,736	3,715	3,754	3,547

*Note: Population is as at end December*

*Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics*

**Table 2a: Value added by economic activity at current prices, Bill Shs. Fiscal years**

	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
<b>GDP at market prices</b>	<b>120,485</b>	<b>132,090</b>	<b>139,689</b>	<b>148,310</b>	<b>162,123</b>
<b>Agriculture, forestry and fishing</b>	<b>28,013</b>	<b>30,309</b>	<b>33,426</b>	<b>35,360</b>	<b>39,028</b>
Cash crops	2,705	2,609	2,748	3,051	4,533
Food crops	14,969	15,191	16,177	17,001	18,424
Livestock	3,876	4,490	5,268	5,835	6,459
Agriculture Support Services	14.5	18.3	19.5	20.1	21
Forestry	4,562	5,046	5,751	6,102	6,287
Fishing	1,888	2,954	3,462	3,351	3,303
<b>Industry</b>	<b>31,610</b>	<b>35,163</b>	<b>37,004</b>	<b>40,265</b>	<b>43,392</b>
Mining & quarrying	1,536	2,267	2,266	2,796	2,314
Manufacturing	19,012	20,429	22,064	24,373	26,661
Electricity	1,546	1,743	1,932	2,134	2,198
Water	2,886	2,985	3,119	3,258	3,489
Construction	6,630	7,739	7,623	7,704	8,730
<b>Services</b>	<b>52,217</b>	<b>56,796</b>	<b>59,840</b>	<b>62,062</b>	<b>67,271</b>
Trade and Repairs	10,925	11,418	11,758	11,739	13,374
Transportation and Storage	4,111	4,517	4,792	4,804	5,186
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	3,669	3,827	3,645	3,549	3,568
Information and Communication	1,965	2,399	2,555	2,678	2,755
Financial and Insurance Activities	3,066	3,457	3,816	4,103	4,637
Real Estate Activities	7,424	8,293	8,907	9,273	10,265
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	2,596	2,747	2,902	2,964	3,134
Administrative and Support Service Activities	2,012	2,382	2,577	2,840	3,150
Public Administration	3,049	3,254	3,865	4,455	4,778
Education	5,290	5,806	5,767	5,565	5,874
Human Health and Social Work Activities	3,985	4,325	4,496	5,078	5,505
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	214	249	251	229	233
Other Service Activities	2,959	3,119	3,455	3,679	3,634
Activities of Households as Employers	952	1,003	1,053	1,107	1,178
<b>Taxes on products</b>	<b>8,645</b>	<b>9,822</b>	<b>9,418</b>	<b>10,623</b>	<b>12,432</b>

**Table 2b: Expenditure on GDP at current prices, Bill Shs. Fiscal years**

	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
<b>GDP at Market Prices</b>	<b>120,485</b>	<b>132,090</b>	<b>139,689</b>	<b>148,310</b>	<b>162,123</b>
<b>Final Consumption Expenditure</b>	<b>97,519</b>	<b>105,605</b>	<b>112,818</b>	<b>121,682</b>	<b>130,871</b>
General Government Final Consumption Exp	10,405	11,590	13,286	14,730	15,776
NPISH Final Consumption Exp	4,963	5,696	6,113	6,141	7,270
Household Final Consumption Exp	82,151	88,319	93,418	100,812	107,825
<b>Gross Fixed Capital Formation</b>	<b>28,616</b>	<b>32,894</b>	<b>32,852</b>	<b>34,615</b>	<b>38,108</b>
Dwellings	397	448	449	460	496
Other Buildings	6,518	7,488	7,701	7,824	9,281
Other Structures	10,068	12,004	12,175	12,748	13,167
Transport Equipment	2,412	2,691	2,290	2,892	2,921
ICT Equipment	595	625	537	513	556
Other Machinery and Equipment	6,249	7,169	7,046	7,314	8,467
Biological Resources	1,076	1,236	1,451	1,655	1,801
Research and Development	727	664	646	648	614
Mineral and Petroleum Exploration	574	568	557	562	806
<b>Changes in Inventories</b>	<b>694</b>	<b>825</b>	<b>973</b>	<b>1,101</b>	<b>1,224</b>
<b>Acquisitions less Disposals of Valuables</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Exports less Imports of Goods and Services</b>	<b>-7,788</b>	<b>-6,793</b>	<b>-8,620</b>	<b>-15,056</b>	<b>-16,508</b>
<b>Exports</b>	<b>18,178</b>	<b>22,599</b>	<b>21,533</b>	<b>23,405</b>	<b>19,121</b>
Goods	11,217	15,317	14,773	18,108	13,630
Services	6,960	7,282	6,760	5,297	5,492
<b>Less Imports</b>	<b>25,966</b>	<b>29,393</b>	<b>30,153</b>	<b>38,461</b>	<b>35,629</b>
Goods	17,643	19,145	19,574	26,334	23,874
Services	8,323	10,248	10,579	12,127	11,755
<b>Statistical Discrepancy</b>	<b>1,442</b>	<b>-444</b>	<b>1,665</b>	<b>5,961</b>	<b>8,426</b>

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics



**Table 3a: Value added by economic activity at constant (2016/17) prices, Bill Shs, fiscal years**

	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
<b>GDP at market prices</b>	<b>115,359</b>	<b>122,787</b>	<b>126,410</b>	<b>130,881</b>	<b>136,871</b>
<b>Agriculture, forestry and fishing</b>	<b>26,574</b>	<b>27,987</b>	<b>29,337</b>	<b>30,604</b>	<b>31,933</b>
Cash crops	2,703	2,831	3,052	3,433	3,676
Food crops	14,540	14,774	15,455	16,091	16,656
Livestock	3,545	3,805	4,106	4,426	4,792
Agriculture Support Services	16	18	19	19	20
Forestry	4,137	4,287	4,426	4,557	4,701
Fishing	1,632	2,272	2,279	2,079	2,087
<b>Industry</b>	<b>29,616</b>	<b>32,293</b>	<b>33,342</b>	<b>34,499</b>	<b>36,365</b>
Mining & quarrying	1,284	1,508	1,757	1,879	2,289
Manufacturing	17,624	18,982	19,220	19,644	20,406
Electricity	1,454	1,490	1,652	1,844	1,918
Water	2,682	2,808	2,924	3,063	3,254
Construction	6,573	7,506	7,789	8,070	8,499
<b>Services</b>	<b>51,200</b>	<b>54,189</b>	<b>55,546</b>	<b>57,081</b>	<b>59,223</b>
Trade and Repairs	10,567	11,089	10,945	10,879	11,155
Transportation and Storage	4,028	4,062	3,993	3,980	3,862
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	3,554	3,571	3,265	3,247	3,215
Information and Communication	2,352	2,191	2,621	2,930	3,143
Financial and Insurance Activities	2,938	3,263	3,576	3,863	4,028
Real Estate Activities	7,271	8,009	8,420	8,747	9,571
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	2,505	2,667	2,742	2,801	2,889
Administrative and Support Service Activities	1,999	2,344	2,519	2,577	2,655
Public Administration	2,933	3,057	3,553	3,999	4,140
Education	5,107	5,573	5,459	5,230	5,328
Human Health and Social Work Activities	3,867	4,073	4,114	4,404	4,638
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	217	265	244	210	207
Other Service Activities	2,944	3,083	3,127	3,219	3,370
Activities of Households as Employers	916	942	968	994	1,022
<b>Taxes on products</b>	<b>7,968</b>	<b>8,317</b>	<b>8,185</b>	<b>8,697</b>	<b>9,350</b>

**Table 3b: Expenditure on GDP at constant (2016/17) prices, Bill Shs. fiscal years**

	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
<b>GDP at Market Prices</b>	<b>115,359</b>	<b>122,787</b>	<b>126,410</b>	<b>130,881</b>	<b>136,871</b>
<b>Final Consumption Expenditure</b>	<b>94,015</b>	<b>100,589</b>	<b>103,834</b>	<b>110,093</b>	<b>114,503</b>
General Government Final Consumption Exp	10,074	10,872	12,257	13,058	13,616
NPISH Final Consumption Exp	4,877	5,509	4,702	4,567	5,287
Household Final Consumption Exp	79,064	84,208	86,874	92,467	95,600
<b>Gross Fixed Capital Formation</b>	<b>28,650</b>	<b>31,428</b>	<b>31,405</b>	<b>32,849</b>	<b>35,440</b>
Dwellings	335	341	346	351	357
Other Buildings	6,457	7,229	7,578	7,699	8,701
Other Structures	10,097	11,737	12,116	12,716	12,812
Transport Equipment	2,509	2,211	1,670	2,020	2,114
ICT Equipment	578	598	495	462	497
Other Machinery & Equipment	6,399	7,056	6,847	7,123	8,065
Biological Resources	1,068	1,203	1,305	1,484	1,619
Research and Development	700	624	594	582	533
Mineral & Petroleum Exploration	507	430	453	411	742
<b>Changes in Inventories</b>	<b>664</b>	<b>727</b>	<b>797</b>	<b>875</b>	<b>962</b>
<b>Acquisitions less Disposals of Valuables</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Exports less Imports of Goods and Services</b>	<b>-3,953</b>	<b>-4,783</b>	<b>-5,137</b>	<b>-9,903</b>	<b>-11,413</b>
<b>Exports</b>	<b>19,783</b>	<b>20,638</b>	<b>20,396</b>	<b>20,444</b>	<b>16,220</b>
Goods	12,918	13,750	14,093	15,859	11,614
Services	6,865	6,887	6,303	4,585	4,606
<b>Less Imports</b>	<b>23,737</b>	<b>25,421</b>	<b>25,533</b>	<b>30,347</b>	<b>27,633</b>
Goods	15,556	15,894	15,881	21,146	18,848
Services	8,180	9,527	9,652	9,201	8,785
<b>Statistical Discrepancy</b>	<b>-4,018</b>	<b>-5,175</b>	<b>-4,489</b>	<b>-3,033</b>	<b>-2,622</b>

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

**Table 4a: Percentage growth rates for Value added by economic activity at constant (2016/17) prices, fiscal years**

	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
<b>GDP at market prices</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>4.6</b>
<b>Agriculture, forestry and fishing</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>4.3</b>
Cash crops	5.9	4.7	7.8	12.5	7.1
Food crops	8.6	1.6	4.6	4.1	3.5
Livestock	7.1	7.3	7.9	7.8	8.3
Agriculture Support Services	-0.4	8.8	6.4	2.1	4.5
Forestry	3.4	3.6	3.3	2.9	3.2
Fishing	-25.2	39.2	0.3	-8.8	0.4
<b>Industry</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>5.4</b>
Mining & quarrying	-4.0	17.5	16.5	6.9	21.8
Manufacturing	4.6	7.7	1.3	2.2	3.9
Electricity	5.4	2.5	10.9	11.6	4.0
Water	4.0	4.7	4.1	4.8	6.2
Construction	7.6	14.2	3.8	3.6	5.3
<b>Services</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>3.8</b>
Trade and Repairs	7.5	4.9	-1.3	-0.6	2.5
Transportation and Storage	11.3	0.8	-1.7	-0.3	-3.0
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	10.7	0.5	-8.6	-0.6	-1.0
Information and Communication	10.4	-6.8	19.6	11.8	7.3
Financial and Insurance Activities	2.3	11.1	9.6	8.0	4.3
Real Estate Activities	11.6	10.1	5.1	3.9	9.4
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	7.5	6.4	2.8	2.1	3.1
Administrative and Support Service Activities	5.2	17.2	7.5	2.3	3.0
Public Administration	9.5	4.2	16.2	12.6	3.5
Education	6.9	9.1	-2.0	-4.2	1.9
Human Health and Social Work Activities	16.8	5.3	1.0	7.1	5.3
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	65.7	22.1	-8.1	-13.7	-1.6
Other Service Activities	-1.3	4.7	1.4	2.9	4.7
Activities of Households as Employers	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.8
<b>Taxes on products</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>-1.6</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>7.5</b>

**Table 4b: Percentage growth rates for Expenditure on GDP at constant (2016/17) prices, fiscal years**

	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
<b>GDP at Market Prices</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>4.6</b>
<b>Final Consumption Expenditure</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>4.0</b>
General Government Final Consumption Exp	15.9	7.9	12.7	6.8	4.3
NPISH Final Consumption Exp	14.4	13.0	-14.6	-9.0	15.7
Household Final Consumption Exp	8.8	6.5	3.1	5.8	3.4
<b>Gross Fixed Capital Formation</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>7.9</b>
Dwellings	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Other Buildings	8.0	12.0	4.8	1.0	13.0
Other Structures	7.7	16.2	3.2	4.3	0.8
Transport Equipment	33.5	-11.9	-24.5	25.6	4.6
ICT Equipment	-22.5	3.4	-17.1	-17.6	7.5
Other Machinery and Equipment	12.2	10.3	-3.0	-1.2	13.2
Biological Resources	8.1	12.6	8.4	11.9	9.1
Research and Development	4.3	-10.8	-4.8	-1.9	-8.5
Mineral and Petroleum Exploration	33.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	80.4
<b>Changes in Inventories</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>10.0</b>
<b>Acquisitions less Disposals of Valuables</b>	<b>-73.4</b>	<b>-30.5</b>	<b>26.8</b>	<b>46.7</b>	<b>-92.0</b>
<b>Exports less Imports of Goods and Services</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>-24.3</b>	<b>134.8</b>	<b>15.2</b>
<b>Exports</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>-20.7</b>
Goods	11.9	6.4	13.5	7.4	-26.8
Services	5.0	0.3	-8.5	-16.1	0.5
<b>Less Imports</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>-8.9</b>
Goods	7.4	2.2	-0.1	39.5	-10.9
Services	10.5	16.5	1.3	-12.9	-4.5
<b>Statistical Discrepancy</b>					

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

**Table 5a: Percentage share for Value added by economic activity at current prices, fiscal years**

	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
<b>GDP at market prices</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Agriculture, forestry and fishing</b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>24.1</b>
Cash crops	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.8
Food crops	12.4	11.5	11.6	11.5	11.4
Livestock	3.2	3.4	3.8	3.9	4.0
Agriculture Support Services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Forestry	3.8	3.8	4.1	4.1	3.9
Fishing	1.6	2.2	2.5	2.3	2.0
<b>Industry</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>26.6</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>27.1</b>	<b>26.8</b>
Mining & quarrying	1.3	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.4
Manufacturing	15.8	15.5	15.8	16.4	16.4
Electricity	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4
Water	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2
Construction	5.5	5.9	5.5	5.2	5.4
<b>Services</b>	<b>43.3</b>	<b>43.0</b>	<b>42.8</b>	<b>41.8</b>	<b>41.5</b>
Trade and Repairs	9.1	8.6	8.4	7.9	8.2
Transportation and Storage	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.2
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	3.0	2.9	2.6	2.4	2.2
Information and Communication	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7
Financial and Insurance Activities	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9
Real Estate Activities	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.3	6.3
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.9
Administrative and Support Service Activities	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9
Public Administration	2.5	2.5	2.8	3.0	2.9
Education	4.4	4.4	4.1	3.8	3.6
Human Health and Social Work Activities	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.4
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Other Service Activities	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.2
Activities of Households as Employers	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7
<b>Taxes on products</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>7.7</b>

**Table 5b: Percentage share for Expenditure on GDP at current prices, fiscal years**

	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
<b>GDP at Market Prices</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Final Consumption Expenditure</b>	<b>80.9</b>	<b>79.9</b>	<b>80.8</b>	<b>82.0</b>	<b>80.7</b>
General Government FCE	8.6	8.8	9.5	9.9	9.7
NPISH FCE	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.1	4.5
Household FCE	68.2	66.9	66.9	68.0	66.5
<b>Gross Fixed Capital Formation</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>23.5</b>
Dwellings	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Other Buildings	5.4	5.7	5.5	5.3	5.7
Other Structures	8.4	9.1	8.7	8.6	8.1
Transport Equipment	2.0	2.0	1.6	1.9	1.8
ICT Equipment	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3
Other Machinery and Equipment	5.2	5.4	5.0	4.9	5.2
Biological Resources	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1
Research and Development	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
Mineral and Petroleum Exploration	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
<b>Changes in Inventories</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.8</b>
<b>Acquisitions less Disposals of Valuables</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Exports less Imports of Goods and Services</b>	<b>-6.5</b>	<b>-5.1</b>	<b>-6.2</b>	<b>-10.2</b>	<b>-10.2</b>
<b>Exports</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>11.8</b>
Goods	9.3	11.6	10.6	12.2	8.4
Services	5.8	5.5	4.8	3.6	3.4
<b>Less Imports</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>25.9</b>	<b>22.0</b>
Goods	14.6	14.5	14.0	17.8	14.7
Services	6.9	7.8	7.6	8.2	7.3
<b>Statistical Discrepancy</b>					

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

**Table 6a: Implicit price deflators for Value added by economic activity (2016/17=100), fiscal years**

	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
<b>CPI</b>					
<b>GDP at market prices</b>	<b>104.4</b>	<b>107.6</b>	<b>110.5</b>	<b>113.3</b>	<b>118.4</b>
<b>Agriculture, forestry and fishing</b>	<b>105.4</b>	<b>108.3</b>	<b>113.9</b>	<b>115.5</b>	<b>122.2</b>
Cash crops	100.1	92.2	90.0	88.9	123.3
Food crops	102.9	102.8	104.7	105.7	110.6
Livestock	109.3	118.0	128.3	131.9	134.8
Agriculture Support Services	88.2	102.3	102.5	103.8	105.4
Forestry	110.3	117.7	129.9	133.9	133.7
Fishing	115.7	130.0	151.9	161.2	158.3
<b>Industry</b>	<b>106.7</b>	<b>108.9</b>	<b>111.0</b>	<b>116.7</b>	<b>119.3</b>
Mining & quarrying	119.7	150.4	129.0	148.8	101.1
Manufacturing	107.9	107.6	114.8	124.1	130.7
Electricity	106.4	117.0	116.9	115.7	114.6
Water	107.6	106.3	106.7	106.4	107.2
Construction	100.9	103.1	97.9	95.5	102.7
<b>Services</b>	<b>102.0</b>	<b>104.8</b>	<b>107.7</b>	<b>108.7</b>	<b>113.6</b>
Trade and Repairs	103.4	103.0	107.4	107.9	119.9
Transportation and Storage	102.1	111.2	120.0	120.7	134.3
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	103.2	107.2	111.6	109.3	111.0
Information and Communication	83.6	109.5	97.5	91.4	87.6
Financial and Insurance Activities	104.4	105.9	106.7	106.2	115.1
Real Estate Activities	102.1	103.5	105.8	106.0	107.2
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	103.6	103.0	105.8	105.8	108.5
Administrative and Support Service Activities	100.6	101.6	102.3	110.2	118.6
Public Administration	103.9	106.4	108.8	111.4	115.4
Education	103.6	104.2	105.6	106.4	110.3
Human Health and Social Work Activities	103.0	106.2	109.3	115.3	118.7
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	98.3	94.0	103.2	108.7	112.4
Other Service Activities	100.5	101.2	110.5	114.3	107.8
Activities of Households as Employers	103.9	106.5	108.8	111.3	115.3
<b>Taxes on products</b>	<b>108.5</b>	<b>118.1</b>	<b>115.1</b>	<b>122.1</b>	<b>133.0</b>

**Table 6b: Implicit price deflators for Expenditure on GDP (2016/17=100), fiscal years**

	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
<b>GDP at Market Prices</b>	<b>104.4</b>	<b>107.6</b>	<b>110.5</b>	<b>113.3</b>	<b>118.4</b>
<b>Final Consumption Expenditure</b>	<b>103.7</b>	<b>105.0</b>	<b>108.7</b>	<b>110.5</b>	<b>114.3</b>
General Government FCE	103.3	106.6	108.4	112.8	115.9
NPISH FCE	101.7	103.4	130.0	134.5	137.5
Household FCE	103.9	104.9	107.5	109.0	112.8
<b>Gross Fixed Capital Formation</b>	<b>99.9</b>	<b>104.7</b>	<b>104.6</b>	<b>105.4</b>	<b>107.5</b>
Dwellings	118.4	131.7	129.9	130.9	139.0
Other Buildings	100.9	103.6	101.6	101.6	106.7
Other Structures	99.7	102.3	100.5	100.3	102.8
Transport Equipment	96.1	121.8	137.1	143.1	138.2
ICT Equipment	102.9	104.6	108.5	110.9	111.8
Other Machinery and Equipment	97.7	101.6	102.9	102.7	105.0
Biological Resources	100.8	102.7	111.1	111.5	111.3
Research and Development	103.9	106.5	108.8	111.3	115.3
Mineral and Petroleum Exploration	113.2	132.2	122.8	136.7	108.6
<b>Changes in Inventories</b>	<b>104.6</b>	<b>113.5</b>	<b>122.1</b>	<b>125.9</b>	<b>127.2</b>
<b>Acquisitions less Disposals of Valuables</b>	<b>502.4</b>	<b>852.8</b>	<b>485.9</b>	<b>902.7</b>	<b>4191.7</b>
<b>Exports less Imports of Goods and Services</b>	<b>197.0</b>	<b>142.0</b>	<b>167.8</b>	<b>152.0</b>	<b>144.7</b>
<b>Exports</b>	<b>91.9</b>	<b>109.5</b>	<b>105.6</b>	<b>114.5</b>	<b>117.9</b>
Goods	86.8	111.4	104.8	114.2	117.4
Services	101.4	105.7	107.3	115.5	119.2
<b>Less Imports</b>	<b>109.4</b>	<b>115.6</b>	<b>118.1</b>	<b>126.7</b>	<b>128.9</b>
Goods	113.4	120.5	123.3	124.5	126.7
Services	101.7	107.6	109.6	131.8	133.8
<b>Statistical Discrepancy</b>					

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 7: Composite CPI for Uganda, 2018- 2022 (Base 2016/17=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	Information and Communication	Recreation, sport and Culture	Education services	Restaurants and Accommodation services	Insurance and Financial services	Personal Care, Social protection and Miscellaneous Goods	Monthly % change	Annual % change
<b>Weights</b>	<b>270.5390</b>	<b>38.7958</b>	<b>69.7729</b>	<b>104.1617</b>	<b>48.3672</b>	<b>47.4695</b>	<b>104.5479</b>	<b>44.3216</b>	<b>49.8494</b>	<b>57.9558</b>	<b>87.3791</b>	<b>22.7953</b>	<b>54.0447</b>		
<b>Calendar year</b>															
2018	103.69	103.34	105.89	107.45	105.30	104.11	111.01	104.14	103.59	105.12	104.91	109.19	102.65		
2019	104.28	104.83	110.92	109.83	106.71	106.41	117.87	99.53	106.09	107.34	107.11	110.76	107.60		
2020	106.92	105.90	113.40	112.31	108.46	110.48	128.52	94.44	108.79	108.83	108.19	115.04	111.31		
2021	107.44	107.33	115.01	111.42	110.60	116.19	143.70	94.40	109.04	109.29	109.20	115.10	113.88		
<b>Financial year</b>															
2018/19	102.81	104.17	108.60	109.02	106.02	105.02	115.78	106.26	105.30	106.02	106.05	111.58	104.67		
2019/20	107.00	105.09	112.54	111.66	107.75	108.70	118.57	93.88	107.41	108.50	108.00	114.09	109.97		
2020/21	105.87	107.01	114.20	111.64	108.84	113.22	139.94	94.93	109.19	108.96	108.30	114.03	112.49		
<b>Monthly</b>															
2018 Jan	103.88	102.46	102.69	104.19	103.73	102.67	105.57	104.53	101.96	104.25	103.99	103.16	101.20	-0.1	
Feb	104.34	102.80	104.11	104.58	104.32	103.00	106.80	100.47	102.27	104.55	104.22	103.13	101.58	0.3	
Mar	104.81	102.41	103.98	104.33	104.41	103.04	108.26	100.32	102.56	104.88	104.39	103.15	101.92	0.3	
Apr	105.55	103.21	104.32	105.44	104.40	103.50	108.89	100.40	102.59	104.88	104.48	105.99	101.52	0.5	
May	106.71	103.85	105.30	106.88	105.64	103.57	108.44	100.53	102.96	104.88	104.78	105.87	102.19	0.6	
Jun	104.14	103.43	105.64	108.60	105.80	104.25	108.78	100.38	102.86	104.72	104.85	105.43	102.58	-0.4	
Jul	101.38	103.78	106.11	109.92	105.51	104.41	112.20	106.85	104.18	104.72	105.12	113.62	102.69	0.3	3.1
Aug	101.79	103.50	107.05	108.90	105.35	104.85	114.36	107.10	104.36	105.24	105.27	113.92	103.30	0.4	3.8
Sep	104.02	103.60	107.87	109.61	106.14	104.94	113.50	107.20	104.53	105.24	105.03	114.07	103.80	0.7	3.7
Oct	103.48	103.52	107.82	109.17	105.83	105.02	113.85	107.34	104.52	106.03	105.33	113.97	103.67	-0.1	3.0
Nov	102.80	103.81	107.52	109.19	106.09	105.02	115.03	107.30	105.05	106.03	105.59	113.96	103.61	0.0	3.0
Dec	101.42	103.73	108.30	108.62	106.40	105.09	116.47	107.32	105.22	106.03	105.90	114.01	103.79	-0.2	2.2
2019 Jan	101.39	104.05	109.38	109.26	106.51	105.22	115.12	107.14	105.67	106.03	106.58	113.84	104.19	0.1	2.6
Feb	100.58	104.31	108.75	109.18	105.70	105.03	115.79	107.35	106.27	106.07	106.43	113.84	105.01	-0.2	2.1
Mar	101.82	104.85	109.70	108.92	106.22	105.35	118.33	107.39	106.65	106.48	106.72	114.04	106.10	0.8	2.6
Apr	104.01	104.79	109.63	109.03	106.16	104.97	118.46	107.31	105.65	106.48	106.83	104.85	106.44	0.3	2.4
May	106.22	104.70	110.05	108.87	105.63	105.12	118.38	101.39	105.80	106.48	107.01	104.40	106.59	0.3	2.1
Jun	104.76	105.40	111.00	107.52	106.64	105.24	117.88	101.41	105.65	107.35	106.79	104.40	106.87	-0.4	2.2
Jul	103.93	104.93	111.54	108.62	106.66	105.97	118.55	94.40	105.70	107.35	106.91	112.59	107.71	0.0	1.8
Aug	104.08	104.75	111.50	109.28	107.28	107.53	118.79	94.63	106.46	108.00	107.33	118.84	108.20	0.5	1.9
Sep	105.74	105.03	111.98	110.83	107.56	107.73	118.10	93.24	106.28	108.00	107.61	120.42	109.52	0.6	1.8
Oct	106.11	104.97	112.15	112.50	107.67	107.87	117.54	93.31	106.42	108.61	107.55	110.32	109.91	0.1	2.0
Nov	106.43	105.41	112.54	111.87	107.06	108.18	117.78	93.33	105.91	108.61	107.83	105.72	110.23	0.0	2.0
Dec	106.23	104.74	112.77	112.10	107.44	108.72	119.74	93.46	106.58	108.61	107.78	105.90	110.42	0.2	2.4
2020 Jan	107.35	104.99	112.35	112.30	107.18	108.92	117.24	93.51	107.60	108.61	107.97	116.63	110.32	0.3	2.6
Feb	107.71	104.94	112.84	112.17	107.68	109.68	116.35	94.07	108.81	108.85	108.43	116.63	110.27	0.2	3.0
Mar	106.77	105.01	113.08	112.18	108.11	109.64	117.07	94.03	108.86	108.85	108.37	116.63	110.46	-0.1	2.0
Apr	110.04	105.23	113.17	112.41	108.44	109.81	117.11	94.03	108.86	108.85	108.72	116.63	110.44	0.9	2.6
May	111.33	105.58	113.18	112.67	108.96	110.00	116.94	94.18	108.70	108.85	108.80	114.38	111.00	0.4	2.7
Jun	108.26	105.50	113.41	113.00	108.92	110.39	127.67	94.39	108.75	108.85	108.68	114.38	111.22	0.3	3.4
Jul	105.71	105.79	113.28	112.33	108.82	110.73	133.27	94.50	108.48	108.85	108.18	114.39	111.40	-0.2	3.2
Aug	106.15	105.66	113.33	111.93	108.99	110.74	134.61	94.71	108.72	108.85	107.97	114.39	111.85	0.2	3.0
Sep	105.77	105.99	114.29	112.08	108.54	111.03	137.91	94.76	108.92	108.85	107.95	114.39	111.85	0.3	2.7
Oct	106.00	107.19	113.48	113.10	108.75	111.05	140.68	94.98	109.01	108.85	108.16	113.98	111.76	0.4	3.0
Nov	104.14	107.58	113.32	112.26	108.37	111.86	140.50	95.04	109.35	108.85	107.53	114.00	112.61	-0.5	2.5
Dec	103.84	107.39	115.12	111.29	108.73	111.88	142.89	95.10	109.41	108.85	107.49	114.00	112.55	0.2	2.5
2021 Jan	104.29	107.27	114.83	111.04	108.47	111.88	140.75	94.92	109.33	108.85	107.92	114.00	112.65	-0.1	2.0
Feb	105.48	107.74	114.60	111.61	108.64	116.16	140.14	94.86	108.97	108.85	108.31	114.00	112.48	0.5	2.3
Mar	107.19	107.40	114.22	111.25	108.57	115.54	139.10	94.96	109.62	108.85	108.84	114.00	112.54	0.3	2.7
Apr	107.89	107.36	114.62	110.78	108.97	115.88	140.05	94.95	109.38	108.85	108.77	114.00	113.23	0.3	2.1
May	107.43	107.52	114.64	110.70	109.44	115.92	141.42	95.16	109.44	109.50	109.58	113.62	113.57	0.2	1.9
Jun	106.58	107.19	114.70	111.34	109.84	115.95	147.95	95.21	109.62	109.51	108.93	113.62	113.37	0.4	2.0
Jul	106.43	107.20	114.67	111.32	110.11	116.30	147.58	93.17	109.27	109.51	109.55	115.22	113.90	0.0	2.1
Aug	107.57	106.71	114.92	111.13	110.86	116.37	144.48	93.14	108.38	109.51	109.62	115.31	113.87	0.0	1.9
Sep	108.83	106.98	115.39	111.56	111.78	117.14	144.59	94.10	108.43	109.51	109.65	116.85	115.07	0.6	2.2
Oct	109.23	106.65	115.95	112.12	112.99	117.12	144.01	94.11	108.57	109.51	109.67	116.86	114.98	0.2	1.9
Nov	108.96	107.21	115.49	112.40	113.43	118.10	145.37	94.09	108.43	109.51	110.24	116.86	115.15	0.2	2.6
Dec	109.35	108.72	116.03	111.82	114.13	117.96	148.91	94.08	108.97	109.51	109.35	116.86	115.72	0.5	2.9
2022 Jan	109.83	108.53	116.75	112.21	114.79	118.39	141.04	94.14	109.48	109.51	110.44	116.86	117.21	-0.3	2.7
Feb	110.28	108.84	117.48	112.87	119.02	118.72	141.03	93.50	109.58	118.67	111.78	116.87	117.65	1.0	3.2
Mar	111.85	108.61	117.88	113.39	123.54	117.98	141.56	92.71	111.38	118.67	113.60	116.87	117.72	0.8	3.7
Apr	115.28	108.91	117.90	115.81	126.98	118.11	143.26	92.65	112.56	118.67	114.24	116.78	116.77	1.4	4.9

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics.

Table 8: Composite CPI by major groups, 2018- 2022 (Base: 2016/17=100)

	Food Crops & Related Items	Energy, Fuel & Utilities (EFU)	Core	All items index	Annual percentage changes			
					Food Crops	Elec, Fuel & Utilities (EFU)	Core	All items index
<b>Weights</b>	<b>95.1046</b>	<b>65.2755</b>	<b>839.6200</b>	<b>1000.0000</b>				
<b>Calendar year</b>								
2018	101.64	114.02	105.11	105.36				
2019	100.27	117.48	107.68	107.61	-1.4	3.0	2.4	2.1
2020	99.72	118.96	111.16	110.58	-0.5	1.3	3.2	2.8
2021	99.72	118.96	111.16	110.58	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Financial year</b>								
2018/19	98.46	117.08	106.68	106.57	-5.0	8.8	3.0	2.6
2019/20	102.16	118.86	109.08	109.06	3.7	1.5	2.3	2.3
2020/21	102.16	118.86	109.08	109.06	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Monthly</b>								
2018 Jan	101.42	107.11	103.68	103.69				
Feb	103.40	108.82	103.73	104.03				
Mar	105.33	108.86	103.86	104.33				
Apr	108.41	109.77	104.05	104.84				
May	110.94	112.24	104.36	105.50				
Jun	103.90	115.34	104.40	105.06				
Jul	96.01	118.25	105.49	105.42	-3.6	13.8	2.9	3.1
Aug	95.99	117.04	106.06	105.82	-4.2	13.5	3.2	3.2
Sep	100.36	118.11	106.33	106.53	-3.0	12.6	3.2	3.2
Oct	100.09	117.56	106.28	106.43	-3.7	11.1	2.9	2.8
Nov	98.77	118.05	106.38	106.42	-3.5	12.3	2.7	2.7
Dec	95.08	117.14	106.67	106.25	-5.7	10.6	2.5	2.3
2019 Jan	93.34	117.73	106.95	106.36	-8.0	9.9	3.2	2.6
Feb	94.26	117.60	106.66	106.19	-8.8	8.1	2.8	2.1
Mar	96.75	116.85	107.43	107.03	-8.1	7.3	3.4	2.6
Apr	102.92	116.63	107.17	107.39	-5.1	6.3	3.0	2.4
May	106.21	116.29	107.23	107.72	-4.3	3.6	2.7	2.1
Jun	101.79	113.71	107.45	107.32	-2.0	-1.4	2.9	2.2
Jul	98.50	115.53	107.62	107.27	2.6	-2.3	2.0	1.8
Aug	98.61	116.51	108.15	107.79	2.7	-0.5	2.0	1.9
Sep	102.27	118.53	108.38	108.46	1.9	0.4	1.9	1.8
Oct	103.07	120.86	108.19	108.53	3.0	2.8	1.8	2.0
Nov	102.93	119.73	108.28	108.52	4.2	1.4	1.8	2.0
Dec	102.54	119.81	108.62	108.77	7.8	2.3	1.8	2.4
2020 Jan	102.39	119.63	109.07	109.12	9.7	1.6	2.0	2.6
Feb	103.20	119.14	109.28	109.34	9.5	1.3	2.5	3.0
Mar	100.77	118.92	109.41	109.21	4.2	1.8	1.8	2.0
Apr	103.99	119.09	110.20	110.19	1.0	2.1	2.8	2.6
May	106.48	119.02	110.39	110.58	0.3	2.3	2.9	2.7
Jun	101.13	119.56	111.39	110.95	-0.7	5.1	3.7	3.4
Jul	95.37	118.75	111.86	110.74	-3.2	2.8	3.9	3.2
Aug	96.72	118.62	112.02	111.00	-1.9	1.8	3.6	3.0
Sep	97.20	118.73	112.36	111.34	-5.0	0.2	3.7	2.7
Oct	98.90	120.11	112.63	111.81	-4.0	-0.6	4.1	3.0
Nov	95.32	118.54	112.48	111.24	-7.4	-1.0	3.9	2.5
Dec	95.14	117.36	112.83	111.44	-7.2	-2.0	3.9	2.5
2021 Jan	95.34	116.39	112.72	111.31	-6.9	-2.7	3.4	2.0
Feb	98.02	117.35	112.98	111.85	-5.0	-1.5	3.4	2.3
Mar	100.47	116.53	113.16	112.17	-0.3	-2.0	3.4	2.7
Apr	102.35	116.20	113.36	112.50	-1.6	-2.4	2.9	2.1
May	100.44	116.29	113.77	112.67	-5.7	-2.3	3.1	1.9
Jun	98.35	118.00	114.44	113.14	0.7	-1.3	2.7	2.0
Jul	96.19	117.68	114.66	113.10	0.9	-0.9	2.5	2.1
Aug	97.25	117.98	114.47	113.06	0.5	-0.5	2.2	1.9
Sep	100.30	118.99	114.85	113.74	1.7	0.2	2.2	2.2
Oct	100.60	119.84	114.98	113.93	1.7	-0.2	2.1	1.9
Nov	98.73	120.96	115.35	114.13	3.6	2.0	2.6	2.6
Dec	97.84	121.05	116.06	114.65	2.8	3.2	2.9	2.9
2022 Jan	98.88	123.92	115.30	114.30	3.7	6.5	2.3	2.7
Feb	98.68	125.61	116.52	115.42	3.7	7.0	3.1	3.2
Mar	102.33	126.43	117.19	116.38	1.9	8.5	3.6	3.7
Apr	107.82	129.17	118.26	117.98	5.4	11.2	4.3	4.9

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics.



Table 9: Producer Price Index for Manufacturing (Combined): 2018 – 2022, (July 2009 to June 2010=100)

	FOOD PRODUCTS	BEVERAGES	WEARING APPAREL	PAPER & PAPER PRODUCTS	CHEMICALS & CHEMICAL PRODUCTS	PHARMACEUTICALS, MEDICINAL CHEM PRODUCTS	RUBBER & PLASTIC PRODUCTS	OTHER NON-METALLIC MINERAL Products	PPI-M (Combined)	
Weight	365.0	77.5	55.2	15.9	72.5	23.7	26.5	137.6	1000.0	
<b>Calendar year</b>										
2018	196.0	169.0	208.8	196.0	171.7	193.7	158.9	129.4	181.4	
2019	186.2	168.7	216.2	194.5	166.1	193.8	159.3	129.4	176.8	
2020	199.7	158.7	224.5	185.8	165.6	195.5	153.8	131.5	182.7	
2021	237.0	157.0	242.8	181.5	188.5	202.7	157.7	133.4	206.2	
<b>Fiscal Year</b>										
2017/18	203.9	171.7	205.8	190.9	169.4	183.3	155.4	134.2	184.5	
2018/19	188.4	169.8	212.2	197.2	171.2	197.4	160.9	126.8	178.1	
2019/20	194.6	164.2	219.8	191.3	163.6	187.7	156.0	130.3	179.9	
2020/21	213.7	156.5	234.5	179.8	171.3	205.3	155.5	132.7	191.8	
<b>Monthly</b>										
2018	Jan	202.2	167.8	204.5	191.9	167.0	182.3	154.8	133.9	183.0
	Feb	200.4	167.8	207.1	192.0	167.6	189.9	155.4	134.9	182.7
	Mar	202.0	167.9	207.6	192.8	170.0	190.3	155.5	135.7	184.2
	Apr	199.7	168.4	207.6	195.3	172.6	190.6	157.6	136.6	183.6
	May	197.7	168.8	207.6	196.1	172.9	191.2	157.6	137.2	182.7
	Jun	200.9	170.4	208.8	205.1	173.9	194.0	158.8	127.0	184.1
	Jul	198.2	168.6	209.5	197.2	172.9	196.9	161.7	126.6	182.6
	Aug	193.8	169.2	210.2	196.2	173.2	196.7	161.7	124.8	180.3
	Sep	194.4	170.4	210.2	196.3	174.0	200.9	161.1	123.9	180.9
	Oct	189.2	170.0	210.7	201.1	173.5	198.4	161.0	124.1	178.6
	Nov	188.1	169.5	210.7	191.3	172.4	197.2	161.1	123.9	177.8
	Dec	185.4	169.2	210.7	197.1	170.7	196.3	160.9	124.3	176.5
2019	Jan	183.4	169.0	210.7	196.7	169.9	196.3	160.9	128.2	175.6
	Feb	185.1	168.6	210.7	195.5	169.6	196.1	160.5	129.0	176.4
	Mar	184.4	169.0	210.7	196.8	169.9	197.2	160.5	129.1	176.2
	Apr	187.8	171.0	217.6	200.6	171.5	198.0	160.2	129.6	178.6
	May	188.1	171.4	217.5	197.9	168.3	197.4	161.0	129.2	178.5
	Jun	182.3	170.9	217.4	200.2	168.0	196.8	159.9	129.0	175.7
	Jul	181.1	168.2	218.9	193.2	166.5	196.3	159.6	129.7	174.8
	Aug	182.3	168.2	218.9	194.6	163.7	196.3	159.5	129.1	175.1
	Sep	186.4	167.1	217.7	189.4	162.6	190.7	159.1	129.0	176.2
	Oct	187.1	167.3	217.7	188.6	161.4	191.5	159.2	129.1	176.4
	Nov	190.2	167.1	218.1	187.8	160.2	184.7	155.7	131.1	177.6
	Dec	196.6	166.5	218.2	193.1	161.9	183.8	155.7	131.0	180.7
2020	Jan	203.1	166.4	221.3	195.1	161.2	181.8	153.6	130.9	183.9
	Feb	205.8	166.3	221.3	192.7	161.2	181.8	153.6	130.9	185.1
	Mar	204.9	159.2	221.3	196.8	165.5	180.9	154.5	130.7	184.3
	Apr	201.3	158.5	221.3	194.8	165.7	186.3	153.8	130.9	182.8
	May	200.3	158.5	221.3	185.6	166.8	186.1	153.8	130.9	182.1
	Jun	196.5	157.7	221.4	184.2	166.6	191.9	153.6	130.7	180.3
	Jul	197.5	157.3	221.4	181.5	166.3	202.8	153.2	131.9	181.1
	Aug	195.8	156.6	221.4	180.6	166.0	205.2	153.3	132.4	180.3
	Sep	197.9	156.6	226.9	179.5	165.0	208.3	153.1	132.0	182.6
	Oct	197.9	156.8	229.4	180.3	167.6	208.4	153.2	132.1	183.1
	Nov	194.5	156.7	229.4	180.0	167.6	206.3	153.2	132.1	181.5
	Dec	201.1	154.4	237.6	178.4	167.9	206.1	156.4	131.9	185.7
2021	Jan	213.2	156.6	238.0	182.5	169.2	207.0	157.5	134.4	191.9
	Feb	226.1	156.8	240.8	181.9	175.1	206.2	157.5	132.8	198.9
	Mar	238.1	157.4	241.5	180.7	179.1	205.7	159.1	132.8	205.4
	Apr	240.4	156.8	241.5	179.3	177.5	204.1	158.1	133.4	206.7
	May	236.1	155.9	243.2	176.8	177.6	201.4	155.8	133.0	204.8
	Jun	226.2	155.8	243.2	176.4	176.5	202.1	155.8	133.0	199.9
	Jul	233.8	155.8	244.0	181.2	185.9	202.0	156.1	133.0	204.5
	Aug	235.3	155.9	244.0	180.6	185.9	201.8	156.2	133.0	205.3
	Sep	239.5	158.6	245.5	179.8	191.0	202.0	156.5	133.7	208.3
	Oct	250.2	158.0	242.9	185.1	202.6	201.2	161.6	133.9	214.3
	Nov	252.7	158.1	244.4	188.0	219.9	201.7	159.1	133.8	217.2
	Dec	252.0	158.1	244.4	185.1	221.9	196.9	159.1	133.8	216.8
2022	Jan	254.6	158.0	245.3	186.8	236.8	198.5	159.4	133.7	220.2
	Feb	259.0	157.8	245.3	181.6	251.6	198.6	161.1	140.4	224.3
	Mar	266.9	158.9	245.3	171.4	292.6	200.0	162.1	143.4	233.3

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 10: Index of Production, Manufacturing (Base 2002=100) –Formal sector 2017-2021

		Food Processing	Beverages & Tobacco	Textiles, Clothing & Foot Wear	Sawmilling, Paper & Printing	Chemicals, Paint, Soap & Foam Products	Bricks & Cement	Metal Products	Miscellaneous	ALL ITEMS
<b>Weight</b>		<b>400.2</b>	<b>201.4</b>	<b>42.5</b>	<b>35.3</b>	<b>96.6</b>	<b>75.2</b>	<b>82.8</b>	<b>66.1</b>	<b>1000.0</b>
<b>Calendar year</b>										
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
2019		234.9	360.9	288.0	291.1	403.7	345.5	150.5	239.9	282.5
2020		241.9	351.6	265.8	288.9	370.5	459.0	161.5	254.2	289.6
2021		288.4	391.3	186.9	286.6	409.1	514.5	167.9	218.6	318.8
<b>Fiscal Year</b>										
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
2018/19		251.6	347.4	187.7	326.4	361.6	342.3	149.5	245.7	279.4
2019/20		242.8	351.8	330.7	283.6	390.8	381.5	151.2	250.0	287.6
2020/21		281.2	379.4	266.7	282.3	392.8	486.8	172.2	229.5	314.2
<b>Monthly</b>										
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
2019	Jan	268.3	354.2	234.6	368.6	445.5	382.3	147.8	251.6	302.3
	Feb	208.7	358.3	236.5	319.5	411.7	353.5	143.3	246.4	271.5
	Mar	250.5	357.7	197.7	344.2	432.5	366.1	171.6	260.9	293.6
	Apr	213.8	361.3	188.0	251.0	347.4	313.1	144.9	254.7	261.1
	May	239.2	321.7	230.8	330.3	369.2	352.2	157.6	233.8	272.6
	Jun	217.1	296.8	280.1	236.9	366.6	326.3	135.8	211.4	252.1
	Jul	238.3	360.2	238.6	201.6	405.4	344.3	163.0	237.3	279.4
	Aug	240.4	369.4	315.5	206.2	382.6	341.5	145.7	244.6	282.2
	Sep	243.4	338.2	333.1	234.3	375.2	328.4	144.1	225.0	275.7
	Oct	218.5	351.4	353.8	256.6	405.1	319.4	159.6	242.9	274.7
	Nov	208.2	379.5	376.5	248.1	413.4	326.5	155.8	241.3	277.8
	Dec	272.8	482.0	470.5	496.0	489.3	393.1	136.3	229.1	347.0
2020	Jan	287.1	447.6	489.4	528.6	455.2	411.0	153.0	296.1	351.6
	Feb	243.4	386.8	408.2	319.6	384.9	444.7	162.5	270.0	305.8
	Mar	258.9	397.7	355.5	289.0	372.8	452.5	151.0	270.6	309.4
	Apr	208.7	183.8	199.9	171.7	304.1	299.1	118.0	232.5	212.1
	May	250.2	231.0	185.2	257.0	315.7	439.6	149.4	243.8	255.6
	Jun	244.1	293.6	242.8	194.3	386.0	478.3	175.9	266.9	279.4
	Jul	239.6	313.2	236.1	277.7	375.8	517.8	194.9	268.1	287.9
	Aug	228.7	358.6	282.8	239.3	365.8	529.1	204.9	234.0	291.7
	Sep	221.2	372.2	161.1	339.0	367.3	500.1	174.1	287.6	288.8
	Oct	242.7	356.8	248.4	270.4	384.2	490.1	152.7	221.7	290.3
	Nov	233.7	359.9	191.4	249.2	365.9	463.3	148.1	219.9	279.9
	Dec	244.0	518.4	189.4	330.7	368.6	482.7	153.6	239.2	322.2

Table 11: Production, Procurement and Exports of principal agricultural products, 2017 - 2022

Calendar year	Coffee		Production	Tea		Cotton		Tobacco			
	Procurement	Exports		Exports	Exports	Exports	Exports				
	tonnes	tonnes	000 US\$	tonnes	tonnes	000 US\$	tonnes	000 US\$	tonnes	000 US\$	
2018	1,049,209	947,540	1,531,163	236,078	229,533	266,328	94,817	145,333	81,528	237,232	
2019	312,601	271,569	438,544	70,338	69,194	77,957	37,520	58,199	26,343	74,877	
2020	360,104	330,679	515,534	75,693	72,564	78,672	25,182	34,798	15,220	49,722	
2021	414,007	403,014	718,959	81,675	75,451	84,958	11,695	20,585	22,154	71,727	
<b>Fiscal year</b>											
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	65,266	55,300	58,121	25,819	41,170	20,946	59,999	
2018/19	300,882	250,710	413,390	73,761	73,580	88,726	33,335	54,262	33,849	95,784	
2019/20	338,347	307,377	497,410	71,356	66,994	71,036	28,888	41,689	24,577	68,301	
2020/21	387,007	364,892	554,887	78,192	75,157	85,516	19,595	29,064	23,038	74,444	
<b>Monthly</b>											
2018	Jan	27,484	24,116	43,662	5,574	5,945	8,284	5,226	8,142	774	2,273
	Feb	24,680	23,319	41,387	2,797	3,587	4,772	3,422	5,594	1,344	4,127
	Mar	21,013	20,001	35,737	4,382	3,367	4,390	2,971	4,693	1,881	5,899
	Apr	17,262	17,702	32,699	8,064	6,811	8,869	1,604	2,468	510	1,748
	May	19,842	19,142	34,130	7,372	7,143	9,001	1,429	2,508	436	1,491
	Jun	27,044	19,220	33,596	7,291	7,264	9,016	1,703	2,952	504	1,260
	Jul	25,923	23,581	40,687	5,408	6,512	8,374	374	621	764	2,496
	Aug	23,170	20,937	35,682	4,251	4,702	5,885	2,625	4,248	5,342	15,434
	Sep	19,076	17,592	28,911	5,462	5,374	6,745	1,696	2,883	8,163	23,538
	Oct	22,387	21,313	32,421	6,840	6,466	7,801	1,883	3,269	6,855	16,896
	Nov	30,589	24,596	41,959	7,425	7,064	8,502	1,549	2,293	3,007	7,748
	Dec	25,755	18,866	32,414	6,686	5,965	7,174	2,707	4,677	1,556	3,440
2019	Jan	23,987	23,706	39,236	7,804	7,251	8,549	2,914	4,919	1,496	3,581
	Feb	19,433	19,430	32,651	5,217	6,156	7,130	2,422	3,855	1,822	5,404
	Mar	18,463	20,894	34,133	4,699	5,770	6,990	3,104	4,785	1,019	3,064
	Apr	28,023	18,379	30,113	5,238	4,351	5,204	4,204	6,857	701	2,188
	May	31,966	20,918	33,273	8,945	7,021	8,356	4,896	7,928	1,655	6,066
	Jun	32,111	20,498	31,909	5,785	6,948	8,016	4,960	7,926	1,469	5,929
	Jul	28,418	27,823	45,266	5,684	5,620	5,765	2,849	4,478	1,285	4,569
	Aug	30,011	29,351	46,338	5,013	4,891	4,806	1,594	2,406	1,986	5,003
	Sep	24,783	21,733	34,658	4,166	4,356	4,415	509	760	5,060	13,248
	Oct	22,449	22,694	36,903	5,572	5,333	5,842	1,641	2,012	5,356	14,413
	Nov	31,923	26,329	42,194	6,097	6,096	6,907	4,176	6,090	2,549	6,200
	Dec	21,034	19,815	31,868	6,117	5,400	5,978	4,251	6,182	1,944	5,212
2020	Jan	22,988	28,197	48,186	6,701	6,219	6,585	4,874	6,974	905	3,413
	Feb	28,026	29,705	46,729	5,260	5,543	5,937	4,802	7,038	1,260	4,162
	Mar	29,251	28,654	45,866	6,382	4,894	5,151	2,843	3,964	1,233	3,913
	Apr	31,243	21,598	36,928	6,852	5,937	6,145	498	721	1,085	3,166
	May	35,687	26,256	42,479	6,986	6,164	6,487	96	127	905	2,417
	Jun	32,535	25,222	39,993	6,526	6,541	7,019	755	937	1,009	2,584
	Jul	38,867	32,595	49,977	5,539	6,053	6,589	1,634	2,290	1,423	4,493
	Aug	31,327	31,181	46,060	4,538	5,596	6,262	1,478	2,002	1,252	3,658
	Sep	31,529	30,388	44,635	6,021	5,096	5,628	1,483	1,954	1,225	3,577
	Oct	23,893	25,687	38,607	7,576	6,805	7,591	4,679	5,988	1,178	4,029
	Nov	26,859	25,819	38,287	6,603	7,101	7,958	1,838	2,500	1,500	5,624
	Dec	27,900	25,375	37,785	6,709	6,617	7,321	201	305	2,245	8,684
2021	Jan	26,429	26,794	39,729	7,260	5,505	6,562	895	1,342	2,653	7,679
	Feb	32,221	33,743	50,547	5,672	6,060	7,225	1,489	2,353	2,867	8,165
	Mar	33,629	34,370	53,524	5,562	6,009	7,099	2,540	4,293	3,310	10,437
	Apr	35,919	32,252	50,017	7,293	5,857	6,825	1,675	2,854	1,966	6,122
	May	41,028	29,584	47,157	7,905	7,857	8,504	484	849	2,525	8,007
	Jun	37,405	37,103	58,562	7,512	6,602	7,952	1,198	2,334	894	3,967
	Jul	44,685	42,002	69,933	5,655	6,227	6,719	306	680	1,059	3,488
	Aug	36,016	42,059	75,094	4,542	4,102	4,295	201	370	1,095	3,183
	Sep	36,249	35,135	66,618	6,572	5,464	5,892	254	579	1,761	6,847
	Oct	27,469	29,192	61,435	8,040	7,429	8,310	227	602	1,439	5,093
	Nov	30,879	28,566	71,088	7,681	6,729	7,531	608	1,257	1,337	3,996
	Dec	32,076	32,213	75,254	7,980	7,610	8,044	1,818	3,072	1,248	4,742
2022	Jan	30,840	24,133	61,983	6,331	5,073	5,553	2,210	5,255	775	3,221
	Feb	37,200	26,937	72,184	4,837	7,422	8,702	1,596	3,667	1,058	3,739
	Mar	38,700	28,681	80,989	4,351	5,082	5,773	1,617	4,097	1,435	5,133

Source: Uganda Coffee Development Authority; Uganda Tea Association; Cotton Development Organisation

Table 12: Value of non-traditional exports ('000 US\$), 2018 - 2022

	Fish & Fish Products	Maize	Beans	Flowers	Cocoa beans	Animal / Veg. Fat or Oil	Cattle Hides	Electric Current	Gold & Gold Cpd	Iron & Steel	Petroleum Products	Sugar & Confectionery	Cement	Other	Total	
<b>Calendar year</b>																
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	
2019	174,163	71,044	37,329	54,284	77,548	72,420	21,303	44,568	1,257,818	65,819	127,085	82,132	56,990	544,809	1,963,315	
2020	124,898	92,110	46,423	53,854	99,071	69,865	8,814	20,096	1,819,275	68,467	72,748	75,142	69,431	620,339	3,240,532	
<b>Fiscal year</b>																
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	
2018/19	184,030	54,871	42,647	58,087	73,546	73,956	31,933	45,744	1,069,756	78,127	124,690	95,592	61,550	568,948	2,124,419	
2019/20	143,829	98,419	33,965	50,489	89,726	73,166	11,949	24,558	1,118,379	68,642	105,514	91,318	59,934	519,844	2,489,733	
<b>Monthly</b>																
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	14,402	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	10,875	4,948	6,303	37,757	178,648
	Feb	16,178	3,493	3,676	5,309	8,177	5,585	1,914	3,739	69,683	5,084	9,252	5,378	5,729	37,301	180,500
	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
	Apr	11,313	4,541	3,383	5,024	6,514	6,167	2,253	6,663	89,314	5,285	9,715	6,889	4,972	45,262	207,294
	May	16,562	2,550	620	4,953	8,205	6,399	2,071	6,179	78,699	6,361	10,344	13,406	4,445	75,344	236,138
	Jun	12,820	3,942	2,817	6,088	3,924	5,394	1,463	4,086	81,023	4,853	10,113	4,743	4,450	45,233	190,949
	Jul	12,064	5,330	3,157	4,923	5,148	5,473	1,342	2,910	97,291	6,647	11,301	6,155	4,314	35,002	201,058
	Aug	14,255	10,981	2,576	4,580	2,476	5,326	1,604	3,884	82,941	6,292	10,955	7,026	4,153	43,569	200,617
	Sep	11,554	10,392	1,680	3,540	2,759	5,291	1,055	2,124	77,635	7,546	10,296	7,307	4,579	39,057	184,816
	Oct	15,102	8,756	1,031	3,385	5,495	6,094	1,068	2,259	73,775	5,130	11,076	9,963	4,574	46,975	194,685
	Nov	15,242	8,591	5,477	3,388	8,604	8,041	1,403	2,309	84,796	3,167	11,079	6,512	4,200	45,378	208,187
	Dec	12,935	5,205	6,056	3,744	9,097	5,567	1,372	1,949	99,036	4,893	11,773	4,194	4,625	45,148	215,595
2020	Jan	13,778	15,071	4,189	4,361	13,841	8,078	1,050	1,594	104,554	6,422	11,159	6,453	5,054	52,830	248,435
	Feb	11,014	10,940	1,905	5,322	10,400	5,951	1,043	1,520	89,286	5,975	11,003	10,090	5,416	46,719	216,585
	Mar	11,321	7,766	2,553	3,203	14,341	7,084	800	1,555	60,984	5,893	7,933	8,339	5,302	44,901	181,975
	Apr	6,596	5,888	824	3,830	6,151	6,945	364	1,334	60,418	3,648	2,092	6,447	5,805	34,366	144,709
	May	9,559	3,544	1,287	4,248	6,467	3,896	447	1,446	126,342	6,882	2,749	11,420	5,509	39,770	223,567
	Jun	10,408	5,954	3,231	5,964	4,946	5,420	401	1,673	161,320	6,147	4,100	7,411	6,402	46,127	269,503
	Jul	8,587	7,474	2,670	5,757	5,614	5,073	911	1,955	221,981	7,307	3,548	5,413	6,186	55,182	337,657
	Aug	8,583	11,487	2,629	5,146	4,003	5,448	755	2,042	221,712	4,315	3,837	3,771	5,034	60,006	338,768
	Sep	10,383	9,647	1,574	4,547	7,049	5,758	896	2,020	221,731	4,429	4,555	4,044	5,932	58,755	341,321
	Oct	12,285	6,228	4,594	4,100	7,652	5,080	632	1,747	165,698	7,081	6,826	4,389	5,275	57,777	289,364
	Nov	12,753	5,153	9,460	3,362	7,660	5,302	460	1,529	173,898	5,683	7,305	3,424	6,429	67,482	309,899
	Dec	9,631	2,956	11,507	4,013	10,947	5,830	1,056	1,680	211,352	4,685	7,643	3,940	7,087	56,423	338,749
2021	Jan	10,542	7,094	5,628	4,486	10,091	6,748	507	2,193	173,891	5,323	6,519	9,180	5,423	50,310	297,935
	Feb	8,286	9,616	5,260	6,236	12,473	7,070	1,359	2,586	175,083	6,161	6,757	7,663	6,561	65,916	321,028
	Mar	8,274	5,375	5,703	5,940	13,266	8,731	946	2,826	155,694	8,105	7,811	7,545	7,729	73,955	311,899
	Apr	7,824	3,064	3,993	5,608	10,339	9,219	2,607	2,032	175,610	6,204	7,959	12,807	6,996	56,104	310,365
	May	9,137	7,881	6,652	5,634	7,381	8,766	1,058	2,925	190,320	7,343	7,559	12,771	8,575	72,122	348,124
	Jun	9,889	3,367	13,944	7,103	8,883	8,018	892	2,995	165,900	6,151	8,001	11,459	6,812	65,867	319,280
	Jul	6,441	2,789	11,088	7,434	7,925	9,175	1,212	3,589	0	8,610	7,887	6,650	6,457	73,285	152,542
	Aug	9,097	2,807	7,571	6,985	7,704	9,083	1,028	3,384	0	8,349	7,992	5,339	6,428	65,138	140,905
	Sep	8,273	3,303	9,143	5,522	4,746	9,533	1,265	3,381	124	8,109	8,212	5,331	6,679	65,692	139,312
	Oct	11,489	1,890	7,949	4,637	6,155	8,494	937	3,458	0	8,594	8,558	6,715	7,588	64,910	141,375
	Nov	14,399	1,636	13,406	4,657	7,726	10,393	1,257	3,509	0	8,603	7,624	7,608	7,638	73,299	161,755
	Dec	12,493	3,215	12,647	4,676	9,155	10,002	933	3,622	0	12,312	8,844	5,409	8,704	68,068	160,081
2022	Jan	10,381	6,903	14,512	5,561	7,492	8,876	772	3,841	464	10,304	7,120	7,551	7,819	62,456	154,052
	Feb	12,945	6,985	12,657	6,010	12,073	8,883	1,288	4,132	0	8,092	6,282	13,088	8,105	71,257	171,796
	Mar	10,869	5,823	8,128	5,164	9,126	13,610	1,328	3,907	0	13,573	7,921	14,358	9,317	88,428	191,552

Note: Export values for 2022 are provisional.

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 13: Volume of non-traditional exports, 2018 - 2022

Calendar year		Fish & Fish Pkts. (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)
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
2019		29,495	230,902	68,005	5,015	34,176	65,188	12,687	298,952	28,984	70,171	119,750	148,573	402,328
2020		18,048	322,516	97,209	5,969	41,281	66,146	6,584	222,216	33,674	75,043	68,935	138,521	525,797
<b>Fiscal year</b>														
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
2018/19		29,171	229,072	88,539	5,401	33,427	68,317	18,021	268,279	26,181	79,688	117,810	155,291	436,117
2019/20		23,230	314,958	62,449	5,635	37,513	67,483	7,983	242,838	23,019	74,265	99,503	167,712	437,637
<b>Monthly</b>														
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	1,457	5,666	10,269	9,064	49,260
	Feb	2,499	12,698	5,888	606	3,792	5,069	1,471	20,879	1,714	5,432	8,735	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
	Apr	2,063	14,508	4,397	565	2,853	5,523	1,226	34,027	2,198	5,748	9,174	12,410	35,287
	May	2,811	5,525	1,364	599	3,508	5,478	1,311	31,426	1,911	6,888	9,793	23,630	28,574
	Jun	2,622	11,215	7,685	167	1,731	4,828	662	23,275	1,977	5,569	9,548	9,066	29,833
	Jul	2,529	13,789	7,566	130	2,176	4,785	792	24,684	2,146	6,764	10,661	11,340	30,548
	Aug	2,630	35,515	4,895	534	1,080	4,561	837	31,671	1,755	6,276	10,109	12,747	28,765
	Sep	2,327	38,859	4,692	455	1,845	4,877	598	19,259	1,530	7,701	9,727	13,196	31,292
	Oct	2,550	35,894	1,935	475	2,252	5,451	733	19,736	1,540	5,938	10,439	17,809	32,123
	Nov	2,066	24,490	7,641	424	3,444	6,969	830	24,996	1,809	3,562	10,456	11,666	29,487
	Dec	1,805	12,875	8,761	461	3,724	5,513	905	21,578	2,253	5,163	11,110	7,729	32,324
2020	Jan	2,064	42,486	7,242	500	5,609	8,180	974	17,636	2,097	7,553	10,549	11,456	36,104
	Feb	1,641	32,995	4,304	621	4,093	5,783	892	16,779	1,965	6,633	10,375	17,591	40,544
	Mar	1,232	21,973	3,334	373	5,922	6,300	772	17,065	1,202	6,870	7,469	14,995	38,623
	Apr	1,069	15,494	1,698	478	2,516	6,464	249	14,838	1,185	4,180	1,987	11,987	44,189
	May	1,337	13,780	2,231	487	2,744	3,660	176	16,078	2,514	6,990	2,696	22,694	42,144
	Jun	1,981	26,807	8,149	696	2,106	4,939	226	18,517	3,022	6,636	3,925	14,503	51,493
	Jul	1,436	31,842	7,350	632	2,529	4,652	612	21,014	4,059	8,029	3,363	9,909	47,040
	Aug	1,278	42,168	5,394	572	1,795	5,016	504	21,910	4,249	4,522	3,614	6,976	39,116
	Sep	1,373	36,975	3,347	548	3,078	5,804	579	21,545	3,800	4,792	4,259	7,231	45,035
	Oct	1,603	25,058	9,096	523	3,215	4,668	410	20,004	2,836	7,201	6,428	7,970	40,539
	Nov	1,461	20,037	22,348	445	3,200	5,305	473	17,618	2,982	5,755	6,890	6,155	48,240
	Dec	1,575	12,901	22,715	94	4,474	5,373	716	19,211	3,763	5,883	7,381	7,055	52,728
2021	Jan	1,426	27,256	11,128	525	4,098	5,688	510	24,303	3,371	5,663	6,519	15,659	43,830
	Feb	848	37,158	9,923	603	5,240	5,856	860	28,106	3,183	6,576	6,374	12,577	51,690
	Mar	615	18,648	10,443	609	5,657	6,992	928	30,647	2,924	8,063	7,369	12,767	60,024
	Apr	849	10,910	7,487	649	4,215	6,663	1,453	22,437	3,203	6,557	7,524	22,598	54,320
	May	966	24,291	11,761	671	3,110	6,657	807	31,519	3,513	7,582	7,091	22,638	61,590
	Jun	1,210	9,144	27,647	737	3,837	6,036	743	32,751	2,943	6,280	7,509	20,079	48,537
	Jul	1,186	8,317	19,214	715	3,518	7,112	944	38,767	0	8,614	8,081	11,964	48,079
	Aug	1,122	7,841	14,948	684	3,385	6,562	765	36,801	0	7,830	7,556	9,489	43,736
	Sep	1,190	8,775	14,984	600	1,927	6,804	764	36,547	57	7,573	7,747	9,713	47,667
	Oct	1,569	4,522	15,892	511	2,503	5,845	551	36,263	0	8,096	8,081	12,418	54,984
	Nov	2,123	4,018	27,192	503	3,247	7,364	719	37,028	0	7,452	7,201	12,887	54,366
	Dec	1,610	8,101	27,385	554	3,733	6,902	588	37,720	0	11,753	8,352	8,470	56,712
2022	Jan	1,516	19,975	28,337	555	3,131	6,213	587	41,202	652	9,700	6,726	12,031	51,128
	Feb	1,835	18,209	21,380	627	4,954	5,909	954	43,577	0	7,945	5,924	21,620	56,388
	Mar	1,589	12,104	12,257	513	3,828	7,724	899	41,633	0	13,800	7,492	22,213	59,595

Note: Export quantities for 2022 are provisional.

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

**Table 14: Balance of Payments (Million US\$), 2017/18 - 2021/22**

	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	
					Q1	Q2
<b>Current account</b>	-1736.79	-2390.12	-2184.77	-3841.32	-818.99	-845.28
Credit	7372.58	8420.64	7621.50	8623.08	1691.45	1814.03
Debit	9109.37	10810.76	9806.27	12464.40	2510.44	2659.30
<b>Goods and services</b>	-2385.18	-3222.84	-3397.79	-4956.94	-1033.17	-1144.98
Goods	-2362.68	-609.64	-772.56	-3065.37	-661.24	-786.35
Services	-298.88	-356.92	-1035.11	-1891.57	-371.93	-355.88
Credit	2022.67	2456.94	1764.71	1422.73	383.23	376.81
Debit	2321.55	2813.86	2799.82	3314.30	755.16	732.70
Primary income	-926.44	-915.94	-598.95	-673.37	-179.21	-172.93
Secondary income	1574.84	1748.66	1811.97	1789.00	393.39	469.89
<b>Capital account</b>	105.38	99.73	69.31	170.59	52.27	31.36
	-1631.41	-2290.39	-2115.46	-3670.72	-766.72	-813.92
Net lending (+) / net borrowing (-) (balance from current and capital acc						
<b>Financial account</b>						
Net lending (+) / net borrowing (-) (balance from financial account)	-1123.74	-2427.54	-2091.99	-3392.86	-1181.52	-480.05
Direct investment	-928.71	-1217.11	-1014.83	-919.91	-320.32	-361.65
Net acquisition of financial assets	0.32	0.34	0.32	0.33	0.09	0.09
Net incurrence of liabilities	929.03	1217.44	1015.15	920.25	320.41	361.74
Equity and investment fund shares	708.94	873.32	757.53	701.40	265.12	265.12
Equity other than reinvestment of earnings	397.02	593.26	564.02	524.72	219.75	219.75
Debt instruments	220.09	344.13	257.62	218.85	55.29	96.62
Portfolio investment	330.13	167.87	321.46	-145.01	-30.39	109.73
Net acquisition of financial assets	253.69	164.52	292.46	223.73	145.31	106.74
Net incurrence of liabilities	-76.44	-3.35	-29.01	368.74	175.70	-2.99
Other investment	-525.40	-1373.37	-1395.20	-2313.40	-830.38	-226.26
Other equity	-3.08	-2.83	-2.25	-1.46	-0.38	-0.38
<b>Currency and deposits</b>	443.25	-92.33	419.33	-129.68	-13.59	488.70
Net acquisition of financial assets	458.29	-23.66	391.77	-107.93	19.02	504.59
Net incurrence of liabilities	15.04	68.67	-27.56	21.75	32.60	15.89
<b>Loans</b>	-964.19	-1274.42	-1861.98	-1966.99	-324.92	-713.87
Net acquisition of financial assets	95.08	-41.86	2.57	-14.23	3.60	-4.68
Net incurrence of liabilities	1059.27	1232.55	1864.56	1952.76	328.52	709.20
<b>Trade credit and advances</b>	-1.38	-3.80	49.70	-215.08	-0.73	-0.73
Net acquisition of financial assets	0.00	0.00	53.68	0.00	0.00	0.00
Net incurrence of liabilities	1.38	3.80	3.98	215.08	0.73	0.73
<b>Net errors and omissions</b>	346.99	-68.41	649.01	497.17	-57.52	292.18
<b>Overall Balance</b>	160.68	-68.74	-625.54	-219.31	-357.27	41.69

Estimates based on BPM6

Source: Bank of Uganda



Table 15: Selected macro-economic indicators, 2017/18 - 2021/22 (Ratio as a Percentage)

Description	Outturn	Outturn	Outturn	Outturn	Budget	Proj Outturn
	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2021/22
Revenue & Grants / GDP	12.7%	13.5%	13.2%	14.7%	14.7%	14.3%
Domestic Revenue incl Oil / GDP	12.0%	12.6%	12.4%	13.4%	13.8%	13.3%
Domestic Revenue / GDP	12.0%	12.6%	12.4%	13.3%	13.8%	13.3%
Tax revenue incl Oil / GDP	11.7%	12.2%	11.4%	12.4%	12.9%	12.3%
Tax revenue / GDP	11.7%	12.2%	11.4%	12.3%	12.9%	12.3%
Total Expenditure (excl domestic arrears repayments) / GDP	16.5%	18.1%	20.0%	23.2%	20.9%	21.2%
Total Expenditure (incl domestic arrears repayments) / GDP	16.8%	18.4%	20.3%	23.7%	21.1%	21.6%
Gross Operating Balance / GDP	0.9%	0.8%	-0.1%	-0.5%	0.1%	0.1%
Domestic Balance / GDP	-1.7%	-2.2%	-4.7%	-6.0%	-2.3%	-4.1%
Primary Balance / GDP	-2.2%	-3.0%	-5.0%	-6.3%	-3.5%	-4.2%
Budget Deficit (excl Grants) / GDP	-4.7%	-5.8%	-8.0%	-10.4%	-7.3%	-8.4%
Budget Deficit (incl Grants) / GDP	-4.1%	-4.9%	-7.1%	-9.0%	-6.4%	-7.3%
Domestic Financing (net) / GDP (-borrowing/+ saving)	-1.1%	-1.9%	-3.4%	-4.6%	-1.9%	-4.0%
o/w Bank Financing (-borrowing/+ saving)	-0.2%	-1.0%	-2.1%	-1.6%	-1.0%	-2.4%
o/w Non-Bank Financing (-borrowing/+ saving)	-0.9%	-0.9%	-1.3%	-2.9%	-0.9%	-1.5%
Foreign Disbursements (grants and loans) / Total Budget (incl domestic arrears)	25.1%	25.1%	26.5%	26.7%	30.5%	24.9%
Foreign Disbursements (grants and loans) / GDP	4.2%	4.6%	5.4%	6.3%	6.4%	5.4%
External Borrowing (net) (disbursements less amortization) / GDP	-2.9%	-2.8%	-4.0%	-4.0%	4.5%	-3.3%
External Borrowing Disbursements / GDP	-3.6%	-3.7%	-4.6%	-5.0%	5.6%	-4.3%
Ratio of external borrowing disbursements to budget deficit (incl grants and Oil)	87.5%	75.9%	64.1%	55.5%	86.9%	59.2%
Ratio of external borrowing disbursements to budget deficit (excl grants and Oil)	75.6%	63.9%	57.4%	48.4%	86.9%	51.4%
Total public debt / GDP	34.6%	35.1%	41.0%	47.0%	52.6%	51.6%
o/w Domestic debt / GDP	23.5%	23.4%	27.9%	29.8%	17.7%	33.1%
o/w External debt / GDP	11.1%	11.7%	13.1%	17.2%	34.9%	18.5%
Memorandum Items						
GDP at Current Market Prices (Ush.s Billion)	120,485	132,090	139,689	148,310	162,068	162,123

Note: 1.Total Budget is equal to total expenditures (including domestic arrears) minus net lending.

2. \*Numbers are based on GDP at current Market prices before rebasing.

3. \*\*Numbers are based on GDP at current Market prices after rebasing.

Source: Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development

**Table 16: Overall Fiscal Operations, 2017/18 -2021/22 (GFSM 1986), Billion Shillings**

	Outturn 2017/18	Outturn 2018/19	Outturn 2019/20	Outturn 2020/21	Budget Proj. Outturn 2021/22	Outturn 2021/22
<b>Revenues and Grants</b>	<b>15,281.1</b>	<b>17,839.3</b>	<b>18,442.2</b>	<b>21,792.5</b>	<b>23,849.7</b>	<b>23,263.4</b>
<b>Revenues</b>	<b>14,506.9</b>	<b>16,637.8</b>	<b>17,285.9</b>	<b>19,838.8</b>	<b>22,425.4</b>	<b>21,485.8</b>
URA	14,076.1	16,163.0	15,912.2	18,336.8	20,836.9	19,941.1
Non-URA	430.9	474.8	1,373.7	1,361.0	1,588.4	1,544.7
Oil Revenues	-	-	-	141.0		
<b>Grants</b>	<b>774.2</b>	<b>1,201.6</b>	<b>1,156.4</b>	<b>1,953.8</b>	<b>1,424.4</b>	<b>1,777.6</b>
Budget Support	154.5	594.9	455.2	628.6	74.9	74.3
Project Support	619.7	606.7	701.2	1,325.2	1,349.4	1,703.3
<b>Expenditure and net Lending</b>	<b>20,201.6</b>	<b>24,267.6</b>	<b>28,401.0</b>	<b>35,206.3</b>	<b>34,232.5</b>	<b>35,026.8</b>
<b>Current Expenditures</b>	<b>10,934.2</b>	<b>12,373.6</b>	<b>15,101.5</b>	<b>18,686.1</b>	<b>18,951.1</b>	<b>20,391.2</b>
Wages and Salaries	3,481.4	4,213.3	4,860.9	5,180.5	5,526.2	5,853.3
Interest Payments	2,260.5	2,525.3	2,932.4	4,055.6	4,697.8	5,009.2
Domestic	1,936.4	2,005.7	2,369.1	3,020.0	3,467.9	3,801.9
External	324.1	519.5	563.3	1,035.6	1,230.0	1,207.3
Other Recurr. Expenditures <sup>1</sup>	5,192.3	5,635.0	7,308.2	9,450.0	8,727.1	9,528.7
<b>Development Expenditures</b>	<b>7,566.1</b>	<b>10,047.1</b>	<b>12,063.9</b>	<b>15,085.0</b>	<b>14,760.9</b>	<b>13,855.8</b>
Domestic Development <sup>2</sup>	4,297.9	5,898.6	8,096.9	9,606.4	8,003.3	8,143.7
External Development	3,268.2	4,148.5	3,966.9	5,478.6	6,757.5	5,712.1
<b>Net Lending/Repayments</b>	<b>1,396.5</b>	<b>1,428.1</b>	<b>831.0</b>	<b>640.9</b>	<b>110.7</b>	<b>147.0</b>
<b>Domestic Arrears Repaym.</b>	<b>304.9</b>	<b>418.8</b>	<b>404.7</b>	<b>794.3</b>	<b>409.8</b>	<b>632.8</b>
<b>Domestic Balance</b>	<b>-2102.4</b>	<b>(2,961.7)</b>	<b>(6,584.9)</b>	<b>(8,853.3)</b>	<b>(3,819.7)</b>	<b>(6,621.6)</b>
<b>Primary Balance</b>	<b>-2660.0</b>	<b>(3,902.9)</b>	<b>(7,026.4)</b>	<b>(9,358.2)</b>	<b>(5,685.0)</b>	<b>(6,754.3)</b>
<b>Overall Fiscal Bal. (excl. Grants)</b>	<b>-5,694.7</b>	<b>(7,629.8)</b>	<b>(11,115.2)</b>	<b>(15,367.5)</b>	<b>(11,807.2)</b>	<b>(13,541.1)</b>
<b>Overall Fiscal Bal. (incl. Grants)</b>	<b>-4,920.5</b>	<b>(6,428.2)</b>	<b>(9,958.8)</b>	<b>(13,413.8)</b>	<b>(10,382.8)</b>	<b>(11,763.5)</b>
<b>Financing:</b>	<b>4,920.5</b>	<b>6,428.2</b>	<b>9,958.8</b>	<b>13,413.8</b>	<b>10,382.8</b>	<b>11,763.5</b>
<b>External Financing (Net)</b>	<b>3,493.2</b>	<b>3,680.3</b>	<b>5,562.8</b>	<b>6,000.0</b>	<b>7,240.2</b>	<b>5,298.3</b>
Deposits						
Disbursements	4,306.3	4,878.4	6,379.3	7,441.7	9,027.1	6,961.3
Budget Support Loans	141.1	188.3	2,414.8	3,322.2	3,508.3	2,849.5
Project Loans	4,165.2	4,690.1	3,964.5	4,119.5	5,518.8	4,111.8
Armotization	-813.10	(1,198.1)	(816.5)	(1,441.6)	(1,786.9)	(1,663.0)
<b>Domestic Financing (Net)</b>	<b>1,359.6</b>	<b>2,464.5</b>	<b>4,781.6</b>	<b>6,798.0</b>	<b>3,142.6</b>	<b>6,465.2</b>
Bank Financing (Net)	260.3	1,256.3	2,922.5	2,425.1	1,668.4	3,969.4
Non-bank Financing (Net)	1,099.2	1,208.2	1,859.2	4,372.9	1,474.3	2,495.8
<b>Errors and Omissions</b>	<b>67.8</b>	<b>283.4</b>	<b>(385.7)</b>	<b>615.7</b>	<b>(0.0)</b>	<b>-</b>

Note: <sup>1</sup> Includes exceptional spending reclassified from the development budget of the security sector.

<sup>2</sup> 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 17: Budgetary Central Government financial Operations (GFSM 2001 framework)

Description	Outturn 2015/16	Outturn 2016/17	Outturn 2017/18	Outturn 2018/19	Outturn 2019/20	Outturn 2020/21	Budget 2021/22	Proj. Outturn 2021/22
<b>Revenue</b>	<b>12,854.8</b>	<b>13,791.4</b>	<b>15,145.6</b>	<b>17,703.4</b>	<b>18,442.2</b>	<b>21,792.5</b>	<b>23,849.7</b>	<b>23,263.4</b>
Taxes	11,089.0	12,349.5	13,940.5	16,027.0	15,912.2	18,336.8	20,836.9	19,941.1
Grants	1,147.2	949.7	774.2	1,201.6	1,156.4	1,953.8	1,424.4	1,777.6
Budget Support	339.7	259.3	154.5	594.9	455.2	628.6	74.9	74.3
Project Support	807.5	690.5	619.7	606.7	701.2	1,325.2	1,349.4	1,703.3
Oil Revenues	121.4	129.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	141.0	0.0	0.0
Other revenue	497.2	362.4	430.9	474.8	1,373.7	1,361.0	1,588.4	1,544.7
<b>Expenses</b>	<b>11,567.4</b>	<b>12,133.3</b>	<b>14,003.7</b>	<b>16,645.7</b>	<b>18,632.4</b>	<b>22,518.1</b>	<b>23,767.0</b>	<b>26,063.7</b>
Compensation of employees	1,970.2	2,150.9	2,412.3	2,788.2	3,256.6	3,674.4	4,541.0	4,380.0
Wages and salaries <sup>1</sup>	1,263.9	1,385.9	1,379.1	1,721.9	1,912.3	2,081.7	3,102.3	3,297.9
Allowances <sup>1</sup>	537.4	562.6	625.3	630.6	781.8	978.5	1,094.2	875.4
Other employee costs <sup>1</sup>	168.9	202.4	407.9	435.6	562.5	614.1	344.5	206.7
Use of goods and services <sup>1</sup>	3,396.7	2,560.2	3,575.9	4,667.2	4,185.0	5,420.7	5,869.2	7,684.6
Interest payments	1,681.8	2,360.2	2,260.5	2,525.3	2,932.4	4,055.6	4,697.8	5,009.2
Domestic	1,469.7	1,954.0	1,936.4	2,005.7	2,369.1	3,020.0	3,467.9	3,801.9
External	212.1	406.2	324.1	519.5	563.3	1,035.6	1,230.0	1,207.3
Subsidies	55.7	96.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Grants	4,084.9	4,334.9	5,277.3	6,157.1	7,427.6	8,712.0	7,709.7	8,420.3
Local governments	2,339.2	2,562.3	2,587.1	3,189.8	3,620.2	3,703.6	4,221.6	4,932.0
Wage bill	1,458.3	1,693.7	1,668.5	2,064.6	2,201.6	2,293.0	2,430.8	2,561.6
Recurrent	619.4	576.3	628.7	677.8	900.4	858.6	1,107.1	1,582.4
Development	261.5	292.3	289.9	447.4	518.3	552.0	683.8	788.0
Transfers to International organizations	74.2	44.8	76.3	71.8	60.6	54.6	59.9	59.9
Transfers to Missions abroad	163.9	148.7	150.7	170.0	186.1	190.0	222.5	228.0
Transfers to Tertiary Institutions	251.3	277.8	350.6	416.8	757.7	835.7	914.7	1,117.4
Transfers to District Referral hospitals	82.3	80.8	158.0	184.7	244.5	261.0	312.9	254.6
Transfers to other agencies (incl URA)	1,173.8	1,220.5	1,954.6	2,124.0	2,558.5	3,667.0	1,978.1	1,828.4
Social benefits (pensions)	157.7	173.6	1.3	1.0	0.3	0.5	2.6	1.6
Other expenses <sup>1</sup>	220.4	457.5	476.5	506.8	830.6	654.9	946.6	567.9
<b>Gross operating balance</b>	<b>1,287.4</b>	<b>1,658.1</b>	<b>1,141.9</b>	<b>1,057.7</b>	<b>-190.2</b>	<b>-725.5</b>	<b>82.8</b>	<b>-2,800.4</b>
Investment in Non-Financial Assets	3,508.1	4,579.1	4,496.6	5,774.7	8,532.9	11,253.1	9,945.0	8,183.3
Domestic development budget	2,204.9	2,366.5	2,521.7	3,304.7	6,314.7	7,869.0	6,023.0	5,700.6
Donor projects	1,303.2	2,212.6	1,974.8	2,470.0	2,218.2	3,384.1	3,922.1	2,482.7
<b>Total Outlays</b>	<b>15,075.5</b>	<b>16,712.4</b>	<b>18,500.3</b>	<b>22,420.4</b>	<b>27,165.4</b>	<b>33,771.1</b>	<b>33,712.0</b>	<b>34,247.0</b>
<b>Net borrowing</b>	<b>-2,220.7</b>	<b>-2,921.0</b>	<b>-3,354.7</b>	<b>-4,717.0</b>	<b>-8,723.1</b>	<b>-11,978.6</b>	<b>-9,862.3</b>	<b>-10,983.7</b>
less Payables (domestic arrears repayments)	118.9	184.0	304.9	418.8	404.7	640.9	409.8	632.8
Net lending for policy purposes)	1,532.5	541.0	1,396.5	1,428.1	831.0	794.3	110.7	147.0
<b>Overall deficit excluding grants</b>	<b>-3,872.1</b>	<b>-3,646.0</b>	<b>-5,056.0</b>	<b>-6,563.9</b>	<b>-9,958.8</b>	<b>-13,413.8</b>	<b>-10,382.8</b>	<b>-11,763.5</b>
<b>Overall deficit including grants</b>	<b>-5,019.3</b>	<b>-4,595.8</b>	<b>-5,830.2</b>	<b>-7,765.5</b>	<b>-11,115.2</b>	<b>-15,367.5</b>	<b>-11,807.2</b>	<b>-13,541.1</b>
<b>Net Change in Financial Worth (Financing)</b>	<b>-3,872.1</b>	<b>-3,646.0</b>	<b>-5,056.0</b>	<b>-6,563.9</b>	<b>-9,958.8</b>	<b>-13,413.8</b>	<b>-10,382.8</b>	<b>-11,763.5</b>
Domestic	-1,898.8	-603.1	-1,359.6	-2,464.5	-4,781.6	-6,798.0	-3,142.6	-6,465.2
Bank Financing	-923.0	297.4	-260.3	-1,256.3	-2,922.5	-2,425.1	-1,668.4	-3,969.4
Non Bank Financing	-975.8	-900.5	-1,099.2	-1,208.2	-1,859.2	-4,372.9	-1,474.3	-2,495.8
External	-2,494.0	-2,608.6	-3,496.2	-3,680.3	-5,562.8	-6,000.0	-7,240.2	-5,298.3
Net change in financial assets	-	-	-	0.0	0.0			
Net change in Liabilities	2,494.0	2,608.6	3,496.2	3,680.3	5,562.8	6,000.0	7,240.2	5,298.3
Disbursement	2,494.0	2,608.6	3,496.2	3,680.3	5,562.8	6,000.0	7,240.2	5,298.3
Project loans	2,813.5	2,410.5	4,165.2	4,690.1	3,964.5	4,119.5	5,518.8	4,111.8
Import support loans	0.0	572.9	141.1	188.3	2,414.8	3,322.2	3,508.3	2,849.5
Amortization (-)	-313.1	-371.2	-813.1	-1,198.1	-816.5	-1,441.6	-1,786.9	-1,663.0
Payment of foreign debt arrears	-	-	-	0.0	0.0			
exceptional fin.	-6.4	-3.6	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Errors and omissions	399.3	-564.1	-64.8	-283.1	385.7	-615.7	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 18: Expenditure including Donor Projects**  
**Sector Classifications, 2017/18 - 2019/20 (Billion Shillings)**

	Outturn 2017/18	Outturn 2018/19	Outturn 2019/20	Outturn 2020/21	Budget 2021/22
Security	1,798.3	2,433.1	4,398.1	5,619.8	4,003.5
Roads & Works	3,396.7	3,828.1	3,893.7	5,400.9	5,183.3
Agriculture	736.7	777.5	877.3	869.9	1,306.8
Education	2,277.4	2,727.8	3,170.2	3,282.8	3,798.3
Health	1,072.6	1,581.5	1,978.1	2,789.4	3,331.0
Water & Environment	727.7	1,132.3	845.7	1,084.4	1,389.8
Justice, Law & Order	1,143.5	1,399.3	1,901.4	1,939.8	2,099.2
Accountability	1,004.8	1,055.1	1,702.4	2,330.6	1,749.5
Energy & Minerals	790.6	1,174.3	949.5	1,027.8	1,254.7
Trade & Industry	117.1	117.9	157.3	257.6	169.3
Lands, Housing & Urban Development	175.3	258.8	93.5	235.7	204.6
Social Development	159.7	182.1	141.6	168.5	234.1
Information & Communication Technology	112.6	158.5	183.2	168.1	219.7
Public Sector Management	1,416.7	1,560.6	1,847.6	1,731.4	419.5
Public Administration	686.2	848.4	1,207.7	1,871.2	982.5
Parliament	556.7	568.1	635.2	590.0	834.9
Science Technology and Innovation	67.1	59.7	193.3	166.1	284.2
Tourism			56.6	55.1	179.0
Interest Payments Due	2,260.5	2,525.3	2,932.4	4,055.6	4,697.8
Domestic Interest	1,936.4	2,005.7	2,369.1	3,020.0	3,467.9
External Interest	324.1	519.5	563.3	1,035.6	1,230.0
<b>Total Centre</b>	<b>13,652.7</b>	<b>16,705.6</b>	<b>20,612.8</b>	<b>26,012.0</b>	<b>24,561.7</b>
<b>Total Local Government Programmes</b>	<b>2,587.1</b>	<b>3,189.8</b>	<b>3,620.2</b>	<b>3,703.6</b>	<b>4,577.6</b>
<b>Total Interest</b>	<b>2,260.5</b>	<b>2,603.3</b>	<b>2,932.4</b>	<b>4,055.6</b>	<b>4,697.8</b>
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>18,500.3</b>	<b>22,420.7</b>	<b>27,165.4</b>	<b>33,771.1</b>	<b>33,832.4</b>

*Note: Includes recurrent, domestic development and external development*

**Table 19: Consolidated Expenditures excluding**  
**(Billion Shillings)**

	Outturn 2017/18	Outturn 2018/19	Outturn 2019/20	Outturn 2020/21	Budget 2021/22
Security	1,496.2	2,096.6	4,150.3	5,213.2	3,596.6
Roads & Works	2,375.2	3,077.1	3,190.5	3,500.0	3,017.7
Agriculture	610.4	625.4	640.5	773.6	914.3
Education	2,044.5	2,426.3	3,052.0	3,209.1	3,675.6
Health	933.3	1,257.4	1,591.5	1,832.7	1,988.2
Water & Environment	390.2	409.7	464.3	619.8	714.8
Justice, Law & Order	1,143.5	1,399.3	1,669.6	1,832.6	2,060.7
Accountability	830.3	921.1	1,148.3	2,088.1	1,591.2
Energy & Minerals	413.4	475.6	412.0	467.2	500.2
Trade & Industry	111.2	115.1	154.2	240.1	158.9
Lands, Housing & Urban Development	85.9	97.1	93.5	117.3	131.7
Social Development	159.7	182.1	141.6	168.5	234.1
Information & Communication Technology	59.5	48.6	100.4	74.7	109.6
Public Sector Management	1,008.4	1,107.1	1,364.0	1,291.2	342.6
Public Administration	686.2	848.4	1,207.7	1,871.2	982.5
Parliament	556.7	568.1	635.2	590.0	834.9
Tourism	67.1	59.7	193.3	166.1	228.4
Science Technology and Innovation			56.6	55.1	179.0
Interest Payments Due	2,260.5	2,525.3	2,932.4	4,055.6	4,697.8
Domestic Interest	1,936.4	2,005.7	2,369.1	3,020.0	3,467.9
External Interest	324.1	519.5	563.3	1,035.6	1,230.0
<b>Total Centre</b>	<b>10,384.5</b>	<b>12,557.1</b>	<b>16,645.8</b>	<b>20,533.3</b>	<b>16,377.6</b>
<b>Total Local Government Programmes</b>	<b>2,587.1</b>	<b>3,189.8</b>	<b>3,620.2</b>	<b>3,703.6</b>	<b>4,221.6</b>
<b>Total Interest</b>	<b>2,260.5</b>	<b>2,603.3</b>	<b>2,932.4</b>	<b>4,055.6</b>	<b>4,697.8</b>
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>15,232.1</b>	<b>18,272.2</b>	<b>23,198.4</b>	<b>28,292.5</b>	<b>26,964.1</b>

*Note: Excludes external development*

*Source: Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development*

**Table 20: Function Classification of Budgetary Central Government Outlays (GFSM 2001 framework)<sup>5</sup>  
2016/17 - 2021/22 (Billion Shillings)**

	Outturn 2016/17	Outturn 2017/18	Outturn 2018/19	Outturn 2019/20	Outturn 2020/21
<b>Total Outlays</b>	<b>16,712.4</b>	<b>18,500.3</b>	<b>18,664.8</b>	<b>21,416.7</b>	<b>34,811.7</b>
General public services	5,071.7	6,823.7	6,687.1	7,810.5	13,467.1
Public debt transactions	2,360.2	2,260.5	2,526.1	2,897.5	4,049.5
Transfers of general character between levels of government	324.8	363.5	336.9	443.7	709.9
Defense	1,540.2	1,627.8	2,019.3	4,052.1	4,464.3
Public order and safety	1,110.9	620.5	160.3	655.6	1,955.9
Economic affairs	4,365.3	5,089.8	4,900.6	3,672.1	6,331.5
General Economic, Commercial and Labour Affairs	147.8	262.6	386.9	240.8	415.3
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	868.4	601.6	619.1	563.8	972.1
Fuel and Energy	586.4	373.8	532.8	329.5	568.2
Mining, manufacturing, and construction	18.8	14.0	66.9	37.2	64.2
Transport	2,487.6	1,935.2	1,795.7	1,046.3	3,978.7
Communication	85.6	85.7	141.8	102.3	162.6
Environmental protection	112.9	171.8	167.1	127.9	180.3
Housing and community amenities	630.4	748.5	828.8	791.1	1,364.1
Health	1,166.8	1,024.1	1,421.7	1,645.9	2,781.2
Outpatient services	7.6	5.9	-	-	50.7
Hospital services	223.0	115.1	147.5	123.5	649.9
Public health services	404.4	5.5	6.3	4.6	787.2
Recreation, culture and religion	26.6	28.8	34.8	32.5	60.0
Education	2,196.6	2,021.7	2,140.6	2,330.1	3,682.1
Pre-primary and primary education	1,455.6	13.1	20.5	18.6	29.4
Secondary education	9.5	11.1	3.8	4.6	7.2
Tertiary education	447.5	154.0	216.9	170.6	269.6
Social protection	491.0	343.6	304.6	298.8	525.1

**Note:** <sup>5</sup> Published to facilitate international comparisons. Includes transfers to local governments

**Source:** Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development

**Table 21: Consolidated Local Government Financial Operations <sup>6</sup>, 2015/16 - 2019/20**  
(Billion Shillings)

	Outturn 2015/16	Outturn 2016/17	Outturn 2017/18	Outturn 2018/19	Outturn 2019/20
<b>Revenue</b>	<b>2,720.4</b>	<b>2,965.3</b>	<b>3,181.3</b>	<b>3,491.6</b>	<b>4,141.7</b>
Taxes	38.2	55.1	52.3	42.6	60.5
Grants	2,621.0	2,849.1	3,065.8	3,386.7	3,996.6
Other revenue	61.1	61.2	63.3	62.3	84.6
<b>Expense</b>	<b>2,453.8</b>	<b>2,712.2</b>	<b>2,952.2</b>	<b>3,036.5</b>	<b>3,570.6</b>
Compensation of employees	1,423.8	1,453.7	1,578.8	2,019.1	2,205.0
Use of goods and services	514.0	736.8	887.8	689.0	374.4
Consumption of fixed capital	10.4	8.6	8.6	-	-
Interest	0.0	0.0	-	-	0.5
Subsidies	0.0	-	-	1.0	0.0
Grants	393.2	383.4	325.6	-	596.4
Social benefits	105.5	118.3	139.0	213.1	290.1
Other expense	6.7	11.3	12.4	114.3	104.3
<b>Gross operating balance (1-2+23+NOBz)</b>	<b>277.0</b>	<b>261.8</b>	<b>237.8</b>	<b>455.1</b>	<b>571.1</b>
<b>Net operating balance (1-2+NOBz) c/</b>	<b>266.6</b>	<b>253.2</b>	<b>229.2</b>	<b>455.1</b>	<b>571.1</b>
<b>TRANSACTIONS IN NONFINANCIAL ASSETS:</b>					
<b>Net Acquisition of Nonfinancial Assets</b>	<b>165.1</b>	<b>133.5</b>	<b>166.1</b>	<b>424.8</b>	<b>490.1</b>
Fixed assets	164.7	133.3	166.1	424.8	490.1
Change in inventories	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-
Valuables	-	-	-	-	-
Nonproduced assets	0.4	0.1	0.0	-	-
<b>Net lending / borrowing (1-2+NOBz-31)</b>	<b>101.4</b>	<b>119.7</b>	<b>63.1</b>	<b>30.3</b>	<b>80.9</b>
<b>TRANSACTIONS IN FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (FINANCING):</b>					
<b>Net acquisition of financial assets</b>	<b>41.2</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>39.9</b>	<b>(19.0)</b>	<b>68.8</b>
Domestic	41.2	6.4	39.9	(19.0)	68.8
Foreign	-	-	-	-	-
Monetary gold and SDRs	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Net incurrence of liabilities</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>53.6</b>	<b>67.2</b>	<b>46.8</b>	<b>(3.8)</b>
Domestic	13.5	53.6	67.2	46.8	(3.8)
Foreign	-	-	-	-	-
Errors & Omissions	73.7	166.9	90.4	96.1	8.4

Source: Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development

**Table 22: Consolidated Functional Classification of Local Government Outlays <sup>7</sup>, 2015/16 - 2019/20**  
(Billion Shillings)

	Outturn 2015/16	Outturn 2016/17	Outturn 2017/18	Outturn 2018/19	Outturn 2019/20
<b>TOTAL OUTLAYS</b>	<b>2,623.85</b>	<b>2,845.66</b>	<b>3,118.24</b>	<b>3,461.30</b>	<b>4,072.79</b>
General public services	595.06	653.22	790.33	799.11	1,096.99
<b>Defense</b>					
<b>Public order and safety</b>	<b>0.99</b>	<b>2.44</b>	<b>1.85</b>	<b>0.84</b>	<b>2.00</b>
o/w Police services	0.98	2.38	0.86	0.25	1.55
o/w Prisons	0.00	0.05	0.99	0.59	0.46
<b>Economic affairs</b>	<b>240.81</b>	<b>263.75</b>	<b>325.94</b>	<b>434.79</b>	<b>430.64</b>
o/w Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	45.23	76.28	106.82	151.62	121.32
o/w Transport	92.83	88.64	96.59	68.15	126.41
<b>Environmental protection</b>	<b>13.13</b>	<b>20.94</b>	<b>22.33</b>	<b>26.83</b>	<b>26.82</b>
<b>Housing and community amenities</b>	<b>98.13</b>	<b>96.42</b>	<b>115.28</b>	<b>155.79</b>	<b>161.97</b>
o/w Community Development	32.59	36.70	64.91	117.86	81.51
o/w Water Supply	61.35	56.27	46.72	37.46	75.90
<b>Health</b>	<b>405.41</b>	<b>399.30</b>	<b>391.49</b>	<b>506.17</b>	<b>576.11</b>
o/w Hospital services	17.49	19.53	18.25	7.60	22.44
o/w Public health services	116.79	106.62	113.31	47.05	139.98
<b>Recreation, culture and religion</b>	<b>1.79</b>	<b>3.37</b>	<b>5.04</b>	<b>4.92</b>	<b>4.49</b>
<b>Education</b>	<b>1,235.01</b>	<b>1,372.62</b>	<b>1,429.72</b>	<b>1,514.87</b>	<b>1,734.96</b>
o/w Pre-primary and primary education	718.36	724.70	800.60	836.92	1,055.90
o/w Secondary education	262.58	239.97	231.06	258.07	344.31
o/w Tertiary education	45.14	44.65	53.47	21.89	61.03
o/w Education not definable by level	1.97	1.95	4.31	1.24	3.30
o/w Subsidiary services to education	0.02	0.03	0.01	-	0.06
o/w Education n.e.c	228.56	369.48	348.65	343.29	429.27
<b>Social protection</b>	<b>20.46</b>	<b>32.93</b>	<b>35.21</b>	<b>17.99</b>	<b>38.81</b>

Source: Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development



**Table 23a: Function classification of central government recurrent expenditure  
2017/18 - 2021/22 (Million Shillings)**

Function	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22*
<b>General Public Services</b>	<b>4,203,582</b>	<b>4,770,969</b>	<b>5,894,027</b>	<b>8,959,838</b>	<b>4,732,061</b>
<b>Defence</b>	<b>1,329,578</b>	<b>1,242,359</b>	<b>1,355,995</b>	<b>1,490,695</b>	<b>50,066</b>
<b>Public order and safety</b>	<b>946,674</b>	<b>1,101,781</b>	<b>1,299,115</b>	<b>1,457,482</b>	<b>352,508</b>
<b>Economic Affairs</b>	<b>1,013,193</b>	<b>1,239,543</b>	<b>1,263,991</b>	<b>1,537,838</b>	<b>3,877,156</b>
Transport (include road, railway, air transport, other transport etc)	524,755	646,465	547,049	607,076	5,526
Agriculture , Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	143,279	179,856	209,596	227,210	2,452,799
Communication	43,019	34,976	61,816	55,510	44,455
Fuel and Energy Affairs And Services	117,505	131,011	125,251	106,815	103,294
Other Economic Affairs NEC	184,635	247,235	320,280	541,227	1,271,082
<b>Environment Protection</b>	<b>19,613</b>	<b>26,381</b>	<b>46,906</b>	<b>53,637</b>	<b>199,537</b>
<b>Housing and Community amenities</b>	<b>54,997</b>	<b>35,010</b>	<b>58,725</b>	<b>70,169</b>	<b>129,477</b>
Water Supply	6,736	5,541	5,678	6,354	45,059
Housing & Community Amenities n.e.c.	48,260	29,469	53,047	63,815	84,419
<b>Health</b>	<b>508,990</b>	<b>592,045</b>	<b>765,329</b>	<b>1,032,559</b>	<b>1,382,472</b>
<b>Recreation, Culture, and religion</b>	<b>3,829</b>	<b>4,030</b>	<b>5,490</b>	<b>9,228</b>	<b>7,153</b>
<b>Education</b>	<b>601,390</b>	<b>732,485</b>	<b>1,107,269</b>	<b>1,251,273</b>	<b>1,136,020</b>
<b>Social Protection</b>	<b>89,925</b>	<b>108,172</b>	<b>194,017</b>	<b>150,156</b>	<b>21,199</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,771,769</b>	<b>9,852,775</b>	<b>11,990,865</b>	<b>16,012,876</b>	<b>11,887,650</b>

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 23b: Function classification of central government recurrent expenditure  
2017/18 - 2021/22 (by percentage)**

Function	2017/18'	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22*
<b>General Public Services</b>	<b>47.9</b>	<b>48.4</b>	<b>49.2</b>	<b>56.0</b>	<b>39.8</b>
<b>Defence</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>0.4</b>
<b>Public order and safety</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>3.0</b>
<b>Economic Affairs</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>32.6</b>
Transport (include road, railway, air transport, other transport etc)	6.0	6.6	4.6	3.8	0.0
Agriculture , Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.4	20.6
Communication	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4
Fuel and Energy Affairs And Services	1.3	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.9
Other Economic Affairs NEC	2.1	2.5	2.7	3.4	10.7
<b>Environment Protection</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1.7</b>
<b>Housing and Community amenities</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>1.1</b>
Water Supply	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4
Housing & Community Amenities n.e.c.	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.7
<b>Health</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>11.6</b>
<b>Recreation, Culture, and religion</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>
<b>Education</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>9.6</b>
<b>Social Protection</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.2</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

**Table 24a: Economic classification of central government recurrent expenditure 2017/18 - 2021/22  
(Million Shillings)**

<b>Economic classification</b>	<b>2017/18</b>	<b>2018/19</b>	<b>2019/20'</b>	<b>2020/21</b>	<b>2021/22*</b>
<b>Compensation of employees</b>	<b>2,483,848</b>	<b>2,894,051</b>	<b>3,571,396</b>	<b>3,943,214</b>	<b>1,986,070</b>
Wages and salaries (In cash)	2,366,427	2,769,828	3,430,718	3,779,623	1,940,695
<b>Social contributions</b>	<b>117,421</b>	<b>124,223</b>	<b>140,678</b>	<b>163,591</b>	<b>45,375</b>
Actual contributions	114,977	116,924	130,492	159,928	36,233
Imputed contributions	2,444	7,298	10,186	3,663	9,142
<b>Use of goods and services</b>	<b>2,488,904</b>	<b>2,620,005</b>	<b>3,323,582</b>	<b>4,269,343</b>	<b>7,496,251</b>
<b>Interest</b>	<b>2,354,399</b>	<b>2,525,285</b>	<b>2,932,364</b>	<b>4,055,558</b>	<b>2,118,984</b>
To nonresidents	346,789	495,849	-	-	-
To residents other than general government	2,007,610	2,029,436	-	-	-
<b>Subsidies</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Grants</b>	<b>976,656</b>	<b>1,295,215</b>	<b>1,347,928</b>	<b>2,989,817</b>	<b>110,203</b>
To international organizations	74,998	66,179	58,169	49,412	1,040
To other general government units	900,877	1,228,196	1,288,919	2,939,565	109,161
To Non-government organizations	780	840	840	840	0.9
<b>Social benefits</b>	<b>306,839</b>	<b>353,504</b>	<b>421,580</b>	<b>453,038</b>	<b>136,691</b>
<b>Other expense</b>	<b>161,124</b>	<b>164,714</b>	<b>394,014</b>	<b>301,905</b>	<b>39,452</b>
Property expense other than interest	-	-	-	0	0
Rent	-	105	1431	125	49,3568
Miscellaneous other expense	161,124	164,609	392,583	301,780	39,402
<b>Expense</b>	<b>8,771,769</b>	<b>9,852,775</b>	<b>11,990,865</b>	<b>16,012,876</b>	<b>11,887,650</b>

**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 24b: Economic classification of central government recurrent expenditure 2017/18 - 2021/22  
(by percentage)**

<b>Economic classification</b>	<b>2017/18</b>	<b>2018/19</b>	<b>2019/20'</b>	<b>2020/21</b>	<b>2021/22*</b>
<b>Compensation of employees</b>	<b>28.3</b>	<b>29.4</b>	<b>29.8</b>	<b>24.6</b>	<b>16.7</b>
Wages and salaries (In cash)	27	28.1	28.6	23.6	16.3
<b>Social contributions</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.4</b>
Actual contributions	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.3
Imputed contributions	0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
<b>Use of goods and services</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>26.6</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>26.7</b>	<b>63.1</b>
<b>Interest</b>	<b>26.8</b>	<b>25.6</b>	<b>24.5</b>	<b>25.3</b>	<b>17.8</b>
To nonresidents	4	5	-	0.0	0.0
To residents other than general government	22.9	20.6	-	0.0	0.0
<b>Subsidies</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Grants</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>0.9</b>
To international organizations	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.0
To other general government units	10.3	12.5	10.7	18.4	0.9
To Non-government organizations	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
<b>Social benefits</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>1.1</b>
<b>Other expense</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>0.3</b>
Property expense other than interest	-	-	-	0.0	0.0
Rent	-	0	0	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous other expense	1.8	1.7	3.3	1.9	0.3
<b>Expense</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics**

**Table 25a: Function classification of central government development expenditure  
2017/18- 2021/22 (Million Shillings)**

Function	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22*
<b>General Public Services</b>	330,791	274,080	256,665	407,609	413,181
<b>Defence</b>	164,326	852,222	2,794,251	3,725,457	3,953
<b>Public order and safety</b>	304,667	405,105	400,165	416,875	3,492
<b>Economic Affairs</b>	2,704,928	3,390,003	3,461,773	3,740,246	8,058,399
Transport (include road, railway, air transport, other transport etc.)	1,746,516	2,330,836	2,531,605	2,712,347	15,422
Agriculture , Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	393,207	349,575	338,102	462,802	158,457
Communication	13,935	10,256	28,889	12,820	8,589
Fuel and Energy Affairs And Services	306,283	448,161	299,750	357,363	49,653
Other Economic Affairs NEC	244,987	251,176	263,427	194,914	7,826,279
<b>Environment Protection</b>	109,026	58,641	60,228	52,618	158,505
<b>Housing and Community amenities</b>	227,726	279,442	274,723	409,914	592,300
Water Supply	182,268	238,703	234,263	356,463	506,097
Housing & Community Amenities n.e.c.	45,458	40,739	40,460	53,451	86,203
<b>Health</b>	94,300	126,750	873,774	165,396	47,842
<b>Recreation, Culture, and religion</b>	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Education</b>	104,611	123,862	90,497	152,497	61,185
<b>Social Protection</b>	52,466	48,277	49,765	21,247	2,408
<b>Total</b>	4,092,842	5,558,383	8,261,841	9,091,859	9,341,266

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Note: (i) Transfers from Treasury to decentralized districts and Urban Administration excluded.

(ii) Revised figures

(ii) \* Provisional figures

**Table 25b: Function classification of central government development expenditure  
2017/18- 2021/22 (Million Shillings)**

Function	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22*
<b>General Public Services</b>	8.1	4.9	3.1	4.5	4.4
<b>Defence</b>	4.0	15.3	33.8	41.0	0.0
<b>Public order and safety</b>	7.4	7.3	4.8	4.6	0.0
<b>Economic Affairs</b>	66.1	61.0	41.9	41.1	86.3
Transport (include road, railway, air transport, other transport etc)	42.7	41.9	30.6	29.8	0.2
Agriculture , Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	9.6	6.3	4.1	5.1	1.7
Communication	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1
Fuel and Energy Affairs And Services	7.5	8.1	3.6	3.9	0.5
Other Economic Affairs NEC	6.0	4.5	3.2	2.1	83.8
<b>Environment Protection</b>	2.7	1.1	0.7	0.6	1.7
<b>Housing and Community amenities</b>	5.6	5.0	3.3	4.5	6.3
Water Supply	4.5	4.3	2.8	3.9	5.4
Housing & Community Amenities n.e.c.	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.9
<b>Health</b>	2.3	2.3	10.6	1.8	0.5
<b>Recreation, Culture, and region</b>	-	-	-	0.0	0.0
<b>Education</b>	2.6	2.2	1.1	1.7	0.7
<b>Social Protection</b>	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.0
<b>Total</b>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

**Table 26a: Economic classification of central government development expenditure  
2017/18 - 2021/22 (Million Shillings)**

Economic classification	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21'	2021/22*
<b>Compensation of employees</b>	<b>70,943</b>	<b>92,732</b>	<b>103,192</b>	<b>104,671</b>	<b>209,574</b>
Wages and salaries in cash	67,621	88,408	98,028	99,420	145,024
<b>Social contributions</b>	<b>3,322</b>	<b>4,324</b>	<b>5,165</b>	<b>5,251</b>	<b>64,550</b>
Actual contributions	3,062	3,571	4,717	4,760	63,871
Imputed contributions	260	752	448	491	678
<b>Use of goods and services</b>	<b>907,415</b>	<b>1,437,871</b>	<b>1,040,159</b>	<b>484,897</b>	<b>1,029,568</b>
<b>Interest</b>	<b>4,214</b>	-	-	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
To nonresidents	-	-	-	0	0
To residents other than general governm	4,214	-	-	0	0
<b>Subsidies</b>	-	-	-	0	0
<b>Grants</b>	<b>392,879</b>	<b>332,298</b>	<b>449,585</b>	<b>287,891</b>	<b>10,915</b>
To international organizations	2,123	2,177	266,701	218,025	9,853
To other general government units	390,756	330,120	182,884	69,866	1,061
To Non government organizations	-	-	-	0	1
<b>Social benefits</b>	<b>2,099</b>	<b>3,134</b>	<b>2,479</b>	<b>5,573</b>	<b>9,935</b>
<b>Other expense</b>	<b>20,400</b>	<b>205,467</b>	<b>186,616</b>	<b>204,352</b>	<b>534,120</b>
Property expense than interest	-	-	-	0	0
Rent	-	-	-	60	6,442
Miscellaneous other expense	20,400	205,467	186,616	204,292	534,114
<b>Expense</b>	<b>1,397,950</b>	<b>2,071,502</b>	<b>1,782,031</b>	<b>1,087,383</b>	<b>1,794,112</b>

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Note: (i)\* Revised figures

(ii) \* Provisional figures

**Table 26b: Economic classification of central government development expenditure by  
percentage 2017/18 - 2021/22 (Million Shillings)**

Economic classification	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21'	2021/22*
<b>Compensation of employees</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>19.3</b>
Wages and salaries in cash	4.8	4.3	5.5	9.1	13.3
<b>Social contributions</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>5.9</b>
Actual contributions	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	5.9
Imputed contributions	0	0	0	0.0	0.1
<b>Use of goods and services</b>	<b>64.9</b>	<b>69.4</b>	<b>58.4</b>	<b>44.6</b>	<b>94.7</b>
<b>Interest</b>	<b>0.3</b>	-	-	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
To nonresidents	-	-	-	0.0	0.0
To residents other than general governm	0.3	-	-	0.0	0.0
<b>Subsidies</b>	-	-	-	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Grants</b>	<b>28.1</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>25.2</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>1.0</b>
To international organizations	0.2	0.1	15	20.1	0.9
To other general government units	28	15.9	10.3	6.4	0.1
To Non government organizations	-	-	-	0.0	0.0
<b>Social benefits</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.9</b>
<b>Other expense</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>49.1</b>
Property expense than interest	-	-	-	0.0	0.0
Rent	-	-	-	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous other expense	1.5	9.9	10.5	18.8	49.1
<b>Expense</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

**Table 27a: Function classification of donor funded central government development expenditure 2017/18 - 2021/22 (Million Shillings)**

Function	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21'	2021/22*
<b>General Public Services</b>	<b>244,084</b>	<b>532,070</b>	<b>4,205,845</b>	<b>2,843,485</b>	<b>2,063,784</b>
<b>Defence</b>	<b>301,978</b>	<b>311,802</b>	<b>279,336</b>	<b>396,481</b>	<b>156,643</b>
<b>Public order and safety</b>		-	<b>228,324</b>	<b>119,852</b>	<b>13,096</b>
<b>Economic Affairs</b>	<b>3,353,242</b>	<b>3,221,997</b>	<b>2,777,405</b>	<b>2,425,365</b>	<b>1,814,795</b>
Transport (include road, railway, air transport, other transport etc	1,292,829	807,236	817,943	1,438,488	1,409,940
Agriculture , Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	238,566	204,504	854,191	132,645	82,677
Communication	23,430	73,829	53,196	94,607	38,808
Other Economic Affairs NEC	1,798,417	2,136,428	1,052,075	759,625	283,368
<b>Environment Protection</b>	<b>46,215</b>	<b>135,830</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>54,538</b>	<b>12,926</b>
<b>Housing and Community amenities</b>	<b>566,575</b>	<b>576,566</b>	<b>383,926</b>	<b>577,081</b>	<b>410,753</b>
Water Supply	392,000	529,451	328,678	566,970	385,360
Housing & Community Amenties n.e.c.	174,575	-	55,248	10,111	25,393
<b>Health</b>	<b>177,532</b>	<b>301,264</b>	<b>406,129</b>	<b>398,561</b>	<b>394,007</b>
<b>Recreation, Culture, and religion</b>		-	-	-	-
<b>Education</b>	<b>224,865</b>	<b>264,133</b>	<b>214,709</b>	<b>176,394</b>	<b>68,648</b>
<b>Social Protection</b>	<b>201,482</b>	<b>213,130</b>	<b>264,353</b>	<b>233,759</b>	<b>201,287</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>5,115,972</b>	<b>5,556,793</b>	<b>8,760,313</b>	<b>7,225,516</b>	<b>5,135,938</b>

**Source:** Uganda Bureau of Statistics

**Note:** (i)' Revised figures

(ii) \* Provisional figures

**Table 27b: Function classification of donor funded central government development expenditure 2017/18 - 2021/22, (percentage share)**

Function	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21'	2021/22*
<b>General Public Services</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>48.0</b>	<b>39.4</b>	<b>40.2</b>
<b>Defence</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>3.0</b>
<b>Public order and safety</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>0.3</b>
<b>Economic Affairs</b>	<b>65.5</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>31.7</b>	<b>33.6</b>	<b>35.3</b>
Transport (include road, railway, air transport, other tran	25.3	14.5	9.3	19.9	27.5
Agriculture , Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	4.7	3.7	9.8	1.8	1.6
Communication	0.5	1.3	0.6	1.3	0.8
Other Economic Affairs NEC	35.2	1.6	12	10.5	5.5
<b>Environment Protection</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.3</b>
<b>Housing and Community amenities</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>8.0</b>
Water Supply	7.7	9.5	3.8	7.8	7.5
Housing & Community Amenties n.e.c.	3.4	-	0.6	0.1	0.5
<b>Health</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>7.7</b>
<b>Recreation, Culture, and religion</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Education</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>1.3</b>
<b>Social Protection</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.9</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source:** Uganda Bureau of Statistics

**Note:** (i)' Revised figures

(ii) \* Provisional figures



**Table 28a: Function classification of local government expenditure  
2017/18 – 2020/21 (Million Shillings),**

Function	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21'	2021/22*
<b>General Public Services</b>	<b>958,967</b>	<b>1,185,428</b>	<b>1,171,247</b>	<b>1,233,718</b>	<b>1,484,126</b>
<b>Defence</b>	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Public Order and Safety</b>	<b>1,796</b>	<b>456</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>4,268</b>	<b>5,546</b>
<b>Economic Affairs</b>	<b>282,251</b>	<b>407,290</b>	<b>379,961</b>	<b>429,701</b>	<b>480,002</b>
Agriculture	104,726	135,280	171,316	174,441	196,734
Construction/Works	169,667	263,951	207,143	253,320	280,996
Labour	3,821	2,363	625	779	876
Other Economic Affairs nec	4,037	5,697	877	1,161	1,396
<b>Environmental Protection</b>	<b>20,705</b>	<b>27,322</b>	<b>32,438</b>	<b>36,411</b>	<b>40,456</b>
<b>Housing and Community amenities</b>	<b>104,596</b>	<b>138,757</b>	<b>69,952</b>	<b>76,829</b>	<b>87,415</b>
Housing	3,971	3,269	1,619	3,030	3,447
Water Supply	57,094	64,421	8,191	12,773	15,107
Other Community Development	43,530	71,067	60,143	61,026	68,862
<b>Health</b>	<b>382,009</b>	<b>508,356</b>	<b>583,212</b>	<b>590,456</b>	<b>663,348</b>
<b>Recreation, Culture and Religion</b>	<b>1,772</b>	<b>807</b>	<b>14,798</b>	<b>10,846</b>	<b>13,877</b>
<b>Education</b>	<b>1,411,816</b>	<b>1,485,886</b>	<b>1,748,964</b>	<b>1,762,158</b>	<b>1,965,161</b>
Primary	756,676	812,798	964,646	1,099,427	1,224,028
Secondary	274,210	314,924	417,245	478,325	534,193
Tertiary	49,172	48,880	76,315	87,867	98,803
Other Education	331,758	309,284	290,757	96,539	108,137
<b>Social Protection</b>	<b>44,975</b>	<b>20,985</b>	<b>19,481</b>	<b>11,314</b>	<b>12,839</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,208,888</b>	<b>3,775,287</b>	<b>4,020,438</b>	<b>4,155,701</b>	<b>4,752,771</b>

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Note: (i) Local government expenditure is a summation of Districts and Municipalities'

(ii) 'Revised figures

(iii) \*Provisional figures

**Table 28b: Function classification of local government expenditure  
2017/18 – 2021/22 (by percentage),**

Function	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21'	2021/22*
<b>General Public Services</b>	<b>29.9</b>	<b>31.4</b>	<b>29.1</b>	<b>29.7</b>	<b>31.2</b>
<b>Defence</b>	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Public Order and Safety</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>
<b>Economic Affairs</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>10.1</b>
Agriculture	3.3	3.6	4.3	4.2	4.1
Construction/Works	5.3	7.0	5.2	6.1	5.9
Labour	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other Economic Affairs nec	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Environmental Protection</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>
<b>Housing and Community amenities</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.8</b>
Housing	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Water Supply	1.8	1.7	0.2	0.3	0.3
Other Community Development	1.4	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.4
<b>Health</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>14.0</b>
<b>Recreation, Culture and Religion</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>
<b>Education</b>	<b>44.0</b>	<b>39.4</b>	<b>43.5</b>	<b>42.4</b>	<b>41.3</b>
Primary	23.6	21.5	24	26.5	25.8
Secondary	8.5	8.3	10.4	11.5	11.2
Tertiary	1.5	1.3	1.9	2.1	2.1
Other Education	10.3	8.2	7.2	2.3	2.3
<b>Social Protection</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

(ii) 'Revised figures

(iii) \*Provisional figures

**Table 29a: Function classification of municipalities expenditure  
2017/18- 2021/22 (Million Shillings)**

Function	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21'	2021/22*
<b>General Public Services</b>	<b>253,566</b>	<b>237,933</b>	<b>201,491</b>	<b>207,856</b>	<b>223,314</b>
Defence	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Public Order and Safety</b>	<b>524</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>554</b>
<b>Economic Affairs</b>	<b>41,353</b>	<b>69,416</b>	<b>68,863</b>	<b>78,538</b>	<b>80,648</b>
Agriculture	5,782	6,235	6,517	6,278	6,537
Construction/Works	34,869	63,104	62,190	72,138	73,957
Labour	16	9	18	53	54
Other Economic Affairs nec	685	68	139	69	100
<b>Environmental Protection</b>	<b>2,363</b>	<b>3,091</b>	<b>4,077</b>	<b>5,031</b>	<b>5,210</b>
<b>Housing and Community amenities</b>	<b>7,112</b>	<b>9,026</b>	<b>6,146</b>	<b>7,982</b>	<b>8,780</b>
Housing	624	31	122	541	541
Water Supply	240	52	4	1,092	1,093
Other Community Development	6,249	8,943	6,019	6,349	7,146
<b>Health</b>	<b>28,283</b>	<b>36,599</b>	<b>41,687</b>	<b>43,431</b>	<b>46,190</b>
<b>Recreation, Culture and Religion</b>	<b>963</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>1,318</b>	<b>947</b>	<b>1,234</b>
<b>Education</b>	<b>156,179</b>	<b>158,561</b>	<b>201,542</b>	<b>186,884</b>	<b>190,334</b>
Primary	53,428	2,776	8,113	116,227	117,478
Secondary	46,483	3,715	6,885	50,882	51,851
Tertiary	13,913	420	1,573	10,648	11,145
Other Education	42,355	151,650	184,972	9,127	9,860
<b>Social Protection</b>	<b>2,293</b>	<b>2,092</b>	<b>1,340</b>	<b>1,042</b>	<b>1,148</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>492,638</b>	<b>517,185</b>	<b>526,851</b>	<b>532,132</b>	<b>557,411</b>

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 29b: Function classification of municipalities expenditure  
2017/18- 2021/22 (percentage share)**

Function	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21'	2021/22*
<b>General Public Services</b>	<b>51.5</b>	<b>46.0</b>	<b>38.2</b>	<b>39.1</b>	<b>40.1</b>
Defence	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Public Order and Safety</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>
<b>Economic Affairs</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>14.5</b>
Agriculture	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Construction/Works	7.1	12.2	11.8	13.6	13.3
Labour	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other Economic Affairs nec	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Environmental Protection</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>
<b>Housing and Community amenities</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.6</b>
Housing	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Water Supply	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2
Other Community Development	1.3	1.7	1.1	1.2	1.3
<b>Health</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>8.3</b>
<b>Recreation, Culture and Religion</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>
<b>Education</b>	<b>31.7</b>	<b>30.7</b>	<b>38.3</b>	<b>35.1</b>	<b>34.1</b>
Primary	10.8	0.5	1.5	21.8	21.1
Secondary	9.4	0.7	1.3	9.6	9.3
Tertiary	2.8	0.1	0.3	2.0	2.0
Other Education	8.6	29.3	35.1	1.7	1.8
<b>Social Protection</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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 30a: Function classification of districts expenditure, 2017/18  
(Million Shillings)**

Function Classification	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21'	2021/22*
<b>General Public Services</b>	<b>705,401</b>	<b>947,494</b>	<b>969,756</b>	<b>1,025,863</b>	<b>1,260,812</b>
Defence	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Public Order and Safety</b>	<b>1,272</b>	<b>13.55</b>	-	<b>3,847</b>	<b>4,993</b>
<b>Economic Affairs</b>	<b>240,898</b>	<b>333,381</b>	<b>311,098</b>	<b>351,163</b>	<b>399,354</b>
Agriculture	98,944	129,045	164,799	168,163	190,197
Construction/Works	134,798	195,982	144,954	181,182	207,040
Labour	3,805	2,726	607	726	822
Other Economic Affairs nec	3,351	5,628	739	1,092	1,296
<b>Environmental Protection</b>	<b>18,343</b>	<b>24,231</b>	<b>28,361</b>	<b>31,379</b>	<b>35,246</b>
<b>Housing and Community amenities</b>	<b>97,483</b>	<b>115,154</b>	<b>63,806</b>	<b>68,847</b>	<b>78,636</b>
Housing	3,347	2,463	1,496	2,490	2,906
Water Supply	56,854	34,160	8,186	11,681	14,014
Other Community Development	37,282	78,531	54,123	54,676	61,716
<b>Health</b>	<b>353,726</b>	<b>471,757</b>	<b>541,524</b>	<b>547,025</b>	<b>617,159</b>
<b>Recreation, Culture and Religion</b>	<b>809</b>	<b>936</b>	<b>13,480</b>	<b>9,899</b>	<b>12,643</b>
<b>Education</b>	<b>1,255,637</b>	<b>1,328,918</b>	<b>1,547,421</b>	<b>1,575,274</b>	<b>1,774,827</b>
Primary	703,249	821,995	956,533	983,201	1,106,550
Secondary	227,727	311,834	410,361	427,443	482,342
Tertiary	35,258	56,380	74,743	77,218	87,658
Other Education	289,403	138,710	105,785	87,413	98,277
<b>Social Protection</b>	<b>42,682</b>	<b>36,216</b>	<b>18,141</b>	<b>10,272</b>	<b>11,691</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,716,250</b>	<b>3,258,102</b>	<b>3,493,587</b>	<b>3,623,569</b>	<b>4,195,361</b>

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 30b: Function classification of districts expenditure, 2017/18  
(percentage share)**

Function Classification	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21'	2021/22*
<b>General Public Services</b>	<b>26.0</b>	<b>29.1</b>	<b>27.8</b>	<b>28.3</b>	<b>30.1</b>
Defence	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Public Order and Safety</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>
<b>Economic Affairs</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>9.5</b>
Agriculture	3.6	4.0	4.7	4.6	4.5
Construction/Works	5.0	6.0	4.1	5.0	4.9
Labour	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other Economic Affairs nec	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Environmental Protection</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.8</b>
<b>Housing and Community amenities</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.9</b>
Housing	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Water Supply	2.1	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.3
Other Community Development	1.4	2.4	1.5	1.5	1.5
<b>Health</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>14.7</b>
<b>Recreation, Culture and Religion</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>
<b>Education</b>	<b>46.2</b>	<b>40.8</b>	<b>44.3</b>	<b>43.5</b>	<b>42.3</b>
Primary	25.9	25.2	27.4	27.1	26.4
Secondary	8.4	9.6	11.7	11.8	11.5
Tertiary	1.3	1.7	2.1	2.1	2.1
Other Education	10.7	4.3	3.0	2.4	2.3
<b>Social Protection</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 31: Medium term expenditure framework (excluding energy savings, arrears and non-VAT) , Billion Shillings, 2021/22 - 2026/2027

Programme/vote	FY 2021/22 Approved Budget						FY 2022/23 Budget Estimates						
	Non-Wage		Domestic	External	Total excl.	Total incl.	Non-Wage		Domestic	External	Total excl.	Total incl.	
	Wage	Recurrent	dev't	Financing	External Financing	External Financing	Wage	Recurrent	dev't	Financing	External Financing	External Financing	
<b>AGRO- INDUSTRIALISATION</b>													
010	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry & Fisheries	13.21	36.26	105.76	392.46	155.24	547.70	19.41	36.43	131.76	376.78	187.60	564.39
011	Ministry of Local Government	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.12	0.17	1.50	17.41	1.79	19.19
015	Ministry of Trade, Industry and Cooperatives	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.15	-	-	10.15	10.15
019	Ministry of Water and Environment	0.48	0.04	110.06	54.32	110.58	164.89	0.48	0.04	83.31	121.21	83.83	205.04
021	East African Community	0.17	0.23	-	-	0.40	0.40	-	0.25	-	-	0.25	0.25
108	National Planning Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.94	-	-	0.94	0.94
121	Dairy Development Authority	4.98	5.50	1.15	-	11.62	11.62	4.22	6.47	6.55	-	17.24	17.24
122	Kampala Capital City Authority	0.20	2.19	-	-	2.39	2.39	-	0.85	6.33	-	7.19	7.19
125	National Animal Genetic Res. Centre and Data Bar	4.64	6.33	61.34	-	72.31	72.31	5.74	5.46	81.97	-	93.17	93.17
138	Uganda Investment Authority (UIA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
142	National Agricultural Research Organisation	34.23	24.60	51.47	-	110.31	110.31	38.81	29.40	48.58	-	116.78	116.78
152	NAADS Secretariat	2.18	3.16	99.15	-	104.49	104.49	2.18	42.64	13.24	-	58.06	58.06
154	Uganda National Bureau of Standards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.11	-	-	1.11	1.11
155	Uganda Cotton Development Organisation	2.01	1.82	4.21	-	8.04	8.04	2.01	3.79	1.93	-	7.73	7.73
160	Uganda Coffee Development Authority	10.13	73.67	3.06	-	86.86	86.86	10.13	50.54	4.27	-	64.94	64.94
161	Uganda Free Zones Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
500	Missions Abroad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.10	-	-	8.10	8.10
601	601-999 Local Governments	80.45	198.45	77.79	-	356.69	356.69	119.95	44.27	80.50	-	244.71	244.71
	<b>SUB-TOTAL AGRO- INDUSTRIALISATION</b>	<b>152.69</b>	<b>352.25</b>	<b>514.00</b>	<b>446.78</b>	<b>1,018.94</b>	<b>1,465.71</b>	<b>203.04</b>	<b>240.61</b>	<b>459.94</b>	<b>515.40</b>	<b>903.59</b>	<b>1,418.99</b>
<b>MINERAL DEVELOPMENT</b>													
017	Energy and Minerals	-	6.22	22.45	20.31	28.67	48.98	-	6.22	17.42	7.38	23.64	31.02
108	National Planning Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.89	-	-	1.89	1.89
138	Uganda Investment Authority (UIA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
161	Uganda Free Zones Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
500	Missions Abroad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.05	-	-	0.05	0.05
	<b>SUB-TOTAL ENERGY DEVELOPMENT</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6.22</b>	<b>22.45</b>	<b>20.31</b>	<b>28.67</b>	<b>48.98</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8.16</b>	<b>17.42</b>	<b>7.38</b>	<b>25.58</b>	<b>32.95</b>
<b>SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF PETROLEUM RESOURCES</b>													
008	Ministry of Finance, Planning & Economic Dev.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	720.35	-	-	720.35	720.35
013	Ministry of Education and Sports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
017	Energy and Minerals	-	4.32	45.02	-	49.34	49.34	-	4.32	75.02	-	79.34	79.34
139	Petroleum Authority of Uganda	23.83	18.26	10.93	-	53.02	53.02	28.72	21.35	13.65	-	63.72	63.72
161	Uganda Free Zones Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
500	Missions Abroad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.31	-	-	0.31	0.31
	<b>SUB-TOTAL SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF</b>	<b>23.83</b>	<b>22.58</b>	<b>55.95</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>102.36</b>	<b>102.36</b>	<b>28.72</b>	<b>746.32</b>	<b>88.67</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>863.72</b>	<b>863.72</b>
<b>TOURISM DEVELOPMENT</b>													
022	Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities	3.52	141.59	16.14	-	161.26	161.26	2.37	151.93	11.85	-	166.14	166.14
117	Uganda Tourism Board	1.86	15.69	0.16	-	17.70	17.70	1.86	21.89	0.09	-	23.84	23.84
122	Kampala Capital City Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.09	-	-	0.09	0.09
138	Uganda Investment Authority (UIA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
500	Missions Abroad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.60	-	-	4.60	4.60
	<b>SUB-TOTAL TOURISM DEVELOPMENT</b>	<b>5.38</b>	<b>157.28</b>	<b>16.30</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>178.96</b>	<b>178.96</b>	<b>4.23</b>	<b>178.51</b>	<b>11.94</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>194.68</b>	<b>194.68</b>
<b>CLIMATE CHANGE, NATURAL RESOURCE, ENVIRONMENT AND WATER MANAGEMENT</b>													
003	Office of the Prime Minister	0.34	2.66	10.81	-	13.81	13.81	0.34	2.66	10.81	-	13.81	13.81
011	Ministry of Local Government	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.30	17.41	0.30	17.71
012	Ministry of Lands, Housing & Urban Development	6.20	10.91	3.67	21.54	20.77	42.31	8.71	10.09	12.67	92.19	31.47	123.66
019	Ministry of Water and Environment	8.36	17.02	81.92	177.43	107.29	284.72	10.93	12.98	49.46	175.81	73.37	249.17
108	National Planning Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.10	-	-	0.10	0.10
122	Kampala Capital City Authority	9.37	10.48	-	-	19.85	19.85	-	20.21	0.34	-	20.56	20.56
150	National Environment Management Authority	6.72	10.17	0.99	-	17.88	17.88	6.72	8.97	3.25	-	18.94	18.94
156	Uganda Land Commission	0.90	1.00	38.81	-	40.71	40.71	1.06	0.93	29.67	-	31.66	31.66
157	National Forestry Authority	8.27	15.73	12.88	-	36.88	36.88	8.27	15.32	5.65	-	29.24	29.24
109	Uganda National Meteorological Authority	7.41	4.14	14.20	-	25.75	25.75	7.41	3.69	6.56	-	17.66	17.66
500	Missions Abroad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.05	-	-	0.05	0.05
606	601-999 Local Governments	-	15.50	79.75	-	95.25	95.25	-	15.15	79.70	-	94.85	94.85
	<b>SUB-TOTAL CLIMATE CHANGE, NATURAL RES</b>	<b>47.55</b>	<b>87.60</b>	<b>243.03</b>	<b>198.97</b>	<b>378.19</b>	<b>577.16</b>	<b>43.44</b>	<b>90.16</b>	<b>198.40</b>	<b>285.40</b>	<b>332.00</b>	<b>617.40</b>

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

Table 31 cont'd: Medium term expenditure framework (excluding energy savings, arrears and non-VAT) , Billion Shillings, 2021/22 - 2026/2027

Programme/vote	FY 2021/22 Approved Budget						FY 2022/23 Budget Projections						
	Non-Wage		Domestic	External	Total excl.	Total incl.	Non-Wage		Domestic	External	Total excl.	Total incl.	
	Wage	Recurrent	dev't	Financing	Financing	Financing	Wage	Recurrent	dev't	Financing	Financing	Financing	
<b>PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT</b>													
008	Ministry of Finance, Planning & Economic Dev.	0.37	319.10	4.59	78.80	324.06	402.86	0.30	1,384.52	9.10	71.35	1,393.93	1,465.28
015	Ministry of Trade, Industry and Cooperatives	0.97	1.09	-	10.40	2.07	12.46	0.97	0.99	-	-	1.97	1.97
021	East African Community	0.10	0.27	-	-	0.37	0.37	-	0.35	-	-	0.35	0.35
023	Ministry of Kampala Capital City and Metropolitan Affairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
108	National Planning Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.25	-	-	0.25	0.25
119	Uganda Registration Services Bureau	3.12	0.45	-	-	3.57	3.57	4.35	2.32	-	-	6.67	6.67
123	National Lotteries and Gaming Regulatory Board	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.49	-	-	0.49	0.49
153	PPDA	0.94	0.38	-	-	1.32	1.32	0.94	0.38	-	-	1.32	1.32
154	Uganda National Bureau of Standards	21.36	36.04	7.65	-	65.04	65.04	23.86	7.49	4.59	-	35.94	35.94
136	Uganda Export Promotion Board	1.26	5.23	0.06	-	6.54	6.54	2.56	5.83	0.03	-	8.43	8.43
138	Uganda Investment Authority (UIA)	6.83	10.33	3.91	45.25	21.07	66.32	6.83	8.23	2.34	-	17.40	17.40
140	Capital Markets Authority	3.47	3.42	-	-	6.89	6.89	3.47	5.10	-	-	8.57	8.57
161	Uganda Free Zones Authority	2.39	3.70	7.88	-	13.96	13.96	2.39	3.25	22.72	-	28.36	28.36
162	Uganda Microfinance Regulatory Authority	2.17	4.83	-	-	7.00	7.00	2.17	7.52	5.35	-	15.04	15.04
163	Uganda Retirement Benefits Regulatory Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.79	7.83	-	-	13.63	13.63
500	Missions Abroad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.56	-	-	1.56	1.56
607	601-999 Local Governments	-	2.23	-	-	2.23	2.23	-	2.23	-	-	2.23	2.23
	<b>SUB-TOTAL PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT</b>	<b>43.00</b>	<b>387.07</b>	<b>24.08</b>	<b>134.45</b>	<b>454.14</b>	<b>588.59</b>	<b>53.64</b>	<b>1,438.35</b>	<b>44.14</b>	<b>71.35</b>	<b>1,536.13</b>	<b>1,607.49</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>													
006	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.26	-	-	0.26	0.26
015	Trade, Industry and Cooperatives	1.58	66.63	14.78	-	83.00	83.00	2.20	99.73	23.06	-	124.99	124.99
110	Uganda Industrial Research Institute	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
138	Uganda Investment Authority (UIA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66.36	221.25	66.36	287.61
154	Uganda National Bureau of Standards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.23	-	-	4.23	4.23
161	Uganda Free Zones Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
500	Missions Abroad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.80	-	-	1.80	1.80
	<b>SUB-TOTAL MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>1.58</b>	<b>66.63</b>	<b>14.78</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>83.00</b>	<b>83.00</b>	<b>2.20</b>	<b>106.03</b>	<b>89.42</b>	<b>221.25</b>	<b>197.64</b>	<b>418.90</b>
<b>INTEGRATED TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES</b>													
016	Works and Transport	10.96	105.05	437.97	386.85	553.98	940.83	13.76	96.45	528.27	244.06	638.48	882.54
023	Ministry of Kampala Capital City and Metropolitan Affairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
113	Uganda National Roads Authority (UNRA)	71.11	60.75	1,699.23	1,495.47	1,831.09	3,326.56	71.11	73.13	1,518.04	1,025.71	1,662.27	2,687.98
118	Road Fund	2.67	487.36	16.39	-	506.42	506.42	2.67	485.29	-	-	487.95	487.95
122	KCCA Road Rehabilitation Grant	0.30	-	-	152.83	0.30	153.13	-	0.30	78.24	139.68	78.54	218.22
609	601-999 Local Governments	-	-	33.72	-	33.72	33.72	-	-	29.65	-	29.65	29.65
	<b>SUB-TOTAL INTEGRATED TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES</b>	<b>85.03</b>	<b>653.17</b>	<b>2,187.30</b>	<b>2,035.16</b>	<b>2,925.50</b>	<b>4,960.66</b>	<b>87.53</b>	<b>655.17</b>	<b>2,154.20</b>	<b>1,409.45</b>	<b>2,896.90</b>	<b>4,306.35</b>
<b>SUSTAINABLE ENERGY DEVELOPMENT</b>													
013	Ministry of Education and Sports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
017	Energy and Minerals	22.17	31.13	315.92	734.11	369.22	1,103.33	25.23	7.44	517.95	1,030.92	550.62	1,581.54
161	Uganda Free Zones Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>SUB-TOTAL SUSTAINABLE ENERGY DEVELOPMENT</b>	<b>22.17</b>	<b>31.13</b>	<b>315.92</b>	<b>734.11</b>	<b>369.22</b>	<b>1,103.33</b>	<b>25.23</b>	<b>7.44</b>	<b>517.95</b>	<b>1,030.92</b>	<b>550.62</b>	<b>1,581.54</b>
<b>DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION</b>													
013	Ministry of Education and Sports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
020	Ministry of ICT and National Guidance	5.01	16.09	29.02	-	50.12	50.12	5.71	35.91	33.68	-	75.30	75.30
111	National Curriculum Development Centre	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
119	Uganda Registration Services Bureau	1.77	1.70	0.41	-	3.88	3.88	-	-	-	-	-	-
122	Kampala Capital City Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.56	-	-	2.56	2.56
123	National Lotteries and Gaming Regulatory Board	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.29	-	-	2.29	2.29
126	National Information Technology Authority	7.44	15.75	7.44	110.08	30.63	140.71	7.44	33.57	5.28	3.69	46.29	49.98
	<b>SUB-TOTAL DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION</b>	<b>14.22</b>	<b>33.53</b>	<b>36.87</b>	<b>110.08</b>	<b>84.62</b>	<b>194.70</b>	<b>13.15</b>	<b>74.33</b>	<b>38.96</b>	<b>3.69</b>	<b>126.44</b>	<b>130.13</b>
<b>SUSTAINABLE URBANISATION AND HOUSING</b>													
011	Ministry of Local Government	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.11	0.27	-	-	1.38	1.38
012	Ministry of Lands, Housing & Urban Development	2.04	29.59	35.25	51.39	66.89	118.28	2.49	52.08	1.91	88.03	56.48	144.50
016	Ministry of Works and Transport	1.00	5.13	-	-	6.13	6.13	1.00	5.13	-	-	6.13	6.13
023	Ministry of Kampala Capital City and Metropolitan Affairs	-	0.50	-	-	0.50	0.50	-	0.50	-	-	0.50	0.50
138	Uganda Investment Authority (UIA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
161	Uganda Free Zones Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
610	601-999 Local Governments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	216.42	-	216.42
	<b>SUB-TOTAL SUSTAINABLE URBANISATION AND HOUSING</b>	<b>3.04</b>	<b>35.22</b>	<b>35.25</b>	<b>51.39</b>	<b>73.52</b>	<b>124.91</b>	<b>4.60</b>	<b>57.97</b>	<b>1.91</b>	<b>304.45</b>	<b>64.48</b>	<b>368.93</b>

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

Table 31 cont'd: Medium term expenditure framework (excluding energy savings, arrears and non-VAT) , Billion Shillings, 2021/22 - 2026/2027

Programme/vote	FY 2021/22 Approved Budget					FY 2022/23 Budget Projections						
	Non-Wage		Domestic	External	Total excl.	Non-Wage		Domestic	External	Total excl.	Total incl.	
	Wage	Recurrent	dev't	Financing	External Financing	Wage	Recurrent	dev't	Financing	External Financing	External Financing	
<b>HUMAN CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT</b>												
011 Ministry of Local Government	-	0.04	-	-	-	-	0.04	-	-	0.04	0.04	
013 Ministry of Education and Sports	23.68	248.86	131.76	122.68	404.30	526.98	124.60	245.09	101.70	189.92	471.40	661.32
014 Ministry of Health	14.75	99.18	89.13	1,309.19	203.06	1,512.25	21.64	138.79	89.98	1,333.54	250.41	1,583.95
018 Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development	1.53	175.56	1.00	-	178.09	178.09	1.53	200.13	-	-	201.66	201.66
019 Ministry of Water and Environment	4.74	2.86	296.34	443.21	303.93	747.15	4.74	0.35	354.70	678.75	359.79	1,038.54
021 East African Community	0.14	0.23	-	-	0.36	0.36	-	-	-	-	-	-
107 Uganda AIDS Commission	1.32	7.92	1.85	-	11.09	11.09	4.96	12.01	0.94	-	17.92	17.92
108 National Planning Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.93	-	-	8.93	8.93
305 Busitema University	30.12	13.76	9.67	-	53.55	53.55	33.66	14.43	11.97	-	60.06	60.06
114 Uganda Cancer Institute	7.20	17.77	16.18	33.67	41.14	74.82	9.29	18.93	15.37	20.28	43.60	63.88
115 Uganda Heart Institute	4.66	15.67	8.65	-	28.98	28.98	6.61	10.40	6.32	-	23.34	23.34
116 National Medical Stores	15.27	574.96	10.08	-	600.31	600.31	17.40	489.64	6.05	-	513.09	513.09
122 Kampala Capital City Authority	44.31	13.31	-	-	57.63	57.63	55.58	14.33	11.22	-	81.14	81.14
124 Equal Opportunities Commission	2.97	8.86	0.36	-	12.19	12.19	-	0.77	-	-	0.77	0.77
306 Muni University	14.60	4.91	7.20	-	26.71	26.71	15.69	5.54	3.89	-	25.12	25.12
128 Uganda National Examinations Board	12.36	97.69	36.40	-	146.45	146.45	12.36	101.04	13.33	-	126.73	126.73
132 Education Service Commission	2.87	6.36	3.69	-	12.92	12.92	2.88	6.51	5.05	-	14.45	14.45
134 Health Service Commission	2.40	5.64	0.08	-	8.13	8.13	2.43	9.48	2.05	-	13.96	13.96
138 Uganda Investment Authority (UIA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
149 National Population Council	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,987,491.3	8,451,578.36	0.82	0	12,259,069.66	12.26
301 Makerere University	206.60	141.75	16.72	-	365.07	365.07	208.97	144.31	13.06	-	366.35	366.35
302 Mbarara University	39.15	14.65	3.69	-	57.48	57.48	40.10	14.95	2.73	-	57.78	57.78
303 Makerere University Business School	58.71	38.76	3.22	-	100.69	100.69	62.64	41.04	3.63	-	107.31	107.31
304 Kyambogo University	58.66	75.16	1.84	-	135.67	135.67	61.17	74.05	2.79	-	138.01	138.01
312 Uganda Management Institute	15.87	18.07	1.20	-	35.14	35.14	18.75	16.28	0.60	-	35.63	35.63
313 Mountains of the Moon University	-	-	-	-	-	-	21.99	10.25	5.41	-	37.65	37.65
309 Gulu University	35.99	15.97	3.21	-	55.17	55.17	38.01	25.58	11.16	-	74.75	74.75
151 Uganda Blood Transfusion Service (UBTS)	3.92	12.29	1.87	-	18.08	18.08	6.09	14.57	2.99	-	23.66	23.66
401 Mulago Hospital Complex	29.58	31.76	7.97	-	69.32	69.32	45.78	42.44	10.08	-	98.30	98.30
402 Butabika Hospital	5.76	7.80	3.81	-	17.38	17.38	9.07	9.48	2.28	-	20.84	20.84
403 Arua Referral Hospital	5.12	2.90	2.20	-	10.22	10.22	7.80	2.96	6.68	-	17.44	17.44
404 Fort Portal Referral Hospital	5.69	3.12	0.72	-	9.53	9.53	8.99	2.65	0.20	-	11.84	11.84
405 Gulu Referral Hospital	5.18	8.04	1.90	-	15.11	15.11	8.11	7.52	0.99	-	16.62	16.62
406 Hoima Referral Hospital	6.26	1.99	0.20	-	8.45	8.45	8.64	1.97	5.77	-	16.38	16.38
407 Jinja Referral Hospital	7.26	9.02	1.07	-	17.35	17.35	12.58	7.60	0.20	-	20.39	20.39
408 Kabale Referral Hospital	4.23	2.41	2.08	-	8.71	8.71	6.32	5.11	1.12	-	12.55	12.55
409 Masaka Referral Hospital	4.67	2.70	3.50	-	10.87	10.87	8.21	2.67	2.68	-	13.55	13.55
410 Mbale Referral Hospital	6.70	8.89	2.70	-	18.30	18.30	9.35	8.28	3.82	-	21.45	21.45
411 Soroti Referral Hospital	4.65	3.32	0.20	-	8.17	8.17	7.78	2.82	1.27	-	11.88	11.88
412 Lira Referral Hospital	5.27	8.41	0.20	-	13.88	13.88	8.35	8.45	0.20	-	17.00	17.00
413 Mbarara Referral Hospital	5.49	8.94	1.80	-	16.23	16.23	8.85	9.38	1.67	-	19.90	19.90
414 Mubende Referral Hospital	5.50	2.13	2.00	-	9.63	9.63	7.86	1.57	0.60	-	10.03	10.03
415 Moroto Referral Hospital	4.40	3.34	0.60	-	8.33	8.33	7.15	3.49	0.20	-	10.84	10.84
416 Naguru Referral Hospital	6.80	1.47	0.90	-	9.17	9.17	10.09	1.44	0.20	-	11.74	11.74
417 Kiruddu Referral Hospital	5.85	11.46	2.55	-	19.86	19.86	10.18	14.69	1.50	-	26.36	26.36
418 Kawempe Referral Hospital	6.09	4.44	1.50	-	12.03	12.03	9.41	6.29	0.90	-	16.59	16.59
419 Entebbe Regional Referral Hospital	2.52	1.62	1.50	-	5.65	5.65	4.61	2.25	0.90	-	7.77	7.77
420 Mulago Specialized Women and Neonatal Hospital	7.46	13.45	3.78	-	24.68	24.68	11.11	13.39	1.77	-	26.27	26.27
421 Kayunga Referral Hospital	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.72	7.44	-	-	11.16	11.16
422 Yumbe Referral Hospital	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.18	6.06	-	-	10.25	10.25
310 Lira University	15.25	7.26	5.30	-	27.81	27.81	15.55	6.81	4.61	-	26.98	26.98
111 National Curriculum Development Centre	8.55	29.71	3.90	-	42.16	42.16	8.55	11.67	1.90	-	22.12	22.12
127 Uganda Virus Research Institute (UVRI)	1.57	8.14	6.10	-	15.81	15.81	2.22	5.51	2.40	-	10.13	10.13
307 Kabale University	29.36	9.34	2.55	-	41.25	41.25	38.39	15.09	9.63	-	63.11	63.11
308 Soroti University	9.60	4.68	1.90	-	16.19	16.19	15.65	7.08	1.91	-	24.64	24.64
164 National Council for Higher Education	5.24	4.94	-	-	10.18	10.18	5.24	9.57	5.00	-	19.81	19.81
165 Uganda Business and Technical Examination Board	4.90	19.00	5.00	-	28.89	28.89	4.90	22.59	6.25	-	33.73	33.73
166 National Council of Sports	1.61	16.76	-	-	18.37	18.37	1.61	46.20	-	-	47.81	47.81
500 Missions Abroad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.35	-	-	0.35	0.35
612 601-999 Local Governments	2,029.18	436.84	317.58	-	2,783.61	2,783.61	2,313.39	430.46	414.99	-	3,158.83	3,158.83
<b>SUB-TOTAL HUMAN CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT</b>	<b>2,841.56</b>	<b>2,284.09</b>	<b>1,027.64</b>	<b>1,908.76</b>	<b>6,153.29</b>	<b>8,062.05</b>	<b>3,397.76</b>	<b>2,349.23</b>	<b>1,155.47</b>	<b>2,222.49</b>	<b>6,902.46</b>	<b>9,124.95</b>

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, 2021/22 - 2026/2027

Programme/vote	FY 2021/22 Approved Budget						FY 2022/23 Budget Projections					
	Wage	Non-Wage Recurrent	Domestic dev't	External Financing	Total excl. External Financing	Total incl. External Financing	Wage	Non-Wage Recurrent	Domestic dev't	External Financing	Total excl. External Financing	Total incl. External Financing
<b>INNOVATION, TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSFER</b>												
002	State House	4.2	62.7	138.1	55.7	205.0	260.7	-	-	-	-	-
110	Uganda Industrial Research Institute	6.3	11.6	5.5	-	23.4	23.4	10.3	12.4	2.8	-	25.5
119	Uganda Registration Services Bureau	0.7	1.0	-	-	1.7	1.7	1.0	0.1	-	-	1.1
500	Missions Abroad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.1
	<b>INNOVATION, TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT AND T</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>75.3</b>	<b>143.6</b>	<b>55.7</b>	<b>230.1</b>	<b>285.9</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>26.7</b>
<b>COMMUNITY MOBILIZATION AND MINDSET CHANGE</b>												
001	Office of the President	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.1	-	-	9.1
006	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	-	-	0.4
013	Ministry of Education and Sports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
018	Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development	2.0	18.5	7.5	-	27.9	27.9	2.4	24.4	1.9	-	28.7
020	Ministry of ICT and National Guidance	1.1	27.8	-	-	28.9	28.9	1.1	17.8	-	-	18.9
112	Directorate of Ethics and Integrity	-	0.8	-	-	0.8	0.8	-	0.8	-	-	0.8
119	Uganda Registration Services Bureau	4.3	10.6	-	-	14.9	14.9	0.3	0.3	-	-	0.7
122	Kampala Capital City Authority	-	0.6	-	-	0.6	0.6	-	0.6	1.5	-	2.0
123	National Lotteries and Gaming Regulatory Board	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.1
124	Equal Opportunities Commission	-	1.1	-	-	1.1	1.1	-	0.8	-	-	0.8
149	National Population Council	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	1.1	-	-	1.5
500	Missions Abroad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.9	-	-	2.9
615	601-999 Local Governments	-	7.8	-	-	7.8	7.8	-	7.6	-	-	7.6
	<b>SUB-TOTAL COMMUNITY MOBILIZATION AND MIND</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>67.1</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>81.8</b>	<b>81.8</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>65.9</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>73.5</b>
<b>GOVERNANCE AND SECURITY</b>												
001	Office of the President	17.2	91.4	15.5	-	124.1	124.1	25.3	137.5	34.3	-	197.1
002	State House	18.9	379.0	12.3	-	410.2	410.2	26.8	436.7	174.4	44.3	637.9
003	Office of the Prime Minister	1.0	1.7	0.6	69.2	3.3	72.5	0.2	0.5	0.6	77.4	1.3
004	Ministry of Defence	610.4	774.7	2,060.4	406.9	3,445.6	3,852.5	617.6	765.3	1,982.9	393.0	3,365.8
006	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	6.0	26.9	0.7	-	33.6	33.6	6.0	28.1	0.4	-	34.5
007	Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs	8.9	110.2	40.2	-	159.3	159.3	10.9	116.0	21.7	-	148.6
008	Ministry of Finance, Planning & Economic Dev.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	-	-	2.0
009	Ministry of Internal Affairs	2.4	44.6	7.4	-	54.5	54.5	2.4	54.4	3.6	-	60.5
011	Ministry of Local Government	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	0.5	-	-	0.8
018	Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development	0.1	4.9	-	-	5.0	5.0	0.1	4.9	-	-	5.0
021	East African Community	0.1	0.2	-	-	0.3	0.3	1.3	37.0	0.4	-	38.7
102	Electoral Commission	37.7	80.1	66.2	-	184.0	184.0	37.7	104.9	3.7	-	146.3
103	Inspectorate of Government (IG)	19.0	17.7	13.3	-	50.0	50.0	21.3	39.4	15.2	-	75.9
105	Law Reform Commission	4.1	7.6	0.2	-	11.9	11.9	4.1	14.0	0.1	-	18.1
106	Uganda Human Rights Commission	7.6	12.3	1.1	-	20.9	20.9	7.6	11.4	0.6	-	19.7
311	Law Development Centre	8.4	16.5	8.9	-	33.9	33.9	8.0	15.4	5.3	-	28.7
112	Ethics and Integrity	3.3	5.5	0.7	-	9.4	9.4	6.3	7.8	0.4	-	14.5
119	Uganda Registration Services Bureau	0.6	0.1	-	-	0.7	0.7	7.7	17.1	1.0	-	25.7
120	National Citizenship and Immigration Control	5.2	86.0	9.2	-	100.4	100.4	5.3	104.0	10.5	-	119.8
122	Kampala Capital City Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
123	National Lotteries and Gaming Regulatory Board	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	0.0
124	Equal Opportunities Commission	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.5	-	-	1.5
129	Financial Intelligence Authority (FIA)	4.6	12.3	0.2	-	17.1	17.1	9.6	16.9	0.1	-	26.7
130	Treasury Operations	-	62.1	-	-	62.1	62.1	-	-	-	-	-
131	Auditor General	34.5	34.2	3.1	-	71.7	71.7	43.5	51.5	3.8	-	98.8
133	Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions	16.9	30.3	12.1	-	59.3	59.3	24.2	44.9	25.9	-	95.0
144	Uganda Police Force	370.6	264.5	206.3	38.5	841.4	879.9	383.0	305.4	188.0	-	876.4
145	Uganda Prisons	81.1	156.4	40.0	-	277.5	277.5	95.6	186.7	26.4	-	308.7
148	Judicial Service Commission	2.7	8.2	0.8	-	11.6	11.6	-	-	-	-	-
153	PPDA	6.0	4.9	11.0	-	22.0	22.0	11.0	7.8	3.0	-	21.8
158	Internal Security Organisation (ISO)	45.2	47.9	5.1	-	98.2	98.2	52.5	85.8	17.8	-	156.1
159	External Security Organisation	14.4	34.7	3.6	-	52.8	52.8	17.8	53.6	0.8	-	72.2
500	Missions Abroad	26.8	162.7	32.9	-	222.5	222.5	28.5	131.4	52.9	-	212.8
135	Directorate of Government Analytical Laboratory	2.7	10.4	12.9	-	26.0	26.0	3.3	25.4	7.7	-	36.5
137	National Identification and Registration Authority (NIRA)	20.3	38.3	7.4	-	66.0	66.0	20.3	36.1	4.4	-	60.9
	<b>SUB-TOTAL GOVERNANCE AND SECURITY</b>	<b>1,376.9</b>	<b>2,526.3</b>	<b>2,572.1</b>	<b>514.6</b>	<b>6,475.2</b>	<b>6,989.9</b>	<b>1,478.2</b>	<b>2,843.9</b>	<b>2,586.0</b>	<b>514.7</b>	<b>6,908.1</b>

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, 2021/22 - 2026/2027

Programme/vote	FY 2021/22 Approved Budget						FY 2022/23 Budget Projections					
	Non-Wage		Domestic dev't	External Financing	Total excl. External Financing	Total incl. External Financing	Non-Wage		Domestic dev't	External Financing	Total excl. External Financing	Total incl. External Financing
	Wage	Recurrent					Wage	Recurrent				
<b>PUBLIC SECTOR TRANSFORMATION</b>												
005 Ministry of Public Service	5.2	22.7	4.9	-	32.9	32.9	4.4	22.3	2.9	-	29.6	29.6
011 Ministry of Local Government	-	-	-	-	-	-	22.1	8.5	2.5	-	33.2	33.2
021 East African Community	0.7	28.5	0.9	-	30.1	30.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
023 Ministry of Kampala Capital City and Metropolitan Affairs	0.5	3.5	-	-	4.0	4.0	0.5	9.2	-	-	9.7	9.7
103 Inspectorate of Government (IG)	2.1	1.3	-	-	3.5	3.5	2.1	1.3	-	-	3.5	3.5
108 National Planning Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.9	3.9	-	4.9	4.9
111 National Curriculum Development Centre	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
122 Kampala Capital City Authority	68.4	43.4	103.2	130.4	215.1	345.5	69.4	37.2	1.5	-	108.1	108.1
123 National Lotteries and Gaming Regulatory Board	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	2.3	-	-	4.8	4.8
146 Public Service Commission	3.3	6.0	2.1	-	11.4	11.4	3.3	6.9	1.3	-	11.5	11.5
147 Local Government Finance Commission	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.1	2.5	0.1	-	3.7	3.7
500 Missions Abroad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>SUB-TOTAL PUBLIC SECTOR TRANSFORMATION</b>	<b>80.2</b>	<b>105.5</b>	<b>111.2</b>	<b>130.4</b>	<b>296.9</b>	<b>427.3</b>	<b>105.4</b>	<b>91.2</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>208.9</b>	<b>208.9</b>
<b>REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT</b>												
003 Office of the Prime Minister	0.3	53.2	10.1	7.7	63.6	71.3	0.3	50.4	8.8	12.7	59.6	72.3
011 Ministry of Local Government	23.7	11.8	21.6	129.6	57.1	186.7	0.0	19.2	10.5	89.0	29.8	118.8
108 National Planning Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	-	-	0.6	0.6
138 Uganda Investment Authority (UIA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
147 Local Government Finance Commission	1.6	4.0	0.2	-	5.8	5.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
617 601-999 Local Governments	321.1	446.3	175.0	355.9	942.4	1,298.3	422.0	495.6	77.8	-	995.4	995.4
<b>SUB-TOTAL REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT</b>	<b>346.8</b>	<b>515.3</b>	<b>206.8</b>	<b>493.2</b>	<b>1,068.9</b>	<b>1,562.1</b>	<b>422.3</b>	<b>565.9</b>	<b>97.2</b>	<b>101.7</b>	<b>1,085.4</b>	<b>1,187.1</b>
<b>DEVELOPMENT PLAN IMPLEMENTATION</b>												
001 Office of the President	0.3	7.2	-	-	7.5	7.5	0.3	12.7	-	-	13.0	13.0
003 Office of the Prime Minister	2.4	31.9	3.0	-	37.4	37.4	3.2	51.4	3.8	-	58.4	58.4
006 Ministry of Foreign Affairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	-	-	0.3	0.3
008 Ministry of Finance, Planning & Economic Dev.	6.5	175.3	155.7	34.3	337.5	371.8	9.0	203.7	178.5	28.0	391.2	419.2
011 Ministry of Local Government	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	0.4	-	-	0.5	0.5
023 Ministry of Kampala Capital City and Metropolitan	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1
108 National Planning Authority	8.9	20.2	4.4	-	33.6	33.6	14.6	14.0	-	-	28.6	28.6
119 Uganda Registration Services Bureau	0.3	0.1	-	-	0.4	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
122 Kampala Capital City Authority	0.2	1.1	-	-	1.3	1.3	-	2.1	0.4	-	2.5	2.5
141 URA	205.5	284.4	44.2	-	534.2	534.2	205.5	290.3	44.1	-	539.8	539.8
143 Uganda Bureau of Statistics	18.0	30.4	20.4	-	68.8	68.8	21.4	38.7	11.9	-	72.1	72.1
123 National Lotteries and Gaming Regulatory Board	2.5	5.9	-	-	8.4	8.4	-	0.3	-	-	0.3	0.3
124 Equal Opportunities Commission	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.0	7.9	0.2	-	11.1	11.1
130 Treasury Operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62.1	-	-	62.1	62.1
147 Local Government Finance Commission	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	1.3	-	-	1.8	1.8
149 National Population Council	3.3	12.0	0.8	-	16.2	16.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
163 Uganda Retirement Benefits Regulatory Authority	5.7	8.3	-	-	14.0	14.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
500 Missions Abroad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.1	-	-	8.1	8.1
<b>SUB-TOTAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN IMPLEMEN</b>	<b>253.6</b>	<b>576.9</b>	<b>228.7</b>	<b>34.3</b>	<b>1,059.1</b>	<b>1,093.4</b>	<b>257.6</b>	<b>693.3</b>	<b>239.0</b>	<b>28.0</b>	<b>1,189.9</b>	<b>1,217.9</b>
<b>ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE</b>												
101 Judiciary	108.8	206.6	58.0	-	373.4	373.4	108.8	209.8	63.0	-	381.6	381.6
148 Judicial Service Commission	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.2	13.9	0.5	-	17.6	17.6
311 Law Development Centre	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	0.4	-	-	0.8	0.8
<b>SUB-TOTAL ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE</b>	<b>108.8</b>	<b>206.6</b>	<b>58.0</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>373.4</b>	<b>373.4</b>	<b>112.4</b>	<b>224.1</b>	<b>63.5</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>400.0</b>	<b>400.0</b>
<b>LEGISLATION, OVERSIGHT &amp; REPRESENTATION</b>												
104 Parliamentary Commission	108.3	551.0	175.7	-	834.9	834.9	108.3	739.2	67.5	-	915.0	915.0
011 Ministry of Local Government	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1
<b>SUB-TOTAL LEGISLATION, OVERSIGHT &amp; REI</b>	<b>108.3</b>	<b>551.0</b>	<b>175.7</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>834.9</b>	<b>834.9</b>	<b>108.3</b>	<b>739.3</b>	<b>67.5</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>915.1</b>	<b>915.1</b>
<b>INTEREST PAYMENTS DUE</b>												
Domestic Interest	-	3,467.9	-	-	3,467.9	3,467.9	-	3,551.1	-	-	3,551.1	3,551.1
External Interest	-	1,230.0	-	-	1,230.0	1,230.0	-	1,140.8	-	-	1,140.8	1,140.8
130 <b>SUB-TOTAL INTEREST PAYMENTS</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,697.8</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,697.8</b>	<b>4,697.8</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,691.9</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,691.9</b>	<b>4,691.9</b>
<b>Total Centre</b>	<b>3,102.3</b>	<b>7,633.7</b>	<b>7,313.4</b>	<b>6,512.3</b>	<b>18,049.3</b>	<b>24,561.7</b>	<b>3,507.9</b>	<b>10,193.2</b>	<b>7,167.4</b>	<b>6,716.2</b>	<b>20,868.5</b>	<b>27,584.7</b>
<b>Total Local Government Programmes</b>	<b>2,430.8</b>	<b>1,107.1</b>	<b>683.8</b>	<b>355.9</b>	<b>4,221.6</b>	<b>4,577.6</b>	<b>2,855.3</b>	<b>995.4</b>	<b>682.6</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,533.3</b>	<b>4,533.3</b>
600 <b>Statutory Interest Payments</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,697.8</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,697.8</b>	<b>4,697.8</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,691.9</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,691.9</b>	<b>4,691.9</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>5,533.1</b>	<b>13,438.6</b>	<b>7,997.2</b>	<b>6,868.3</b>	<b>26,968.8</b>	<b>33,837.1</b>	<b>6,363.2</b>	<b>15,880.5</b>	<b>7,850.1</b>	<b>6,716.2</b>	<b>30,093.8</b>	<b>36,809.9</b>

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, 2021/22 - 2026/2027

Sector/vote	FY 2023/24 Budget Projections						FY 2024/25 Budget Projections					
	Wage	Non-Wage Recurrent	Domestic dev't	External Financing	Total excl. External Financing	Total incl. External Financing	Wage	Non-Wage Recurrent	Domestic dev't	External Financing	Total excl. External Financing	Total incl. External Financing
<b>AGRO- INDUSTRIALISATION</b>												
010	19.4	36.4	131.8	289.8	187.6	477.4	19.4	36.4	131.8	263.8	187.6	451.4
011	0.1	0.2	1.5	-	1.8	1.8	0.1	0.2	1.5	-	1.8	1.8
015	-	10.2	-	-	10.2	10.2	-	10.2	-	-	10.2	10.2
019	0.5	0.0	83.3	34.5	83.8	118.3	0.5	0.0	83.3	82.4	83.8	166.2
021	-	0.3	-	-	0.3	0.3	-	0.3	-	-	0.3	0.3
108	-	0.9	-	-	0.9	0.9	-	0.9	-	-	0.9	0.9
121	4.2	6.5	6.6	-	17.2	17.2	4.2	6.5	6.6	-	17.2	17.2
122	-	0.9	6.3	-	7.2	7.2	-	0.9	6.3	-	7.2	7.2
125	5.7	5.5	82.0	-	93.2	93.2	5.7	5.5	82.0	-	93.2	93.2
138	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
142	38.8	29.4	48.6	-	116.8	116.8	38.8	29.4	48.6	-	116.8	116.8
152	2.2	42.6	13.2	-	58.1	58.1	2.2	42.6	13.2	-	58.1	58.1
154	-	1.1	-	-	1.1	1.1	-	1.1	-	-	1.1	1.1
155	2.0	3.8	1.9	-	7.7	7.7	2.0	3.8	1.9	-	7.7	7.7
160	10.1	50.5	4.3	-	64.9	64.9	10.1	50.5	4.3	-	64.9	64.9
161	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
500	-	8.1	-	-	8.1	8.1	-	8.1	-	-	8.1	8.1
601	119.9	44.3	180.5	-	344.7	344.7	119.9	44.3	180.5	-	344.7	344.7
<b>SUB-TOTAL AGRO- INDUSTRIALISATION</b>	<b>203.0</b>	<b>240.6</b>	<b>559.9</b>	<b>324.3</b>	<b>1,003.6</b>	<b>1,327.9</b>	<b>203.0</b>	<b>240.6</b>	<b>559.9</b>	<b>346.2</b>	<b>1,003.6</b>	<b>1,349.8</b>
<b>MINERAL DEVELOPMENT</b>												
017	-	6.2	17.4	133.6	23.6	157.2	-	6.2	17.4	547.8	23.6	571.4
108	-	1.9	-	-	1.9	1.9	-	1.9	-	-	1.9	1.9
138	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
161	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
500	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1
<b>SUB-TOTAL ENERGY DEVELOPMENT</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>133.6</b>	<b>25.6</b>	<b>159.2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>547.8</b>	<b>25.6</b>	<b>573.3</b>
<b>SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF PETROLEUM RESOURCES</b>												
008	-	720.4	-	-	720.4	720.4	-	720.4	-	-	720.4	720.4
013	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
017	-	4.3	75.0	-	79.3	79.3	-	4.3	75.0	586.9	79.3	666.2
139	28.7	21.3	13.7	-	63.7	63.7	28.7	21.3	13.7	-	63.7	63.7
161	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
500	-	0.3	-	-	0.3	0.3	-	0.3	-	-	0.3	0.3
<b>SUB-TOTAL SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OI</b>	<b>28.7</b>	<b>746.3</b>	<b>88.7</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>863.7</b>	<b>863.7</b>	<b>28.7</b>	<b>746.3</b>	<b>88.7</b>	<b>586.9</b>	<b>863.7</b>	<b>1,450.6</b>
<b>TOURISM DEVELOPMENT</b>												
022	2.4	151.9	11.8	-	166.1	166.1	2.4	151.9	11.8	-	166.1	166.1
117	1.9	21.9	0.1	-	23.8	23.8	1.9	21.9	0.1	-	23.8	23.8
122	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1
138	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
500	-	4.6	-	-	4.6	4.6	-	4.6	-	-	4.6	4.6
<b>SUB-TOTAL TOURISM DEVELOPMENT</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>178.5</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>194.7</b>	<b>194.7</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>178.5</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>194.7</b>	<b>194.7</b>
<b>CLIMATE CHANGE, NATURAL RESOURCE, ENVIRONMENT AND WATER MANAGEMENT</b>												
003	0.3	2.7	10.8	-	13.8	13.8	0.3	2.7	10.8	-	13.8	13.8
011	-	-	0.3	-	0.3	0.3	-	-	0.3	-	0.3	0.3
012	8.7	10.1	12.7	-	31.5	31.5	8.7	10.1	12.7	-	31.5	31.5
019	10.9	13.0	49.5	1,141.0	73.4	1,214.3	10.9	13.0	49.5	904.1	73.4	977.5
108	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1
122	-	20.2	0.3	-	20.6	20.6	-	20.2	0.3	-	20.6	20.6
150	6.7	9.0	3.2	-	18.9	18.9	6.7	9.0	3.2	-	18.9	18.9
156	1.1	0.9	29.7	-	31.7	31.7	1.1	0.9	29.7	-	31.7	31.7
157	8.3	15.3	5.7	-	29.2	29.2	8.3	15.3	5.7	-	29.2	29.2
109	7.4	3.7	6.6	-	17.7	17.7	7.4	3.7	6.6	-	17.7	17.7
500	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	0.0
606	-	20.2	109.7	-	129.9	129.9	-	20.2	109.7	-	129.9	129.9
<b>SUB-TOTAL CLIMATE CHANGE, NATURAL RE!</b>	<b>43.4</b>	<b>95.2</b>	<b>228.4</b>	<b>1,141.0</b>	<b>367.0</b>	<b>1,508.0</b>	<b>43.4</b>	<b>95.2</b>	<b>228.4</b>	<b>904.1</b>	<b>367.0</b>	<b>1,271.1</b>

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

Table 31 cont'd: Medium term expenditure framework (excluding energy savings, arrears and non-VAT), Billion Shillings, 2021/22 - 2026/2027

Programme/vote	FY 2023/24 Budget Projections						FY 2024/25 Budget Projections					
	Wage	Non-Wage Recurrent	Domestic dev't	External Financing	Total excl.	Total incl.	Wage	Non-Wage Recurrent	Domestic dev't	External Financing	Total excl.	Total incl.
					External Financing	External Financing					External Financing	External Financing
<b>PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT</b>												
008	0.3	1,384.5	9.1	38.2	1,393.9	1,432.1	0.3	1,384.5	9.1	-	1,393.9	1,393.9
015	1.0	1.0	-	-	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	-	-	2.0	2.0
021	-	0.4	-	-	0.4	0.4	-	0.4	-	-	0.4	0.4
023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
108	-	0.3	-	-	0.3	0.3	-	0.3	-	-	0.3	0.3
119	4.3	2.3	-	-	6.7	6.7	4.3	2.3	-	-	6.7	6.7
123	-	0.5	-	-	0.5	0.5	-	0.5	-	-	0.5	0.5
153	0.9	0.4	-	-	1.3	1.3	0.9	0.4	-	-	1.3	1.3
154	23.9	7.5	4.6	-	35.9	35.9	23.9	7.5	4.6	-	35.9	35.9
136	2.6	5.8	0.0	-	8.4	8.4	2.6	5.8	0.0	-	8.4	8.4
138	6.8	8.2	2.3	-	17.4	17.4	6.8	8.2	2.3	-	17.4	17.4
140	3.5	5.1	-	-	8.6	8.6	3.5	5.1	-	-	8.6	8.6
161	2.4	3.2	22.7	-	28.4	28.4	2.4	3.2	22.7	-	28.4	28.4
162	2.2	7.5	5.4	-	15.0	15.0	2.2	7.5	5.4	-	15.0	15.0
163	5.8	7.8	-	-	13.6	13.6	5.8	7.8	-	-	13.6	13.6
500	-	1.6	-	-	1.6	1.6	-	1.6	-	-	1.6	1.6
607	-	2.2	-	-	2.2	2.2	-	2.2	-	-	2.2	2.2
<b>SUB-TOTAL PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT</b>	<b>53.6</b>	<b>1,438.4</b>	<b>44.1</b>	<b>38.2</b>	<b>1,536.1</b>	<b>1,574.3</b>	<b>53.6</b>	<b>1,438.4</b>	<b>44.1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,536.1</b>	<b>1,536.1</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>												
006	-	0.3	-	-	0.3	0.3	-	0.3	-	-	0.3	0.3
015	2.2	99.7	23.1	-	125.0	125.0	2.2	99.7	23.1	-	125.0	125.0
110	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
138	-	-	66.4	244.3	66.4	310.7	-	-	66.4	-	66.4	66.4
154	-	4.2	-	-	4.2	4.2	-	4.2	-	-	4.2	4.2
161	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
500	-	1.8	-	-	1.8	1.8	-	1.8	-	-	1.8	1.8
<b>SUB-TOTAL MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>106.0</b>	<b>89.4</b>	<b>244.3</b>	<b>197.6</b>	<b>441.9</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>106.0</b>	<b>89.4</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>197.6</b>	<b>197.6</b>
<b>INTEGRATED TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES</b>												
016	13.8	96.5	528.3	1,255.4	638.5	1,893.9	13.8	96.5	528.3	2,159.5	638.5	2,798.0
023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
113	71.1	73.1	1,518.0	1,794.8	1,662.3	3,457.1	71.1	73.1	1,518.0	2,725.3	1,662.3	4,387.6
118	2.7	485.3	-	-	488.0	488.0	2.7	485.3	-	-	488.0	488.0
122	-	0.3	78.2	155.6	78.5	234.1	-	0.3	78.2	419.6	78.5	498.2
609	-	-	29.7	-	29.7	29.7	-	-	29.7	-	29.7	29.7
<b>SUB-TOTAL INTEGRATED TRANSPORT INFRA</b>	<b>87.5</b>	<b>655.2</b>	<b>2,154.2</b>	<b>3,205.8</b>	<b>2,896.9</b>	<b>6,102.7</b>	<b>87.5</b>	<b>655.2</b>	<b>2,154.2</b>	<b>5,304.4</b>	<b>2,896.9</b>	<b>8,201.3</b>
<b>SUSTAINABLE ENERGY DEVELOPMENT</b>												
013	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
017	25.2	7.4	517.9	811.2	550.6	1,361.8	25.2	7.4	517.9	849.0	550.6	1,399.6
161	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>SUB-TOTAL SUSTAINABLE ENERGY DEVELO</b>	<b>25.2</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>517.9</b>	<b>811.2</b>	<b>550.6</b>	<b>1,361.8</b>	<b>25.2</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>517.9</b>	<b>849.0</b>	<b>550.6</b>	<b>1,399.6</b>
<b>DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION</b>												
013	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
020	5.7	35.9	33.7	-	75.3	75.3	5.7	35.9	33.7	-	75.3	75.3
111	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
119	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
122	-	2.6	-	-	2.6	2.6	-	2.6	-	-	2.6	2.6
123	-	2.3	-	-	2.3	2.3	-	2.3	-	-	2.3	2.3
126	7.4	33.6	5.3	122.1	46.3	168.4	7.4	33.6	5.3	234.8	46.3	281.0
<b>SUB-TOTAL DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>74.3</b>	<b>39.0</b>	<b>122.1</b>	<b>126.4</b>	<b>248.6</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>74.3</b>	<b>39.0</b>	<b>234.8</b>	<b>126.4</b>	<b>361.2</b>
<b>SUSTAINABLE URBANISATION AND HOUSING</b>												
011	1.1	0.3	-	-	1.4	1.4	1.1	0.3	-	-	1.4	1.4
012	2.5	52.1	1.9	122.5	56.5	178.9	2.5	52.1	1.9	-	56.5	56.5
016	1.0	5.1	-	-	6.1	6.1	1.0	5.1	-	-	6.1	6.1
023	-	0.5	-	-	0.5	0.5	-	0.5	-	-	0.5	0.5
138	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
161	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
610	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>SUB-TOTAL SUSTAINABLE URBANISATION A</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>58.0</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>122.5</b>	<b>64.5</b>	<b>186.9</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>58.0</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>64.5</b>	<b>64.5</b>

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

Table 31 cont'd: Medium term expenditure framework (excluding energy savings, arrears and non-VAT) , Billion Shillings, 2021/22 - 2026/2027

Programme/vote	FY 2023/24 Budget Projections						FY 2024/25 Budget Projections					
	Wage	Non-Wage Recurrent	Domestic dev't	External Financing	Total excl.	Total incl.	Wage	Non-Wage Recurrent	Domestic dev't	External Financing	Total excl.	Total incl.
					External Financing	External Financing					External Financing	External Financing
<b>HUMAN CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT</b>												
011	-	0.04	-	-	0.04	0.04	-	-	-	-	-	-
013	124.60	288.44	118.60	289.75	531.64	821.39	124.60	324.56	153.83	335.79	602.99	938.78
014	21.64	188.79	160.38	1,034.05	370.81	1,404.86	21.64	212.91	184.93	-	419.48	419.48
018	1.53	200.13	-	-	201.66	201.66	1.53	200.13	-	-	201.66	201.66
019	4.74	0.35	354.70	-	359.79	359.79	4.74	0.35	354.70	-	359.79	359.79
021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
107	4.96	12.01	0.94	-	17.92	17.92	4.96	13.37	0.94	-	19.27	19.27
108	-	8.93	-	-	8.93	8.93	-	10.54	-	-	10.54	10.54
305	33.66	14.43	11.97	-	60.06	60.06	33.66	16.85	11.97	-	62.48	62.48
114	9.29	18.93	15.37	-	43.60	43.60	9.29	22.13	15.37	-	46.79	46.79
115	6.61	10.40	6.32	-	23.34	23.34	6.61	13.21	6.32	-	26.14	26.14
116	17.40	589.64	6.05	-	613.09	613.09	17.40	742.56	6.05	-	766.01	766.01
122	55.58	14.33	11.22	-	81.14	81.14	55.58	17.07	11.22	-	83.88	83.88
124	-	0.77	-	-	0.77	0.77	-	0.91	-	-	0.91	0.91
306	15.69	5.54	3.89	-	25.12	25.12	15.69	6.42	3.89	-	26.00	26.00
128	12.36	101.04	13.33	-	126.73	126.73	12.36	118.32	13.33	-	144.00	144.00
134	2.43	9.48	2.05	-	13.96	13.96	2.43	10.48	2.05	-	14.96	14.96
138	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
149	2.99	8.45	0.82	-	12.26	12.26	2.99	10.06	0.82	-	13.87	13.87
301	208.97	144.31	13.06	-	366.35	366.35	208.97	169.05	13.06	-	391.08	391.08
302	40.10	14.95	2.73	-	57.78	57.78	40.10	17.52	2.73	-	60.36	60.36
303	62.64	41.04	3.63	-	107.31	107.31	62.64	47.92	3.63	-	114.19	114.19
304	61.17	74.05	2.79	-	138.01	138.01	61.17	87.30	2.79	-	151.26	151.26
312	18.75	16.28	0.60	-	35.63	35.63	18.75	19.33	0.60	-	38.68	38.68
313	21.99	10.25	5.41	-	37.65	37.65	21.99	10.25	5.41	-	37.65	37.65
309	38.01	25.58	11.16	-	74.75	74.75	38.01	28.44	11.16	-	77.61	77.61
151	6.09	14.57	2.99	-	23.66	23.66	6.09	16.79	2.99	-	25.87	25.87
401	45.78	42.44	10.08	-	98.30	98.30	45.78	48.15	10.08	-	104.01	104.01
402	9.07	9.48	2.28	-	20.84	20.84	9.07	10.89	2.28	-	22.24	22.24
403	7.80	2.96	6.68	-	17.44	17.44	7.80	3.48	6.68	-	17.96	17.96
404	8.99	2.65	0.20	-	11.84	11.84	8.99	3.20	0.20	-	12.40	12.40
405	8.11	7.52	0.99	-	16.62	16.62	8.11	8.96	0.99	-	18.06	18.06
406	8.64	1.97	5.77	-	16.38	16.38	8.64	2.33	5.77	-	16.74	16.74
407	12.58	7.60	0.20	-	20.39	20.39	12.58	9.20	0.20	-	21.99	21.99
408	6.32	5.11	1.12	-	12.55	12.55	6.32	5.54	1.12	-	12.98	12.98
409	8.21	2.67	2.68	-	13.55	13.55	8.21	3.15	2.68	-	14.04	14.04
410	9.35	8.28	3.82	-	21.45	21.45	9.35	9.88	3.82	-	23.05	23.05
411	7.78	2.82	1.27	-	11.88	11.88	7.78	3.42	1.27	-	12.48	12.48
412	8.35	8.45	0.20	-	17.00	17.00	8.35	9.96	0.20	-	18.51	18.51
413	8.85	9.38	1.67	-	19.90	19.90	8.85	10.99	1.67	-	21.51	21.51
414	7.86	1.57	0.60	-	10.03	10.03	7.86	1.95	0.60	-	10.41	10.41
415	7.15	3.49	0.20	-	10.84	10.84	7.15	4.09	0.20	-	11.43	11.43
416	10.09	1.44	0.20	-	11.74	11.74	10.09	1.71	0.20	-	12.00	12.00
417	10.18	14.69	1.50	-	26.36	26.36	10.18	16.75	1.50	-	28.42	28.42
418	9.41	6.29	0.90	-	16.59	16.59	9.41	7.09	0.90	-	17.39	17.39
419	4.61	2.25	0.90	-	7.77	7.77	4.61	2.55	0.90	-	8.06	8.06
420	11.11	13.39	1.77	-	26.27	26.27	11.11	15.81	1.77	-	28.69	28.69
422	4.18	6.06	-	-	10.25	10.25	4.18	6.17	-	-	10.36	10.36
310	15.55	6.81	4.61	-	26.98	26.98	15.55	8.10	4.61	-	28.27	28.27
111	8.55	11.67	1.90	-	22.12	22.12	8.55	14.71	1.90	-	25.16	25.16
127	2.22	5.51	2.40	-	10.13	10.13	2.22	6.91	2.40	-	11.53	11.53
307	38.39	15.09	9.63	-	63.11	63.11	38.39	16.77	9.63	-	64.79	64.79
308	15.65	7.08	1.91	-	24.64	24.64	15.65	7.89	1.91	-	25.45	25.45
164	5.24	9.57	5.00	-	19.81	19.81	5.24	10.44	5.00	-	20.68	20.68
165	4.90	22.59	6.25	-	33.73	33.73	4.90	25.86	6.25	-	37.00	37.00
166	1.61	46.20	-	-	47.81	47.81	1.61	46.20	-	-	47.81	47.81
500	-	0.35	-	-	0.35	0.35	-	0.35	-	-	0.35	0.35
612	2,403.39	612.96	471.49	-	3,487.83	3,487.83	2,403.39	666.58	495.81	-	3,565.78	3,565.78
<b>SUB-TOTAL HUMAN CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT</b>												
	<b>3,487.8</b>	<b>2,725.1</b>	<b>1,299.3</b>	<b>1,323.8</b>	<b>7,512.1</b>	<b>8,835.9</b>	<b>3,487.8</b>	<b>3,121.9</b>	<b>1,383.4</b>	<b>335.8</b>	<b>7,993.0</b>	<b>8,328.8</b>

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

Table 31 cont'd: Medium term expenditure framework (excluding energy savings, arrears and non-VAT) , Billion Shillings, 2021/22 - 2026/2027

Programme/vote	FY 2023/24 Budget Projections						FY 2024/25 Budget Projections					
	Non-Wage		Domestic	External	Total excl.	Total incl.	Non-Wage		Domestic	External	Total excl.	Total incl.
	Wage	Recurrent	dev't	Financing	External Financing	External Financing	Wage	Recurrent	dev't	Financing	External Financing	External Financing
<b>INNOVATION, TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSFER</b>												
002	State House	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
110	Uganda Industrial Research Institute	10.3	12.4	2.8	-	25.5	25.5	10.3	12.4	2.8	-	25.5
119	Uganda Registration Services Bureau	1.0	0.1	-	-	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.1	-	-	1.1
500	Missions Abroad	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	-	-	0.1
	<b>INNOVATION, TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT AN</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>26.7</b>	<b>26.7</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>26.7</b>
<b>COMMUNITY MOBILIZATION AND MINDSET CHANGE</b>												
001	Office of the President	-	9.1	-	-	9.1	9.1	-	9.1	-	-	9.1
006	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	-	0.4	-	-	0.4	0.4	-	0.4	-	-	0.4
013	Ministry of Education and Sports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
018	Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development	2.4	24.4	1.9	-	28.7	28.7	2.4	24.4	1.9	-	28.7
020	<b>Ministry of ICT and National Guidance</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>18.9</b>
112	<b>Directorate of Ethics and Integrity</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.8</b>
119	Uganda Registration Services Bureau	0.3	0.3	-	-	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.3	-	-	0.7
122	Kampala Capital City Authority	-	0.6	1.5	-	2.0	2.0	-	0.6	1.5	-	2.0
123	National Lotteries and Gaming Regulatory Board	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	-	-	0.1
124	Equal Opportunities Commission	-	0.8	-	-	0.8	0.8	-	0.8	-	-	0.8
149	National Population Council	0.3	1.1	-	-	1.5	1.5	0.3	1.1	-	-	1.5
500	Missions Abroad	-	2.9	-	-	2.9	2.9	-	2.9	-	-	2.9
615	601-999 Local Governments	-	7.6	-	-	7.6	7.6	-	7.6	-	-	7.6
	<b>SUB-TOTAL COMMUNITY MOBILIZATION AND MI</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>65.9</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>73.5</b>	<b>73.5</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>65.9</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>73.5</b>
<b>GOVERNANCE AND SECURITY</b>												
001	Office of the President	25.3	137.5	34.3	-	197.1	197.1	25.3	137.5	34.3	-	197.1
002	State House	26.8	436.7	174.4	-	637.9	637.9	26.8	436.7	174.4	-	637.9
003	Office of the Prime Minister	0.2	0.5	0.6	19.1	1.3	20.4	0.2	0.5	0.6	-	1.3
004	Ministry of Defence	617.6	765.3	1,982.9	-	3,365.8	3,365.8	617.6	765.3	1,982.9	-	3,365.8
006	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	6.0	28.1	0.4	-	34.5	34.5	6.0	28.1	0.4	-	34.5
007	Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs	10.9	116.0	21.7	-	148.6	148.6	10.9	116.0	21.7	-	148.6
008	Ministry of Finance, Planning & Economic Dev.	-	2.0	-	-	2.0	2.0	-	2.0	-	-	2.0
009	Ministry of Internal Affairs	2.4	54.4	3.6	-	60.5	60.5	2.4	54.4	3.6	-	60.5
011	Ministry of Local Government	0.3	0.5	-	-	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.5	-	-	0.8
018	Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development	0.1	4.9	-	-	5.0	5.0	0.1	4.9	-	-	5.0
021	East African Community	1.3	37.0	0.4	-	38.7	38.7	1.3	37.0	0.4	-	38.7
102	Electoral Commission	37.7	104.9	3.7	-	146.3	146.3	37.7	104.9	3.7	-	146.3
103	Inspectorate of Government (IG)	21.3	39.4	15.2	-	75.9	75.9	21.3	39.4	15.2	-	75.9
105	Law Reform Commission	4.1	14.0	0.1	-	18.1	18.1	4.1	14.0	0.1	-	18.1
106	Uganda Human Rights Commission	7.6	11.4	0.6	-	19.7	19.7	7.6	11.4	0.6	-	19.7
311	Law Development Centre	8.0	15.4	5.3	-	28.7	28.7	8.0	15.4	5.3	-	28.7
112	Ethics and Integrity	6.3	7.8	0.4	-	14.5	14.5	6.3	7.8	0.4	-	14.5
119	Uganda Registration Services Bureau	7.7	17.1	1.0	-	25.7	25.7	7.7	17.1	1.0	-	25.7
120	National Citizenship and Immigration Control	5.3	104.0	10.5	-	119.8	119.8	5.3	104.0	10.5	-	119.8
122	Kampala Capital City Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
123	National Lotteries and Gaming Regulatory Board	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	-	-	0.0
124	Equal Opportunities Commission	-	1.5	-	-	1.5	1.5	-	1.5	-	-	1.5
129	Financial Intelligence Authority (FIA)	9.6	16.9	0.1	-	26.7	26.7	9.6	16.9	0.1	-	26.7
130	Treasury Operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
131	Auditor General	43.5	51.5	3.8	-	98.8	98.8	43.5	51.5	3.8	-	98.8
133	Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions	24.2	44.9	25.9	-	95.0	95.0	24.2	44.9	25.9	-	95.0
144	Uganda Police Force	383.0	305.4	188.0	-	876.4	876.4	383.0	305.4	188.0	-	876.4
145	Uganda Prisons	95.6	186.7	26.4	-	308.7	308.7	95.6	186.7	26.4	-	308.7
148	Judicial Service Commission	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
153	PPDA	11.0	7.8	3.0	-	21.8	21.8	11.0	7.8	3.0	-	21.8
158	Internal Security Organisation (ISO)	52.5	85.8	17.8	-	156.1	156.1	52.5	85.8	17.8	-	156.1
159	External Security Organisation	17.8	53.6	0.8	-	72.2	72.2	17.8	53.6	0.8	-	72.2
500	Missions Abroad	28.5	131.4	52.9	-	212.8	212.8	28.5	131.4	52.9	-	212.8
135	Directorate of Government Analytical Laboratory	3.3	25.4	7.7	-	36.5	36.5	3.3	25.4	7.7	-	36.5
137	National Identification and Registration Authority (NIR)	20.3	36.1	4.4	-	60.9	60.9	20.3	36.1	4.4	-	60.9
	<b>SUB-TOTAL GOVERNANCE AND SECURITY</b>	<b>1,478.2</b>	<b>2,843.9</b>	<b>2,586.0</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>6,908.1</b>	<b>6,927.2</b>	<b>1,478.2</b>	<b>2,843.9</b>	<b>2,586.0</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6,908.1</b>

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development



Table 31 cont'd: Medium term expenditure framework (excluding energy savings, arrears and non-VAT) , Billion Shillings, 2021/22 - 2026/2027

Programme/vote	FY 2023/24 Budget Projections						FY 2024/25 Budget Projections					
	Wage	Non-Wage Recurrent	Domestic dev't	Donor Project	Total excl.	Total incl.	Wage	Non-Wage Recurrent	Domestic dev't	Donor Project	Total excl.	Total incl.
					Donor Project	Donor Project					Donor Project	Donor Project
<b>PUBLIC SECTOR TRANSFORMATION</b>												
005	4.36	22.33	2.95	-	29.64	29.64	4.36	22.33	2.95	-	29.64	29.64
011	22.15	8.53	2.50	-	33.18	33.18	22.15	8.53	2.50	-	33.18	33.18
021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
023	0.49	9.18	-	-	9.67	9.67	0.49	9.18	-	-	9.67	9.67
103	2.14	1.32	-	-	3.46	3.46	2.14	1.32	-	-	3.46	3.46
108	-	0.90	3.95	-	4.85	4.85	-	0.90	3.95	-	4.85	4.85
111	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
122	69.37	37.22	1.52	-	108.11	108.11	69.37	37.22	1.52	-	108.11	108.11
123	2.48	2.34	-	-	4.83	4.83	2.48	2.34	-	-	4.83	4.83
146	3.29	6.92	1.28	-	11.49	11.49	3.29	6.92	1.28	-	11.49	11.49
147	1.10	2.46	0.09	-	3.66	3.66	1.10	2.46	0.09	-	3.66	3.66
500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>SUB-TOTAL PUBLIC SECTOR TRANSFORMATION</b>	<b>105.39</b>	<b>91.20</b>	<b>12.29</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>208.88</b>	<b>208.88</b>	<b>105.39</b>	<b>91.20</b>	<b>12.29</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>208.88</b>	<b>208.88</b>
<b>REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT</b>												
003	0.35	50.43	8.84	-	59.62	59.62	0.35	50.43	8.84	-	59.62	59.62
011	0.05	19.19	10.53	0.54	29.77	30.31	0.05	19.19	10.53	9.00	29.77	38.77
108	-	0.64	-	-	0.64	0.64	-	0.64	-	-	0.64	0.64
138	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
147	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
617	426.95	495.63	77.81	30.54	1,000.40	1,030.93	426.95	495.63	77.81	-	1,000.40	1,000.40
<b>SUB-TOTAL REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT</b>	<b>427.34</b>	<b>565.89</b>	<b>97.19</b>	<b>31.08</b>	<b>1,090.42</b>	<b>1,121.50</b>	<b>427.34</b>	<b>565.89</b>	<b>97.19</b>	<b>9.00</b>	<b>1,090.42</b>	<b>1,099.42</b>
<b>DEVELOPMENT PLAN IMPLEMENTATION</b>												
001	0.28	12.71	-	114.89	12.99	127.88	0.28	12.71	-	-	12.99	12.99
003	3.21	51.41	3.78	-	58.40	58.40	3.21	51.41	3.78	-	58.40	58.40
006	-	0.35	-	-	0.35	0.35	-	0.35	-	-	0.35	0.35
008	9.00	203.66	178.54	152.68	391.20	543.88	9.00	203.66	178.54	195.63	391.20	586.83
011	0.16	0.38	-	-	0.54	0.54	0.16	0.38	-	-	0.54	0.54
023	-	0.05	-	-	0.05	0.05	-	0.05	-	-	0.05	0.05
108	14.61	13.99	-	-	28.60	28.60	14.61	13.99	-	-	28.60	28.60
119	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
122	-	2.10	0.44	-	2.53	2.53	-	2.10	0.44	-	2.53	2.53
141	205.50	290.28	44.06	-	539.83	539.83	205.50	290.28	44.06	-	539.83	539.83
143	21.39	38.73	11.94	-	72.05	72.05	21.39	38.73	11.94	-	72.05	72.05
123	-	0.34	-	-	0.34	0.34	-	0.34	-	-	0.34	0.34
124	2.97	7.90	0.22	-	11.08	11.08	2.97	7.90	0.22	-	11.08	11.08
130	-	62.07	-	-	62.07	62.07	-	62.07	-	-	62.07	62.07
147	0.51	1.28	-	-	1.80	1.80	0.51	1.28	-	-	1.80	1.80
149	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
163	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
500	-	8.08	-	-	8.08	8.08	-	8.08	-	-	8.08	8.08
<b>SUB-TOTAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN IMPLEMENTATION</b>	<b>257.62</b>	<b>693.33</b>	<b>238.97</b>	<b>267.58</b>	<b>1,189.92</b>	<b>1,457.50</b>	<b>257.62</b>	<b>693.33</b>	<b>238.97</b>	<b>195.63</b>	<b>1,189.92</b>	<b>1,385.55</b>
<b>ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE</b>												
101	108.77	209.83	63.01	-	381.61	381.61	108.77	209.83	63.01	-	381.61	381.61
148	3.19	13.91	0.46	-	17.57	17.57	3.19	13.91	0.46	-	17.57	17.57
311	0.47	0.38	-	-	0.84	0.84	0.47	0.38	-	-	0.84	0.84
<b>SUB-TOTAL ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE</b>	<b>112.43</b>	<b>224.12</b>	<b>63.47</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>400.02</b>	<b>400.02</b>	<b>112.43</b>	<b>224.12</b>	<b>63.47</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>400.02</b>	<b>400.02</b>
<b>LEGISLATION, OVERSIGHT &amp; REPRESENTATION</b>												
104	108.26	739.23	67.49	-	914.98	914.98	108.26	739.23	67.49	-	914.98	914.98
011	-	0.08	-	-	0.08	0.08	-	0.08	-	-	0.08	0.08
<b>SUB-TOTAL LEGISLATION, OVERSIGHT &amp; REPRESENTATION</b>	<b>108.26</b>	<b>739.31</b>	<b>67.49</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>915.06</b>	<b>915.06</b>	<b>108.26</b>	<b>739.31</b>	<b>67.49</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>915.06</b>	<b>915.06</b>
<b>INTEREST PAYMENTS DUE</b>												
	-	1,211.15	-	-	1,211.15	1,211.15	-	1,396.71	-	-	1,396.71	1,396.71
130	-	5,372.48	-	-	5,372.48	5,372.48	-	5,428.95	-	-	5,428.95	5,428.95
<b>SUB-TOTAL INTEREST PAYMENTS</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,372.48</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,372.48</b>	<b>5,372.48</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,428.95</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,428.95</b>	<b>5,428.95</b>
<b>Total Centre</b>	<b>3,507.90</b>	<b>12,871.16</b>	<b>7,175.73</b>	<b>7,753.88</b>	<b>23,554.78</b>	<b>31,308.66</b>	<b>3,507.90</b>	<b>16,211.40</b>	<b>7,314.51</b>	<b>9,313.55</b>	<b>27,033.80</b>	<b>36,347.35</b>
<b>Total Local Government Programmes</b>	<b>2,950.29</b>	<b>1,182.88</b>	<b>869.15</b>	<b>30.54</b>	<b>5,002.32</b>	<b>5,032.86</b>	<b>2,950.29</b>	<b>1,236.51</b>	<b>893.47</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,080.26</b>	<b>5,080.26</b>
600	-	5,372.48	-	-	5,372.48	5,372.48	-	5,428.95	-	-	5,428.95	5,428.95
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>6,458.19</b>	<b>19,426.52</b>	<b>8,044.88</b>	<b>7,784.41</b>	<b>33,929.59</b>	<b>41,714.00</b>	<b>6,458.19</b>	<b>22,876.85</b>	<b>8,207.98</b>	<b>9,313.55</b>	<b>37,543.01</b>	<b>46,856.56</b>

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

Table 31 cont'd: Medium term expenditure framework (excluding energy savings, arrears and non-VAT) , Billion Shillings, 2021/22 - 2026/2027

Sector/vote	FY 2025/26 Budget Projections						FY 2026/27 Budget Projections						
	Non-Wage		Domestic	External	Total excl.	Total incl.	Non-Wage		Domestic	External	Total excl.	Total incl.	
	Wage	Recurrent	dev't	Financing	Financing	Financing	Wage	Recurrent	dev't	Financing	Financing	Financing	
<b>AGRO- INDUSTRIALISATION</b>													
010	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry & Fisheries	19.41	36.43	131.76	204.66	187.60	392.26	19.41	36.43	131.76	-	187.60	187.60
011	Ministry of Local Government	0.12	0.17	1.50	-	1.79	1.79	0.12	0.17	1.50	-	1.79	1.79
015	Ministry of Trade, Industry and Cooperatives	-	10.15	-	-	10.15	10.15	-	10.15	-	-	10.15	10.15
019	Ministry of Water and Environment	0.48	0.04	83.31	156.15	83.83	239.97	0.48	0.04	83.31	104.09	83.83	187.92
021	East African Community	-	0.25	-	-	0.25	0.25	-	0.25	-	-	0.25	0.25
108	National Planning Authority	-	0.94	-	-	0.94	0.94	-	0.94	-	-	0.94	0.94
121	Dairy Development Authority	4.22	6.47	6.55	-	17.24	17.24	4.22	6.47	6.55	-	17.24	17.24
122	Kampala Capital City Authority	-	0.85	6.33	-	7.19	7.19	-	0.85	6.33	-	7.19	7.19
125	National Animal Genetic Res. Centre and Data Bank	5.74	5.46	81.97	-	93.17	93.17	5.74	5.46	81.97	-	93.17	93.17
138	Uganda Investment Authority (UIA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
142	National Agricultural Research Organisation	38.81	29.40	48.58	-	116.78	116.78	38.81	29.40	48.58	-	116.78	116.78
152	NAADS Secretariat	2.18	42.64	13.24	-	58.06	58.06	2.18	42.64	13.24	-	58.06	58.06
154	Uganda National Bureau of Standards	-	1.11	-	-	1.11	1.11	-	1.11	-	-	1.11	1.11
155	Uganda Cotton Development Organisation	2.01	3.79	1.93	-	7.73	7.73	2.01	3.79	1.93	-	7.73	7.73
160	Uganda Coffee Development Authority	10.13	50.54	4.27	-	64.94	64.94	10.13	50.54	4.27	-	64.94	64.94
161	Uganda Free Zones Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
500	Missions Abroad	-	8.10	-	-	8.10	8.10	-	8.10	-	-	8.10	8.10
601	601-999 Local Governments	119.95	44.27	180.50	-	344.71	344.71	119.95	44.27	180.50	-	344.71	344.71
	<b>SUB-TOTAL AGRO- INDUSTRIALISATION</b>	<b>203.04</b>	<b>240.61</b>	<b>559.94</b>	<b>360.80</b>	<b>1,003.59</b>	<b>1,364.39</b>	<b>203.04</b>	<b>240.61</b>	<b>559.94</b>	<b>104.09</b>	<b>1,003.59</b>	<b>1,107.68</b>
<b>MINERAL DEVELOPMENT</b>													
017	Energy and Minerals	-	6.22	17.42	570.61	23.64	594.25	-	6.22	17.42	-	23.64	23.64
108	National Planning Authority	-	1.89	-	-	1.89	1.89	-	1.89	-	-	1.89	1.89
138	Uganda Investment Authority (UIA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
161	Uganda Free Zones Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
500	Missions Abroad	-	0.05	-	-	0.05	0.05	-	0.05	-	-	0.05	0.05
	<b>SUB-TOTAL ENERGY DEVELOPMENT</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8.16</b>	<b>17.42</b>	<b>570.61</b>	<b>25.58</b>	<b>596.18</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8.16</b>	<b>17.42</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>25.58</b>	<b>25.58</b>
<b>SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF PETROLEUM RESOURCES</b>													
008	Ministry of Finance, Planning & Economic Dev.	-	720.35	-	-	720.35	720.35	-	720.35	-	-	720.35	720.35
013	Ministry of Education and Sports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
017	Energy and Minerals	-	4.32	75.02	897.81	79.34	977.15	-	4.32	75.02	414.79	79.34	494.13
139	Petroleum Authority of Uganda	28.72	21.35	13.65	-	63.72	63.72	28.72	21.35	13.65	-	63.72	63.72
161	Uganda Free Zones Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
500	Missions Abroad	-	0.31	-	-	0.31	0.31	-	0.31	-	-	0.31	0.31
	<b>SUB-TOTAL SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF PETROLEUM</b>	<b>28.72</b>	<b>746.32</b>	<b>88.67</b>	<b>897.81</b>	<b>863.72</b>	<b>1,761.52</b>	<b>28.72</b>	<b>746.32</b>	<b>88.67</b>	<b>414.79</b>	<b>863.72</b>	<b>1,278.50</b>
<b>TOURISM DEVELOPMENT</b>													
022	Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities	2.37	151.93	11.85	-	166.14	166.14	2.37	151.93	11.85	-	166.14	166.14
117	Uganda Tourism Board	1.86	21.89	0.09	-	23.84	23.84	1.86	21.89	0.09	-	23.84	23.84
122	Kampala Capital City Authority	-	0.09	-	-	0.09	0.09	-	0.09	-	-	0.09	0.09
138	Uganda Investment Authority (UIA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
500	Missions Abroad	-	4.60	-	-	4.60	4.60	-	4.60	-	-	4.60	4.60
	<b>SUB-TOTAL TOURISM DEVELOPMENT</b>	<b>4.23</b>	<b>178.51</b>	<b>11.94</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>194.68</b>	<b>194.68</b>	<b>4.23</b>	<b>178.51</b>	<b>11.94</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>194.68</b>	<b>194.68</b>
<b>CLIMATE CHANGE, NATURAL RESOURCE, ENVIRONMENT AND WATER MANAGEMENT</b>													
003	Office of the Prime Minister	0.34	2.66	10.81	-	13.81	13.81	0.34	2.66	10.81	-	13.81	13.81
011	Ministry of Local Government	-	-	0.30	-	0.30	0.30	-	-	0.30	-	0.30	0.30
012	Ministry of Lands, Housing & Urban Development	8.71	10.09	12.67	-	31.47	31.47	8.71	10.09	12.67	-	31.47	31.47
019	Ministry of Water and Environment	10.93	12.98	49.46	140.72	73.37	214.09	10.93	12.98	49.46	-	73.37	73.37
108	National Planning Authority	-	0.10	-	-	0.10	0.10	-	0.10	-	-	0.10	0.10
122	Kampala Capital City Authority	-	20.21	0.34	-	20.56	20.56	-	20.21	0.34	-	20.56	20.56
150	National Environment Management Authority	6.72	8.97	3.25	-	18.94	18.94	6.72	8.97	3.25	-	18.94	18.94
156	Uganda Land Commission	1.06	0.93	29.67	-	31.66	31.66	1.06	0.93	29.67	-	31.66	31.66
157	National Forestry Authority	8.27	15.32	5.65	-	29.24	29.24	8.27	15.32	5.65	-	29.24	29.24
109	Uganda National Meteorological Authority	7.41	3.69	6.56	-	17.66	17.66	7.41	3.69	6.56	-	17.66	17.66
500	Missions Abroad	-	0.05	-	-	0.05	0.05	-	0.05	-	-	0.05	0.05
606	601-999 Local Governments	-	20.15	109.70	-	129.85	129.85	-	20.15	109.70	-	129.85	129.85
	<b>SUB-TOTAL CLIMATE CHANGE, NATURAL RESOURCE, ENI</b>	<b>43.44</b>	<b>95.16</b>	<b>228.40</b>	<b>140.72</b>	<b>367.00</b>	<b>507.72</b>	<b>43.44</b>	<b>95.16</b>	<b>228.40</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>367.00</b>	<b>367.00</b>

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, 2021/22 - 2026/2027

Programme/vote	FY 2025/26 Budget Projections						FY 2026/27 Budget Projections					
	Wage	Non-Wage Recurrent	Domestic dev't	External Financing	Total excl. External Financing	Total incl. External Financing	Wage	Non-Wage Recurrent	Domestic dev't	External Financing	Total excl. External Financing	Total incl. External Financing
<b>PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT</b>												
008	0.3	1,384.5	9.1	-	1,393.9	1,393.9	0.3	1,384.5	9.1	-	1,393.9	1,393.9
015	1.0	1.0	-	-	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	-	-	2.0	2.0
021	-	0.4	-	-	0.4	0.4	-	0.4	-	-	0.4	0.4
023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
108	-	0.3	-	-	0.3	0.3	-	0.3	-	-	0.3	0.3
119	4.3	2.3	-	-	6.7	6.7	4.3	2.3	-	-	6.7	6.7
123	-	0.5	-	-	0.5	0.5	-	0.5	-	-	0.5	0.5
153	0.9	0.4	-	-	1.3	1.3	0.9	0.4	-	-	1.3	1.3
154	23.9	7.5	4.6	-	35.9	35.9	23.9	7.5	4.6	-	35.9	35.9
136	2.6	5.8	0.0	-	8.4	8.4	2.6	5.8	0.0	-	8.4	8.4
138	6.8	8.2	2.3	-	17.4	17.4	6.8	8.2	2.3	-	17.4	17.4
140	3.5	5.1	-	-	8.6	8.6	3.5	5.1	-	-	8.6	8.6
161	2.4	3.2	22.7	-	28.4	28.4	2.4	3.2	22.7	-	28.4	28.4
162	2.2	7.5	5.4	-	15.0	15.0	2.2	7.5	5.4	-	15.0	15.0
163	5.8	7.8	-	-	13.6	13.6	5.8	7.8	-	-	13.6	13.6
500	-	1.6	-	-	1.6	1.6	-	1.6	-	-	1.6	1.6
607	-	2.2	-	-	2.2	2.2	-	2.2	-	-	2.2	2.2
<b>SUB-TOTAL PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT</b>	<b>53.6</b>	<b>1,438.4</b>	<b>44.1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,536.1</b>	<b>1,536.1</b>	<b>53.6</b>	<b>1,438.4</b>	<b>44.1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,536.1</b>	<b>1,536.1</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>												
006	-	0.3	-	-	0.3	0.3	-	0.3	-	-	0.3	0.3
015	2.2	99.7	23.1	-	125.0	125.0	2.2	99.7	23.1	-	125.0	125.0
110	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
138	-	-	66.4	-	66.4	66.4	-	-	66.4	-	66.4	66.4
154	-	4.2	-	-	4.2	4.2	-	4.2	-	-	4.2	4.2
161	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
500	-	1.8	-	-	1.8	1.8	-	1.8	-	-	1.8	1.8
<b>SUB-TOTAL MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>106.0</b>	<b>89.4</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>197.6</b>	<b>197.6</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>106.0</b>	<b>89.4</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>197.6</b>	<b>197.6</b>
<b>INTEGRATED TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES</b>												
016	13.8	96.5	528.3	3,679.3	638.5	4,317.8	13.8	96.5	528.3	3,964.9	638.5	4,603.3
023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
113	71.1	73.1	1,518.0	2,444.7	1,662.3	4,107.0	71.1	73.1	1,518.0	3,137.6	1,662.3	4,799.9
118	2.7	485.3	-	-	488.0	488.0	2.7	485.3	-	-	488.0	488.0
122	-	0.3	78.2	894.9	78.5	973.5	-	0.3	78.2	-	78.5	78.5
609	-	-	29.7	-	29.7	29.7	-	-	29.7	-	29.7	29.7
<b>SUB-TOTAL INTEGRATED TRANSPORT INFRA</b>	<b>87.5</b>	<b>655.2</b>	<b>2,154.2</b>	<b>7,019.0</b>	<b>2,896.9</b>	<b>9,915.9</b>	<b>87.5</b>	<b>655.2</b>	<b>2,154.2</b>	<b>7,102.5</b>	<b>2,896.9</b>	<b>9,999.4</b>
<b>SUSTAINABLE ENERGY DEVELOPMENT</b>												
013	25.2	7.4	517.9	419.0	550.6	969.6	25.2	7.4	517.9	261.5	550.6	812.1
017	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
161	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>SUB-TOTAL SUSTAINABLE ENERGY DEVELOPMENT</b>	<b>25.2</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>517.9</b>	<b>419.0</b>	<b>550.6</b>	<b>969.6</b>	<b>25.2</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>517.9</b>	<b>261.5</b>	<b>550.6</b>	<b>812.1</b>
<b>DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION</b>												
013	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
020	5.7	35.9	33.7	-	75.3	75.3	5.7	35.9	33.7	-	75.3	75.3
111	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
119	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
122	-	2.6	-	-	2.6	2.6	-	2.6	-	-	2.6	2.6
123	-	2.3	-	-	2.3	2.3	-	2.3	-	-	2.3	2.3
126	7.4	33.6	5.3	155.6	46.3	201.9	7.4	33.6	5.3	-	46.3	46.3
<b>SUB-TOTAL DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>74.3</b>	<b>39.0</b>	<b>155.6</b>	<b>126.4</b>	<b>282.1</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>74.3</b>	<b>39.0</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>126.4</b>	<b>126.4</b>
<b>SUSTAINABLE URBANISATION AND HOUSING</b>												
011	1.1	0.3	-	-	1.4	1.4	1.1	0.3	-	-	1.4	1.4
012	2.5	52.1	1.9	-	56.5	56.5	2.5	52.1	1.9	-	56.5	56.5
016	1.0	5.1	-	-	6.1	6.1	1.0	5.1	-	-	6.1	6.1
023	-	0.5	-	-	0.5	0.5	-	0.5	-	-	0.5	0.5
138	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
161	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
610	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>SUB-TOTAL SUSTAINABLE URBANISATION AND HOUSING</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>58.0</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>64.5</b>	<b>64.5</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>58.0</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>64.5</b>	<b>64.5</b>

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, 2021/22 - 2026/2027

Programme/vote	FY 2025/26 Budget Projections						FY 2026/27 Budget Projections						
	Non-Wage		Domestic dev't	External Financing	Total excl.	Total incl.	Non-Wage		Domestic dev't	External Financing	Total excl.	Total incl.	
	Wage	Recurrent			External Financing	External Financing	Wage	Recurrent			External Financing	External Financing	
<b>HUMAN CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT</b>													
011	Ministry of Local Government	0.0	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	0.0	0.0
013	Ministry of Education and Sports	124.6	324.6	153.8	103.7	603.0	706.7	124.6	324.6	153.8	-	603.0	603.0
014	Ministry of Health	21.6	212.9	184.9	-	419.5	419.5	21.6	212.9	184.9	-	419.5	419.5
018	Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development	1.5	200.1	-	-	201.7	201.7	1.5	200.1	-	-	201.7	201.7
019	Ministry of Water and Environment	4.7	0.4	354.7	-	359.8	359.8	4.7	0.4	354.7	-	359.8	359.8
021	East African Community	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
107	Uganda AIDS Commission	5.0	13.4	0.9	-	19.3	19.3	5.0	13.4	0.9	-	19.3	19.3
108	National Planning Authority	-	10.5	-	-	10.5	10.5	-	10.5	-	-	10.5	10.5
305	Busitema University	33.7	16.9	12.0	-	62.5	62.5	33.7	16.9	12.0	-	62.5	62.5
114	Uganda Cancer Institute	9.3	22.1	15.4	-	46.8	46.8	9.3	22.1	15.4	-	46.8	46.8
115	Uganda Heart Institute	6.6	13.2	6.3	-	26.1	26.1	6.6	13.2	6.3	-	26.1	26.1
116	National Medical Stores	17.4	742.6	6.0	-	766.0	766.0	17.4	742.6	6.0	-	766.0	766.0
122	Kampala Capital City Authority	55.6	17.1	11.2	-	83.9	83.9	55.6	17.1	11.2	-	83.9	83.9
124	Equal Opportunities Commission	-	0.9	-	-	0.9	0.9	-	0.9	-	-	0.9	0.9
306	Muni University	15.7	6.4	3.9	-	26.0	26.0	15.7	6.4	3.9	-	26.0	26.0
128	Uganda National Examinations Board	12.4	118.3	13.3	-	144.0	144.0	12.4	118.3	13.3	-	144.0	144.0
132	Education Service Commission	2.9	7.6	5.1	-	15.6	15.6	2.9	7.6	5.1	-	15.6	15.6
134	Health Service Commission	2.4	10.5	2.0	-	15.0	15.0	2.4	10.5	2.0	-	15.0	15.0
138	Uganda Investment Authority (UIA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
149	National Population Council	3.0	10.1	0.8	-	13.9	13.9	3.0	10.1	0.8	-	13.9	13.9
301	Makerere University	209.0	169.0	13.1	-	391.1	391.1	209.0	169.0	13.1	-	391.1	391.1
302	Mbarara University	40.1	17.5	2.7	-	60.4	60.4	40.1	17.5	2.7	-	60.4	60.4
303	Makerere University Business School	62.6	47.9	3.6	-	114.2	114.2	62.6	47.9	3.6	-	114.2	114.2
304	Kyambugo University	61.2	87.3	2.8	-	151.3	151.3	61.2	87.3	2.8	-	151.3	151.3
312	Uganda Management Institute	18.8	19.3	0.6	-	38.7	38.7	18.8	19.3	0.6	-	38.7	38.7
313	Mountains of the Moon University	22.0	10.2	5.4	-	37.6	37.6	22.0	10.2	5.4	-	37.6	37.6
309	Gulu University	38.0	28.4	11.2	-	77.6	77.6	38.0	28.4	11.2	-	77.6	77.6
151	Uganda Blood Transfusion Service (UBTS)	6.1	16.8	3.0	-	25.9	25.9	6.1	16.8	3.0	-	25.9	25.9
401	Mulago Hospital Complex	45.8	48.2	10.1	-	104.0	104.0	45.8	48.2	10.1	-	104.0	104.0
402	Butabika Hospital	9.1	10.9	2.3	-	22.2	22.2	9.1	10.9	2.3	-	22.2	22.2
403	Arua Referral Hospital	7.8	3.5	6.7	-	18.0	18.0	7.8	3.5	6.7	-	18.0	18.0
404	Fort Portal Referral Hospital	9.0	3.2	0.2	-	12.4	12.4	9.0	3.2	0.2	-	12.4	12.4
405	Gulu Referral Hospital	8.1	9.0	1.0	-	18.1	18.1	8.1	9.0	1.0	-	18.1	18.1
406	Hoima Referral Hospital	8.6	2.3	5.8	-	16.7	16.7	8.6	2.3	5.8	-	16.7	16.7
407	Jinja Referral Hospital	12.6	9.2	0.2	-	22.0	22.0	12.6	9.2	0.2	-	22.0	22.0
408	Kabale Referral Hospital	6.3	5.5	1.1	-	13.0	13.0	6.3	5.5	1.1	-	13.0	13.0
409	Masaka Referral Hospital	8.2	3.2	2.7	-	14.0	14.0	8.2	3.2	2.7	-	14.0	14.0
410	Mbale Referral Hospital	9.4	9.9	3.8	-	23.1	23.1	9.4	9.9	3.8	-	23.1	23.1
411	Soroti Referral Hospital	7.8	3.4	1.3	-	12.5	12.5	7.8	3.4	1.3	-	12.5	12.5
412	Lira Referral Hospital	8.4	10.0	0.2	-	18.5	18.5	8.4	10.0	0.2	-	18.5	18.5
413	Mbarara Referral Hospital	8.8	11.0	1.7	-	21.5	21.5	8.8	11.0	1.7	-	21.5	21.5
414	Mubende Referral Hospital	7.9	2.0	0.6	-	10.4	10.4	7.9	2.0	0.6	-	10.4	10.4
415	Moroto Referral Hospital	7.1	4.1	0.2	-	11.4	11.4	7.1	4.1	0.2	-	11.4	11.4
416	Naguru Referral Hospital	10.1	1.7	0.2	-	12.0	12.0	10.1	1.7	0.2	-	12.0	12.0
417	Kiruuddu Referral Hospital	10.2	16.7	1.5	-	28.4	28.4	10.2	16.7	1.5	-	28.4	28.4
418	Kawempe Referral Hospital	9.4	7.1	0.9	-	17.4	17.4	9.4	7.1	0.9	-	17.4	17.4
419	Entebbe Regional Referral Hospital	4.6	2.5	0.9	-	8.1	8.1	4.6	2.5	0.9	-	8.1	8.1
420	Mulago Specialized Women and Neonatal Hospital	11.1	15.8	1.8	-	28.7	28.7	11.1	15.8	1.8	-	28.7	28.7
421	Kayunga Referral Hospital	3.7	8.7	-	-	12.4	12.4	3.7	8.7	-	-	12.4	12.4
422	Yumbe Referral Hospital	4.2	6.2	-	-	10.4	10.4	4.2	6.2	-	-	10.4	10.4
310	Lira University	15.6	8.1	4.6	-	28.3	28.3	15.6	8.1	4.6	-	28.3	28.3
111	National Curriculum Development Centre	8.6	14.7	1.9	-	25.2	25.2	8.6	14.7	1.9	-	25.2	25.2
127	Uganda Virus Research Institute (UVRI)	2.2	6.9	2.4	-	11.5	11.5	2.2	6.9	2.4	-	11.5	11.5
307	Kabale University	38.4	16.8	9.6	-	64.8	64.8	38.4	16.8	9.6	-	64.8	64.8
308	Soroti University	15.7	7.9	1.9	-	25.4	25.4	15.7	7.9	1.9	-	25.4	25.4
164	National Council for Higher Education	5.2	10.4	5.0	-	20.7	20.7	5.2	10.4	5.0	-	20.7	20.7
165	Uganda Business and Technical Examination Board	4.9	25.9	6.2	-	37.0	37.0	4.9	25.9	6.2	-	37.0	37.0
166	National Council of Sports	1.6	46.2	-	-	47.8	47.8	1.6	46.2	-	-	47.8	47.8
500	Missions Abroad	-	0.4	-	-	0.4	0.4	-	0.4	-	-	0.4	0.4
612	601-999 Local Governments	2,403.4	691.6	495.8	-	3,590.8	3,590.8	2,403.4	691.6	495.8	-	3,590.8	3,590.8
	<b>SUB-TOTAL HUMAN CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT</b>	<b>3,487.8</b>	<b>3,146.9</b>	<b>1,383.4</b>	<b>103.7</b>	<b>8,018.1</b>	<b>8,121.8</b>	<b>3,487.8</b>	<b>3,146.9</b>	<b>1,383.4</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8,018.1</b>	<b>8,018.1</b>

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, 2021/22 - 2026/2027

Programme/vote	FY 2025/26 Budget Projections						FY 2026/27 Budget Projections					
	Wage	Non-Wage Recurrent	Domestic dev't	External Financing	Total excl. External Financing	Total incl. External Financing	Wage	Non-Wage Recurrent	Domestic dev't	External Financing	Total excl. External Financing	Total incl. External Financing
	<b>INNOVATION, TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSFER</b>											
002 State House	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
110 Uganda Industrial Research Institute	10.3	12.4	2.8	-	25.5	25.5	10.3	12.4	2.8	-	25.5	25.5
119 Uganda Registration Services Bureau	1.0	0.1	-	-	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.1	-	-	1.1	1.1
500 Missions Abroad	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1
<b>INNOVATION, TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>26.7</b>	<b>26.7</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>26.7</b>	<b>26.7</b>
<b>COMMUNITY MOBILIZATION AND MINDSET CHANGE</b>												
001 Office of the President	-	9.1	-	-	9.1	9.1	-	9.1	-	-	9.1	9.1
006 Ministry of Foreign Affairs	-	0.4	-	-	0.4	0.4	-	0.4	-	-	0.4	0.4
013 Ministry of Education and Sports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
018 Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development	2.4	24.4	1.9	-	28.7	28.7	2.4	24.4	1.9	-	28.7	28.7
020 Ministry of ICT and National Guidance	1.1	17.8	-	-	18.9	18.9	1.1	17.8	-	-	18.9	18.9
112 Directorate of Ethics and Integrity	-	0.8	-	-	0.8	0.8	-	0.8	-	-	0.8	0.8
119 Uganda Registration Services Bureau	0.3	0.3	-	-	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.3	-	-	0.7	0.7
122 Kampala Capital City Authority	-	0.6	1.5	-	2.0	2.0	-	0.6	1.5	-	2.0	2.0
123 National Lotteries and Gaming Regulatory Board	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1
124 Equal Opportunities Commission	-	0.8	-	-	0.8	0.8	-	0.8	-	-	0.8	0.8
149 National Population Council	0.3	1.1	-	-	1.5	1.5	0.3	1.1	-	-	1.5	1.5
500 Missions Abroad	-	2.9	-	-	2.9	2.9	-	2.9	-	-	2.9	2.9
615 601-999 Local Governments	-	7.6	-	-	7.6	7.6	-	7.6	-	-	7.6	7.6
<b>SUB-TOTAL COMMUNITY MOBILIZATION AND</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>65.9</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>73.5</b>	<b>73.5</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>65.9</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>73.5</b>	<b>73.5</b>
<b>GOVERNANCE AND SECURITY</b>												
001 Office of the President	25.3	137.5	34.3	-	197.1	197.1	25.3	137.5	34.3	-	197.1	197.1
002 State House	26.8	436.7	174.4	-	637.9	637.9	26.8	436.7	174.4	-	637.9	637.9
003 Office of the Prime Minister	0.2	0.5	0.6	-	1.3	1.3	0.2	0.5	0.6	-	1.3	1.3
004 Ministry of Defence	617.6	765.3	1,982.9	-	3,365.8	3,365.8	617.6	765.3	1,982.9	-	3,365.8	3,365.8
006 Ministry of Foreign Affairs	6.0	28.1	0.4	-	34.5	34.5	6.0	28.1	0.4	-	34.5	34.5
007 Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs	10.9	116.0	21.7	-	148.6	148.6	10.9	116.0	21.7	-	148.6	148.6
008 Ministry of Finance, Planning & Economic Dev.	-	2.0	-	-	2.0	2.0	-	2.0	-	-	2.0	2.0
009 Ministry of Internal Affairs	2.4	54.4	3.6	-	60.5	60.5	2.4	54.4	3.6	-	60.5	60.5
011 Ministry of Local Government	0.3	0.5	-	-	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.5	-	-	0.8	0.8
018 Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development	0.1	4.9	-	-	5.0	5.0	0.1	4.9	-	-	5.0	5.0
021 East African Community	1.3	37.0	0.4	-	38.7	38.7	1.3	37.0	0.4	-	38.7	38.7
102 Electoral Commission	37.7	104.9	3.7	-	146.3	146.3	37.7	104.9	3.7	-	146.3	146.3
103 Inspectorate of Government (IG)	21.3	39.4	15.2	-	75.9	75.9	21.3	39.4	15.2	-	75.9	75.9
105 Law Reform Commission	4.1	14.0	0.1	-	18.1	18.1	4.1	14.0	0.1	-	18.1	18.1
106 Uganda Human Rights Commission	7.6	11.4	0.6	-	19.7	19.7	7.6	11.4	0.6	-	19.7	19.7
311 Law Development Centre	8.0	15.4	5.3	-	28.7	28.7	8.0	15.4	5.3	-	28.7	28.7
112 Ethics and Integrity	6.3	7.8	0.4	-	14.5	14.5	6.3	7.8	0.4	-	14.5	14.5
119 Uganda Registration Services Bureau	7.7	17.1	1.0	-	25.7	25.7	7.7	17.1	1.0	-	25.7	25.7
120 National Citizenship and Immigration Control	5.3	104.0	10.5	-	119.8	119.8	5.3	104.0	10.5	-	119.8	119.8
122 Kampala Capital City Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
123 National Lotteries and Gaming Regulatory Board	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	0.0
124 Equal Opportunities Commission	-	1.5	-	-	1.5	1.5	-	1.5	-	-	1.5	1.5
129 Financial Intelligence Authority (FIA)	9.6	16.9	0.1	-	26.7	26.7	9.6	16.9	0.1	-	26.7	26.7
130 Treasury Operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
131 Auditor General	43.5	51.5	3.8	-	98.8	98.8	43.5	51.5	3.8	-	98.8	98.8
133 Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions	24.2	44.9	25.9	-	95.0	95.0	24.2	44.9	25.9	-	95.0	95.0
144 Uganda Police Force	383.0	305.4	188.0	-	876.4	876.4	383.0	305.4	188.0	-	876.4	876.4
145 Uganda Prisons	95.6	186.7	26.4	-	308.7	308.7	95.6	186.7	26.4	-	308.7	308.7
148 Judicial Service Commission	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
153 PPDA	11.0	7.8	3.0	-	21.8	21.8	11.0	7.8	3.0	-	21.8	21.8
158 Internal Security Organisation (ISO)	52.5	85.8	17.8	-	156.1	156.1	52.5	85.8	17.8	-	156.1	156.1
159 External Security Organisation	17.8	53.6	0.8	-	72.2	72.2	17.8	53.6	0.8	-	72.2	72.2
500 Missions Abroad	28.5	131.4	52.9	-	212.8	212.8	28.5	131.4	52.9	-	212.8	212.8
135 Directorate of Government Analytical Laboratory	3.3	25.4	7.7	-	36.5	36.5	3.3	25.4	7.7	-	36.5	36.5
137 National Identification and Registration Authority (NIRA)	20.3	36.1	4.4	-	60.9	60.9	20.3	36.1	4.4	-	60.9	60.9
<b>SUB-TOTAL GOVERNANCE AND SECURITY</b>	<b>1,478.2</b>	<b>2,843.9</b>	<b>2,586.0</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6,908.1</b>	<b>6,908.1</b>	<b>1,478.2</b>	<b>2,843.9</b>	<b>2,586.0</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6,908.1</b>	<b>6,908.1</b>

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, 2021/22 - 2026/2027

Programme/vote	FY 2025/26 Budget Projections						FY 2026/27 Budget Projections					
	Wage	Non-Wage Recurrent	Domestic dev't	External Financing	Total excl. External Financing	Total incl. External Financing	Wage	Non-Wage Recurrent	Domestic dev't	External Financing	Total excl. External Financing	Total incl. External Financing
<b>PUBLIC SECTOR TRANSFORMATION</b>												
005	4.4	22.3	2.9	-	29.6	29.6	4.4	22.3	2.9	-	29.6	29.6
011	22.1	8.5	2.5	-	33.2	33.2	22.1	8.5	2.5	-	33.2	33.2
021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
023	0.5	9.2	-	-	9.7	9.7	0.5	9.2	-	-	9.7	9.7
103	2.1	1.3	-	-	3.5	3.5	2.1	1.3	-	-	3.5	3.5
108	-	0.9	3.9	-	4.9	4.9	-	0.9	3.9	-	4.9	4.9
111	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
122	69.4	37.2	1.5	-	108.1	108.1	69.4	37.2	1.5	-	108.1	108.1
123	2.5	2.3	-	-	4.8	4.8	2.5	2.3	-	-	4.8	4.8
146	3.3	6.9	1.3	-	11.5	11.5	3.3	6.9	1.3	-	11.5	11.5
147	1.1	2.5	0.1	-	3.7	3.7	1.1	2.5	0.1	-	3.7	3.7
500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>SUB-TOTAL PUBLIC SECTOR TRANSFORMATION</b>	<b>105.4</b>	<b>91.2</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>208.9</b>	<b>208.9</b>	<b>105.4</b>	<b>91.2</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>208.9</b>	<b>208.9</b>
<b>REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT</b>												
003	0.3	50.4	8.8	-	59.6	59.6	0.3	50.4	8.8	-	59.6	59.6
011	0.0	19.2	10.5	-	29.8	29.8	0.0	19.2	10.5	-	29.8	29.8
108	-	0.6	-	-	0.6	0.6	-	0.6	-	-	0.6	0.6
138	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
147	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
617	427.0	495.6	77.8	-	1,000.4	1,000.4	427.0	495.6	77.8	-	1,000.4	1,000.4
<b>SUB-TOTAL REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT</b>	<b>427.3</b>	<b>565.9</b>	<b>97.2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,090.4</b>	<b>1,090.4</b>	<b>427.3</b>	<b>565.9</b>	<b>97.2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,090.4</b>	<b>1,090.4</b>
<b>DEVELOPMENT PLAN IMPLEMENTATION</b>												
001	0.3	12.7	-	-	13.0	13.0	0.3	12.7	-	-	13.0	13.0
003	3.2	51.4	3.8	-	58.4	58.4	3.2	51.4	3.8	-	58.4	58.4
006	-	0.3	-	-	0.3	0.3	-	0.3	-	-	0.3	0.3
008	9.0	203.7	178.5	191.5	391.2	582.7	9.0	203.7	178.5	-	391.2	391.2
011	0.2	0.4	-	-	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.4	-	-	0.5	0.5
023	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1
108	14.6	14.0	-	-	28.6	28.6	14.6	14.0	-	-	28.6	28.6
119	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
122	-	2.1	0.4	-	2.5	2.5	-	2.1	0.4	-	2.5	2.5
141	205.5	290.3	44.1	-	539.8	539.8	205.5	290.3	44.1	-	539.8	539.8
143	21.4	38.7	11.9	-	72.1	72.1	21.4	38.7	11.9	-	72.1	72.1
123	-	0.3	-	-	0.3	0.3	-	0.3	-	-	0.3	0.3
124	3.0	7.9	0.2	-	11.1	11.1	3.0	7.9	0.2	-	11.1	11.1
130	-	62.1	-	-	62.1	62.1	-	62.1	-	-	62.1	62.1
147	0.5	1.3	-	-	1.8	1.8	0.5	1.3	-	-	1.8	1.8
149	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
163	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
500	-	8.1	-	-	8.1	8.1	-	8.1	-	-	8.1	8.1
<b>SUB-TOTAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN IMPLEMENTATION</b>	<b>257.6</b>	<b>693.3</b>	<b>239.0</b>	<b>191.5</b>	<b>1,189.9</b>	<b>1,381.5</b>	<b>257.6</b>	<b>693.3</b>	<b>239.0</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,189.9</b>	<b>1,189.9</b>
<b>ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE</b>												
101	108.8	209.8	63.0	-	381.6	381.6	108.8	209.8	63.0	-	381.6	381.6
148	3.2	13.9	0.5	-	17.6	17.6	3.2	13.9	0.5	-	17.6	17.6
311	0.5	0.4	-	-	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.4	-	-	0.8	0.8
<b>SUB-TOTAL ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE</b>	<b>112.4</b>	<b>224.1</b>	<b>63.5</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>400.0</b>	<b>400.0</b>	<b>112.4</b>	<b>224.1</b>	<b>63.5</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>400.0</b>	<b>400.0</b>
<b>LEGISLATION, OVERSIGHT &amp; REPRESENTATION</b>												
104	108.3	739.2	67.5	-	915.0	915.0	108.3	739.2	67.5	-	915.0	915.0
011	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1
<b>SUB-TOTAL LEGISLATION, OVERSIGHT &amp; REPRESENTATION</b>	<b>108.3</b>	<b>739.3</b>	<b>67.5</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>915.1</b>	<b>915.1</b>	<b>108.3</b>	<b>739.3</b>	<b>67.5</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>915.1</b>	<b>915.1</b>
<b>INTEREST PAYMENTS DUE</b>												
	-	4,481.0	-	-	4,481.0	4,481.0	-	1,083.3	-	-	1,083.3	1,083.3
	-	1,576.1	-	-	1,576.1	1,576.1	-	1,625.8	-	-	1,625.8	1,625.8
130	<b>-</b>	<b>6,057.1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6,057.1</b>	<b>6,057.1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,709.2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,709.2</b>	<b>2,709.2</b>
	<b>3,507.9</b>	<b>22,826.8</b>	<b>7,314.5</b>	<b>9,858.8</b>	<b>33,649.2</b>	<b>43,508.1</b>	<b>3,507.9</b>	<b>35,000.3</b>	<b>7,314.5</b>	<b>7,882.9</b>	<b>45,822.7</b>	<b>53,705.6</b>
600	<b>2,950.3</b>	<b>1,261.5</b>	<b>893.5</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,105.3</b>	<b>5,105.3</b>	<b>2,950.3</b>	<b>1,261.5</b>	<b>893.5</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,105.3</b>	<b>5,105.3</b>
	<b>-</b>	<b>6,057.1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6,057.1</b>	<b>6,057.1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,709.2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,709.2</b>	<b>2,709.2</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>6,458.2</b>	<b>30,145.5</b>	<b>8,208.0</b>	<b>9,858.8</b>	<b>44,811.7</b>	<b>54,670.5</b>	<b>6,458.2</b>	<b>38,971.0</b>	<b>8,208.0</b>	<b>7,882.9</b>	<b>53,637.2</b>	<b>61,520.0</b>

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development



**Table 32: External Debt Service Payments By Creditor Excluding Debt Relief, US Million Dollars, 2019/20 - 2021/22**

Creditor Category	Principal			Interest			Principal as % of Total		
	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
<b>Multilateral creditors</b>									
African Dev Bank/Fund (ADB/F)	9.0	18.5	34.6	11.3	19.5	10.7	8.8%	8.9%	8.1%
Arab Bank for Econ Dev in Africa (BADEA)	1.3	1.1	3.6	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.8%	0.4%	0.7%
European Dev Fund (EDF)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
European Investment Bank (EIB)	1.7	4.4	6.1	0.9	1.3	1.1	1.1%	1.3%	1.3%
Int Bank for Recons and Dev (IBRD) (5)	0.0	0.0	0.0			0.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Int Dev Association (IDA)	42.5	51.5	72.4	22.8	30.7	27.2	28.2%	19.2%	17.8%
Int Fund for Agricult (IFAD)	6.2	9.2	9.2	1.7	2.2	2.0	3.4%	2.6%	2.0%
Int Monetary Fund (IMF)	0.0	0.0	0.0			0.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Islamic Dev Bank (IDB)	3.6	12.1	11.6	0.1	2.5	3.1	1.6%	3.4%	2.6%
Opec Fund	3.4	5.2	5.4	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.9%	1.4%	1.2%
Shelter Afrique	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Nordic Dev Fund	1.6	2.1	2.0	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.8%	0.6%	0.4%
<b>Total multilateral creditors</b>	<b>69.3</b>	<b>104.0</b>	<b>144.9</b>	<b>38.5</b>	<b>58.3</b>	<b>46.0</b>	<b>46.6%</b>	<b>37.9%</b>	<b>34.1%</b>
<b>Non-Paris club bilateral creditors</b>									
Abu Dhabi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Burundi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
China, P.R. of	32.8	112.3	149.6	50.1	82.3	60.3	35.8%	45.4%	37.4%
Cuba	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
India	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Kuwait	1.6	2.3	1.8	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.9%	0.7%	0.4%
Libya	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Saudi Arabia	0.5	0.6	1.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4%	0.2%	0.3%
Tanzania	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
North Korea	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
South Korea	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<b>Total non- Paris club bilateral creditors</b>	<b>35.1</b>	<b>115.3</b>	<b>153.0</b>	<b>50.9</b>	<b>83.2</b>	<b>61.4</b>	<b>37.2%</b>	<b>46.4%</b>	<b>38.2%</b>
<b>Paris club bilateral creditors</b>									
Austria	1.4	1.1	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.6%	0.3%	0.2%
France	12.8	9.6	13.4	2.8	3.2	3.5	6.8%	3.0%	3.0%
Germany	0.0	1.1	2.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2%	0.3%	0.5%
Italy	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Japan	9.5	14.4	22.7	1.6	1.3	2.0	4.8%	3.7%	4.4%
Spain	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%
United Kingdom	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.8	0.6%	0.0%	0.1%
United States	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Sweden	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Norway	0.0	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	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Israel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<b>Total Paris club</b>	<b>24.5</b>	<b>26.3</b>	<b>39.4</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>13.3%</b>	<b>7.3%</b>	<b>8.3%</b>
<b>Commercial non banks</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<b>Commercial banks</b>	4.1	6.7	43.6	2.8	29.5	65.4	3.0%	8.5%	19.4%
<b>Other loan category<sup>2</sup></b>									
<b>Grand total<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>133.0</b>	<b>252.2</b>	<b>381.0</b>	<b>98.4</b>	<b>175.8</b>	<b>179.9</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

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.

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

Table 33: Uganda External Debt Service Payment by Creditor including Debt Relief, (US Million Dollars) 2018/19 - 2021/22

	Principal				Interest				Total				Percentage			
	2018/19 pre-Relief	2019/20 pre-Relief	2020/21 pre-Relief	2021/22 pre-Relief	2018/19 pre-Relief	2019/20 pre-Relief	2020/21 pre-Relief	2021/22 pre-Relief	2018/19 pre-Relief	2019/20 pre-Relief	2020/21 pre-Relief	2021/22 pre-Relief	2018/19 pre-Relief	2019/20 pre-Relief	2020/21 pre-Relief	2021/22 pre-Relief
<b>Multilateral creditors</b>																
African Dev Bank/Fund (ADB/F)	16.2	21.8	30.9	45.9	12.3	13.9	24.1	12.6	28.5	35.7	55.0	58.4	6.9%	9.4%	9.5%	8.2%
Arab Bank for Econ Dev in Africa (BADEA)	1.0	1.5	1.1	3.6	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.6	1.5	2.1	1.8	4.2	0.4%	0.6%	0.3%	0.6%
European Dev Fund (EDF)		0.0	0.2	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
European Investment Bank (EIB)	1.4	1.9	4.6	6.3	0.5	0.9	1.3	1.1	1.9	2.9	5.9	7.4	0.5%	0.7%	1.0%	1.0%
Int Bank for Recons and Dev (IBRD) <sup>5</sup>		0.0		0.0				0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Int Dev Association (IDA)	132.6	151.6	163.3	183.5	34.8	35.4	42.5	39.3	167.4	187.0	205.8	222.8	40.4%	49.2%	35.5%	31.4%
Int Fund for Agricult (IFAD)	5.7	6.5	9.2	9.2	1.7	1.7	2.2	2.0	7.4	8.2	11.3	11.2	1.8%	2.2%	2.0%	1.6%
Int Monetary Fund (IMF)		0.0		4.7				0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%
Islamic Dev Bank (IDB)	0.0	4.0	12.3	11.6	0.0	0.1	2.5	3.1	0.0	4.1	14.7	14.7	0.0%	1.1%	2.5%	2.1%
Opec Fund	2.4	4.1	5.8	6.0	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.1	3.1	5.0	6.8	7.1	0.7%	1.3%	1.2%	1.0%
Shelter Afrique		0.0		0.0				0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Nordic Dev Fund	1.8	1.6	2.1	2.0	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.3	2.4	1.9	2.4	2.3	0.6%	0.5%	0.4%	0.3%
<b>Total Multilateral creditors</b>	<b>161.2</b>	<b>193.0</b>	<b>229.3</b>	<b>272.7</b>	<b>51.0</b>	<b>53.8</b>	<b>74.8</b>	<b>60.2</b>	<b>212.2</b>	<b>246.9</b>	<b>304.1</b>	<b>332.9</b>	<b>51.3%</b>	<b>64.9%</b>	<b>52.4%</b>	<b>47.0%</b>
<b>Non-Paris club bilateral creditors</b>																
Abu Dhabi		0.0		0.0		0.0	0.0	0.2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Burundi	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
China, P.R. of	14.3	32.8	112.3	149.6	52.0	50.1	82.3	60.3	66.35	82.97	194.51	209.88	16.0%	21.8%	33.5%	29.6%
Cuba				0.0				0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
India	0.6	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.3	0.63	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Kuwait		2.9	3.5	2.4	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.30	3.43	4.14	2.80	0.1%	0.9%	0.7%	0.4%
Libya		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Saudi Arabia	0.1	0.6	0.7	1.4	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.36	1.02	1.14	1.65	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%
Tanzania				0.0				0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
North Korea				0.0				0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
South Korea	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.01	0.45	0.45	0.88	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Other									0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<b>Total Non-Paris club bilateral creditors</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>36.7</b>	<b>116.8</b>	<b>154.0</b>	<b>52.6</b>	<b>51.2</b>	<b>83.4</b>	<b>61.6</b>	<b>67.7</b>	<b>87.9</b>	<b>200.2</b>	<b>215.7</b>	<b>16.3%</b>	<b>23.1%</b>	<b>34.5%</b>	<b>30.4%</b>
<b>Paris club bilateral creditors <sup>6</sup></b>																
Austria	1.29	1.52	1.27	1.28	0.05	0.06	0.12	0.05	1.34	1.58	1.40	1.34	0.3%	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%
France	5.43	13.85	10.72	13.41	0.94	2.96	3.19	3.55	6.37	16.81	13.92	16.96	1.5%	4.4%	2.4%	2.4%
Germany	0.00	0.00	1.13	2.16	0.31	0.36	0.24	0.41	0.31	0.36	1.37	2.57	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.4%
Italy	0.46	0.55	0.67	0.81	0.97	0.97	0.96	0.95	1.43	1.51	1.62	1.76	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%
Japan	11.79	12.24	17.26	25.55	1.87	1.67	1.42	2.04	13.66	13.92	18.68	27.59	3.3%	3.7%	3.2%	3.9%
Spain	0.82	0.82		0.00	0.0	0.0		0.2	0.83	0.83	0.00	0.17	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%
United Kingdom	0.98	1.20	1.26	0.00	0.86	1.54	0.06	0.84	1.83	2.73	1.33	0.84	0.4%	0.7%	0.2%	0.1%
United States	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Sweden	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.31			0.00	0.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Norway		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Finland	0.15	0.14	0.15	0.15	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.17	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Israel	0.57	0.65	0.74	0.00	0.14	0.09	0.04	0.00	0.71	0.74	0.78	0.00	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%
<b>Total Paris club bilateral creditors</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>31.0</b>	<b>33.2</b>	<b>43.4</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>38.7</b>	<b>39.3</b>	<b>51.4</b>	<b>6.5%</b>	<b>10.2%</b>	<b>6.8%</b>	<b>7.2%</b>
Commercial non banks		0.0							0.00	0.00	0.00		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Commercial banks	100.7	4.1	6.7	43.6	6.5	2.8	29.5	65.4	107.22	6.91	36.20	108.98	25.9%	1.8%	6.2%	15.4%
Other loan category <sup>3</sup>		0.00							0.00	0.00	0.00		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<b>Grand total <sup>4</sup></b>	<b>298.49</b>	<b>264.80</b>	<b>386.08</b>	<b>513.67</b>	<b>115.62</b>	<b>115.52</b>	<b>193.73</b>	<b>195.27</b>	<b>414.11</b>	<b>380.33</b>	<b>579.81</b>	<b>708.93</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

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 34: Depository Corporations Survey: June 2016- March 2022 (Billion Shillings)

	2021												2022											
	2016 Jun	2017 Jun	2018 Jun	2019 Jun	2020 Jun	2021 Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar									
<b>Net Foreign Assets</b>	10,326.1	12,894.4	14,953.4	13,877.8	16,223.9	16,449.4	15,596.4	15,924.9	15,335.4	16,210.2	16,937.6	17,001.1	16,261.4	16,430.0	16,449.9									
Central Bank(net)	10,641.8	12,843.2	13,361.8	13,406.5	14,717.6	15,574.3	15,275.6	15,514.8	15,072.8	14,851.9	15,178.5	15,295.8	14,600.8	14,957.8	15,177.4									
Of which: Official Foreign Assets	9,957.5	12,013.2	11,965.0	11,857.8	14,415.2	14,775.4	14,740.5	15,926.6	15,653.3	15,396.6	15,490.0	15,358.6	14,597.8	15,114.3	16,016.2									
Other Depository Corporations(net)	-315.6	51.2	1,591.6	471.3	1,506.3	875.2	320.8	410.0	262.6	1,358.3	1,759.2	1,705.3	1,660.6	1,472.2	1,272.5									
<b>Net Domestic Assets (NDA)</b>	7,459.8	7,276.8	7,796.5	10,534.6	13,843.2	16,169.8	17,239.1	17,152.9	17,236.0	16,470.2	16,603.6	16,351.1	17,162.7	17,183.1	16,950.1									
<b>Domestic Claims</b>	14,825.7	15,248.6	16,836.1	20,084.4	24,316.4	28,190.7	28,671.8	28,756.6	29,188.0	28,845.6	28,825.5	28,457.3	29,128.2	29,478.5	29,606.0									
<b>Claims on Central Government(net)</b>	2,753.9	2,456.0	2,716.4	3,972.7	6,895.2	9,320.3	9,525.0	9,599.4	9,810.2	9,345.4	9,168.2	8,563.3	9,214.9	9,343.9	9,544.6									
Claims on Central Government	6,241.8	6,155.1	6,824.8	7,865.5	10,992.1	15,944.6	15,285.7	16,178.3	15,663.9	14,745.0	15,818.5	14,951.1	15,450.0	15,393.1	15,018.4									
Less Liabilities to Central Government	3,488.0	3,699.1	4,108.4	3,892.8	4,096.9	6,624.3	5,760.7	6,578.9	5,853.7	5,399.5	6,650.4	6,387.8	6,235.1	6,049.2	5,473.8									
<b>Claims on Other Sectors</b>	12,071.8	12,792.6	14,119.7	16,111.7	17,421.2	18,870.4	19,146.8	19,157.1	19,377.8	19,500.2	19,657.4	19,894.0	19,913.3	20,134.5	20,061.4									
Other Financial Corporations	59.1	57.3	17.6	48.7	36.8	15.9	15.9	25.9	54.9	46.0	44.9	43.5	43.4	41.8	41.9									
State and Local Government	2.0	1.4	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4									
Public Non Financial Corporations	31.9	52.0	47.1	102.2	26.4	68.1	68.3	75.2	76.9	86.4	83.6	79.0	77.3	74.5	70.3									
Private Sector	11,978.9	12,681.9	14,053.9	15,959.9	17,356.8	18,785.4	19,061.6	19,055.1	19,245.6	19,367.4	19,528.4	19,771.1	19,792.2	20,017.9	19,948.8									
Of which: Loans	11,977.9	12,678.7	14,049.4	15,930.2	17,326.4	18,765.6	19,040.1	19,036.7	19,218.5	19,342.7	19,504.7	19,750.9	19,776.6	19,994.5	19,909.5									
<b>Other Items(Net)</b>	-7,365.9	-7,971.8	-9,039.5	-9,549.8	-10,473.2	-12,020.9	-11,432.7	-11,603.7	-11,952.0	-12,375.4	-12,222.0	-12,106.2	-11,965.5	-12,295.3	-12,655.9									
Shares and Other Equity	7,780.5	8,056.6	9,047.4	9,019.3	10,101.1	10,966.0	10,962.0	10,998.8	11,133.0	11,147.2	11,244.3	11,259.9	11,234.7	11,425.1	11,532.8									
Consolidation Adjustments	0.9	66.3	70.9	129.9	235.6	255.5	8.7	19.8	94.1	35.2	252.9	156.9	153.8	205.3	195.4									
Other Items(net)	413.7	151.1	78.8	400.6	136.5	799.4	462.1	585.0	724.9	1,193.0	724.8	689.5	577.0	664.9	927.7									
<b>Broad Money-M3</b>	17,786.0	20,171.3	22,750.0	24,412.4	30,067.1	32,619.3	32,835.4	33,077.8	32,571.4	32,680.4	33,541.2	33,352.1	33,424.1	33,613.1	33,400.0									
Foreign Currency Deposits	5,471.7	5,920.5	6,780.3	7,133.4	8,493.8	8,941.3	8,803.5	8,927.6	8,863.8	8,869.6	9,090.2	9,066.9	9,018.4	9,300.9	9,304.0									
<b>Broad Money-M2</b>	12,314.2	14,250.8	15,969.7	17,279.0	21,573.3	23,677.9	24,032.0	24,150.2	23,707.6	23,810.8	24,450.9	24,285.2	24,405.8	24,312.2	24,096.1									
Other Deposits-Local Currency	5,153.0	6,109.7	6,524.1	7,260.6	8,895.0	9,916.2	9,942.0	10,011.3	9,952.5	9,823.1	9,946.9	9,582.2	9,476.4	9,727.4	9,756.5									
<b>Narrow Money-M1</b>	7,161.2	8,141.0	9,445.7	10,018.4	12,678.3	13,761.8	14,090.0	14,138.9	13,755.1	13,987.7	14,504.0	14,703.0	14,929.4	14,584.8	14,339.6									
Transferable Deposits-Local Currency	4,240.9	4,812.4	5,685.5	6,025.1	7,801.0	8,524.5	8,681.8	8,757.5	8,454.6	8,652.5	8,950.1	8,910.2	9,511.8	9,267.2	9,159.1									
Currency Outside Depository Corporations	2,920.3	3,328.7	3,760.2	3,993.2	4,877.2	5,237.3	5,408.2	5,381.4	5,300.5	5,335.2	5,553.9	5,792.9	5,417.6	5,317.7	5,180.5									

Note: The Depository Corporations Survey in

Source: Bank of Uganda.

Table 35: Structure of interest rates 2017-2022

	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	
<b>Calendar Year</b>											
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	
2019	13.8	14.8	8.9	10.1	10.5	3.9	1.6	3.1	10.1	19.9	
<b>Fiscal Year</b>											
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	
2018/19	13.8	14.8	9.7	10.8	11.3	3.3	1.5	3.6	10.1	19.9	
2019/20	12.8	13.8	8.7	10.1	10.9	3.3	1.5	2.5	9.9	19.3	
<b>Monthly</b>											
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
	Apr	14.0	15.0	9.2	10.0	10.3	5.0	2.4	3.9	10.7	19.8
	May	14.0	15.0	8.4	10.1	10.3	3.7	1.3	3.5	10.5	19.6
	Jun	14.0	15.0	9.0	10.1	10.3	4.0	1.3	3.4	10.0	19.0
	Jul	14.0	15.0	9.2	10.0	10.3	4.7	1.4	3.3	10.3	21.4
	Aug	14.0	15.0	8.5	10.1	10.4	4.0	1.4	2.5	10.1	20.2
	Sep	14.0	15.0	8.3	10.0	10.3	3.9	1.4	2.5	9.8	19.8
	Oct	13.0	14.0	8.0	9.6	10.1	4.0	1.5	2.5	9.7	19.8
	Nov	13.0	14.0	8.1	9.8	10.4	4.2	1.5	2.4	9.5	18.3
	Dec	13.0	14.0	8.9	10.4	11.1	4.1	1.5	2.4	9.7	18.8
2020	Jan	13.0	14.0	9.2	10.5	12.0	2.5	1.5	2.4	10.4	19.9
	Feb	13.0	14.0	9.0	10.1	11.2	2.5	1.4	2.4	10.1	19.1
	Mar	13.0	14.0	9.0	10.2	11.8	2.3	1.5	2.4	10.1	17.8
	Apr	12.0	13.0	9.0	10.9	11.4	2.3	1.6	2.5	9.8	17.7
	May	12.0	13.0	8.5	10.3	11.0	2.4	1.5	2.4	10.2	18.8
	Jun	10.0	11.0	8.2	9.6	10.8	2.3	1.5	2.4	9.4	19.3
	Jul	10.0	11.0	8.5	9.7	10.9	2.4	1.5	2.5	10.1	20.9
	Aug	10.0	11.0	8.1	9.4	10.9	2.4	1.5	2.5	10.1	19.8
	Sep	10.0	11.0	7.7	9.2	10.8	2.6	1.6	2.5	9.2	19.9
	Oct	10.0	11.0	7.0	8.8	10.9	2.5	1.6	2.5	10.0	19.3
	Nov	10.0	11.0	7.3	9.0	11.4	2.4	1.6	2.5	10.3	19.6
	Dec	10.0	11.0	7.9	9.8	11.9	2.3	1.5	2.5	9.5	17.1
2021	Jan	10.0	11.0	8.2	10.3	12.1	2.3	1.6	2.5	9.9	17.4
	Feb	10.0	11.0	7.4	10.1	11.0	2.3	1.6	2.5	9.8	19.9
	Mar	10.0	11.0	6.9	9.7	10.5	2.3	1.6	2.5	9.2	18.8
	Apr	10.0	11.0	6.9	9.5	10.5	2.3	1.6	2.5	8.6	18.1
	May	10.0	11.0	6.8	9.2	10.0	2.1	1.5	2.3	8.3	19.6
	Jun	9.5	10.5	6.7	8.7	9.1	2.1	1.5	2.3	8.0	17.0
	Jul	9.5	10.5	7.1	8.6	9.3	2.0	1.5	2.2	8.4	16.3
	Aug	9.5	10.5	6.9	8.4	9.0	2.1	1.5	2.3	8.7	18.3
	Sep	9.5	10.5	6.7	8.0	8.7	2.1	1.5	2.3	8.1	19.0
	Oct	9.5	10.5	6.5	8.0	9.2	2.1	1.5	2.3	8.2	19.7
	Nov	9.5	10.5	6.4	8.2	9.6	2.1	1.5	2.3	7.3	19.9
	Dec	9.5	10.5	6.4	8.1	9.4	2.1	1.5	2.5	8.7	18.6
2022	Jan	9.5	10.5	6.4	8.1	9.3	2.1	1.5	2.5	8.1	19.4
	Feb	9.5	10.5	6.4	8.1	8.9	2.1	1.6	2.4	8.5	18.8
	Mar	9.5	10.5	6.4	7.9	8.8	2.2	1.6	2.5	8.6	19.4

Note: (i) Treasury bill rates refer to monthly average annualised discount rates

(ii) Commercial banks rates are weighted averages

Source: Bank of Uganda.

Table 36: Foreign Exchange Rates 2017 - 2022 (Uganda Shillings per US\$)

		Bureau Weighted Average			
		Buying Rate	Selling Rate	Bureau Middle Rate	Official Middle Rate
<b>Calendar Year</b>					
	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
	2019	3,689.95	3,708.54	3,699.24	3,703.98
	2020	3,704.37	3,717.04	3,710.71	3,717.54
<b>Financial Year</b>					
	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
	2018/19	3,717.28	3,736.90	3,727.09	3,736.82
	2019/20	3,699.85	3,716.06	3,707.96	3,714.60
<b>Monthly</b>					
2017	Jan	3,575.35	3,630.42	3,602.88	3,609.48
	Feb	3,566.65	3,889.01	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
	Apr	3,721.78	3,735.39	3,728.58	3,736.98
	May	3,750.64	3,765.15	3,757.90	3,765.63
	Jun	3,713.85	3,736.23	3,725.04	3,728.99
	Jul	3,686.98	3,699.54	3,693.26	3,696.49
	Aug	3,681.97	3,696.02	3,689.00	3,693.73
	Sep	3,667.01	3,682.43	3,674.72	3,675.50
	Oct	3,684.54	3,703.64	3,694.09	3,695.84
	Nov	3,688.03	3,698.54	3,693.29	3,697.44
	Dec	3,666.88	3,697.55	3,682.22	3,676.48
2020	Jan	3,666.77	3,681.73	3,674.25	3,680.79
	Feb	3,663.81	3,678.05	3,670.93	3,676.85
	Mar	3,751.36	3,758.09	3,754.73	3,772.91
	Apr	3,742.02	3,772.65	3,757.34	3,785.75
	May	3,771.82	3,785.34	3,778.58	3,791.46
	Jun	3,726.99	3,739.19	3,733.09	3,737.94
	Jul	3,698.24	3,706.54	3,702.39	3,703.54
	Aug	3,674.27	3,683.78	3,679.03	3,677.53
	Sep	3,691.58	3,700.84	3,696.21	3,695.09
	Oct	3,709.95	3,719.92	3,714.94	3,719.92
	Nov	3,699.89	3,710.31	3,705.10	3,710.68
	Dec	3,655.79	3,668.08	3,661.94	3,666.54
2021	Jan	3,678.71	3,692.78	3,685.75	3,691.56
	Feb	3,646.91	3,665.21	3,656.06	3,667.32
	Mar	3,652.50	3,663.98	3,658.24	3,662.87
	Apr	3,562.47	3,628.24	3,595.36	3,623.30
	May	3,543.45	3,557.02	3,550.24	3,552.79
	Jun	3,525.99	3,538.34	3,532.17	3,540.35
	Jul	3,541.44	3,551.42	3,546.43	3,552.31
	Aug	3,529.54	3,542.42	3,535.98	3,537.04
	Sep	3,525.21	3,533.16	3,529.19	3,530.63
	Oct	3,569.23	3,581.31	3,575.27	3,579.94
	Nov	3,541.24	3,553.18	3,547.21	3,551.52
	Dec	3,546.11	3,556.58	3,551.35	3,554.99
2022	Jan	3,518.33	3,528.16	3,523.25	3,528.83
	Feb	3,504.63	3,514.34	3,509.49	3,514.51
	Mar	3,576.31	3,587.08	3,581.70	3,589.84
	Apr	3,532.31	3,541.37	3,536.84	3,541.46

**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 37: Census Population by Sex and 2014-2022 Midyear Population Estimate**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
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
2022	21,761,900	22,451,000	44,212,900

*Note: The 2014\* shows census figures from National Population Housing Census 2014.*

*Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics*



**Table 38: Census Population (2002 and 2014) by Region, District and Projected (2018 - 2022) Mid Year Population**

Region	Census Population		Mid Year Projected Population				
	2002	2014	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>Central</b>							
KALANGALA	34,766	54,293	62,500	64,800	67,200	69,500	72,000
KAMPALA	1,189,142	1,507,080	1,620,600	1,650,800	1,680,600	1,709,900	1,738,600
KIBOGA	108,897	148,218	163,100	167,100	171,200	175,200	179,300
LUWERO	341,317	456,958	500,200	511,900	523,600	535,200	546,700
MASAKA	228,170	106,626	115,700	118,000	120,400	122,800	125,300
MPIGI	187,771	250,548	273,900	280,300	286,600	292,900	299,100
MUBENDE	222,370	412,804	501,900	527,800	554,800	582,900	611,900
MUKONO	423,052	596,804	664,300	682,800	701,400	720,100	738,800
NAKASONGOLA	127,064	181,795	203,400	209,300	215,200	221,300	227,300
RAKAI	205,955	315,990	303,300	310,500	317,700	324,800	331,900
KYOTERA	198,371	252,597	280,700	288,400	296,100	303,900	267,900
SSEMBABULE	180,045	368,062	394,000	400,900	407,700	414,300	311,700
KAYUNGA	294,613	1,997,418	2,563,800	2,735,100	2,915,200	3,105,700	420,800
WAKISO	907,988	93,753	104,600	107,500	110,500	113,500	3,308,000
LYANTONDE	66,039	328,964	351,100	356,800	362,500	368,200	116,500
MITYANA	266,108	197,373	221,300	227,900	234,600	241,400	373,600
NAKASEKE	137,278	422,771	456,300	465,200	474,100	482,900	248,200
BUIKWE	329,858	151,413	154,900	155,800	156,600	157,300	491,400
BUKOMANSIMBI	139,556	100,840	105,500	106,700	107,800	109,000	157,900
BUTAMBALA	86,755	89,890	114,000	121,300	128,900	137,000	110,000
BUVUMA	42,483	159,922	169,100	171,400	173,800	176,100	145,300
GOMBA	133,264	174,368	181,200	183,000	184,700	186,300	178,200
KALUNGU	160,684	214,693	257,600	270,000	282,800	296,100	187,800
KYANKWANZI	120,575	262,604	272,600	275,200	277,500	292,900	309,700
LWENGO	242,252	200,319	253,700	257,400	261,000	264,500	295,200
KASSANDA	201,052	271,544	298,200	305,400	312,700	319,900	327,000
MASAKA CITY		211,591	228,600	233,200	237,700	229,000	233,000
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>6,575,425</b>	<b>9,529,238</b>	<b>10,816,100</b>	<b>11,184,500</b>	<b>11,562,900</b>	<b>11,952,600</b>	<b>12,353,100</b>
<b>Western</b>							
BUNDIRUGYO	158,909	224,387	249,900	256,800	263,800	270,800	277,900
BUSHENYI	205,671	234,443	243,700	246,100	248,300	250,400	252,400
HOIMA	198,833	205,432	235,000	243,200	251,800	260,400	269,000
KABALE	194,939	230,609	242,500	245,600	248,700	251,600	254,300
KABAROLE	229,852	196,749	213,400	217,800	222,200	226,700	231,100
KASESE	523,033	694,987	758,900	776,100	793,200	810,400	827,200
KIBALE	69,196	140,947	176,600	187,200	198,200	209,900	222,000
KISORO	220,312	281,705	303,700	309,600	315,400	321,100	326,700
MASINDI	208,420	291,113	323,100	331,800	340,500	349,300	358,100
MBARARA	229,515	145,838	161,700	165,000	168,400	172,800	176,300
RWAMPARA	131,962	127,725	138,700	141,600	144,600	147,400	150,500
NTUNGAMO	379,987	483,841	521,100	531,100	540,800	550,500	559,900
RUKUNGIRI	275,162	314,694	327,400	330,700	333,800	336,700	339,400
KAMWENGE	155,935	270,668	311,900	323,600	335,200	347,400	359,500
KITAGWENDA	107,795	143,786	165,800	171,800	178,300	184,600	191,200
KANUNGU	204,732	252,144	268,700	273,000	277,300	281,400	285,500
KYENJOJO	266,246	422,204	488,000	506,500	525,400	544,800	564,500
BULIISA	63,363	113,161	136,000	142,500	149,300	156,400	163,700
IBANDA	198,635	249,625	267,700	272,600	277,300	281,900	286,400
ISINGIRO	316,025	486,360	556,700	576,300	596,400	616,700	637,300
KIRUHURA	212,219	151,023	173,100	179,200	185,700	192,200	198,700
KAZO	100,630	177,054	203,000	210,400	217,600	225,000	232,600
BUHWEJU	82,881	120,720	135,700	139,900	144,100	148,300	152,600
KIRYANDONGO	187,707	266,197	296,800	305,300	313,800	322,300	330,800
KYEGEGWA	110,925	281,637	378,600	408,700	441,000	475,600	512,400
MITOOMA	160,802	183,444	190,800	192,600	194,300	195,900	197,500
NTOROKO	51,069	67,005	72,900	74,500	76,000	77,700	79,200
RUBIRIZI	101,804	129,149	138,900	141,500	144,100	146,600	149,100
SHEEMA	180,234	207,343	216,100	218,400	220,500	222,600	224,500
KAGADI	228,329	351,033	401,700	415,800	430,200	444,900	459,700
KAKUMIRO	108,357	293,108	402,100	436,500	473,400	513,200	556,000
RUBANDA	172,780	196,896	204,600	206,600	208,500	210,300	211,900
RUKIGA	90,599	100,726	103,800	104,700	105,400	106,000	106,700
BUNYANGABU	127,062	170,247	186,400	190,700	195,100	199,500	203,800
KIKUUBE	144,785	267,455	324,700	341,300	358,700	376,600	395,200
FORTPORTAL CITY		102,240	110,900	113,300	115,600	117,800	119,900
MBARARA CITY		199,066	213,000	217,800	222,300	225,800	229,800
HOIMA CITY		100,099	114,600	118,600	122,700	126,800	131,000
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>6,398,705</b>	<b>8,874,860</b>	<b>9,958,200</b>	<b>10,264,700</b>	<b>10,577,900</b>	<b>10,898,300</b>	<b>11,224,300</b>

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

**Table 38 (Cont'd): Census Population (2002 and 2014) by Region and District,  
(2018 - 2022) Mid Year Population**

Region	Census Population		Mid Year Projected Population				
	2002	2014	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>Northern</b>							
ADJUMANI	202,290	225,251	232,400	234,300	235,900	237,400	238,800
APAC	121,182	185,322	211,700	219,000	226,600	234,100	241,900
ARUA	464,749	133,534	148,200	152,300	156,300	160,300	164,400
MADI OKOLLO	94,326	140,188	155,700	159,800	164,200	168,300	172,800
GULU	193,337	108,428	110,900	113,900	117,400	120,700	123,700
KITGUM	167,030	204,048	216,900	220,200	223,600	226,700	229,800
KOTIDO	122,541	181,050	197,600	202,100	206,500	210,900	215,300
LIRA	290,601	200,561	223,100	229,000	235,300	241,100	247,600
MOROTO	77,243	103,432	113,200	115,800	118,500	121,200	123,800
MOYO	107,438	95,951	104,700	107,100	109,500	111,800	114,100
OBONGI	87,340	43,061	47,100	48,100	49,100	50,300	51,300
NEBBI	166,834	238,757	267,000	274,800	282,600	290,400	298,300
PAKWACH	99,478	158,037	182,800	189,700	196,800	204,100	211,500
NAKAPIRIPIT	52,199	88,281	104,200	108,700	113,300	118,100	123,000
PADER	142,320	178,004	190,700	194,000	197,300	200,500	203,700
YUMBE	251,784	484,822	596,500	629,400	663,600	699,300	736,400
ABIM	51,803	107,966	136,200	144,600	153,500	162,900	172,600
AMOLATAR	96,189	147,166	162,000	166,000	170,100	174,000	178,000
AMURU	135,723	186,696	206,100	211,400	216,800	222,000	227,300
DOKOLO	129,385	183,093	204,000	209,800	215,500	221,400	227,100
KAABONG	141,568	116,646	128,300	131,500	134,600	128,600	131,600
KARENKA	61,190	51,233	56,400	57,800	59,300	69,900	71,400
KOBOKO	129,148	206,495	239,300	248,500	258,000	267,700	277,500
MARACHA	145,705	186,134	200,700	204,500	208,300	212,200	215,800
OYAM	268,415	383,644	428,800	441,300	453,700	466,300	479,000
AGAGO	184,018	227,792	243,200	247,200	251,200	255,000	258,800
ALEBTONG	163,047	227,541	252,400	259,200	266,100	272,800	279,600
AMUDAT	63,572	105,769	124,300	129,400	134,900	140,400	146,100
KOLE	165,922	239,327	268,300	276,300	284,300	292,500	300,600
LAMWO	115,345	134,371	140,700	142,300	143,800	145,400	146,800
NAPAK	112,697	142,224	152,700	155,500	158,300	161,000	163,600
NWOYA	41,010	133,506	194,300	214,200	236,000	259,800	285,800
OTUKE	62,018	104,254	122,700	128,100	133,500	139,000	144,700
ZOMBO	169,048	240,081	267,800	275,400	283,100	290,700	298,500
OMORO	105,190	142,875	163,000	168,800	174,600	203,000	209,600
KWANIA	128,474	183,304	204,800	210,600	216,600	222,600	228,600
NABILATUK	38,723	68,409	81,900	85,700	89,700	93,800	98,200
ARUA CITY		309,052	343,100	352,300	361,400	371,000	380,100
GULU CITY		185,042	217,400	223,800	230,000	213,800	219,800
TEREGO		199,303	221,100	227,300	233,300	239,300	245,300
LIRA CITY		207,482	230,400	236,900	243,200	249,900	256,000
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>5,148,882</b>	<b>7,188,132</b>	<b>8,092,600</b>	<b>8,346,600</b>	<b>8,606,300</b>	<b>8,870,300</b>	<b>9,138,800</b>

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

**Table 38 (Cont'd): Census Population (2002 and 2014) by Region and District and Projected (2018 - 2022) Mid Year Population**

Region	Census Population		Mid Year Projected Population				
	2002	2014	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>Eastern</b>							
BUGIRI	237,441	382,913	444,900	462,400	480,400	498,700	517,400
BUSIA	225,008	323,662	362,500	373,200	384,000	394,900	405,800
IGANGA	235,866	339,311	380,000	391,300	402,600	414,000	425,400
JINJA	387,573	224,168	237,800	241,500	245,200	248,500	251,700
KAMULI	361,399	486,319	533,200	545,900	558,500	571,200	583,700
KAPCHORWA	74,268	105,186	117,200	120,500	123,800	127,200	130,600
KATAKWI	118,928	166,231	184,500	189,500	194,600	199,500	204,600
KUMI	165,365	239,268	268,500	276,600	284,800	292,900	301,200
MBALE	332,571	296,894	250,700	258,800	266,700	274,900	282,800
PALLISA	162,540	275,128	324,600	338,800	353,400	368,400	383,700
BUTEBO	93,330	111,762	118,000	119,600	121,200	122,800	124,300
SOROTI	193,310	198,332	224,300	232,000	240,100	303,800	313,600
TORORO	379,399	517,080	569,200	583,400	597,500	611,600	625,700
KABERAMAIDO	63,089	105,152	122,700	127,800	132,700	137,900	143,400
KALAKI	68,561	109,874	128,200	133,300	138,700	144,200	149,600
MAYUGE	324,674	473,239	532,200	548,600	565,100	581,700	598,400
SIRONKO	185,819	242,421	263,200	268,800	274,300	279,700	285,200
AMURIA	118,924	183,348	210,000	217,500	225,000	232,800	240,500
BUDAKA	136,489	207,597	236,700	244,800	253,100	261,400	270,000
BUDUDA	123,103	210,173	248,800	259,800	271,100	282,900	294,800
BUKEDEA	122,433	203,600	238,900	249,000	259,300	269,900	280,700
BUKWO	48,952	89,356	108,100	113,500	119,100	124,900	131,000
BUTALEJA	157,489	244,153	280,100	290,200	300,500	310,900	321,500
KALIRO	154,667	236,199	269,700	279,000	288,500	298,200	308,000
MANAFWA	115,451	149,544	167,600	171,300	175,200	179,000	182,700
NAMISINDWA	147,115	204,281	220,500	226,100	231,500	237,000	242,500
NAMUTUMBA	167,691	252,557	287,100	296,700	306,500	316,400	326,300
BULAMBULI	97,273	174,513	209,900	220,100	230,600	241,600	252,900
BUYENDE	191,266	323,067	381,000	397,500	414,600	432,100	450,100
KIBUKU	128,219	202,033	233,000	241,700	250,600	259,600	268,900
KWEEN	67,171	93,667	103,900	106,700	109,500	112,300	115,200
LUUKA	185,526	238,020	257,000	262,100	267,100	272,000	276,800
NAMAYINGO	174,954	215,443	229,600	233,300	237,000	240,600	244,000
NGORA	101,867	141,919	157,300	161,600	165,800	170,000	174,300
SERERE	176,479	285,903	332,700	345,900	359,500	373,300	387,500
BUGWERI	119,607	164,886	182,200	186,900	191,600	196,300	201,000
KAPELEBYONG	61,098	87,580	98,000	100,900	103,800	106,600	109,500
JINJA CITY		247,074	262,300	266,200	269,900	273,800	277,500
MBALE CITY		192,066	300,800	310,000	319,600	329,200	339,000
SOROTI CITY		98,501	115,200	119,400	123,500	72,100	74,800
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>6,204,915</b>	<b>9,042,420</b>	<b>10,192,100</b>	<b>10,512,200</b>	<b>10,836,500</b>	<b>11,164,800</b>	<b>11,496,600</b>
<b>Uganda</b>	<b>24,227,297</b>	<b>34,634,650</b>	<b>39,059,000</b>	<b>40,308,000</b>	<b>41,583,600</b>	<b>42,886,000</b>	<b>44,212,800</b>

Note: 2002 and 2014 are Results from the National Population Housing Census. 2018, 2019 and 2020 are estimates

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics









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