



Ministry of Finance, Planning
and Economic Development

BACKGROUND TO THE BUDGET FISCAL YEAR 2023/24



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

JUNE 2023

#DoingMore





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June 2023

TABLE OF CONTENTS

List of Acronyms and Abbreviations..... vii

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION 1

CHAPTER TWO: GLOBAL AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENTS AND PROSPECTS..... 3

2.1 Introduction.....	3
2.2 Global Economic Developments and Prospects.....	3
2.2.1 Global Economic Growth.....	3
2.2.2 World Commodity Prices.....	6
2.2.3 International Trade.....	8
2.2.4 International Investment.....	9
2.3 Global Economic Developments and Prospects.....	10
2.3.1 Sub-Saharan Africa.....	12

CHAPTER THREE: DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION..... 14

3.1 International Cooperation.....	14
3.1.1 Trade and investment.....	14
3.1.2 Climate Change.....	17
3.1.3 Population and Migration.....	18
3.1.4 Development Finance.....	18
3.2 Regional Cooperation.....	20
3.2.1 Trade and Investment.....	20
3.2.2 Industrial Development.....	21
3.2.3 Infrastructure Development.....	23
3.2.4 Regional Governance, Peace and Security.....	24
3.2.5 Science and Technology.....	25
3.2.6 Health.....	26
3.2.7 Tertiary Education.....	27
3.2.8 Culture and Arts.....	28
3.2.9 Trans-boundary Resource Management.....	28

CHAPTER FOUR: PERFORMANCE OF THE ECONOMY..... 30

4.1 Real Sector Developments.....	30
4.2 Monetary and Financial Sector Developments.....	31

4.2.1 Monetary Policy Framework.....	31
4.2.2 Financial Sector Developments	37
4.3 External Sector Developments.....	63
4.4 Fiscal Sector Developments	65
4.4.2 Overall fiscal performance for FY2022/23.....	65
4.4.3 Revenue Performance in FY2022/23	67
4.4.4 Financing Strategy	74
4.4.5 Government Expenditure Performance.....	74

CHAPTER FIVE: NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES.....75

5.1 Overview.....	75
5.2 NDPIII Development Outcomes.....	75
5.2.1 Economic Outcomes	76
5.2.2 Socioeconomic Outcomes	77
5.2.3 Social Outcomes	78
5.2.4 Environment Outcomes	78
5.3 Public Investment Management and Performance.....	80
5.3.1 PIM Developments in FY2022/23	80
5.3.2 PIP Portfolio Performance.....	81
5.4 Performance of Public Corporations and State Enterprises	85
5.5 Private Sector Development: Performance and Prospects.....	88
5.5.1 Investment.....	88
5.5.2 Industrial Development.....	95
5.5.3 Trade and Market Development.....	98

CHAPTER SIX: PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE FOR FY2022/23 AND PRIORITIES FOR FY2023/24..... 102

6.1 Introduction.....	102
6.2 Human Capital Development.....	102
6.2.1 Human Capital Development and Social Protection Programme	102
6.2.2 Community Mobilization and Mindset Change Programme	113
6.2.3 Innovation Technology Development and Transfer Programme.....	114
6.2.4 Regional Development Programme	116
6.3 Public Governance.....	119
6.3.1 Governance and Security Programme.....	119
6.3.2 Administration of Justice Programme.....	127
6.3.3 Legislation, Oversight and Representation Programmme	134

6.3.4 Public Sector Transformation Programme	136
6.3.5 Development Plan Implementation Programme	140
6.4 Infrastructure Development	145
6.4.1 Integrated Transport Infrastructure & Services Programme	145
6.4.2 Sustainable Energy Development Programme	150
6.4.3 Sustainable Urbanisation and Housing Programme	152
6.5 Private Sector Development.....	154
6.5.1 Private Sector Development Programme	154
6.5.2 Manufacturing Programme	161
6.5.3 Digital Transformation Programme	165
6.5.4 Natural Resources, Environment, Climate Change, Land and Water Management Programme.....	169
6.5.5 Agro-Industrialisation.....	173
6.5.6 Mineral Development	177
6.5.7 Sustainable Development of Petroleum Resources Programme	180
6.5.8 Tourism Development Programme	183

CHAPTER SEVEN: MACROECONOMIC AND FISCAL OUTLOOK FOR FY 2023/24 AND THE MEDIUM TERM..... 186

7.1 Overview.....	186
7.2 Macroeconomic Projections	186
7.3 Fiscal Strategy for FY 2023/24 and the Medium Term	187
7.4 Resource Envelope Projections for FY2023/24.....	188
7.4.1 Domestic Resources.....	189
7.4.2 External Resources	189
7.4.3 External Debt Repayments.....	189
7.5 Medium Term Fiscal Framework.....	189
7.5.1 Domestic revenue	189
7.5.2 Government expenditure.....	190
7.5.3 Fiscal deficit	190

APPENDICES..... 192

LIST OF TABLES

Table 3.1: Industrial Sector Performance of EAC Partner States	22
Table 4.1: Real GDP Growth FY2018/19-FY2023/23	30
Table 4.2: Annual Inflation 2020/21-2022/23	33
Table 4.3: Average Annual Private Sector Credit Growth	37
Table 4.4: Key Financial Performance Indicators of the Banking Sector	39
Table 4.5: UMRA Licensed Institutions.....	41
Table 4.6: Security Interest Notices as of 28 Feb 2023 (extracted from SIMPO).....	42
Table 4.7: Number of Clients registered on SIMPRS as of 28 February 2023.	42
Table 4.8: Number of Collateral Sub-Type by 28 Feb 2023 (Cumulative).....	44
Table 4.9: Mobile Money Service Segment Evolution: April 2020* to April 2023*	52
Table 4.10: Licensed Insurance Players	53
Table 4.11: Licensed Schemes & Service Providers	55
Table 4.12: Retirement Benefit Sector Investment Portfolio	56
Table 4.13: URBRA's Key Priorities for FY2023/24.....	58
Table 4.14: Trends in Market Activity at the USE (2021/22- 2022/23).....	59
Table 4.15: Market Intermediaries during the financial year	61
Table 4.16: Summary of Fiscal Operations in FY2022/23	66
Table 4.17: Volumes of production and sales for the period July-April, FY2019/20 - FY .. 2022/23.....	71
Table 4.18: Performance of Revenue Enhancement Measures as at end April 2023	73
Table 5.1: Capital composition of the projects (Ushs.Billion)	82
Table 5.2: Annual budget requirements for ongoing projects (Ushs.Billion)	84
Table 5.3: Profitability of Public Enterprises in FY2021/22	86
Table 5.4: Employment in the Public Enterprise Sector	87
Table 6.1 : Progress of Selected Road Development as of March 2023	146
Table 6.2: Implementation Status of Selected Transmission Lines.....	151
Table 7.1: Key Macroeconomic Assumptions for FY2020/21-FY2025/26.....	187
Table 7.2: Resource Envelope Projections for FY2023/24	188
Table 7.3: Medium-Term Fiscal Framework (in GFS 1986).....	190
Table 7.4: Medium Term Fiscal Framework (In GFS 2014).....	191

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 2.1: Growth Prospects of World's Major Economies	5
Figure 2.2: Global economic growth estimates and forecasts as of January 2022 and January 2023, according to the World Economic Situation and Prospects (WESP) 2023	6
Figure 2.3: Year-on Year growth in World Commercial Services trade, 2021-2022	7
Figure 2.4: Volume of World Merchandise trade, 2015Q1-2023Q4 (Seasonally-adjusted volume index, 2015=100)	9
Figure 2.5: Merchandise exports and imports by region, 2019Q1-2023Q4.....	9
Figure 2.6: Growth prospects of developing economies.....	11
Figure 3.1: Investor-State dispute settlement (ISDS).....	15
Figure 3.2: Performance of EAC Partner States in the Africa Industrialization Index ...	22
Figure 4.1: Domestic Core and headline Inflation decomposition (Year-on-year, %).....	33
Figure 4.2: Evolution of Key Interest Rates, 2014 –2023.....	34
Figure 4.3: Evolution of Exchange rate, Ushs./ US\$, July 2021- April 2023	35
Figure 4.4: Volatility of Select Regional Currencies against the US Dollar	36
Figure 4.5: Contributions to Annual Private Sector Credit Growth by Currency.....	36
Figure 4.6: Search Activity.....	43
Figure 4.7: Number of post registration notices 18/09/2019 to 28/02/2023	44
Figure 4.8: Cumulative Disbursements of LOANS (GOU+PFI)	47
Figure 4.9: ACF Portfolio as at March 31, 2022	49
Figure 4.10: Evolution of the USE All Share Index (ALSI) and Local Counter Index (LCI) .. July 2017- February 2023.....	60
Figure 4.11: Level of Market Capitalization: June 2019- February 2023	60
Figure 4.12: Trends in CIS Assets under Management (Ushs.Billion)	61
Figure 4.13: Current account & sub-accounts (US\$ Millions)	64
Figure 4.14: Terms of Trade	64
Figure 4.15: Financial account and sub-accounts (US\$ Millions).....	65
Figure 4.16: Trend analysis of revenue performance for July to April FY2018/19 – FY 2022/23 (Ushs.bn)	68
Figure 4.17: Trend analysis of Income Taxes performance for July to April, FY2018/19 – FY2022/23 (Ushs.bn)	68
Figure 4.18: Trend analysis of performance of Consumption taxes for July to April, FY 2018/19 – FY2022/23 (Ushs.bn).....	70

Figure 4.18: Performance of trade taxes for July to April, FY2018/19 – FY2022/23 (Ushs.bn).	72
Figure 4.19: Performance of NTR for July to April, FY 2018/19 – FY 2022/23 (Ushs.bn).	72
Figure 5.1: Trend of GFCF by Sector, FY2017/18 – FY2021/22	89
Figure 5.2: Foreign Direct Investment Performance, 2014 – 2021	90
Figure 5.3: FDI Performance by Sector in FY2021/22 (M-USD) - TOP 5	90
Figure 5.4: Sector Distribution of DDI for the Year 2021	91
Figure 5.5: Distribution of PSC by sectors, FY2022/23	94
Figure 5.6: Uganda’s performance in the Industrialization Index	95
Figure 5.7: Top Uganda’s Export Basket, FY2021/22	99
Figure 5.8: Origin of Uganda’s Imports by key Regions and Countries	100
Figure 5.9: Export Trend and Destination of Merchandise Exports	101

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

1.0 Introduction

Fiscal Year 2023/24 ushers in full-scale implementation of the reprioritized interventions identified during the midterm review of the 3rd National Development Plan (NDP III). It also provides for continuity in Government's response strategy to the economic and social challenges induced by COVID-19 and recent global uncertainties. FY2023/24 further represents the third implementation year of the 2021-2026 manifesto of the ruling National Resistance Movement (NRM) Government that turned two years in power in May 2023.

FY2022/23 was the 3rd implementation year of NDP III and Government's economic recovery and restoration plan following the onset of COVID-19 in the country in March 2020. Uganda recorded a range of notable development gains during FY2022/23 at national, regional and international level that contributed towards the country's return to pre-COVID trends in economic and social progress.

At national level, development indicators aligned to priority NDP III outcomes registered varying levels of progress. GDP per capita increased from US\$1,043 in FY2021/22 to US\$1,088 in FY2022/23 (or GNI per capita of US\$ 1,071); literacy levels improved from 74 percent in 2017 to 76 percent in 2021; and industrial development was resilient with the country sustaining her position within the upper-middle quintile of the Africa Industrial Index (AII) for three years in a row (2019,2020 and 2021) and registering an Index of 0.5418 in 2021 against the continental median rank of 0.5144 for the same period. The share of monetized GDP remained unchanged at 89 percent between FY2021/22 and FY2022/23.

There were also notable milestones towards diversification of the country's economic base, especially in the Oil and Gas sector. Uganda's oil industry registered another key milestone in January, 2022, with the launch of the spudding (commencement of drilling of the oil wells) for the Kingfisher oil field. The Final Investment Decision (FID) for the Refinery Project is also expected to be reached within FY2022/23.

This progress was not without significant challenges. The lag effects of COVID-19 lockdowns on human capital development still linger including learning losses in the education sector and the slow recovery of jobs. This continues to negatively affect the quality and uptake by households of some social services like education and healthcare.

At a regional level, the economic integration agenda continued to gain traction at the level of the East African Community (EAC) and the African Union. The Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) formally became the 7th Partner State of EAC after depositing the instrument of ratification with the EAC Secretary General in July 2022. With the entry of DRC, EAC now commands an estimated 283.7 million citizens, a combined Gross Domestic Product of US\$ 305.3 billion and a per capita GDP of over US\$1,000. Further efforts to deepen trade and investment within the bloc include implementation of the revised EAC Common External Tariff (CET) which commenced in July, 2022. The revised CET will address the requests for stays of application, which distort the EAC CET and is expected to promote industrialization in the region, spur intra-regional trade by encouraging local manufacturing, value addition and facilitate realization of the benefits of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA).

At the continental level, the Regulatory Audits on Trade in Services for all African countries under the Africa Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) was launched in November 2022. The AfCFTA Trade in Services Regulatory Audit Reports is a positive development for Uganda since it addresses restrictions that impair cross-border trade relations between African nations. Relatedly, the African Union, in February 2023, adopted the theme of the Year 2023 as the “Year of AfCFTA: Acceleration of the African Continental Free Trade Area Implementation”. This is expected to generate greater political commitment and accelerate the effective implementation of the AfCFTA to fully benefit the African citizenry and achieve the Aspirations and goals of Agenda 2063.

On the global front, the fight against inflation, the spillover effects of the Ukraine-Russia conflict, and a resurgence of COVID-19 in China weighed down on global economic activity in 2022, and has continued to do so in 2023. Despite these global challenges, real GDP was surprisingly strong in the third quarter of 2022 in numerous economies, including the United States, the Eurozone, and major emerging markets and developing economies. Additionally, the European economic growth in 2022 was more resilient than expected in the face of the large negative terms-of-trade shock from the Ukraine conflict. This resilience, which is visible in consumption and investment partly reflects government support of about 1.2 percent of European Union GDP to households and firms hit by the energy crisis, as well as dynamism from economies reopening.

In terms of process, preparation of the Budget for FY 2023/24 met the stipulated provisions in the Budget Calendar and was consultative. The process received inputs from relevant stakeholders’ including representatives of Central and Local Government entities, the Private Sector, Civil Society Organizations and Development Partners. Regionally, EAC pre-budget consultations for FY 2023/24 between Partner States were conducted in September 2022 where the budget theme and key priorities for the region 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 and recommendations of local economic development into the budget.

The rest of this report is structured along the following chapters: Chapter Two analyses developments and prospects within the global and regional context and their impact on Uganda’s economy. Chapter Three provides a discussion on Uganda’s development cooperation agenda across major thematic areas at both regional and international level including the EAC; COMESA; AU and the UN among others. Chapter Four discusses the performance of the domestic economy in FY 2022/23 covering the real, monetary, fiscal and external sectors. Chapter Five discusses the Country’s National Investment and development priorities and the associated National Development outcomes. Chapter Six analyses programme performance along NDP/III clusters in FY 2022/23 and priorities for FY 2023/24. Lastly, Chapter Seven provides the macroeconomic and fiscal outlook for FY 2023/24 and the medium term.

CHAPTER TWO: GLOBAL AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENTS AND PROSPECTS

2.1 Introduction

Global integration has led to significant economic expansion, notably in industrialized countries, but also in developing countries with outward-oriented economic and trade policies. Increasing trade and investment, economic cooperation and regional integration create more opportunities for economies to reap gains from globalization.

Regionally, Uganda enjoys free trade in the EAC with a trade surplus of about US\$ 136.43 million in the rest of the EAC Partner States in 2022 but traded a deficit with other regions such as Asia (US\$ 278.33 million), followed by the Middle East (US\$ 117.83 million) and the Rest of Africa at US\$ 11.16 million¹.

NDPIII provides a detailed context on the linkages between global and regional development issues that influence the national development agenda. This chapter therefore, analyses the global and regional landscape and the likely impact of the surrounding developments on the performance of the national economy and Government's policy decisions.

2.2 Global Economic Developments and Prospects

The world continues to confront multiple, inter-connected crises. Amid a slow recovery from the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, the world is facing a food and energy crisis exacerbated by the Russia-Ukraine conflict, with record high inflation unleashing a cost-of-living crisis. Developing countries are struggling over the costs of imports and debt servicing, while climate crisis continues to wreak havoc on the most vulnerable countries and populations. Amid monetary policy tightening, rising interest rates, subdued consumption and private investments, judicious government spending will remain critical for steering economic recovery worldwide².

2.2.1 Global Economic Growth

A series of severe and mutually reinforcing shocks hit the world economy in 2022, as it approached the mid-point for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030. The current global economic slowdown cuts across both developed and developing countries, with many facing risks of recession in 2023.

As of April, 2023, global growth is projected to fall from an estimated 3.4 percent in 2022 to 2.8 percent in 2023, then rise to 3.0 percent in 2024 due to "surprisingly resilient" demand in the United States and Europe, an easing of energy costs and the reopening of China's economy after Beijing abandoned its strict COVID-19 restrictions³. The forecast for 2023 is 0.2 percentage point higher than predicted but below the historical (2000–19) average of 3.8 percent. The rise in central bank rates to fight inflation and the negative impacts of the Russia-Ukraine conflict continue to weigh on economic activity. The rapid spread of COVID-19 in China dampened growth in 2022, but the recent reopening has paved the way for a faster-than-expected recovery.

1 MoFPED, Performance of the Economy Report, 2023

2 The UN World Economic Situation and Prospects 2023

3 IMF Global Growth Outlook 2023

Global inflation is expected to fall from 8.8 percent in 2022 to 6.6 percent in 2023 and 4.3 percent in 2024, still above pre-pandemic (2017–19) levels of about 3.5 percent⁴. This is driven by the appreciation of the US-dollar against major currencies, lower foreign exchange reserves and delayed pass-through of higher energy and commodity prices. In addition, potential energy price hikes, ongoing de-globalization, structural labour market problems and faster-than-anticipated economic recovery in China remain among the key risks and could accelerate price growth in 2023. In addition, consumer purchasing power in 2023 is forecast to be further eroded by stubbornly high prices of essential goods and rising interest rates⁵.

Growth momentum has weakened in the United States, the European Union, and other developed economies, adversely affecting the rest of the world economy. In the United States, GDP is projected to expand by only 0.4 percent in 2023 after estimated growth of 1.8 percent in 2022. Consumers are expected to cut back spending amid higher interest rates, lower real incomes, and significant declines in household net worth. Rising mortgage rates and soaring building costs will likely continue to weigh on the housing market, with residential fixed investment projected to decline further. Britain was the only major advanced economy predicted to be in recession in 2023, with a 0.6 percent fall in GDP as households struggle with rising living costs, including energy and mortgages⁶.

In most economies, amid the cost-of-living crisis, the priority remains achieving sustained disinflation. With tighter monetary conditions and lower growth potentially affecting financial and debt stability, it is necessary to deploy macro prudential tools and strengthen debt restructuring frameworks. Subduing China's post-reopening wave of COVID-19 that is expected to pick peak in June 2023 would safeguard the recovery, with positive cross-border spillovers. Fiscal support should be better targeted at those most affected by elevated food and energy prices, and broad-based fiscal relief measures should be withdrawn. Stronger multilateral cooperation is essential to preserve the gains from the rules-based multilateral system and to mitigate climate change by limiting emissions and raising green investment.

The short-term economic outlook for Europe has deteriorated sharply as the conflict in Ukraine continues. Many European countries are projected to experience a mild recession, with elevated energy costs, high inflation, and tighter financial conditions depressing household consumption and investment. The European Union is forecast to grow by an estimated 0.1 percent in 2023, down from 3.2 percent in 2022, when further easing of COVID-19 restrictions and release of pent-up demand boosted economic activities. As the European Union continues its efforts to reduce dependence on Russian fossil fuels, the region remains vulnerable to disruptions in energy supply and gas shortages. The prospects for the economy of the United Kingdom are particularly bleak given the sharp decline in household spending, fiscal pressures, and supply-side challenges, partly resulting from Brexit. After entering recession in the second half of 2022, GDP is projected to contract by 0.8 percent in 2023.

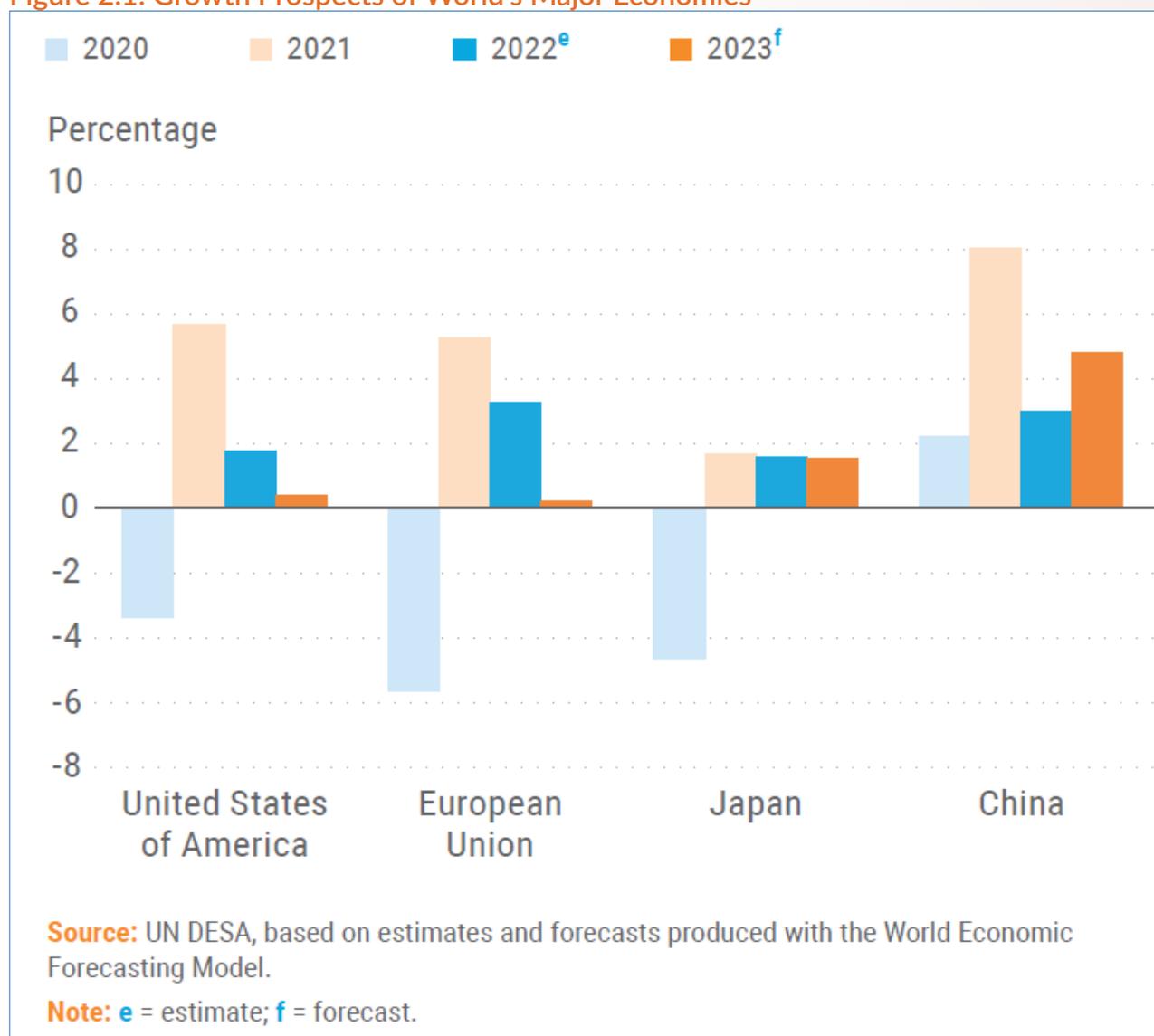
Despite growing at a moderate pace, Japan's economy is expected to be among the better-performing developed economies in 2023. Prolonged chip shortages, rising import costs (driven by a weakening Japanese yen) and slowing external demand are, however, weighing on industrial output. But, unlike in other developed economies, monetary and fiscal policy is still accommodative. Gross Domestic Product is forecast to increase by 1.5 percent in 2023, slightly lower than the estimated growth of 1.6 percent in 2022.

4 World Economic Outlook, 2022(WEO)

5 Euro monitor International Macro Model, 2023

6 IMF Outlook 2023

Figure 2.1: Growth Prospects of World's Major Economies

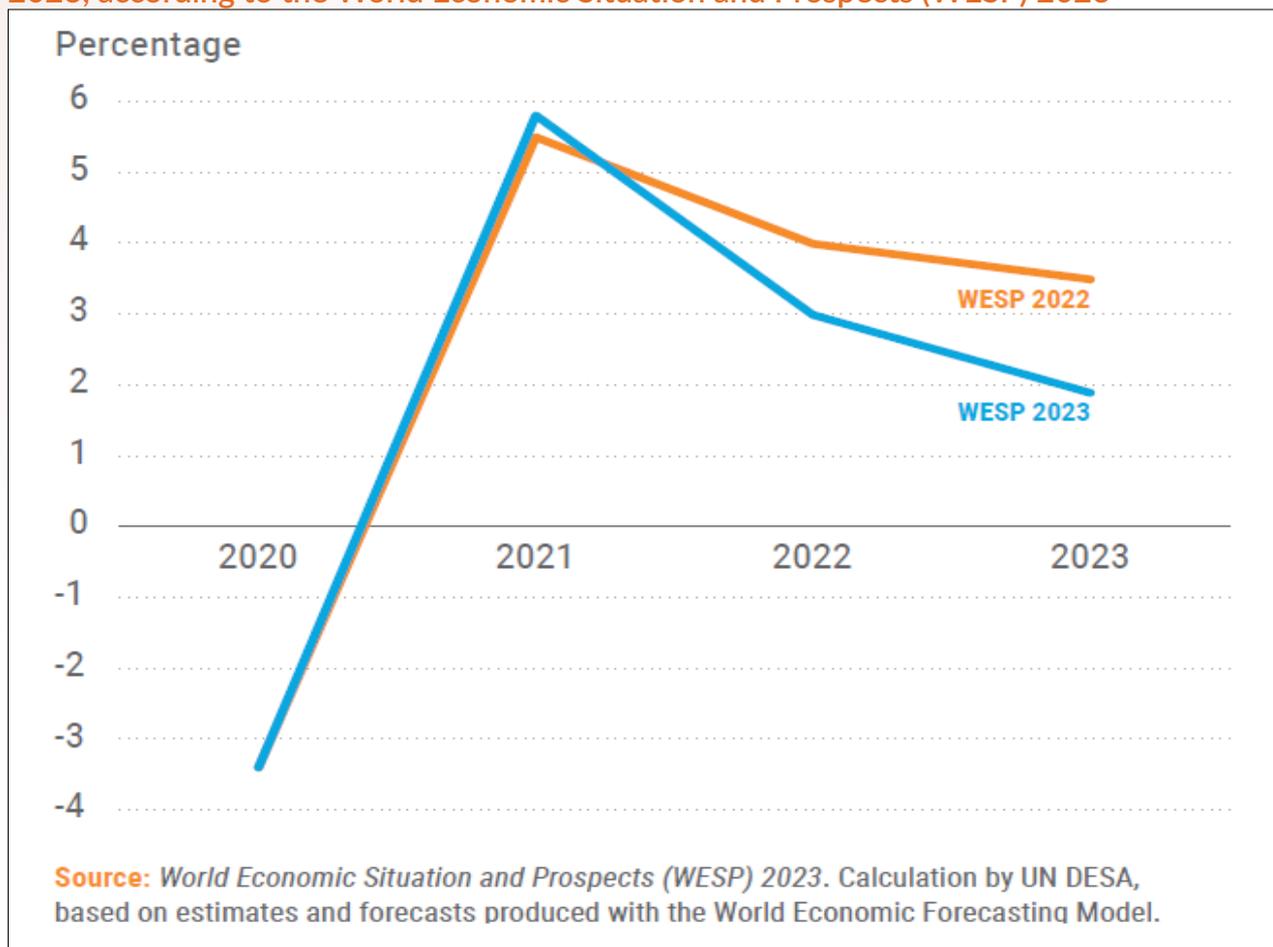


Source: UN DESA

The conflict in Ukraine heavily impacts near-term economic prospects for the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) and Georgia, and neighbouring countries in South-Eastern Europe. The contraction of the economy of the Russian Federation, and the significant loss of output in Ukraine are having spillover effects on the rest of the region. Nonetheless, the Russian economy shrank less than initially expected in 2022, with GDP declining by only about 3 percent due to a massive current account surplus, continued stability of the banking sector and reversal of the initial sharp monetary tightening.

Several of the region's economies benefited from relocation of businesses and residents and capital inflows, experiencing faster-than-expected growth in 2022. Growth in the region's energy exporters was supported by improved terms of trade. Overall, aggregate GDP of the Commonwealth of Independent States and Georgia (excluding Ukraine) is expected to contract by 1 percent in 2023, following an estimated decline of 1.6 percent in 2022.

Figure 2.2: Global economic growth estimates and forecasts as of January 2022 and January 2023, according to the World Economic Situation and Prospects (WESP) 2023



2.2.2 World Commodity Prices⁷

Energy and food

Prices for energy and food products increased sharply following the outbreak of the conflict in Ukraine. Energy prices in 2022 were up 47 percent year-on-year and 125 percent compared to 2021. Food prices also rose by 12 percent year-on-year in 2022 and 19 percent in 2021. The rise in energy prices was driven by natural gas, which jumped 118 percent year-on-year in 2022 and 433 percent since 2021, while crude oil prices moderated but remained high, up by 64 percent at end of 2022 compared to the same period in 2021.

Grains: Global grain prices were up by 21 percent year-on-year in 2022, including a 24 percent rise in the price of wheat. Particularly worrying for food security was the price of fertilizers, which were up 75 percent year-on-year. High fertilizer prices could cause farmers in poor countries to use less or do without, with negative consequences for crop yields.

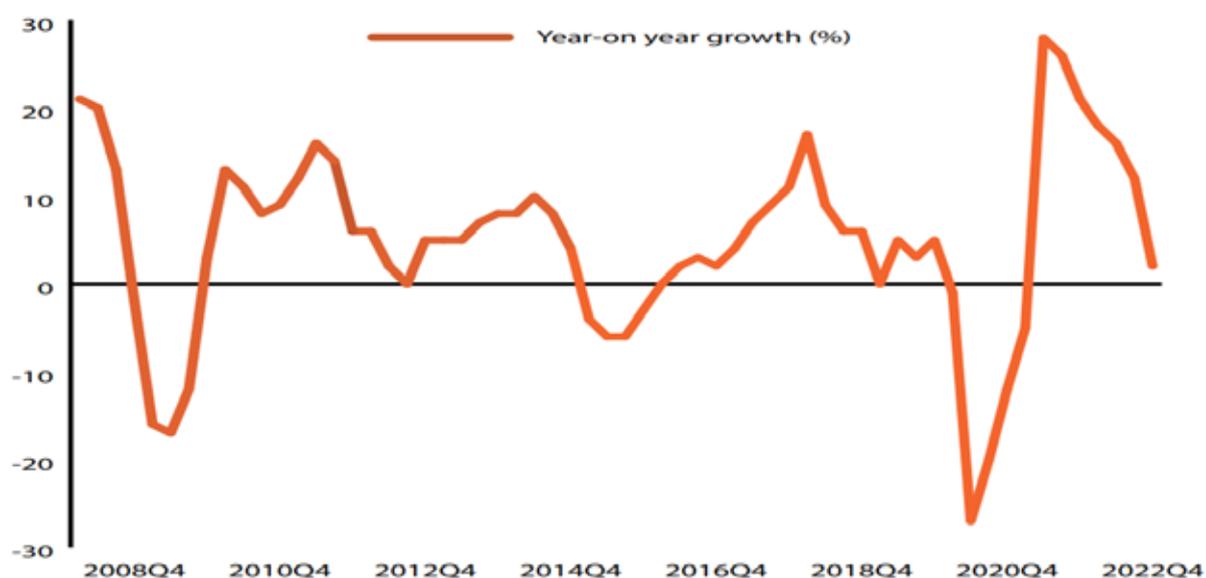
Natural Gas: Natural gas prices have varied strongly across regions since the start of 2021. In 2022, European gas prices were more than eight times higher than in that of year 2021. Prices in the United States nearly tripled over the same period but remained low compared to Europe, US\$ 7.76 per million Btu compared to US\$ 59.10.

⁷ World Trade Statistical Review 2022

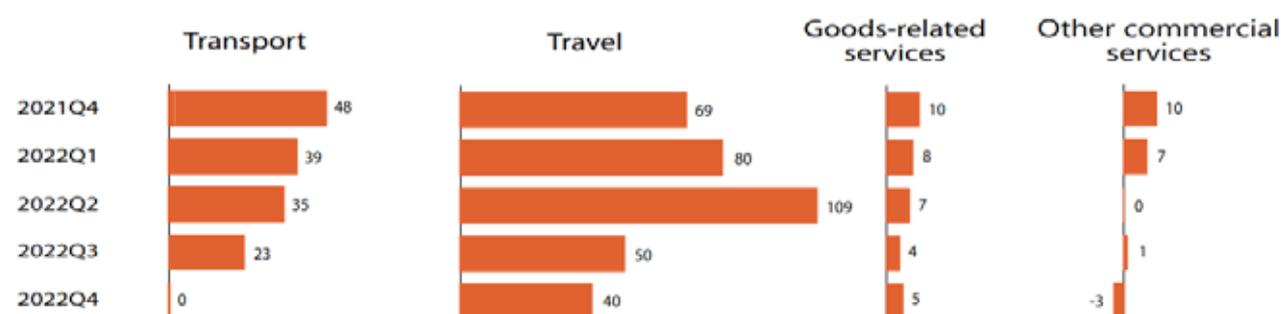
Merchandise and commercial services trade values⁸

The value of trade in commercial services as measured by the average of exports and imports rose by 15percent in 2022 to US\$ 6.8 trillion with all sectors recording growth. Transport had another record year, with trade up by 25percent in 2022, and 40percent above 2019 levels (See Chart below showing year-on year growth in world commercial services trade, 2021-2022). However, growth slowed as shipping rates started to decline steadily since the spring. This reflects in part the shift back to consumers' spending on services as the health situation normalized in most countries. On the other hand, the difficult economic and geopolitical context, high inflation, and soaring energy and commodity prices have reduced global demand.

Figure 2.3: Year-on year growth in World Commercial Services trade, 2021-2022



Year-on-year growth, %, trade by sector



Source: WTO-UNCTAD estimates with cooperation from ITC

Note: Average of exports and imports

The slowdown in goods-related services trade in 2022 points to decreased contract manufacturing activities (i.e. goods processing on a contract basis such as assembly, packaging, labeling, etc.) in other countries. Freight transport rates have now largely returned to pre-pandemic levels. The global spot market rate for 40-foot container units was down to US\$ 1,481 in 2023, 14percent above 2019 prices in the same period. As prices continue to fall, the outlook for the shipping sector is bleak at least for the first half of 2023.

8 Global Trade Outlook, WTO 2023

Three years after the onset of COVID-19, international tourism is on a path to full recovery as mobility restrictions have been removed worldwide. Travel demand appears resilient to the current adverse economic context. In addition, the reopening of China's borders in early January 2023 is expected to boost regional and global travel. Over the recent years, China ranked as the largest tourism outbound market and spender. Travel, which accounted for almost one quarter of services trade before the pandemic, as well as passenger transport were hit hard by border closures and quarantine requirements. Despite the remarkable catch-up growth of 79 percent in 2022, global travelers' expenditure abroad was still 22percent below pre-pandemic levels as Asia remained closed. In 2022, tourism growth was largely driven by European countries and the United States due to a strong US dollar.

2.2.3 International Trade

World merchandise trade volume is projected to grow 1.7 percent in 2023, up from the previous estimate of 1.0 percent in 2022. It is further projected to grow by 3.2 percent in 2024⁹ on account of easing of pandemic controls and a change in the current economic conditions. Trade continues to be a driver of the resilience of the global economy, but it will remain under pressure from external factors in 2023. World GDP at market exchange rates is expected to decline to 2.8percent in 2023 down from 3.4percent in 2022¹⁰. Trade and output will be weighed down by several related shocks, including the conflict in Ukraine, high energy prices, inflation, and monetary policy tightening.

Merchandise exports from the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), including Georgia, Turkmenistan, and Ukraine, were estimated to have declined by 3.5 percent in physical terms in 2022 compared to the previous year while imports into the region decreased both in volume and value terms by around 15 percent and 11 percent, respectively¹¹. North America and Europe recorded stronger than expected import growth in the first half of 2022 but Asian imports stagnated, registering year-on-year growth of just 0.7percent in the first half.

In 2022, trade grew by 2.7 percent and is projected to grow by 1.7 percent in 2023, largely on account of relaxation of COVID-19 pandemic controls in china and other parts of the world. The Middle East got the strongest trade volume growth of any region in 2022 on both the export side (9.9 percent) and the import side (9.4percent). The value of merchandise trade in U.S. dollars was up 17 percent year-on-year in the second quarter of 2022. Energy prices rose 78 percent year-on-year in August while food prices were up 11percent, grain prices were up 15 percent and fertilizer prices were up 60 percent.

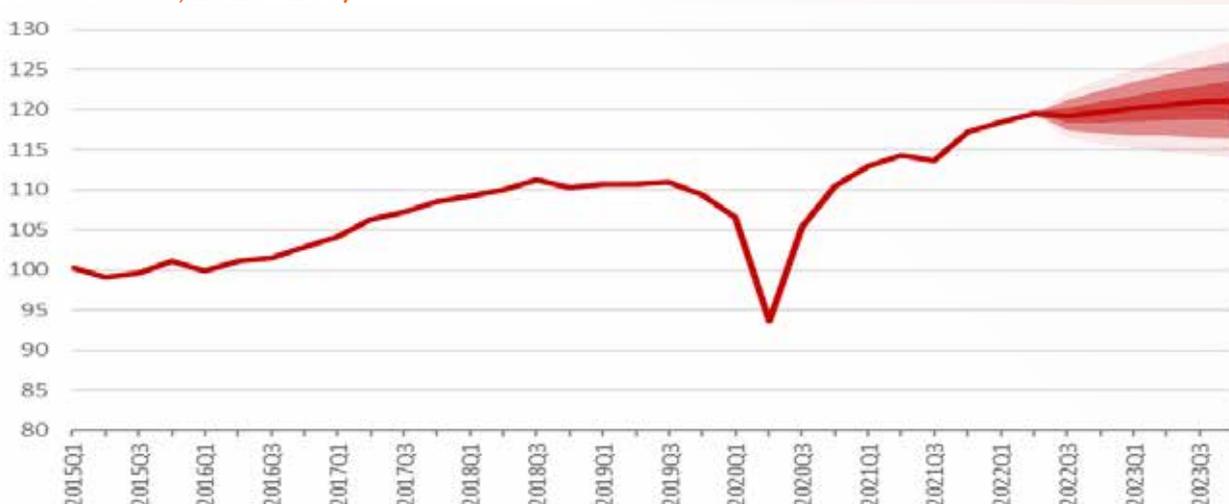
Given the current forecast, trade growth will slow sharply but remain positive in 2023. It should be noted that there is a high degree of uncertainty associated with the forecast due to shifting monetary policy in advanced economies and the unpredictable nature of the Russia-Ukraine conflict. The Chart below shows quarterly world merchandise trade volume through 2023 with error bands around the forecast period. Looking ahead to 2024, trade growth should rebound to 3.2 percent, as GDP picks up to 2.6 percent, but this estimate is more uncertain than usual due to the presence of substantial downside risks, including global geopolitical tensions, food supply shocks, and the possibility of unforeseen fallout from monetary tightening.

9 WTO Global Trade Outlook and Statistics, 2023

10 IMF, April 2023 outlook

11 WTO Global Trade Outlook and Statistics, 2023

Figure 2.4: Volume of World Merchandise Trade, 2015Q1-2023Q4 (Seasonally-adjusted volume index, 2015=100)

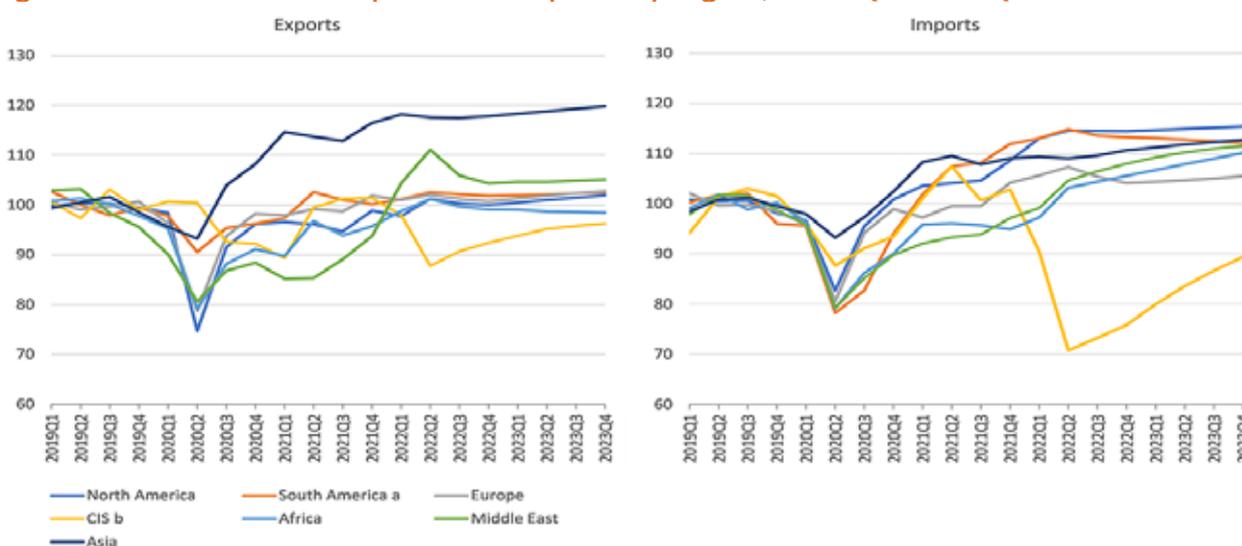


Note: Each shaded region represents a +/-0.5 standard error band around the central forecast.

Source: WTO and UNCTAD, WTO Secretariat estimates.

On the import side, the CIS region plunged 21.7percent during the second quarter of 2022, probably as a result of the Russian Federation’s exclusion from the SWIFT payments system. Imports by other resource rich regions (South America, Africa and the Middle East) came in stronger than expected, as higher commodity prices inflated export revenues, allowing countries in these regions to import more. North America and Europe recorded stronger than expected import growth in the first half of 2022 but Asian imports stagnated, registering year-on-year growth of just 0.7percent in the first half.

Figure 2.5: Merchandise exports and imports by region, 2019Q1-2023Q4



2.2.4 International Investment

Persistently high inflation, which averaged about 8.7 percent in 2022, has prompted aggressive monetary tightening in many developed and developing countries. Rapid interest rate hikes, particularly by the Federal Reserve in the United States of America, have had global spillover effects, triggering capital outflows and currency depreciations in developing countries, increasing balance of payment pressures and exacerbating debt sustainability risks. Financing

conditions have tightened sharply amid high levels of private and public debt, pushing up debt-servicing costs, constraining fiscal space and increasing sovereign credit risks. Rising interest rates and diminishing purchasing power have weakened consumer confidence and investor sentiment, further clouding near-term growth prospects for the world economy. Global trade has softened due to tapering demand for consumer goods, the protracted conflict in Ukraine and continued supply chain challenges¹².

Inflationary pressures are projected to gradually abate amid weakening aggregate demand in the global economy. This should allow the Federal Reserve and other major central banks to slow the pace of monetary tightening and, eventually, shift to a more accommodative monetary policy stance. The near-term economic outlook remains highly uncertain, however, as myriad economic, financial, geopolitical and environmental risks persist.

The outlook for global Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in 2023 appears weak. Negative or slow growth in many economies, further deteriorating financing conditions, investor uncertainty in the face of multiple crises and, especially in developing countries, increasing debt-related risks will put significant downward pressure on FDI¹³.

2.3 Global Economic Developments and Prospects

Global economic activity remained subdued at the turn of the year, 2023, but near-term prospects have brightened, buoyed by China's economic reopening and the continued resilience of labour markets across advanced economies. The easing of supply constraints continues to underpin global trade and, despite headline inflation declining, underlying price pressures remain strong.

GDP is projected to expand by 0.8% in 2023 and 1.6% in 2024 in the euro area driven by a reduction in inflation from 9.2% in 2022 to 6.4% in April, 2023. Inflation is projected to reduce further to 2.8% in 2024. Labour markets have also continued to perform strongly, with the unemployment rate in the EU remaining at its all-time low of 6.1% in December, 2023.

Growth in China is projected to moderately improve in 2023 after a weaker-than-expected performance in 2022. Amid recurring COVID-19 related lockdowns and prolonged stress in the real estate market, the economy expanded by only 3 percent in 2022. With the Government abandoning its Zero-COVID policy in late 2022 and easing of monetary and fiscal policies, economic growth is forecast to accelerate to 4.8 percent in 2023. But the reopening of the economy is expected to be bumpy, and growth will likely remain well below the pre-pandemic level of 6 to 6.5 percent.

Economic recovery in East Asia remains fragile, although average growth is stronger than in other regions. In 2023, GDP growth in East Asia is forecast to reach 4.4 percent, compared to 3.2 percent in 2022, mainly reflecting the modest recovery of growth in China. However, many economies in the region (other than China) are losing steam amid fading pent-up demand, rising living costs and weakening export demand from the United States and Europe. This coincides with a tightening of global financial conditions, and countries adopting contractionary monetary and fiscal policies to curb inflationary pressures. Although the expected recovery of China's economy will support growth across the region, a surge in COVID-19 infections may temporarily create negative spillovers.

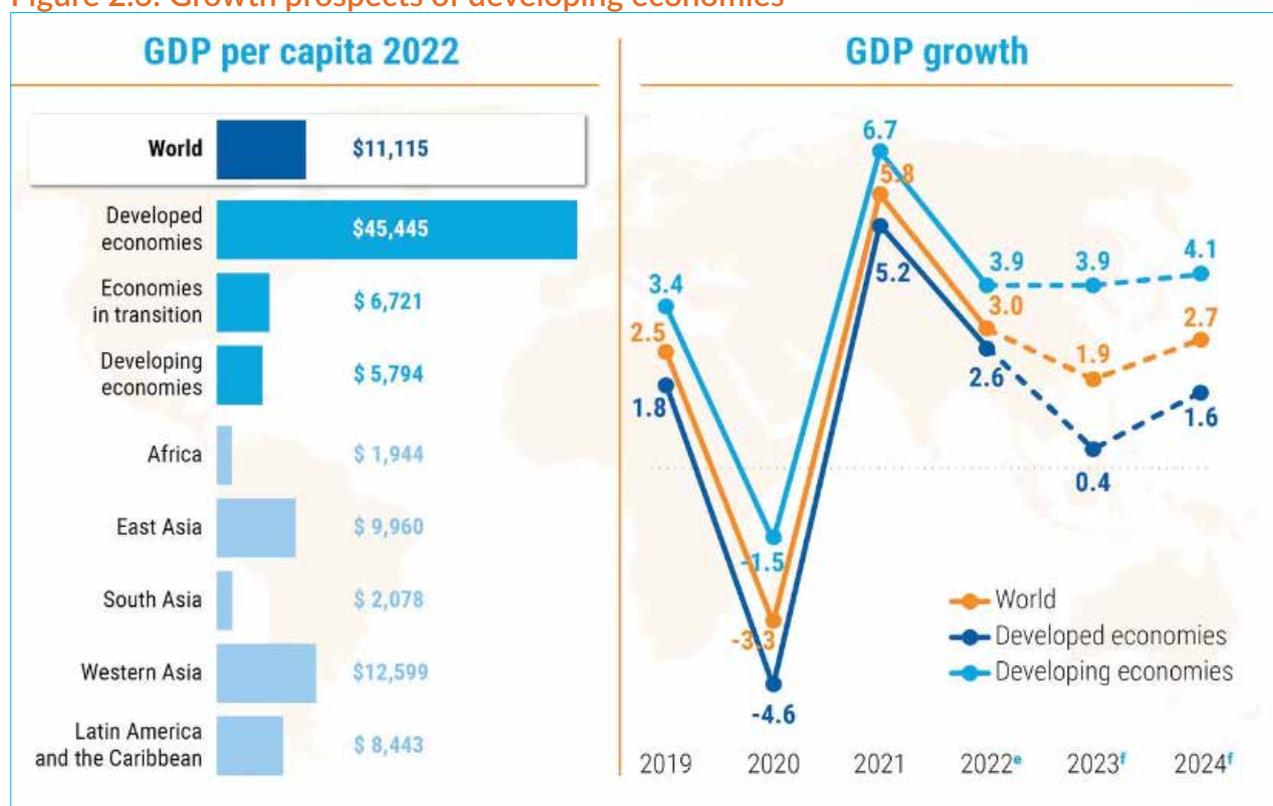
¹² World Economic Situation and Prospects, 2023

¹³ World Investment Report 2023

In South Asia, the economic outlook has significantly deteriorated due to high food and energy prices, monetary tightening, and fiscal vulnerabilities. Average GDP growth is projected to moderate from 5.6 percent in 2022 to 4.8 percent in 2023 (figure 2.6). Growth in India is expected to remain strong at 5.8 per cent, albeit slightly lower than the estimated 6.4 per cent in 2022 as higher interest rates and a global slowdown weigh on investment and exports. The prospects are more challenging for other economies in the region, with Bangladesh, Pakistan and Sri Lanka seeking financial assistance from the IMF in 2022.

In Western Asia, oil-producing countries have emerged from the economic slump, benefiting from high prices and rising oil output as well as the recovery of the tourism sector. Recovery in non-oil-producing countries, by contrast, has remained weak amid tightening access to international finance and severe fiscal constraints. Average growth is projected to slow from an estimated 6.6 percent in 2022 to 3.5 percent in 2023 amid worsening external conditions.

Figure 2.6: Growth prospects of developing economies



Source: UN DESA

The outlook in Latin America and the Caribbean remains challenging, amid unfavourable external conditions, limited macroeconomic policy space, and stubbornly high inflation. Regional growth is projected to slow to only 1.4 per cent in 2023, following an estimated expansion of 3.8 per cent in 2022 (figure 2.6). Labour market prospects are challenging, and reductions in poverty across the region are unlikely in the near term. The region’s largest economies Argentina, Brazil, and Mexico are expected to grow at very low rates owing to tightening financial conditions, weakening exports and domestic vulnerabilities.

2.3.1 Sub-Saharan Africa

Africa's economic recovery was disrupted in 2022 by a range of internal and external shocks including adverse weather conditions, rapidly rising rates of inflation, higher borrowing costs and softer demand in major export markets. Some of these factors will subdue growth prospects in the year ahead, but the region overall is expected to hold steady rather than suffer a major downturn in economic growth. Both North Africa and Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) are projected to grow by 3.2% in 2023. For sub-Saharan countries alone, growth is projected to decline to 3.6% in 2023 down from 3.9% in 2022 before rising to 4.2 % in 2024¹⁴. We expect almost all countries in Africa to continue to grow, although real GDP growth rates will vary considerably across the region and some states will stagnate and teeter on the brink of recession.

Growth in Central Africa is estimated to have been the Continent's fastest, at 4.7 percent, up from 3.6 percent in 2021 bolstered by favorable commodity prices. Southern Africa and West Africa experienced the most decelerated growth of about 2.5 percent in 2022 from 4.3 percent in 2021 and 3.6 percent in 2022 from 4.4 percent in 2021 respectively. This slowdown reflects subdued growth in South Africa, as higher interest rates, insecurity, and weak oil production, weak domestic demand, and persistent power outages weighed on the economy. In North Africa, growth is estimated to have declined by 1.1 percentage point to 4.3 percent in 2022 from 5.4 percent in 2021, due to the sharp contraction in Libya and the drought in Morocco. However, growth is projected to stabilize at 4.3 percent in 2023, supported by a projected strong rebound in the two countries and sustained growth elsewhere in the region.

The economic growth in SSA will not be uniform across subregions and countries. The GDP growth of Western and Central Africa is estimated to decline to 3.4% in 2023, from 3.7% in 2022, while that of Eastern and Southern Africa will decline to 3.0% in 2023, from 3.5% in 2022. The region's performance is still dragged down by lower long-term growth in the largest countries on the continent. Economic activity in South Africa is set to weaken further in 2023 (0.5%) as the energy crisis deepens, while the growth recovery in Nigeria for 2023 (2.8%) is still fragile as oil production remains subdued. Among the 10 largest economies in SSA, which represent more than three-quarters of the region's GDP, eight are growing at rates that are below their long-term average growth, including Sudan, Nigeria, Angola, and Ethiopia.

Growth in East Africa is estimated to have moderated to 4.2 percent in 2022 from 5.1 percent in 2021 but is projected to recover to the pre-pandemic average above 5.0 percent in 2023 and 2024. The projected strong growth is not homogenous across the region, with four countries (Kenya, Rwanda, Seychelles, and South Sudan) expected to grow above 5 percent in both 2022 and 2023. Growth will likely be subdued in Comoros, Somalia, and Sudan below 3.0 percent in 2022, while all the East African countries (except Comoros and Eritrea) should experience a growth rate of more than 4.0 percent in 2023.

East Africa's real gross domestic product (GDP) growth was driven by industry on the supply side, contributing 2.2 percentage points of the region's 4.8 percent economic growth in 2021. This was followed by the service sector which contributed 1.6 percentage points while the agriculture sector contributed 1.0 percentage point. The industrial sector's performance was strongly influenced by its strong growth in Ethiopia, Tanzania, and Uganda where construction dominated.

14 IMF, 2023

The slowdown in economic growth has been due to a confluence of factors, including the growing impacts of climate change, persistent COVID-19 risks in Africa and globally, and the spill-over effects of rising geopolitical tensions such as evolving flashpoints of conflict and insecurity on the continent and Russia-Ukraine conflict. These domestic and external shocks have led to substantial volatility in global financial markets, fueled inflationary pressures, increased the costs of capital and of debt servicing, disrupted global supply chains (especially in food and energy markets), and softened demand in major export markets, especially in Europe and China, Africa's main trading partners.

African economies will face turbulent times in 2023 as a range of internal and external shocks undermine the region's growth prospects and threaten stability, but most of the region will weather the storm and continue to grow. Resource-intensive economies and major commodity exporters will face challenging market conditions amid a global economic slowdown, but the outlook is far from gloomy as export prices remain reasonably high and competition remains intense for Africa's resources. Domestic price pressures will remain elevated although inflation will ease back from the highs of 2022 and monetary policy will tighten across much of Africa, while the cost of international capital will rise substantially for some economies. Major concerns surround the heavy burden of debt servicing, instability created by election cycles, geopolitics and conflicts, as well as the lingering threat of food insecurity caused by conflict and adverse weather conditions¹⁵.

15 Africa Outlook Report, 2023

CHAPTER THREE: DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

This chapter stipulates how effective development cooperation is a key vehicle in supporting developing countries realize their own development goals, ambitions as well as address the existing diversity of interlinked vulnerabilities and build resilience in both the medium and long-term. Uganda is signatory to regional and international development agendas that present opportunities for development cooperation. This is in line with the NDPIII which identifies development cooperation as a key requirement to prioritize efforts aimed at identifying Uganda's market opportunities in global and regional protocol to which Uganda is signatory such as the Africa Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) among others.

3.1 International Cooperation

3.1.1 Trade and investment

Implementation of International Investment Agreements (IIA)

By April 2023, the International Investment Agreements (IIA) regime consisted of 3,300 treaties, of which 2,871 were Bilateral Investment Treaties (BITs) while 435 are Treaties with Investment Provisions (TIPs).¹⁶ Of the total Investment treaties, at least 18 (0.5 percent) were signed between January 2022 and April 2023. During the review period, 24 IIAs entered into force while 60 were effectively terminated. A total of over 2,500 bilateral investment treaties (BITs) and treaties with investment provisions (TIPs) are currently in force¹⁷. Traditionally, the IIAs were adopted as an instrument of global investment policymaking but have become increasingly contentious over the past decade due to, among others, the fast-growing number of Investor-State Dispute Settlement (ISDS) claims related to climate. The 2022 Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) highlighted the risks of ISDS being used to challenge climate policies.

The risk of investor-State dispute settlement (ISDS) being used to challenge climate policies was identified as a major concern¹⁷. Many IIA-based ISDS cases have been brought against measures that are related to environmental protection¹⁸. At least 175 environmental related cases have been brought against States, accounting for about 15 percent of 1,190 known ISDS cases based on IIAs. Whereas about one third of these cases were decided in favour of the investor (38 percent), 40 percent were decided in favour of the State while others were either discontinued, settled, the outcome is unknown, or the tribunal found an IIA breach but did not award monetary compensation (Fig. 3.1¹⁹).

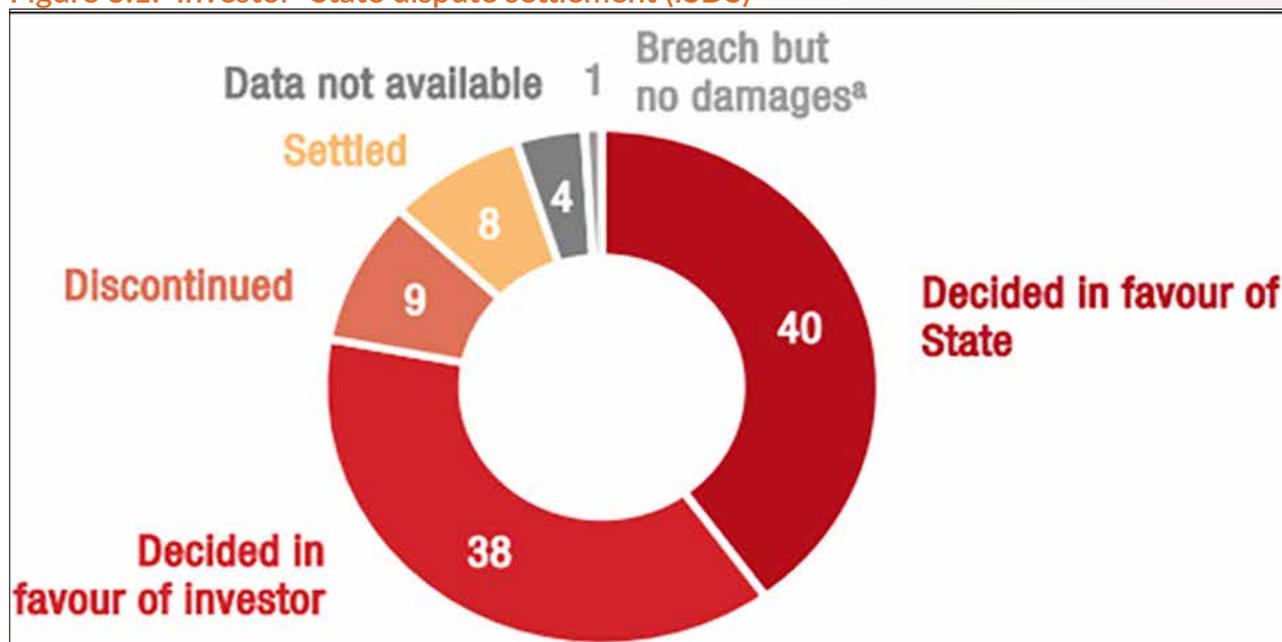
16 <https://investmentpolicy.unctad.org/news/hub/1716/20230413-ii-a-navigator-update-new-treaties-in-force-dates-and-terminations>

17 World Investment Report, 2022

18 https://unctad.org/system/files/official-document/diaepcbinf2022d7_en.pdf

19 World Investment Report 2022 (UNCTAD, 2022)

Figure 3.1: Investor-State dispute settlement (ISDS)



Source: UNCTAD, 2022

To mitigate such disputes, in 2022, countries started implementing IIAs reforms taking climate change under consideration and mainstreaming environmental actions in new investment treaty regime, with a particular focus on aligning the regime with international climate commitments, mainly the Paris Agreement. However, the world remains optimistic on whether the refined provisions in newer IIAs will shield climate change measures from ISDS claims or prevent investors with high-carbon investments from invoking ISDS to claim compensation.

The Investment Promotion Agency (IPA) Network, 2022: In October 2022²⁰, the OECD organized the seventh meeting of IPAs with a thematic focus on Investment Promotion & Facilitation for Sustainable Regional Development. Countries notably discussed ways to increase the relevance, the visibility and the financial sustainability of the OECD IPA Network. The importance of maintaining a healthy exchange of information and high level of relevance of the activities was outscored recalling that these activities are hindered by the financial constraints. The discussion mainly focused on: i) The attractiveness factors which strongly shape the geography of FDI in the OECD, causing investment levels to vary considerably across regions; ii) The need for countries to better harness FDI to support regional development as a growing priority of governments and IPAs since almost all national investment promotion strategies have a regional dimension. In addition, over 90percent of IPAs have the mandate to promote and facilitate FDI in support of regional development; iii) Creating local ecosystems for FDI in regions, providing adequate information and focusing on an educated workforce and infrastructure should be top priority actions; and iv) Well-crafted FDI prioritisation and monitoring & evaluation systems that are central to ensuring IPA activities support sustainability and inclusiveness, such as those relating to regional development.

The World Investment Conference (WIC) 2022: The 26th World Investment Conference (WIC) 2022 was organised by the World Association for Investment Promotion Agencies (WAIPA) in September 2022 in Geneva, Switzerland. The WIC is one of the largest gatherings where IPAs, multilaterals and the private sector convene to address current economic and social issues that may affect global investment flows and other strategic and policy considerations.

20 <https://www.oecd.org/investment/investment-policy/7th-OECD-IPA-Network-Meeting-summary-2022.pdf>

The overarching theme of the event was “Investment Promotion Agencies (IPAs) Shaping the Future of Foreign Direct Investments (FDI)”. The event underscored the importance of Knowledge and innovation giving rise to new and emergent technologies and providing solutions to the most complex problems. This was aimed at fostering sustainable growth and development. Key issues discussed include: Digital FDI, Sustainability & Impact FDI, Evolution of Global Value Chains and Creation of Investable Projects. Subsequently, there was a launch of United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) Portal for African, Caribbean and Pacific Regions, International Solar Alliance (ISA) Startup Challenge, WAIPA Community Platform, WAIPA–United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Sustainability Initiative & WAIPA Business Advisory Board.

The African Continental Free Trade Area Protocol on Investment: The Heads of State and Government of the African Union during the 35th Ordinary Session held in February 2022 directed that, negotiations on the AfCFTA Protocol on Investment be concluded by September 2022. Negotiations on Investment Protocol are part of Phase II of the AfCFTA negotiations which covers Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs), Investment and Competition Policy. Phase I whose negotiations partly concluded in January 2022, covered trade in goods and trade in services.

The AfCFTA Secretariat put in place a Taskforce comprising of representatives from the Investment and Legal Divisions of the AfCFTA Secretariat, African experts on investment treaties and international law, and representatives from the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to draft a Protocol on Investment. Negotiations on the Protocol started during the 4th meeting of the AfCFTA Committee on Investments, held in March 2022. The draft Protocol on Investment and Agreement Establishing the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) was concluded in October 2022 and adopted at the Ministerial level by the AfCFTA Council of Ministers. The same has since been adopted by the Assembly of Heads of States in February 2023.

The Launch of AfCFTA Guided Trade Initiative: The Guided Trade Initiative (GTI) was launched in October 2022 for purposes of testing the readiness of AfCFTA’s policies, legal framework and operational and institutional environments to facilitate trade and investment²¹. Most importantly, the GTI was designed to facilitate the development of regional value chains that will allow for more climate-friendly and sustainable trade across the continent. In addition, the Initiative seeks to facilitate commercially meaningful trading under the AfCFTA framework through matchmaking businesses and products for export and import among participating State Parties in coordination with national AfCFTA Implementation Committees. Relatedly, the GTI also focuses on increasing opportunities for Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs), youth and women in trade.

Currently, only eight countries have met the minimum requirements for participation in the Initiative which include Cameroon, Egypt, Ghana, Kenya, Mauritius, Rwanda, Tanzania and Tunisia and the initiative will be subjected to annual reviews for purposes of adding more countries. Initially, 96 products will be traded duty-free and quote-free under the GTI, among them include ceramic tiles, sisal fibre, batteries, and beverages and foodstuffs, including tea, coffee, processed meat products, corn starch, sugar, pasta, glucose syrup and dried fruits.

The Initiative is expected to prompt state parties to start issuing AfCFTA trading documents including certificates of origin, importer as well as exporter declaration forms and ensure that their customs laws and systems are aligned to the AfCFTA requirements.

21 <https://au-afcfta.org/afcta-in-the-news/>

By December 2022, Kenya had exported two AfCFTA-certified batches of car and truck batteries as well as one consignment of Kenyan-grown tea to Ghana. While the Igire Coffee, a women-led Rwandan company, shipped 105 kilograms of roasted arabica coffee beans to Ghana under the GTI²².

3.1.2 Climate Change

Globally, the link between climate change and sustainable development in both the medium and long-term are cited to be robust. The 27th session of the Conference of the Parties (COP27) of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in Sharm el Sheikh, Egypt, in November 2022 sought to ensure that the global community work together within the multilateral system and abide by the 1.5-degree celsius target of temperature. To achieve this purpose, Member States were tasked to prioritize and promote immediate emission reductions in all sectors and accelerate the global turnaround in energy policy before the end of this decade.

The COP27, hosted more than 100 Heads of State and Governments, over 35,000 participants and numerous pavilions showcasing climate action around the world and across different sectors.

Notably, Countries concluded with a historic decision to establish and operationalize a loss and damage fund. Other key development from the conference included²³:

- i. Launch of a new five-year work program at COP27 to promote climate technology solutions in developing countries.
- ii. Launch of the mitigation work programme. The programme is set start immediately following COP27 and continue until 2026 when there will be a review to consider its extension. Further, Governments were also requested to revisit and strengthen the 2030 targets in their national climate plans by the end of 2023, as well as accelerate efforts to phasedown unabated coal power and phase-out inefficient fossil fuel subsidies.
- iii. Launch of a 25 new collaborative actions targeting five key areas namely: Power, Road transport, Steel, Hydrogen, and Agriculture.
- iv. Announcement of a US\$ 3.1 billion plan to ensure everyone on the planet is protected by early warning systems within the next five years.
- v. The new Indonesia Just Energy Transition partnership, announced at the G20 Summit held in parallel with COP27, to mobilize US\$ 20 billion over the next three to five years to accelerate a just energy transition.
- vi. Regarding forest protection, positive progress was registered with the launch of the Forest and Climate Leaders' Partnership, which aims to unite action by governments, businesses and community leaders to halt forest loss and land degradation by 2030.

22 <https://au-afcfta.org/2022/10/what-is-the-afcfta-guided-trade-initiative-all-about/>

23 <https://unfccc.int/news/cop27-reaches-breakthrough-agreement-on-new-loss-and-damage-fund-for-vulnerable-coun>

3.1.3 Population and Migration

Agenda 2063 Agenda identifies that migration and stable population growth as an influential driver of sustainable development especially in developing countries. The 7th Pan-African Forum on Migration (PAFOM-7) held in October 2022, in Kigali, Rwanda organized under the auspices of African Union (AU) and the theme was held under the theme “Addressing the Impact of Climate Change on Human Mobility in Africa: Building Adaptation Strategies and Resilient Communities”. This forum discussed and deliberated on various topical issues regarding migration and human mobility in Africa. As a continental Migration Governance Conference, this Forum aimed at providing an opportunity for AU Member States and Regional Economic Communities (RECs), together with other relevant stakeholders to share information, best practices and also learn from each other on ways of improving migration governance in the continent²⁴.

World Bank’s World Development Report 2023 themed “Migrants, Refugees and Societies” proposes an integrated framework to maximize the development impacts of cross-border movements on both destination and origin countries and on migrants and refugees themselves. The report revealed that a sum of 184 million people lived outside their country of nationality, whether they moved in search of better economic opportunities or were displaced by conflict or persecution. Of these, 37 million are refugees, and they constitute about 2.3 percent of the global population. Findings from the report indicate that United Kingdom is home to about 3.5 million immigrants, and is also the origin of 4.7 million emigrants. At a lower level of income, Nigeria is home to almost 1.3 million immigrants and is the origin for 1.7 million emigrants. Turkey has a large diaspora of economic migrants in Europe, but also hosts 3.5 million Syrian refugees and over 2 million other migrants.

The number of refugees has more than doubled over the last decade. Of the 184 million people live outside of their country of nationality, about 37 million (20 percent) are refugees. In low- and middle-income countries like Colombia, Côte d’Ivoire, Djibouti, Gabon, Jordan, and Lebanon there are approximately 79 million migrants and refugees who settled in these countries for job opportunities, family among others²⁵. Under High-income Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) countries, there are approximately 74 million migrants and refugees who live in these countries. This is comprised of both high- and low-skilled workers, migrants on student visas as well as undocumented migrants. The share of refugees to the total population of origin countries is also high in Afghanistan, the Central African Republic, Somalia, South Sudan, Syria, Ukraine, and República Bolivariana de Venezuela. At national level, a total of 1,535,900 refugees were registered by end of April, 2023 of which 868,930 refugees (56.6 percent), and 489,229 (31.9 percent) were of South Sudan and Democratic Republic of Congo origin respectively.²⁶.

3.1.4 Development Finance

Globally, most countries still have to regain lost ground from the COVID-19 pandemic. The pandemic has put more countries at risk of debt distress, constrained their fiscal space and hampered economic growth. The Russia-Ukraine conflict is exacerbating all these challenges. However, some countries turned the COVID-19 crisis into an opportunity to substantively rethink coordinated policies to scale up development finance from public, private, domestic and external sources.

24 <https://au.int/en/newsevents/20221018/7th-pan-african-forum-migration-pafom-7>

25 World Bank’s World Development Report 2023

26 <https://data.unhcr.org/en/country/uga>

In line with development financing, the following pivotal policy engagements were held during FY2022/23:

During the Future of Development Finance meeting held in October, 2022, it was observed that the global COVID-19 pandemic has shifted the global financing picture by exacerbating needs and challenges. It further highlighted that, while countries focused 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 meeting noted that funding gaps persist on nearly all fronts from climate change to pandemic preparedness to humanitarian aid, Impact investors and development finance institutions²⁷.

The 55th session of the Conference of African Ministers of Finance, Planning and Economic Development took place in March, 2023 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia under the theme “Fostering Recovery and Transformation in Africa to Reduce Inequalities and Vulnerabilities”. A number of policy resolutions were adopted to ensure African countries attain equitable economic recovery and transformation in order to reduce inequalities and vulnerabilities. These included:

- (i) Leverage the Agreement establishing the African Continental Free Trade Area to strengthen their resilience to future economic shocks and maintain sustainable growth.
- (ii) Create wealth and increase domestic resource mobilization through prudent and targeted public spending, modernizing the tax system and adopting home grown fiscal and monetary reforms.
- (iii) Explore other innovative financing mechanisms, which have the potential to provide the much-needed development finance but remain largely unexploited like green financing.
- (iv) Strengthen solidarity and collective efforts among African countries and ratify relevant resolutions to address insecurity and terrorism threats and ensure peace, security and stability to underpin regional integration.
- (v) Scale up collective efforts to increase agricultural productivity, local manufacturing, investment in infrastructure, trade in services and digital inter-connectedness as important aspects of regional integration.
- (vi) Revitalize efforts to implement infrastructure projects, including under the second Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa and under the priority action plan for the period 2021–2030, to support industrialization and the development of regional value chains.
- (vii) Invest in the development of digital infrastructure and create an environment that will encourage private sector innovation and attract the foreign and domestic capital needed to enhance industrialization, create jobs and alleviate poverty.
- (viii) Pursue people-centered policies and a development path that is resilient, inclusive and sustainable by prioritizing investments in the sectors that have high multiplier effects on reducing poverty and inequality such as health, education and agriculture.
- (ix) Increase budgetary allocations to science, research and technology to make Africa’s dream on industrialization and economic diversification a reality.

27 <https://pages.devex.com/future-of-development-finance-2021.html>

3.2 Regional Cooperation

3.2.1 Trade and Investment

Expansion of the East African Community: The Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) was admitted into the East African Community in July 2022, after depositing the instrument of ratification with the EAC Secretary General²⁸.

DRC faces challenges in terms of infrastructure development, insecurity, poverty, underdevelopment, diseases and ignorance that can be best addressed collectively by Partner States. The EAC is currently considered as the most integrated bloc on the entire African continent with Heads of State having the political will to achieve the objectives as outlined in the Treaty. Therefore, the entry of DRC into EAC will strengthen further the bloc's economic, political, socio-cultural, financial and military power.

Relatedly, DRC was hailed for speedily concluding the internal and constitutional processes to ratify the Treaty of Accession and depositing the Instrument of Ratification well ahead of the schedule. Effective 11th July, 2022, DRC was free to cooperate with all the Partner States in all sectors, programmes and activities that promote the four (4) pillars of regional integration, namely the: Customs Union, Common Market, Monetary Union and Political Federation.

EAC Verification Mission to Somalia: The 22nd Ordinary Summit of the EAC Heads of State directed the Council to expeditiously fast-track the verification exercise in accordance with the EAC Procedures for admission of New Members into the EAC and report to the 23rd Ordinary Meeting of the Summit²⁹. Under the Treaty, the criteria for the admission of new countries into the Community include: acceptance of the Community as set out in the Treaty; adherence to universally acceptable principles of good governance, democracy, the rule of law, observance of human rights and social justice; potential contribution to the strengthening of integration within the East African region, and; geographical proximity to and inter-dependence between the prospective member and the EAC Partner States.

Subsequently, in January, 2023, the East African Community (EAC) setup a team to undertake a verification exercise for purposes of assessing the Federal Republic of Somalia's readiness to join the EAC Community. Somalia shares borders with one EAC Partner State, namely Kenya, and has strong historical, linguistic, economic and socio-cultural links with all the EAC Partner States. In addition, Somalia has the longest national coastline of over 3,000 kms in Africa, linking Africa to the Arabian Peninsula, which the region will tap into to increase intra-regional trade. The team was expected to assess Somalia's development strategies and plans in key areas of collaboration including infrastructure, energy, education and science, peace and security, and international cooperation. The review of the status of Somalia in international law and establish the country's readiness to join the EAC Customs Union, Common Market Protocol, Monetary Union and ongoing political confederation Constitutional Framework will equally be conducted.

The verification team comprising of experts from the EAC Partner States visited Somalia in February, 2023, to establish the country's level of conformity with the criteria for admitting foreign countries as provided in the Treaty for the establishment of the EAC. The verification

28 <https://www.eac.int/press-releases/2526-the-democratic-republic-of-the-congo-finally-becomes-the-7th-eac-partner-state>

29 <https://www.eac.int/press-releases/2711-eac-officially-launches-the-verification-mission-to-assess-somalia-s-readiness-to-join-the-community#:~:text=Presidentpercent20Hassanpercent20Sheikhpercent20Mohamud'spercent20appeal,toppercent20expandingpercent20intrappercent20Regionalpercent20trade>

team considered institutional frameworks in place; legal frameworks; policies, strategies, projects and programmes; as areas of Cooperation with other EAC Partner States. The team has since prepared a verification report for presentation to the EAC Council of Ministers who will table the same for consideration and adoption by the 23rd Summit of EAC Heads of State scheduled for late 2023.

Implementation of the EAC Common External Tariff: The implementation of the reviewed EAC Common External Tariff (CET) commenced on 1st July, 2022 as directed by the East African Community (EAC) Council of Ministers, during a retreat on the comprehensive review of the same, held in May 2022, in Mombasa, Kenya³⁰. During the retreat, the Ministers guided that the revised CET be implemented with some flexibility, particularly for products whose supply is currently affected by the current global economic realities.

Among others, the reviewed CET will address the requests for stays of application, which distort the EAC CET and is expected to promote industrialization in the region, spur intra-regional trade by encouraging local manufacturing, value addition and facilitate realization of the benefits of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA).

Among the tariff lines in this 4th band include: dairy and meat products, cereals, cotton and textiles, iron and steel, edible oils and beverages and spirits. In addition; furniture, leather products, fresh-cut flowers, fruits and nuts, sugar and confectionery, coffee, tea and spices, textiles and garments, head gears, ceramic products and paints, among others. The maximum tariff band at 35percent is considered the most appropriate rate in the long run due to its ability to mitigate the expected welfare loss by generating additional employment opportunities from the switch to local production.

3.2.2 Industrial Development

Industrial development has been recognized under Agenda 2030 and 2063 and Africa Union's 2011 Action Plan for the Accelerated Industrial Development of Africa as a basis for creation of decent jobs and inclusive growth. The African region is projected to emerge as the next global frontier for industrial development owing to its abundant natural resources, young labour force, FDI-prone base and rapid growing internal markets³¹ which are fundamental in driving industrialisation.

On the global landscape, Industry contributed 21.8 percent to GDP in 2021, with manufacturing accounting for 77.7 percent of value added and the 22.3 percent originating from mining and utilities³². Africa has been identified as the least competitive continent in the Competitive Industrial Performance (CIP) Index ranking albeit the mixed results portrayed by Northern and Southern Africa being ranked in the upper half while Western, Middle and Eastern Africa remain in the last three positions of ranking. Table 3.1 reflects the performance of EAC Partner States against several industrial sector indicators. Out of the 154 economies assessed in the CIP of 2020, results show that countries in the EAC region performed poorly hence the need to intensify efforts geared towards improving industrial competitiveness.

30 <https://www.eac.int/press-releases/157-trade/2424-eac-ministers-adopt-35-as-the-eac-cet-4th-band>

31 <https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/africa-industrialization-index-2022>

32 <https://stat.unido.org/content/publications/-international-yearbook-of-industrial-statistics-2022>

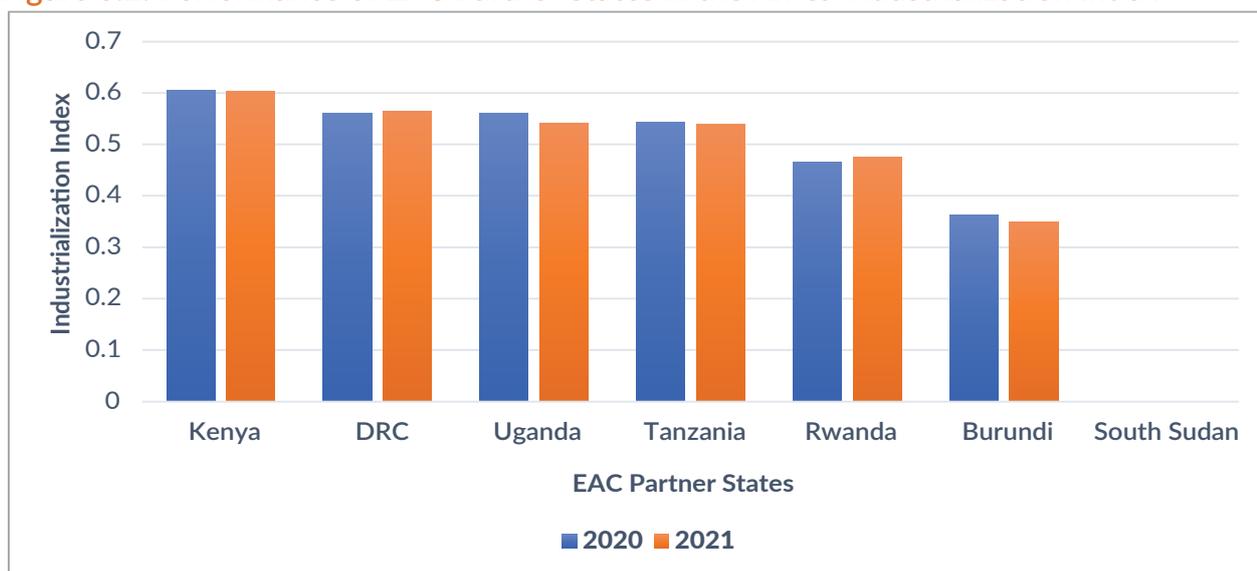
Table 3.1: Industrial Sector performance of EAC Partner States

Country	MVA per capita 2021 (2015US\$)	MVA Growth rate 2021 (percent)	MVA share in GDP 2021(percent)	Industry Value added share in GDP 2021(percent)	Manufactured goods share in exports 2020(percent)	Manufacturing share in employment 2021 (percent)	CIP Index 2020 (Rank)
Burundi	29	1.2	10.7	11.8	37	1.8	148
Kenya	145	4.6	8.9	12.3	50.2	6.8	108
DRC	78	2.7	15.2	45	-	5.8	-
Rwanda	71	10.7	7.9	10.4	30.5	4.2	142
South Sudan	16	3.7	2.9	35	-	-	-
Tanzania	94	5.6	8.3	14.1	23.2	4.4	127
Uganda	137	5.1	17.2	22.9	24.7	5.3	122

Source: UNIDO Industrial Statistics Yearbook 2022

In 2022, the African Development Bank produced its first series of the African Industrialisation Index (All) that provides a detailed overview on the progress of industrialization across Africa. The results depict that most African countries are making slow but steady progress in Industrial Development. Within this context, Africa's share of manufacturing output has fallen to below two percent of global manufacturing output. This has been attributed to its reliance on low value-added outputs that are prone to fluctuating global prices and external shocks like COVID-19 and Russia-Ukrainian conflict that further exposed Africa's weak integration into global value chains.

The All report pinpoints countries in the EAC region among the economies that have diversified and deployed interventions to promote industrial development. For instance, the emerging pharmaceutical industry, development of Special Economic Zones and Industrial Parks and measures undertaken to promote growth of SMEs. Despite these milestones, the EAC region still lags behind in industrial development with an average index score of 0.4760 that is still below the African average of 0.527 and that of her peers in other African Regions over the review period (2010-2021). However, the region's improvement of 0.8percent growth rate each year despite the low index signals a window for improvement.

Figure 3.2: Performance of EAC Partner States in the Africa Industrialization Index

Source: Africa Industrialization Index 2022

The All report advocates for more active industrial policies that are tailored to support infant industries and various industrial sectors without causing distortions in the long run, coupled with investment in strategic infrastructure, human capital, easing access to finance and strengthening regional integration (EAC, COMESA and AfCFTA). This is aimed to harness the above opportunities by addressing the major binding constraints that have crippled industrial progress in the region.

3.2.3 Infrastructure Development

Regional integration is key in supporting Africa's economic development especially in the era of intra-African trade. Infrastructure development in Africa will significantly facilitate productivity and competitiveness for countries to benefit from African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) and other regional trading protocols. To address infrastructure deficiencies, it is critical that African countries through the African Union considerably invest in infrastructure development and be able to facilitate continental integration in line with Agenda 2063 by designing programs that address infrastructure deficiency on the continent.

Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA)

The Programme for Infrastructure Development Africa (PIDA) which evolved in 2012 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. PIDA covers four sectors namely transport, energy, ICT and water and other complementary projects such as one stop border infrastructure that facilitate trade across regions.

Since the inception of PIDA -Priority Action Plan (PAP) in 2012, 409 projects have been pursued at varying completion stages while others have failed to have traction due to financial constraints. Following the expiry of PIDA-PAP 1, PIDA-PAP 2 was adopted in 2021 with 69 projects spread across four sectors and valued at US\$ 225.5 billion. The sectoral contribution consists of 26 projects in transport, 18 projects in Energy, 15 projects in Water and 12 projects in ICT³³.

According to the PIDA progress report 2021-22, there has been little physical progress for most of the identified projects due to a number of challenges including capacity shortfalls for project preparation and lack of resources to kick-start project preparation and implementation. To address resource challenges, the African Union Development Agency (AUDA-NEPAD) mobilised resources from the private sector and development partners to undertake project preparation as indicated below.

Thus, African Development Bank approved US\$ 7 million towards the implementation of the PIDA Implementation Support Project. This funding will establish technical expertise to African Union Development Agency to train sector experts and an experts' service pool; support to the AUC for the development of climate finance policies, project management, monitoring and to report on the PIDA implementation.

33 Dakar Summit | 2021-2022 PIDA Progress Report (dakarfinancingsummit.org)

3.2.4 Regional Governance, Peace and Security

In line with the global sustainable development agenda, Sustainable Development Goal 16 “**Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions**” calls for promoting peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, providing access to justice for all and building effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.

At a regional level, the East African Community has registered tremendous progress in ensuring stable peace and security across its Partner States. In September 2022, EAC signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Arcadia University, USA, to operationalise the Nyerere Center for Peace and Conflict Resolution in Arusha, Tanzania. The signed MoU does provide a framework for operations of the Nyerere Center for Peace Research and the terms of the operational partnership between the EAC, the International Peace and Conflict Resolution (IPCR) Program at Arcadia University, and the American Graduate School for International Relations and Diplomacy.

The Centre is mandated to build capacity through Programmes on peace and security, political affairs and international relations and will support the development of EAC policies, concepts and strategies.³⁴ The operationalization of the Nyerere Centre will also provide the EAC with a policy focused think tank, consolidate strategic expertise and safeguard the Community’s common values.

In an effort to ensure equitable access to justice across the EAC region, the 2nd Annual East African Court of Justice (EACJ) Judicial Conference was held in Uganda between 26th – 28th October, 2022 under the theme “Transforming Access to Justice in the East African Community”. The overall objective of the above-mentioned conference was to stimulate high-level conversations and discussions on emerging legal and judicial issues including, emerging jurisprudence, issues affecting Courts and Court users and provide a platform for information sharing among judges, Judicial Officers and legal practitioners and other Court users in the region. The 2nd Annual EACJ Judicial Conference drew participants from the seven (7) East African Community (EAC) Partner States and these included: Chief Justices; Ministers of Justice; Attorneys General; Ministers in charge of EAC Affairs; Judges from regional and national Courts; Heads of EAC Organs and Institutions; Members of Parliament; legal practitioners; members of the academia; representatives of civil society organisations; representatives of the private sector; and the media.³⁵

During the 2nd Judicial Conference, a number of key topics were discussed including:

- (i) One Court, mixed systems: The East African Court of Justice as a regional Court that encompasses the common law and civil law systems.
- (ii) The role of national and regional Courts in bridging the access to justice gap for cross-border trade disputes.
- (iii) Access to Justice and Equality before the Law: Removing barriers at national and regional Courts.
- (iv) Internet as an enabler of freedom of expression and public debate: Implications for the rule of law.

34 <https://www.eac.int/press-releases/154-peace-security/2603-eac-signs-mou-with-america-s-arcadia-university-to-operationalise-the-nyerere-center-for-peace-and-conflict-resolution-in-arusha,-tanzania>

35 <https://www.eac.int/press-releases/2625-2nd-annual-eacj-judicial-conference-kicks-off-in-kampala,-uganda>

- (v) Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR): Realities, deterring factors and solutions.
- (vi) Modernization of Courts: Shared Experiences on the Digitisation of Courts.
- (vii) Judicial resource limitations and the effect on judicial efficiency: what can Courts do?

On the Security side, H.E the President of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) presided over the signing of an agreement deploying EAC Joint Regional Force, led by DRC's Armed Forces in Eastern DRC to fight negative forces. This agreement signed in September 2022, is in support of the implementation of the decision of the 22nd Summit of the EAC Heads of State to deploy a joint regional force to fight negative forces in the region. The agreement among others envisages an initial deployment of the EAC joint regional force for a period of six months after which the deployment will be evaluated.³⁶ This is geared towards ensuring peace and security in the eastern part of DRC and the EAC region as a whole.

To ensure a stable, peaceful and conflict free environment, East Africa's Community launched an election observer mission in August, 2022. This commenced with the mission to monitor and observe Kenya's 2022 general elections held on the 9th August, 2022 in the Republic of Kenya. The Mission comprised 52 observers who were drawn from key governance and independent institutions and civil society organizations across the EAC Partner States except Kenya. The mission which was in Kenya from 2nd-12th August, 2022 had a pivotal role of assessing the level of preparedness of the key electoral stakeholders for this election. Secondly, the mission also looked at the level of compliance of the electoral processes and management to the international, regional and national established laws, principles and practices.³⁷

In line with the EAC Protocol on Peace and Security, Government of Uganda flagged off 5,000 UPDF soldiers in March 2023, as peace keepers for a peace mission in the troubled North Kivu province of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). The aim of the mission is to enforce a process of achieving peace in Rutshuru territory and the neighboring areas in the North Kivu province in the DRC³⁸.

In order to ensure a coherent defence sector in promoting peace and security, and stability in the EAC focusing mainly on key activities aimed at achieving objectives of the areas of Defence cooperation across the EAC Partner States, a major EAC Armed 26 Forces Integrated Field Training Exercise was conducted with the aim of enhancing Partner States' Defence Forces' capabilities in jointly combating complex security challenges faced in the region³⁹.

3.2.5 Science and Technology

In promotion of food security and sustainable agriculture in the region, the East African Community (EAC) Council of Ministers approved the regional bio-economy strategy in December, 2022, the first of its kind in Africa. The Bio-economy strategy is aimed at increasing opportunities for the EAC Partner States to deepen their cooperation in developing a sustainable and resilient bio-economy. Through the strategy, EAC Member States are envisaged to scale up their bio-innovations, share scientific knowledge, and harmonize policies, standards and

36 <https://www.eac.int/press-releases/151-international-relations/2589-drc-president-presides-over-signing-of-agreement-giving-greenlight-to-the-deployment-of-the-eac-joint-regional-force>

37 <https://www.eac.int/press-releases/151-international-relations/2561-eac-election-observation-mission-releases-preliminary-findings-on-the-kenya-general-election>

38 <https://www.theeastafrican.co.ke/tea/news/east-africa/uganda-sends-5000-soldiers-to-drc-4178322#:~:text=Thursdaypercent20Marchpercent2030percent202023&text=Thepercent20Ugandapercent20People'spercent20Defencepercent20Forces,thepercent20Democraticpercent20Republicpercent20ofpercent20Congo.>

39 EAC Budget Speech, 2022

regulations for bio-manufacturing and regional trade.⁴⁰ Through its Single Digital Market (SDM) initiative, World Bank appropriated about US\$15 million to intensify and advance regional digital integration efforts across the East African Community (EAC). This initiative will support the region to become a more deeply integrated and dynamic digital investment, innovation, and growth hub.⁴¹ Also, the digitalization project will further look into enhancing mechanisms to develop cross-border electronic trade and payments and e-commerce initiatives, thus, facilitating intra EAC trade.

Additionally, the East African Science and Technology Commission (EASTECO) formulated the EAC regional Strategy for indigenous knowledge and technology Systems (IKTS and held the second science technology and innovation Conference and exhibition, and published 15 scientific papers in peer-reviewed journal⁴². During this period, EASTECO formulated research technological organizations database for enhanced access, adaptation, transfer and diffusion of manufacturing and industrial technologies; published and disseminated the EAC Regional Research Agenda and Management Framework that provides research direction in line with the EAC development priorities and shared social-economic aspirations of the region; identified technology tools and solutions for agricultural value addition to aid in processing, conservation, and distribution of agricultural products in the region; and established collaborative linkages with Public Library of Science (PLOS), and the Training Centre 39 in Communication (TCC Africa) to implement Open Science and Open Access principles for EAC through signing a memorandum of Understanding (MOU).

In July, 2022, the East African Science and Technology Commission (EASTECO) organized a five-day (27th June-1st July, 2022) virtual training workshop targeting university students in East Africa under the theme: “Entrepreneurship Skills Training for Creativity and Job Creation”. The training aimed at providing skills and entrepreneurship development for creativity and job creation, targeting university students to provide them with an opportunity to apply their skills to develop innovative business ideas and also to enable them to develop entrepreneurial competencies and practical business management skills. Selected participants benefitted from intensive, interactive and hands-on training. Participants were drawn from Burundi, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Rwanda, South Sudan, Taiwan, Tanzania, Togo and Uganda. The training was facilitated by a consultant from Capital Strategies Ltd⁴³.

3.2.6 Health

With a focus of reducing malaria related deaths within the EAC Partner States, the EAC Secretariat in collaboration with Partner States’ Ministries of Health publicly launched the Great Lakes Malaria Initiative (GLMI) at Rusumo border (between Republic of Rwanda and Republic of Tanzania) and Busia border (between Republic of Kenya and Republic of Uganda)⁴⁴.

The EAC in collaboration with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the World Health Organization (WHO) conducted a three-day (from 3rd - 5th August, 2022) regional workshop on Cross-Border Health Programming in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. This was sought to mobilize efforts to deepen regional cooperation in the health sector to reduce healthcare disparities and enhance cross-border health cooperation in line with the EAC Health Policy.

40 <https://www.eac.int/press-releases/138-education,-science-technology-news/2699-bioeconomy-strategy-to-improve-food-security-in-region,-says-eac-secretary-general>

41 [https://www.eac.int/press-releases/2703-world-bank-earmarks-us\\$15-million-for-eac-to-enhance-regional-digital-integration](https://www.eac.int/press-releases/2703-world-bank-earmarks-us$15-million-for-eac-to-enhance-regional-digital-integration)

42 Budget Speech, 2022

43 <https://www.eac.int/press-releases/138-education,-science-technology-news/2523-easteco-concludes-online-entrepreneurship-skills-training-for-creativity-and-job-creation>

44 EAC Budget Speech, 2022

Additionally, the most critical objective of the workshop was to identify and address the gaps in strengthening healthcare among border communities and reinforce the health security/preparedness and response in accordance with International Health Regulation (IHR) 2005. This is to be attained through bringing together participants drawn from the Ministries responsible for EAC Affairs, Health, including health system, surveillance national focal points, IHR focal points, Immigration departments and the IOM Regional Office, among other stakeholders⁴⁵.

3.2.7 Tertiary Education

As envisioned in the EAC's sixth development Strategy and EAC's Vision 2050, Higher education plays a critical role in EAC's socio-economic development process as well as effective implementation of the EAC integration agenda.

To facilitate Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET), the EAC commenced the process of updating the EAC TVET Harmonization Strategy so as to spur full realization of the fruits of the TVET sector. The EAC secretariat mobilized US\$ 400,000 from the Swiss Agency for Development Cooperation for the finalization of the TVET harmonization process⁴⁶. Once finalized, the EAC TVET Harmonization Strategy will improve the quality of TVET programmes among Partner States and promote regional integration.

With an aim of ensuring growth of EAC's Education sector, the Republic of Germany committed 29 million Euros to support EAC in Education and Integrated Water Resource Management. This was witnessed by the signing of the summary record of the negotiations between the EAC and German Government in July, 2022, at the EAC Secretariat headquarters in Arusha, Tanzania.⁴⁷ Under the education component, resources are to be shared as follows:

- i. The EAC Scholarship Programme, financed through KfW, the German Development Bank, was replenished by 4 million euros. The programme is implemented through the East African Inter-University Council (IUCEA). Scholarships are for economically disadvantaged students pursuing a Master's degree in another EAC country. The additional funding will provide more students the opportunity to study abroad, and thus foster academic and cultural exchange, and provide meaningful education opportunities to skilled students from across the whole region.
- ii. The project "Digital Skills for an Innovative East African Industry" (dSkills@EA), implemented by the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) together with IUCEA and the Nelson Mandela African Institution of Science and Technology will be financed by a further top up of 2.5 million Euros. The funds will be utilised to strengthen the industry-academia collaboration, trainings and entrepreneurship support for students and graduates across the EAC. Increased digital skills for East African youth and stronger linkages between universities and businesses will lead to higher youth employment while also addressing the rising demand of businesses for digitally skilled workers.

45 <https://www.eac.int/press-releases/147-health/2543-eac-to-hold-regional-workshop-on-cross-border-health-programming-in-dar-es-salaam,-tanzania>

46 EAC Budget Speech, 2022

47 <https://www.eac.int/press-releases/155-resource-mobilization/2520-germany-commits-29-million-euros-to-support-eac-in-education-and-integrated-water-resource-management>

3.2.8 Culture and Arts

The EAC Arts and Cultural Festival: The 5th edition of the EAC Arts and Cultural Festival, dubbed JAMAFEST, took place in September, 2022 at the Intwari Stadium in Bujumbura, Burundi with different cultural performances from Partner States' cultural troupes. The seven-day festival attracted more than 2,000 participants from the seven (7) EAC Partner States, which included performing artists, exhibitors, culture professionals/ academicians, students, administrators, civil society organisations, and private sector involved in the art and culture sector activities⁴⁸. Further, the festival featured a symposium of culture professionals and researchers to dialogue on selected sub-themes including: adopting new regional languages in the EAC; role of modern technologies in advancing cultural expression and arts; indigenous knowledge and traditional medicine; arts, industry and tourism; youth participation and employment; research, innovation and investment in arts and culture, and; inclusion of marginalised populations (indigenous communities, PWDs, women, older persons).

The 5th Great African Cycling Safari flagged off in Arusha. The 5th edition of the Great African Cycling Safari (GACS) commenced in August, 2022, at the EAC Headquarters in Arusha, Tanzania. The GACS is an annual bicycle tour to showcase the East African Community in all its beauty, multiplicity, and reflecting the cultural diversity of the people living in the East African region. Youths from across the EAC Partner States joined this cycling event to take the EAC integration process from the level of abstract policy making to the people at the grassroots level. Additionally, the 2022 tour had three key aims: promoting the goals of the EAC; promoting trade and tourism across the community, and; mitigating challenges posed by climate change⁴⁹.

3.2.9 Trans-boundary Resource Management

(a) Lake Victoria

To enhance efficient and effective water resource management across the EAC region, the Government of Germany committed 29 million Euros to support EAC in education and integrated Water Resource Management. Relatedly, the EAC and the Government of Germany signed the summary record of the negotiations between EAC and the Government of Germany that focussed on priorities for development cooperation in the upcoming years, held at the EAC Secretariat headquarters in Arusha, Tanzania.

Under the integrated water resource management component, the resources were to be shared as follows:

- i. The ongoing project "Integrated Water Resource Management in the Lake Victoria Basin" with the Lake Victoria Basin Commission (LVBC), financed through KfW, will be extended by 20 million Euros. This project focuses at improving water quality and availability through the sustainable management of the Lake Victoria basin by the LVBC. Moreover, it will directly contribute to the improvement of water quality of the Lake Victoria by the implementation of High Priority Investments in the Partner States in the basin, reducing the disposal of untreated wastewater into Lake Victoria and its tributary rivers.

48 <https://www.eac.int/press-releases/139-culture-sports-news/2590-5th-edition-of-eac-cultural-festival-ends-on-a-high-note-in-bujumbura,-burundi>

49 <https://www.eac.int/press-releases/139-culture-sports-news/2555-cyclists-participating-in-the-5th-great-african-cycling-safari-flagged-off-in-arusha>

- ii. The project “Support to the Lake Victoria Basin Commission” implemented by GIZ together with LVBC and the EAC Secretariat has received additional funding of 2.5 million euros. This will enable the Lake Victoria Basin Commission (LVBC) to further develop regulatory frameworks on water management. East African citizens will profit from the sustainable use of water resources in water-scarce areas, sustainable economic development and the conservation of nature⁵⁰.

Further, in an effort to ensure improved water quality and availability, the Lake Victoria Basin Commission (LVBC) concluded three feasibility studies and related bilateral Project Funding agreements for implementation in Kenya, Rwanda, and United Republic of Tanzania (URT), and completed the project identification study for the High Priority Investment (HPI) in Kampala. The four HPIs worth US\$ 26.2 million will provide access to improved sanitation services to 8,800 people in Kisumu; 7,360 people in Mwanza (Tanzania), more than 1.8 million in Kigali, Rwanda and approximately 27,600 people in Kampala, Uganda.⁵¹

(b) Nile Basin Initiative (NBI)

The EAC and the Federal Republic of Germany through the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) signed a financing agreement for support of NBI programs for the next 3 years. The new three-year €6 million funding phase focuses on three areas: sharing hydrological data from the HydroMet Project with Nile Basin Member States; coordination of dam and reservoir operations; and the Nile Basin Investment Program⁵².

As part of its commitment to creating awareness and expanding the understanding of groundwater resources, NBI built regional capacity of groundwater professionals using the Groundwater Modeling System (GMS) software focused in the areas of detailed investigation, mapping, assessment and modeling of the Nile Basin aquifer systems.⁵³ The Groundwater Project is a five-year project (2020-2025) with funding from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) in the amount of US\$ 5.3 million and an additional US\$ 27.9 million channeled through the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), co-financed from countries and partners. The project is currently being implemented in three selected shared aquifers shared by a total of seven Nile Basin Member States. The selected aquifers are: Kagera aquifer (shared by Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania, and Uganda); Mount Elgon aquifer (shared by Kenya and Uganda); and the Gedaref-Adigrat aquifer (shared by Ethiopia and Sudan).

50 <https://www.eac.int/press-releases/155-resource-mobilization/2520-germany-commits-29-million-euros-to-support-eac-in-education-and-integrated-water-resource-management>

51 EAC Budget Speech, 2022

52 <https://www.nilebasin.org/index.php/new-and-events/417-giz-country-director-pays-courtesy-call-on-the-nile-basin-initiative-nbi-secretariat>

53 <https://www.nilebasin.org/index.php/new-and-events/422-nbi-builds-regional-capacity-of-groundwater-professionals-using-the-groundwater-modeling-system-gms-software>

CHAPTER FOUR: PERFORMANCE OF THE ECONOMY

4.1 Real Sector Developments

The economy remained resilient and continued on a recovery path despite the lingering impact of COVID-19, global shocks and contractionary fiscal and monetary policy measures taken to contain inflation. Preliminary estimates indicate that size of the economy increased to Ushs. 184,288 billion in FY 2022/23, from Ushs.162,883 billion registered in FY 2020/21. In real terms, the economy grew by 5.3 percent, compared to a revised growth rate of 4.6 percent in FY 2020/21.

Economic growth is mainly attributed to Government initiatives to support private sector activity and increased regional trade. Government initiatives included; continued funding to EMYOOGA to support small service providers and businesses, Small Business Recovery Fund to support small and medium enterprises, and Uganda Development Bank to support manufacturers, among others.

All the three sectors of the economy registered growth in FY 2022/23. The services sector grew by 6.2 percent and contributed 42.6 percent to GDP; the industry sector grew by 3.9 percent contributing 26.1 percent to GDP; the agriculture, forestry, and fishing sector grew by 5.0 percent contributing 24 percent.

Table 4.1: Real GDP Growth FY2018/19-FY2023/23.

YOY Growth Rate	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
GDP at market prices	6.4	3.0	3.5	4.6	5.3
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY&FISHING	5.3	4.8	4.3	4.2	5.0
Cash crops	4.7	7.8	12.5	5.7	2.1
Food crops	1.6	4.6	4.1	3.5	4.7
Livestock	7.3	7.9	7.8	8.3	8.9
Agriculture Support Services	8.8	6.4	2.1	4.5	2.2
Forestry	3.6	3.3	2.9	3.2	3.1
Fishing	39.2	0.3	-8.8	0.3	7.7
INDUSTRY	9.0	3.2	3.5	5.1	3.9
Mining & quarrying	17.5	16.5	6.9	18.3	7.5
Manufacturing	7.7	1.3	2.2	3.8	3.0
Electricity	2.5	10.9	11.6	3.1	2.8
Water	4.7	4.1	4.8	6.3	5.4
Construction	14.2	3.8	3.6	5.2	4.7
SERVICES	5.8	2.5	2.8	4.1	6.2
Trade & Repairs	4.9	-1.3	-0.6	3.4	5.8
Transportation & Storage	0.8	-1.7	-0.3	-3.8	-7.0
Accommodation & Food Service	0.5	-8.6	-0.6	-2.5	11.9
Information & Communication	-6.8	19.6	11.8	7.4	10.4
Financial & Insurance	11.1	9.6	8.1	4.5	-1.5
Real Estate Activities	10.1	5.1	3.9	9.5	8.0
Professional, Scientific & Technical	6.4	2.8	2.1	3.1	28.4

YOY Growth Rate	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Administrative & Support Service	17.2	7.5	2.3	3.5	18.3
Public Administration	4.2	16.2	12.6	3.5	0.8
Education	9.1	-2.0	-4.2	1.5	3.4
Human Health & Social Work	5.3	1.0	7.1	9.6	5.1
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	22.1	-8.1	-13.7	-2.2	4.0
Other Service Activities	4.7	1.4	2.9	4.8	2.8
Activities of Households	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.7
Taxes on products	4.4	-1.6	6.2	7.5	6.3

Source: MFPEd

The services sector grew by 6.2 percent in FY2022/23 from 4.1 percent registered the previous financial year. This was on account of recovery in accommodation and food services, and strong growth in wholesale and retail trade, real estate activities, information and communication, education and human health activities. However, other services like financial and transport services registered negative growth on account of high inflation which led to lower profits.

The industry sector registered growth of 3.9 percent a slowdown from 5.1 percent registered the previous Financial Year. This was largely due to slower growth in manufacturing and construction output. Growth in manufacturing was affected by to lower production from mainly pharmaceuticals, furniture and tea processing while a slowdown in public construction affected output from construction. In addition to this, increase in price of inputs also led to slower growth in the industry sector.

The agriculture, forestry and fishing sector grew by 5.0 percent from 4.2 percent in FY 2021/22 on account of increased food crop production, livestock as well as recovery in fishing activities. Food crops such as maize, beans, matooke, sweet potatoes registered higher production supported by good weather conditions for most of the Financial Year. Fishing activities benefited from the removal of the burn on fishing in some parts of the country. On the other hand, slower growth in cash crop activities compared to the previous Financial Year is attributed to a decline in coffee prices which undermined the value of coffee.

4.2 Monetary and Financial Sector Developments

4.2.1 Monetary Policy Framework

Over the past year, monetary policy deployed both conventional and unconventional tools to rein in inflation, support exchange rate stability and ease pressures on foreign exchange reserves. Among these was the increase in the Central Bank Rate (CBR) and the Cash Reserve Requirement (CRR). During this period the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) of the Bank of Uganda (BoU) assessed that a distinctly higher policy rate was needed to stabilise inflation around the target. Accordingly, the MPC raised the CBR four times over the year, from 6.5 percent in May 2022 to 10 percent in October 2022 and maintained it at this level through the later part of the financial year. The margins on the CBR for the rediscount and bank rates remained at 3 percentage points and 4 percentage points, respectively. Consequently, by April 2023, the rediscount and bank rates stood at 13 percent and 14 percent, respectively.

Relatedly, effective June 23, 2022, the BoU increased the CRR by 2 percentage points to 10 percent. The increase in the CRR reinforced the tightness of financial conditions by mopping up liquidity that amounted to Shs. 709.4 billion, which was beginning to spill-over and cause volatility in the foreign exchange market. As such, the liquidity conditions in the interbank money market have remained very tight, prompting some banks to fund their short-term liquidity obligations using the standing lending facility (SLF) window.

The BoU's future path of monetary policy is contingent on the inflation outlook which is also conditional on the changing global economic conditions that influences the capital flows and the exchange rate trajectory. More specifically, the MPC is cognizant of the recent heightened volatility in the global financial markets, due to challenges in the USA and Swiss banking systems, partly on account of valuation losses resulting from interest rate increases. However, the Ugandan banking system is well-capitalised, highly liquid, and ably placed to absorb emerging interest rate shocks and continue providing credit to the economy.

The current policy stance remains appropriate to contain domestic demand pressures while supporting economic recovery. Looking ahead, the decisions by the MPC will remain data dependent and will be guided by the inflation outlook.

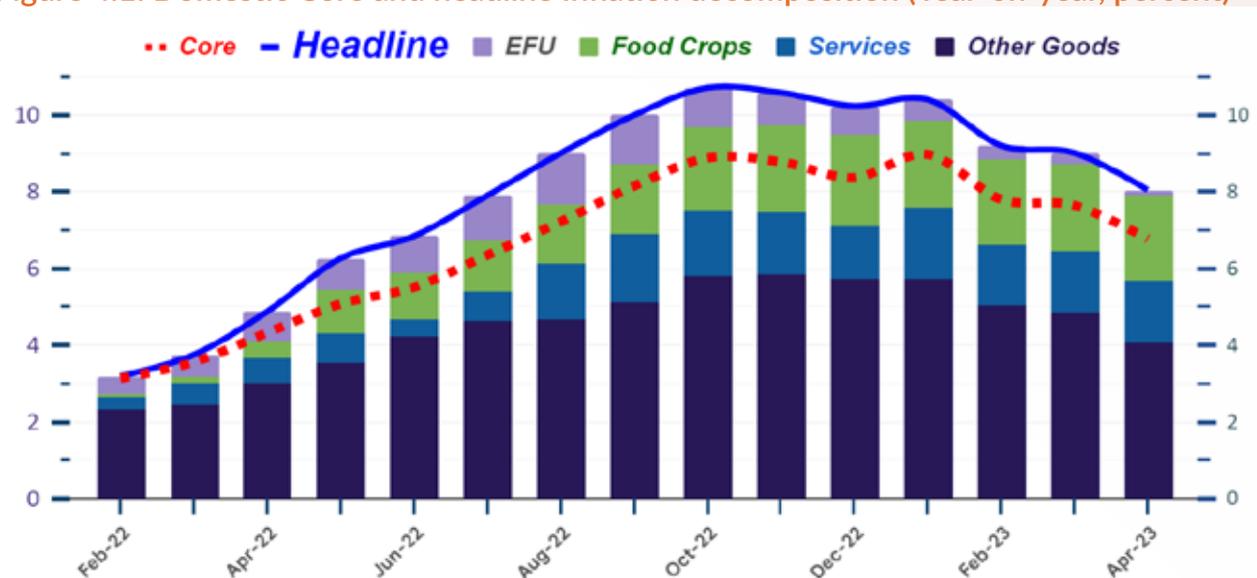
Inflation Developments

In the first 10 months of FY 2022/23, headline and core inflation averaged 9.5 percent and 7.9 percent compared to 3.4 percent and 3.2 percent observed in FY2021/22, respectively. The rise in inflation was mainly on account of the drought that ravaged the region, supply chain constraints that kept global commodity prices elevated in addition to strong global demand, and high oil and food prices exacerbated by the Russia-Ukraine conflict. While inflation remains above the 5 percent medium-term target, it has lost momentum due to the tight monetary and fiscal policies, improved global supply chains and a retreat of global commodity prices to now below the pre-Russia-Ukraine conflict.

Indeed, headline and core inflation peaked in October 2022 at 10.7 percent while core inflation peaked at 9 percent in January 2023 and inflation has since declined to single digits. In April 2023, headline and core inflation declined to 8.0 percent and 6.8 percent respectively. Annual non-core inflation also declined to 14.8 percent in April 2023 from its peak of 20.9 percent in October 2022. The decline in non-core inflation was driven by a fall in Energy fuel and utilities inflation to 2.1 percent in April 2023 from the peaks of 19.6 percent in August 2022 reflected decline of international crude oil price. In addition, Food crops and related items inflation though persistently high, has fallen to 25.3 percent in April 2023 from its recent peak of 29.4 percent in December 2022 reflecting improved weather conditions.

Figure 4.1 shows the evolution of headline inflation, core inflation and the contributions of the components to overall inflation over the past year while Table 4.2 shows the outturns over the past 3 financial years.

Figure 4.1: Domestic Core and headline Inflation decomposition (Year-on-year, percent)



Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBoS)

Table 4.2: Annual Inflation 2020/21-2022/23

	FY2020/21	FY2021/22	FY2022/23*
Headline	2.5	3.4	9.5
Core	3.5	3.2	7.9
Other Goods	1.4	4.6	11.2
Services	6.0	1.6	4.0
Food Crops and Related Items Index	- 4.3	4.4	24.7
Energy Fuel and Utilities (EFU) Index	- 0.9	5.2	11.3

Source UBOS, *first 10 months averages of FY 2022/23

Inflation outlook

Inflation is expected to continue declining in the months ahead, driven by lower energy prices, improved global supply chains, and exchange rate stability owing to the tight monetary and fiscal policies. Core inflation is projected to return to the 5 percent target by the end of 2023.

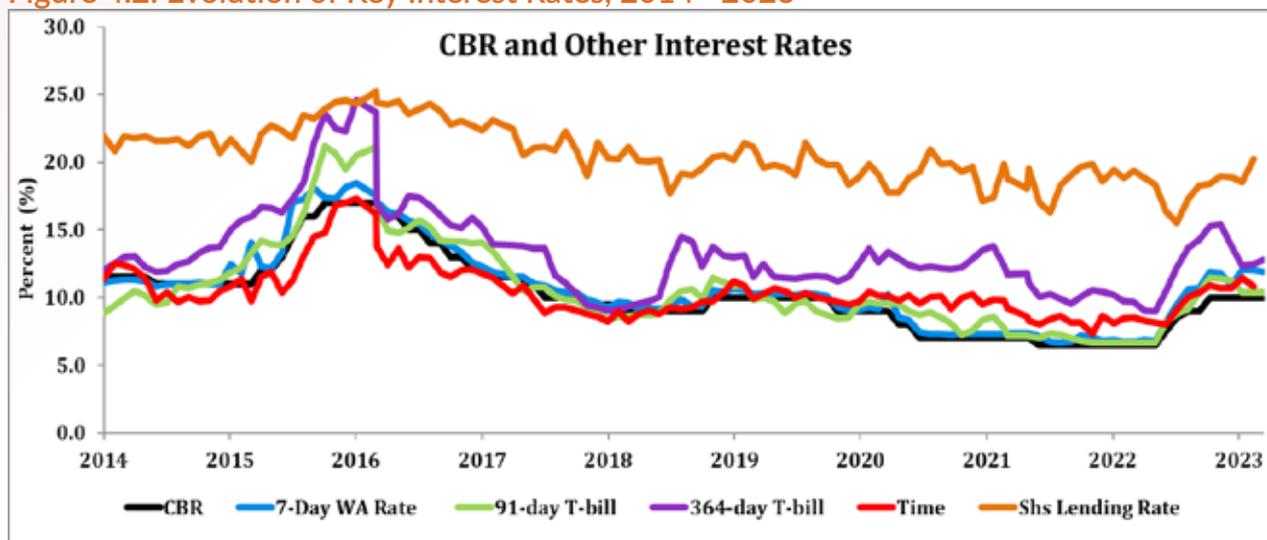
However, the inflation outlook is subject to several risks, both upside and downside. Inflation could be higher than expected if tighter conditions in international financial markets and higher fiscal deficit results in a more depreciated exchange rate, higher crude oil prices due to OPEC+ production cuts, a faster global economic recovery and a resurgence of supply chain bottlenecks resulting from increased geopolitical tensions such as the current war in Sudan. The downside risks to inflation arise from bumper food crop harvests and lower global growth. Overall, in the BoU's assessment, the balance of risks to the inflation outlook is tilted to the upside.

Interest Rates

Interbank money market rates oscillated close to the upper bound of the CBR although they remained within the BOU operating corridor during the FY 2022/2023. The weighted average 7-day interbank money market rate increased in line with the tight monetary policy stance

engineered by increasing both the CBR, and cash reserve ratio aimed at bringing inflation to the medium-term target. The 7-day money market rate averaged 11.3 percent in the 9 months to March 2023, up from 7.0 percent observed in the previous financial year as shown in Figure 4.2 which illustrates the evolution of key interest rates. Similarly, the weighted average one-day interbank rate for the 9 months to March 2023 increased to 10.7 percent from 6.6 percent observed in the previous financial year.

Figure 4.2: Evolution of Key Interest Rates, 2014 -2023



Source: Bank of Uganda

Yields on Government securities were higher across all tenors compared to the previous financial year. Annualized yields for the 91-day, 182-day, and 364-day treasury bills averaged 10.4 percent, 11.6 percent, and 13.6 percent, respectively in the 9 months to March 2023 relative to 7.0 percent, 8.6 percent, and 9.9 percent observed in the FY 2021/2022. Similarly, annualized yields for treasury bonds of all tenors rose in FY 2022/2023 relative to the previous financial year. Annualized yields for the 2-year, 3-year, 5-year, 10-year, 15-year and 20-year tenors averaged 14.6 percent, 14.5 percent, 15.8 percent, 16.0 percent, 16.8 percent, and 17.4 percent respectively, compared to 11.1 percent, 12.5 percent, 13.8 percent, 14.1 percent, 14.9 percent, and 16.1 percent in the previous financial year.

Commercial bank weighted average lending rates for shilling-denominated loans marginally declined in the 9 months to March 2023 averaging 18.3 percent, compared to 18.6 percent observed for the previous financial year. The lending rates remained elevated, reflective of the high refinancing costs as financial conditions tightened. A decline though, was observed in Trade, Transport and Communication, Electricity and Water Sectors with reduction in lending rates mainly to prime corporates especially the multinational companies.

Exchange Rate Developments

The BoU pursues a floating exchange rate regime with occasional interventions in the Interbank Foreign Exchange Market (IFEM) to smoothen excessive volatility. In the FY 2022/23, the shilling was relatively stable with a bias towards depreciation. During the first ten (10) months to April 2023, the shilling depreciated by 5.2 percent, to an average mid-rate of Ushs.3,759.2 per US Dollar from an average of Ushs.3,571.8 per US dollar in the previous year. In the first half of the FY alone, the exchange rate was largely driven by external developments including the Russia-Ukraine conflict that led to a surge in crude oil prices, as well as high global inflation that called for the tightening of monetary policy in Advanced Economies (AEs).

This triggered upsurge portfolio capital outflows and bearish sentiments, with most foreign investors seeking a flight to safety in AEs due to the strengthening of the US Dollar. These depreciation pressures were contained by the appropriately tight monetary policy stance which has stabilized the shilling in the second half of the fiscal year.

The exchange rate stability was also boosted by the increase in the cash reserve requirement which reduced supply of the domestic currency. In addition, FDI inflows especially to the oil sector projects has been strong, coupled with recovery of export revenues have buttressed the shilling.

In the first ten months of FY 2022/23, the Bank of Uganda carried out purchases for reserve build-up to the tune of US\$ 159.6 million. In addition, US\$ 30 million was purchased through targeted purchases bringing the total net BOU action to US\$ 189.6 million

Figure 4.3: Evolution of Exchange rate, Ushs./ US\$, Jul 2021- Apr 2023



Source: Bank of Uganda

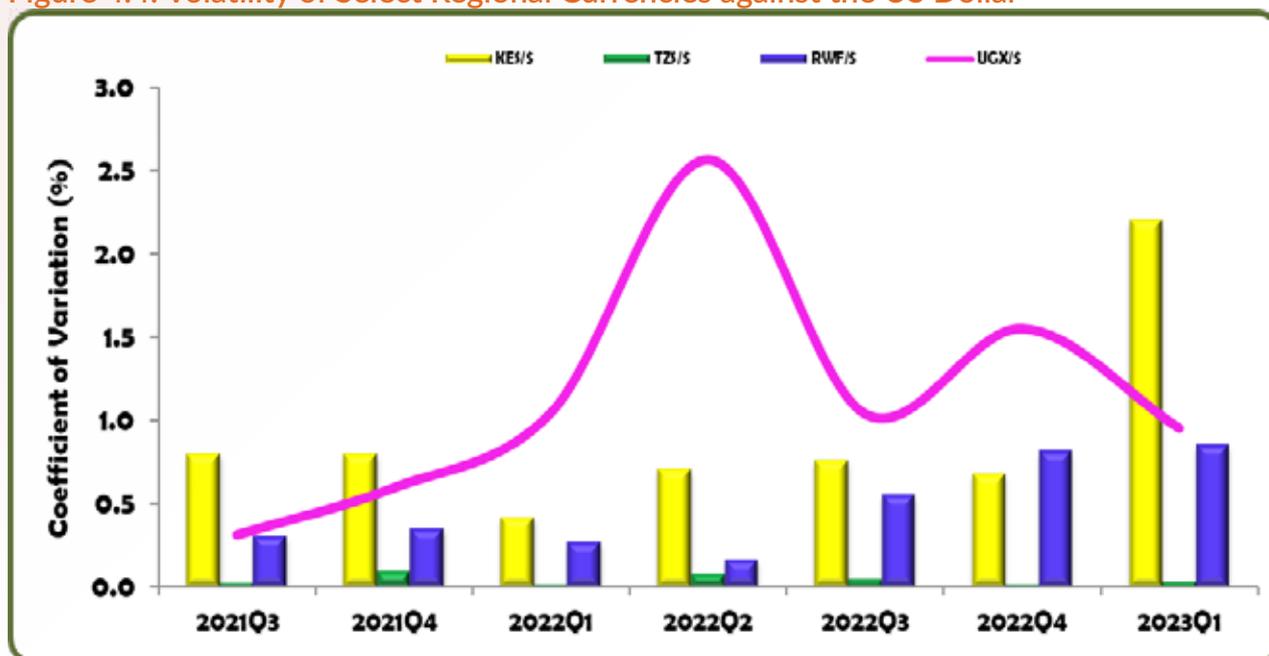
Going forward, the shilling is likely to be stable should there not be big external shock impact in the global economy to warrant portfolio adjustments and change of sentiments by the foreign investors. Additionally, the continued FDI inflows into the oil sector following the signing of the Final Investment Decision (FID) could neutralize the impact of outflows due to external shocks.

Comparison with Regional Currencies

The Uganda Shilling has been more stable compared to Rwandese and Kenyan currencies over the last Twelve (12) months. The Kenyan shilling faced sharp volatility in 2023 as the country faces a negative outlook due to reduced debt-servicing capacity. The Tanzanian Shilling experienced the lowest depreciation rate below one percent throughout 2022, despite the shocks in the global economy on account of sound economic prospects and conducive monetary policies.⁵⁴ The other regional country currencies have been rather stable with the Rwandan franc depreciating in line with the stronger US Dollar following the Russia-Ukraine conflict.

54 Bank of Tanzania, 2023

Figure 4.4: Volatility of Select Regional Currencies against the US Dollar



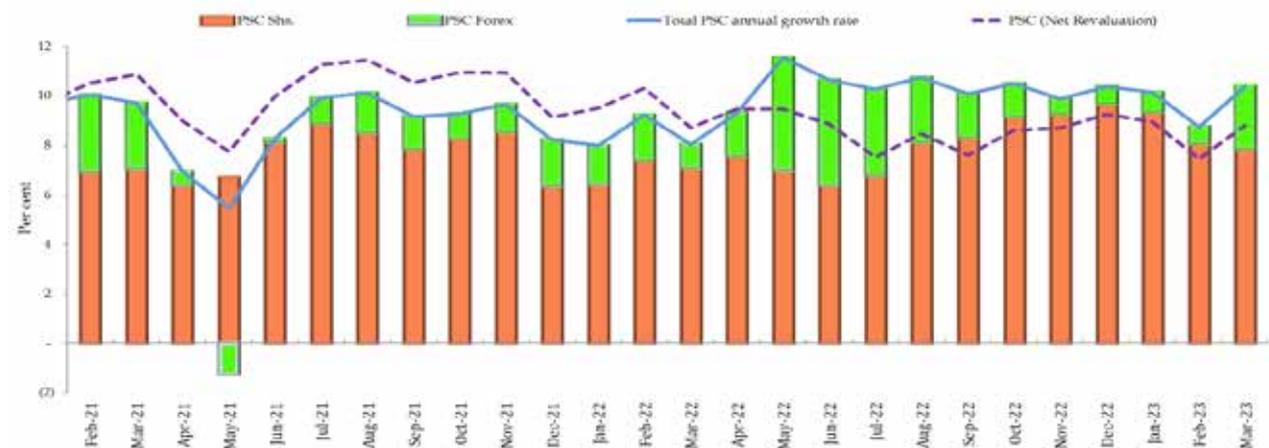
Source: Bank of Uganda

Private Sector Credit

Growth in private sector credit (PSC), remained weak and below historical trends. The weak PSC growth reflects the legacy effects of COVID-19 pandemic on economic activity as well as the effects of high inflation on Businesses and Households balance sheets and policy measures to curtail the high inflation. The average annual growth of PSC was little changed at 10.1 percent in the 9 months to March 2023 relative to 9.4 percent observed in the previous financial year.

Shilling-denominated loans were the main contributor to growth in PSC, growing at an average of 12.2 percent and contributing 8.5 percentage points to total PSC growth, up from the previous financial year’s average growth of 9.4 percent with a contribution of 7.6 percent. Growth in foreign currency loans fell to 5.3 percent in the 9 months to March 2023 from respective growth of 6.2 percent the previous financial year Figure 4.5.

Figure 4.5: Contributions to Annual Private Sector Credit Growth by Currency



Source: Bank of Uganda

The growth rate of credit was lackluster across key sectors, falling in agriculture, transport-communication, building-mortgage-construction-real estate, personal-household loans and other sectors as shown in Table 4.3.

Table 4.3: Average Annual Private Sector Credit Growth

Average Annual Private Sector Credit	FY2021/22	FY2022/23*
By Sector		
Agriculture	3.6	0.9
Manufacturing	14.4	15.8
Trade	4.9	10.4
Transport and Communication	12.2	7.8
Building, Mortgage, Construction and Real Estate	12.6	8.2
Personal and Household Loans	17.5	16.8
Other Sectors**	-7.6	-17.0
By Currency		
Shilling Lending	10.9	12.2
Foreign Currency Lending	6.2	5.3
Total Credit to the Private Sector	9.4	10.1
Total Credit to the Private Sector (Net valuation & capitalized interest)	10.2	8.5

Source: Bank of Uganda *Data up to Mar 2023. ** Includes Mining & Quarrying, Business services, Electricity & Water, Business Services, Community, Social and Other Services.

In the quarter to December 2022, the ratio of non-performing loans to total loans rose to 5.4 percent compared to 5.3 percent same quarter of 2021 reflecting the effects of the pandemic and the rising cost of credit. The sectors with the highest non-performing loans ratio were electricity-water, tourism, business services and trade which recorded ratios of 14.1 percent, 12.0 percent, 7.6 percent and 7.5 percent respectively in the quarter to December 2022.

4.2.2 Financial Sector Developments

This section covers 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.

A major part of the FY 2022/23 was characterized by heightened uncertainty about the economic outlook largely underpinned by the grim global economic environment which had only just begun to recover from the COVID-19 pandemic and then heightened by the Russia-Ukraine conflict and its adverse spill-overs on international prices and global output. Nonetheless, the BoU, within its mandate, took appropriate actions to moderate the likely impact of these disruptions on the performance of Supervised Financial Institutions (SFIs) in particular, as well as the wider financial system. Since last reporting, the COVID-19 Liquidity Assistance Program (CLAP) for managing potential liquidity risks arising from the pandemic as well as the restriction on payment of dividends and other discretionary distributions of SFIs expired on May 31, 2022. The BoU also phased out the remaining targeted credit relief measures for the education and hospitality sectors on September 30, 2022.

Credit risk remained a concern in the near term due to rising lending interest rates amidst a slow economic recovery. There were signs that global and domestic macroeconomic conditions were starting to improve. However, the implications of tightening of monetary policy on financial institutions were yet to fully emerge. On aggregate, Uganda's SFIs held strong liquidity and capital buffers to withstand ongoing shocks.

Moreover, two notable prudential regulatory measures took effect during the FY; the introduction of a capital charge for operational risk under the Basel II framework and the increase in the regulatory minimum paid-up requirements, and these were expected to enhance the SFIs' capital buffers and resilience to ongoing and emerging shocks.

First was the Capital charge for operational risk . Effective, December 31, 2022, BoU introduced a capital charge for operational risk, which all banks were required to comply with on an ongoing basis. This was in line with Basel II and complements the capital charge for credit and market risks. The objective was to enhance risk management by banks and ensure that they set aside adequate capital to cover traditional operational risks such as fraud, operational disruptions, and losses related to emerging risks from digital financial services and cyber security.

In addition, there was an increase in SFIs' minimum paid-up capital. Pursuant to the Financial Institutions Act (Revision of Minimum Capital Requirements), the deadline for the first phase of the capital increment was December 31, 2022. For this first phase, commercial banks, credit institutions, and MDIs were required to increase their minimum capital to at least Ushs. 120 billion, Ushs. 20 billion, and Ushs. 8 billion, respectively.

a) Commercial Banks

The banking sector has remained resilient to shocks due to liquidity buffers as well as the interventions by the Bank of Uganda. In a bid to further strengthen the banking sector's capital position and reduce the impact of shocks on banks from the risks in the global economy, the BoU implemented the revised capital adequacy requirements effective December 31, 2022.

In the year to March 2023, the banking sector registered a growth of Ushs. 3.5 trillion or 8.1 percent in Total Assets from Ushs. 42.5 trillion in March 2022 to Ushs. 45.92 trillion in March 2023. This growth was, however, slightly lower than UGX.4.1 trillion or 10.8 percent registered in the twelve (12) month period to March 2022. The deposit base grew by Ushs. 2.5 trillion or 8.4 percent from Ushs. 29.5 trillion to Ushs. 32.0 trillion over the same period. The level of intermediation remained strong exhibited by growth in total advances, which shot up by Ushs. 2.1 trillion or 11.5 percent over the period between March 2022 and March 2023. This increase surpassed the growth of Ushs. 1.9 trillion or 12.2 percent registered in the prior twelve-month period to March 2022.

The banking sector registered a Net profit after tax of Ushs. 1.2 trillion for the year ended December 31, 2022 up from Ushs. 1.0 trillion registered in the previous year. From a quarterly perspective, the net profit after tax for the first three (3) months to March 31, 2023 amounted to Ushs. 405.24 billion compared to Ushs. 308 billion for a similar period a year earlier, indicating a growth of 31.6 percent.

The stock of Non-Performing Loans increased by Ushs. 103.4 billion or 10.0 percent. However, the ratio of Non-Performing Loans/Total Loans and Advances improved marginally from 5.8 percent to 5.7 percent on account of a more than proportionate increase in Total Loans and Advances.

Table 4.4: Key Financial Performance Indicators of the Banking Sector

Key Financial Performance Indicators	Mar-22	Mar-23	Absolute Change	Change (percent)
Total Advances (Ushs. "000")	17,868,061,041	19,926,917,376	2,058,856,335	11.52
Total Assets (Ushs. "000")	42,464,643,051	45,917,658,227	3,453,015,176	8.13
Total Deposits (Ushs. "000")	29,526,943,421	32,010,434,065	2,483,490,644	8.41
Profits (Ushs. "000")- Quarter	308,005,975	405,237,782	97,231,807	31.57
Non-performing Assets (Ushs. "000")	1,035,908,862	1,139,271,812	103,362,950	9.98
NPA ratio (percent)	5.8	5.7		
	Dec-21	Dec-22	Absolute Change	Change(per-cent)
Profit (YTD*)- (Ushs. "000")	1,043,268,189	1,196,931,548	153,663,359.4	14.73

Source: Bank of Uganda

*YTD- Year to Date

b) Credit Institutions (CIs)

The aggregate core and total capital held by the CIs subsector increased by 39.3 percent and 37.6 percent, respectively, from Ushs. 43.6 billion and Ushs. 46.5 billion as at March 31, 2022 to Ushs. 60.7 billion and Ushs. 63.9 billion as at March 31, 2023, respectively. Consequently, the aggregate core and total capital to risk-weighted assets ratios increased from 13.4 percent and 14.3 percent as at March 31, 2022 to 16.9 percent and 17.8 percent, respectively, as at March 31, 2023.

All CIs maintained liquid assets of not less than 20 percent of deposit liabilities as stipulated under the Financial Institutions (Liquidity) Regulations, 2005. However, one (1) CI did not meet the minimum statutory requirements for core and total capital to risk-weighted assets ratios of 12.5 percent and 14.5 percent. Furthermore, three (3) of the four (4) CIs did not meet the new statutory minimum paid-up capital requirement of Ushs. 20 billion contrary to Section 3 of the Financial Institutions (Revision of Minimum Capital Requirements) Instrument, 2022. The non-compliant institutions were directed to recapitalize.

Total assets held by the subsector increased by 16.6 percent to UGX 495.1 billion as at the end of March 2023 from Ushs. 424.7 billion at the end of March 2022. The increases in total assets was largely on account of an increase in 'Balances with Financial Institutions in Uganda', net advances, and 'other assets' by 36.3 percent (Ushs. 37.7 billion), 10.4 percent (Ushs. 24.9 billion) and 44.4 percent (UGX 13.8 billion), respectively.

Similarly, total liabilities increased by 16.2 percent (Ushs. 57.7 billion) over the same period. Customer deposits and borrowings increased by 13.1 percent (Ushs. 29.6 billion) and 36.7 percent (Ushs. 22.6 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 8.6 percent and 9.1 percent to Ushs.228.3 billion and Ushs.243.9 billion, respectively, as at March 31, 2023, from Ushs. 210.1 billion and Ushs. 223.6 billion as at March 31, 2022. The MDIs

also complied with the ongoing minimum statutory 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. In the twelve months ended March 31, 2023, total assets held by the sub-sector increased by 12.5 percent to Ushs. 833.3 billion at end of the end of March 2023 from Ushs.740.9 billion at end of March 2022. The increase in total assets was largely on account of growth in balances with financial institutions in Uganda of 8.3 percent (Shs.17.8 billion) and net loans of 16.3 percent (Ushs. 64.1 billion). Total liabilities increased by 14.2 percent (Shs.74.3 billion) to Shs.596.2 billion as at March 31, 2023, from Ushs. 521.8 billion as at March 31, 2022, largely due to an increase in long term borrowings of 47.2 percent (Ushs.31.6 billion) and customer deposits of 13.0 percent (Ushs. 49.2 billion).

To ensure that MDIs have adequate capital to cushion the existing and emerging risks in a challenging environment but also to align the MDIs capital thresholds with other EAC countries, BoU awaits approval from the Parliament of Uganda to increase the statutory minimum unimpaired paid-up capital from Ushs. 500 million to the proposed Shs.10 billion. Additionally, on March 9, 2023, Parliament considered and approved the Microfinance Deposit-Taking Institutions (Amendment) Bill, 2022 to allow the MDIs to offer Islamic Banking, Bancassurance and Agent Banking. With this Bill passed by Parliament, it now awaits assent by the President.

The Microfinance Deposit-Taking Institutions (Registered Societies) Regulations, 2021 were finalized and will be gazetted soon. These regulations will guide licensing, regulation, and supervision of registered societies (the Large SACCOs) by the Bank of Uganda in accordance with its mandate derived from Section 110 of the Tier IV Microfinance and Money Lenders Act, 2016.

d) Tier IV Institutions

These institutions aim at bridging the last financial miles for households and includes microfinance institutions (MFIs), self help groups, 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 as well as 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, Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and Money Lenders. Since 2018, UMRA has witnessed an increasing trend in the number of institutions that are licensed under its regulatory ambit which are contributing to social economic transformations of Uganda's economy through job creation, providing access to credit and this has led to an increase in financial inclusion. By April 2023, institutions licensed by UMRA stood at 1,513 as indicated the table 4.5 below.

Table 4.5: UMRA Licensed Institutions

Column1	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*	2023*
Money Lenders	190	611	755	760	1144	1180
NDFIs	49	117	146	183	197	208
SACCOs	0	0	0	25	57	125
Total	239	728	901	968	1396	1513

Source: UMRA, *As at April 2023

In the coming FY 2023/24, UMRA will aim at strengthening the supervision of institutions under its jurisdiction through;

- i. Rolling out a robust Information Management system to increase efficiency in delivering the mandate.
- ii. Strengthening the Credit information sharing Mechanism.
- iii. Popularization of the Self-Help Groups Guidelines.
- iv. Strengthening the complaints resolution mechanism.
- v. Prepare for licensing and supervising of EMYOOGA and Parish Development Model SACCOs.
- vi. Enforcement of Standards and compliance requirements for all Tier 4 Microfinance Institutions and Money Lenders under UMRA.
- vii. Undertake consumer education and financial literacy awareness campaigns through UMRA consumer protection guidelines.

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 credit reports from the CRBs in their loan appraisal process in a bid to improve the quality of loans advanced. By 31st March 2023, 33 SFIs accessed CRB services, through 607 branches connected to CRB services.

The number of registered borrowers (clients) who had financial cards increased to 2.36 million as at end of March 2023 compared to 2.2 million financial card holders as at end of March 2022 representing a 7.3 percent increase. Similarly, the number of credit inquiries made by SFIs to CRBs increased by 35.3 percent from 1.02 million as at end of March 2022 to 1.38 million as at end of March 2023. The average processing time for data requests for the CRBs from SFIs is in seconds or in real-time.

The Financial Institutions (Credit Reference Bureau) Regulations, 2022 intended to expand access to Credit Reference Services to other non-regulated credit providers were gazetted on September 30, 2022. Consequently, BoU issued a circular on October 21, 2022, revoking the requirement for a record submitted to the CRBs to have a financial card number. Effective January 1, 2023, all credit applications of Ugandan citizens reported to the CRBs are required to have a National Identification Number (NIN) as the primary unique identifier while a combination of a refugee number or passport number or work permit number is required for Non-Ugandans until the National Identification and Registration Authority (NIRA) starts

issuing Alien Identification Numbers. In the same line, all non-individual borrower records submitted to the CRBs must have a unique registration number duly issued by the relevant registration authority in accordance with the laws of Uganda.

The average number of registered borrowers with NINs across the three licensed CRBs stood at 1,939,772 as at end of March 2023 compared to an average of 1,562,890 as at end of March 2022. Supervised Financial Institutions continue to update the profiles of both individual and non-individual borrowers with existing unretired facilities, with the applicable unique identifier or registration number as prescribed by BoU.

f) Security Interest in Movable Property Registry System (SIMPO)

SIMPO is a movable collateral registry established by the Government of Uganda under the Security Interest in Movable Property Act (SIMPA) 2019 to increase access to credit by Youth, Women, and MSMEs who do not own land. SIMPO provides a framework for lenders to register their security interests in movable assets pledged as collateral to access finance and rules for determining priority among the competing claimants. Summarized below are the key achievements of the Registry as of February 2023

i) Security interest notices and number of clients

By February 28, 2023, the number of notices at the registry stood at 17,003, a growth of 46 percent over the year. Lenders increased from 135 in March 2022 to 169 in February 2023, with accounts from moneylenders and non-deposit-taking microfinance institutions experiencing the highest growth, as shown in Table 4.6.

Table 4.6: Security Interest Notices as of 28 Feb 2023 (extracted from SIMPO)

No.	ITEM	No. (31/03/22)	No. (28/02/23)
1	No. of notices registered by Institutions supervised by BOU	1,611	2,858
2	No. of notices registered by other institutions (including Tier 4 Micro Finance Institutions & Money Lenders)	10,117	14,044
3	No. of notices registered by Institutions Outside Uganda	74	98
4	No. of notices registered by Individuals	1	3
Total Security Interest Notices Registered		11,803	17,003

Source: SIMPO

Table 4.7: Number of Clients registered on SIMPRS as of 28 February 2023.

Type of lender	Location	No.
Individuals	Local	15
	Foreign	2
Commercial Banks	Local	25
	Foreign	8
Credit Institutions	Local	4
	Foreign	11
Development Banks	Local	2
	Foreign	5

Type of lender	Location	No.
Microfinance Deposit-Taking Institutions	Local	5
Money Lenders	Local	36
Non-Deposit Taking Microfinance Institutions	Local	23
Savings and Credit Cooperatives (SACCOs)	Local	5
Other (lenders apart from financial institutions)	Local	10
	Foreign	19
Grand Total		169

Source: SIMPO

ii) Searches

Collateral registries such as SIMPO remain a crucial credit management tool used by lenders to identify any potential competing security interests in any given collateral through conducting searches. By February 28, 2023, SIMPO had recorded 16,000 searches, which correspond to security interest notices 17,003 at a ratio of 1:1. This implied that a search was carried out for every notice registered. This provides evidence that lenders have embraced the system as part of their due diligence processes.

Figure 4.6: Search Activity

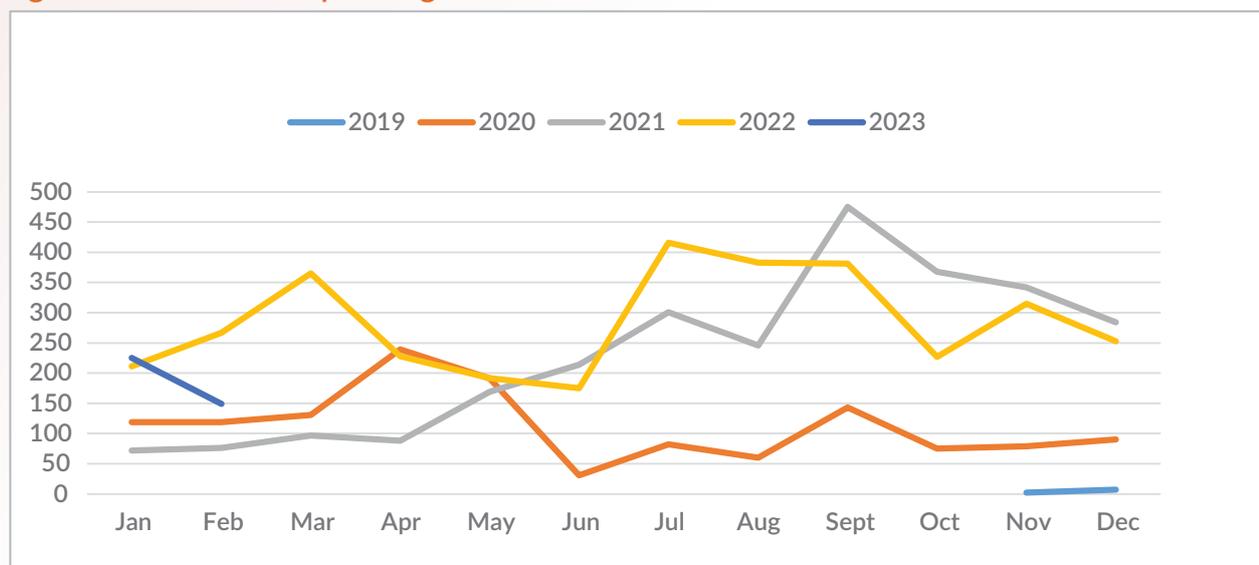


Source: SIMPO

iii) Post Registration Notices since September 2019

The reporting period saw a spike in July 2022 of 416 post-registration notices up from June's 175, both against an average of 268. Post-registration notices include amendments, cancellation, discharge, and default and enforcement notices. Amendments accounted for 75 percent of the post-registration notices registered in July 2022. A reduction in post-registration notices possibly implies stability within the markets that borrowers are able to pay within time. Figure 4.7 shows the number of post-registration notices over the period the registry has been operating.

Figure 4.7: Number of post registration notices 18/09/2019 to 28/02/2023



Source: SIMPO as at February 2023

iv) Number of collateral in SIMPO by 28 Feb 2023

Collateral has increased from 16,195 to 23,044 as of 28/02/2023. Motor vehicles remain the most widely used collateral, laying emphasis on the need for integration to increase registrations. Details are in Table 4.8 below

Table 4.8: Number of Collateral Sub-Type by 28 Feb 2023 (Cumulative)

NO.	COLLATERAL SUB TYPE	TOTAL
1.	Accession	1
2.	Account Receivable	101
3.	Bank/Deposit Account	254
4.	Bicycles	7
5.	Commingled Assets	3
6.	Commodities	20
7.	Company Assets / Business Assets	1,634
8.	Consumer/Household Goods	1,829
9.	Currency	1
10.	Farm Harvest	164
11.	Farm Products	2
12.	Fixtures and Fittings	14
13.	Inventory/ Stocks of Goods	113
14.	Investment / Shares / Stocks / Bonds	154
15.	Livestock	67
16.	Money/Cash Proceeds	110
17.	Motor car	17,055
18.	Motor cycle	608
19.	Omnibus	29

NO.	COLLATERAL SUB TYPE	TOTAL
20.	Others {Non-Perishable}	105
21.	Others {Perishable}	4
22.	Outboard Motor	1
23.	Pharmaceutical Products	1
24.	Plant & Equipment	406
25.	Semi-trailer	194
26.	Tractor	166
27.	Tricycle	1
	Total	23,044

Source: SIMPO 28/02/023

Since last reporting, the registry has achieved the following;

- i) During the reporting period, URSB trained 188 lenders and representatives on SIMPO. Representatives were mainly comprised of law firms that perform registrations on behalf of secured creditors. The URSB adopted a hybrid approach towards these trainings, making use of virtual sessions as well as face to face trainings held in Masaka, Jinja, Kabale and Kampala. As such, there were 34 new accounts were created on the SIMPO. In addition the URSB continued to work with other regulators like the Uganda Microfinance Regulatory Authority (UMRA) and the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Cooperatives (MTIC) to reach out to Savings and Credit Cooperatives (SACCOs), moneylenders, and non-deposit taking microfinance taking institutions.
- ii) The Uganda Access to Finance (A2F) project under the International Finance Corporation commenced with stakeholder consultations. A key project component is promoting a movable asset-based driven lending industry by building lenders' capacity to create products under the Security Interest in Movable Property Act (SIMPA), 2019.
- iii) The Registry was upgraded to improve user experience. During the upgrade, three modules were introduced:
 - *Binding collateral to the grantor module; which is designed to ease the identification of the owner of any collateral for transactions with multiple collateral and grantors.*
 - *Representative module which enables secured creditors that use agents like law firms to perfect their security interests and permit the law firms to represent multiple creditors at any given point in time.*
 - *Merger module to facilitate the transfer of security interests from one secured creditor to another in the event that two or more entities become one through a merger or acquisition.*

In FY2023/24, SIMPO will prioritise the following;

- i) The ongoing Integration with the Motor Vehicle Registry (MVR) which is expected to roll out before the end of this financial year 2022/2023. The integration will simplify placing and removing caveats on the motor vehicles trailers and engineering plants to control the transfer of ownership without the secured creditors' consent.

- ii) The mass country wide borrower sensitization activities through experiential marketing. This will include creating awareness about the opportunities presented through the use of movable property as collateral, borrowers' rights, and protection of their property under the law.

g) Agricultural Insurance, Financing and other Funds Management

Agricultural Insurance

The Uganda Agriculture Insurance Scheme (UAIS), through the Government of Uganda has since its inception in FY 2016/17 been implemented and will continue to operate until FY 2024/25. The scheme is currently being implemented by Agro Consortium (U) Limited, which is a secretariat that consists of thirteen (13) 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' livelihoods and business growth altogether. The scheme also facilitates access to credit from various financial institutions, whose confidence is bolstered by the de-risking framework of the scheme, especially small holder farmers. Loan repayment by the farmers remains guaranteed as the activity is protected in case of loss pertaining to covered perils.

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 December 2022, the most significant impact of loss suffered was from drought which contributed to 73.8 percent of all the insurable risks. This has led to the emphasised 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 facilitating the establishment and growth of three regional offices; Mbale, Mbarara and Gulu, and is working to further expand reach with more offices within the regions countrywide. 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, supervising and evaluating the overall scheme.

By the end of December 2022, total claims pay-out stood at Ushs.32.6 billion, and written premiums amounted to Ushs.84.9 billion. Cumulatively by the end of December 2022, the scheme had provided cover for over 665,240 farmers across all regions of the country. 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.

Agro Consortium's awareness and sensitisation campaigns, as well as inspections on the insured farms were impacted following the announcement of the Ebola outbreak and eventual lockdown of Kasanda and Mubende districts. However, on the whole, with the mass awareness and sensitisation efforts conducted at the start of the year, more farmers had picked up the interest in taking up insurance. As such, the number of farmers registered by December 2022 had grown by an impressive 126 percent in comparison to the previous year.

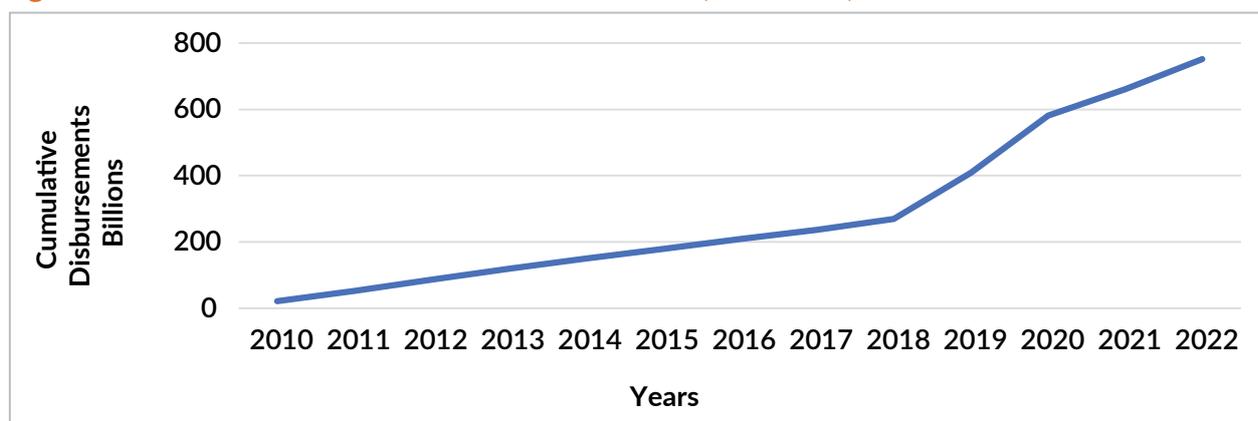
Discussions are underway to incorporate insurance in the Agricultural Credit Facility, currently under the management of the BoU and in the PDM.

Agricultural Credit Facility (ACF)

The ACF has played a critical 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 as well as the grain trade. The core objective is to enhance job creation, augment household income and boost export promotion.

The Agricultural Credit Facility (ACF) has maintained positive growth since its establishment in 2009 with a portfolio standing at Ushs. 751.33 billion as at December 31, 2022. Loans extended to farmers and agro-processors increased by Ushs. 90.83 billion during the year with 1,447 more beneficiaries accessing affordable credit under the ACF during the year. Cumulative disbursements since inception of the scheme are depicted in figure 4.8

Figure 4.8: Cumulative Disbursements of LOANS (GOU+PFI)



Source: Bank of Uganda

During the year ended December 31, 2022, GoU remitted Ushs. 37.95 billion to the Escrow Account held at BoU for on-lending to viable projects. This led to total cumulative remittances from Government of Uganda (GoU) increasing to Ushs. 239.38 billion as at December 31, 2022. The capitalisation of Ushs. 239.38 billion together with the reflows (repayments from PFIs) of UGX. 259.82 billion have supported cumulative lending of up to Ushs. 380.67 billion as GoU contribution. Government also provided Ushs.1.8 billion for marketing the ACF. This has been matched with participating Financial Institutions' (PFI)' contribution of Ushs. 370.66 billion to bring total lending to Ushs. 751.33 billion as at December 31, 2022.

The introduction of Block Allocation under the ACF continues to demonstrate that the model has the potential to be a catalyst for financial inclusion as 59 percent of the beneficiaries under the ACF belong to the micro and small enterprises under the Block Allocation. Block Allocation permits the PFIs to on-lend microfinance loans of up to Ushs. 20 million to individual farmers based on alternative collateral such as chattel mortgages, cashflow-based

financing and character-based loans among others. This has enabled access to finance by the disadvantaged, especially women. By December 31, 2022, beneficiaries under Block Allocation had more than doubled with 1,197 more micro borrowers accessing affordable credit under the ACF. Through this intervention, an increase of 217.6 percent was registered compared to the previous year. The corresponding value of loans disbursed progressively under this model also increased by 85 percent (Ushs.5.37 billion) in the last year. This model has demonstrated the ability of the ACF to be a transformative tool for enabling access to finance by the smallholder farmers who constitute the majority of the agriculture sector, employing about 70 percent of Uganda's labour force (UBOS 2021/2022) and therefore a key driver for social-economic transformation.

During the year, more funding was extended to on-farm activities/primary production, grain trade and agro-processing, utilizing 23.5 percent, 16.18 percent and 11.27 percent respectively. On-farm constituted the highest-funded category during the year in terms of the value of loans disbursed and the number of beneficiaries with 1,372 more borrowers (114 percent) accessing funding under this category. The majority of small-holder farmers and agro-processors fall under this category and this resonates with the commitment of the ACF to commercialize the smallholder farmers by enabling them to access affordable credit to acquire agricultural machinery for mechanisation, quality agro-inputs for better yields as well as value-addition so that they can move up the value chain and improve their income.

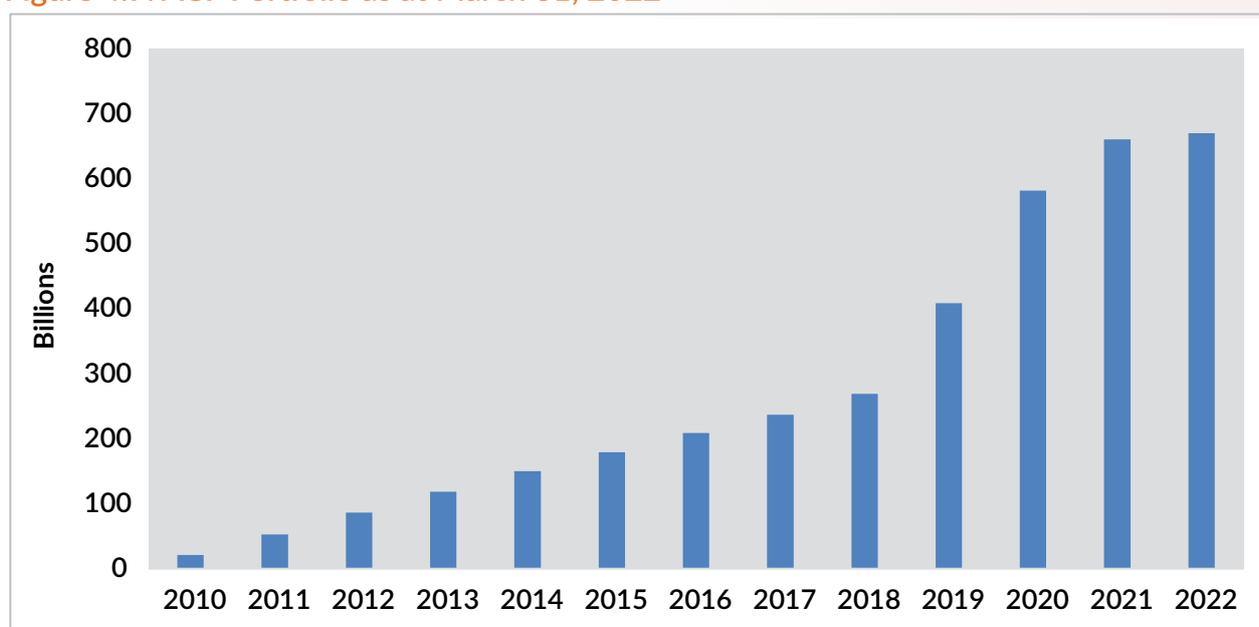
By December 31, 2022, ACF had supported farm productivity and production by disbursing a cumulative total of Ushs. 236.31 billion to 2,579 beneficiaries engaged in on-farm activities. Financing was utilised for the acquisition of agricultural machinery for mechanization, facilitating access to agricultural inputs as well as farm restocking for increased output.

The ACF has also contributed to export promotion by extending credit for value addition in the agricultural sector through extending loans of up to Ushs. 140.28 billion to 102 agro-processors in the dairy, tea, sugar, and grain milling sub-sectors among others.

ACF has extended financing of up to Ushs. 373.2 billion to 291 large off-takers and aggregators in the grain handling industry to acquire working capital for grain trade as well as acquire infrastructure for post-harvest handling. Through this support, farmers have been linked to the markets as well as contributing to a reduction in post-harvest losses. It has contributed to enhancing the level of confidence for the supervised financial institutions to increase lending to agriculture with total private sector credit to the sector standing at Ushs. 2.05 trillion as at December 31, 2022 compared to Ushs. 385.76 billion in 2010 when ACF was rolled out.

The ACF operations under a refinancing mechanism have enabled PFIs to undertake proper due diligence on potential borrowers, disburse agricultural loans to eligible and viable projects. The PFIs thereafter seek reimbursement from BoU as the fund administrator in accordance with the governing ACF Memorandum of Agreement (MoA), 2018. This has ensured a low non-performing loan ratio of 1.4 percent compared to 5.4 percent of the commercial banks. Government is in the process of addressing challenges affecting the ACF, which include: the lengthy loan write-off process, marketing among others

Figure 4.9: ACF Portfolio as at March 31, 2022



Source: Bank of Uganda - ACF Report for the Quarter ended December 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 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 the supervised financial institutions collectively referred to as the PFIs, with each providing 50 percent of the financing. The BoU is the fund administrator and is responsible for managing the SBRF on behalf of GoU and the operations of the Fund are governed under a Memorandum of Agreement.

Following its launch, the SBRF did not perform as anticipated despite the fact the effects of the pandemic were still felt by the business community. In March 2022, BoU held a workshop with the PFIs to discuss possible ways of improving the uptake of the fund and the resolutions from the workshop were incorporated into amendments to the SBRF-MoA. The addendum to the SBRF-MoA incorporating the above changes, was signed in November 2022. These amendments include the following:

- i) Increasing the maximum annual turnover from Ushs.100 million to Ushs.300 million.
- ii) Increasing the maximum eligible loan amount from Ushs.100 million to Ushs.200 million.
- iii) Reducing the minimum number of employees for an SME from 5 persons to 2 persons.
- iv) Allowing borrowers to use the loan under the SBRF to pay off part of the existing non-performing loans.
- v) Introducing Block Allocation under the Fund where SMEs with no land titles or other marketable securities to be pledged as collateral, can use alternative collateral to access funding of up to Ushs. 20 million.

As at December 31, 2022, BoU had received 668 applications worth Ushs.8.06 billion from nine (9) Participating Financial Institutions. Out of these applications, 606 with a total loan value of Ushs.7.06 billion were approved. GoU contribution amounted to Ushs.3.53 billion.

Cumulative disbursements as at December 31, 2022, amounted to Ushs.6.58 billion, extended to 586 eligible projects across the country with the central region registering the highest uptake at 75 percent. Ushs.478 million remained committed in respect of 20 applications pending the fulfilment of pre-disbursement conditions while twenty-nine (29) projects worth Ushs.451 million were still under review.

Despite implementation challenges, the SBRF has been able to safeguard an estimated total of 10,909 jobs in various sectors that include; trade and commerce, service/hospitality, construction as well as education. Trade and commerce registered the highest number of jobs totalling 7,620, representing 70 percent of the total number of jobs, followed by construction which had 2,105 jobs or 19 percent.

BoU continues to undertake publicity engagements through radio talk shows, print media and workshops both with the PFIs and the public regarding the SBRF. With the recent amendments to the SBRF-MoA, BoU has also partnered with the Federation of Small and Medium-sized Enterprises as well as the Kampala City Traders Association (KACITA) to hold sensitisation workshops across the country aimed at increasing awareness and uptake of the Fund.

The Investment for Industrial Transformation and Employment (INVITE)

On March 06, 2023, Cabinet approved the Investment for Transformation and Employment (INVITE) project to proceed to Parliament for consideration and approval of the borrowing. The GoU has negotiated with the World Bank for the latter to provide credit of US\$ 106 million and US\$ 94 million grant financing under this project. The project is anchored on the GoU's economic growth plan of strengthening the private sector as a key driver of economic growth and is also aligned to the National Development Plan (NDP) III (2021-2025). The project aims to deliver interventions with a specific focus on demand-side interventions that stimulate private-sector investments and employment. BoU will manage the INVITE project on behalf of the MoFPED.

h) Financial Inclusion and E-Money

Financial Literacy

During the year, the Bank of Uganda conducted a series of financial literacy training programs, aimed at empowering the populace with the knowledge and skills to manage their finances better. The main purpose of the Financial Literacy programme at the BoU is to oversee financial literacy, financial education, and financial capability developments. This in turn leads to improved financial consumer behavior, attitudes, health and discipline. The programme also continuously implements provisions of the of Strategy for Financial Literacy in Uganda 2019 - 2024.

In the year to March 2023, the BoU conducted Financial Literacy trainings in 8 districts across the country and 11 stakeholder engagement Financial Literacy meetings. In addition, the BoU also participated in the Commemoration of World Savings Day held in March 2023. The BoU also conducted three (3) Financial Literacy Training of Trainers (TOT) in Arua, Mbarara and Kisoro. Cumulatively, 77 TOTs held have been held since the programme was rolled out.

As such the cumulative number of financial literacy trainers across Uganda currently stands at 2,212. The programme, in collaboration with the Uganda Communications Commission (UCC) and the UNCDF Country Digital Lead signed off the core messages of the digital financial literacy (DFL) module. The DFL is the 8th Financial Literacy module alongside; saving, loans management, personal financial management, investment, retirement, insurance, financial service providers and consumer protection. These messages are currently uploaded on the BoU website.

There's also an ongoing collaboration with the Uganda Institute of Banking and Financial Services and the Uganda Bankers' Association in the Savings Challenge that's calling upon Ugandans to Start Small, Grow Big, Be Green Smart. This challenge is being held in the run-up to this year's World Savings Day which shall be held on October 31, 2023.

Financial Literacy Plans for FY2023/24

The programme intends to establish the Financial Literacy Association whose first Annual General Meeting is scheduled for May 2023. In the coming year, the Financial Literacy Association will be fully operational and is set to oversee, support and report work done by the 2212 trainers across the country. The Association will be tasked to report to the BoU on a quarterly basis on activities carried out across the country to strengthen Financial Literacy adoption.

The Alliance for Financial Inclusion (AFI) continues to be a source of International best practices in the Financial Inclusion agenda, one of which is the enhancement of Financial Literacy. Therefore, the programme shall continue to participate in all AFI activities in the future.

E-Money⁵⁵

E-money has continued to post an upward growth trajectory. This is largely attributed to the licensing of more e-money issuers and the central bank-led public campaigns on e-payments. As at March 31, 2023, twenty five (25) institutions had received licences under the National Payment Systems regulatory framework, of which eleven (11) payment service providers were licensed as e-money issuers. The growth is also on account of the introduction of new e-money use cases and innovative payment solutions which seem to be gaining traction. These include public sector transport, savings and investment solutions. In addition, the rising cost of living seems to have occasioned the masses into frugal behaviour and use of digital channels to send money.

As at March 31, 2023, the registered number of customers stood at 41.7 million, up from 36.9 million in April 2022 reflecting a 13.1 percent increment. However, the ratio of active⁵⁶ to registered customers posted modest growth, rising from 16.5 percent in April 2022 to 25.1 percent in March 2023, indicative of a reasonable number of users who hold inactive e-money wallets.

Significant growth was noted in the transaction activity of e-money. Person-to-Person (P2P) transfers rose by 19.5 percent from Ushs.17.7 trillion in April 2022 to Ushs.21.1 trillion in March 2023. Similarly, person to business payments more than doubled from Ushs.8.9

55 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).

56 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.

trillion to Ushs.22.3 trillion over the same period reflecting the increased focus on merchant recruitment by the payment service providers. Significant growth was also noted in the mobile loans, with the amounts loaned more than doubling from Ushs.295.3 billion in April 2022 to Ushs.655.9 billion in March 2023.

Notwithstanding the above developments, there remains concerns with regard to digital fraud. Accordingly, during the year, BoU issued cyber security guidelines as well as guidelines on the annual systems vulnerability assessments as a measure to address the increased cases of digital fraud. These initiatives are expected to strengthen the risk management frameworks and internal controls among payment service providers. Additionally, it is anticipated that the ongoing efforts to build digital literacy will address the human factors which remain a major vulnerability exploited by digital fraudsters. Other interventions have been proposed for inclusion under the second national financial inclusion strategy which is under development.

Table 4.9: Mobile Money Service Segment Evolution: April 2020* to April 2023*

Service Segment -Value (Billion Ushs.)	Apr-20	Apr-21	Apr-22	Mar-23
Person to Person (P2P)	7,996.13	13,073.47	17,677.73	21,129.72
Person to Business (P2B)	1,970.73	2,504.63	8,898.38	22,339.74
Bank to Wallet (B2W)	1,609.67	2,796.22	4,045.56	4,716.48
Wallet to Bank (W2B)	699.17	1,436.69	4,150.72	6,977.44
Mobile Credit Disbursed	481.30	334.72	295.26	655.92
Service Segment -Volume (No. Millions)	Apr-20	Apr-21	Apr-22	Mar-23
Registered Customers**	28.02	30.89	36.90	41.73
Active Customers***	16.49	19.73	22.13	25.13

Source: Bank of Uganda

*FY to date, ** Stock of customers as at indicated date, *** As at month end

Financial Consumer Empowerment and Market Conduct

The Financial Consumer Empowerment Mechanism (FCEM), established in 2017, continued to increase stakeholder confidence in supervised financial institutions. The FCEM is an administrative unit that exists to coordinate information, inquiries, complaints handling and resolution as well as promote the rights of consumers of financial services.

In the first half of FY2022/23, the BoU carried out several mass sensitizations programmes during which the FCEM was advanced as the resolution center for grieved customers and financial institutions. The programmes took on the form of radio talk shows, market engagements and public gatherings in which the procedures for lodging complaints, as well as the resolution, was emphasized, including the fact the SFIs remained the first point of contact in the event that a financial consumer is aggrieved about the quality of service received. In the half year to December 2022, the SFIs received and processed more than 110,000 complaints, 50 percent of which were under the Mobile Money & Mobile Banking categories, followed by complaints about ATM Operations and Debit cards which accounted for 9 percent and 6 percent, respectively.

A significant number of issues escalated to FCEM were about loans that were applied for prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, involving excessive penalties, denied restructuring, and a misunderstanding of loan terms and conditions. Investigations into these complaints revealed

that most of the borrowers did not have sufficient information about the implication of the interest rates because they acquired these loans under desperate conditions. The expanding digital payments in the banking landscape coupled with inadequate financial digital literacy has seen a rise in complaints related to the digital financial service. Indeed, this was evidenced by the feedback from the various external engagements by the FCEM.

During the year, the BoU signed an MOU with Innovation for Poverty Action (IPA). The MOU aims for collaboration in conducting research that identifies and addresses key challenges for the consumers in digital financial services through data collection, data analysis and solution testing. BoU, through its FCEM, is working on mapping out an implementation strategy for of the MoU.

i) Insurance Services

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. The focus has been mainly on entrenching Risk Based supervisory practices, Corporate Governance and responsible market conduct. During the year, a number of regulations were developed to further operationalise the Insurance Act 2017. These included among others, the Insurance (Minimum Premium and Commission rates) Regulations and the Insurance (Oil and Gas Business) Regulations. Additionally, the Insurance Appeals Tribunal has since been operationalised and is now fully functional. The tribunal has jurisdiction to review, on application, the specified decisions made by the IRA and to hear and determine a question or issue arising out of or in connection with a review.

Several regulations remain in progress at different levels and include; the Policyholders Compensation Fund, Microinsurance, Takaful and conclusion of the RIA of the Motor Vehicle Insurance (Third party risks). By end of March 2023, the IRA had licensed various players summarized in Table 4.10 below.

Table 4.10: Licensed Insurance Players

Licensed Players	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
Reinsurers	1	2	2	2	2
Non-Life Insurers	21	21	21	20	20
Life Insurers	9	9	9	8	8
HMOs	5	5	5	3	2
Micro insurers	1	2	2	2	2
Health Insurers	-	-	1	1	1
Insurance Brokers	35	35	42	47	47
Reinsurance Brokers	2	2	3	3	3
Loss Assessors/Adjustors/Surveyors	24	31	23	26	26
Bancassurance Agents	2	16	19	19	20
Agents	2,384	2,596	2,205	2570	3458

Source: Insurance Regulatory Authority, *As at March 2023

As at the end of December 2022, the industry still remained on a positive growth trajectory overall, growing from Ushs.1,183.86 billion in 2021 to Ushs.1,438.79 billion in 2022 posting

21.5 percent growth over the reporting period. In real terms, the sector grew by an estimated 11.3 percent over the period. Non-life insurance business grew by about 21.8 percent, generating Ushs.896.55 billion in 2022 from Ushs.736.09 billion recorded in 2021). When compared to premiums from non-life generated in Q3 of 2021 (Ushs.632.3 billion), the current performance represents a growth of 28.91 percent.

Life insurance business on the other hand generated Ushs.501.74 billion growing from Ushs. 351.3 billion in Q3 of 2022, representing a growth rate of 26.3 percent from the same segment in the full year when compared to 2021. When compared to premiums from life generated in Q3 of 2021 (Ushs. 351.3 billion), the current performance represents a 42.8 percent growth.

HMOs generated Ushs.39.93 billion growing from Ushs.33.04 billion in Q3 of 2022, representing a decline of 17.26 percent when compared to the corresponding period in 2021, during which Ushs.48.26 billion was underwritten. The significant decline was a combined effect of the acquisition of one of the biggest HMOs, IAA Healthcare by Prudential Life Assurance and the suspension of International Medical Link (IML). A dedicated health insurer which is a mono-line insurance company licensed in the fourth quarter of 2022 generated Ushs.81.43 billion growing from Ushs.64.3 billion in the previous quarter.

Micro insurance business generated Ushs.573.98 million growing from Ushs.468 million in Q3 of 2022. When compared with 2021, the current Gross Written Premium (GWP) represents a reduction in growth by 14.51 percent from Ushs.657.26 million registered in a corresponding period in 2021. This is attributed to the increased cost of living.

In terms of market concentration/composition, non-life business accounted for 62.31 percent of the aggregate industry while Life business accounted for 34.87 percent of the aggregate industry written premiums in the report period. The rest of the classes combined accounted for 2.81 percent of the aggregate premiums underwritten. The premium collected through the Bancassurance distribution channel was Ushs.142.71 billion compared to Ushs.103.54 billion in 2021 representing a 38.0 percentage growth and an overall contribution of 9.92 percent to total industry premium in 2022 while the premium collected through the brokerage distribution channel was Ushs.410.41 billion accounting for 28.5 percent of the total insurance premium during the year.

Payment of legitimate claims remained one of the key focus areas. Gross Claims paid on account of both life and non-life (including HMOs) accounted for 40.3 percent of the total premiums in 2022, equivalent to Ushs.579.86 billion).

Outlook for FY 2023/24

Despite the signs of strengthening economic activity in the year 2022/23, the global economy remains fragile with the looming threat of recession in key markets. Locally, the insurance industry will continue to face pressure from high inflation, natural catastrophe losses and volatile financial markets. The sector is nevertheless expected to remain on a positive trend.

j) Retirement Benefits Sector

The Uganda Retirement Benefits Regulatory Authority (URBRA) established under Section 2 of the URBRA Act, 2011 holds the mandate to supervise and regulate the establishment, management and operation of retirement benefits schemes, as well as to protect the interests of members and beneficiaries of retirement benefits schemes in Uganda.

The Retirement Benefits Sector of Uganda is comprised of National Social Security Fund (NSSF) for employees in the formal sector and voluntary savers, Mandatory Employer Based Schemes (including the Public Service Pension Scheme, Parliamentary Pension Scheme, and Makerere University Retirement Benefits Scheme), Occupational Retirement Benefits Schemes set up by employers on a voluntary basis and other individual plans which cover both formal employees and the self-employed. In addition, Government operates a Social Assistance Grant for Empowerment (SAGE) which provides a minimum level of social protection to senior citizens in the country.

The Sector is also comprised of licensed service providers including Administrators, Fund Managers, Custodians, and Trustees to ensure segregation of duties with the goal of mitigating operational and governance risks. Table 4.11 below provides summary statistics of licensed schemes and service providers in the Retirement Benefits Sector as at January 01st, 2023.

Table 4.11: Licensed Schemes & Service Providers

Schemes	Column1
National Mandatory Schemes*	1
Mandatory Employer-based Schemes	2
Segregated Supplementary Voluntary Occupational Schemes	48
Umbrella Schemes**	12
Supplementary Voluntary Individual Schemes	2
Total Number of Schemes	65
Service Providers	Column1
Administrators	10
Fund Managers	6
Custodians	5
Corporate Trustees	4
Individual Trustees	191
Total Number of Service Providers	216

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.

** The umbrella schemes are currently comprised of 223 participating employers.

Retirement Benefits Sector Performance Highlights

Over the last 8 years, URBRA's supervisory interventions have culminated in enhanced operational efficiency (sector cost to asset ratio of 1.2 percent, cast against 2.1 percent in 2014), and enhanced trust, confidence, and public awareness on the importance of saving for retirement, which has culminated into enhanced sector coverage (14.6 percent coverage of working population⁵⁷, cast against 6 percent in 2014). Consequently, Sector Assets have since 2014 grown at an annual average of 18.5 percent (currently over Ushs.20 trillion from Ushs.5.5 trillion in 2014).

⁵⁷ According to the UBOS National Labor Force Survey, 2021, Uganda's working population was estimated at 20.5 million persons. On the other hand, in FY 2021/22, about 3 million individual member accounts under the existing retirement arrangements were recorded.

In FY2021/22, the retirement benefits sector assets accounted for about 12.2 percent of GDP. (11.1 percent in the previous FY) The sector generated an average return on investment of 11.4 percent (with Ushs.2.0 trillion of total investment income recorded), enabling an average interest rate declaration of 11 percent per scheme.

Over time, good performance has been possible because URBRA embarked on a wide range of activities, across its regulatory and supervisory responsibilities, which have permitted enhanced operational efficiency, and protection of members' interests.

Retirement Benefits Sector Investments

Based on Statutory returns⁵⁸, Retirement Benefits Sector investments registered a 9.0 percent growth to Ushs.20.6 trillion as of end December, 2022, when compared against the Ushs. 18.9 trillion as of end December, 2021. The growth in Sector investments was attributed to net contributions and investment earnings. Table ZZ below provides a detailed breakdown of the sector's investments.

Table 4.12: Retirement Benefit Sector Investment Portfolio

Investments	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total UGX (Trillion)	8.04	9.90	11.8	14.28	16.31	18.90	20.60
O/w Share (percent)							
Government Securities	71.3	71.7	74.52	74.83	76.11	76.5	77
Quoted Equities	14.5	15.4	13.95	13.45	12.47	12.9	12.2
Investment Property	5.9	5.3	5.71	6.14	6.36	6.4	6.4
Fixed Deposits	4.2	2.6	1.71	1.86	1.78	1.9	1.4
Unquoted Equities	2.2	2.2	2.83	2.61	2.28	1.6	1.6
Corporate Bonds	1.3	1.3	0.97	0.66	0.4	0.2	0.1
Other Investments*	0.6	1.5	0.31	0.45	0.62	0.5	1.4

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

The URBRA Investment of Scheme Funds Regulations, 2014 prescribe the East African Community as a domestic market, hence permissible for investment. As at end December 2022 (with total investments at Ushs.20.6 trillion as indicated in Table 4.12 above), Uganda maintained the highest concentration of regional diversification of investments at 61.6 percent, 27.3 percent in Kenya, 10.7 percent in Tanzania and 0.4 percent in Rwanda of the sector investment portfolio.

Enhancement of the Regulatory Framework

In line with the Authority's strategic goal of a Sound Supervisory Framework, the Authority set out to enhance the existing Legal Framework and supervisory intensity. During FY2022/23, the Authority amended Regulations on Licensing of Schemes and Service Providers, Investment of Scheme Funds, Financial Disclosure and Reporting Requirements and, Management and

58 Regulation 5 of the URBRA (Financial Reporting and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2016 provide for schemes to report on their investments every three months and submit the investment reports within thirty days after the end of the three months. The Sector investments position as of end December, is comprised of a consolidation of the individual scheme investment positions as of the end December quarter.

Operation of Schemes. The amendments sought to enhance sector operations, coverage and adequacy of retirement benefits, and protection of members' and beneficiaries' interests and are listed in detail below;

- i) URBRA (Licensing of Administrators) (Amendment) Regulations S.I. No. 16 of 2023
- ii) URBRA (Licensing of Custodians) (Amendment) Regulations S.I. No. 11 of 2023
- iii) URBRA (Licensing of Fund Managers) (Amendment) Regulations S.I. No. 12 of 2023
- iv) URBRA (Licensing of RBS) (Amendment) Regulations S.I. No. 13 of 2023
- v) URBRA (Licensing of Trustees) (Amendment) Regulations S.I. No. 14 of 2023
- vi) URBRA (Management and Operations of RBS) (Amendment) Regulations S.I. No. 15 of 2023
- vii) URBRA (Financial Reporting & Disclosure) (Amendment) Regulations S.I. No. 9 of 2023
- viii) URBRA (Investment of Scheme Funds) (Amendment) Regulations S.I. No. 10. of 2023

Public Service Pension Fund Bill, 2023

The legislative process relating to the Public Service Pension Fund Bill is 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. During the period under review a certificate of financial implication relating to the Bill was issued, and the Bill was published in the Gazette of February 24, 2023, and subsequently tabled before Parliament on March 14, 2023.

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 2020/21-2024/25 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. Deployment of the Electronic Risk Based Supervision System (ERBSS) is planned for the last quarter of FY2022/23.

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, URBRA (over its 5-year Strategic Plan for the 2020/21-2024/25 period) set out to implement a special project aimed at extending coverage to the self-employed and informal sector workers.

In FY2021/22, the Authority developed an Implementation Blueprint for the establishment of a National Long-Term Savings Scheme. Subsequently, in FY2022/23, and in line with the Implementation Blueprint, the Authority (with support from Financial Sector Deepening Uganda) commissioned a Rapid Assessment of the Feasibility of a National Long-term Savings Scheme. The goal of the assessment is to provide more robust analysis of the demand, supply, and policy-side data to inform the development of an appropriate legal, regulatory and operational framework.

Retirement Benefits Sector contribution to National Development

The Retirement Benefits Sector is pivotal to the growth of the financial sector and broader economy through mobilization and accumulation of domestic savings for long-term finance. Prioritization and effective implementation of critical activities central to the growth and development of the Sector should therefore be emphasized.

In 2022, Uganda's Gross National Savings was estimated at about 20 percent of GDP (cast against the 35 percent target for the realization of Vision 2040). The Retirement Benefits Sector accounts for 12.2 percent of GDP, hence accounting for about 60 percent of the gross national savings, and is therefore the major driver of national savings.

The success of the NDP III, wealth creation (especially for mitigation of old-age vulnerability) as prioritized in the 2021-2026 NRM Manifesto, and financial inclusion pillar of the Parish Development Model is enshrined in the success of extension of coverage, savings accumulation and preservation, and investment returns posted in the Retirement Benefits Sector.

In pursuit of a vibrant, secure and sustainable Retirement Benefits Sector, and focus of delivering benefits that are adequate, secure and sustainable, the Authority's has for the FY 2023/24 prioritized among others as shown in Table 4.11 below.

Table 4.13: URBRA's Key Priorities for FY 2023/24

No.	Priority	Planned Action(s)
(i)	Enhance the existing Regulatory Framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Undertake research to inform policy proposals for improvement of Private Pension Schemes outcomes. ■ Review the Sector legislation to increase coverage and improve benefit design, adequacy and security.
(ii)	Enhance Capacity to Identify and Respond to Risks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Deploy the Electronic Risk Based Supervision System, and full implement of the Risk Based Supervision approach.
(iii)	Extend Sector Coverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Build strategic capabilities including high-level stakeholder engagements and sensitization on the proposed National Long-Term Savings Scheme, and broader Sector development priorities. ■ Public awareness and education on the mandate and functions of the Authority, and on the importance and ways of saving for retirement.
(iv)	Increase Compliance with Statutory Obligations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Continuous Capacity of Trustees and Service Providers (Trustee Certification Program). ■ Annual Trainings of Trustees and Service Providers on Sector Developments.

k) Capital Markets

Market activity in Uganda's capital markets was, in part, weighed down by a reduced appetite for emerging and frontier market assets after a rise in interest rates in developed countries such as the USA. At the Uganda Securities Exchange (USE), no activity was recorded in the primary market, while the secondary market trading of equities declined compared to the previous period.

Securities Markets

Secondary Market Activity at the USE

Equity turnover dropped by 10.2 percent to Ushs.25.6 billion in the FY 2022/23 from Ushs. 28.5 billion recorded in the FY 2021/22. Average turnover per trading day also decreased to Ushs.150.3 million in the FY 2022/23 from Ushs.165 million previously. Share volume fell to 302 million from 603 million in the previous financial year. The negative trend in market activity was partly due to global policy uncertainties such as high inflation fueled by Russia's military actions in Ukraine that have seen offshore investors who account for over 70 percent of turnover at the USE disengage from emerging and frontier markets. In addition, investors also turned to government securities as yields were rising during the period as a result of the tight monetary policy stance of the Bank of Uganda.

Domestic market capitalization (representing the value of all locally listed companies) dropped by 3.3 percent to Ushs.7.1 trillion in the financial year 2022/23 from Ushs.7.4 trillion reported in the previous financial year. The decline in domestic market capitalization was mainly due to the share price drops registered on eight locally listed counters; Cipla Quality Chemicals Industries Limited, Uganda Clays Limited, Stanbic Uganda Holdings Limited, DFCU Limited, Bank of Baroda, Vision Group, National Insurance Corporation and MTN Uganda.

In the short term, market activity is expected to be weighed down by a reduced appetite for emerging and frontier market assets after a rise in interest rates in developed countries such as the USA. It is worth noting that the rise in rates on hard currency assets in developed countries offers better returns at relatively lower risk compared to emerging and frontier markets like Uganda, leading to an increase in foreign investor exits. In addition, emerging and frontier markets are seen as unattractive because of depreciating currencies, high inflation and rising debt levels.

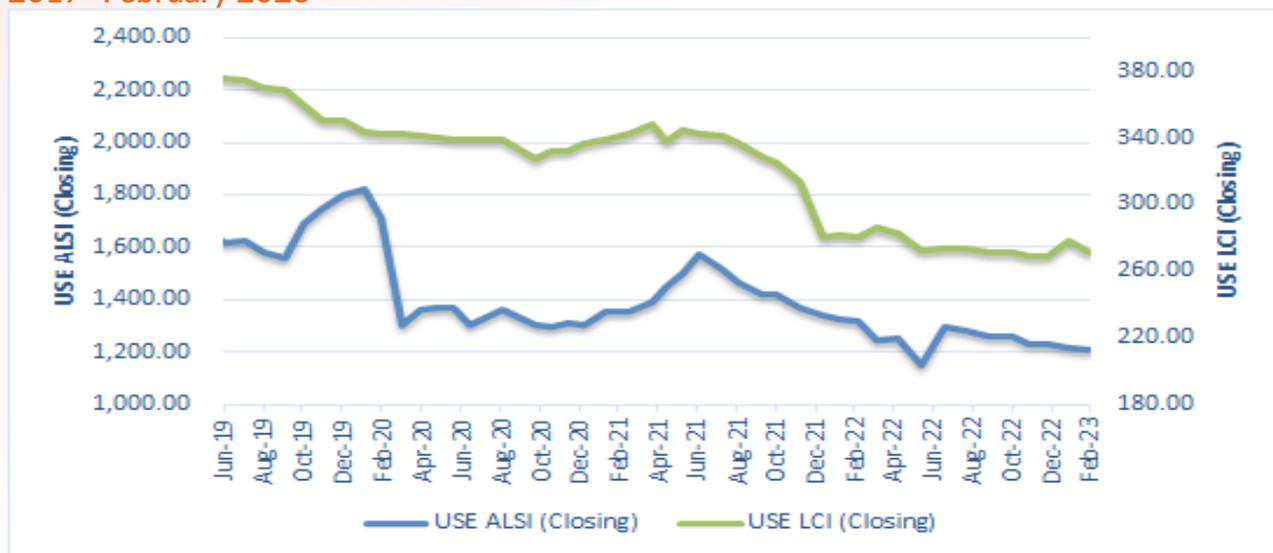
Table 4.14: Trends in Market Activity at the USE (2021/22- 2022/23)⁵⁹

Performance Indicator	2021/22	2020/21	Annual Growth (per-cent)
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 February 2023

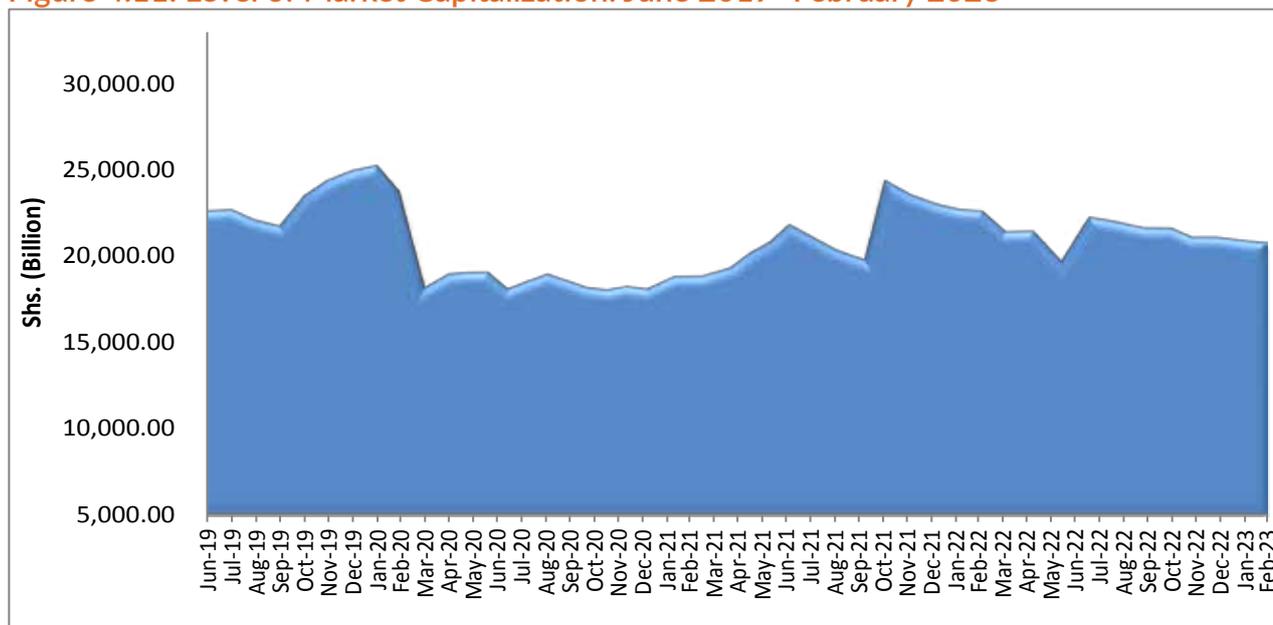
⁵⁹ Figures are for the period July-March of each financial year

Figure 4.10: Evolution of the USE All Share Index (ALSI) and Local Counter Index (LCI) July 2017- February 2023



Source: Uganda Securities Exchange

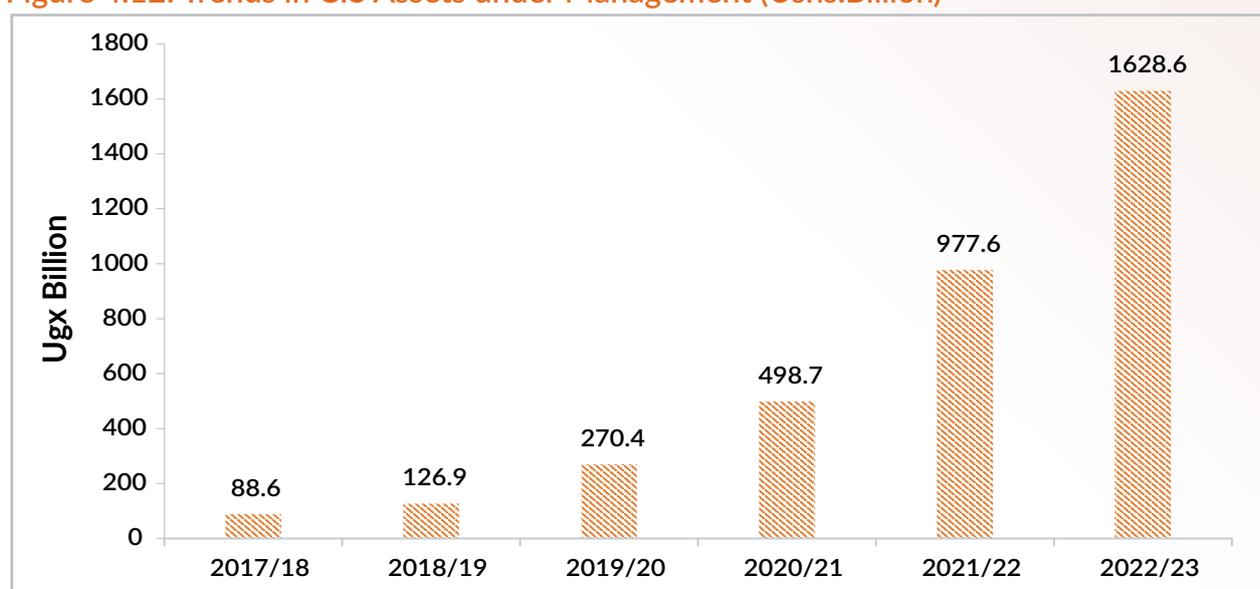
Figure 4.11: Level of Market Capitalization: June 2019- February 2023



Source: Uganda Securities Exchange

Collective Investment Schemes (CIS)

By end March, 2023, CIS Managers had almost a total of Ushs.1.8 Trillion in Assets under Management (AUM). This represents an increase of 66.6 percent from Ushs.977.6 billion registered in December 2021. The total number of active investor accounts held by CIS managers in the review period stood at 40,201 compared to 26,936 investor accounts in the previous year, representing a 49.2 percent increase. The growth in AUM and clients can be attributed to increased awareness about the benefits of investing through CIS vehicles among local investors, an increase in the number of CIS managers and the confidence of investors with respect to regulatory protection. There are currently 6 licensed CIS Managers in Uganda.

Figure 4.12: Trends in CIS Assets under Management (Ushs.Billion)⁶⁰

Source: Market Supervision Department, CMA

Capital Market and Regulatory Governance

Licensed Market Intermediaries

At the end of the financial year 2022/23, Capital Markets Authority (CMA) had granted a total of 98 licenses, approvals and authorizations, compared to 99 in the previous financial year. The table below shows a list of the approvals, licences and authorizations over the last two financial years.

Table 4.15: Market Intermediaries during the financial year^{61, 62}

Category	2021/22	2022/23
Fund Managers	7	8
Stock Brokers	8	8
Investment Advisors	9	8
Unit Trust Managers	6	6
Unit Trust Schemes	17	17
Recognized Scheme ⁶¹		1
Trustees	2	2
Custodians	4	4
Stock Exchanges	2	2
Securities Central Depositories	2	2
Representative Licenses	40	38
Registrars	2	2
Total	99	98

Source: Market Supervision Department, CMA

60 Figures are as at end of March for each financial year

61 Figures for FY 2022/23 reflect position as at end of February 2023

62 In 2022 CMA made an order recognizing a scheme which is managed in a territory outside Uganda (in this case Kenya), given that scheme's ability to afford adequate protection to the participants, in line with Section 25 of the Collective Investment Schemes Act (2003)

Review of the Capital Markets Legal and Regulatory Framework

During the review period, the following regulations under the Capital Markets Authority Act Cap 84 as amended were gazetted:

- i) The Capital Markets Authority (Accounting and Financial Requirements) Regulations 2022
- ii) The Capital Markets Authority (Prescription of securities instruments) Regulations 2022

With the publication of these regulations, the CMA expects to provide a facilitative regulatory environment for market intermediaries, issuers of securities and investors. In addition, during the FY 2022/23, the CMA also commenced the review of the CMA Act. It is worth noting that a key building block for efficient capital markets is the presence of a facilitative regulatory framework that allows for innovation, increases access and ensures that the market is fair for the protection of investors. To this end, the CMA Board approved a Regulatory Impact Assessment for amendment of the CMA Act for stakeholder exposure and progression to the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development. Amendments to the CMA Act seek to increase access to market-based financing for issuers, enhance investor protection, remove ambiguities and empower the Authority to sanction administrative breaches.

Investor Education

During the period under review, the CMA continued with its investor education program which aims at creating awareness about capital markets, 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 an emphasis on investment through CIS. This was done via investor resource persons who conducted public lectures, physical meetings, online seminars, and television and radio outreaches. It is worth noting that the authority was able to reach an estimated 1.37 million potential investors through these efforts.

Issuer Education Program

CMA also continued with its Issuer Education Program which seeks to increase the supply of securities in the capital markets. The program involves reaching out to business owners, business founders and key persons in business enterprises to sensitize them on opportunities presented by market-based financing, the different types of non-bank market-based financing, its merits, and the preparatory steps for accessing it. It is noteworthy that since the launch of the program in May 2018, a total of 47 companies have been reached. In addition, a total of Ushs. 42 billion has been raised through the program by companies in the education; medical equipment; and microfinance sectors.

I) Legal and Regulatory Issues. There has been significant progress in the revision and passing of several other financial sector legislations. During FY 2022/23, developments in the legislative process in the financial sector not mentioned earlier on in this report include the following;

- i) The regulatory impact assessment report of the BoU (Amendment) Bill, 2019 was finalized and the outcome used to finalize the draft principles and Cabinet Memorandum on the proposed amendments to the Bank of Uganda Act. All documents were submitted to the Cabinet Secretariat through MoFPED and are scheduled for consideration and

approval by Cabinet to enable drafting of the BoU (Amendment) Bill, 2023.

- ii) The Financial Institutions (Credit Reference Bureaus) Regulations, 2022 were finalized and published in the Uganda Gazette on September 30, 2022. These Regulations, which expanded the credit reference system beyond banking institutions to include non-BOU-regulated credit providers, essentially enhance credit information sharing and regulation. BoU is currently working with the various stakeholders, most especially the credit reference bureaus to finalize the processes of accrediting other credit providers to participate in the credit reference system.
- iii) In September 2022, the criteria for vetting Substantial Shareholders, Directors, and Executive Management for SFIs under the Financial Institutions Act, 2004 and the Micro Finance Deposit-Taking Institutions Act, 2003 was updated with the Financial Institutions (Amendment of 3rd Schedule) Instrument, 2022 and the Micro Finance Deposit-Taking (Amendment of 2nd Schedule) Instrument, 2022 both gazetted on September 30, 2022.
- iv) In October 2022, the Corporate Governance Regulations were updated with Financial Institutions (Amendment of 3rd Schedule) Instrument 2022, enhancing the criteria for vetting Substantial Shareholders, Directors, and Executive Management for SFIs.
- v) The Financial Institutions (Revision of Minimum Capital Requirements) Instrument 2022 took effect on December 31, 2022. Commercial banks, credit institutions, and MDIs must increase their minimum paid-up capital to at least Ushs. 150 billion, Ushs. 25 billion, and Ushs. 10 billion by end-June 2024.
- vi) The MDI (Amendment) Bill, 2022 was approved by Cabinet, published in the Uganda Gazette, tabled in Parliament and enacted on March 10, 2023 (with some changes) for enactment. The MDI (Amendment) Act, 2023 now awaits Presidential assent for commencement.

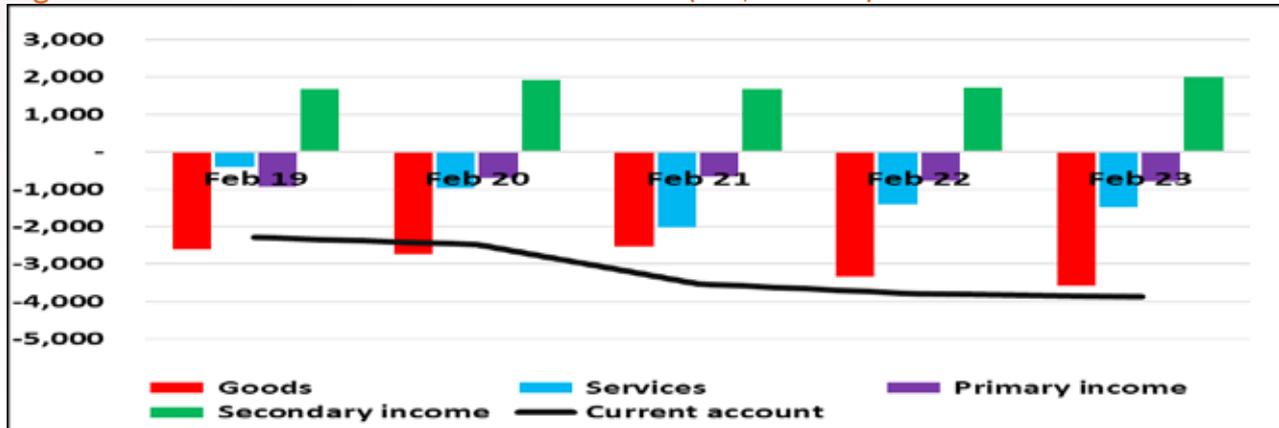
4.3 External Sector Developments

Uganda's external position remained fragile in the 12 months to February 2023, weighed down by headwinds occasioned by the unabating Russia-Ukraine crisis. Consequently, both the current and financial accounts' deteriorated year-on-year, on the back of the war-induced upsurges in global commodity prices and tight global financial conditions. In sum, a BOP deficit of US\$924.2 million was registered in the year to February 2023, a reversal from a BOP surplus of US\$759.3 million recorded in the previous year. Accordingly, gross international reserves contracted to US\$3,639.3 million, with reserve cover falling to 3.6 months of future imports, down from US\$4,268.6 million (4.7 months of future imports) in the years to February 2023 and 2022, respectively.

Current Account

The current account deficit remained high (by historical standards) at US\$3,869.3 million in the 12 months to February 2023, slightly higher than a deficit of US\$3,801.9 in the year to February 2022, as all sub-accounts excluding the secondary income account registered deteriorations.

Figure 4.13: Current account and sub-accounts (US\$Millions)

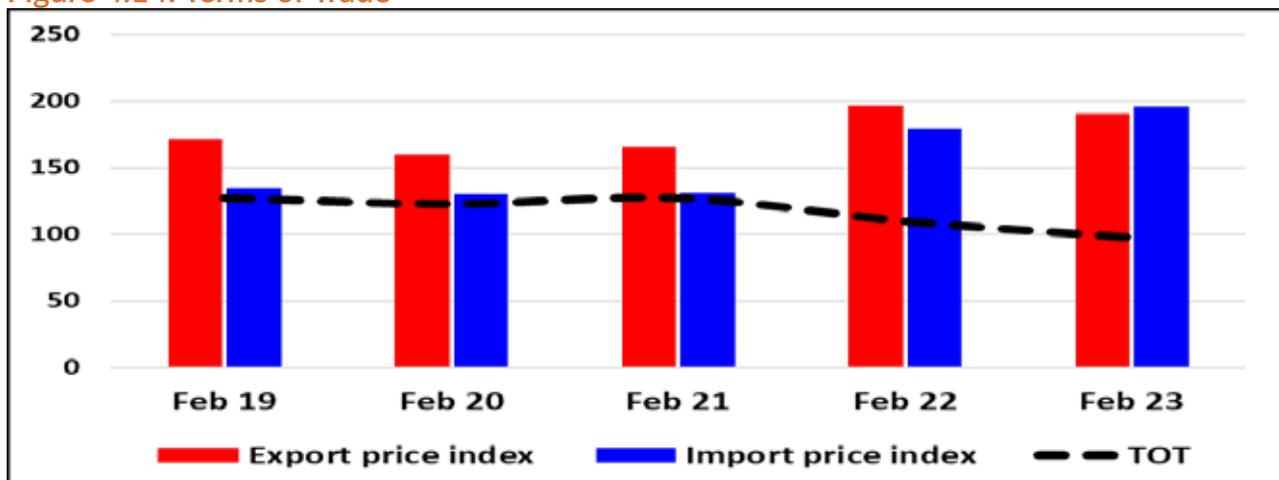


Source: Bank of Uganda

Merchandise Trade Balance

The merchandise trade balance deteriorated, widening by 7.5 percent to a deficit of US\$ 3,576.7 million in the year to February 2023 relative to the previous year, reflecting 5.3 percent growth in import expenditure to US\$7,983.0 million, which overwhelmed the 3.6 percent growth in export revenues to US\$4,406.3 million. The widening of the trade deficit was primarily attributed to the deteriorating Terms of Trade (TOT), which worsened by 11.4 percent during the reporting year, reflecting the war induced escalation in global commodity prices.

Figure 4.14: Terms of Trade



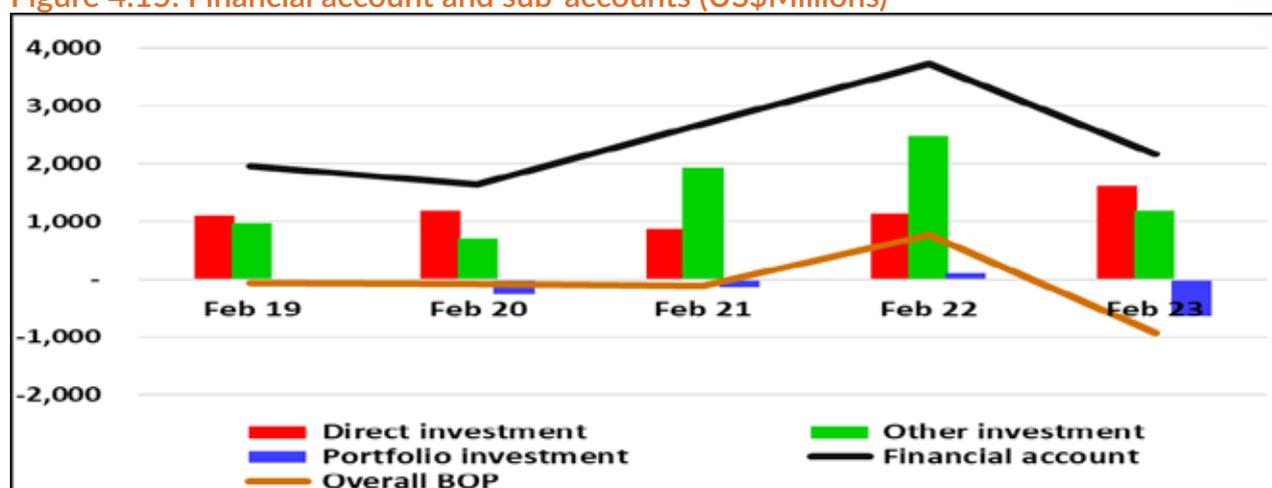
Source: Bank of Uganda

The services deficit widened in the 12 months to February 2023, by 6.1 percent to US\$1,494.5 million due to high transport payments in line with import growth, while the primary income deficit rose by 3.1 percent to US\$804.6 million on account of increased interest payments on

external debt service. In contrast however, the secondary income surplus expanded by 17.1 percent to US\$2,006.4 million, supported by increased remittance inflows year-on-year.

On the financing side, the financial account surplus recorded a steep contraction, narrowing by over 100 percent to US\$2,164.6 million during the year to February 2023, reflecting sharp portfolio withdrawals in combination with depressed official assistance inflows. Interest rate hikes-in tandem with monetary policy tightening in advanced economies triggered offshore investors' net exit of US\$362.4 million from the domestic securities market in the reporting year, reversing the sizeable inflows of US\$482.5 million registered in the previous year. Furthermore, the deterioration in the surplus was exacerbated by increased external debt service payments coupled with lower budget and project support loan disbursements owing to tighter global financial conditions. On the upside, however, the financial account surplus was supported by foreign direct investment inflows which increased by 70.8 percent to US\$ 1,661.6 million over the twelve months period, driven by oil sector project related foreign capital inflows.

Figure 4.15: Financial account and sub-accounts (US\$Millions)



Source: Bank of Uganda

Outlook for FY 2023/24

Despite recent signs of improvement in the global economic environment, the near-term external sector outlook remains uncertain with downside risks predominating amid lingering headwinds from the prolonged Russian-Ukraine conflict and include lower global growth, persistently elevated inflation in advanced economies, tightening global financial conditions and the high cost of external borrowing.

4.4 Fiscal Sector Developments

4.4.2 Overall fiscal performance for FY 2022/23

The fiscal strategy for FY2022/23 and the medium term was to pursue growth friendly fiscal consolidation to preserve fiscal and debt sustainability. This entailed:

- i. Continued implementation of the DRMS to ensure that revenue to GDP grows by at least 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.

To that end therefore, it was projected that Government operations during the financial year would result in an overall fiscal deficit of Ushs.9,752.50 billion, with total Government expenditure (Excluding debt repayments and AIA) being Ushs.37,471.92 billion while domestic revenues and grants would be Ushs.27,719.42 billion.

However, during implementation of the budget, Government is projected to spend Ushs.36,710.45 billion by the end of the financial year against projected domestic revenue and grants of Ushs.27,229.06 billion. This translates into a projected fiscal deficit of Ushs.9,481.39 billion which is equivalent to 5.1percent of GDP as shown in table 4.14 which illustrates the overall fiscal operations in FY2022/23. This fiscal deficit is consistent with the measurable fiscal objectives set in the Charter for Fiscal Responsibility for the period FY2021/22 – FY2025/26.

Table 4.16: Summary of Fiscal Operations in FY2022/23

	FY2022/23	Budget	Proj. Outturn	Deviation	Performance	%age of GDP
Total revenue and grants	27,719.42	27,163.50	- 555.92	98.0%	14.6%	
Revenue	25,550.84	24,977.93	- 572.91	97.8%	13.5%	
Tax revenue	23,754.95	23,054.51	- 700.44	97.1%	12.4%	
Non-tax revenue	1,795.89	1,923.41	127.53	107.1%	1.0%	
Grants	2,168.58	2,185.57	16.99	100.8%	1.2%	
Budget support	78.12	76.86	- 1.26	98.4%	0.0%	
Project grants	2,090.47	2,108.71	18.25	100.9%	1.1%	
Expenditures and net lending	37,471.92	36,644.88	- 827.03	97.8%	19.7%	
Recurrent expenditures	22,243.64	23,327.17	1,083.54	104.9%	12.6%	
Wages and salaries	6,363.19	6,997.87	634.68	110.0%	3.8%	
Non-wage	11,188.55	10,282.91	- 905.63	91.9%	5.5%	
Interest payments	4,691.90	6,046.39	1,354.49	128.9%	3.3%	
o/w: domestic	3,551.08	4,886.88	1,335.80	137.6%	2.6%	
o/w: foreign	1,140.82	1,159.51	18.69	101.6%	0.6%	
Development expenditures	14,268.31	12,289.22	-1,979.09	86.1%	6.6%	
External	6,418.25	5,786.44	- 631.81	90.2%	3.1%	
o/w: concessional	5,380.79	4,946.69	- 434.10	91.9%	2.7%	
o/w: non-concessional	1,037.46	839.75	- 197.71	80.9%	0.5%	
Domestic	7,850.06	6,502.78	-1,347.28	82.8%	3.5%	
Net lending and investment	297.92	258.96	- 38.97	86.9%	0.1%	
O/w HPP	297.92	258.96	- 38.97	86.9%	0.1%	
Other spending (Arrears Repayment)	662.05	769.54	107.49	116.2%	0.4%	
Overall balance	- 9,752.50	- 9,481.39	271.11	97.2%	-5.1%	
Excluding grants	- 11,921.08	- 11,666.96	254.12	97.9%	-6.3%	
Financing	9,752.50	9,481.39	- 271.11	97.2%	5.1%	
External financing (net)	4,744.64	7,070.59	2,325.95	149.0%	3.8%	
Disbursement	7,156.90	9,433.83	2,276.93	131.8%	5.1%	
Budget support	2,531.19	5,497.14	2,965.95	217.2%	3.0%	
Concessional project loans	3,290.32	2,837.98	- 452.34	86.3%	1.5%	
Non-concessional borrowing (HPPs)	297.92	258.96	- 38.97	86.9%	0.1%	
Non-concessional borrowing (other)	1,037.46	839.75	- 197.71	80.9%	0.5%	
Amortisation (-)	- 2,412.26	- 2,363.23	49.03	98.0%	-1.3%	
Domestic financing (net)	5,007.93	2,410.80	-2,597.13	48.1%	1.3%	
Bank Financing	2,520.32	612.80	-1,907.53	24.3%	0.3%	
Central Bank	- 7,965.36	- 9,193.20	-1,227.85	115.4%	-5.0%	
Commercial banks	10,485.68	9,806.00	- 679.68	93.5%	5.3%	
o/w: securities for fiscal purposes	2,477.68	1,798.00	- 679.68	72.6%	1.0%	
o/w: securities for domestic amortisation	8,008.00	8,008.00	-	100.0%	4.3%	
Non Bank	2,487.61	1,798.00	- 689.61	72.3%	1.0%	
Errors and Omissions	- 0.07	- 0.00	0.07	0.0%	0.0%	

Source: MEPD

4.4.3 Revenue performance in FY 2022/23

a) Domestic Revenue performance

In FY 2022/23, Government's objective was to increase revenue by 0.8 percent of GDP, which was higher than the 0.5 percent projection of the DRMS and the National Development Plan (NDP) III. The projected growth in revenue took into account the improved growth of the economy as a result of fully reopening all sectors of the economy and repurposing of the budget to focus on investments in strategic areas that generate economic output such as infrastructure and oil and gas. In addition, the projection took into account the continuous improvement in the efficiency of tax administration to enforce taxpayer compliance through Electronic Fiscal Receipting and Invoicing System (EFRIS) and the Digital Tax Stamps (DTS).

Revenue projection for FY 2022/23

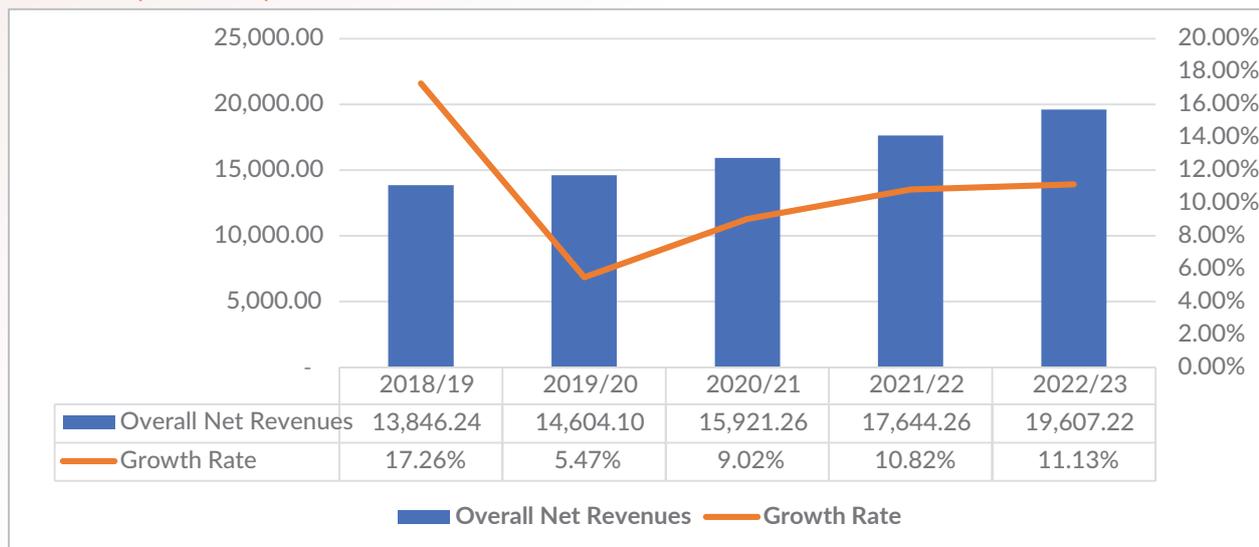
Revenues for FY 2022/23 were projected to amount to Ushs.25,550.69 billion of which tax revenue was Ushs.23,754.86 billion and Non-Tax Revenue (NTR) was Ushs.1,795.83 billion. Government undertook an important decision not to introduce new taxes in FY 2022/23 with an objective of facilitating a faster recovery of the economy. As such, the key underlying assumptions for the revenue projection for FY 2022/23 were the following;

- i. Enhancement of efficiency in tax administration that would result in revenue gains of Ushs.1,500 billion.
- ii. Increased level of economic activity that would result in revenue gains of Ushs.1,591 billion.
- iii. The base of Ushs.22,425 billion (projected revenue collections of FY 2021/22).

Revenue performance for the period July 2022 to April 2023

Revenue collection for the period July 2022 to April 2023 grew by 12% (Ushs.1,917.47 billion) compared to the same period in FY 2021/22. This is above the average growth of 9.9% for the same period for the last four FYs as shown in Figure 4.15. Despite the growth in revenue, a slight deficit of 2.5 % (Ushs.455.28 billion) was registered against the target of Ushs.18,207.31 billion. The under performance of tax revenue is on account of suppressed aggregate demand due to inflation and hence increased costs of goods and services. In addition, there was lower than projected growth in the levels of economic activity, which negatively impacted on tax revenue.

Figure 4.16: Trend analysis of revenue performance for July to April FY, 2018/19 – FY 2022/23 (Ushs. bn)



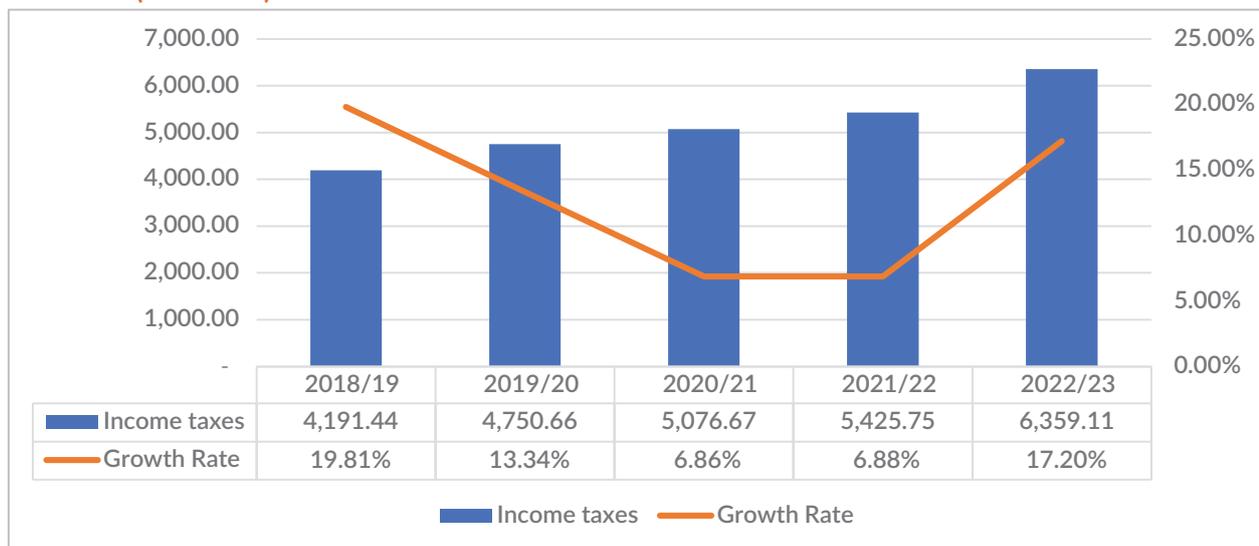
Source: MFPEd, Tax Policy Department

Revenue Performance by tax head for the period July 2022 to April 2023

Income taxes

Income tax collections amounted to Ushs.6,359.11 billion against the target of Ushs.6,263.33 billion registering a surplus of Ushs.95.78 billion. This represents a growth of 17.20percent (Ushs.933.36 billion) in income taxes collections compared to the same period in FY 2021/22, which is above the average growth of 11.72percent for the past four FYs as shown in Figure 4.17. Surpluses were registered under PAYE (Ushs.401.91 billion), Tax on Bank Interest (Ushs.20.65 billion), Rental Income Tax (Ushs.20.53 billion) and Casino tax (Ushs.36.72 billion). On the other hand, shortfalls were registered under CIT (Ushs.122.41 billion), Withholding Tax (Ushs.129.44 billion) and WHT on Treasury Bills (Ushs.66.93 billion).

Figure 4.17: Trend analysis of income taxes performance for July to April, FY 2018/19 – FY 2022/23 (Ushs. bn)



Source: MFPEd, Tax Policy Department

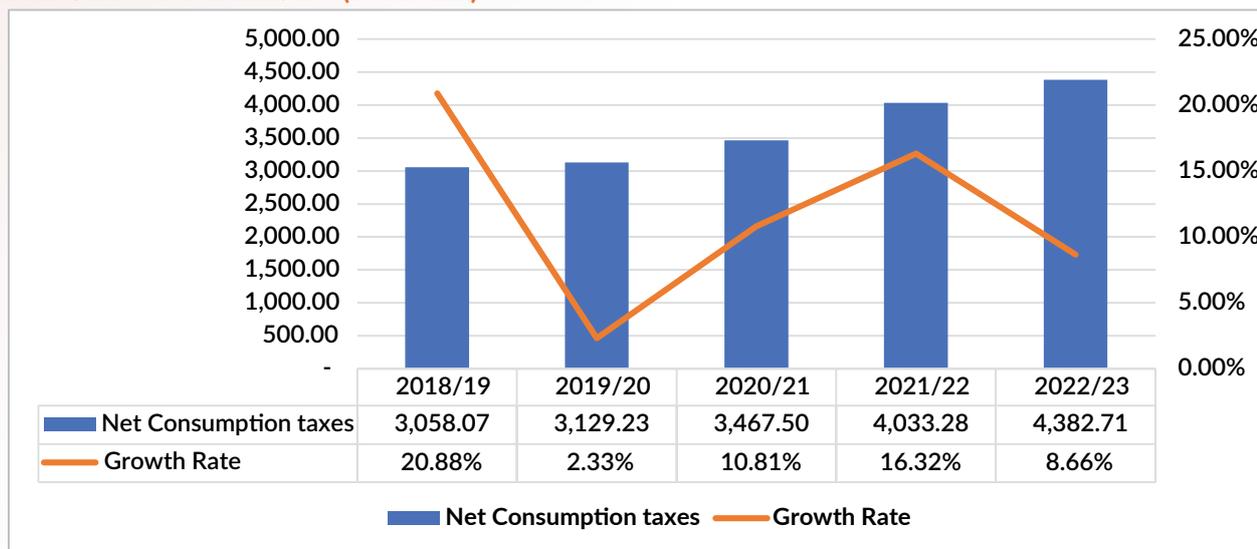
This performance is mainly attributed to the following;

- i. A surplus of Ushs.401.91 billion registered under taxes on employment income was on account of; (i) Recruitment in private sector (CNOOC (122), Total Energies (116), among others, coupled with high wages; (ii) Bonus payments by Commercial Banks (additional Ushs.19 billion from Stanbic, ABSA and Standard Chartered; (iii) Increased recruitment in banking (Stanbic – 167) and public sector (URA - 712); (iv) Enhancement of salaries of scientists and promotions in the Public Service.
- ii. A surplus of Ushs.20.53 billion was registered under tax on rental income tax, translating into growth in revenues of Ushs.33.50 billion, compared to the same period last Financial Year. This is attributed to the reform of the rental income tax regime which rationalized the tax treatment of individuals with that of companies. In addition, the reform increased the effective tax rate of companies from 12 percent to 15 percent;
- iii. A surplus of Ushs.36.72 billion was registered under casino tax translating to a growth of 48.26 percent (Ushs.21.40 billion) compared to the same period in FY2021/22. The significant growth in revenue is attributed to increased enforcement of weekly returns and arrears recovery amounting to Ushs.31.21 billion from taxpayers.
- iv. There was a deficit of Ushs.129.44 billion registered under withholding taxes mainly on account of;
 - o Ushs.105.4 billion deficit under general supplies due to subdued aggregate demand
 - o Ushs.32.34 billion on Government payments due to budget cuts and delayed approval of invoices by Government;
 - o Ushs.11.09 billion on foreign transactions.
- v. There was a deficit of Ushs.122.41 billion on tax on business income due to decline in profitability of firms especially in banking, transport, storage and communication sectors, as a result of low levels of economic activity.

Consumption taxes

These are taxes levied on the consumption of goods and services namely: Value Added Tax (VAT) and Excise Duty. Revenues from consumption taxes registered a growth of 8.66 percent (Ushs.268.25 billion) compared to the same period in FY2021/22. This is below the average growth of 12.58percent for the last four Financial Years. Collections amounted to Ushs.4,382.71 billion against the target of Ushs.4,801.70 billion, registering a deficit of Ushs.418.99 billion.

Figure 4.18: Trend analysis of performance of Consumption taxes for July to April, FY 2018/19 – FY 2022/23 (Ushs. bn)



Source: MFPEd, Tax Policy Department

Factors that influenced the performance of consumption taxes by category include the following:

Value Added Tax (VAT)

- i. A surplus of Ushs.20.05billion was registered under VAT on spirits and this was on account of increased in sales volume by 16,117,795 litres as compared to the same period FY 2021/22 thus registering a growth of 57.20percent (Shs. 39.34 billion);
- ii. A deficit of Ushs.29.01billion was registered under VAT on phone talk time on account of increased input costs by telecommunication companies during the first half of FY 2022/23(i.e. input credit quarterly invoices to ATC for site rental, AC power fees, energy and non-energy fees). These increased costs resulted into a reduction in VAT payable;
- iii. A deficit of Ushs.68.34 billion under VAT on cement was on account of two factors:
 - o Growth in cement standard-rated sales on which VAT was deemed among some key sector players which affected actual VAT collections.
 - o Decline in sales volumes of cement by 258,553 kilo grams compared to the same period in FY 2021/22.

Excise Duty

- i. A deficit of Ushs.56.61 billion registered under phone talk time is on account of the substitution effect by consumers who are mainly using data services and lever-aging internet services for voice calls hence structurally higher demand for data services;
- ii. A deficit of Shs. 25.76 billion on excise duty under Bank charges was on account of increased demand for cashless transactions;
- iii. Full roll out of Digital Tax Solution/Stamps (DTS) and the related enforcement activities through spot inventory checks, increased surveillance, and stamp accountability monitoring which resulted into more declaration (filing) and payments for LED in the period for products such as spirits which registered a surplus of 36.44 billion.

Table 4.17: Volumes of production and sales for the period July-April, FY 2019/20 - FY 2022/23

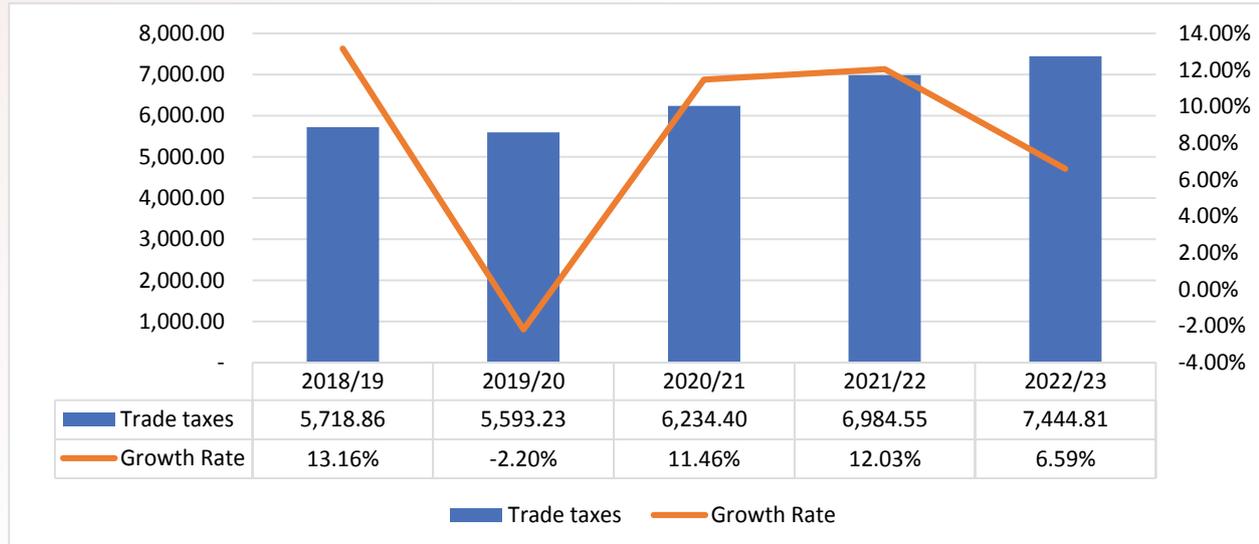
Production Quantity					
Parent Product Name	FY 2019/20	FY 2020/21	FY 2021/22	FY 2022/23	Growth/decline
Beer (Ltrs)	290,688,732	288,376,425	284,876,211	516,489,496	▲81.30 percent
Cement(kgs)	3,260,760	4,035,273	4,187,002	3,976,695	▼5.02 percent
Cigarettes (Milles)	1,125,930	1,522,630	1,337,480	1,379,970	▲3.18 percent
Cooking oil (Ltrs)	231,568,988	244,982,493	212,254,833	222,273,712	▲4.72percent
Cosmetics and Perfumes (Kgs)	22,476,489	113,766,457	125,718,959	7,319,930,205	▲5722.46 percent
Drinking Water (Ltrs)	246,103,303	399,202,186	547,104,939	565,866,798	▲3.43 percent
Motor vehicle lubricants (Ltrs)	403,232	246,816	3,057,348	5,768,745	▲88.68 percent
Plastics	0	3,142	169,022	441,068	▲160.95 percent
Soft Drink e.g., soda, juices(ltrs)	554,315,713	645,477,243	730,821,836	918,233,837	▲25.64 percent
Spirits (Ltrs)	53,133,683	70,184,991	82,894,136	101,710,237	▲22.70 percent
Sugar (Kgs)	404,702	424,184	1,003,320	576,251	▼42.57 percent
Wines (Ltrs)	206,290	395,459	13,509,552	154,544	▼98.86 percent
Sales Quantity					
Beer (Ltrs)	281,772,308	287,777,996	282,738,926	380,556,151	▲34.60 percent
Cement(kgs)	3,281,691	4,047,607	4,189,073	3,930,520	▼6.17 percent
Cigarettes (Milles)	1,083,010	1,589,500	1,229,380	1,403,510	▲14.16 percent
Cooking oil (Ltrs)	227,875,735	244,014,443	211,716,481	198,413,480	▼6.28 percent
Cosmetics and Perfumes (Kgs)	22,610,562	60,738,697	43,916,575	128,611,215	▲192.85 percent
Drinking Water (Ltrs)	238,389,067	401,277,842	525,000,570	565,847,498	▲7.78 percent
Motor vehicle lubricants (Ltrs)	403,232	281,478	2,248,159	5,646,012	▲151.14 percent
Plastics	0	298	25,064	40,814	▲62.84 percent
Soft Drink e.g., soda, juices(ltrs)	615,022,642	646,735,745	699,165,238	875,145,842	▲25.17 percent
Spirits (Ltrs)	52,720,995	69,899,723	82,306,617	98,424,412	▲19.58 percent
Sugar (Kgs)	416,562	413,383	618,635	554,187	▼10.42 percent
Wines (Ltrs)	214,387	361,300	4,198,862	120,220	▼97.14 percent

Source: URA Database

Trade taxes

Trade taxes collections amounted to Ushs.7,444.81 billion against a target of Ushs.7,819.66 billion, registering a deficit of Ushs.374.85 billion. This is below the average growth of 8.62 percent for the last four Financial Years. Despite the deficit, a growth of 6.59 percent (Ushs.460.26 billion) was registered compared to the same period in FY 2021/22 A surplus was registered under temporary road licenses (Ushs.13.67 billion) while major deficits were registered under excise duty on fuel (Ushs.89.06 billion), VAT on imports (Ushs.191.83 billion), and Excise Duty on imports (Ushs.43.71billion). The performance is summarized in figure 4.19 below.

Figure 4.19: Performance of trade taxes for July to April, FY 2018/19 – FY 2022/23 (Ushs. bn).



Source: MFPEd, Tax Policy Department

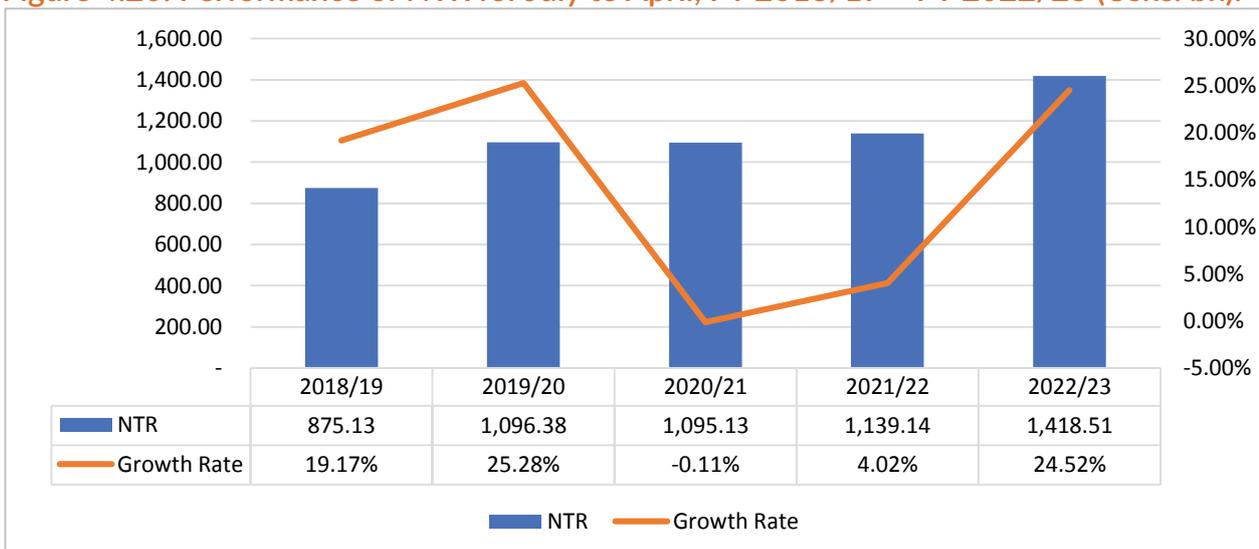
The following drove the performance of trade taxes:

- i. URA and Uganda Police increased enforcement efforts against foreign registered cars which led to a surplus of Ushs.13.67 billion and a growth in revenues of Ushs.39.71 billion under temporary road licenses compared to the same period in FY2021/22;
- ii. The deficit of Ushs.89.06 billion under petroleum duty was on account of decline in import volumes (diesel and kerosene) by 16,462,233.92 and 10,952,125 litres respectively.

Non Tax Revenues (NTR)

NTR collections amounted to Ushs.1,418.51 billion against a projection of Ushs.1,329.44 billion registering a surplus of Ushs.89.08 billion. This translates to a growth of 24.52 percent compared to the same period in FY2021/22.

Figure 4.20: Performance of NTR for July to April, FY 2018/19 – FY 2022/23 (Ushs. bn).



Source: MFPEd, Tax Policy Department

The performance of NTR in FY2022/23 is attributed to enhanced coordination and streamlining of NTR activities across Government spearheaded by the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development. This has improved efficiency along the entire NTR value chain (i.e. assessment, collection, reporting and accountability).

Performance of Revenue Enhancement Measures as at end April 2023

There were no new taxes introduced in FY2022/23, and hence revenue targets would be realized by improving efficiency in tax collection and enhancing compliance with tax laws. However, there were some significant changes in various laws such as the Common External Tariff.

Table 4.18: Performance of Revenue Enhancement Measures as at end April 2023

No.	Measure Category	Expected Revenue gain/loss (Ushs.Bn)	Actual Revenue gain/loss (Ushs.Bn)	Performance Rate	Justification
1.	Customs Amendments	0.00	(250.30)	-	This performance was attributed to Stays of Application that yielded a cumulative revenue loss of Ushs.227.23 billion during the period. This was followed by Raw Materials Remissions, which yielded a revenue loss of Ushs.46.00 billion during the period.
2.	Administrative measures	1,500.00	1,083.79	72.25percent	The performance was mainly attributed to arrears management initiatives that generated a revenue gain of Ushs.932.58 billion against the target of Ushs.338.00 billion.
	TOTAL	1,500	833.49	55.57percent	

Source: URA databases and reports

Outlook for end June 2023

On account of the revenue performance for the period July 2022 to April 2023 and the current levels of economic activity, revenue collection for FY 2022/23 at 30th June 2023 is projected to amount to Ushs.24,977.78 billion against a projection of Ushs.25,550.84 billion, hence a shortfall of Ushs.572.91 billion. Whereas tax is projected to be short of its projection by Ushs.700.44 billion, non-tax revenue is projected to register a surplus of Ushs.127.53 billion against its target.

Despite the deficit, this performance reflects growth in domestic revenue of Ushs.3,146.06 billion (14.4%) compared to revenues collected in FY 2021/22. This growth is higher than the average growth rate of 11.4% of the last 5 financial years. The above performance also translates into growth in revenue effort by 0.2% of GDP from 13.4% of GDP in FY 2021/22 to 13.6% of GDP in FY 2022/23.

b) Grants

Government expects to have received total grants amounting to Ushs. 2,185.57 billion by the end of FY2022/23. This is slightly higher than the Ushs. 2,168.58 billion that was projected at budget time. The difference is explained by gains in exchange rate during the fiscal year. Of

the total amount, Ushs. 76.86 billion is geared towards supporting all activities in the budget while Ushs.2,108.71 billion was channeled towards supporting specific development projects.

4.4.4 Financing Strategy

The fiscal deficit in FY2022/23 was financed through borrowing from both the domestic market as well as the external development partners. The net financing from the domestic financial markets is projected to be Ushs.2,410.80 billion. Total loan disbursement is projected to amount to Ushs.9,433.83 billion by the end of FY2022/23. Of this, Ushs.5,497.14 billion is to support the general items in the budget while the remainder is to finance specific development projects. During the financial year, Ushs.2,363.23 billion was paid out to amortize external debt, bringing the net external financing for the financial year to Ushs.7,070.59 billion.

4.4.5 Government Expenditure Performance

Total Government expenditure (excluding domestic debt refinancing and Appropriation in Aid - AIA) for FY2022/23 is projected to be Ushs.36,644.88 billion. This is against a budget of Ushs.37,471.92 billion for the year translating into a performance of 97.8 percent. This is lower than planned expenditure (by 2.2 percent) is mainly on account of spending on development projects which was short of the planned Ushs.14,268.31 billion by 13.9 percent (Ushs.1,979.09 billion). Expenditure on recurrent items is projected to be above the planned Ushs.22,243.64 billion by 4.9percent (or Ushs.1,083.54 billion).

Recurrent expenditure is projected to be higher than planned (budgeted) mainly on account of supplementary budgets issued to Local Governments, Health Sector, Security, and the Education Sector to cater for salary enhancements for Scientists and Medical personnel as well as some security personnel. This will result into increased expenditure on wages and salaries exceeding the Ushs.6,363.19 billion in the budget by 10.0 percent. Interest payments are also projected to be higher than what had been budgeted for at the start of FY2022/23. The projected outturn for interest payments is Ushs.6,046.39 billion which is higher than the Ushs.4,691.90 billion in the budget. This is due to the reinstatement of a portion of domestic interest payment that had been revised downwards by Parliament at budget time, as well as the increase in interest rates (yields on treasury bills) during the financial year.

Expenditure on non-wage recurrent items is projected to be Ushs.10,282.91 billion against a budget of Ushs.11,188.55 billion, implying an under performance of 8.1 percent. This is partly due to Government's deliberate effort to rationalize expenditure by eliminating unnecessary expenses. During the financial year, it is projected that Government spent Ushs.769.54 billion to clear part of the outstanding arrears to its service providers in the private sector. This is higher than what was in the budget for the financial year, further showing Government's commitment to support the private sector.

Total expenditure on development projects is projected to amount to Ushs.12,289.22 billion. However, this is lower than the Ushs.14,268.31 billion at the time of the approved budget. This performance is explained by both domestically financed and externally financed projects being unready to absorb the funds. Payments for these projects is made upon issuance of certificates by MDAs.

CHAPTER FIVE: NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES

5.1 Overview

Government's policy stance adopted in FY2022/23 and over the medium term was crafted within the context of a number of externally induced shocks. Government initiated innovative approaches to recover the economy to pre-COVID-19 pandemic levels. The strategy sought to restore economic activity to pre-pandemic levels, and subsequently accelerate the pace of socio-economic transformation. This is in line with NDP III's goal of increasing household incomes and improve the quality of life of Ugandans through sustainable industrialization for inclusive growth, employment and wealth creation.

In order to achieve the envisioned socio-economic transformation, Government kick-started the process of getting households still engaged in the subsistence economy into the monetized economy; supporting businesses and the overall economy to recover from the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, restore the lost jobs and livelihoods; and protecting households from rising prices of food, fuel, and other essential commodities using prudent economic policies. These interventions were aimed at pursuing the path towards increasing the country's resilience, transforming the lives of the people through better incomes and gainful jobs, and strengthening the country's regional and international competitiveness.

5.2 NDP III Development Outcomes

FY 2022/23 Budget Strategy was framed in line with the updated NDP III priorities and results framework. The NDP III targeted to achieve two key results in the FY2022/23. The first was to raise per capita income from US\$936 to US\$1,049. The second was improvement of the quality of life of the people. Other key NDP III targets for FY 2022/23 were to attain a real GDP growth rate of 6.0 percent, increase 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. The Budget strategy therefore prioritized diversification of the economy, including Uganda's exports to facilitate restoration of the country's path towards achievement of the economic growth trajectory by increasing domestic consumption, private and public investment, and export promotion.

In line with the Comprehensive National Development Planning Framework (CNDPF) which provides for the development of medium-term plans for the country, Government through the National Planning Authority (NPA) commissioned a process of the Mid-term Review (MTR) of the NDP III. The review covered the period 2020/21 to 2021/22 and was aimed at providing conclusions on how relevant, efficient and effective the plan has been, in supporting Uganda's development trajectory, especially in view of COVID-19 pandemic. The review was further intended to determine the extent of progress made towards achieving the NDP III objectives, key milestones, and overall results with various relevant dimensions within the economy halfway through its implementation. To this end, it presented an opportunity to realign the NDP III for the remaining plan period. Findings indicate that only 17 percent of the NDP III results had been achieved by 2021/22. This performance was attributed to challenges of fully transitioning to the programme approach, COVID-19 effects and existence of data gaps, as well as weak planning and budgeting for core projects⁶³.

63 NDP III Midterm Review Report, 2023

Implementation of FY 2022/23 Budget strategy however encountered several external shocks affecting Uganda's post-pandemic recovery. The shocks included adverse spill overs from the Russia-Ukraine war induced high global commodity prices, tight global financial conditions, and adverse weather conditions. This exerted damaging effects on business and consumer confidence, and aggregate demand.

5.2.1 Economic Outcomes

Vision 2040 marked a shift in the country's development agenda from a narrow focus on poverty reduction to a broader structural transformation agenda aimed at progressing the country towards a per-capita GDP of US\$9,500 by 2040. Under NDP III, Uganda's income per capita increased from US\$936 in FY2020/2021 to US\$1,043 in FY2021/22 surpassing the annual NDP III target of US\$991 for FY2021/22. This improvement continued in FY2022/23, with GDP per capita further rising to US\$1,088 against the NDP III Target of US\$1,049. This progress is attributed to increased public investment to support economic recovery and socio-economic transformation. Government also aims to fully monetize the economy within the NDP III period. In FY 2022/23, Uganda maintained the same share of monetized GDP as in FY2021/22 (89 percent of GDP).

Labour productivity however performed below target across all sectors of the economy. Labour productivity in Agriculture stood at US\$945 in FY2021/22 against the NDP III target of US\$2,527. In Industry and Services, labour productivity was at US\$7,542 and US\$3,150 against NDP III target of US\$8,162 and US\$3,925 respectively. Findings of the National Labour Force Survey, 2021 indicate that the Working Age Population in Uganda (14-64 years) increased by 16.3percent, from 20.2 million persons in 2016/17 to 23.5 million persons in 2021, with the average age of the working population in 2021 standing at 30 years. Of the 23.5 million persons, 10 million persons were in employment in 2021 (49 percent), an increase from 8.3 million persons in 2019/20. The Employment-to-Population ratio increased from 39 in 100 persons in 2019/20 to 43 in 100 persons in 2021, which is below the NDP III target of 55.4 percent. The Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) increased by 11.6 percent, rising from 42.5 percent in 2019/20 to 48.3 percent in 2021. In addition, the same report indicates that the services sector employed the highest share of workers (50.3 percent) followed by agriculture, forestry and fishery workers with 36 percent. More is expected to be achieved with Government interventions to revitalize the economy, especially with the promotion of enterprise development along the value chains that attract higher labour demands.

Within the formal sector, Ugandan individuals with membership in a pension scheme had exceeded 3.0 million by December 2022, and those in the tax register had doubled from 1.4 million to 2.8 million by the same period. These employment gains however continue to be characterized by significant in-year variations. This is evident from the comparatively lower number of active accounts in pension schemes (2.27 million), the rise in unemployment rate from 9 percent in 2020 to 12 percent in 2021, and the low number of active individual income tax payers on the tax register which stood at 650,881 in April 2023 compared to 769,750 a year ago.

Externalization of labour has also continued to provide an alternative avenue for Ugandans seeking employment. Migrant labour grew nearly 10-fold from 9,026 migrant workers in 2020 to 88,553 migrant workers in 2021 and 84,966 migrant workers in 2022. The top five destinations of migrant workers in 2022 were Saudi Arabia (77,914), Qatar (3,549), United Arab Emirates (1,949), Iraq (804) and Somalia (648). Saudi Arabia has a Bilateral Trade Agreement with Uganda, which could explain why it takes in more migrant workers than other countries. The majority of migrant workers are however employed as Casual Labourers (98 percent) with only 0.2 percent holding professional jobs and 1.8 percent working in semi-professional

placements mainly in the Middle East.

5.2.2 Socioeconomic Outcomes

Over the years, Government has designed strategic, innovative and impactful policies and programmes to eradicate poverty. Findings of the UNHS, 2019/20 indicate that Poverty decreased marginally to 20.3 percent in FY2019/20 from 21.4 percent in FY2016/17; income inequality reduced by 1.4 percent from 0.419 to 0.413⁶⁴; while about 8 million Ugandans were living under the poverty line in 2019/20. Relatedly, the Poverty Status Report (PSR) launched 2021, indicates that the Eastern region registered a decrease in poverty rate from 35.67 percent in 2016/17 to 29.2 percent in 2019/20 while the Central region experienced a slight decrease from 8.9 percent in 2016/17 to 8.7 percent in 2019/20. However, the same report shows an increase in poverty in Western and Northern regions from 12.5 percent in 2016/17 to 14.4 percent in 2019/20 and from 32.6 percent in 2016/17 to 35.9 percent in 2019/20 respectively⁶⁵. In FY2023/24, Government will continue implementing strategic interventions to reduce poverty to the desired level of 5 percent by 2040. With the advent of the Parish Development Model (PDM), transformation of the grassroots communities will be achieved by elevating people into the money economy, thus overcoming poverty in the process.

The State of Uganda Population Report (SUPRE), 2022 indicates that the world population has reached the 8 billion milestone while Uganda's population has clocked 45.2 million. Uganda has a young and growing population with over 50 percent youth aged between 15-34 years. The report notes that Uganda's population presents an opportunity to pose, reflect and celebrate because it is a major outcome of Government's targeted investments on social sectors of the economy. In addition, Government is prioritizing game changers for Demographic Transition. These include: promoting family planning, improving child survival, keeping children, especially girls, in school to completion and strengthening organized urbanization and is in line with the National Population Policy 2020 adopted with the main thrust of accelerating fertility and mortality decline.

Through government sustained investment in her population, Uganda's Human Development Index (HDI) value improved from 0.329 in 1990 to 0.525 in 2021 representing an increase of 59.6 percent. The 0.525 value is however a decline from 0.544 in 2019. Despite such notable progress, this performance puts the country in the low human development category and positions Uganda at number 166 out of 191 countries and territories. Nonetheless, Uganda's development strategy is set to reduce poverty rates, increase employment opportunities, mitigate effects of climate change, reduce gender disparities, and achieve the desired social outcomes with a bearing on improving human development index.

In addition, investment in Human Capital has extended life expectancy of Ugandans. Ugandans are now healthier and living longer. Life expectancy has increased by 20 years in one generation, from 43 years in 1991 to 63.7 years, just below the target of 64.6 years in FY2021/22. As a result of increased immunization against killer diseases, fewer children are now dying from preventable diseases. The infant mortality rate has reduced from 122 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1991 to 43 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2020. The number of women dying in childbirth and pregnancy-related concerns reduced from 506 deaths per 100,000 live births in 1991 to 336 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2020. However, Government acknowledges that this indicator is still way above the acceptable range.

64 UNHS 2019/20

65 Poverty Status Report (PSR) 2021

Similarly, Investments in Early Childhood Development (ECD) are paying off. The Literacy rate for persons aged 10 years and above has grown at an average of 4.2 percent and is expected to clock 80 percent by end of NDP III. Uganda's literacy level improved to 76 percent in 2021 up from 74 percent in 2017 and higher in males⁶⁶. The primary to secondary school transition rate was 61 percent against the target of 65 percent. The survival rate for primary was 34.2 percent against the target of 40 percent for FY2020/21. The quality adjusted years of schooling was estimated at 4.5 against the FY target of 4.6.

In FY2023/24, government is prioritising interventions such as: Institutionalizing training of ECD caregivers at Public PTCs and enforcement of the regulatory and quality assurance system of ECD standards; Strengthening the enabling environment for scaling up nutrition at all levels; Increasing access to immunization against childhood diseases; equipping and supporting all lagging primary, secondary schools and higher education institutions to meet the basic requirements and minimum standards; Rolling out Early Grade Reading (EGR) and Early Grade Maths (EGM) in all primary schools to enhance proficiency in literacy and numeracy; among others . This is in line with the HCD programme of the NDP III.

The Gender Gap Index slightly improved from 0.523 in 2019/20 to 0.530 in 2021/22⁶⁷. Government will continue prioritizing gender issues in development planning.

5.2.3 Social Outcomes

The Annual Police Report, 2022 indicates an 18 percent increase in the national crime rate from 196,081 cases reported in 2021 to 231,653 cases in 2022. This was mainly due to the full re-opening of the economy after the COVID-19 lockdown and growing confidence to report crime to Police. In order to improve the social wellbeing of the Police and fight crimes, Government has continued to focus efforts towards improving the quality of services of the Police Force to enhance law and order, community engagement through community policing programmes, capacity building, and developing the initial phase of digitalising processes for purposes of easing detection, reporting, tracking, supervision and analysis of crime trends.

Relatedly, Uganda hosts more than 1.52 million refugees, mostly from South Sudan and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). Uganda's open and progressive refugee policy is currently under pressure due to the influx of refugees since 2017. Since 2022, the number of new registered refugees has increased by 146,000, especially from DRC (98,000 people). This has put pressure on the basic social services like health, education facilities.

In terms of social welfare, Uganda is ranked the happiest country in East Africa, two places ahead of Kenya at number 117 out of 149 countries and the 20th in Africa⁶⁸. The assessment includes measures such as social support, personal freedom, gross domestic product (GDP), and levels of corruption. This, therefore, implies that Ugandans enjoy better human well-being and quality of life compared to our neighbours in the region.

5.2.4 Environment Outcomes

Like many countries around the world, Uganda is experiencing significant impacts of climate change. Weather patterns are changing, while water levels in several water bodies are dropping. Extreme weather events such as floods, landslides, and prolonged drought are becoming more frequent in the country, threatening people's livelihoods. About 76 percent

66 UNHS 2019/20

67 UN Progress on SDGs, the Gender Snapshot 2022.

68 World Happiness Report states, 2023

of the people have their livelihoods disrupted by environmental changes. Heavy floods in the Eastern region, triggered by heavy rainfall, claimed the lives of at least 30 people and left over 400,000 residents without access to clean water, and destroyed more than 2,000 hectares of crops. More than 900 people have died of hunger this year in the Karamoja sub-region of Northeastern Uganda, mostly as a result of prolonged drought⁶⁹.

According to the Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative (2021), Uganda ranks the 13th- most-vulnerable country in the world to climate change and 160th out of 192 nations in readiness to confront the threat. The fragile ecosystems of the mountains, lakeshores and rangelands are facing encroachment and degradation. Pollution is increasing, and the country is contending with environmental issues arising from electronic waste, unsound use of chemicals, oil and gas development, and the impacts of climate change, such as droughts, floods, storms, heat waves and landslides that have had serious effects on agricultural production, food security, nutrition, incomes, health and livelihoods.

The areas of Busoga, Tororo, Kigezi, Bukedi and some areas of Ankole experienced rapid degradation and loss of wetlands. The extent of the decline varies from over 53.8 percent in the Lake Victoria basin to 14.7 percent in the Lake Albert drainage basin. The key drivers for the encroachment on wetlands include population increase growing at a rate of 3.2 percent and the need for cheap industrial land. To further conserve the environment, the NDPIII-MTR recommends all encroachers to unconditionally vacate wetlands encroached as a mitigation measure.

Data from the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) indicates that for the first time since 1990, the country registered a net forest cover gain from 9 percent in 2017 to 13 percent in 2020. This is in contrast to years of forest cover loss between 1990 and 2010, when Uganda lost an average of 88,150 ha or 1.86 percent per year. In total, between 1990 and 2010, Uganda lost 37.1 percent of its forest cover, or around 1,763,000 ha. Government is implementing actions to mitigate and adapt to climate change. This included re-surveying and marking 6,200 square kilometres of boundary to increase national forest cover from current 13 percent to 15 percent, and restoring 850 square kilometres of wetlands on forests,

In FY2022/23, Uganda experienced the El-Nino Southern Oscillation (ENSO) phenomena, which are principal driving forces of intra-annual to inter annual rainfall variability. Overall, Uganda experienced moderate temperatures throughout the year, around 22.8°C, with monthly temperatures ranging between 21.7°C (July, 2022) and 23.9°C (March, 2023). During this period, total annual average precipitation was recorded at 1,197 mm, while mean monthly precipitation of the country varies from 39.6 mm in January to 152.7 mm in April⁷⁰, 2023.

Air quality worsened, increasing to 114.68 µg/m³ in 2022 compared to the same period in the year 2021. The current PM2.5 concentrations in Uganda is 1.1 times above the recommended limit given by the WHO 24 hrs air quality guidelines value of less or equal to 15 µg/m³ average of PM2.5 concentration. Cities are more prone to poor air quality compared to non-urban areas. This is attributed to high population density, exhaust emissions from vehicles and industries, infrastructure construction, open fuel and solid waste burning, among others. Government is committed to raise awareness in the communities.

Water quality challenges are one of the major threats to human health, ecosystem health and economic development in Uganda, but inadequate data and capacity prevents effective

69 Relief Web, 2022; Guardian, 2022.

70 <https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/>

management of water quality. Water quality in Uganda worsened from 15.2219 (PM_{2.5})⁸ in 2021⁷¹ to 20.97 (PM_{2.5})⁸ in 2023. It is estimated that 1 in 5 of the fish in Lake Victoria have ingested plastic and there are micro plastics in surface waters in several sites on the shores of Lake Victoria. This endangers aqua life and humans. The ongoing project “Integrated Water Resource Management in the Lake Victoria Basin” with the Lake Victoria Basin Commission (LVBC), focuses at improving water quality and availability through the sustainable management of the Lake Victoria basin by the LVBC. Moreover, it will directly contribute to improvement of water quality of the Lake Victoria through implementation of High Priority Investments in the Partner States in the basin, reducing the disposal of untreated wastewater into Lake Victoria and its tributary rivers.

In FY2023/24, Government is prioritizing climate change adaptation and mitigation measures through the Natural Resources, Environment, Climate Change, Land and Water Management programme of the NDPIII. Government is prioritizing: Increasing forest, tree and wetland coverage and restore and protect hilly and mountainous areas and rangelands; strengthening land use and management; maintaining and restoring a clean, healthy, and productive environment; and promoting inclusive climate resilient and low emissions development at all levels.

5.3 Public Investment Management and Performance

Uganda has achieved significant improvements in public investment management over the last few years. Uganda’s level of public investment has only recently surpassed the sub-Sahara Africa (SSA) and Low-Income Developing Country (LIDC) averages but remains below regional comparators. 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. There is therefore need to accelerate and deepen reforms on management of public projects to increase the output of each shilling spent. A number of important measures have been undertaken, including giving the Development Committee a stronger role as a gatekeeper for new investment proposals, the establishment of the Projects Analysis and Public Investment Department, and development of guidelines and manuals to improve the quality of project preparation and appraisal.

5.3.1 PIM Developments in FY 2022/23

In FY2022/23, 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 involved 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.

In the review period, Government updated of the National Parameters and Commodity Specific Conversion Factors (CSCF) database. These are key in ensuring a uniform standard is used in assessing the quality of proposals during economic evaluation of projects submitted

71 MoFPED, Microeconomic Indicator Framework, 2023

for the PIP. The parameters updated included Economic Opportunity Cost of Capital (EOCK) and Foreign Exchange Premium (FEP). The new parameters that were developed include Social Value Time (SVT), Economic Opportunity Cost of Labour (EOCL) and Economic Value of Natural and Environmental Resource (ENVER). Specifically, the following were undertaken:

- a. During FY2022/23, Government updated the economic opportunity cost of capital for public investments. This was estimated at 11 percent as the weighted average of gross-of-tax rate of return of investment, net-of-tax rate of return of saving, and marginal cost of foreign funds. This reflects the incremental return on investment that Government foregoes when it decides to use funds for a different intervention; and
- b. Although the economic opportunity cost of capital for public investments remained the same as the one estimated in 2018, the return to domestic investment and domestic savings both increased from 12.1 percent to 13.59 percent and 6.5 percent to 7.53 percent respectively. On the other hand, the marginal cost of foreign borrowing reduced from 11.4 percent to 7.17 percent. These developments indicate that foreign lenders now perceive Uganda as a low-risk country in 2022 compared to 2018.

5.3.2 PIP Portfolio Performance

The central government undertakes the majority of public investment compared to local Government and public corporations (PCs). In FY2022/23, the Central government accounted for 92 percent of total public investment while local government and PCs accounted for around 5 and 3 percent respectively.

Public investments in Uganda are primarily funded through domestic resources, although foreign international Development Partners have continued to play a significant role. Over the last six years, domestic resources have accounted for around 60 percent of total resources, with 40 percent financed through foreign support. Uganda receives a sizeable portion of its public investment through a mixture of grants and concessional loans. A total of Ushs.14.57 trillion was appropriated in FY2022/23 under the Development Budget, of which Ushs.7.849 trillion was funded by Government of Uganda and Ushs.6.716 trillion from external financing.

The Public Investment Plan for FY2022/23 had a total of 342 projects, of which 156 (45.6 percent) are capital/infrastructure projects, 48 (14.0 percent) are social projects, 136 (39.8 percent) retooling projects while 2 (0.6 percent) are Exploratory Study and acquisition of natural resource data projects being implemented across 20 NDP III Programmes and 138 Central Government Votes.

As of April 2023, a total of 17 projects had been exited from the Public Investment Plan (PIP) for FY2023/24 after expiry of the project duration and/or completion of project activities. Resources that were allocated to these projects will be channelled to the implementation of successor projects and other critical Government interventions. In addition, slow implementation of public investments contributed to the low growth outturn. As of March 2023, out of the 69 core projects, 33 projects (48 percent) were under implementation with only 4 projects (6 percent) on schedule while 29 (42 percent) were behind schedule. Some of the projects that are behind schedule include the oil refinery; the East African Crude Oil Pipeline (EACOP); the standard gauge railway; rehabilitation of the meter gauge railway; and a number of road infrastructure projects such as the Kibuye- Busega-Mpigi Highway, Kampala-Jinja Express Highway among others.

The Development Committee Guidelines introduced capital thresholds for projects to be included in the PIP which has been key in ensuring the credibility of the Development Budget. During FY2021/22 and FY2022/23, the capital composition of the projects stood at 69.03 percent and 78.0 percent, respectively. Adherence of this requirement is mainly attributed to stringent portfolio reviews conducted by the Development Committee to ensure only eligible interventions are implemented in the PIP.

Table 5.1: Capital composition of the projects (Ushs.Billion)

Financial Year (FY)	Capital	Recurrent	Total	Capital Composition
FY2022/23 (Budget)	10,055.30	4,510.68	14,565.98	69.03 percent
FY2021/22 (Out-turn)	7,952.77	2,242.50	10,195.27	78.00 percent

Source: MFPEd

As at end December, 2022, a total of Ushs.5,369.8 billion had been released for public investment projects of which Ushs.3,011.9 billion was GoU funding while Ushs.2,357.8 billion was External Financing. This translates into 38.8 percent Budget performance (absorption) for FY2022/23 which is below the expected 50 percent performance as at the end of the second quarter of the Financial Year. This budget performance is largely on account of the lower than expected release as at end of March 2023.

Out of the Ushs.5,369.8 billion released by March 2023 to support project implementation, Ushs.3,858.7 billion was spent representing an absorption rate of 71.9 percent.

During the annual portfolio reviews of all Government projects for FY2022/23, several challenges were identified as the key impediments to public investment performance. The key challenges are highlighted below:

- i. Inadequate technical capacity in the Public Investment Management System (PIMS) process. Government has a limited pool of PIMS experts required to undertake the critical processes of PIMS especially project preparation and appraisal, project implementation, as well as monitoring and evaluation which leads to delays in commencement, stagnation of strategic projects and frequent adjustments in project cost and scope.
- ii. Implementation of unready projects: Several Votes have continued to start new projects without prioritizing preparatory activities such as procurement, acquisition of right of way, instituting project teams among others precedent to civil works. This has often resulted in project delays and cost overruns.
- iii. Continued low absorption of funds, especially externally funded projects arising from failure to meet conditions precedent in the financing agreements.
- iv. High cost of implementing infrastructure projects. The unit cost of implementing infrastructure projects especially in the programmes of Sustainable Energy Development and Integrated Transport Infrastructure and Services have gradually increased. This is mainly attributed to over dependence on foreign expatriates to supervise and undertake the civil works for the respective projects.
- v. Insufficient budget allocation and release for key project activities. A number of projects were noted to have insufficient budget allocation and releases which impacted on the timely completion of scheduled project activities and thus affecting project timelines.

- vi. Delayed acquisition of right of way for infrastructure projects due to inadequate funding and legal issues. Some infrastructure projects are fast tracked given their strategic nature without acquisition of the requisite right of way through compensation of project affected persons resulting into delayed implementation of projects.
- vii. Over commitment of the budget demonstrated by inadequate “drip” financing to the projects and non-allocation of funding to some projects. This has continued to slow down project implementation and the associated expected benefits to the country.
- viii. Inadequate monitoring and supervision of projects resulting into shoddy works and delayed execution of projects.
- ix. Poor operation and maintenance of public assets due to insufficient budgetary provision for maintenance resulting into shortened lifespan of assets and increased fiscal costs for re-investment.
- x. Contract management challenges. A number of contract management issues were observed to hinder effective implementation of projects. Contractor related challenges such as cash flow constraints, delays in mobilization of human resources and equipment were among the observed challenges that hindered effective implementation of projects, especially infrastructure and construction projects.

Government is committed to ensure that project performance for both GoU and externally funded projects improves through regular review of all projects in the Public Investment Plan to ensure they are on track. In order to ensure efficiency and effectiveness in public investment in FY2023/24 and the medium term, the following measures are recommended in this regard:

- i. Proper sequencing and prioritisation of projects. Government should ensure that during the review of the respective policy statements, MDAs prioritise completion of ongoing projects before embarking on new projects to avoid constraining the fiscal space for the country. The Ministry developed the project selection criteria which will ensure that only ready to go projects are selected from a pipeline of new projects for inclusion in the PIP and budget respectively.
- ii. Government should enhance its oversight role to ensure monitoring of projects during implementation and ex post evaluation. This will enable realisation of value for money and better service delivery after project completion.
- iii. There is urgent need to strengthen the legal framework for effective public investment management, to provide for legal reform to address land use and right-of-way challenges (expropriation law).
- iv. There is need to make adequate budgetary provision for Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) activities. This will facilitate the fulfillment of pre-disbursement conditions for externally funded projects and consequently improve on the disbursement and absorption of external funding and minimize commitment costs. All externally funded projects should be required to meet the readiness conditions before admission into the PIP.
- v. Extension of financing of projects should be approved after re-assessment of projects. In order to ensure proper coordination between appraisal and external financing, extension including no cost extensions for external financing should be done after appraisal of the projects in line with the Development Committee guidelines.

- vi. There is need to strengthen capacity of MDAs in project and contract management through dedicated capacity building programs. This will enhance contract management capabilities, improve on contract negotiation skills and minimize contract related challenges.
- vii. External financing should only be prioritized for projects with high growth impact to ensure that the investments being implemented are able to service the loans in a fiscally sustainable manner. Therefore, all projects should undertake the requisite feasibility studies to assess their economic and financial viability prior to committing external financing.
- viii. Enhance funding for the Project Preparation Facility under National Planning Authority (NPA). There is need to enhance funding for project preparation activities through enhancing and protecting funding provided under NPA to support project preparation.
- ix. There is need to provide adequate provision of funds for operation and maintenance in the budget to improve the lifespan of completed public assets.
- x. Government should enhance its oversight role to ensure monitoring of projects during implementation and ex post evaluation. This will enable realisation of value for money and better service delivery after project completion.

The Public Investment Plan (PIP) for FY 2023/24 – FY 2027/28 has 326 projects with a total project life value of Ushs.76.9 Trillion. Of this amount, Ushs.45.51 Trillion will be funded by the Government of Uganda, while Ushs.31.43 Trillion will be funded through external financing over the project life.

Over the MTEF period, the total value of project commitments is Ushs.42.596 Trillion, with Ushs.20.784 Trillion funded by Government of Uganda and Ushs.21.812 Trillion provided through external financing. The annual projects commitments over the MTEF period are summarized in Table 5.2.

Table 5.2: Annual budget requirements for ongoing projects (Ushs. Billion)

Project Requirements by funding Source	FY 2023/24	FY 2024/25	FY 2025/26	FY 2026/27
GoU	7,126	12,107	1,279	271
External	16,642	4,352	799	19

Source: MFPED, March, 2023

Due to resource constraints, Government has provided Ushs.6,448 Billion in the budget of FY2023/24, however this is less than the projected requirement of Ushs.7,126 Billion hence a funding gap of Ushs.681 billion for FY2023/24.

Government is committed and focused on ensuring that the resources required for the achievement of Uganda's public investment aspirations as enshrined in the NDPIII and Vision 2040 are obtained in the short, medium and long term. Government is also well aware that the resource requirements needed to achieve the above aspirations are enormous amidst national, regional and international challenges.

5.4 Performance of Public Corporations and State Enterprises

Public Enterprises (PEs) were created under 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 has initiated the process of repealing the existing PERD Act. This is intended to re-engineer PEs to act as vehicles for catalysing transformation in economic sectors. Currently, Government owns 50 Public Corporations and State Enterprises. These are expected to operate in a profitable manner and pay dividends to Government.

In FY2021/22, the performance of twenty-two (22) Public Enterprises (PEs) was analyzed by Office of the Auditor General.⁷² Out of these, fourteen (14) enterprises were considered 'going concerns', while Uganda Electricity Transmission Company Limited (UETCL), Uganda Electricity Generation Company (UEGCL) and NEC Luwero Industries Limited posted profits of Ushs.37.7 billion, Ushs.27.9 billion and Ushs.7.9 billion, respectively.

In addition, financial PEs registered profits as follows: Housing Finance Bank (Ushs.40.9 billion), Uganda Development Bank (Ushs.38.8 billion), Post Bank Limited (Ushs.12.2 billion) and Pride Microfinance Bank (Ushs.11.7 billion). Furthermore, Mandela National Stadium registered a surplus of Ushs.78.8 billion from the Ushs.1 billion posted in FY2020/21. In addition, Uganda Electricity Transmission Company Limited (UETCL), Uganda Electricity Generation Company Limited (UEGCL) and Uganda Printing and Publishing Corporation (UPPC) registered reduced profit positions by over 60percent from the previous year. This was attributed to foreign exchange losses (UETCL), delayed commissioning of Karuma HPP (UEGCL) and stiff competition in the market.

In comparison with FY2020/21, a number of state enterprises and corporations such as Uganda National Oil Company (UNOC), Uganda Electricity Distribution Company Limited (UEDCL), Uganda Civil Aviation Authority (UCAA) and Uganda Broadcasting Corporation (UBC) recorded significant reductions in losses from the previous year. Furthermore, entities such as NEC Luwero Industries Limited and NEC Farm Katonga Limited registered improved profit positions by over 100percent from the previous year. This was mainly attributed to the recovery of the related industries from the negative effects of COVID-19.

On the other hand, Uganda National Airlines Company Limited posted a higher loss of Ushs.266 billion in FY2021/22, up from the Ushs.164.6billion loss position recorded in FY2020/21. This was attributed to the low industry recovery from COVID-19 effects, which slowed down the Airline's expansion efforts into new markets such as China. Other loss-making enterprises included Uganda Railways Corporation (Ushs.32.3 billion), Uganda Air Cargo Corporation (Ushs.9 billion), and Kilembe Mines (Ushs.2.4 billion).

In FY2021/22, only Housing Finance Bank Limited declared a dividend pay-out of Ushs.20.5 billion. During that year, Uganda Property Holdings Limited and Housing Finance Bank Limited paid out dividends declared in the previous year totalling to Ushs.400 million and Ushs.6.1 billion, respectively.

Although, some companies made significant amounts of profits, they did not pay dividends to Government. These include UETCL, UEGCL, UEDCL, NEC Luwero Industries Limited, and NEC Construction Works & Engineering Limited, among others. The enterprises attributed

⁷² Due to the absence of a comprehensive register of Public Corporations and State Enterprises, only 22 Enterprises were analyzed. Sixteen (16) entities did not submit their performance while twelve (12) Government shareholding Enterprises did not disclose their performance in the consolidated summary statement.

the non-payment of dividends to the loss-making positions and retention of funds for future planned investments/projects.

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 FY2022/23, the following achievements were made by Government under UDC:

- i) Incorporated a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) for constructing Speke Resort Convention Centre (SRCC). Government signed a Joint Venture Agreement as well as a Share Subscription Agreement with Meera Investment Ltd. UDC, on behalf of Government, acquired 50percent shares in the SPV. Construction of the Convention Centre has commenced and a Board of Directors constituted to oversee operations of the project.
- ii) Acquired 32percent equity shareholding in Budadiri Arabica Coffee Mills Ltd (BACFL). During the period, partial payments of the creditors of BACFL were cleared to relieve the SPV of any future encumbrances. Utilities such as water and electricity were reconnected to the factory premises. In addition, transfer of the factory land to the SPV is still on-going.
- iii) Finalized geological mapping as well as detailed geological investigations for the silica sand prospects. Sand samples were taken to the laboratory for physical and chemical analysis to ascertain the quality of the sand.
- iv) Completed due diligence and investment appraisal of Atiak Sugar Factory for additional financing. UDC, on behalf of Government, will acquire redeemable preference shares. A Board was put in place to oversee the operations of the factory.
- v) Facilitated the establishment of a tea processing facility in Zombo with an output capacity of 450kgs per hour.
- vi) Conducted feasibility studies for establishing cocoa and packaging plants in the country.
- vii) Developed Terms of Reference for procuring land to establish a sugar processing factory in Busoga and the procurement process has commenced.
- viii) Developed Terms of Reference to undertake a pre-feasibility study on establishing a sanitary and phytosanitary facility in Uganda.

Table 5.3: Profitability of Public Enterprises in FY2021/22

S No	Public Enterprise	Profit after tax/ surplus of the year (Ushs., Bn)	
		2021/22	2020/21
1	Mandela National Stadium	78.785	1.078
2	Housing Finance Bank	40.97	20.689
3	Uganda Development Bank	38.820	22.109
4	Post Bank Uganda Limited	12.236	10.070
5	Pride Microfinance Limited	11.788	12.690
6	Uganda Electricity Transmission Company Ltd (UETCL)	37.703	112.124
7	Uganda Electricity Generation Company (UEGCL)	27.862	91.932
8	NEC Luwero Industries Limited	7.882	3.682

S No	Public Enterprise	Profit after tax/ surplus of the year (Ushs., Bn)	
		2021/22	2020/21
9	NEC Construction Works & Engineering Limited	4.352	3.264
10	Insurance Training College	1.992	2.419
11	NEC AGRO SMC Limited	1.638	1.470
12	The Microfinance Support Centre Ltd (Dec 2019)	1.480	30.070
13	Uganda Printing and Publishing Corporation	1.204	3.383
14	NEC Farm Katonga Limited	0.253	0.032
15	Uganda Electricity Distribution Company Ltd	-0.085	-10.904
16	Uganda National Oil Company Ltd	-1.355	-34.717
17	Kilembe Mines Ltd	-2.389	-3.908
18	Uganda Air Cargo Corporation	-9.039	-7.694
19	Uganda Broadcasting Corporation	-9.345	-19.320
20	Uganda Civil Aviation Authority	-10.827	-27.757
21	Uganda Railways Corporation	-32.328	-37.796
22	Uganda National Airlines Company	-265.90	-164.601

Source: Report of the Auditor General, June 2022

Table 5.4: Employment in the Public Enterprise Sector

No.	Public Enterprise	Number of Employees		
		2021/22	2020/21	2019/20
1	Uganda Civil Aviation Authority	1,270	1,237	1,270
2	Cotton Development Organization	72	88	80
3	Dairy Development Authority	92	70	68
4	Electricity Regulatory Authority	81	89	82
5	Housing Finance Bank Limited	425	1,016	952
6	Kiira Motors Cooperation	84	70	64
7	Kilembe Mines Limited	46	67	67
8	Mandela National Stadium	26	50	78
9	National Enterprises Cooperation	22	24	21
10	National Forestry Authority	344	792	607
11	National Medical Stores	442	1,458	391
12	National Water & Sewerage Co	5,770	8,052	7,498
13	NEC Uzima Limited	17	16	17
14	New Vision Printing & Publishing Company Limited	609	689	735
15	Nile Hotel International Limited	9	14	11
16	Post Bank Uganda Limited	1,182	1,250	1,035
17	Pride Micro Finance Limited	919	998	979
18	The Insurance Training College	66	197	229
19	Tropical Bank Limited	558	558	633
20	Uganda Air Cargo Corporation	34	37	33
21	Uganda Broadcasting Corporation	300	272	220

No.	Public Enterprise	Number of Employees		
		2021/22	2020/21	2019/20
22	Uganda Coffee Development Authority	167	171	169
23	Uganda Communications Commission	198	255	201
24	Uganda Development Bank Ltd	130	130	131
25	Uganda Development Corporation	61	74	88
26	Uganda Electricity Distribution Company Limited	386	426	375
27	Uganda Electricity Generation Company Limited	263	245	215
28	Uganda Electricity Transmission Company Limited	860	3,090	2,370
29	Uganda Energy Credit Capitalization Company Limited	36	42	48
30	Uganda Livestock Industries Limited	3	6	7
31	Uganda National Airlines Co Limited	435	372	262
32	Uganda Post Limited	184	473	366
33	Uganda Printing & Publishing Corporation	78	294	262
34	Uganda Property Holdings Limited	18	22	19
35	Uganda Railways Corporation	400	741	1,006
36	Uganda Seed Trade Association	2	4	3
37	Uganda Telecom Limited	226	301	359
38	Uganda Tourism Board	35	58	53
39	Uganda Wildlife Authority	2,254	3,548	3,971
	Total	18,104	27,193	24,890

Source: URA PAYE Register, July 2022.

5.5 Private Sector Development: Performance and Prospects

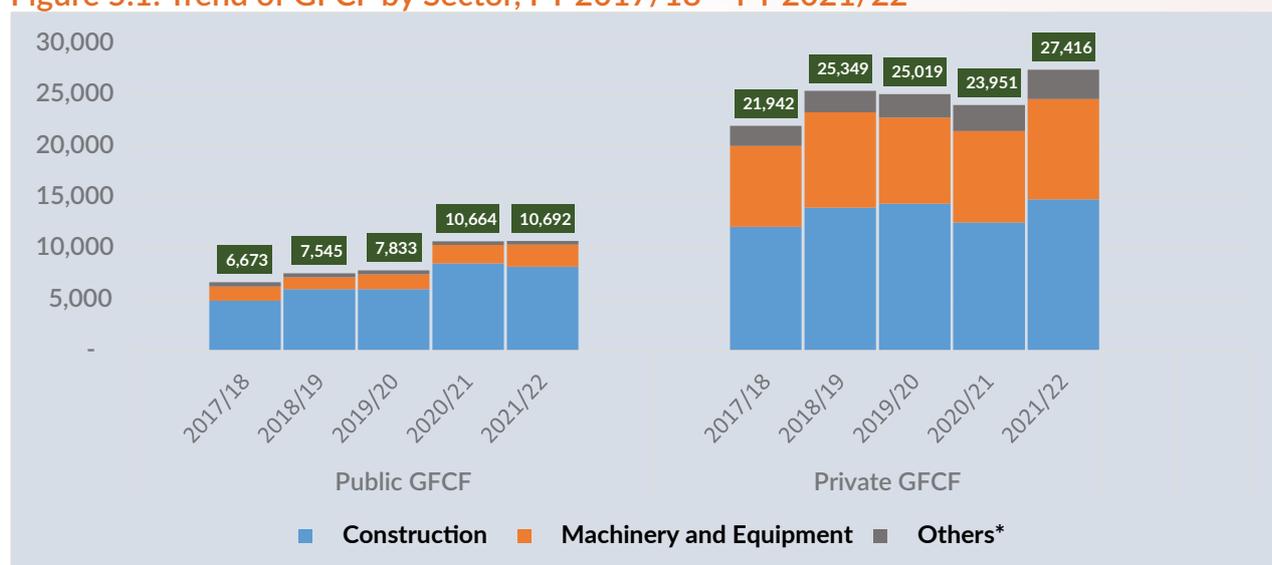
The private sector in Uganda remains a key engine of economic growth. Uganda Vision 2040 and NDPIII calls for direct investment in strategic areas to stimulate the economy and facilitate private sector growth. In addition, the Plan prescribes a quasi-market approach, which includes a mix of Government investments in strategic areas and private sector market driven actions.

5.5.1 Investment

Investment as measured by Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) registered a 10.1 percent growth (from Ushs.34,615 billion in FY2020/21 to Ushs.38,108 billion in FY2021/22). Investment has grown at an average annual rate of 8.8 percent since FY2014/15 with GFCF reaching Ushs.38,109 billion in 2021/22 (Fig. 5.1). GFCF as percentage of GDP stood at 25.9 percent in FY2021/22, slightly below the NDP III target of 26.76 percent.

Investment growth was majorly driven by private investment which increased by 14.5 percent (from Ushs.23,951 billion in 2020/21 to Ushs.27,416 billion in 2021/22). In terms of economic activities, Construction and related activities account for the largest share of GFCF (60.2 percent) in FY2021/22 followed by Machinery and Equipment accounted (31.3 percent). More emphasis needs to be placed on tradable sectors of the economy to speed up this trend.

Figure 5.1: Trend of GFCF by Sector, FY 2017/18 – FY 2021/22



Source: UBoS, 2022

*Mineral and Petroleum Exploration, Research and Development, ICT Equipment, Dwellings, Biological Resources and Transport Equipment

Foreign Direct Investment

Global Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) flows to Uganda in 2021 were US\$1.58 trillion, up by 64 percent from the exceptionally low level in 2020. In FY2021/22, the Government licensed 410 projects worth US\$3,996 million of planned FDI. This represents 65.4 percent of the 627 total investment projects promoted during the review period. Accordingly, FDI inflows to Uganda increased by 26 percent to US\$1,100.9 million in 2021 from US\$ 873.9 million in 2020⁷³ (Fig. 5.2) before expanding further to US\$1526.18 million in 2022.

This reversal in FDI growth trade was partly due to the relaxed COVID-19 restrictions regarding the movement of people and capital. Investment in Greenfield projects decreased by 26.6 percent from US\$354 million to US\$260 million in 2020 and 2021 respectively⁷⁴.

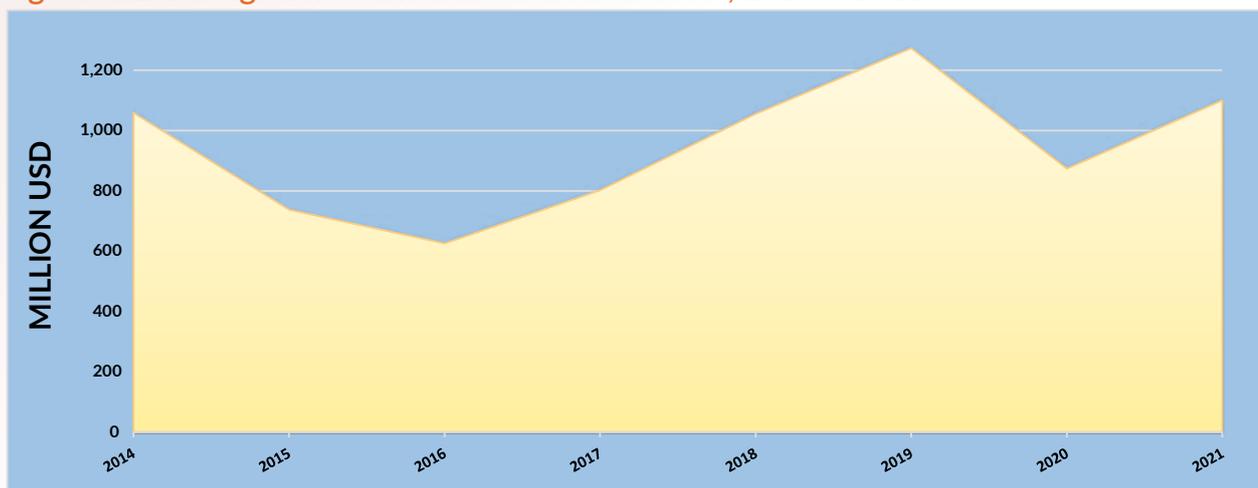
The recovery showed significant rebound momentum, with rapid growth in international project finance because of the major infrastructure stimulus packages intended to improve the business environment⁷⁵. However, UN (2022) noted that the war in Ukraine has further complicated Domestic Resource Mobilization (DRM) in developing countries, already worsened by the COVID-19 pandemic and the increased frequency of natural disasters in the context of climate change could put significant downward pressure on FDI in 2022. This justifies the need to review the investment promotion toolkit to make costly incentives more sustainable.

73 Bank of Uganda, Disseminated indicators file, 2022

74 World Investment Report, 2022

75 World Investment Report, 2022

Figure. 5.2: Foreign Direct Investment Performance, 2014 – 2021

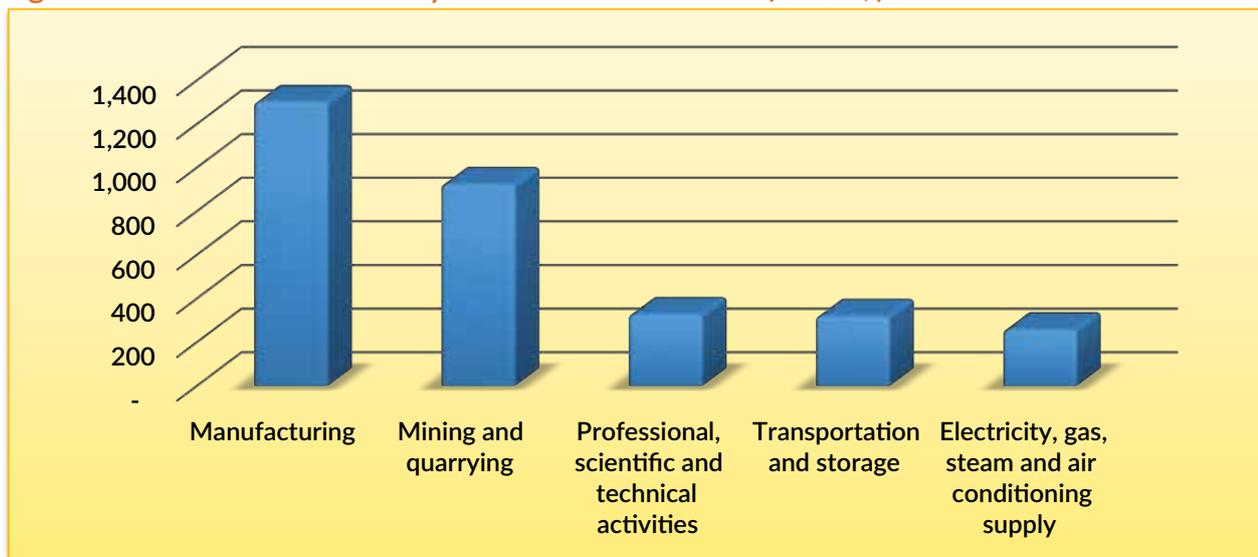


Source: BoU, 2022

FDI and Sources: Over the review period, India was the major source of FDI inflows to Uganda. India was projected to invest US\$1,017.5 million, accounting for 25.5 percent of the total FDI projection by UIA in FY2021/22. This was followed by Cayman Islands at 15.5 percent (FDI worth US\$ 620 million), while Singapore and China contributed 12.7 percent (US\$ 506.2 million) and 11.7 percent (US\$468.7 million) of the total FDI inflow to Uganda respectively.

Sector Distribution of FDI: The manufacturing sector continues to lead on inward FDI flows in number of projects, value, and job creation as indicated in Fig. 5.3. Manufacturing FDI was projected to increase by 329 percent from US\$303.4 million registered in 2020 to US\$1.3 billion in FY2021/22. FDI inflows to sectors such as Utilities (electricity, gas and water), Mining and quarrying, Transportation and storage and Professional, scientific and technical activities were expected to attract US\$261 million, US\$927 million, US\$322.1 million and US\$330.2 million respectively.

Figure 5.3: FDI Performance by Sector in FY 2021/22 (M-US\$) - TOP 5

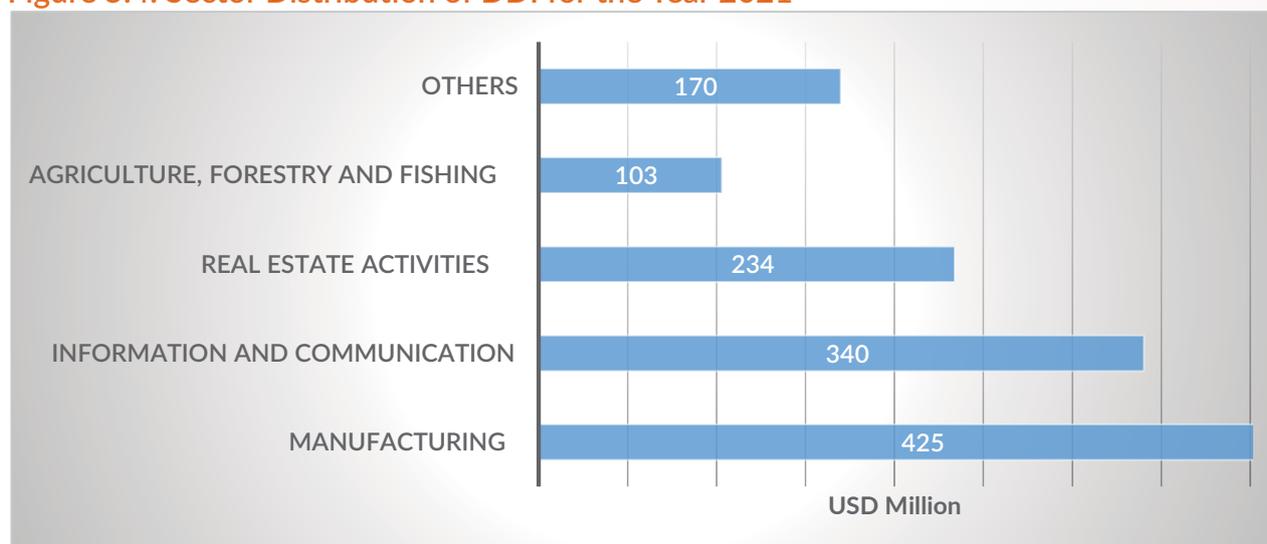


Source: UIA Data, 2022

Domestic Direct Investment

According to UIA, Domestic Direct Investments (DDI) expanded by 146 percent from US\$518 million registered in 2020 to US\$1,272 million in 2021 (Fig. 5.4). Since 2017, DDI has grown at an average growth rate of 26 percent and the same is projected to increase with successful implementation of the PDM. Projects in Manufacturing, Information and Communication and Real Estate activities facilitated a 25.2 percent growth in planned jobs created by DDI to 21,122 in 2021 from 16,873 recorded for 2020.

Figure 5.4: Sector Distribution of DDI for the Year 2021



Source: UIA, 2022

Manufacturing sector continued to attract the biggest number of projects by value amounting to US\$425.2 million (33 percent of total DDI)⁷⁶. It was followed by Information and communication with licensed projects worth US\$340 million (27 percent) and Real estate activities with US\$234 million (18 percent of the total DDI).

Whereas Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing sector attracted the least share of DDI (8 percent), the sector remains key for economic transformation of Uganda. The country continues to export unprocessed agriculture products hence need for promotion of value addition. The implementation of PDM and capitalization of UDC to intervene in strategic sectors especially agro-processing should be prioritized to reverse this trend.

Investment Climate

In line with NDPIII, Government has committed to providing a suitable fiscal, monetary and regulatory environment for the private sector to invest in by reviewing the legal and regulatory frameworks as well as institutional capacity of the different programs. Government continues to offer different scale of incentives to the private sector.

EAC Single Customs Territory: Implementation of the EAC Single Customs Territory framework has simplified processes and reduced Customs clearance time from 22 days in 2012 to about 4 – 6 days currently. Transporter turnaround time from Mombasa to Kampala has improved from 4 trips in 2015 to 8 trips per month in 2023. This has greatly improved intra-regional trade. Relatedly, there has been an average saving of about US\$ 300 per transaction to the trader due to a cut in document and bond requirements. This has further contributed to a rise

⁷⁶ UIA Data, 2021

in intra-EAC trade, growing from 13percent in 2019 (at a value of \$ 7.1 billion) to 43 percent in 2021 at a value of \$ 10.17billion recorded in 2022.

Electricity Regulatory Index (ERI): Uganda has occupied the top position since the inception of the Electricity Regulatory Index (ERI) in 2018 and has maintained its prime standing in 2022 with an ERI score of 0.846⁷⁷. This makes it the highest scorer for the fifth time in a row. Other top performers included Egypt (0.785), Senegal (0.710), Ghana (0.709), and Kenya (0.695). This implies that electricity regulatory frameworks in Uganda are relatively well-developed and their utilities respond positively to regulatory instructions and guidelines, whilst their regulators are forward looking and capable of exerting the necessary regulatory authority over the regulated entities. Government is committed to accelerating access to electricity hence facilitating the industrialisation agenda of the country and changing livelihoods. The Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development (MEMD) is set to sensitize people about the Hybrid Electricity Customer Connection Credit Framework.

Digital well-being: Uganda is ranked 98th out of 117 countries in terms of citizens' digital well-being, according to the 2022 digital quality of life index. According to the index, Uganda's internet quality (internet speed, stability, and growth), ranks 107th in the world and is 35percent worse than the global average. Regarding internet speed alone, Uganda's mobile internet ranks higher than fixed broadband in the global ranking, operating at 20.6 Mbps/s (104th globally). Meanwhile, the fixed broadband internet comes 108th (16.3 Mbps/s).

National Strategy for Private Sector Development (NSPSDII) FY2021/22-2027/28: In FY 2022/23, Government adopted the second National Strategy for Private Sector Development (NSPSDII) FY2021/22-2027/28. The strategy seeks to support private sector growth, build resilience and put in place measures that to enable it become competitive at regional level. In addition, a number of the commercial Laws and Bills have been prioritized to provide the legal framework to facilitate competitiveness. So far, 11 Laws have been assented to, 6 priority commercial bills are before Parliament while 2 Bills are in the drafting process at Parliament, 4 Bills are at the drafting stage with MDAs whereas 2 Regulation have been gazetted by MDAs with another Regulation being developed as summarized below:

Investment Facilitation

Bilateral Investment Treaties (BITs): Uganda has 17 BITs with different countries of which only 35.3 percent are in force while 52.9 percent were signed but not in force and 11.8 percent were terminated (Annex I)⁷⁸. FDI inflows received from countries that have active BITs with Uganda totalled US\$ 240.1 million⁷⁹. In addition, Uganda has an active BIT with UK, this partly explains the 48.6 percent growth of the stock of FDI from UK in Uganda (GBP 70 in 2019 to GBP 214 million recorded in 2020)⁸⁰. This indicates that Uganda can attract more FDI by leveraging the BITs despite challenges that are associated with the same. Results from the EAC Study on the AfCFTA Protocol on Investment (2022), indicate that Uganda is yet to take full advantage of the BITs signed with her counterparts.

Markets: Domestically, there was an improvement in the household final consumption expenditure as a share of GDP from 70.7 percent in FY2020/21 to 73.1 percent in FY

77 Electricity Regulatory Index report, 2022

78 UNCTAD Investment Policy Hub

79 UIA Database, 2022

80 UK Department for international Trade, Trade and Investment Factsheet (September, 2021): https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1104614/uganda-trade-and-investment-factsheet-2022-09-20.pdf

2021/22. Uganda's total household spending fully recovered in 2021, reaching US\$23.7 billion, higher than the pre-Covid-19 level of US\$22.6bn in 2019⁸¹. Real household spending is expected to have grown by 6.3 percent by end 2022, to total spending of US\$ 25.2 billion⁸². This growth will facilitate further expansion in inductive investment in FY2023/24.

Globally, Uganda's trade with the rest of the world reduced by 17.7 percent in FY2021/22 to US\$12.5 billion from US\$15.2 billion recorded in FY2020/21. This was due to 26.2 percent fall in total exports and 13 percent fall in imports on account of suspended gold trade over the same period. Whereas both exports and imports reduced, Uganda's trade deficit widened by 1.5 percent FY2021/22. This is however low compared to 27.2 percent reduction, registered in FY2020/21. The expansion in trade deficit was largely driven by the expansion of the import bill for petroleum products on account of high price of the same on the international market during the review period.

In addition, 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. It is estimated that AfCFTA agreement has the potential to increase intra-regional trade by about 15 - 25 percent over the medium term. In light of the above, there is high likelihood that investments in Uganda will increase during FY2023/24. However, this requires that the private sector is prepared to take advantage in a more competitive environment.

Investment Finance

Private Sector Credit: The stock of total outstanding Private Sector Credit (PSC) grew by 6.5 percent in 2022 to Ushs.20,155.6 billion from Ushs.18,924.1 billion recorded in December 2021. The 2022 growth in PSC was generally lower than the historical trends mainly on account of subdued economic activity driven by the tight monetary stance and spill-over effects of the Russia-Ukraine conflict⁸³. In terms of sectoral allocations, Personal and household loans received the largest share of credit approved by March FY2022/23, accounting for 21.4 percent (Ushs. 4,361.3 billion). This was followed by Building, mortgage, construction and real-estate at 20 percent (Ushs.4,080.1), Trade and Manufacturing at 18 percent (Ushs.3,668.3 billion) and 14 percent (Shs.2,852.6 billion) (Fig. 5.5), respectively.

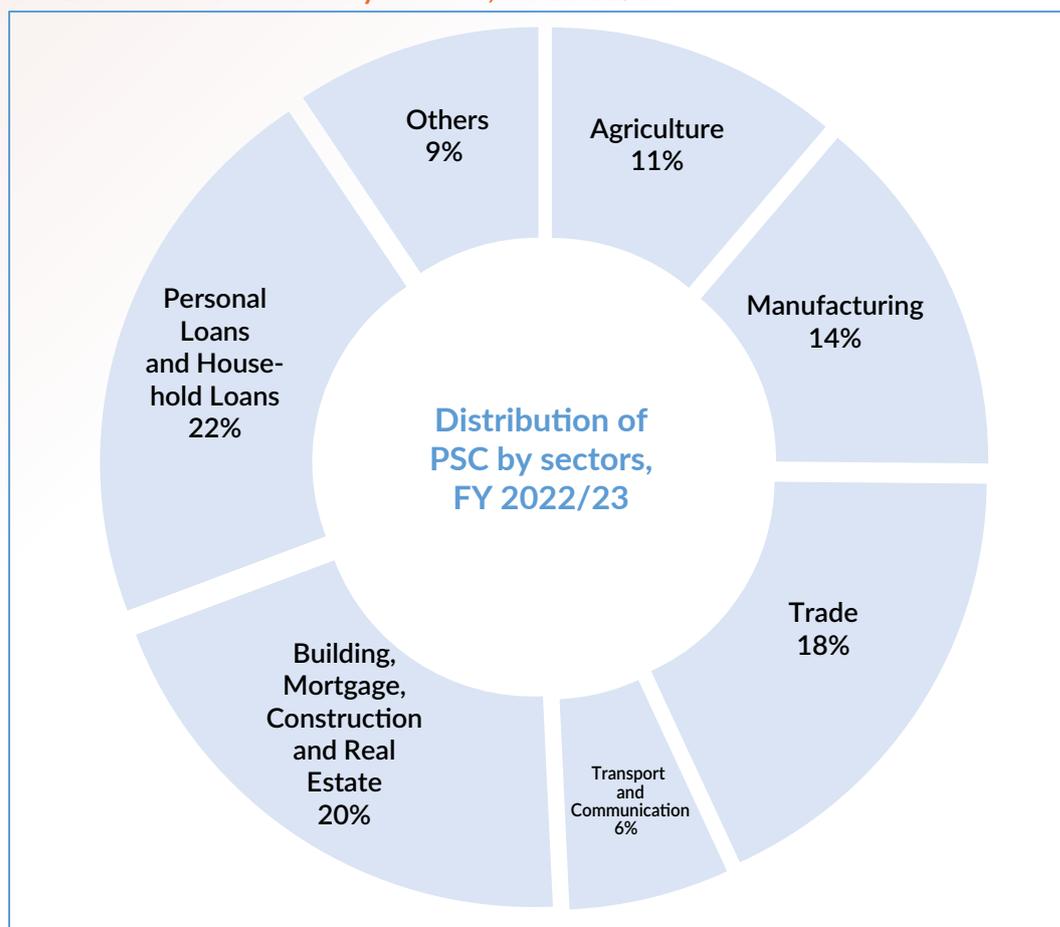
Development Finance: Government complemented private sector financing through recapitalizing Uganda Development Bank (UDB), the Agricultural Credit Facility (ACF) and the Microfinance Support Centre Ltd (MSCL) to provide affordable credit for MSMEs. Details regarding the performance of these schemes during FY 2022/23 are provided under chapter 3 and 4.

81 Fitch Solutions

82 Uganda Consumer Outlook 2022, <https://www.fitchsolutions.com>

83 Performance of the Economy Macroeconomic Policy Department Monthly Report, December 2022

Figure 5.5: Distribution of PSC by sectors, FY 2022/23



Source: BoU, 2023

Domestic Savings: Domestic savings as a share of GDP improved from 19 percent in FY2020/21⁸⁴ to 20 percent in 2022⁸⁵, surpassing NDPIII target of 16.8 percent⁸⁶. The growth in savings can be attributed to Government efforts to promote financial inclusion and deepening through promotion of Saving and Credit Cooperative Organisations (SACCOs) which have facilitated mobilisation of savings mainly in the informal sector. Relatedly, the Financial Inclusion Pillar of PDM is expected to provide an incentive to stimulate a better saving culture among subsistence Households. To that end, nominal Gross National Savings as a share of GDP is projected to expand further to 21.2 percent in 2023 and 23.6 percent in 2024⁸⁷.

Capital Markets: Domestic market capitalization increased from Ushs.4.3 trillion reported in FY 2020/21 to Ushs.7.4 trillion in FY2021/22⁸⁸. This is equivalent to rise in the domestic market capitalization to GDP ratio from 4.5 to 5.6 percent over the same period. This is above the NDP III target of 4.5 percent for FY2021/22. This performance is largely attributed to the public listing of MTN Uganda Limited. Relatedly, Assets Under Management (AUM) by CIS Managers reached almost Ushs.1.8trillion by end March 2023 surpassing the NDP III target of Ushs.1.02 trillion by FY2024/25 and nearly quadrupling the NDP III baseline of Ushs.490 billion in FY 2020/21. The growth is attributed to increased awareness about the benefits of investing through CIS vehicles among local investors and confidence of investors with respect to regulatory protection.

84 Budget Strategy, 2023/24

85 BoU, 2022

86 Bank of Uganda

87 IMF June, 2023

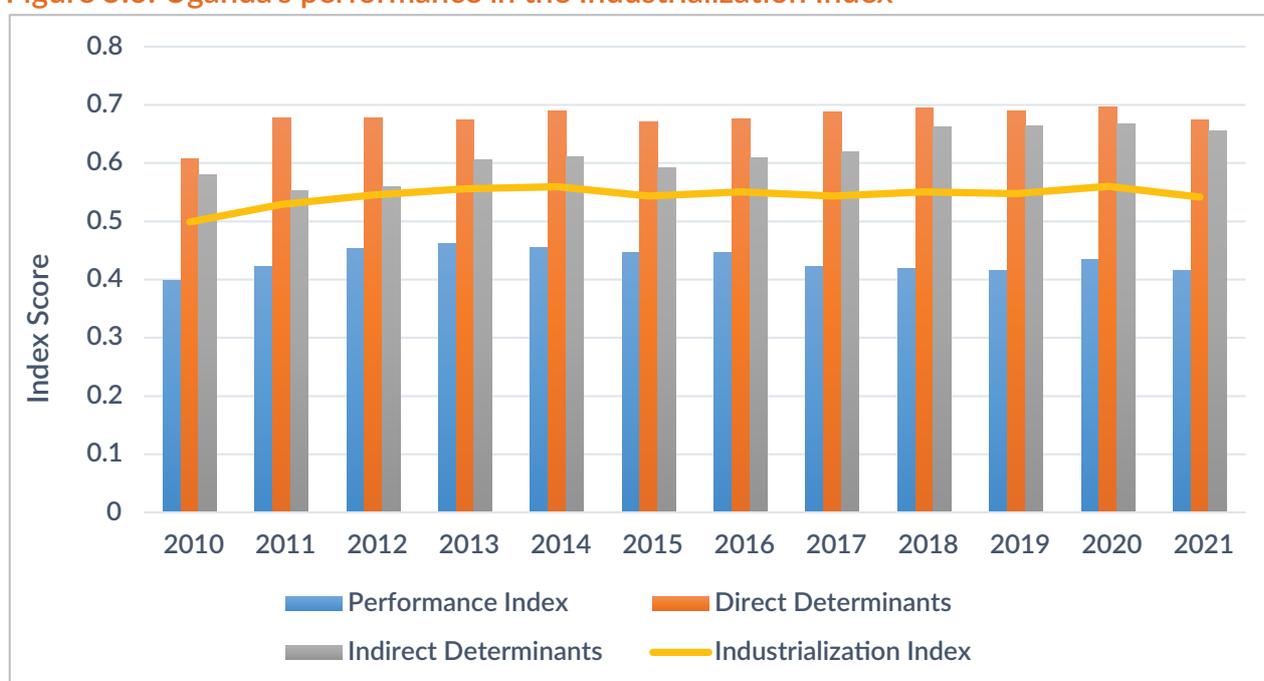
88 Uganda Security Exchange, 2022

Whereas the market remains optimistic with the expected listing of Airtel Uganda in the near future, the market activity is expected to contract in the short term on account of the expected increase in foreign investor exits due to the rise in interest rates in developed countries such as the USA, offering better returns at relatively lower risk compared to emerging and frontier markets like Uganda⁸⁹.

5.5.2 Industrial Development

The Africa Industrialization Index (All) 2022 report acknowledges Uganda among the top performers on the continent. The results indicate that Uganda moved five places up from 0.4988 in 2010 to 0.5418 in 2021, placing her in the 20th position out of the 50 African countries assessed.⁹⁰ This index is computed based on three dimensions namely performance⁹¹, direct determinants⁹² and indirect determinants⁹³ as reflected in the graph below. Uganda's improvement has been on account of the direct determinants. Certainly, evidence shows that indicators such as FDI stocks, skills development, domestic credit to private sector that constitute the direct determinants have improved over the review period.

Figure 5.6: Uganda's performance in the Industrialization Index



Source: African Industrialization Index 2022

Uganda's industrialization efforts have been constrained by limited value addition across strategic sectors including the agricultural sector that enjoys forward and backward linkages with the industrial sector. Although the manufacturing sector contributes the largest share in

89 Capital Markets – Q4 Bulletin, 2022

90 <https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/africa-industrialization-index-2022>

91 This constitutes indicators such as Manufacturing value-added per capita, Export of manufactured goods per capita, Manufacturing value-added as a percent of GDP, Export of manufactured goods as of total goods exports, Manufacturing value-added as a percent of Africa, and Export of manufactured goods as a share of Africa.

92 Based on following indicators: Private sector gross capital formation (percent of GDP), FDI inward stock as a share of Africa, Domestic credit to private sector (percent of GDP), Employment in manufacturing (percent), and School life expectancy (primary to tertiary, both sexes), in year

93 Measured using Market size-GDP, Ease of doing business, global score, Corruption Perceptions Index, Safety and Rule of Law, Total debt outstanding as share of GDP, Inflation, consumer prices (annual percent), Digital & IT Infrastructure and Africa Infrastructure Development Index

industry, it is still dominated by low value-added products. Manufacturing Value-Added (MVA) as a share of GDP marginally decreased from 16 percent in FY2020/21 to 15.5 percent in FY2021/22. This is consistent with findings in the All where the performance aspect which measures capacity of manufacturing output and exports had a low score, way below the overall industrialisation index (see figure 5.6 above).

This performance can be reversed by promoting value addition to boost the share of high value-added exports. Government is taking deliberate efforts to develop strategic industries to push its industrialisation agenda by promoting investment in Coffee, Dairy, Tea, Sugar, Cotton, Iron & Steel value chains. Interventions to this end such as establishment of Industrial Parks, strengthening implementation of the PDM to ensure adequate raw materials for agro-manufacturing firms and anchor investors, infrastructure development, capitalizing of UDC and UDB and consolidating market entry have been prioritized and progress detailed in Chapter six.

Economic diversification

Final Investment Decision in Oil and Gas reached in FY2021/22 is expected to increase FDI in various sectors including manufacturing. Continued investments in the Oil and Gas sector as well as production and export of crude oil is expected to begin in FY2024/25. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) expects FDI to grow due to oil-related investments projected at \$10 billion over the next five years and the IMF also projects Uganda's economy to return to pre-pandemic growth. Oil-related investments were spurred by the February 1, 2022 announcement by Uganda and its partners including but not limited to China National Offshore Oil Corporation (CNOOC), of the Final Investment Decision (FID) on upstream oil production, with first oil expected in 2025.

Regional Value Chains & Cottage Industry

Regional Value Chains (RVCs) refer to cross-border organised value chains that present opportunities to countries in the region to boost their competitiveness through production and exportation of high value-added products. The Regional economic trading blocs such as EAC, COMESA and AfCFTA are key frameworks for promoting regional competitiveness, accelerating industrialization, diversification and deepening regional value chain development. As a signatory to these frameworks, Uganda has positioned herself to entrench her exports in these markets in order to promote trade and consequently grow her economy.

The last decade witnessed major milestones for EAC Partner States in the policy and regulatory environment. Notable in this regard is the operationalization of the EAC Common Market which has facilitated free movement of factors of production. Successes to this end include the harmonization of regional standards for several agricultural and food products such as Dairy and Maize and establishment of a Common External Tariff in the region among others. These achievements have provided a platform for deeper integration and increased regional trade.

Notable progress has also been registered in strategic Industries that have expanded their footprint beyond the domestic market to regional markets including EAC, COMESA and most recently, AfCFTA. The Dairy, Coffee, Iron and Steel, Maize, Pharmaceuticals and Tourism industries are among the fast-emerging RVCs within the region.

Dairy Industry: Uganda is one of the major dairy-producing countries in Africa and the lead exporter of dairy products in the EAC. The Dairy sector performance has significantly improved

over the years, reaching US\$102.6 million worth of exports in FY2021/22, with dairy product presence in 16 countries⁹⁴. Of these, Kenya takes up the largest share, consuming over 80 percent of Uganda's Dairy exports. The major Dairy and dairy product exports include: UHT milk, butter, Casein powder, milk powder, Whey protein and cheese.

Uganda's participation in the dairy RVCs within the EAC involves both formal cross-border trade of processed milk products and informal cross-border trade where raw milk is exported to Kenya for conversion into powder, pasteurized milk, and cream. On the other hand, Uganda imports inputs from Kenya such as packaging materials and spare parts for use in the Dairy value chain. In addition, the Dairy RVC has equally manifested in mergers and acquisitions such as the merger between Sameer Agriculture Livestock Limited and Brookside Limited. Other key processors in the dairy value chain include Amos Dairies, Pearl Dairies Limited and Jesa Farm Dairy Limited that jointly export dairy products within and outside the region.

Iron & Steel: The NDPIII prioritizes the Iron & Steel industry for import substitution to enhance value addition on its huge deposits of unexploited iron ore. The Plan projects the reduction of imported Iron & Steel from US\$370 million in FY2017/18 to US\$6 million in 2024/25. This highlights the need to boost production to enable the sector feed the regional construction industry and other sectors. The major industry players include Roofings Group whose presence is felt in the EAC and Ghana, Steel and Tube, and Tembo Steels (U) Ltd.

During FY2022/23, the Governments of Uganda and Kenya partnered with the aim of co-investing in the industry. As a result, Uganda will supply iron ore to Devki, a multi-product steel manufacturer located in Kenya, to process the ore into finished products. The investor has an established Steel Plant and requisite infrastructure to undertake the investment that is expected to create jobs, increase revenue and accelerate social and economic development of both countries. As part of ownership, Government of Uganda through UDC will acquire shares in Devki and also enjoy other benefits as stipulated in the MoU.

Pharmaceuticals: Chemicals and pharmaceuticals account for 5 percent of total imports to the EAC region.⁹⁵ With the exception of tablets, syrups, capsules, liquid mixtures, disposable syringes, surgical gauze, aspirin, paracetamol and injectables that are manufactured within the region, other products such as drugs for tropical diseases, medical equipment and sundries among others, present huge investment opportunities in the region. In Uganda, Cipla Quality Chemicals Limited (CiplaQCIL) emerged at a time when the Sub-Saharan region was producing only 1 percent of the medicines required to treat HIV/AIDs and Malaria whose prevalence rates stood at 60 percent and 80 percent respectively⁹⁶.

As of FY2022/23, CiplaQCIL had broadened its portfolio of medicines to include the two first-line WHO-recommended therapies for Hepatitis B and the new first-line triple combination ARV therapy. In addition, the company is exploring the possibility of producing medicines to manage the influx of Non-Communicable Diseases and cancer. CiplaQCIL is the largest pharmaceutical manufacturer in East Africa and one of the largest in Sub-Saharan Africa. The company has been approved to supply its products to 31 countries and currently exports to 13 African countries and 2 South East Asian countries.⁹⁷

Other existing and emerging Regional Value Chains include Cosmetics, Textiles & Apparels, Oil & Gas, Tourism, and Automotive industries. It is imperative to note that the Cottage Industry

94 DDA Performance Report 2021-22

95 EAC Industrialization Policy 2012-2032

96 Cipla Quality Chemical Industries Limited Annual Report 2020-21

97 Cipla Quality Chemical Industries Limited Annual Report 2021-22

in Uganda is destined to play a significant role in the economic development of the country through creation of jobs, value addition to agricultural commodities and supporting value added exports. The Cottage industry accounts for a large share of some of the strategic sectors such as Food Processing; Dairy, Arts and Crafts, Cereals and Textile and Leather industries. The majority of cottage enterprises are typically informal enterprises and are owned by women and youth. Government has and continues to provide a conducive environment for these strategic industries to thrive within the region.

5.5.3 Trade and Market Development

The NDPIII aims to raise the share of manufactured exports to total exports from 12.3 percent in FY2017/18 to 19.8 percent in FY2024/25. Despite a 12 percent reduction in the import bill in the 2nd year of NDPIII (from US\$9.9Bn in FY2020/21 to US\$8.7Bn in FY2021/22), Uganda's trade balance widened by 4 percent over the same period (from US\$4.7Bn to US\$4.8Bn).

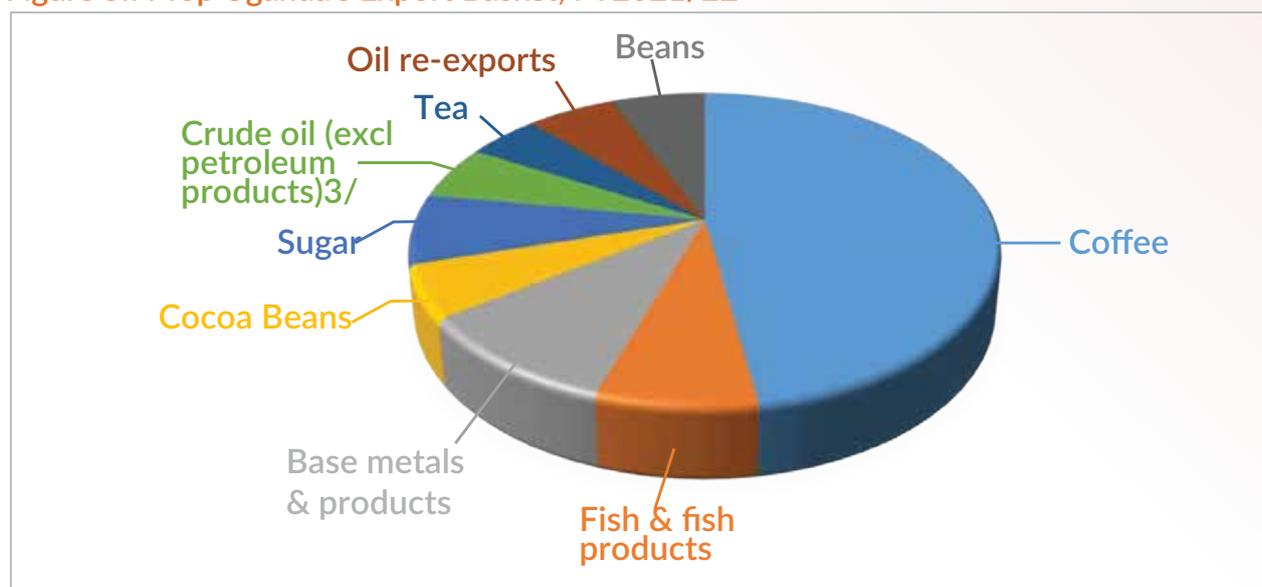
Export Growth and Development

Over the decade, Government has strengthened its export-oriented agenda through several interventions targeted towards increasing export volumes and earnings. Key among these include the Electronic Single Window, Regional Electronic Tracking Systems, Payment systems such as the East African Payment System, consolidating market entry and provision of fiscal and non-fiscal incentives among others. In addition, efforts to establish trade infrastructure such as Transport networks, One Stop Border Posts, Industrial Parks and Free Zones are being fast-tracked to boost cross-border and regional trade.

Despite the above efforts, Uganda's total merchandise exports fell by 32 percent from US\$4,849.7 million in FY2020/21 to US\$3,316.8 million in FY2021/22. The fall in exports can be attributed to poor weather conditions, suspension of trade dealings in gold owing to imposition of export levy and high costs of production due to the rise in global prices.

Coffee was the most exported commodity whose revenues increased by 55.4 percent to US\$ 862.2 million from US\$554.9 million, accounting for 26 percent of total formal exports in FY 2021/22. Over the last decade, coffee export volume increased from 2.74 million 60-kilogram bags in 2009/10 to 5.1 million 60-kilogram bags at FY2021/22. Uganda is now among the top eight coffee exporting countries in the world and the export volumes are projected to continue increasing as Government consolidates efforts to increase coffee production. Fish and Fish Products, Beans, Sugar and Sugar Confectionary, Cocoa Beans, Iron and Steel, Animal/Veg Fats and Oils, Cement, Tea and Petroleum Products were also among Uganda's leading exported commodities.

Figure 5.7: Top Uganda's Export Basket, FY2021/22



Source: Bank of Uganda

Uganda's export basket reflects diversification of both traditional agricultural and non-agricultural exports as portrayed in graph 5.7 above.

However, there is need to further address existing bottlenecks such as infrastructure, logistics, export financing, Non-Tariff Barriers, and standards to enable the country take advantage of the existing export markets and nascent trade blocs such as AfCFTA. Fast-tracking development of a new National Export Development Strategy is vital as it will guide the country's export promotion and development agenda. This will facilitate investment in the existing and emerging strategic value chains such as Dairy, Coffee, Tea, Maize, Beef, Fish, Pharmaceuticals, Iron & Steel, Cosmetics, Tourism among others. Further details of these regional value chains is discussed in the subsequent section.

Import Substitution

The value of formal merchandise imports decreased by 15 percent from US\$8,324.39 million in FY2020/21 to US\$7,083.96 million in FY2021/22. The fall in imports can be explained by the sharp fall in Mineral imports (excl. Petroleum) of 88.3 percent on account of suspended international gold trade dealings in Uganda. There was a 49 percent increase of the Oil imports while imports of the non-oil imports reduced by 21.8 percent (non-oil imports account for 81 percent of the total private sector imports). The increase in oil imports was majorly driven by the price increases in petroleum and petroleum products implying that Uganda paid more for quantity of imported oils.

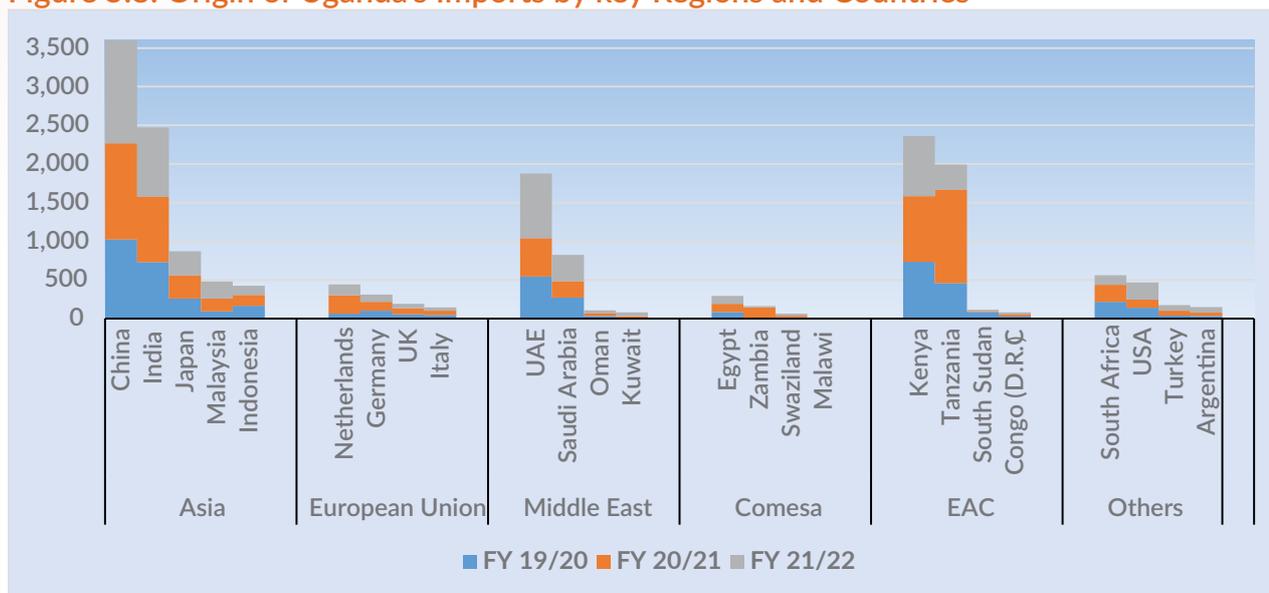
Imports of Machinery Equipment, Vehicles & Accessories declined by a percentage point in FY2021/22 but remained the leading item category with a share of 21.34 percent of total imports. It was followed by Petroleum Products (petrol, diesel, paraffin, aviation fuel and related materials (18.5 percent), Chemical & Related Products (11.64 percent); Vegetable Products, Animal, Beverages, Fats & Oil (11.32 percent); and base metals and their products (10.17 percent).

Uganda continued to source most of her imports from Asia (44.3 percent), followed by Middle East (23.2percent) and EAC (16.5percent). Figure 5.8 shows that imports from Asia increased

by 48.7 percent from US\$3,033.09 million in FY 2020/21 to US\$3,180.82 million recorded for FY2021/22. China and India were the leading countries of origin for imports to Uganda recording 7.02 percent and 4.79 percent growth in imports respectively.

Middle East ranked the second highest source of imports whose import bill increased by 57.4 percent with United Arab Emirates as the main contributing country within the region, accounting for 64.5 percent of total imports registered from the same for FY2021/22. East African Community (EAC) accounted for 16.3 percent of the total imports bill during the review period. Expenses to the region decreased by 45.8 percent from US\$2,128.02 million in FY2020/21 to US\$1,152.40 million recorded in FY2021/22.

Figure 5.8: Origin of Uganda’s Imports by key Regions and Countries



Source: BoU Statistics, 2022

Market Performance

The export-oriented strategy under NDP III seeks to increase the value and volume of exports through Government focus on increasing and sustaining Uganda’s market share mainly in four key markets. These include the EAC, COMESA, and AfCFTA, due to their proximity and similar market access requirements (phytosanitary), Middle East due to flexible market, China due to the unilateral duty-free and quota-free access for over Ugandan 3,000 commodities, and European Union which is the traditional market for Ugandan commodities under access concessions through WTO and the Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA).

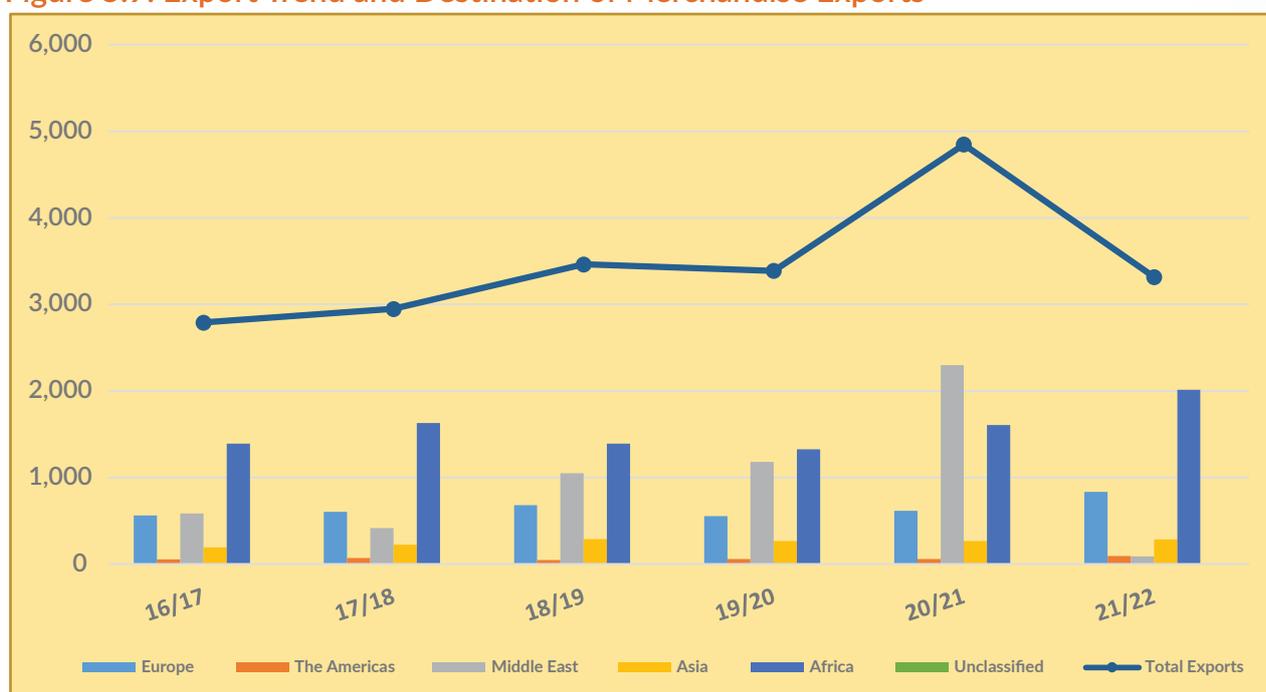
In terms of the export markets, the Africa market accounted for an average of 46.8 and 44.3 percent over NDP II and the first two years of NDP III periods respectively, signifying the market opportunities created by the EAC, and Comesa trading blocs. Formal exports to the EAC increased by 23.4 percent from US\$1,403.94 million in FY2020/21 to US\$1,732.75 million in FY2021/22, accounting for an average of 86.8 percent of Uganda’s exports on the African market over the two periods. This implies that Uganda trades less with the rest of Africa, hence, measure to unlock access to AfCFTA will be key to facilitate the investment promotion strategy for the country. South Sudan was the leading destination of Uganda’s exports among the East African Community (EAC) member states, accounting for 31.5 percent of total exports to the region.

Export earnings from South Sudan increased by 36.96 percent from US\$398.98 million in FY2020/21 to US\$546.43 million in 2021/22. This indicates market a shift with a reduction in Kenya’s dominance as a market destination in the EAC.

During FY2021/22, most of the goods exported to Africa and EAC in particular included finished manufactured goods and agricultural products like sugar, beans and maize reflecting a growing agro-processing sector in the country.

To ensure that Uganda doesn’t lose market share to EAC competitors under the AfCFTA framework, several steps were undertaken to strengthen and consolidate its market share across all the major trading blocks of EU, Middle East and AfCFTA. For instance, Joint Permanent Commissions and Business Summits were held with various countries to enhance our bilateral relations, specifically in trade and investment. In addition, Mpondwe Border Export Zone and One Stop Border Post was commissioned to facilitate trade.

Figure 5.9: Export Trend and Destination of Merchandise Exports



Source: BoU, 2022

CHAPTER SIX: PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE FOR FY2022/23 AND PRIORITIES FOR FY2023/24

6.1 Introduction

This Chapter presents a summary of Government's public spending and service delivery performance in FY2022/23. It analyses the various public services provided by the Government at both the national and local levels. In addition, this section presents key priorities for FY2023/24 and the medium term.

The analysis follows the twenty (20) NDP III programs under the four key clusters, namely:

- a) Human Capital Development
- b) Public Governance
- c) Infrastructure Development
- d) Private Sector Development

6.2 Human Capital Development

The Human Capital Development Cluster is hinged on four (4) NDP III Programmes, i.e. Human Capital Development and Social Protection; Community Mobilization and Mindset Change; Innovation, Technology Development & Transfer; and Regional Development. These Programmes incorporate 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.

6.2.1 Human Capital Development and Social Protection Programme

Human Capital Development (HCD) is one of Government's key areas of strategic focus to accelerate socio-economic transformation and harness the demographic dividend. The availability of appropriate and adequate human capital facilitates increase in production, productivity and technological growth. In 2021, Uganda's Human Development Index⁹⁸ stood at 0.525, a slight decline from 0.544 in 2019.⁹⁹

Over the years, Government has continued to prioritize strategic investments in people with the aim of enabling them work productively and competitively. Consequently, significant progress has been registered in a number of outcomes. For instance, life expectancy increased from the lowest level of 44 years in 1998 to 63 years in 2022. The literacy rate of persons above 10 years increased slightly from 74 percent in 2016 to 76 percent in 2019. In addition, the Gender Gap Index improved from 0.523 in 2020/21 to 0.530 in 2021/22. Furthermore, access to safe water improved from 69 percent (rural) and 78 percent (urban) in 2020/21 to 77.8 percent and 79.1 percent in 2021/22¹⁰⁰.

98 The Human Development Index (HDI) is a summary measure of the average achievement in three key dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life, being knowledgeable and having a decent standard of living.

99 Human Development Report 2022

100 UNHS 2019/20.

According to National Planning Authority, the NDP III mid-term performance of the HCD Programme was estimated at 18 percent.¹⁰¹ In FY2022/23, the HCD Programme was anchored on sustaining the above outcomes with priority focus on interventions to improve the wellbeing of the population. In light of this, Government appropriated Ushs. 9.1 trillion to the HCD Programme. The Programme performed as follows:

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. Early Childhood Development (ECD) enables children to acquire cognitive, linguistic and socio-emotional skills for sustained economic development. The percentage of children with access to Early Childhood Care Education increased by 16.3 percent from 1.2 million children in 2015 to 1.5 million children in 2021.¹⁰²

To improve the foundations for HCD, Government in FY2022/23 implemented the following national Public Services:

- i) Registered 20 percent of the ECD centres in accordance with the Basic Requirements and Minimum Standards (BRMS) by the end of Q2. Registration of ECD centres will help to mitigate the growing number of illegally operating centres, and ensure that all these centers are operating with the right standards.
- ii) Trained 60 health workers on nutrition reporting in West Nile region. In addition, a total of 145 health workers (Midwives, Nurses, Clinicians, data personnel, Nutritionists) were trained on Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM) across the country.
- iii) Facilitated quality controllers and production supervisors from 29 food fortification industries (wheat, maize, oil/fats and salt) to reduce the prevalence of micronutrient inadequacies. These interventions will promote good nutrition practices as one of the major factors that impact a child's development.

Furthermore, at the higher Local Government level, Government:

- i) Trained one hundred (100) Head teachers on general Early Grade Reading (EGR) methodology and pedagogical leadership across the country. EGR methodologies will enable ECD teachers to effectively equip beginner readers with fundamental literacy and numeracy skills; hence strengthening the foundation for building the country's human capital resource.

b) Improved Access to Basic Education

In January 2023, Uganda National Examinations Board (UNEBC) released the 2022 Primary Leaving Examinations (PLE). Out of the 832,654 registered students, 811,810 students (97.5 percent) sat for the examinations. Of these, 583,768 (70.1 percent) from 11,306 centres were Universal Primary Education (UPE) beneficiaries. A total of 114,617 students (14.1 percent) passed in first grade, 357,799 (44 percent) in second grade, 146,583 (18 percent) in third grade and 95,702 (11.7percent) in fourth grade. However, another 97,109 candidates (11.9 percent) failed the exams and were not graded.

101 NDP III Midterm Review Report 2022

102 National Service Delivery Survey (NSDS) Report 2021.

In regards to the Uganda Certificate of Education (UCE) results for 2022, the number of candidates increased by 16,063 (4.8 percent) from 333,396 in 2020 to 349,459 in 2022, reversing the decrease of 4,324 (-1.3 percent) that had been witnessed in the previous year. Of these, 114,181 (32.7percent) were Universal Secondary Education (USE) beneficiaries. A total of 46,667 students (13.4 percent) passed in division one, 76,745 (21.9 percent) in division two, 88,690 (25.3 percent) in division three and 117,837 (33.7 percent) in division four. A total of 15,756 candidates (4.5 percent) completely failed the examinations and are expected to repeat senior four if they wish to proceed to senior five.

A number of initiatives were implemented under this priority area during FY2022/23 as discussed below:

At the national level, Government:

- i) Rolled out the Teacher Effectiveness and Learners' Achievement (TELA) system to the Eastern part of the country covering all public Primary, Secondary and Certificate Awarding Institutions. The TELA system will help to monitor teachers, Head teachers and learners' daily attendance to address systematic challenges of high levels of absenteeism that have negatively impacted learning outcomes over the years.
- ii) Commenced the national rollout of the Education Management Information System (EMIS) in November 2022. The EMIS system will facilitate effective data collection from different sources countrywide, enabling informed decision-making in the Education and Sports Sector.
- iii) Inspected and supervised 538 secondary schools on implementation of Lower Secondary Curriculum (LSC).
- iv) Procured 6,052,100 copies of textbooks for S.3 and S.4 for the Lower Secondary Curriculum; 53,000 Practical Science Students Manuals books and 4,000 Teacher Practical Manual Guides.
- v) Facilitated the development and quality assurance of forty (40) assessment and training packages for teachers and publishers in the Lower Secondary Curriculum. These interventions will facilitate the transitioning from the old curriculum with the aim of meeting learners' needs especially in skills training and enhancement.
- vi) Established virtual laboratories in 25 secondary schools across the country. Embracing digital science will improve efficiency in the delivery of quality education services across the country.
- vii) Monitored four (4) Directorate of Education Standards (DES) regional offices to ensure effectiveness and efficiency in regional inspection activities. Monitoring for quality control is key to the success of programmes such as UPE and USE.

At the higher Local Government level, Government:

- i) Rolled out the e-inspection system to all the one hundred seventy-seven (177) Local Governments. The new innovation will help to reduce high absenteeism in schools as well as enable stakeholders to analyse data consistently, generate reports and disseminate information on time.
- ii) Supervised a total of 50 UPE schools in five (5) districts i.e. Pallisa, Amudat, Luuka, Tororo and Kamuli to ensure effectiveness and efficiency in service delivery.

- iii) Conducted sub-County mapping and validated 37 secondary schools earmarked for Government takeover.

c) Increased proportion of knowledgeable and skilled population

Government has continued to promote skills development with the aim of creating employable skills and competencies relevant in the labour market to enhance productivity. Skills development will help Uganda sustain productivity growth which will translate into more and better jobs.

To enhance skills development as a National Public Service, Government in FY2022/23:

- i) Increased access to Higher Education by facilitating student loans through the Higher Education Students' Financing Board (HESFB). In December 2022, Government released the list of successful beneficiaries for the Students' Loan Scheme for the Academic Year 2022/23. A total of 3,089 loan applications were received in FY 2022/23, representing a 51percent reduction from 6,256 applications received in FY 2021/22. Of the 3,089 applications received, only 2,417 (78 percent), i.e. 1,854 (77 percent) male and 563 (23 percent) female, were eligible for the Scheme. Using the budgetary allocation of Ushs. 2.6 billion, the Board awarded financial support to 625 applicants, of which 418 (67percent) were male while 207 (33 percent) were female.
- ii) Assessed, marked and graded 53,397 candidates (31,445 Male and 21,952 Female) under the modular and full Uganda Vocational Qualifications Framework (UVQF) levels I - III in 61 Occupations. Vocational qualifications promote the development of hands-on and transferable skills hence facilitating labour productivity.
- iii) Delivered and installed assorted equipment to 15 institutions under the Uganda Skills Development Project (US\$P) and Albertine Regional Sustainable Development Project (ARSDP). The institutions that benefited include Uganda Technical College Kichwamba, Uganda Petroleum Institute Kigumba (UPIK), Bukalasa Agriculture Institute, Rwentanga Farm Institute, among others. This equipment will facilitate skills development.
- iv) Trained 250 teachers/lecturers/tutors from five (5) National Teacher Colleges (NTC) and forty-five (45) Parent Teacher Colleges (PTC) on the development of competence-based teaching programs. Competence-based teaching will enable students to progress to new skills after demonstrating mastery of the skill at hand.
- v) Operationalized Mountains of the Moon University following its takeover.

At the higher Local Government level, Government in FY 2022/23:

- i) Completed and Commissioned 112 out of 117 Seed Schools under the Uganda Intergovernmental Fiscal Transfers (UgIFT) Project.
- ii) Commenced construction of facilities at Buhimba, Lwengo, Sasiira, Nawanyago, and Basoga Nsadhu Technical Institutions under the OPEC Fund for International Development (OFID) Project Phase II.
- iii) Monitored and supervised Teacher Training Colleges in the 5 Local Governments of Iganga, Mayuge, Kamuli, Gomba and Mityana to ensure effectiveness and efficiency in service delivery. In addition, a needs assessment was carried out at Soroti Core PTC.
- iv) Monitored implementation of the National Teacher Policy in five (5) Local Governments.

The Policy aims to provide a framework to professionalize and standardize the teaching profession as well as enhance the development and management of teachers.

- v) Disbursed funds to facilitate the operations of Bunyoro and Busoga University.

d) Improved population health, water access, sanitation and hygiene

Government has registered significant progress in strengthening the healthcare system and increasing access to safe and clean water. According to the 2021 National Service Delivery Survey (NSDS) Report, 73 percent of the respondents were satisfied with services offered in public health facilities. More so, 77 percent of the population is now within five kilometers of a Government health facility and 45 percent of people who fell sick, sought care from government health facilities while 37 percent sought care from private health facilities. At the national level, access to safe water during the dry season increased from 75 percent in 2015 to 79 percent in 2021.

In providing national Public Services, Government, in FY 2022/23:

- i) Constructed a total of 80-point sources (44 production wells and 36 hand pumped boreholes) in various districts to facilitate access to improved water. In addition, Government completed seventy-six (76) designs of Water Supply Systems and Faecal Sludge Management (FSM) facilities across the country.
- ii) Facilitated the construction of forty (40) water schemes across the country to 92percent completion, under Rural Water Supply. In addition, Government completed the drilling of wells for all the twenty (20) Rural Growth Centers (RGCs).
- iii) Procured a total of 355.20 km of water pipes and fittings, which were laid in all NWSC areas. A total of 4,057 additional connections were made country wide to facilitate access to improved water supply.
- iv) Continued epidemic control and management, adequately responding to the outbreak of Ebola Virus Disease. A total of 164 cases were registered (142 confirmed and 22 probable) with 55 confirmed deaths and 87 recovered patients. Overall, the case-fatality ratio was 47percent.
- v) Continued to implement measures to mitigate the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. By end of April 2023, a total of 18.2 million persons (77percent) out of the 22 million Ugandans planned for vaccination, had received at least one dose of COVID-19 vaccination. Approximately 11,144,005 persons (51percent) are considered fully vaccinated and an additional 82,919 people have received booster doses. In addition, Ministry of Health secured vaccines to cover all children in the age group of 12-17 years in schools and communities. However, the uptake among this group has been slow.
- vi) Reduced the mortality rates due to communicable diseases (Malaria, AIDS and TB). Malaria fatalities reduced from 7 percent in 2019 to 4.8 percent in 2022. A total of 3,606,500 malaria RDT¹⁰³ test kits were procured and distributed in two cycles in 68 districts within 14 regions. In addition, out of 348,517 active HIV positive patients, 96 percent were registered for treatment. In regard to TB, 126 percent (257/204) cases in the MDR¹⁰⁴ initiation sites enrolled for second line treatment.

103 Rapid Diagnostic Test (RDT).

104 Multi-Drug Resistant (MDR).

- vii) Undertook blood collection efforts countrywide. By the end of Q2 FY 2022/23, 170,192 units of blood were collected. This represented 57 percent of the planned annual collection (300,00 units). Out of the collected blood, 145,419 units of safe blood were distributed to various healthcare facilities countrywide.
- viii) Provided more Cancer Services in the country. By the end of March 2023, a total of 53,999 people (34,909 females and 19,090 males) were screened and educated on cancer; 12,431 females were screened for cervical; 2,443 for breast and 1,730 for prostate cancer.
- ix) Facilitated heart services in the country. A total of 36 open heart surgeries, 87 closed heart surgeries and 229 catheterization procedures were performed by Uganda Heart Institute (UHI) by the end of March 2023.
- x) Delivered essential medicines and health supplies by end of March 2023 as follows:
 - a) ARVs worth Ushs. 10.3.7 billion and laboratory supplies worth Ushs. 49.36 billion were procured and distributed to accredited Health Facilities across the Country.
 - b) Ushs. 4.3 billion was transferred to Joint Medical Stores for procurement of commodities, essential medicines and health supplies for PNFP¹⁰⁵ health facilities.

At the higher Local Government level, Government, in FY 2022/23:

- i) Facilitated the expansion of safe water access by facilitating construction of the following Urban Water Supply Schemes (WSS): Kayunga-Busana (at 93 percent completion), Kyenjojo-Katooke (95 percent), Nakasongola (95 percent), Bundibugyo (72 percent), Buikwe (48 percent), Kapchorwa (52 percent), Binyiny (99 percent), Busia (50 percent), Nyakatonzi (80 percent), Butemba/ Bukwiri (95 percent), Nalukonge/ Lusozi (95 percent), Kyankwanzi (95percent) Adramacaku (95 percent), Bibia/Elegu (90percent), Lacekocot (70 percent), Atiak (60.45 percent), Goma (5 percent), Okokolo (40.7percent), Kati (22 percent), Parabong (14percent), Alucokoko (5 percent), Accumut (15 percent), Kokum (35 percent), Ocapa (70 percent) and Amus (45 percent).
- ii) Facilitated the construction of the following Rural Water Supply Schemes: Kahama II WSS to 82 percent completion, Lukalu Kabasanda WSS (97 percent), Kabuyanda WSS (97percent) and Nyabuhikye Kikyenyekye GFS (85 percent). In addition, Government commenced the construction of five (5) rural Water Supply Systems in Zombo (2), Obongi (1), Moyo (1) and Kwanja (1).
- iii) Drilled ten (10) new boreholes and Pump tested thirteen (13) existing wells for motorization.
- iv) Constructed three (3) Regional offices WSDF in South West (at 79percent completion), WSDF-East (91 percent), WSDF-Karamoja Phase 2 (42percent).
- v) Facilitated the construction of Faecal Sludge Management (FSM) facilities in Yumbe (at 66.4 percent completion), Palisa, Koboko, Rukungiri, and Kumi (at 10percent completion).
- vi) Constructed twenty-five (25) Institutional/public toilets in Busaana (at 90 percent completion), Dokolo (96 percent), Kyenjojo-Katooke (78percent), Nakasongola (67

105 Private-Non-For-Profit (PNFP).

percent), Kapchorwa (100 percent) and Bundibugyo (100percent).

- vii) Facilitated the construction of a Highway Sanitation Facility in Kiruhura, which is at 90 percent completion.
- viii) Trained eighty-six (86) in-service staff on Ebola Infection Prevention, Control and Case Management in Mubende Sub-region. In addition, social mobilization and community sensitization on Ebola was done in the districts of Mubende, Kasanda, Kyegegwa, Kiboga for prevention and control of Ebola Outbreak.
- ix) Facilitated the upgrade of Health Centres from HCII to HCIII and facilitated the construction of staff houses in Napak, Karenga, Kaabong, Kotido and Abim districts.
- x) Procured and distributed 14,780 hospital beds in public facilities across the country. In addition, 5,000 patient beds, mattresses, blankets, and pairs of bed sheets were provided to functionalize and equip the 250 upgraded HCII to HCIII.
- xi) Procured and distributed 8 medical waste transportation trucks, fifty (50) motorcycles to districts and five (5) digital X-rays to 5 hospitals of Mityana, Kagadi, Rakai, Apac and Kyenjojo.
- xii) Commissioned 12 boat ambulances for island districts at 10 Marine Brigade Entebbe which was preceded by engagements with Parliamentary Health
- xiii) Committee and target community on their operationalization
- xiv) Procured and delivered four (4) oxygen plants to Mbarara, Lira, Hoima and Kabale Regional Referral Hospitals.
- xv) Commissioned twelve (12) boat ambulances for island districts at ten (10) Marines Brigade.

At the community level, Government:

- i) Trained a total of 3,120 Village Health Teams (VHTs) from Jinja, Kasanda, Mubende, Wakiso, Mukono, Kampala and Masaka on community based disease surveillance and risk communication in Ebola response.
- ii) Procured a full VHT kit for over 80,000 VHTs in all districts of Uganda. The kit included gumboots, medical boxes, thermometers, masks, torches, bags, t-shirts, aprons, Job aids, flip charts and HMIS tools.

e) Enhanced Sports, Recreation, and Physical Education

Government has continued to promote talent development for improved sports and physical education outcomes countrywide. In FY 2022/23:

- i) Uganda took part in the 20th edition of the Federation of East Africa Secondary Schools Sports Association (FEASSA) Games, emerging overall winners in East Africa.
- ii) The Ministry of Education and Sports procured and distributed a total of 9,000 balls to support physical education activities in schools and institutions across the country. In addition, fifty (50) Physical Education teachers were retooled on teaching of physical education at Kibuli Core PTC.
- iii) Government constructed a perimeter wall around Mandela National Stadium land to

protect it from encroachers.

- iv) Government prepared a National Physical Education and Sports Policy (NPESP) and the Sports Bill. The Bills are still before Parliament for approval.
- v) Uganda Investment Authority (UIA) signed a Memorandum of Understanding with National Council of Sports (NCS), to drive investments in the sports sector in February 2023. NCS is expected to submit bankable proposals for sports projects, and UIA will promote and market these projects globally, as part of the investment opportunities in Uganda.

f) Enhanced Healthcare Provision

Government has registered significant progress in strengthening the healthcare system and increasing access to safe and clean water. According to the 2021 National Service Delivery Survey (NSDS) Report, 73percent of the respondents were satisfied with services offered in public health facilities. More so, 77 percent of the population is now within five kilometres of a Government health facility. Furthermore, 45percent of people who fell sick sought care from Government health facilities, while 37 percent sought care from private health facilities.

In providing national Public Services, Government, in FY2022/23:

- i) Facilitated the expansion of safe water access by providing operation and maintenance structures to Urban Water Supply schemes. A total of 355.2 km of water pipes and fittings were procured and laid in all NWSC areas. In addition, Government also constructed 80-point water production wells and 36 hand pumped boreholes) across different parts of the country.
- ii) Continued epidemic control and management, adequately responding to the outbreak of Ebola Virus Disease. A total of 164 cases were registered (142 confirmed and 22 probable) with 55 confirmed deaths and 87 recovered patients. Overall, the case-fatality ratio was 47percent.
- iii) Continued to implement measures to mitigate the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. By end of April 2023, a total of 18.2 million persons (77percent) out of the 22 million Ugandans planned for vaccination, had received at least one dose of COVID-19 vaccination. Approximately 11,144,005 persons (51percent) are considered fully vaccinated and an additional 82,919 people have received booster doses. In addition, Ministry of Health secured vaccines to cover all children in the age group of 12-17 years in schools and communities. However, the uptake among this group has been slow.
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- v) Undertook blood collection efforts countrywide. By the end of Q2 FY 2022/23, 170,192 units of blood were collected. This represented 57percent of the planned annual collection (300,00 units). Out of the collected blood, 145,419 units of safe

106 Rapid Diagnostic Test (RDT)

107 Multi-Drug Resistant (MDR)

blood were distributed to various healthcare facilities countrywide.

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 - ix) ARVs worth Ushs. 10.3.7 billion and laboratory supplies worth Ushs. 49.36 billion were procured and distributed to accredited Health Facilities across the Country.
 - x) Ushs. 4.3 billion was transferred to Joint Medical Stores for procurement of commodities, essential medicines and health supplies for PNFP¹⁰⁸ health facilities.

At the higher Local Government level, Government, in FY2022/23:

- i) Facilitated the construction of Kahama II Water Supply and Sanitation (WSS) system in Ntungamo and Kiruhura highway sanitation facility. The two facilities are near completion. In addition, Nybuhikye Kikyenyekye Gravity Flow System (GFS) is under construction.
- ii) Trained eighty-six (86) in-service staff on Ebola Infection Prevention, Control and Case Management in Mubende Sub-region. In addition, social mobilization and community sensitization on Ebola was done in the districts of Mubende, Kasanda, Kyegegwa, Kiboga for prevention and control of Ebola Outbreak.
- iii) Facilitated the upgrade of Health Centres from HCII to HCIII and facilitated the construction of staff houses in Napak, Karenga, Kaabong, Kotido and Abim districts.
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- vi) Commissioned 12 boat ambulances for island districts at 10 Marine Brigade Entebbe which was preceded by engagements with Parliamentary Health
- vii) Committee and target community on their operationalization
- viii) Procured and delivered four (4) oxygen plants to Mbarara, Lira, Hoima and Kabale Regional Referral Hospitals.
- ix) Commissioned twelve (12) boat ambulances for island districts at ten (10) Marines Brigade.

108 Private-Non-For-Profit (PNFP)

At the community level, Government:

- i) Trained a total of 3,120 Village Health Teams (VHTs) from Jinja, Kasanda, Mubende, Wakiso, Mukono, Kampala and Masaka on community based disease surveillance and risk communication in Ebola response.
- ii) Procured a full VHT kit for over 80,000 VHTs in all districts of Uganda. The kit included gumboots, medical boxes, thermometers, masks, torches, bags, t-shirts, aprons, Job aids, flip charts and HMIS tools.

g) Vulnerability and Gender Equality

Efforts continue to expand the scope and coverage of social protection services to improve the resilience and productive capacity of vulnerable persons.

In offering National Public Services, Government, in FY 2022/23:

- i) Supported a total of 306,556 older persons (183,934 females and 122,622 males) under the Senior Citizens Grant (SAGE) by March 2023. This represents a 0.5percent increase from the 304,959 older persons who benefitted in 2021/22.
- ii) Developed Guidelines for conducting Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) Inspections. A total of 475 workplaces were inspected on compliance to OSH standards to mitigate occupational hazards at the workplace.

At the lower Local Government level, Government in FY 2022/23:

- i) Strengthened affirmative action by supporting 962 groups of Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) under the Special Grant for PWDs. A total of 7,377 PWGs (3,752 males and 4,265 females) in sixty-six (66) Local Governments benefitted from this initiative.
- ii) Supported women and youth economic empowerment by monitoring the joint implementation of Youth Livelihood Programme (YLP) and Uganda Women Empowerment Programme (UWEP) in 20 Local Governments countrywide.
- iii) Facilitated capacity building of fifty-six (56) Women Groups and twenty-five (25) Youth groups on value addition in the Local Governments of Tororo, Kapchorwa, Budaka, Namayingo and Bulambuli and Bushenyi. Furthermore, Government facilitated renovation works at Mobuku Youth Skills Centre and Moroto Remand Home.
- iv) Monitored and inspected six (6) gender-based violence shelters in Kamuli, Namutumba, Jinja, Kween, Tororo and Kumi on compliance with minimum standards.
- v) Promoted Gender and Equity budgeting by conducting capacity building on the same in 15 Local Governments.

At the community level, Government trained 1,000 women (800 women leaders and 200 teenage mothers) in skills development to improve their livelihoods.

h) Policy and Regulation

In December 2022, the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MoGLSD) launched:

- i) The braille version of the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda, making Uganda the thirteenth (13th) country globally to have a braille version of the Constitution.
- ii) The Audio visual version of the Persons with Disabilities Act, 2022.
- iii) The Revised National Policy on Persons with Disabilities. The aim of the revised Policy is to guide and inform the planning process, resource allocation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of activities with respect to PWDs.

Outlook for FY2023/24

In FY2023/24, Government has earmarked Ushs. 8.470 trillion (27.2percent of the total Budget) for the Human Development Programme.¹⁰⁹ Government will:

- i) Increase uptake of the digitalization strategy in the Programme roll-out and maintenance of systems such as the E-learning and TELA system.
- ii) Enhance the capacity of the Skilling Institutions to cope with the growing demands of the world of work.
- iii) Develop a complete National Vocational Qualifications Framework.
- iv) Promote Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) in Education.
- v) Address staffing gaps at all levels of health service delivery (HCIIIs, HCIVs and Regional hospitals).
- vi) Ensure timely supply of drugs to address stock-outs, as well as provision of relevant medical equipment.
- vii) Increase the capacity to combat other communicable and non-communicable diseases.
- viii) Construct and expand large, medium and small piped water systems in both urban and rural growth centres.
- ix) Provide concessional financing to enhance support for the vulnerable persons such as the youth, women, PWGs and the elderly.
- x) Continue enforcing the National Social Security Fund (Amendment) Act 2022 to ensure that all formal entities and employers register and start remitting National Social Security Fund (NSSF) contributions on behalf of their employers, or risk tougher penalties. This will increase formalization and social security coverage.

109 Cabinet Memo CT (2023) 33 on the Draft Budget Estimates.

6.2.2 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. The NDP III mid-term performance review of the Community Mobilization and Mindset Change (CMMC) Programme was estimated at 14percent.¹¹⁰

Over the years, Government has registered significant progress in this Programme. The percentage of households participating in public development initiatives stood at 68percent in FY2021/22. In addition, half (50percent) of Uganda's population is informed about national programs.¹¹¹

In FY2022/23, Government appropriated Ushs. 42.564 billion to the Community Mobilization and Mindset Change (CMMC) 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 FY2022/23:

- i) Designed and disseminated key messages on the Community Mobilisation and Mindset Change Pillar of the Parish Development Model (PDM) to 70 Local Governments. Dissemination of this Pillar's key messages is aimed at enabling the communities at the grassroots to understand Government's intended objectives under this Pillar and the PDM as a whole.
- ii) Supported fourteen (14) Cultural Leaders with monthly emoluments to mobilize communities for uptake of Government programmes.

At the higher Local Governments level, Government:

- i) Conducted capacity building for 1,680 stakeholders from 34 Local Governments on the usage of the Village Cluster Model to implement household mentorship and visioning under the Parish Development Model (PDM).
- ii) Monitored and provided technical backstopping support to 24 Local Governments on the implementation of the National Culture Policy and family guidelines across the sub-regions of the country. Implementation of this Policy will promote national values, customs and traditions. This is aimed at molding a peaceful, respectable and harmonious nation.
- iii) Mapped 15 NGOs implementing Social Development related activities to improve working synergies for better service delivery.

At the Community level, Government, in FY2022/23:

- i) Commemorated the International Literacy Day on 8th September 2022 by holding literacy and reading promotion activities in Nyarushangye Community library.

110 NDP III mid-term review Report 2022

111 National Service Delivery Survey (NSDS) 2021

- ii) Refurbished and stocked 14 public and community libraries with 5,535 copies of books/reading materials. This will subsequently increase adult literacy across the country.
- iii) Conducted capacity building of 360 youth, women and religious leaders to popularize the Parish Development Model in the districts of Masindi, Kiryandongo, Hoima, Namutumba, Bugiri and Bugweri.

b) Enhanced Civic Education and Positive Mindset Change

The CMMC Programme is premised on the realization that a country will actively engage its citizens to effectively participate in various development initiatives by providing more public awareness and sensitization for a positive mindset change.

At the national level, Government, in FY2022/23:

- i) Conducted sensitization meetings and media engagements in Buyende, Katakwi, Sheema and Arua districts to inculcate positive mindset change perspectives and popularize Government programmes.
- ii) Trained Integrity Focal Persons (IFPs) from 48 MDAs on Work Ethics to promote integrity and reduce corruption in the country. The IFPs undertook the professional Corruption Risk Assessment Certified Course in April 2023.

Outlook for FY2023/24

In FY2023/24, Government has appropriated Ushs.22.0 billion to the Community Mobilization and Mindset Change Programme¹¹². Government will sustain the above interventions and continue to:

- i) Implement the Parish Development Model (PDM) to foster income generation and improved standards of living for all.
- ii) 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.
- iii) Establish and operationalize Community Development Management Information System (CDMIS) at the parish and sub-county level.
- iv) Orient Local Governments on the Village cluster model targeting the Departments of Production, Commercial Services, Water and Sanitation, among others.

6.2.3 Innovation Technology Development and Transfer Programme

Science, Technology, Engineering and Innovation (STEI) are key drivers of socio-economic development by virtue of their capacity to improve productivity, create jobs and promote accelerated growth. The four aspects are fundamental ingredients for poverty eradication, wealth creation and sustainable development. According to National Planning Authority, the NDP III midterm performance of the Innovation, Technology Development and Transfer (ITDT) Programme was estimated at 59percent.¹¹³

112 Cabinet Memo CT (2023) 33 on the Draft Budget Estimates.

113 NDP III mid-term Review Report 2022

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 0.4percent of GDP as at 2019 compared to the NDP III target of 1percent.¹¹⁴

In FY2022/23, Government appropriated Ushs.274 billion to the ITDT Programme. The Programme performed as follows under the priority areas:

a) Developed 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, in FY2022/23:

- i) Completed 66percent of the Civil Works for the National Science, Technology, Engineering and Innovation Centre (NSTEIC) and the Technology Innovation and Business Incubation Centre (TIBIC). These centres will provide scientists and innovators with access, common user facilities, state-of-the-art testing units, training centres with multiple disciplines, quality upgradation, technical/business assistance and specialised R&D facilities.
- ii) Facilitated the Kiira Vehicle Plant at the Jinja Industrial and Business Park. Construction works at the Kiira Motors Corporation (KMC) are near completion. The Plant is expected to boost the country's automotive industry value chain since it will produce 22 vehicles (buses & trucks) per day and 5,000 vehicles annually.
- iii) Facilitated Mpoma Earth Station and completed all the renovation works. The Mpoma facility, where Uganda already has two antennas, will serve as the operations and communications center for satellites launched by Government and universities. The existing antennas are associated with Intelsat's Atlantic Ocean and Indian Ocean satellites.
- iv) Launched its first satellite named PearlAfricaSat-1 in November 2022. The satellite was developed through the Joint Global Multi-Nation Birds Project 5, in collaboration with the Kyushu Institute of Technology in Japan.
- v) Opened and digitized the STI One Stop and Innovation Exchange Centre, where talented innovators will meet and explore their skills.

At Higher Local Government level, Government:

- i) Facilitated the construction of a National Science, Technology, Engineering and Innovation Centre (NSTEIC) at Rwebitete Kiruhura District.
- ii) Facilitated final construction and equipping processes at Kabale model value addition centre. The Centre will scale up production and productivity for enhanced agribusiness development.
- iii) Installed and commissioned a cassava plant at Gulu University. The plant will facilitate economic transformation and stability among cassava farmers in Northern Uganda.

b) Strengthened Research and Innovation Capacities

At the national level, Government in FY2022/23:

- i) Trained 40 students from higher institutions of learning in hands-on science and engineering skills.
- ii) Conducted two (2) outreach motivational talks in Kampala on value addition in order to change the mindset of the youth from job-seeking to creating their own jobs with locally available materials.
- iii) Supported 30 in-house and virtual incubates in diary, bakery, carpentry, textiles, fruit processing, and cosmetic and soap making.

Outlook for FY2023/24

In the FY2023/24, Government has provided Ushs.278.3 billion for the Innovation, Technology Development and Transfer Programme.¹¹⁵ Government will, among others:

- i) Continue facilitating scientific research and innovation.
- ii) Develop scientifically accredited indigenous medicines.
- iii) Fast-track virus research and domestic production of human and animal vaccines.
- iv) Develop detailed designs for the construction of the National Automotive Park and initiate its construction.

6.2.4 Regional Development Programme

NDP III introduced the Regional Development Programme to balance and accelerate equitable and regional economic growth and development. The Programme aims to reduce poverty in the sub-regions lagging behind, and focuses on supporting affirmative actions in the eight geographical sub-regions categorized into three groups that are worst hit by poverty and deprivation.¹¹⁶ According to National Planning Authority, the NDP III mid-term performance of the Regional Development Programme performance was estimated at 13percent.¹¹⁷

Government efforts to reduce poverty over the years have yielded positive results. According to the Poverty Status Report (PSR) 2021, the national poverty rate decreased from 21.4percent in 2016/17 to 20.3percent in 2019/20 despite the COVID-19 pandemic. In the same period, Income inequality reduced by 1.4percent from 0.419 to 0.413.

In the regional context, the Eastern region registered a decrease in poverty rate from 35.67percent in 2016/17 to 29.2percent in 2019/20 while the Central region experienced a slight decrease from 8.9percent in 2016/17 to 8.7percent in 2019/20. In the Western region, the poverty rate increased from 12.5percent in 2016/17 to 14.4percent in 2019/20. Similarly, the poverty rate in the Northern region increased from 32.6percent in 2016/17 to 35.9percent in 2019/20.

¹¹⁵ Cabinet Memo CT (2023) 33 on the Draft Budget Estimates

¹¹⁶ 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

¹¹⁷ NDP III mid-term review Report 2022

Further examination of poverty in sub-regions, Acholi (67.7 percent), Karamoja (65.6percent), Bukedi (34.6percent) and Busoga (29.4percent) registered higher poverty rates than the national average (20.3percent).

According to the Multi-Dimensional Poverty Index (MPI) Report, the national incidence of multidimensional poverty¹¹⁸ was estimated at 42.1percent. The average intensity of poverty was estimated at 54.5percent, implying that on average, the poor are deprived in 2.2 dimensions. Karamoja, Acholi, Lango, West Nile, Kigezi, Bunyoro and Tooro sub-regions registered the highest incidence and intensity of Poverty. The poor in these sub-regions were also highly deprived in toilet facilities, clean energy and housing materials. The least incidence of poverty was reported in Kampala, Buganda South and Buganda North.

In FY2022/23, Government allocated Ushs.1,157.48billion to the Regional Development Programme. The Programme performed as follows:

a) Stimulating the growth potential of the sub-regions in the key growth opportunities

In providing National Public Services, Government in FY 2022/23:

- i) Supported four (4) political monitoring and mobilization visits to encourage the populace to support Government programs in Teso sub-region.
- ii) Supported forty (40) Victims of past counter insurgency operations in Teso sub-region with an equivalent of 30 bags of cement each to improve their housing condition. In addition, Government procured two thousand eight hundred ninety-eight (2,898) Iron sheets for women, youth, vulnerable groups and selected institutions to improve their livelihoods and housing conditions.
- iii) Conducted three (3) political mobilization and monitoring missions to identify bottlenecks in service delivery and encourage people to take up Government Policies, Programs and Projects in Bunyoro sub-region.
- iv) Supported one hundred twenty-two (122) micro projects of vulnerable groups (women, youth, elderly, PWDs and poor households) for livelihood improvement in Bunyoro sub-region. In addition, Government identified and appraised fifty (50) micro projects of vulnerable groups (women, youth, elderly, PWDs and poor households) for support in Bunyoro sub-region.
- v) Conducted two (2) political mobilization exercises in Busoga sub-region (Bugiri and Kamuli districts) to encourage veterans to support and participate in Government programmes and projects.
- vi) Procured three thousand three hundred seventy-eight (3,378) iron sheets for distribution to vulnerable households in Busoga sub-region.
- vii) Conducted three (3) political mobilization missions to encourage civilians to support and embrace Government programmes and projects in Karamoja sub-region. In addition, Government supported forty (40) incapacitated civilian veterans and distributed 1,313 iron sheets to women, youth, vulnerable groups and selected institutions in Karamoja region.

¹¹⁸ The percentage of people who are multidimensional poor or the poverty rate or headcount ratio

At the Higher Local Government level, Government, in FY 2022/23:

- i) Monitored AGRI-LED projects and programs in eleven (11) Local Governments of Kyegegwa, Kyenjojo, Kitgum, Gulu, Nwoya, Manafa, Kibuku, Kapchorwa, Bududa, Mbale and Bukedea. AGRI-LED projects are expected to promote agro-industrialization, create jobs and wealth to foster growth in household income.
- ii) Supported the rehabilitation of non-functional agro-processing facilities in nine (9) Local Governments of Bunyangabu, Masaka, Kalungu Kapchorwa, Manafa Bududa, Mbale, Bukedea and Kibuku.
- iii) Facilitated the construction of eleven (11) processing plants in the Local Governments of Kyenjojo, Ntoroko, Katakwi, Bunyangabu, Alebtong and Nakaseke.
- iv) Facilitated the construction of one (1) agricultural storage facility in Katakwi District.
- v) Supported 25 Local Seed Business (LSBs) Groups in nine (9) District Local Governments across the country.
- vi) Monitored and offered technical support to 1,226 Farmer Group activities in twenty-five (25) Sub-Counties across the country.

At the Community/Parish Level, Government, in FY 2022/23:

- i) Organized and supported 200 farmers with access to rural finance in AGRI-LED implementing Local Governments.

b) Closing regional infrastructure gaps for exploitation of local economic potential

At the Community level, Government in FY 2022/23:

- i) Developed community access and motorable feeder roads for market access. In addition, Government rehabilitated 70km against the planned 80km of community access roads in the Districts of Katakwi, Bunyangabu, Kyenjojo and Kibuku. By end of December 2022, the motorable network of community access roads increased by 1percent in the targeted regions.
- ii) Constructed three (3) milk collection centers in Kumi and Gomba to improve milk storage and minimize post-harvest losses.

Outlook for FY 2023/24

In FY2023/24, Government has appropriated Ushs.740.7 billion to the Regional Development Programme.¹¹⁹ Government will:

- i) Construct nine (9) irrigation schemes in 8 sub-regions, and thirty (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) Rehabilitate existing district, urban and community access roads, maintain existing district, urban and community access roads (DUCARs), and construct/ rehabilitate regional roads within and across regions.

119 Cabinet Memo CT (2023) 33 on the Draft Budget Estimates

- iv) Continue setting up pilot farmer demonstrations on priority enterprises in every parish; form Parish Development Model Enterprises to organize farmer enterprise groups into cooperatives; and recruit more agricultural extension assistants at parish level.
- v) Strengthen regional offices for coordination and enhance the capacity of Local leaders.

6.3 Public Governance

The NDP III identifies Public Governance as a key ingredient in promoting fundamental grounds of accelerated development, rule of law, participatory democracy, whilst building institutions. Good governance is characterized by adequate citizen participation, respect for the rule of law, transparency, responsiveness, equity and inclusiveness, accountability, effectiveness and efficiency. In order to be effective and sustainable, good governance must be anchored in a vigorous democracy that respects the rule of law, freedom of the press, respect for society's organizations, as well as efficient and independent public bodies.¹²⁰

Under the NDP III, the role of Public Governance is centered around the following areas: 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. This is driven by five NDP III Programmes, i.e. i) Public Sector Transformation; ii) Development Plan Implementation; iii) Governance and Security; iv) Administration of Justice; and v) Legislation, Oversight and Representation.

The overall objective of this Cluster is to strengthen the role of the State in guiding and facilitating development. The key results to be achieved over the NDP III period are: i) Peaceful and stable country; ii) Corruption free, transparent and accountable system; iii) Improved legislative process and policy implementation; iv) Increased access to justice; and v) Free and fair democratic processes.

The Cluster highlights Government's efforts to improve service delivery and the efforts undertaken to ensure good governance at all levels. This is seen through improved Budget transparency, where Uganda registered an overall score of 58percent during the Open Budget Survey 2021 and Uganda's tax to GDP ratio increased from 9.7percent in 2009/10 to 12.7percent of GDP in FY2021/22 among others. Government's service delivery performance during FY2022/23 and the Cluster's outlook in FY2023/24 is discussed below:

6.3.1 Governance and Security Programme

In the NDP III period (FY2020/21-2024/25), the Governance and Security Programme is envisaged as a bedrock of upholding Uganda's rule of law, ensuring security, maintaining law and order, public policy governance, promoting human rights, accountability and transparency as indicated in Uganda's Vision 2040.

The key results of the Programme are derived from the following thematic areas: 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 at large.

¹²⁰ The third National Development Plan (NDP III) and NDP III Strategic Plan

During FY2022/23, Government allocated a total of Ushs.7,167.3 billion to facilitate the Programme to achieve its objectives. In this regard, the performance of the Programme in FY2022/2023 is discussed in tandem 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 as detailed as below:

- (i) A total of 51 Senior Non-Commissioned Officers were passed out at the Uganda Air Force College (UAFC) in Nakasongola District in December 2022. The Officers were trained in areas of military law, field craft, air operations, skills at arms and tactics and political education among others with an aim of enhancing the ability of UPDF Officers to combat sophisticated and threatening crimes to country.
- (ii) 65 marines were passed out at Kalangala Marine Training School in December 2022, following completion of the maritime basic induction course. The trainees acquired skills in swimming, handling of small boats, marine navigation, leadership, maritime operations and tactics, boat and engine maintenance. Other areas included marine and fisheries laws, military law, marine communication, map using, etc.¹²¹
- (iii) Security Officers from UPDF, UPF, Uganda Prisons Service (UPS) and others from the Internal Security Organization (ISO) undertook a three-month junior ideological orientation training in December 2022.¹²² The Officers acquired skills in ideological righteousness from the Oliver Reginald Tambo School of Leadership in Kaweweta, Nakaseke district.
- (iv) H.E the President and the Commander in Chief of the UPDF promoted 469 Senior Officers and confirmed 28 Junior Officers of the UPDF who have been holding ranks in an acting capacity.¹²³
- (v) UPDF commissioned and launched an upgrade on the Biometric systems of the Chieftaincy of Integrated Resource Management Information System (CIRMIS) in September 2022, to enhance verification and printing of identity cards for UPDF personnel. The upgrade was envisaged to increase efficiency and effectiveness of the system thus improving work processes and service delivery.
- (vi) H.E the President of Uganda and Commander-in-Chief (CIC) of the UPDF, commissioned 248 Officer Cadets at Uganda Military Academy in Kabamba (UMA-K) in Mubende district on 12th September 2022, in an effort to transform the UPDF into a formidable force with international acclaim.¹²⁴ Additionally, the CIC of the UPDF also used the same opportunity to officiate at the graduation of 48 Officer Cadets of Intake 01/2019-22, who qualified with a Bachelors Degree in Defence and Strategic Studies of Kabamba (BDSK). All these efforts are intended to enhance the capacity of security agencies to address emerging security threats.
- (vii) 48 UPDF Generals were retired after clocking the mandatory retirement age, in a ceremony presided over by H. E. the President.¹²⁵ In addition, 260 Senior Officers

121 <https://www.updf.go.ug/training/the-entire-country-depends-on-you-brig-gen-gureme-tells-marines-soldiers/>

122 <https://www.updf.go.ug/training/deputy-cdf-implores-graduands-to-practice-the-acquired-ideological-skills/>

123 https://www.updf.go.ug/press_statement/promotions-and-confirmation-of-ranks-in-updf/

124 <https://www.updf.go.ug/training/president-museveni-commissions-248-officer-cadets-48-are-pioneer-graduates-with-Bachelor's-degree/>

125 <https://www.updf.go.ug/retirement/go-and-do-something-in-the-economy-h-e-gen-museveni-tells-retiring-army-officers/>

of the UPDF were retired from active service, after more than 30 years of national service in August, 2022. The retiring Officers included: 62 Colonels, 65 Lieutenant Colonels and 133 Majors. This was batch twelve of FY2022/23.¹²⁶ Notably, a total of 11 batches have been seen off since 2014, making a total of 9,026 Officers who have been retired since then.

- (viii) Government of the Republic of Uganda signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the National Forensics Science University of India to establish the National Forensics Science University (NFSU) campus in Uganda. The proposed University shall provide specialized training to security and law enforcement Agencies, as well as other sectors of Government. The establishment of the NFSU campus in Uganda will greatly improve on the efficiency of security Agencies not only in Uganda, but the region at large¹²⁷.
- (ix) H. E. the President commissioned National Enterprise Corporation (NEC)-Streit, an Armored Vehicle manufacturing and assembling plant in Nakasongola district, in July 2022.¹²⁸ Consequently, 557 Officers were passed out at the Armored Warfare Training School in Kalama. Of these, 101 were graduating from the Armour Platoon Commanders Course and 456 were graduating from the Armour Crew Course.
- (x) In February 2023, UPDF and South African Defence Forces Military Police signed Defence Cooperation Agreement. The Agreement seeks to see the two institutions share training experiences and exchange programs intended to enhance the Military Police functions in their respective countries.
- (xi) 18 pioneer course participants completed the National Security and Strategic Course at the National Defence College – Uganda (NDC – U) in Njeru, Buikwe district, in January 2023. NDC-U, is the highest defence training institution in the country. H.E the President officiated at the graduation of these Officers. The training covered national and regional security, policy formulation, implementation management and research all anchored on an African setting. It focused on ensuring that the UPDF adopts a Pan-African mindset so as to exhibit a professional, efficient and accountable force.¹²⁹
- (xii) In an effort to enhance the combat readiness and resourcefulness of UPDF personnel, the Ministry of Defence, and Veteran Affairs (MoDVA) recruited a sum of 14,000 personnel to address capacity gaps in operations (Usalama Kwa Wote, EAC-RF).¹³⁰ This recruitment was intended to scale up the capacity of the Uganda People's Defence Forces in combatting possible security threats.
- (xiii) In addition, a total of 25,211 personnel were trained both inland and abroad. A total of 3,141 personnel completed training while the training of 22,070 personnel were still ongoing. Out of 25,211 personnel that underwent training, 130 were trained abroad and 25,081 were trained in the Country. The training courses included; Basic Art field course, cadet course, Platoon Commanders' course, Passed Staff course, Senior Command Staff course, Junior Command course, Marine Capt Career course, Technical Intelligence course, Non-commissioned Officers' course, Armour crew course, VVIP, Counter-terrorism, Basic course for LDPs among others. A total of Ushs. 2.9 billion was spent on training aids, instructor and trainee's allowances.¹³¹

126 <https://www.updf.go.ug/retirement/updf-retires-260-senior-officers/>

127 <https://www.updf.go.ug/diplomatic-partnership/updf-and-south-african-defence-forces-military-police-sign-defence-cooperation-agreement/>

128 <https://www.updf.go.ug/uncategorized/president-museveni-commissions-armoured-vehicle-plant-in-nakasongola/>

129 <https://www.updf.go.ug/training/national-defence-college-uganda-pioneer-students-graduate/>

130 Ministry of Defence, and Veteran Affairs (MoDVA) Q2 Performance Report FY2022/23

131 Ministry of Defence, and Veteran Affairs (MoDVA) Ministerial Policy Statement FY2023/24

- (xiv) The MoDVA also conducted mission training of 2,284 personnel under Battle Group (BG-37)¹³². The training sessions targeted enhancing the combat readiness and resourcefulness of UPDF personnel.
- (xv) H.E the President commissioned 782 Officer Cadets for intake of 052022-23 short at Oliver Tambo Leadership School in Kaweweta, in March 2023. Of these, 77 female Officers were drawn from different formations and units of the UPDF. Of the 782 Officers, 3 provisional Cadets were from Royal Military Academy of Sandhurst (UK) and 2 from the Tanzanian Military Academy.
- (xvi) In April 2023, H. E. the President commissioned first overhauled Russian helicopter (MI 24) in Africa at the Proheli International Services Limited MRO (Maintenance, Repair and Overhaul) Plant headquarters in Nakasongola district. This is expected to improve on the turnaround time taken to repair a helicopter from 3 years to 1 year. Furthermore, it will take only 3 months to overhaul the MI24. This will reduce the cost of transporting equipment, generate revenue, provide employment to Ugandans (about 200 local workers are currently employed) and facilitate industrial training for Air Force personnel, among others.¹³³
- (xvii) In April 2023, a total of 305 UPDF Non-Commissioned Officers (NCOs) graduated after a 6-month Basic Intelligence Course at the Military Intelligence School Migyera in Nakasongola District. The course laid basic intelligence foundation to enable officers tactical and intelligence issues effectively.¹³⁴
- (xviii) In order to ensure regional stability within the EAC, Uganda flagged off a total of 5,000 soldiers for a peacekeeping mission in North Kivu province area (currently under the conquest of the March 23 Movement (M23) rebels) in Eastern Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC).¹³⁵ This was under the auspices of the East African Community (EAC) Regional Force.
- (xix) H. E. the President commissioned 150 Special Forces Command (SFC) Officer's housing units at Kambarage Nyerere quarters at Lunyo in Entebbe Municipality. These were constructed by the SFC Engineering Unit with funding from the Government of Uganda.
- (xx) In May 2022, H. E. the President passed out 229 army recruits (35 female) who successfully completed their basic military training at Sera-Kasenye Training school intake 08/2022-23. The Officers were taken through leadership training, tactics, political education, first aid, physical training, etc.
- (xxi) In September 2022, the Inspector General of Police (IGP) presided over a function in which the Uganda Police Force (UPF) retired three (3) Assistant Inspector Generals (AIGPs) of Police and 35 other senior Police Officers, who had clocked the mandatory retirement age.
- (xxii) By end of April 2023, the UPF had recruited 1,276 Probationer Police Constables (PPCs) (388 Females) mainly the youth of age 18 to 25 years who are currently training at PTS Kabalye. This recruitment was meant to enhance UPF's capacity in ensuring law and order across the country. Additionally, a total of 454 UPF officers (77F) were trained on various police disciplines and specialized courses to enhance skills and

132 Ministry of Defence, and Veteran Affairs (MoDVA) Q2 Performance Report FY2022/23

133 <https://www.updf.go.ug/uncategorized/president-museveni-commissions-first-overhauled-russian-helicopter-in-africa/>

134 <https://www.updf.go.ug/training/you-are-the-eyes-and-ears-that-engage-effective-security-decisions-gen-mbadi-tells-ncos/>

135 <https://www.theeastafrican.co.ke/tea/news/east-africa/uganda-sends-5000-soldiers-to-drc-4178322>

professionalism during the same period.¹³⁶

- (xxiii) By end of Q2 FY2022/23, Uganda Prisons Services (UPS) had conducted the recruitment of the following personnel with the aim of strengthening the capacity of Uganda Prisons Services (UPS). The recruitment process consisted of the following officers: 201 (of these 36 officers were female) Cadet Assistant Superintendents of Prisons (ASPs), 319 Cadet Principal Officers (62 officers were female) and 1,718 new recruit warders & 534 wardresses and were undergoing training in basic prisons management.¹³⁷

In the delivery of Higher Local Government Services the following were the achievements:

- (i) A total of 148 staff houses were constructed at Ntugamo Prison and staff quarters by end of March 2023, to improve quality of housing facilities for the UPS Officers. Improvement in housing facilities was geared at improving capacity and ability of the UPS to provide safe, secure and humane custody of offenders, while placing human rights at the centre of their correctional programmes.¹³⁸
- (ii) In order to strengthen Government's response to crime, Office of the Directorate of Public Prosecution (ODPP) established 3 regional offices (Luwero, Moroto and Tororo districts) by end of December, 2022. This is attributed to the Judiciary's efforts to establish regional Courts in the above mentioned districts to supplement the chain of justice.¹³⁹
- (iii) Through the Development Initiative for Northern Uganda (DINU), a Government programme under the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) supported by the European Union, Government commenced the construction of seven (7) community Police posts and accommodation facilities for Police Officers in the districts of Abim (Morulem), Amudat (Alakas), Karenga (Lokori), Kotido (Nakapelimoru), Moroto (Nakiloro), Napak (Namalu), and Nakapiripirit (Apeitolim). This was all intended at improving safety and security in Karamoja.
- (iv) UPF had constructed 45 housing units (5 units on each block) in Butebo, Bukwo, Namisindwa, Amudat, Alebtong, Nabilatuk, Karenga, Kwanja and Obongi districts by end of December 2022. These now await commissioning.
- (v) UPF conducted a three month induction training of 95 Uganda Anti Stock Theft Unit (ASTU) personnel at Uganda Police Training School (PTS) Olilim. Additionally, 266 Officers (of which 33 were female) commenced a 4-month Counter Terrorism Basic Course(CRT) at Olilim PTS in December 2022.
- (vi) A total of 567 Officers (of which 172 were female) were inducted into a one-week refresher course by end of Q2 FY2022/23. The training entailed weapon handling, customer care, crime & criminal management, and team working. The trainees were drawn from various districts under the Savannah region as follows: Regional staff (30); Luwero district (345); Nakaseke district (129); and Nakasongola district (63).¹⁴⁰ Training of officers was targeted at enhancing skills of officers in countering crime.

136 Uganda Police Force Ministerial Police Statement FY2023/24

137 Uganda Prisons Services (UPS) Q3 Performance Report FY2022/23

138 Ministry of Justice, and Constitutional Affairs (MoJCA) Performance Report Q3 FY2022/23

139 Office of the Directorate of Public Prosecution (ODPP) Q2 Performance Report FY2022/23

140 Uganda Police Force Q2 Performance Report FY2022/23

In the delivery of community services:

- (i) UPF completed the construction and commissioning of 7 apartment blocks, with each block comprising of 420 housing units at Naguru Police Headquarters. In addition, construction of 24 Kiira Division staff apartments, with completion rate of each apartment comprising of 24 units and currently standing at 80percent.¹⁴¹
- (ii) Established 4 Canine services in the districts of Karenga, Moroto, Nabilatuk and Kumi. Canine services seek to assist UPF in detecting crime thus fostering law enforcement.¹⁴²
- (iii) By end of Q3 FY 2022/23. Uganda Human Rights Commission (UHRC) conducted a total of 52 community Barazas with an aim of enhancing Human Rights awareness across the citizenry.¹⁴³

b) Strengthened Citizen Participation and Engagement in the Democratic Processes

This objective is intended to increase the Democratic Index from 6.5 percent to 8.6 percent by end of the NDPIII period.

In the delivery of national Public and Higher Local Government Services:

- (i) The Electoral Commission (EC) aligned Voters' Registers to the right polling stations, arising from the relocation of administrative units to new Local Governments by 31st December 2022, in an effort to increase citizen participation in civic activities.¹⁴⁴ This is intended to increase citizens' participation in electoral processes from 80 percent to 90 percent as envisioned in the NDPIII period.
- (ii) The EC undertook a process to compile all the vacant positions in Local Governments and Administrative Units Councils by end of March 2023. This process revealed that 4,515 vacant positions had been identified under the Local Government Councils. Furthermore, 3,463 villages and 3,079 parishes had vacancies for Chairpersons.¹⁴⁵

In the delivery of community services:

- (i) By end of February 2023, the Electoral Commission (EC) had conducted three by-elections and these included:
 - (a) Member of Parliament for Gogonyo County Constituency in Pallisa District.
 - (b) Member of Parliament for Busongora County South Constituency in Kasese District.¹⁴⁶
 - (c) Member of Parliament for Serere County Constituency, Serere District.¹⁴⁷

These by-elections were geared towards enhancing democracy and electoral processes through increased participation of the populace (including vulnerable persons) in civic activities.

141 Uganda Police Force Q2 Performance Report FY2022/23

142 Uganda Police Force Ministerial Policy Statement FY2023/2024

143 Office of the Directorate of Public Prosecution (ODPP) Q3 Performance Report FY2022/23

144 Electoral Commission Q2 Performance Report FY2022/23

145 Electoral Commission Q3 Performance Report FY2022/23

146 <https://www.ec.or.ug/node/650>

147 <https://www.ec.or.ug/node/662>

c) Strengthen Compliance with the Uganda Bill of Rights

Under this objective, the following achievements were registered in FY2022/23:

In the delivery of Public Services nationwide:

- (i) Uganda Human Rights Commission (UHRC) handled a total of 2,401 complaints (1,647 were reported by males and 754 were reported by females), by end of April, 2023. Of these, 118 complaints were fully investigated and 139 were partially investigated in 10 regional offices. The Commission also registered 404 alleged human rights violations were reported and recorded by end of April, 2023. Additionally, 381 respondents of alleged human rights violations were reported.¹⁴⁸
- (ii) UHRC conducted capacity building sessions that comprised of 231 frontline JLOS actors on human rights and Human Rights-Based Approach (HRBA) to service delivery as a means of enhancing access to justice for refugees and refugee communities¹⁴⁹.
- (iii) UHRC launched the 25th Annual Report on the State of Human Rights and Freedoms in Uganda in May 2023. Unlike the previous annual reports, this report solely focuses on political and civil rights the. The report highlights critical concerns such as hunger, landslides, disease outbreaks, environmental challenges, and access to essential resources like water and fishing. The report indicates an increase in the number of complaints received from 3,624 in 2021 to 4,370 in 2022 translating to 20 percent increase.
- (iv) UHRC launched the 24th Annual Report on the State of Human Rights and Freedoms in Uganda in 2021. Some of the emerging issues included opinions on the twin bombings, banishment of persons from their societies, teenage pregnancy, disarmament in Karamoja, social media and human rights concerns.¹⁵⁰

In the delivery of Higher Local Government Services:

- (i) UHRC managed complaints in 5 regional offices of Masaka, Kabale, Soroti, Hoima and Jinja regional Offices. The monitoring visits focused on the state of issues such as state of teenage pregnancy, the human rights implications among others.
- (ii) The Commission conducted its first Referral pathway chart meeting. The referral pathway is fundamental at increasing the effectiveness of the response and enhancing accountability to people of concern.¹⁵¹
- (iii) Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs (MoJCA) conducted four mobile complaint-handling clinics in the districts of Koboko and Yumbe.¹⁵²

In the delivery of community services:

- (i) UHRC trained a total of 336 Community Development Officers (CDOs) (183 Males, 153 females) on how to effectively implement the Human Rights Based Approach (HRBA). The HRBA aims to support better and more sustainable development outcomes by analyzing and addressing the inequalities, discriminatory practices (de jure and de facto) and unjust power relations which are often at the heart of development problems.¹⁵³

148 Uganda Human Rights Commission Ministerial Policy Statement FY2023/2024

149 Uganda Human Rights Commission Q2 Performance Report FY2022/23

150 The 2021 24th Annual Report on The State of Human Rights and Freedoms in Uganda

151 Uganda Human Rights Commission Q2 Performance Report FY2022/23

152 Ministry of Justice, and Constitutional Affairs (MoJCA) Q2 Performance Report FY2022/23

- (ii) 35 sensitization meetings/barazas were conducted in 11 field offices attracting 3,865 participants (2,185 male and 1,680 female). These shows were targeted to enhance civic education, increase awareness of various human rights and fighting Gender Based Violence (GBV)¹⁵⁴.

d) Enhanced Transparency, Accountability and Anti-Corruption Systems

All efforts under this Objectives are aimed at improving Uganda's corruption perception index from 26 percent to 35 percent. Government achieved the following in FY2022/23:

In the delivery of Public Services:

- (i) The Inspectorate of Government (IG) had registered 518 complaints by end of April 2023. Of these, 436 were sanctioned, 25 were referred to other institutions, 2 were dismissed due to lack of merit, while decisions were pending on 55 others. This was aimed at strengthening and enforcing compliance to accountability rules and regulations, especially in the public sector.¹⁵⁵
- (ii) The IG concluded investigations of 7 high profile cases in a bid to reduce loss of Government resources, where Ushs.1.1 billion was recommended for recovery from 27 public officials, as well as recovery of property worth Ushs.8.5 billion by end of April 2023.¹⁵⁶
- (iii) In an effort to foster accountability and transparency among Civil Servants, the IG prosecuted and concluded 26 cases at the Leadership Code Tribunal (LCT) resulting into 22 convictions. 19 people were also ordered to refund a total of Ushs. 45.6 million, 2people were demoted from their position during Q3 FY 2022/23.
- (iv) The H.E the President established State House Investors Protectorate Unit. The Unit is geared towards combating bribery in public offices. This in the long run will further enhance transparency, accountability across the public sector.

In delivery of higher Local Government Services:

- (i) In line with Government's goal of improving Uganda's Corruption Perception Index from 26 percent to 35 percent during the NDP III period, the IG investigated and concluded 375 corruption cases in various Local Governments by end of December 2022. Of these cases, 262 (69.9 percent) were concluded within two years of registration while 113 (30.1percent) were concluded after two years of registration (backlog cases).¹⁵⁷ The cases included abuse of office 201 (53.6percent); forgery 24 (0.06percent); embezzlement 37(0.01percent); bribery 18 (0.05 percent); misappropriation of funds 29 (0.08 percent); false accounting 4 (0.01 percent); uttering false documents 13 (0.35 percent); extortion 16 (0.04percent); causing financial loss 26 (0.07percent); and nepotism 2 (0.01percent).Following the above investigations, the IG proceeded as follows: prosecution of 19 officials in 7 cases, recovery of Ushs.1.1 billion from various officials in 75 cases, and 242 administrative actions against public officials in 102 cases. The allegations in cases investigated by end of December 2022 were worth Ushs.44.8 billion.

153 Uganda Human Rights Commission Ministerial Policy Statement FY2023/2024

154 Uganda Human Rights Commission Q3 Performance Report FY2022/23

155 IG Q3 Performance Report FY2022/23

156 IG Q3 Performance Report FY2022/23

157 Inspectorate of Government (IG) Q2 Performance Report FY2022/23

- (ii) The IG, in partnership with other anti-corruption Agencies including the State House Anti-Corruption Unit (SHACU), commemorated the Africa Anti-Corruption Day in July 2022 under the theme 'Strategies and Mechanisms for Transparent Management of COVID-19 Funds'.¹⁵⁸

Outlook for FY2023/24

Government has allocated a total of Ushs.6.997 billion¹⁵⁹ in FY2023/24 (22.4 percent of the total Budget) to enable the Governance and Security Programme to undertake the following interventions:

- (i) Develop a Migration Policy.
- (ii) Further construction of housing facilities for the security personnel in an effort to improve on their welfare and capacity in combating crime and security related threats.
- (iii) Enhance supervision of Police detention facilities.
- (iv) Strengthen the collection and analysis of forensic evidence in regional laboratories under the Directorate of Government Analytical Laboratory (DGAL) to improve access by vulnerable people.
- (v) Continued sensitization and creation of awareness among police officers on the Uganda Bill of Rights.
- (vi) Construction of and equipping hospitals for the armed forces, in order to improve the welfare of security personnel under various security agencies.¹⁶⁰
- (vii) Enhancing responsiveness and preparedness of security forces in countering possible security threats.
- (viii) Strengthen citizen's participation in democratic processes.
- (ix) Finalize and implement the Uganda National Action Plan on Human Rights.
- (x) Fast track and monitor the implementation of Government programmes.
- (xi) Roll out of the National Civic Education programme.
- (xii) Strengthen compliance and implementation of the Uganda Bill of Rights.

6.3.2 Administration of Justice Programme

Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 16 recognizes the need to build peaceful, just and inclusive societies that provide equal access to justice and strong institutions. Similarly, Aspiration 3 of Africa's Agenda 2063 and Pillar 3.6 of the East African Community Vision 2050, further advocate for justice and the rule of law. Consequently, the Judiciary's 5th Development Plan FY2020/21 - FY2024/25 (JSDP-V) is aimed at improving business processes for improved efficiency and effectiveness in the administration of justice.¹⁶¹ The Plan seeks to further ensure coherent constitutional democracy, protection of human rights, rule of law, political and electoral processes, transparency and accountability, Government effectiveness and regulatory quality and security.

158 Inspectorate of Government (IG) Q2 Performance Report FY2022/23

159 Final Draft Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure (Recurrent and Development) FY2023/24

160 Final Draft Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure (Recurrent and Development) FY2023/24

161 The Fifth Judiciary Strategic Plan (JSPV) FY2020/21-FY2024/25

In FY2022/23, Government allocated Ushs.400 billion to the Programme to achieve its intended objectives. The performance of the Programme in FY2022/23 was as indicated below:

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

In the delivery of national Public Services:

- (i) Out of the 238,660 passport applications were received, the National Citizenship and Immigration Control (NCIC) issued 228,867 (98,414 males 130,454 females) citizens were issued passports, reflecting a performance level of 96 percent.
- (ii) 252,440 citizens were issued new passports by end of March 2023, out of the 240,000 e-Passports procured and delivered in same reporting period.¹⁶²
- (iii) Three regional e-passport enrollment centers in Gulu, Mbarara and Mbale districts are now fully operational. This is intended to decentralize the services of: passport enrollment and issuance; issuance of permits and passes; inspection and legal services. Furthermore, by end of Q3 FY2022/23, a total of 238,660 Passport applications had been received at the afore-mentioned passport centres, of which a total of 228,867 passports were issued (reflecting a 96percent performance of all eligible applicants).¹⁶³
- (iv) In August 2022, the NCIC opened an e-Passport enrollment centre at Uganda's High Commission in Ottawa, Canada. This Centre will serve between 80 to 100 applicants per month with the newly introduced East African Community Electronic Passport. The High Commission in Ottawa is also accredited to Cuba and the Bahamas.
- (v) The 2022 Uganda Police Force's Annual Crime Report was released in February 2023. The Report indicates that:
 - a. There was an 18percent increase in the volume of crimes reported to Police countrywide from 196,081 cases in 2021 to 231,653 cases in 2022;
 - b. Of the total cases reported in 2022, 68,405 cases were taken to Court, 26749 cases were not proceeded with, while 136,499 cases are still under inquiry;
 - c. Thefts accounted for the highest number of crimes (61,508 cases), followed by Assaults (32,041 cases), and domestic violence (17,698 cases);
 - d. A total of 20,394 road accidents were reported out of which 3,901 were fatal, 10,776 were serious and 5,717 were minor.
 - e. The number of fatal crashes increased by 16.9percent from 3,757 in 2021 to 3,901 in 2022.

Consequently, in an effort to curb the increased crime rate, the following recommendations were provided, including:

- a. Improving institutional functionality
- b. Increase community policing
- c. Enhance investigations through increased adoption of digitalization
- d. Recruit more detectives

¹⁶² National Citizenship and Immigration Control (NCIC)

¹⁶³ Ministry of Justice, and Constitutional Affairs (MoJCA) Q3 Performance Report FY2022/23

- e. Increase skilling of UPF's Officers; among others.¹⁶⁴
- (vi) By end of April 2023, the National Information and Registration Authority (NIRA) had registered and assigned National Identification Numbers (NINs) to 299,908 (148,512 males and 151,396 females) citizens.¹⁶⁵ Out of 195,918 Cards printed, a total of 160,564 Cards (83,029 males & 77,535 females) were issued to eligible citizens in by end of April 2023.¹⁶⁶
- (vii) 597,894 births (292,968 males and 304,926 females) were registered by NIRA, and only 126,971 births were certified by the end of Q3 FY2022/23, against an annual target of 1,280,000 births.
- (viii) MoJCA held the 24th Annual Judges Conference under the theme 'The Independence of the Judiciary: An Impetus to Meaningful Access to Justice'. The conference provided an avenue for Judicial Officers in the country to not only share experiences but also discuss ways in which they can better carry out dispensation of justice.
- (ix) In partnership with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in Uganda, the Judiciary launched a five-year 'Strengthening Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice' Programme (2022-2027) in November 2022.¹⁶⁷ The implementation of this five-year Programme was put at an estimated cost of Ushs. 48.5 billion.
- (x) Construction of the Ushs. 64 billion seven-storey twin appellate Courts building reached a completion rate of 92percent and 85percent for Supreme Court and Court of Appeal buildings respectively, by end of March 2023. The building is expected to save Government Ushs.6 billion in annual rent for both the Supreme Court and Court of the Appeal. Upon completion, the appellate building will be able to accommodate more Court sessions and lead to increased access to justice. It will also increase the rate of case disposal from 60percent to 75percent by end of the NDPIII period.¹⁶⁸
- (xi) In March 2023, Government of Uganda through the Directorate of Citizen and Immigration Control (DCIC) unveiled polycarbonate electronic passports to replace the paper-based e-passports. The polycarbonate electronic passports will be of higher quality and durability, and provide better data protection with a lower risk of damage. Additionally, the polycarbonate e-passports are designed to have strong anti-fraud features, making them suitable for use at e-gates for self-clearance, automated boarding pass issuance and quick passenger processing around the world.¹⁶⁹

In the delivery of Higher Local Government and Community Services:

- (i) Following the enhancement of the Judiciary's Budget in FY2022/23, MoJCA formally launched Wakiso, Rukungiri and Iganga High Court circuits, which became operational by end of January 2023. Establishment of new Court Circuits is seen as a mechanism to bring justice closer to the citizenry and will contribute to increased access to justice and the number of cases disposed by the various Judicial Officers.

164 Uganda Police Force Annual Crime Report, 2022

165 National Information and Registration Authority (NIRA) Ministerial Policy Statement FY2023/24

166 National Information and Registration Authority (NIRA) Ministerial Policy Statement FY2023/24

167 <http://www.judiciary.go.ug/data/news/1222/DCJpercent20Launchespercent20UNODCpercent20Five-Yearpercent20Programmepercent20topercent20Strengthenpercent20Criminalpercent20Justicepercent20inpercent20Uganda.html>

168 Judiciary Q3 Performance Report FY 2022/23

169 Directorate of Citizen and Immigration Control (DCIC)

- (ii) Judiciary continued to render support in terms of strengthening capacity of judicial Officers by conducting monitoring visits of Courts and Judicial centres. By end of Q3 FY2022/23, seven Courts had been inspected. These included Rukungiri High Court Circuit, Iganga High Court Circuit, Kira Chief Magistrate's Court, Tororo High Court, Masindi High Court, Kole Magistrate's Court were inspected.
- (iii) MoJCA commenced the construction of Chief Magistrates Courts in Alebtong, Lyantonde and Budaka districts which are currently at roofing stage. By end of April 2023, Alebtong Chief Magistrates Court was at roofing stage, Lyantonde Chief Magistrates Court was at plastering stage and Budaka Chief Magistrates Court was at tiling stage.¹⁷⁰
- (iv) Commenced the construction of the Magistrate Grade 1 Courts in Abim Court, Patongo and, Karenga. As at the end of Q3 FY2022/23, Abim and Karenga Magistrate Grade 1 Courts were at roofing stage and Patongo Magistrate Grade 1 Court was at the tiling stage. Additionally, the rehabilitation of Nabilatuk Magistrate Grade 1 Court is ongoing and is currently at finishing stage.¹⁷¹
- (v) MoJCA commenced the expansion of Moroto Chief Magistrate Court, procured and installed the solar system in 4 Courts of Kaberamaido Chief Magistrate; Bundibugyo Chief Magistrate; Nwoya Chief Magistrate and Kole Grade One Court.¹⁷² Further, a solar system was installed at Buyende Chief Magistrates Court and Bugiri Chief Magistrate Court by end of Q3 FY2022/23.
- (vi) Commenced the construction of the High Courts in Soroti High Court; Rukungiri High Court and Tororo High Court. As at the end of Q3 FY2022/23, Soroti High Court was at first floor walling, Rukungiri High Court was at roofing stage and Tororo High Court was at bid submission stage.¹⁷³
- (vii) Renovation of Mbale High Court, Gulu High Courts, Tororo Chief Magistrate Court, and Mbale Chief Magistrate Court completed by end of April, 2023.¹⁷⁴

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

Under this objective, Government efforts are geared towards re-igniting business processes with the aim of curbing bureaucratic tendencies within the Judiciary, especially regarding resolution of commercial and land disputes.

In FY2022/23, the following national Public Services were delivered:

- (i) Following the commissioning of the Electronic Court Case Management Information System (ECCMIS) in October 2021, and the launch of the Electronic Court Case Management Information System (ECCMIS) Go-Live in March 2022 in 7 Court stations, Judicial Officers were deployed to ECCMIS implementing Courts to train on its processes. In August 2022, 33 Registrars and Magistrates were deployed to Courts implementing the ECCMIS. ECCMIS is an IT-based system that automates the entire process of a Court case life cycle right from filing (e-filing) to archival (e-archival). It is built on the Judiciary business processes and seeks to improve record-keeping, which includes automating and standardizing manual procedures, improving efficiency in the

¹⁷⁰ Judiciary Q3 Performance Report FY 2022/23

¹⁷¹ Judiciary Q3 Performance Report FY 2022/23

¹⁷² Judiciary Q3 Performance Report FY 2022/23

¹⁷³ Judiciary Q3 Performance Report FY 2022/23

¹⁷⁴ Judiciary Q3 Performance Report FY 2022/23

Judiciary's daily activities, providing a wide range of analytical reports and detailed case audit trails.¹⁷⁵

- (ii) The Judiciary launched four new rules and practice directions on civil, criminal and bail practice. The Chief Justice presided over the launch of the new Rules of Procedure for Courts of Judicature that include: The Judicature (Court Bailiffs) Rules, S.I. No. 53/2022; The Judicature (Amicus Curiae) Rules S.I. No. 54/2022; The Judicature (Legal Representation at the Expense of the State) Rules, S.I. No. 55/2022; and The Constitution (Bail Guidelines for Courts of Judicature) (Practice) Directions, L.N. No. 08/2022. Full implementation of these rules will go a long way in promoting efficiency and effectiveness in the administration of justice, and thus promote effective case management.¹⁷⁶ Additionally, these reforms will enable the Judiciary to achieve its vision of redefining case backlog from 24 months to 12 months as envisioned in the National Development Plan.
- (iii) The Judiciary appointed 18 new Judges of the High Court as well as a new Head of the Commercial Court and the Head of the High Court. The appointment of the Judges brings the number of High Court Judges to 72, up from 56 in the FY2021/22. The current approved High Court structure is 82.
- (iv) In July 2022, Judiciary conducted the mediation of the appellate session. The first scheduled Appellate Mediation session was held at the Court of Appeal. The session was held from April to June, 2022 and handled some of the appeals that had been pending at the Court of Appeal since 2014. Out of the 40 cases, 21 (53 percent) cases were fully mediated and settled while the remaining 19 (47percent) cases were fully mediated but failed and these have since then been referred back to Civil Registry pending hearing. 53 percent of the mediated cases saved Ushs. 3 billion back into economy. Appellate Mediation is a new innovation at the Court of Appeal designed to fast track appeals suitable for settlement. It is a voluntary process that allows parties to appeal to submit their dispute for mediation by a neutral person being an Appellate Judge or Registrar.
- (v) Regarding Court performance, the number of cases disposed increased by 1.64 percent (from 55,874 cases in Q2 FY2022/23 to 56,789 in Q3 of the same period). The increase in the total cases disposed is attributed to the use of Alternative Dispute Resolution mechanisms such as mediation as well as recruitment and deployment of more Judicial Officers.¹⁷⁷
- (vi) Judiciary has continued to ensure equitable access to justice through strengthening implementation of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanisms, mediation, and other innovations such as the Plea-Bargaining Programme; the Small Claims Procedure (SCP); and increased use of ICT-based Court services. By the end of Q3 FY202/23, SCP had been rolled out in 19 Magistrate Courts of Lamwo, Atanga, Kalongo, Kityerera, Kigandalo Nyarushanje, Rubaare, Maracha, Arua City, Katerera, Kagango, Pakwach, Masaka City Bujuuko, Kyangwali, Buseruka, Ntuusi, Mateete and Lwemiyaga.¹⁷⁸

Through these mechanisms, the Programme aims to increase the rate of case disposal from 60percent to 75 percent during the NDPIII period. Additionally, a sum of 1,047 cases disposed of through Plea-Bargaining by end of Q3 FY 2022/23.

175 <http://judiciary.go.ug/data/press/news.html>

176 <http://judiciary.go.ug/data/press/news.html>

177 Judiciary Q3 Performance Report FY 2022/23

178 Judiciary Q3 Performance Report FY 2022/23

- (vii) The National Citizenship and Immigration Control (NCIC) commenced the construction of the New Gulu Regional Immigration Office. Once finalized, the new office will bring immigration services (such as passport acquisition and renewal of passports, etc.) closer to the citizenry.¹⁷⁹

In provision of higher Local Government and Community Services:

- (i) Judiciary, through its Public Relations and Communications Registry together with the Information Communications Technology (ICT) team commenced the ongoing public awareness and sensitization about the Electronic Court Case Management Information System in markets and trading centres in Wakiso District, in an effort to popularize Electronic Court Case Management Information System (ECCMIS) at the grass roots. ECCMIS seeks at improving record keeping which includes automating and standardizing manual procedures, improving efficiency in the Judiciary's daily activities, providing a wide range of analytical reports and detailed case audit trails.¹⁸⁰
- (ii) Procured mobile Internet for 19 ECCMIS Phase 1 Court Stations by end of Q3 FY2022/23 to ensure effective implementation of the ECCMIS, Judiciary.
- (iii) Three Court inspections were carried out and covered 30 Courts by end of Q3 FY2022/23. These included the Fort Portal High Court; Arua High Court; Mayuge, Bugiri, Namayingo, Bitambogwe, Arua, Fort Portal, Kasese, Adjumani and Kyegegwa Magistrates Courts; Hoima High Court & Chief Magistrate's Courts; Luweero High Court & Chief Magistrate's Courts; Kamuli Chief Magistrate's Court; Jinja Chief Magistrate's Court; Sanga Magistrate's Court; Kagoma Magistrate's Court; and Buyende Magistrate's Court. Others included Rukungiri Magistrate's Court, Iganga Magistrate's Court, Kira Magistrate's Court, Kole Magistrate's Court, Tororo Magistrate's Court, Katakwi Magistrate's Court, Serere Magistrate's Court and Mbale Magistrate's Court.¹⁸¹

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

- (i) MoJCA represented Government of Uganda in 1,511 cases in Courts, Tribunals and Commissions by end of Q3 FY2022/23 compared to 1,324 cases in Q3 of the same period thus 14.1percent increase. Of these cases, 16 cases fell within the Constitutional petitions, appeals and applications defended category, 45 cases were under the Tribunals and Commissions, 6 cases the human rights category, and 152 scheduled cases. Of these, 199 cases worth Ushs.240.177 billion were won, while 62 cases worth Ushs.196.398 billion were lost.¹⁸²
- (ii) The Administration of Justice Programme focused on reinforcing review and development of appropriate policies for effective governance and rule of law. 19 Bills were drafted and submitted to MDAs, out of the 28 requests made by end of Q2 FY2022/23 (representing a 68 percent performance). Additionally, a total of 20 Acts and 17 Bills, were published. Out of 97 requests received to draft Statutory Instruments, 82 were drafted and submitted to MDAs for ownership in the same reporting period (representing 85percent performance).

179 Ministry of Justice, and Constitutional Affairs (MoJCA) Q3 Performance Report FY2022/23

180 <http://judiciary.go.ug/data/news/1239/1544/ECCMISpercent20Sensitizationpercent20Goespercent20tooper-cent20Naalya,percent20Kirapercent20Areas.html>

181 Judiciary Q3 Performance Report FY 2022/23

182 Ministry of Justice, and Constitutional Affairs (MoJCA) Q3 Performance Report FY2022/23

The 18 Bills received for publication included:

- (a) Bill No. 17. The Parliamentary Pensions (Amendment) Bill, 2022.
- (b) Bill No. 18. The Assisted Reproductive Technology Bill, 2022.
- (c) Bill No. 19. The Employment (Amendment) Bill, 2022.
- (d) Bill No. 20. The Insolvency (Amendment) Bill, 2022.
- (e) Bill No. 21. The Companies (Amendment) Bill, 2022.
- (f) Bill No. 22. The Anti Money Laundering (Amendment) Bill, 2022.
- (g) Bill No. 23. The Cooperative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 2022.
- (h) Bill No. 24. The Partnership (Amendment) Bill, 2022.
- (i) Bill No. 25. The Antiterrorism (Amendment) Bill, 2022.
- (j) Bill No. 1 The Public Service Pension Fund Bill, 2023.
- (k) Bill No. 2 The Veterinary Practitioners' Bill, 2023.
- (l) Bill No. 3 The Anti -Homosexuality Bill, 2023.¹⁸³

25 Acts assented to were authorized for publication and 21 were published. Some of the assented Acts received, and authorized for publication included:

- (a) Act No. 17 The Anti-Terrorism (Amendment) Act, 2022.
- (b) Act No. 18 The Anti-Money Laundering (Amendment) Act, 2022.
- (c) Act No. 19 The Cooperative Societies (Amendment) Act, 2022.
- (d) Act No. 20 The Insolvency (Amendment) Act, 2022.
- (e) Act No. 21 The Partnerships (Amendment) Act, 2022.
- (f) Act No. 22 The Trustees Incorporation (Amendment) Act, 2022.
- (g) Act No. 23 The Anti-Money Laundering (Amendment) (No. 2) Act, 2022
- (h) Act No. 24 The Computer Misuse (Amendment) Act, 2022.
- (i) Act No. 25 The Mining and Minerals Act, 2022.
- (j) Act No. 1 The Physical Planners' Registration Act, 2023.
- (k) Act No. 2 The Traffic and Road Safety Act, 1998 (Amendment) Act, 2023.
- (l) Act No. 3 The Parliamentary Pensions (Amendment) Act, 2023.
- (m) Act No. 4 The Public Health (Amendment) Act, 2023.
- (n) Act No. 5 The Fisheries and Aquaculture Act, 2023

38 Statutory Instruments received and authorized for publication. These included:

- (o) S.I. No. 1 The Companies (Beneficial Owner) Regulations, 2023.
- (p) S.I. No. 2 The Anti - Money Laundering (Amendment) Regulations, 2023.
- (q) S.I. No. 3 The Anti -Terrorism Regulations, 2023.
- (r) S.I. No. 4 The Cooperative Societies (Beneficial Owner) Regulations, 2023.

- (s) S.I. No. 5 The Partnerships (Beneficial Ownership) Regulations, 2023.
- (t) S.I. No. 6 The Trustees Incorporation (Beneficial Owner) Regulations, 2023.
- (u) S.I. No. 7 The Electoral Commission (Appointment of Date of Completion of Update of Voters' Register in Serere County Constituency, Serere District) Instrument, 2023.
- (v) S.I. No. 8 The Building Control (Sitting Allowances for Members of Building Committees) Regulations, 2023.

Outlook for FY2023/4

In FY2023/24, Government has allocated Ushs. 420.7 billion¹⁸⁴to facilitate the Administration of Justice Programme to undertake the following:

- (i) Strengthening business processes and case management systems in institutions to improve service delivery;
- (ii) Further development of appropriate infrastructure for administration of Justice. Special focus will be given to construction and equipping of Courts and additional justice centres;
- (iii) Continued promotion of Alternative Dispute Resolutions (ADR) and other case management interventions such as: Small Claims Procedure; Plea-Bargaining and Mediation.
- (iv) Address welfare, housing and security concerns of judicial officers.
- (v) Strengthening courts to resolve disputes in critical areas such as land, , commercial, family disputes, environment, standards, utilities and tax disputes;
- (vi) Strengthening prevention, detection/investigation and adjudication of corruption;
- (vii) Continued operationalization of High Court Circuits and strengthening the inspectorate functions in the administration of Justice.
- (viii) Advanced use of ICT and other technologies. Focus will be on continued roll out of the Electronic Court Case Management System (ECCMIS) to additional courts, procurement and installation of Court recording and transcription system, and video conferencing systems to enhance capacity of Courts to handle online cases.¹⁸⁵

6.3.3 Legislation, Oversight and Representation Programme

Uganda's Vision 2040 and East African Community Vision 2050 highlight effective legislation, oversight and representation as an engine in promoting good governance and are a critical component in a country's overall governance framework. This is aimed at effective implementation, coordination and service delivery.

Government allocated Ushs.915.1 billion in FY2022/23 to the Programme in order to achieve its objectives. The Programme's performance in FY2022/23 is discussed based on the Objectives below:

184 Final Draft Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure (Recurrent and Development) FY2023/24

185 Final Draft Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure (Recurrent and Development) FY2023/24

a) Enhanced Transparency, Accountability and Anti-Corruption Systems

- (i) The Parliamentary Commission continued with construction of new Chambers, which is expected to cost Ushs.179 billion. Upon completion, the new Chambers are expected to improve the sitting capacity for Members of Parliament, and create more space for the growing number of legislators to enhance effective legislation. This will also strengthen the role of Parliament in ensuring transparency, accountability and policy legislation.

However, by end of Q3 FY2022/23, construction of the new Chambers stood at only 36percent. This was attributed to cash flow challenges the contractor was facing which led to:

- (a) Delays in fabrication of heavy steel materials in Dubai for the structural frame of the new Chamber building;
 - (b) Delayed payment of materials, suppliers and sub-contractors, hence affecting the supply and delivery of construction materials to the site which adversely affects the physical progress of work on site; and
 - (c) Delays in payment of wages to both salaried and labour workers, which affects the morale of workers.
- (ii) As at the end of Q3 FY2022/23, Parliament had held a total of 83 Plenary sittings against the annual planned total of 109, to handle the legislative and oversight business. Additionally, 1,190 Committee meetings which are open to the public were held, against the annual planned 1,600. Furthermore, 43 out of the annual planned 60 Committee Reports were discussed and adopted by the House; and 82 Committee oversight field visits were undertaken against the planned 140 for the year.¹⁸⁶

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

To enhance coherency and effectiveness in the enactment of legislation, for improved democracy and good governance, the 11th Parliament had passed 26 Bills against the annual planned 40 bills per year by end of the Q3 FY2022/23. These Bills included:

- (a) The Public Health (Amendment) Bill, 2021;
- (b) The Mining and Minerals Bill, 2022;
- (c) The Kampala Capital City (Amendment) Bill, 2021;
- (d) The Anti-Terrorism (Amendment) Bill, 2022;
- (e) The Cooperatives Societies (Amendment) Bill, 2022;
- (f) The Anti-Money Laundering (Amendment) Bill, 2022;
- (g) The Law Revision (Amendment) Bill 2022;
- (h) The Anti-Homosexuality Bill 2023; etc.¹⁸⁷

¹⁸⁶ Parliamentary Commission Q3 Performance Report FY2022/23

¹⁸⁷ Parliamentary Commission Q3 Performance Report FY2022/23

Outlook for FY2023/24

Ushs. 941.2 billion¹⁸⁸ has been appropriated to the Programme to undertake its priorities in FY2023/234 These include:

- (i) Automate the Parliamentary Bill tracking system that enables the public search Bills by status, Committees and legislators also make comments while the Bill is still at the Committee stage.
- (ii) Fast-track the remaining construction works for the new Chambers of Parliament to minimize pressure on the available physical space within the boundaries of Parliament.
- (iii) Timely enactment of legislation to support implementation of NDPIII interventions and other Government policies and programs to properly address the needs of the people of Uganda.
- (iv) Improve the transparency and compliance with accountability rules and regulations.¹⁸⁹
- (v) Develop a Communication Strategy within Parliament, geared towards increasing public participation in Parliament's legislative, oversight, and representation processes.
- (vi) Automate and maintain main systems for data production and development.¹⁹⁰
- (vii) Conduct a capacity needs assessment for the 11th Parliament to identify capacity gaps that may inhibit the MPs from performing their roles at Parliament and in the constituencies. Specifically, MoFPED and NPA shall arrange to create awareness and build capacity of the MPs and staff of Parliament to appreciate the programme-based approach to planning and budgeting.
- (viii) Establish Programme Actors Data generation systems to ease performance assessment-Ascertain from the strategy and MPS.
- (ix) Conduct Pre and post legislative scrutiny studies to support MPs interested in initiating Private Members Bills.
- (x) Undertake research for review of laws.
- (xi) Establish a national consultative framework for Parliament¹⁹¹

6.3.4 Public Sector Transformation Programme

Over time, Uganda's Public Sector has proven to be a fundamental platform through which the citizenry can equitably access goods and services provided by the State. The third National Development Plan (NDPIII) and Vision 2040 identify the Public Sector as one of the key programmes that can steer growth through the provision of public goods and services that reflect public interests and needs. The Programme was adopted in NDP III to strengthen the role of the state in guiding and facilitating development.

In FY2022/23, Government allocated a total of Ushs.222.7 billion¹⁹² to the Programme in order to achieve the intended objectives. The following achievements were attained in FY2022/23:

188 Final Draft Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure (Recurrent and Development) FY2023/24

189 Final Draft Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure (Recurrent and Development) FY2023/24

190 National Budget Framework Paper FY2023/24-FY2027/28

191 NDP III Mid-Term Review (MTR) Report

192 2nd Budget Call Circular (BCC) Budget Estimates FY2023/2024

a) Increased Accountability and Transparency in Delivery of Services

In the provision of Public Services at national level:

- (i) The Inspectorate of Government (IG) commenced training of focal persons on the Inspectorate of Government Online Declaration System (IG-ODS) leader register during the declaration of income, assets and liabilities in March 2023. The training sought to enhance the capacity of focal persons and enlighten them on how to help public servants in various Ministries, Departments and Agencies of the Government to submit their declarations.¹⁹³ The IG-ODS was introduced to fight corruption and foster transparency amongst the public officers, through enabling leaders to submit their declarations of income, assets and liabilities online in enforcement of the Leadership Code of Conduct.
- (ii) The Inspector General of Government (IGG) established a follow-up Unit in the Inspectorate of Government (IG) in December 2022. The six-member Unit was assigned the responsibility of following up and ensuring that all IG recommendations and Court Orders arising out of IG prosecutions are implemented¹⁹⁴.
- (iii) Government continued to enhance implementation of e-governance across the public sector. This has seen 31 entities on-boarded onto the platform, bringing the cumulative number of entities integrated and using services on the e-service platform to 102 entities.
- (iv) Furthermore, the Ministry of Information, Communication and Technology and National Guidance (MoICT&NG) signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Monenco Iran Consulting Engineers for provision of technical support in telecommunications and data governance in Uganda. This MoU is intended to foster e-governance across the public sector and enhance the automation of institutional management functions.
- (v) Government invested in a National Data Centre with a view of centralizing data centres and minimize the cost of building various data centres in MDAs. To achieve this, 44 applications were hosted in the National Data Centre Additional four (4) critical applications were hosted in the National Data Centre (NDC) and Disaster Recovery (DR) site making a cumulative total of 241 critical applications being hosted in the NDC & DR sites.¹⁹⁵

In to the above, 32 MDAs and other target user sites had been connected to the National Backbone Infrastructure (NBI) by end of Q3 FY2022/23 bringing the cumulative total number of sites connected 1,466.

- (vi) The MoICT&NG provided technical support to 16 MDAs and 8 Local Governments in the development and implementation of: a) the Parish Development Model Information Systems; b) the e-Government Procurement System; c) Electronic Document Management Systems; d) Online Business Registration System; e) the National Identification System; f) Hospital Management System; and g) the Education Management Information System.
- (vii) Uganda Retirements Benefits Authority (UBRA) finalized the Pre-User Acceptance Testing for the risk-based supervision system modules.¹⁹⁶ The risk-based supervision system modules focuses on the identification of potential risks faced by pension plans

193 <https://www.igg.go.ug/updates/news/ig-trains-focal-persons-on-declaration-of-assets/>

194 Inspectorate of Government (IG) Q2 Performance Report FY2022/23

195 National Information Technologies Authority (NITA-U) Q3 Performance Report FY2022/23

196 Uganda Retirements Benefits Authority (UBRA) Q2 Performance Report FY2022/23

or Funds and the assessment of the financial and operational factors in place to manage and mitigate those risks

In the provision of higher Local Government Services:

- (i) Government, through National Information Technologies Authority (NITA-U) continued the role out of the Unified Messaging and Collaboration System (UMCS) to additional Government entities, thus making a cumulative total of 141 entities onboarded with a 24,295 users.¹⁹⁷
- (ii) In December 2022, the MoICT&NG had established and operationalized 3 ICT innovation hubs in West Nile, Eastern, and Western Uganda regions. The innovation hubs will provide a platform for establishing an environment for ICT innovators facing challenges of workspace and internet connectivity.¹⁹⁸

b) Streamlined Government architecture for efficient and effective service delivery

In the provision of National Public Services:

- (i) By end of Q3 FY2022/23, National Information Technologies Authority (NITA-U) had rendered support to a total of 10) Business Process Outsourcing centers through the extension of NBI connectivity and price stabilization and as a result, 452 employment opportunities were created to benefit the youths.¹⁹⁹
- (ii) To ensure coherent coordination of the Legislative Agenda, Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) coordinated the legislative agenda in which 19 Bills were passed to facilitate investments, development and national progress. Some of these included: a) The Physical Activity and Sports Bill, 2022; b) The Competition Bill, 2022, c) The Museum and Monuments Bill, 2022, d) The Anti-Homosexuality Bill, 2023 and e) The Micro-Finance Deposit Taking Institutions (Amendment) Bill 2022. These Bills focused at facilitating investments, development and national progress.²⁰⁰
- (iii) Office of the Prime Minister completed the development of the Disaster Risk Management Plan (DRMP) which provides a framework for disaster preparedness and response. In this regard, OPM supported approximately 142,025 disaster affected Households (710,127 people) across the country with relief food and non-food items.²⁰¹

In the provision of higher Local Government and Community Services:

- (i) With a focus of fast tracking Government's flagship projects, the OPM conducted and developed data packs from 12 field visits and on-spot checks on Government service delivery under disbursement and utilization of the PDM Parish Revolving Fund, inspection of road works in Kakumiro – Kagadi, Mubende districts and road conditions in Kanungu district. Furthermore, the OPM made an assessment of management of private wings in Government hospitals by end of December 2022.²⁰² This was all geared towards ensuring the projects achieve NDP III's intended objectives thus achieve inclusive and sustainable development.

197 National Information Technologies Authority (NITA-U) Q3 Performance Report FY2022/23

198 National Information Technologies Authority (NITA-U) Q2 Performance Report FY2022/23

199 National Information Technologies Authority (NITA-U) Q3 Performance Report FY2022/23

200 Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) Q3 Performance Report FY2022/23

201 Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) Ministerial Policy Statement FY2023/24

202 Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) Q3 Performance Report FY2022/23

- (ii) Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) conducted an on-spot monitoring exercise on Parish Development Model (PDM) readiness in 15 Local Government (LGs). These included Kiboga; Gomba; Lwengo; Mityana, Butambala; Buvuma; Hoima; Kamwenge, Rukungiri; Kaliro; Soroti City; Busia; Nebbi MC, Napak and Pader.
- (iii) OPM conducted 5 follow-ups/spot checks in 6 District Local Governments (DLGs) on the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) on Voluntary local reviews and SDG monitoring and reporting. The districts included Zombo, Yumbe, Adjuman, Amuria and Otuke under the Development Initiative for Northern Uganda (DINU) program.
- (iv) Relatedly, OPM undertook 6 field visits on the progress of Presidential Investors Round Table (PIRT) by end of March, 2023. Some of the thematic areas covered during the field visits include: Tourism, Oil and Gas, competitiveness, Transport and Agriculture valuation in industrial parks of Mbale i.e. Sino Industrial Park in Mbale, Establishments of fully serviced industrial parks in various regions of the country i.e. Mbarara, Arua, Namanve.²⁰³ These PIRT field visits aimed at assessing the business environment to facilitate increased private sector participation in investment.

c) Deepen decentralization and citizen participation in local development

In the provision of higher Local Government Services:

- (i) In order to ensure effective and efficient implementation of the Parish Development Model (PDM), Ministry of Information, Communication and Technology and National Guidance finalized the integration of the Parish Development Model Information Systems (PDMIS) on to the SMS gateway to disseminate Information on Financial Inclusion Pillar. Relatedly, User Acceptance Tests undertaken for PDMIS Module on Citizen Participation Information System, Financial Inclusion System and Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E).²⁰⁴
- (ii) The PDMIS Registration and Financial Inclusion System was launched and has been used to collect data from 48 percent of the Parishes in Uganda by end of Q2 FY2022/23. By end of Q3 FY2022/23, a total of 17 districts were using the Financial Inclusion system module of PDMIS and data was collected and analysed for 50.4percent of 9.8million households and 17.2 million population i.e. 4,937,744 households registered.²⁰⁵
- (iii) Further, 4 of the 6 modules (Data collection, Financial Information System, Citizen Participation, Monitoring and Evaluation) of the PDMIS were operationalized by end of Q3 FY2022/23.²⁰⁶
- (iv) Ministry of Local Government has streamlined and strengthened standard records management systems.

203 Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) Q3 Performance Report FY2022/23

204 Ministry of Information, Communication and Technology and National Guidance Q2 Performance Report FY2022/23

205 Ministry of Information, Communication and Technology and National Guidance Q3 Performance Report FY2022/23

206 Ministry of Information, Communication and Technology and National Guidance Q3 Performance Report FY2022/23

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

In the provision of National Public Services:

- (i) National Planning Authority (NPA) finalized the National Human Resource Development Plan (NHRDP). The Plan provides a framework to guide human resource development planning at all levels of Government. The NHRDP framework is a guide to addressing the national human resource supply and demand gaps as an enabler to sustainable economic development.²⁰⁷

In the provision of higher Local Government Services:

- (i) UBRA conducted district liaison visits in West Nile districts of Moyo, Nebbi and Arua, on complaints management and as part of the onsite inspection on the Public Service Pension Scheme. These visits are intended at ensuring an effectively and efficiently governed Public Service Pension scheme.

Outlook for FY2023/24

Government has allocated Ushs.223.3 billion in FY2023/24²⁰⁸ to the Programme to undertake the following interventions.

- (i) Streamlining Government structures and institutions for efficient and effective service delivery.
- (ii) Enhancing accountability across Government.
- (iii) Strengthening strategic human resource function of Government.
- (iv) Deepening decentralization and citizen participation Local Economic Development by building Local Government fiscal decentralization and self-reliance capacity
- (v) Fully operationalize e-recruitment system and roll out to District Service Commissions.
- (vi) Develop and implement integrated data-sharing bus.²⁰⁹ This will enable Government enjoy benefits such as time and cost saving as well as facilitating smarter decisions and solutions to real problems facing communities
- (vii) Increasing transparency elimination of corruption.²¹⁰

6.3.5 Development Plan Implementation Programme

The Development Plan Implementation Programme is envisaged to catalyse effective and efficient implementation of the NDP III, in order to achieve the over-arching goal of increasing household incomes and improving the quality of life of all Ugandans. Key expected results over the five-year period include: i) Increase level of plan implementation, ii) Increased GDP growth rate, increased revenue, and iii) Improvements in the alignment of plans and budgets.

207 National Planning Authority Ministerial Policy Statement FY2023/2024

208 2nd Budget Call Circular (BCC) Budget Estimates FY2023/2024

209 National Budget Framework Paper FY2023/24-FY2027/28

210 Final Draft Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure (Recurrent and Development) FY2023/24

The key sub-programmes under the Development Plan Implementation Programme include: i) Development Planning, Research, Statistics and Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) ii) Resource Mobilisation and Budgeting; and iii) Accountability Systems and Service Delivery.²¹¹

Some of the key targets of the Programme during the NDPIII period include:

- i) Achieving at-least 80 percent of the NDPIII targets;
- ii) Increased GDP growth rate from 6.3percent to at least 7 percent per annum;
- iii) Increased Revenue to GDP ratio from 15.6percent to 18 percent by 2025;
- iv) Reduced Domestic Arrears as a percentage of total expenditure for FY N-1 from 1percent in FY2017/18 percent to 0.2 percent;
- v) Increased alignment between the Annual Budgets and the NDPIII from 60 percent to 85 percent at national and programme levels; and
- vi) Maintaining the proportion of supplementary budget expenditure (net of loan servicing) within 3 percent.²¹²

In FY2022/23, Government allocated a total of Ushs.1,186.4 billion to the Development Plan Implementation Programme. The Programme performance by end of March, 2023, was as follows:

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 the provision of National Public Services, Government in FY2022/23:

- (i) Held the 12th National Development Policy Forum under the theme 'Addressing Uganda's Affordable Housing Deficit'.²¹³ This Forum is a mechanism for facilitating the successful implementation of the Uganda Vision 2040. Further, this Forum is a platform for constructive policy debates that intend to facilitate better understanding of Uganda's development issues; enable stakeholders identify economic and social issues critical to the realization of the Medium Term National Development Plans and the Vision 2040; and enhance stakeholders' ownership of the resultant policy reforms through participation in policy formulation.
- (ii) Finalized the Mid-Term Review (MTR) for the third National Development Plan 2021/22-24/25. The review covered Policy and Strategic Direction; Macroeconomic Framework; Programmatic approach design; Partnerships and Collaborations; as well as Reprioritization of key Interventions, Projects and Actions in the 20 Programmes. The review thought to direct the country towards recovery²¹⁴.
- (iii) The draft Green Growth Financing Strategy was finalized and validated with Green Finance Practitioners. The draft Strategy awaits official launch and dissemination.²¹⁵

211 Uganda's third National Development Plan

212 Uganda's third National Development Plan

213 National Planning Authority Ministerial Policy Statement FY2023/24

214 National Planning Authority Ministerial Policy Statement FY 2023/24

215 National Planning Authority Ministerial Policy Statement FY 2023/24

The Uganda Green Growth Development strategy seeks to operationalize the tenets of a green economy as highlighted in the Uganda Vision 2040 and the National Development Plan and will covers a time span of 15 years.

- (iv) In March 2023, Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development launched the intergrated National Financing Framework (INFF) and publicised the public investment financing Strategy (PIFS). The INFF is aimed at helping countries to overcome existing obstacles to finance their development needs-sustainable financing for national development plans at country level.²¹⁶
- (v) National Planning Authority in collaboration with African Review Mechanism (APRM) United Nations (UNDP), Islamic Development Bank (IsDB) and United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC) organisedthe 2nd Africa High-Level Forum For South-South And Triangular Cooperation (HLFSSTRC) for sustainable development from 17th-19th January, 2023. The Forum provided an advocacy tool and a continental platform bringing together African leaders from cooperation agencies and institutions of national governments and other partners to opportunity to exchange views on South-South And Triangular Cooperation (SSTrC) approaches and methodologies. Further, it aims to support horizontal partnerships to address development gaps in Africa which derail the implementation of Agenda 2063.²¹⁷

b) Strengthen Budgeting and Resource Mobilization

Under this Objective:

- (i) In January 2023, URA signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Uganda Gold refiners, Exporters, and Dealers Association.²¹⁸ The MoU is aimed at streamlining the regulation of gold trade in the country and enhancing coordination in information sharing to increase tax compliance. This MoU is one of the channels Government seeks to increase the Revenue to GDP ratio from 15.6 percent to 18 percent by 2025.
- (ii) Uganda Revenue Authority signed the Uganda–South Africa Mutual Recognition Agreement (MRA) in February 2023. This Agreement is a monumental era for trade facilitation between Uganda and South Africa. The countries agreed to recognize each other’s Authorized Economic Operators (AEO), a move that is envisaged to enable AEOs to benefit from faster controls and reduced supervision for customs clearance.
- (iii) Government of Uganda set up the Climate Finance Unit (CFU) under the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (MoFPED), with funding from the United Kingdom-Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO) through the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI). The CFU seeks to enhance mobilisation of climate financing in line with MoFPED’s mandate of mobilising resources to finance Government Development priorities.
- (iv) On implementation of the Domestic Revenue Mobilization Strategy (DRMS) 2019/20-2023/24, the overall performance based on the DRMS interventions assessed was rated fair (60 percent). Out of the 54 interventions appraised; 14 (26 percent) were rated as good, 26 (48 percent) rated fair and 14 (26 percent) were rated as poor.²¹⁹ This performance is attributed to several factors such as existence of a large informal sector, resulting in under reporting or non-declaration of incomes, thus limiting the

216 www.finance.go.ug

217 National Planning Authority Ministerial Policy Statement FY 2023/24

218 <https://thetaxman.ura.go.ug/ura-signs-mou-with-gold-dealers/>

219 Budget Monitoring and Accountability Unit (BMAU) DRMS Annual Monitoring Report FY2021/2022.

income tax yield, increased growth in stock of total tax arrears, indicative of increased risk of potential revenue loss, etc.

c) Strengthen the capacity of the statistical system to generate data for national development

In the provision of national Public Services:

- (i) Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBoS) continued with the implementation of the Uganda Harmonized Integrated Survey (UHIS) through integrating the activities of Uganda National Panel Survey (UNPS) and the Annual Agricultural Survey (AAS), with support from the World Bank and Food Agricultural Organization (FAO)., This is in line with the Government strategy of integrating e-systems to facilitate harmonization of statistical data.
- (ii) Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBoS) Finalized the 5th National Service Delivery Survey (NSDS) and findings were disseminated in September 2022.²²⁰. This facilitated strategic planning for FY2023/24, especially targeting of beneficiaries of public services.
- (iii) UBoS finalized the National Labour Force Survey (NLFS 2021) Report and findings of the Survey were disseminated in November 2022. The Survey revealed that there were 23.5 million persons in the working age group; an increase from 20.2 million in NLFS 2016/17. Additionally, a total of 20.5 million persons aged 14-64 years were working in 2021. Of these 51percent were own-use production workers, followed by 49 percent in employment.²²¹
- (iv) UBoS continued with preparations for the 2023 National Population and Housing Census (NPHC, 2024). The NPHC is the main source of demographic and socio-economic data in Uganda, necessary for policy formulation and implementation, monitoring and evaluation of national development programmes.²²²
- (v) Commenced the process of implementing the 7th round of Uganda Demographic Household Survey (UDHS). The sample for the UDHS is 700 Enumeration Areas (EAs) with a total of about 20,000 households. Upon completion, the UDHS will provide up-to-date information on demographic, health, and family planning status and trends in the country.
- (vi) Finalized the Data Management Strategy as well as the processing of the National Livestock Data. The National Livestock data does provided relevant data on key areas such as: Population of all livestock types, Production systems, Access to veterinary extension services, Land ownership, Milk production, Ownership of livestock, and Main type of labour by sex.²²³
- (vii) Government finalized the Certificate of Compliance (CoC) assessment of the National and Sectoral Budgets for FY2022/23. The CoC indicated that the overall budget for FY 2022/23 was 60.1 percent aligned to the NDPIII, a decline from 63.4 percent registered in FY2021/22. Across the various levels, it was observed that the annual budget was aligned to the NDPIII at 66.4 percent (Macroeconomic Compliance level); 65.8 percent (National Strategic Direction level) 64.7 percent (Programme level); 65.2 percent (MDA level); and 44.7 (Local Government level).²²⁴

220 Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBoS) Q2 Performance Report FY2022/23

221 National Labour Force Survey (NLFS) 2021

222 Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBoS) Q2 Performance Report FY2022/23

223 Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBoS) Q3 Performance Report FY2022/23

224 National Planning Authority (Certificate of Compliance of the Annual Budget) FY2022/23

In providing higher Local Government and Community Services:

- (i) UBOS commenced the mapping exercise and related activities in 45 districts in preparation of conducting the 7th round of Uganda Demographic Household Survey (UDHS) Report. During the exercise, 32 districts of Bukedea, Mbale, Mbale City, Kumi, Ngora, Serere, Kalaki, Pakwach, Terego, Koboko, Yumbe, Obongi, Moyo, Ibanda, Rwampara, Lwengo, Kaliro, Iganga, Buyende, Budaka, Butebo, Isingiro, Kitagwenda, Maracha, Madi-Okollo, Rakai, Bukomansimbi, Kalungu, Mityana, Bugiri, Bugweri, Buhweju districts were completed.²²⁵

Outlook for FY2023/24

Government has allocated Ushs.1,729 billion in FY2023/24 to the Programme to undertake the following interventions:²²⁶

- (i) Consultation and development of Uganda's fourth National Development Plan.
- (ii) Continue providing support towards the preparation of pre-feasibility, feasibility and value chain studies in priority NDP III projects.
- (iii) Equip and resource parishes to operationalize service delivery structures.²²⁷
- (iv) Operationalize the APEX platform to perform the oversight role and hence be accountable for delivery of results. The Apex platform is intended to facilitate prompt monitoring of Government interventions to steer Private Sector Development and economic growth holistically.
- (v) Undertake the National Population and Housing Census, 2023
- (vi) Develop the Fourth National Development Plan.
- (vii) Effectively track the implementation of the Manifesto commitments and Presidential directives.
- (viii) Continued roll out of the automated procurement systems to all MDAs and LGs.
- (ix) Automated and integrated the NDP M&E system to facilitate the following:
 - a. M&E Institutional Architecture;
 - b. Creation of an Executive Oversight Platform for uptake, learning and utilization of results for evidence-based decision-making (APEX Platform) and establishment of Programme Coordinators;
 - c. Enforce service and service delivery standards to provide a benchmark for monitoring;
 - d. Operationalize and strengthen functionality of the M&E and Statistical Units within the Planning departments; and
 - e. Strengthen inspection and supervision function for M&E Promote the Partnership Policy.²²⁸

225 Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBoS) Q2 Performance Report FY2022/23

226 Final Draft Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure (Recurrent and Development) FY2023/24

227 Final Draft Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure (Recurrent and Development) FY2023/24

228 NDP III Mid-Term Review (MTR) Report

6.4 Infrastructure Development

The NDP III identified infrastructure development as an enabler of Uganda's industrialisation agenda and a catalyst for creation of jobs and wealth. As a result, Government continues to prioritize infrastructure development in order to enhance production, productivity and ensure sustainable economic growth.

Uganda's infrastructure development is partly concentrated around the 'new Growth Triangle' that seeks to map and develop productive areas along the growth corridors. Taking advantage of the growth corridors is expected to catalyze equitable regional economic development and influence the 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 FY2022/23, Government allocated Ushs.6,221.892 billion²²⁹ 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 iii) Sustainable Urbanization and Housing.

6.4.1 Integrated Transport Infrastructure & Services Programme

This Programme addresses itself to increasing the stock of transport infrastructure, reducing cargo freight costs and increasing the average infrastructure lifespan. 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. Evidence from the Poverty Status Report 2021 deduced that the provision of reliable transport infrastructure was key in unlocking the country's productive potential to reduce poverty by 4.48 percentage points.

Government allocated Ushs.4,145.1 billion in FY2022/23 to this Programme to construct, upgrade, maintain and improve transport infrastructure and services.

A total of Ushs.2,687.984 billion was allocated to Uganda National Roads Authority to upgrade, maintain and rehabilitate national roads in the country. This was to ensure better regional connectivity, motorability of roads and to increase the Private Sector's contribution to national development. A total of Ushs.506.42 billion was earmarked for road maintenance at national and district level in FY 2022/23. Accordingly, a number of achievements have been made, as highlighted below.

²²⁹ The total cluster Budget in FY 2022/23 comprises of 3 Programmes (Integrated Transport Infrastructure and Services, Sustainable Energy Development and Sustainable Urbanisation and Housing)

a) Optimized investment in transport infrastructure and services

Road Transport

In the provision of National Services, Government in FY 2022/23:

- i) Continued with the upgrade and construction of 18 road projects totalling 966.2 km.²³⁰ By end of March 2023, one oil road totalling 93km was substantially completed and construction of 116.07km had been achieved against a target of 415km. UNRA's Strategic Plan targets to construct 500km annually. This brings the total paved road network in Uganda 5,875 km, which represents 29 percent of the national road network. Table xx shows the progress of selected road development as of March 2023.
- ii) By March 2023, 18 road projects totaling 1,007.5 km including bridges and drainages were under procurement. An additional 40 road projects were under design stage.

Table 6.1 : Progress of Selected Road Development as of March 2023

S/N	Road Project	Distance (km)	Completion Status (percent)
Ongoing Road Projects			
1	Rukungiri-Kihihi-Ishasha/Kanungu	78.5	80.69
2	Kitala-Gerenge	10	97
3	Kapchorwa-Suam	73	77.21
4	Busega-Mpigi Expressway	23.7	20.22
5	Kampala Northern Bypass Phase 2	17.5	97.3
6	Kampala Flyover Construction and Road Upgrading Project	3.5	9.81
7	Muyembe-Nakapiripirit and service roads	92	26.7
8	Atiak-Laropi	66	74.06
9	Najjanakumbi-Busabala Road, Munyonyo Super Interchange and Services Roads	28	22.8
10	Kira-Kasangati-Mattuga	21	31.1
11	Rwekanye-Apac	90.9	16.63
12	Apac-Lira-Puranga	100.1	22.14
13	Moroto-Lokitanyala	42	60.94
14	Tororo-Busia Road and Mayuge and Busia Town Roads	44	25.76
Oil Roads			
15	Masindi Park Junction and Tangi Junction - Para - Bulisa Roads	159	99.6
16	Masindi-Biiso-Hohwa-Nyairongo-Kyarusheesha-Butoole & Kabaale-Kiziranfumbi Roads	97	77.39
17	Selected Access Roads in Rushere Town (3.0 km) and Kyamate Access Roads (2.6 km)	5.6	41.91
18	Kawuku-Bwerenga Road (6.6km) & Namugonde-Bugiri (1.6)	8.2	0.48

230 UNRA Project Status Report, March 2023 (Annual Performance Reports - Uganda National Roads Authority (unra.go.ug))

S/N	Road Project	Distance (km)	Completion Status (percent)
Tourism Roads			
19	Kabale–Lake Bunyonyi	8	Under procurement
20	Mgahinga National Park Headquarters	14	
21	Kisoro–Nkuringo–Rubuguri–Muko	54	
22	Rubuguri–Nteko	22	
23	Ishasha–Katunguru	88	Commenced land acquisition
24	Kebisoni–Kisizi– Muhanga/Kambuga	117	Feasibility Studies completed

- iii) By end of December 2022, 4,868km of paved national roads had been maintained through routine manual maintenance and a further 355.9 km through mechanised routine maintenance.
- iv) A further 14,557 km of unpaved national roads had been periodically maintained by December 2022.
- v) 16 bridges on the national road network were substantially completed by December 2022, while 26 bridges are being constructed.

Road Maintenance

In FY2022/23, Government allocated Ushs.178.5 billion for improvement of District, Urban and Community Access roads (DUCAR). A further Ushs.33.717 billion and Ushs. 153.13 billion were allocated to Local Governments and KCCA respectively. In the provision of higher Local Government Services:

By December 2022, the share of district roads in fair to good condition 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 continues to be critical in ensuring the successful implementation of the PDM.

- i) 27,278km of district roads were routinely maintained through manual means and 6,216km mechanically maintained. On the other hand, 527km of roads in Municipal Councils were routinely maintained manually and 500.6km equivalent were mechanically maintained.
- ii) In addition, 59km of CAR were rehabilitated, including 2km of roads in the pilot districts for the PDM. 25km equivalent of roads using Force Account in the districts of Adjumani, Kibale, Rakai, Moroto, Kamuli, Jinja, Buyende, Mbale, Kapchorwa, Sironko, Nebbi, and Pakwach was rehabilitated.

Air Transport

The aviation industry was allocated Ushs.350.926 billion²³¹ in FY 2022/23 to improve air transport services. The move aimed at supporting Ugandan exports, tourism products and services, and to penetrate new international passenger markets. Hereunder:

- i) The rehabilitation of the Entebbe International Airport progressed steadily and is now at 75 percent completion stage. The New Passenger Terminal Complex is at 5.8 percent of civil works while the rehabilitation of Apron 1 is at 85percent progress.
- ii) International passenger traffic at Entebbe International Airport grew by 67.2 percent from 941,688 passengers in 2021 to 1,574,405²³² passengers in 2022.
- iii) Cargo handling at Entebbe International Airport grew by 2.97 percent, from 64,172 tonnes in 2021 to 66,080 tonnes in 2022.
- iv) The construction of the Kabaale International Airport progressed steadily, currently standing at 88 percent completion rate by December 2022.

Railway and Water Transport

In FY2022/23, Ushs.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) Commenced the rehabilitation of the meter gauge railway from Malaba to Kampala (243km) in January 2022. By December 2022, 10percent of the construction works had been carried out on the Kampala-Namanve, Port-Bell-Kampala, Kampala-Nalukolongo-Kyengerera sections.
- ii) Rehabilitated 15percent of the Tororo – Gulu rail line. 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 DRC.
- iii) Development of the Bukasa Port is ongoing. By December 2022, 38 PAPs were compensated to pave way for the port development. The port will provide an alternative route from Mwanza in Tanzania to Kampala and will reduce dependence on the northern corridor.
- iv) UNRA continued to operate ferry services on major water bodies that link to national roads and islands.
- v) Carried out inspection of 140 of Inter Water Transport (IWT) out of the targeted 400 IWT. In addition, licensing of 106 IWT was undertaken.

231 Throughout the Infrastructure Development cluster, the Budgets were extracted from the consolidated Programme Estimates for FY2022/23, obtained from <https://budget.go.ug/library/597>

232 Entebbe International Airport Records Increased Passengers in January 2023 - Uganda Update News

b) Strengthened, and harmonized policy, legal, regulatory and institutional framework for infrastructure and services

In FY2022/23, Ushs.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. It seeks to regulate, coordinate and oversee maritime safety, security, training, search and rescue and to prevent marine pollution on inland water bodies.
- ii) Principles to review the Uganda Railways Corporation Act, Cap. 331 of 1992 were finalized and the drafting of the URC Amendment Bill, 2022 commenced.
- iii) The Draft National Transport and Logistics Policy, 2020 which was approved by Cabinet in November 2021; and
- iv) The Integrated National Transport Master Plan (2021-2040) was drafted along with the National Expressway Master Plan.

Implementation of the Programme was beset by a myriad of challenges, such as:

- i) Protracted procurement process leading to delays;
- ii) Petitions against the Presidential directives for the UPDF to undertake public construction works, in a bid to reduce costs; and
- iii) Difficulties in land acquisition, which affected commencement of road projects.

Outlook for FY2023/24

1. Acquire Right of Way for Standard Gauge Railway and Meter Gauge Railway
2. Complete work for Entebbe Airport phase I
3. Construct 230km equivalent of roads of ongoing road projects
4. Complete 278km equivalent of roads projects in advanced stages to be added on the stock of paved road network
5. Launch the National Integrated Transport Masterplan (2021-2040)
6. Undertake feasibility studies and detailed engineering designs of six road upgrading projects
7. Undertake feasibility studies and detailed engineering designs of three road rehabilitation projects
8. Undertake feasibility studies and detailed engineering designs of three bridges
9. Maintain 13 aerodromes
10. Continue with the rehabilitation of DUCAR roads and 413 km of five national road projects.

6.4.2 Sustainable Energy Development Programme

Public investment in the Energy Development 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 NDP III. The Programme aims to increase access and consumption of clean energy achieved through the sustainable use of alternative renewable energy. In FY2022/23, the Programme was allocated Ushs. 1,577.881 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 Ushs.1,572 billion for energy planning, management and infrastructure development to increase the supply of electricity in the country, for both domestic and industrial use. By the end of March 2023:

- i) Uganda's installed generation capacity stood at 1,346 MW. This signified an improvement in the energy mix, whereby hydro power's contribution to the installed capacity is 1,072.9MW (79.7percent) followed by Thermal and Bagasse (combined at 15.7percent) while solar energy contributed the rest. The full commissioning of the Karuma Hydro Power Plant (HPP) later this year and the completion of other pipeline power dams will eventually result in higher generation capacity, estimated at 1,925.9 MW.
- ii) The Karuma HPP was successful tested, adding 40MW to the current generation capacity.
- iii) Construction progress of Karuma HPP is at 99.7percent, Nyagak III (6.6MW) is at 88percent and expected to be commissioned by June 2023 while procurement of a civil contractor for the development of ORIO HPP is at contract award stage.
- iv) Nalubaale Power Plant was handed back to the Government from Eskom, following the expiry of the concession period.
- v) Government continued to promote the 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.

b) Increased access and utilization of electricity

The Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS) 2019/20 indicates that the share of the population with access to grid electricity increased to 24percent from 22percent recorded in FY2016/17. The share of the population with access to both grid and off grid electricity currently stands at 57percent. This has been possible due to promotion of alternative energy sources for lighting. To further consolidate the above gains and in provision of national Public Services:

- i) Government introduced a cooking tariff in December 2022 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) Government investments in the electricity transmission and distribution networks progressed at varying completion stages. Thus far, construction of 18 transmission lines and substation projects is ongoing as indicated in Table 6.1. By March 2023, a

total of 398 km of transmission line network was added on the national grid, increasing the total transmission line network to 3,784 km as illustrated in Table 6.1. The electricity distribution network also expanded to 59,633km,²³³ of which 30,958km are Low Voltage (LV), 7,758km are medium voltage (11kv) and 20,917km are high voltage (33kv). These are envisaged to support industrial growth and job creation.

- iii) Following the resumption of the Electricity Connection Policy (ECP), 79,262 households were connected to the national grid under the Policy and 53,562 households connected through self-financing bringing the total connections to 125,744 by December 2022. Consequently, the cumulative number of households connected to the national grid has grown to 1,830,000²³⁴.
- iv) By December 2022, electricity demand had grown by 11.5 percent for domestic users, 11.6percent for commercial users, 10.3percent for medium industrial users on low voltage, and 10.8percent for large industrial users and 0.7 percent for extra-large industrial users.²³⁵ Energy demand is expected to increase following Government's reinstatement of the Electricity Connections Policy at discounted connection rates.
- v) Energy losses continued to reduce in 2022. According to UMEME's Annual Report 2022, energy losses reduced from 18percent in 2021 to 16.8percent in 2022. These losses will continue to be lowered further as the implementation of the amended Electricity Act 2022 takes its due course. The Act provides stringent penalties for electricity thefts and vandalism.

Table 6.2: Implementation Status of Selected Transmission Lines²³⁶

Transmission Lines	Distance (km)	Status (percent)
Bujagali-Tororo-Lessos 220kV	127	77
Tororo-Opuyo-Lira 132kV	260	91
Lira-Gulu-Agago 132kV	140	86.12
Mirama-Kabale 132kV	85	63.39
Karuma-Lira 132kV	75.5	85.2
Gulu-Pakwach		89
Pakwach-Nebbi		91
Nebbi-Arua		82
Kole-Gulu-Nebbi-Arua	294	84
Opuyo-Moroto 132kV	160	74.7
Mutundwe-Entebbe 132kV		73
Karuma Interconnection Project		90
Mutundwe-Entebbe 132kV transmission		46
Opuyo-Moroto 132kV		74.7
Kawanda Substation		99.9
Kampala-Entebbe Expansion Project (Transmission)	23.8	76.4
Kampala-Entebbe Expansion Project (Substation)		75
Mirama-Kabale 132kv transmission line		28

Source: MEMD Energy Programme Q3 performance Report, FY2022/23

233 ERA: Electricity Distribution and Transmission statistics (Q2 2022)

234 MEMD Ministerial Policy Statement FY 2023/24

235 UMEME half-year Report

236 Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development Q3 Performance Report FY 2022/23

In FY2022/23, 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) The transmission network had reached 3,784km by March 2023, on account of completion of Karuma-Kawanda (248km), Karuma-Olwiyo (55km), Karuma-Lira (76km), Namanve-South Luzira (15km), representing 86.9 percent of the 4,354km target in the NDP III. This investment has resulted in the connection of all district headquarters to the national grid, except Buvuma district.
- ii) H. E. the President assented to the Electricity Amendment Act, 2022. The Act aims to provide penalties to deter theft of electricity and vandalism of electricity infrastructure; increase funding to the Electricity Regulatory Authority from the current 0.3 percent to 0.7 percent.

However, the Programme's performance was 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) High power tariffs, which are not attractive to the manufacturing sector.
- iii) Deemed energy costs arising from delayed completion of power transmission lines, limited funding of electricity projects, especially those that require external financing and the associated bureaucracies; and
- iv) Vandalism on the transmission lines and other installations.

Outlook for FY2023/24

1. Expand the national grid by constructing 1,686km of MV and 2,747km of LV.
2. Expand the transmission network by constructing Kabaale, Mbale, Kapeeka, Njeru and Sukulu substations to service Industrial Parks
3. Conduct market development and awareness campaigns on efficient energy use
4. Develop a harmonized framework and standard for electric vehicle charging infrastructure
5. Develop complementary policy tools to promote electric mobility
6. Increase the proportion of households using improved and efficient cooking technologies
7. Finalize the amendment of Atomic Energy Act, 2008.

6.4.3 Sustainable Urbanisation and 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) No.11 which intends to promote sustainable cities and communities.

In FY2022/23, the Programme was allocated Ushs.407.967 billion. Out of this, Ushs.82.246 billion was allocated to the Physical Planning and Urbanization sub-Programme: Ushs. 1.14 billion was allocated to the Housing sub-Programme; and Ushs.6.43 billion allocated to the

Policy sub-Programme in relation to the Programme objectives below.

a) Promote green and inclusive cities and urban areas

By March 2023, the following achievements had been registered under the Physical Planning sub-Programme:

- i) Produced and disseminated 74 Rapid Physical Planning Appraisals in 3 districts i.e. Oyam, Apac and Maracha.
- ii) Approved Physical Development Plans of Kamuli Municipal Council, Busia Municipal Council, Nakaseke District, Bududa District and Butebo Town Council and monitored implementation of physical development plans of Yumbe, Obongi, Madi-Okollo and Amuru districts.
- iii) Built one market in Walukuba, Buliisa district and graveled 49.1km of roads in Kikuube district.
- iv) Carried out a total of 16,553 valuations and supervised 70 land acquisition cases for Government development projects.
- v) Carried out pre-feasibility studies for the construction 200 housing units for public servants in six (06) hard to reach districts. These include Bundibudyo, Kanungu, Bukwo, Adjumani, Kaabong and Amuria.

b) Promote urban housing market and provide decent housing for all

Government, through the National Housing and Construction Company:

- i) Completed the preparation of eleven (11) condominium plans for 151 housing units while at the same time, a pre-feasibility study for the 200 units for public servants in six (6) hard to reach areas was conducted.
- ii) Trained Local Government officials on the implementation of the National Housing Policy in the districts of Nwoya and Amuru.

Outlook for FY2023/24

1. Offer technical support and guidance to 10 cities and 40 urban centres on wetland management
2. Disseminate solid waste management strategy to 20 municipalities and 15 cities
3. Carry out housing needs assessment to guide appropriate housing developments
4. Develop the Real Estates Bill
5. Review the Architects Registration Act.

6.5 Private Sector Development

Government plays a facilitative role in creating a conducive business environment for the 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. It recognizes that in Uganda, the Private Sector plays a significant role in the formal economy, accounting for 77percent of formal employment. It also contributes 80percent of Uganda's Gross Domestic Product (GDP), 60percent of all investment and over 80percent of domestic revenue for the Government.²³⁷

This Cluster is comprised of eight Programmes designed to facilitate the Private Sector to drive growth and accelerate the country's overall development agenda. The performance of these Programmes in FY2022/23 and the outlook for FY2023/24 is discussed hereunder.

6.5.1 Private Sector Development Programme

Government seeks to strengthen the enabling environment to catalyse private investment, as well as improving the organizational and institutional capacity of the Private Sector. This will reduce the size of the informal sector, increase non-bank lending to the Private Sector in key growth sectors and raise the value of exports, thereby increasing competitiveness of the Private Sector to drive sustainable inclusive growth.

Government allocated Ushs.1.6 trillion to facilitate the implementation of PSD Programme interventions in FY2022/23. The approved Budget for the PSD Programme accounted for 3.4percent of the total resource envelope for FY2022/23.

In FY2022/23, the PSD Programme performance was as follows:

a) Lowering the Costs of Doing Business

- i) Government maintained the same level of recapitalization of Uganda Development Bank (UDB) at Ushs. 103.5 billion as for FY2021/22. In addition, the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA) approved funding to the tune of US\$ 20 million for UDB to support Private Sector financing.²³⁸ On account of the above funding, the bank's gross loan portfolio expanded by 52 percent from Ushs.851 billion in December 2021 to Ushs.1,298 billion in December 2022. Relatedly, the value of new loan applications approved to receive funding expanded by 40 percent from Ushs. 635 billion in 2021 to Ushs.894 billion by December 2022, of which Ushs.454.75 billion was allocated for manufacturing and agro-processing sectors. The Bank had disbursed Ushs.776.6 billion by December 2022, of which, 76 percent was disbursed to projects engaged in agriculture, agro-processing and manufacturing. These projects are expected to generate 35,372 new direct jobs, produce output worth Ushs.9.35 trillion, generate Ushs.393.79 billion in tax revenue and attract foreign exchange earnings worth Ushs.1.58 trillion.
- ii) Eased the requirements for beneficiaries to access funding under the Small Business Recovery Fund established in 2021 to create a concessional stream of capital for distressed MSMEs to facilitate their recovery from COVID-19 related disruptions. However, since the establishment of the Ushs.200 billion Fund, only Ushs.6.58 billion had been disbursed by end of December 2022. To that effect, the requirements

²³⁷ National Development Plan III

²³⁸ <https://www.udbl.co.ug/press-release/udb-posts-strong-growth-supports-economic-recovery-in-2022/>

were reviewed to provide for two employees (instead of five) and allowing benefiting businesses to use some of the borrowed money to refinance existing loans.

- iii) Government appropriated Ushs.1.06 trillion (accounting for 66.5percent of the total PSD Programme budget) during FY2022/23 to facilitate the roll out of the Parish Development Model (PDM). To this end:
 - a. By May 2023, a total of 10,099 PDM SACCOs had been capitalized with Ushs.490.450 billion while 2,353 PDM SACCOs had disbursed Ushs.15.785 billion to 27,816 households.
 - b. A total of 3,033 district officials from 175 Local Governments were trained in PDM SACCO formation and leadership to manage the Parish revolving funds. Relatedly, Government supported 173 projects worth Ushs.6.61 billion in which 145 projects (worth Ushs.5.655 billion) were supported under conventional financing and 28 sharia-compliant projects (worth Ushs.955 million) were supported under Islamic Financing;
 - c. In line with Cabinet directive of ensuring that PDM SACCO funds are disbursed through Government-owned Banks²³⁹, the banks jointly developed a mobile wallet which is set for deployment upon securing operational clearance by Bank of Uganda. The wallet just like Mobile Money, will be used to receive, save and repay loans in the PDM SACCOs. However, unlike the Mobile Money normal transaction costs, the withdraw charges under PDM mobile wallet will not exceed Ushs. 3,700 while the cost of processing PDM loans will not exceed Ushs.5,000 in the interim.
- iv) In a bid to ease access to long-term financing, Bank of Uganda launched its new five-year Strategic Plan for the period 2022-27, which focuses on the 'sustainability of the financial system and climatic risk'. The Plan includes a progressive approach to emerging issues such as central bank digital currencies; sustainability of the financial system; integrated reporting; big data, artificial intelligence and machine learning; cybersecurity; and adoption of technology in supervision and regulation, among others. The Strategic Plan will consolidate achievements in Uganda's financial market whose overall score in the Absa Africa Financial Markets Index increased by six points to 66 in 2022, moving the country to fourth from sixth place in the rankings.
- v) During FY2022/23, Capital Markets Authority (CMA) facilitated the launch of a partnership between Xeno and MTN Mobile Money (MoMo) giving millions of Ugandans access to greater financial opportunity through goal-based investment services. The MTN MoMo and the digital saving and investment fintech (XENO) partnership will enable MoMo subscribers to start investing in financial assets such as equities, treasury bills and bonds, in the local and regional capital markets through XENO's Unit Trusts. The partnership offers opportunity for MoMo subscribers to sign up for the service as individuals or as a group and begin to build healthy saving and investment habits.²⁴⁰

In other developments:

- i) Government continued with the implementation of the strategy to clear and prevent further accumulation of domestic arrears. To that effect, Government released the entire allocation for FY2022/23 amounting to Ushs.799.53 billion, to clear domestic arrears. Government also tasked all Accounting Officers to ensure that prompt payment

239 Including Post Bank, Housing Finance and Pride Microfinance
240 <https://ict.go.ug/2021/12/13/mtn-ipo-lists-on-the-use/>

of service providers is prioritized to avoid further accumulation of arrears.

- ii) Government continued to implement measures to improve the business environment including but not limited to improved transport network, provision of subsidized electricity and opening new external markets. In Q3 FY2022/23, Government approved a new Electricity End-User Tariffs representing 1.2percent Weighted Average Reduction in the price of power, relative to the Tariffs of the Q2 of the same FY. The New Tariff schedule indicated a 2.1percent reduction in the average cost of power for Medium Industrial Consumers from Ushs.482.3 to Ushs.472.3 while Extra-Large Industrial will pay Ushs.326.6 from Ushs.328.5 per Unit.²⁴¹ Further details are provided under the Infrastructure Development Programme.
- iii) Uganda Development Bank (UDB) launched the Hybrid Electricity Customer Connection Credit Framework in which Ushs.148.5 billion was committed to support 550,000 households access electricity. The framework will be implemented through a partnership between Electricity Regulatory Authority and Ministry of Energy aiming at enhancing electricity access. Under the framework, a customer will be required to make a down-payment of Ushs.200,000 and the balance will be advanced as credit by UDB, which will be recovered as a proportion of energy purchase by a customer over eight years.

b) Driving Growth through Improving the Organizational and Institutional Capacity of the Private Sector

Under this Objective:

- i) Government launched the National Business Development Services (BDS) Framework, whose implementation will be vital in supporting the growth and survival of MSMEs under a number of frameworks including the PDM and Emyooga²⁴². The framework is crucial to minimize the impact of production and market risks and uncertainties such as pests, diseases and price fluctuations, among others through empowering beneficiaries to plan well. Currently, Ministry of Trade, Industry and Cooperatives (MoTIC) has advanced with preparation of the BDS framework implementation Guidelines, focusing on delivering unmet BDS needs to enterprises in priority sectors. The strategy provides for establishment of BDS centres, adoption of corporate governance best practices by SMEs, development of local entrepreneurship skills, and strengthening industry associations. Successful implementation of BDS is expected to: a) Increase internal capacities for enterprises to grow and compete; b) Increased tax and regulatory compliance of MSMEs; and c) Strengthen capacities of BDS providers.
- ii) As part of the strategy to support SMEs with specialized skills, Government continued with the implementation of the Presidential Initiative on Wealth and Job creation (Emyooga) initiative countrywide.²⁴³ The programme aims at enhancing entrepreneurial capacity of different groups through sensitization and skilling. As of March 2023, Government had disbursed seed capital amounting Ushs.258.63 billion to Emyooga SACCOs and Ushs.76.3 billion savings had been internally mobilized, while Ushs. 80.27 billion had been recovered from the beneficiaries. By end March 2023, 607,636 individual beneficiaries had borrowed from the Emyooga Parish-based Associations across the country, 46 percent of whom are women, 25 percent are youth, 4percent

241 <https://www.era.go.ug/index.php/tariffs/tariff-schedules>

242 The National Business Development Services (BDS) Framework Communication Paper

243 <https://www.msc.co.ug/emyooga>

are PWDs and generated a total of 378,640 employment opportunities²⁴⁴ over the review period. Over the same period, training had been conducted for at least 709,184 SACCO Members, 47,470 SACCO Leaders and 3,720 Local Leaders. This training covered areas of financial literacy, financial management, enterprise selection & management, mindset change, record keeping, cooperative principals & methodology, governance, group dynamics, and savings mobilisation.

- iii) In 2022, UDB launched the Special Programs intervention focusing on effective implementation of several strategies and interventions aiming at promotion of SMEs as well as businesses run by women and youth within the Bank's priority sectors. Relatedly, the Bank launched the Business Accelerator for Successful Entrepreneurship (BASE) aimed at preparing entrepreneurs for financing through enhanced business practices to further support these businesses. By 30th December 2022, eight (8) regional training sessions targeting 1,130 SMEs had been conducted in Kampala, Mbarara, Fort Portal, Lira, Gulu, Arua, Masaka, and Mbale districts. Consequently, 77 informal enterprises undertook various business formalization processes, of which, 45 registered their business names while 37 formally registered as new taxpayers. In addition, the Bank earmarked 274 enterprises to participate in the inaugural UDB Business Incubation Program whose launch is imminent.

c) Promotion of Local Content in Public Programmes

This constitutes a range of Government efforts in the various sectors of the economy aimed at fostering growth of the domestic economy, increasing production and supporting local entrepreneurs. Government implemented a number of interventions geared at building capacity of Private Sector to compete favorably in provision of goods and services for public consumption. Specifically:

- i) Government procured 300 pieces of construction equipment and machinery under the National Science, Technology, Engineering and Innovation Skills Enhancement Project to enhance technological and skills development and build capacity of Ugandans to participate in strategic national infrastructural projects and manufacturing. The equipment includes excavators, compactors, hoisters, water transportation trucks and auxiliary machinery. The machinery and equipment will be leased to private service providers for purposes of supporting Ugandan contractors to compete favorably with international companies in undertaking major infrastructure projects in the country.
- ii) The local content by value stood at 61percent of the total Government contracts, which has since improved to 77.12percent of the total contracts awarded to local providers. The total value of contracts awarded for FY2022/23 up to September 2022 amounted to Ushs.737,065,139,120 of which Ushs. 568,453,474,732 (77.12percent) was awarded to domestic service providers while Ushs. 168,611,664,388 (22.88percent) to foreign providers.²⁴⁵ The nature of contracts awarded to foreign contractors included supplies, works and consultancy services. Other consultancies awarded to foreign providers were within the threshold under the reservations scheme.

244 According to ILO, employment opportunities refer to the quantity of jobs created through a particular employment intervention

245 The Local Content Implementation Report, December 2022

d) Strengthening the Enabling Environment and Enforcement of Standards

- i) Digital Tax Stamps (DTS) system has been implemented on a number of products through URA, since 2019. Currently, there are 13 products that have been gazetted to carry the digital tracking solution, i.e. Beer, spirits, soda, wine, mineral water, cement, sugar, cooking, oil, fermented beverages and tobacco products. Whereas the introduction of the DTS was perceived as a tax measure, they are majorly used to confirm that a given product conforms to the acceptable quality and standards. It aids URA in ascertaining the quantum of products that have been released into the market. In line with above, URA seized and destroyed 13,391 cartons of spirits which were found not to conform to the digital tracking system and the required standards.
- ii) URSB is being evaluated to attain certification in quality management system by ISO 9001:2015. ISO certification is a global quality management standard that seeks to prompt organizations to provide services that meet globally acceptable business operations. The evaluation process includes quality management system development, a management system documentation review, audit and initial assessment. ISO certification will be a realization of the Agency's quest to adopt quality management systems for cost effective service delivery. International Certification Services is established as an independent certification and inspection body with the main objective to safeguard life, property and environment through quality assurance and total quality management.
- iii) The Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development (MEMD) and Uganda National Bureau of Standards (UNBS) revised the minimum standards that all engine oil dealers must adhere to before putting their products on the market. The review aimed at ensuring that emissions, pollution, disposal and waste management are adequately managed. Consequently, the oils and lubricants used in vehicles and factories must have minimum impact in terms of emission and pollution. UNBS will revise the existing standards after every five years to keep pace with the evolving technologies and market dynamics.

e) Strengthen the role of Government in unlocking investment in strategic economic sectors

Government has registered the following achievements:

- i) In December 2022, Government launched the second National Strategy for Private Sector Development (NSPSD II) for FY2022/23–2027/28. The five-year Strategy is a framework that identifies and coordinates Government interventions across all NDP III Programmes for Private Sector growth and competitiveness. The NSPSD II seeks to:
 - a) Facilitate improvement in the competitiveness of the Private Sector;
 - b) Foster recovery and restoration of the Private Sector to drive sustainable economic growth and development;
 - c) Strengthen area-based Private Sector development along commodity and product value chains and strengthening the coordination of state and non-state efforts for effective delivery of the whole of Government approach to Private Sector development.

Implementation of this Strategy will be undertaken by an implementation committee which will be established with specific terms of reference for effective delivery of intended outcomes.

- ii) The Insurance Regulatory Authority started implementation of International Financial Reporting Standard 17 (IFRS 17), a new accounting standard whose implementation took effect on 1st January 2023. Under the IFRS 17, insurers will be required to provide more detail to investors about the risks in their contract portfolio. This is expected to ease the process of measuring liabilities consistently. The enforcement will mean that insurance companies will now have to review their valuation models, the capability of current systems, and assess the changes required to ensure compliance with this new standard.
- iii) Government reviewed the National Social Security Fund (NSSF) Investment Strategy following the change in policy and legal framework regarding management of the Fund. The review was informed by the need for more liquidity, in the wake of more than 22,000 people applying and accessing their mid-term benefits between June and December 2022. Currently, 78 percent of the NSSF investments remain in fixed income instruments, 15 percent in equities and 7.0 percent in real estate. Despite the above changes, the Fund's income increased to Ushs.1.054 trillion in December 2022 from Ushs.900 billion in December 2021 due to higher interest rates on fixed income investments.
- iv) On 30th August 2022, Parliament passed a number of key legislations to address gaps in existing laws regarding beneficial ownership information and proliferation financing which is important in unmasking the names behind every transaction and assets. The six (6) Bills passed included the:
 - a) Anti-Money Laundering (Amendment) Bill, 2022
 - b) Companies (Amendment) Bill, 2022
 - c) Partnerships (Amendment) Bill, 2022
 - d) Trustees Incorporation (Amendment) Bill, 2022
 - e) Cooperative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 2022
 - f) Anti-Terrorism (Amendment) Bill, 2022.
- v) In November 2022, Uganda Telecom Limited officially handed over the assets and businesses to the Uganda Telecommunications Corporation Limited (UTCL). However, the administration of UTL was extended by Court for eight months, effective November 2022 to June 2023 to handle residual issues and receive amounts that remain unpaid under the Sale of Assets and Purchase Agreement. In February 2023, the UTL Administrator executed an Asset Sale and Purchase Agreement with the UTCL at a consolidation of Ushs.256 billion. UTL has liabilities to the tune of Ushs.1 trillion.
- vi) Government has continued to partner with Private Sector through the Uganda Development Corporation (UDC) in key growth sectors. UDC:
 - a. In partnership with M/s Meera Investments, initiated the construction of a state-of-the-art International Convention Centre at Munyonyo. Under the project, a Convention Centre will be constructed with capacity of hosting 3,800 delegates. In addition, UDC finalized the Business Plan for Speke Resort Convention Centre (SRCC) which has since been approved by the SRCC Board.
 - b. Is in advanced stages of conducting an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment, preparation of a Mining Plan, completion of a Master Plan and finalization of a Surface Rights Agreement for setting up an integrated lime, cement and marble plants in Moroto district in partnership with Savannah Mines

Ltd, Saboo Engineers PVT Ltd. The facility intends to add value to the existing limestone/marble deposits in areas of Karamoja Sub-region.

- c. Has initiated the implementation of the Presidential directive to establish a Cocoa factory in Bundibugyo district to promote value addition, reduce the post-harvest losses during the bumper harvest and create more employment opportunities.
- d. Completed the Feasibility Study for the cocoa factory.
- e. Implemented the Cabinet directive which required a company to partner with the Abubaker Technical Services and General Supplies Limited (ATSGSL). UDC has since invested Ushs.26,150,000,000 in the company in exchange for 12percent shareholding upon conclusion of the Due Diligence exercise.

b) Policy, Legal and Institutional Frameworks

A favorable Policy, Legal and Regulatory environment provides a conducive breeding ground for manufacturing to thrive. Government has accordingly taken steps to improve this space to facilitate manufacturing. During FY2022/23, milestones to this end were as follows:

- i) Draft Guidelines were developed to guide on establishment, development, management, financing, promoting and marketing of Special Economic Parks (Industrial Parks and Free Zones). These Guidelines seek to contribute to the operationalization of the Industrial Policy 2020, NDPIII and Vision 2040 in regard to development of Industrial Parks and Free Zones.

Outlook for FY2023/24

In order to facilitate the PSD Programme to achieve the intended results, Government has allocated Ushs.1,849 billion (5.9 percent of the total Budget) for the FY2023/24 of which Ushs.1,059.40 billion (42.7 percent) was appropriated for funding the implementation of the PDM.²⁴⁶ The FY2023/24 allocation increased from Ushs.1,653.91 billion appropriated in FY2022/23 representing a growth of 12 percent. In the same regard, Ushs.2.83 billion has been allocated to Local Governments in form of non-wage conditional grant to facilitate implementation of PSD trade and industry activities at those levels.

In FY2023/24, Government will facilitate implementation of interventions, including:

- i) Continued support and promotion of local content through conducting an inventory of domestically produced goods, services and works that can be purchased by Government, implementation of the existing Local Content Policy;
- ii) Other related legal and institutional framework, building capacity of local service providers to compete favourably in public procurement and enforcing the Implementation of the Guidelines on Preference and Reservation Schemes;
- iii) Implementation of the NPSDS II and the National BDS Framework;
- iv) 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.

246 MoFPED MPS for FY 2023/24

- v) Capitalization of Uganda Development Bank and other financing schemes to provide affordable long-term capital at affordable interest rates to agriculture, agro-processing and manufacturing for Private Sector growth.
- vi) Establishing a National Business Development Services (BDS) Centre of Excellence and structure the BDS delivery mechanism, including building capacity and coordination of BDS providers in all districts.
- vii) Further development of the public Free Zone at Entebbe International Airport.
- viii) The Financial Sector Development Strategy (FSDS) will be implemented in addition to monitoring of the EMYOOGA Program. To implement this better, other policies will be developed including the Development Finance Institutions Policy and Agricultural Finance Policy.
- ix) Execution of PDM beyond the Financial Inclusion Pillar by maintaining disbursement of Ushs. 100 million per Parish and ensuring effective implementation of BDS to support enterprise creation, growth, survival and profitability at household level.
- x) Implement activities of National Export Development Strategy with Key MDAs with the view to increase exports (Enterprise development, promotion of value addition and quality assurance and building the export mindset).

6.5.2 Manufacturing Programme

The manufacturing landscape has registered gains over the past decade mirrored by an increase in manufacturing activity. This increment is demonstrated by improvements in indicators such as Manufacturing Value Added (MVA) as a share of GDP from 8.3 percent in FY2017/18 to 15.5 percent in FY2021/22 and Manufacturing in Industrial GDP from 15.4 percent to 16.5percent over the same period.

According to the Africa Industrialization Index, 2022, Uganda registered a significant boost in its performance in the period 2010–2021. Uganda moved 5 places up from 25th position in 2010 to 20th position in 2021 with scores of 0.4988 and 0.5418 respectively. The report stresses the need to raise manufacturing output and manufactured exports as catalysts for accelerating industrialization. Important to note is that the manufacturing sector forms the largest share in industry, making it a fundamental sector in driving Uganda's Industrialization process.

It is worth noting that the manufacturing spectrum is diverse. For this reason, the Programme is interlinked with other programmes including agro-manufacturing and mineral development among others. However, for reporting purposes and avoidance of overlaps, the Manufacturing Programme will focus on specific segments of manufacturing including light manufacturing²⁴⁷, heavy manufacturing²⁴⁸ and the value chain component under extractive industries such as Oil & Gas (Petrochemical industries) and Minerals (fertilizer processing, cement among others).

In FY2022/23, a budget of Ushs.419.743 billion was appropriated and to date, Ushs.489.8 billion had been released.²⁴⁹ Of these funds, Ushs.453.2 billion was expended, translating into 116.7 percent, and 108percent budget released and spent respectively. Part of the

247 Light manufacturing comprises sectors that use simple inputs in the production process and are more labour intensive such as Plastics and Packaging, Foods and Beverages, Pharmaceuticals

248 Heavy manufacturing refers to sectors that are highly capital intensive including Cement, Iron & Steel and Construction sectors

249 Inclusive of arrears and external financing

releases (Ushs. 386.7 billion) was allocated towards purchase of GoU shares in Atiak Sugar Factory, Abubaker Technical Services and General Supplies Limited and to contribute to the construction of the Speke Resort and Commonwealth Convention Centre, Munyonyo to host the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) Summit in 2024.

The performance of the Programme during FY2022/23 is discussed in accordance with the Programme objectives hereunder:

a) Facilitative Infrastructure

Infrastructure is pivotal in facilitating movement of factors of production. Development of both soft and hard infrastructure along the planned growth corridors including the Northern, Eastern and Albertine will aid in reducing the cost of doing business and promoting economies of scale thereby fostering manufacturing activities. This infrastructure comprises fully serviced Industrial Parks, suitable financing mechanisms to support manufacturing and transport networks to facilitate manufacturing in resource-rich areas such as Muko and Karamoja, and Border Export Zones among others. In FY2022/23, Government achieved the following:

- i) Signed an Agreement with Tangshan Mbale IBP through Uganda Investment Authority (UIA) to facilitate commencement of infrastructure works. The Agreement with MMP is at draft stage while for Liao Shen IBP Kapeeka awaits approval by the Solicitor General (SG).
- ii) As of January 2023, physical progress of construction works at KIBP, Namanve stood at 33percent against the planned 62percent while the financial performance stood at 52.5percent (Euros 86.91 million)²⁵⁰. Whereas the progress indicates that the project is behind schedule, Government is optimistic that the project will have been implemented by its revised due date of December 2025.
- iii) Electricity Regulatory Authority (ERA) has been conducting a pilot project since January 2022, to assess whether the US 5 cents per kilowatt hour electricity tariff is viable. The pilot project was conducted in Liao Shen Industrial Park, Kapeeka and MMP Industrial Park in Buikwe. This followed a Presidential directive to reduce the cost of electricity to manufacturers to US\$ 5 cents per kilowatt hour. Findings from the scheme indicated that electricity consumption in Liao Shen and MMP Industrial Parks had increased by 21.6percent, from 31.58GW between January and December 2021 to 38.41GW between January and October 2022. However, rolling out the US\$ 5 cents /Khr project requires that large and extra-large industrial consumers increase their demand and UMEME improve on efficiencies in supply.
- iv) Declared and gazetted 5 locations as Private Free Zones, as of February 2023, bringing the total number of Free Zones to 37. Uganda Free Zones Authority (UFZA) renewed eleven (11) Operator Licenses in the same period. Furthermore, the development of the public Free Zone at Entebbe International Airport stood at 41percent completion rate by the end of December 2022. Of the 37 Free Zones, 33percent are involved in Agro-processing activities, 7.4percent in other manufacturing and 37percent in primary agriculture with horticulture being the major business activity.
- v) The preparation of the Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA) of Free Zones in Uganda, is in the final stages. The RIA intends to inform the review of the Free Zones Act, 2014 for purposes of amending specific clauses to promote export-oriented investments and competitiveness by widening the scope of Free Zones. The amendments will expand

250 KIBP Project Progress Report as at 31st December 2022

the scope by, among others, adopting the Special Economic Zones and providing for clear exclusive incentives for Free Zone operators and developers within the Free Zones Law.

- vi) The Free Zones invested US\$37.63 million and created 1,056 new jobs. They also contributed Ushs.66.36 billion in local purchases and sub-contracting expenses between July 2022 and March 2023.
- vii) The Uganda Electricity Transmission Company Limited commissioned the 120MVA, 132/33kV Luzira Industrial Park Substation which is expected to boost the supply of reliable power to industrial consumers. The substation has a total transformation capacity of 120MVA, comprising three power transformers stepping down high voltage power from 132kV to 33kV. The 132/33kV Luzira Substation and the associated 15km, 132kV transmission line cost US\$ 24 million. By the end of January 2023, UETCL had 32 substations with a total circuit of transmission network of 3,992 km across the country.

Cabinet approved increment of the capital limit of Uganda Development Corporation (UDC) from Ushs.500 billion to Ushs.5 trillion to facilitate investments in strategic sectors, including manufacturing.

- i) Progressed with development of transport networks to aid manufacturing in Muko and Karamoja. For instance, the Moroto-Lokitanyala (42Km) road project progressed at 51.26percent while the Kisoro-Nkuringo-Rubuguri-Muko road (54Km) was under procurement. Further details are provided under the Integrated Transport Infrastructure & Services Programme.
- ii) Commissioned the Mpondwe One Stop Border Post (OSBP) and Border Export Zones (BEZ) in December 2022 to boost trade with DRC.
- iii) UDB disbursed 76 percent of Ushs.776 billion in 2022 to projects under manufacturing, primary agriculture and agro-processing.

c) Enhanced Value Addition

Uganda's negative trade balance has been majorly ascribed to export of low value-added products that fetch less than the desirable prices. The share of Manufacturing Value Added to GDP and that of manufactured exports to total exports remains low, standing at 15.5percent and 13 percent respectively as of FY2021/22. Government is committed to reversing this trend by promoting value addition in strategic value chains. This section will focus on specific value-chains to include: Plastics & Packaging, Iron & Steel, Oil & Gas, Processing, Automotive assembly and manufacturing, among others etc.

During the year under review, Government procured, delivered and installed twenty-nine (29) value addition machinery/equipment for 11 enterprises countrywide. Government further undertook the following initiatives to promote value addition across specific manufacturing sub-sectors as follows:

Automotive Industry

- i) Completed Phase 1 of the Kiira Vehicle plant facility in Jinja and phase 2 stands at 64 percent. In addition, the last mile fibre connection for this facility was fully installed.

- ii) Kiira Motors Corporation, produced and delivered 25 buses to its customers such as tondeka. This production translates in 20percent of its production capacity.

Iron & Steel Industry

Through the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development (MEMD), Uganda Development Corporation (UDC), Government entered into a regional co-investment initiative with Devki Steel Mills Ltd for collaboration and participation in sustainable exploitation of iron ore. The iron ore will be exported from Uganda and processed into finished products by Devki in Kenya. This will create opportunities for generating jobs, increasing revenue and enhance social and economic development for both countries. An MoU has been concluded to guide implementation of this initiative.

Processing/Cottage Industry

- i) Supported 2,534 learners who graduated in January 2023 from 12 of the 20 operational Industrial Hubs. These include Mubende, Tooro, Ankole, Bugisu, Sebei, Karamoja, Mengo, Bunyoro, Acholi, West Nile, Kasese and Lango Industrial Hubs. These Hubs have been equipped with a skilling centre, common user machines for production and are projected to have value addition cottage industries and 4-acre model demonstration farms based on the Zone's comparative advantage.
- ii) Launched the MSME Leather Business Incubation Center at Management Training and Advisory Centre (MTAC) and skilled 30 SMEs in manufacturing leather products such as footwear and leather goods design among others.

Plastics & Packaging Industry

Conducted a feasibility study on the packaging industry.

Pharmaceuticals

Commissioned the National Medical Stores pharmaceutical warehouse

Petrochemical Industry

- i) UNOC and Sonatrach (Algerian Oil company) signed an MoU that covers oil & gas cooperation in the Upstream, Midstream (refining and petrochemicals) and downstream.
- ii) Cabinet approved Ushs.448bn loan for development of Kabalega Industrial Park. This Park is expected to house Uganda's second international airport, agro-processing and petrochemical-based industries among other facilities.

d) Access to Regional and International Markets

Government has intensified efforts to deepen penetration and retention of strategic markets including the East African Community, Common Market for East and Central Africa (COMESA), African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA), European Union (EU), Middle East and parts of Asia to boost its exports. This is manifested in the various value chains that have entrenched the region including pharmaceuticals, Iron & Steel, Cosmetics and dairy, among others.

Unfortunately, most commodities particularly in the horticulture sector, have been rejected in some markets due to failure of meeting the required market standards. Consequently, Government has undertaken interventions such as enhancing standards and participating in

several bilateral engagements such as Joint Permanent Commissions (JPCs) and international Business Fora to address different Non-tariff barriers in order to enhance market entry.

In FY2022/23, the following milestones were registered:

- i) Government held JPCs and Business Fora with South Africa, Somalia, South Sudan and Rwanda. Furthermore, the Vietnam-Uganda Business Summit and Lohana International Business Forum were held in Uganda. In addition, H.E the President's undertook State Visits to the USA and Algeria in order to strengthen bilateral cooperation, especially in trade and investment. The outcomes of these Fora included signing MoUs in various areas of cooperation.
- ii) The implementation of the EAC Harmonized Framework to facilitate cross border trade of pre-packaged foods and cosmetic products within the EAC, commenced.²⁵¹ As a result, food and cosmetics regulatory authorities of the EAC Partner States will mutually recognize results of each other's conformity assessment and also provide similar level of consumer protection.
- iii) With support from Private Sector Foundation of Uganda (PSFU), UNBS offered product certification (Q-Mark) to more than 500 Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) producing over 700 products from various sectors. This support was part of the COVID-19 Economic Recovery and Resilience Response Program (CERRRP) funded by Mastercard Foundation under Quality and Standards Component (US\$500,000). This initiative was aimed at lowering costs of product certification in order to enhance safety and quality of domestically manufactured products, and promote access to all markets.
- iv) 272 final draft Uganda standards were approved by the National Standards Council.
- v) Inspected 15 warehouses under the standardization program. In addition, 46 stakeholders including manufacturers were sensitized on Digital Conformity Marking program to facilitate compliance to standards.

Outlook for FY2023/24

Government has allocated Ushs.242.2 billion to support Manufacturing and Industrialization Programs. The following interventions have been prioritized:

- i) Fast-track implementation of the Industrialization Policy by developing Industrial Parks.
- ii) Support local industries to acquire appropriate technologies and product certification.
- iii) Support local industries to access cheap and affordable electricity.

6.5.3 Digital Transformation Programme

The global digital economy is among the fastest growing industries in recent times, especially in the face of global recovery from the adverse effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. Harnessing digital technologies is crucial in Uganda's development agenda. Government is central in creating a conducive digital eco-system through strengthening the legal and regulatory environment, promoting skills development and supporting innovation to optimally benefit from this industry.

251 UNBS Website

Uganda significantly improved in the GovTech Maturity Index (GMTI) 2022, an index that shows trends in the public sector digital transformation. This Index is assessed along four focal areas including: i) core Government Systems, Public Service Delivery; ii) Citizen Engagement; and iii) GovTech Enablers. Uganda improved from 0.639 in 2020 to 0.858 in 2022, moving from Group B to Group A- of the GovTech Leaders.²⁵²

Ushs.205.1 billion was appropriated for implementation of the Programme interventions in FY2022/23. Out of this, 91.3percent was released and 70.6percent of the release was spent. The major achievements in the FY2022/23 are classified under the five Programme Objectives as follows:

a) Increased National ICT Infrastructure Coverage

By the end of June 2022, the total number of telephone subscribers had reached 31.3 million.²⁵³ The numbers have grown by 2.4 million new subscribers between June 2021 and June 2022, equivalent to 8percent growth over the same period. This growth translates into national telephone penetration of 73 lines for every 100 persons, indicating increased uptake of ICT.

Relatedly, total broadband subscriptions reached 23.7 million connections as of June 2022. The number of new broadband connections registered between June 2021 and June 2022 were 1.9 million, equivalent to 8 percent growth over the same period. The 23.7 million translates into broadband penetration of 55 Internet connections for every 100 Ugandans, exceeding the NDP III target of 50.

In FY2022/23, Government undertook the following interventions:

- i) Connected a total of thirty (30) MDAs, DLGs and target user sites to the National Backbone Infrastructure (NBI).
- ii) Signed a Framework Agreement with the Chinese Government in March 2023 for Phase 5 of the National Backbone Infrastructure project, worth US\$ 151 million. This project is aimed at bridging the connectivity gaps by finalizing connectivity to all District Local Governments (DLGs) and Administrative Units such as schools and Health Centres.
- iii) Additional 28 applications were hosted on the National Data Centre (NDC) bringing the total number within half year to forty-four (44) applications.

b) Enhance ICT Uptake in National Development and Service Delivery

The ICT industry grew from its 2.4percent contribution in GDP in FY2020/21 to 9.8 percent in FY2021/22.

In FY2022/23, Government achieved the following:

- i) Thirty-one (31) entities were enrolled on the e-services platform resulting in a cumulative number of entities integrated on the platform to one hundred two (102).
- ii) Rolled out the Unified Messaging and Collaboration System (UMCS) to additional ten (10) Government entities, bringing the total number to one hundred thirty-eight (138)

252 GovTech Maturity Index 2022 Update

253 UCC Q2 Market Performance Report

MDAs/LGs with an accumulative total of twenty-five thousand six hundred thirteen (25,613) users enrolled onto the platform.

- iii) Of the thirty-three (33) entities on boarded, four (4) additional entities were recorded, utilizing the SMS gateway services.
- iv) Drafted Schemes of Service and Norms of ICT cadres so as to mainstream ICT cadres across Government.
- v) Scaled up agency banking with commercial banks to provide for agency banking financial services at each postal outlet in order to enhance access to financial services and promote financial inclusion.
- vi) Developed and adopted the Parish Development Management Information System (PDMIS) Operation Manual for roll out countrywide.

c) Commercialization of ICT and Enhanced Research & Development

Continued advancement in technology requires robust R&D for development and diversification of ICT products and services to generate jobs and improve incomes. In FY2022/23, Government registered performance as follows:

- i) Commenced enforcement of Value Added Tax (VAT) on digital services provided by non-resident persons/providers such as Google, Netflix, Meta, Spotify and Amazon.²⁵⁴ Some of the affected services include online advertising, music streaming, movie streaming, self-education packages, websites and supply of software updates. This makes Uganda the fourth country in Africa after South Africa, Nigeria and Kenya to introduce digital tax on non-residents providing e-services to her residents. It is one of the measures Government has instituted to generate revenue from the digital economy.²⁵⁵
- ii) The Administrator of Uganda Telecommunications Limited (UTL) transferred all assets and liabilities of UTL to Uganda Telecommunications Corporation Limited (UTCL) to manage all digital infrastructure.
- iii) Provided developers with quality assurance and information security audits for the electronic government procurement (e-GP), IHMIS, Education Management Information System (EMIS) and Electronic Document and Records Management Information System (EDRMIS).
- iv) Launched the fourth Industrial Revolution (4IR) strategy and developed the draft ICT Intellectual Property guidelines.
- v) Operationalized the three ICT innovation hubs at Kabale, Muni and Soroti that had been established in FY2021/22.
- vi) Hosted eleven (11) innovators at the National ICT Innovation Hub in Nakawa. Government further continued to facilitate innovators and innovation hubs with grants under the National ICT Initiatives Support Programme-NIISP

254 UCC Market Performance Report 2Q22

255 <https://thetaxman.ura.go.ug/uganda-set-to-collect-taxes-from-digital-economy/>

d) Increased ICT Human Capital

Digital literacy and building the capacities of the human resource base are fundamental in promoting growth of the industry, through equipping them with suitable and adequate skills that match the market requirements of the ICT sector. The major achievements attained during the FY2022/23 include:

- i) Signing an MoU between MoICT&NG and Monenco Iran Consulting Engineers for provision of technical support in telecommunications and data governance in Uganda.
- ii) MoICT&NG staff acquired basic skills for data analysis and visualization using artificial intelligence and machine learning.
- iii) Certification of seventy-one (71) IT Service providers.
- iv) Provided technical support to Ug Hub Data Integration Project.

e) Policy, Legal and Institutional Frameworks

In FY2022/23:

- i) Government developed, reviewed and submitted four (4) ICT standards to the National Technical Standards Committee under the UNBS.
- ii) H.E the President assented to the Computer Misuse (Amendment) Act, 2022 in October 2022. The Act aims to enhance data privacy by criminalizing unauthorized access to data and prohibits sharing data on children without their parent's consent, among others.
- iii) Government launched the first National Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) licensing and regulatory framework with Pos DigiCert receiving the first license. This Framework facilitates a high degree of information confidentiality and secure electronic information transfer for several IT solutions including e-commerce and internet banking. The technology will warrant implementation and acceptance of an e-signature solution in every local market.
- iv) Government concluded drafting of various policies including the National ICT Policy, Business Processing Outsourcing & Innovation Policy, National Guidance and Communication Policies. These await Cabinet approval.
- v) Government finalized the draft RIA report for spectrum management in Uganda and surveyed standards of ICT and e-Government services provided by post offices in Western, Eastern and Northern regions.

Outlook for FY2023/24

In FY2023/24, Ushs. 185.1 billion has been provided under the Uganda Digital Acceleration Program to increase broadband connectivity and last mile connectivity in order to scale up access to affordable high-speed Internet through the NBI. Furthermore, Government intends to invest in development and commercialization of local ICT products, establish and support regional ICT incubation hubs.

The following interventions will be implemented:

- i) Roll out of Unified messaging and collaboration services to additional 5 MDAs.
- ii) Rolling out all-of-Government integration and sharing platform to additional 5 MDAs.
- iii) Upgrade the metropolitan area network to monitor service provision over the NBI.
- iv) Conduct a last mile connectivity study for 50 MDAs and Refugee hosting communities and parishes.
- v) Deploy Wireless Fidelity (WiFi) to 820 locations (targeting schools, hospitals, markets) in the selected sub-regions, and
- vi) Upgrade the National Data Centre and Disaster Recovery Sites to host additional Government applications.

6.5.4 Natural Resources, Environment, Climate Change, Land and Water Management Programme

This Programme focuses on effective and sustainable stewardship of environment and natural resource management including climate, land, water, wetland and forest resources.

The total approved Budget for the Programme for FY2022/23 was Ushs.635.142 billion, which was allocated under the different Sub-Programmes as follows: Environment and Natural Resources (Ushs.374.26 billion), Water Resources Management (Ushs.87.706 billion) and Land Management (Ushs.155.32 billion). By end of December 2022, the following achievements had been registered under the different Programme Objectives:

Environment and Natural Resources

Increase forest, tree and wetland coverage, restore bare hills and protect mountainous areas and rangelands. To further address encroachment, forest cover loss and issuance of illegal Land Titles in Central Forest Reserves and Local Forest Reserves, Government achieved the following:

- i) The operationalization of the Albertine Graben Environment Monitoring Plan (AGEMP) began under NEMA. This aims, to identify the most vulnerable areas in the Albertine Graben and create mitigation measures.
- ii) NEMA prepared the National State of the Environment Report (NSOER) 2021 which has been reviewed, validated and is now ready for the final approval.
- iii) The National Oil Spill Plan Contingency Plan was finalized and now awaits implementation. This is regarding the safety of the environment under the Oil and Gas sector. Additionally, two training exercises (Table-top and Shoreline Clean-up Assessment Technique - SCAT) were arranged by NEMA and carried out in Hoima, utilizing scenarios developed with the Kingfisher Project. 40 participants from the Oil Companies, Lead Agencies and NEMA attended each of the two trainings.
- iv) In a bid to increase the national forest cover to 15 percent by the end of NDPIII, 850 km² of wetlands and forests were restored by: i) having them demarcated and gazetted; and ii) evicting all encroachers. The performance for FY22/23 is at 13.3 percent.

- v) Similarly, Government aimed to increase the land area occupied by wetlands to 9.57 percent within the same period. The percentage currently is at 8.9 percent.

Maintain and/or restore a clean, healthy and productive environment, with the envisaged goal of increased protection & restoration of the environment. This objective monitors the state of the environment for sustained productivity taking into account factors such as air quality, the degraded areas that have been reclaimed, and compliance with Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) requirements. The following achievements were registered:

- i) A Total of 52 Land Titles that had been issued in forests and wetlands, were canceled and the land was reclaimed.
- ii) Environmental Enforcement Police Force undertook 186 monitoring activities for various projects across the country. Kampala and Wakiso had the highest number of approved projects with 31.7percent of all projects approved.
- iii) 24 compliance inspections and 12 ESIA baseline inspections were carried out under NEMA to ensure maintenance of environmental standards.
- iv) Low-cost air quality monitors were developed by a research team called AirQo under Makerere University to tackle the rising air pollution within the country.

Climate Change

Promote inclusive climate resilient and low emissions development at all levels aimed at reducing Green House Gas (GHG) emissions

- i) The Irrigation for Climate Resilience Project (ICRP) Team carried out a field exercise on forest restoration, social auditing, and monitoring in Rwoho Central Forest Reserve, Ntungamo District.
- ii) The Uganda National Meteorological Authority installed 9 weather buoys. Of these, 6 were installed on Lake Victoria, 2 on Lake Albert and 1 on Lake Kyoga, with support of Ministry of Works and Transport. In addition, automatic weather stations were installed at the Kabaale airport in Hoima, Lake Mburo, and Soroti University.
- iii) Staff at aeronautical stations in Entebbe, Jinja, Soroti, Gulu, Kasese, and Arua were trained on how to generate take-off information and conduct pilot briefings, which aids the aviation industry in Uganda by preventing weather-related accidents.
- iv) Uganda made substantial progress in establishing the modalities of the carbon markets trade. A national taskforce on Climate Change Mechanisms was inaugurated in October 2022 with UNDP's support. The 27th Conference of Parties (COP27) was held between 6th-12th November 2022, in Sharm El-Sheikh, Egypt. The Conference resolved to establish a Damage and Loss Fund.
- v) Uganda increased its ambition to reduce Green House Gas (GHG) emissions from 24.7percent to 22percent in the new Climate Change Plan, also known as the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC.) The Plan presented the country's intention to reduce GHG, deal with the effects of climate change and fulfil aspirations of the Paris Agreement. The revised NDC was launched on 2nd March 2023 during a national reflection workshop on the reflections and outcomes of the COP 27.

- vi) The Ugandan chapter of the Local Adaptive Living Facility (LoCAL) was launched in 2022 under UN Capital Development Fund (UNCDF). The facility is aimed at integration of climate change adaptation in development plans and budgeting at Local Government level. This is to enable Least Developing Countries to access climate finance, capacity-building and technical support that they need to respond and adapt to climate change.

Land Management

Strengthen land use and management in order to enhance land tenure security. In a bid to promote land consolidation, titling and banking, Government undertook to increase and monitor the titled land area in the country with the following results:

- i) Generated Ushs.27.25 billion in revenue from land transactions
- ii) With regard to vulnerable groups, the land titles processed for women reached 26.03percenta year-long target of 30percent of all titles processed.
- iii) 703 land Court cases were resolved and 400 affidavits commissioned in resolution of land disputes, against of a target of 300 cases and 100 affidavits respectively
- iv) 2,424 land searches and 16,553 property valuations were carried out countrywide.
- v) 70 land acquisition cases for Government development projects were supervised to mitigate the risk of Government getting involved in land wrangles over wrongfully sold land and aggrieving the citizens, hence stalling of Government projects and wastage of resources when projects are already underway.
- vi) Completed the roll-out and integration of the Land Management Information System with other systems, and trained all staff in the National Land Information Centre (NLIC) under the Competitiveness and Enterprise Development Project (CEDP) Furthermore, although the progress planned for FY2022/23 was 50percent, the data processing center was established to full completion as at end of December 2022.
- vii) 6 District Land Boards (DLBs) and 6 District Land Officers (DLOs) of Gulu, Amuru, Oyam, Maracha, Kyankwanzi, and Apac were trained in land management.
- viii) Public sensitization sessions on land matters were undertaken in 3 sub-regions (Acholi, West Nile and Lango) ensuring representation of all groups, especially women and the vulnerable as part of efforts to resolve land conflicts.
- ix) 35km National (inter District) boundaries i.e. 23km along Moroto-Kotido districts and 12km along Rupa and Kakitekire sub-County boundaries were affirmed to reduce border disputes.
- x) Compensation rates for 4 districts i.e Mitooma, Mbarara, Kyenjojo, and Mukono were reviewed and approved Due to appreciation in land value.

However, Government encountered some challenges in the actualization of land titling targets for the FY2022/23. The percentage of land titled was targeted at 32 percent. The targeted number of Land Titles for the year stood at 88,450 and by half year FY22/23, only 24,985 Titles had been issued, representing 28 percent performance.

From a general perspective, Programme implementation was impeded by emerging challenges such as floods, waterborne diseases and COVID-19 as well as scarcity of resources with implications on compliance assessments.

Water Resource Management

To improve the quality and quantity of the water resources from which water is drawn for distribution, Government:

- i) Completed and commissioned the water quality vessel for monitoring national water infrastructure and networks
- ii) Commenced rehabilitation of Three (03) existing communal Valley Tanks in Napak, Kotido and Karenga Districts in Karamoja Sub-region using MWE equipment unit with 20percent progress so far.
- iii) Commenced construction of Valley Tanks in the Districts of Ntungamo, Ntoroko, Kyotera, Kamwenge, Abim, Amudat and Kotido with overall cumulative progress at 35percent.
- iv) Initiated groundwater resource assessments in 3 micro catchments in Upper Nile, Victoria and Kyoga Water Management Zones (WMZs) respectively.
- v) Issued 25 Water resource assessments (hydrological & hydrogeological) related to permit through the year achieving 100percent of the intended target.
- vi) Inspected 4 dams (Nalubaale, Kiira, Kikagati and Isimba) to ensure that the minimum environmental flows have been adhered to, in view of the competing water uses and ecosystem conservation.

Outlook for FY 2023/24

The proposed budget for FY2023/24 stands at Ushs.547.362 billion indicating a 16percent reduction in funds from FY2022/23. The sub-Programme allocations are as follows: Environment and Natural Resources Management (Ushs.332.477 billion), Water Resources Management (Ushs.87.706 billion), Land Management (Ushs.155.323 billion).

Government priorities for FY2023/24 are:

- i) Improving water quality levels, through monitoring 4,000 water supplies and industries and 55 stations on the 5 main fresh water bodies for compliance to national standards.
- ii) Improvement of water supply in districts earmarked for tourism. Water is a significant requirement for the tourism and hospitality sector to thrive.
- iii) Issuance of 500 abstraction permits for both ground and surface water, and monitoring of 400 permit holders for compliance.
- iv) 10 public sensitizations to be undertaken in various sub-regions, ensuring equal representation of all groups in a bid to strengthen capacity of land management institutions.
- v) Support 50 industries to implement resource efficiency and production best practices.
- vi) Conduct environment monitoring inspections and enforcement activities, and respond to reported environmental pollution and degradation incidences.
- vii) Emphasis on increasing safe water coverage in small towns which constitute 50percent of urban population. The safe water coverage levels country-wide by end of FY22/23 stood at 71.6 percent against a 2025 target of 100percent.

- viii) Under Project SCAP 100 (100percent safe water coverage acceleration), Government intends to make 10,000 new connections countrywide, carry out 2000km of extensions, rehabilitate and improve on the state of water supply and sanitation infrastructure in 47 towns countrywide, and drill production boreholes to enhance water supply capacity in 36 towns countrywide.
- ix) Installation of equipment for a wood processing hub at Nyabyeya Forestry College.
- x) Strengthening conservation of wetlands through development of wetland wise use models at Aswa and Sezibwa, as well as wetland management plans in Mayanja and Aswa.
- xi) Development of eco-tourism and craft centres on Mayanja, Aswa and Sezibwa rivers.
- xii) Ensuring gender inclusion in the development of the National Climate Change Policy.

6.5.5 Agro-Industrialisation

Agriculture is the dominant source of livelihood, promoting agro-industrialisation as one of the major programmes for implementation in the NDP III builds on general production and productivity. Through adding value to agricultural raw materials while promoting import substitution of agro-industrial products, Government will be able to realise export expansion of high value products and generate more export revenue. In order to implement the NDP III Agro-industrialisation Programme objectives, an all-inclusive approach that provides support to both the public and private sectors to spur growth across identified agricultural commodity value chains should be employed.

For FY2022/23, Agro-Industrialisation Programme was allocated Ushs.1,450.03 billion (3.02percent of the national Budget) to enable increase in production and productivity.²⁵⁶ The program delivers SDGs 2, 9, and 12 as well as Pillars 2 and 3 of the East African Vision 2050. MAAIF is the leader of the Agro-industrialisation Programme under NDP III and also the leader of the Production, Storage, Processing and Marketing Pillar of the Parish Development Model (PDM). With the aforementioned, Government was able to implement its priorities and achieve the following in FY2022/23:

Increasing agricultural production and productivity

- i) Uganda surpassed Honduras to become the world's 6th largest coffee producer (accounting for 3.8percent of global coffee production) and Africa's second largest producer (trailing only Ethiopia).²⁵⁷ This is in tandem with Uganda's revived and ambitious campaign to become the world's third-largest exporter of coffee by 2025. Coffee remained one of the biggest export commodities, contributing 18.7 percent of the total export earnings in the first half of FY2022/23. Specifically, coffee exports for 12 months (May 2022 – April 2023) totaled 5.7 million bags – worth US\$ 838.54 million.²⁵⁸ This was driven by Uganda's strategy to generate export revenue through production of 20 million 60kg bags per year by 2025²⁵⁹ and to generate exports revenue of US\$2.2billion per year²⁶⁰.

256 Citizen's Guide to the Budget FY2022/23

257 United States Department of Agriculture - 2023

258 Uganda Coffee Development Authority – Monthly report April

259 The National Coffee Act, 2021

260 UCDA coffee roadmap

- ii) Government established an e-extension system that includes e-diary, e-knowledge sharing, e-monitoring and evaluation, e-marketing and e-registration of service providers. This improved the extension service delivery through timely feedback and tracking of the performance of the recruited extension workers;
- iii) Government completed construction of 1,960 valley tanks with a total holding capacity of 27,790,490m³ implying that water for livestock storage capacity increased from 7.44 million m³ to 35.29 million m³. This will address the challenge of water for animals, especially in the cattle corridor and drought prone districts;
- iv) Government commenced construction of seven valley dams (Abim, Amudat, Kotido, Kaabong, Soroti, Serere, and Moroto). After completion, these dams will create a total additional storage capacity of 6,000,000m³;
- v) The construction of 135 solar powered small-scale irrigation schemes countrywide was finalised. This increased the country's irrigable area by 723 acres benefitting 9,214 farmers directly and indirectly through provision of labour. Government further commissioned the 4,400-hectare Igogero-Naigombwa irrigation scheme to help 9,000 small-scale rice farming households to increase rice production from an average of 1.5 tonnes per hectare to 5 tonnes per hectare;
- vi) Works are ongoing at various stages of progress for construction of thirty-one solar powered irrigation schemes in 26 districts. These will contribute to increase in crop production. Procurement of 44 sets of solar-powered water-pumping irrigation systems (of 3-7 m³ per hour) was also completed for 44 targeted sites in 41 districts across the country for both crop and livestock;
- vii) Government intervened through vaccination and controlled movement of animals, following an outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) in 23 districts in February 2022. A total of 4,650,000 animal disease vaccines were acquired and distributed. These included 2.65m doses of FMD vaccine, 1,000,000 doses of LSD vaccine, and 1,000,000 doses of PPR vaccine. Furthermore, Government also procured and distributed 20,000 litres of cypermethrin following the outbreak of African Army Worm (caterpillars) in over 60 districts;
- viii) Government also procured 740 low powered tractors to strengthen agriculture mechanization and to support farmers plough and open more farm land. It acquired 8 sets of heavy earth moving equipment, 2 sets of drilling equipment to exploit ground water potential and enhance water for agriculture production; and
- ix) Fish ponds covering 20 acres of land in Kyembogo Kiboga district were constructed. Implementation progress was at 35 percent by end of Q3 FY2022/23. These water facilities will promote fish farming along wetlands and lakes.

Improving post-harvest handling and storage of agricultural products

Post-harvest food loss is one of the largest contributing factors to food insecurity and under-nutrition²⁶¹. The inability to safely store harvest at the household level has huge nutritional, health and financial impacts. In order to improve harvest management practices, Government implemented the following in FY2022/23:

- i) Supported 287 farmer organisations to establish storage facilities, in line with Government's plan to construct storage facilities and install value addition equipment

for 362 beneficiaries under the Matching Grants Scheme. Out of the 40 planned storage and post-harvest handling facilities at Parish level, Government was able to establish 27

- ii) Established 232 processing facilities for farmer organisations across the country which included 64 coffee hullers, 55 maize mills, 5 sets of feed mills, 27 rice mills, 17 cassava mills, and 31 bean sorters, 14 sets of milk coolers and matching generators;
- iii) The Uganda Forum for Agricultural Advisory Services (UFAAS) in partnership with MAAIF launched the first National Agricultural Extension Week 2023 under the theme, 'Unveiling innovative pluralistic AEAS approaches: Actors' resilience and competitiveness for food security and commercialised agriculture.' This was an opportunity for Agricultural Extension Stakeholders to deliberate on the current status of Agricultural Extension and Advisory (AEAS) services;
- iv) In collaboration with Vision Group, NARO-NaCORI conducted trainings at the 3-day Money Expo 2023 under the theme: 'Farming as a Business – Post-harvest Handling and Value Addition'.
- v) Government in collaboration with GIZ trained 2,000 men and women in provision of Business Development Services. The training was delivered through the Responsible Fisheries Business Chain which also provided equipment along with post-harvest and value addition equipment;

Increasing Agro-processing and value addition

Government launched the Parish Development Model (PDM) that is expected to improve prioritisation of investments partly through agro-processing and value addition. The PDM is expected strengthen market linkages and improve Agribusiness development. In the FY2022/23, Government was able to achieve the following:

- i) Launched a 3-year US\$700,000 'Pilot on Use of Voluntary Third Party Assurance (vTPA)' project for aquaculture. The project is expected to improve food safety outcomes for public health and trade in the region. It will significantly contribute to improved food safety measures and market access for Uganda's fish and fishery products through third-party certification schemes which are increasingly demanded in international food market chains;
- ii) UCDA signed a MoU with Kyambogo University to promote value addition of coffee through skilling of youth and promotion of domestic coffee consumption by creating awareness of the benefits of coffee consumption and conducting behavioural change among the youth.

Increasing markets access and competitiveness of agricultural products in domestic and international markets

The agricultural, forestry, and fishing activities are estimated to have grown at a constant rate of 4.3 percent in FY2021/22 and were mainly bolstered by crops and livestock sub sectors which when combined grew at 4.9 percent during the year, higher than the 4.1 percent the previous year²⁶².

An open trade regime has helped the emergence of a successful agro-industry for exports with eight of Uganda's top 10 export industries found in agri-business. These products reach a wide number of destination markets, with some products capturing significant market share e.g. coffee. Uganda also witnessed an increase in export earnings as a result of higher prices of coffee, maize, sugar and beans. There was a 13.3 percentage growth in exports to US\$ 4,717.1 million.

In FY 2022/23, Government was able to achieve the following:

- i) Uganda registered the highest trade surplus with the EAC of US\$725.37 million in the first half of FY2022/23, up from US\$194.80 million in the first half of FY2021/22 following a massive rise in her exports to the region. This was as a result of easing of non-tariff barriers with Kenya, re-opening of the Uganda-Rwanda border and admission of the DRC to the EAC.
- ii) The Presidential Advisory Committee on Export and Industrial Development (PACEID) commenced development of the exporter's catalogue that includes all of Uganda's active exporting companies that meet the regional and international market requirements including: standards, certifications, quality and quantity;
- iii) Kenya lifted the ban imposed on import of powdered milk from Uganda. This was to allow for the Dairy Industry (Import and Export) Regulations 2021 to apply accordingly. This was also in conformity to the EAC Protocol, under which goods traded within EAC are referred to as transfers and not imports;
- iv) In line with facilitating multiplier of agricultural development, the construction of 10 agricultural markets in the Rwenzori sub-region commenced and was at 90 percent completion rate by end of Q3 FY2022/23. This is not only expected to stimulate production and consumption, but also accelerate the pace of economic development.
- v) The Competition Bill was finalised and approved by Cabinet. This is aimed at promoting and sustaining fair competition in markets and prevent practices that adversely affect competition in markets in Uganda.
- vi) By end of Q3, drafting of the Consumer Protection Bill was in final stages by First Parliamentary Counsel. Once finalised and adopted, it is expected to provide safety to consumers regarding defective products, dissatisfactory services, and unfair trade practices.
- vii) Construction of the National Metrology Laboratory at UNBS was at 83 percent completion rate by end of Q3 FY2022/23. Once complete, this laboratory will calibrate equipment used in the National Food Safety Laboratory and other agro-processing laboratories and industries (such as lactometers, moisture metres, thermometers, hygrometers) to ensure accurate measurement and reliable testing; and
- viii) Construction of the Zonal Animal Disease Control Centre in Gwot Apoyo had progressed to 95 percent by end of Q3 FY2022/23. Once finalised, the Centre is expected to facilitate disease surveillance and appropriate disease control, including trade or movement
- ix) Uganda embarked on the process of engaging Algeria to import milk from Uganda. Government is in advanced stages and is about to sign an agreement where Algerai will take a sizeable amount of litres of milk.

- x) Uganda concluded investments worth about US\$2billion in different sectors of its economy in the Dubai Expo 2020, which ended in March 2022. The planned agricultural investments included; US\$50 million from Worldera Coporation, US\$50 million from Mordern Group, and other multi-million-dollar commitments from Modha Investments, and Dog Yapi Insaat Tur Enerji Ur San Ve Tic A s a Turkish company.

Increasing the mobilisation, access and utilisation of agricultural finance

As at December 2022, the Agricultural Credit Facility (ACF) had cumulatively extended credit amounting to Ushs.751.33 billion to 2,970 beneficiaries engaged in value addition in various agricultural sub-sectors including, dairy processing, horticulture, tea processing, coffee processing, processing of poultry products, edible oil extraction and grain processing, among others.²⁶³

In addition to operationalisation of ACF, a Fintech solution termed 'AgriConnect' was launched in March, 2023 to ease access to digital financing for smallholder farmers in Uganda. It offers both a savings and lending option and provides a platform for Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLAs) to digitally access short-term seasonal loans and savings products at affordable rates to grow their businesses.

Outlook for FY2023/24

In FY2023/24, Government interventions will also be enhanced by the PDM. The focus will be to:

- i) Construct, rehabilitate and operationalise 20 small scale solar powered water and irrigation facilities in water-stricken areas;
- ii) Construct 200 water facilities i.e. valley tanks, dams and on farm water harvesting and storage infrastructure of capacity between 7,500 to 50,000 cubic meters in all the 4 regions. This is expected to benefit 45 percent of women, youth and PWDs in the country;
- iii) Carry out holistic farmer education for effective prevention and control targeting FMD, Anthrax, African swine fever and PestedesPetits Ruminants. 60 Districts in the cattle corridor and 16 Districts with high pig population are targeted.
- iv) Fast track formulation and approval of the National Agriculture Extension Bill and roll out E-Extension systems to 60 districts across the country for real-time information sharing and monitoring of extension services delivery;
- v) Design a strategy for Tier-4 institutions including licensed SACCOs to access medium and long-term finance available under the ACF; and
- vi) Fast track finalisation of the Agriculture Value Chains Development Strategy. A Cabinet Memorandum was finalised in FY2022/23 to this effect.

6.5.6 Mineral Development

Minerals have a significant general value to an economy from both a financial and an employment standpoint. Investing in mineral development will not only lower the cost of production but also boost the supply of locally manufactured products like cement, iron

²⁶³ Bank of Uganda, 2023

and steel, and fertilizers. Mineral development programme received a Budget allocation of Ushs.31.79 billion for the FY2022/23.

This Programme contributes to the first objective of the NDP III, 'Enhancing value addition in key growth opportunities' and the Goal 'To increase the exploitation and value addition to selected mineral resources for job rich industrialisation. In FY2022/23, Government was able to implement the following under the respective Programme objectives:

Increase exploration and quantification of priority mineral resources in the country

- i) Progressed the airborne geophysical surveys and geological surveys of Karomoja to 80 percent. This is expected to aid in government in building a more detailed understanding of bedrock geology both at the surface and deep underground in the sub-region;
- ii) Conducted evaluation of 10 iron ore prospects and quantification of graphite and uranium. This is in line with Uganda aspiration of exploiting its abundant iron ore resources and other minerals to supply the required raw material for developing its iron and steel industry across all the phases of the value chain;
- iii) Eight Temperature Gradient Holes (TGH) were drilled at Panyimur, Pakwach District. This is expected to aid forecasting the magnitude of the movements caused by external temperature changes, to predict the location of condensation and freezing planes in the wall, and to assess the suitability of any construction;
- iv) Uganda, through Beloncowe Resources, discovered 2.3 billion tons of graphite resources in Orom hills, Kitgum district. The mineral is needed for the production of carbon cathode rods for lithium batteries, lubricants, nuclear reactors, refractories, writing materials, and graphite sheets;
- v) Approximately 31 million tons of gold ore were discovered in different parts of the country from which an estimated 320,158 tons of refined gold could potentially be extracted, with its value currently standing at US\$12.8 trillion. The endowed areas are; Alupe in Busia and Karamoja both in Eastern Uganda, Kameleng, Kisita, and Ngugo in Kassanda District in central region, and Bushenyi's Tiira area in western Uganda.

Increase adoption and use of appropriate and affordable technology along the value chain
In FY2022/23, Government prioritized the mineral investment promotion program with a view of facilitating industrial development along the Mineral Value Chain.

Strengthen the legal, institutional and regulatory frameworks

Better regulation of the industry results into equitable distribution of benefits from mining activities. To that end, Government implemented the following for FY2022/23:

- i) H.E the President of Uganda assented to the Mining and Minerals Act 2022 in October 2022 and gazetted in December 2022. It repeals the Mining Act 2003;
- ii) As a result of the Mining and Minerals Act 2022, Government is recalibrating the Mining sub-sector through establishment of the Uganda National Mining Company (UNMC). The UNMC will handle commercial interests in all active mineral licenses and its funding shall come primarily from the consolidated fund. It will carry out (online) licensing which is separate from the regulation function;

- iii) The Act also introduced the use of Community Development Agreements (CDA) to enhance local community development and welfare while empowering communities to negotiate for more sustainable and beneficial arrangements;
- iv) The Act further introduced creation of a cadastre department under Directorate of Geological Survey and Mines (DGSM), introduced a model agreement for large-scale mining businesses, among others;
- v) The International Conference on Great Lakes Region (Prevention of Illegal Exploitation and Illicit Trade in Designated Minerals) Regulation, 2022 was signed and awaits gazette; and
- vi) Gazetted the Mineral Certification Regulations.

Increase investment in Mining and value addition

Government through NEMA and DGSM launched a new project to reduce mercury use in artisanal and small-scale gold mining. The five-year Planet GOLD Uganda project funded by Global Environment Facility (GEF) will support 4,500 beneficiaries at 11 mining sites and reduce mercury use by 15 tonnes.

Outlook for FY2023/24

In FY2023/24, Government is committed to facilitate investments in Mineral exploitation, Mineral Data Analysis, value addition and revenue harnessing from Mineral activities through:

- i) Fast tracking finalisation of the development of Local Content strategy for mining following return of the Local Content Bill to Parliament for reconsideration by H.E the President;
- ii) Conducting 4 geological, geochemical and geophysical survey over mineral targets;
- iii) Reviewing 4 mineral targets and generate economic options on mineral targets;
- iv) Identifying two mineral targets and develop mineralisation models and design drilling plans;
- v) Developing a mineral code system for Uganda. These govern mineral rights meaning property law issues associated with exploring for and producing minerals;
- vi) Finalization of exploration activities for geothermal and other priority minerals including iron and steel target areas;
- vii) Investing in seismology activities for earthquake monitoring to provide early warning information;
- viii) Establishing of mineral regulation infrastructure including weighbridges to increase Non-Tax Revenue and data collection; and,
- ix) Maintaining existing investments in exploration and quantification for steel and minerals in Karamoja, as well as incentives for import replacement of iron and steel;
- x) Continuing with formalisation of ASMs and create awareness on crosscutting issues; and
- xi) Licensing of Proven Mineral Deposits

6.5.7 Sustainable Development of Petroleum Resources Programme

The programme facilitates resource-based industrialisation agenda through the exploitation of the available oil resources thereby contributing to export, employment and improved quality of life for the current and future generations. It aims to attain equitable value from the petroleum resources and spur economic development in a timely and sustainable manner.

Government's target for FY2022/23 was to ensure commencement of oil exploration and construction of the East African Crude Oil Pipeline (EACOP). To this effect, Government allocated Ushs.904.1 billion to enable the Programme implement and achieve the following:

Strengthen policy, legal, regulatory frameworks and institutional capacity in the oil and gas industry

- i) The refinery Front End Engineering Design (FEED) was approved by Petroleum Authority of Uganda (PAU);
- ii) Negotiations associated with Agreements for the Natural Pipeline and Technical meetings were held with the Government of Tanzania. Joint Procurement Rules, Bilateral Agreement and TORs for the Committee were cleared by the Solicitor General for signature at the 5th Joint Technical Committee meeting in Tanzania;
- iii) MoJCA endorsed the Project Framework Paper (PFA) pre-FID schedule;
- iv) The Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development reviewed application for a gas conversion license for King Fisher Development Area by CNOC for LPG commenced;
- v) Signed the Production Sharing Agreement and grant of Exploration Licenses for Kasuruban and Turaco;
- vi) Commenced drafting of the new National Petroleum Policy; Once finalized and adopted, it is expected to demonstrate Government's resolve to transform the Oil and Gas sector, particularly on developing the gas sector, refining and petrochemicals industry in the Uganda; and
- vii) Completed the drafting of metering, decommissioning, third party regulations, etc.

Enhance local capacity to participate in oil and gas operations

179 Ugandan companies (out of 199 total firms) were registered on the National Supplier Database (NSD) system during the period. This is for entities with interest in providing goods, works and services to the oil and gas sector in Uganda.

Promote private investment in oil and gas industry

Government achieved the following in FY2022/23:

- i) Since the Final Investment Decision (FID) in February 2022, PAU has approved 92 contracts worth US\$1 billion with US\$270 million going to indigenous companies.
- ii) 30 Joint Ventures were formed with 6 of them being implemented at the King Fisher project. Uganda National Oil Company took over sole management of the Jinja fuel depot after a 5-year joint venture with the One Petroleum Limited (OPL) consortium expired. The consortium comprised of One Petroleum Limited, One Petroleum Uganda

- Limited, and Mbaraki Bulk Terminal Limited;
- iii) Signed a fuel Supply and Purchase Agreement with Vivo Energy Uganda (VEU);
 - iv) UNOC signed a Joint Application Agreement with China National Offshore Oil Company (CNOOC) to submit a joint application for a license to undertake exploration of possible oil reserves in the Pelican – Crane offshore block at the southern tip of Lake Albert, Ntoroko district.
 - v) Negotiations with three selected banks were completed and final offerings / Heads of Terms were received for signing to be able to access the Letters of Credit for bulk trading of oil; and
 - vi) Progressed Tilenga Industrial Area site development to 82.3 percent and Kingfisher progressed to 65.5 percent by end of Q3.

To enhance Quality, Health, Safety, Security and Environment (QHSSE)

- i) TOTAL Energies (EP) reaffirmed its commitment to sustainable development initiatives through the signing of four (4) Agreements aimed at enhancing road safety, cultural heritage and biodiversity conservation in the Albertine region. The company signed the following Agreements:
 - a) Safe Way Right Way (SWRW) for road safety initiatives in schools;
 - b) Cross Cultural Foundation Uganda (CCFU) for the implementation of a cultural dialogue and heritage programme;
 - c) Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) to support UWA law enforcement activities in the Murchison Falls National Park (MFNP); and
 - d) Chimpanzee Sanctuary and Wildlife Conservation Trust (CSWT) to promote community, education and awareness around Budongo forest central reserve
- ii) 85 percent environmental compliance monitoring was undertaken in Q1 FY2022/23 through review of daily, weekly, monthly, and quarterly reports submitted by the IOCs under the PAU daily monitoring;
- iii) The Board approved the Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Policy Statement roadmap for UNOC. This will facilitate identification, quantification and management of ESG risks
- iv) 263 Project Affected Persons (PAPs) were compensated under the Tilenga RAPs 2-2. Cumulatively, 4313 out of 4929 PAPs have so far been compensated representing 86percent of overall compensation; and
- v) Conducted a Route Survey and HSSE audit of Electromax Thermal Power Plant in Arua. This is expected to establish appropriate measures to mitigate risks of injuries or unforeseen safety incidents.

To ensure sustainable production and utilisation of oil and gas resources

- i) Their Excellences the Presidents of Uganda and Algeria oversaw the signing of a memorandum of understanding between Sonatrach (Algeria's national oil company) and UNOC on March 12th, 2023. The MOU aims to jointly assess cooperation opportunities across the entire oil and gas value chain (exploration, production, marketing, processing and other downstream activities);

- ii) Government evaluated, approved and submitted 8 upstream petroleum facilities designs for Tilenga and Kingfisher projects;
- iii) On the feasibility study for Petroleum Geoscience Laboratory, Government was able to register 10 percent progress in Q2 against the planned 30 percent by end of FY2022/23; and
- iv) Completed the implementation of the Seismic Data Transcription System project. All equipment and software was received, installed, tested and commissioned.

To improve security of supply of refined petroleum products

Government finalised drafting the Implementation Agreement and Crude Supply Agreement in April 2021. However, negotiations for approval of the Agreement are still ongoing. In addition, Government was able to achieve the following in FY2022/23:

- i) Commenced development and consultation on the following EAC standards, i.e.:
 - a) WD/TC68/003: 2022 Petroleum and Petroleum products – Fuel oils – Specification;
 - b) WD/TC68/004: 2022 Petroleum and Petroleum products – Liquefied petroleum (LPG) – Specification;
 - c) WD/TC68/002/:2022 Petroleum and Petroleum products – Base oil – Specification; and
 - d) WD/TC68/001: 2022 Petroleum and Petroleum products – Engine coolant – Specifications.
- ii) Development of the Quality Management System (QMS) was in the final stages by end of Q2. This is aimed at providing a systematic approach to lean process improvement in the sub-Sector; and
- iii) Commenced negotiations for the Crude Supply Agreement. Drafts for the implementation agreement and crude supply agreement are in place and negotiations are on-going.

Outlook for FY2023/24

The EAC Vision 2050 seeks to ensure sustainable, adequate, affordable, competitive, secure and reliable supply of energy to meet regional needs at the least cost. The region will emphasise access, capacity, efficiency and sustainability of energy in the region. The EAC has a target of transforming by 2050 the energy landscape to be characterised by efficient distribution of petroleum products with sufficient strategies reserves, among other things.

In FY2023/24, Government will:

- i) Implement the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR) Regional Certification Mechanism (RCM);
- ii) Develop, finalise and commence implementation of the development of the agricultural development strategy of farmers along the EACOP;
- iii) Complete development of the National Petroleum Policy (NPP). Relatedly, proceed with

- development of the NPP implementation plan, NPP M&E Framework, and conduct NPP Strategic Environment Assessment;
- iv) Conclude and implement the pending refinery agreements that include the Implementation Agreement, Crude Supply Agreement and shareholder's agreement;
 - v) Develop five (5) standards and codes for upstream petroleum;
 - vi) Identify an investment partner for the natural gas pipeline and conclude Host Government Agreements and other commercial agreements with the partner;
 - vii) Enact the law establishing the Local Content Fund Development of online system to monitor disbursements and beneficiaries;
 - viii) Establish and operationalise the Industry Enhancement Centre;
 - ix) Fast track finalisation of the Geo-science laboratory;
 - x) Establish the National Petroleum Data Repository;
 - xi) Register a target of 400 local companies on the National Supplier Database; and
 - xii) Conclude the Inter-Government Agreement between Uganda and Tanzania.

6.5.8 Tourism Development Programme

The NDP III identifies tourism as a fundamental opportunity that should be harnessed as a matter of priority to facilitate socio-economic transformation of Uganda. The sector is expected to contribute towards job creation, foreign exchange earnings, investment promotion, and poverty reduction and conservation promotion. Tourism has wide multiplier effects by developing not only primary industries but also secondary industries through horizontal and vertical linkages. The Ministry of Tourism adopted the 3rd Strategic Plan of the Uganda Tourism Board for the period FY 2020/21 – 2024/25 which is expected to increase Uganda's competitiveness and attractiveness.

For FY2022/23, Government allocated Ushs.89.293 billion to Tourism Development Programme under the GOU MTEF totals. This was below the approved budget of Ushs.194.7 billion. This deficit adversely affected the implementation of the various programmes and attainment of the NDP III targets as well as recovery efforts of the Programme from COVID-19 effects. Nonetheless, Government was able to achieve the following:

Promoting domestic and inbound tourism

- i) Uganda was listed as one of the best tourism destinations in the world in CNN's travel article published on 1st January 2023, and was recommended for its audience to explore in 2023. CNN's recommendation was a big endorsement for #ExploreUganda – The Pearl of Africa;
- ii) UTB unveiled the 6th Pearl of Africa Tourism Expo (POATE) 2023. This was a hybrid exposition involving Business to Business and Business Consumer activities into both physical and virtual form. It was estimated to draw in more than 1,500 local consumers;
- iii) Government officially started operationalisation of the Wildlife Fund to compensate victims of human-wildlife conflict. Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA) put aside 2 percent of its revenue collections amounting to 900m which constitutes part of the fund to support the compensation scheme;

- iv) UTB launched a sensitisation drive of stakeholders on the tourism regulatory mandate and minimum standards for accommodation facilities in Uganda. The training was the launch pad for the country-wide rollout starting with Entebbe, Nansana, Mukono, Jinja, Tororo, Gulu, Arua, Kalangala, Hoima, Masindi, Mbale, Soroti, among others; and
- v) Uganda held 'Explore Elgon' campaign that exposed tourist attractions in the Eastern part of the country, in a bid to boost growth of domestic tourism. Relatedly, Government held the 'Explore West' campaign in April 2023 covering places such as the Equator, Igongo Museum, Eclipse Monument in Biharwe, Mugaba Palace, Kyambura Tea Growers Estate, Lake Nkugute, Lake Mburo National Park, Mweya Peninsula in the Queen Elizabeth National Park, Katwe Salt Lake, Amabeere ga Nyinamwiru, Tooro Cultural Heritage.

Increase the stock and quality of tourism infrastructure

- i) Government commenced development of the Mugabe Palace cultural heritage site in Mbarara. It will be opened as a cultural heritage tourism product by end of FY2022/23 and will be a great addition on the tourism circuit.
- ii) In partnership with the European Union, the national Development Finance Institution, the Uganda Development Bank launched the second tourism facility worth over Ushs. 62 billion as a recovery plan for tourism operators from COVID-19 devastating effects. The flexible facility offers a low interest repayable within five-year period with a two-year grace period. Legally registered businesses that have been in operation for at least two years will be considered.
- iii) With a combined area of 211,100 ha, three National Parks; Bwindi Impenetrable National Park (BINP), Rwenzori Mountains National Park (RMNP), and Kibale National Park (KNP) were certified under Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) for management by the Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA). This exercise started in 2018 when Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) launched the National Forest Stewardship Standard of the Republic of Uganda.

Improve, develop and diversify tourism products and services

In FY2022/23, Government was able to achieve the following:

- i) Parliament approved the Museum and Monuments Bill, 2022. This Bill enhances the utilisation, protection and promotion of cultural heritage resources as well as the participation by the host communities in conservation and tourism to benefit from these assets;
- ii) Revenue sharing funds worth Ushs. 4 billion were disbursed to communities neighbouring protected areas of Queen Elizabeth, Kibaale and L. Mburo National parks;
- iii) To tackle human-wildlife conflict, Government maintained 58km of electric fence in Protected Areas (PAs) against a target of 61km; invasive species management continued in PAs with 178.2ha (against an annual target of 250ha) of invasive species cleared; a total of 243km (against annual target of 416kms) of PAs boundary was maintained; and
- iv) Developed a pool of skilled personnel along the tourism value chain.

Outlook for FY2023/24

The Tourism sector continues on its recovery trajectory, contributing to Uganda's economic diversification and foreign exchange earnings. Government is committed to sustaining further growth of tourism through:

- i) Supporting the rolling out of the 'Explore Uganda' destination brand as well as domestic marketing promotions to increase competitiveness, attractiveness and identity of Uganda;
- ii) Positioning Uganda as a global and regional centre for Meetings, Incentives, Conference and Exhibitions (MICE);
- iii) Strengthening enforcement and adherence to tourism standards through licensing, grading and classification of tourism facilities;
- iv) Establishing the Fort Portal Regional Museum and handcraft for addition onto tourism products along the western tourism circuit;
- v) Completing the Kikorongo Equator monument;
- vi) Reconstruction and equipping of the Karamoja Museum and handicraft centre. It is expected to add on the tourism products along the Karamoja tourism circuit and also enhance the handicraft and souvenir industry training facilities, workshops and market access;
- vii) Government will complete the Rock Art file through research and archaeological excavations and submit it to UNESCO for consideration, in a bid to nominate Uganda's Rock art sites into the World Heritage List;
- viii) Target to achieve 100 percent of wildlife import/export permit applications being processed within one week of application; and
- ix) Establishment of a modern pier at the Source of the Nile entailing a dock, viewing bridge, restaurant, zip line infrastructure, an access road, among others.
- x) Pursuing expansion of Airport routes to boost Tourism by increasing the number of destinations to which Uganda Airlines will go. These include: London, Guangzhou, Mumbai, Jeddah, Instabul, Lagos, Accra, Goma, Lubumbashi, Harare and Lusaka.

CHAPTER SEVEN: MACROECONOMIC AND FISCAL OUTLOOK FOR FY2023/24 AND THE MEDIUM TERM

7.1 Overview

The Budget for FY2023/24 has been designed to build on the progress made so far in achieving the overall goal of the NDP III which is to increase Average Household Incomes and Improve the Quality of Life of Ugandans.

In line with the above goal and in light of the prevailing social-economic challenges, the overall macroeconomic objective for FY2023/24 Budget is to restore the economy back to the medium-term growth path of 6-7 percent per annum. To achieve this, Government will prioritise improving competitiveness of the economy by building resilience of the private sector to withstand economic shocks, raising productivity of farms and firms as well as working to lower the cost of doing business. Additionally, Government will work to preserve and maintain a stable macroeconomic environment through a well-coordinated combination of prudent fiscal and monetary policies as well as to ensure continued debt sustainability.

To achieve this, Government will prioritise improving competitiveness of the economy by building resilience of the private sector to withstand economic shocks, improving productivity in key growth sectors, as well as working to lower the cost of doing business. In addition, Government will focus on maintaining a stable macroeconomic environment through a well-coordinated combination of prudent fiscal and monetary policies.

7.2 Macroeconomic Projections

Despite the recent domestic and external shocks, the economy has remained resilient with real GDP estimated to grow by 5.3 percent in FY 2022/23 up from 4.6 percent in FY 2021/22. Economic growth in FY2022/23 is mainly attributed to Government initiatives to support private sector activity, increased regional trade, affirmative actions of Government through interventions such as implementation of the Presidential Initiative on Wealth and Job Creation (EMYOOGA) and the Parish Development Model (PDM) among others.

Over the next Fiscal Year, economic growth will be strengthened by a recovery in aggregate demand; continued implementation of the Parish Development Model; increased Oil & Gas sector activities; growth in regional trade as well as recovery in global and Sub-Saharan Africa growth. As such, real GDP growth in FY2023/24 is projected to accelerate to 6percent.

In the medium-term, economic growth is expected to average between 6 and 7 percent. This will primarily be driven by an anticipated increase in production and productivity in the agriculture and manufacturing sectors which will be supported by Government interventions aimed at enhancing the quality of agricultural inputs, providing extension services, improving irrigation systems, and continuing to invest in industrial parks and economic free zones. Recovery in private sector activity and investment, ongoing Governmental infrastructure investment, and operations in the Oil and Gas industry are expected to support and boost economic growth even further

Annual headline inflation has reduced in recent months from a peak of 10.4percent in October 2022 to 6.2percent in May 2023. Inflationary pressures have reduced tremendously following the decline in international oil prices and the increase in food supplies resulting from an improvement in weather conditions. These pressures are expected to reduce further in FY

2023/24 leading annual headline inflation to a projected 5.7percent which is reasonably below the FY 2022/23 estimate of 9.2percent.

Over the medium-term, annual headline and core inflation are projected to remain 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 2023/24 and the medium term.

Table 7.1: Key Macroeconomic Assumptions for FY2020/21-FY2025/26

Proj. outturn		Proj	Proj	Proj	Proj	Proj
Macroeconomic Assumptions	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28
Nominal GDP at Market Prices	184,288	205,683	229,094.1	256,103.4	287,606.6	322,986.1
Real MP GDP growth	5.3%	6.0%	6.5%	7.0%	7.2%	7.2%
Headline Inflation	9.2%	5.7%	4.7%	4.6%	5.1%	4.9%
Core Inflation	7.7%	5.3%	4.9%	4.8%	4.9%	4.5%

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

7.3 Fiscal Strategy for FY2023/24 and the Medium Term

Fiscal policy in FY2023/24 will be geared towards a continued pursuit of Uganda's agenda of socioeconomic transformation with a balance between infrastructure development, wealth creation and Human Capital Development. Additionally, strengthening domestic revenue mobilization through the Domestic Revenue Mobilisation Strategy and ensuring fiscal discipline will remain paramount. Fiscal discipline will be attained through continued fiscal consolidation, continued improvements in the efficiency and effectiveness of public expenditures and the adoption of prudent borrowing strategies to ensure fiscal and debt sustainability.

In accordance with the Charter of Fiscal Responsibilities (FY2021/22 - FY2025/26), the following fiscal objectives shall continue to guide fiscal policy in FY 2023/24 and the medium term:

- 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 non-oil GDP by FY2025/26.
- 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 FY2023/24

In FY2023/24 and the medium term, resources available for spending will be acquired from both domestic and external sources. Domestic sources include; tax revenue, non-tax revenue, and domestic borrowing, while external sources include; budget support grants, budget support loans, project support grants as well as concessional and non-concessional loans. The resource envelope (net of arrears and domestic debt repayments) is projected to amount to Ushs.31,269.5 billion in F2023/24. Table 7.2 below shows a summary of the projected resource envelope for FY2023/24.

Table 7.2: Resource Envelope Projections for FY2023/24

Resource Envelope - Shs Billion	Budget. 2022/23	Proj. 2023/24	Proj. 2024/25	Proj. 2025/26	Proj. 2026/27	Proj. 2027/28
A. Budget Support (net of HIPC debt relief) - Shs	2,609.2	2,781.6	28.9	29.1	0.0	0.0
Grants	78.0	69.6	28.9	29.1	0.0	0.0
Loans (including revolving credit)	2,531.2	2,711.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
B. Externally financed projects - Shs	6,716.2	8,255.7	8,433.2	10,727.9	9,405.7	9,639.6
Grants	2,090.5	3,009.2	1,594.6	959.7	670.0	533.0
Concessional loans	3,290.3	3,401.7	3,339.4	4,321.5	3,244.1	1,695.4
Non-concessional loans	1,335.4	1,844.8	3,499.1	5,446.7	5,491.6	7,411.2
C. Domestic Resources	25,550.8	29,672.0	33,074.4	42,685.8	51,241.4	59,892.3
Tax Revenue	23,754.9	27,423.87	30,698.76	36,594.60	42,904.30	49,133.28
Non-Tax Revenue	1,795.9	2,248.11	2,326.17	2,605.73	2,864.67	3,584.24
Oil revenue	0.0	0.0	49.5	3,485.5	5,472.4	7,174.8
D. External Debt Repayments - Shs	-2,412.3	-2,638.6	-3,450.4	-4,468.8	-5,508.7	-5,869.0
Amortisation (net of HIPC debt relief and rescheduling)	-2,412.3	-2,638.6	-3,450.4	-4,468.8	-5,508.7	-5,869.0
E. Domestic Financing	13,015.9	10,018.4	12,653.3	7,544.6	6,845.7	6,398.0
o/w domestic debt refinancing	8,008.0	8,358.0	8,331.0	5,402.0	5,401.0	5,400.0
o/w domestic borrowing	4,965.3	3,163.4	4,322.3	3,781.6	4,853.0	5,853.8
o/w petroleum fund inflow	0.0	0.0	-49.5	-3,485.5	-5,472.4	-7,174.8
o/w petroleum fund withdrawal	0.00	0.00	49.47	1,846.42	2,064.11	2,318.02
o/w Domestic Debt Payment	0.00	-1,504.7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
F. Resource Envelope Including Projects (A+B+C+D+E)	45,479.9	48,089.1	50,739.4	56,518.6	61,984.1	70,060.9
G. GoU Resource Envelope (F-B)	38,763.7	39,833.3	42,306.2	45,790.7	52,578.4	60,421.3
GoU Res Env net of Interest, Arrears & Domestic Debt Repayments (G-M1-M2-M3)	25,401.8	25,158.0	27,328.9	33,158.8	39,063.9	45,410.1
GoU Res Env net of Arrears & Domestic Debt Repayments (G-M2-M3)	30,093.7	31,269.5	33,775.2	40,388.7	47,177.4	55,021.3
I. BoU Recapitalisation	0.0	217.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total GoU Res Env including BoU Recapitalisation	30,093.7	31,486.8	33,775.2	40,388.7	47,177.4	55,021.3
Memo items						
M1. Interest Payments	4,691.9	6,111.5	6,446.4	7,230.0	8,113.5	9,611.2
M2. Domestic Arrears	662.1	205.8	200.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
M3. Domestic Debt Repayments	8,008.0	8,358.0	8,331.0	5,402.0	5,401.0	5,400.0

Source: MoFPED

7.4.1 Domestic Resources

Domestic Revenues

In FY2023/24, domestic revenue is projected to increase to 14.4 percent of GDP from 13.6 percent of GDP in FY2022/23. In nominal terms, domestic revenues for FY2023/24 are projected to amount to Ushs.29,672.0 billion, of which tax revenue amounts to Ushs. 27,423.9 billion while non-tax revenue is Ushs.2,248.1 billion. The increase in domestic revenues is expected to be supported by an anticipated increase in economic activity, improved governance of tax expenditures and enhanced efficiency in revenue collection by Uganda Revenue Authority.

Domestic Borrowing

Borrowing from the domestic market is projected to amount to Ushs.3,163.4 billion in FY 2023/24. This will reduce over the next financial year and the medium term in order to avoid crowding out of the private sector, minimise debt service payments and ensure debt sustainability

7.4.2 External Resources

A total of Ushs.11,037.3 billion of external resources is projected to support the budget in FY2022/23. Of this, Ushs.2,781.6 billion is Budget support and Shs.8,255.7 billion is for financing projects.

Budget Support

The country will get budget support worth Shs.2,781.6 billion and of this Ushs.69.6 billion will be budget support grants while Ushs.2,711.9 billion will be budget support loans.

Externally financed projects

Externally financed projects are projected to increase from Ushs.6,716.2 billion in FY2022/23 to Ushs.8,255.7 billion in FY2023/24, which is equivalent to 4 percent of GDP. Of this, project grants will be Ushs. 3,009.2 billion, concessional loans will be Ushs.3,401.7 billion and non-concessional loans will amount to Ushs. 1,844.8 billion.

7.4.3 External Debt Repayments

External debt repayments (amortization) is projected to increase from Ushs.2,412.3 billion in FY 2022/23 to Ushs.2,638.6 billion in FY 2023/24 (equivalent to 1.3 percent of GDP). It is expected to average 1.7 percent of GDP in the medium-term.

7.5 Medium Term Fiscal Framework

7.5.1 Domestic revenue

Domestic revenues are expected to increase from an estimated Ushs.24,977.93 billion in FY2022/23 (13.6percent of GDP) to Ushs.29,672.0 billion in FY 2023/24 (14.4 percent of GDP), representing a growth of 0.8 percentage points of GDP. It is projected to increase to 14.9 percent of GDP in FY2024/25 and average 17.8 percent in the last years of the medium term. This will mainly be due to effective implementation of the Domestic Revenue Mobilization Strategy, enhanced tax administration measures efficiency, as well as increased revenues from the oil and gas sector as the country commences oil production in FY2025/26.

7.5.2 Government expenditure

Government expenditure (Excluding debt repayments and Appropriation In Aid) is projected to amount to Ushs.9,945.95 billion in FY 023/24 an increase from an estimated Ushs.6,644.9 billion in FY 022/23. This however is equivalent to 19.4 percent of GDP which is lower than the estimated 19.9 percent of GDP in the FY 022/23. This is in line with Government commitment to fiscal consolidation in order to ensure fiscal and debt sustainability.

7.5.3 Fiscal deficit

Consequently, the fiscal deficit is projected to reduce to 3.5 percent of GDP in FY2023/24 and thereafter gradually decline to below 3 percent of GDP by the end of the medium term in line with the FY2021/22 - FY2025/26 Charter for Fiscal Responsibility.

Table 7.3: Medium-Term Fiscal Framework (in GFS 1986)

	Proj Outturn	Proj	Proj	Proj	Proj	Proj
Projected fiscal operations (Shs bn)	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28
Total revenue and grants	27,163	32,751	36,995	45,594	53,433	62,396
Revenue	24,978	29,672	34,064	43,083	51,296	60,476
Tax revenue	23,055	27,424	31,697	37,001	42,969	49,729
Non-tax revenue (including AIA)	1,923	2,248	2,318	2,596	2,854	3,572
Oil revenues (including capital gains tax)	0	0	49	3,485	5,472	7,175
Grants	2,186	3,079	2,931	2,511	2,137	1,920
Budget support	77	70	29	29	0	0
Project grants	2,109	3,009	2,902	2,482	2,137	1,920
Expenditures and net lending	36,645	39,946	44,710	53,041	61,554	70,717
Current expenditures	23,327	25,163	26,224	30,041	33,778	38,975
Wages and salaries	6,998	7,267	7,884	9,109	10,300	11,792
Interest payments and commitment fees	6,046	6,111	6,446	7,230	8,136	9,657
Other current spending	10,283	11,785	11,894	13,702	15,342	17,525
Development expenditures	12,289	13,874	16,986	20,592	24,778	28,634
External	5,786	7,770	9,741	12,250	14,194	15,960
Domestic	6,503	6,104	7,245	8,342	10,585	12,674
Net lending and investment	259	703	0	0	698	208
Contingency fund	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other spending (clearance of arrears, etc.)	770	206	1,500	2,408	2,300	2,900
Overall balance	-9,481	-7,195	-7,715	-7,448	-8,121	-8,321
Primary balance	-3,435	-1,084	-1,270	-218	15	1,336
Financing	9,481	7,195	7,715	7,448	8,121	8,321
External financing (net)	7,071	5,320	3,388	5,299	6,548	8,171
Disbursement	9,434	7,958	6,839	9,768	12,056	14,040
Budget support	5,497	2,712	0	0	0	0
Concessional project loans	2,838	3,402	3,339	4,322	6,565	6,629
Non-concessional borrowing (HPPs)	259	486	0	0	0	0
Non-concessional borrowing (other)	840	1,359	3,499	5,447	5,492	7,411
Amortisation (-)	-2,363	-2,639	-3,450	-4,469	-5,509	-5,869
Domestic financing (net)	2,411	1,875	4,327	2,148	1,573	150
Memorandum items:						
Fiscal Deficit (% of GDP)						
Including grants	-5.1%	-3.5%	-3.4%	-2.9%	-2.8%	-2.6%
Excluding grants	-6.3%	-5.0%	-4.6%	-3.9%	-3.6%	-3.2%
Expenditure (% of GDP)	19.9%	19.4%	19.5%	20.7%	21.4%	21.9%

Source: MoFPED

Table 7.4: Medium Term Fiscal Framework (In GFS 2014)

		Proj	Proj	Proj	Proj	Proj
	Projected fiscal operations (Shs bn)	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28
1	Revenue	32,750.8	36,994.7	45,593.5	53,433.2	62,395.5
11	Taxes	27,423.9	31,696.5	37,000.9	42,969.4	49,728.5
	Taxes on income, profits, and capital gains	9,605.2	10,983.8	12,737.4	14,546.3	18,198.1
	Taxes on goods and services	13,441.6	15,565.8	17,997.4	20,602.1	23,212.2
	Taxes on international trade and transactions	4,239.5	4,982.8	6,074.4	7,598.9	8,055.3
	Other taxes	137.6	164.2	191.7	222.1	263.0
12	Social contributions	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
13	Grants	3,078.8	2,931.1	2,510.9	2,137.4	1,920.0
	Budget Support	69.6	28.9	29.1	0.0	0.0
	Project Support	3,009.2	2,902.2	2,481.8	2,137.4	1,920.0
14	Other revenue	2,248.1	2,367.1	6,081.7	8,326.3	10,747.0
	o.w. oil revenue	0.0	49.5	3,485.5	5,472.4	7,174.8
2	Expense	29,900.3	32,057.3	37,178.0	42,284.9	48,740.3
21	Compensation of employees	4,987.1	5,377.8	6,271.0	7,105.6	8,117.8
22	Purchase of goods and services	7,020.0	7,570.1	8,926.0	10,210.8	11,669.8
23	Consumption of fixed capital	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
24	Interest	6,111.2	6,445.7	7,230.0	8,135.7	9,657.4
25	Subsidies	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
26	Grants	10,848.1	11,594.5	13,464.7	15,337.8	17,587.4
27	Social benefits	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.4
28	Other expense	932.9	1,068.2	1,285.3	1,493.8	1,706.5
GOB	Gross operating balance	2,850.6	4,937.4	8,415.5	11,148.3	13,655.2
NOB	Net operating balance	2,850.6	4,937.4	8,415.5	11,148.3	13,655.2
	TRANSACTIONS IN NONFINANCIAL ASSETS:					
31	Net Acquisition of Nonfinancial Assets	9,136.5	11,152.7	13,455.3	16,271.3	18,868.5
311	Fixed assets	8,116.9	9,908.1	11,953.8	14,455.5	16,762.8
314	Nonproduced assets	1,019.6	1,244.6	1,501.6	1,815.8	2,105.6
NLB	Net lending / borrowing	-6,285.9	-6,215.3	-5,039.9	-5,123.0	-5,213.3
NFB	Net financial balance	-6,285.9	-6,215.3	-5,039.9	-5,123.0	-5,213.3
	TRANSACTIONS IN FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (FINANCING):					
32	Net acquisition of financial assets	1,989.1	0.0	1,652.7	4,121.3	5,081.1
321	Domestic	1,989.1	0.0	1,652.7	4,121.3	5,081.1
33	Net incurrence of liabilities	8,275.0	6,215.3	6,692.6	9,244.2	10,294.4
3303	Securities	11,519.0	12,658.2	9,203.1	10,397.5	10,423.3
3304	Loans	-3,038.2	-4,942.9	-102.6	1,146.7	2,771.1
3324	External loans (net)	5,319.8	3,388.1	5,299.4	6,547.7	8,171.1
	Budget support loans	2,711.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Concessional project loans	3,401.7	3,339.4	4,321.5	6,564.8	6,628.9
	Non-concessional borrowing	1,844.8	3,499.1	5,446.7	5,491.6	7,411.2
	Amortization (-)	-2,638.6	-3,450.4	-4,468.8	-5,508.7	-5,869.0
3314	Domestic financing (net)	-8,358.0	-8,331.0	-5,402.0	-5,401.0	-5,400.0

Source: MoFPED

(Footnotes)

1 In 2022 CMA made an order recognizing a scheme which is managed in a territory outside Uganda (in this case Kenya), given that scheme's ability to afford adequate protection to the participants, in line with Section 25 of the Collective Investment Schemes Act (2003)

APPENDICES

Statistical Appendix: Table of Contents		
Table no.	Title	Page no.
Real sector		
1	Summary of GDP and per capita GPD at market prices	A:3
2a	Value added by economic activity at current prices, Bill shs. Fiscal years	A:4
2b	Expenditure on GDP at current prices, Bill shs. Fiscal years	A:4
3a	Value added by economic activity at constant (2016/17) prices, Bill shs, fiscal years	A:5
3b	Expenditure on GDP at constant (2016/17) prices, Bill shs. fiscal years	A:5
4a	Percentage growth rates for Value added by economic activity at constant (2016/17) prices, fiscal years	A:6
4b	Percentage growth rates for Expenditure on GDP at constant (2016/17) price, fiscal years	A:6
5a	Percentage share for Value added by economic activity at current prices, fiscal years	A:7
5b	Percentage share for Expenditure on GDP at current prices, fiscal years	A:7
6a	Implicit price deflators for Value added by economic activity (2016/17=100), fiscal years	A:8
6b	Implicit price deflators for Expenditure on GDP (2016/17=100), fiscal years	A:8
Real sector (cont'd)		
7	Composite Consumer Price Index	A:9
8	Composite Consumer Price Index by major groups	A:10
9	Producer Price Index for Manufacturing (Combined), (July – Sept. 2009/10=100)	A:11
10	Index of Production, Manufacturing	A:12
11	Production and procurement of principal agricultural products	A:13
External sector		
12	Value of non-traditional exports	A:14
13	Volume of non-traditional exports	A:15
14	Balance of payments	A:16

Statistical Appendix: Table of Contents		
Table no.	Title	Page no.
Fiscal sector		
15	Selected macro-economic indicators	A:17
16	Overall Fiscal Operations (GFSM 1986 framework)	A:18
17	Budgetary Central Government financial Operations (GFSM 2001 framework)	A:19
18	Consolidated Expenditures excluding Donor Projects	A:20
19	Expenditure Excluding Domestic Arrears by National Budgetary Framework Sector Classifications	A:20
20	Classification of Budgetary Central Government Outlays by function (GFSM 2001 framework)	A:21
21	Consolidated Local Government Financial Operations	A:22
22	Consolidated Functional Classification of Local Government Outlays	A:22
23a	Total Expenditures Including Donor projects by NDPIII programmes	A:23
23b	Consolidated Expenditures excluding Donor Projects NDPIII programmes	A:23
24a	Function classification of central government recurrent expenditure	A:24
24b	Function classification of central government recurrent expenditures by percentage	A:24
25a	Economic classification of central government recurrent expenditures	A:25
25b	Economic classification of central government recurrent expenditures by percentage	A:25
26a	Function classification of central government development expenditure	A:26
26b	Function classification of central government development expenditure by percentage	A:26
27a	Economic classification of central government development expenditure	A:27
27b	Economic classification of central government development expenditure by percentage	A:27
28a	Function classification of donor funded central government development expenditure	A:28
28b	Function classification of donor funded central government development expenditure by percentage	A:29
29a	Function classification of local government expenditure	A:30
29b	Function classification of local government expenditure, by percentage	A:30
30a	Function classification of urban authorities expenditure	A:31
30b	Function classification of urban authorities expenditure by percentage	A:31
31a	Function classification of district administrations expenditure	A:32
31b	Function classification of district administrations expenditure by percentage	A:32
32	Medium term expenditure frame work	A:33
33	External Debt Service Payments By Creditor Excluding Debt Relief	A:48
34	Uganda external debt service payments by creditor	A:49
Monetary sector		
35	Depository Corporations Survey	A:50
36	Structure of interest rates	A:51
37	Foreign Exchange rates, US Dollar	A:52
Additional tables		
38	Mid year rural-urban population projections	A:53
39	Census and projected mid-year population by region and district	A:54

Table 1: Summary of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at market prices

	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
GDP at market prices					
At current prices (Billion shillings)	132,105	139,718	148,328	162,883	184,288.2
At constant 2016/17 prices (Billion shillings)	122,787	126,410	130,884	136,936	144,231.3
Quantity index (2016/17=100)	113.1	116.5	120.6	126.2	132.9
Constant price growth rates (%)	6.4%	3.0%	3.5%	4.6%	5.3%
Implied deflators (2016/17=100)	107.6	110.5	113.3	118.9	127.8
GDP per capita at current prices					
GDP per capita (UGS '000)	3,322	3,403	3,501	3,726	4,086
GDP per capita (US \$)	889	916	957	1,043	1,088
GDP per capita at constant prices					
GDP per capita (UGS '000)	3,087	3,079	3,089	3,132	3,198
GDP per capita (US \$)	826	829	844	877	851
Memorandum items					
Population ('000)	39,772	41,054	42,369	43,717	45,097
Exchange rate UGS per US \$	3,736	3,715	3,659	3,572	3,757

Note: Population is as at end December

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Monetary GDP by economic activity
 Current prices (billion shillings)

	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
GDP at market prices	116,919	123,368	131,110	144,273	163,316
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	23,038	25,566	27,115	30,208	33,903
Cash crops	2,603	2,741	3,043	4,451	4,553
Food crops	9,180	9,775	10,292	11,257	13,085
Livestock	4,512	5,273	5,836	6,453	7,451
Agriculture Support Services	18	19	20	21	22
Forestry	3,922	4,471	4,743	4,896	5,258
Fishing	2,803	3,287	3,180	3,130	3,534
Industry	32,771	34,485	37,511	40,591	44,867
Mining & quarrying	2,267	2,266	2,796	2,327	3,485
Manufacturing	19,082	20,637	22,760	24,896	27,028
Electricity	1,743	1,932	2,134	2,180	2,074
Water	1,940	2,028	2,118	2,267	2,557
Construction	7,739	7,622	7,704	8,922	9,723
Services	51,287	53,899	55,861	61,153	71,056
Trade and Repairs	11,418	11,759	11,740	13,649	17,008
Transportation and Storage	4,517	4,792	4,804	5,183	6,659
Accommodation and Food Service	3,827	3,645	3,549	3,594	3,997
Information and Communication	2,399	2,555	2,678	2,745	2,835
Financial and Insurance Activities	3,457	3,816	4,102	4,659	5,069
Real Estate Activities	4,352	4,674	4,866	5,385	5,943
Professional, Scientific and Technical	2,205	2,328	2,378	2,514	3,437
Administrative and Support Service	2,382	2,577	2,840	3,160	3,771
Public Administration	3,254	3,865	4,455	4,778	5,244
Education	5,806	5,767	5,565	5,848	6,734
Human Health and Social Work Activities	4,325	4,496	5,078	5,791	6,345
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	249	251	229	234	263
Other Service Activities	2,094	2,320	2,470	2,434	2,434
Activities of Households as Employers	1,003	1,053	1,107	1,178	1,319
Taxes on products	9,822	9,418	10,623	12,320	13,489

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Monetary GDP by economic activity
 Constant 2016/17 Prices (Billion shillings)

	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
GDP at market prices	108,288	111,329	115,257	120,474	126,755
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	21,064	22,112	23,109	24,130	25,373
Cash crops	2,824	3,045	3,425	3,619	3,696
Food crops	8,928	9,339	9,724	10,066	10,540
Livestock	3,805	4,106	4,426	4,793	5,219
Agriculture Support Services	18	19	19	20	21
Forestry	3,332	3,440	3,542	3,654	3,768
Fishing	2,157	2,163	1,973	1,978	2,130
Industry	30,063	31,056	32,137	33,789	35,100
Mining & quarrying	1,508	1,757	1,879	2,223	2,389
Manufacturing	17,734	17,957	18,353	19,057	19,637
Electricity	1,490	1,652	1,844	1,902	1,955
Water	1,826	1,901	1,991	2,116	2,231
Construction	7,506	7,789	8,070	8,490	8,889
Services	48,843	49,976	51,315	53,204	56,343
Trade and Repairs	11,089	10,946	10,880	11,251	11,901
Transportation and Storage	4,062	3,993	3,980	3,827	3,560
Accommodation and Food Service	3,571	3,265	3,247	3,166	3,543
Information and Communication	2,191	2,621	2,930	3,146	3,472
Financial and Insurance Activities	3,263	3,576	3,864	4,038	3,979
Real Estate Activities	4,203	4,418	4,590	5,026	5,430
Professional, Scientific and Technical	2,140	2,200	2,248	2,318	2,977
Administrative and Support Service	2,344	2,519	2,577	2,668	3,156
Public Administration	3,057	3,553	3,999	4,140	4,173
Education	5,573	5,459	5,230	5,306	5,489
Human Health and Social Work Activities	4,073	4,114	4,404	4,826	5,073
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	265	244	210	206	214
Other Service Activities	2,070	2,099	2,161	2,264	2,327
Activities of Households as Employers	942	968	994	1,022	1,050
Taxes on products	8,317	8,185	8,697	9,351	9,938

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Non-Monetary GDP by economic activity

Current prices (billion shillings)

	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
GDP at market prices	15,187	16,350	17,218	18,611	20,972
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	7,292	7,865	8,276	8,953	10,276
Cash crops	6	6	7	11	11
Food crops	6,011	6,402	6,740	7,372	8,569
Livestock	-	-	-	-	-
Agriculture Support Services	-	-	-	-	-
Forestry	1,124	1,281	1,359	1,403	1,507
Fishing	150	176	170	168	189
Industry	2,386	2,543	2,740	2,971	3,277
Mining & quarrying	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	1,342	1,451	1,601	1,751	1,901
Electricity	-	-	-	-	-
Water	1,044	1,092	1,140	1,220	1,376
Construction	-	-	-	-	-
Services	5,509	5,942	6,202	6,687	7,419
Trade and Repairs	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and Storage	-	-	-	-	-
Accommodation and Food Service	-	-	-	-	-
Information and Communication	-	-	-	-	-
Financial and Insurance Activities	-	-	-	-	-
Real Estate Activities	3,941	4,233	4,407	4,876	5,382
Professional, Scientific and Technical	543	573	586	619	846
Administrative and Support Service	-	-	-	-	-
Public Administration	-	-	-	-	-
Education	-	-	-	-	-
Human Health and Social Work Activities	-	-	-	-	-
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	-	-	-	-	-
Other Service Activities	1,025	1,136	1,209	1,192	1,191
Activities of Households as Employers	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Non-Monetary GDP by economic activity

Constant 2016/17 Prices (Billion shillings)

	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
GDP at market prices	14,499	15,081	15,627	16,463	17,476
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	6,923	7,225	7,496	7,753	8,105
Cash crops	7	7	8	9	9
Food crops	5,846	6,116	6,368	6,592	6,903
Livestock	-	-	-	-	-
Agriculture Support Services	-	-	-	-	-
Forestry	955	986	1,015	1,047	1,080
Fishing	115	116	106	106	114
Industry	2,230	2,286	2,362	2,479	2,582
Mining & quarrying	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	1,247	1,263	1,291	1,340	1,381
Electricity	-	-	-	-	-
Water	983	1,023	1,072	1,139	1,201
Construction	-	-	-	-	-
Services	5,346	5,571	5,768	6,230	6,789
Trade and Repairs	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and Storage	-	-	-	-	-
Accommodation and Food Service	-	-	-	-	-
Information and Communication	-	-	-	-	-
Financial and Insurance Activities	-	-	-	-	-
Real Estate Activities	3,806	4,001	4,157	4,551	4,917
Professional, Scientific and Technical	527	542	553	571	733
Administrative and Support Service	-	-	-	-	-
Public Administration	-	-	-	-	-
Education	-	-	-	-	-
Human Health and Social Work Activities	-	-	-	-	-
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	-	-	-	-	-
Other Service Activities	1,013	1,028	1,058	1,108	1,139
Activities of Households as Employers	-	-	-	-	-

Table 2a: Value added by economic activity at current prices, Bill shs. Fiscal years

	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
GDP at market prices	132,105	139,718	148,328	162,883	184,288
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	30,330	33,431	35,391	39,161	44,179
Cash crops	2,609	2,748	3,051	4,462	4,563
Food crops	15,191	16,177	17,032	18,628	21,654
Livestock	4,512	5,273	5,836	6,453	7,451
Agriculture Support Services	18.3	19	20	21	22
Forestry	5,046	5,751	6,102	6,299	6,765
Fishing	2,954	3,463	3,350	3,298	3,723
Industry	35,157	37,028	40,252	43,562	48,144
Mining & quarrying	2,267	2,266	2,796	2,327	3,485
Manufacturing	20,424	22,088	24,360	26,647	28,929
Electricity	1,743	1,932	2,134	2,180	2,074
Water	2,985	3,119	3,258	3,487	3,933
Construction	7,739	7,622	7,704	8,922	9,723
Services	56,796	59,840	62,062	67,840	78,476
Trade and Repairs	11,418	11,758	11,740	13,649	17,008
Transportation and Storage	4,517	4,792	4,804	5,183	6,659
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	3,827	3,645	3,549	3,594	3,997
Information and Communication	2,399	2,555	2,678	2,745	2,835
Financial and Insurance Activities	3,457	3,816	4,102	4,659	5,069
Real Estate Activities	8,293	8,907	9,273	10,261	11,324
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	2,747	2,902	2,964	3,133	4,283
Administrative and Support Service Activities	2,382	2,577	2,840	3,160	3,771
Public Administration	3,254	3,865	4,455	4,778	5,244
Education	5,806	5,767	5,565	5,848	6,734
Human Health and Social Work Activities	4,325	4,496	5,078	5,791	6,345
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	249	251	229	234	263
Other Service Activities	3,119	3,455	3,679	3,626	3,625
Activities of Households as Employers	1,003	1,053	1,107	1,178	1,319
Taxes on products	9,822	9,418	10,623	12,320	13,489

Table 2b: Expenditure on GDP at current prices, Bill shs. Fiscal years

	2018/19	2019/20	2021/22	2021/22	2022/23
GDP at Market Prices	132,105	139,718	148,328	162,883	184,288
Final Consumption Expenditure	105,613	112,819	121,710	131,737	150,002
General Government Final Consumption Exp	11,590	13,286	14,730	15,929	17,516
NPISH Final Consumption Exp	5,696	6,113	6,141	7,358	8,083
Household Final Consumption Exp	88,327	93,419	100,839	108,451	124,404
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	32,898	32,852	34,613	38,157	41,810
Dwellings	448	449	460	496	645
Other Buildings	7,488	7,700	7,823	9,354	9,711
Other Structures	12,004	12,174	12,746	13,278	14,565
Transport Equipment	2,691	2,290	2,892	2,987	3,621
ICT Equipment	625	537	513	560	605
Other Machinery and Equipment	7,169	7,046	7,314	8,265	8,330
Biological Resources	1,239	1,452	1,656	1,791	1,966
Research and Development	664	646	648	614	1,402
Mineral and Petroleum Exploration	568	557	562	812	965
Changes in Inventories	829	974	1,102	1,225	1,335
Acquisitions less Disposals of Valuables	3	2	6	2	6
Exports less Imports of Goods and Services	-6,793	-8,620	-15,056	-17,026	-18,740
Exports	22,599	21,533	23,405	19,566	23,140
Goods	15,317	14,773	18,108	13,913	18,063
Services	7,282	6,760	5,297	5,653	5,077
Less Imports	29,393	30,153	38,461	36,592	41,880
Goods	19,145	19,574	26,334	24,754	29,108
Services	10,248	10,579	12,127	11,837	12,772
Statistical Discrepancy	-445	1,690	5,953	8,787	9,875

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 3a: Value added by economic activity at constant (2016/17) prices, Bill shs, fiscal years

	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
GDP at market prices	122,787	126,410	130,884	136,936	144,231
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	27,987	29,337	30,605	31,883	33,479
Cash crops	2,831	3,052	3,433	3,627	3,704
Food crops	14,774	15,455	16,092	16,658	17,443
Livestock	3,805	4,106	4,426	4,793	5,219
Agriculture Support Services	18	19	19	20	21
Forestry	4,287	4,426	4,557	4,701	4,848
Fishing	2,272	2,279	2,079	2,084	2,244
Industry	32,293	33,342	34,499	36,269	37,682
Mining & quarrying	1,508	1,757	1,879	2,223	2,389
Manufacturing	18,982	19,220	19,644	20,397	21,018
Electricity	1,490	1,652	1,844	1,902	1,955
Water	2,808	2,924	3,063	3,255	3,431
Construction	7,506	7,789	8,070	8,490	8,889
Services	54,189	55,546	57,083	59,434	63,132
Trade and Repairs	11,089	10,945	10,880	11,251	11,901
Transportation and Storage	4,062	3,993	3,980	3,827	3,560
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	3,571	3,265	3,247	3,166	3,543
Information and Communication	2,191	2,621	2,930	3,146	3,472
Financial and Insurance Activities	3,263	3,576	3,864	4,038	3,979
Real Estate Activities	8,009	8,420	8,747	9,577	10,347
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	2,667	2,742	2,801	2,889	3,709
Administrative and Support Service Activities	2,344	2,519	2,577	2,668	3,156
Public Administration	3,057	3,553	3,999	4,140	4,173
Education	5,573	5,459	5,230	5,306	5,489
Human Health and Social Work Activities	4,073	4,114	4,404	4,826	5,073
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	265	244	210	206	214
Other Service Activities	3,083	3,127	3,219	3,373	3,466
Activities of Households as Employers	942	968	994	1,022	1,050
Taxes on products	8,317	8,185	8,697	9,351	9,938

Table 3b: Expenditure on GDP at constant (2016/17) prices, Bill shs. fiscal years

	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
GDP at Market Prices	122,787	126,410	130,884	136,936	144,231
Final Consumption Expenditure	100,596	103,835	110,128	115,183	120,322
General Government Final Consumption Exp	10,872	12,258	13,058	13,731	14,286
NPISH Final Consumption Exp	5,509	4,702	4,567	5,338	5,546
Household Final Consumption Exp	84,215	86,875	92,503	96,114	100,490
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	31,428	31,405	32,850	35,248	37,562
Dwellings	341	346	351	357	362
Other Buildings	7,229	7,578	7,699	8,691	8,700
Other Structures	11,737	12,116	12,716	12,802	13,832
Transport Equipment	2,211	1,670	2,020	2,164	2,835
ICT Equipment	598	495	462	501	531
Other Machinery & Equipment	7,056	6,847	7,123	7,863	7,781
Biological Resources	1,203	1,305	1,485	1,610	1,738
Research and Development	624	594	582	533	1,116
Mineral & Petroleum Exploration	430	453	411	729	668
Changes in Inventories	727	797	875	962	1,061
Acquisitions less Disposals of Valuables	0	0	1	0	0
Exports less Imports of Goods and Services	-4,783	-5,137	-9,903	-11,766	-9,957
Exports	20,638	20,396	20,444	16,422	17,673
Goods	13,750	14,093	15,859	11,690	13,611
Services	6,887	6,303	4,585	4,732	4,062
Less Imports	25,421	25,533	30,347	28,188	27,630
Goods	15,894	15,881	21,146	19,375	18,665
Services	9,527	9,652	9,201	8,813	8,965
Statistical Discrepancy	-5,181	-4,490	-3,066	-2,690	-4,756

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 4a: Percentage growth rates for Value added by economic activity at constant (2016/17) prices, fiscal years

	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
GDP at market prices	6.4	3.0	3.5	4.6	5.3
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	5.3	4.8	4.3	4.2	5.0
Cash crops	4.7	7.8	12.5	5.7	2.1
Food crops	1.6	4.6	4.1	3.5	4.7
Livestock	7.3	7.9	7.8	8.3	8.9
Agriculture Support Services	8.8	6.4	2.1	4.5	2.2
Forestry	3.6	3.3	2.9	3.2	3.1
Fishing	39.2	0.3	-8.8	0.3	7.7
Industry	9.0	3.2	3.5	5.1	3.9
Mining & quarrying	17.5	16.5	6.9	18.3	7.5
Manufacturing	7.7	1.3	2.2	3.8	3.0
Electricity	2.5	10.9	11.6	3.1	2.8
Water	4.7	4.1	4.8	6.3	5.4
Construction	14.2	3.8	3.6	5.2	4.7
Services	5.8	2.5	2.8	4.1	6.2
Trade and Repairs	4.9	-1.3	-0.6	3.4	5.8
Transportation and Storage	0.8	-1.7	-0.3	-3.8	-7.0
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	0.5	-8.6	-0.6	-2.5	11.9
Information and Communication	-6.8	19.6	11.8	7.4	10.4
Financial and Insurance Activities	11.1	9.6	8.1	4.5	-1.5
Real Estate Activities	10.1	5.1	3.9	9.5	8.0
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	6.4	2.8	2.1	3.1	28.4
Administrative and Support Service Activities	17.2	7.5	2.3	3.5	18.3
Public Administration	4.2	16.2	12.6	3.5	0.8
Education	9.1	-2.0	-4.2	1.5	3.4
Human Health and Social Work Activities	5.3	1.0	7.1	9.6	5.1
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	22.1	-8.1	-13.7	-2.2	4.0
Other Service Activities	4.7	1.4	2.9	4.8	2.8
Activities of Households as Employers	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.7
Taxes on products	4.4	-1.6	6.2	7.5	6.3

Table 4b: Percentage growth rates for Expenditure on GDP at constant (2016/17) prices, fiscal years

	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
GDP at Market Prices	6.4	3.0	3.5	4.6	5.3
Final Consumption Expenditure	7.0	3.2	6.1	4.6	4.5
General Government Final Consumption Exp	7.9	12.7	6.5	5.2	4.0
NPISH Final Consumption Exp	13.0	-14.6	-2.9	16.9	3.9
Household Final Consumption Exp	6.5	3.2	6.5	3.9	4.6
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	9.7	-0.1	4.6	7.3	6.6
Dwellings	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Other Buildings	12.0	4.8	1.6	12.9	0.1
Other Structures	16.2	3.2	5.0	0.7	8.0
Transport Equipment	-11.9	-24.5	21.0	7.1	31.0
ICT Equipment	3.4	-17.1	-6.7	8.4	6.0
Other Machinery and Equipment	10.3	-3.0	4.0	10.4	-1.0
Biological Resources	12.6	8.5	13.8	8.4	7.9
Research and Development	-10.8	-4.8	-2.0	-8.5	109.5
Mineral and Petroleum Exploration	-15.3	5.5	-9.3	77.2	-8.3
Changes in Inventories	9.5	9.6	9.7	10.0	10.2
Acquisitions less Disposals of Valuables	-30.5	26.8	46.9	-92.6	-40.9
Exports less Imports of Goods and Services	21.0	7.4	92.8	18.8	-15.0
Exports	4.3	-1.2	0.2	-19.7	7.6
Goods	6.4	2.5	12.5	-26.3	16.4
Services	0.3	-8.5	-27.2	3.2	-14.2
Less Imports	7.1	0.4	18.9	-7.1	-1.8
Goods	2.2	-0.1	33.2	-8.4	-3.4
Services	16.5	1.3	-4.7	-4.2	1.7
Statistical Discrepancy					

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 5a: Percentage share for Value added by economic activity at current prices, fiscal years

	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
GDP at market prices	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	23.0	23.9	23.9	24.0	24.0
Cash crops	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.7	2.5
Food crops	11.5	11.6	11.5	11.4	11.8
Livestock	3.4	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.0
Agriculture Support Services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Forestry	3.8	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.7
Fishing	2.2	2.5	2.3	2.0	2.0
Industry	26.6	26.5	27.1	26.7	26.1
Mining & quarrying	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.4	1.9
Manufacturing	15.5	15.8	16.4	16.4	15.7
Electricity	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.1
Water	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1
Construction	5.9	5.5	5.2	5.5	5.3
Services	43.0	42.8	41.8	41.6	42.6
Trade and Repairs	8.6	8.4	7.9	8.4	9.2
Transportation and Storage	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.6
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	2.9	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.2
Information and Communication	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.5
Financial and Insurance Activities	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.8
Real Estate Activities	6.3	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.1
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.3
Administrative and Support Service Activities	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0
Public Administration	2.5	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.8
Education	4.4	4.1	3.8	3.6	3.7
Human Health and Social Work Activities	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.4
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Other Service Activities	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.0
Activities of Households as Employers	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7
Taxes on products	7.4	6.7	7.2	7.6	7.3

Table 5b: Percentage share for Expenditure on GDP at current prices, fiscal years

	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
GDP at Market Prices	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Final Consumption Expenditure	79.9	80.7	82.1	80.9	81.4
General Government FCE	8.8	9.5	9.9	9.8	9.5
NPISH FCE	4.3	4.4	4.1	4.5	4.4
Household FCE	66.9	66.9	68.0	66.6	67.5
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	24.9	23.5	23.3	23.4	22.7
Dwellings	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
Other Buildings	5.7	5.5	5.3	5.7	5.3
Other Structures	9.1	8.7	8.6	8.2	7.9
Transport Equipment	2.0	1.6	1.9	1.8	2.0
ICT Equipment	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Other Machinery and Equipment	5.4	5.0	4.9	5.1	4.5
Biological Resources	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1
Research and Development	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.8
Mineral and Petroleum Exploration	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
Changes in Inventories	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7
Acquisitions less Disposals of Valuables	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Exports less Imports of Goods and Services	-5.1	-6.2	-10.2	-10.5	-10.2
Exports	17.1	15.4	15.8	12.0	12.6
Goods	11.6	10.6	12.2	8.5	9.8
Services	5.5	4.8	3.6	3.5	2.8
Less Imports	22.2	21.6	25.9	22.5	22.8
Goods	14.5	14.0	17.8	15.2	15.8
Services	7.8	7.6	8.2	7.3	6.9
Statistical Discrepancy					

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 6a: Implicit price deflators for Value added by economic activity (2016/17=100), fiscal years

	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
CPI					
GDP at market prices	107.6	110.5	113.3	118.9	127.8
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	108.4	114.0	115.6	122.8	132.0
Cash crops	92.2	90.0	88.9	123.0	123.2
Food crops	102.8	104.7	105.8	111.8	124.1
Livestock	118.6	128.4	131.9	134.6	142.8
Agriculture Support Services	102.3	102.5	103.8	105.4	107.5
Forestry	117.7	129.9	133.9	134.0	139.5
Fishing	130.0	151.9	161.2	158.3	165.9
Industry	108.9	111.1	116.7	120.1	127.8
Mining & quarrying	150.4	129.0	148.8	104.7	145.9
Manufacturing	107.6	114.9	124.0	130.6	137.6
Electricity	117.0	116.9	115.7	114.6	106.1
Water	106.3	106.7	106.4	107.1	114.6
Construction	103.1	97.9	95.5	105.1	109.4
Services	104.8	107.7	108.7	114.1	124.3
Trade and Repairs	103.0	107.4	107.9	121.3	143.0
Transportation and Storage	111.2	120.0	120.7	135.4	187.0
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	107.2	111.6	109.3	113.5	112.8
Information and Communication	109.5	97.5	91.4	87.3	81.7
Financial and Insurance Activities	105.9	106.7	106.2	115.4	127.4
Real Estate Activities	103.5	105.8	106.0	107.1	109.4
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	103.0	105.8	105.8	108.5	115.5
Administrative and Support Service Activities	101.6	102.3	110.2	118.4	119.5
Public Administration	106.4	108.8	111.4	115.4	125.7
Education	104.2	105.6	106.4	110.2	122.7
Human Health and Social Work Activities	106.2	109.3	115.3	120.0	125.1
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	94.0	103.2	108.7	113.5	122.8
Other Service Activities	101.2	110.5	114.3	107.5	104.6
Activities of Households as Employers	106.5	108.8	111.3	115.3	125.7
Taxes on products	118.1	115.1	122.1	131.8	135.7

Table 6b: Implicit price deflators for Expenditure on GDP (2016/17=100), fiscal years

	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
GDP at Market Prices	107.6	110.5	113.3	118.9	127.8
Final Consumption Expenditure	105.0	108.7	110.5	114.4	124.7
General Government FCE	106.6	108.4	112.8	116.0	122.6
NPISH FCE	103.4	130.0	134.5	137.8	145.7
Household FCE	104.9	107.5	109.0	112.8	123.8
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	104.7	104.6	105.4	108.3	111.3
Dwellings	131.7	129.9	130.9	139.0	178.0
Other Buildings	103.6	101.6	101.6	107.6	111.6
Other Structures	102.3	100.5	100.2	103.7	105.3
Transport Equipment	121.8	137.1	143.1	138.1	127.7
ICT Equipment	104.6	108.5	110.9	111.8	113.9
Other Machinery and Equipment	101.6	102.9	102.7	105.1	107.1
Biological Resources	103.0	111.2	111.5	111.3	113.1
Research and Development	106.5	108.8	111.3	115.3	125.7
Mineral and Petroleum Exploration	132.2	122.8	136.7	111.3	144.4
Changes in Inventories	114.0	122.2	126.1	127.3	125.9
Acquisitions less Disposals of Valuables	852.8	485.9	902.7	4194.3	20954.0
Exports less Imports of Goods and Services	142.0	167.8	152.0	144.7	188.0
Exports	109.5	105.6	114.5	119.1	130.9
Goods	111.4	104.8	114.2	119.0	132.7
Services	105.7	107.3	115.5	119.5	125.0
Less Imports	115.6	118.1	126.7	129.8	151.6
Goods	120.5	123.3	124.5	127.8	155.9
Services	107.6	109.6	131.8	134.3	142.5
Statistical Discrepancy					

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 7: Composite CPI for Uganda, 2019- 2023 (Base 2016/17=100)

	Food And Non-Alcoholic Beverages	Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco & Narcotics	Clothing and Footwear	Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels	Furnishing, Household Equipment and Routine	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
Weights	270.5390	38.7958	69.7729	104.1617	48.3672	47.4695	104.5479	44.3216	49.8494	57.9558	87.3791	22.7953	54.0447		
Calendar year															
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		
2022	122.03	112.72	118.79	116.10	126.64	119.35	149.36	92.91	113.49	119.67	115.49	116.74	120.53		
Financial year															
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		
2021/22	111.45	108.54	116.60	113.08	117.85	117.74	144.99	93.42	110.18	113.37	111.50	116.56	116.23		
Monthly															
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
May	119.28	109.96	118.14	115.62	128.35	118.39	147.60	92.56	113.05	118.67	114.30	116.84	118.03	1.5	6.3
Jun	120.48	114.23	118.62	116.77	128.19	118.36	150.40	92.82	114.01	119.24	115.56	116.48	118.73	1.0	6.8
Jul	122.31	114.29	118.55	117.08	129.00	119.61	154.42	91.93	114.74	119.24	115.99	116.65	120.01	1.0	7.9
Aug	124.46	114.13	118.79	118.04	128.81	120.16	157.12	92.06	115.35	119.24	117.11	116.70	121.49	1.0	9.0
Sep	128.88	115.26	119.28	118.39	129.85	120.65	157.28	92.84	115.64	123.53	117.83	116.70	123.29	1.5	10.0
Oct	133.47	115.89	119.79	117.74	130.08	120.67	154.74	93.33	114.80	123.53	118.45	116.73	123.58	0.8	10.7
Nov	133.70	116.55	120.88	117.86	130.58	120.52	152.74	93.15	114.92	123.53	118.48	116.73	125.39	0.1	10.6
Dec	134.49	117.37	121.39	117.40	130.46	120.58	151.10	93.19	116.41	123.53	118.16	116.73	126.52	0.1	10.2
2023 Jan	134.99	117.67	121.09	118.41	130.13	120.50	148.01	93.41	115.11	123.53	118.07	116.54	126.33	-0.2	10.4
Feb	133.34	118.68	121.81	118.49	129.78	120.60	148.63	93.71	115.09	123.53	118.89	116.54	127.47	-0.1	9.2
Mar	135.23	118.53	122.20	118.30	130.25	120.07	147.68	93.85	115.03	127.39	120.77	116.54	127.88	0.7	9.0
Apr	136.55	118.36	122.06	118.33	130.57	120.23	148.86	94.79	114.49	127.39	120.17	121.49	128.57	0.5	8.0

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics.

Table 8: Composite CPI by major groups, 2019- 2023 (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
Weights	95.1046	65.2755	839.6200	1000.0000				
Calendar year								
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	98.82	118.10	114.23	113.02	-0.9	-0.7	2.8	2.2
2022	113.58	133.16	121.07	121.15	14.9	12.8	6.0	7.2
Financial year								
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	97.80	118.86	109.08	109.06	-4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
2021/22	102.11	123.88	116.49	115.61	4.4	4.2	6.8	6.0
Monthly								
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
May	114.10	130.21	119.55	119.73	13.6	12.0	5.1	6.3
Jun	112.56	134.74	120.75	120.88	14.5	14.2	5.5	6.8
Jul	112.01	137.94	121.94	122.04	16.4	17.2	6.3	7.9
Aug	115.50	141.08	122.74	123.24	18.8	19.6	7.2	9.0
Sep	121.95	141.22	124.21	125.10	21.6	18.7	8.1	10.0
Oct	126.31	138.01	125.19	126.13	25.6	15.2	8.9	10.7
Nov	126.20	135.74	125.48	126.21	27.8	12.2	8.8	10.6
Dec	126.62	133.92	125.77	126.38	29.4	10.6	8.4	10.2
2023 Jan	126.15	133.32	125.64	126.19	27.6	7.6	9.0	10.4
Feb	125.66	132.11	125.62	126.04	27.4	5.2	7.8	9.2
Mar	129.71	132.00	126.15	126.87	26.7	4.4	7.6	9.0
Apr	135.07	131.89	126.27	127.47	25.3	2.1	6.8	8.0

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics.

Table 9: Producer Price Index for Manufacturing (Combined): 2019 – 2023, (July 2009 to June 2010=100)

		FOOD PRODUCTS	BEVERAGES	WEARING APPAREL	PAPER & PAPER PRODUCTS	CHEMICALS & CHEMICAL PRODUCTS	PHARMACEUTI CALs, 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
Calendar year										
	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
	2022	274.8	161.9	251.1	159.7	295.7	207.3	163.6	145.2	239.4
Fiscal Year										
	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
	2021/22	257.2	158.5	245.2	171.2	245.3	201.5	160.0	138.4	223.2
Monthly										
	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	131.0	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	159.0	236.8	198.5	159.4	133.7	220.2
	Feb	259.0	157.8	245.3	159.0	251.6	198.6	161.1	140.4	224.3
	Mar	266.9	158.9	245.3	159.2	292.6	200.0	162.1	143.4	233.3
	Apr	276.9	159.0	245.9	159.0	317.0	202.1	161.9	146.4	241.9
	May	279.9	161.4	246.8	159.3	318.7	205.8	162.4	148.1	244.3
	Jun	285.8	162.6	249.1	159.6	320.2	207.5	164.5	147.3	248.1
	Jul	282.4	163.3	251.4	160.2	314.8	208.0	165.1	147.2	246.0
	Aug	284.4	163.8	251.4	160.3	315.4	210.7	165.3	147.4	247.2
	Sep	288.4	164.4	258.0	160.3	309.1	211.1	165.2	147.4	249.5
	Oct	274.5	164.8	258.0	160.3	293.7	215.9	165.6	147.4	240.4
	Nov	270.9	164.0	258.0	160.1	293.0	215.0	165.4	147.0	238.2
	Dec	273.8	164.3	258.0	159.9	285.3	214.0	165.2	146.7	238.8
	2023									
	Jan	269.6	164.3	261.7	159.9	281.2	217.2	165.5	146.7	236.4
	Feb	270.1	164.2	261.7	159.9	282.8	217.1	165.5	146.6	236.7
	Mar	269.6	164.9	261.7	160.0	283.5	218.0	182.1	146.2	236.8

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 10: Index of Production, Manufacturing (Base 2002=100) –Formal sector 2018-2022

		Food Processing	Beverages & Tobacco	Textiles, Clothing & Foot Wear	Sawmillin g, Paper & Printing	Chemicals, Paint, Soap & Foam Products	Bricks & Cement	Metal Products	Miscellaneous	ALL ITEMS
Weight		400.2	201.4	42.5	35.3	96.6	75.2	82.8	66.1	1000.0
Calendar year										
	2019	234.9	360.9	288.0	291.1	403.7	345.5	150.5	239.9	282.5
	2020	241.9	406.0	270.6	285.9	376.0	439.9	166.4	236.6	311.8
	2021	284.2	412.2	268.9	283.3	383.7	427.5	164.6	226.8	316.0
	2022	295.7	454.1	277.1	285.7	373.7	433.2	173.1	228.9	329.7
Fiscal Year										
	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	258.3	397.5	250.0	281.5	379.8	454.2	164.6	234.0	303.9
	2021/22	296.7	428.4	275.2	286.6	376.3	429.3	165.0	231.0	324.4
Monthly										
	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
	2021									
	Jan	278.0	443.1	265.3	266.6	340.6	365.5	145.1	215.7	307.8
	Feb	243.4	424.5	271.3	280.1	381.0	390.2	176.0	238.2	300.7
	Mar	271.6	493.0	332.3	282.1	414.5	455.0	174.4	231.4	336.0
	Apr	301.6	423.2	316.2	274.6	395.8	415.2	135.2	241.2	325.6
	May	320.6	371.1	257.5	297.9	401.1	419.4	174.1	206.7	322.8
	Jun	274.8	336.2	248.3	271.0	396.4	421.7	142.8	204.7	293.1
	Jul	262.7	314.7	250.5	257.9	385.1	461.6	181.3	212.1	289.2
	Aug	260.0	359.4	254.5	284.8	384.8	461.0	190.7	240.8	300.8
	Sep	292.8	400.7	252.3	267.0	411.1	462.4	188.2	218.6	322.5
	Oct	312.8	408.2	259.2	286.4	332.1	432.0	163.2	244.7	322.7
	Nov	301.8	426.7	267.0	313.2	362.4	422.0	155.5	223.1	323.5
	Dec	290.7	546.1	252.0	317.9	398.8	424.1	149.4	243.8	347.1
	2022									
	Jan	305.6	451.6	225.2	258.0	357.0	416.2	148.2	245.5	326.2
	Feb	288.2	437.0	337.0	251.0	364.8	377.1	161.6	229.9	318.7
	Mar	317.0	474.4	276.6	342.7	398.6	444.1	162.3	240.2	347.4
	Apr	306.3	499.6	343.2	304.2	400.5	410.8	161.1	228.2	346.5
	May	308.6	435.5	299.0	283.0	335.8	417.1	162.3	232.8	326.5
	Jun	314.3	386.4	285.7	273.0	384.9	423.7	156.8	212.8	321.4
	Jul	297.5	361.1	280.8	219.5	351.8	488.8	188.0	204.0	311.2
	Aug	283.5	400.1	295.1	254.4	383.7	464.8	201.0	277.5	322.5
	Sep	262.1	453.3	204.2	278.1	362.5	438.6	187.2	218.8	312.6
	Oct	271.8	487.0	246.8	298.7	373.6	438.1	189.7	213.2	326.7
	Nov	302.2	496.8	288.8	307.8	376.5	435.7	180.1	211.4	342.1
	Dec	291.2	566.0	242.9	357.8	394.6	443.2	179.1	232.1	355.1

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 11: Production, Procurement and Exports of principal agricultural products, 2019 - 2023

		Coffee			Tea			Cotton		Tobacco	
		Procurement	Exports		Production	Exports		Exports		Exports	
			tonnes	tonnes		000 US\$	tonnes	tonnes	000 US\$	tonnes	000 US\$
Calendar year											
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		414,005	405,948	716,380	81,675	75,451	84,958	11,695	20,585	22,154	71,727
2022		352,724	337,821	859,910	71,182	75,769	88,432	10,711	27,347	14,989	52,916
Fiscal year											
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		387,005	364,913	551,791	78,192	75,157	85,516	19,595	29,064	23,038	74,444
2021/22		378,941	375,478	862,850	79,694	81,958	85,653	12,813	31,017	14,301	51,828
Monthly											
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	26,755	39,620	7,260	5,505	6,562	895	1,342	2,653	7,679
	Feb	32,221	33,852	50,670	5,672	6,060	7,225	1,489	2,353	2,867	8,165
	Mar	33,627	34,308	53,480	5,562	6,009	7,099	2,540	4,293	3,310	10,437
	Apr	35,919	32,246	47,060	7,293	5,857	6,825	1,675	2,854	1,966	6,122
	May	41,028	29,605	47,060	7,905	7,857	8,504	484	849	2,525	8,007
	Jun	37,405	37,100	58,550	7,512	6,602	7,952	1,198	2,334	894	3,967
	Jul	44,685	41,963	69,860	5,655	6,227	6,719	306	680	1,059	3,488
	Aug	36,016	42,059	75,100	4,542	4,102	4,295	201	370	1,095	3,183
	Sep	36,249	35,193	66,740	6,572	5,464	5,892	254	579	1,761	6,847
	Oct	27,469	29,098	61,100	8,040	7,429	8,310	227	602	1,439	5,093
	Nov	30,879	31,533	71,780	7,681	6,729	7,531	608	1,257	1,337	3,996
	Dec	32,076	32,236	75,360	7,980	7,610	8,044	1,818	3,072	1,248	4,742
2022	Jan	25,319	24,114	61,940	6,785	7,762	5,553	2,210	5,255	775	3,221
	Feb	28,376	27,025	72,380	5,327	6,955	8,702	1,596	3,667	1,058	3,739
	Mar	30,114	28,680	81,040	5,284	6,995	5,773	1,617	4,097	1,435	5,133
	Apr	25,687	24,463	70,890	6,826	6,930	6,339	1,993	4,997	766	2,988
	May	28,657	27,293	72,870	8,239	7,612	10,095	975	3,008	1,123	4,872
	Jun	33,413	31,822	83,790	6,763	8,142	8,399	1,008	3,434	1,205	4,526
	Jul	36,219	34,494	83,290	5,384	6,810	6,802	247	809	957	3,426
	Aug	31,588	30,084	71,200	3,597	4,371	5,136	72	31	1,043	3,585
	Sep	32,127	30,598	72,100	5,055	5,017	5,721	3	4	1,629	5,224
	Oct	28,656	27,291	66,740	6,666	5,531	8,111	2	1	1,578	4,467
	Nov	28,171	26,830	64,140	6,645	5,956	8,955	438	988	1,733	6,333
	Dec	24,396	25,128	59,530	4,611	3,687	8,845	550	1,056	1,688	5,402
2023	Jan	31,140	29,654	67,350	4,017	1,216	5,219	1,659	3,165	1,598	5,219
	Feb	30,120	28,698	66,030	2,437	3,050	5,765	2,198	3,872	1,817	5,765
	Mar	30,720	29,264	71,490	2,358	2,349	11,889	3,123	5,343	3,378	11,889

Source: Uganda Coffee Development Authority; Uganda Tea Association; Cotton Development Organisation

Table 12: Value of non- traditional exports ('000 US\$), 2019 - 2023

Calendar year	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	
	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	
2021	116,144	52,038	102,984	68,917	105,844	105,232	13,999	36,501	1,036,623	93,863	93,720	98,478	85,589	794,666	2,804,599	
2022	149,607	89,881	113,190	60,166	81,910	121,034	13,212	39,829	526	126,825	104,710	163,286	86,721	1,062,522	2,213,418	
Fiscal year																
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	
2020/21	116,175	79,342	73,615	61,932	105,357	81,043	12,077	26,530	2,252,870	72,786	78,317	86,408	78,037	739,899	3,864,388	
2021/22	134,442	50,280	113,965	67,597	97,642	119,576	12,641	42,418	602	117,983	97,953	129,632	89,540	914,429	1,988,701	
Monthly																
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	10,807	6,903	14,512	5,561	7,492	8,876	772	3,841	464	10,304	7,120	7,551	7,819	63,045	155,067
	Feb	13,391	6,985	10,776	6,010	12,073	8,883	1,288	4,132	0	8,477	6,282	13,088	8,105	72,650	172,139
	Mar	11,521	5,823	8,128	5,164	9,126	13,610	1,328	3,907	0	13,573	7,921	14,358	9,317	88,475	192,250
	Apr	10,811	4,660	3,389	4,989	10,013	11,842	1,001	3,415	0	10,366	8,201	19,010	6,923	88,503	183,123
	May	12,539	5,752	3,203	6,393	6,007	8,250	1,023	3,044	0	10,517	8,355	18,932	7,616	99,164	190,795
	Jun	13,181	4,516	12,154	5,569	9,521	11,435	598	3,133	14	10,170	10,958	19,641	6,268	92,201	199,359
	Jul	12,204	7,235	6,687	5,608	3,762	8,502	1,251	2,780	0	9,307	10,142	12,265	6,148	94,667	180,558
	Aug	10,896	11,011	5,198	4,726	3,739	11,531	828	2,545	48	12,284	10,331	20,320	7,771	78,011	179,238
	Sep	10,369	5,880	5,205	4,012	2,979	7,818	1,023	3,222	0	13,309	8,435	11,675	6,101	84,327	164,354
	Oct	14,599	6,301	9,988	3,950	7,090	11,145	1,812	3,346	0	10,188	8,625	6,442	7,657	111,494	202,638
	Nov	14,707	4,338	19,402	4,091	5,099	10,610	1,022	3,022	0	9,407	8,947	10,387	5,872	89,798	186,701
	Dec	14,581	20,476	14,548	4,095	5,011	8,532	1,265	3,441	0	8,925	9,393	9,618	7,124	100,187	207,196
2023	Jan	12,115	34,967	7,494	5,570	8,962	8,063	949	3,796	504	11,711	9,051	1,446	6,660	103,631	214,919
	Feb	12,459	20,850	5,685	6,123	12,134	6,745	792	2,825	0	8,706	7,655	2,175	7,591	97,402	191,142
	Mar	11,623	30,764	3,999	5,603	11,492	9,609	1,225	5,140	268,102	14,646	8,900	5,242	8,697	118,685	503,728

Note: Export values for 2023 are provisional.

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 13: Volume of non-traditional exports, 2019 - 2023

Calendar year		Fish & Fish Ptds. (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)
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
2021		14,714	168,980	198,005	7,361	44,470	78,483	9,631	392,889	19,195	92,040	89,403	171,258	625,534
2022		26,812	190,388	173,565	7,000	34,953	76,046	9,002	426,964	753	125,281	98,239	229,085	563,403
Fiscal year														
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
2020/21		19,707	120,542	208,975	7,136	41,306	77,406	8,759	453,848	730	114,420	92,560	201,250	597,078
2021/22		19,707	120,542	208,975	7,136	41,306	77,406	8,759	453,848	730	114,420	92,560	201,250	597,078
Monthly														
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	1,665	19,976	28,374	555	3,131	6,213	587	41,202	652	9,700	6,726	12,031	51,128
	Feb	2,012	18,209	21,386	627	4,954	5,909	954	43,577	-	9,890	5,924	21,620	56,388
	Mar	1,799	12,104	12,257	513	3,828	7,724	962	41,633	-	13,800	7,492	22,213	59,595
	Apr	1,584	10,265	6,093	582	4,288	6,947	825	36,845	-	11,746	7,700	27,262	41,372
	May	1,832	10,442	4,834	666	2,574	4,591	672	32,983	-	8,796	7,895	26,607	46,790
	Jun	2,015	7,970	16,416	625	4,218	5,432	429	34,483	21	9,169	9,804	26,576	36,261
	Jul	2,334	14,402	10,712	668	1,705	4,787	860	30,471	-	7,715	9,567	16,598	39,131
	Aug	1,922	21,644	6,686	585	1,639	7,517	625	27,714	80	10,950	9,745	27,701	51,912
	Sep	2,152	11,372	6,268	551	1,327	6,160	590	33,849	-	12,499	7,948	14,421	40,367
	Oct	3,157	13,088	14,875	577	3,133	7,955	1,270	35,341	-	11,557	8,136	8,905	49,892
	Nov	3,406	8,152	26,412	551	2,139	6,595	507	32,169	-	9,556	8,440	14,098	41,854
	Dec	2,933	42,763	19,250	499	2,016	6,216	721	36,697	-	9,903	8,862	11,054	48,714
2023	Jan	2,399	88,904	11,464	613	3,629	6,199	612	40,279	689	11,274	8,507	1,481	44,071
	Feb	2,710	54,492	7,619	677	5,098	5,077	475	31,021	-	8,283	7,225	2,451	52,936
	Mar	1,971	69,349	4,837	658	4,549	7,116	853	44,660	4,647	14,802	8,367	6,227	60,242

Note: Export quantities for 2023 are provisional.
Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 14: Balance of payments (million US\$), 2018/19 - 2022/23

	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	
					Q1	Q2
Current account	-2631.75	-2512.52	-3836.94	-3600.60	-1121.71	-1002.61
Credit	8273.28	7410.31	8622.25	7493.83	2140.22	2008.48
Debit	10905.03	9922.83	12459.19	11094.43	3261.93	3011.09
Goods and services	-3464.51	-3744.78	-4941.83	-4631.38	-1450.32	-1256.38
Goods	-2865.91	-2402.09	-3045.44	-3300.12	-961.19	-900.19
Services	-598.60	-1342.70	-1896.38	-1331.26	-489.14	-356.19
Credit	2309.54	1551.05	1422.87	1733.90	390.38	455.20
Debit	2908.14	2893.75	3319.25	3065.15	879.51	811.39
Primary income	-915.90	-633.47	-680.23	-780.85	-212.69	-208.14
Secondary income	1748.66	1865.73	1785.12	1811.63	541.30	461.90
Capital account	99.73	70.21	179.80	157.95	27.77	55.83
	-2532.02	-2442.31	-3657.14	-3442.65	-1093.94	-946.78
Net lending (+) / net borrowing (-) (balance from current and capital acc)						
Financial account						
Net lending (+) / net borrowing (-) (balance from financial account)	-2439.56	-1638.32	-3428.93	-3006.22	-383.97	-646.94
Direct investment	-1217.12	-997.21	-919.70	-1221.26	-472.33	-472.33
Net acquisition of financial assets	0.32	0.32	0.33	0.36	0.09	0.09
Net incurrence of liabilities	1217.44	997.53	920.03	1221.62	472.42	472.42
Equity and investment fund shares	873.32	759.74	701.89	999.59	415.71	415.71
Equity other than reinvestment of earnings	593.26	565.13	524.73	815.66	368.73	368.73
Debt instruments	344.13	237.79	218.14	222.03	56.71	56.71
Portfolio investment	155.87	294.44	-145.02	273.70	245.88	142.52
Net acquisition of financial assets	152.51	265.56	223.73	394.52	115.24	60.05
Net incurrence of liabilities	-3.35	-28.88	368.75	120.82	-130.64	-82.46
Other investment	-1373.37	-932.13	-2349.67	-2054.61	-158.79	-314.31
Other equity	-2.83	-2.94	-2.92	-3.03	-0.80	-0.80
Currency and deposits	-92.33	419.33	-129.68	17.90	-137.22	-60.01
Net acquisition of financial assets	-23.66	391.77	-107.93	40.02	-105.60	-71.81
Net incurrence of liabilities	68.67	-27.56	21.75	22.12	31.62	-11.79
Loans	-1274.42	-1398.23	-2001.81	-1574.29	-20.04	-252.77
Net acquisition of financial assets	-41.86	2.57	-14.23	5.59	11.68	1.63
Net incurrence of liabilities	1232.55	1400.81	1987.58	1579.88	31.72	254.40
Trade credit and advances	-3.80	49.70	-215.09	-4.47	-0.72	-0.72
Net acquisition of financial assets	0.00	53.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Net incurrence of liabilities	3.80	3.97	215.09	4.47	0.72	0.72
Net errors and omissions	161.20	980.51	469.58	502.49	433.80	66.14
Overall Balance	-68.74	-176.52	-241.38	-66.05	276.17	233.70

Estimates based on BPM6

Source: Bank of Uganda

Table 15: Selected macro-economic indicators, 2018/19 - 2022/23 (Ratio as a Percentage)

Description	Outturn 2018/19	Outturn 2019/20	Outturn 2020/21	Outturn 2021/22	Budget 2022/23	Proj Outturn 2022/23
Revenue & Grants / GDP	13.5%	13.2%	14.7%	14.1%	15.0%	14.7%
Domestic Revenue incl Oil / GDP	12.6%	12.4%	13.4%	13.4%	13.9%	13.5%
Domestic Revenue / GDP	12.6%	12.4%	13.3%	13.4%	13.9%	13.5%
Tax revenue incl Oil / GDP	12.2%	11.4%	12.4%	12.5%	12.9%	12.6%
Tax revenue / GDP	12.2%	11.4%	12.3%	12.5%	12.9%	12.6%
Total Expenditure (excl domestic arrears repayments) / GDP	18.1%	20.0%	23.6%	21.1%	20.0%	19.4%
Total Expenditure (incl domestic arrears repayments) / GDP	18.4%	20.3%	24.2%	21.5%	20.3%	19.8%
Gross Operating Balance / GDP	0.8%	-0.1%	-0.9%	-1.5%	0.4%	2.1%
Domestic Balance / GDP	-2.2%	-4.7%	-6.4%	-4.7%	-2.4%	-2.5%
Primary Balance / GDP	-3.0%	-5.0%	-6.8%	-4.3%	-2.7%	-1.9%
Budget Deficit (excl Grants) / GDP	-5.8%	-8.0%	-10.8%	-8.1%	-6.5%	-6.3%
Budget Deficit (incl Grants) / GDP	-4.9%	-7.1%	-9.5%	-7.4%	-5.3%	-5.1%
Domestic Financing (net) / GDP (-borrowing/+ saving)	-1.9%	-3.0%	-5.0%	-3.4%	-2.7%	-1.3%
o/w Bank Financing (-borrowing/+ saving)	-1.0%	-1.6%	-1.6%	-1.7%	-1.4%	-0.6%
o/w Non-Bank Financing (-borrowing/+ saving)	-0.9%	-1.3%	-3.4%	-1.8%	-1.3%	-0.7%
Foreign Disbursements (grants and loans) / Total Budget (incl domestic arrears)	25.1%	26.5%	26.2%	22.0%	24.9%	31.7%
Foreign Disbursements (grants and loans) / GDP	4.6%	5.4%	6.3%	4.7%	5.1%	6.3%
External Borrowing (net) (disbursements less amortization) / GDP	-2.8%	-4.0%	-4.0%	-3.0%	-2.6%	-3.8%
External Borrowing Disbursements / GDP	-3.7%	-4.6%	-5.0%	-4.0%	-3.9%	-5.1%
Ratio of external borrowing disbursements to budget deficit (incl grants and Oil)	75.9%	64.1%	52.9%	54.6%	73.4%	99.5%
Ratio of external borrowing disbursements to budget deficit (excl grants and Oil)	63.9%	57.4%	46.4%	49.8%	60.0%	80.9%
Total public debt / GDP	35.1%	41.0%	46.9%	48.4%	47.6%	48.8%
o/w Domestic debt / GDP	11.7%	13.1%	17.2%	18.8%	18.2%	18.4%
o/w External debt / GDP	23.4%	27.9%	29.7%	29.6%	29.4%	30.4%
Memorandum Items						
GDP at Current Market Prices (Ush.s Billion)	132,105	139,718	148,328	162,883	184,288	185,663

Note: Total Budget is equal to total expenditures (including domestic arrears) minus net lending.

Source: Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development

Table 16: Overall Fiscal Operations, 2018/19 -2022/23 (GFSM 1986), billion shillings

	Outturn 2018/19	Outturn 2019/20	Outturn 2020/21	Outturn 2021/22	Budget 2022/23	Proj Outturn 2022/23
Revenues and Grants	17,839.3	18,442.2	21,792.5	22,992.3	27,719.4	27,163.5
Revenues	16,637.8	17,285.9	19,838.8	21,830.3	25,550.8	24,977.9
URA	16,163.0	15,912.2	18,336.8	20,425.0	23,754.9	23,054.5
Non-URA	474.8	1,373.7	1,361.0	1,405.4	1,795.9	1,923.4
Oil Revenues	-	-	141.0	-	-	-
Grants	1,201.6	1,156.4	1,953.8	1,162.0	2,168.5	2,185.6
Budget Support	594.9	455.2	628.6	108.3	78.0	76.9
Project Support	606.7	701.2	1,325.2	1,053.7	2,090.5	2,108.7
Expenditure and net Lending	24,267.6	28,401.0	35,868.3	34,966.5	37,471.9	36,644.9
Current Expenditures	12,373.6	15,101.5	19,222.5	21,324.3	22,243.6	23,327.2
Wages and Salaries	4,213.3	4,860.9	5,180.5	5,627.6	6,363.2	6,997.9
Interest Payments	2,525.3	2,932.4	4,055.6	4,966.4	4,691.9	6,046.4
Domestic	2,005.7	2,369.1	3,020.0	4,163.1	3,551.1	4,886.9
External	519.5	563.3	1,035.6	803.4	1,140.8	1,159.5
Other Recurr. Expenditures ¹	5,635.0	7,308.2	9,986.4	10,730.3	11,188.5	10,282.9
Development Expenditures	10,047.1	12,063.9	15,160.5	12,784.9	14,268.3	12,289.2
Domestic Development ²	5,898.6	8,096.9	9,681.9	8,140.6	7,850.1	6,502.8
External Development	4,148.5	3,966.9	5,478.6	4,644.3	6,418.3	5,786.4
Net Lending/Repayments	1,428.1	831.0	640.9	251.5	297.9	259.0
Domestic Arrears Repaym.	418.8	404.7	844.4	605.8	662.1	769.5
Domestic Balance	(2,961.7)	(6,584.9)	(9,515.3)	(7,688.6)	(4,362.0)	(4,721.0)
Primary Balance	(3,902.9)	(7,026.4)	(10,020.2)	(7,007.8)	(5,060.7)	(3,435.0)
Overall Fiscal Bal. (excl. Grants)	(7,629.8)	(11,115.2)	(16,029.5)	(13,136.2)	(11,921.1)	(11,667.0)
Overall Fiscal Bal. (incl. Grants)	(6,428.2)	(9,958.8)	(14,075.7)	(11,974.3)	(9,752.6)	(9,481.4)
Financing:	6,428.2	9,958.8	14,075.7	11,974.3	9,752.6	9,481.4
External Financing (Net)	3,680.3	5,562.8	6,000.0	4,823.4	4,744.6	7,070.6
Deposits						
Disbursements	4,878.4	6,379.3	7,441.7	6,539.2	7,156.9	9,433.8
Budget Support Loans	188.3	2,414.8	3,322.2	2,474.7	2,531.2	5,497.1
Project Loans	4,690.1	3,964.5	4,119.5	4,064.5	4,625.7	3,936.7
Armotization	(1,198.1)	(816.5)	(1,441.6)	(1,715.8)	(2,412.3)	(2,363.2)
Domestic Financing (Net)	2,464.5	4,149.6	7,457.0	5,585.6	5,007.9	2,410.8
Bank Financing (Net)	1,256.3	2,290.5	2,422.6	2,734.9	2,520.3	1,150.1
Non-bank Financing (Net)	1,208.2	1,859.2	5,034.5	2,850.7	2,487.6	1,260.7
Errors and Omissions	283.4	246.3	618.6	1,565.3	-	(0.0)

Note: ¹ Includes exceptional spending reclassified from the development budget of the security sector.

² Excludes exceptional spending reclassified as current spending.

Salaries, Other recurr and domestic development include transfers to other levels of government including Local Governments and extra-budgetary institutions.

Source: Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development

Table 17: Budgetary Central Government financial Operations (GFSM 2001 framework)

Description	Outturn 2018/19	Outturn 2019/20	Outturn 2020/21	Outturn 2021/22	Budget 2022/23	Proj Outturn 2022/23
Revenue	17,703.4	18,442.2	21,792.5	22,992.3	27,719.4	27,163.5
Taxes	16,027.0	15,912.2	18,336.8	20,425.0	23,754.9	23,054.5
Grants	1,201.6	1,156.4	1,953.8	1,162.0	2,168.5	2,185.6
Budget Support	594.9	455.2	628.6	108.3	78.0	76.9
Project Support	606.7	701.2	1,325.2	1,053.7	2,090.5	2,108.7
Oil Revenues	0.0	0.0	141.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other revenue	474.8	1,373.7	1,361.0	1,405.4	1,795.9	1,923.4
Expenses	16,645.7	18,632.4	23,129.9	25,394.6	26,999.6	23,327.2
Compensation of employees	2,788.2	3,256.6	3,675.9	3,799.1	8,271.8	4,023.7
Wages and salaries ¹	1,721.9	1,912.3	2,081.7	2,308.4	2,441.3	2,654.3
Allowances ¹	630.6	781.8	979.5	724.5	1,232.3	616.2
Other employee costs ¹	435.6	562.5	614.6	766.3	1,076.1	753.3
Use of goods and services ¹	4,667.2	4,185.0	5,521.8	5,685.6	1,306.9	1,045.5
Interest payments	2,525.3	2,932.4	4,055.6	4,966.4	4,691.9	6,046.4
Domestic	2,005.7	2,369.1	3,020.0	4,163.1	3,551.1	4,886.9
External	519.5	563.3	1,035.6	803.4	1,140.8	1,159.5
Subsidies	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Grants	6,157.1	7,427.6	9,221.3	10,010.2	10,982.9	10,331.9
Local governments	3,189.8	3,620.2	3,703.6	4,508.7	4,749.7	4,535.0
Wage bill	2,064.6	2,201.6	2,293.0	2,412.9	2,855.3	3,190.6
Recurrent	677.8	900.4	858.6	1,195.2	995.7	661.7
Development	447.4	518.3	552.0	900.7	898.7	682.7
Transfers to International organizations	71.8	60.6	54.6	55.9	61.5	61.5
Transfers to Missions abroad	170.0	186.1	190.0	219.8	240.7	220.4
Transfers to Tertiary Institutions	416.8	757.7	862.5	902.2	957.3	988.7
Transfers to District Referral hospitals	184.7	244.5	262.6	324.4	302.2	322.1
Transfers to other agencies (incl URA)	2,124.0	2,558.5	4,147.9	3,999.2	4,671.4	4,204.3
Social benefits (pensions)	1.0	0.3	0.5	1.7	677.6	542.0
Other expenses ¹	506.8	830.6	654.9	931.6	1,068.6	1,337.6
Gross operating balance	1,057.7	-190.2	-1,337.4	-2,402.3	719.7	3,836.3
Investment in Non-Financial Assets	5,774.7	8,532.9	11,252.8	8,706.1	9,512.3	12,289.2
Domestic development budget	3,304.7	6,314.7	7,868.8	5,693.7	6,221.0	6,502.8
Donor projects	2,470.0	2,218.2	3,384.1	3,012.3	3,291.3	5,786.4
Total Outlays	22,420.4	27,165.4	34,382.8	34,100.7	36,511.9	35,616.4
Net borrowing	-4,717.0	-8,723.1	-12,590.2	-11,108.4	-8,792.6	-8,452.9
less Payables (domestic arrears repayments)	418.8	404.7	844.4	605.8	662.1	769.5
Net lending for policy purposes)	1,428.1	831.0	640.9	251.5	297.9	259.0
Overall deficit excluding grants	-6,563.9	-9,958.8	-14,075.5	-11,965.7	-9,752.6	-9,481.4
Overall deficit including grants	-7,765.5	-11,115.2	-16,029.3	-13,127.7	-11,921.1	-11,667.0
Net Change in Financial Worth (Financing)	-6,563.9	-9,958.8	-14,075.5	-11,965.7	-9,752.6	-9,481.4
Domestic	-2,464.5	-4,149.6	-7,457.0	-5,585.6	-5,007.9	-2,410.8
Bank Financing	-1,256.3	-2,290.5	-2,422.6	-2,734.9	-2,520.3	-1,150.1
Non Bank Financing	-1,208.2	-1,859.2	-5,034.5	-2,850.7	-2,487.6	-1,260.7
External	-3,680.3	-5,562.8	-6,000.0	-4,823.4	-4,744.6	-7,070.6
Net change in financial assets	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Net change in Liabilities	3,680.3	5,562.8	6,000.0	4,823.4	4,744.6	7,070.6
Disbursement	3,680.3	5,562.8	6,000.0	4,823.4	4,744.6	7,070.6
Project loans	4,690.1	3,964.5	4,119.5	4,064.5	4,625.7	3,936.7
Import support loans	188.3	2,414.8	3,322.2	2,474.7	2,531.2	5,497.1
Amortization (-)	-1,198.1	-816.5	-1,441.6	-1,715.8	-2,412.3	-2,363.2
Payment of foreign debt arrears exceptional fin.	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0			
Errors and omissions	-283.1	-246.3	-618.4	-1,556.7	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 - 2021/22 (billion shillings)

	Outturn 2017/18	Outturn 2018/19	Outturn 2019/20	Outturn 2020/21	Outturn 2021/22
Security	1,798.3	2,433.1	4,398.1	5,624.5	4,686.8
Roads & Works	3,396.7	3,828.1	3,893.7	5,401.6	4,773.0
Agriculture	736.7	777.5	877.3	879.4	970.5
Education	2,277.4	2,727.8	3,170.2	3,357.7	3,688.7
Health	1,072.6	1,581.5	1,978.1	2,791.0	2,833.2
Water & Environment	727.7	1,132.3	845.7	1,087.4	1,088.8
Justice, Law & Order	1,143.5	1,399.3	1,901.4	1,953.2	2,220.4
Accountability	1,004.8	1,055.1	1,702.4	2,812.1	1,866.5
Energy & Minerals	790.6	1,174.3	949.5	1,047.3	1,284.4
Trade & Industry	117.1	117.9	157.3	257.7	374.6
Lands, Housing & Urban Development	175.3	258.8	93.5	235.7	503.3
Social Development	159.7	182.1	141.6	168.5	306.4
Information & Communication Technology	112.6	158.5	183.2	172.2	184.2
Public Sector Management	1,416.7	1,560.6	1,847.6	1,725.6	1,588.3
Public Administration	686.2	848.4	1,207.7	1,875.0	1,683.1
Parliament	556.7	568.1	635.2	590.0	863.1
Science Technology and Innovation	67.1	59.7	193.3	166.1	24.1
Tourism	-	-	56.6	56.1	114.0
Local Government				126.5	89.2
Interest Payments Due	2,260.5	2,525.3	2,932.4	4,055.6	4,966.4
Domestic Interest	1,936.4	2,005.7	2,369.1	3,020.0	4,163.1
External Interest	324.1	519.5	563.3	1,035.6	803.4
Total Centre	13,652.7	16,705.6	20,612.8	26,623.8	23,989.0
Total Local Government Programmes	2,587.1	3,189.8	3,620.2	3,703.6	4,508.7
Total Interest	2,260.5	2,603.3	2,932.4	4,055.6	4,933.1
Grand total	18,500.3	22,420.7	27,165.4	34,383.0	34,109.2

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	Outturn 2021/22
Security	1,496.2	2,096.6	4,150.3	5,217.9	4,498.8
Roads & Works	2,375.2	3,077.1	3,190.5	3,500.7	3,112.2
Agriculture	610.4	625.4	640.5	783.1	881.3
Education	2,044.5	2,426.3	3,052.0	3,284.0	3,515.8
Health	933.3	1,257.4	1,591.5	1,834.3	2,395.5
Water & Environment	390.2	409.7	464.3	622.9	622.7
Justice, Law & Order	1,143.5	1,399.3	1,669.6	1,845.9	2,208.1
Accountability	830.3	921.1	1,148.3	2,569.6	1,751.2
Energy & Minerals	413.4	475.6	412.0	486.7	511.9
Trade & Industry	111.2	115.1	154.2	240.1	350.6
Lands, Housing & Urban Development	85.9	97.1	93.5	117.3	95.9
Social Development	159.7	182.1	141.6	168.5	306.4
Information & Communication Technology	59.5	48.6	100.4	78.7	122.7
Public Sector Management	1,008.4	1,107.1	1,364.0	1,285.4	1,351.9
Public Administration	686.2	848.4	1,207.7	1,875.0	1,683.1
Parliament	556.7	568.1	635.2	590.0	863.1
Science Technology and Innovation	67.1	59.7	193.3	166.1	24.1
Tourism	-	-	56.6	56.1	114.0
Local Government				126.5	89.2
Interest Payments Due	2,260.5	2,525.3	2,932.4	4,055.6	4,966.4
Domestic Interest	1,936.4	2,005.7	2,369.1	3,020.0	4,163.1
External Interest	324.1	519.5	563.3	1,035.6	803.4
Total Centre	10,384.5	12,557.1	16,645.8	21,145.2	19,344.7
Total Local Government Programmes	2,587.1	3,189.8	3,620.2	3,703.6	4,508.7
Total Interest	2,260.5	2,603.3	2,932.4	4,055.6	4,933.1
Grand total	15,232.1	18,272.2	23,198.4	28,904.4	28,189.2

Note: Excludes external development

Source: Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development

**Table 20: Function Classification of Budgetary Central Government Outlays (GFSM 2001 framework)⁵
2018/19 - 2022/23 (billion shillings)**

	Outurn 2018/19	Outturn 2019/20	Outurn 2020/21	Outturn 2021/22	Budget 2022/23	Proj Outturn 2022/23
Total Outlays	18,664.8	27,165.4	34,383.0	34,109.2	36,511.9	35,682.0
General public services	6,687.1	7,810.5	9,953.0	10,581.3	11,326.6	11,069.1
Public debt transactions	2,526.1	2,897.5	4,056.4	3,282.7	4,691.9	6,046.4
Transfers of general character between levels of government	336.9	443.7	497.5	534.2	763.5	746.1
Defense	2,019.3	4,052.1	5,416.7	4,067.5	5,813.5	5,681.3
Public order and safety	160.3	655.6	307.8	1,810.3	2,587.4	2,528.6
Economic affairs	4,900.6	3,672.1	4,427.5	7,490.4	10,705.7	10,462.3
General Economic, Commercial and Labour Affairs	386.9	240.8	194.0	406.7	581.2	568.0
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	619.1	563.8	648.4	864.3	1,235.3	1,207.2
Fuel and Energy	532.8	329.5	293.6	973.4	1,391.2	1,359.6
Mining, manufacturing, and construction	66.9	37.2	158.6	193.0	275.9	269.6
Transport	1,795.7	1,046.3	1,744.7	3,243.0	4,635.1	4,529.8
Communication	141.8	102.3	57.7	121.6	173.7	169.8
Environmental protection	167.1	127.9	153.8	357.6	511.1	499.5
Housing and community amenities	828.8	791.1	717.2	822.7	1,175.9	1,149.2
Health	1,421.7	1,645.9	2,019.5	2,769.4	3,958.2	3,868.2
Outpatient services	7.0	8.5	10.1	12.2	14.6	14.3
Hospital services	147.5	123.5	87.6	643.8	772.5	322.1
Public health services	6.3	4.6	8.1	160.5	229.4	224.2
Recreation, culture and religion	34.8	32.5	36.3	21.4	30.6	29.9
Education	2,140.6	2,330.1	2,212.5	3,527.4	5,041.5	4,926.9
Pre-primary and primary education	20.5	18.6	17.6	64.2	91.7	89.6
Secondary education	3.8	4.6	23.9	21.8	31.2	30.5
Tertiary education	216.9	170.6	98.0	918.1	1,312.2	1,282.3
Social protection	304.6	298.8	198.5	526.0	751.8	734.7

Note: ⁵ 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 , 2016/17 - 2020/21
(billion shillings)

	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
	Outturn	Outturn	Outturn	Outturn	Outturn
Revenue	2,965.3	3,181.3	3,491.6	4,141.7	4,350.1
Taxes	55.1	52.3	42.6	60.5	39.7
Social contributions					
Grants	2,849.1	3,065.8	3,386.7	3,996.6	4,235.3
Other revenue	61.2	63.3	62.3	84.6	75.0
Expense	2,712.2	2,952.2	3,036.5	3,570.6	3,780.2
Compensation of employees	1,453.7	1,578.8	2,019.1	2,205.0	2,582.3
Use of goods and services	736.8	887.8	689.0	374.4	343.1
Consumption of fixed capital	8.6	8.6	0.0	0.0	
Interest	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0
Subsidies	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Grants	383.4	325.6	0.0	596.4	671.7
Social benefits	118.3	139.0	213.1	290.1	164.5
Other expense	11.3	12.4	114.3	104.3	18.5
Gross operating balance (1-2+23+NOBz)	261.8	237.8	455.1	571.1	569.9
Net operating balance (1-2+NOBz) c/	253.2	229.2	455.1	571.1	569.9
TRANSACTIONS IN NONFINANCIAL ASSETS:					
Net Acquisition of Nonfinancial Assets	133.5	166.1	424.8	490.1	505.5
Fixed assets	133.3	166.1	424.8	490.1	505.5
Change in inventories	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Valuables	-	-	-	-	-
Nonproduced assets	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Net lending / borrowing (1-2+NOBz-31)	119.7	63.1	30.3	80.9	64.4
TRANSACTIONS IN FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (FINANCING):					
Net acquisition of financial assets	6.4	39.9	-19.0	68.8	67.9
Domestic	6.4	39.9	-19.0	68.8	67.9
Foreign					
Monetary gold and SDRs					
Net incurrence of liabilities	53.6	67.2	46.8	-3.8	18.3
Domestic	53.6	67.2	46.8	-3.8	18.3
Foreign	-				
Errors & Omissions	166.9	90.4	96.1	8.4	14.8

Source: Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development

Table 22: Consolidated Functional Classification o
(billion shillings)

	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
	Outturn	Outturn	Outturn	Outturn	Outturn
TOTAL OUTLAYS	2,845.7	3,118.2	3,461.3	4,072.8	4,421.5
General public services	653.2	790.3	799.1	1,097.0	1,190.9
Public debt transactions					
Transfers of general character betw. levels of govt.c/					
Defense					
Public order and safety	2.4	1.8	0.8	2.0	2.2
Police services	2.4	0.9	0.3	1.5	1.5
Prisons	0.1	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.5
Economic affairs	263.7	325.9	434.8	430.6	251.9
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	76.3	106.8	151.6	121.3	94.8
Fuel and energy					
Mining, manufacturing, and construction					
Transport	88.6	96.6	68.1	126.4	214.5
Communication					
Environmental protection	20.9	22.3	26.8	26.8	9.4
Housing and community amenities	96.4	115.3	155.8	162.0	194.4
Community Development	36.7	64.9	117.9	81.5	97.8
Water Supply	56.3	46.7	37.5	75.9	91.1
Health	399.3	391.5	506.2	576.1	1,037.0
Outpatient services					-
Hospital services	19.5	18.3	7.6	22.4	40.4
Public health services	106.6	113.3	47.1	140.0	252.0
Recreation, culture and religion	3.4	5.0	4.9	4.5	5.4
Education	1,372.6	1,429.7	1,514.9	1,735.0	1,680.0
Pre-primary and primary education	724.7	800.6	836.9	1,055.9	1,022.4
Secondary education	240.0	231.1	258.1	344.3	333.4
Tertiary education	44.7	53.5	21.9	61.0	59.1
Education not definable by level	2.0	4.3	1.2	3.3	3.2
Subsidiary services to education	0.0	0.0	-	0.1	0.1
Education n.e.c	369.5	348.6	343.3	429.3	415.7
Social protection	32.9	35.2	18.0	38.8	50.5

Source: Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development A:22

**Table 23a: Total Expenditures Incl Donor projects by NDP/III programmes
National Budgetary Framework Program Classifications (billion shillings)**

	Budget 2022/23	Proj Outturn 2022/23
Agro- industrialisation	1,449.8	1,234.2
Mineral development	31.8	26.5
Sustainable development of petroleum resources	869.3	745.8
Tourism development	194.7	338.8
Climate change, natural resource, environment and water management	635.1	471.6
Private sector development	1,653.9	1,604.4
Manufacturing	418.9	443.6
Integrated transport infrastructure and services	4,300.6	3,892.5
Sustainable energy development	1,577.1	1,228.4
Digital transformation	124.2	195.8
Sustainable urbanisation and housing	374.6	354.0
Human capital development	9,089.5	8,445.8
Innovation, technology development and transfer	274.4	258.9
Community mobilization and mindset change	75.0	55.0
Governance and security	7,167.3	6,633.5
Public sector transformation	222.7	195.4
Regional development	1,157.5	243.1
Development plan implementation	1,186.4	1,118.7
Administration of justice	400.0	361.7
Legislation, oversight & representation	915.1	885.8
Interest Payments Due	4,691.9	6,046.4
Domestic Interest	3,551.1	4,886.9
External Interest	1,140.8	1,159.5
Total Centre	27,368.4	25,756.4
Total Local Government Programmes	4,749.7	4,533.2
Total Interest	4,691.9	6,046.4
Grand total	36,810.0	34,779.8

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

**Table 23b: Consolidated Expenditures excl Donor Projects
National Budgetary Framework Program Classifications (billion shillings)**

	Budget 2022/23	Proj Outturn 2022/23
Agro- industrialisation	904.4	743.2
Mineral development	24.4	19.9
Sustainable development of petroleum resources	869.3	745.8
Tourism development	194.7	338.8
Climate change, natural resource, environment and water management	349.7	214.7
Private sector development	1,582.6	1,540.2
Manufacturing	197.7	244.5
Integrated transport infrastructure and services	2,891.2	2,623.8
Sustainable energy development	546.2	300.4
Digital transformation	120.5	192.4
Sustainable urbanisation and housing	70.2	79.9
Human capital development	6,867.0	6,445.3
Innovation, technology development and transfer	230.2	219.1
Community mobilization and mindset change	75.0	55.0
Governance and security	6,696.9	6,210.0
Public sector transformation	222.7	195.4
Regional development	1,085.8	178.6
Development plan implementation	1,158.5	1,093.6
Administration of justice	400.0	361.7
Legislation, oversight & representation	915.1	885.8
Interest Payments Due	4,691.9	6,046.4
Domestic Interest	3,551.1	4,886.9
External Interest	1,140.8	1,159.5
Total Centre	20,868.6	19,905.8
Total Local Government Programmes	4,533.3	4,338.4
Total Interest	4,691.9	6,046.4
Grand total	30,093.9	28,734.4

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

**Table 24a: Function classification of central government recurrent expenditure
2018/19 - 2022/23 (million shillings)**

Function	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22'	2022/23*
General Public Services	4,770,969	5,894,027	8,959,838	8,499,809	11,053,431
Defence	1,242,359	1,355,995	1,490,695	2,316,908	1,024,796
Public order and safety	1,101,781	1,299,115	1,457,482	1,936,457	1,791,346
Economic Affairs	1,239,543	1,263,991	1,537,838	1,631,567	2,121,623
Transport (include road, railway, air trans)	646,465	547,049	607,076	520,395	624,061
Agriculture , Forestry, Fishing and Huntin	179,856	209,596	227,210	271,267	260,959
Communication	34,976	61,816	55,510	67,930	122,066
Fuel and Energy Affairs And Services	131,011	125,251	106,815	71,813	45,161
Other Economic Affairs NEC	247,235	320,280	541,227	700,162	1,069,375
Environment Protection	26,381	46,906	53,637	54,994	90,123
Housing and Community amenities	35,010	58,725	70,169	103,860	124,575
Water Supply	5,541	5,678	6,354	7,638	12,502
Housing & Community Amenities n.e.c.	29,469	53,047	63,815	96,222	112,073
Health	592,045	765,329	1,032,559	1,241,622	1,976,134
Recreation, Culture, and religion	4,030	5,490	9,228	44,880	63,219
Education	732,485	1,107,269	1,251,273	1,498,556	3,686,553
Social Protection	108,172	194,017	150,156	319,986	219,469
Total	9,852,775	11,990,865	16,012,876	17,648,639	22,151,269

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 24b: Function classification of central government recurrent expenditure
2018/19 - 2022/23 (by percentage)**

Function	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23*
General Public Services	48.4	49.2	56.0	48.2	49.9
Defence	12.6	11.3	9.3	13.1	4.6
Public order and safety	11.2	10.8	9.1	11.0	8.1
Economic Affairs	12.6	10.5	9.6	9.2	9.6
Transport (include road, railway, air trans)	6.6	4.6	3.8	2.9	2.8
Agriculture , Forestry, Fishing and Huntin	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.2
Communication	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.6
Fuel and Energy Affairs And Services	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.2
Other Economic Affairs NEC	2.5	2.7	3.4	4.0	4.8
Environment Protection	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4
Housing and Community amenities	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.6
Water Supply	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Housing & Community Amenities n.e.c.	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
Health	6.0	6.4	6.4	7.0	8.9
Recreation, Culture, and religion	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.3
Education	7.4	9.2	7.8	8.5	16.6
Social Protection	1.1	1.6	0.9	1.8	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

**Table 25a: Economic classification of central government recurrent expenditure 2018/19 - 2022/23
(million shillings)**

Economic classification	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22'	2022/23*
Compensation of employees	2,894,051	3,571,396	3,943,214	5,011,601	4,638,093
Wages and salaries (In cash)	2,769,828	3,430,718	3,779,623	4,838,572	4,433,594
Social contributions	124,223	140,678	163,591	173,030	204,499
Actual contributions	116,924	130,492	159,928	170,529	195,106
Imputed contributions	7,298	10,186	3,663	2,500	9,393
Use of goods and services	2,620,005	3,323,582	4,269,343	4,576,764	4,123,340
Interest	2,525,285	2,932,364	4,055,558	4,966,430	4,588,554
To nonresidents	495,849	0	0	0	0
To residents other than general government	2,029,436	0	0	0	0
Subsidies		0	0	0	0
Grants	1,295,215	1,347,928	2,989,817	2,052,857	7,712,026
To international organizations	66,179	58,169	49,412	49,276	61,191
To other general government units	1,228,196	1,288,919	2,939,565	2,002,741	7,641,728
To Non-government organizations	840	840	840	840	9107.092
Social benefits	353,504	421,580	453,038	512,735	629,913
Other expense	164,714	394,014	301,905	528,251	459,343
Property expense other than interest	-	0	0	0	0
Rent	105	1431	125	551.789899	0
Miscellaneous other expense	164,609	392,583	301,780	527,699	459,343
Expense	9,852,775	11,990,865	16,012,876	17,648,639	22,151,269

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Note: (i) Transfers from Central Government to decentralized districts and Urban Administration are not included

(ii) ' Revised figures

**Table 25b: Economic classification of central government recurrent expenditure 2016/17 - 2020/21
(by percentage)**

Economic classification	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23*
Compensation of employees	29.4	29.8	24.6	28.4	20.9
Wages and salaries (In cash)	28.1	28.6	23.6	27.4	20.0
Social contributions	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.9
Actual contributions	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9
Imputed contributions	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Use of goods and services	26.6	27.7	26.7	25.9	18.6
Interest	25.6	24.5	25.3	28.1	20.7
To nonresidents	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
To residents other than general government	20.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Subsidies	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Grants	13.1	11.2	18.7	11.6	34.8
To international organizations	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3
To other general government units	12.5	10.7	18.4	11.3	34.5
To Non-government organizations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Social benefits	3.6	3.5	2.8	2.9	2.8
Other expense	1.7	3.3	1.9	3.0	2.1
Property expense other than interest	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rent	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous other expense	1.7	3.3	1.9	3.0	2.1
Expense	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

**Table 26a: Function classification of central government development expenditure
2018/19- 2022/23 (million shillings)**

Function	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22'	2022/23*
General Public Services	274,080	256,665	407,609	591,120	676,341
Defence	852,222	2,794,251	3,725,457	2,166,833	1,997,030
Public order and safety	405,105	400,165	416,875	344,040	348,655
Economic Affairs	3,390,003	3,461,773	3,740,246	2,733,036	3,139,623
Transport (include road, railway, air trar	2,330,836	2,531,605	2,712,347	1,921,630	2,025,012
Agriculture , Forestry, Fishing and Hunt	349,575	338,102	462,802	370,658	304,406
Communication	10,256	28,889	12,820	30,287	29,909
Fuel and Energy Affairs And Services	448,161	299,750	357,363	277,322	577,159
Other Economic Affairs NEC	251,176	263,427	194,914	133,138	203,137
Environment Protection	58,641	60,228	52,618	24,058	168,209
Housing and Community amenities	279,442	274,723	409,914	458,007	458,609
Water Supply	238,703	234,263	356,463	382,915	416,829
Housing & Community Amenities n.e.c.	40,739	40,460	53,451	75,092	41,780
Health	126,750	873,774	165,396	395,170	314,131
Recreation, Culture, and religion	-	0	0	0	0
Education	123,862	90,497	152,497	222,333	462,324
Social Protection	48,277	49,765	21,247	21,320	13,945
Total	5,558,383	8,261,841	9,091,859	6,955,917	7,578,867

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Note: (i) Transfers from Treasury to decentralized districts and Urban Administration excluded.

(ii) 'Revised figures

(ii) * Provisional figures

**Table 26b: Function classification of central government development expenditure
2016/17- 2020/21 (million shillings)**

Function	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23*
General Public Services	4.9	3.1	4.5	8.5	8.9
Defence	15.3	33.8	41.0	31.2	26.3
Public order and safety	7.3	4.8	4.6	4.9	4.6
Economic Affairs	61.0	41.9	41.1	39.3	41.4
Transport (include road, railway, air trar	41.9	30.6	29.8	27.6	26.7
Agriculture , Forestry, Fishing and Hunt	6.3	4.1	5.1	5.3	4.0
Communication	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.4
Fuel and Energy Affairs And Services	8.1	3.6	3.9	4.0	7.6
Other Economic Affairs NEC	4.5	3.2	2.1	1.9	2.7
Environment Protection	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.3	2.2
Housing and Community amenities	5.0	3.3	4.5	6.6	6.1
Water Supply	4.3	2.8	3.9	5.5	5.5
Housing & Community Amenties n.e.c.	0.7	0.5	0.6	1.1	0.6
Health	2.3	10.6	1.8	5.7	4.1
Recreation, Culture, and religion	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Education	2.2	1.1	1.7	3.2	6.1
Social Protection	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

**Table 27a: Economic classification of central government development expenditure
2018/19 - 2022/23 (million shillings)**

Economic classification	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021'/22	2022/23*
Compensation of employees	92,732	103,192	104,671	104,669	117,575
Wages and salaries in cash	88,408	98,028	99,420	99,019	106,456
Social contributions	4,324	5,165	5,251	5,650	11,119
Actual contributions	3,571	4,717	4,760	4,867	11,013
Imputed contributions	752	447.996	491.094591	782.507288	106.15
Use of goods and services	1,437,871	1,040,159	484,897	445,058	804,005
Interest	-	0	0	0	0
To nonresidents	-	0	0	0	0
To residents other than general governm	-	0	0	0	0
Subsidies	-	0	0	0	0
Grants	332,298	449,585	287,891	414,066	1,100,479
To international organizations	2,177	266,701	218,025	359,377	15
To other general government units	330,120	182,884	69,866	36,050	1,093,740
To Non government organizations	-	0	0	18638.46835	6723.586614
Social benefits	3,134	2,479	5,573	6,123	4,095
Other expense	205,467	186,616	204,352	174,983	23,104
Property expense than interest	-	0	0	0	0
Rent	-	0	60	304	0
Miscellaneous other expense	205,467	186,616	204,292	174,679	23,104
Expense	2,071,502	1,782,031	1,087,383	1,144,899	2,051,658

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Note: (i)' Revised figures

(ii) * Provisional figures

**Table 27b: Economic classification of central government development expenditure by
percentage 2016/17 - 2020/21 (million shillings)**

Economic classification	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23*
Compensation of employees	4.5	5.8	9.6	9.1	5.7
Wages and salaries in cash	4.3	5.5	9.1	8.6	5.2
Social contributions	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5
Actual contributions	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5
Imputed contributions	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Use of goods and services	69.4	58.4	44.6	38.9	39.2
Interest	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
To nonresidents	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
To residents other than general governm	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Subsidies	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Grants	16.0	25.2	26.5	36.2	53.6
To international organizations	0.1	15.0	20.1	31.4	0.0
To other general government units	15.9	10.3	6.4	3.1	53.3
To Non government organizations	-	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.3
Social benefits	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.2
Other expense	9.9	10.5	18.8	15.3	1.1
Property expense than interest	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rent	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous other expense	9.9	10.5	18.8	15.3	1.1
Expense	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 28a: Function classification of donor funded central government development expenditure 2018/19 - 2022/23 (million shillings)

Function	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22'	2022/23*
General Public Services	532,070	4,205,845	2,843,485	2,963,336	260,549
Defence	311,802	279,336	396,481	201,501	393,015
Public order and safety	-	228323.701	119851.7569	5134.713883	0
Economic Affairs	3,221,997	2,777,405	2,425,365	2,066,862	3,137,033
Transport (include road, railway, air transport, other transport etc)	807,236	817,943	1,438,488	1,042,468	1,409,450
Agriculture , Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	204,504	854,191	132,645	126,883	406,140
Communication	73,829	53,196	94,607	38,908	3,688
Other Economic Affairs NEC	90,337	1,052,075	759,625	858,603	1,317,756
Environment Protection	135,830	287	54,538	28,622	103,300
Housing and Community amenities	576,566	383,926	577,081	512,261	1,187,856
Water Supply	529,451	328,678	566,970	468,902	842,380
Housing & Community Amenties n.e.c.	-	55248.45637	10110.6769	43358.30118	345476.0586
Health	301,264	406,129	398,561	576,166	1,353,822
Recreation, Culture, and religion	-	0	0	0	0
Education	264,133	214,709	176,394	238,345	190,475
Social Protection	213,130	264,353	233,759	314,867	90,123
Grand Total	5,556,793	8,760,313	7,225,516	6,907,094	6,716,172

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Note: (i)' Revised figures

(ii) * Provisional figures

Table 28b: Function classification of donor funded central government development expenditure 2018/19 - 2022/23, (percentage share)

Function	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22'	2022/23*
General Public Services	9.6	48.0	39.4	42.9	3.9
Defence	5.6	3.2	5.5	2.9	5.9
Public order and safety	-	2.6	1.7	0.1	0.0
Economic Affairs	58.0	31.7	33.6	29.9	46.7
Transport (include road, railway, air transport, other trans	14.5	9.3	19.9	15.1	21.0
Agriculture , Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	3.7	9.8	1.8	1.8	6.0
Communication	1.3	0.6	1.3	0.6	0.1
Other Economic Affairs NEC	1.6	12.0	10.5	12.4	19.6
Environment Protection	2.4	0.0	0.8	0.4	1.5
Housing and Community amenities	10.4	4.4	8.0	7.4	17.7
Water Supply	9.5	3.8	7.8	6.8	12.5
Housing & Community Amenties n.e.c.	-	0.6	0.1	0.6	5.1
Health	5.4	4.6	5.5	8.3	20.2
Recreation, Culture, and religion	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Education	4.8	2.5	2.4	3.5	2.8
Social Protection	3.8	3.0	3.2	4.6	1.3
Grand Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Note: (i)' Revised figures

(ii) * Provisional figures

**Table 29a: Function classification of local government expenditure
2016/17 – 2020/21 (million shillings),**

Function	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
General Public Services	740,574	958,967	1,185,428	1,171,247	1,161,136
Defence	-	-	-	-	-
Public Order and Safety	889	1,796	456	387	390
Economic Affairs	234,613	282,251	407,290	379,961	407,842
Agriculture	81,391	104,726	135,280	171,316	185,894
Construction/Works	149,287	169,667	263,951	207,143	220,376
Labour	269	3,821	2,363	625	675
Other Economic Affairs nec	3,667	4,037	5,697	877	897
Environmental Protection	17,929	20,705	27,322	32,438	35,167
Housing and Community amenities	93,173	104,596	138,757	69,952	76,150
Housing	3,945	3,971	3,269	1,619	1,656
Water Supply	47,874	57,094	64,421	8,191	9,573
Other Community Development	41,354	43,530	71,067	60,143	64,921
Health	385,565	382,009	508,356	583,212	634,079
Recreation, Culture and Religion	5,538	1,772	807	14,798	13,233
Education	1,346,492	1,411,816	1,485,886	1,748,964	1,898,788
Primary	721,409	756,676	812,798	964,646	1,052,382
Secondary	277,325	274,210	314,924	417,245	454,024
Tertiary	52,046	49,172	48,880	76,315	82,958
Other Education	295,712	331,758	309,284	290,757	309,424
Social Protection	26,942	44,975	20,985	19,481	21,019
Total	2,851,714	3,208,888	3,775,287	4,020,438	4,247,805

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Note: (i) Local government expenditure is a summation of Districts and Municipalities'

**Table 29b: Function classification of local government expenditure
2016/17 – 2020/21 (by percentage),**

Function	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
General Public Services	26	29.9	31.4	29.1	27.3
Defence	-	-	-	-	-
Public Order and Safety	0	0.1	0	0	0
Economic Affairs	8.2	8.8	10.8	9.5	9.6
Agriculture	2.9	3.3	3.6	4.3	4.4
Construction/Works	5.2	5.3	7	5.2	5.2
Labour	0	0.1	0.1	0	0
Other Economic Affairs nec	0.1	0.1	0.2	0	0
Environmental Protection	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8
Housing and Community amenities	3.3	3.3	3.7	1.7	1.8
Housing	0.1	0.1	0.1	0	0
Water Supply	1.7	1.8	1.7	0.2	0.2
Other Community Development	1.5	1.4	1.9	1.5	1.5
Health	13.5	11.9	13.5	14.5	14.9
Recreation, Culture and Religion	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.3
Education	47.2	44.0	39.4	43.5	44.7
Primary	25.3	23.6	21.5	24	24.8
Secondary	9.7	8.5	8.3	10.4	10.7
Tertiary	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.9	2
Other Education	10.4	10.3	8.2	7.2	7.3
Social Protection	0.9	1.4	0.6	0.5	0.5
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

**Table 30a: Function classification of municipalities expenditure
2016/17- 2020/21 (million shillings)**

Function	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
General Public Services	185,229	253,566	237,933	201,491	190,333
Defence	-	-	-	-	-
Public Order and Safety	676	524	442	387	390
Economic Affairs	31,047	41,353	69,744	68,863	70,935
Agriculture	3,253	5,782	6,235	6,517	6,714
Construction/Works	27,489	34,869	63,440	62,190	64,055
Labour	24	16	-	18	18
Other Economic Affairs nec	280	685	68	139	148
Environmental Protection	1,906	2,363	3,091	4,077	4,220
Housing and Community amenities	15,312	7,112	9,888	6,146	6,313
Housing	651	624	499	122	28
Water Supply	2,308	240	769	4	205
Other Community Development	12,352	6,249	8,621	6,019	6,080
Health	28,291	28,283	36,599	41,687	43,114
Recreation, Culture and Religion	640	963	19	1,318	1,341
Education	141,083	156,179	158,495	201,542	210,982
Primary	49,270	53,428	51,677	8,113	8,854
Secondary	34,995	46,483	50,195	6,885	7,560
Tertiary	6,164	13,913	6,649	1,573	1,727
Other Education	50,654	42,355	49,974	184,972	192,840
Social Protection	1,806	2,293	975	1,340	1,347
Total	405,989	492,638	517,185	526,851	528,975

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

(i) Figures for 2013/14 to 2017/18 include the net acquisition of non-financial assets for the municipalities.

(ii) Total for Function=Economic classification of Expense+ Net Acquisition of Non-Financial Assets

**Table 30b: Function classification of municipalities expenditure
2016/17- 2020/21 (percentage share)**

Function	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
General Public Services	45.6	51.5	46.0	38.2	36
Defence	-	-	-	-	-
Public Order and Safety	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Economic Affairs	7.6	8.4	13.5	13.1	13.4
Agriculture	0.8	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3
Construction/Works	6.8	7.1	12.3	11.8	12.1
Labour	0.0	0.0	-	0	0
Other Economic Affairs nec	0.1	0.1	0.0	0	0
Environmental Protection	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.8
Housing and Community amenities	3.8	1.4	1.9	1.2	1.2
Housing	0.2	0.1	0.1	0	0
Water Supply	0.6	0.0	0.1	0	0
Other Community Development	3.0	1.3	1.7	1.1	1.1
Health	7.0	5.7	7.1	7.9	8.2
Recreation, Culture and Religion	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.3
Education	34.8	31.7	30.6	38.3	39.9
Primary	12.1	10.8	10.0	1.5	1.7
Secondary	8.6	9.4	9.7	1.3	1.4
Tertiary	1.5	2.8	1.3	0.3	0.3
Other Education	12.5	8.6	9.7	35.1	36.5
Social Protection	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

(i) Figures for 2013/14 to 2017/18 include the net acquisition of non-financial assets for the municipalities.

(ii) Total for Function=Economic classification of Expense+ Net Acquisition of Non-Financial Assets

**Table 31a: Function classification of districts expenditure, 2016/17 - 2020/21
(million shillings)**

Function Classification	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
General Public Services	555,345	705,401	947,494	969,756	970,803
Defence		-	-	-	-
Public Order and Safety	212	1,272	14	-	-
Economic Affairs	203,566	240,898	337,547	311,098	336,907
Agriculture	78,137	98,944	129,045	164,799	179,180
Construction/Works	121,798	134,798	200,511	144,954	156,321
Labour	244	3,805	2,363	607	657
Other Economic Affairs nec	3,387	3,351	5,628	739	749
Environmental Protection	16,023	18,343	24,231	28,361	30,946
Housing and Community amenities	77,861	97,483	128,869	63,806	69,837
Housing	3,293	3,347	2,771	1,496	1,628
Water Supply	45,566	56,854	63,652	8,186	9,368
Other Community Development	29,002	37,282	62,446	54,123	58,841
Health	357,274	353,726	471,757	541,524	590,965
Recreation, Culture and Religion	4,899	809	788	13,480	11,892
Education	1,205,409	1,255,637	1,327,392	1,547,421	1,687,807
Primary	672,139	703,249	761,121	956,533	1,043,528
Secondary	242,329	227,727	264,730	410,361	446,464
Tertiary	45,882	35,258	42,231	74,743	81,231
Other Education	245,058	289,403	259,311	105,785	116,584
Social Protection	25,137	42,682	20,011	18,141	19,672
Total	2,445,725	2,716,250	3,258,102	3,493,587	3,718,830

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Note: (i) The figures include recurrent expenditure for 121 districts and exclude Kampala.

(ii) Total for Function= Economic classification of Expense + Acquisition of Non- Financial Assets

**Table 31b: Function classification of districts expenditure, 2016/17 - 2020/21
(percentage share)**

Function Classification	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
General Public Services	22.7	26.0	29.1	27.8	26.1
Defence	-	-	-	-	-
Public Order and Safety	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-
Economic Affairs	8.3	8.9	10.4	8.9	9.1
Agriculture	3.2	3.6	4.0	4.7	4.8
Construction/Works	5.0	5.0	6.2	4.1	4.2
Labour	0.0	0.1	0.1	0	0
Other Economic Affairs nec	0.1	0.1	0.2	0	0
Environmental Protection	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8
Housing and Community amenities	3.2	3.6	4.0	1.8	1.9
Housing	0.1	0.1	0.1	0	0
Water Supply	1.9	2.1	2.0	0.2	0.3
Other Community Development	1.2	1.4	1.9	1.5	1.6
Health	14.6	13.0	14.5	15.5	15.9
Recreation, Culture and Religion	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3
Education	49.3	46.2	40.7	44.3	45.4
Primary	27.5	25.9	23.4	27.4	28.1
Secondary	9.9	8.4	8.1	11.7	12
Tertiary	1.9	1.3	1.3	2.1	2.2
Other Education	10.0	10.7	8.0	3	3.1
Social Protection	1.0	1.6	0.6	0.5	0.5
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 32: Medium term expenditure framework (excluding energy savings, arrears and non-VAT) , billion shillings, 2022/23 - 2027/2028

Programme/vote	FY 2022/23 Approved Budget						FY 2023/24 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
AGRO- INDUSTRIALISATION												
010 Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry & Fisheries	19.4	36.4	131.8	376.8	187.6	564.4	23.1	31.5	139.1	818.9	193.7	1,012.6
011 Ministry of Local Government	0.1	0.2	1.5	47.4	1.8	49.2	0.1	0.1	-	-	0.3	0.3
015 Ministry of Trade, Industry and Cooperatives	-	10.2	-	-	10.2	10.2	-	9.8	-	-	9.8	9.8
019 Ministry of Water and Environment	0.5	0.0	83.3	121.2	83.8	205.0	1.6	0.0	102.6	173.3	104.2	277.5
021 East African Community	-	0.3	-	-	0.3	0.3	-	0.3	-	-	0.3	0.3
108 National Planning Authority	-	0.9	-	-	0.9	0.9	-	0.8	-	-	0.8	0.8
121 Dairy Development Authority	4.2	6.5	6.6	-	17.2	17.2	4.2	8.7	0.8	-	13.7	13.7
122 Kampala Capital City Authority	-	0.9	6.3	-	7.2	7.2	-	0.4	-	-	0.4	0.4
125 National Animal Genetic Res. Centre and Data Bank	5.7	5.5	82.0	-	93.2	93.2	5.7	6.0	66.8	-	78.5	78.5
138 Uganda Investment Authority (UIA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
142 National Agricultural Research Organisation	38.8	29.4	48.6	-	116.8	116.8	43.5	42.0	81.0	-	166.4	166.4
152 NAADS Secretariat	2.2	42.6	13.2	-	58.1	58.1	3.3	30.8	0.5	-	34.6	34.6
154 Uganda National Bureau of Standards	-	1.1	-	-	1.1	1.1	-	0.9	-	-	0.9	0.9
155 Uganda Cotton Development Organisation	2.0	3.8	1.9	-	7.7	7.7	2.0	3.1	0.3	-	5.4	5.4
160 Uganda Coffee Development Authority	10.1	50.5	4.3	-	64.9	64.9	10.1	32.6	2.0	-	44.8	44.8
161 Uganda Free Zones Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
500 Missions Abroad	-	8.1	-	-	8.1	8.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
601 601-999 Local Governments	120.7	44.3	80.5	-	245.5	245.5	141.5	-	0.4	-	141.9	141.9
SUB-TOTAL AGRO- INDUSTRIALISATION	203.8	240.6	459.9	545.4	904.4	1,449.8	235.1	167.1	393.3	992.2	795.6	1,787.7
MINERAL DEVELOPMENT												
017 Energy and Minerals	-	5.1	17.4	7.4	22.5	29.9	5.5	11.0	22.0	15.8	38.5	54.3
108 National Planning Authority	-	1.9	-	-	1.9	1.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
138 Uganda Investment Authority (UIA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
161 Uganda Free Zones Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
500 Missions Abroad	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUB-TOTAL ENERGY DEVELOPMENT	-	7.0	17.4	7.4	24.4	31.8	5.5	11.0	22.0	15.8	38.5	54.3
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF PETROLEUM RESOURCES												
008 Ministry of Finance, Planning & Economic Dev.	-	720.4	-	-	720.4	720.4	-	281.4	-	-	281.4	281.4
013 Ministry of Education and Sports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	-	-	1.0	1.0
017 Energy and Minerals	-	1.9	83.0	-	84.9	84.9	3.7	15.7	92.3	-	111.6	111.6
139 Petroleum Authority of Uganda	28.7	21.3	13.7	-	63.7	63.7	28.7	34.0	26.8	-	89.5	89.5
161 Uganda Free Zones Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
154 Uganda National Bureau of Standards (UNBS)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.9	-	-	0.9	0.9
150 National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	-	-	0.5	0.5
006 Ministry of Foreign Affairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.7	-	-	0.7	0.7
500 Missions Abroad	-	0.3	-	-	0.3	0.3	-	0.3	-	-	0.3	0.3
SUB-TOTAL SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF PETROLEUM RESOURCES	28.7	743.9	96.7	-	869.3	869.3	32.4	334.4	119.1	-	485.9	485.9
TOURISM DEVELOPMENT												
022 Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities	2.4	151.9	11.8	-	166.1	166.1	3.8	175.9	35.6	-	215.4	215.4
117 Uganda Tourism Board	1.9	21.9	0.1	-	23.8	23.8	4.5	22.8	0.1	-	27.3	27.3
122 Kampala Capital City Authority	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
138 Uganda Investment Authority (UIA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
500 Missions Abroad	-	4.6	-	-	4.6	4.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUB-TOTAL TOURISM DEVELOPMENT	4.2	178.5	11.9	-	194.7	194.7	8.3	198.7	35.7	-	242.7	242.7
CLIMATE CHANGE, NATURAL RESOURCE, ENVIRONMENT AND WATER MANAGEMENT												
003 Office of the Prime Minister	0.3	9.7	10.8	-	20.8	20.8	0.3	10.0	7.4	-	17.7	17.7
011 Ministry of Local Government	-	-	0.3	17.4	0.3	17.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
012 Ministry of Lands, Housing & Urban Development	8.7	10.1	12.7	92.2	31.5	123.7	8.7	6.3	9.8	45.4	24.8	70.2
019 Ministry of Water and Environment	10.9	13.0	60.2	175.8	84.1	259.9	10.6	16.0	62.6	111.9	89.2	201.1
108 National Planning Authority	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
122 Kampala Capital City Authority	-	20.2	0.3	-	20.6	20.6	-	17.7	0.3	-	18.1	18.1
150 National Environment Management Authority	6.7	9.0	3.2	-	18.9	18.9	12.7	18.9	6.8	-	38.4	38.4
156 Uganda Land Commission	1.1	0.9	29.7	-	31.7	31.7	1.1	7.4	18.8	-	27.3	27.3
157 National Forestry Authority	8.3	15.3	5.7	-	29.2	29.2	8.3	12.1	4.6	-	25.0	25.0
109 Uganda National Meteorological Authority	7.4	3.7	6.6	-	17.7	17.7	7.4	8.4	0.6	-	16.4	16.4
500 Missions Abroad	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
606 601-999 Local Governments	-	15.5	79.3	-	94.8	94.8	-	3.5	-	-	3.5	3.5
SUB-TOTAL CLIMATE CHANGE, NATURAL RESOURCE, ENVIRONMENT AND WATER MANAGEMENT	43.4	97.5	208.8	285.4	349.7	635.1	49.1	100.4	110.9	157.3	260.4	417.6

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

Table 32 cont'd: Medium term expenditure framework (excluding energy savings, arrears and non-VAT) , billion shillings, 2022/23 - 2027/2028

Programme/vote	FY 2022/23 Approved Budget						FY 2023/24 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
PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT												
008 Ministry of Finance, Planning & Economic Dev.	0.3	1,431.5	7.1	71.4	1,438.9	1,510.3	0.3	1,421.9	2.2	309.3	1,424.5	1,733.7
015 Ministry of Trade, Industry and Cooperatives	1.0	1.0	-	-	2.0	2.0	1.1	1.0	-	-	2.1	2.1
021 East African Community	-	1.7	-	-	1.7	1.7	-	1.7	-	-	1.7	1.7
023 Ministry of Kampala Capital City and Metropolitan Affairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
108 National Planning Authority	-	0.3	-	-	0.3	0.3	-	0.3	-	-	0.3	0.3
119 Uganda Registration Services Bureau	4.3	2.3	-	-	6.7	6.7	4.3	5.4	0.3	-	10.0	10.0
123 National Lotteries and Gaming Regulatory Board	-	0.5	-	-	0.5	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
153 PPDA	0.9	0.4	-	-	1.3	1.3	0.9	0.4	-	-	1.3	1.3
154 Uganda National Bureau of Standards	23.9	7.5	4.6	-	35.9	35.9	23.9	22.3	5.1	-	51.2	51.2
136 Uganda Export Promotion Board	2.6	5.8	0.0	-	8.4	8.4	2.6	5.6	0.0	-	8.2	8.2
138 Uganda Investment Authority (UIA)	6.8	8.2	2.3	-	17.4	17.4	6.8	8.0	1.2	-	16.0	16.0
140 Capital Markets Authority	3.5	5.1	-	-	8.6	8.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
161 Uganda Free Zones Authority	2.4	3.2	22.7	-	28.4	28.4	2.4	3.2	5.4	-	11.0	11.0
162 Uganda Microfinance Regulatory Authority	2.2	7.5	5.5	-	15.1	15.1	2.2	6.9	0.5	-	9.6	9.6
163 Uganda Retirement Benefits Regulatory Authority	5.8	7.8	-	-	13.6	13.6	6.8	7.8	-	-	14.6	14.6
500 Missions Abroad	-	1.5	-	-	1.5	1.5	-	1.5	-	-	1.5	1.5
607 601-999 Local Governments	-	2.2	-	-	2.2	2.2	-	2.8	-	-	2.8	2.8
SUB-TOTAL PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT	53.6	1,486.7	42.2	71.4	1,582.6	1,653.9	51.4	1,488.8	14.7	309.3	1,554.9	1,864.1
MANUFACTURING												
006 Ministry of Foreign Affairs	-	0.3	-	-	0.3	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
008 Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
015 Trade, Industry and Cooperatives	2.2	99.7	23.1	-	125.0	125.0	2.1	67.4	0.8	-	70.3	70.3
110 Uganda Industrial Research Institute	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
138 Uganda Investment Authority (UIA)	-	-	66.4	221.3	66.4	287.6	-	-	-	113.2	-	113.2
154 Uganda National Bureau of Standards	-	4.2	-	-	4.2	4.2	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1
161 Uganda Free Zones Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
500 Missions Abroad	-	1.8	-	-	1.8	1.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUB-TOTAL MANUFACTURING	2.2	106.1	89.4	221.3	197.7	418.9	2.1	67.5	0.8	113.2	70.4	183.6
INTEGRATED TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES												
016 Works and Transport	13.8	90.8	528.3	244.1	632.8	876.8	16.2	168.7	286.7	691.0	471.7	1,162.7
023 Ministry of Kampala Capital City and Metropolitan Affairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
113 Uganda National Roads Authority (UNRA)	71.1	73.1	1,518.0	1,025.7	1,662.3	2,688.0	71.1	37.4	1,013.1	1,400.2	1,121.6	2,521.9
118 Road Fund	2.7	485.3	-	-	488.0	488.0	2.7	465.3	-	-	468.0	468.0
122 KCCA Road Rehabilitation Grant	-	0.3	78.2	139.7	78.5	218.2	-	-	10.0	120.0	10.0	130.0
609 601-999 Local Governments	-	-	29.7	-	29.7	29.7	-	-	204.5	-	204.5	204.5
SUB-TOTAL INTEGRATED TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	87.5	649.5	2,154.2	1,409.4	2,891.2	4,300.6	90.0	671.4	1,514.3	2,211.2	2,275.7	4,486.9
SUSTAINABLE ENERGY DEVELOPMENT												
013 Ministry of Education and Sports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
017 Energy and Minerals	25.2	11.0	509.9	1,030.9	546.2	1,577.1	10.1	46.9	427.0	973.8	484.0	1,457.8
150 National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	-	2.5	2.5
008 Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.8	-	-	1.8	1.8
012 Ministry of Lands, Housing & Urban Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	-	0.5	0.5
154 Uganda National Bureau of Standards (UNBS)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.4	1.6	-	5.0	5.0
007 Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.2	-	-	1.2	1.2
005 Ministry of Public Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	-	-	0.5	0.5
006 Ministry of Foreign Affairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	-	-	0.5	0.5
161 Uganda Free Zones Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUB-TOTAL SUSTAINABLE ENERGY DEVELOPMENT	25.2	11.0	509.9	1,030.9	546.2	1,577.1	10.1	54.2	431.6	973.8	495.9	1,469.7
DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION												
013 Ministry of Education and Sports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
020 Ministry of ICT and National Guidance	5.7	30.0	33.7	-	69.4	69.4	5.9	44.9	0.8	-	51.6	51.6
111 National Curriculum Development Centre	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
119 Uganda Registration Services Bureau	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
122 Kampala Capital City Authority	-	2.6	-	-	2.6	2.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
123 National Lotteries and Gaming Regulatory Board	-	2.3	-	-	2.3	2.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
126 National Information Technology Authority	11.2	29.8	5.3	3.7	46.3	50.0	11.2	33.0	4.5	91.5	48.7	140.2
SUB-TOTAL DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION	16.9	64.7	39.0	3.7	120.5	124.2	17.1	77.9	5.3	91.5	100.3	191.8
SUSTAINABLE URBANISATION AND HOUSING												
011 Ministry of Local Government	1.1	0.3	-	-	1.4	1.4	1.1	-	-	-	1.1	1.1
012 Ministry of Lands, Housing & Urban Development	2.5	52.1	1.9	88.0	56.5	144.5	6.9	16.0	5.6	51.2	28.5	79.7
016 Ministry of Works and Transport	1.0	10.8	-	-	11.8	11.8	1.0	1.0	-	-	2.0	2.0
023 Ministry of Kampala Capital City and Metropolitan Affairs	-	0.5	-	-	0.5	0.5	-	6.5	-	79.3	6.5	85.8
138 Uganda Investment Authority (UIA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
161 Uganda Free Zones Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	-	-	0.5	0.5
610 601-999 Local Governments	-	-	-	216.4	-	216.4	-	-	-	354.6	-	354.6
SUB-TOTAL SUSTAINABLE URBANISATION AND HOUSING	4.6	63.7	1.9	304.4	70.2	374.6	9.0	24.0	5.6	485.1	38.6	523.7

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

Table 32 cont'd: Medium term expenditure framework (excluding energy savings, arrears and non-VAT) , billion shillings, 2022/23 - 2027/2028

Programme/vote	FY 2022/23 Approved Budget						FY 2023/24 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
INNOVATION, TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSFER												
002 State House	4.2	61.1	138.1	44.3	203.4	247.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
006 Ministry of Foreign Affairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	-	-	0.6	0.6
110 Uganda Industrial Research Institute	10.3	12.4	2.8	-	25.5	25.5	10.3	1.6	-	-	12.0	12.0
119 Uganda Registration Services Bureau	1.0	0.1	-	-	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.4	-	-	2.4	2.4
167 Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.2	157.3	21.8	58.4	183.2	241.6
500 Missions Abroad	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1
SUB-TOTAL INNOVATION, TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSFER	15.5	73.8	140.9	44.3	230.2	274.4	15.5	161.0	21.8	58.4	198.3	256.7
COMMUNITY MOBILIZATION AND MINDSET CHANGE												
001 Office of the President	-	9.1	-	-	9.1	9.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
006 Ministry of Foreign Affairs	-	0.4	-	-	0.4	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
013 Ministry of Education and Sports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
018 Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development	2.4	20.0	1.9	-	24.3	24.3	2.5	11.8	5.0	-	19.3	19.3
020 Ministry of ICT and National Guidance	1.1	23.7	-	-	24.8	24.8	1.0	-	-	-	1.0	1.0
112 Directorate of Ethics and Integrity	-	0.8	-	-	0.8	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
119 Uganda Registration Services Bureau	0.3	0.3	-	-	0.7	0.7	0.3	-	-	-	0.3	0.3
122 Kampala Capital City Authority	-	0.6	1.5	-	2.0	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
123 National Lotteries and Gaming Regulatory Board	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
124 Equal Opportunities Commission	-	0.8	-	-	0.8	0.8	-	2.0	-	-	2.0	2.0
149 National Population Council	0.3	1.1	-	-	1.5	1.5	0.3	-	-	-	0.3	0.3
500 Missions Abroad	-	2.9	-	-	2.9	2.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
615 601-999 Local Governments	-	7.6	-	-	7.6	7.6	-	7.6	-	-	7.6	7.6
SUB-TOTAL COMMUNITY MOBILIZATION AND MINDSET CHANGE	4.1	67.5	3.4	-	75.0	75.0	4.2	21.4	5.0	-	30.6	30.6
GOVERNANCE AND SECURITY												
001 Office of the President	25.3	135.9	34.3	-	195.5	195.5	26.9	187.0	22.4	-	236.2	236.2
002 State House	22.6	375.6	36.2	-	434.4	434.4	25.2	375.0	21.7	-	421.9	421.9
003 Office of the Prime Minister	0.2	0.5	0.6	77.4	1.3	78.7	0.2	0.5	0.3	55.3	1.1	56.4
004 Ministry of Defence	617.6	765.3	1,982.9	393.0	3,365.8	3,758.8	1,052.2	1,186.2	1,642.9	187.8	3,881.4	4,069.2
006 Ministry of Foreign Affairs	6.0	28.1	0.4	-	34.5	34.5	6.0	21.7	0.1	-	27.8	27.8
007 Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs	10.9	116.0	21.7	-	148.6	148.6	16.1	168.2	20.0	-	204.3	204.3
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	54.2	1.6	-	58.3	58.3
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	4.0	-	-	4.1	4.1	0.1	4.0	-	-	4.1	4.1
021 East African Community	1.3	35.6	0.4	-	37.3	37.3	1.3	34.9	0.2	-	36.4	36.4
102 Electoral Commission	37.7	104.9	3.7	-	146.3	146.3	37.7	107.5	3.7	-	148.9	148.9
103 Inspectorate of Government (IG)	24.1	32.5	15.2	-	71.8	71.8	24.1	31.6	14.0	-	69.7	69.7
105 Law Reform Commission	4.1	14.0	0.1	-	18.1	18.1	4.1	14.0	0.4	-	18.5	18.5
106 Uganda Human Rights Commission	7.6	11.4	0.6	-	19.7	19.7	7.6	11.4	0.5	-	19.6	19.6
311 Law Development Centre	8.0	15.4	5.3	-	28.7	28.7	8.0	15.4	4.5	-	27.9	27.9
112 Ethics and Integrity	6.3	7.8	0.4	-	14.5	14.5	6.3	8.8	0.2	-	15.3	15.3
119 Uganda Registration Services Bureau	7.7	17.1	1.0	-	25.7	25.7	7.7	19.9	4.5	-	32.1	32.1
120 National Citizenship and Immigration Control	5.3	104.0	10.5	-	119.8	119.8	5.3	149.9	3.8	-	159.0	159.0
122 Kampala Capital City Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
123 National Lotteries and Gaming Regulatory Board	-	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	17.9	0.7	-	28.2	28.2
130 Treasury Operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
131 Auditor General	43.5	51.5	3.8	-	98.8	98.8	43.5	51.0	1.8	-	96.3	96.3
133 Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions	24.2	44.9	25.9	-	95.0	95.0	28.8	35.0	17.0	-	80.8	80.8
144 Uganda Police Force	383.0	305.4	188.0	-	876.4	876.4	395.7	314.3	134.3	-	844.3	844.3
145 Uganda Prisons	95.6	186.7	26.4	-	308.7	308.7	101.6	190.4	26.4	-	318.3	318.3
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	62.7	109.4	10.7	-	182.8	182.8
159 External Security Organisation	17.8	53.6	0.8	-	72.2	72.2	22.1	75.5	1.0	-	98.6	98.6
500 Missions Abroad	28.3	131.7	52.9	-	212.8	212.8	32.5	137.3	52.9	-	222.7	222.7
135 Directorate of Government Analytical Laboratory	3.3	25.4	7.7	-	36.5	36.5	4.3	15.7	14.7	-	34.8	34.8
137 National Identification and Registration Authority (NIRA)	20.3	36.1	4.4	-	60.9	60.9	20.3	36.1	3.0	-	59.5	59.5
SUB-TOTAL GOVERNANCE AND SECURITY	1,476.6	2,772.3	2,447.9	470.5	6,696.9	7,167.3	1,963.7	3,384.6	2,006.4	243.1	7,354.7	7,597.9

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

Table 32 cont'd: Medium term expenditure framework (excluding energy savings, arrears and non-VAT) , billion shillings, 2022/23 - 2027/2028

Programme/vote	FY 2022/23 Approved Budget						FY 2023/24 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
PUBLIC SECTOR TRANSFORMATION												
005 Ministry of Public Service	4.4	22.3	2.9	-	29.6	29.6	4.6	25.3	3.2	-	33.0	33.0
011 Ministry of Local Government	22.1	8.5	2.0	-	32.7	32.7	8.4	9.4	11.2	-	29.0	29.0
020 Ministry of Information, and Communications Technology	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.4	-	-	2.4	2.4
021 East African Community	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
023 Ministry of Kampala Capital City and Metropolitan Affairs	0.5	9.2	-	-	9.7	9.7	0.5	0.8	-	-	1.3	1.3
103 Inspectorate of Government (IG)	3.8	3.7	-	-	7.5	7.5	3.8	3.5	-	-	7.4	7.4
108 National Planning Authority	-	0.9	3.9	-	4.9	4.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
111 National Curriculum Development Centre	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
122 Kampala Capital City Authority	79.6	37.2	1.5	-	118.3	118.3	79.6	41.4	-	-	121.0	121.0
123 National Lotteries and Gaming Regulatory Board	2.5	2.3	-	-	4.8	4.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
126 National Information Technologies Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.8	-	-	0.8	0.8
137 National Identification and Registration Authority (NIRA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	-	-	0.3	0.3
146 Public Service Commission	3.3	6.9	1.3	-	11.5	11.5	3.5	8.4	0.0	-	11.9	11.9
147 Local Government Finance Commission	1.1	2.5	0.1	-	3.7	3.7	1.1	7.9	0.1	-	9.1	9.1
614 601-999 Local Governments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
500 Missions Abroad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUB-TOTAL PUBLIC SECTOR TRANSFORMATION	117.3	93.6	11.8	-	222.7	222.7	101.5	100.3	14.5	-	216.2	216.2
REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT												
003 Office of the Prime Minister	0.3	50.4	8.8	12.7	59.6	72.3	0.3	27.9	2.5	65.9	30.7	96.6
011 Ministry of Local Government	0.0	0.2	11.0	59.0	11.3	70.3	0.0	5.9	11.4	102.8	17.4	120.2
108 National Planning Authority	-	0.6	-	-	0.6	0.6	-	0.2	-	-	0.2	0.2
138 Uganda Investment Authority (UIA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
147 Local Government Finance Commission	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1
010 Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	0.3	(2.8)	-	(1.9)	(1.9)
015 Ministry of Trade, Industry and Co-Operatives	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1
016 Ministry of Works, and Communications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	-	-	0.4	0.4
017 Ministry of Energy and Minerals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	-	-	0.3	0.3
020 Ministry of Information, and Communications Technology	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	0.2	0.2
022 Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Heritage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1
142 National Agricultural Research Organization(NARO)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1
617 601-999 Local Governments	422.8	496.1	95.4	-	1,014.3	1,014.3	438.6	293.7	113.0	-	845.3	845.3
SUB-TOTAL REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT	423.2	547.3	115.3	71.7	1,085.8	1,157.5	439.6	329.3	124.1	168.7	893.0	1,061.7
DEVELOPMENT PLAN IMPLEMENTATION												
001 Office of the President	0.3	14.3	-	-	14.6	14.6	0.3	14.3	-	-	14.6	14.6
003 Office of the Prime Minister	3.2	44.4	3.8	-	51.4	51.4	3.3	44.6	3.8	-	51.7	51.7
006 Ministry of Foreign Affairs	-	0.3	-	-	0.3	0.3	-	0.3	-	-	0.3	0.3
008 Ministry of Finance, Planning & Economic Dev.	9.0	156.7	180.5	28.0	346.2	374.2	9.2	212.7	178.5	13.6	400.4	413.9
011 Ministry of Local Government	0.2	19.4	-	-	19.5	19.5	0.2	14.5	-	-	14.7	14.7
023 Ministry of Kampala Capital City and Metropolitan Affairs	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1
103 Inspectorate of Government (IG)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.4	-	9.4	9.4
108 National Planning Authority	14.6	14.0	-	-	28.6	28.6	14.6	23.0	2.0	-	39.6	39.6
119 Uganda Registration Services Bureau	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
122 Kampala Capital City Authority	-	2.1	0.4	-	2.5	2.5	-	2.1	0.4	-	2.5	2.5
131 OAG	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	-	-	1.0	1.0
141 URA	205.5	290.3	44.1	-	539.8	539.8	253.5	321.2	45.3	-	620.0	620.0
143 Uganda Bureau of Statistics	21.4	38.7	11.9	-	72.1	72.1	21.4	218.7	9.2	-	249.3	249.3
123 National Lotteries and Gaming Regulatory Board	-	0.3	-	-	0.3	0.3	2.5	11.1	-	-	13.6	13.6
124 Equal Opportunities Commission	3.0	7.9	0.2	-	11.1	11.1	4.8	8.7	0.2	-	13.6	13.6
130 Treasury Operations	-	62.1	-	-	62.1	62.1	-	388.3	-	-	388.3	388.3
147 Local Government Finance Commission	0.5	1.3	-	-	1.8	1.8	0.5	1.3	-	-	1.8	1.8
149 National Population Council	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	0.2	0.2
163 Uganda Retirement Benefits Regulatory Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
137 NIRA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
500 Missions Abroad	-	8.1	-	-	8.1	8.1	-	8.1	-	-	8.1	8.1
SUB-TOTAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN IMPLEMENTATION	257.6	659.9	241.0	28.0	1,158.5	1,186.4	310.1	1,269.9	249.1	13.6	1,829.1	1,842.7
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE												
101 Judiciary	108.8	209.8	63.0	-	381.6	381.6	108.8	220.8	63.0	-	392.5	392.5
148 Judicial Service Commission	3.2	13.9	0.5	-	17.6	17.6	3.2	14.5	0.5	-	18.1	18.1
311 Law Development Centre	0.5	0.4	-	-	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.3	-	1.3	1.3
133 Directorate of Public Prosecution(DPP)	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.6	8.0	-	-	11.6	11.6
018 Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	-	-	0.5	0.5
144 Uganda Police Force	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	-	-	1.0	1.0
145 Uganda Prisons Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.5	1.0	-	4.5	4.5
SUB-TOTAL ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE	112.4	224.1	63.5	-	400.0	400.0	116.1	248.9	64.7	-	429.6	429.6
LEGISLATION, OVERSIGHT & REPRESENTATION												
104 Parliamentary Commission	112.6	734.9	67.5	-	915.0	915.0	117.0	761.0	67.5	-	945.6	945.6
007 Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1
011 Ministry of Local Government	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1
SUB-TOTAL LEGISLATION, OVERSIGHT & REPRESENTATION	112.6	734.9	67.5	-	915.1	915.1	117.0	761.2	67.5	-	945.8	945.8
INTEREST PAYMENTS DUE												
Domestic Interest	-	3,551.1	-	-	3,551.1	3,551.1	-	4,978.0	-	-	4,978.0	4,978.0
External Interest	-	1,140.8	-	-	1,140.8	1,140.8	-	1,133.5	-	-	1,133.5	1,133.5
SUB-TOTAL INTEREST PAYMENTS	-	4,691.9	-	-	4,691.9	4,691.9	-	6,111.5	-	-	6,111.5	6,111.5
Total Centre	3,520.3	10,180.8	7,167.5	6,499.8	20,868.6	27,368.4	4,076.1	11,175.9	5,384.6	7,897.7	20,636.6	28,534.4
600 Total Local Government Programmes	2,855.3	995.7	682.3	216.4	4,533.3	4,749.7	3,190.6	826.7	721.4	354.6	4,738.7	5,093.3
Statutory Interest Payments	-	4,691.9	-	-	4,691.9	4,691.9	-	6,111.5	-	-	6,111.5	6,111.5
GRAND TOTAL	6,375.6	15,868.5	7,849.8	6,716.2	30,093.9	36,810.0	7,266.7	18,114.2	6,106.0	8,252.3	31,486.8	39,739.2

Table 32 cont'd: Medium term expenditure framework (excluding energy savings, arrears and non-VAT) , billion shillings, 2022/23 - 2027/2028

Sector/vote	FY 2024/25 Budget Projections						FY 2025/26 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
AGRO- INDUSTRIALISATION												
010 Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry & Fisheries	24.2	33.1	139.1	589.1	196.4	785.5	26.7	39.7	166.9	563.5	233.3	796.8
011 Ministry of Local Government	0.1	0.1	-	-	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	-	-	0.3	0.3
015 Ministry of Trade, Industry and Cooperatives	-	10.3	-	-	10.3	10.3	-	12.4	-	-	12.4	12.4
019 Ministry of Water and Environment	1.7	0.0	102.6	414.9	104.3	519.2	1.8	0.1	123.1	109.2	125.0	234.1
021 East African Community	-	0.3	-	-	0.3	0.3	-	0.3	-	-	0.3	0.3
108 National Planning Authority	-	0.8	-	-	0.8	0.8	-	1.0	-	-	1.0	1.0
121 Dairy Development Authority	4.4	9.1	0.8	-	14.3	14.3	4.9	11.0	0.9	-	16.7	16.7
122 Kampala Capital City Authority	-	0.4	-	-	0.4	0.4	-	0.4	-	-	0.4	0.4
125 National Animal Genetic Res. Centre and Data Bank	6.0	6.3	66.8	-	79.1	79.1	6.6	7.6	80.1	-	94.3	94.3
138 Uganda Investment Authority (UIA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
142 National Agricultural Research Organisation	45.6	44.1	81.0	-	170.7	170.7	50.2	52.9	97.2	-	200.2	200.2
152 NAADS Secretariat	3.5	32.4	0.5	-	36.3	36.3	3.8	38.9	0.6	-	43.2	43.2
154 Uganda National Bureau of Standards	-	1.0	-	-	1.0	1.0	-	1.2	-	-	1.2	1.2
155 Uganda Cotton Development Organisation	2.1	3.2	0.3	-	5.6	5.6	2.3	3.9	0.4	-	6.5	6.5
160 Uganda Coffee Development Authority	10.6	34.2	2.0	-	46.9	46.9	11.7	41.1	2.4	-	55.2	55.2
161 Uganda Free Zones Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
500 Missions Abroad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
601 601-999 Local Governments	148.6	-	0.4	-	149.0	149.0	163.4	-	0.5	-	163.9	163.9
SUB-TOTAL AGRO- INDUSTRIALISATION	246.9	175.4	393.3	1,004.0	815.7	1,819.7	271.6	210.5	472.0	672.7	954.1	1,626.8
MINERAL DEVELOPMENT												
017 Energy and Minerals	5.8	11.6	22.0	-	39.3	39.3	6.4	13.9	26.4	-	46.6	46.6
108 National Planning Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
138 Uganda Investment Authority (UIA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
161 Uganda Free Zones Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
500 Missions Abroad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUB-TOTAL ENERGY DEVELOPMENT	5.8	11.6	22.0	-	39.3	39.3	6.4	13.9	26.4	-	46.6	46.6
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF PETROLEUM RESOURCES												
008 Ministry of Finance, Planning & Economic Dev.	-	295.4	-	-	295.4	295.4	-	354.5	-	-	354.5	354.5
013 Ministry of Education and Sports	-	1.1	-	-	1.1	1.1	-	1.3	-	-	1.3	1.3
017 Energy and Minerals	3.9	16.4	92.3	838.9	112.6	951.5	4.3	19.7	110.7	1,411.8	134.7	1,546.5
139 Petroleum Authority of Uganda	30.2	35.7	26.8	-	92.7	92.7	33.2	42.9	32.2	-	108.2	108.2
161 Uganda Free Zones Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
154 Uganda National Bureau of Standards (UNBS)	-	0.9	-	-	0.9	0.9	-	1.1	-	-	1.1	1.1
150 National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)	-	0.5	-	-	0.5	0.5	-	0.6	-	-	0.6	0.6
006 Ministry of Foreign Affairs	-	0.7	-	-	0.7	0.7	-	0.9	-	-	0.9	0.9
500 Missions Abroad	-	0.3	-	-	0.3	0.3	-	0.3	-	-	0.3	0.3
SUB-TOTAL SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF PETROLEUM RESOURCES	34.0	351.1	119.1	838.9	504.2	1,343.1	37.4	421.3	142.9	1,411.8	601.6	2,013.4
TOURISM DEVELOPMENT												
022 Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities	4.0	184.7	35.6	-	224.4	224.4	4.4	221.7	42.8	-	268.8	268.8
117 Uganda Tourism Board	4.7	23.9	0.1	-	28.7	28.7	5.2	28.7	0.1	-	34.0	34.0
122 Kampala Capital City Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
138 Uganda Investment Authority (UIA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
500 Missions Abroad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUB-TOTAL TOURISM DEVELOPMENT	8.7	208.6	35.7	-	253.0	253.0	9.5	250.4	42.9	-	302.8	302.8
CLIMATE CHANGE, NATURAL RESOURCE, ENVIRONMENT AND WATER MANAGEMENT												
003 Office of the Prime Minister	0.4	10.5	7.4	-	18.3	18.3	0.4	12.6	8.9	-	21.9	21.9
011 Ministry of Local Government	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
012 Ministry of Lands, Housing & Urban Development	9.1	6.6	9.8	-	25.5	25.5	10.1	7.9	11.7	-	29.7	29.7
019 Ministry of Water and Environment	11.1	16.8	62.6	197.0	90.5	287.5	12.3	20.2	75.1	-	107.5	107.5
108 National Planning Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
122 Kampala Capital City Authority	-	18.6	0.3	-	19.0	19.0	-	22.4	0.4	-	22.8	22.8
150 National Environment Management Authority	13.3	19.8	6.8	-	39.9	39.9	14.6	23.8	8.2	-	46.6	46.6
156 Uganda Land Commission	1.1	7.7	18.8	-	27.7	27.7	1.2	9.3	22.6	-	33.1	33.1
157 National Forestry Authority	8.7	12.7	4.6	-	26.0	26.0	9.5	15.3	5.5	-	30.3	30.3
109 Uganda National Meteorological Authority	7.8	8.8	0.6	-	17.2	17.2	8.6	10.6	0.7	-	19.9	19.9
500 Missions Abroad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
606 601-999 Local Governments	-	3.7	-	-	3.7	3.7	-	4.4	-	-	4.4	4.4
SUB-TOTAL CLIMATE CHANGE, NATURAL RESOURCE, ENVIRONMENT AND WATER MANAGEMENT	51.5	105.4	110.9	197.0	267.8	464.8	56.7	126.5	133.1	-	316.2	316.2

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

Table 32 cont'd: Medium term expenditure framework (excluding energy savings, arrears and non-VAT) , billion shillings, 2022/23 - 2027/2028

Programme/vote	FY 2024/25 Budget Projections						FY 2025/26 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
PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT												
008 Ministry of Finance, Planning & Economic Dev.	0.3	1,493.0	2.2	340.3	1,495.6	1,835.9	0.3	1,791.7	2.7	175.1	1,794.7	1,969.8
015 Ministry of Trade, Industry and Cooperatives	1.2	1.0	-	-	2.2	2.2	1.3	1.3	-	-	2.6	2.6
021 East African Community	-	1.8	-	-	1.8	1.8	-	2.2	-	-	2.2	2.2
023 Ministry of Kampala Capital City and Metropolitan Affairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
108 National Planning Authority	-	0.3	-	-	0.3	0.3	-	0.3	-	-	0.3	0.3
119 Uganda Registration Services Bureau	4.6	5.6	0.3	-	10.5	10.5	5.0	6.8	0.3	-	12.1	12.1
123 National Lotteries and Gaming Regulatory Board	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
153 PPDA	1.0	0.4	-	-	1.4	1.4	1.1	0.5	-	-	1.6	1.6
154 Uganda National Bureau of Standards	25.0	23.4	5.1	-	53.5	53.5	27.6	28.0	6.1	-	61.7	61.7
136 Uganda Export Promotion Board	2.7	5.9	0.0	-	8.6	8.6	3.0	7.0	0.0	-	10.0	10.0
138 Uganda Investment Authority (UIA)	7.2	8.4	1.2	-	16.8	16.8	7.9	10.1	1.4	-	19.4	19.4
140 Capital Markets Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
161 Uganda Free Zones Authority	2.5	3.4	5.4	-	11.3	11.3	2.8	4.1	6.5	-	13.3	13.3
162 Uganda Microfinance Regulatory Authority	2.3	7.3	0.5	-	10.1	10.1	2.5	8.7	0.6	-	11.8	11.8
163 Uganda Retirement Benefits Regulatory Authority	7.2	8.1	-	-	15.3	15.3	7.9	9.8	-	-	17.7	17.7
500 Missions Abroad	-	1.5	-	-	1.5	1.5	-	1.5	-	-	1.5	1.5
607 601-999 Local Governments	-	3.0	-	-	3.0	3.0	-	3.6	-	-	3.6	3.6
SUB-TOTAL PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT	53.9	1,563.2	14.7	340.3	1,631.8	1,972.2	59.3	1,875.5	17.6	175.1	1,952.5	2,127.6
MANUFACTURING												
006 Ministry of Foreign Affairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
008 Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
015 Trade, Industry and Cooperatives	2.2	70.8	0.8	-	73.8	73.8	2.4	85.0	1.0	-	88.4	88.4
110 Uganda Industrial Research Institute	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
138 Uganda Investment Authority (UIA)	-	-	-	38.1	-	38.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
154 Uganda National Bureau of Standards	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1
161 Uganda Free Zones Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
500 Missions Abroad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUB-TOTAL MANUFACTURING	2.2	70.9	0.8	38.1	73.9	112.0	2.4	85.1	1.0	-	88.5	88.5
INTEGRATED TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES												
016 Works and Transport	17.0	177.1	286.7	1,794.5	480.9	2,275.4	18.7	212.6	344.1	2,302.7	575.4	2,878.1
023 Ministry of Kampala Capital City and Metropolitan Affairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
113 Uganda National Roads Authority (UNRA)	74.7	39.3	1,013.1	1,379.9	1,127.1	2,507.0	82.1	47.2	1,215.7	2,771.7	1,345.0	4,116.7
118 Road Fund	2.8	488.5	-	-	491.4	491.4	3.1	586.3	-	-	589.3	589.3
122 KCCA Road Rehabilitation Grant	-	-	10.0	251.6	10.0	261.6	-	-	12.0	123.7	12.0	135.7
609 601-999 Local Governments	-	-	204.5	-	204.5	204.5	-	245.3	-	-	245.3	245.3
SUB-TOTAL INTEGRATED TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	94.5	705.0	1,514.3	3,426.0	2,313.8	5,739.8	103.9	846.0	1,817.1	5,198.1	2,767.1	7,965.2
SUSTAINABLE ENERGY DEVELOPMENT												
013 Ministry of Education and Sports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
017 Energy and Minerals	10.6	49.1	427.0	750.3	486.7	1,237.1	11.7	59.4	512.4	972.5	583.5	1,555.9
150 National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)	-	-	2.5	-	2.5	2.5	-	3.0	-	-	3.0	3.0
008 Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development	-	1.9	-	-	1.9	1.9	-	2.3	-	-	2.3	2.3
012 Ministry of Lands, Housing & Urban Development	-	-	0.5	-	0.5	0.5	-	0.6	-	-	0.6	0.6
154 Uganda National Bureau of Standards (UNBS)	-	3.5	1.6	-	5.1	5.1	-	4.2	1.9	-	6.1	6.1
007 Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs	-	1.2	-	-	1.2	1.2	-	1.5	-	-	1.5	1.5
005 Ministry of Public Service	-	0.5	-	-	0.5	0.5	-	0.6	-	-	0.6	0.6
006 Ministry of Foreign Affairs	-	0.5	-	-	0.5	0.5	-	0.6	-	-	0.6	0.6
161 Uganda Free Zones Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUB-TOTAL SUSTAINABLE ENERGY DEVELOPMENT	10.6	56.8	431.6	750.3	499.0	1,249.3	11.7	68.6	517.9	972.5	598.2	1,570.7
DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION												
013 Ministry of Education and Sports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
020 Ministry of ICT and National Guidance	6.1	47.2	0.8	-	54.1	54.1	6.8	56.6	0.9	-	64.3	64.3
111 National Curriculum Development Centre	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
119 Uganda Registration Services Bureau	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
122 Kampala Capital City Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
123 National Lotteries and Gaming Regulatory Board	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
126 National Information Technology Authority	11.8	34.6	4.5	185.3	51.0	236.3	12.9	41.6	5.4	329.2	60.0	389.1
SUB-TOTAL DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION	17.9	81.8	5.3	185.3	105.1	290.4	19.7	98.2	6.4	329.2	124.3	453.5
SUSTAINABLE URBANISATION AND HOUSING												
011 Ministry of Local Government	1.2	-	-	-	1.2	1.2	1.3	-	-	-	1.3	1.3
012 Ministry of Lands, Housing & Urban Development	7.2	16.8	5.6	-	29.7	29.7	7.9	20.2	6.7	-	34.9	34.9
016 Ministry of Works and Transport	1.1	1.1	-	-	2.1	2.1	1.2	1.3	-	-	2.4	2.4
023 Ministry of Kampala Capital City and Metropolitan Affairs	-	6.8	-	139.9	6.8	146.7	-	8.2	-	232.7	8.2	240.8
138 Uganda Investment Authority (UIA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
161 Uganda Free Zones Authority	-	0.6	-	-	0.6	0.6	-	0.7	-	-	0.7	0.7
610 601-999 Local Governments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUB-TOTAL SUSTAINABLE URBANISATION AND HOUSING	9.4	25.2	5.6	139.9	40.3	180.1	10.4	30.3	6.7	232.7	47.4	280.1

Table 32 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					
	Total excl.			Total incl.			Total excl.			Total incl.		
	Wage	Non-Wage Recurrent	Domestic dev't	External Financing	External Financing	External Financing	Wage	Non-Wage Recurrent	Domestic dev't	External Financing	External Financing	External Financing
HUMAN CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT												
003 Office of the Prime Minister	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
008 Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
011 Ministry of Local Government	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	0.0	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1
013 Ministry of Education and Sports	50.6	431.1	195.4	310.8	677.1	988.0	55.7	567.3	284.5	131.8	907.5	1,039.3
014 Ministry of Health	23.2	239.9	202.2	77.7	465.3	543.0	25.5	337.8	292.7	56.6	656.1	712.7
018 Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development	1.6	219.9	-	205.9	221.5	427.5	1.8	263.9	-	115.1	265.7	380.8
019 Ministry of Water and Environment	4.9	0.4	258.3	469.8	263.5	733.3	5.4	0.4	309.9	853.5	315.7	1,169.2
021 East African Community	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
107 Uganda AIDS Commission	5.2	13.3	0.6	-	19.2	19.2	5.7	16.0	0.7	-	22.5	22.5
108 National Planning Authority	-	11.5	-	-	11.5	11.5	-	13.8	-	-	13.8	13.8
305 Busitema University	35.3	18.7	5.9	-	59.9	59.9	38.9	22.5	7.1	-	68.4	68.4
114 Uganda Cancer Institute	20.1	43.4	25.7	-	89.2	89.2	22.1	52.1	30.8	-	105.1	105.1
115 Uganda Heart Institute	7.2	57.7	8.9	47.7	73.9	121.6	7.9	69.3	10.7	76.7	87.9	164.6
116 National Medical Stores	21.1	787.8	6.7	-	815.5	815.5	23.2	1,045.4	8.0	-	1,076.5	1,076.5
122 Kampala Capital City Authority	66.8	18.6	3.2	-	88.6	88.6	73.5	22.3	3.8	-	99.6	99.6
124 Equal Opportunities Commission	-	1.0	-	-	1.0	1.0	-	1.2	-	-	1.2	1.2
306 Muni University	19.2	8.6	4.8	-	32.6	32.6	21.1	10.3	5.7	-	37.1	37.1
128 Uganda National Examinations Board	13.0	131.2	11.5	-	155.8	155.8	14.3	157.5	13.9	-	185.6	185.6
132 Education Service Commission	3.0	8.4	2.4	-	13.9	13.9	3.3	10.1	2.9	-	16.3	16.3
134 Health Service Commission	2.7	11.4	0.1	-	14.1	14.1	3.0	13.6	0.1	-	16.7	16.7
138 Uganda Investment Authority (UIA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
149 National Population Council	3.1	11.0	-	-	14.1	14.1	3.5	13.2	-	-	16.6	16.6
301 Makerere University	219.4	199.0	18.4	-	436.8	436.8	241.4	238.8	22.0	-	502.2	502.2
302 Mbarara University	42.0	40.6	4.0	-	86.6	86.6	46.2	48.7	4.7	-	99.7	99.7
303 Makerere University Business School	65.8	52.0	2.1	-	119.9	119.9	72.4	62.4	2.6	-	137.4	137.4
304 Kyambogo University	64.2	101.3	1.7	-	167.2	167.2	70.7	121.5	2.0	-	194.2	194.2
312 Uganda Management Institute	21.1	35.6	1.3	-	58.0	58.0	23.2	42.7	1.6	-	67.5	67.5
313 Mountains of the Moon University	23.1	14.5	2.2	-	39.9	39.9	25.4	17.5	2.7	-	45.5	45.5
309 Gulu University	39.9	28.7	1.7	-	70.2	70.2	43.9	34.4	2.0	-	80.3	80.3
151 Uganda Blood Transfusion Service (UBTS)	6.9	28.1	1.2	-	36.2	36.2	7.6	33.7	1.5	-	42.8	42.8
401 Mulago Hospital Complex	52.6	73.0	5.3	7.6	130.9	138.5	57.9	87.6	6.3	7.7	151.8	159.5
402 Butabika Hospital	10.1	23.0	2.5	-	35.6	35.6	11.1	27.6	3.0	-	41.7	41.7
403 Arua Referral Hospital	9.1	5.7	2.6	-	17.5	17.5	10.0	6.9	3.1	-	20.0	20.0
404 Fort Portal Referral Hospital	10.3	5.9	0.1	-	16.3	16.3	11.3	7.1	0.1	-	18.6	18.6
405 Gulu Referral Hospital	9.8	12.6	0.1	-	22.5	22.5	10.8	15.1	0.1	-	26.1	26.1
406 Hoima Referral Hospital	10.5	4.0	2.6	-	17.1	17.1	11.6	4.8	3.1	-	19.5	19.5
407 Jinja Referral Hospital	13.8	13.4	3.6	-	30.9	30.9	15.2	16.1	4.4	-	35.6	35.6
408 Kabale Referral Hospital	7.3	7.5	0.1	-	15.0	15.0	8.1	9.0	0.1	-	17.2	17.2
409 Masaka Referral Hospital	9.3	5.3	0.1	-	14.7	14.7	10.3	6.3	0.1	-	16.7	16.7
410 Mbale Referral Hospital	10.8	15.1	0.1	-	26.1	26.1	11.9	18.2	0.1	-	30.2	30.2
411 Soroti Referral Hospital	8.8	6.4	4.1	-	19.3	19.3	9.7	7.7	4.9	-	22.3	22.3
412 Lira Referral Hospital	10.5	14.9	0.1	-	25.5	25.5	11.6	17.9	0.1	-	29.6	29.6
413 Mbarara Referral Hospital	9.9	10.6	5.2	-	25.7	25.7	10.9	12.7	6.3	-	29.9	29.9
414 Mubende Referral Hospital	11.7	3.7	0.2	-	15.5	15.5	12.8	4.5	0.2	-	17.5	17.5
415 Moroto Referral Hospital	8.4	7.2	0.1	-	15.8	15.8	9.3	8.7	0.1	-	18.1	18.1
416 Naguru Referral Hospital	11.3	3.6	0.2	-	15.1	15.1	12.4	4.3	0.3	-	17.0	17.0
417 Kiruddu Referral Hospital	11.6	23.6	1.5	-	36.8	36.8	12.8	28.3	1.8	-	43.0	43.0
418 Kawempe Referral Hospital	15.8	10.2	0.9	-	26.9	26.9	17.4	12.3	1.1	-	30.7	30.7
419 Entebbe Regional Referral Hospital	8.5	4.2	0.9	-	13.6	13.6	9.4	5.1	1.1	-	15.5	15.5
420 Mulago Specialized Women and Neonatal Hospital	16.9	24.8	2.3	-	44.0	44.0	18.6	29.8	2.7	-	51.1	51.1
421 Kayunga Referral Hospital	5.1	12.5	-	-	17.5	17.5	5.6	15.0	-	-	20.5	20.5
422 Yumbe Referral Hospital	5.5	6.8	-	-	12.4	12.4	6.1	8.2	-	-	14.3	14.3
310 Lira University	21.6	15.3	5.0	-	41.8	41.8	23.7	18.3	6.0	-	48.0	48.0
111 National Curriculum Development Centre	9.0	24.1	3.1	-	36.1	36.1	9.9	28.9	3.7	-	42.5	42.5
127 Uganda Virus Research Institute (UVRI)	2.5	10.8	-	-	13.3	13.3	2.7	12.9	-	-	15.7	15.7
307 Kabale University	41.5	25.7	2.6	-	69.7	69.7	45.6	30.8	3.1	-	79.5	79.5
308 Soroti University	18.2	11.1	1.3	-	30.5	30.5	20.0	13.3	1.5	-	34.8	34.8
164 National Council for Higher Education	5.5	13.4	-	-	18.9	18.9	6.1	16.1	-	-	22.1	22.1
165 Uganda Business and Technical Examination Board	5.1	36.8	2.8	-	44.7	44.7	5.7	44.1	3.4	-	53.1	53.1
166 National Council of Sports	1.7	16.6	-	-	18.3	18.3	1.9	19.9	-	-	21.8	21.8
500 Missions Abroad	-	0.3	-	-	0.3	0.3	-	0.3	-	-	0.3	0.3
612 601-999 Local Governments	2,999.1	714.7	526.7	-	4,240.6	4,240.6	3,299.0	883.1	830.6	-	5,012.8	5,012.8
SUB-TOTAL HUMAN CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT	4,131.5	3,676.5	1,332.5	1,119.5	9,140.5	10,260.1	4,544.7	4,637.1	1,897.6	1,241.4	11,079.4	12,320.8

Table 32 cont'd: Medium term expenditure framework (excluding energy savings, arrears and non-VAT) , billion shillings, 2022/23 - 2027/2028

Programme/vote	FY 2024/25 Budget Projections						FY 2025/26 Budget Projections					
	Non-Wage Domestic			Total excl. Total incl.			Non-Wage Domestic			Total excl. Total incl.		
	Wage	Recurrent	dev't	External Financing	External Financing	External Financing	Wage	Recurrent	dev't	External Financing	External Financing	External Financing
INNOVATION, TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSFER												
002 State House	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
006 Ministry of Foreign Affairs	-	0.6	-	-	0.6	0.6	-	0.7	-	-	0.7	0.7
110 Uganda Industrial Research Institute	10.8	1.7	-	-	12.6	12.6	11.9	2.1	-	-	14.0	14.0
119 Uganda Registration Services Bureau	1.0	1.5	-	-	2.5	2.5	1.1	1.8	-	-	2.9	2.9
167 Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation	4.4	165.1	21.8	26.7	191.3	218.0	4.8	198.1	26.2	-	229.1	229.1
500 Missions Abroad	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1
SUB-TOTAL INNOVATION, TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSFER	16.2	169.1	21.8	26.7	207.1	233.8	17.9	202.9	26.2	-	246.9	246.9
COMMUNITY MOBILIZATION AND MINDSET CHANGE												
001 Office of the President	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
006 Ministry of Foreign Affairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
013 Ministry of Education and Sports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
018 Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Developer	2.6	12.3	5.0	-	20.0	20.0	2.9	14.8	6.0	-	23.7	23.7
020 Ministry of ICT and National Guidance	1.1	-	-	-	1.1	1.1	1.2	-	-	-	1.2	1.2
112 Directorate of Ethics and Integrity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
119 Uganda Registration Services Bureau	0.4	-	-	-	0.4	0.4	0.4	-	-	-	0.4	0.4
122 Kampala Capital City Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
123 National Lotteries and Gaming Regulatory Board	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
124 Equal Opportunities Commission	-	2.1	-	-	2.1	2.1	-	2.5	-	-	2.5	2.5
149 National Population Council	0.4	-	-	-	0.4	0.4	0.4	-	-	-	0.4	0.4
500 Missions Abroad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
615 601-999 Local Governments	-	8.0	-	-	8.0	8.0	-	9.6	-	-	9.6	9.6
SUB-TOTAL COMMUNITY MOBILIZATION AND MINDSET CHANGE	4.4	22.5	5.0	-	31.9	31.9	4.9	27.0	6.0	-	37.8	37.8
GOVERNANCE AND SECURITY												
001 Office of the President	28.2	196.3	22.4	-	246.9	246.9	31.0	235.6	26.8	-	293.4	293.4
002 State House	26.5	393.7	21.7	-	441.9	441.9	29.1	472.5	26.1	-	527.7	527.7
003 Office of the Prime Minister	0.2	0.5	0.3	-	1.1	1.1	0.2	0.6	0.4	-	1.3	1.3
004 Ministry of Defence	1,104.9	1,245.5	662.2	-	3,012.6	3,012.6	1,215.3	1,395.3	794.7	-	3,405.3	3,405.3
006 Ministry of Foreign Affairs	6.3	22.8	0.1	-	29.2	29.2	7.0	27.3	0.1	-	34.4	34.4
007 Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs	16.9	176.6	20.0	-	213.5	213.5	18.6	211.9	24.0	-	254.5	254.5
008 Ministry of Finance, Planning & Economic Dev.	-	2.1	-	-	2.1	2.1	-	2.5	-	-	2.5	2.5
009 Ministry of Internal Affairs	2.6	57.0	1.6	-	61.1	61.1	2.8	68.3	1.9	-	73.1	73.1
011 Ministry of Local Government	0.3	0.5	-	-	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.6	-	-	0.9	0.9
018 Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Developer	0.1	4.2	-	-	4.3	4.3	0.1	5.1	-	-	5.2	5.2
021 East African Community	1.3	36.6	0.2	-	38.2	38.2	1.5	43.9	0.3	-	45.7	45.7
102 Electoral Commission	39.5	112.9	3.7	-	156.1	156.1	43.5	135.5	4.5	-	183.4	183.4
103 Inspectorate of Government (IG)	25.3	33.0	14.0	-	72.4	72.4	27.9	40.1	16.8	-	84.8	84.8
105 Law Reform Commission	4.3	14.7	0.4	-	19.4	19.4	4.7	17.6	0.5	-	22.8	22.8
106 Uganda Human Rights Commission	8.0	12.0	0.5	-	20.5	20.5	8.8	14.4	0.6	-	23.8	23.8
311 Law Development Centre	8.4	16.2	4.5	-	29.1	29.1	9.2	19.4	5.4	-	34.0	34.0
112 Ethics and Integrity	6.6	9.3	0.2	-	16.1	16.1	7.3	11.1	0.2	-	18.6	18.6
119 Uganda Registration Services Bureau	8.1	20.9	4.5	-	33.5	33.5	8.9	25.1	5.4	-	39.4	39.4
120 National Citizenship and Immigration Control	5.6	157.4	3.8	-	166.8	166.8	6.1	188.8	4.6	-	199.5	199.5
122 Kampala Capital City Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
123 National Lotteries and Gaming Regulatory Board	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
124 Equal Opportunities Commission	-	1.5	-	-	1.5	1.5	-	1.8	-	-	1.8	1.8
129 Financial Intelligence Authority (FIA)	10.1	18.8	0.7	-	29.6	29.6	11.1	22.5	0.9	-	34.5	34.5
130 Treasury Operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
131 Auditor General	45.7	53.5	1.8	-	101.0	101.0	50.3	64.2	2.1	-	116.6	116.6
133 Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions	30.3	36.7	17.0	-	84.0	84.0	33.3	44.1	20.4	-	97.8	97.8
144 Uganda Police Force	415.5	330.0	134.3	-	879.8	879.8	457.0	396.1	161.1	-	1,014.2	1,014.2
145 Uganda Prisons	106.7	199.9	26.4	-	332.9	332.9	117.3	239.9	31.6	-	388.9	388.9
148 Judicial Service Commission	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
153 PPDA	11.6	8.2	3.0	-	22.7	22.7	12.7	9.8	3.6	-	26.1	26.1
158 Internal Security Organisation (ISO)	65.8	114.9	10.7	-	191.4	191.4	72.4	137.8	12.8	-	223.1	223.1
159 External Security Organisation	23.2	79.3	1.0	-	103.5	103.5	25.5	95.2	1.2	-	121.8	121.8
500 Missions Abroad	32.5	137.3	52.9	-	222.7	222.7	32.5	137.3	52.9	-	222.7	222.7
135 Directorate of Government Analytical Laboratory	4.6	16.5	14.7	-	35.8	35.8	5.0	19.8	17.7	-	42.5	42.5
137 National Identification and Registration Authority (N	21.4	37.9	3.0	-	62.3	62.3	23.5	45.5	3.6	-	72.6	72.6
SUB-TOTAL GOVERNANCE AND SECURITY	2,060.3	3,546.8	1,025.7	-	6,632.8	6,632.8	2,263.1	4,129.8	1,220.2	-	7,613.2	7,613.2

Table 32 cont'd: Medium term expenditure framework (excluding energy savings, arrears and non-VAT) , billion shillings, 2022/23 - 2027/2028

Programme/vote	FY 2024/25 Budget Projections						FY 2025/26 Budget Projections					
	Wage	Non-Wage Recurrent	Domestic dev't	Donor Project	Total excl. Donor Project	Total incl. Donor Project	Wage	Non-Wage Recurrent	Domestic dev't	Donor Project	Total excl. Donor Project	Total incl. Donor Project
PUBLIC SECTOR TRANSFORMATION												
005 Ministry of Public Service	4.8	26.5	3.2	-	34.5	34.5	5.3	31.8	3.8	-	40.9	40.9
011 Ministry of Local Government	8.8	9.9	11.2	-	29.9	29.9	9.7	11.9	13.4	-	35.0	35.0
020 Ministry of Information, and Communications Technology	-	2.6	-	-	2.6	2.6	-	3.1	-	-	3.1	3.1
021 East African Community	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
023 Ministry of Kampala Capital City and Metropolitan Affairs	0.5	0.8	-	-	1.3	1.3	0.6	1.0	-	-	1.6	1.6
103 Inspectorate of Government (IG)	4.0	3.7	-	-	7.7	7.7	4.4	4.4	-	-	8.9	8.9
108 National Planning Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
111 National Curriculum Development Centre	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
122 Kampala Capital City Authority	83.6	43.5	-	-	127.1	127.1	91.9	52.2	-	-	144.1	144.1
123 National Lotteries and Gaming Regulatory Board	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
126 National Information Technologies Authority	-	0.9	-	-	0.9	0.9	-	1.0	-	-	1.0	1.0
137 National Identification and Registration Authority (NIRA)	-	0.3	-	-	0.3	0.3	-	0.3	-	-	0.3	0.3
146 Public Service Commission	3.7	8.8	0.0	-	12.5	12.5	4.0	10.6	0.0	-	14.6	14.6
147 Local Government Finance Commission	1.2	8.3	0.1	-	9.6	9.6	1.3	10.0	0.1	-	11.4	11.4
614 601-999 Local Governments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
500 Missions Abroad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUB-TOTAL PUBLIC SECTOR TRANSFORMATION	106.5	105.3	14.5	-	226.3	226.3	117.2	126.4	17.4	-	260.9	260.9
REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT												
003 Office of the Prime Minister	0.4	29.3	2.5	80.1	32.2	112.2	0.4	35.2	3.0	138.1	38.6	176.7
011 Ministry of Local Government	0.0	6.2	11.4	83.1	17.7	100.8	0.1	7.5	13.7	17.3	21.2	38.5
108 National Planning Authority	-	0.2	-	-	0.2	0.2	-	0.3	-	-	0.3	0.3
138 Uganda Investment Authority (UIA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
147 Local Government Finance Commission	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1
010 Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries	0.6	0.3	(2.8)	-	(1.9)	(1.9)	0.7	0.4	(3.4)	-	(2.3)	(2.3)
015 Ministry of Trade, Industry and Co-Operatives	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1
016 Ministry of Works, and Communications	-	0.4	-	-	0.4	0.4	-	0.5	-	-	0.5	0.5
017 Ministry of Energy and Minerals	-	0.3	-	-	0.3	0.3	-	0.4	-	-	0.4	0.4
020 Ministry of Information, and Communications Technology	-	0.2	-	-	0.2	0.2	-	0.3	-	-	0.3	0.3
022 Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Heritage	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1
142 National Agricultural Research Organization(NARO)	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1
617 601-999 Local Governments	460.5	511.9	113.0	-	1,085.4	1,085.4	506.5	672.5	135.6	-	1,314.7	1,314.7
SUB-TOTAL REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT	461.5	549.3	124.1	163.2	1,134.9	1,298.1	507.7	717.4	148.9	155.4	1,374.0	1,529.4
DEVELOPMENT PLAN IMPLEMENTATION												
001 Office of the President	0.3	15.0	-	-	15.3	15.3	0.3	18.0	-	-	18.3	18.3
003 Office of the Prime Minister	3.4	46.9	3.8	-	54.1	54.1	3.8	56.2	4.5	-	64.5	64.5
006 Ministry of Foreign Affairs	-	0.4	-	-	0.4	0.4	-	0.4	-	-	0.4	0.4
008 Ministry of Finance, Planning & Economic Dev.	9.6	223.3	178.5	1.2	411.5	412.7	10.6	268.0	214.2	-	492.8	492.8
011 Ministry of Local Government	0.2	15.2	-	-	15.4	15.4	0.2	18.3	-	-	18.4	18.4
023 Ministry of Kampala Capital City and Metropolitan Affairs	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1
103 Inspectorate of Government (IG)	-	-	9.4	-	9.4	9.4	-	-	11.3	-	11.3	11.3
108 National Planning Authority	15.3	24.1	2.0	-	41.5	41.5	16.9	29.0	2.4	-	48.3	48.3
119 Uganda Registration Services Bureau	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
122 Kampala Capital City Authority	-	2.2	0.4	-	2.6	2.6	-	2.6	0.5	-	3.2	3.2
131 OAG	-	1.1	-	-	1.1	1.1	-	1.3	-	-	1.3	1.3
141 URA	266.2	337.2	45.3	-	648.7	648.7	292.8	404.7	54.4	-	751.9	751.9
143 Uganda Bureau of Statistics	22.5	229.6	9.2	-	261.3	261.3	24.7	275.6	11.0	-	311.3	311.3
123 National Lotteries and Gaming Regulatory Board	2.6	11.6	-	-	14.3	14.3	2.9	14.0	-	-	16.8	16.8
124 Equal Opportunities Commission	5.0	9.1	0.2	-	14.3	14.3	5.5	10.9	0.3	-	16.7	16.7
130 Treasury Operations	-	407.7	-	-	407.7	407.7	-	489.3	-	-	489.3	489.3
147 Local Government Finance Commission	0.5	1.3	-	-	1.9	1.9	0.6	1.6	-	-	2.2	2.2
149 National Population Council	-	-	0.2	-	0.2	0.2	-	-	0.3	-	0.3	0.3
163 Uganda Retirement Benefits Regulatory Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
137 NIRA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
500 Missions Abroad	-	8.1	-	-	8.1	8.1	-	8.1	-	-	8.1	8.1
SUB-TOTAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN IMPLEMENTATION	325.7	1,333.0	249.1	1.2	1,907.7	1,909.0	358.2	1,597.9	298.9	-	2,255.1	2,255.1
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE												
101 Judiciary	-	231.8	63.0	-	409.0	409.0	125.6	278.2	75.6	-	479.4	479.4
148 Judicial Service Commission	3.4	15.2	0.5	-	19.0	19.0	3.7	18.2	0.6	-	22.5	22.5
311 Law Development Centre	0.5	0.7	0.3	-	1.4	1.4	0.5	0.8	0.3	-	1.6	1.6
133 Directorate of Public Prosecution(DPP)	3.8	8.4	-	-	12.2	12.2	4.2	10.1	-	-	14.3	14.3
018 Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development	-	0.5	-	-	0.5	0.5	-	0.6	-	-	0.6	0.6
144 Uganda Police Force	-	1.1	-	-	1.1	1.1	-	1.3	-	-	1.3	1.3
145 Uganda Prisons Service	-	3.7	1.0	-	4.7	4.7	-	4.4	1.2	-	5.6	5.6
SUB-TOTAL ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE	121.9	261.3	64.7	-	447.9	447.9	134.1	313.6	77.7	-	525.3	525.3
LEGISLATION, OVERSIGHT & REPRESENTATION												
104 Parliamentary Commission	122.9	799.1	67.5	-	989.5	989.5	135.2	958.9	81.0	-	1,175.1	1,175.1
007 Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1
011 Ministry of Local Government	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1
SUB-TOTAL LEGISLATION, OVERSIGHT & REPRESENTATION	122.9	799.3	67.5	-	989.7	989.7	135.2	959.1	81.0	-	1,175.3	1,175.3
INTEREST PAYMENTS DUE												
Domestic Interest	-	5,393.3	-	-	5,393.3	5,393.3	-	7,142.9	-	-	7,142.9	7,142.9
External Interest	-	1,188.0	-	-	1,188.0	1,188.0	-	1,507.9	-	-	1,507.9	1,507.9
SUB-TOTAL INTEREST PAYMENTS	-	6,581.3	-	-	6,581.3	6,581.3	-	8,650.8	-	-	8,650.8	8,650.8
Total Centre	4,278.3	12,576.8	4,713.7	8,230.5	21,568.7	29,799.3	4,702.9	15,164.2	5,745.8	10,388.7	25,612.9	36,001.6
600 Total Local Government Programmes	3,608.2	1,241.3	844.6	-	5,694.1	5,694.1	3,969.0	1,573.2	1,212.1	-	6,754.3	6,754.3
Statutory Interest Payments	-	6,581.3	-	-	6,581.3	6,581.3	-	8,650.8	-	-	8,650.8	8,650.8
GRAND TOTAL	7,886.5	20,399.3	5,558.3	8,230.5	33,844.1	42,074.6	8,671.9	25,388.1	6,957.9	10,388.7	41,018.0	51,406.7

Table 32 cont'd: Medium term expenditure framework (excluding energy savings, arrears and non-VAT) , billion shillings, 2022/23 - 2027/2028

Sector/vote	FY 2026/27 Budget Projections						FY 2027/28 Budget Projections					
	Wage	Domestic Recurrent	Domestic dev't	External Financing	Total excl. External Financing	Total incl. External Financing	Wage	Domestic Recurrent	Domestic dev't	External Financing	Total excl. External Financing	Total incl. External Financing
AGRO- INDUSTRIALISATION												
010 Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry & Fisheries	29.3	47.7	221.8	517.4	298.8	816.2	32.2	56.7	244.0	205.9	332.9	538.9
011 Ministry of Local Government	0.2	0.2	-	-	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	-	-	0.4	0.4
015 Ministry of Trade, Industry and Cooperatives	-	14.9	-	-	14.9	14.9	-	17.7	-	-	17.7	17.7
019 Ministry of Water and Environment	2.0	0.1	141.5	44.7	143.6	188.3	2.2	0.1	155.7	-	158.0	158.0
021 East African Community	-	0.4	-	-	0.4	0.4	-	0.4	-	-	0.4	0.4
108 National Planning Authority	-	1.2	-	-	1.2	1.2	-	1.4	-	-	1.4	1.4
121 Dairy Development Authority	5.4	13.2	1.0	-	19.6	19.6	5.9	15.7	1.2	-	22.7	22.7
122 Kampala Capital City Authority	-	0.5	-	-	0.5	0.5	-	0.6	-	-	0.6	0.6
125 National Animal Genetic Res. Centre and Data Bank	7.3	9.1	92.1	-	108.5	108.5	8.0	10.9	101.3	-	120.2	120.2
138 Uganda Investment Authority (UIA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
142 National Agricultural Research Organisation	55.2	63.4	111.7	-	230.4	230.4	60.7	75.5	122.9	-	259.1	259.1
152 NAADS Secretariat	4.2	46.6	0.7	-	51.5	51.5	4.6	55.5	0.7	-	60.8	60.8
154 Uganda National Bureau of Standards	-	1.4	-	-	1.4	1.4	-	1.7	-	-	1.7	1.7
155 Uganda Cotton Development Organisation	2.6	4.6	0.4	-	7.6	7.6	2.8	5.5	0.5	-	8.8	8.8
160 Uganda Coffee Development Authority	12.9	49.3	2.8	-	65.0	65.0	14.2	58.7	3.1	-	75.9	75.9
161 Uganda Free Zones Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
500 Missions Abroad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
601 601-999 Local Governments	179.8	-	0.6	-	180.3	180.3	197.8	-	0.6	-	198.4	198.4
SUB-TOTAL AGRO- INDUSTRIALISATION	298.7	252.6	572.6	562.1	1,124.0	1,686.2	328.6	300.6	629.9	205.9	1,259.2	1,465.1
MINERAL DEVELOPMENT												
017 Energy and Minerals	7.0	16.6	30.4	-	54.0	54.0	7.7	19.8	33.4	-	60.9	60.9
108 National Planning Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
138 Uganda Investment Authority (UIA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
161 Uganda Free Zones Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
500 Missions Abroad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUB-TOTAL MINERAL DEVELOPMENT	7.0	16.6	30.4	-	54.0	54.0	7.7	19.8	33.4	-	60.9	60.9
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF PETROLEUM RESOURCES												
008 Ministry of Finance, Planning & Economic Dev.	-	425.4	-	-	425.4	425.4	-	506.2	-	-	506.2	506.2
013 Ministry of Education and Sports	-	1.5	-	-	1.5	1.5	-	1.8	-	-	1.8	1.8
017 Energy and Minerals	4.7	23.7	127.3	408.1	155.7	563.8	5.2	28.2	140.1	-	173.4	173.4
139 Petroleum Authority of Uganda	36.5	51.4	37.0	-	124.9	124.9	40.1	61.2	40.7	-	142.0	142.0
161 Uganda Free Zones Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
154 Uganda National Bureau of Standards (UNBS)	-	1.4	-	-	1.4	1.4	-	1.6	-	-	1.6	1.6
150 National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)	-	0.8	-	-	0.8	0.8	-	0.9	-	-	0.9	0.9
006 Ministry of Foreign Affairs	-	1.1	-	-	1.1	1.1	-	1.3	-	-	1.3	1.3
500 Missions Abroad	-	0.3	-	-	0.3	0.3	-	0.3	-	-	0.3	0.3
SUB-TOTAL SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF PETROLEUM RESOURCES	41.2	505.5	164.3	408.1	711.0	1,119.1	45.3	601.5	180.7	-	827.5	827.5
TOURISM DEVELOPMENT												
022 Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities	4.8	266.0	49.2	-	320.0	320.0	5.3	316.6	54.1	-	376.0	376.0
117 Uganda Tourism Board	5.7	34.4	0.1	-	40.2	40.2	6.2	41.0	0.2	-	47.4	47.4
122 Kampala Capital City Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
138 Uganda Investment Authority (UIA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
500 Missions Abroad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUB-TOTAL TOURISM DEVELOPMENT	10.5	300.4	49.3	-	360.2	360.2	11.5	357.5	54.3	-	423.3	423.3
CLIMATE CHANGE, NATURAL RESOURCE, ENVIRONMENT AND WATER MANAGEMENT												
003 Office of the Prime Minister	0.4	15.1	10.3	-	25.8	25.8	0.5	18.0	11.3	-	29.7	29.7
011 Ministry of Local Government	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
012 Ministry of Lands, Housing & Urban Development	11.1	9.5	13.5	-	34.1	34.1	12.2	11.3	14.8	-	38.3	38.3
019 Ministry of Water and Environment	13.5	24.2	86.3	-	124.1	124.1	14.8	28.9	95.0	-	138.6	138.6
108 National Planning Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
122 Kampala Capital City Authority	-	26.8	0.5	-	27.3	27.3	-	31.9	0.5	-	32.4	32.4
150 National Environment Management Authority	16.1	28.6	9.4	-	54.0	54.0	17.7	34.0	10.4	-	62.0	62.0
156 Uganda Land Commission	1.4	11.1	26.0	-	38.5	38.5	1.5	13.3	28.6	-	43.3	43.3
157 National Forestry Authority	10.5	18.3	6.3	-	35.2	35.2	11.6	21.8	7.0	-	40.3	40.3
109 Uganda National Meteorological Authority	9.4	12.7	0.8	-	23.0	23.0	10.4	15.2	0.9	-	26.4	26.4
500 Missions Abroad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
606 601-999 Local Governments	-	5.3	-	-	5.3	5.3	-	6.3	-	-	6.3	6.3
SUB-TOTAL CLIMATE CHANGE, NATURAL RESOURCE, ENVIRONMENT AND WATER MANAGEMENT	62.3	151.7	153.1	-	367.2	367.2	68.6	180.6	168.4	-	417.5	417.5

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

Table 32 cont'd: Medium term expenditure framework (excluding energy savings, arrears and non-VAT) , billion shillings, 2022/23 - 2027/2028

Programme/vote	FY 2026/27 Budget Projections						FY 2027/28 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
PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT												
008 Ministry of Finance, Planning & Economic Dev.	0.4	1,536.1	3.1	36.2	1,539.6	1,575.8	0.4	1,828.0	3.4	-	1,831.8	1,831.8
015 Ministry of Trade, Industry and Cooperatives	1.5	1.5	-	-	3.0	3.0	1.6	1.8	-	-	3.4	3.4
021 East African Community	-	2.6	-	-	2.6	2.6	-	3.1	-	-	3.1	3.1
023 Ministry of Kampala Capital City and Metropolitan Affairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
108 National Planning Authority	-	0.4	-	-	0.4	0.4	-	0.4	-	-	0.4	0.4
119 Uganda Registration Services Bureau	5.5	8.1	0.4	-	14.0	14.0	6.1	9.7	0.4	-	16.1	16.1
123 National Lotteries and Gaming Regulatory Board	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
153 PPDA	1.2	0.6	-	-	1.8	1.8	1.3	0.7	-	-	2.0	2.0
154 Uganda National Bureau of Standards	30.3	33.7	7.0	-	70.9	70.9	33.3	40.0	7.7	-	81.1	81.1
136 Uganda Export Promotion Board	3.3	8.4	0.1	-	11.8	11.8	3.6	10.1	0.1	-	13.7	13.7
138 Uganda Investment Authority (UIA)	8.7	12.1	1.7	-	22.4	22.4	9.5	14.4	1.8	-	25.8	25.8
140 Capital Markets Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
161 Uganda Free Zones Authority	3.0	4.9	7.5	-	15.4	15.4	3.3	5.8	8.2	-	17.4	17.4
162 Uganda Microfinance Regulatory Authority	2.8	10.5	0.7	-	13.9	13.9	3.0	12.5	0.8	-	16.3	16.3
163 Uganda Retirement Benefits Regulatory Authority	8.7	11.7	-	-	20.4	20.4	9.5	14.0	-	-	23.5	23.5
500 Missions Abroad	-	1.5	-	-	1.5	1.5	-	1.5	-	-	1.5	1.5
607 601-999 Local Governments	-	4.3	-	-	4.3	4.3	-	5.1	-	-	5.1	5.1
SUB-TOTAL PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT	65.3	1,636.5	20.3	36.2	1,722.0	1,758.2	71.8	1,947.1	22.3	-	2,041.2	2,041.2
MANUFACTURING												
006 Ministry of Foreign Affairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
008 Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
015 Trade, Industry and Cooperatives	2.7	101.9	1.1	-	105.7	105.7	2.9	121.3	1.3	-	125.5	125.5
110 Uganda Industrial Research Institute	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
138 Uganda Investment Authority (UIA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
154 Uganda National Bureau of Standards	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.2	-	-	0.2	0.2
161 Uganda Free Zones Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
500 Missions Abroad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUB-TOTAL MANUFACTURING	2.7	102.1	1.1	-	105.9	105.9	2.9	121.5	1.3	-	125.7	125.7
INTEGRATED TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES												
016 Works and Transport	20.6	255.1	395.7	1,786.6	671.4	2,458.0	22.7	303.6	435.2	2,177.9	761.5	2,939.4
023 Ministry of Kampala Capital City and Metropolitan Affairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
113 Uganda National Roads Authority (UNRA)	90.3	56.6	1,398.1	3,769.9	1,545.0	5,315.0	99.4	67.4	1,537.9	4,324.7	1,704.6	6,029.4
118 Road Fund	3.4	703.5	-	-	706.9	706.9	3.7	837.2	-	-	840.9	840.9
122 KCCA Road Rehabilitation Grant	-	-	13.8	-	13.8	13.8	-	-	15.2	-	15.2	15.2
609 601-999 Local Governments	-	-	282.1	-	282.1	282.1	-	-	310.4	-	310.4	310.4
SUB-TOTAL INTEGRATED TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	114.3	1,015.2	2,089.7	5,556.6	3,219.2	8,775.8	125.8	1,208.1	2,298.7	6,502.7	3,632.5	10,135.2
SUSTAINABLE ENERGY DEVELOPMENT												
013 Ministry of Education and Sports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
017 Energy and Minerals	12.9	72.5	589.2	1,280.5	674.6	1,955.1	14.1	86.3	648.2	603.9	748.6	1,352.5
150 National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)	-	-	3.5	-	3.5	3.5	-	-	3.8	-	3.8	3.8
008 Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development	-	2.7	-	-	2.7	2.7	-	3.2	-	-	3.2	3.2
012 Ministry of Lands, Housing & Urban Development	-	-	0.7	-	0.7	0.7	-	-	0.8	-	0.8	0.8
154 Uganda National Bureau of Standards (UNBS)	-	5.1	2.2	-	7.3	7.3	-	6.0	2.4	-	8.5	8.5
007 Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs	-	1.8	-	-	1.8	1.8	-	2.1	-	-	2.1	2.1
005 Ministry of Public Service	-	0.8	-	-	0.8	0.8	-	0.9	-	-	0.9	0.9
006 Ministry of Foreign Affairs	-	0.8	-	-	0.8	0.8	-	0.9	-	-	0.9	0.9
161 Uganda Free Zones Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUB-TOTAL SUSTAINABLE ENERGY DEVELOPMENT	12.9	83.6	595.6	1,280.5	692.1	1,972.5	14.1	99.5	655.1	603.9	768.8	1,372.6
DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION												
013 Ministry of Education and Sports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
020 Ministry of ICT and National Guidance	7.4	68.0	1.1	-	76.5	76.5	8.2	80.9	1.2	-	90.2	90.2
111 National Curriculum Development Centre	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
119 Uganda Registration Services Bureau	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
122 Kampala Capital City Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
123 National Lotteries and Gaming Regulatory Board	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
126 National Information Technology Authority	14.2	49.9	6.3	492.9	70.4	563.3	15.7	59.4	6.9	1,561.0	81.9	1,642.9
SUB-TOTAL DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION	21.7	117.8	7.3	492.9	146.9	639.8	23.9	140.2	8.1	1,561.0	172.2	1,733.2
SUSTAINABLE URBANISATION AND HOUSING												
011 Ministry of Local Government	1.4	-	-	-	1.4	1.4	1.6	-	-	-	1.6	1.6
012 Ministry of Lands, Housing & Urban Development	8.7	24.2	7.7	-	40.7	40.7	9.6	28.8	8.5	-	47.0	47.0
016 Ministry of Works and Transport	1.3	1.5	-	-	2.8	2.8	1.4	1.8	-	-	3.2	3.2
023 Ministry of Kampala Capital City and Metropolitan Affairs	-	9.8	-	269.4	9.8	279.2	-	11.6	-	181.6	11.6	193.2
138 Uganda Investment Authority (UIA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
161 Uganda Free Zones Authority	-	0.8	-	-	0.8	0.8	-	1.0	-	-	1.0	1.0
610 601-999 Local Governments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUB-TOTAL SUSTAINABLE URBANISATION AND HOUSING	11.4	36.3	7.7	269.4	55.5	324.9	12.6	43.2	8.5	181.6	64.3	245.9

Table 32 cont'd: Medium term expenditure framework (excluding energy savings, arrears and non-VAT) , billion shillings, 2022/23 - 2027/2028

Programme/vote	FY 2026/27 Budget Projections						FY 2027/28 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
HUMAN CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT												
003 Office of the Prime Minister	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
008 Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
011 Ministry of Local Government	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1
013 Ministry of Education and Sports	61.3	680.7	327.2	-	1,069.2	1,069.2	67.4	810.1	359.9	-	1,237.4	1,237.4
014 Ministry of Health	28.1	405.4	336.6	19.4	770.1	789.5	30.9	482.4	370.2	-	883.6	883.6
018 Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development	1.9	316.7	-	39.6	318.7	358.3	2.1	376.9	-	-	379.0	379.0
019 Ministry of Water and Environment	5.9	0.5	356.4	192.8	362.8	555.6	6.5	0.6	392.0	81.3	399.2	480.5
021 East African Community	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
107 Uganda AIDS Commission	6.3	19.2	0.9	-	26.3	26.3	6.9	22.8	0.9	-	30.7	30.7
108 National Planning Authority	-	16.5	-	-	16.5	16.5	-	19.7	-	-	19.7	19.7
305 Busitema University	42.8	26.9	8.1	-	77.8	77.8	47.0	32.1	8.9	-	88.0	88.0
114 Uganda Cancer Institute	24.3	62.5	35.4	-	122.3	122.3	26.8	74.4	39.0	-	140.2	140.2
115 Uganda Heart Institute	8.7	83.1	12.3	70.0	104.2	174.2	9.6	98.9	13.5	45.2	122.1	167.3
116 National Medical Stores	25.5	1,254.4	9.2	-	1,289.1	1,289.1	28.1	1,492.8	10.1	-	1,530.9	1,530.9
122 Kampala Capital City Authority	80.8	26.8	4.4	-	112.0	112.0	88.9	31.9	4.8	-	125.6	125.6
124 Equal Opportunities Commission	-	1.4	-	-	1.4	1.4	-	1.7	-	-	1.7	1.7
306 Muni University	23.2	12.4	6.6	-	42.2	42.2	25.6	14.7	7.2	-	47.5	47.5
128 Uganda National Examinations Board	15.7	189.0	15.9	-	220.6	220.6	17.3	224.9	17.5	-	259.7	259.7
132 Education Service Commission	3.7	12.1	3.4	-	19.1	19.1	4.0	14.4	3.7	-	22.1	22.1
134 Health Service Commission	3.3	16.4	0.1	-	19.7	19.7	3.6	19.5	0.1	-	23.1	23.1
138 Uganda Investment Authority (UIA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
149 National Population Council	3.8	15.8	-	-	19.6	19.6	4.2	18.8	-	-	23.0	23.0
301 Makerere University	265.5	286.6	25.4	-	577.4	577.4	292.0	341.0	27.9	-	660.9	660.9
302 Mbarara University	50.8	58.5	5.5	-	114.7	114.7	55.9	69.6	6.0	-	131.5	131.5
303 Makerere University Business School	79.6	74.9	2.9	-	157.5	157.5	87.5	89.2	3.2	-	179.9	179.9
304 Kyambogo University	77.7	145.8	2.3	-	225.9	225.9	85.5	173.6	2.6	-	261.6	261.6
312 Uganda Management Institute	25.5	51.3	1.8	-	78.6	78.6	28.1	61.0	2.0	-	91.1	91.1
313 Mountains of the Moon University	27.9	20.9	3.1	-	52.0	52.0	30.7	24.9	3.4	-	59.0	59.0
309 Gulu University	48.3	41.3	2.3	-	91.9	91.9	53.1	49.1	2.5	-	104.8	104.8
151 Uganda Blood Transfusion Service (UBTS)	8.4	40.5	1.7	-	50.5	50.5	9.2	48.1	1.9	-	59.2	59.2
401 Mulago Hospital Complex	63.7	105.1	7.3	7.8	176.1	183.8	70.1	125.1	8.0	4.1	203.1	207.2
402 Butabika Hospital	12.2	33.1	3.5	-	48.7	48.7	13.4	39.4	3.8	-	56.6	56.6
403 Arua Referral Hospital	11.0	8.3	3.6	-	22.9	22.9	12.1	9.8	4.0	-	25.9	25.9
404 Fort Portal Referral Hospital	12.5	8.5	0.2	-	21.1	21.1	13.7	10.1	0.2	-	24.0	24.0
405 Gulu Referral Hospital	11.9	18.2	0.2	-	30.2	30.2	13.1	21.6	0.2	-	34.8	34.8
406 Hoima Referral Hospital	12.7	5.7	3.6	-	22.1	22.1	14.0	6.8	4.0	-	24.8	24.8
407 Jinja Referral Hospital	16.7	19.3	5.0	-	41.0	41.0	18.4	22.9	5.5	-	46.9	46.9
408 Kabale Referral Hospital	8.9	10.8	0.2	-	19.9	19.9	9.8	12.9	0.2	-	22.8	22.8
409 Masaka Referral Hospital	11.3	7.6	0.2	-	19.0	19.0	12.4	9.0	0.2	-	21.6	21.6
410 Mbale Referral Hospital	13.1	21.8	0.2	-	35.1	35.1	14.4	25.9	0.2	-	40.5	40.5
411 Soroti Referral Hospital	10.7	9.2	5.7	-	25.6	25.6	11.8	10.9	6.3	-	29.0	29.0
412 Lira Referral Hospital	12.7	21.4	0.2	-	34.3	34.3	14.0	25.5	0.2	-	39.7	39.7
413 Mbarara Referral Hospital	12.0	15.3	7.2	-	34.5	34.5	13.2	18.2	7.9	-	39.3	39.3
414 Mubende Referral Hospital	14.1	5.4	0.2	-	19.7	19.7	15.5	6.4	0.2	-	22.1	22.1
415 Moroto Referral Hospital	10.2	10.4	0.2	-	20.8	20.8	11.2	12.4	0.2	-	23.8	23.8
416 Naguru Referral Hospital	13.6	5.2	0.3	-	19.2	19.2	15.0	6.2	0.4	-	21.6	21.6
417 Kiruddu Referral Hospital	14.1	34.0	2.1	-	50.2	50.2	15.5	40.4	2.3	-	58.2	58.2
418 Kawempe Referral Hospital	19.1	14.7	1.2	-	35.1	35.1	21.0	17.5	1.4	-	39.9	39.9
419 Entebbe Regional Referral Hospital	10.3	6.1	1.2	-	17.6	17.6	11.3	7.2	1.4	-	19.9	19.9
420 Mulago Specialized Women and Neonatal Hospital	20.5	35.8	3.1	-	59.3	59.3	22.5	42.6	3.4	-	68.5	68.5
421 Kayunga Referral Hospital	6.1	18.0	-	-	24.1	24.1	6.7	21.4	-	-	28.1	28.1
422 Yumbe Referral Hospital	6.7	9.8	-	-	16.5	16.5	7.4	11.7	-	-	19.0	19.0
310 Lira University	26.1	22.0	6.9	-	55.0	55.0	28.7	26.1	7.6	-	62.5	62.5
111 National Curriculum Development Centre	10.9	34.7	4.2	-	49.8	49.8	12.0	41.3	4.7	-	57.9	57.9
127 Uganda Virus Research Institute (UVRI)	3.0	15.5	-	-	18.5	18.5	3.3	18.5	-	-	21.8	21.8
307 Kabale University	50.2	37.0	3.6	-	90.7	90.7	55.2	44.0	3.9	-	103.1	103.1
308 Soroti University	22.0	16.0	1.7	-	39.7	39.7	24.2	19.0	1.9	-	45.1	45.1
164 National Council for Higher Education	6.7	19.3	-	-	25.9	25.9	7.3	22.9	-	-	30.2	30.2
165 Uganda Business and Technical Examination Board	6.2	53.0	3.9	-	63.0	63.0	6.8	63.0	4.3	-	74.1	74.1
166 National Council of Sports	2.0	23.9	-	-	25.9	25.9	2.2	28.4	-	-	30.7	30.7
500 Missions Abroad	-	0.3	-	-	0.3	0.3	-	0.3	-	-	0.3	0.3
612 601-999 Local Governments	3,629.0	1,063.9	955.2	-	5,648.1	5,648.1	3,991.8	1,266.0	1,050.8	-	6,308.6	6,308.6
SUB-TOTAL HUMAN CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT	4,999.2	5,568.7	2,182.2	329.6	12,750.0	13,079.7	5,499.1	6,626.6	2,400.4	130.6	14,526.1	14,656.8

Table 32 cont'd: Medium term expenditure framework (excluding energy savings, arrears and non-VAT) , billion shillings, 2022/23 - 2027/2028

Programme/vote	FY 2026/27 Budget Projections						FY 2027/28 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
INNOVATION, TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSFER												
002 State House	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
006 Ministry of Foreign Affairs	-	0.9	-	-	0.9	0.9	-	1.0	-	-	1.0	1.0
110 Uganda Industrial Research Institute	13.1	2.5	-	-	15.6	15.6	14.4	2.9	-	-	17.4	17.4
119 Uganda Registration Services Bureau	1.2	2.2	-	-	3.4	3.4	1.4	2.6	-	-	3.9	3.9
167 Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation	5.3	237.8	30.1	-	273.1	273.1	5.8	283.0	33.1	-	321.9	321.9
500 Missions Abroad	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1
SUB-TOTAL INNOVATION, TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSFER	19.6	243.4	30.1	-	293.1	293.1	21.6	289.6	33.1	-	344.3	344.3
COMMUNITY MOBILIZATION AND MINDSET CHANGE												
001 Office of the President	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
006 Ministry of Foreign Affairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
013 Ministry of Education and Sports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
018 Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Developmen	3.2	17.8	6.9	-	27.9	27.9	3.5	21.1	7.6	-	32.2	32.2
020 Ministry of ICT and National Guidance	1.3	-	-	-	1.3	1.3	1.4	-	-	-	1.4	1.4
112 Directorate of Ethics and Integrity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
119 Uganda Registration Services Bureau	0.4	-	-	-	0.4	0.4	0.5	-	-	-	0.5	0.5
122 Kampala Capital City Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
123 National Lotteries and Gaming Regulatory Board	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
124 Equal Opportunities Commission	-	3.0	-	-	3.0	3.0	-	3.6	-	-	3.6	3.6
149 National Population Council	0.4	-	-	-	0.4	0.4	0.5	-	-	-	0.5	0.5
500 Missions Abroad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
615 601-999 Local Governments	-	11.6	-	-	11.6	11.6	-	13.7	-	-	13.7	13.7
SUB-TOTAL COMMUNITY MOBILIZATION AND MINDSET CHANGE	5.3	32.3	6.9	-	44.6	44.6	5.9	38.5	7.6	-	52.0	52.0
GOVERNANCE AND SECURITY												
001 Office of the President	34.1	282.7	30.9	-	347.7	347.7	37.5	336.4	33.9	-	407.9	407.9
002 State House	32.1	567.0	30.0	-	629.0	629.0	35.3	674.7	33.0	-	742.9	742.9
003 Office of the Prime Minister	0.3	0.8	0.5	-	1.5	1.5	0.3	0.9	0.5	-	1.7	1.7
004 Ministry of Defence	1,336.9	1,807.0	873.2	-	4,017.1	4,017.1	1,470.6	2,150.3	960.6	-	4,581.5	4,581.5
006 Ministry of Foreign Affairs	7.7	32.8	0.2	-	40.6	40.6	8.4	39.0	0.2	-	47.6	47.6
007 Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs	20.5	254.3	27.6	-	302.4	302.4	22.5	302.6	30.4	-	355.5	355.5
008 Ministry of Finance, Planning & Economic Dev.	-	3.1	-	-	3.1	3.1	-	3.6	-	-	3.6	3.6
009 Ministry of Internal Affairs	3.1	82.0	2.2	-	87.3	87.3	3.4	97.6	2.4	-	103.4	103.4
011 Ministry of Local Government	0.4	0.7	-	-	1.1	1.1	0.4	0.8	-	-	1.2	1.2
018 Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Developmen	0.1	6.1	-	-	6.2	6.2	0.1	7.3	-	-	7.4	7.4
021 East African Community	1.6	52.7	0.3	-	54.7	54.7	1.8	62.8	0.3	-	64.9	64.9
102 Electoral Commission	47.9	162.5	5.1	-	215.5	215.5	52.6	193.4	5.6	-	251.7	251.7
103 Inspectorate of Government (IG)	30.6	49.5	19.3	-	99.4	99.4	33.7	58.9	21.3	-	113.8	113.8
105 Law Reform Commission	5.2	21.1	0.6	-	26.9	26.9	5.7	25.1	0.6	-	31.5	31.5
106 Uganda Human Rights Commission	9.6	17.3	0.7	-	27.7	27.7	10.6	20.6	0.8	-	32.0	32.0
311 Law Development Centre	10.1	23.3	6.2	-	39.7	39.7	11.1	27.7	6.8	-	45.7	45.7
112 Ethics and Integrity	8.0	13.4	0.2	-	21.6	21.6	8.8	15.9	0.2	-	25.0	25.0
119 Uganda Registration Services Bureau	9.8	30.1	6.2	-	46.1	46.1	10.8	35.8	6.8	-	53.4	53.4
120 National Citizenship and Immigration Control	6.7	226.6	5.3	-	238.6	238.6	7.4	269.7	5.8	-	282.9	282.9
122 Kampala Capital City Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
123 National Lotteries and Gaming Regulatory Board	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
124 Equal Opportunities Commission	-	2.2	-	-	2.2	2.2	-	2.6	-	-	2.6	2.6
129 Financial Intelligence Authority (FIA)	12.2	27.0	1.0	-	40.2	40.2	13.4	32.2	1.1	-	46.7	46.7
130 Treasury Operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
131 Auditor General	55.3	77.1	2.4	-	134.8	134.8	60.8	91.7	2.7	-	155.2	155.2
133 Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions	36.6	52.9	23.5	-	113.0	113.0	40.3	62.9	25.9	-	129.1	129.1
144 Uganda Police Force	502.7	475.3	185.3	-	1,163.2	1,163.2	553.0	565.6	203.8	-	1,322.3	1,322.3
145 Uganda Prisons	129.1	287.9	36.4	-	453.3	453.3	142.0	342.6	40.0	-	524.6	524.6
148 Judicial Service Commission	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
153 PPDA	14.0	11.7	4.1	-	29.9	29.9	15.4	14.0	4.6	-	33.9	33.9
158 Internal Security Organisation (ISO)	79.7	165.4	14.7	-	259.8	259.8	87.6	196.8	16.2	-	300.7	300.7
159 External Security Organisation	28.0	114.2	1.4	-	143.6	143.6	30.8	135.9	1.5	-	168.2	168.2
500 Missions Abroad	32.5	137.3	52.9	-	222.7	222.7	32.5	137.3	52.9	-	222.7	222.7
135 Directorate of Government Analytical Laboratory	5.5	23.8	20.3	-	49.7	49.7	6.1	28.3	22.4	-	56.8	56.8
137 National Identification and Registration Authority (N	25.8	54.6	4.1	-	84.6	84.6	28.4	65.0	4.6	-	98.0	98.0
SUB-TOTAL GOVERNANCE AND SECURITY	2,486.1	5,062.3	1,354.7	-	8,903.2	8,903.2	2,731.5	5,998.1	1,484.9	-	10,214.5	10,214.5

Table 32 cont'd: Medium term expenditure framework (excluding energy savings, arrears and non-VAT) , billion shillings, 2022/23 - 2027/2028

Programme/vote	FY 2026/27 Budget Projections						FY 2027/28 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
PUBLIC SECTOR TRANSFORMATION												
005 Ministry of Public Service	5.8	38.2	4.4	-	48.4	48.4	6.4	45.4	4.9	-	56.7	56.7
011 Ministry of Local Government	10.6	14.3	15.4	-	40.3	40.3	11.7	17.0	16.9	-	45.6	45.6
020 Ministry of Information, and Communications Technology	-	3.7	-	-	3.7	3.7	-	4.4	-	-	4.4	4.4
021 East African Community	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
023 Ministry of Kampala Capital City and Metropolitan Affairs	0.6	1.2	-	-	1.8	1.8	0.7	1.4	-	-	2.1	2.1
103 Inspectorate of Government (IG)	4.9	5.3	-	-	10.2	10.2	5.4	6.3	-	-	11.7	11.7
108 National Planning Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
111 National Curriculum Development Centre	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
122 Kampala Capital City Authority	101.1	62.6	-	-	163.8	163.8	111.2	74.6	-	-	185.8	185.8
123 National Lotteries and Gaming Regulatory Board	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
126 National Information Technologies Authority	-	1.2	-	-	1.2	1.2	-	1.5	-	-	1.5	1.5
137 National Identification and Registration Authority (NIRA)	-	0.4	-	-	0.4	0.4	-	0.5	-	-	0.5	0.5
146 Public Service Commission	4.4	12.7	0.0	-	17.1	17.1	4.9	15.1	0.0	-	20.0	20.0
147 Local Government Finance Commission	1.4	12.0	0.1	-	13.5	13.5	1.5	14.2	0.2	-	15.9	15.9
614 601-999 Local Governments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
500 Missions Abroad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUB-TOTAL PUBLIC SECTOR TRANSFORMATION	128.9	151.6	20.0	-	300.5	300.5	141.8	180.4	22.0	-	344.2	344.2
REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT												
003 Office of the Prime Minister	0.4	42.2	3.5	174.9	46.1	221.0	0.5	50.2	3.8	184.9	54.5	239.3
011 Ministry of Local Government	0.1	8.9	15.7	-	24.7	24.7	0.1	10.6	17.3	-	28.0	28.0
108 National Planning Authority	-	0.3	-	-	0.3	0.3	-	0.4	-	-	0.4	0.4
138 Uganda Investment Authority (UIA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
147 Local Government Finance Commission	-	0.2	-	-	0.2	0.2	-	0.2	-	-	0.2	0.2
010 Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries	0.8	0.5	(3.9)	-	(2.6)	(2.6)	0.8	0.5	(4.3)	-	(2.9)	(2.9)
015 Ministry of Trade, Industry and Co-Operatives	-	0.2	-	-	0.2	0.2	-	0.2	-	-	0.2	0.2
016 Ministry of Works, and Communications	-	0.6	-	-	0.6	0.6	-	0.7	-	-	0.7	0.7
017 Ministry of Energy and Minerals	-	0.5	-	-	0.5	0.5	-	0.5	-	-	0.5	0.5
020 Ministry of Information, and Communications Technology	-	0.3	-	-	0.3	0.3	-	0.4	-	-	0.4	0.4
022 Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Heritage	-	0.2	-	-	0.2	0.2	-	0.2	-	-	0.2	0.2
142 National Agricultural Research Organization(NARO)	-	0.2	-	-	0.2	0.2	-	0.2	-	-	0.2	0.2
617 601-999 Local Governments	557.2	807.0	156.0	-	1,520.2	1,520.2	612.9	960.3	171.6	-	1,744.8	1,744.8
SUB-TOTAL REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT	558.5	860.9	171.3	174.9	1,590.6	1,765.5	614.3	1,024.4	188.4	184.9	1,827.1	2,012.0
DEVELOPMENT PLAN IMPLEMENTATION												
001 Office of the President	0.4	21.6	-	-	21.9	21.9	0.4	25.7	-	-	26.1	26.1
003 Office of the Prime Minister	4.1	67.5	5.2	-	76.8	76.8	4.6	80.3	5.7	-	90.6	90.6
006 Ministry of Foreign Affairs	-	0.5	-	-	0.5	0.5	-	0.6	-	-	0.6	0.6
008 Ministry of Finance, Planning & Economic Dev.	11.7	321.6	246.4	-	579.6	579.6	12.8	382.7	271.0	-	666.5	666.5
011 Ministry of Local Government	0.2	21.9	-	-	22.1	22.1	0.2	26.1	-	-	26.3	26.3
023 Ministry of Kampala Capital City and Metropolitan Affairs	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1
103 Inspectorate of Government (IG)	-	-	13.0	-	13.0	13.0	-	-	14.3	-	14.3	14.3
108 National Planning Authority	18.6	34.8	2.8	-	56.1	56.1	20.4	41.4	3.1	-	64.8	64.8
119 Uganda Registration Services Bureau	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
122 Kampala Capital City Authority	-	3.2	0.6	-	3.8	3.8	-	3.8	0.7	-	4.4	4.4
131 OAG	-	1.5	-	-	1.5	1.5	-	1.8	-	-	1.8	1.8
141 URA	322.1	485.6	62.5	-	870.2	870.2	354.3	577.9	68.8	-	1,001.0	1,001.0
143 Uganda Bureau of Statistics	27.2	330.7	12.7	-	370.6	370.6	29.9	393.5	14.0	-	437.4	437.4
123 National Lotteries and Gaming Regulatory Board	3.2	16.8	-	-	19.9	19.9	3.5	20.0	-	-	23.4	23.4
124 Equal Opportunities Commission	6.0	13.1	0.3	-	19.5	19.5	6.7	15.6	0.3	-	22.6	22.6
130 Treasury Operations	-	587.2	-	-	587.2	587.2	-	698.7	-	-	698.7	698.7
147 Local Government Finance Commission	0.7	1.9	-	-	2.6	2.6	0.7	2.3	-	-	3.0	3.0
149 National Population Council	-	-	0.3	-	0.3	0.3	-	-	0.4	-	0.4	0.4
163 Uganda Retirement Benefits Regulatory Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
137 NIRA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
500 Missions Abroad	-	8.1	-	-	8.1	8.1	-	8.1	-	-	8.1	8.1
SUB-TOTAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN IMPLEMENTATION	394.0	1,915.9	343.8	-	2,653.8	2,653.8	433.4	2,278.4	378.2	-	3,090.0	3,090.0
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE												
101 Judiciary	138.2	333.8	87.0	-	558.9	558.9	152.0	397.2	95.6	-	644.9	644.9
148 Judicial Service Commission	4.1	21.9	0.6	-	26.6	26.6	4.5	26.0	0.7	-	31.2	31.2
311 Law Development Centre	0.6	0.9	0.3	-	1.9	1.9	0.7	1.1	0.4	-	2.2	2.2
133 Directorate of Public Prosecution(DPP)	4.6	12.1	-	-	16.7	16.7	5.1	14.4	-	-	19.5	19.5
018 Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development	-	0.8	-	-	0.8	0.8	-	0.9	-	-	0.9	0.9
144 Uganda Police Force	-	1.5	-	-	1.5	1.5	-	1.8	-	-	1.8	1.8
145 Uganda Prisons Service	-	5.3	1.4	-	6.7	6.7	-	6.3	1.5	-	7.8	7.8
SUB-TOTAL ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE	147.5	376.3	89.3	-	613.1	613.1	162.2	447.8	98.2	-	708.2	708.2
LEGISLATION, OVERSIGHT & REPRESENTATION												
104 Parliamentary Commission	148.7	1,150.7	93.1	-	1,392.5	1,392.5	163.6	1,369.3	102.5	-	1,635.3	1,635.3
007 Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs	-	0.2	-	-	0.2	0.2	-	0.2	-	-	0.2	0.2
011 Ministry of Local Government	-	0.2	-	-	0.2	0.2	-	0.2	-	-	0.2	0.2
SUB-TOTAL LEGISLATION, OVERSIGHT & REPRESENTATION	148.7	1,151.0	93.1	-	1,392.8	1,392.8	163.6	1,369.6	102.5	-	1,635.7	1,635.7
INTEREST PAYMENTS DUE												
Domestic Interest	-	9,083.9	-	-	9,083.9	9,083.9	-	10,809.8	-	-	10,809.8	10,809.8
External Interest	-	1,930.1	-	-	1,930.1	1,930.1	-	2,296.8	-	-	2,296.8	2,296.8
SUB-TOTAL INTEREST PAYMENTS	-	11,013.9	-	-	11,013.9	11,013.9	-	13,106.6	-	-	13,106.6	13,106.6
Total Centre	5,169.9	17,688.9	6,589.0	9,110.3	29,447.8	38,558.1	5,683.7	21,021.7	7,242.6	9,370.5	33,948.0	43,318.5
600 Total Local Government Programmes	4,365.9	1,892.0	1,393.9	-	7,651.8	7,651.8	4,802.5	2,251.5	1,533.3	-	8,587.3	8,587.3
Statutory Interest Payments	-	11,013.9	-	-	11,013.9	11,013.9	-	13,106.6	-	-	13,106.6	13,106.6
GRAND TOTAL	9,535.9	30,594.8	7,982.9	9,110.3	48,113.6	57,223.8	10,486.2	36,379.8	8,775.9	9,370.5	55,641.8	65,012.4

**Table 33: External Debt Service Payments By Creditor Excluding Debt Relief
2020/21 - 2022/23**

Creditor Category	Principal (US Million Dollars)			Interest (US Million Dollars)			Principal as % of Total		
	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Multilateral creditors									
African Dev Bank/Fund (ADB/F)	18.5	30.6	21.0	19.5	11.5	10.8	8.9	7.4	5.0
Arab Bank for Econ Dev in Africa (BADEA)	1.1	3.7	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.3
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)	4.4	7.6	5.7	1.3	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.1
Int Bank for Recons and Dev (IBRD) (5)	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Int Dev Association (IDA)	51.5	75.5	68.8	30.7	27.0	26.2	19.2	18.0	15.1
Int Fund for Agricult (IFAD)	9.2	8.9	5.2	2.2	1.9	1.1	2.6	1.9	1.0
Int Monetary Fund (IMF)	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Islamic Dev Bank (IDB)	12.1	3.6	14.8	2.5	2.6	0.0	3.4	1.1	2.3
Opec Fund	5.2	6.4	5.6	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.4	1.3	1.0
Shelter Afrique	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nordic Dev Fund	2.1	1.2	1.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.2
Total multilateral creditors	104.0	137.5	123.2	58.3	46.9	41.2	37.9	32.3	26.1
Non-Paris club bilateral creditors							0.0	0.0	0.0
Abu Dhabi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	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	112.3	149.6	181.9	82.3	60.3	83.6	45.4	36.7	42.1
Cuba	0.0	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	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Kuwait	2.3	2.4	1.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.3
Libya	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Saudi Arabia	0.6	1.3	1.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	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	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total non- Paris club bilateral creditors	115.3	153.6	185.0	83.2	61.6	84.4	46.4	37.7	42.8
Paris club bilateral creditors							0.0	0.0	0.0
Austria	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.1
France	9.6	13.3	8.0	3.2	4.0	1.3	3.0	3.0	1.5
Germany	1.1	2.2	2.0	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.4
Italy	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Japan	14.4	29.0	9.4	1.3	2.8	0.6	3.7	5.6	1.6
Spain	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
United Kingdom	0.0	14.4	14.2	0.0	2.2	1.7	0.0	2.9	2.5
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	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
Total Paris club	26.3	59.9	34.3	4.8	9.8	4.0	7.3	12.2	6.1
Commercial non banks	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Commercial banks	6.7	47.1	102.0	29.5	54.8	56.0	8.5	17.8	25.1
Other loan category ²	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Commercial	6.7	47.1	102.0	29.5	54.8	56.0	8.5	17.8	25.1
Grand total³	252.2	398.1	444.5	175.8	173.0	185.7	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note: (1) Arrears Include arrears of principal, interest and penalty interest

(2) Loans extended to private companies with government guarantee, but not currently serviced by government

(3) Small discrepancies between totals and the sum of individual components are due to rounding errors.

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

Table 34: Uganda External Debt Service Payment by Creditor including Debt Relief, 2020/21 - 2022/23

	Principal (US Million Dollars)			Interest (US Million Dollars)			Total (US Million Dollars)			Percentage		
	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
	pre-Relief	pre-Relief	pre-Relief	pre-Relief	pre-Relief	pre-Relief	pre-Relief	pre-Relief	pre-Relief	pre-Relief	pre-Relief	pre-Relief
Multilateral creditors												
African Dev Bank/Fund (ADB/F)	30.9	41.8	21.0	24.1	13.4	11.9	55.0	55.2	32.9	9.49	7.68	5.27
Arab Bank for Econ Dev in Africa (BADEA)	1.1	3.7	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.6	1.8	4.4	1.6	0.32	0.61	0.25
European Dev Fund (EDF)	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.2	0.0	0.0	0.03	0.00	0.00
European Investment Bank (EIB)	4.6	7.8	5.9	1.3	1.7	1.4	5.9	9.5	7.3	1.02	1.33	1.17
Int Bank for Recons and Dev (IBRD) ⁵		0.0	0.0		0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Int Dev Association (IDA)	163.3	186.6	193.6	42.5	39.1	41.2	205.8	225.7	234.7	35.50	31.38	37.63
Int Fund for Agricult (IFAD)	9.2	8.9	5.2	2.2	1.9	1.1	11.3	10.8	6.4	1.95	1.50	1.02
Int Monetary Fund (IMF)		4.7	4.8		0.2	0.7	0.0	4.8	5.4	0.00	0.67	0.87
Islamic Dev Bank (IDB)	12.3	3.6	17.0	2.5	2.6	0.0	14.7	6.1	17.0	2.54	0.85	2.72
Opec Fund	5.8	7.0	6.3	1.1	1.3	1.0	6.8	8.2	7.3	1.17	1.15	1.18
Shelter Afrique		0.0	0.0		0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nordic Dev Fund	2.1	1.2	1.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	2.4	1.4	1.3	0.42	0.19	0.21
Total Multilateral creditors	229.3	265.3	255.9	74.8	61.0	58.0	304.1	326.3	313.9	52.4	52.8	50.3
Non-Paris club bilateral creditors												
Abu Dhabi		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.00	0.21	0.11	0.00	0.03	0.02
Burundi		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
China, P.R. of	112.3	149.6	181.9	82.3	60.3	83.6	194.51	209.88	265.44	33.55	29.18	42.56
Cuba		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
India		0.0	0.0		0.3	0.0	0.00	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00
Kuwait	3.5	3.0	2.1	0.6	0.5	0.4	4.14	3.45	2.50	0.71	0.48	0.40
Libya		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Saudi Arabia	0.7	1.3	1.5	0.5	0.3	0.4	1.14	1.60	1.83	0.20	0.22	0.29
Tanzania		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
North Korea		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
South Korea	0.4	0.8	1.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.45	1.02	1.39	0.08	0.14	0.22
Other		0.0					0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Non-Paris club bilateral creditors	116.8	154.6	186.5	83.4	61.8	84.8	200.2	216.5	271.3	34.5	35.1	43.5
Paris club bilateral creditors ⁶												
Austria	1.27	1.15	0.46	0.12	0.09	0.01	1.40	1.25	0.47	0.24	0.17	0.07
France	10.72	13.35	8.02	3.19	3.98	1.31	13.92	17.33	9.34	2.40	2.41	1.50
Germany	1.13	2.16	1.97	0.24	0.51	0.24	1.37	2.66	2.21	0.24	0.37	0.35
Italy	0.67	0.81	0.00	0.96	0.95	0.70	1.62	1.76	0.70	0.28	0.24	0.11
Japan	17.26	31.81	9.38	1.42	2.85	0.15	18.68	34.66	9.54	3.22	4.82	1.53
Spain		0.00	0.27		0.2	0.2	0.00	0.17	0.43	0.00	0.02	0.07
United Kingdom	1.26	14.41	14.19	0.06	2.24	1.67	1.33	16.66	15.86	0.23	2.32	2.54
United States	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Sweden		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Norway		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Finland	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.17	0.17	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.00
Israel	0.74	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.78	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.00
Total Paris club bilateral creditors	33.2	63.8	34.3	6.1	10.8	4.2	39.3	74.7	38.5	6.8	12.1	6.2
Commercial non banks							0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Commercial banks	6.7	47.1	102.0	29.5	54.8	56.0	36.20	101.85	157.97	6.24	14.16	25.33
Other loan category ³							0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Grand total ⁴	386.08	483.74	476.70	193.73	133.66	147.00	579.81	617.41	623.70	100.0	100.0	100.0

NOTE: (1) Including arrears

(2) Includes interest on arrears

(3) Loans extended to private companies with government guarantee.

(4) Small discrepancies between totals and the sum of components are due to rounding errors.

(5) PARIS CLUB VI "Naples Terms": all figures are actual payments (i.e. Excludes HIPC Relief)

(7) 2000/01 - 2002/03 data is before application of HIPC and enhanced HIPC debt relief.

(8) Figures for 2002/03 are provisional

SOURCE: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

Table 35: Depository Corporations Survey: June 2019 - March 2023 (billion shillings)

	2021												2022												2023		
	2019	2020	2021	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar		
Net Foreign Assets	13,877.8	16,223.9	16,449.4	15,524.4	15,854.1	15,264.8	16,139.8	16,867.9	16,932.1	16,196.3	16,364.8	16,382.2	16,393.1	17,195.9	15,906.2	15,822.4	14,887.1	14,424.5	13,655.5	12,906.8	13,246.9	13,974.4	13,974.4	13,794.7	13,706.9		
Central Bank(net)	13,406.5	14,717.6	15,574.3	15,203.7	15,444.0	15,002.2	14,781.4	15,108.7	15,226.8	14,535.6	14,892.6	15,111.5	15,216.6	14,905.5	14,389.6	13,936.8	12,984.6	12,625.4	12,409.7	11,994.7	11,526.5	12,203.7	12,284.3	12,426.1			
Of which: Official Foreign Assets	11,857.8	14,415.2	14,775.4	14,740.6	15,926.6	15,663.3	15,366.6	15,490.0	15,388.6	14,597.8	15,114.3	16,016.0	16,146.8	15,982.0	15,466.8	15,037.8	14,457.7	14,232.0	13,729.3	13,358.0	13,239.6	13,541.5	13,546.3	13,709.9			
Other Depository Corporations(net)	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	1,270.7	1,176.5	2,290.4	1,536.6	1,885.6	1,902.6	1,799.1	1,245.8	912.0	1,716.5	1,770.7	1,510.4	1,282.8			
Net Domestic Assets (NDA)	10,534.6	13,843.2	16,169.8	17,311.0	17,223.7	17,306.6	16,540.7	16,673.3	16,427.4	17,235.2	17,255.7	17,024.8	16,858.0	17,429.2	19,962.8	19,661.8	20,637.2	20,810.5	20,921.0	22,125.7	22,606.9	21,306.7	21,306.7	22,067.0	22,437.8		
Domestic Claims	20,084.4	24,316.4	28,190.7	28,671.8	28,756.6	29,188.0	28,845.7	28,825.5	28,470.7	29,141.5	29,491.8	29,659.0	29,480.5	30,988.9	32,988.4	32,870.8	34,134.1	34,621.6	35,305.3	36,534.2	37,382.5	36,791.4	36,626.3	37,652.1			
Claims on Central Government(net)	3,972.7	6,895.2	9,320.3	9,525.0	9,595.5	9,810.2	9,945.5	9,168.2	8,563.2	9,214.7	9,943.8	9,541.5	9,296.1	10,367.7	11,990.6	11,564.1	12,768.8	12,059.3	12,609.4	14,334.8	14,704.1	14,191.0	14,022.1	14,598.1			
Claims on Central Government	7,865.5	10,992.1	15,944.6	15,285.7	16,178.3	15,663.9	14,745.0	15,816.5	14,951.0	15,449.8	15,393.0	15,013.6	14,816.6	16,143.6	17,252.1	16,925.9	17,767.0	16,877.6	17,642.1	19,497.3	20,056.1	19,886.3	18,890.1	19,168.5			
Less Liabilities to Central Government	3,892.8	4,096.9	6,624.3	5,760.8	6,578.9	5,863.7	5,399.5	6,650.4	6,387.8	6,235.1	6,049.2	5,472.1	5,520.5	5,775.9	5,261.5	5,361.8	4,998.2	4,818.3	5,032.6	5,162.5	5,352.1	5,695.3	4,888.1	4,571.5			
Claims on Other Sectors	16,111.7	17,421.2	18,870.4	19,146.8	19,157.2	19,377.8	19,500.2	19,657.4	19,907.5	19,926.8	20,146.0	20,117.6	20,164.3	20,901.2	20,977.8	21,306.7	21,365.3	22,562.2	22,685.9	22,198.4	22,678.5	22,600.3	22,604.3	23,054.0			
Other Financial Corporations	48.7	36.8	15.9	15.9	25.9	54.9	46.0	44.9	43.3	43.2	41.6	42.3	42.9	45.6	52.0	109.3	109.1	1,190.4	1,134.6	607.2	748.4	686.7	741.9	855.4			
State and Local Government	0.9	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.3			
Public Non Financial Corporations	102.2	26.4	68.1	68.3	75.2	76.9	86.4	83.7	79.0	77.3	74.5	70.3	64.4	74.6	70.8	71.3	70.3	70.3	74.4	76.7	76.1	76.2	78.9	80.4			
Private Sector	15,959.9	17,356.8	18,785.4	19,061.6	19,055.1	19,245.6	19,367.4	19,528.4	19,784.9	19,905.9	20,031.6	20,004.6	20,066.7	20,480.7	20,894.6	21,125.7	21,785.6	21,301.2	21,486.2	21,515.2	21,853.0	21,836.6	21,782.7	22,118.0			
Of which: Loans	15,930.2	17,326.4	18,765.6	19,040.1	19,036.7	19,218.5	19,342.7	19,504.7	19,764.6	19,790.3	20,008.2	19,965.3	20,030.8	20,391.2	20,760.5	20,992.8	21,082.8	21,182.5	21,391.8	21,462.5	21,801.1	21,786.5	21,748.7	22,040.8			
Other Items(Net)	-9,549.8	-10,473.2	-12,020.9	-11,360.8	-11,532.9	-11,881.4	-12,305.0	-12,152.2	-12,043.2	-11,906.3	-12,236.1	-12,634.2	-12,602.4	-13,539.7	-13,005.6	-13,208.9	-13,496.9	-13,811.1	-14,384.3	-14,088.5	-14,773.6	-15,484.7	-14,559.4	-15,214.3			
Shares and Other Equity	9,019.3	10,101.1	10,966.0	10,962.0	10,998.8	11,133.0	11,472.2	11,244.3	11,270.3	11,245.1	11,435.5	11,509.1	11,482.2	12,365.6	12,020.7	12,615.1	12,523.8	12,845.8	12,755.9	12,830.4	13,188.6	13,244.7	13,461.9	13,863.6			
Consolidation Adjustments	-1,299.9	-235.6	-255.5	-8.7	-19.8	94.1	-35.2	-252.9	-156.9	-153.8	-205.3	-231.3	-99.1	53.8	-157.0	-170.2	-45.6	47.4	-470.9	-147.9	-13.8	-130.2	-99.6	-40.7			
Other Items(net)	-400.6	-136.5	-799.4	-390.2	-514.2	-654.3	-1,122.6	-655.0	-616.1	-507.5	-595.3	-893.8	-1,021.2	-1,227.9	-827.9	-423.7	-827.5	-1,012.7	-1,157.5	-1,430.3	-1,571.1	-2,109.7	-997.9	-1,310.1			
Broad Money-M3	24,412.4	30,067.1	32,619.3	32,835.4	33,077.8	32,571.4	32,680.4	33,541.2	33,359.5	33,431.5	33,620.5	33,407.0	33,251.1	34,825.1	35,889.0	35,484.3	35,524.4	35,235.0	34,576.5	35,032.4	35,851.8	35,281.0	35,861.7	36,146.7			
Foreign Currency Deposits	7,133.4	8,493.8	8,941.3	8,803.5	8,927.6	8,863.8	8,669.6	9,090.2	9,066.9	9,018.4	9,300.9	9,304.0	9,091.0	9,643.1	9,537.7	9,878.9	9,784.2	9,700.6	9,331.5	9,284.2	9,552.1	9,471.3	9,457.0	9,647.3			
Broad Money-M2	17,279.0	21,573.3	23,677.9	24,032.0	24,150.2	23,707.6	23,810.8	24,450.9	24,292.5	24,413.1	24,319.5	24,103.0	24,160.1	24,982.0	26,331.3	25,605.4	25,740.1	25,534.4	25,244.9	25,748.2	26,289.7	25,809.7	26,404.7	26,499.4			
Other Deposits-Local Currency	7,260.6	8,895.0	9,916.2	9,942.0	10,011.3	9,952.5	9,823.1	9,946.9	9,589.6	9,483.8	9,734.8	9,769.9	9,588.4	10,183.7	10,437.1	10,350.2	10,417.3	10,185.1	10,566.4	11,008.1	10,550.1	10,669.5	10,870.4	11,063.4			
Narrow Money-M1	10,018.4	12,678.3	13,761.8	14,090.0	14,138.9	13,755.1	13,987.7	14,504.0	14,702.9	14,929.2	14,584.7	14,336.2	14,591.7	14,798.3	15,894.2	15,255.2	15,322.8	15,349.3	14,688.5	14,740.0	15,748.6	15,140.2	15,534.3	15,436.0			
Transferable Deposits-Local Currency	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	9,408.4	9,518.2	10,176.0	9,445.3	9,639.4	9,628.2	8,932.6	8,664.1	9,383.5	8,962.6	9,267.6	9,451.9			
Currency Outside Depository Corporations	3,993.2	4,877.2	5,237.3	5,408.2	5,381.4	5,300.5	5,335.2	5,553.9	5,792.8	5,417.5	5,317.6	5,177.0	5,183.4	5,280.1	5,718.2	5,809.9	5,783.5	5,721.1	5,755.9	6,076.0	6,366.1	6,177.6	6,266.7	5,984.1			

Note: The Depository Corporations Survey incl Source: Bank of Uganda.

Table 36: Structure of interest rates 2019-2023

		Bank of Uganda	Treasury Bills			Commercial Banks shilling denominated					
		Rediscount rate	Commercial Banks	91 Days	182 Days	364 Days	Deposit Rates (Weighted Average)	Demand Deposits	Savings Deposits	Time Deposits (7-12 months)	Lending Rates
Calendar Year											
2019		13.8	14.8	8.9	10.1	10.5	3.9	1.6	3.1	10.1	19.9
2020		11.1	12.1	8.3	9.8	11.2	2.4	1.5	2.4	9.9	19.1
2021		9.7	10.7	6.9	8.9	9.9	2.2	1.5	2.4	8.6	18.5
2022		11.0	12.0	8.2	9.5	10.6	2.3	1.7	2.5	9.3	18.2
Fiscal Year											
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
2020/21		10.0	11.0	7.4	9.4	10.8	2.4	1.6	2.4	9.4	18.9
2021/22		9.6	10.6	6.7	8.1	9.0	2.1	1.5	2.4	8.2	18.6
Monthly											
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
	Apr	9.5	10.5	6.4	7.7	8.3	2.1	1.6	2.5	8.3	18.8
	May	9.5	10.5	6.4	7.7	8.3	2.3	1.6	2.5	8.1	18.3
	Jun	10.5	11.5	7.8	8.5	9.5	2.1	1.6	2.4	8.0	16.3
	Jul	11.5	12.5	8.3	9.0	10.9	2.3	1.7	2.5	9.1	15.5
	Aug	12.0	13.0	8.7	10.3	12.0	2.3	1.8	2.5	10.0	17.3
	Sep	12.0	13.0	9.8	11.2	12.5	2.3	1.8	2.5	10.4	18.2
	Oct	13.0	14.0	10.7	12.4	13.2	2.6	1.9	2.6	10.9	18.4
	Nov	13.0	14.0	10.7	12.1	13.3	2.6	2.0	2.5	10.7	19.0
	Dec	13.0	14.0	10.5	11.1	12.1	2.6	2.0	2.5	10.7	18.9
2023	Jan	13.0	14.0	9.7	10.1	11.0	2.6	1.8	2.7	11.5	18.5
	Feb	13.0	14.0	9.8	9.7	11.0	2.6	2.0	2.7	10.8	20.2
	Mar	13.0	14.0	9.8	9.8	11.3	2.7	2.1	2.7	11.1	18.8

Note: (i) Treasury bill rates refer to monthly average annualised discount rates

(ii) Commercial banks rates are weighted averages

Source: Bank of Uganda.

Table 37: Foreign Exchange Rates 2019 - 2023 (Uganda Shillings per US\$)

		Bureau Weighted Average			
		Buying Rate	Selling Rate	Bureau Middle Rate	Official Middle Rate
Calendar Year					
	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
	2021	3,571.90	3,588.64	3,580.27	3,584.69
	2022	3,676.06	3,688.39	3,682.22	3,694.98
Financial Year					
	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
	2020/21	3,644.98	3,661.25	3,653.12	3,661.06
	2021/22	3,560.21	3,571.26	3,565.74	3,571.64
Monthly					
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
	May	3,614.51	3,626.18	3,620.35	3,633.07
	Jun	3,723.69	3,739.90	3,731.80	3,747.38
	Jul	3,777.29	3,796.63	3,786.96	3,791.59
	Aug	3,817.36	3,834.39	3,825.88	3,832.45
	Sep	3,810.89	3,824.12	3,817.50	3,825.33
	Oct	3,808.83	3,820.45	3,814.64	3,822.27
	Nov	3,747.61	3,759.68	3,753.65	3,760.23
	Dec	3,680.93	3,692.82	3,686.88	3,690.86
2023	Jan	3,679.92	3,694.78	3,687.35	3,693.61
	Feb	3,670.69	3,704.76	3,687.72	3,685.72
	Mar	3,728.13	3,740.59	3,734.36	3,744.52

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 39: Census Population by Sex and 2014-2023 Midyear Population Estimate

Year	Male	Female	Total
2014*	16,979,700	17,495,900	34,475,600
2015	17,344,000	18,158,100	35,502,100
2016	17,926,900	18,725,800	36,652,700
2017	18,527,900	19,311,000	37,838,900
2018	19,146,800	19,912,200	39,059,000
2019	19,780,500	20,527,500	40,308,000
2020	20,427,800	21,155,800	41,583,600
2021	21,088,600	21,797,300	42,885,900
2022	21,761,900	22,451,000	44,212,900
2023	22,445,900	23,116,100	45,562,000

Note: The 2014 shows census figures from National Population Housing Census 2014.*

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 39: Census Population (2002 and 2014) by Region, District and Projected (2019 - 2023) Mid Year Population

Region	Census Population			Mid Year Projected Population			
	2002	2014	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Central							
KALANGALA	34,766	54,293	64,800	67,200	69,500	72,000	74,500
KAMPALA	1,189,142	1,507,080	1,650,800	1,680,600	1,709,900	1,738,600	1,766,500
KIBOGA	108,897	148,218	167,100	171,200	175,200	179,300	183,300
LUWERO	341,317	456,958	511,900	523,600	535,200	546,700	558,100
MASAKA	228,170	106,626	118,000	120,400	122,800	125,300	127,600
MPIGI	187,771	250,548	280,300	286,600	292,900	299,100	305,300
MUBENDE	222,370	412,804	527,800	554,800	582,900	611,900	641,800
MUKONO	423,052	596,804	682,800	701,400	720,100	738,800	757,500
NAKASONGOLA	127,064	181,795	209,300	215,200	221,300	227,300	233,400
RAKAI	205,955	315,990	310,500	317,700	324,800	331,900	338,900
KYOTERA	198,371	252,597	288,400	296,100	303,900	267,900	271,100
SSEMBABULE	180,045	368,062	400,900	407,700	414,300	311,700	319,300
KAYUNGA	294,613	1,997,418	2,735,100	2,915,200	3,105,700	420,800	427,100
WAKISO	907,988	93,753	107,500	110,500	113,500	3,308,000	3,519,300
LYANTONDE	66,039	328,964	356,800	362,500	368,200	116,500	119,600
MITYANA	266,108	197,373	227,900	234,600	241,400	373,600	378,800
NAKASEKE	137,278	422,771	465,200	474,100	482,900	248,200	254,900
BUIKWE	329,858	151,413	155,800	156,600	157,300	491,400	499,800
BUKOMANSIMBI	139,556	100,840	106,700	107,800	109,000	157,900	158,400
BUTAMBALA	86,755	89,890	121,300	128,900	137,000	110,000	110,900
BUVUMA	42,483	159,922	171,400	173,800	176,100	145,300	154,200
GOMBA	133,264	174,368	183,000	184,700	186,300	178,200	180,300
KALUNGU	160,684	214,693	270,000	282,800	296,100	187,800	189,200
KYANKWANZI	120,575	262,604	275,200	277,500	292,900	309,700	323,900
LWENGO	242,252	200,319	257,400	261,000	264,500	295,200	297,200
KASSANDA	201,052	271,544	305,400	312,700	319,900	327,000	334,100
MASAKA CITY		211,591	233,200	237,700	229,000	233,000	237,200
Sub Total	6,575,425	9,529,238	11,184,500	11,562,900	11,952,600	12,353,100	12,762,200
Western							
BUNDIBUGYO	158,909	224,387	256,800	263,800	270,800	277,900	285,000
BUSHENYI	205,671	234,443	246,100	248,300	250,400	252,400	254,200
HOIMA	198,833	205,432	243,200	251,800	260,400	269,000	277,800
KABALE	194,939	230,609	245,600	248,700	251,600	254,300	256,900
KABAROLE	229,852	196,749	217,800	222,200	226,700	231,100	235,400
KASESE	523,033	694,987	776,100	793,200	810,400	827,200	843,900
KIBAALE	69,196	140,947	187,200	198,200	209,900	222,000	234,800
KISORO	220,312	281,705	309,600	315,400	321,100	326,700	332,200
MASINDI	208,420	291,113	331,800	340,500	349,300	358,100	366,900
MBARARA	229,515	145,838	165,000	168,400	172,800	176,300	179,300
RWAMPARA	131,962	127,725	141,600	144,600	147,400	150,500	153,100
NTUNGAMO	379,987	483,841	531,100	540,800	550,500	559,900	569,200
RUKUNGIRI	275,162	314,694	330,700	333,800	336,700	339,400	342,000
KAMWENGE	155,935	270,668	323,600	335,200	347,400	359,500	372,000
KITAGWENDA	107,795	143,786	171,800	178,300	184,600	191,200	197,800
KANUNGU	204,732	252,144	273,000	277,300	281,400	285,500	289,400
KYENJOJO	266,246	422,204	506,500	525,400	544,800	564,500	584,400
BULIISA	63,363	113,161	142,500	149,300	156,400	163,700	171,300
IBANDA	198,635	249,625	272,600	277,300	281,900	286,400	290,900
ISINGIRO	316,025	486,360	576,300	596,400	616,700	637,300	658,100
KIRUHURA	212,219	151,023	179,200	185,700	192,200	198,700	205,300
KAZO	100,630	177,054	210,400	217,600	225,000	232,600	240,400
BUHWEJU	82,881	120,720	139,900	144,100	148,300	152,600	156,900
KIRYANDONGO	187,707	266,197	305,300	313,800	322,300	330,800	339,200
KYEGEGWA	110,925	281,637	408,700	441,000	475,600	512,400	551,900
MITOOMA	160,802	183,444	192,600	194,300	195,900	197,500	198,900
NTOROKO	51,069	67,005	74,500	76,000	77,700	79,200	80,700
RUBIRIZI	101,804	129,149	141,500	144,100	146,600	149,100	151,500
SHEEMA	180,234	207,343	218,400	220,500	222,600	224,500	226,300
KAGADI	228,329	351,033	415,800	430,200	444,900	459,700	474,700
KAKUMIRO	108,357	293,108	436,500	473,400	513,200	556,000	601,900
RUBANDA	172,780	196,896	206,600	208,500	210,300	211,900	213,400
RUKIGA	90,599	100,726	104,700	105,400	106,000	106,700	107,200
BUNYANGABU	127,062	170,247	190,700	195,100	199,500	203,800	208,000
KIKUUBE	144,785	267,455	341,300	358,700	376,600	395,200	414,400
FORTPORTAL CITY		102,240	113,300	115,600	117,800	119,900	122,100
MBARARA CITY		199,066	217,800	222,300	225,800	229,800	234,700
HOIMA CITY		100,099	118,600	122,700	126,800	131,000	135,300
Sub Total	6,398,705	8,874,860	10,264,700	10,577,900	10,898,300	11,224,300	11,557,400

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

**Table 39 (Cont'd): Census Population (2002 and 2014) by Reg
(2019 - 2023) Mid Year Population**

Region	Census Population		Mid Year Projected Population				
	2002	2014	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Northern							
ADJUMANI	202,290	225,251	234,300	235,900	237,400	238,800	240,000
APAC	121,182	185,322	219,000	226,600	234,100	241,900	249,600
ARUA	464,749	133,534	152,300	156,300	160,300	164,400	168,400
MADI OKOLLO	94,326	140,188	159,800	164,200	168,300	172,800	176,800
GULU	193,337	108,428	113,900	117,400	120,700	123,700	127,000
KITGUM	167,030	204,048	220,200	223,600	226,700	229,800	232,900
KOTIDO	122,541	181,050	202,100	206,500	210,900	215,300	219,700
LIRA	290,601	200,561	229,000	235,300	241,100	247,600	253,700
MOROTO	77,243	103,432	115,800	118,500	121,200	123,800	126,300
MOYO	107,438	95,951	107,100	109,500	111,800	114,100	116,400
OBONGI	87,340	43,061	48,100	49,100	50,300	51,300	52,300
NEBBI	166,834	238,757	274,800	282,600	290,400	298,300	306,300
PAKWACH	99,478	158,037	189,700	196,800	204,100	211,500	219,000
NAKAPIRIPIT	52,199	88,281	108,700	113,300	118,100	123,000	128,100
PADER	142,320	178,004	194,000	197,300	200,500	203,700	206,700
YUMBE	251,784	484,822	629,400	663,600	699,300	736,400	775,000
ABIM	51,803	107,966	144,600	153,500	162,900	172,600	182,800
AMOLATAR	96,189	147,166	166,000	170,100	174,000	178,000	182,000
AMURU	135,723	186,696	211,400	216,800	222,000	227,300	232,500
DOKOLO	129,385	183,093	209,800	215,500	221,400	227,100	232,900
KAABONG	141,568	116,646	131,500	134,600	128,600	131,600	134,400
KARENKA	61,190	51,233	57,800	59,300	69,900	71,400	73,100
KOBOKO	129,148	206,495	248,500	258,000	267,700	277,500	287,500
MARACHA	145,705	186,134	204,500	208,300	212,200	215,800	219,500
OYAM	268,415	383,644	441,300	453,700	466,300	479,000	491,600
AGAGO	184,018	227,792	247,200	251,200	255,000	258,800	262,500
ALEBTONG	163,047	227,541	259,200	266,100	272,800	279,600	286,400
AMUDAT	63,572	105,769	129,400	134,900	140,400	146,100	151,900
KOLE	165,922	239,327	276,300	284,300	292,500	300,600	308,800
LAMWO	115,345	134,371	142,300	143,800	145,400	146,800	148,100
NAPAK	112,697	142,224	155,500	158,300	161,000	163,600	166,200
NWOYA	41,010	133,506	214,200	236,000	259,800	285,800	314,300
OTUKE	62,018	104,254	128,100	133,500	139,000	144,700	150,600
ZOMBO	169,048	240,081	275,400	283,100	290,700	298,500	306,100
OMORO	105,190	142,875	168,800	174,600	203,000	209,600	216,400
KWANIA	128,474	183,304	210,600	216,600	222,600	228,600	234,600
NABILATUK	38,723	68,409	85,700	89,700	93,800	98,200	102,500
ARUA CITY		309,052	352,300	361,400	371,000	380,100	389,500
GULU CITY		185,042	223,800	230,000	213,800	219,800	225,500
TEREGO		199,303	227,300	233,300	239,300	245,300	251,500
LIRA CITY		207,482	236,900	243,200	249,900	256,000	262,300
Sub Total	5,148,882	7,188,132	8,346,600	8,606,300	8,870,300	9,138,800	9,411,700

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

**Table 39 (Cont'd): Census Population (2002 and 2014) by Region a
Projected (2019 - 2023) Mid Year Population**

Region	Census Population		Mid Year Projected Population				
	2002	2014	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Eastern							
BUGIRI	237,441	382,913	462,400	480,400	498,700	517,400	536,400
BUSIA	225,008	323,662	373,200	384,000	394,900	405,800	416,700
IGANGA	235,866	339,311	391,300	402,600	414,000	425,400	436,800
JINJA	387,573	224,168	241,500	245,200	248,500	251,700	254,900
KAMULI	361,399	486,319	545,900	558,500	571,200	583,700	596,100
KAPCHORWA	74,268	105,186	120,500	123,800	127,200	130,600	133,900
KATAKWI	118,928	166,231	189,500	194,600	199,500	204,600	209,700
KUMI	165,365	239,268	276,600	284,800	292,900	301,200	309,500
MBALE	332,571	296,894	258,800	266,700	274,900	282,800	291,000
PALLISA	162,540	275,128	338,800	353,400	368,400	383,700	399,500
BUTEBO	93,330	111,762	119,600	121,200	122,800	124,300	125,700
SOROTI	193,310	198,332	232,000	240,100	303,800	313,600	323,800
TORORO	379,399	517,080	583,400	597,500	611,600	625,700	639,700
KABERAMAIDO	63,089	105,152	127,800	132,700	137,900	143,400	148,700
KALAKI	68,561	109,874	133,300	138,700	144,200	149,600	155,400
MAYUGE	324,674	473,239	548,600	565,100	581,700	598,400	615,200
SIRONKO	185,819	242,421	268,800	274,300	279,700	285,200	290,500
AMURIA	118,924	183,348	217,500	225,000	232,800	240,500	248,500
BUDAKA	136,489	207,597	244,800	253,100	261,400	270,000	278,600
BUDUDA	123,103	210,173	259,800	271,100	282,900	294,800	307,200
BUKEDEA	122,433	203,600	249,000	259,300	269,900	280,700	291,800
BUKWO	48,952	89,356	113,500	119,100	124,900	131,000	137,200
BUTALEJA	157,489	244,153	290,200	300,500	310,900	321,500	332,200
KALIRO	154,667	236,199	279,000	288,500	298,200	308,000	317,900
MANAFWA	115,451	149,544	171,300	175,200	179,000	182,700	186,300
NAMISINDWA	147,115	204,281	226,100	231,500	237,000	242,500	247,900
NAMUTUMBA	167,691	252,557	296,700	306,500	316,400	326,300	336,400
BULAMBULI	97,273	174,513	220,100	230,600	241,600	252,900	264,500
BUYENDE	191,266	323,067	397,500	414,600	432,100	450,100	468,400
KIBUKU	128,219	202,033	241,700	250,600	259,600	268,900	278,200
KWEEN	67,171	93,667	106,700	109,500	112,300	115,200	118,000
LUUKA	185,526	238,020	262,100	267,100	272,000	276,800	281,600
NAMAYINGO	174,954	215,443	233,300	237,000	240,600	244,000	247,400
NGORA	101,867	141,919	161,600	165,800	170,000	174,300	178,400
SERERE	176,479	285,903	345,900	359,500	373,300	387,500	401,800
BUGWERI	119,607	164,886	186,900	191,600	196,300	201,000	205,600
KAPELEBYONG	61,098	87,580	100,900	103,800	106,600	109,500	112,500
JINJA CITY		247,074	266,200	269,900	273,800	277,500	280,900
MBALE CITY		192,066	310,000	319,600	329,200	339,000	348,700
SOROTI CITY		98,501	119,400	123,500	72,100	74,800	77,200
Sub Total	6,204,915	9,042,420	10,512,200	10,836,500	11,164,800	11,496,600	11,830,700
Uganda	24,227,297	34,634,650	40,308,000	41,583,600	42,886,000	44,212,800	45,562,000

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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