



Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

BACKGROUND TO THE BUDGET FISCAL YEAR 2024/25



**Full Monetization of the Ugandan Economy through
Commercial Agriculture, Industrialization, Expanding and
Broadening Services, Digital Transformation and Market Access**





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JUNE 2024

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AEO	Authorized Economic Operators
AfCFTA	African Continental Free Trade Area
AMISOM	African Union Mission in Somalia
APSA	African Peace and Security Architecture
ARIA	Africa Resilience Investment Accelerator
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
ATMIS	African Transition Mission in Somalia
AU	African Union
B2B	Business to Business
BDS	Business Development Services
CESA	Continental Education Strategy for Africa
CIS	Common Wealth of Independent States
COMESA	Common Markets for East and Southern Africa
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
MFPED	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

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
WDF	World Development Finance Forum
WTO	World Trade Organization

CHAPTER

01

INTRODUCTION



CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

Fiscal Year 2024/25 is the fifth and final implementation year of the 3rd National Development Plan (2019/20-2024/25). The state of development outcomes and service delivery indicators at the end of FY2024/25 will confirm the country's performance against the development targets in the 3rd NDP. They will also serve as a baseline reference for assessing national development progress under the 4th National Development Plan (2025/26 to 2029/30) that is to be finalized and launched in FY2024/25. The 4th NDP (NDP IV) will implement the first five years of the strategy for growing the economy tenfold, from about USD50 billion in FY2022/23 to USD500 billion by 2040.

The Budget for FY2024/25 retains the theme of “Full Monetization of the Ugandan Economy through Commercial Agriculture; Industrialization; Expanding and Broadening Services; Digital Transformation, and Market Access”. The main thrust of the strategy for FY2024/25 is on maintaining peace and security; road maintenance and construction of a few strategic roads; rehabilitation of the Meter Gauge Railway and construction of the Standard Gauge Railway; electricity transmission and utilization of existing energy stock; investing in wealth creation initiatives; investing in the people of Uganda through education, health and water; preparedness and management of natural disasters; and management of international commitments.

In FY2023/24, Government continued its response strategy to the economic and social challenges induced by the spillover effects of COVID-19, and the global economic disruption occasioned by the Russia-Ukraine conflict, and the ongoing conflict in the Middle East. Despite this difficult global environment, the country was able to record notable development gains that contributed to progress in its socioeconomic transformation, and to advance its interests at the regional and global level.

At the national front, the economy sustained its recovery from the effects of COVID-19. National output in FY2023/24 is estimated to have expanded by 6.0 percent compared with 5.3 percent in FY2022/23 and 4.6 percent in FY2021/22. There was a corresponding rise in per capita GDP in FY2023/24 to an estimated USD1,146 compared to USD1,081 in FY2022/23 and USD1,043 in FY2021/22. In terms of trade, the EU joins COMESA as the major trading blocs that Uganda enjoys a trade surplus with. The combined trade between Uganda and the EU reached a historic high of USD1.59 billion in 2023, with a trade surplus of USD144 million in favor of Uganda.

New national data also shows a further improvement in life expectancy from 63 years (2011) to 68 years (2022). This is validated by new international data that indicates Uganda has for the first time, moved from the low to medium category of the Human Development Index (HDI). Between 1990 and 2023, Uganda's HDI value increased from 0.329 to 0.550, an increase of 19.2percent¹. The country also met for the first time, in March 2024, the criteria for graduation from the category of Least Developed Countries (LDCs). Results of the 2024 National Population and Housing Census (NPHC) will confirm Uganda's national population, and clarify the country's progress towards middle-income status.

1 UN Human Development Report 2023/24

At the regional level, economic integration agenda continued to gain traction at the level of the East African Community (EAC) and the African Union. The Federal Republic of Somalia was admitted into the EAC bloc on 24th November, 2023 and became the 8th Partner State, after officially depositing her instrument of ratification of the Treaty of Accession with the EAC Secretary General at the EAC Headquarters in Arusha, Tanzania on 4th March, 2024². With the entry of Somalia, the EAC boasts a population of 302.2 million citizens, combined GDP of USD312.9 billion, with per-capita income of about USD1,035. The admission of Somalia into the EAC bears great strategic and geopolitical significance and prospects for a renewed and reinvigorated Community. Relatedly, EAC Partner States including Kenya, United Republic of Tanzania, and Uganda waived Visa Requirements for the Citizens of the Democratic Republic of Congo as a reciprocal measure by the DRC on the same.³ This is a notable progress towards consolidating the gains of the EAC Common Market Protocol, which is geared towards improving intra-regional trade, free movement of persons thus promoting free movement of goods, labour, cultural exchange and domestic tourism in East and Central Africa.

At the continental level, African Union (AU) joined the Group of Twenty (G20) on 9th September, 2023 as its 21st member. This strategic move amplifies the voice of less developed and developing countries and is expected to strengthen the G20 and also accelerate, the voice of the Global South. This is seen as particularly important given that some of the world's greatest challenges are most keenly felt by the world's poorest nations, many of which are in Africa, therefore an opportunity for the continent to raise and voice their concerns on all development outcomes.

On the global scene, all Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were found in 2023 to be seriously off track by the midpoint of the 2030 Agenda. Limited progress was noted on the environmental and biodiversity goals, including SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production), SDG 13 (Climate Action), SDG 14 (Life below Water), and SDG 15 (Life on Land). This poor performance holds even in countries that are largely to blame for the climate and biodiversity crises. Of the approximately 140 targets that can be evaluated, half of them show moderate or severe deviations from the desired trajectory. In addition, more than 30 percent of these targets have experienced no progress or, even worse, regression below the 2015 baseline. The COVID-19 pandemic stalled three decades of steady progress in reducing extreme poverty, with the number of people living in extreme poverty increasing for the first time in a generation. As a result, 575 million people are estimated to be at risk of remaining trapped in extreme poverty by 2030, and an estimated 84 million children and young people will still be out of school.

In terms of process, the Budget for FY2024/25 was up-to-date with ongoing development strategies of Government involving a consultative process with relevant stakeholders' including Central and Local Government, the Private Sector, Civil Society Organizations and Development Partners. At national level, a National Budget Consultative workshop and Economic Growth Forum were held in September 2023 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.

2 <https://www.eac.int/eac-partner-states>

3 <https://www.eac.int/press-releases/2871-eac-lauds-the-republic-of-kenya-and-the-united-republic-of-tanzania-for-waiving-visa-requirements-for-citizens-of-the-democratic-republic-of-congo>

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 FY2023/24 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 NDPIII clusters in FY2023/24 and priorities for FY2024/25. Lastly, Chapter Seven provides the macroeconomic and fiscal outlook for FY2024/25 and the medium term.

CHAPTER

02

**GLOBAL AND REGIONAL
DEVELOPMENTS AND PROSPECTS**



CHAPTER TWO: GLOBAL AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENTS AND PROSPECTS

2.1 Introduction

Global integration has led to significant economic expansion, 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 opportunities to reap gains from globalization.

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

2.2 Global Economic Developments and Prospects⁴

2.2.1 Global Growth

Global recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic and Russia's invasion of Ukraine remains slow and uneven. Despite economic resilience earlier this year, with a reopening, rebound and progress in reducing inflation from last year's peaks, it is too soon to take comfort. Economic activity still falls short of its pre-pandemic path, especially in emerging markets and developing economies, and there are widening divergences among regions⁵.

Global growth was 3.2 percent in 2023 and is expected to remain at that level both in 2024 and 2025. For the case of advanced economies, growth is expected to rise from 1.6 percent in 2023 to 1.7 percent in 2024 and 1.8 percent in 2025 with stronger activity expected in the U.S, China, and other large emerging markets, but weaker activity in the Euro Area as shown in the figure 1.1, below⁶. Global growth was attributed to both near-term factors, such as high borrowing costs and withdrawal of fiscal support, and longer-term effects from the COVID-19 pandemic and Russia's invasion of Ukraine; weak growth in productivity; and increasing geoeconomic fragmentation⁷.

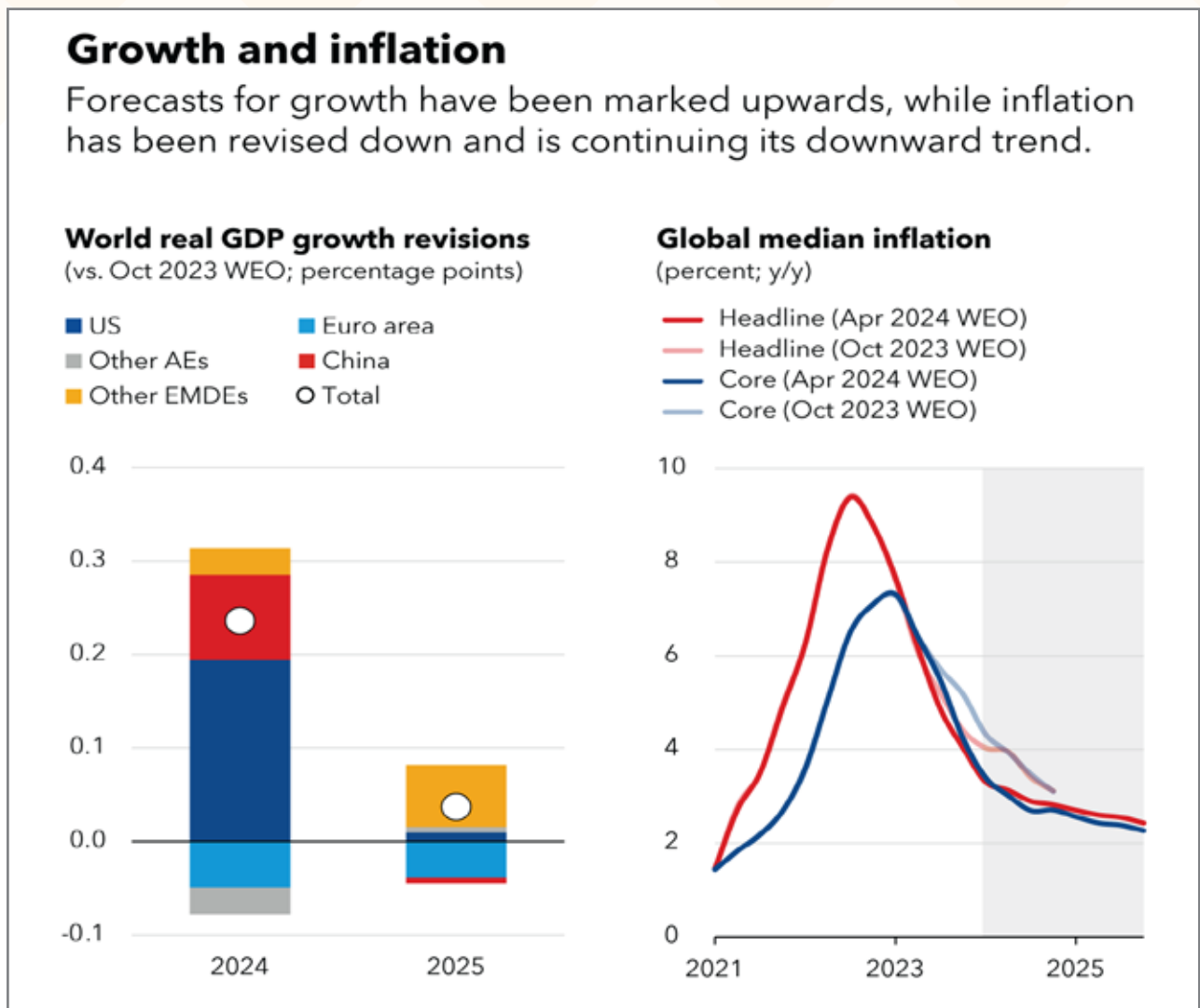
4 GEP January, 2024

5 World Economic Outlook Update January, 2024

6 IMF World Economic Outlook, April, 2024

7 IMF World Economic Outlook, April, 2024

Figure 1.1: Growth and Inflation Projections



Source: IMF, World Economic Outlook

According to the IMF, the risks to global economy is now broadly balanced⁸. This is because on the downside, new price spikes from geopolitical tensions, persistent core inflation, or a disruptive turn towards a fiscal adjustment could slow activity. While on the upside, faster disinflation or timely structural reforms that boost productivity could support activity. Insufficient action on the fiscal front could also stimulate growth, although this could force a costlier adjustment later on.

2.2.2 Global Inflation

Global headline inflation stood at 9.4 percent for 2023 but is expected to fall from an annual average of 6.8 percent in 2023 to 5.9 percent in 2024 and 4.5 percent in 2025, with advanced economies returning to their inflation targets sooner than emerging markets and developing economies⁹. Inflation is expected to continue to ease gradually, as cost pressures moderate. Headline inflation in G20 countries is expected to decline from 6.6 percent in 2024 to 3.8 percent in 2025. Core inflation in the G20 advanced economies is projected to fall back to 2.5 percent in 2024 and 2.1 percent in 2025¹⁰.

⁸ IMF World Economic Outlook, April, 2024

⁹ IMF World Economic Outlook, April, 2024

¹⁰ <https://www.oecd.org/newsroom/growth-continuing-at-a-modest-pace-through-2025-inflation-declining-to-central-bank-targets.htm>

A resilient growth and rapid disinflation are consistent with favorable supply developments, including the fading of energy price shocks and a striking rebound in labor supply, supported by strong immigration in many advanced economies¹¹.

2.2.3 Economic Developments in Advanced Countries¹²

Figure 1.2: Growth Projections for Advanced Economies



Source: IMF, April 2024

Growth in the United States is projected at 2.1 percent in 2023 and 1.5 percent in 2024. The forecast is explained by stronger business investment in the second quarter and resilient consumption growth, a reflection of a still-tight labor market. In addition, the general government fiscal stance is expected to be expansionary in 2024. However, with wage growth slowing, savings accumulated during the pandemic running out, and the Federal Reserve maintaining tight monetary policy, growth slowed down in the second half of 2023 and is projected to remain at that level in 2024. Growth in the Latin America and the Caribbean region is expected to be stable at 2.3percent¹³.

By contrast, growth in the Euro Area will rebound in 2024 but from very low levels. Unlike in the United States, there is little evidence of a hot economy. China's economy remains affected by the downturn in its property sector. Domestic demand will remain lackluster unless strong measures to address the root causes with more accommodative monetary policy. The United Kingdom economy was estimated to increase by 0.1percent in 2023 but between September and December 2023 it had shrunk by 0.3percent despite a growth of 4.3percent in 2022¹⁴. The decline in growth reflects tighter monetary policies to curb still-high inflation and lingering impacts of the terms-of-trade shock from high energy prices.

Japan's economy navigated a challenging landscape in 2023 when real gross domestic product fell by an annualized 3.2percent in the third quarter, the country narrowly avoided

11 IMF World Economic Outlook, April, 2024

12 World Economic Outlook Update, October, 2023

13 <https://www.fdiintelligence.com/content/feature/the-fdi-outlook-2024-83327>

14 [https://www.ons.gov.uk/economy/grossdomesticproductgdp/bulletins/gdpfirstquarterlyestimateuk/octobertodecember2023#:~:text=UKpercent20GDPpercent20ispercent20estimatedpercent20to,\(COVIDpercent2D19\)percent20pandemic.](https://www.ons.gov.uk/economy/grossdomesticproductgdp/bulletins/gdpfirstquarterlyestimateuk/octobertodecember2023#:~:text=UKpercent20GDPpercent20ispercent20estimatedpercent20to,(COVIDpercent2D19)percent20pandemic.)

recession when real GDP grew by a mere 0.4 percent in the last quarter of the year. Household and government consumption have been notably weak, while business investment rebounded at the end of 2023. A very weak exchange rate has kept exports growing strongly. The modest economic recovery, combined with a strong depreciation of the yen, caused Japan to slide from being the third to the fourth largest economy in the world in US dollar terms, trailing the United States, China, and now Germany. It is expected to grow in the second half of 2024 on account of wage growth, consumer spending and a weak yen¹⁵.

2.2.4 Employment¹⁶

Despite the economic slowdown, labour markets showed surprising resilience. The global unemployment rate and the jobs gap have declined below pre-pandemic levels. The global unemployment rate in 2023 improved slightly from 5.3 to 5.1 percent, a modest improvement as compared to 2022 but is set to worsen again, bringing the rate back to around 5.2 percent in 2024. The global jobs gap also saw improvements in 2023, but, at close to 435 million, remained elevated.

The employment situation continues to be uneven among higher-income countries, where the jobless rate in 2023 was 8.2 per cent compared to 20.5 per cent in lower-income countries. The labour market participation rates had largely recovered from their pandemic levels in 2023, especially among lower-middle-income and high-income countries, although with large differences across labour market groups, which have contributed to labour market imbalances, notable in advanced economies.

2.3 Global Trade¹⁷

Overall, the value of global trade fell by 3 percent to \$31 trillion in 2023 after peaking in 2022. The downturn was driven by less demand in developed economies and weaker trade in East Asia and Latin America which resulted in a 5 percent fall in trade in goods and an 8 percent growth in services, fueled by a nearly 40 percent surge in tourism and travel-related services. Trade in environmental products grew in 2023, with electric cars sparking trade growth in motor vehicles. Global goods trade is expected to pick up gradually in 2024 following a contraction in 2023 that was driven by the lingering effects of high energy prices and inflation.

In value terms, merchandise trade fell 5 percent in 2023 to USD24.01 trillion but the decline was mostly offset by a 9 percent increase in commercial services trade, which reached around USD7.54 trillion. Total goods and services trade was only down by 2 percent. On the side of services, global exports of digitally delivered services, reached USD4.25 trillion in 2023, up by 9 percent year-on-year, accounting for 13.8 percent of world exports of goods and services. The volume of world merchandise trade is projected to increase by 2.6 percent in 2024 and 3.3 percent in 2025 after falling 1.2 percent in 2023. However, regional conflicts, geopolitical tensions and economic policy uncertainty continue to pose substantial downside risks to the forecast.

In terms of merchandise trade volume at regional level, most of the decline between 2022 and 2023 was driven by Europe, which subtracted 1.7 percentage points from global import growth and reduced global export growth by 1.0 percentage points. However, looking ahead all regions are expected to make positive contributions to export and import growth in 2024.

15 Japan Economic Outlook, April 2024

16 World Employment and Social Outlook Trends 2024, ILO

17 <https://unctad.org/publication/global-trade-update-march-2024>

Developing countries experienced a sharper decline in trade, with their imports and exports falling by 5percent and 7percent, respectively, compared to a 4percent drop in imports and 3percent in exports for developed nations. Most regions saw negative trade growth in 2023. The exception was a significant increase in intra-regional trade in Africa. Despite the overall decline, 2023 saw a 2percent rise in trade for environmental products, driven primarily by soaring electric car sales. Trade in electric vehicles grew by 60percent, highlighting shifting market demands and preferences¹⁸.

Inflationary pressures are expected to abate, allowing real incomes to grow again particularly in advanced economies thus providing a boost to the consumption of manufactured goods in 2024. A recovery of demand for tradable goods in 2024 is already evident, with indices of new export orders pointing to improving conditions for trade at the start of the year. In 2025 global trade is projected to grow by 3.3 percent¹⁹.

2.3.1 World Commodity Prices

a) Energy

Global demand growth for oil is estimated to half in 2024 compared to 2023²⁰. However, global energy consumption will grow by 1.8percent in 2024, largely driven by strong demand in Asia. Despite still-high prices and unsolved supply chain disruptions, demand for fossil fuels will reach record levels in 2024, in spite of the pressure to reduce carbon emissions, but demand for renewable energy will rise by 11percent²¹. Persistent headwinds in China, where the property crisis and deflationary pressures weigh on the economic outlook, are adding to the concerns over global energy consumption.

Additionally, broad-based geopolitical tensions present significant risks to the energy market outlook. Although the Israel-Hamas war has not yet directly impacted oil and gas production, the war and the security crisis in the Red Sea pose a threat to energy supply and prices. For instance, Qatar Energy, one of the world's largest exporters of liquified natural gas, has halted shipping via the Red Sea since January due to security concerns and rerouted some shipments around southern Africa. Similar diversions are expected to result in delays and raise costs of oil and gas deliveries to Europe. Potential deepening or extension of OPEC+ supply cuts could also tighten global oil markets, adding upward pressure to prices. However, robust output across non-OPEC countries, such as the US, Brazil, Guyana and Canada, is expected to offset the reductions from OPEC+ producers²².

b) Food

Prices for the major food commodities are expected to continue a downward trend over 2024, owing to moderate global demand and adequate supplies of major crops, particularly corn and soybean. Global corn production is projected to expand by 6.6percent in the marketing year 2023-2024, year-on-year, with the biggest gains expected in the US, Argentina and China. Growth in global soybean production will likely be driven by a projected twofold surge in output in Argentina, which could help to offset weaker-than-expected crops in Brazil, hurt by adverse weather²³.

18 <https://unctad.org/publication/global-trade-update-march-2024>

19 <https://indianexpress.com/article/business/economy/world-trade-to-rebound-in-2024-grow-2-6-wto-9263222/>

20 Euromonitor International February 2024

21 <https://www.eiu.com/n/campaigns/commodities-outlook-2024/>

22 (Euromonitor International February 2024)

23 <https://www.euromonitor.com/article/commodity-market-outlook-q1-2024-high-uncertainty-amid-soft-economic-outlook-and-geopolitical-risk>

2.4. International Investment²⁴

In 2023, Foreign Direct Investment stood at an estimated \$1.37 trillion, a marginal increase of 3percent compared with the previous year. This slight increase was attributed to higher investment in some European countries. Foreign direct investment flows to developing countries declined last year, falling by 9percent to \$841 billion, with a 12percent drop in the developing countries of Asia and a 1percent fall in Africa.

Looking ahead, a modest increase in FDI flows in 2024 appears possible, as projections for inflation and borrowing costs in major markets indicate a stabilization of financing conditions for international investment. However, many factors, including geopolitical risks and high debt levels in some countries, could hinder foreign direct investment.

For most of Africa and the Middle East, it is still natural resources that will attract tens of billions of FDI in 2024. Growth is expected to accelerate from 3.3percent in 2023 to 4percent in 2024 in Sub-Saharan Africa; and from 2percent to 3.4percent in the Middle East and Central Asia²⁵.

2.5 Economic Developments and Prospects in Sub-Saharan Africa

Growth is expected to accelerate from 3.3percent in 2023 to 4percent in 2024 in Sub-Saharan Africa²⁶. East African economies are expected to grow by 5.1 percent in 2024 and 5.7 percent in 2025 buoyed by the service, tourism and transport sectors. Kenya's real GDP growth is projected to remain strong at 5.2 percent. Inflation is expected to slow down further, averaging around 6.5 percent in 2024. The service sector in both Kenya and Tanzania has been the driving force of economic growth in the region. Illicit trade, counterfeit and substandard goods, high cost of electricity and transport, and currency depreciation are among the issues that have led to the high cost of doing business in the region²⁷.

The region will also benefit from the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) since trade growth is expected to spur demand for higher production capacity and investments in cross-border infrastructure²⁸.

24 UNCTAD, January, 2024

25 IMF estimates, Jan 2024

26 <https://www.fdiintelligence.com/content/feature/the-fdi-outlook-2024-83327>

27 <https://www.independent.co.ug/uganda-improves-trade-balance-with-world>

28 <https://english.news.cn/20231214/72b8dbedf9924e6b8fd6f345ed80dbab/c.html>



CHAPTER

03

DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION



CHAPTER 3: DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

3.1 International Cooperation

3.1.1 Trade and Investment

Preparation of the AfCFTA Protocol on Women and Youth in Trade: The AfCFTA Secretariat has initiated the development of the Protocol on Women and Youth in Trade within the AfCFTA. This protocol aims to promote women's rights, entrepreneurship, labor rights, and equal pay, fostering equitable and inclusive growth. It introduces innovative provisions to enhance women's participation in trade, aligning with the core objectives of the trade agreement.

Upon adoption, the protocol will offer a sustainable approach to enhancing the competitiveness of women in various trade roles, while contributing to the global discourse on gender considerations in trade agreements. It prioritizes the removal of tariffs and reduction of non-tariff barriers to trade and investment, empowering women to seize control of their economic futures.

According to a survey by UN Women, UNDP, and the AfCFTA Secretariat in 2021, women conduct 70percent of informal cross-border trade, with over 32percent encountering violence or aggression in their trade engagements. Similarly, a 2023 UN Women survey reported that women in East and Southern Africa earn approximately \$0.81 US cents for every 1 US dollar earned by men on an hourly basis. These findings underscore the urgent need addressed by the Protocol on Women and Youth in Trade within the AfCFTA framework.

Visa openness: Visa openness in Africa improved to boost trade, investment and regional integration. The Africa Visa Openness Index 2023, published in December, marked a significant milestone, with visa openness reaching its highest score since before the Covid-19 pandemic. This index measures the accessibility of African countries to visitors from other African nations.

During 2020-2021, widespread border closures and travel restrictions in response to Covid-19 severely impacted land and air travel, leading to stagnation in 2022. However, data from 2023 indicates that 50 countries either improved or maintained their 2022 scores, signaling progress in visa openness policies across Africa.

As of December 2023, 42 countries offer visa-free entry to citizens from at least 5 other African countries, while 33 extend this privilege to citizens from at least 10 countries. Notably, Rwanda, Benin, Gambia, and Seychelles have eliminated all visa requirements for African travelers, reflecting a positive trend towards enhanced cross-border travel, ease of movement, and trade in 2024 and beyond.

Held the 8th World Investment Forum (WIF): This was held in October 2023 in Abu Dhabi, address current and emerging investment-development challenges under the theme "Investing in Sustainable Development." The forum facilitated dialogue and action on global investment issues, offering insightful events, impactful initiatives, and innovative solutions. Discussions centered on investing in food security, energy, health, supply chain resilience, and productive capacity growth in impoverished nations, with a focus on climate finance and investment priorities for 2024.

The World Trade Organisation Forum 2023: This was held in September 2023, explored how trade could contribute to a greener, more sustainable future, aligning with the goals of the Paris Agreement to limit global warming. Sub-themes included the role of the services sector in sustainable trade, inclusive policies for advancing green trade, and digitalization's role in greening supply chains.

Held 4th Africa-Turkey Economic and Business Forum 2023: The 4th Africa-Turkey Economic and Business Forum, held in Turkey in October 2023, aimed to foster broad-based, sustainable, inclusive growth and development through private sector participation and innovative public-private partnerships. Under the theme "Investing in a Sustainable Future Together: Turkey and Africa," the forum attracted participants from diverse sectors, including durable consumer goods, energy, agriculture, healthcare, and information technologies.

3.1.2 Industrial Development

Global industry share in GDP fell by 1.9 percent from 21.8 percent in 2021 to 21.4 per cent recorded in 2022²⁹. The manufacturing segment continues to dominate the share of industry value added, accounting for 78.5 percent while the remaining 21.5 percent originates from mining and utilities³⁰. Albeit the slow growth rate of industry value added (2.3percent) in 2022 compared to GDP growth, the manufacturing sector has exhibited a superior dynamism since COVID-19 compared to other industrial sectors.

3.1.3 Climate Change

The 28th edition of the United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP28) took place in Dubai, United Arab Emirates, from 30th November until 12th December 2023, to discuss the need to make progress in several work streams; hammering out the details of the loss and damage finance facility to help vulnerable communities deal with immediate climate impacts; driving towards a global goal on finance that would help fund developing countries' efforts in addressing climate change; accelerating both an energy and a just transition; closing the massive emissions gap and among others.³¹

Some of the key notable outcomes from the 28th edition of the United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP28) included:

- (i) **Rapid Shift from Fossil Fuels to Clean Energy:** The outcome also included agreement to triple the world's renewable energy capacity and double its energy efficiency by 2030, goals also reflecting a pledge made by 130 countries at the start of COP28. In addition, the 28th edition of the Conference of Parties (COP) decision called on countries to accelerate emissions reductions from road transport through a variety of pathways not only zero-emissions vehicles, but also shifts to public transport and safe cycling infrastructure.
- (ii) **Loss and Damage Fund Operationalized:** Following a series of discussions throughout the year (2023), fund was operationalized at the onset of COP28, with a number of countries pledging roughly \$700 million to fill the fund. The fund was designed to help climate-vulnerable countries deal with climate impacts that go beyond what people can adapt to.

29 Industrial Development Report 2024

30 International Yearbook of Industrial Statistics 2023

31 <https://www.un.org/en/climatechange/cop28>

- (iii) **Establishment of a framework for the Global Goal on adaptation:** While the 2015 Paris Agreement established a goal to enhance adaptive capacity, strengthen resilience and reduce vulnerability to climate change, there was absence of a defined framework for understanding this Global Goal on Adaptation, including clear targets or how they would be measured. After two years of discussions, negotiators agreed at COP28 to global time-bound targets for specific themes and sectors (such as water and health) and for the adaptation policy process.
- (iv) **Strengthening National Climate Commitments (NDCs):** The Global Stock take outcome called on participants from different to submit new NDCs well ahead of COP30 in 2025. With the next round, Countries are expected to update their 2030 targets and present new targets for 2035. The COP28 decision underscored how the new NDCs have to be more ambitious, noting that the Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) finds that limiting warming to 1.5 degrees C (2.7 degrees F) requires reducing global greenhouse gas emissions 60percent below 2019 levels by 2035.
- (v) **Increasing Climate Finance:** Climate Finance took center stage during the preceding of COP28. The Green Climate Fund (GCF) received a boost to its second replenishment with six countries pledging new funding at COP28 with total pledges now standing at a record USD12.8 billion from 31 countries, with further contributions expected. Consequently, eight donor governments announced new commitments to the Least Developed Countries Fund and Special Climate Change Fund totaling more than USD174 million to date, while new pledges, totaling nearly USD188 million so far, were made to the Adaptation Fund at COP28³².
- (vi) **Cities elevated as key partners in climate action:** The final COP28 Agreement reflected growing understanding of cities as critical climate battlegrounds and partners for action with a fitting recognition since 70 percent of Carbon dioxide emissions come from urban areas.

3.1.3 Population and Migration

State of the World Population 2024³³. This report was produced under theme “Ending inequalities in sexual and reproductive health and rights”. The world Population has hit 8.1 Billion people with a Total Fertility Rate of 2.3, per woman in 2024. In the space of a generation, we’ve made formidable progress: reducing the unintended pregnancy rate by nearly one fifth, lowering the maternal death rate by one third, and securing laws against domestic violence in over 160 countries. The global rate of unintended pregnancies has fallen by nearly 20 per cent globally. The number of women using modern contraceptive methods has doubled.

The World Population Report indicates significant improvement in Reproductive Health. Between 2000 and 2020, global maternal mortality declined by 34 per cent, a success story that can be credited largely to better access to skilled and emergency obstetric care. From 1990 to 2021, the number of women using modern contraception doubled. There has been a 19 per cent decline in the unintended pregnancy rate between 1990–1994 and 2015–2019. Births among girls aged 15 to 19 years have fallen by around one third since 2000. HIV infection rates have dropped significantly. The number of new infections in 2021 was almost one third fewer than in 2010.

32 <https://unfccc.int/news/cop28-agreement-signals-beginning-of-the-end-of-the-fossil-fuel-era>

33 The World Population Report, 2024

The proportion of girls subjected to female genital mutilation has decreased significantly as well, due to shifting attitudes towards the practice.

World Migration 2024³⁴. Analysis of international migrant stock and human development index data show that between 1995 and 2020, migration from low- and medium-development countries increased, but only slightly, reconfirming existing macroeconomic analyses showing that international migration from low-income countries has historically been limited. Globally, 281 million were estimated to be international migrants - people who were born in another country and/or held foreign citizenship - at mid-year 2020. By mid-year 2023, there were an estimated total of 36.4 million refugees and 6.1 million asylum-seekers worldwide.

Displacement within and from Africa remains a major feature of the region. Consistent with previous years, the majority of internal displacements in Africa in 2022 occurred in sub-Saharan Africa, with most triggered by conflict and violence. About 21 million Africans were living in another African country, a significant increase from 2015, when around 18 million Africans were estimated to be living outside of their country of origin but within the region. The number of Africans living in different regions also grew during the same period, from around 17 million in 2015 to over 19.5 million in 2020. The Democratic Republic of the Congo (over 4 million) and Ethiopia (more than 2 million) had the largest internal displacements due to conflict and violence. Somalia, with 621,000 displacements caused by conflict, had the third largest in the region. The largest disaster displacements were recorded in Nigeria (around 2.4 million), followed by Somalia (1.2 million), Ethiopia (873,000) and South Sudan (596,000).

Most refugees on the continent were hosted in neighbouring countries within the region. South Sudan continued to be the country of origin of the largest number of refugees and asylum-seekers in Africa (around 2.3 million) and ranked fourth globally, after the Syrian Arab Republic, Ukraine and Afghanistan. The Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Sudan were the origin of the second and third largest number of refugees on the continent (more than 900,000 and over 800,000, respectively). Other origin countries of a significant number of refugees include Somalia (nearly 800,000) and the Central African Republic (more than 748,000). Among host countries, Uganda – with nearly 1.5 million – continued to be home to the largest number of refugees in Africa in 2022. Most refugees in Uganda originated from South Sudan and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. In addition to producing a significant number of refugees, countries such as the Sudan and the Democratic Republic of the Congo also hosted large refugee populations by end of 2022 (nearly 1.1 million and over half a million, respectively). Ethiopia, with nearly 900,000 refugees, was the third largest host country of refugees in Africa in 2022.

The 14th Summit of the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD), 2024.

This was held on 23rd-24th January, 2024 in Geneva, Switzerland under the theme “From environmental concerns to cultural aspects of migration: adopting an inclusive approach to meet the challenges and increases the opportunities for human mobility”. The summit evolved around six key thematic areas and these include: impact of climate change on human mobility; Rights and migration; Diasporas; Labour Migration; Culture, Narratives and Migration; Multi-level Governance of Migration.³⁵

³⁴ World Migration Report, 2024

³⁵ <https://www.icmc.net/calendar/global-forum-on-migration-and-development-2024-geneva-summit/>

3.1.4 Development Finance

With the absence of adequate development financing, the best intentions of the global community expressed in the attainment of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) will remain beyond reach especially for developing countries like Uganda. Therefore, development financing is a critical and integral part of working towards the 2030 Agenda given that SDG targets cannot be achieved without sufficient resources. Consequently, recent setbacks in financing for development such as the outbreak of the global COVID-19 pandemic should therefore focus policymakers' attention on the need for decisive national strategies so these best intentions might be realized in both the medium and long-term.

The High-level Dialogue on Financing for Development 2023. This was successfully held in September, 2023, under the auspices of the 78th session of the UN General Assembly (UNGA).³⁶ The dialogue was attended by UN Member States, international financial institutions, creditors, global financial and taxation bodies, and members of civil society. Consequently, the dialogue was held at critical moment of following up on the implementation of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, which was adopted in 2015 to provide a new global framework for funding sustainable development by aligning all financing flows and policies with economic, social and environmental priorities.

In relation to the above, the key issue was, how the SDGs are financed and the need to increase investment in sustainable development especially in developing countries. One of the most effective and efficient mechanisms identified during the dialogue was to enhance Domestic Resource Mobilization through taxation as this was seen as key to helping developing countries finance delivery of the SDGs.

The 19th Summit of Heads of State and Government of the Non-Aligned Movement held in Kampala, Uganda between 15th-20th January, 2024. The 19th Summit was held under the theme, "Deepening Cooperation for Shared Global Affluence", reviewed progress made in the implementation of the outcomes of the XVIII Summit of the Movement, held in Baku, Republic of Azerbaijan, on 25th –26th October, 2019, and considered new and emerging challenges and issues of concern to NAM Member States and the broader international community.

The summit sought to foster collaboration in key sectors like education and healthcare. International partnerships were thought to be formed a strengthened, bringing in expertise and resources to enhance Uganda's educational system and healthcare infrastructure. The exchange of knowledge and technology was targeted to accelerate progress, empowering the nation to address pressing societal challenges. Notably, Environmental sustainability was another area of focus during the summit and Member States agreed to join forces to combat climate change.³⁷

Group of 77 (G-77) held in Africa, in Kampala, Uganda between 21st-23rd January, 2023. The South Summit is the supreme decision-making body of the Group of 77. The third South Summit was held in Uganda under the theme "Leaving No One Behind". The Third South Summit looked to bring a new dynamic to the cooperation among its 134 Member States of the Group of 77 in a more competitive world. The Summit aimed at boosting South-South cooperation including in the areas of trade, investment, sustainable development, climate change, poverty eradication, and digital economy. Some of the key outcomes from the

³⁶ <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/blog/2023/08/overview-high-level-dialogue-on-financing-for-development/>

³⁷ <https://sdg.iisd.org/events/19th-summit-of-heads-of-state-and-government-of-the-non-aligned-movement-nam/>

aforementioned summit included:

- i. The interlinkages among the SDGs and addressing the well-being and the rights of youth, women and girls, indigenous peoples, persons with disabilities, older persons, migrants, refugees and those in vulnerable situations, are a prerequisite for achieving the 2030 Agenda.
- ii. The 134 Member States reiterated the continued relevance of the Havana Declaration and Plan of Action, Doha Declaration and Plan of Action adopted by the first and second South Summit of the Group of 77 and China respectively and called for their full implementation.
- iii. The Summit underscored the importance of securing an ambitious international legally binding instrument to end plastic pollution, including in the marine environment, under the framework of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee (INC), which could include both binding and voluntary approaches, based on a comprehensive approach that addresses the full lifecycle of plastic, taking into account, inter alia, the principles of the Rio Declaration on environment and development, as well as national circumstances and capabilities.
- iv. Further, the Summit reaffirmed, the need to implement the Sendai Framework in the context of poverty eradication efforts. To achieve this, the Summit emphasized how developing countries like Uganda need adequate, sustainable and timely provision of support, including through finance, technology transfer and capacity-building from developed countries and partners tailored to their needs and priorities.
- v. The Summit stressed the important role of Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) as pillars, enablers and catalysts to support sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, accelerating the full and effective implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda. Therefore, the Summit reaffirmed the need for political decision-making at all levels to create an enabling international environment for science, technology and innovation development and first instance, consider the available scientific knowledge and innovation, as well as the use and promotion of traditional, local, afro-descendant and indigenous knowledge and capacities.
- vi. The Third South Summit called for the complete dismantlement and immediate cessation of all illegal Israeli settlement activities in the occupied Palestinian territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan. The Summit also reaffirmed its conviction that the Israeli occupation remained the main obstacle to the efforts to achieve sustainable development and a sound economic environment in the occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan.
- vii. Consequently, the Member States called for the consideration of an international technology framework, including the Global Digital Compact, aligned with the SDGs, aimed at offering preferential access for developing countries to relevant advanced technologies and focusing global research and development on scientific breakthroughs relevant to achieving the SDGs.
- viii. The Member States agreed to hold the Fourth South Summit in the Latin America and the Caribbean region in 2029.³⁸

38 https://www.g77.org/doc/3southsummit_outcome.htm

The 56th Session of the Conference of African Ministers of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (COM) took place from 28th February-5th March, 2023 at Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe³⁹. The theme for 56th session was “Financing the transition to inclusive green economies in Africa: imperatives, opportunities and policy options.” Key areas of discussion will include: strategies to leverage private sector investment; facilitating effective domestic resource mobilization; ensuring sustainable debt practices, and implementing a sustainable budgeting approach. Some of the key outcomes from the 56th COM included the following:

- i) Enhance domestic resources mobilization through capacity-building of institutions and digitalization of tax systems;
- ii) Adopt climate change policies and integrate them into public spending through green budgets, by leveraging innovative finance mechanisms such as debt swaps;
- iii) Fully operationalize the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) to stimulate manufacturing and increase intra-Africa trade;
- iv) Implement well designed industrial policies that address the issues of climate change and promote manufacturing and value additions;
- v) Mobilize resources to advance regional integration and speed up the implementation of the Agreement establishing the AfCFTA;
- vi) Strongly commit to accelerating the implementation of free movement of people across the continent;
- vii) Accelerate the operationalization of African financial institutions such as the African Monetary Fund, the African Central Bank, and the African Investment Bank to overcome currency barriers;
- viii) Take deliberate actions towards developing infrastructure to facilitate regional integration; and among others.

The Economic Report on Africa 2023 was launched. The 2023 edition of Economic Report on Africa was launched during the 56th session of the Conference of African Ministers of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (COM). The report is themed “Building Africa’s Resilience to Global Economic Shocks.” The report highlights the impact of multiple and recurring global shocks on African economies. It examines how these shocks impede Africa’s prospects of reaching the targets set in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), how to achieve inclusive economic transformation and how to build resilience.

3.2 Regional Cooperation

Regional cooperation still remains essential and an integral part in achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Agenda 2030 holistically. This is based on its value transcends ease and efficiency of resource mobilization, spanning diverse and powerful ways through which collective efforts can strengthen achievement of the SDGs. Therefore, the above-mentioned segment does scrutinize the cooperation developments in trade and Finance; Infrastructure development; Industrial development; ICT; Population and Development; Climate Change; Education; among others.

39 <https://www.uneca.org/eca-events/cfm2024>

Key Developments in the FY2023/24 include:

3.2.1 Economic growth

The confluence of shocks notwithstanding, the resilience of the Africa's economies remains strong, with positive growth projected for the continent's five regions. East Africa continues to lead Africa's growth momentum, with growth projected to rise to 5.1percent in 2024 and 5.7percent in 2025, supported by strong strategic investments to improve internal connectivity and deepen intra-regional trade⁴⁰. The report identifies structural reforms and strategic industrial policies as key to accelerating economic diversification and strengthening the export sector. It recommends that countries invest more in human capital and pursue a resource-based industrialisation and diversification strategy that allows the continent to exploit its comparative advantage and build resilience to shocks.

3.2.2 Trade and Investment

The Implementation of the EAC Fruits and Vegetables; Leather and Leather Products; and Pharmaceutical Sectors Strategies and Action Plans:

In February 2024, EAC experts in Agriculture, Pharmaceuticals, and Leather Industries met in Kenya to conduct a comprehensive assessment of sectoral advancements. This was pivotal in evaluating the strides made within each sector, with a primary focus on informing targeted strategies to bolster growth and facilitate expanded regional trade. The experts engaged in robust discussions and extensive progress reviews, laying the groundwork for enhanced cooperation and synergy across the region. The key priority areas within the three sectors, namely:

- a. Agriculture: The review emphasized the need to harmonize agricultural and food safety standards in the fruits and vegetables sector, support the development of a code of conduct for farmers and exporters, and fast-track initiatives for digital data collection.
- b. Pharmaceutical: Partner States must expedite approval processes for pharmaceutical waste disposal to mitigate associated risks. Harmonized regulations for waste management should be developed across the EAC for environmental sustainability and public safety.
- c. Leather sector: Encourage investment in modern processing technologies to address challenges like high production costs, low-quality products, and limited volumes. Address competition from cheap imports and improve linkages between MSMEs and formal retail outlets.

Trade Infrastructure:

- 1) The EAC Secretariat, in collaboration with the AfDB and UNCTAD launched the EAC Trade Portal Enhancement Project during the EAC Donor Round Table in Arusha, Tanzania, in October 2023. This initiative, funded by the Multilateral Cooperation Center for Development Finance (MCDF), aims to implement digitized trade solutions over two years. It will address capacity gaps in trade information systems, enhance market transparency, and integrate digital trade facilitation systems to promote both intra-African and external trade. By linking the regional portal with national trade portals, real-time assistance will

be provided on non-tariff barriers and trade procedure costs calculation, advancing the EAC's single window goal and bolstering trade within frameworks such as the AfCFTA.

- 2) The EAC Secretariat, in partnership with Trademark Africa, launched the EAC Elimination of Non-Tariff Barriers (NTBs) Mobile Application (EAC NTBs App) during the 23rd EAC MSMEs Trade Fair in December 2023. This app simplifies the reporting, monitoring, and elimination of NTBs in the region, allowing complaints to be submitted in English, Swahili, or French. To ensure sustained reduction of NTBs, the Secretariat finalized plans for sensitization and capacity building of public and private stakeholders in Partner States, emphasizing timely reporting and monitoring. Despite progress, NTBs remain a significant obstacle to intra-regional trade, but resolution efforts aim to promote free movement of goods and enhance sustainable development through the Common Market Protocol implementation.

Partnership Frameworks:

EAC and Third Parties: The Council of Ministers approved negotiations FTAs with seven countries seeking arrangements with the Community. Priority for 2024 negotiations include, with the United Kingdom, United Arab Emirates, Pakistan, and Singapore, key trading partners with a longstanding history in the region. Kenya's FTA with the UK, initiated in 2020, faced challenges in 2022 due to EAC's negotiation rules, highlighting the necessity for a collective bloc agreement. Negotiations with Turkey, China, and Serbia will follow once progress is made with the initial four countries.

Strengthening Collaboration between EAC and EU: The 1st EU-EAC Regional Conference on Digital Transformation, launched on October 5, 2023, in Arusha, Tanzania, emphasized utilizing digital technologies for regional integration. Facilitated by the Digital for Development (D4D) Hub, the conference aimed to assess the region's digital landscape and explore opportunities for collaboration under the Team Europe Initiative. A joint roadmap was devised to guide cooperation, focusing on short-term actions such as developing cross-border e-payment systems to enhance e-commerce.

EU-EAC MARKUP II: The EAC and EU launched MARKUP II in October 2023, a programme funded with €40 million from 2023-2027, aimed at enhancing export competitiveness for MSMEs by developing key export-oriented value chains. In close collaboration with the East African Business Council, EAC Partner States, and local institutions, MARKUP II will strengthen small businesses through improved regional and international trade.

The programme will prioritize sectors such as avocado, cocoa, coffee, essential oils, French beans, gum Arabic, horticulture, leather, packaging, spices, and tea. Emphasis will be on promoting agro-processing, value addition, diversification, and export linkages. A regional Steering Committee, chaired by the EAC Secretariat, will include representation from relevant national Ministries to provide policy direction.

Under MARKUP I, around 700 MSMEs were supported to enhance their operations and exports. Notably, EAC coffee exports to EU markets surged from €488 million in 2018 to €1.1 billion in 2022, and avocado exports rose from €85.5 million to €112.4 million. Additionally, international transactions exceeding USD10 million were generated, and MSMEs accessed finance worth USD9 million.

3.2.3 Infrastructure Development

Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA). One of the objectives of the PIDA is to develop cross-border infrastructure in transport, ICT, energy, and transboundary water. To achieve this, infrastructure investments of up to USD161 billion will be required from 2021-2030. Since its inception in 2012, the implementation of the continental PIDA has encountered both successes and challenges. While some projects have progressed within timelines, others have faced delays.

In 2023, the African Union Commission released the first 10-year progress report covering a decade's worth of achievements from 2012 to 2020, as well as outlining the transition to the second phase of PIDA, which spans the years 2021 through 2030. The second phase includes 69 infrastructure projects that are spread out across the four Regional Economic Communities (RECs).

According to the report, more than 30 million individuals have access to electricity, which represents a 44percent access rate. Intra-Africa exports increased by 16percent, on account of investments in road and rail infrastructure. In addition, broadband penetration has surpassed the 10percent target to reach 25percent. Significant investments in continental infrastructure created 112,900 direct and 49,400 indirect jobs.

3.2.4 Industrial Development

The Industrial Development Report 2024 (IDR24). This report was launched under the Theme "turning challenges into sustainable solutions- The New Era of Industrial Policy". The IDR24 stresses the pivotal role of the Industrial Sector in delivering sustainable development solutions, given its strong impact on societal and environmental goals. Sustainable industrialization involves fighting climate change, accelerating economic growth, and generating millions of decent jobs, while harnessing cutting edge technologies. The report highlights that every manufacturing job creates 2.5 jobs, on average, in other sectors of the economy, with the manufacturing industry significantly contributing to green innovation compared to other sectors: 60 per cent of all green patents in the world are held by industrial firms. Accelerating sustainable industrial development is therefore crucial for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Findings indicate that 122 million more people faced hunger in 2022 than in 2019, before the global pandemic and 70 million more people are estimated to be in extreme poverty.

The report recommends the following policy adjustments:

- i. Modern industrial policies should align with the SDGs.
- ii. Be future-ready and must consider the mega trends that are reshaping the world right from inception: the energy transition, the fourth industrial revolution, the re-balancing of global production and trade flows as well as demographic trends.
- iii. Modern industrial policies should be collaborative. Governments cannot solve today's challenges on their own. Industry and business must jointly contribute to policy design and ensure effective implementation in the context of private sector development.
- iv. Industrial policies should be regionally coordinated to mitigate tensions and unlock the full potential for cooperation amongst neighbors.

The IDR24 introduces a new approach to comprehensively assess progress on sustainable industrialization. This approach takes several indicators into account. In addition to SDG 9 (industry, innovation and infrastructure), it considers SDG 7 (affordable and clean energy) and SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth) as well.

The 2024 Economic Report on Africa: The 2024 Economic Report on Africa themed “Investing in a Just and Sustainable Transition in Africa” was launched in Addis Ababa on 24th April 2024. The report analyses the opportunities and policies for Africa to build a just and sustainable economic system. For this to materialize, African countries need holistic development plans and strategies that fundamentally redirect their production, consumption, governance, technology, human capital, and financial systems. Factors such as youthful population, arable land, renewable resource endowments, huge deposits of strategic minerals, and latecomer advantages from emerging technologies position Africa to shape the sustainability transition at the global level. To reach its objectives, the JST needs to reflect Africa’s specificities. An interpretation of a Just and Sustainable Transition (JST) that serves Africa’s needs to be well defined as an economic system encompassing environmental sustainability, social mitigation, and green industrialization.

3.2.5 Climate Change

The East African Community (EAC) Secretariat organized the EAC High-Level Forum on Climate Change and Food Security in November, 2023 under the auspices of the 23rd Ordinary Summit of the Heads of State in Arusha, Tanzania. During the aforementioned Forum, Heads of State noted the relevance of establishing a platform to share experiences on environmental sustainability, disaster management and cross-border management of natural resources. Further, the Heads of State Summit highlighted its agreement regarding how increased investment in Climate Smart Agriculture and Renewable Energy is the best approach to mitigate the impact of climate change, and improving access to and availability of food for their citizens.⁴¹

3.2.6 Regional Governance, Peace and Security

Observably, peace, security and stability remain prerequisites to social and economic development of the Community. EAC Secretariat’s focus in FY2023/24 is to further strengthening of regional conflict prevention and management capacities, through operationalization of the remaining national early warning centres to cover all the Partner States.⁴² The East African Community (EAC) Secretariat seeks to enhance EAC’s Member States’ capacity for governance, conflict prevention, conflict management, security and peace building interventions. The EAC secretariat therefore is intended to initiate activities which create an enabling environment that enhances governance and democratic practices for peace.

The EAC launched a Peace Caravan. The East African Community (EAC) Secretariat in partnership with the Republics of Kenya, Uganda and South Sudan and alongside with the African Union (AU) Border Programme (AUBP) launched a peace caravan and benchmarking tour in July, 2023 for border communities in selected areas where border and/or boundary issues had been peacefully and successfully resolved for experiential learning at Namanga on the Kenya-Tanzania border (Kenya side).

41 <https://www.eac.int/press-releases/144-environment-natural-resources/2974-climate-smart-agriculture-and-green-renewable-energy-the-way-to-go-to-mitigate-climate-change-and-boost-food-security>

42 EAC Budget Speech FY2023/24

The overall objective of the caravan is to promote peaceful co-existence, good neighbourliness and peaceful resolution of disputes among border communities through experiential learning from best practices of other border communities in the region. Additionally, the peace caravan and benchmarking tour focused at sensitising the border communities on ongoing national, regional and continental initiatives to peacefully and sustainably resolve the borders/boundary issues as well as learn from experiences, lessons and best practices of border communities where border disputes were peacefully and successfully resolved.⁴³

Republic of Kenya and United Republic of Tanzania Waived Visa requirements for Citizens of the Democratic Republic of Congo. In an effort to foster regional integration within the EAC, Republic of Kenya and United Republic of Tanzania waved visa requirements for citizens of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) effective 25th August and 1st September, 2023 respectively. This is a reciprocation of a move by the DRC to lift visa restrictions for Kenyan nationals with effect from 1st September, 2023. This is a positive move attained towards consolidating the gains of the EAC Common Market Protocol, which is geared towards improving intra-regional trade, free movement of persons thus promoting free movement of goods, labour, cultural exchange and domestic tourism in East and Central Africa.⁴⁴ Relatedly, the Republic of Uganda and the DRC waived visa fee requirements for citizens travelling across their borders. This decision was undertaken by both countries in October 2023.

Held the 8th EAC University Students' Debate on Regional Integration in Bujumbura. The East African Community (EAC) Secretariat successfully organized the 8th East African Community University Student's Debate on regional integration from 18th to 19th October, 2023 in Bujumbura, Burundi under the theme: "EAC integration, peacebuilding and youth participation" thus promoting a sense of "East africaness". This debate provided a platform for enhancing Regional Integration through reinforcing youth participation in the EAC integration agenda and processes. Further to this, the overall best debaters were to be appointed, trained and inducted as EAC Youth Ambassadors 2023-2024 with an obligation to spearhead peer learning, sensitization and out-reach programs in their respective universities, border communities in collaboration with the EAC Secretariat, Development Partners, the East African Legislative Assembly and EAC Ministries in Partner States.

Somalia admitted to the EAC Regional Bloc. During the 23rd Ordinary Summit of the Heads of State held in Arusha, Tanzania in November 2023, the EAC Heads of State considered the Report of the 4th Ordinary Meeting of the EAC Council of Ministers on the negotiations with the Federal Republic of Somalia into the EAC, and resolved to admit Somalia as a full member of the Community. This led to the expansion of EAC's its borders and market size with the admission of the Federal Republic of Somalia as the 8th member of the bloc.⁴⁵ To complete the admission process, Federal Republic of Somalia together with the Chairperson of the EAC Heads of Summit signed the Treaty of Accession with the East African Community in a ceremony held in December, 2023 at State House in Entebbe, Uganda.⁴⁶ Somalia brings to the bloc her rich culture, heritage and strategic location with 3,000 miles along the Indian Ocean coastline, and it would create an environment conducive to trade and prosperity within its national borders.

43 <https://www.eac.int/press-releases/154-peace-security/2833-eac-peace-caravan-and-benchmarking-tour-for-border-communities-in-kenya-uganda-and-south-sudan-launched-in-namanga-kenya>

44 <https://www.eac.int/press-releases/2871-eac-lauds-the-republic-of-kenya-and-the-united-republic-of-tanzania-for-waiving-visa-requirements-for-citizens-of-the-democratic-republic-of-congo>

45 <https://www.eac.int/press-releases/2977-east-african-community-continues-on-a-trajectory-of-expansion-as-summit-admits-somalia-into-the-bloc>

46 <https://www.eac.int/press-releases/2989-somali-to-sign-treaty-of-accession-with-the-east-african-community-today>

The 20th Annual East African Magistrates' and Judges' Association (EAMJA) successfully held in December, 2023 in Uganda. The Conference attracted judicial officers from the EAC including Rwanda, Kenya, Burundi and Tanzania. During the Conference, H.E the President of Uganda urged Judges and Magistrates from the East African Community Member States to establish uniform standards and best practices for the efficient delivery of justice, emphasizing the shared social and cultural bonds that transcend physical boundaries imposed by colonial legacies.⁴⁷

The East African Standby Force (EASF) held the 32nd Ordinary Policy Organs Meetings. In January 2024, EASF held the aforementioned meeting under the theme "A Capability of Choice for Peace, Security, and Integration in the Eastern Africa Region" in order to achieve a safer, more secure and integrated Eastern Africa. Consequently, the meeting focused on achieving EASF's primary focus of peace and security, sustainable development as being critical for sustainable development within the EAC region and Africa as a whole. Therefore, the meeting emphasized the need to establish the root causes of conflicts, promoting good governance, and investment in socio-economic progress.⁴⁸

In March 2024, EAC held its 37th Meeting of the Sectoral Council on Cooperation in Defence Affairs underway in Arusha, Tanzania. The meeting considered the following: A report on the 13th EAC Armed Forces CPX USHIRIKIANO IMARA 2023; a Report on the Initial Planning Conference for the 13th EAC Armed Forces FTX USHIRIKIANO IMARA 2024; Report on the EAC Commandants of Military Academies; Reports of the Multi-agency Experts Working Group on review of EAC SOP's; and refined EAC guidelines for the planning and conduct of EAC Armed Forces CPX and FTX.⁴⁹

3.2.7 Science and Technology

Held the 3rd EAC Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) Conference in March 2024 in Nairobi, Kenya. The East African Science and Technology Commission (EASTECO) and the Inter-University Council of East Africa (IUCEA) together with EAC Partner States and Development Partners under the theme "Accelerating development and diffusion of STI solutions for a resilient East Africa." The conference aimed at encouraging all the relevant stakeholders to work together to enable the Community to tap into and benefit from STI opportunities and accelerate their diffusion. The conference further illustrated the need to accelerate development and diffuse STI in East Africa to not only lead to the growth of innovative solutions to regional challenges but also drive commercialization of such innovations for industrial development.⁵⁰

The East African Community adopted and launched the East African Regional Science, Technology and Innovation Policy 2023-2033 and the East African Regional Intellectual Property (IP) Policy 2023-2033. This took place during the 3rd East African Community (EAC) Regional Science, Technology, and Innovation (STI) Conference, held from 6th – 8th March, 2024 in Nairobi, Kenya. This achievement aside, is the inclusion of Open Science principles and guidelines in the new policy framework. This marks a first for the region and Africa and is set to unlock the full potential of scientific research and drive sustainable development across East Africa⁵¹.

47 <https://www.independent.co.ug/museveni-judges-in-east-africa-should-share-notes/>

48 <https://www.easfcom.org/index.php/en/home/9-news/1673-32nd-com-meeting>

49 <https://www.eac.int/press-releases/154-peace-security/3050-37th-meeting-of-the-sectoral-council-on-cooperation-in-defence-affairs-underway-in-arusha-tanzania>

50 <https://www.eac.int/press-releases/3051-3rd-eac-science-technology-and-innovation-conference-opens-in-nairobi>

51 A Big Win for East Africa with the Inclusion of Open Science in the EAC STI Policy

3.2.8 Health

Consultative Forum on Health Data Governance held. In an effort to increase the access to quality healthcare services, enhance the capacity of healthcare workers, and strengthen healthcare systems in the region, EAC Secretariat in collaboration with the East African Legislative Assembly (EALA) and the Pan African Health Informatics Association (HELINA) successfully held a two-day consultative Forum on Health Data Governance in November, 2023 in Kigali, Republic of Rwanda with a commitment by all the three parties to foster stronger health data governance to drive digital transformation and innovations in the health sector in East Africa.

The event aimed at sensitizing EALA members on the importance of developing the EAC Regional Health Data Governance (HDG) framework and similar initiatives for the African Union with a target of building consensus through the African Common Position that is part of the Africa Centre for Disease Control's digital transformation flagship project on HDG.⁵²

The 11th Meeting of the Regional Steering Committee of the EAC Regional Network of Public Health Reference Laboratories for Communicable Diseases (EAC RNPRL-CD) successfully held. With a focus of reinforcing EAC Partner States' preparedness in combating any health threats, EAC Secretariat organized the 11th edition of the EAC RNPRL-CD in which regional experts commended the project's role towards the strengthening the EAC's defense against health threats. This will be attained while the project transitions into its second phase, which will entail the procurement of six container-based mobile laboratory units and equipment for bacterial culture and mobile field sequencing/bioinformatics for rapid pathogen identification and Anti-Microbial Resistance (AMR) testing; consumables, test kits and high clearance all-terrain vehicles for transporting the container-based laboratory and training of the EAC Partner States public health laboratory personnel to the required level of competency to operate the container-based mobile laboratories for Anti-Microbial Resistance (AMR) surveillance among others.⁵³

EAC Health Ministers do adopted a Regional Policy Framework for the supply and production of antibiotics. In January 2024, 44th EAC Ordinary Council of Ministers endorsed a Regional Policy Framework aimed at promoting antibiotics production and a collaborative mechanism for information exchange in the production and supply of antibiotics across the region. Through the already existing Regional Cooperation Mechanism for information exchange on production and supply of antibiotic, the framework will facilitate the development as well as update essential antibiotics that are experiencing shortages, recurrent interruption of supply, excessive pricing, and other supply challenges on a regular basis.

Notably, the framework introduces incentives that address current bottlenecks in local antibiotic production, while the cooperation mechanism facilitates regular updates on essential antibiotics facing shortages, supply interruptions, excessive pricing, and other challenges.⁵⁴

52 <https://www.eac.int/press-releases/147-health/2966-eac-set-to-develop-health-data-governance-in-foster-digital-transformation-of-the-health-sector-in-east-africa>

53 <https://www.eac.int/press-releases/147-health/2964-eac-regional-network-of-public-health-laboratories-advances-in-strengthening-health-emergency-preparedness>

54 <https://www.eac.int/press-releases/147-health/3006-eac-health-ministers-adopt-a-regional-policy-framework-for-the-supply-and-production-of-antibiotics>

3.2.9 Tertiary Education

A total of thirty-five (35) scholarships issued across EAC Member States. In July 2023, Inter-University Council for East Africa (IUCEA) awarded thirty-five (35) scholarships to applicants from the six (6) East African Community Partner States including Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, South Sudan, United Republic of Tanzania and Uganda, of which four were females. The 4th Cohort attracted a sum of 975 applications. The students will pursue their studies in selected thematic areas of: Smart Computing, Hotel Management and Business Administration.⁵⁵

The Inter-University Council for East Africa (IUCEA) commenced construction works of the second phase of its headquarters in Kampala, Uganda. The project is estimated to cost a tune USD8.4 million and is expected to be completed within eighteen (18) months. This is also part of the EAC Member States' efforts to support IUCEA to deliver its mandate including operationalization of EAC Common Higher Education Area. Upon accomplishment, the new building facility will sit on part of the 5-acre piece of land at Kyambogo Hill in Kampala, Uganda. The building will house offices, resource centre, innovation and Incubation Centre for research, a cafeteria, a conference hall, and a data centre. As part of its commitment, Government of Uganda offered the land to host the regional and institutional body.⁵⁶

The 12th Annual East African Higher Education Quality Assurance Forum (EAQAN) held. In September 2023, EAC Secretariat held the 12th Annual East African Higher Education Quality Assurance Forum (EAQAN) in Bujumbura, Burundi under the theme: "Nurturing Emerging Trends in Higher Education through quality Assurance". The Forum provided a platform to higher education professionals, experts and other stakeholders in East African Community to reflect on the place of quality assurance in nurturing emerging trends in higher education not only in the region, but the continent and beyond.⁵⁷ The 12th EAQAN Forum outlined policy recommendations and commitments to support higher education quality assurance practitioners and higher education managers to not only confront challenges that impede the achievement of the goal to establish and maintain quality assurance in higher education, but also constraints that hinder desired transformations in higher education.

3.2.10 Culture and Arts

Twenty-two (22) Cyclists flagged off in Arusha, Tanzania. In August 2023, a total of twenty-two (22) cyclists for the 2023 edition of the Great African Cycling Safari (GACS) that took them across five Partner States namely Kenya, Tanzania, Burundi, Rwanda and Uganda. The cyclists were flagged off in Jinja, Uganda on 1st August, 2023. More than 1,000 cyclists are expected to join the core cycling team at different stages as they ride across the Partner States.⁵⁸ The annual cycling tour was held to purposely sensitize masses within the East African Community on the EAC integration process beside promoting other issues surrounding the integration. In 2023, the focus of the tour was centered on promoting efforts to boost food security and mitigating the effect of climate change.

55 <https://www.eac.int/press-releases/138-education,-science-technology-news/2853-35-selected-from-eac-partner-states-for-iucea-kyundong-university-south-korea-scholarship-for-academic-year-2023-2024>

56 <https://www.eac.int/press-releases/138-education,-science-technology-news/2850-iucea-begins-phase-ii-construction-of-multi-million-dollar-headquarters-funded-by-eac-partner-states>

57 <https://www.eac.int/press-releases/138-education,-science-technology-news/2870-east-african-higher-education-quality-assurance-network-forum-currently-underway-in-bujumbura,-burundi>

58 <https://www.eac.int/press-releases/139-culture-sports-news/2856-eac-secretary-general-flags-off-22-cyclists-participating-in-regional-cycling-tour>

3.2.11 Trans-boundary Resource Management

(a) Lake Victoria

World Bank allocates USD0.75m for Nile Cooperation Climate Resistance Project. In July 2023, Lake Victoria Basin Commission (LVBC) with support from World Bank allocated a tune of USD0.75 million (equivalent to KES 105M) towards the implementation of the Nile co-operation climate resistance project. The projects will be undertaken in all the seven (7) East African Community Partner States namely Kenya, Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda, Democratic Republic of Congo and South Sudan.

EAC Partner States Contributed a tune of USD28 Million for Maritime Safety. In August 2023, Lake Victoria Basin Commission (LVBC) in partnership with EAC Partner states and development partners contributed a tune of USD28 million towards the improvement of maritime safety on Lake Victoria. The secured resources facilitated various initiatives that targeted the provision of safe and sustainable water transportation on Lake Victoria.⁵⁹ Notably, out of the total amount secured by the commission under the Lake Victoria Environmental Programme (LVEMPII), a sum of USD1.7 million was used to design, supply, install and commission eighty-six aids to navigation equipment through the Kenya marine contractors Limited.

Construction of the ultra-modern Maritime Training facility at the Fisheries Training Institute (FTI) – Entebbe, Uganda. The EAC Secretariat through the Lake Victoria Basin Commission (LVBC) with support from the African Development Bank (AfDB) worth USD1.45 Million supported the construction of the ultra-modern Maritime Training facility at the Fisheries Training Institute (FTI) – Entebbe, Uganda. Upon completion, the new institute will be the first to be built to cater for the masses within the EAC region and the rest of the world planning to operate or operating vessels in both all navigable inland water bodies and the oceans.⁶⁰ The facility targets to assist in training Boat Operators, fishermen and able sea men across the region to attain qualifications for marine education. The institution has been built in accordance with regulations set for establishment of institutions under the international convention on Standard of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers (STCW).

EAC Member States agree to implement a Long-Term Water Resources' Planning and Management Framework. Following the development of the Integrated Water Resources Management Strategy developed for the Lake Victoria Basin in January 2023, the EAC partner States in October, 2023 agreed to implement a Long-Term Water Resources' Planning and Management Framework at an initial cost of USD550 Million over the upcoming five (5) years.⁶¹

(b) Nile Basin Initiative (NBI)

Held Women in Water Diplomacy Global Network Forum, 2024. This took place in Vienna from 4th to 7th March 2024. The event, which gathered more than 80 water management experts and networks from across the globe, provided a platform for exchange on best practices and experiences on gender mainstreaming and addressing strategic challenges related to water management and security among women water professionals from around the world. This event is aimed at improving gender equality in high-level decision making in transboundary basins with focus on women's leadership in regional dialogues around

59 <https://www.lvbcom.org/eac-partner-states-contributes-usd-28-million-for-maritime-safety/>

60 <https://www.lvbcom.org/new-maritime-training-facility-at-the-fisheries-training-institute-fti-entebbe-a-milestone-to-eac/>

61 <https://www.lvbcom.org/iwrm-strategy-for-lake-victoria-basin-eac-patner-states-to-agree/>

shared waters. The Women in Water Diplomacy Global Network Forum aligns with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, particularly Goal 5 (Gender Equality) and Goal 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation). Building on the collective expertise and collaboration of women in the water sector, the event has the potential to make a tangible impact on inclusive forward-looking water governance and contribute to the Water Action Agenda derived from the UN 2023 Water Conference.

Launched a Water Quality Database. The NBI launched the Water Quality Database in 2023. This database centralizes data from water quality monitoring campaigns conducted by member countries of the Nile Basin Initiative, as well as continuous monitoring throughout the basin. The aim of this database is initially to improve knowledge of water quality in the basin and to support the process of prioritising actions to improve water quality. The database is fed regularly by the NBI member countries and currently contains almost 45,000 physico-chemical analyses.

CHAPTER

04

PERFORMANCE OF THE ECONOMY



CHAPTER FOUR: PERFORMANCE OF THE ECONOMY

4.1 Real Sector Developments

Economic activity has remained on a recovery path despite recent global challenges like tighter financial conditions and increased global tensions which disrupt supply chains. Preliminary estimates indicate that size of the economy increased to Shs202,131 billion in FY2023/24, from Shs183,004 billion registered in FY2022/23. In real terms, the economy grew by 6.0 percent, compared to a revised growth rate of 5.3 percent in FY2022/23.

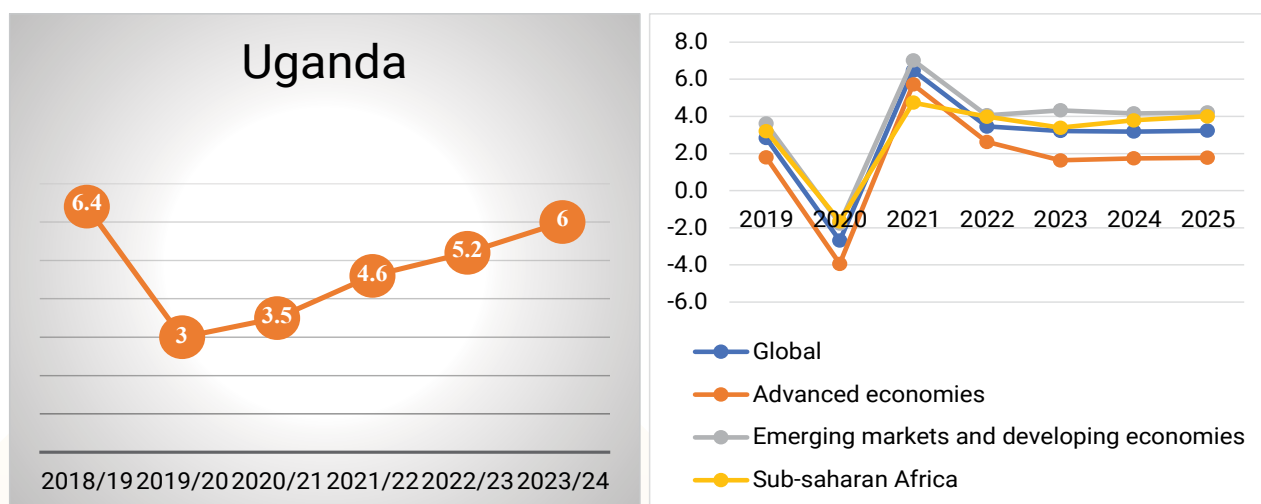
Economic growth is attributed to increased production in agriculture, industry and services sectors of the economy, supported by continued implementation of growth supportive government programs and infrastructure; increase in private sector activity supported by recovery in household consumption and investments as prices remained stable within the Central Bank target; and higher exports on account of growth in regional trade.

Some of the Government programs include the Parish Development Model to support production and productivity, Agriculture Credit Facility (ACF) to support agriculture production, EMYOOGA funding 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.

Uganda's economy also benefited from global recovery which remains slow but steady with Global growth estimated at 3.2 percent in 2023 and forecast remain at that same pace in 2024 and 2025. In addition, economic growth in Sub-Saharan Africa is estimated to increase to 3.7 percent and 4.0 percent in 2024 and 2025 which supports trade in Uganda's Economy. Figure 4.1 shows trends in Uganda's GDP growth and the Global economy.

All the three sectors of the economy registered growth in FY2023/24. The services sector grew by 6.6 percent, accounting for 42.8 percent in total GDP while the industry sector grew by 5.8 percent with a GDP share of 25.2 percent; and the agriculture, forestry, and fishing sector grew by 5.1 percent with a share of 24.6 percent in total GDP. Table 4.1 shows a breakdown of Economic Performance by sector.

Figure 4.1: Trends in Uganda's GDP and the Global Economy



Source: Bank of Uganda, IMF World Economic Outlook Database

Table 4.1: A breakdown of economic performance by sector (percent change)

Percent Growth rates	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
GDP at market prices	3.0	3.5	4.6	5.3	6.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4.8	4.3	4.2	4.5	5.1
Cash crops	7.8	12.5	5.7	0.7	7.6
Food crops	4.6	4.1	3.5	4.7	5.1
Livestock	7.9	7.8	8.3	8.8	7.9
Agriculture Support Services	6.4	2.1	4.5	2.2	7.2
Forestry	3.3	2.9	3.2	3.1	3.1
Fishing	0.3	-8.8	0.3	3.4	-1.9
Industry	3.2	3.5	5.1	4.0	5.8
Mining & quarrying	16.5	6.9	18.3	5.0	4.4
Manufacturing	1.3	2.2	3.8	3.1	5.4
Electricity	10.9	11.6	3.1	8.4	8.0
Water	4.1	4.8	6.3	4.2	3.9
Construction	3.8	3.6	5.2	4.9	7.5
Services	2.5	2.8	4.0	5.9	6.6
Trade and Repairs	-1.3	-0.6	3.4	3.8	8.0
Transportation and Storage	-1.7	-0.3	-3.8	-5.4	9.6
Accommodation & Food Service Activities	-8.6	-0.6	-2.5	12.4	13.8
Information and Communication	19.6	11.8	7.4	10.3	12.1
Financial and Insurance Activities	9.6	8.0	4.5	0.6	4.2
Real Estate Activities	5.1	3.9	9.0	7.4	7.3
Professional, Scientific & Technical Activities	2.8	2.1	3.1	28.6	7.3
Administrative & Support Service Activities	7.5	2.3	3.5	17.8	3.9
Public Administration	16.2	12.6	3.5	1.1	3.0
Education	-2.0	-4.2	1.5	3.4	3.9
Human Health and Social Work Activities	1.0	7.1	9.6	4.4	3.6
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	-8.1	-13.7	-2.2	4.1	12.0
Other Service Activities	1.4	2.9	4.8	2.4	2.6
Activities of Households as Employers	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.8
Taxes on products	-1.6	6.2	7.5	9.2	5.3

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

The services sector grew by 6.4 percent in FY2023/24 from 5.9 percent registered in FY2022/23. This was on account of strong recovery in transport services which grew by 9.6 percent from -5.4 percent in FY2022/23, as well as growth in wholesale and retail trade, accommodation and food services, real estate activities, information and communication, financial and insurance services and arts and entertainment.

The industry sector grew by 5.8 percent in FY2023/24, up from 4.0 percent registered in FY2022/23. This is largely due to increased production in manufacturing, construction which grew by 5.4 and 7.5 percent compared to 3.1 and 4.9 percent, respectively. Electricity production also recorded strong growth of 8.0 percent.

The agriculture, forestry and fishing sector grew by 5.1 percent from 4.5 percent in FY2022/23 on account of increased food and cash crop production as well as growth in livestock. Food and cash crops grew by 5.1 and 7.6 percent in FY2023/24 compared to 4.7 and 0.7 percent, respectively in FY2022/23. Growth was supported by better weather conditions and continued government intervention in provision of quality seedlings, extension services, water for production and affordable credit.

4.2 Monetary and Financial Sector Developments

4.2.1 Monetary Policy Framework

In the 10 months to April 2024, the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) of the BoU deployed both conventional and non-conventional approaches to maintain low and stable inflation, exchange rate stability, ease pressures on foreign exchange reserves and support economic growth. Among these was the moderate reduction in the Central Bank Rate (CBR) in the first half of the year, a decrease in vault cash ratios applied on eligible reserves for certain financial institutions and adjustments in Cash Reserve Requirement (CRR). In August 2023, the BoU lowered the CBR to 9.5 percent to stimulate economic activity as inflation outlook at the time was favorable, yet economic activity was below capacity and would continue to be over the next two years. In addition, the Cash Reserve Requirement (CRR) was lowered by 50 basis points to 9.5 percent.

However, in February 2024, several upside risks to inflation including heightening depreciation pressures on the exchange rate, in addition to the increase in the international oil price on account of geopolitical conflicts began to materialize. The depreciation pressures were in part caused by the outflow of offshore investor funds from the domestic market in pursuit of more attractive yields available in other markets, strong domestic demand partly as a hedging mechanism against further depreciation, and seasonal factors. This triggered the need for monetary policy to be tightened. As such, during March and April 2024, the BoU increased the CBR twice, first to 10.0 percent in March 2024 and later to 10.25 percent in April 2024. The CBR increase in the latter part of the FY2023/24 helped to stabilize the shilling.

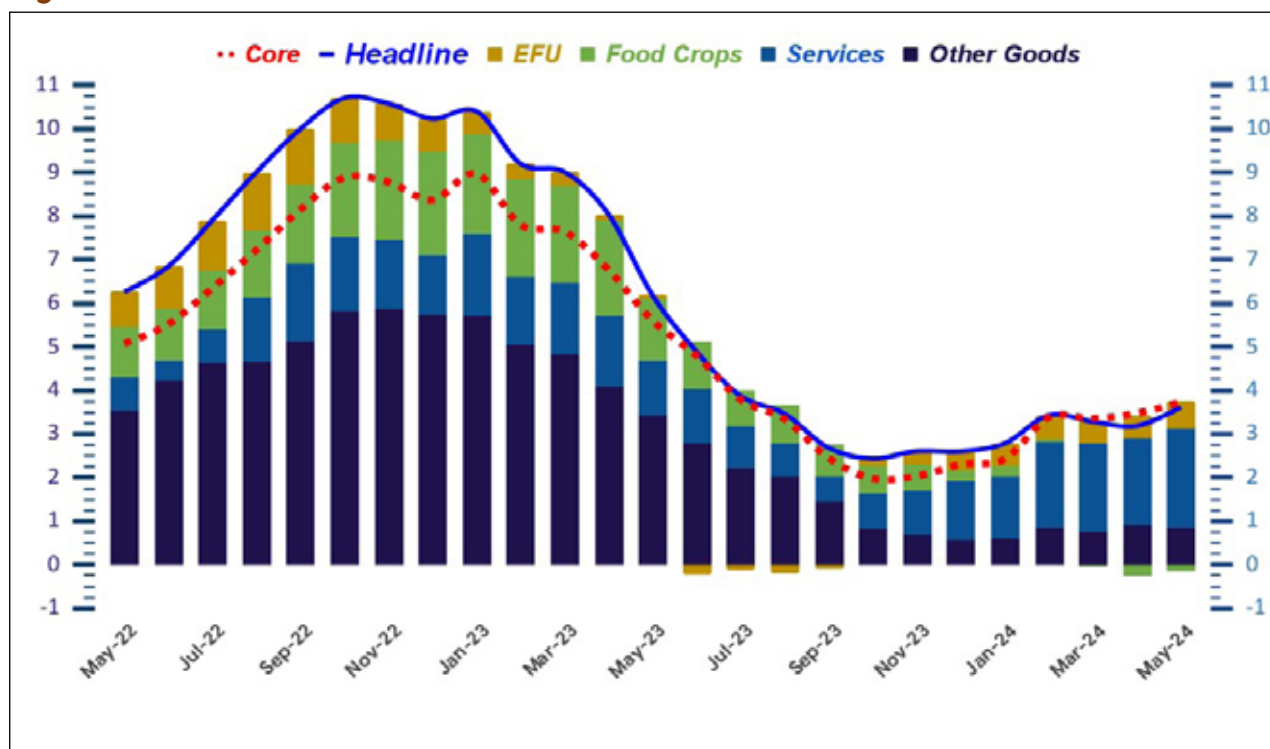
The BoU remains very committed to ensuring price stability to safeguard the purchasing power of household incomes most especially those of the poor who are most affected by any price increases. The current monetary policy stance balances the need to contain inflation at the 5 percent medium term target while supporting sustainable economic growth, which is essential for Uganda's socio-economic transformation. The MPC stands prepared to respond to any materialization of the identified risks.

Inflation Developments

Inflation has on average remained below the 5 percent target in FY2023/24 descending from spikes of the previous Financial Year. During the first 11 months of FY2023/24, headline and core inflation averaged 3 percent and 2.8 percent compared to 8.8 percent and 7.4 percent observed in FY2022/23. The decline in inflation was mainly attributed to the fall in food prices following improved weather conditions and increased food supplies, declining imported inflation especial for energy products resulting from declines of global commodities prices that had surged due to the Russia-Ukraine war, and tight monetary policy which moderated aggregate demand and stabilized the Uganda shilling. Food inflation significantly dropped to an average of 1.9 percent in the eleven months from the high of 19.7 percent in the previous Financial Year while Electricity, Fuel and Utilities inflation subsided to an average of 4.5 percent from 8.9 percent over the same period.

Other goods inflation which includes mostly traded goods descended to an average of 2.2 percent from a high of 10.4 percent reflecting a decline in imported inflation and relative stability of the Uganda shilling. Service inflation on the other hand marginally dropped to 3.7percent reflecting slow aggregate demand. Figure 4.2 shows the evolution of headline inflation and the contributions of the components to overall inflation over the past year while Table 4.2 shows the performance over the past three Financial Years.

Figure 4.2: Domestic Contribution to Domestic Inflation



Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBoS)

Table 4.2: Annual Inflation FY2020/21-2023/24

	FY2021/22	FY2022/23	FY2023/24*
Headline	3.4	8.8	3.0
Core	3.2	7.4	2.8
Other Goods	4.6	10.4	2.2
Services	1.6	3.9	3.7
Food Crops and Related Items Index	4.4	22.7	3.5
Energy Fuel and Utilities (EFU) Index	5.2	8.9	4.5

Source UBOS, *first 11 months of the FY

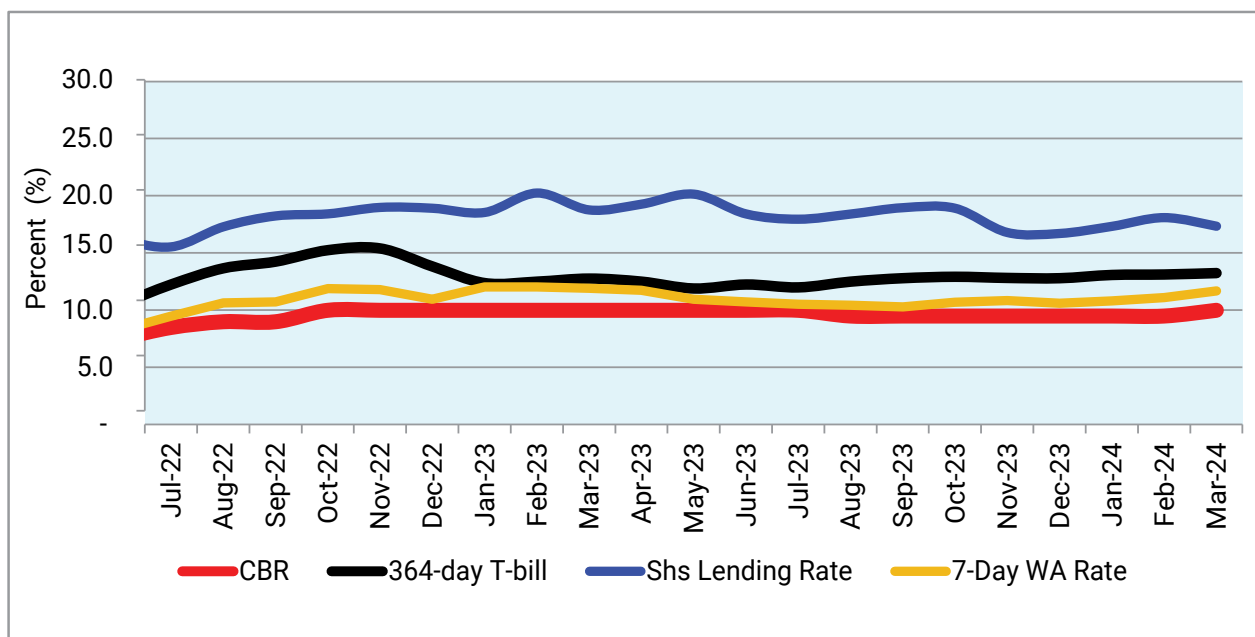
Inflation Outlook for FY2024/25

Inflation is projected to converge back to the 5 percent target in FY2024/25 as aggregate demand recovers. Upside risks to this inflation outlook include higher than projected weakening of the shilling due to uncertainty in global financial markets, further disruptions to global supply chains resulting from an escalation of geopolitical conflicts and extreme domestic weather conditions. On the downside, inflation could be lower than forecast due to softer domestic and global demand and bumper harvest and its effect on food crop prices.

Interest Rates

Interbank money market rates remained well anchored within the upper and lower bounds of the Central Bank Rate (CBR) in FY2023/2024. The weighted average 7-day interbank money market rate fell in FY2023/24 relative to FY2023/23 as the CBR remained predominantly lower in the Financial Year compared to the previous. The 7-day money market rate averaged 10.8 percent in the 9 months to March 2024, down from 11.2 percent observed in the previous Financial Year as shown in Figure 4.3 which illustrates the evolution of key interest rates. Similarly, the weighted average one-day interbank rate for the 9 months to March 2024 fell to 10.5 percent from 10.7 percent observed in the previous Financial Year.

Figure 4.3: Evolution of Key Interest Rates, 2022 –2024



Source: Bank of Uganda

Yields on Government securities were predominantly lower compared to the previous Financial Year. Annualized yields for the 91-day, 182-day, and 364-day treasury bills averaged 9.8 percent, 12.1 percent, and 12.8percent, respectively in the 9 months to March 2024 relative to 10.4 percent, 11.4percent, and 13.3percent observed in FY2022/23. Annualized yields for treasury bonds of all tenors fell in FY2023/2024 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 13.4 percent, 13.9 percent, 14.7 percent, 15.4 percent, 16.0 percent, and 16.2 percent respectively, compared to 14.3 percent, 14.4 percent, 15.6 percent, 16.0 percent, 16.7 percent, and 17.0 percent in the previous Financial Year.

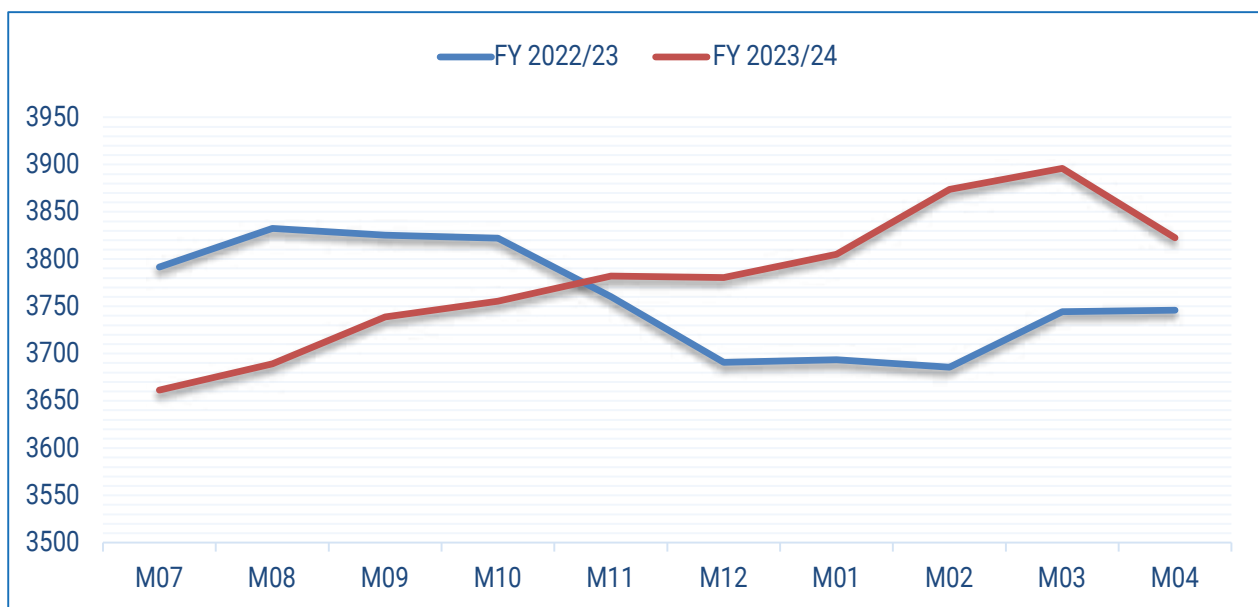
Commercial bank weighted average lending rates for shilling-denominated loans declined in the 9 months to March 2024 averaging 17.8 percent, compared to 18.6 percent observed in the previous Financial Year. This was mainly on the back of a longer loosening cycle that extended from July 2023 to February 2024. Notable declines were observed in the trade and building, mortgage, construction & real estate sectors with reduction in lending rates mainly attributed to prime corporates.

Exchange Rate Developments

In the FY2023/24, the Uganda shilling held stable to the US dollar. During the first 11 months to May 2024, the shilling depreciated by 0.8 percent, to an average mid-rate of Shs3,781.4 per US Dollar from an average of Shs3,752.5 per US dollar in the previous year. In the first half of FY2023/24 alone, the losses sustained by the shilling were largely driven by higher corporate demand, by the oil, telecommunication, and manufacturing firms amid continued outflow of portfolio capital as monetary policy remained tight in Advanced Economies (AEs) and competing markets.

The depreciation pressures were however contained by the tight monetary policy stance which has stabilized the shilling in the second half of the Fiscal Year. The shilling was also supported by increased foreign exchange inflows in higher export receipts, sustained remittances, and appropriate monetary policy actions. Over the period, BoU conducted dollar purchases for reserve build-up to the tune of USD199.8 million. Additionally, USD80 million was acquired through targeted purchases, bringing the total net BoU action to USD279.8 million.

Figure 4.4: Evolution of Exchange Rate, Shs/ USD, FY2022/23 Vs FY2023/24

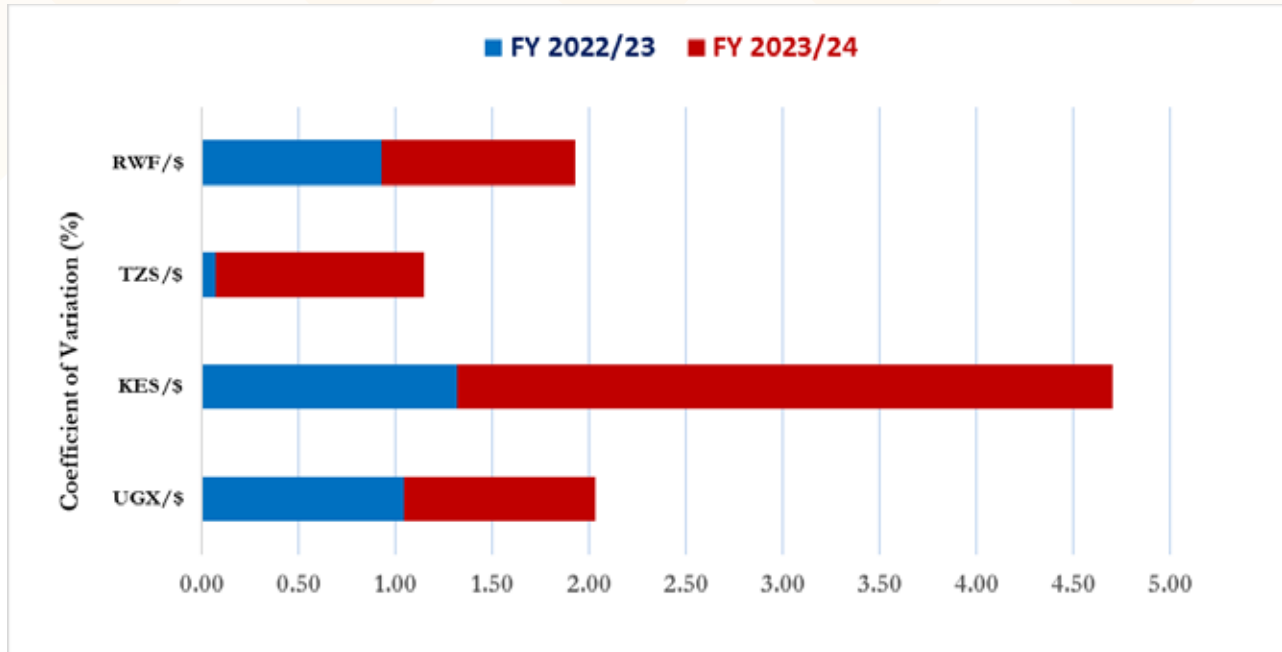


Source: Bank of Uganda

Comparison with Regional Currencies

The Uganda shilling has been relatively stable compared to the Kenyan shilling over the last ten months the Financial Year. The Kenyan shilling faced sharp volatility in 2023 as the country witnessed a negative outlook due to reduced debt-servicing capacity. The Kenyan shilling, however, took a drastic turn towards rapid appreciation in recent months, owing to the Euro bond over subscription, external financing that shored up fiscal strength and monetary policy actions that fine-tuned foreign exchange operations to ensure the unit's recovery. The Tanzanian shillings registered higher volatility compared to the previous financial year, yet it remained more stable than other selected East African currencies. This stability was primarily supported by effective monetary policies and robust economic growth. The Rwanda Franc has continued on a depreciating path due to a higher import bill and worsening trade deficit amidst tight global financial conditions.

Figure 4.5: Volatility of Selected Regional Currencies against the US Dollar



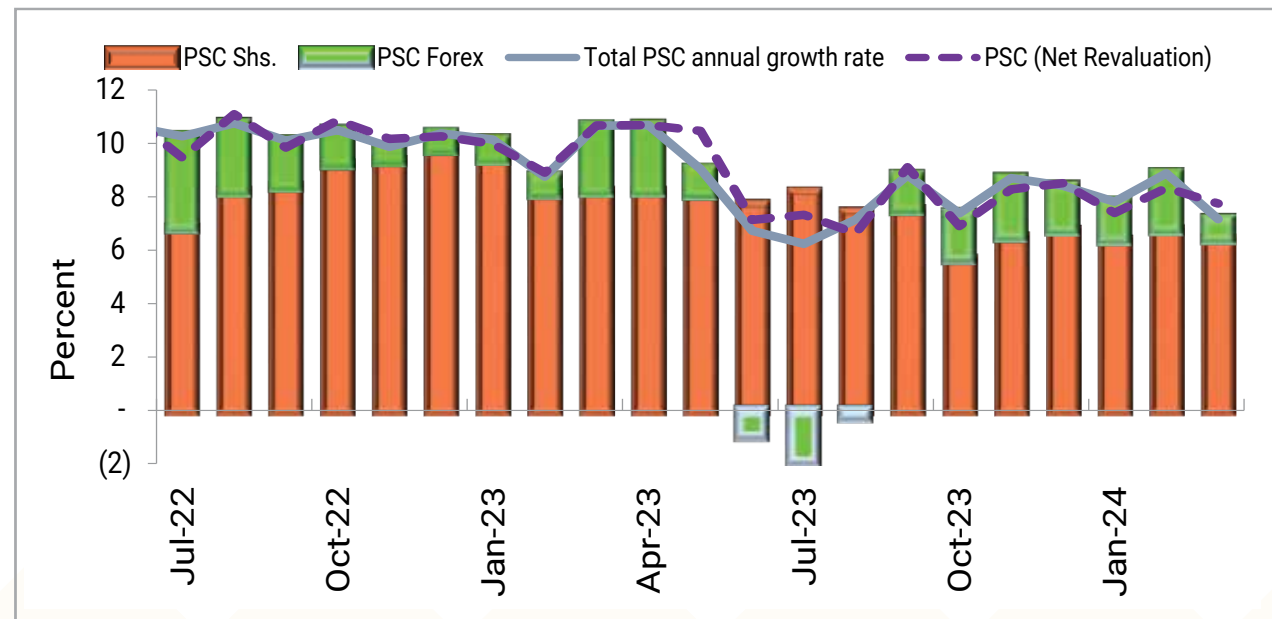
Source: Bank of Uganda

Private Sector Credit

Growth in Private Sector Credit (PSC) declined in FY2023/2024 compared to the previous Financial Year on the back of a slower uptick in economic activity as well as persistently high borrowing rates. PSC growth fell to 7.8 percent in the 9 months to March 2024 relative to 10.0 percent observed in the previous Financial Year.

Shilling-denominated loans were the main contributor to growth in PSC, growing at an average of 9.6 percent, but lower than the previous financial year’s average growth of 12.0 percent. Growth in foreign currency loans fell to 3.7 percent from respective growth of 4.7percent in the previous Financial Year as shown in Figure 4.6.

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



Source: Bank of Uganda

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

Table 4.3: Average Annual Private Sector Credit Growth

	FY2022/23	FY2023/24*
By Sector		
Agriculture	1.2	10.2
Manufacturing	5.4	14.5
Trade	10.7	5.7
Transport and Communication	8.6	3.3
Building, Mortgage, Construction and Real Estate	7.2	6.7
Personal and Household Loans	17.7	17.7
Other Sectors**	-13.7	2.9
By Currency		
Shilling Lending	12.0	9.6
Foreign Currency Lending	4.7	3.7
Total Credit to the Private Sector	10.0	7.7
Total Credit to the Private Sector (Net valuation & capitalized interest)	10.0	7.5

Source: Bank of Uganda *Data up to March 2024. ** Includes Mining & Quarrying, Business services, Electricity & Water, Business Services, Community, Social and Other Services

In the 9 months to March 2024, the average ratio of non-performing loans to total loans fell to 5.3 percent compared to 5.7 percent recorded in the previous year, as various measures to anchor the banking sector were put in place. The sectors with the highest non-performing loans ratio were business services and trade which recorded ratios of 9.3 percent and 7.1 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 past year, highlighting performance in banking, insurance, pensions, agricultural financing, and capital markets, as well as progress in financial inclusion. It also addresses prospects for the sector, including legal and regulatory issues that impact it.

a) Commercial Banks

In the year to March 2024, the banking sector registered a growth of Shs4.57 trillion or 9.94 percent in Total Assets from Shs45.92 trillion in March 2023 to Shs50.48 trillion in March 2024. This growth was slightly higher than Shs3.45 trillion (8.13 percent) registered in the twelve (12) month period to March 2023. The deposit base grew by Shs2.19 trillion (6.84 percent) from Shs32.01 trillion to Shs34.20 trillion over the same period. The level of intermediation slowed as exhibited by a lower growth in total advances of Shs1.31trillion or 6.79 percent over the period between March 2023 and March 2024 compared to Shs1.97 trillion (11.38 percent) registered in the prior twelve-month period to March 2023.

The banking sector registered a net profit after tax of Shs1.5 trillion for the year ended December 31, 2023, up from Shs1.2 trillion registered in the previous year. From a quarterly perspective, the net profit after tax for the first three (3) months to March 31, 2024, amounted to Shs413.16 billion compared to Shs48 billion for a similar period a year earlier, indicating a growth of 3.68 percent.

The stock of Non-Performing Loans for the period ending March 2024 decreased by Shs68.22 billion or 5.99 percent from March 2023. Accordingly, the ratio of Non-Performing Loans/ Total Loans and Advances improved marginally from 5.72 percent to 5.05 percent.

The key financial performance indicators for the banking sector are shown in Table 4.4

Table 4.4: Key Financial Performance Indicators of the Banking Sector

	Mar-23	Mar-24	Absolute Change	Change (percent)
Total Advances (Shs"000")	19,255,466,431	20,563,542,067	1,308,075,636	6.79
Total Assets (Shs"000")	45,917,658,227	50,483,710,759	4,566,052,532	9.94
Total Deposits (Shs"000")	32,010,434,065	34,198,595,269	2,188,161,204	6.84
Profits (Shs"000")- Quarter	398,479,612	413,161,099	14,681,487	3.68
Non-performing Loans (Shs"000")	1,139,271,812	1,071,048,375	-68,223,437	-5.99
NPL ratio (percent)	5.72percent	5.05percent		
	Dec-22	Dec-23	Absolute Change	Change (percent)
Profit (YTD*)- (Shs"000")	1,196,931,548	1,470,142,616	273,211,068	22.83

Source: Bank of Uganda

***YTD- Year to Date**

b) Credit and Islamic Financial Institutions (CIFIs)

The aggregate core and total capital held by the CIFIs subsector increased by 34.3 percent and 33.0 percent, respectively, from Shs60.7 billion and Shs63.9 billion as at March 31, 2023, to Shs81.5 billion and Shs85 billion as at March 31, 2024, respectively. Consequently, the aggregate core and total capital to risk-weighted assets ratios increased from 16.9 percent and 17.8 percent as at March 31, 2023, to 21.2 percent and 22.1 percent, respectively, as at March 31, 2024.

All CIFIs maintained liquid assets of not less than 20 percent of deposit liabilities as stipulated under the Financial Institutions (Liquidity) Regulations, 2005. However, one (1) Credit Institution did not meet the minimum statutory requirements of core and total capital to risk-weighted assets ratios of 12.5 percent and 14.5 percent and the statutory minimum paid-up requirement of Shs20 billion contrary to Section 3 of the Financial Institutions (Revision of Minimum Capital Requirements) Instrument, 2022. The non-compliant institution has been directed to recapitalize.

Total assets held by the subsector increased by Shs13.34 billion (2.7 percent) from Shs495.1 billion as at March 31, 2022, to Shs508.4 billion as at March 31, 2024. This increase was largely on account of an increase in net loans and 'balances with BOU' by Shs29.40 billion (11.1 percent) and Shs11.6 billion (133.0 percent), respectively, over the same period. However, total liabilities decreased by 1.9 percent (Shs8.1 billion) over the same period largely on account of a decrease in Deposit liabilities of 4.8 percent (Shs12.4 billion).

Transition of Some Tier I institutions to Tier II Status

Following the revision of Minimum Capital Requirements stipulated under the Financial Institutions (Revision of Minimum Capital Requirements) instrument, 2022, three commercial banks took a strategic decision to transition from a Tier I Commercial Bank Licence to a Tier II Credit Institutions License effective June 30, 2024. The three supervised financial institutions; ABC Capital Bank (U) Limited, Guaranty Trust Banks (U) Limited, and Opportunity Bank Limited, were granted a transition period of three months starting April 1, 2024 to June 30, 2024, during which they made adequate arrangements to phase out products and processes that required a Tier I License. This was intended to ensure a smooth service transition for their customers and mitigate any disruption to financial sector stability. The change of status of these commercial banks follows decisions by their respective boards of directors, to adopt a strategic shift and reposition these institutions to serve their customer base better. The institutions are adequately capitalised and meet the minimum capital requirements for a Tier II License.

Issuance of First Islamic Banking License

Bank of Uganda issued the first Islamic Banking License to Salaam Bank Limited in September 2023, following its acquisition of Top Finance Bank Limited.

c) Microfinance Deposit-Taking Institutions (MDIs)

The aggregate core and total capital held by the MDIs sub-sector grew by 1.7 percent and 0.9 percent to Shs232.2 billion and Shs246.0 billion, respectively, as at March 31, 2024, from Shs228.3 billion and Shs243.9 billion as at March 31, 2023. The MDIs 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. The total assets held by the sub-sector decreased by 3.1 percent to Shs807.2 billion at the end of March 2024 from Shs833.3 billion at the end of March 2023. The decrease in total assets was largely on account of a decrease in net loans of 5.2 percent (Shs24.0 billion). Total liabilities decreased by 4.7 percent (Shs28.0 billion) to Shs568.2 billion as at March 31, 2024, from Shs596.2 billion as at March 31, 2023, largely due to a decrease in customer deposits of 16.4 percent (Shs70.3 billion). It should be noted that, in the last twelve months ended March 31, 2024, the number of MDIs reduced from four (4) to three (3) on account of the revocation of one (1) of the MDI licenses by the Bank of Uganda.

The proposed amendments to the Microfinance Deposit-Taking Institutions, 2003 were assented to by the President of the Republic of Uganda on May 16, 2023. The amended Act provides for Islamic Microfinance, Agent Banking and Bancassurance services as well as special access to the Credit Reference Bureau by other accredited credit providers and service providers. In this regard, BOU embarked on the process of drafting the requisite regulations to operationalize Islamic Microfinance and Agent Banking in the MDIs' sub-sector.

Additionally, the Micro Finance Deposit-Taking Institutions (Provision of Minimum Capital Requirements) Instrument, 2024 which increased the unimpaired minimum paid-up capital requirement for all MDIs from Shs500 million to Shs5 billion was approved and published in the Uganda Gazette on March 1, 2024. All MDIs maintained unimpaired paid-up capital above the statutory minimum requirement of Shs5 billion.

The Microfinance Deposit Taking Institutions (Registered Societies) Regulations, 2023 were approved and published in the Uganda Gazette on June 2, 2023. These regulations operationalized Bank of Uganda's mandate to supervise and regulate large Savings and Credit Cooperative Organizations (SACCOs) as stipulated under Section 110 of the Tier IV Microfinance Institutions and Money Lenders Act, 2016. Subsequently, the Bank of Uganda conducted workshops to create awareness about the regulations during February and March 2024, and thereafter, invited the large SACCOs to submit applications for licence considerations.

d) Tier IV Institutions

These institutions aim at bridging the financial access for the last mile households and includes 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 and bridging a gap for financial inclusion. Their wide geographical coverage and countrywide presence is ideal for providing financial services to the large unbanked and underserved population with low incomes that would otherwise be excluded from the formal financial sector.

Uganda Microfinance Regulatory Authority (UMRA)

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 with over 80percent from the recent fin scope survey,2023.

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. By April 2024, institutions licensed by UMRA stood at 1,809 as indicated the table below

Table 4.5 : UMRA Licensed Institutions

Category of Licensees	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Money Lenders	190	611	755	760	1144	1180	1402
NDFMIs	49	183	197	208		208	232
SACCOs	0	25	57	125		125	161
	239	728	901	968	1396	1513	1809

Source: UMRA, *As at April, 2024

The table.5 below shows the trend of revenue contributions from UMRA licensed entities through income tax, Pay As You Earn (PAYE) and Withholding Tax and this is attributed to formalization of financial services businesses through effective regulation and supervision at UMRA.

Table 4.6: UMRA Licensees Revenue Contribution

Financial year (FY)	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Revenue collections (Billion Ushs)	53.3	54.5	60.6	87.4	130.6

Data source: Uganda Microfinance Regulatory Authority

The total tax revenue from UMRA licensee's contribution grew by 145percent in the last five years, rising from Ushs53.3 billion in FY2018/19 to Ushs.6billion in FY2022/23. However, this does not include the income tax from SACCOs as a result of a 10-year tax exemption granted in the year 2017.

In the coming FY2024/25, UMRA will aim at strengthening the supervision of institutions under its jurisdiction through;

- i. Strengthening market supervision and enforcement framework.
- ii. Engagements with stakeholders through sensitizations on the Tier 4 microfinance institutions and money lenders Act and Regulations.
- iii. Undertaking onsite and offsite inspection, supervision and reporting on activities.
- iv. Facilitating and promote research and market development by putting in place an M&E system, and continuing with data collection activities.
- v. Enhancing UMRA MIS by integrating with URA, URSB and NIRA.
- vi. Coordinate strategic partnerships for capacity building of institutional transformational and compliance.
- vii. Establishment of UMRA regional offices for effective service delivery.
- viii. Preparing PDM and EMYOOGA SACCOs for licensing and compliance.
- ix. Capacity building for UMRA staff and Tier 4 Microfinance Institutions and Money Lenders.
- x. Conducting Financial Consumer Education awareness campaigns country wide.
- xi. Promoting consumer confidence through consumer financial education and capacity building of UMRA licensees.
- xii. Roll-out the Credit Sharing Reporting Mechanism for the Tier 4 sector to submit data to Credit Reference Bureaus.
- xiii. Strengthening complaints handling redress mechanism to protect the public from unethical lending practicing.

e) Credit Reference Bureau

Since its establishment in 2008, the Credit Reference Bureau (CRB) has steadily gained recognition as an integral component of the credit market for Supervised Financial Institutions (SFIs). SFIs have 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 March 31, 2024, 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 2024 compared to 2.2 million financial cardholders as at end

March 2023 representing a 7.27 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 2023 to 1.38 million as at end of March 2024. 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 were intended to expand access to Credit Reference Services to other non-regulated credit providers were gazetted on September 30, 2022. Consequently, on October 21, 2022, BoU issued a circular, 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 were 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.

As such, the average number of registered borrowers with NINs across the three licensed CRBs stood at 1,939,772 as at end of March 2024 compared to an average of 1,562,890 as at end of March 2023. 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)

Movable collateral registries like SIMPO play a crucial role in increasing access to finance by providing a framework that guarantees the rights of secured creditors through clear rules for the creation, perfection, and enforcement of security interests, which makes lending against movable assets less risky. Conversely, it creates an environment that promotes the use of movable collateral, creating channels through which men, women, youth and MSMEs can access credit without land ownership. This section highlights the accomplishments and future endeavors of the registry from September 18, 2019, the date SIMPO initiated its operations, through February 29, 2024.

i) Security interest notices and number of Clients

As of February 29, 2024, SIMPO had 26,004 notices, marking an increase of 9001 from the previous year's count of 17,003 in 2023. This was attributed to the new users who embraced the system as a result of the integration between SIMPO and the Motor Vehicle Registry (MVR). The integration was necessitated by the implementation of the 2020 amendments to the Traffic and Road Safety Act of 1998, which mandated individuals with interests in motor vehicles, trailers, and engineering plants to register them to SIMPO. The submission of security interest returns is now facilitated electronically to the MVR through this integration.

Table 4.7: Cumulative Security Interest Notices

No.	ITEM	No. of security interest notices		
		(31/03/22)	(28/02/23)	(29/02/24)
1.	Number of notices registered by Institutions supervised by BoU	1,611	2,858	5,603
2.	Number of notices registered by Institutions (including Tier 4 Micro Finance Institutions & Moneylenders)	10,117	14,044	20,271
3.	Number of notices registered by Institutions outside Uganda	74	98	127
4.	Number of notices registered by Individuals	1	3	3
Total Security Interest Notices Registered		11,803	17,003	26,004

Source: SIMPO

During the reporting period from March 1, 2023, to February 29, 2024, the number of users on the system has increased from 169 to 260. Moneylenders experienced the most significant growth, with an increase of 40 registrants, marking the highest number of lender types onboarded onto the system within this time frame. Following closely, local non-deposit taking microfinance institutions saw an increase of 25 institutions. This notable growth can also be attributed to the system integration.

Table 4.8: Number of Clients registered on SIMPRS as of February 29, 2024.

Types of Lender	Location	No.
Individuals	Local	18
	Foreign	2
Commercial Banks	Local	25
	Foreign	10
Credit Institutions	Local	4
	Foreign	12
Development Banks	Local	2
	Foreign	6
Microfinance Deposit-Taking Institutions	Local	4
Moneylenders	Local	76
	Foreign	2
Non-Deposit Taking Microfinance Institutions	Local	48
	Foreign	1
Savings and Credit Cooperatives (SACCOs)	Local	9
	Foreign	24
Other* (lenders apart from financial institutions)	Local	10
	Foreign	2
Representatives (like law firms (partnerships and sole proprietorships and security trustees), who register on behalf of the financial institutions)	Local	16
	Foreign	2
Grand Total		260

Source: SIMPO

*Other includes management firms, business support service firms, investment funds, non-governmental organisations, charitable foundations, hydro-power and renewable energy developers, insurance and leasing companies, manufacturers, coffee buyers, oil marketing companies, fuel wholesalers, and private debt funds.

ii) Searches

Searches serve as a critical component of due diligence. Currently, the registry has conducted 22,813 searches, a notable increase from the previous total of 16,000. International best practices indicate that a ratio of 1:1 between searches and notices is essential to gauge system usage effectively. This ratio ensures that for each notice registered, a corresponding search was conducted, reflecting thorough due diligence practices.

Table 4.9: Searches

Period	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024 (29 Feb)	Grand Total
Searches	220	4,705	5,450	4,831	5,989	1,618	22,813

iii) Post Registration Notices since September 2019

There has been a decline in post-registration activities. Post-registration notices include cancellation, amendment (Loan top-up or extension of the loan tenure), default and enforcement, and discharge, which arise under different circumstances depending on events affecting the transaction; thus, where a borrower fulfills their payment obligations, the lender registers a discharge notice. The table below shows the number of post-registration notices filed on SIMPO from 18 September 2019 to 29 February 2024.

Table 4.10: Number of post-registration notices from 18 Sept 2019 to 29 Feb 2024

Period	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Grand Total
Post-registration notices	9	994	1,213	2,610	1,513	120	7,449

Source: SIMPO

The declining number of post-registration notices suggests an improvement in borrower compliance

iv) Number of collaterals in SIMPO

Collateral has increased from 23,044 to 33,461 as of February 29, 2024. With the integration between SIMPO and the motor vehicle registry, motor vehicles have been established as the most used collateral due to the sharp increase in the number of registrations, as shown in Table 4.11 below.

Table 4.11: Number of Collateral Sub-Type*

No	COLLATERAL SUB TYPE	TOTAL
1.	Accession	2
2.	Account Receivable	165
3.	Bank/Deposit Account	365
4.	Bicycles	12
5.	Boats	14
6.	Commingled Assets	5
7.	Commodities	185
8.	Company Assets/Business Assets	2,238
9.	Consumer/Household Goods	2,174
10.	Currency	2
11.	Farm Harvest	287
12.	Farm Products	3
13.	Fixtures and Fittings	71
14.	Inventory/Stock of Goods	162
15.	Investment/Shares/Stocks/Bonds	312
16.	Livestock	139
17.	Money/Cash Proceeds	114
18.	Motorcar	25,042
19.	Motorcycle	770
20.	Omnibus	53
21.	Others (Non-Perishable)	183
22.	Others (Perishable)	9
23.	Outboard Motor	20
24.	Pharmaceutical Products	2
25.	Plant & Equipment	674
26.	Semi-trailer	347
27.	Tractor	271
28.	Tricycle	20
Grand Total		33,641

Source: SIMPO

*Cumulative as at February 29, 2024.

Since last reporting, the registry has accomplished the following:

- i) By December 2023. The registry rolled out the integration between SIMPO and the Motor Vehicle Registry (MVR), to implement the Traffic and Road Safety (Amendment) Act of 2020 which harmonised the process of perfecting security interests in motor vehicles, trailers, and engineering plants. In addition, the Bureau sensitized 135 Women in Business under the Uganda Women Entrepreneurs Association Limited (UWEAL) about the benefits of the Law and the System to increase access to affordable credit.

- ii) During the period May 2023 to February 2024, the registry conducted experiential marketing activities for borrower sensitisation in Kampala and Western Uganda. In western Uganda, the districts covered included Fort Portal, Kasese and Mbarara while Kampala activities were done in the five divisions of Nakawa, Rubaga, Kawempe, Makindye and Central.

In the coming FY, SIMPO will prioritise the following;

- a. Lender and borrower sensitisation: Specifically, for the borrowers, the URSB will continue experiential marketing activities targeted at borrowers in Uganda's Northern, Eastern, and West Nile regions. These initiatives aim to enhance borrower awareness and understanding of relevant processes and rights. Lenders will receive targeted sensitization through radio messages, ensuring they are well-informed about pertinent regulations and procedures.
- b. The URSB will continue to support the Uganda Access to Finance (A2F) project under the International Finance Corporation (IFC). The primary objective of this initiative is to foster movable asset-based lending by empowering lenders to develop innovative products. The initiative will encompass a comprehensive study on the impact of SIMPO in the market. The insights gained from this study will serve as a foundation for developing strategies aimed at enhancing movable asset-based lending in Uganda.
- c. URSB is taking lead in establishing the African Collateral Registries Forum (ACRF). This forum will serve as a collaborative platform for African countries to engage and coordinate on matters related to secured transactions. Similar to the Corporate Registers Forum (CRF), the ACRF aims to influence policy and legal reform across the continent. By fostering cooperation and knowledge-sharing, the ACRF will provide mutual benefits to its members, ultimately promoting economic development and financial inclusion in Africa.

g) Agricultural Financing and other Funds Management

Agricultural Insurance

The Uganda Agriculture Insurance Scheme (UAIS), through the Government of Uganda, has since its inception in FY2016/17 been implemented and will continue to operate until FY2024/25. 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 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.

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. The scheme also facilitates access to credit from various financial institutions, whose confidence is bolstered by the de-risking framework of the scheme, especially for smallholder 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 are

committed to fostering behavioural change through education, sensitization, and training of farmers.

By December 2023, drought was identified as the most significant cause of loss, accounting for 75.2 percent of all insurable risks, and remains the primary cause of significant losses in farmers' yields. Consequently, the consortium has made significant progress in building trust and credibility for insurance products and continues to actively promote and sell Weather/Drought Index Insurance products to address this pressing issue. This revolutionary product is cost-effective and allows quick and timely compensation without the burden of field inspections. In the second phase of the scheme, which started on July 01, 2021, a total of Shs30.43 billion had been disbursed in claims by the end of the second quarter of FY2023/24. The nature and distribution of these claims during this period provide valuable insights into the perils covered, highlighting the relative severity of different risks.

As part of its mandate under the Scheme, the consortium has targeted agriculture insurance to reach the most remote areas of Uganda. This effort has involved extensive sensitization and awareness campaigns, training, and farmer engagements to ensure the growth and uptake of agriculture insurance. Recognizing the continuous need to meet farmers' needs, the Consortium has facilitated the establishment and growth of regional offices in Mbale, Mbarara, and Gulu to serve the Eastern, Western, and Northern regions, respectively. Recently, a new office was established in Jinja to further extend its reach. The Consortium's expansion strategy aims to better serve consumers nationwide, even at the grassroots level.

Agricultural Insurance under the Parish Development Model (PDM) has already commenced, although currently limited to select pilot districts and parishes. There are plans to roll out the insurance scheme to additional regions in the coming seasons, aiming for broader coverage and increased support for farmers across Uganda. Discussions are still ongoing to incorporate insurance in the Agricultural Credit Facility, further enhancing financial resilience for farmers.

Looking ahead to FY2024/25, new locations have been earmarked to support the scheme and include including Fort Portal Kabarole in the Western region, Kabale district in the South-West region, Masaka district in the Central region, and Nwoya district in the West Nile region as hosting districts for additional regional offices. These efforts are part of the continuous implementation of the marketing strategy campaign within the Uganda Agriculture Insurance Scheme.

Agricultural Credit Facility (ACF)

Over the last 14 years of administering the ACF, Bank of Uganda, working together with the Participating Financial Institutions (PFIs), has registered success in lending up to Shs859.4 billion accessed by 3,867 beneficiaries, including large off-takers that create jobs and market for smallholder farmers.

Funds under the ACF have been disbursed for the acquisition of agricultural machinery to increase farm production and productivity, the acquisition of processing machinery for value addition and infrastructure for post-harvest handling such as silos, warehouses, as well as cold storage facilities for perishable agricultural products. During the implementation of the scheme, it was realised that many smallholder farmers could not access credit due to a lack of collateral. To address this challenge, the Government of Uganda established the block allocation window. This initiative allows farmers to access ACF to a sum of Shs20 million without the need for registered collateral typically required in conventional banking.

By December 31, 2023, the cumulative ACF loan book had grown by Shs18.48 billion standing at Shs859.39 billion from Shs840.96 billion as at September 30, 2023, having been extended to 3,868 eligible projects. The cumulative total GoU contribution disbursed to the PFIs stood at Shs434.80 billion. Working capital for grain trade and on-farm activities continues to dominate absorption, utilising 39 percent and 32 percent, respectively. Agro-processing and post-harvest handling utilised 19 percent and 10 percent respectively. Access to finance by Small and Medium Sized Enterprises has significantly increased, with 91 percent of the funded projects under the scheme comprising micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs), which constitute much of the agriculture sector in Uganda.

Notable milestones include:

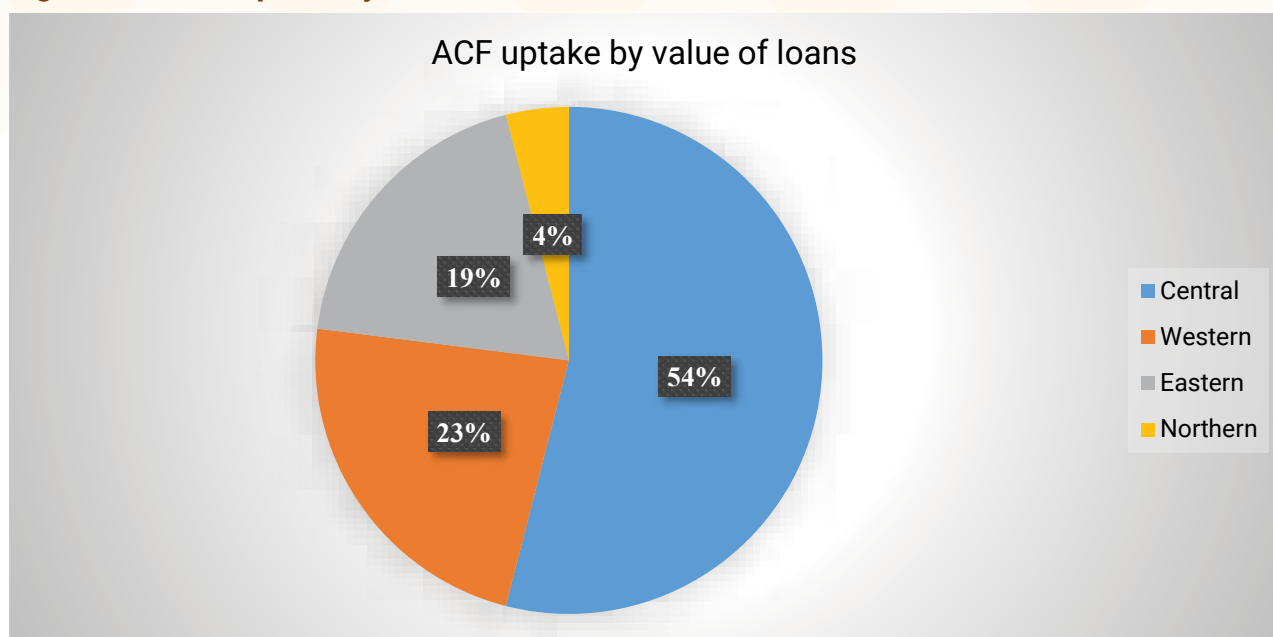
- i) The drive towards commercialisation of the agricultural sector through the provision of credit worth Shs273.45 billion to farmers to acquire farm machinery and equipment as well as farm expansion.
- ii) Enhancement of financial inclusion through Block Allocation where 2,394 micro borrowers (62 percent of total beneficiaries) accessed funding as at December 31, 2023.

The programme continues to face constraints due to the low appetite for agriculture related business lending in some PFIs which perceive agriculture as a high-risk sector. For instance, out of the thirty-one (31) Supervised Financial Institutions, only sixteen (16) are actively participating in lending under ACF. In addition, many small-holder farmers belong to Tier IV institutions such as Savings and Credit Cooperative Societies (SACCOS), which are not accredited to participate in the scheme. This exclusion prevents most smallholder farmers from accessing finance under the ACF.

Figure 4.7: ACF Portfolio as at December 31, 2023



Source: Bank of Uganda - ACF Report for the Quarter ended December 2023

Figure 4.8: ACF uptake by loan amounts at 31st December 2023

Source: MFPED, 2024

Small Business Recovery Fund (SBRF)

The GoU established the Small Business Recovery Fund (SBRF) in 2021 to provide loans to small businesses that were adversely affected by the COVID-19 pandemic and suffered financial distress. This stimulus package aims to support financially distressed MSMEs with viable recovery prospects. The scheme operates as a public-private partnership between the Government of Uganda (GoU) and Supervised Financial Institutions (SFIs, herein PFIs). A Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) governs the scheme's operations, with the Bank of Uganda (BoU) acting as the Fund Administrator.

Capitalization of the SBRF: On October 22, 2021, BoU received Shs100 billion from the GoU, denoted as SBRF, to facilitate the provision of loans to small businesses that suffered financial distress from the COVID-19 pandemic. The PFIs are required to match the GoU contribution with an additional Shs100 billion to bring the total pool of loanable funds to Shs200 billion. Therefore, for every loan disbursed to a borrower, a PFI contributes 50 percent of the loan in line with the risk-sharing mechanism prescribed under the SBRF MoA. As of December 31, 2023, BoU had accumulated 2,344 applications worth Shs38.14 billion from eight (8) PFIs. Out of these, 1,724 (74 percent) with a total loan value of Shs22.49 billion were approved, while disbursements totaling Shs18.43 billion were made to 1,459 eligible projects over the same period. The disbursed loans represent 85 percent of the loans approved at BoU as of December 31, 2023. As of December 31, 2023, cumulative recoveries amounted to Shs2.62 billion.

Performance of the fund has been constrained by several factors including limited participation by lenders and informality of MSMEs. Only eight out of 33 financial institutions actively lend under the SBRF. They have advocated for the revision of eligibility criteria, particularly the annual turnover or total asset value requirements. In addition, the Collateral requirements remain a hurdle for many small businesses, in spite of the attractive interest rates and repayment terms offered by the fund. However, the Block Allocation model offers some relief for micro-borrowers, allowing alternative arrangements like credit history, chattel mortgages, or group guarantees.

The Investment for Industrial Transformation and Employment (INVITE)

The GoU negotiated and signed an agreement with the World Bank to provide credit of USD96 million and a grant of USD104 million under the Investment for Industrial Transformation and Employment (INVITE) project. The project is anchored on the Government of Uganda's economic growth plan of strengthening the private sector as a key driver to economic growth.

The INVITE project valued at USD218 million with a credit component of USD96 million, a grant of USD104 million and a Multi-Donor Trust Fund (MDTF) of USD18 million for technical assistance to the MDAs, seeks to support new economic opportunities and to minimize the negative effects of COVID-19 on private-sector investment and employment. The loan facility attracts an Interest rate of 0.75percent with a maturity period of 38 years and a grace period of 6 years. The loan repayments will be made every 15th day of February and August.

By March 2024, the creation of the INVITE Trust had been completed. At the same time, the Terms of Reference (ToRs) for the Investment Committee (IC) of the INVITE project had been drafted. Likewise, the ToRs for a consultant, specifically an Environmental and Social (E&S) Specialist, tasked with preparing the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) to guide the implementation of the project's components, have been drafted.

The evaluation process for selecting the consultant responsible for preparing the Project Operations Manual has been completed. The consultant is expected to initiate the task upon approval by the Contracts Committee.

Parish Development Model (PDM)

For the period under review, the Government finalized the establishment phase of the PDM strategy and is now undertaking the stabilization phase of the program which involves the disbursement of funds to last-mile beneficiaries, annual capitalization of the Parish Revolving Fund (PRF), Improving 'PDM' IT systems, leverage existing Agro-infrastructure for PDM, promoting community savings, continuous provision of BDS and other extension services to Households, Enterprise Groups and SACCOs, completion of data collection, keeping track/ monitoring of beneficiaries.

Table 4.12: A summary of the PDM funds utilization among the last-mile beneficiaries as of March 2024

Sn	Category	Statistics
1.	Enterprise Groups Created	157,755
2.	Number of members profiled	1,753,687
3.	Beneficiaries that have accessed money	1,083,097
4.	The total amount absorbed by the beneficiaries	Shs1,094.5billion

Source: MFPEP

Under the establishment phase, there is continuous annual capitalization of the PRF and by mid-April 2024, 10,585 PDM SACCOs representing 99percent had been financed with a total of Shs531.9billion for half-year. (The amount includes Shs50,000,000 for PRF and Shs250,000 for administrative costs per SACCO.) Full capitalization of these SACCOs will be completed by the end of May 2024.

Following the Government adoption of the WENDI mobile wallet for disbursement of funds to PDM beneficiaries, 6577 PDM SACCOs have been on boarded onto the wallet and the PRF will be accessed by the beneficiaries thereon other than the different commercial banks. The balance of 4008 PDM SACCOs yet to be on boarded on WENDI by the end of FY2023/24.

In FY2024/25, All PDM SACCOS will be on boarded onto the WENDI to ease disbursement to the last mile beneficiary.

Emyooga

In FY2023/24, Government continued to operationalize the Presidential Initiative on Job and Wealth Creation (EMYOOGA) Programme for MSMEs in specialized trades. The objective of Emyooga program is to promote job creation and improve household incomes of Ugandans. It targets 18 specialized enterprises/groups at the parish level, with each forming an apex SACCO at the constituency level. The Microfinance Support Centre is the lead implementing agency.

- 1) As of June, 2023, government had cumulatively disbursed seed capital worth Shs261 billion and SACCOs had mobilized Shs81.2 billion. 3,584 Emyooga SACCOs had conducted audits for the year 2021 and 2022 and had scheduled annual general meetings.
- 2) As of December 2023, 7,049 Emyooga SACCOs had been formed. There were 283,938 female active borrowers, 140,074 youth active borrowers and 29,081 PWD active borrowers.
- 3) 366 Emyooga SACCOs had been submitted to the registrar of cooperatives for permanent registration assessment and of these, 189 certificates were issued by the registrar by end of the FY2022/2023.
- 4) A total of 6,797 SACCO leaders were trained. Trainings covered cooperative governance, credit and delinquency management, resource mobilization, enterprise selection and mindset change.
- 5) 4 Sub regional forums had been formed as of June 2023 and their rationale is to form and constitute the national forum. So far, Kigezi, Ankole, Lango and Bunyoro sub regions have formed their forums;
- 6) 91 Emyooga SACCOs invested in acquiring assets and projects such as taxis, boda bodas, sound systems, boats, wine processing equipment, outside catering, poultry farming and tree planting.
- 7) Cumulatively, the number of employment opportunities created under this program grew to 314,548 by December, 2023. Parish-based association consisted of 1,858,762 active members.

In FY2024/25, Government will further support Emyooga to reach their full potential. There has been strong recognition for the need to priorities scaling up promising occupational groups/enterprises through various interventions. The primary focus will be on helping these Emyooga to grow from small, unproductive groups into highly productive businesses capable of breaking through the various supply chains, and to become sustainable and transformational.

h) Financial Inclusion and E-payments

Financial Literacy

In November 2023, BoU and other key stakeholders launched the second National Financial Inclusion Strategy (NFIS II) for the period 2023-2028. The new strategy envisions “*Universal access and usage of a broad range of quality and affordable formal financial products and services delivered in a responsible and sustainable manner*”. The initiatives in the NFIS are grouped under the following key pillars:

- i. Reduce exclusion and access barriers to formal financial services.
- ii. Deepen and broaden the usage of affordable and quality formal financial products.
- iii. Strengthen financial consumer protection and capability.
- iv. Develop an inclusive green finance market and
- v. Promote gender-inclusive finance.

Furthermore, it is envisaged that the strategy will be supported by three enabling pillars:

- i. Public and private sector commitment and coordination.
- ii. Policy, legal, and regulatory and supervisory capacity.
- iii. Enabling infrastructure capacity and security.

BoU as the Secretariat for Finscope Survey in partnership with the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development, Uganda Bureau of Statistics, Financial Sector Deepening Uganda (FSDU), Abi Finance, and other key stakeholders conducted the FinScope 2023 survey. FinScope is a survey of access to and usage of financial services by the adult population in Uganda.

The survey objectives were threefold:

- a) To track overall trends in financial inclusion to provide information on how the landscape of financial inclusion has changed since 2018, including benchmarking these trends with countries within the region.
- b) To provide insights that could be utilized both at policy and market levels to further deepen financial inclusion.
- c) To describe the financial service needs of the adult population (i.e. individuals 16 years or older) in Uganda.

The survey findings revealed an improvement in the level of financial inclusion from 2018. In particular;

- i. 81 percent (20 million) of Uganda’s adults are financially served both formally and informally.
- ii. 68 percent (16.7 million) Ugandan adults have taken up formal financial services largely by driven by mobile money services.
- iii. However financial inclusion gender gap has increased to 5 percent from 1 percent in 2018 while urban/rural gap have narrowed to 9 percent from 12 percent in 2018.

BoU continued to implement the MoUs with several stakeholders including FSDU, the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF), and the Uganda Communications Commission (UCC) for joint efforts around financial inclusion.

BoU enhanced the dissemination of information to key stakeholders through a quarterly financial inclusion newsletter. In addition, quarterly data on financial inclusion indicators and e-payments are now accessible on the Bank of Uganda's website.

During the year, BoU trained 42 financial literacy trainers of trainers bringing the number of certified trainers to 2,250. Financial Literacy trainings were also conducted in various districts across the country including Fort Portal, Kampala, Kisoro, Lyantonde, Lira, Mbarara and Moroto. Additionally, BoU collaborated with the Uganda Communications Commission (UCC) to conduct quarterly awareness campaigns through radio talk shows to sensitize the public about the risks associated with electronic payments and consumer protection mechanisms. Furthermore, the BoU played an active role in commemorating World Savings Day, which took place on October 31, 2023.

In the last quarter of FY2023/24, BoU and the Alliance for Financial Inclusion (AFI) organized a joint regional training session on Financial Inclusion for Forcibly Displaced Persons (FDPs). This training drew participants from 40 AFI member countries. The primary objective of the session was to enhance understanding of FDPs, shed light on the financial inclusion obstacles they encounter, and underscore the crucial role of financial policymakers and regulators in implementing tailored national financial inclusion strategies and programs to cater to their distinct requirements.

The Financial Literacy Strategy for Uganda (2019-2024) is due to expire in 2024. BoU plans to engage key stakeholders to develop the third Financial Literacy Strategy.

Financial Compliance

Uganda was in February, 2020 placed on the list of Countries under increased monitoring (**Grey List**), and given an action plan to address all strategic deficiencies. Since then, the country embarked on the implementation of the FATF action plan which it concluded in October 2023. The Financial Action Taskforce (FATF) subsequently removed the country from the grey list at its plenary meetings held from 19th to 23rd February 2024 in Paris, France.

Had Uganda failed to fulfill these actions, the country would have been at a risk of being blacklisted thus adversely affecting the ability of her financial institutions to conduct international financial transactions and international business in general. Furthermore, the FATF sanctions would have prohibited other foreign financial institutions from dealing with their Ugandan counterparts, potentially crippling the financial sector.

The removal from the grey list, unlocks a host of benefits for Uganda's economy. It will build investor confidence, reduce the cost of doing business and reinforce our global reputation. The Country will now have unrestricted access to international markets and credit, providing a vital boost to government's socio-economic transformation efforts. By aligning our Anti-Money Laundering and Countering Terrorist Financing measures with international standards, Uganda can now engage seamlessly with the global financial system. This will facilitate trade, enhance competitiveness, and provide more opportunities for economic diversification and integration into global value chains.

In FY2024/25, Government of Uganda through the responsible Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), will sustain the excellent progress made through the implementation of a comprehensive post-grey list strategy, including continuous strengthening of our legal framework, enhancement of the capacity of all the relevant institutions and ongoing engagements with the private sector. It is therefore, critical that the Country continues to adhere to the set international standards and promote effective legal, regulatory and operational measures to Combat Money Laundering, Terrorist Financing, and Proliferation Financing and to avoid any threats that undermine the integrity of the financial system.

Promotion of e-Payments⁶²

During the year, BoU continued with the implementation of the Uganda National e-Payments Strategy for the period 2021-2026. The implementation of strategic initiatives has led to a significant increase in the use of e-payments. This growth is largely attributed to the licensing of additional e-money issuers and the Central Bank's public campaigns promoting e-payments. As of December 31, 2023, a total of twenty-nine (29) Payment Service Providers (PSPs) and Payment System Operators (PSOs) were licensed, including two banks that are also licensed as e-money issuers. In addition, letters of approval were issued to two applicants for testing innovative solutions: one for automated direct debits and another for a contactless card (tap to pay) for point-of-sale (POS) transactions. E-money issuers have continued to expand their use cases and are now offering solutions for savings, credit, investment, remittances, and insurance.

BoU has established an internal committee dedicated to studying the feasibility of implementing a Central Bank Digital Currency (CBDC) for Uganda. A draft Consultation Paper has been prepared and will soon be made available for public consultation. Additionally, the Bank has established a Technical Working Group on Blockchain Technology (TWGBCT), consisting of representatives from both the public and private sectors, as well as development partners. The primary objective of this TWG is to conduct studies that will provide insights for making informed policy decisions regarding the supervision and regulation of blockchain technology in Uganda.

During the year, there was a notable increase in the value of electronic money (e-money) which increased by 38.5 percent from Shs165.6 trillion in the twelve months ending December 2022 to Shs229.2 trillion in the year to December 2023. Similarly, the volume of e-money increased by 23.1 percent from 5.2 billion transactions to 6.4 billion transactions over the same period. These developments are shown in Table 4.13 below;

62 Includes Electronic Funds Transfer, Internet Banking, Mobile Money Service, Debit Cards, Credit Cards, Point of Sales, Bank Agents & ATMs. 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 the activities of issuers of e-money (including mobile money).

Table 4.13: Trend of Electronic Money transactions by volume

Transaction Type (Millions)	Oct-Dec 2022	Jan-Mar 2023	Apr-Jun 2023	Jul-Sep 2023	Oct-Dec 2023
Cash-in (Deposits)	282.9	292.2	314.9	326.6	345.3
Cash-out (Withdrawals)	148.8	144.0	155.1	161.9	169.4
Virtual card transactions	0.1	0.1	6.9	0.0	0.0
Airtime	286.1	342.6	328.4	348.7	353.1
Data	273.1	290.4	310.2	306.5	317.7
Loan Disbursements	4.1	3.9	14.0	9.8	7.4
Loan Repayments	9.7	7.7	12.6	10.9	11.3
P2P (Person to Person)	88.5	91.7	105.8	117.4	132.7
B2W (Bank to Wallet)	6.7	6.6	7.1	7.8	8.6
W2B (Wallet to Bank)	1.6	1.6	1.9	2.4	2.4
P2B (Person to Business)	203.2	215.4	236.4	284.0	323.5
B2P (Business to Person)	23.6	22.1	24.6	25.0	30.2
Other Transactions	19.0	23.1	26.9	22.6	25.8
Total	1,347.3	1,441.5	1,544.9	1,623.7	1,727.4

Source: Bank of Uganda

As of December 2023, cash-in and cash-out transactions remained prevalent in the e-money landscape. Nonetheless, a notable surge was observed in the transaction volumes of Person-to-Person (P2P) transfers, which reached 132.7 million transactions. Similarly, person-to-business transactions saw a considerable increase to 323.5 million, up from 88.5 million and 203.2 million, respectively, in the period ending December 2022. Throughout the year, there was a noticeable increase in the resources allocated by PSPs towards merchant acquisition initiatives, aimed at promoting digital payments across various sectors including retail shops, fuel stations, supermarkets, and departmental stores. Consequently, this effort has resulted in a notable rise in Person-to-Business (P2B) transactions. Moreover, PSPs have demonstrated proactiveness by introducing new e-money use cases and innovative payment solutions, which seem to be driving the broader adoption of digital payments.

Notwithstanding the above developments, the PSPs continue to face significant operational risk primarily due to an increasing number of cyber breaches. Unlike in the past, where the primary targets were last-mile customers, threat actors are now focusing on all financial service providers. This shift has heightened the risk landscape for PSPs.

BoU continues to actively engage with licensed institutions, emphasizing the importance of strengthening cybersecurity defenses and enhancing general risk management procedures. Additionally, BoU remains committed to raising public awareness about digital fraud, aiming to educate and protect consumers from emerging threats.

Financial Consumer Empowerment and Market Conduct

During FY2023/24, the Financial Consumer Empowerment Mechanism (FCEM) continued to sensitise and empower the financial consumers engaging with financial services provided by BOU's supervised institutions. This was achieved through extensive awareness campaigns aimed at fostering trust among financial consumers in these institutions. Overall, these initiatives seek to enhance stakeholder confidence in BoU.

a) Inquiries and Complaints Handling

The FCEM observed a notable rise in the volume of inquiries and complaints received, predominantly through written letters and emails. This increase serves as a clear indication that the public is increasingly aware of their ability to escalate grievances that supervised financial institutions (SFIs) have not adequately addressed. Interestingly, a significant portion of these complaints originated from the central region, home to most of the financial institutions and their branches. Following below are the major challenges observed from financial consumers;

- The rampant fraud stemming from loss of mobile phones and phishing tactics which prompt consumers to give their personal credentials only for the fraudsters to withdraw their finances from their bank and mobile money accounts.
- Poor Loan management. Many customers are still grappling with the impact of COVID 19 pandemic especially in the Education sector. Many restructures with compounding of accumulated interest and penalties led to an increase in loan principal amounts and extension of loan payment periods which the consumers are having a challenge to clear.
- Delayed resolution of complaints by the supervised financial institutions coupled with customer intimidation.

Complaints were addressed in collaboration with the respective supervised financial institutions through various channels, including physical mediation, email correspondence, phone calls, and written correspondence. During these engagements with the SFIs, areas of challenge were consistently identified and addressed. As such, in February 2024, the BoU organized a workshop involving Liaison offices and heads of Customer Experience from each SFI to address these challenges. The workshop focused on enhancing financial consumer protection and fostering a culture of effective consumer redress throughout the financial sector. SFIs were encouraged to prioritize collaboration with customers and to provide financial literacy initiatives aimed at building trust in their services.

b) Public sensitization and awareness

The FCEM engaged in more sensitization of the public through the following channels;

- Town hall meetings which were held in Mbarara, Mbale, Arua and Wakiso Districts.
- Radio talk shows held in the eastern and western regions namely Kamuli, Bugiri, Jinja, Kagadi, Kakumiro and Buliisa districts.
- Stakeholder engagements with the business community in Mbale and Jinja Districts.

c) Partnerships with external Stakeholders and Future Prospects

The Bank entered into a memorandum of understanding with the UN Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) and the Innovations for Poverty Action (IPA) to provide support in financial

consumer protection. Presently, the UNCDF is actively engaged in the ongoing technical review of the Financial Consumer Protection Guidelines (2011). The primary objective of this review is to identify areas for revision that can effectively accommodate the rapid growth of digital financial services. Furthermore, UNCDF has contributed valuable insights gleaned from best practices observed in other central banks to enhance the guidelines. This exercise is expected to be concluded in the coming year.

i) Insurance Services

The Insurance Regulatory Authority of Uganda (IRA) has maintained its commitment to providing regulatory oversight, aiming to uphold a financially sound, vibrant, and trusted insurance sector. The focus remained on strengthening risk-based supervisory practices, enhancing corporate governance standards, and promoting responsible market conduct.

During FY2023/24, several regulations were advanced to further operationalize the Insurance Act (2017). These included the Policyholders Compensation Fund, Microinsurance, Takaful, Winding up and the Motor Vehicle Insurance (Third Party Risks) Bill and Regulations. Furthermore, the draft National Insurance Policy was developed to provide a unified and consolidated framework for Insurance in Uganda. This is to be forwarded to Cabinet once the Regulatory Impact Assessment is concluded. By end of April 2024, the IRA had licensed various players summarized in Table 4.14 below;

Table 4.14: Licensed Insurance Players

Licensed Players	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
Reinsurers	2	2	2	2	2
Non-Life Insurers	21	21	20	20	20
Life Insurers	9	9	8	8	8
HMOs	5	5	3	2	2
Micro insurers	2	2	2	2	5
Health Insurers	-	1	1	1	1
Insurance Brokers	35	42	47	47	50
Reinsurance Brokers	2	3	3	3	4
Loss Assessors/Adjustors/Surveyors	31	23	26	26	29
Bancassurance Agents	16	19	19	20	19
Agents	2,596	2,205	2570	3458	2,219

Source: Insurance Regulatory Authority, *As at April 2024

Overall, the Insurance Sector continues to exhibit vibrant growth, boasting an annualized average growth rate of 13.31 percent over the last five years. As of December 2023, the industry remained on a positive growth trajectory, expanding from Shs1,449 billion in 2022 to Shs1,610 billion, representing an 11 percent growth over the reporting period. In real terms, the sector experienced an estimated growth of 5.6 percent during this period.

Non-Life business generated Shs934.5 billion growing from Shs898.1 billion underwritten in 2022. This represents a 4 percent growth over the year. The leading classes of insurance are Motor and Medical, with the two combined accounting for approximately 44 percent of the premiums from Non-Life business.

Life insurance business on the other hand generated Shs606.6 billion over the year, an increase from Shs501.6 billion recorded in 2022. This represents approximately 21 percent growth. The dominant class within life insurance is Life Individual, accounting for 52 percent of the total premiums from life business.

In 2023, Health Maintenance Organizations (HMOs) underwrote Shs56.36 billion, marking a significant increase from the Shs38.3 billion underwritten in 2022. This represents a robust 47 percent growth in this segment over the year. Meanwhile, the Microinsurance business saw a notable surge, generating Shs888.5 million compared to Shs611.3 million in 2022, reflecting a 45 percent growth. Additionally, Foreign Reinsurance Business ceded to local Reinsurers experienced growth, reaching Shs2.6 billion in 2023 from Shs2 billion in 2022, indicating a 27 percent increase.

In 2023, Gross Claims paid for both life and non-life (including HMOs) constituted 45.5 percent of the total premiums, amounting to Shs727.53 billion. This marked an increase from 40.3 percent of total premiums in 2022, reflecting a 5.2 percent growth in claims. Payment of all payable and legitimate claims remains a strategic focal objective of the IRA.

Life insurance continues to outpace non-life insurance in growth, with a remarkable 21 percent increase compared to 4 percent increase in non-life insurance. Its share of Total premiums has also continued to expand, rising to 38 percent from 31 percent in 2022. Despite starting from a modest base, the Microinsurance business recorded a significant 45 percent increment. This segment of insurance continues to command the IRA's attention given its growing importance to the masses.

To further strengthen insurance penetration, the IRA initiated strategic collaborations. Among these efforts, include a partnership with the Insurance Training College and the Agricultural Insurance Consortium to launch a joint capacity-building program. This program aims to empower an estimated 12,000 rural agents, aligning with the goals of the Parish Development Model. Through this initiative, the authority expects in the coming year to witness an increase in the adoption and utilization of microinsurance services in rural communities.

As at end December 2023, the Gross Written Premium (GWP) collected through the brokerage distribution channel was Shs541.72 billion, up from Shs453.51 billion in 2022 representing a 19 percent growth. This accounted for 33.8 percent of the total industry premiums. up from its 2022 share of 31.48 percent. Brokers remain pivotal players in the market, offering expert guidance and value-added advice on risk management to their clients. Premiums collected through Bancassurance reached Shs179.49 billion in 2023, compared to Shs142.71 billion in 2022 representing a 26 percent growth. Bancassurance contributed 11.21 percent to the total industry premiums in 2023, up from 9.9 percent in 2022. The increasing adoption of the bancassurance channel as a comprehensive financial services hub is evident, and this trend is expected to persist in the foreseeable future.

Outlook for Insurance Services in Uganda

The IRA maintains an optimistic outlook for the insurance sector, buoyed by several factors notably a supportive regulatory framework and a conducive macroeconomic environment. With GDP forecasted to grow above 6 percent, amid a low inflation environment, the sector is poised to capitalise on strong economic growth, increased consumer spending, and greater investor confidence.

Furthermore, increased investments in the oil sector and infrastructure, including roads, railways, and infrastructure within the oil and gas sector, are expected. These developments will offer platforms and opportunities for innovation within the insurance industry. Moreover, there is potential for the rollout of the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS), which could further stimulate growth and development of the sector.

j) Retirement Benefits Sector

Uganda Retirement Benefits Regulatory Authority (URBRA) was established under Section 2 of the URBRA Act, 2011. The Authority's mandate is to supervise and regulate the establishment, management and operation of retirement benefits schemes, and to protect the interests of members and beneficiaries of retirement benefits schemes in Uganda. The Retirement Benefits Sector of Uganda is comprised of the 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 voluntarily and other Individual Plans which cover both formal employees and the self-employed. In addition, the Government operates a Social Assistance Grant for Empowerment (SAGE) which provides a minimum level of social protection to senior citizens in the country.

Furthermore, in line with Section 33 of the URBRA Act, 2011, the sector is comprised of licensed service providers including Administrators, Fund Managers, Custodians, and Trustees to ensure the segregation of duties to mitigate operational and governance risks. Table 4.15 below provides summary statistics of licensed schemes and service providers in the Retirement Benefits Sector as at January 01, 2024.

Table 4.15: Licensed Schemes & Service Providers

Schemes	Number
National Mandatory Schemes*	01
Mandatory Employer-based Schemes	02
Segregated Supplementary Voluntary Occupational Schemes	47
Umbrella Schemes**	13
Supplementary Voluntary Individual Schemes	01
Total Number of Schemes	64
Service Providers	Number
Administrators	8
Fund Managers	06
Custodians	05
Corporate Trustees	04
Individual Trustees	214
Total Number of Service Providers	237

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 248 participating employers.

Retirement Benefits Sector Performance Highlights

Over the year, URBRA's sustained strong performance was attributed to a proactive approach across its regulatory and supervisory duties, fostering operational efficiency and safeguarding members' interests. URBRA's comprehensive supervisory interventions have resulted in notable enhancements, including:

- i) Operational efficiency with a sector cost-to-asset ratio of 1.06 percent from 1.2 percent in FY2021/22;
- ii) Increased Trust, confidence, and public awareness on the importance of saving for retirement;
- iii) Sector coverage of 15 percent;
- iv) Average interest rate of 11 percent declared to members;
- v) Current Compounded Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) on Assets stands at 16.7 percent, with assets totaling Shs22 trillion in 2023, a significant increase from Shs5.5 trillion recorded in 2014;
- vi) Taxes paid to the Government increased to Shs235 billion from Shs227 billion in 2022.

Retirement Benefits Sector Investments

Based on statutory returns⁶³, Retirement Benefits Sector investments registered a 7 percent growth to Shs22 trillion as of end December 2023, compared to Shs20.6 trillion as of end December, 2022. The growth in sector investments was attributed to net contributions and investment earnings. Table 4.16 below provides a detailed breakdown of the sector's investments.

Table 4.16: Retirement Benefit Sector Investment Portfolio

Investments	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Total Shs (Trillion)	8.04	9.9	11.8	14.28	16.31	18.9	20.6	22.0
O/w Share (percent)								
Government Securities	71.3	71.7	74.52	74.83	76.11	76.5	77.0	78.0
Quoted Equities	14.5	15.4	13.95	13.45	12.47	12.9	12.2	9.7
Investment Property	5.9	5.3	5.71	6.14	6.36	6.4	6.4	6.6
Fixed Deposits	4.2	2.6	1.71	1.86	1.78	1.9	1.4	1.6
Unquoted Equities	2.2	2.2	2.83	2.61	2.28	1.6	1.6	1.7
Corporate Bonds	1.3	1.3	0.97	0.66	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1
Other Investments*	0.6	1.5	0.31	0.45	0.62	0.5	1.4	2.3

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 designate the East African Community as a domestic market, allowing investments within its member countries.

63 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.

As of December 2023, with total investments amounting to Shs22 trillion (as indicated in Table 14 above), Uganda maintained the highest concentration of regional diversification of investments at 61.6 percent of the sector's investment portfolio, followed by Kenya with 27.3 percent, Tanzania with 10.7 percent, and Rwanda with 0.4 percent.

Retirement Benefits Sector Developments

i) Extending Coverage to Informal Sector Workers

URBRA and FSD Uganda collaborated on a successful feasibility study aimed at gathering insights to guide the development and implementation of a National Long-term Saving Scheme (NLTSS) tailored for informal sector workers. The study showed that left to their own devices, individuals within the informal sector may naturally prioritize immediate and pressing needs over the necessity of saving for retirement.

The informal savings landscape is dominated by community savings groups, market vendor groups, and village savings groups which do not provide an adequate safety net to save for the long term or to attain financial security. Despite the modest income levels within the informal sector, there is a willingness among individuals to set aside a portion of their earnings for future needs. Therefore, to effectively cater to the needs of the informal sector, savings mechanisms must be equipped with customized features tailored to address the unique conditions prevalent in this sector. By leveraging the latest technological advancements, such as blockchain for secure transactions, and modern communication channels for widespread outreach, this clean slate approach can build trust from the ground up. This approach also sidesteps any existing structural hurdles potentially leading to broader adoption, increased savings participation, and more robust long-term financial security. Therefore, the development of a tailored scheme has the potential to capitalize on this latent demand, potentially increasing retirement savings participation amongst the informal sector population.

The establishment of a new scheme can be an opportunity to address the unique challenges and aspirations of this underserved demographic. While an existing scheme may have some level of familiarity, it might be hindered by historical limitations and constraints. A new scheme allows for a blank canvas, enabling the incorporation of innovative features specifically tailored to the income dynamics and financial habits of the informal sector.

ii) Public Awareness and Education

The Authority focused on content development and intensified efforts to raise public awareness about its mandate, emphasizing the significance of retirement savings, legislative amendments, digital finance, and available products. Additionally, it actively collaborated with stakeholders to advocate for essential reforms aimed at enhancing employer compliance with mandatory schemes, expanding the coverage of voluntary occupational schemes, addressing design challenges of provident funds, and reviewing the taxation of retirement benefit schemes.

Expanded coverage of retirement savings could alleviate strain on the government budget and contribute to Uganda's development objectives if investments are managed wisely. At an individual level, such awareness initiatives incentivize workers to save more through Retirement Benefit Schemes, enabling them to secure their retirement, mitigate old-age poverty, and reduce excessive reliance on family members and government support.

iii) The 4th Annual Africa Pension Supervisors' Association Conference

During the year, the Authority hosted the 4th Annual Africa Pension Supervisors' Association (APSA) Conference at the Kampala Serena International Conference Centre in Kampala. The conference brought together pension regulators and supervisors from across the continent, along with delegates and speakers from the Africa Development Bank, Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development, Uganda, Ministry of Public Service, PinBox solutions, representatives from schemes and service providers and global pension sector experts. At the conclusion of the Conference, a collective call to action was issued to address the weaknesses hindering the attainment of a robust retirement benefit system, encompassing;

- a) Establishing strong regulatory and fiduciary framework, sustainable financing, efficient administration and overall pension system design;
- b) Fulfilling the ideal properties of retirement benefits systems that include efficiency, sustainability, coverage, adequacy and security.

Retirement Benefits Sector contribution to National Development

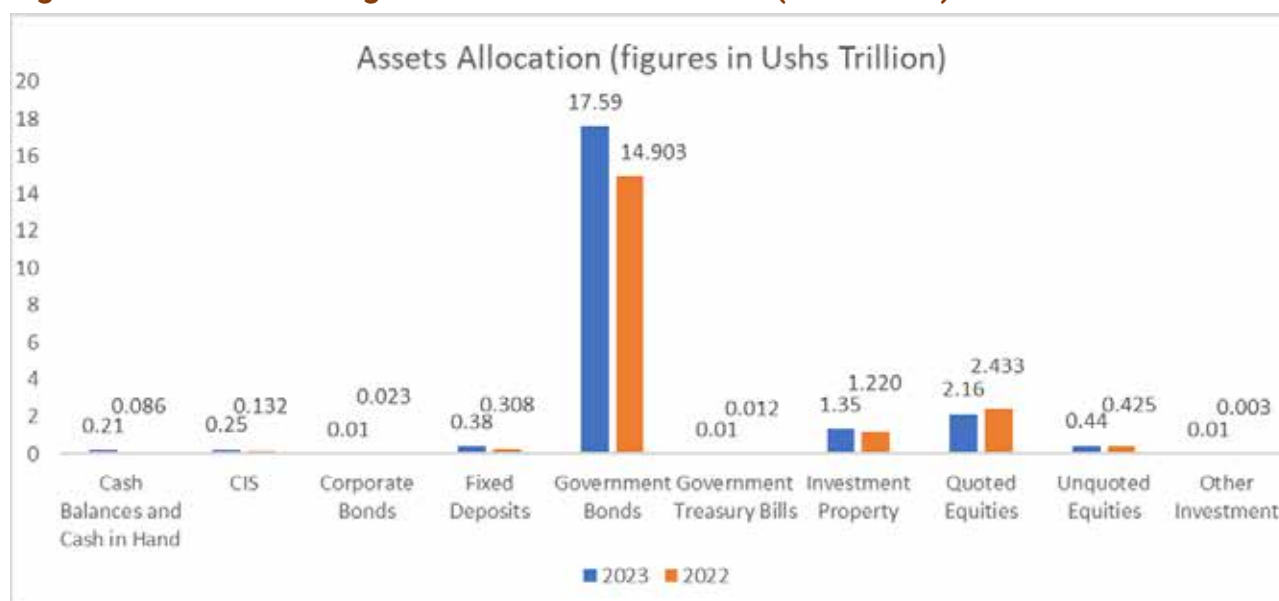
The Retirement Benefits Sector is pivotal to the growth of the financial sector and broader economy through the mobilization and accumulation of domestic savings for long-term finance. Prioritization and effective implementation of critical activities central to the growth and development of the Sector should therefore be emphasized. 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. Over 79 percent of retirement assets are invested in Government securities.

In its commitment to fostering a dynamic, secure, and sustainable retirement benefits sector, with a primary focus on delivering benefits that are adequate, secure, and sustainable, the Authority has outlined key priorities for the FY2024/25, which include the following, as detailed in Table 4.17 below;

Table 4.17: URBRA's Key Priorities for FY2024/25

No.	Priority	Planned Action(s)
(i)	Enhance the existing Regulatory Framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholder consultation on EAC Retirement Benefits Bill and Draft regulations on access to retirement benefits for medical treatment
(ii)	Enhance Capacity to Identify and Respond to Risks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Full operationalization of Electronic Risk-Based Supervision System Implement Trustee Certification Program to promote and enforce high standards of trusteeship, governance and administration
(iii)	Extend Sector Coverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct high-level stakeholder engagements across Government on the feasibility study results on establishing long-term saving scheme for informal sector workers Promote public awareness and education on planning for retirement
(iv)	Institutional efficiency and effectiveness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investment in IT infrastructure and cyber security Enhance Staff capacity to keep up with the changing sector development Develop the strategic plan 2025-26-2029/30

Total assets of the Sector increased by 14 percent during the year ending 31st December, 2023 from Shs20.04trillion in December, 2022 to Shs22.89trillion. Sector assets contribute over 60 percent of Gross Domestic Savings, accounting for 11.5 percent of the Gross Domestic Product (2022: 12.2 percent), and covering about 15 percent (2022: 14.6 percent) of Uganda's workforce. The Sector maintained its financial resilience despite a drop in average return on member balances from 10 percent in December, 2022 to 8.4 percent on December, 2023.

Figure 4.9: Sector holdings in different asset classes (Shs Trillion)

Source: MFPEd

Operational and financial performance covers information filed by 20 schemes with financial year ending in June, 2023 and 35 schemes with financial year ending in December, 2023. The key highlights are provided below;

- i. Total contributions increased from Shs1.86trillion in December, 2022 to Shs2.22trillion in 2023. The 20percent increase was on account of new employer and employee registrations and annual employee salary increments.
- ii. The sector contribution to tax revenue increased by 11percent from Shs227billion in December, 2022 to Shs252.68billion in December, 2023.
- iii. Total benefits payouts increased by 8percent from Shs1.38trillion as at 31st December, 2022 to Shs1.49trillion as at 31st December, 2023. This is attributed to the increase in the death benefits, Emigration grant and pensions increasing by 67percent, 45percent and 17percent respectively. However, the period registered a 38percent drop in midterm benefits.
- iv. Total income dropped by 14percent from Shs1.92trillion in the period ended 31st December, 2022 to Shs1.65trillion in the period ended 31st December, 2023. There was a foreign exchange loss of Shs1.05trillion registered in the period ended 31st December, 2023 compared to Shs14.25billion loss in the prior period. The key driver was depreciation of the KES against the Uganda Shilling from KES 31.9 in prior year to 26.1 in the current period.
- v. Total assets increased by 14percent from Shs20.04 trillion as at 31st December, 2022 to Shs22.89trillion as at 31st December, 2023.

The portfolio composition of sector investments is highly weighted towards government bonds. Over 78percent of funds are currently in government securities. Given the structure of the Sector investment portfolio return on investments was influenced by; the change in the yield curve on government debt instruments change in the prices of shares, level of the key policy rate and banks' interest rates, and changes of the Uganda Shilling exchange rate against the Kenya Shilling. When the Kenya Shilling dropped in value (4.4percent) schemes faced a reduced principal and lower on conversion to the Uganda Shilling.

k) Capital Markets

In FY2023/24, the Capital Markets Industry saw a single primary offering in the equity market with Airtel Uganda's Initial Public Offering. Concurrently, there was an increase in secondary trading of equities at the Uganda Securities Exchange (USE) compared to the previous year. 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), little activity was recorded in the primary market, while the secondary market trading of equities declined compared to the previous period.

Securities Markets

i. Primary Market Activity at the USE: The Airtel Uganda Listing

During the period under review, Airtel Uganda was listed on the Uganda Securities Exchange (USE). The Airtel Uganda Limited IPO opened on August 30, 2023, and closed on October 27, 2023. The telecommunications company offered 8 billion ordinary shares, at a price of Shs100 per share, resulting in an offer size of Shs800 billion. The share subscription level for the offer was 54.5 percent, equivalent to 4.36 billion shares, and a total of Shs211.4 billion was raised. The company was listed on the USE on November 7, 2023 increasing total market capitalization by Shs4 trillion

ii. Secondary Market Activity at the USE

Equity turnover increased by 31.3 percent to Shs45.7 billion in the FY2023/24 from Shs34.8 billion recorded in the previous year. Similarly, the average turnover per trading day also grew to Shs252.7 million from Shs180.1 million. Share volume rose to 523.8 million from 431.3 million in the previous Financial Year. The rise in market activity was driven by increased participation from domestic investors, particularly an uptick in activity on the UMEME counter. This surge in UMEME counter activity was in turn attributed to the growing investor interest, stemming from anticipation of a possible Government payout upon the conclusion of its concession with the state.

Domestic market capitalization (representative of the value of all locally listed companies) increased by 57.1 percent to Shs11 trillion in the current Financial Year from Shs7 trillion reported in the previous FY. The primary driver of this growth during the review period was Airtel Uganda's listing on the USE. Furthermore, the rise in market capitalization on four locally listed counters, Stanbic Uganda Holdings Limited, UMEME, National Insurance Corporation, and Bank of Baroda contributed to the growth in the domestic market capitalization.

The recent decision by BoU to raise the policy rate to anchor inflation expectations is anticipated to result in higher interest rates across the economy. With the increase in yields and a subsequent decline in bond prices, there may be a pivot towards the fixed-income market at the expense of the equity market, potentially dampening its vibrancy in the short term.

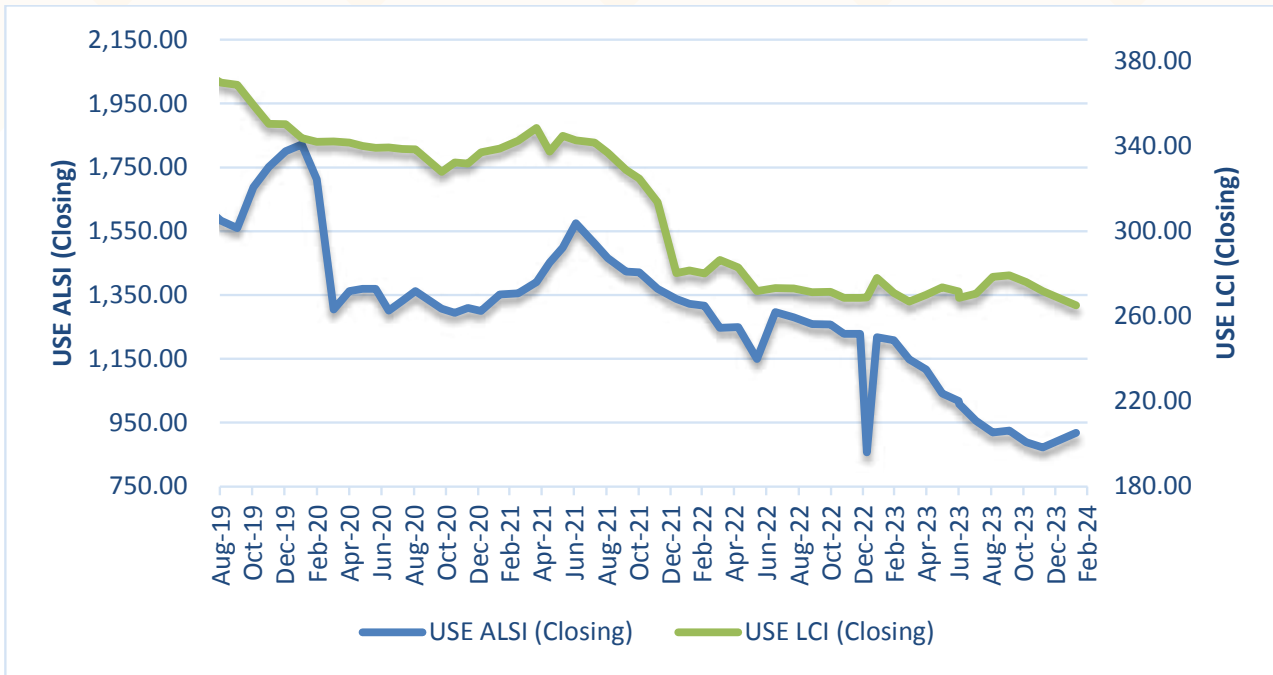
Table 4.18: Trends in Market Activity at the USE (2022/23- 2023/24)⁶⁴

Performance Indicator	2022/23	2023/24	Annual Growth(percent)
Share Volume (Million)	431.30	523.80	21.45
Equity Turnover (Shs Billion)	34.80	45.70	31.32
Average Turnover per trading day (ShsMillion)	180.10	252.70	40.31
Domestic Market Capitalization (ShsTrillion)*	7.00	11.00	57.14
USE Local Counter Index*	266.90	267.30	0.15

Source: Uganda Securities Exchange, *As at February 2024

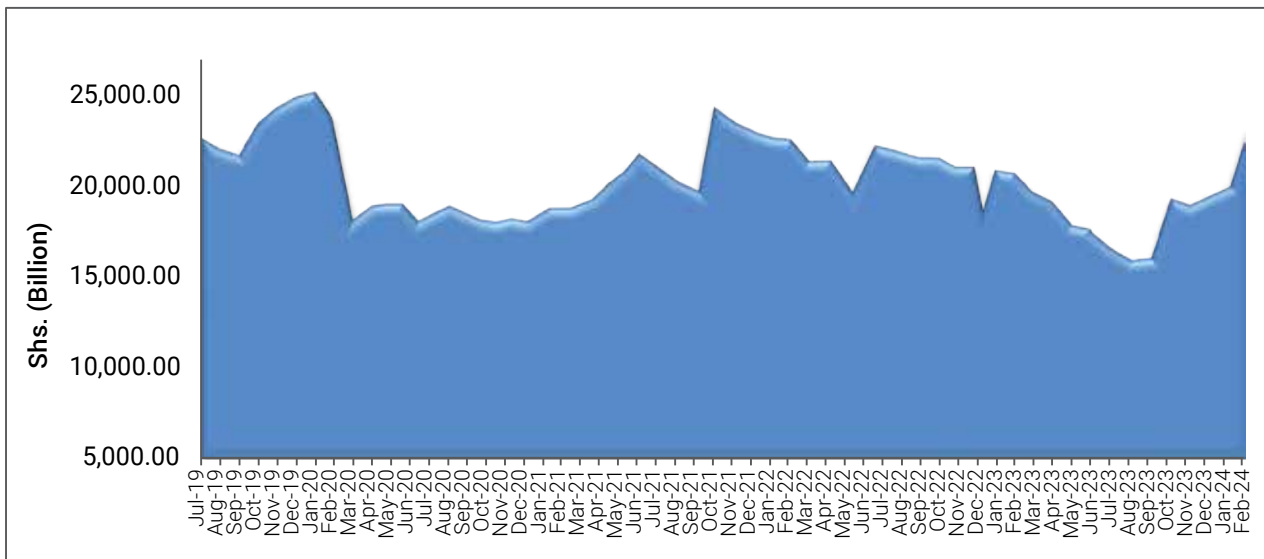
64 Figures are for the period July-March of each financial year

Figure 4.10: Evolution of the USE All Share Index (ALSI) and Local Counter Index (LCI) July 2019- March 2024



Source: Uganda Securities Exchange

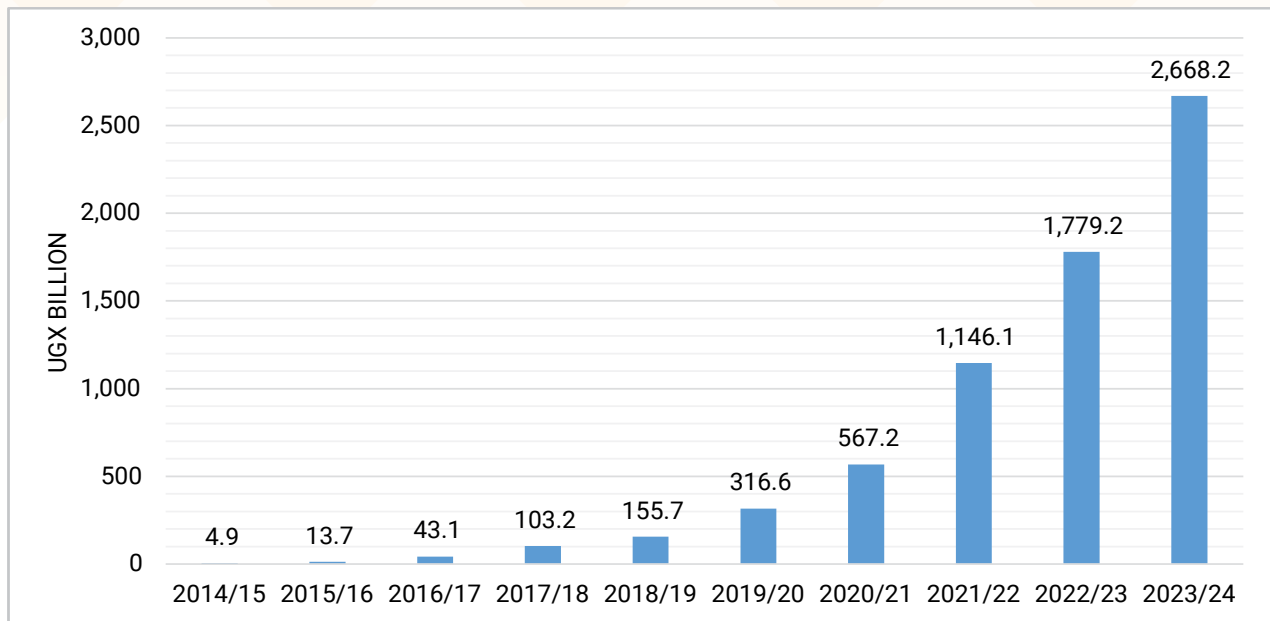
Figure 4.11: Level of Market Capitalization: July 2019- February 2024



Source: Uganda Securities Exchange

iii. Collective Investment Schemes (CIS)

During the year, CIS Managers had a total of Shs2.6 trillion in Assets Under Management (AUM). This represents an increase of 50 percent from Shs1.7 trillion registered in the FY2022/23. The total number of funded investor accounts held by CIS managers stood at 79,854, representing a 40.6percent increase from the previous year’s 56,787 investor accounts. Uganda currently has 6 licensed CIS Managers. Increased knowledge of the benefits of investing through CIS among local investors, the expansion of CIS managers to six, and investors’ confidence stemming from robust regulatory protection are among the key drivers fueling the growth in AUM and investor accounts.

Figure 4.12: Trends in CIS Assets Under Management (ShsBillion)⁶⁵

Source: Market Supervision Department, CMA

Capital Market and Regulatory Governance

i. Licensed Market Intermediaries

By March 2024, Capital Markets Authority (CMA) had granted a total of 103 licenses, approvals and authorizations, compared to 102 in the previous financial year. Table 4.19 below shows a list of the approvals, licenses and authorizations over the last two Financial Years.

Table 4.19: Market Intermediaries during the Financial Year⁶⁶

Category	2022/23	2023/24
Fund Managers	8	9
Stock Brokers	8	5
Dealers	3	3
Investment Advisors	8	8
CIS Managers	6	6
Unit Trust Schemes	17	18
Recognized Scheme	1	2
Venture Capital Fund		1
Trustees	2	2
Custodians	4	4
Stock Exchanges	2	2
Securities Central Depositories	2	2
Representative Licenses	38	37
Registrars	3	4
Total	102	103

Source: Market Supervision Department, CMA

⁶⁵ Figures are as at end of March for each Financial Year

⁶⁶ Figures for FY2023/24 reflect position as at end of March 2024

ii. Review of the Capital Markets Legal and Regulatory Framework

Following the approval of the draft Capital Markets (Corporate Governance) Regulations, 2024, by the Board of Directors, the Legal and Board Affairs Department held a consultative workshop during which stakeholders provided feedback to enhance the draft regulations. One of the key points underscored was the significance of an efficient regulatory framework that fostered innovation, enhanced accessibility, and protected investor interests by promoting fair market conditions. With these regulations, the CMA aims to establish a conducive regulatory environment for market intermediaries, securities issuers, and investors.

Investor Education

Throughout the year, CMA continued to implement its investor education program, aiming to elevate awareness about capital markets and stimulate market activity through Collective Investment Schemes (CIS). During this period, the CMA conducted a total of 59 radio shows, 3 television outreaches, and 6 webinars, all dedicated to educating the investing public on the importance of saving and investing in CIS. Additionally, the CMA organized 60 in-person presentations to sensitize various groups on saving and investing in capital markets. These collective efforts enabled the CMA to reach over 3 million Ugandans cumulatively through radio, television, webinars, and in-person presentations.

It's worth noting that the CMA is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of its public education program. This initiative is designed to enhance effectiveness and ensure widespread engagement. Plans are underway for dissemination to both internal and external stakeholders in the upcoming year.

The Deal Flow Facility (DFF)

To increase access to market-based financing for business enterprises in Uganda, CMA, in partnership with the Financial Sector Deepening (FSD) Uganda and the European Union, launched a DFF in 2021. The DFF prepares and enhances businesses' access to long-term market-based financing (both private and public equity and/ or debt). This is done by actively matchmaking selected business enterprises to long-term investment capital to allow them to focus on growth rather than short-term funding needs. In addition to matchmaking, the facility provides business development services.

The facility targets relatively mature companies that are seeking investments of not less than USD500,000 (about Shs1.8 billion). The facility, incubated at FSD Uganda, in the future also aims to be a one-stop center where companies can access all their transaction advisory needs from tax, to legal, to banking and more. The pool of select enterprises has access to business development support to increase their competitiveness and place them on an accelerated growth path.

The DFF has received a total of 207 applications from enterprises. Of these, 153 passed the first-level assessment⁶⁷, representing 74 percent of all applying enterprises. Out of the 153, a total of 74 enterprises successfully passed the second-level assessment (due diligence), accounting for 48 percent of Level 1 applicants. It is worth noting that among these, 32 investor-ready enterprises have been matched to investors, with five at or beyond the due diligence stage—comprising about 16 percent of enterprises. The potential deals in the pipeline are valued at over USD30 million.

⁶⁷ The first level assessment involves basic due diligence on the enterprises to determine if they meet the minimum entry requirements for the DFF

I) Legal and Regulatory Issues

There has been significant progress in the revision and passing of several other financial sector legislations. During FY2023/24, developments in the legislative process in the financial sector not mentioned earlier on in this report include the following;

- i) The Foreign Exchange (Amendment) Act, 2023 was enacted by Parliament and assented to by the President on 17th August 2023. Implementation of this Act which, among others, revised the minimum capital requirement for foreign exchange and money remittance business from Shs20 million to Shs50 million and from Shs50 million to Shs200million, respectively, already commenced.
- ii) The Microfinance Deposit-Taking Institutions (Amendment) Act, 2023 was enacted by Parliament and assented to by the President on May 16, 2023. The Act was published in July, 2024 and implementation thereof has since commenced especially through the ongoing work on the various implementing Regulations such as the Microfinance Deposit-Taking Institutions (Agent Banking) Regulations in (v) below.
- iii) The regulatory impact assessment on financial institutions was conducted and the report which in support of the proposed amendments to the Financial Institutions Act, 2004 is scheduled to be submitted to the Cabinet Secretariat through MFPED for consideration and approval by Cabinet to enable drafting of the Financial Institutions (Amendment) Bill, 2024.
- iv) In April 2024, the revised Financial Institutions (Corporate Governance) Regulations, 2024 and the Microfinance Deposit-Taking Institutions (Corporate Governance) Regulations, 2024 were finalized and will be published in the Uganda gazette shortly for implementation by market participants to whom they apply.
- v) Following enactment of the Microfinance Deposit-Taking Institutions (Amendment) Act, 2023, the draft Microfinance Deposit-Taking Institutions (Agent Banking) Regulations are scheduled for submission through MFPED to the First Parliamentary Counsel, MoJCA for final drafting before publication and implementation.
- vi) Drafting of the Mortgage Refinance Institutions Bill, 2024 commenced. The Bill, which is primarily intended to enable the operation and regulation of mortgage refinance institutions as long-term liquidity providers for mortgage lenders, is in the advanced stages of finalization before submission to Cabinet Secretariat through MFPED for consideration and approval by Cabinet.
- vii) The regulatory impact assessment on unclaimed financial assets was concluded following which the principles for the Unclaimed Financial Assets Bill were presented to and approved by Cabinet in October 2023. Drafting of the Unclaimed Financial Assets Bill, 2024 is currently ongoing and is scheduled to be finalized in the oncoming months.

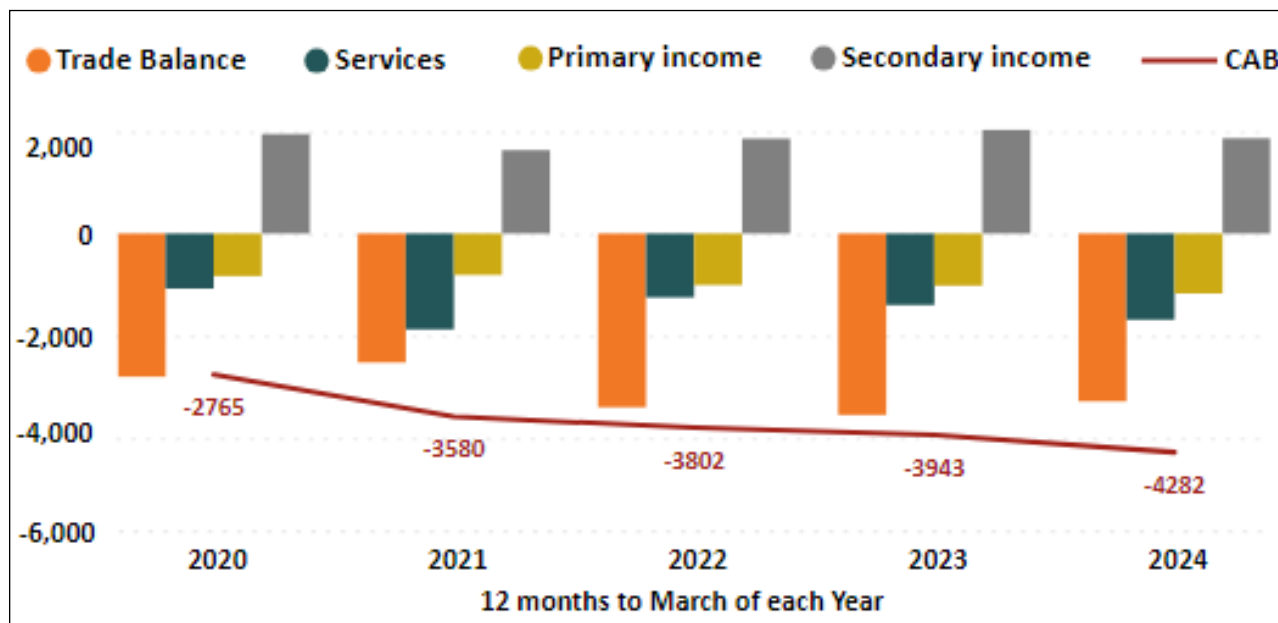
4.3 External Sector Developments

Uganda's Balance of Payments remained vulnerable during the 12 months to March 2024, weighed down by elevated global economic uncertainty. While the financial surplus expanded in compensation for the wider current account deficit, net capital inflows fell short of the deficit, resulting in reserve drawdown during the year to March 2024.

The Current Account recorded a deficit of USD4,281.6 million in the year to March 2024, which was 8.6 percent wider than a deficit of USD3,942.9 million registered in the year to

March 2023, reflecting deteriorations in all sub-accounts, save for the trade balance. Despite the increased travel receipts and higher income earned on reserve assets registered in the reporting year relative to the previous year, both the services and primary income deficits widened, by 20.6 percent and 15.0 percent to USD1,687.5 million and USD1,173.8 million, respectively, due to high transport payments in line with import growth, and a higher cost of external debt service reflected year-on-year. Furthermore, the secondary income surplus narrowed by 8.1 percent to USD1,864.5 million primarily on account of lower grant inflows.

Figure 4.13: Current account & sub-accounts (USDMillions)

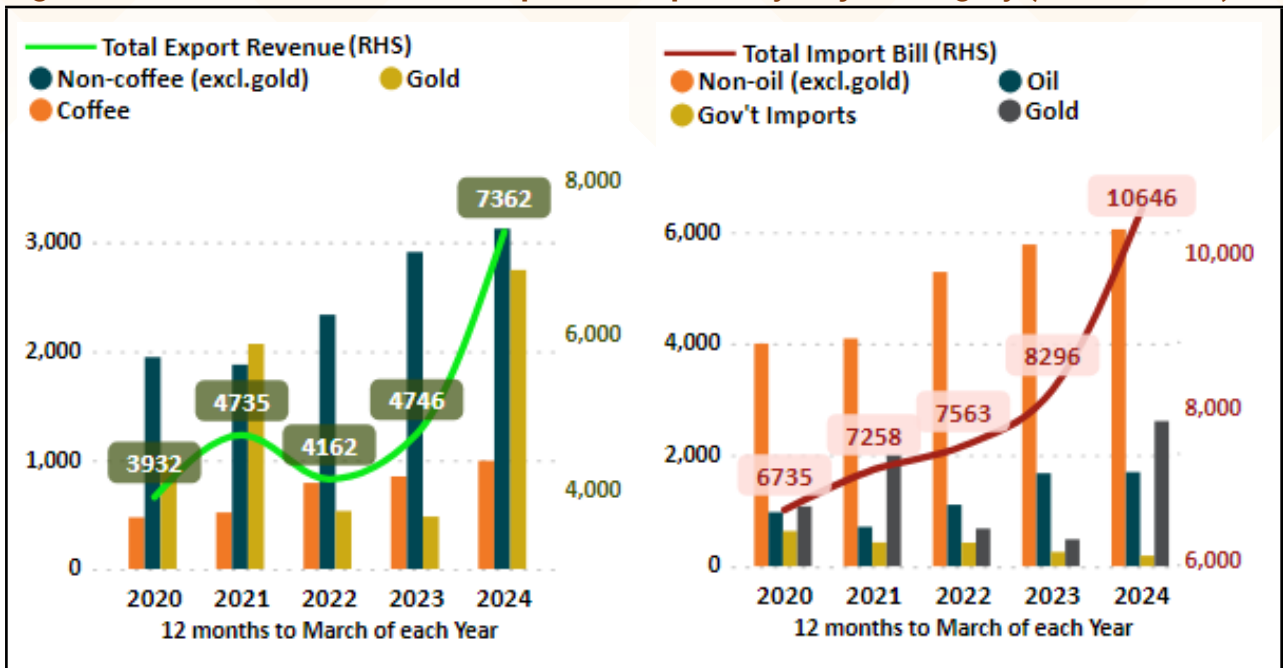


Source: Bank of Uganda

On the upside, the deterioration in the current account balance was tempered by improvements in the performance of external trade. The merchandise trade deficit contracted, from a deficit of USD3,550.7 million, down to a deficit of USD3,284.7 million, primarily on account of a 55.1 percent increase in export revenue, which exceeded the 28.3 percent increase in import expenditure, year-on-year. Export growth was supported by a net gold trade surplus of USD139.2 million, increased external demand and favourable commodity prices.

The rise in the import bill was largely on account of increased private sector expenditure on non-oil imports for both consumption and investment, reflecting strong domestic demand. Furthermore, a notable increase in the importation of machinery & equipment was registered year-on-year, fueled by advancements in the development of Uganda’s oil sector projects. On the other hand, a deceleration in the growth rate of oil imports was registered in the year to March 2024, reflecting a 13.0 percent year-on-year contraction in global oil prices.

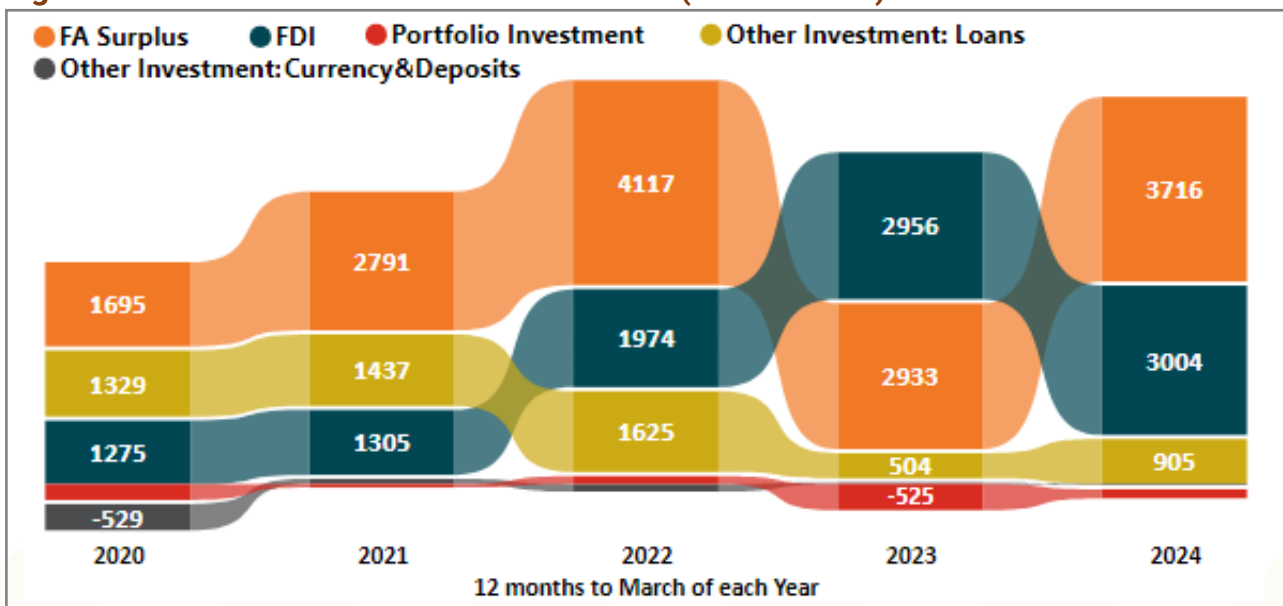
Figure 4.14: Merchandise Trade: Exports & Imports by Major Category (USD Millions)



Source: Bank of Uganda

In terms of financing, capital inflows strengthened. The financial account surplus expanded from USD2,932.9 million in the year to March 2023, to USD3,715.8 million in the year to March 2024. FDI inflows remained robust, maintaining a relatively stable surplus at USD3,004.5 million, up from USD2,956.3 million, year-on-year, reflecting investor optimism regarding the domestic investment climate amid progression in development of the oil-sector projects and associated spillovers. Net portfolio outflows contracted by 65.3 percent, supported by a notable slowdown in the pace of exit of offshore investors from the domestic securities market (86.5 percent y-o-y contraction in net exit). The surplus was further boosted by a 74.7 percent year-on-year increase in donor support inflows, specifically budget support loan inflows, largely reflecting disbursements under the IMF-ECF Program.

Figure 4.15: Financial account & sub-accounts (USD Millions)



Source: Bank of Uganda

In sum, a BOP deficit of USD202.5 million was registered in the year to March 2024, a 76.9 percent improvement from a BOP deficit of USD875.8 million in the year to March 2023. Accordingly, gross international reserves contracted to USD3,488.1 million, with reserve cover falling to 3.3 months of future imports, down from USD3,628.8 million (3.5 months of future imports), in the years to March 2024 and 2023, respectively.

Outlook

In the medium term, the current account deficit (CAD) is projected to deteriorate, before gradually improving in the latter years. The deterioration will likely be attributed to a wider trade deficit (as imports are expected to expand at a faster pace than exports), and the rising cost of debt service (interest payments). From FY2025/26 onwards, the current account balance will be supported by a contraction in the trade deficit, supported by increased export revenues as the country reaps benefits from deepening regional integration in tandem with the expected commencement of trading under the African Continental Free Trade Area. In addition, if oil production commences as targeted, oil exports will further contribute to the narrowing of the trade deficit. Throughout the medium term, the current account balance will remain supported by robust tourism and remittance inflows. The financial surplus is expected to widen, boosted by FDI and donor support inflows. FDI inflows are projected to remain strong, despite a slight moderation expected post-oil production. On the other hand, debt service obligations are expected to remain on the rise in moderation of the surplus.

4.4 The Labour Market

Uganda's labour market is characterized by a diverse range of opportunities and challenges. The economy is agrarian, with a significant portion of the population engaged in subsistence farming. According to the 2021 National Labour Force Survey, Uganda's labour force stands at 11,349,000 persons, accounting for 48percent of the working age population (23,494,000 persons). Out of the 11,349,000 persons, about 9,996,000 persons (88percent) are employed (for pay or profit) and 1,353,000 persons (12percent) are unemployed.

The current Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)⁶⁸ stands at 48percent. Analysis of the LFPR across the survey years indicates that the overall rate reduced from 53percent in FY2016/17 to 48percent in 2021. On the other hand, the youth LFPR increased by 8percent from 43percent in FY2019/20 to 51percent in 2021. A closer look at the characteristics indicates that the male population recorded a predominately higher LFPR across the survey years (61percent in FY2016/17 and 58percent in 2021). Urban areas recorded a more active Labour force as compared to their rural counterparts (67percent in FY2016/17 and 59percent in 2021).

In addition, results from the NLFS 2021 indicate that majority of the individuals entering the labour market have acquired some skill-set. The working age population with secondary school level education increased by 32percent from 19percent in FY2019/20 to 25percent in 2021. In addition, those with post primary education specialized training increased by 38percent from 8percent in FY2019/20 to 11percent in 2021.

In regard to productivity, Labor productivity for Agriculture stood at USD945 in FY2021/22, below the NDP III target of USD2,527. Labor productivity for Industry stood at USD7,542, slightly below the NDP III target of USD8,162 while Labor productivity for Services stood at

68 Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) is the proportion of Working Age Population that is active in the Labour market as either employed or actively looking for employment.

USD3,150, slightly below the NDP III target of USD3,925.

The greatest challenge of the country's labour market is that the vast majority of the labour force is employed in low productive activities. This is largely because the most productive, rapidly expanding economic sectors are more capital-intensive than labor-intensive. In the urban areas, a significant proportion of the population works in the informal sector (68percent) which faces particular constraints⁶⁹ that prevent it from achieving high levels of productivity.

4.5 The Enterprise Sector

Uganda's enterprise sector is dominated by the Private Sector which is comprised of over 1.1 million Micro, Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (MSMEs), contributing 80percent to GDP, 77percent to formal employment and 80percent to domestic revenues⁷⁰.

Results from the 2019 UNHS indicate that out of the estimated 8.9 million households in Uganda, 2.8 million (31percent) were operating non-crop farming enterprises. There was a total of 3.1 million household enterprises and about four in every five (78percent) of the households had one household enterprise. A total of 4.9 million people were engaged in non-crop farming household enterprises, with males accounting for 52percent. Overall, two-thirds (66percent) of the persons engaged in household enterprises were working owners followed by paid employees (19percent). Eight in every ten (81percent) of the household enterprises used their own savings as the main source of startup capital. Only 1percent of the household enterprises took loans from SACCOS/circles (cash rounds) to startup their business activity. Overall, 95percent of the businesses were sole proprietorships and only 4percent were owned in partnership with others.

The results further reveal that only 3percent paid income tax for their enterprises and less than 1percent paid Pay As You Earn (PAYE). Out of the 4.9 million persons engaged in household enterprises, about 922,000 persons (19percent) were in paid employment. This implies that majority of the persons in paid employment in household enterprises were in informal employment since less than 1percent paid PAYE.

Majority of Uganda's enterprises are engaged in trade (63percent) followed by those in hotels, restaurant eating places (12percent), manufacturing (5.3percent), Human Health (3.5percent) and Education (1percent). While trade is the dominant sector of all the enterprises, the level of dominance appears to be more pronounced among rural based enterprises, accounting for 65percent compared to 60percent for those located in urban areas. Overall, only 8percent of the enterprises are registered with Uganda Registration Services Bureau (URSB). The main obstacles faced by enterprises in the business environment include access to finance (67percent), energy related (42percent) and tax rates (38percent)⁷¹.

Government is undertaking a number of initiatives to support enterprise development in the country. These include:

- i) Facilitating access to Business Development services (BDS). In September 2022, Government launched the National BDS framework to support existing strategies including the PDM and EMYOOGA for MSMEs across the country. The BDS framework is expected to support sustainable enterprise growth through reduction of the Informal

69 Such as Limited access to capital, Limited support and recognition by the authorities, Limited access to workspaces and other facilities, etc.

70 National Development Plan III

71 NSDS 2021

Sector, building resilient and competitive MSMEs as well as increasing their capacity to compete for public contracts.

- ii) Increasing access to affordable finance through programmes discussed in section 4.2 namely: PDM; Emyooga; SBRF; and UDB.
- iii) Enterprise Development Programme. In April 2024, UDB launched the Incubator Program under the Enterprise Development Product (EDP), to prepare enterprises to become investor-ready. The nine-month program will train an inaugural cohort of 291 enterprises across the country on management best practices, record keeping and financial management among others. The Programme will provide capacity-building training aimed at increasing the footprint and impact on Ugandan enterprises.

4.6 Housing Market

Uganda has experienced a steady increase in urbanization, with the rate reaching 8.8percent between 2014 and 2021 and an estimated annual growth rate of 5.34percent. This urbanization rate surpasses the national population growth rate of 3.2percent. Although Uganda remains predominantly rural, it is undergoing a significant and rapid shift towards urbanization.

Urban centers are crucial for economic growth, as they combine diverse capacities and productivity, fostering economic activity. The National Development Plan underscores the importance of establishing a well-planned and efficient urban system to provide decent, affordable housing and employment opportunities. Accordingly, the National Physical Development Plan (2021-2040) provides a holistic strategy for resolving sectoral pressures on land use and streamlines physical development across the country. These provisions are also detailed in the National Housing Policy 2016. Specifically, the Policy seeks to increase access to affordable housing, increase the stock of affordable housing units from 60,000 to 200,000 and improve the security of land tenure.

In recognition of the significance of urban centres, Government approved the creation of eleven cities across the country. These cities account for 38percent of the total urban population.

4.6.1 Housing demand in the country

Uganda's urban population is projected to grow from 11 million in 2022 to 20 million in 2035. With an estimated housing deficit of 2.4 million housing units, the country needs to produce over 48,700 units annually. Table 4.20 below illustrates housing projection for urban areas.

Table 4.20: Housing Projection for Urban Areas

Year	Estimated Urban Population	Estimated Housing Demand
2014	7,400,000	514,000
2022	11,043,000	676,000
2035	20,000,000	1,400,000

Source: Uganda State of Urban Sector Report 2021-2022

The year-on-year contribution of housing sector to Gross Fixed Capital Formation hovers about 1.6percent which represents 0.003percent of GDP⁷². This performance reveals stagnation in expenditure on dwellings which is associated with the type and quality of the housing sector. A large majority of the population in Kampala – the capital city (72percent), live in rented housing units, with a preference for one-bedroom units. Only 22percent of the residents own their houses. The city has a high percentage of slum areas, with 60percent of the population living in such areas. The 11 cities have a combined population of over 6.8 million people living in slum dwellings. The most common type of housing in Kampala is the ‘muzigo’, which is a substandard single-storey building. Renting such a housing unit costs an average of Shs150,000 (USD40), which translates to 30percent of the gross monthly household income.

4.6.2 Housing supply

The country’s housing situation is characterized by inadequate homes, both in terms of quality and quantity. While the private sector is the main driver of housing development, it has not been able to meet the housing demand largely on account of limited access to construction finance. With a housing deficit of 2.4 million houses of which 210,000 units are in urban areas and 1.4 million units in rural areas, a total of 60,000 units were constructed in 2021.

The real estate industry in the country is mostly dominated by the National Housing and Construction Company and the National Social Security Fund (NSSF)⁷³. These provide direct purchase, rental, and rent-to-own schemes to the public. NSSF is currently working on a project to develop 160 affordable housing units, priced at Ush 110 million (USD30,000). Another housing project in Temangalo is also being developed, which will consist of 3,500 housing units, priced at Ush 90 million (USD24,500). The first phase of the project, which includes 500 housing units, is expected to be completed by 2024.

4.6.3 Access to Housing Finance

In Uganda, access to housing finance faces notable constraints. Out of the 25 registered banks, only eight extend mortgage loans, significantly limiting options for potential homebuyers. Moreover, the challenge of high mortgage interest rates further impedes individuals from accessing housing finance. Notably, Housing Finance Bank emerges as a major player in the housing sector, offering mortgage interest rates ranging from 16percent to 22percent over a 25-year repayment period. To address affordability concerns, mortgage installments are typically set at 35percent of the household income. The average loan size is between Shs150 – 200 million (USD40,000).

4.7 Fiscal Sector Developments

4.7.1 Overall Fiscal Performance in FY2023/24

The overarching goal of the fiscal strategy in FY2023/24 was to attain inclusive economic growth, while maintaining a stable macroeconomic environment and preserving debt sustainability. This was to be attained through continued investment in public infrastructure for inclusive growth and implementation of the Domestic Revenue Mobilisation Strategy (DRMS) which targets revenue to GDP growth of 0.5percent every Fiscal Year.

72 UBOS (QGDP Q2 FY2023/24)

73 Africa Housing Finance Yearbook 2023

Additionally, Government was to harness revenue mobilisation while ensuring that the rise in recurrent spending matches the efficiency in revenue mobilization, while prioritizing spending on sectors with high investment multipliers and households in the subsistence economy in line with the Budget Theme.

In this regard therefore, Government operations during FY2023/24 were planned to result in a fiscal deficit of Shs7,197.20 billion. Total Government expenditure (Excluding debt repayments and AIA) was planned to be Shs39,948.40 billion while domestic revenues and grants would be Shs32,751.20 billion.

Given Government operations so far (up to end May 2024), it is projected that the domestic revenue and grants will amount to Shs29,299.82 billion while total expenditure will amount to Shs38,395.72 billion, resulting in a fiscal deficit of Shs9,095.90 billion which is equivalent to 4.5percent of GDP. 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 4.21 which illustrates the overall fiscal operations in FY2023/24.

Table 4.21: Summary of Fiscal Operations in FY2023/24

Billion Shs	Budget	Outturn	Performance	Deviation	%GDP
Total revenue and grants	32,751.20	29,299.82	89.5%	- 3,451.38	14.4%
Revenue	29,672.36	27,725.60	93.4%	- 1,946.76	13.6%
Tax revenue	27,424.24	25,695.06	93.7%	- 1,729.18	12.6%
Non-tax revenue	2,248.12	2,030.54	90.3%	- 217.59	1.0%
Grants	3,078.83	1,574.22	51.1%	- 1,504.62	0.8%
Budget support	69.65	69.62	100.0%	- 0.02	0.0%
Project grants	3,009.19	1,504.59	50.0%	- 1,504.59	0.7%
Expenditures and net lending	39,948.40	38,395.72	96.1%	- 1,552.68	18.9%
Recurrent expenditures	25,158.56	27,194.43	108.1%	2,035.87	13.4%
Wages and salaries	7,289.97	7,378.02	101.2%	88.05	3.6%
Non-wage	11,807.07	13,224.77	112.0%	1,417.70	6.5%
Interest payments	6,061.52	6,591.64	108.7%	530.12	3.2%
o/w: domestic	4,978.00	5,273.00	105.9%	295.00	2.6%
o/w: foreign	1,083.52	1,318.64	121.7%	235.12	0.6%
Development expenditures	13,870.64	10,529.64	75.9%	- 3,341.00	5.2%
External	7,762.50	3,234.92	41.7%	- 4,527.58	1.6%
Domestic	6,108.15	7,294.72	119.4%	1,186.58	3.6%
Net lending and investment	703.38	455.84	64.8%	- 247.55	0.2%
Arrears Payments	215.81	215.81	100.0%	- 0.00	0.1%
Overall balance	- 7,197.20	- 9,095.90	126.4%	- 1,898.70	-4.5%
Excluding grants	- 10,276.03	- 10,670.12	103.8%	- 394.08	-5.3%
Financing	7,197.20	9,095.90	126.4%	1,898.70	4.5%
External financing (net)	5,312.65	5.69	0.1%	- 5,306.96	0.0%
Disbursement	7,951.28	2,657.22	33.4%	- 5,294.06	1.3%
Budget support	2,711.91	688.35	25.4%	- 2,023.56	0.3%
Project Support	5,239.36	1,968.86	37.6%	- 3,270.50	1.0%
Amortisation (-)	- 2,638.63	- 2,651.53	100.5%	- 12.90	-1.3%
Domestic financing (net)	1,884.55	7,864.93	417.3%	5,980.38	3.9%
Bank Financing	299.88	4,526.77	1509.5%	4,226.89	2.2%
Non Bank	1,584.67	3,338.16	210.7%	1,753.49	1.6%
Errors and Omissions	0	1,225			

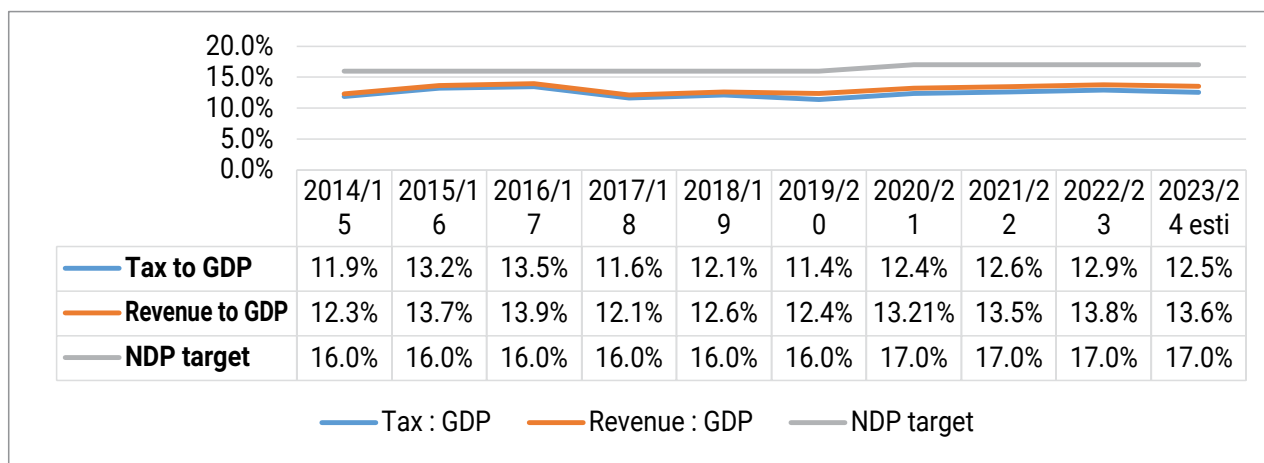
Source: MEPD

4.7.2 Performance of the Resource Envelope in FY2023/24

1) Domestic Revenues

For the past decade, revenue has been growing at an average of 17percent per annum, raising from Shs9,403.42 billion in FY2014/15 to a projected outturn of Shs27,725.60 billion in FY2023/24. Regarding revenue to GDP ratio, Uganda's revenue effort has been growing at an average of 0.3percent, rising from 12.3percent in FY2014/15 to 13.6percent projected for FY2023/24. Fig.4.16 below shows Uganda's revenue effort growth over the past decade.

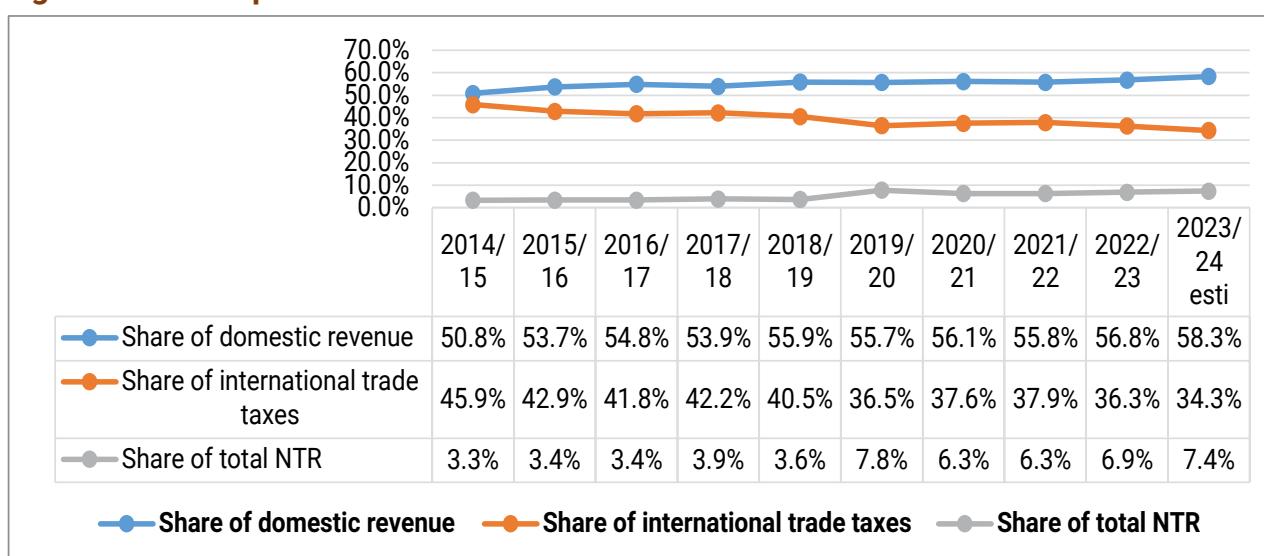
Figure 4.16: Uganda's Revenue effort, FY2014/15 – FY2023/24



Source: Tax Policy Department

The structure of Uganda's taxes has been changing over the same period. The share of domestic taxes (both direct and indirect domestic taxes) has increased from 50.8percent in FY2014/15 to a projected 58.3percent in FY2023/24. The share of international trade taxes to total revenue has reduced from 45.9percent in FY2014/15 to a projected 34.3percent in FY2023/24. Whereas the share of Non-Tax Revenues (NTR) to total revenues has averaged at 5.2percent over the past decade as shown in Fig. 4.17.

Figure 4.17: Composition of Revenue FY2014/15 – FY2023/24



Source: Tax Policy Department (MFPED)

Revenue Target for FY2023/24

The overall net revenue target for FY2023/24 is Shs29,671.98 billion of which Shs27,423.87 billion is tax and Shs2,248.11 billion is Non-Tax Revenue. This target was based on the following: the projected revenue outturn for FY2022/23 Shs25,302.92 billion; the policy and administrative measures; and the macro assumptions.

Overall revenue performance

Overall tax and Non-Tax Revenue collections for the period July 2023 to April 2024 amounted to Shs21,877.57 billion against the projection of Shs23,632.06 billion, hence a shortfall of Shs1,754.49 billion. However, it's important to note that there was a growth in revenue collections compared to the same period FY2022/23 by Shs2,317.0 billion (11.8percent). This growth is above the average growth rate of 9.6percent for the period July to April for the last four financial years as shown in the table below:

Table 4.22: Summary of Revenue Performance July 2023-April 2024

	Budget 2023/24	Cumm. Out turns 23/24	Cumulative Target 23/24	Variance	Outturn vs Target	Year to Year Increase	Percent change 23/24 VS 22/23
Overall net revenue	29,671.98	21,877.57	23,632.06	(1754.49)	93 percent	2,317.00	11.8 percent
Net URA tax revenue	27,423.87	20,349.16	21,848.97	(1499.81)	93 percent	2,161.95	11.9 percent
Income taxes	9,653.02	7,487.69	7,223.52	264.16	104 percent	1,128.55	17.7 percent
Net consumption taxes	7,428.65	5,462.42	6,087.39	(624.98)	90 percent	725.11	15.3 percent
Trade taxes	10,853.37	7,832.10	8,964.44	(1132.34)	87 percent	387.33	5.2 percent
Stamp duty & embossing fees	126.01	98.01	104.60	(6.59)	94 percent	9.61	10.9 percent
NTR	2,248.11	1,528.41	1,783.09	(254.68)	86 percent	155.05	11.3 percent
Tax refunds	(637.18)	(531.04)	(530.98)	(0.06072)	100 percent	(88.64)	20.0 percent

Source: Tax Policy Department (MFPED)

Income Taxes

Income taxes collections for the period July 2023 to April 2024 were Shs7,487.69 billion against the target of Shs7,223.52 billion registering a surplus of Shs264.16 billion. This represents a growth of 18percent (Shs1,128.55 billion) compared to the same period FY2022/23.

Major surpluses were only registered in PAYE (Shs345.28 billion), rental tax (Shs21.56 billion), and tax on bank interest (Shs10.27 billion) while major deficits were registered in corporation income tax (Shs50.22 billion), withholding tax (Shs21.50 billion) and withholding tax on treasury bills and bonds (Shs26.87 billion).

The performance of Income Taxes is attributed mainly to:

- (i) PAYE surplus of Shs345.28 billion was boosted by the good performance of;
 - a) Increased recruitment and higher wages in the public service on account of increment in the salaries of science cadres. In addition, increments in recruitment and wages in the private sector, especially in the manufacturing, banking, and oil & gas sectors, led to growth in PAYE collections. For example, in the banking sector, Centenary Bank and Stanbic Bank increased their staff numbers by 119 and 128, respectively;
 - b) URA implemented enhanced compliance management initiatives such as audits, return self-assessments, and reconciliation, and these resulted in the recovery of arrears recoveries worth Shs277.51 billion.
- (ii) The surplus of Shs21.56 billion under rental income tax, translating into a growth of 39percent (Shs53.99 billion) compared to the same period FY2022/23. The surplus is attributed to improved compliance initiatives with emphasis on field inspection, return vetting, and close monitoring of Rental Arrears' portfolio, which resulted in an increase in payments by some of the top taxpayers compared to the same period last year, e.g., Meera Investments registered a growth of Shs2.50 billion, and Mukwano Enterprises Ltd increased by Shs2.25 billion, among others;
- (iii) The corporation income tax deficit of Shs50.22 billion. For example, financial sector players whose remittance declined included Watu Credit Limited by Shs11.47 billion, Stanbic Bank by Shs11.42 billion, Housing Finance Bank by Shs6.93 billion, Pride Microfinance by Shs4.41 billion, Standard Chartered Shs4.91 billion, Post Bank by Shs2.37 billion among others, as compared to the same period last FY.

Consumption taxes

Consumption taxes are taxes levied on consumption of goods and services. These are Value Added Tax (VAT) and Excise Duty. Collections for the period amounted to Shs5,462.42 billion against the target of Shs6,087.39 billion, registering a shortfall of Shs624.98 billion. Despite the shortfall, there was growth in revenue of 15 percent (Shs725.11 billion) compared to the same period FY2022/23.

Value Added Tax (VAT)

Collections amounted to Shs3,665.22 billion against a target of Shs4,075.68 billion registering a deficit of Shs410.46 billion. Despite the deficit, VAT revenue grew by 16percent (Shs515.51 billion) compared to the same period FY2022/23. Major deficits were registered under wholesale & retail trade (Shs68.55 billion), soft drinks (Shs44.55 billion), sugar (Shs34.23 billion), bottled water (Shs23.61 billion), spirits (Shs23.01 billion), construction (Shs22.14 billion) and cement (Shs20.48 billion)

The factors that attributed to the performance of VAT include:

- i. The deficit of Shs68.55 billion under wholesale & retail trade is on account of inadequate sensitization of the public about the Electronic Fiscal Receipting Invoice System (EFRIS) which is being repelled due to being perceived as a tax thus affecting the VAT collections from this sector;
- ii. The shortfall is largely attributed to declines in production volumes of key vatable supplies such as beer, lubricants, and sugar, among others.

Excise duty

Collections amounted to Shs1,797.20 billion against a target of Shs2,011.71 billion registering a deficit of Shs214.52 billion. This represents a growth in excise duty revenue by 13 percent (Shs209.60 billion) compared to the same period FY2022/23.

Major deficits were registered under spirits (Shs52.11 billion), beer (Shs37.19 billion), sugar (Shs19.68 billion), Mobile Money Transfers (Shs16.61 billion), bottled water (Shs18.81 billion), phone talk time (Shs18.16 billion), cement (Shs15.48 billion), levy on mobile money withdraws (Shs14.65 billion) and plastics (Shs4.61 billion)

This under performance is mainly attributed to lower-than-projected revenue yields from the implementation of the digital tax stamps. In addition, there was lower-than-projected growth in production and sales volumes of some of the key products. For example, beer production volumes were projected to grow by 20percent; However, the volumes have declined by 24.74percent during the period under review. The other products that registered lower than projected production sales volumes include cement, cooking oil, spirits, sugar, and wine, among others. Details of production and sales volumes of excisable goods during the period July to March FY2023/24 compared to the same period FY2022/23, are shown in Table below.

Table 4.23: Production and sales volumes of all excisable goods

	FY2019/20	FY2020/21	FY2021/22	FY2022/23	FY2023/24	FY2023/24 VS FY2022/23
Production						
Beer (Ltrs)	290,688,732	288,376,425	284,876,211	516,489,496	396,763,226	-23.2percent
Cement (tons)	3,260,760	4,035,273	4,187,002	3,976,695	4,484,157	12.8percent
Cigarettes (Miles)	1,125,930	1,522,630	1,337,480	1,379,970	1,354,880	-1.8percent
Cooking Oil (ltrs)	231,568,988	244,982,493	212,254,833	222,273,712	258,249,147	16.2percent
Cospmetic and perfumes (Kgs)	22,476,489	113,766,457	125,718,959	7,319,930,205	485,317,052	-93.4percent
Drinking Water (Ltrs)	246,103,303	399,202,186	547,104,939	565,866,798	766,126,367	35.4percent
Motor Vehicle Lubricants (Ltrs)	403,232	246,816	3,057,348	5,768,745	4,424,646	-23.3percent
Plastics	0	3,142	169,022	441,068	28,737	-93.5percent
Soft Drinks	554,315,713	645,477,243	730,821,836	918,233,837	1,076,350,595	17.2percent
Spirits (Ltrs)	53,133,683	70,184,991	82,894,136	101,710,237	117,747,942	15.8percent
Sugar (Kgs)	404,702	424,184	1,003,320	576,251	526,606	-8.6percent
Wines (Ltrs)	206,290	395,459	13,509,552	154,544	144,340	-6.6percent
Sales						
Beer (Ltrs)	281,772,308	287,777,996	282,738,926	380,556,151	385,313,258	1.3percent
Cement (tons)	3,281,691	4,047,607	4,189,073	3,930,520	4,450,069	13.2percent
Cigarettes (Miles)	1,083,010	1,589,500	1,229,380	1,403,510	1,413,810	0.7percent
Cooking Oil (ltrs)	227,875,735	244,014,443	211,716,481	198,413,480	258,120,940	30.1percent

	FY2019/20	FY2020/21	FY2021/22	FY2022/23	FY2023/24	FY2023/24 VS FY2022/23
Cosmetics and perfumes (Kgs)	22,610,562	60,738,697	43,916,575	128,611,215	374,771,501	191.4percent
Drinking Water (Ltrs)	238,389,067	401,277,842	525,000,570	565,847,498	753,934,187	33.2percent
Motor Vehicle Lubricants (Ltrs)	403,232	281,478	2,248,159	5,646,012	4,348,290	-23.0percent
Plastics		298	25,064	40,814	28,119	-31.1percent
Soft Drinks	615,022,642	646,735,745	699,165,238	875,145,842	1,062,809,404	21.4percent
Spirits (Ltrs)	52,720,995	69,899,723	82,306,617	98,424,412	110,296,209	12.1percent
Sugar (Kgs)	416,562	413,383	618,635	554,187	481,307	-13.2percent
Wines (Ltrs)	214,387	361,300	4,198,862	120,220	127,711	6.2percent

Source: URA

Trade taxes

For the period July 2023 to April 2024, collections amounted to Shs7,832.10 billion against the target of Shs8,964.44 billion registering a deficit of Shs1,132.34 billion and growth of 5percent (Shs387.33 billion) in revenue collections compared to same period FY2022/23. A major surplus was registered under import duty (Shs82.84 billion) while major deficits were under VAT on imports (Shs690.12 billion), excise duty (Shs105.28 billion), Temporary Road Licenses (Shs72.67 billion), petroleum duty (Shs108.94 billion).

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

- i. **VAT on imports:** Generally, there was a decline in the values of VATable imports by 11.59percent (Shs1,604.58 billion) during the period under review, when compared to the same period FY. The major imports that registered a decline in import values were uncoated paper imports by Shs59.33 billion, rolled iron/non-alloy steel by Shs54.79 billion, palm oil decreased by Shs62.07 billion, and motorcycles by Shs45.04 billion, among others. These reductions led to a revenue loss of Shs288.82 billion.
- ii. **Import duty:** The surplus of Shs61.89 billion is on account of higher than projected revenues from import duty on person's motor vehicles, which registered a surplus Shs55.55 billion.
- iii. **Excise duty:** The shortfall is largely due to lower-than-projected excisable items. For example, the excise duty on cigarettes, beer, spirits (both the raw material and final products), wine, and motorcycles declined by Shs7.30 billion, Shs2.1 billion, Shs5.40 billion, Shs1.7 billion, and Shs1.60 billion, respectively, compared to the same period last Financial Year.
- iv. **Surcharge on used imports:** The shortfalls result from under performance in used clothing (Shs14.75 billion) and used motor vehicles (Shs19.84 billion).

Non-Tax Revenues (NTR)

Cumulative NTR collections for the period amounted to Shs1,528.41 billion against the target of Shs1,783.09 billion, hence a deficit of Shs254.68 billion and growth in NTR of 11percent (Shs155.05 billion) compared to the same period FY2022/23.

Projected outturn for FY2023/24

Based on the revenue performance for the period July 2023 to April 2024, the growth of the economy, policy measures, and improvements in tax administration, the projected revenue outturn for FY2023/24 is Shs27,679.26 billion against a target of Shs29,671.98 billion thus registering a deficit of Shs1,992.72 billion of which Shs25,644.82 billion is tax revenue and Shs2,034.44 billion is NTR.

Performance of policy measures performance

This focuses on the revenue performance of tax Policy and Administrative measures during the first nine months of the FY2023/24 on several areas, including Income tax, Value Added Tax, Excise Duty, customs rate changes, and administrative measures.

The expected total net collection by the end of FY2023/24 is Shs1,638.90 billion. By the end of April 2024, the net collection from administrative measures was Shs1,173.75 billion, which represents 121.13 percent of the annual tax administrative measures target of Shs969.00 billion while policy measures resulted in an estimated revenue loss of Shs314.03 billion mainly due to the revenue loss from custom tax rate changes.

Table 4.24: Summary Performance of Tax Policy Measures in FY2023/24

	Expected revenue	Actual Revenue gain/loss	Performance rate	Justification
Income Tax	553.4	0	0.00percent	
VAT	107.1	-34.83	-32.52percent	This was mainly attributed to VAT paid on Animal feeds
Excise Duty	29.4	0	0.00percent	The Act has not been assented to
Customs Duty rate Changes	0	-279.19	0.00percent	This performance was attributed to stays of application, which yielded a cumulative revenue loss of Shs(201.29) Billion. This was followed by Other Goods duty remission that caused a revenue loss of Shs(72.18) Billion during the review period
Administrative measures	969	1,173.75	121.13percent	This performance was attributed to arrears management initiatives that generated a revenue gain of Shs1,007.23 billion against the target of Shs153.64 billion
Total	1658.9	859.73	52.46percent	

Source: URA Database

2) Grants

Government planned to receive grants worth Shs3,078.83 billion of which Shs69.65 billion was to be for general budget support while Shs3,009.19 billion was to support specific projects. By the end of the financial year, it is projected that the whole budget support grants will

have been disbursed by the various development partners. However, project support grant disbursements are projected to be Shs1,504.59 billion implying a 50percent performance. This is partly due to absorption constraints related to project execution challenges, leading to failure of various projects to meet the conditions necessary for further disbursement of funds.

4.7.3 Financing Strategy

The Shs9,095.90 billion deficit emanating from Government operations in FY2023/24 was financed through borrowing from both the external development partners as well as our domestic financial markets.

During the financial year, a total of Shs2,657.22 billion was disbursed by development partners. Of this amount, Shs688.35 billion was for supporting general activities in the budget while Shs1,968.86 billion was tagged to specific development projects.

In the domestic financial markets, Government projects to have raised a total of Shs7,864.93 billion by the end of the financial year.

4.7.4 Government Expenditure Performance

Total expenditure by Government (excluding domestic debt refinancing and Appropriation in Aid - AIA) is projected to be Shs38,395.72 billion against a budget of Shs39,948.40 billion. This implies an under performance of 3.9percent which is explained by externally financed development expenditure that is projected to perform at only 41.7percent of its budget. This is mainly on account of project execution challenges emanating from projects not being fully ready at the time of being included in the budget. Domestically financed development expenditure, on the other hand, is projected to be 19.4percent higher than budgeted mainly on account of supplementary budgets issued for various Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) implementing development projects.

Similarly, the need to cover wage and non-wage shortfalls that arose during budget implementation necessitated supplementary budgets to these sub categories, ultimately resulting in higher than budgeted expenditure on recurrent items in the budget. Wages and salaries are projected to be higher than budget by Shs88.05 billion (1.2percent) while non-wage recurrent expenditure is expected to be above budget by Shs1,417.70 billion (12.0percent). Additionally, interest payments are projected to be above budget mainly on account of increased interest rates globally which affected external interest payments while additional borrowing requirements both at the end of last financial year (FY2022/23) and during this financial year led to more interest payment requirements than initially projected.



CHAPTER

05

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT



CHAPTER FIVE: NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

5.1 Overview

In FY2023/24, NDP III targeted to raise per capita income to USD1,116; attain a Human Development Index (HDI) score of 0.62; attain a real GDP growth rate of 7 percent; increase manufactured exports as a share of total exports to 18 percent; and increase savings as a share of GDP to 18.57 percent. Other key NDP III targets for FY2023/24 were to increase energy generation capacity to 3,000MW; increase the share of paved roads in national road network to 34 percent; and raise internet penetration to 46 percent.

5.2 Performance of NDP III Development Outcomes

Government maintained the annual National Budget theme for the entire NDP III as “Full Monetization of the Ugandan Economy through Commercial Agriculture; Industrialization; Expanding and Broadening Services; Digital Transformation, and Market Access”. GDP estimates from UBOS indicate the share of the monetized economy increased by one percentage point over the first three years of NDP III (FY2020/21 to 2023/24) from 88 to 89 percent point.

5.2.1 Economic Outcomes

Uganda’s income per capita is projected to have increased from USD1,081 in FY2022/23 and estimated at USD1,146 in FY2023/24, surpassing the annual NDP III target of USD1,116. This translates to annual GDP per capita growth rate of 6 percent. This growth is expected to continue given the population growth rate of 3 percent and estimated economic growth of 6.0 percent in FY2024/25. The main drivers of this growth in per capita GDP include the strong recovery in agriculture; industry; and services.

The share of manufactured exports to total exports stood at 13 percent in FY2022/23, falling short of the NDP III target of 19.8 percent. The country continues to face a negative trade balance, which widened between FY2021/22 and FY2022/23 by 9.0 percent (USD435.21 million), and by 3.7 percent (USD165.31 million) in the first 10 months of FY2023/24 compared to the same period in FY2022/23. To address this gap, the Government aims to leverage emerging market opportunities to bolster its export promotion and import replacement strategies.

Savings as a share of GDP marginally increased in the last five years, rising from 19.1 percent in 2018 to 19.3 percent in FY2022/23 and surpassing the NDP III target of 18.57 percent⁷⁴. This is partly attributed to a rise in per capita income; and higher utilisation of formal saving mechanisms by households. In addition, there has been a rise in the use of mobile money as an alternative means of saving, shifting away from traditional home-based safe boxes. This trend aligns with the implementation of the Financial Inclusion Pillar of PDM, which promotes the use of mobile wallets for financial transactions and saving.

5.2.2 Socioeconomic Outcomes

For the first time in history, Uganda met the requirement to graduate from the category of Least Developed Countries (LDCs) in March 2024. The UN will reconfirm this development for purposes of recategorizing Uganda as a developing country in 2027. As of 2024, there were 45 countries in the category of LDCs, with 33 of them being in Sub-Saharan Africa. Graduation from LDC status requires a country to reach at least two of the three (3) defined thresholds in the parameters of Income; Human Capital; and Economic Resilience. The country reached the threshold for economic resilience in 2021 and that of human capital in 2024.

Uganda's Human Development Index (HDI) value improved from a 0.525 in 2021 to 0.550 in 2022 moving the country from a ranking of 166th to 160th respectively⁷⁵. This performance repositioned Uganda from the Low Human Development category to the Medium Human Development category. Uganda continues to make significant progress in creating an enabling environment to address the inequalities in human development.

5.2.3 Social Outcomes

Uganda's social progress index ranking improved by more than 25 percentage points in 2024, raising the country's index from 49.34 to 45.51. The scorecard provides a detailed analysis of a country's strengths and vulnerabilities relative to its economic peers. It also assesses the correlation between social progress score and Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

Official statistics project Uganda's population in 2024 at 47 million, with an annual growth of 3.0 percent. This population size will be confirmed by findings from the National Population and Housing Census, 2024. Findings of the UDHS 2022 show notable progress in the quality of the country's population.

Life expectancy at birth increased to 68 years in 2022, indicating a rise by 25 years since 1990, and 17 years in the past two decades (2002 to 2022). Equally noteworthy, is the decline in infant mortality, dropping from 64 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2016 to 52 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2023 (1 in 20 children), and pointing ultimately to improvements in the survival chances of children born today. There was also a 44-percentage reduction in maternal mortality from 336/100,000 in 2010 to 189/100,000 in 2023; and total fertility rates declined from 5.4 to 5.2 children per woman of reproductive age.

Teenage pregnancy (24 percent) and child marriages (34 percent) however remain a major challenge among young girls less than 19 years. This is partly attributed to multi-dimensional poverty driven mainly by social cultural beliefs, attitudes and perceptions, a major hindrance to the required change.

Uganda's Gender Inequality Index improved from 0.530 in F2020/21 to 0.527 index in 2023, positioning Uganda at 138th position out of 193 countries and territories assessed globally. This implies enhanced inclusiveness in development.

In terms of safety of persons and property, there was a 1.5percent decline in the number of crimes reported to Police in 2023 (231,653) compared to 2022 (228,074).

With respect to societal governance, Uganda's Democracy Index was reported at 4.49 in 2023⁷⁶, a marginal decline of 0.06 points compared to 2022 (4.55). This maintained Uganda's ranking at 99th position out of 167 countries. The assessment was done under the theme "Age of Conflict" and encompassed electoral process and pluralism; functioning of government; political participation; political culture; and civil liberties. The findings indicate improved performance in the functioning of government; political participation; political culture; and civil liberties.

Female representation in the Parliament of Uganda has more than doubled in the last decade, rising from 17.8percent in 2001 to 33.8percent in 2023⁷⁷. There are more than 173 female representatives out of 529 Members of Parliament. Nearly half of the country's 81 Cabinet Ministers including the top slots of Prime Minister and Vice President are now occupied by women⁷⁸. Government is prioritizing women to address many practical obstacles by fully exercising their role in political life. This is in line with the SDG on improving gender equality and promoting good governance.

5.2.4 Environment Outcomes

Uganda's economy is deeply linked to its enormously rich natural resources endowment. The stock of natural capital however remains under threat. The country's wetland coverage increased from 8.9 (2016) to 9.3percent (2022). This improvement however remains below the 15 percent level of 1994. To speed up the pace of restoration of wetland cover, Government is reviewing the National Wetland Policy and developing a Wetland Resource Bill in order to address the challenges and issues of wetland management.

Forest cover improved from 9 percent in 2017 to 13 percent in 2020. This, however, is below the level of 15.7 percent where it stood two decades ago (2000)⁷⁹. The country has lost 75.0kha of humid primary forest in the last decade, making up 7.5percent of its total tree cover loss in the same time period. Tree cover loss of 5.9percent occurred in areas where the dominant drivers of loss resulted in deforestation⁸⁰.

The country's air quality also remains a concern with heightened levels of PM2.5 on record. The Air Quality Index (AQI) in Kampala is 125, which falls into the category of unhealthy air quality. The PM2.5 concentrations in Uganda averages 8 times the recommended level by the World Health Organization. Construction/demolition sites, road repairs and poorly maintained roads are common sources of dangerous particulate matter (PM2.5 or PM10) into the country. Government and stakeholders have since developed low-cost air quality monitoring sensors that work in extreme conditions to tackle rising air pollution.

In terms of climate change and natural hazards, Uganda experienced disasters including heavy rainfall, heavy storms, floods, fires and accidents displacing a number of households and individuals⁸¹. The disasters affected 215,299 individuals and displaced over 47,467 people in the FY2023/24 compared to more than 355,000 households and 125,000 persons were displaced in the year 2020⁸². Priority needs assessment report highlights food assistance, hygiene promotion, shelter and livelihoods as key priority need for the affected.

76 World Democracy Index 2023 report

77 Human Development Report, 2024

78 Parliament of Uganda, 2024

79 Uganda Bureau of Statistics

80 <https://www.globalforestwatch.org/dashboards/country/UGA/>

81 <https://reliefweb.int/report/uganda/uganda-multi-hazard-infographic-responddr-platform-published-13th-december-2023>

82 <https://www.gwp.org/globalassets/global/about-gwp/publications/uganda-snapshot-gwlp--web.pdf>

The year 2023 was recorded as the hottest as Earth nears the critical threshold of 1.5 degrees Celsius temperature rise⁸³. There were temperature fluctuations, ranging from 18°C (64.4°F) to 28°C (82.4°F), with annual rainfall averages between 1000mm (39.37”) to 1500mm (59.06”).

5.3 Public Investment Management and performance

Public Investment Management (PIM) is a critical component of economic development strategies in Uganda. The overarching aim of PIM is to ensure that investments are well-targeted, public resources are efficiently allocated, and projects are successfully implemented to foster sustainable growth and development.

5.3.1 PIM developments in FY2023/24

PIM in Uganda has undergone significant developments aimed at enhancing efficiency, transparency, and effectiveness in resource allocation and project implementation. These developments have been occasioned by the government’s commitment to undertake various reforms to strengthen the PIM framework and promote economic transformation. The reforms followed a comprehensive multi-year action plan derived from a PIM diagnostic adopted in 2015⁸⁴, to strengthen the preparation, selection, implementation, and monitoring of projects. As a result of the reform process, Uganda has made considerable strides, particularly in institutional design, surpassing its counterparts in various facets of public investment management. However, despite notable advancements, overall effectiveness still lags behind.

In FY2023/24, the government focused on addressing the key constraints to project implementation including joint monitoring of public investments, finalization of the National Public Investment Management Policy (NPIMP), undertaking the Climate Public Investment Management Assessment (C-PIMA), roll out of the Integrated Bank of Projects (IBP) system, and undertaking of diagnostic studies in Programmes managing large infrastructure investments aimed at generating evidence-based actions to improve project performance.

5.3.2 PIM Performance

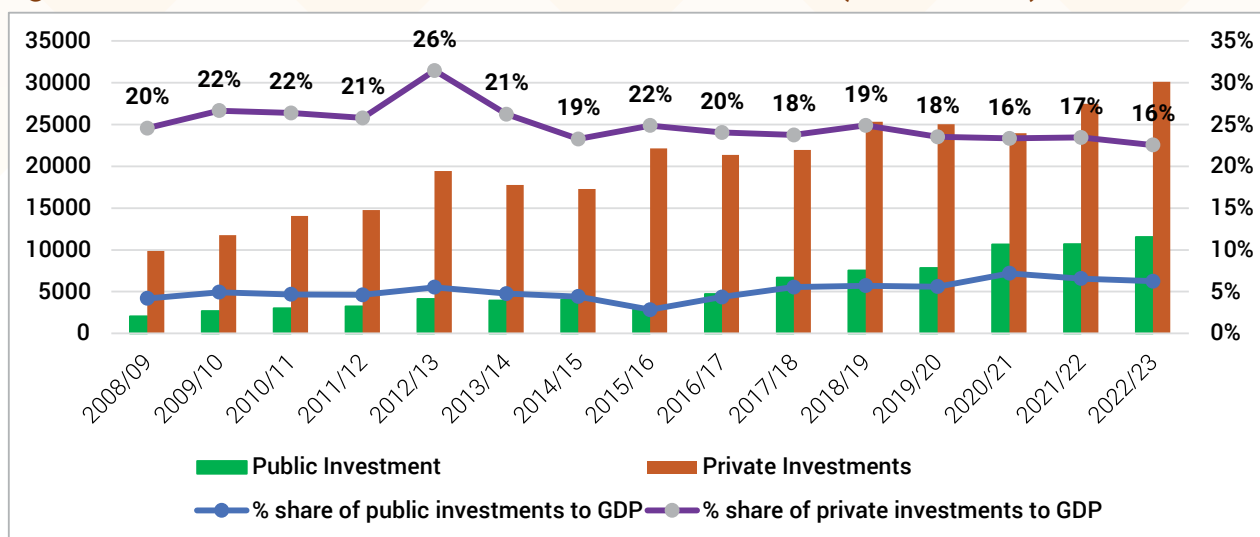
Since FY2008/09, Uganda has witnessed fluctuations in the share of public investments to GDP. Between FY2008/09 and FY2022/23, the share of public investments to GDP⁸⁵ averaged 5.1percent, with the lowest share of 3percent registered in 2015/16 and the highest share of 7.2percent registered in FY2020/21. In FY2022/23, the public investment share of GDP reduced from 6.7percent in FY2021/22 to 6.2percent.

Comparatively, the share of private investments to GDP has been relatively high averaging 20percent in the same review period. Whereas periods of economic growth and expansion have led to increases in private investments, external shocks and economic downturns occasioned by the global recession and declining external financing support remain.

83 EU-Climate Monitor, 2023

84 MoFPED (2016a)

85 This is measured as a ratio of Gross fixed capital formation (GFCF) from public expenditure to GDP

Figure 5.1: Share of Public and Private Investment to GDP (Ush. Billions)

Source: UBOS

5.3.3 Capacity Building

Investments in human resource capacity are essential for strengthening PIM capabilities within government institutions. Government has leveraged collaboration with international development partners and academic institutions to access knowledge and best practices in PIMs. Capacity enhancement efforts in project preparation and appraisal, as well as selected strategic areas of research to strengthen PIM, preceded a sustainable capacity development drive started through the establishment of the Makerere University PIM Centre of Excellence (PIM CoE) in 2020.

To date, the PIM CoE establishment has trained 110 Public Officers in the Programme on Investment Appraisal and Risk Analysis (PIAR) across government MDAs, trained Ninety-Two (92) Public Officers in PIM Basic course, and is currently undertaking four (4) research studies in PIM-related fields such as Assessment of Integrated Bank of Projects (IBP), Evaluation of National Development Plan (NDP), Efficiency of Selected Public Investments, and Drivers for the Unit Cost of Roads in Uganda.

5.3.4 Policy Reforms

The National Public Investment Management Policy (NPIM) was presented to Cabinet to formalize administrative reforms that have already been put in place as a basis for strengthening the legal framework, including the gatekeeping function of the Development Committee (DC).

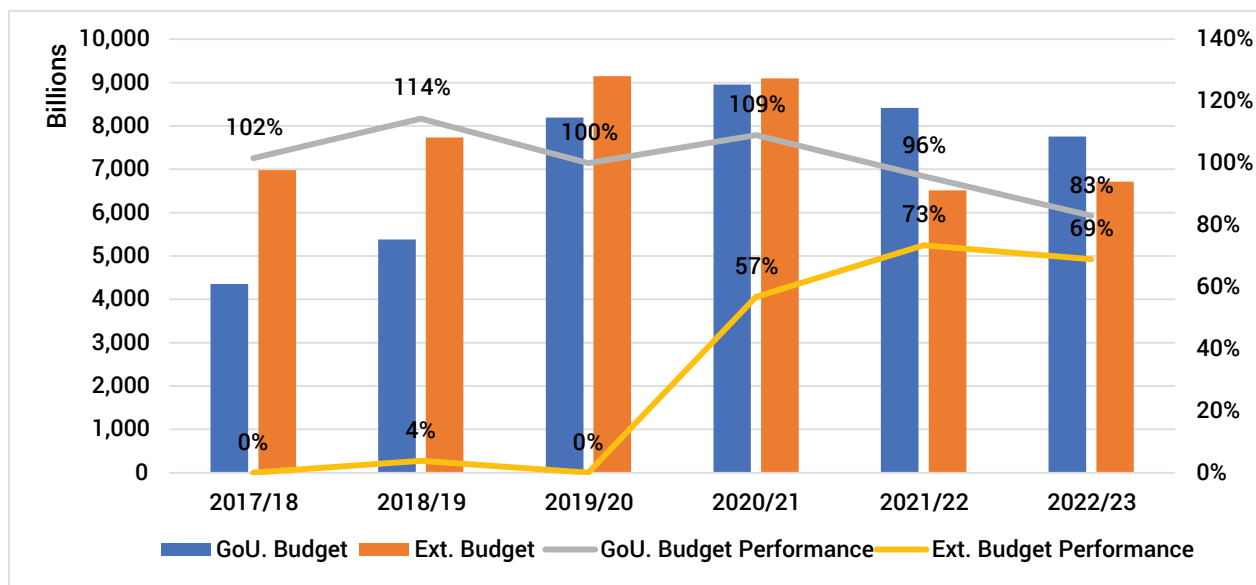
5.3.5 PIP Portfolio Performance FY2023/24

The PIP serves as a strategic tool for prioritizing and coordinating public investments to achieve sustainable economic growth and development. There has been an upward trend in approved allocations to the development budget since FY2016/17, from Shs10.8billion to a peak of Shs18.1 billion in FY2020/21 and Shs14.5billion in FY2022/23. In FY, the share of the development budget funded from domestic resources stood at 54percent (Shs7.8billion) compared to 46percent for external funded component (Shs6.7billion). The positive trend in approved budget allocations over the review period was occasioned by Government's pursuit of an infrastructure-oriented growth agenda, particularly on large projects for major road

corridors and hydropower plants throughout the country as well as investments in the Oil and Gas Sector.

Budget releases against the domestically funded component of the approved development budget have also increased over the same review period from Shs4,301.4billion to Shs6,437billion with an average release performance of 94percent in FY2022/23. Comparatively, releases against the externally financed component of the development budget have been low with an average budget performance of 23percent within the same period.

Figure 5.2: Development Budget FY2016/2017-2022/2023 (Shs)



Source: MoFPED

In FY2023/24, a review of ongoing projects was undertaken to assess performance of ongoing projects in the Public Investment Plan (PIP). The PIP for FY2023/24 had 358 projects with a total value of Shs87,111 billion of which 99 were externally funded and 131 were retooling projects. Of the reviewed portfolio, the DC made several decisions on the projects as summarised in Table 5.1.

Table 5.1: Summary of DC Decisions on On-going Projects FY2023/2024.

Decision	No of Projects	Percentage	GoU (Shs Bn)	Ext Fin. (Shs Bn)	Total (Shs Bn)
Retain	221	62percent	3,911.9	3,331.2	7,243.10
Exit	46	13percent	316.8	1,068.2	1,385.06
Extend	42	11percent	548.5	1,924.7	2,473.21
Re-scope	21	6percent	129.3	58.4	187.63
Re-appraisal	11	3percent	330.2	1,306.0	1,636.15
Downgrade to pipeline	10	3percent	31.0	21.0	51.96
Transfer to the recurrent budget	7	2percent	2.5	47.1	49.61
Grand Total	358	100percent	5,270.2	7,756.5	13,026.72

Source: MoFPED

5.3.6 New Projects in FY2024/2025

Over the past decade, there has been an increase in the number of projects that complete DC appraisal processes⁸⁶ which become potential candidates for admission into the PIP. Although with fluctuations, this number has increased from 2 projects in FY2017/18 to 13 projects in FY2023/24. The 13 projects were subjected to the selection criteria of which 9 projects (69percent) were recommended for admission into the PIP for 2024/25 with a total budget requirement of Shs521.6 billion. The 4 remaining projects (31percent) with a total budget requirement of Shs661.6 billion were ranked as low-priority projects and are currently in the pipeline of bankable projects in the IBP.

Table 5.2 New Projects admitted into PIP for FY2024/25

S/N	Project title	Requirements for FY2024/25 (ShsBillion)
1.	Establishment of Regional Oncology and Diagnostic Centres in Arua, Mbale and Mbarara	23.022
2.	Upgrading of Iganga- Bulopa - Kamuli Road (57.2Km)	42.87
3.	Upgrading of Mpigi – Kasanje – Buwaya, Nateete - Nakawuka – Kisubi and Connecting Roads (71.15km)	52.65
4.	Reconstruction of Masaka – Mutukula Road (89.5km)	99.20
5.	Upgrading of Jinja – Mbulamuti - Kamuli - Bukungu Road (127km) From Gravel to Paved Standard	129.92
6.	Rehabilitation of Matugga-Kapeeka Road (42km)	86.50
7.	Rehabilitation of Busunju-Kiboga-Hoima Road (145km)	77.00
8.	Rehabilitation of Karuma-Packwach Road (106km)	47.32
9.	Upgrading of Kayunga-Bbaale-Galiraya Road (88.5km)	65.49
10.	Emergency Reconstruction of selected sections along Kampala -Masaka Road	101.24
11.	Construction of New Ssezibwa Bridge	27.173
12.	Upgrading of Hamurwa Kerere Kanungu Kanyantorogo Butogota Buhoma/Hamayanja Ifasha Ikumba Road (143km) from Gravel to Paved Standard	99.493
13.	Multinational Lakes Edward and Albert Integrated Water Resources Management Project (LEAF III)	19.70
14.	Strategic Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Project	82.431
15.	Construction of 400kv Karuma-Tororo Transmission Line and 132kv Ntinda Substation	144.74
16.	Rural Electrification and Connectivity Project	280.27
17.	Markets and Agricultural Trade Improvement Project 3 (MATIP 3)	71.05
18.	Strengthening the National Regulatory Infrastructure for Radiation Safety and Nuclear Security.	38.75
19.	Kyambogo University Infrastructure Project II.	44.496
20.	Construction and Equipping of the Planning House	24.475

86 These are projects that have approved feasibility studies and are at proposal stage

S/N	Project title	Requirements for FY2024/25 (ShsBillion)
21.	Retooling of Uganda Retirements Benefits Regulatory Authority	0.802
22.	Land Economic Competitiveness Project	25.399
23.	Law Development Center Infrastructure Development Project	2.558
24.	Coffee Value Chain Development Project	14.343
	Total	1,600.892

Source: MoFPED

5.4 Performance of the Public Enterprise (PE) Sector

Public Enterprises (PEs) were created under the Public Enterprises Reform and Divestiture (PERD) Act, 1993. In FY2022/23, Government had controlling interest in 14 Public Corporations and 36 State Enterprises. Out of the 36 State enterprises, eleven (11) were either dormant or management could not be traced, three (3) did not submit their financials for consolidation⁸⁷ and two (2) are limited by Guarantee.

In FY2022/23, PEs that recorded profits included: Uganda Wildlife Authority (Shs53.186 billion), Uganda Electricity Generation Company (Shs50.551 billion), Uganda Communications Commission (Shs28.05 billion) and National Enterprises Company (Shs17.484 billion). In addition, financial PEs registered profits as follows: Housing Finance Bank (Shs65 billion), Uganda Development Bank (Shs38.8 billion), Post Bank Limited (Shs11.23 billion) and Pride Microfinance Bank (Shs1.05 billion).

In comparison with the previous year (FY2021/22), a number of State Enterprises and Corporations including; Uganda Electricity Distribution Company, New Vision Printing and Publishing Company Limited, Uganda Air Cargo Corporation, Uganda Railways Corporation and Uganda National Airlines Company registered increases in their losses (Table 5.3 and 5.4).

In FY2022/23, only Housing Finance Bank Limited proposed a dividend of Shs29.23 billion, up from Shs20.49 billion proposed in the prior FY2021/22. Although some companies were making significant amounts of profits, they did not pay dividends to Government. Examples include; UETCL, National Water and Sewerage Corporation, National Housing and Construction Company Limited, UEGCL, NEC Luwero Industries Limited, and NEC Construction Works & Engineering Limited, Uganda Development Bank Ltd, Post Bank Limited among others. These enterprises attributed the non-payment of dividends to the need to retain funds to finance planned investments/projects.

⁸⁷ Uganda Seeds Limited, Uganda Livestock Industries Limited and UGMA Engineering Corporation Limited.

Table 5.3: Profitability of Public and State Enterprises

S/N	Public Corporations and State Enterprises	Profit after tax (Shs, Billions)	
		FY2022/23	FY2021/22
1	Bank of Uganda	222.75	
2	Electricity Regulatory Authority	0.193	-0.709
3	Insurance Regulatory Authority of Uganda	0.440	
4	National Enterprises Corporation	17.484	14.489
5	National Drug Authority	1.291	
6	National Water and Sewerage Corporation	-62.942	-38.866
7	Uganda Civil Aviation Authority	-0.399	-10.827
8	Uganda Communications Commission	28.053	-1.474
9	Uganda Development Corporation	-0.656	
10	Uganda Printing and Publishing Corporation	2.348	1.204
11	Uganda Railways Corporation	-32.799	-32.328
12	Uganda Wildlife Authority	53.186	54.076
13	Uganda Wildlife Conservation Education Centre	0.933	
14	Deposit Protection Fund Uganda	253.12	
15	Kiira Motors Corporation Ltd	-12.942	
16	Mandela Stadium Limited	2.302	78.785
17	The Micro Finance Support Centre Ltd	5.593	1.480
18	Post Bank Uganda Ltd	11.23	12.236
19	Pride Micro Finance Ltd	1.054	11.788
20	Uganda Posts Ltd	0.397	0.180
21	Uganda Broadcasting Corporation Ltd	-13.348	-9.345
22	Uganda Electricity Distribution Co. Ltd	-3.139	-0.085
23	Uganda Electricity Generation Co. Ltd	50.551	27.862
24	Uganda Electricity Transmission Co. Ltd	-2.422	37.703
25	Uganda National Airlines Company	-331.48	-265.9
26	Uganda National Oil Company	-4.66	-9.039
27	Uganda Property Holdings Ltd	2.001	0.991
28	Kilembe Mines Limited	-2.392	-2.385
29	New Vision Printing and Publishing Co. Ltd	-5.06	0.988
30	National Housing and Co. Ltd	2.606	0.552
31	Housing Finance Bank	65.057	40.97
32	Uganda Air Cargo Limited	-10.491	-9.03
33	Uganda Development Bank	38	38.820

Source: Auditor General Report for FY2022/23

Table 5.4: Employment in Public and State Enterprises

S/N	Public Corporations and State Enterprises	Number of employees	
		FY2022/23	FY2021/22
1	Bank of Uganda	1,047	1,078
2	Electricity Regulatory Authority	101	92
3	Insurance Regulatory Authority of Uganda	124	132
4	National Enterprises Corporation	50	26
5	National Drug Authority	442	441
6	National Water and Sewerage Corporation	7,572	6,975
7	Uganda Civil Aviation Authority	1,324	1,331
8	Uganda Communications Commission	257	240
9	Uganda Development Corporation	104	101
10	Uganda Railways Corporation	515	569
11	Uganda Wildlife Authority	4,186	4,527
12	Deposit Protection Fund Uganda	169	61
13	Kiira Motors Corporation Ltd	116	134
14	Mandela Stadium Limited	41	33
15	The Micro Finance Support Centre Ltd	542	557
16	Post Bank Uganda Ltd	1,430	1,328
17	Pride Micro Finance Ltd	1,206	1,047
18	Uganda Posts Ltd	367	288
19	Uganda Broadcasting Corporation Ltd	368	581
20	Uganda Electricity Distribution Co. Ltd	487	403
21	Uganda Electricity Generation Company Ltd	410	321
22	Uganda Electricity Transmission Co. Ltd	2,928	2,863
23	Uganda National Airlines Company	505	470
24	Uganda Property Holdings Ltd	19	26
25	Kilembe Mines Limited	64	93
26	New Vision Printing and Publishing Co. Ltd	672	671
27	National Housing and Co. Ltd	101	92
28	Housing Finance Bank	557	495
29	Uganda Air Cargo Limited	45	47
30	Uganda Development Bank	130	130
31	Uganda Livestock Industries Limited	7	6
32	Uganda Printing and Publishing Corporation	141	180
33	Uganda Seeds Limited	2	2

Source: URA PAYE Register, March 2024

5.5 Private Sector Developments in Uganda

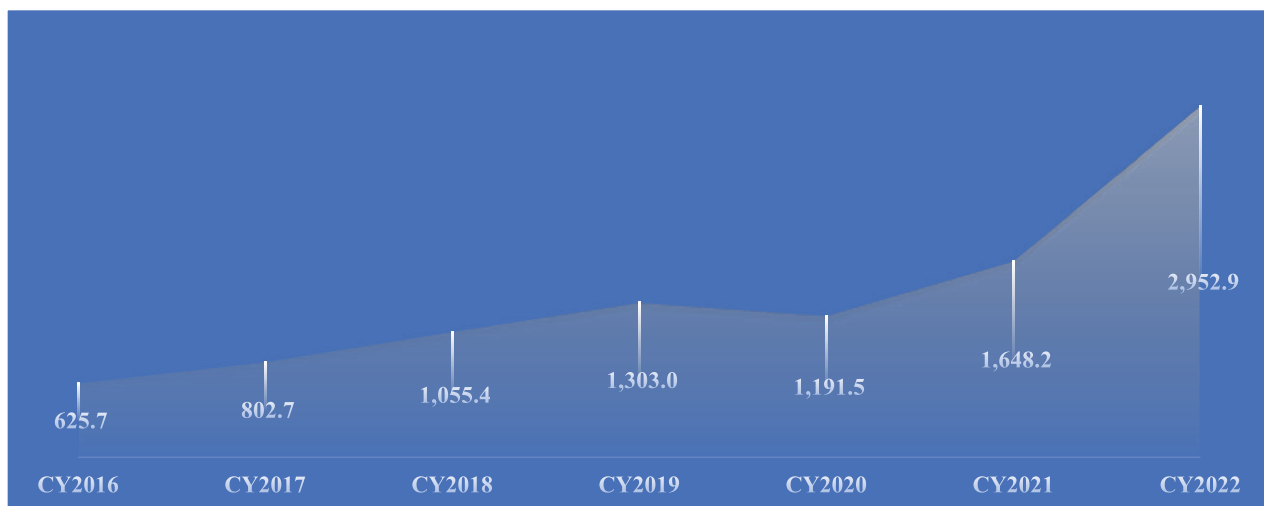
5.5.1 Investment

The share of investment in GDP in FY2022/23 was 22.54percent, performing slightly below the NDP III target (26.76percent). This represents an annual growth rate of 9.2percent compared to FY2021/22. Growth in private sector investment (9.7percent) was the primary contributor to the increase in investment during the review period. In terms of economic activities, structures accounted for 35percent of investment, followed by buildings at 23.3percent.

5.5.2 Foreign Direct Investment

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflows to Uganda increased by 79.2 per cent in 2022 (USD2.95billion) from USD1.65billion (2021)⁸⁸ as shown in Figure5.3. This increase is primarily attributed to two significant greenfield projects announced by Total Energies: the development of the Lake Albert oil field valued at USD6.5billion, and construction of the 1,440-kilometre East African Crude Oil Pipeline valued at USD3.5billion. Globally, FDI sustained its recovery trend, displaying a notable rebound momentum, especially in international project finance. This uptick can be attributed to substantial infrastructure stimulus packages aimed at enhancing the business environment⁸⁹.

Figure 5.3: Foreign Direct Investment Performance, (USD-M) 2016– 2022



Source: BoU, 2024

a) FDI by Sources

In CY2022, the Netherlands emerged as the primary source of FDI inflows to Uganda, with a projected investment of USD1.11 billion, representing 37percent of total FDI for that period. Following closely was the UK (36.67percent, USD1.10billion), Mauritius (7.33percent, USD0.22billion) and Kenya (4.67percent, USD0.14billion). In 2024, Uganda was named as the “Best Investment Destination in Africa” for the year 2023. A few of Uganda’s many notable qualities include: The large pool of investment opportunities; Ease of doing business; favorable business climate; stability and security of persons and property; profitability; educated and trainable labour force; Strategic location in the Centre of Africa; easy access to important markets (such as the, EAC, COMESA and AfCFTA); Low labour costs; and Promotion of sustainable green investments.

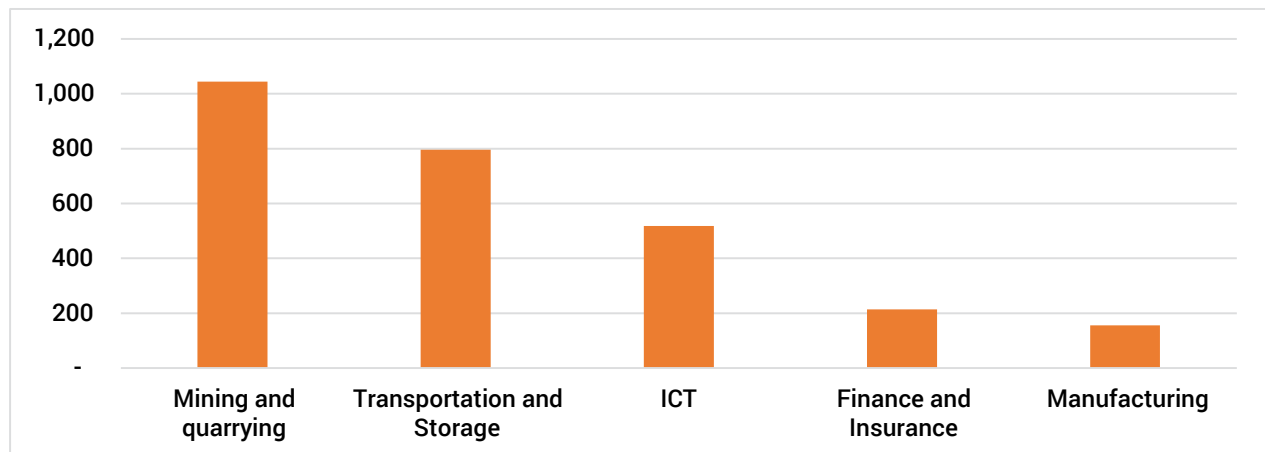
88 Bank of Uganda, Disseminated indicators file, 2024

89 World Investment Report, 2023

b) Sector Distribution of FDI

In 2022, Mining and Quarrying led inward FDI flows in terms of projects, value, and job creation, as depicted in Fig. 5.4. FDI in Mining and Quarrying was projected to rise by 12.62percent (from USD927million in 2021 to USD1,044.0 million in 2022). Furthermore, FDI inflows into sectors such as Utilities (electricity, gas, and water), Transportation and Storage, ICT, Financial Services, and Manufacturing were expected to attract USD796 million, USD518 million, USD214 million, and USD155.6 million, respectively.

Figure 5.4: FDI Performance by Sector in CY2022 (USD, Millions) - TOP 5



Source: *Private Sector Investment Survey, 2023*

5.5.3 Investment Facilitation

a) Bilateral Investment Treaties (BITs)

Uganda has 17 BITs with various countries, of which only 35.3percent are currently in force. Additionally, 52.9percent were signed but are not yet in force, and 11.8percent have been terminated (Annex I)⁹⁰. In 2023, Uganda had two Treaties with Investment Provisions (TIPS), namely the ACP-EU Samoa Agreement (2023) and the AfCFTA Investment Protocol, which were signed but are not yet in force.

Moreover, Uganda maintains an active BIT with the UK. In 2021, the stock of FDI from the UK to Uganda amounted to £27 million, marking a substantial decrease of 87.3percent or £186 million compared to 2020. Notably, Uganda's share of the total UK outward FDI stock in 2021 was less than 0.1percent. This underscores the potential for Uganda to attract more FDI by capitalising on its BITs, despite the challenges associated with them. Findings from the EAC Study on the AfCFTA Protocol on Investment (2023) suggest that Uganda has yet to fully exploit the opportunities presented by the BITs signed with its counterparts.

b) Markets:

Domestically, there was an uptick in Household Final Consumption Expenditure as a percentage of GDP, rising from 67.2percent in FY2022/23 to 67.6percent in FY2023/24. Uganda's total household spending is estimated to have grown by 8.3percent (from Shs119,168billion in FY2022/23 to Shs129,055billion in FY2023/24). This is attributed to robust private sector activity and accelerating economic growth.

Globally, Uganda's trade with the rest of the world increased by 24.78percent in FY2022/23, reaching USD19.7 billion compared to USD15.8 billion in FY2021/22. This growth was propelled by a 30.1percent increase in total exports and a 21.3percent rise in imports during the same period. Despite the growth in both exports and imports, Uganda's trade deficit widened by 9.0percent in FY2022/23. This was primarily due to the expansion of the import bill for petroleum products, driven by high international market prices during the review period.

Government continues to play a crucial role in providing access to markets by negotiating and signing Bilateral and Multilateral Agreements to facilitate trade and investment. Emerging markets and blocs, such as the AfCFTA and the accession of the Republic of Somalia to the EAC, alongside existing markets, offer significant opportunities for Uganda to tap into large export markets. These developments, among others, are expected to foster expansion in investments in the short and medium term.

5.5.4 Investment Finance

a) Private Sector Credit

The stock of total outstanding Private Sector Credit (PSC) grew by 8.10 percent in 2023 to Shs23,568.5 billion, up from Shs21,803.3 billion in 2022.

b) Development Finance

In addition to private sector financing, the Government recapitalised institutions such as the Uganda Development Bank (UDB), the Agricultural Credit Facility (ACF), and the Microfinance Support Centre Ltd (MSCL). These initiatives aim to provide affordable credit for Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs). Further details on the performance of these schemes during FY2022/23 are provided in chapter 4 and 6.

c) Domestic Savings

Domestic savings increased by 20.5percent, growing from USD7.3 billion in 2021 to USD8.8 billion in 2022. Concurrently, savings as a share of GDP showed improvement, rising from 18.0percent in 2021 to 19.3percent in 2022. This increase in savings can be attributed to continued formalisation of employment and a higher utilisation of formal saving mechanisms by households.

Similarly, assets of savings schemes supervised by the Uganda Retirement Benefits Authority rose from Ushs1.8 trillion in FY2021/22 to UShs2 trillion in FY2022/23, reflecting growth of 11percent. This expansion in contributions was primarily driven by the registration of new members and salary increments, leading to an increase in the number of saver accounts from 3.02 million to 3.14 million over the same period. Additionally, sector assets surged from Shs20 trillion to Shs22 trillion, representing over 60percent of Gross Domestic Savings and accounting for 11.5percent of Gross Domestic Product in 2023

d) Capital Markets

Domestic market capitalization⁹¹ increased by 57.1percent in FY2022/23 to Shs11 trillion, up from Shs7.0 trillion in FY2021/22 mainly on account of listing of telecoms on the Uganda Securities Exchange (USE). Relatedly, Collective Investment Schemes (CIS) reached a total of Shs2.6 trillion in Assets Under Management (AUM) in FY2023/24. This represents 50percent growth from Shs1.7 trillion registered in FY2022/23. The growth is attributed to the increased knowledge of the benefits of investing through CIS among local investors, the increase in the

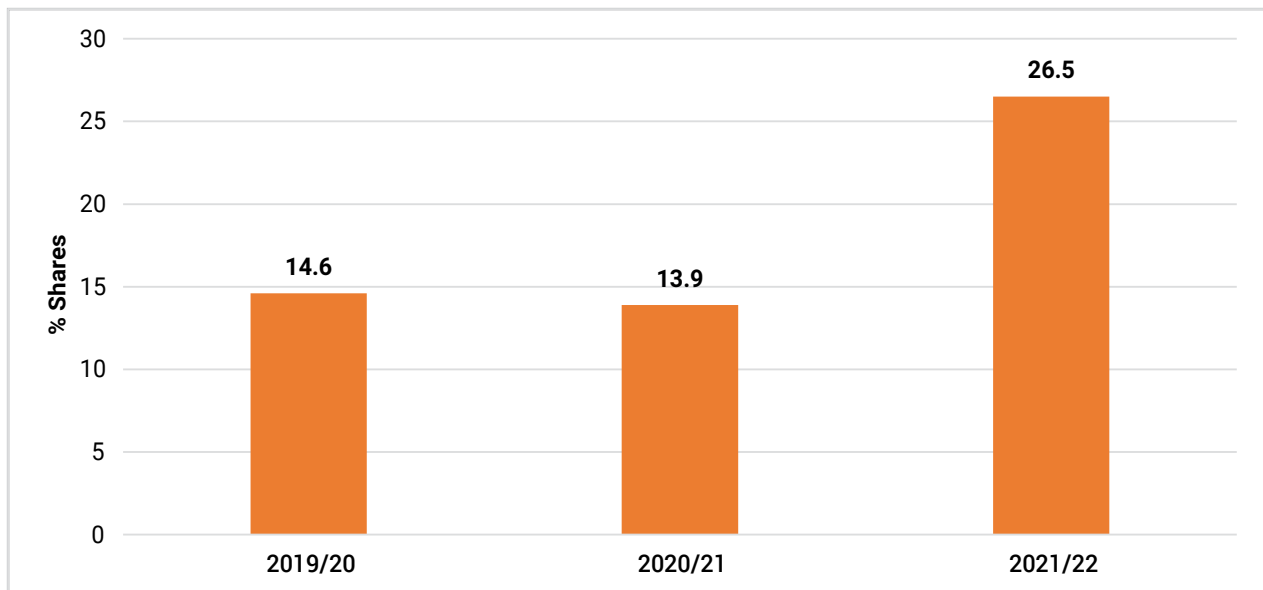
91 The total value of all locally listed companies

number of CIS managers to six, and investors' confidence due to robust regulatory protection.

5.5.5 Trade and Market Development

Uganda's overall trade performance is improving but remain unfavorable as discussed in section 5.2.1. Noteworthy, however, is the rise in manufacturers in the export basket. The share of manufactured products in total merchandise exports increased from 13.9 percent in FY2020/21 to 26.5 percent in FY2021/22 (Figure 5.5). This surge is largely explained by Government investment in Industrial parks, PDM enterprises and Free zones.

Figure 5.5: Manufactured Products in Merchandise Exports (percent)

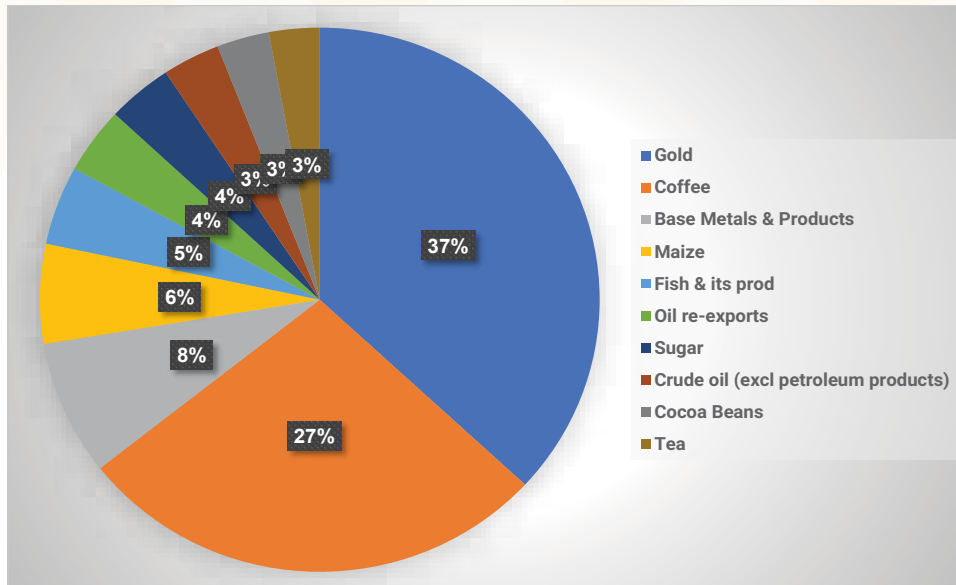


Source: UBOS Statistical Abstract 2023

5.5.6 Export Growth and Development

In FY2022/23, Uganda's total exports surged upward by 42percent from USD3.84 billion to USD5.45 billion in FY2021/22 (Figure 5.6). During the same period, the share of total informal cross border trade (ICBT) exports increased by 2.3percent, rising from USD519.78 million to USD531.83 million. Gold exports revived, emerging as the leading export commodity in value terms (USD1.14 billion) and accounting for 21percent of total exports. Coffee remains the leading agricultural export, although its receipts decreased by 2percent in FY2022/23 (from USD862.22 million in FY2021/22 to USD845.41 million). Production volumes of edible fats & oils, rice, beans, and sugar decreased in FY2022/23 compared to FY2021/22. There was however, an increase in volumes of gold, maize, sorghum, vanilla, other pulses, fruits and vegetables, tobacco, and fish & its products exported during the same period.

Figure 5.6: Top Uganda’s Export Basket, FY2022/23



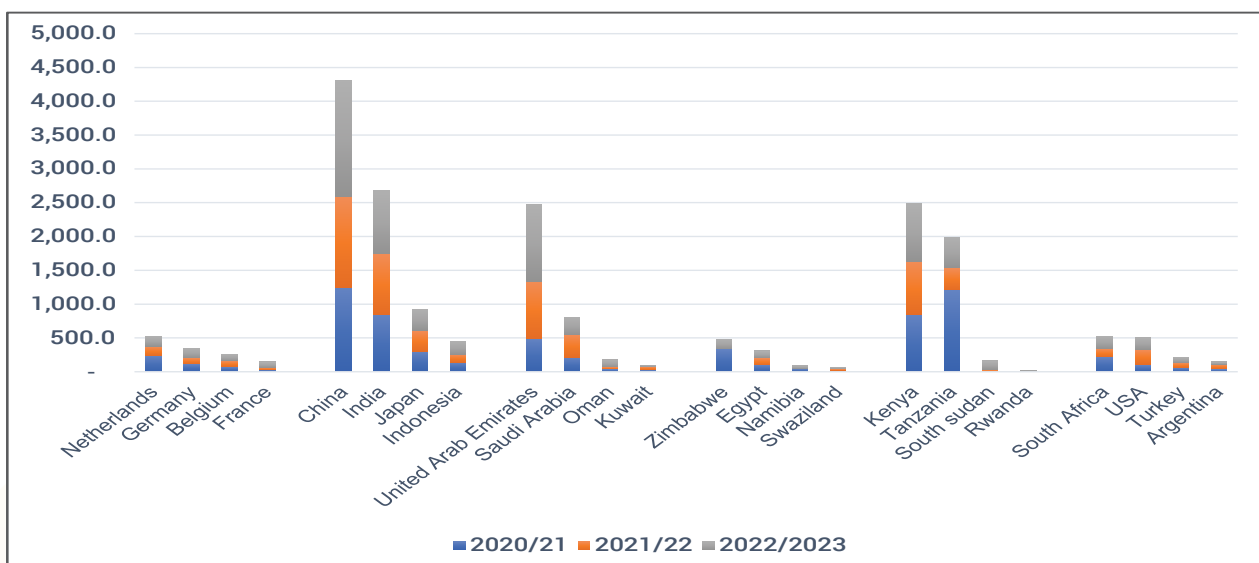
Source: Bank of Uganda

Trade Flows

In FY2022/23, imports of Machinery Equipment, Vehicles & Accessories increased by 21percent, maintaining their position as the leading contributor to our import bill, comprising 16percent of total imports. Petroleum Products accounted for 15percent, followed by Mineral Products (excluding Petroleum products) at 11percent, and Chemical & Related Products at 8percent. Base metals and their products, as well as Vegetable Products, Animal, Beverages, Fats & Oil, each represented 7percent of total imports.

Uganda remained reliant on imports primarily sourced from Asia (44percent), followed by the Middle East (17percent) and the EAC region (16percent). China and India were the leading countries for Uganda’s imports, with imports from China growing by 28percent and those from India by 4percent. The Middle East ranked as the second-highest source of imports, with the import bill increasing by 18percent. The UAE was the main contributing country, accounting for 73percent of Uganda’s total imports from that region in FY2022/23.

Figure 5.7: Origin of Uganda’s Imports by key Regions and Countries



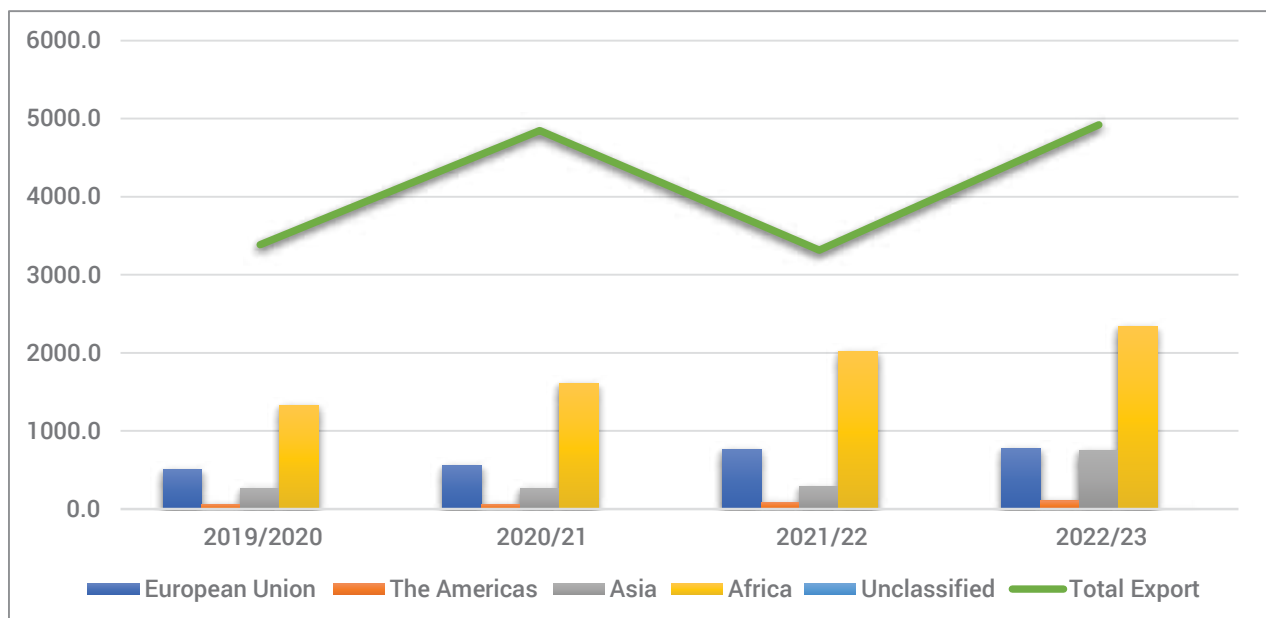
Source: BOU, 2023

Formal exports to the EAC increased by 27.15percent from USD1,317.4 million in FY2021/22 to USD1,675.0 million in FY2022/23. These exports accounted for an average of 72percent of Uganda’s exports to the African market over the two periods. However, this also indicates that Uganda engages in less trade with the rest of Africa. Government is accordingly seeking new trading partners within the context of the AfCFTA.

Among EAC Partner States, Kenya was the leading destination for Uganda’s exports, constituting approximately 38percent of total exports to the region. Export earnings from Kenya increased by 33percent, from USD544.23 million in FY2021/22 to USD722.5 million in FY2022/23.

This shift indicates a change in market dynamics, with a decrease in South Sudan’s dominance as Uganda’s leading export destination within the EAC during FY2021/22. In FY2022/23, most goods exported to Africa, particularly within the EAC, comprised finished manufactured goods and agricultural products such as dairy products, sugar, beans, and maize. This trend reflects the growth of Uganda’s Agro-manufacturing Sector.

Figure 5.8: Export Trend and Destination of Merchandise Exports



Source: BOU, 2023

5.5.7 Industrial Development

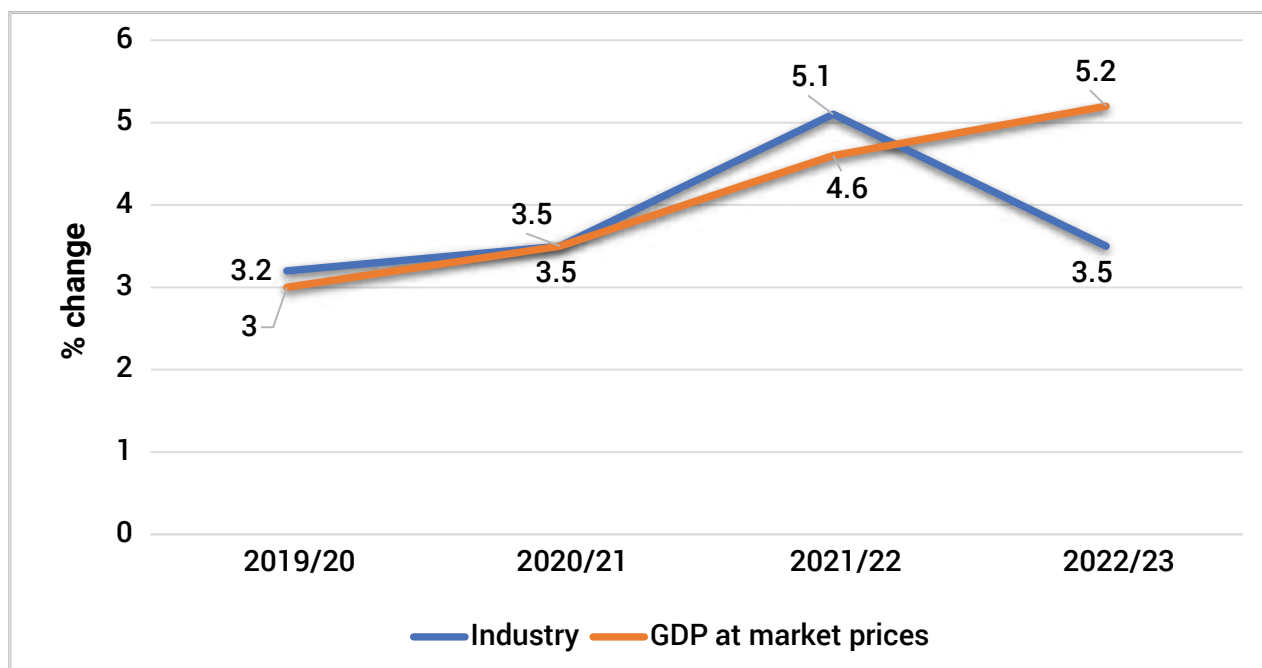
The Industrial Sector’s contribution to GDP and the share of the labour force employed in it have steadily progressed, reaching 26percent and 9.54percent in FY2022/23, respectively, almost aligning with the NDPIII target of 28.6percent and 10percent. Manufacturing, in particular, accounts for a substantial 60percent of industrial output.

Table 5.5: Percentage share for Value added by economic activity at current prices, fiscal years

Economic Activity	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Manufacturing	15.8	16.4	16.4	15.6
Construction	5.5	5.2	5.5	5.3
Water	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1
Mining & Quarrying	1.6	1.9	1.4	1.5
Electricity	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2
Industry	26.5	27.1	26.8	25.8

Source: UBOS Statistical Abstract 2023

The Industrial Sector's growth rate has lagged GDP growth, expanding by 3.5 percent in FY2022/23 compared to 5.1 percent in FY2021/22. Growth in the mining and quarrying subsector stemmed from mining support services for oil and gas activities following the final development decision made in 2022. Meanwhile, the construction subsector saw growth driven by strong performance in civil engineering and specialized construction services. Conversely, sluggish growth in the electricity subsector was primarily due to a 2.0 percent reduction in electricity generation activities, despite positive performances in Transmission (10.9 percent) and Distribution (6.4 percent) in FY2022/23.

Figure 5.9: Percentage Change in Value Added

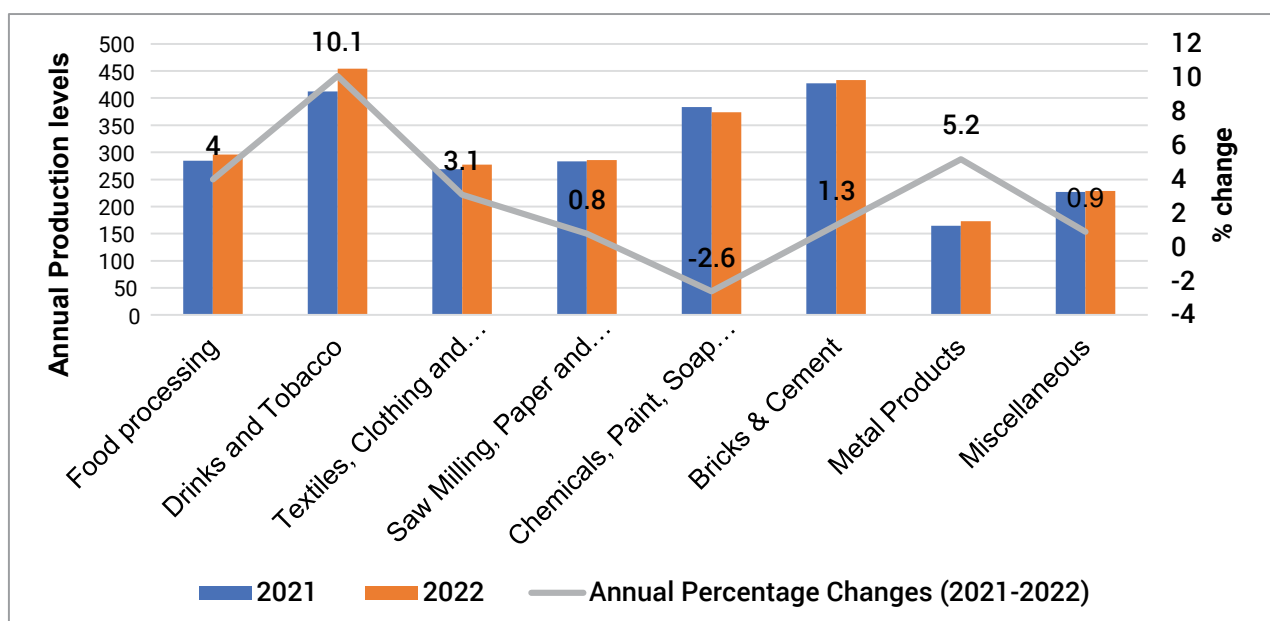
Source: UBOS Statistical Abstract 2023

Despite a slower growth rate of 3.1 percent in FY2022/23, manufacturing value added (MVA) exhibited resilience, albeit at a reduced pace compared to the 3.8 percent growth registered in FY2021/22. Nevertheless, manufacturing activities maintained their pivotal role as the primary contributor to GDP, constituting 15.6 percent in FY2022/23.

In a positive development, the Manufacturing Index of Production⁹² improved, rising by 4.3 percent from 316 in 2021 to 329.74 in 2022. This improvement can be attributed to advancements in the production of various goods such as bricks, cement, beverages, tobacco, textiles, clothing, and footwear, among others, as depicted in Figure 5.9 below.

Findings from EPRC's assessment conducted in September 2023, on Uganda's manufacturing sector established a lot of redundant capacity, estimated at about 54 percent.⁹³ Lack of effective demand for the manufactured products was reported as the main reason explaining this utilization factor (56percent), followed by high levels of competition from imported products, high cost of inputs (42percent), high taxes (41percent). The Study revealed that only 49.6 percent of firms allocate funds towards Research and Development (R&D) for product manufacturing. This is noteworthy because R&D is a crucial component for manufacturing firms in addressing operational challenges, mitigating uncertainty and driving technological advancement. By fostering innovation through R&D, firms can achieve enhanced capacity utilisation and ultimately higher profitability.

Figure 5.10: Index of Industrial Production, Annual Production levels (2002=100), CY 2018-2022



Source: UBOS Statistical Abstract, 2023

In FY2024/25, the final year of NDPIII, the Government is intensifying efforts to tackle constraints faced by industrialists. These include high costs and limited access to credit, inadequate skills, logistical challenges, and barriers to market entry and consolidation such as standards and Non-Tariff Barriers (NTBs). Deliberate interventions will focus on enhancing worker productivity, increasing the share of jobs in the sector, and extending the longevity of average export firms and products. This aims to enable them to compete effectively and retain market share in both current and potential export markets.

Government is committed to work on transmission, upgrading and distribution of electricity to overcome the intermittent nature supply; Implement the bulk power purchase option for manufacturers and heavy power consumers since the legal and regulatory environment

92 UBOS Statistical Abstract 2023

93 Assessment of capacity utilization in the manufacturing sector of Uganda: The case of UMA and USSIA

permits it now; fully operationalise the one-stop border policy by improving the infrastructure and harmonising work time among the concerned government agencies; and adopt an integrated multi-model system to leverage water (lake Victoria), rail and air in addition to road.

5.5.8 Economic Diversification

Diversification⁹⁴ is crucial for economic transformation. According to the African Transformation Index (ATI) 2023, diversification measures an economy's ability to produce and export a wide range of goods and services. In 2020, Uganda scored 40.7, indicating a low level of diversification, albeit higher than the African average. This is primarily due to its heavy reliance on a few primary products. The report emphasizes the need for countries to improve diversification and export competitiveness, which have declined over the past two decades, to enhance their resilience to economic shocks.

Table 5.6: African Transformation Index Score Card in 2020

Indicator	Uganda	African ⁹⁵ Average
Export Competitiveness ⁹⁶	4.9	13.8
Diversification	40.7	38.3
Productivity Increases ⁹⁷	9	27.2
Technology Upgrading ⁹⁸	26.5	29.7
Human Well-being ⁹⁹	27.7	42.5
Overall ATI	21.8	30.3

Source: African Transformation Index Report 2023

Countries with a higher transformation index have developed a diversified and dynamic manufacturing sector, integrated into global value chains, invested in human capital and innovation, and improved the business environment and governance.

5.5.9 Regional Value Chains & Cottage Industry

Uganda's national industrialization drive is evident in the regional value chain footprint of its industries. Most notable among them are the dairy and pharmaceutical industries. Construction industry, Iron & Steel and the Fashion and Textile industry are some of the other emerging regional value chains where Uganda is active.

a) Dairy Industry

During the NDPIII period, Uganda's milk production increased by 48percent, rising from 2.6 billion litres in 2020 to 3.85 billion litres in 2023. This increase was fueled by the adoption of modern farming practices such as the use of high-quality breeds, artificial insemination, and pasture production and conservation methods to sustain animals during droughts.

94 Diversification is computed by measuring diversity in production and exports using four indicators including manufacturing (MVA as a share of GDP); services (SVA as a share of GDP); Export concentration (combined share of country's five highest-earning exports of total export earnings); and export sector diversification (percent of manufacturing and service exports in total exports).

95 Only 30 African economies were assessed

96 Export competitiveness measures the share of non-extractive exports to GDP relative to the share of global non-extractive exports to global GDP

97 Productivity increases measures the value added per unit of labor in agriculture, manufacturing and construction, and services.

98 Technology upgrading measures the medium- and high-technology content in total production activities and total exports

99 Human well-being measures economic and social outcomes and enablers in terms of incomes, income inequality, formal employment, and female participation in formal labor markets.

Table 5.7 below offers a sub-regional breakdown of the sector, with the Western region leading in milk production, accounting for 33percent of the total. Despite the impressive production volumes, the national average milk consumption per capita stands at 63 litres, falling short of the WHO's recommended standard of 200 litres.

Table 5.7: Milk Production and Productivity by Sub-Region

Region	Average daily productivity per cow (Ltrs)	Annual Production (Ltrs)	Share in total production (percent)
Karamoja	2.1	424,504,057	11
Northern	4.6	320,558,441	8
Eastern	4.8	678,274,780	18
Western	6.2	1,252,170,124	33
Central	6.3	1,170,823,841	30
National (Total)	4.8	3,846,331,244	100

Source: DDA Annual Report FY2022/23

There are currently 145 dairy processing facilities in the country, comprising large to small-scale cottages, distributed across the milk sheds. While the installed capacity of these processing facilities is 2.3 million litres, their national operating capacity stands at 3.4 million litres, equivalent to 68.7percent.

Uganda maintains its status as a net exporter of dairy products, although there has been a rise in the import value dairy items from USD4.1 million in FY2021/22 to USD7.6 million in FY2022/23. These imports include milk powder, butter, cheese, infant formula, yoghurt, ice cream, and UKT, among others. Despite this, dairy exports significantly increased in FY2022/23 by 158percent, soaring from USD102.6 million in FY2021/22 to USD264.5 million. This growth underscores the sector's resilience, despite challenges such as non-tariff barriers (NTBs).

Government is actively engaged in expanding market access of Ugandan dairy products, particularly targeting strategic markets such as Algeria and Senegal. With the Algerian market quota estimated at USD500 million, this presents a significant opportunity for the sector to export surplus production.

b) Pharmaceuticals

NDPIII aims to decrease the value of imported medical products and pharmaceuticals from USD285.6 million to USD200 million. The pharmaceutical market in Uganda has seen consistent growth, driven by an increasing number of local manufacturers and rising demand for affordable generic medications. Revenue from the pharmaceutical market is projected to reach USD301.70 million in 2024, with Oncology Drugs being the largest segment, estimated at USD51.16 million. Looking ahead, the revenue is anticipated to grow at an annual rate of 4.36percent (CAGR 2024-2028), reaching a market volume of USD357.90 million by 2028.

Uganda's growing economy has led to an expanded market for pharmaceutical products, driven by increased access to healthcare services for more people. The Government has been actively investing in healthcare infrastructure and other related services.

However, several challenges persist, including inadequate regulation and the presence of counterfeit drugs. To tackle these challenges, the Government is working to create a favourable policy, legal, and regulatory environment. For example, amendments to the National Drug Authority (NDA) law are underway to support local manufacturing processes, including streamlining and expediting product registration. Moreover, local manufacturers can benefit from the USD1 million fund provided by the Vaccine Alliance (GAVI) for African manufacturers willing to produce vaccines¹⁰⁰.

100 <https://www.health.go.ug/2024/02/24/minister-aceng-calls-upon-manufacturers-to-invest-in-local-pharmaceutical-manufacturing-in-africa/>

CHAPTER

06

**PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE
FOR FY2023/24 AND PRIORITIES
FOR FY2024/25**



CHAPTER 6: PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE FOR FY2023/24 AND PRIORITIES FOR FY2024/25

6.1 Introduction

This Chapter presents a summary of Government's public spending and service delivery performance in FY2023/24. 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 FY2024/25 and the medium term.

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

- a) The Productivity and Social Wellbeing Cluster
- b) Public Governance
- c) Infrastructure Development
- d) Private Sector Development

6.2 The Productivity and Social Wellbeing Cluster

The Productivity and Social Wellbeing Cluster encompasses 4 (four) NDP III Programmes, i.e. Human Capital Development; Community Mobilization and Mindset Change; Innovation, Technology Development & Transfer; and Regional Development. These Programmes incorporate the country's commitment 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 2022, Uganda's Human Development Index¹⁰¹ stood at 0.550, an improvement from 0.545 in 2021. Furthermore, the country has moved from the low human development category to the medium human development category, ranking 160 out of 193 countries worldwide and second best in East African region after Kenya (0.601).¹⁰²

Over the years, Government has continued to prioritize strategic investments in people with the aim of enabling them work productively and competitively. Consequently, progress has been registered in a number of outcomes. In particular, the literacy rate of persons above 10 years slightly increased from 74percent in 2016 to 76percent in 2019. Access to safe water improved from 69percent (rural) and 78percent (urban) in 2020/21 to 77.8percent and 79.1percent in FY2021/22¹⁰³. Life expectancy increased from the lowest level of 44 years in 1998 to 68 years in 2022.

101 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.

102 Human Development Report 2023/24.

103 UNHS 2019/20.

In FY2023/24, Government appropriated Shs9,583.4billion to the HCD Programme. This was later revised upwards to Shs9,836.75billion. By the end of December 2023, a significant portion of the Budget, Shs4,926.1billion (51.4percent), was released and Shs3,769.47billion (76.5percent) spent. The Programme performed as follows:

a) Strengthened foundations for Human Capital Development

The percentage of children with access to Early Childhood Care Education increased by 16.3percent from 1.2 million children in 2015 to 1.5 million children in 2021¹⁰⁴.

To strengthen the foundations for HCD, Government implemented the following national Public Services in FY2023/24:

- i) Monitored six (6) Teacher training institutions¹⁰⁵, on compliance to Basic Requirements and Minimum Standards (BRMS) by the end of December 2023. These standards will help to mitigate the growing number of illegally operating ECD centers, and ensure that all these centers are delivering quality preschool/early childhood education.

Furthermore, at the higher Local Government level, Government:

- i) Trained one hundred forty-eight (148) teachers¹⁰⁶ from seventy-four (74) schools of Kalaki and Kaberamaido Local Governments on the Early Grade Reading (EGR) methodology and pedagogical leadership. 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.
- ii) Supported Maternal, Infant, Young Child and Adolescent Nutrition (MIYCAN) mentorship in five (5) Health Facilities (HFs) in Pader and 21 HFs in Kampala/Wakiso districts. This intervention will enhance good nutrition practices as one of the major factors that impact a child's development.

b) Improved Access to Basic Education

Access to basic education spurs learning and development. Government has registered progress in increasing access to basic education through its flagship programmes of Universal Primary Education (UPE) and Universal Secondary Education (USE).

In January 2024, Uganda National Examinations Board (UNEB) released the 2023 Primary Leaving Examinations (PLE). A total of 749,254 candidates from 15,859 centers (schools) registered for PLE in 2023 compared to 832,654 candidates in 2022 (10percent decrease). Out of this number, 501,602 (66.9percent) from 11,365 centers were Universal Primary Education (UPE) beneficiaries and 247,652 (33.1percent) of the candidates were Non-UPE. A total of 86,582 candidates (11.5percent) passed in first grade, 336,507 (45percent) in second grade, 156,290 (20.8percent) in third grade and 69,283 (9.2percent) in fourth grade. However, a total of 88,272 candidates (11.8percent) failed the exams and were not graded.

Relatedly, the number of registered candidates for Uganda Certificate of Education (UCE) increased by 3.5percent from 349,459 in 2022 to 361,695 in 2023. Of these, 118,633 (32.5percent) were beneficiaries from the Universal Secondary Education (USE) programme.

104 National Service Delivery Survey (NSDS) Report 2021.

105 Kibuli PTC, St. Noa Mawagali PTC, Busubizi PTC, Bulera PTC, C.T.K.Gulu PTC, and Ndegeya PTC.

106 88, P2 and 60, P3

A total of 361,695 students (17.9percent) passed in division one, 85,566 (23.7percent) in division two, 83,545 (23.1percent) in division three and 112,923 (31.2percent) in division four. The failure rate dropped by 0.5percent, indicating that 329,939 (95.9percent) of the learners who sat for the 2023 examinations could progress to the post-UCE level of education.

A number of initiatives were implemented under this priority area during FY2023/24 as discussed below:

At the national level, Government:

- i) Facilitated the commemoration of twenty-five (25) years of UPE on 11th August 2023. The programme has registered notable achievements over the years, with the enrolment of pupils more than tripling from 2.5 million in 1997 to 8.6 million in 2023.
- ii) Continued the rollout of the Teacher Effectiveness and Learners' Achievement (TELA) system. The Directorate of Education Standards (DES) supported over 3,000 schools and institutions across the country. 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.
- iii) Facilitated the national rollout of the Education Management Information System (EMIS) with the orientation of fifty-four (54) newly appointed EMIS Assistants and two (2) Database Administrators. The EMIS system will facilitate effective data collection from different sources countrywide, hence enabling informed structured decision-making.
- iv) Procured and supplied 3,220,184 S.3 text books and 3,220,184 S.4 textbooks in 7 core subjects and 13 non-core subjects. This will facilitate the transitioning from the old curriculum with the aim of meeting learners' needs especially in skills training and enhancement.
- v) Developed, pre-tested and rolled out Continuous Assessment (CA) tools under the Lower Secondary Curriculum (LSC), for the first cohort of learners who are currently in Senior four (S.4).
- vi) Facilitated the special needs category of pupils with specialized materials for learners with Intellectual Impairment and Albinism.
- vii) Monitored various UPE and USE schools across the country to ensure effectiveness and efficiency in service delivery.

At the higher Local Government level, Government:

- i) Handed over all the 115 seed school sites to contractors by end of December 2023. Construction has commenced at most sites and progress is being registered at various levels.
- ii) Procured and distributed 184 mini laboratories to eighteen (18) districts. This will improve efficiency in the delivery of quality science education across the country.
- iii) Repaired defective solar systems components in one hundred seven (107) institutions in the Eastern and Northern Regions.
- iv) Trained nine hundred fifty-eight (958) Local Government technical staff ¹⁰⁷ on the usage of the EMIS systems.

¹⁰⁷ District Education Officers, Inspectors and representatives of heads of institutions at Primary, Secondary, and BTVET levels.

- v) Deployed 1,990 recruited staff to schools countrywide. In addition, 347 individuals (208 males and 139 females) were recruited on a replacement basis by the Education Service Commission (ESC). This is expected to improve the pupil-teacher ratio across the country.
- vi) Disseminated Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Guidelines to 400 stakeholders in Nakasongola (200) and Kayunga (200) District Local Governments to promote good hygiene in schools.
- vii) Supported teachers and learners in 22 Primary and Secondary Schools nationwide in psychosocial services, including mental well-being, healthy relationships and growing up challenges in selected districts¹⁰⁸.

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 FY2023/24:

- i) Commenced construction of the Skills Development Headquarters Office in Kyambogo.
- ii) Disbursed funds to HESFB¹⁰⁹ to support its operation and tuition fees for 3,120 continuing Degree students and 238 continuing Diploma students.
- iii) Facilitated sixty (60) TVET teaching staff to undertake a short course to enhance their competence in machine learning. In addition, Government facilitated stakeholder consultations to inform finalization of the TVET Bill.
- iv) Extended the Research and Innovation Fund to all public universities to enhance their research capacity.
- v) Facilitated various university construction projects as follows:
 - a) *Muni University*: The Multi-Purpose Health Science Laboratory Building reached 46percent completion, while the Administration Block Annex reached 36percent by December 2023.
 - b) *Makerere University*: Civil works on construction and restoration of the Main Administration Building was at 40percent progress, below the planned 60percent progress. Construction of the School of Law Building and the perimeter fence each reached 95percent completion, while renovation of Lumumba Hall reached 70percent.
 - c) *Lira University*: Construction progress for the Main Administration block reached 37percent, and the Medical intern residence was completed (now awaiting handover).
 - d) *Mbarara University*: Civil works for the Faculty of Computing and Informatics (FCI) phase II at Kihumulo campus progressed to 95percent.
- vi) Established the National Institute of Teacher Education (UNITE), with the MoES developing strategic and master plans, policies and curriculum frameworks. The Institute will promote transformative education through the vocationalization of teaching and learning through competence-based programmes.

108 Gomba 4, Wakiso 6, Mukono 8, and Lugazi 4
109 Higher Education Students Financing Board.

- vii) Conducted Sixty-three (63) in-person trainings on Skills Capacity Building for technical staff of eight (8) Technical Institutes.
- viii) Disbursed funds to Uganda Petroleum to cater for the learning needs of 162 students (37 Female and 125 Male).

At the higher Local Government level, Government, in FY2023/24:

- i) Facilitated construction works for eight (8) Technical Institutes (Lokopio Hills, Kilak Corner, Ogolai, Basoga Nsadhu, Nawanyago, Sasiira, Buhimba and Lwengo). Civil works are estimated at 75.4percent up from 66.4percent.
- ii) Inspected 240 BTVET Institutions and monitored 150 BTVET institutions in the Central, Northern, Western and Eastern regions.
- iii) Supported the Busoga University Taskforce to undertake consultations, develop 15 academic programs and settle agreed liabilities owed to the Church of Uganda, and process land titles of the University land.
- iv) Supported the Bunyoro University Taskforce to undertake three consultations in the sub-region, develop ten (10) academic programs and commence the development of the strategic plan.

d) Enhanced Sports, Recreation and Physical Education

Government has continued to promote talent development for improved sports and physical education outcomes countrywide. In FY2023/24, Government:

- i) Successfully won hosting rights for the 36th edition of the Africa Cup of Nations (AFCON) 2027, under the East Africa joint Pamoja Bid.
- ii) Continued the renovation and upgrade of Mandela National Stadium-Namboole, with works at 75percent completion, as at December 2023.
- iii) Held the Primary School's National Ball Games in September 2023 in Mbarara district. In addition, the Health Training Institutions held National competitions in Kabale Municipality at Kabale School of Comprehensive Nursing in October 2023.

At the higher Local Government Level, Government:

- i) Trained 115 Physical Education Teachers from Karamoja, Bugisu and Busoga Sub-regions on the Competence Based Curriculum.

e) 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. For instance, Infant mortality rate reduced by 16.2percent from 43 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2016 to 36 deaths in 2022. Maternal mortality rate reduced from 336 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2016 to 189 deaths in 2022. In addition, the percentage of under 5 year's children who were stunted reduced from 29percent in 2016 to 26percent in 2022¹¹⁰.

In providing national Public Services, Government, in FY2023/24:

- i) Facilitated Rural Water Supply and Sanitation by constructing one (1) Gravity Flow Scheme (GFS) to 97percent completion level and two (2) large water supply systems, which are at various completion levels. In addition, Government drilled a number of production wells and constructed twenty-nine (29) solar powered water supply systems to 50percent completion level.
- ii) Facilitated Urban Supply and Sanitation by constructing sixteen (16) water supply schemes and two (2) sanitation facilities. In addition, eight (8) treatment plants were renovated. A total of forty-six (46) towns were rehabilitated, 2,565 new connections installed in respective regional umbrellas and 199.98km of pipeline extension laid.
- iii) Completed the construction of seventeen (17) Valley Tanks and one (1) irrigation demonstration site. In addition, the construction of twelve (12) multi-purpose reservoirs, two (2) irrigation demonstration sites, two (2) earth dams, one (1) large scale and two (2) medium scale irrigation schemes is ongoing.
- iv) Reduced mortality rates due to communicable diseases (Malaria, HIV/AIDS and TB). A total of 24,825,948 long lasting insecticide treated mosquito nets (LLINS) have so far been procured and distributed countrywide for prevention of malaria.
- v) Conducted capacity building and mentorship programs for health workers in TB/Leprosy prevention. ART virally was suppressed reaching 94percent against a 95percent target.
- vi) Facilitated measles-rubella and yellow fever campaigns, reaching 6.6 million (93.8percent) and 9.4 million (71percent) children, respectively.
- vii) Facilitated health infrastructure development by constructing staff houses at various hospitals, including Mulago National Referral Hospital, Arua, Masaka, and Mbarara. The civil works ranged between 38percent to 70percent completion levels.
- viii) Supplied, commissioned and installed fourteen (14) CT scans and one (1) MRI¹¹¹ scan.
- ix) Deployed 1,901 medical interns and 862 Senior Health Officers across the training institutions in the country.
- x) Facilitated the construction of Regional Blood Banks in Hoima at 94percent completion level, Arua at 88percent and Soroti at 90percent. In addition, blood collection drives were conducted countrywide, collecting 85,486 units of blood by end of December 2023.
- xi) Facilitated the provision of Cancer Services by constructing auxiliary buildings at the Uganda Cancer Institute.
- xii) Facilitated expansion of heart service centres by initiating the construction of a modern Heart facility in Naguru.
- xiii) Delivered the following essential medicines and health supplies by end of April 2024:
 - a) ARVs worth Shs186billion were procured and distributed to accredited health facilities countrywide.
 - b) Joint Medical Stores procured and supplied commodities, essential medicines and health supplies for PNFP¹¹² health facilities worth Shs17.48billion.

111 Magnetic Resonance Imaging – The scan is used to investigate or diagnose conditions that affect tissue such as tumors or brain disorders.

112 Private-Non-For-Profit (PNFP)

At the higher Local Government level, Government, in FY2023/24:

- i) Distributed a total of 116 new ambulances to 100 constituencies, 10 regional referral hospitals and 6 for command centres.
- ii) Constructed a theater and oxygen plant at Kapchorwa General Hospital, reaching 65percent completion level.
- iii) Facilitated the construction of Busolwe General Hospital (at 65percent overall progress) and Gombe Hospital.
- iv) Facilitated rehabilitation works at Busolwe, Kapchorwa and Kambuga General Hospitals.

At the community level, Government:

- i) Upgraded HC IIs to HC IIIs Under UgIFT. A total of 239 out of 340 Health Centre IIIs had been completed.

f) 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.

At the national level of providing Public Services, Government, in FY20223/24:

- i) Prioritized social protection initiatives to expand the scope and coverage of care, support and services for vulnerable groups and disaster-prone communities. Under the Social Assistance Grant for Empowerment (SAGE), a total of 302,820 senior citizens (188,406 females and 114,414 males) benefitted from the grant across the country.
- ii) Improved access to basic rights of 1,813 children in conflict with the law, through the provision of food and non-food items in remand homes and rehabilitation centers. In addition, some street children were reintegrated into families and communities.
- iii) Strengthened the prevention of Gender Based Violence (GBV) and response system by providing support to over 2,800 GBV victims through operational helplines across the country. In addition, Government facilitated Gender and Equity Certification capacity building programs, resulting in improved compliance scores and performance by programs and MDAs.
- iv) Conducted workplace inspections, sensitized stakeholders on labour standards and continued developing the Labor Market Information System.
- v) Inspected a total of 773 workplaces on compliance to labour standards, safe chemical handling, safe labour migration and Occupational Safety and Health Standards. In addition, Government inspected and certified 327 statutory equipment.
- vi) Facilitated the increase of decent and productive employment by accrediting pre departure training companies and deploying labour attaches to Saudi Arabia.
- vii) Strengthened the collaboration with universities for graduate placement, internships and apprenticeships to mitigate against the unemployment challenge in the country.

At the lower Local Government level, Government, in FY2023/24:

- i) Strengthened affirmative action by supporting 765 enterprise groups of Persons with Disabilities (PWGs) benefiting 4,377 PWGs (2,240 males and 2,137 females). In addition, a total of 307 Older Persons Groups under SEGOP reaching 1,874 Older Persons (927 males 974 females) in 63 LGs.
- ii) Supported women and youth economic empowerment by monitoring the joint implementation of Youth Livelihood Programme (YLP) and Uganda Women Empowerment Programme (UWEP) in Local Governments countrywide. A total of 516 women enterprise groups were funded benefiting 3,542 women across the country by December 2023. In addition, 516 youth enterprises were funded benefiting 3,542 youth across the country.
- iii) Supported capacity building of 220 youth in vocational skills to enhance self-employment and wealth creation in Ntawo and Kobulin Youth Skills Centres.
- iv) Provided technical support supervision on Green Skills to Small and Medium Enterprises across different local governments. In addition, a total of sixty-four (64) Jua-Kali groups were provided with business start-up toolkits and equipment in seven-teen (17) Local Governments.
- v) Provided technical support supervision on labour laws and standards to employers and employees in various districts. In addition, Government facilitated capacity building of 120 participants on Human Rights Based Approach across the country.

At the community level, Government facilitated technical support supervision and joint monitoring of the Community Development functions in 63 Local Governments. In addition, National Parenting Guidelines were disseminated in 26 Local Governments.

g) Policy and Regulation

In FY2023/24:

- i) Ministry of Health submitted a revised Cabinet Memo on the National Health Insurance Scheme Bill, 2023 to Cabinet.

Outlook for FY2024/25

In FY2024/25, Government has earmarked Shs10,197.26billion (27percent of the total Budget) for the HCD Programme¹¹³. Government will:

- i) Continue providing Capitation Grants for UPE, USE, UPOLET and other tertiary training institutions.
- ii) Construct sixty (60) Secondary Schools in sub counties without
- iii) Renovate fifty (50) secondary schools in selected LGs.
- iv) Enhance the inspection function of the Directorate of Education Standards to improve teacher time on task and effectiveness.
- v) Operationalize the High-Altitude Training Center in Kapchorwa district to facilitate sports training.

- vi) Support research and innovation at Higher Education levels through promotion of STEM/ STEI.
- vii) Sustain maternal HIV testing and maternal ART coverage at over 95percent and increase retention on treatment of HIV positive pregnant and lactating women.
- viii) Improve adolescent health services and fast track the approval & implementation of the Adolescent Health Policy.
- ix) Train health workers on Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses (IMCI) and maintenance of medical facilities.
- x) Facilitate the construction and expansion of large, medium and small piped water systems in both urban and rural growth centers.
- xi) Provide concessional financing to enhance support for the vulnerable persons such as the youth, women, PWGs and the elderly.
- xii) Improve access to basic rights of 1,500 children in conflict with the law through the provision of food and non-food items.

6.2.2 Community Mobilization and Mindset Change Programme

Over the years, Government has registered progress in enhancing citizen's effective participation in the development process. 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 programs¹¹⁴.

In FY2023/24, Government appropriated Shs36.264billion to the Community Mobilization and Mindset Change (CMMC) Programme. Out of this, Shs22.715billion (61.6percent) was released and Shs18.072billion (79.2percent) spent by end of December 2023.

The Programme registered the following achievements:

a) Effective mobilization of citizens, families and communities for development

Government, in FY2023/24, provided the following Public Services at national level:

- i) Reviewed and commenced the implementation of the comprehensive Community Mobilization Strategy. The strategy aims to enhance capacity building, technical support, and the dissemination of Manuals and Policies. While limited resources affected the capacity building initiative, successful technical support and monitoring were conducted in numerous local governments. Manuals and Policies were also developed and disseminated effectively.
- ii) Strengthened Community Mobilization and Empowerment (CME) institutions involving Central, Local Government, and non-state actors to facilitate integrated service delivery. Political monitoring was conducted for several programs including SAGE, National Special Grant for Persons with Disabilities, Joint UWEP/YLP programs and Green Jobs programs.
- iii) Supported fourteen (14) Cultural Leaders to mobilize communities for uptake of Government programmes, such as the Parish Development Model (PDM).
- iv) Institutionalized the involvement of cultural, religious and other non-state actors in community development initiatives.

114 National Service Delivery Survey (NSDS) 2021

At the Community level, Government, in FY2023/24:

- i) Continued implementation of the 15 Household models for social-economic empowerment. The development of learning programs for Community Learning Centres was facilitated.
- ii) Facilitated capacity building of 1,072 participants¹¹⁵ on household mentorship and visioning across the country.
- iii) Commemorated the International Literacy Day on 8th September 2023 at Hotel Africana, Kampala. The day was preceded by a number of activities including a Literacy Walk, Youth-led panel discussions as well as a 'Read, Comprehend and Tell' sessions.

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 improving public awareness and sensitization for a positive mindset change.

At the national level, Government, in FY2023/24:

- i) Promoted engagement of households in culture and creative industries for income generation.
- ii) Facilitated the finalization and operationalization of the EOC Communications Strategy with emergency responses to various issues successfully provided, along with numerous radio and TV talk shows. In addition, Government facilitated the dissemination of promotional materials for this EOC Communications Strategy.
- iii) Supported cultural institutions in conducting sensitization drives through mass media campaigns against harmful practices.
- iv) Developed a draft Communication Strategy for the Uganda Registration Service Bureau (URSB). A number of mass media campaigns on marriages and intellectual property were carried out to raise awareness of the Bureau's services among citizens.

At the Higher Local Government Level, Government:

- i) Facilitated a number of public education and awareness campaigns in selected Local Governments, focusing on strengthening District Integrity Promotion Forums.

Outlook for FY2024/25

In FY2024/25, Government has appropriated Shs85.9billion (0.2percent of the total Budget) to the CMMC Programme¹¹⁶. Government will sustain the above interventions and continue to:

- i) Mobilize and empower the population to actively participate in various development initiatives.
- ii) Support institutions to deliver community services through civic education and mindset change programmes.
- iii) Establish and operationalize the Community Development Management Information System (CDMIS) at the parish and sub-county level.

115 635 CDOs and 437 Special Interest Groups.

116 Budget Estimates, May 2024.

- 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. These four aspects are fundamental ingredients for poverty eradication, wealth creation and sustainable development.

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 1percent¹¹⁷.

In FY2023/24, the approved Budget for the ITDT Programme was initially Shs256.656billion, but later revised upwards to Shs456.616billion. A significant portion of the Budget, Shs229.121billion (89.3percent), was released and Shs126.892billion (55.4percent) spent by end of December 2023. The Programme performed as follows under the priority areas:

a) Developed Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) Infrastructure

Developing the requisite science infrastructure stimulates and manages the flow of knowledge and technology amongst Universities, R&D institutions, companies and markets.

In provision of Public Services at national level, Government, in FY2023/24:

- i) Continued the construction of Kiira Vehicle Plant and bus assembly, with training for e-bus operators. The Plant is expected to boost the country's automotive industry value chain by producing 22 vehicles (buses & trucks) per day and 5,000 vehicles annually.
- ii) Facilitated the construction of the National Science, Technology, Engineering, and Innovation Centre (NSTEIC) and Technology Innovation and Business Incubation Centre (TIBIC) which are near completion, with equipment installation ongoing.
- iii) Developed the curriculum and operational guidelines for both the NSTEIC and TIBIC. Furthermore, procurement of hardware infrastructure for NSTEIC and TIBIC progressed at different stages. These centres will provide scientists and innovators with access to common user facilities, state-of-the-art testing units and specialised R&D facilities.
- iv) Facilitated skills development by recruiting twenty-five (25) Training of Trainers (ToTs) personnel for a 3-month training program in China under Uganda National Council of Science and Technology (UNCST).
- v) Established a Think Tank on Aeronautics and Space Science, alongside the initiation of a concept to study Uganda's ecosystem. In addition, Government facilitated the training program of engineers to support Uganda's space science industry in Egypt.
- vi) Facilitated a pilot study on Novel Adeno-vector vaccines, with ongoing optimization of immuno-assays to gauge immune responses.
- vii) Conducted sterility tests on samples under the INVONAT program, with 10 out of 16 tests passing. Relatedly, the cytotoxicity tests identified six products as toxic and unfit for efficacy studies.

117 Third National Development Plan (NDP III)

- viii) Facilitated the construction of coffee processing facilities, as well as development of secondary hubs for coffee aggregation.
- ix) Commenced plans to establish Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP) facilities at Uganda Virus Research Institute and Good Laboratory Practices (GLP) facilities at Busitema University.
- x) Supported efforts to build capacity for the fourth industrial revolution in collaboration with regional universities.

At the Higher Local Government level, Government:

- i) Approved a Master Plan for an automotive park in Kayunga. In addition, land for an STI park in Nakasongola was identified and the development of the Park design is ongoing.
- ii) Facilitated preclinical evaluation of antidiabetic herbal prototypes (GLUCOKAT) at Busitema University, progressing to optimizing plant combinations.

b) Strengthened Research and Innovation Capacities

At the national level, Government in FY2023/24:

- 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, cosmetic and soap- making.

In the FY2024/25, Government has provided Shs346.91 billion (0.9percent of the total Budget) for the Innovation, Technology Development and Transfer Programme¹¹⁸. Government will, among others:

- i) Complete the refurbishment and full equipping of Mpoma Satellite Earth Station.
- ii) Train human resource in space science.
- iii) Complete the e-mobility Strategy and have it approved by Cabinet.
- iv) Support identified private investors to add value to coffee domestically.
- v) Work with the private sector to set-up a pharmaceutical manufacturing plant.
- vi) Complete equipment installation at Kiira Motor Vehicle Plant, have it commissioned and start bus assembly.
- vii) Recruit staff for the machining and skilling centre at UIRI in Namanve.
- viii) Scale up commercial production of banana products by installing the requisite machinery to support production at a large scale, under the BIDP¹¹⁹.

118 Budget Estimates, May 2024.

119 Banana Industrial Development Project.

6.2.4 Regional Development Programme

NDP III introduced this Programme to accelerate equitable and balanced 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 groups¹²⁰ that are worst hit by poverty and deprivation.

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 20.3 percent in 2019/20 in spite of the COVID-19 pandemic. In the same period, income inequality reduced by 1.4percent from 0.419 to 0.413.

In FY2023/24, Government allocated Shs1,045.6billion to the Regional Development Programme. 40.9percent of the overall Budget was released and 92.2percent absorbed by the end of December 2023. The Programme performed as follows:

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

At the Higher Local Government level, Government, in FY2023/24:

- i) Mobilized and coordinated the rehabilitation of 13 non-functional Agro- Processing Facilities (APFs) particularly Maize Mills, Coffee Hullers, Milk coolers, Bulking stores, in ten (10) Local Governments (LGs).¹²¹ This enhanced their functionality.
- ii) Completed the construction of two (2) Gravity Flow Schemes (GFS) in Kyenjojo (Kaizikasya) and Bunyangabu (Bunaiga) districts. The works for the remaining six (6) GFS are at over 80percent completion level.
- iii) Awarded contracts for the construction of three (3) Irrigation Schemes in three (3) districts Okumi (Kajamaka), Gomba (Lwakibila) and Nakaseke (Kinoni Water Pipeline) in Nakaseke. This water infrastructure is expected to facilitate AGRI LED activities.
- iv) Provided technical support to LGs in the implementation of a framework for linking LED initiatives to local revenue enhancement in two sub regions (Lango and Bunyoro).
- v) Trained four (4) youth and women groups in entrepreneurship skills from Bunyoro Sub-region in the LGs of Hoima, Bulisa, Masindi and Kiryandongo for economic transformation and job creation.

At the Community/Parish Level, Government in FY2023/24:

- i) Organized and supported 200 farmers with access to rural finance in AGRI-LED implementing Local Governments.
- ii) Mobilized and facilitated the skilling of 4,484 learners (2146 female, 2338 Males) in six (6) different areas including carpentry, welding, shoe making, tailoring, bakery, hair-dressing, building and construction in the 19 regional hubs for self-employment and improved standard of living.

120 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.

121 Kalungu, Masaka, Lwengo, Rubanda, Rukiga, Butambara, Lyantonde, Ntoroko, Bundibugyo and Bunyangabu

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

At the Community level, Government in FY2023/24:

- i) Completed construction of 30.3km of Kyabagamba, Kigayaza, Kyetume, Kyayi Community Access Road (CAR) in Gomba; 13 km of Kakuresi-Kanyamutamu-Kamaca in Kumi; 27.4 km of Gayaza-Kalungu-Mityomere in Nakaseke and civil works for the 7 km of Rwebisengo Kiranga in Ntoroko were at 40percent completion by December 2023.
- ii) Completed the preparation of Designs for rehabilitation of the 153 km of CARs in the districts of Lamwo, Pader, Agago, Lira, Dokolo, Oyam, Soroti, Serere and Kaberamaido. This was undertaken under the Rural Development and Food Security in Northern Uganda Project.
- iii) Completed construction of three (3) out of eleven (11) targeted Agro Processing Facilities: Rwimi Rice Processing Plant in Bunyangabu, Kigoyera Maize Processing Plant in Kyenjojo and Nombe Coffee Processing Plant in Ntoroko. Civil Works for the remaining eight (8) Processing Facilities were at 71percent completion.
- iv) Completed construction of four (4) out of the eight (8) planned Market Sheds: Ocorimongin Market in Katakwi, Saala Market in Kibuuku, Magoma and Katalekamese Markets in Nakaseke. In addition, civil works for the construction of the remaining four (4) markets was at over 80percent completion by December 2023.
- v) Completed construction of the Tisai Milk Collection Centre in Kumi District. In addition, Government completed 20percent of the construction of Tisai Solar Mini Grid in Kumi district.
- vi) Trained 90 Community-based Artificial Inseminators attached to the 8 Centers and procured 90 Artificial Insemination Toolkits for the 8 Artificial Insemination Centres.
- vii) Appraised and trained two hundred (200) micro projects for vulnerable groups (women, youth, elderly, PWDs and poor households) in Bunyoro sub region for support.

c) Strengthening performance measurement and management frameworks for local leadership and public sector management.

In provision of Public Services at the national level, Government, in FY2023/24:

- i) Monitored the compliance to laws and regulations relating to formation of Parish SACCOs in seven (7) districts¹²².
- ii) Conducted compliance inspection on utilization of revolving funds in selected parishes¹²³.
- iii) Conducted procurement compliance inspections in three (3) out of five (5) targeted entities in Kagadi, Kibale and Kakumiro DLGs.
- iv) Conducted revenue mobilization training in Mbale City, Masindi Municipality Council, Kanungu Town Council, Lwengo Town Council and Lyantonde Town Council.
- v) Executed its coordination role, led by OPM, through the Institutional Coordination Framework structure. A total of 464 inter-ministerial coordination meetings were held, in which issues affecting service delivery were handled.
- vi) Reviewed and refined the structure for the Simplified Parish Action Planning Guidelines.

122 Amoltor, Nakapiripit, Amudat, Buhweju, Rubanda, and Kabale

123 Kibale district (Buhonda, Kijjita, Mwitanzije), Kagadi district (Kyanaisoke, Muhoro, Sunga) and Kakumiro district (Kakgyo, Nyansimbi, Kyebando).

Outlook for FY024/25

In FY2024/25, Government has appropriated Shs1,668.79billion (4.4percent of the total Budget) to the Regional Development Programme¹²⁴. Government will:

- i) Develop regional-specific integrated Development Plans for the sub regions of Bukedi, Teso, Busoga and Acholi.
- ii) Construct six (6) water for production infrastructure including Nakaseke Kinoni Water Pipeline, Kajamaka Valley Dam in Kumi, Lwakibira Valley Dam in Gomba, Agule Micro Irrigation Scheme in Katakwi, Kapyani Micro Irrigation Scheme in Kibuuku and Kimara Valley Dam in Ntoroko.
- iii) Construct Climate-resilient Community Access Roads for market linkage in 81 DLGs.
- iv) Construct twenty-three (23) Market Sheds in 10 districts along the identified strategic routes.
- v) Distribute agricultural inputs such as improved goats, oxen and ox-ploughs, fish fingerings, hybrid cattle to vulnerable people.
- vi) Distribute iron sheets to vulnerable people.
- vii) Distribute five (5) maize mills and fifteen (15) hatcheries to youth and women's groups.
- viii) Distribute eight (8) tractors and eight (8) haulers to farmers and reformed warriors in Karamoja sub-region.

6.3 Public Governance Cluster

Public Governance is clustered around: 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 agenda is outlined through five (5) NDP III Programmes i.e. Public Sector Transformation; Development Plan Implementation; Governance and Security; Administration of Justice; and Legislation, Oversight and Representation.¹²⁵

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 NDPIII 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; v) Free and fair democratic processes. Government has undertaken efforts to ensure good governance at all levels through improved Budget transparency. Uganda registered an overall score of 58 percent during the Open Budget Survey, 2021. In addition, the 2023 Annual Crime Report indicates that there was a 1.5 percent decrease in the volume of crimes reported to Police, from 231,653 cases reported in the year 2022 to 228,074 cases in 2023. Uganda's tax to GDP ratio increased from 12.7 percent in FY2021/22 to 13.8 percent of GDP in FY2022/23.

Government's service delivery performance during FY2023/24 and this Cluster's outlook in FY2024/25 is discussed hereafter.

¹²⁴ Budget Estimates, May 2024.

¹²⁵ The Third National Development Plan (NDPIII) and NDP III Strategic Plan

6.3.1 Governance and Security Programme

This Programme is envisioned to be a vehicle for reinforcing rule of law, ensuring security, maintaining law and order, public policy governance, administration of justice, promoting human rights, accountability and transparency. Public governance is essential and critical for enabling development in economic, political, environmental and social sectors. Efficient political and economic strands promote social order alongside a stable, predictable and secure political environment which is a prerequisite for socioeconomic development. This involves protecting citizens against internal instability and external aggression. The fabric of society at the individual, household, community and national levels must be at peace for any development to take place.¹²⁶

The Governance and Security Programme covers implementation of key Government priority interventions, including: Sustainable Development Goals; National Resistance Movement (NRM) Manifesto 2021-2026; and the Parish Development Model (PDM).

In FY2023/24, Government allocated Shs7,675.76 billion (14.6 percent of the National Budget) to facilitate the Programme to achieve its Objectives.¹²⁷ The performance of the Programme in FY2023/24 is discussed below in line with the Programme Objectives below.

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

The main interventions in FY2023/24 included: strengthening capacity to handle emerging sophisticated crimes such as cyber-crimes; rolling out the CCTV surveillance project; strengthening border control and security. The following were the key deliverables for the period:

- i) H. E. the President and Commander-in-Chief (CIC) of the UPDF, approved the retirement of 110 UPDF Officers, promoted 11 Generals and 99 Senior Officers from the rank of Major and Colonel respectively.¹²⁸ He also commissioned 295 Officer Cadets at Uganda Military Academy¹²⁹ and a Marine Pier at the sustainable base in Ntokoro, Mayuge District.
- ii) H. E. the President presided over the pass-out ceremony of 2,234 Prisons Officers, 2,000 Police constables at Kabalye Police Training School, 4,212 Local Defence Personnel (LDP) at Olilim Training School, 45 Airforce Defence trainees at Kalangalo Marine Training School in Kasanje sub-county, who were underwent a 36-month training in various disciplines such as electrical, and aircraft/airframe maintenance.¹³⁰
- iii) To Enhance the welfare and housing of security sector personnel, Health services were provided in 163 UPDF facilities. Other cases were handled in government, private not for profit and private (both inland and abroad) health facilities.
- iv) The Ministry of Defence and Veteran Affairs has trained 39,822 personnel from internally and abroad. Of these, 9,064 have completed training while training for 30,758 is still ongoing. The courses were in leadership, Command and specialised courses, etc. These included: National Defence Course, Senior Command and Staff Course, Platoon Commanders Course, Company Commanders' course, Engineering Basic Course, Advanced Command and Staff Course, Junior Command and Staff Course, Armour Technical Course, Maritime Basic Induction course, VVIP course Non-Commissioned

126 Governance and Security Annual Performance Report FY2022/23

127 Budget Estimates (Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) FY2023/24-FY2028/29

128 <https://www.updf.go.ug/press-releases/press-release-3/>

129 <https://www.modva.go.ug/training/president-museveni-commissions-295-officer-cadets-eyes-permanent-presence-in-space/>

130 <https://statehouse.go.ug/gen-museveni-passes-out-air-defence-trainees/>

Officer's Course, Bachelors' Degree in Defence Studies, Masters in Intelligence Law and Masters in Security Studies, etc.¹³¹

- v) UPDF commissioned a multi-billion apartment and transport workshop at the Land Force General Headquarters in Bombo in August 2023, worth Shs3.2 billion. The apartments that have been named after the National Resistance Army (NRA) combatant Col Patrick Lumumba. These apartments consist of four storeyed building with 16 units on each floor.¹³²
- vi) The UPDF Establishment 2021 was launched by H. E. the President in February 2024. It empowers the Chief of Defence Forces (CDF) to command all elements of the UPDF. This includes aspects of deployment, salary, training and capacity building. In addition to the above, the launch of the UPDF Establishment 2021 signals Uganda's commitment to ensuring national security and safe-guarding its sovereignty in an ever-evolving global landscape.¹³³
- vii) H. E. the President of Uganda promoted 382 and confirmed 13 senior and junior Officers at different ranks of the UPDF in January 2024, as follows: Colonel to Brigadier General (1); Acting Colonel to Colonel (4); Lieutenant Colonel to Colonel (18); Acting Lieutenant Colonel to Lieutenant Colonel (5); Major to Lieutenant Colonel (61); Acting Major to Major (2); Captain to Major (92); and Acting Captain to Captain (210).
- viii) In January 2024, the Chieftaincy of Pension and Gratuity of the UPDF commenced the retirement sensitization and documentation exercise of senior Officers under Batch 13B at Non-Commissioned Officers Academy (NCOA) Jinja. This follows after UPDF announced/confirmed that 162 Officers under Batch 13B would retire in April 2024. Of these, 5 were at the rank of General, 36 were at the rank of Colonel, and the rest were at the junior ranks.¹³⁴
- ix) The Uganda Police Force (UPF) retired 233 Officers from the ranks of Senior Commissioner of Police (SCP) to Police Constable (PC) after clocking 60 years of mandatory retirement, in a ceremony held in December 2023 at the Force's Headquarters in Naguru.¹³⁵
- x) The UPF commenced the recruitment of 2,500 Probationer Police Constables (PPC in February 2024.¹³⁶ This is in preparation of the forthcoming 2026 General Elections and to strengthen efforts in ensuring law and order.

In delivery of Public Services at Higher Local Government level:

- i) The Marine Pier will seek to reinforce existing efforts in building and expanding the capacity and capabilities of the Marine Brigade, which is vital in ensuring security of the country along the water bodies.
- ii) The UPF finalized the construction of new residential and office facilities in seven (7) new district Police stations of Kwania, Kapelebyong, Rukungiri, Luwero, Sheema and Ntoroko; and constructed accommodation blocks in Sheema, Busolwe, Mitooma, Nakasongola, Kanungu, Kakumiro, Katwe-Kabatooro, and Kafunjo.

131 Ministry of defence and Veteran Affairs, Q3 FY2023/2024

132 Muhoozi commissions sh3.2b Bombo military facilities - New Vision Official

133 <https://www.updf.go.ug/uncategorized/president-museveni-chairs-defence-forces-council-meeting-launches-updf-establishment-2021/>

134 <https://nilepost.co.ug/news/185904/updf-kicks-off-retirement-process-of-162-senior-officers>

135 <https://ubc.go.ug/2023/12/13/uganda-police-bids-farewell-to-233-dedicated-officers-in-colorful-retirement-celebration/#:~:text=Apercent20totalpercent20ofpercent20233percent20officers,Inspectorpercent20ofpercent20Policepercent20Maj.>

136 <https://www.upf.go.ug/recruitment-of-probationer-police-constables-2/>

- iii) The UPF also constructed a Regional Police Clinic in Moroto, the Aircraft Maintenance Center at Kimaka-Jinja and the regional maintenance centre in Arua.
- iv) UPDF commenced the two-phased recruitment of LDUs in January 2024, to support the army in combating the Allied Defence Forces (ADF). The first phase of the recruitment process commenced in December 2023 – January 2024 covering Kitagwenda, Bunyangabu and Kamwenge districts.

At the community-level of public service delivery, Wazalendo SACCO donated five (5) Sewing Machines to Entebbe Spouses of Soldiers SACCO (ESOSS) in August 2023. This was intended to beef up production capacity of the ESSOSS tailoring project and also enable the members to increase income-generating opportunities for the households of the soldiers.¹³⁷

b) Strengthened Citizen Participation and Engagement in the Democratic Processes

In the delivery of national Public Services, the Electoral Commission launched its new Strategic Plan 2022/23-2026/27 in August 2023, together with the roadmap for the 2025/26 elections. The Strategic Plan and Roadmap serve as critical guiding documents for ensuring a smooth, transparent, and inclusive electoral process. The roadmap will support: a) improvement in the planning for the participation and implementation of electoral activities; b) improvement in coordination of electoral activities; c) timely implementation of scheduled electoral activities; d) transparency in the implementation of electoral Programs and activities.

In delivering Higher Local Government and Community Services:

- i) The Electoral Commission organised and conducted elections for the Woman representative to Parliament for Dokolo District on 21st March 2024 and Councillors on various Local Government Councils in the district, where vacancies exist in March 2024.¹³⁸
- ii) All effort under this objective were intended to increase the Democratic Index from 6.5 percent to 8.6 percent and increase the incidence of citizens' participation in electoral processes from 80 percent to 90 percent by end of the NDPIII period.
- iii) In July 2023, the Electoral Commission (EC) conducted the Oyam North constituency by-elections.¹³⁹
- iv) The EC launched the construction of a regional office and storage facility in Arua District.¹⁴⁰ This is part of the EC's efforts in preparation for the 2026 general elections.

c) Strengthen Compliance with the Uganda Bill of Rights

The Uganda Human Rights Commission (UHRC) received a total of 701 complaints (442 were reported males and 259 reported by females) by December 2023. Of the total complaints made, 45 complaints were registered (24 were reported by males and 21 were reported by females) and 656 complaints were referred (419 were reported by males and 237 were reported by females) in the same reporting period.¹⁴¹

137 <https://www.modva.go.ug/wazalendo-sacco/wazalendo-sacco-supports-entebbe-spouses-of-soldiers-sacco-with-sewing-machines/>

138 <https://www.ec.or.ug/node/682>

139 Uganda Electoral Commission Q2 Performance Report FY2023/24

140 Uganda Electoral Commission Q2 Performance Report FY2023/24

141 Uganda Human Rights Commission Q2 Performance Report FY2023/24

At the Higher Local Government and community level, UHRC investigated a sum of 34 complaints of alleged human rights violations across the regional offices, i.e. Central (5); Gulu (7); Fort Portal (4); Hoima (4); Moroto (14).¹⁴²

d) Enhanced Transparency, Accountability and Anti-Corruption Systems

In FY2023/24, Government's efforts were aimed at improving Uganda's Corruption Perception Index from 26 percent to 35 percent.¹⁴³ Public service delivery at a national level was as follows:

- i) The Inspectorate of Government (IG) received 573 complaints at both the headquarters and 285 were at the regional offices. The complaints were categorized as follows: Corruption complaints (287); Ombudsman (177); Leadership Code (48), and others (61). These complaints were received from 386 males, 63 females, 6 Groups, and 118 anonymous sources.¹⁴⁴ In addition to the above complaints reported, 512 were sanctioned for investigations, 16 referred to other responsible Agencies for appropriate action, and 2 did not merit into investigable cases. However, decisions were yet to be made on 43 complaints.
- ii) 244 corruption cases among Civil Servants were investigated, resulting into 200 Public Officers being recommended for administrative action, and Shs4 billion recommended for recovery.
- iii) Shs1.5 billion was recovered from IG/Court orders, through the IG recovery account.¹⁴⁵
- iv) IG investigated 12 high profile cases, from which recovery of funds amounting to Shs1.3 billion from 58 Officials was recommended. Furthermore, Shs4 billion was saved as by end of Q2 FY2023/24 as a result of IG's interventions.
- v) IG investigated 191 corruption cases in Local Governments, from which 12 public officers were arrested and prosecuted.
- vi) IG investigated and resolved 79percent of project-related complaints and grievances. Out of the 14 project-related grievances received in Q3, 11 were resolved on time¹⁴⁶.
- vii) IG concluded 200 investigations of complaints to the Ombudsman in MDAs (32) and LGs (168). Of these, 5 cases were resolved through Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanism. Resulting from the investigations, 119 Citizens were able to directly access services, a total of Shs1,749,299,969 in form of unpaid employment benefits was subsequently paid to individuals, and Shs4, 265,240,102 was committed for payment.¹⁴⁷

At the higher Local Government level, IG supported the re-activation of grievance-handling mechanisms in six (6) District Local Governments (DLGs), i.e: Kumi, Hoima, Iganga Masindi, Mityana and Tororo.¹⁴⁸

Outlook for FY2024/25

Government has allocated a total of Shs9,107.49 billion in FY2024/25 to enable the Programme undertake the following interventions:¹⁴⁹

142 Uganda Human Rights Commission Q2 Performance Report FY2023/24

143 The third National Development Plan (NDP III) and NDPIII Strategic Plan

144 Uganda Human Rights Commission Q2 Performance Report FY2023/24

145 Uganda Human Rights Commission Q2 Performance Report FY2023/24

146 IG Q₃ Performance Report FY2023/24

147 IG Q₃ Performance Report FY2023/24

148 Uganda Human Rights Commission Q2 Performance Report FY2023/24

149 Approved Budget Estimates (Medium Term Framework (MTEF)2023/24-28/29)

- i) Construction of Reception Centres and Prisons to complete the chain of justice and reduce congestion;
- ii) Construction of the National DNA Databank Infrastructure Building (Phase II);
- iii) Construction of the second phase of the JLOS House;
- iv) Construction of one MoJCA Regional Office;
- v) Establish production systems in cotton, seed and grain to achieve self-sufficiency of Prisons, contribute to elimination of hunger and food insecurity in the country, and produce seed for the PDM;
- vi) Roll out and implementation of automated Citizen Information and feedback mechanism;
- vii) Develop the National Service Program (NSP) Policy;
- viii) Continue recruitment and training of security personnel;
- ix) Roll out and implementation of the Transparency, Accountability and Anti-Corruption (TAAC) Strategy;
- x) Integration of Electronic Civil Case Management system with Administrator General system;
- xi) Implementation of the 2025/26 General Elections Roadmap which includes: demarcation of electoral areas/Parliamentary Constituencies; re-organization of polling stations; Voter Register updates; recruitment and deployment of election supervisors at Parish and Sub-county level as well as acquisition and upgrade of specialized election equipment and systems;
- xii) Strengthen enforcement of the Anti-Corruption Act and Anti-Money Laundering Act; and
- xiii) Fast track the implementation of the Transitional Justice Policy.¹⁵⁰

6.3.2 Administration of Justice Programme

The Programme's main goal is to strengthen access to justice for all, through implementation of the Programme result areas by all players led by the Judiciary. This Programme contributes directly to promotion of the rule of law and access to justice through strengthening the people-centred justice service delivery systems and business processes, fighting corruption, strengthening the legal, regulatory and institutional frameworks for efficient and effective justice systems.¹⁵¹ A well-functioning and independent judiciary is the backbone of access to justice.

The Access to Justice Sub-Programme under this Programme brings together 18 institutions responsible for enhancing access to justice, maintaining law and order and promoting the observance of human rights. The main objective of Judiciary's Fifth Sector Development Plan FY2020/21 - FY2024/25 (JSDPV) is to improve business processes for improved efficiency and effectiveness in the administration of justice. Through the JSPV, Judiciary aims to improve business processes for improved efficiency and effectiveness in the administration of justice.¹⁵²

150 National Budget Framework Paper FY2024/25

151 Administration to Justice Programme Annual Performance Report FY2022/2023

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

In FY2023/24, Government allocated Shs432.44 billion to the Programme to achieve its intended objectives (0.82 percent of the National Budget for FY2023/24)¹⁵³. The performance of the Programme in FY2023/24 was as indicated below:

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

In delivery of national Public Services, by end of Q2 FY2023/24:

- i) MoJCA had represented Government in 2,526 cases in Courts, Tribunals and Commissions. Of these, 76 were Constitutional Petitions, Appeals and Applications defended, and 7 were at the East African Court of Justice (EACJ). Furthermore, 153 cases were concluded. Of these, 112 cases worth Shs1.278 trillion were won, while 41 cases worth Shs11.99 billion were lost.
- ii) Relatedly, MoJCA also handled 192 negotiations, mediation, conciliation and Arbitrations.¹⁵⁴
- iii) The 20th Annual East African Magistrates' and Judges' Association (EAMJA) Conference was held in December 2023 at the Commonwealth Resort in Munyonyo. The Conference which attracted Judicial Officers from Rwanda, Kenya, Burundi and Tanzania, was presided over by H. E. the President of the Republic of Uganda who urged the Judges and Magistrates to establish uniform standards and best practices for the efficient delivery of justice, emphasizing the shared social and cultural bonds that transcend physical boundaries imposed by colonial legacies.¹⁵⁵
- iv) The Judiciary held its 25th Annual Judges Conference in Kampala.
- v) The Judiciary also commissioned the seven-storey twin appellate Courts buildings housing both the Supreme Court and Court of Appeal in Kampala, at an estimated cost Shs64 billion. The appellate Courts will accommodate more Court sessions and lead to increased access to justice. It will also increase the rate of case disposal from 60 percent to 75 percent by end of NDP III.
- vi) The Judiciary held the 2024 National Court Open Day in April 2024 under the theme 'A people-centered Approach to Justice'. This session included activities such as: demonstration and sensitization on different Court processes; provision of feedback on Court processes in specific areas; interaction with different justice actors; and exhibition by the different justice institutions such as UPF, Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions and other prosecuting agencies, Uganda Prisons Services, among others.
- vii) The construction of the JLOS House is now at 71 percent complete. Upon completion, it is envisaged that MoJCA would save about Shs30 billion annually in rent.
- viii) 104,380 births were registered (51,722 males and 52,658 females) with only 32,123 births certified by end of Q2, FY2023/24.
- ix) Uganda Police Force (UPF) released the 2023 Annual Crime Report (ACR) in February, 2024. The ACR indicated that:
 - 1) There was a 1.5 percent decrease in the number of crimes reported to Police, i.e. from 231,653 cases in 2022 to 228,074 cases in 2023.
 - 2) Out of the total cases reported to Police, 84,907 cases were taken to Court, 48,632 cases were discarded, while 94,535 cases were still under inquiry.

153 Budget Estimates (Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF)) FY2023/2024-FY2028/2029

154 Ministry of Justice, and Constitutional Affairs (MoJCA) Q₂ Performance Report FY2023/24

155 <https://www.independent.co.ug/museveni-judges-in-east-africa-should-share-notes/>

- 3) In addition, out of the cases taken to Court, 27,125 cases secured convictions, 843 cases were acquitted, 10,096 cases were dismissed while 46,843 cases were still pending in Court.
- 4) Road traffic crashes increased in 2023 with 23,608 crashes reported to Police. 124,877 accidents were serious and 6,942 were minor.¹⁵⁶ The number of fatal crashes increased by 30 percent to 4,179 in 2023 from 3,210 in 2022.

In delivery of Higher Local Government and Community Services:

- i) The Chief Justice issued Statutory Instrument No. 94 of 2023 in January 2024, creating new High Court Circuits and reorganizing those that have been in exercise. The creation of new Circuits and reorganizing already existing ones will see judicial services taken closer to the people. Moreover, between August 2022 to 2024, 10 new High Courts Circuits had been operationalized, bringing to a total of 38 High Court Circuits. These include Apac, Bugiri, Bushenyi, Dokolo, Entebbe, Ibanda, Kasese and Kiboga. The others are Kitgum, Kumi, Lugazi, Moyo, Nebbi, Ntungamo, Pallisa, Patongo, Rakai, and Wakiso.
- ii) Construction of Courts countrywide was as follows: High Courts (Soroti 40 percent and Rukungiri 80 percent). Also, construction of Chief Magistrates' Courts stood as follows in the same reporting time: (Alebtong 60 percent, Budaka 90 percent and Lyantonde 70 percent completion).
- iii) Construction of the Magistrate Grade 1 Courts stood as follows: (Abim at 40 percent, Patongo 95 percent and Karenga 90 percent completion). The construction of new Courts was cited as one of the channels to ease access to equitable justice hence reducing case backlog from 24 months to 12 months as envisioned in the NDP III.¹⁵⁷

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

Government geared its efforts to re-ignite business processes with the aim of curbing bureaucratic tendencies within the Judiciary, especially regarding commercial and land dispute resolution.

In delivery of national Public Services:

- (i) Five (5) Judicial Officers of the Lower Bench were recruited.
- (ii) 54,148 cases had been disposed against a target of 69,557 cases by the end of Q2 FY2023/24. These include: High Court Divisions (4,873); High Court Circuits (4,755); Chief Magistrate Courts (28,654); Magistrate Grade I Courts (15,350); and Magistrate Grade II Courts (218).¹⁵⁸
- (iii) 92 Judicial Officers of the Lower Bench (1 Registrar; 6 Assistant Registrars; 85 Magistrates Grade I) were sworn in at the Judiciary headquarters, in August 2023.
- (iv) H. E. the President presided over the swearing in ceremony of eleven (11) acting High Court Judges in August 2023. The newly sworn-in Judges were tasked to handle case backlogs, absenteeism and corruption, etc.¹⁵⁹

156 Uganda Police Force (UPF) Annual Crime Report, 2023

157 Judiciary Q₂ Performance Report FY2023/24

158 Judiciary Q₂ Performance Report FY2023/24

159 <https://www.monitor.co.ug/uganda/news/national/tasks-ahead-for-the-11-acting-high-court-judges-4339438>

- (v) Electronic Court Case Management Information System (ECCMIS (ECCMIS) was fully rolled out at the Supreme Court, Court of Appeal, Commercial Court, Land Division, Civil Division, Anti-Corruption Division, Mengo Chief Magistrates Court; and Luwero High Court Circuit.¹⁶⁰
- (vi) The Judiciary installed five (5) sets of Video Conferencing Systems at the Court of Appeal/Constitutional Court and the High Court at the end of 2023.
- (vii) Parliament passed the Judicature (Amendment) Bill, 2023 in November 2023, with the goal of increasing the number of Justices of Court of Appeal from 15 to 35. The current number of Justices in post are only 12. At the High Court, the number of Judges was approved at 151, and currently, only 80 are in post, with about 4 of them retiring in 2024. Strategic deployment of the newly recruited Judges and Justices will bring justice services nearer to the people and reduce case backlogs from 18 percent to 10 percent as in indicated in the NDPIII.¹⁶¹
- (viii) Due to increased presence of Courts in different parts of the country; and given the increased awareness programs and improving client satisfaction, the number of newly registered cases has consistently increased annually. The total new registered cases increased from 239,598 in 2022 to 269,595 in 2023 (a 13percent increment).
- (ix) There was a decrease in the case backlogs from 43,921 cases in 2022 to 43,161 cases in 2023, recording a reduction by 760 cases (1.7 percent decline).

In provision of higher Local Government and Community-based Services:

- (i) The Judiciary had rolled out Small Claims Procedure (SCP) in eight (8) jurisdictions i.e. Ishongororo, Hakibaale, Kasambya, Kakindu, Kasanda, Nkoma, Kahunge and Kicheche Courts by the end of Q2 FY2023/24.
- (ii) With support from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Judiciary installed Video Conferencing System at Mbale, Jinja and Gulu High Court Circuits, including in the main Prisons.
- (iii) The Judiciary had installed 5 sets of Court Recording and Transcription at Luwero, Moroto, Iganga, Hoima and Tororo High Court Circuits by the end of Q2 FY2023/24.
- (iv) Additionally, the Judiciary extended its Local/Wide Area Network (LAN/WAN) infrastructure including internet to 20 Court Stations by end of 2023. These Court stations included Kiboga Chief Magistrate (CM), Kayunga CM, Lugazi CM, Sironko CM, Apac CM, Kotido CM, Bugiri CM, Bundibugyo CM, Patongo CM, Kiruhura CM, Bunagana Grade One (G1), Buliisa G1, Nsangi G1, Mayuge G1, City Hall G1, Kasangati G1, Kyanika G1 Courts, Mukono High Court, Anti-Corruption Division, and International Crimes Division.¹⁶²

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

- (i) In FY2023/24, Programme continued to focus on reinforcing review and development of appropriate policies for effective governance and rule of law.¹⁶³ 28 statutory instruments (SIs) were authorized for publication and all were published. Some of these included:

¹⁶⁰ Address of the Hon. Chief Justice of Uganda at the Opening of the New Law Year, 2024

¹⁶¹ Address of the Hon. The Chief Justice of Uganda at the Opening of the New Law Year, 2024

¹⁶² Address of the Hon. The Chief Justice of Uganda at the Opening of the New Law Year, 2024

¹⁶³ Ministry of Justice, and Constitutional Affairs (MoJCA) Q₂ Performance Report FY2023/24

- 1) S.I. No. 84 The Traffic and Road Safety (Registration Plates) (Amendments) (No.2 Regulations 2023). S.I. No. 85 The Trademarks Regulations, 2023.
- 2) S.I. No. 86 The National Women's Council (Amendment of Schedule) Instrument, 2023.
- 3) S.I. No. 87 The Electricity (Independent Power Transmission) Regulations, 2023
- 4) S.I. No. 88 The Insurance (Minimum Premium and Maximum Commission Rates) (Amendment) Regulations, 2023.
- 5) S.I. No. 89 The Traffic and Road Safety (Speed of Motor Vehicles) (Temporary Maximum Speed Limit) (No.3) Order, 2023.
- 6) S.I. No. 90 The Public Finance Management Act (Amendment of Schedule 4) Instrument, 2023.
- 7) S.I. No. 91 The Traffic and Road Safety (Speed of Motor Vehicles) (Temporary Maximum Speed Limit) (No.9) Order, 2023.
- 8) S.I. No. 92 The Administration of the Judiciary (Inspectorate of Courts) Regulations, 2023.

All the seven (7) signed Legal Notices received, were published. Some of these were:

- 1) Legal Notice No. 9 The Universities and Other Tertiary Institutions (Publication of Name and Particulars of Other Degree Awarding Institution issued with a Provisional License) Notice, 2023.
 - 2) Legal Notice No. 10 The Universities and other Tertiary Institutions (Publication of Name and Particulars of Private University issued with a Provisional License) Notice, 2023.
 - 3) Legal Notice No. 11 The Universities and other Tertiary Institutions (Publication of Private Tertiary Institutions issued with a Provisional License) (No.2) Notice, 2023.
 - 4) Legal Notice No. 12 The Physical Planning Act (Approved National Physical Development Plan 2021 -2040) Notice, 2023.
 - 5) Legal Notice No. 13 The Uganda National Bureau of Standards Act (Declaration of Compulsory Standard Specification) Notice, 2023.
 - 6) Legal Notice No. 14 The National Environment (Declaration of Wetlands) Notice, 2023.
- (ii) In order to strengthen the Judiciary's administration and ensure quality service and accountability through effective operationalization of the Administration of the Judiciary Act, 2020, the following Statutory Instruments were gazetted in November 2023:
1. *The Administration of the Judiciary (Inspectorate of Courts) Regulations, S.I. No. 92/2023.* These Regulations operationalize Part III of the Administration of the Judiciary Act by detailing the functions, powers and procedures of the Inspectorate of Courts. The Regulations are meant: to promote good governance in the Judiciary Service by promoting integrity among the staff; fostering compliance with the Uganda Judicial Code of Conduct, the Judiciary Service Code of Conduct; and the Public Service Code of Conduct; enhancing service delivery standards and streamlining the handling of disciplinary cases reported against members of staff of the Judiciary.

2. *The Administration of the Judiciary (Establishment of Committees) Regulations, S.I. No. 93 of 2023.* These Regulations are intended to establish Committees necessary for the effective administration of the Judiciary in accordance with Section 6 of the Administration of the Judiciary Act; to prescribe the composition and procedure of the committees and to prescribe their functions.
3. *The Judicature (Designation of High Court Circuits) Instrument, S.I. No. 94/2023.* During the 2022 Law Year, the Judiciary opened other High Court Circuits in Kitgum, Bushenyi, Kiboga and Kasese to alleviate the severe inhibitions to access to justice in these areas. Consequently, Judiciary passed the Judicature (Designation of High Court Circuits) Instrument, S.I. No. 94/2023, which has increased the number of High Court Circuits from 20 to 38. This intervention will enable citizens to access High Court services within a radius of at least 100km.
4. *The Magistrates Courts (Magistrates Courts and Magisterial Areas) Instrument, 2024.* This Instrument has since been finalized and is awaiting publication. When operationalized, the Judiciary will establish a Chief Magistrate Court at every district and a Magistrate Grade One Court at every county.¹⁶⁴

Outlook for FY2024/5

In FY2024/25, Government has allocated Shs481.39 billion¹⁶⁵ to the Administration of Justice Programme to undertake the following:

- i) Automate and Integrate Information Management Systems. This will involve setting up ECCMIS function in 8 Courts i.e. Supreme Court, Court of Appeal, Commercial Division, Land Division, Anti-corruption Division, Civil Division, Luwero High Court Circuit and Mengo CM;
- ii) Install 3 Video Conferencing Systems at 3 High Courts of Rukungiri, Mukono (including their Main Prisons) and International Crimes Division;
- iii) Install 2 Court Recording and Transcription Systems at Tororo and Bushenyi High Courts;
- iv) Complete the construction of Tororo, Soroti and Rukungiri High Court buildings;
- v) Complete the construction of Alebtong, Budaka and Lyatonde Chief Magistrate Court buildings;
- vi) Complete the construction of Abim, Patongo and Karenga Magistrate Grade 1 Court buildings;
- vii) Finalize phase I of the construction of Mbarara and Gulu Court of Appeal buildings;
- viii) Finalize Phase I of the construction of Hoima and Mpigi High Court buildings;
- ix) Finalize Phase I of the construction of Bunyangabu, Amolator, Nyarushanje, Bubulo and Rakai Chief Magistrate Court;
- x) Finalize phase I of the construction of Busembatia and Adwari Magistrate Grade One Court;
- xi) Finalize construction of Phase 1 of Moyo, Karenga, Bukwo and Buhweju institutional houses.
- xii) Operationalization of Masaka and Mbarara Judicial Service Commission regional offices.¹⁶⁶

¹⁶⁴ Address of the Hon. Chief Justice of Uganda at the Opening of the New Law Year, 2024

¹⁶⁵ Approved Budget Estimates (Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF)) FY2023/24-FY2028/29

¹⁶⁶ The National Budget Framework Paper, FY2024/25

6.3.3 Public Sector Transformation Programme

This Programme focusses on improving Public Sector response to the needs of the citizens and effective service delivery. It not only focuses on transforming the way the Public Service conducts its business, but also the transformation of the work culture in the public sector over the medium term. Transformation of the mode of public service delivery envisions: i) strengthening the alignment of deliverables to Government priorities with clearly defined performance measures; ii) introduction of a results based performance management system to ensure effective tracking of output and outcome targets; iii) improving effectiveness in reporting and accountability for results at all levels; iv) improving communication and citizen engagement at all stages of policy implementation; and v) re-orienting the public service culture to focus on clients.¹⁶⁷

In FY2023/24, Government allocated Shs228.53 billion (0.43 percent of the National Budget) to the Programme.¹⁶⁸ The following achievements were attained in FY2023/24:

a) Increased Accountability and Transparency in Delivery of Services

A review of the National Service Delivery Survey 2021, indicated the following findings:

- i) 87 percent of the learners attending day primary school travelled three kilometres or less to school with the average distance to school being 1.8km, which was a decline from 2.4km, the average distance in 2015.
- ii) 80percent of the national primary school learners received any printed home study materials during the COVID-19 lockdown.
- iii) Almost half (49percent) of the public primary schools reported that learners were provided with lunch at school, whereas 16 percent reported learners going without lunch.
- iv) The availability of classroom facilities in Government primary schools was universal (99percent). However, only about three in ten (28percent) reported that they were adequate.
- v) The Pupil Teacher Ratio in Government primary schools was 53 learners per teacher. Furthermore, 95percent of the Government primary schools indicated they had separate toilet facilities for boys and girls. However, only 30percent was revealed that they were adequate. Also, 59percent of primary schools had safe sources of drinking water.
- vi) The Student-Teacher Ratio for in secondary education stood at 31 learners per teacher. Furthermore, the availability of toilet facilities in Government secondary schools was universal and in 97percent of them, there were separate stances for males and females. 67percent of Government secondary schools had access to a safe source of drinking water. Moreover, 82 percent of Government secondary schools had introduced the use of ICT in their learning.
- vii) 45percent of folks sought care from Government health facilities (33percent from a health centre and 12percent from a hospital), declining from 50 percent in 2015. Average distance to a Government health facility was 5km. However, the greatest concern among users of public health facilities was non-availability of medicines and supplies (89percent in health centres and 90percent in hospitals).
- viii) Only 16 percent of the persons that sought care from a Government health facility paid for the service. 73percent were satisfied with the services offered in government health facilities.

167 Public Sector Transformation Programme Annual Performance Report FY2022/23
168 Budget Estimates (Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF)) FY2023/24-FY2028/29

- ix) Accessibility to safe water during the dry season in 2021 was 79 percent, which was an increase from 75 percent in 2015. Boreholes/protected springs & gravity flow scheme (51percent) were the main water sources during the wet season (42percent) followed by harvested rainwater (25percent). About five in every ten households (58percent) accessed safe water within a distance of up to 0.5km during the wet season which was a drop from 63percent in 2015.
- x) Overall, 85 percent of households indicated that the nearest road to their dwelling is usable all year round.

In the provision of higher Local Government Services, the IG:

- i) Supported the re-activation of grievance handling mechanisms in six (6) District Local Governments (DLGs) i.e. Kumi, Hoima, Iganga, Masindi, Mityana and Tororo.
- ii) Launched the Bukedi Regional Anti-Corruption Coalition. The coalition will partner with IG on sensitization of the community about corruption within Bukedi sub-region.¹⁶⁹

b) Streamlined Government architecture for efficient and effective service delivery

In the provision of National Public Services in FY2023/24:

- i) The Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) Implementation Strategy for Uganda was developed, in order to enhance Uganda's competitiveness in the global BPO market.
- ii) Bills that gave effect to the Rationalisation of Government Agencies and Public Expenditure were prepared and submitted for laying on the floor of Parliament.¹⁷⁰
- iii) Guidelines on professionalization of all Cadres in Public Service were disseminated, while Professional Development Committees (PDCs) were inducted in 5 Parent Ministries, i.e. Ministry of Public Service (MoPS), Ministry of Internal Affairs (MoIA), MoGLSD, MoLHUD and OPM. In addition, the MoPS developed a Professionalization Strategy for professionalization of all cadres in the Public Service.¹⁷¹
- iv) Draft Service Delivery Standards developed and costed for MoFPED. Costed Service Delivery Standards were disseminated in 12 DLGs which include the Districts of Bukedea, Butebo, Ngora, Oyam, Apac, Kwana, Kazo, Kiruhura, Lwengo, Pallisa, Kibuku and Budaka DLG.
- v) Five (5) public sector entities were added onto the UgHUB Systems Integration Platform bringing the total number of entities onboarded within H1, FY2023/24 to nine (9). This Platform was introduced to enable seamlessly sharing of data across Government systems in a rational, secure, efficient and sustainable manner.¹⁷²
- vi) NITA-U continued the roll out of the Unified Messaging and Collaboration System (UMCS). By end of Q2 FY2023/2024, four (4) additional Government entities were onboarded, bringing the total number of entities onto UMCS to seven (7).¹⁷³

169 IG Q₂ Performance Report FY2023/24

170 MoPS Q₃ Performance Report FY2023/24

171 MoPS Q₃ Performance Report FY2023/24

172 National Information Technologies Authority (NITA-U) Q₂ Performance Report FY2023/24

173 National Information Technologies Authority (NITA-U) Q₂ Performance Report FY2023/24

In the provision of higher Local Government and Community Services:

- i) NITA (U) continued the extension of National Backbone Infrastructure (NBI) across the country. By the end of 2023, NBI connectivity was extended, providing internet access to fifteen (15) sites at Entebbe International Airport, Speke Resort Munyonyo, Hotel Africana, Kajjansi Trading Centre, three (3) Entebbe Express Road Tolls, and Uganda Airlines. NBI's major aim is to connect all major towns onto the Optical Fibre Cable-based Network and to connect MDAs onto the e-Government Network.¹⁷⁴
- ii) Data Network Engineering activities continued, with ten (10) new administrative units in Eastern and Northern Uganda having their postcodes updated. These included Mbale City, Gulu City, Lira City, Arua City, Jinja City and the Municipalities of Iganga, Bugiri, Kumi, Ngora and Soroti.
- iii) The Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) conducted twenty-five (25) on spot monitoring and supervision missions on the implementation of Parish Development Model, Emyooga, Micro Enterprises projects funded by OPM, Youth Livelihood Projects and others in the districts of Bugiri, Kaliro, Namayingo, Namutumba, Iganga, Bugweri, etc.¹⁷⁵
- iv) The OPM also conducted quarterly follow-ups on the implementation and localization of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) road map in Kamuli, Buyende, Bugweri, Kaliro, Luuka, Namutumba, Karachi, Kaberamaido, Kaperabyong, Ngora, Amuria, Kween, Kapchorwa, Bukwo, Bulambuli, Sironko, Adjumani, Yumbe, Moyo, Lira City, Kole, Amolatar, Gulu, and Kitgum districts.

c) Deepen decentralization and citizen participation in local development

In the provision of higher Local Government Services:

- i) The Ministry of Information, Communication and Technology and National Guidance (MoICT&NG) undertook Parish Development Management Information Systems (PDMIS) system performance monitoring in selected districts such as Buikwe, Mpigi Kayunga, Lugazi Wakiso, Kasese, Bushenyi, Ibanda, Sheema, Ishaka, Kanungu, Ntungamo, Rwampara, Kabale, Rukiga and Mbarara districts.¹⁷⁶
- ii) MoICT&NG had also rolled out the PDMIS-FIS module to 133 districts by end of Q2 FY2023/24, and provided PDMIS service desk/technical support to 1,654,000 users.
- iii) In addition, MoICT&NG conducted five (5) monitoring and evaluation sessions on the performance of the PDMIS in 57 selected Local Governments by end of Q2 FY2023/24. This was all geared towards ensuring effective and efficient implementation of the PDMIS, and by extension of the Parish Development Model (PDM).

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

In provision of National Public Services:

- i) Uganda Retirements Benefits Regulatory Authority (URBRA) facilitated a high-level collaborative stakeholder meeting with the Parliamentary Pension Scheme. The discourse focussed on key areas such as taxation on retirement benefits, public pension reforms, and pension inclusion for the informal sector.

174 National Information Technologies Authority (NITA-U) Q₂ Performance Report FY2023/24

175 Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) Q₂ Performance Report FY2023/24

176 Ministry of Information, Communication and Technology and National Guidance Q₂ Performance Report FY2023/24

- ii) MoPS prepared and submitted the Principles of the Public Service Funeral Management Bill 2023 to solicitor General, conducted refresher training for 150 Public Officers in MDAs and LGs on performance management on Human Capital Management System. Refresher training on performance management on HCM conducted for 112 Officers in 4 MDAs i.e. 45 participants in MEMD, 35 in MoICT&NG, 12 in MoFPED, 20 staff in MoGLSD (Industrial Court).¹⁷⁷
- iii) MoPS further decentralized transfer of salary and pension invoices for Votes enabled to allow stabilization of the validation function following system upgrades.¹⁷⁸
- iv) Verification of the partially and unverified Public Officers undertaken and suspected 'ghost workers' were submitted for deletion as recommended by the special payroll audit report by Auditor General.
- v) The National Records and Archives (Amendment) Bill, 2024 was passed by Parliament, while the Records Management Systems was set up in 2 Town Councils (Wakiso & Kasanje).¹⁷⁹

Outlook for FY2024/25

Government has allocated Shs192.61 billion in FY2024/25 to the Programme to undertake the following interventions:¹⁸⁰

- i) Roll out e-inspection tool to 8 Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) and 10 Local Governments (LGs);
- ii) Roll out the Results Based Performance System to the 5 MDAs and 12 LGs;
- iii) Roll out and operationalize the Electronic Document and Records Management System (EDRMS) in 10 MDAs;
- iv) Launch and roll out the Government of Uganda Communication Policy, 2023;
- v) Enhance the integration of e-citizen portal with the UG-hub for seamless sharing and access of data;
- vi) Set up the Records Management System across 35 LGs; and
- vii) Roll-out Human Capital Management (HCM) system in 50 MDAs phase 4 sites for payroll management, productivity management, work leave, e-inspection, etc.¹⁸¹

6.3.4 Legislation, Oversight and Representation Programme

The ultimate goal of this Programme is to strengthen accountability for effective governance and development, while the envisaged outcome is improved quality of lives of Ugandans. The Programme is coordinated by the Parliamentary Commission (Secretariat), with strong collaborations and partnerships with the Ministry of Local Government, Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs (First Parliamentary Counsel) and Uganda Law Reform Commission.

Government appropriated Shs946 billion (1.8 percent of the National Budget) to the Programme in FY2023/24.¹⁸² These resources were to strengthen the oversight role of Parliament on the Executive; and to strengthen, prevent, detect and eliminate corruption.

177 MoPS Q₃ Performance Report FY2023/24

178 MoPS Q₃ Performance Report FY2023/24

179 MoPS Q₃ Performance Report FY2023/24

180 Approved Budget Estimates (Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF)) FY2023/24-FY2028/29

181 National Budget Framework Paper (NBFP) FY2024/25

182 Budget Estimates (Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF)) FY2023/24-FY2028/29

The Programme's performance in FY2023/24 is discussed hereafter in line with its Objectives:

a) Enhanced Transparency, Accountability and Anti-Corruption Systems

By end of Q3 FY2023/24:

- i) The Parliamentary Commission continued the construction of the new Chambers estimated to cost Shs179 billion, in order set up appropriate infrastructure for Legislators. The completion level of the Chambers stood at 43percent.
- ii) Parliament had convened 71 plenary sittings, against the annual planned 109 sittings to handle the legislative and oversight business. 1,077 Committee Meetings which were open to the public were held, against the annual planned 1,660 meetings by end of the same reporting period.¹⁸³
- iii) The House debated and adopted 34 Committee Reports, against the planned annual target of 60 Reports. In addition, 103 Committee oversight field visits had been conducted, against the annual planned number of 150.¹⁸⁴
- iv) The IG had received submissions from 27,158 Leaders out of the approximately 32,617 expected submissions, with 367 declarations of Income, Assets and Liabilities from new leaders of 2024. This raised the compliance rate of leaders' declarations to now 83.2percent.
- v) 63 investigations into the breaches of the Leadership Code were conducted, of which four (4) were on false declarations and 59 on non-declarations. Investigations for 165 cases were still ongoing at different stages.¹⁸⁵

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

By end of March 2024, the 11th Parliament had passed fifteen (17) Bills against the planned 35 Bills in the same period.¹⁸⁶ These included:

- i) The Value Added Tax (Amendment) (No.2) Bill, 2023
- ii) The Financial Institutions (Amendment) Bill, 2023
- iii) The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Control) Bill, 2023;
- iv) The Veterinary Practitioners' Bill, 2023
- v) Lotteries and Gaming (Amendment) Bill, 2023
- vi) Microfinance Deposit -Taking Institutions (Amendment) Bill, 2023
- vii) Museums and Monuments Bill, 2023
- viii) The Explosives Bill, 2023
- ix) Petroleum Supply (Amendment), Bill 2023; etc.

183 Parliamentary Commission Q₃ Performance Report FY2023/24

184 Parliamentary Commission Q₃ Performance Report FY2023/24

185 IG Q₃ Performance Report FY2023/24

186 Parliamentary Commission Q₃ Performance Report FY2023/24

Outlook for FY2024/25

In FY2024/25, Shs978.56 billion was appropriated to the Programme to undertake its priorities.¹⁸⁷ The Programme priorities include:

- i) Upgrade the Parliamentary Bill-tracking System to enable the public establish the status of any Bill introduced in Parliament, and easily capture the input of the public during processing of the Bills;
- ii) Fast-track the construction works on the new Chamber of Parliament to at least 80 percent completion with the aim of saving on the recurring expenditure on renting office accommodation for Members of Parliament;
- iii) Facilitate exposure visits by Local Government (LG) Councils with the aim of building capacity for improved performance;
- iv) Conduct benchmarking and capacity-building activities for Members of Parliament (MPs);
- v) Public Finance Management (PFM) reforms for efficient resource allocation;
- vi) Conduct Parliamentary oversight studies on revenue mobilization policies and strategies of Government to facilitate efficient processing of taxation Bills for improved revenue collection and funding of Government priorities and programmes;
- vii) Roll out and maintain systems for data production and development to aid timely processing of Parliament and LG Council business; and
- viii) Conduct operational research studies especially on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to inform Parliament and LG Councils in making resolutions.

6.3.5 Development Plan Implementation Programme

This Programme aims to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of Plan implementation by addressing challenges such as weak implementation planning and budgeting, limited financing, and weak coordination across all levels of Government. The expected results over the 5-year period include: i) an increased level of Plan implementation, ii) Increased GDP growth rate, increased revenue, and iii) improvement in alignment between plans and Budgets. The sub-programmes under the 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.¹⁸⁸

In FY2023/24, Government allocated Shs1,806 billion (3.4 percent of the National Budget) to this Programme.¹⁸⁹ The Programme achieved the following, classified under the Programme objectives, in FY2023/24:

a) Strengthening Capacity for Development Planning

In the providing national level Public Services:

- i) The National Planning Authority (NPA) finalised the Strategic Direction of the Fourth National Development Plan (NDP IV), which was approved by Cabinet in March 2024, paving way for drafting of the Plan. This will be the fourth of six National Development Plans (NDPs) to implement the Uganda Vision 2040.

¹⁸⁷ Approved Budget for FY2024/25 (Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF)) FY2023/24-FY2028/29

¹⁸⁸ The NDP III

¹⁸⁹ Budget Estimates (Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF)) FY2023/24-FY2028/29

- ii) MoFPED released Uganda's second Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) Report in September 2023. EITI is an international initiative that promotes the transparent and accountable management of countries natural resources. The Report details how Uganda has adhered to EITI standards across the whole extractive industries value chain.
- iii) In October 2023, NPA in collaboration with Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) and United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) held the 13th National Development Policy Forum (NDPF) under the theme 'Youth Neither in Employment, nor Education or Training (NEETs)', to emphasize the need to facilitate all youth to get absorbed in the job market.¹⁹⁰
- iv) In November 2023, MoFPED and Bank of Uganda launched the second National Financial Strategy (NFIS). Building on the success of the initial Strategy of 2017–2022. This new phase aims to deepen formal financial services and enhance their quality and usage.
- v) The Public Procurement and Disposal Authority (PPDA) Regulations, 2023 were published. The new set of PPDA Regulations have provisions that will facilitate direct procurement from manufacturers of aviation, industrial, agricultural and medical equipment, in addition to allowing use of own resources for public works under force account mechanism.¹⁹¹
- vi) NPA concluded the development and renewal of the Geographical Information Systems (GIS) Web-portal. This is focused at the establishment of the Spatial Data Platform for Sharing of Planning Data developed.¹⁹²
- vii) UBoS finalized the Indicative Planning Figures (IPFS) by end of Q2 FY2023/24. This would play an instrumental role in setting up guidelines to ensure effective planning for attaining policy objectives.¹⁹³

b) Strengthen Budgeting and Resource Mobilization

In providing Public Services at national level, MoFPED:

- i) Released the Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing National Risk Assessment (NRA) 2023 Report in August 2023, and the Terrorism Financing Risk Assessment for the Non-Profit Organizations sector in Uganda (TFRA) 2023. This will act as a national reference guide for Anti-Money Laundering and Counter Terrorist Financing (AML/CFT). This is in line with Government's efforts to combat financial crimes as well as terrorism financing and its negative impact on the economy.¹⁹⁴ As a result, Uganda was removed from the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) Grey List in February 2024.
- ii) Released the Local Government Public Private Partnerships (PPPs)/pooled finance guidelines in December 2023. This is one of the initiatives aimed at building institutional capacity, human capital and equipping Local Governments with tools to effectively identify, develop, procure and implement PPPs.
- iii) In collaboration with Uganda Debt Network, UNICEF and Uganda National Association of the Blind launched the Braille and Audio-Visual versions of the Citizens' Guide to the Budget for FY2023/24. This occasion took place in April, 2024 with a motive of bridging the gap in accessing Budget information by the visually impaired citizenry, affording them an opportunity to independently read and understand the Budget, participate actively in discussions, debates and advocacy related to the Budget.¹⁹⁵

190 National Planning Authority Q2 Performance Report FY2023/24

191 <https://www.ppda.go.ug/finance-minister-issues-new-ppda-regulations-2023/>

192 National Planning Authority Q2 Performance Report FY2023/24

193 Uganda Bureau of Statistics Q2 Performance Report FT2023/24

194 <https://www.fia.go.ug/launch-second-money-laundering-ml-and-terrorism-financing-tf-national-risk-assessment-report-2023>

195 www.finance.go.ug

- iv) Cumulatively, net revenue collections for the period July 2023 to March 2024, FY2023/24 amounted to Shs19,750.19 billion, reflecting revenue growth of 11.5percent (Shs2,035.20 billion) compared to the same period in FY2022/23. This growth rate is higher than the average growth rate of 9.7percent for the last 4 Financial Years.¹⁹⁶

In the provision of Public Services at Local and Community level in FY2023/24, Enterprise Uganda and MoFPED carried out follow-up and mentoring clinics for 772 PDM beneficiaries (49.4 percent of the participants were females while 50.6percent were males) in November 2023. The beneficiaries were located in Butambala and Abarirela (Amuria) districts.¹⁹⁷

c) Strengthen the Capacity of the Statistical System to Generate Data for National Development

In provision of national Public Services:

- i) UBoS conducted the 2024 National Population Household Census (NPHC). The Census exercise was fully digital. The census figures play a critical role in guiding planning, policy formulation, programme implementation as well as monitoring development progress in line with the national goals and objectives¹⁹⁸.
- ii) UBoS undertook the Livestock Census in May 2021 in partnership with the MAAIF, MoLG and the Livestock Farmers' Association. The Report provides highlights data on the stock of all livestock types and breeds, production systems, access to veterinary services, land ownership and tenure systems, ownership of livestock by sex, labour and other inputs used and sources of water, etc.
- iii) UBoS successfully disseminated the Uganda Demographic Household Survey (UDHS) 2022 key findings in September 2023. Seventh in series, the 2022 UDHS provided valuable insights into various aspects of health and development in Uganda, including child mortality, nutrition, maternal healthcare, family planning, gender-based violence, and access to clean water and sanitation.¹⁹⁹
- iv) UBoS finalized the development process the Gender Based Violence (GBV), Sexual and Reproductive Human Rights (SRHR), Demographic Dividend (DD) Indicator Metadata by end of Q2 FY2023/24.
- v) UBoS drafted and compiled the National Population and Housing Census (NPHC) Technology and Data Management Report by end of December, 2023. This report highlights guidelines on data collection, analysis to ensure smooth undertaking of the NPHC.²⁰⁰

Outlook for FY2024/25

Government has allocated Shs1,789.53 billion in FY2024/25 to the Programme to undertake the following interventions:²⁰¹

- i) Facilitate timely finalization of on-going and new Surveys.
- ii) Finalization of the National Population and Housing Census-related activities.
- iii) Continued financing of the Domestic Revenue Mobilization Strategy (DRMS).

196 Revenue Performance Report July 2023 - March 2024, FY2023/24

197 Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development Q2 Performance Report FY2023/24

198 UBoS, 2024

199 Uganda Bureau of Statistics Q2 Performance Report FY2023/24

200 Uganda Bureau of Statistics Q2 Performance Report FY2023/24

201 Approved Budget Estimates (Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF)) FY2023/24-FY2028/29

- iv) Facilitating the Sustainable Development Goals' (SDGs) Resource Mobilization.
- v) Strengthening the APEX Platform Secretariat.
- vi) Fund the Project Preparation Facility.
- vii) Timely finalization of the fourth National Development Plan (NDPIV).
- viii) Operationalize the Public Policy Research and Innovation.
- ix) Financing Socio-Economic Research and high-level impact evaluations of key and strategic Government Policies, Programs and Projects.²⁰²

6.4 Infrastructure Development Cluster

The NDP III prioritizes infrastructure development to enhance production, productivity, and ensure sustainable economic growth in Uganda. Uganda's infrastructure development focuses on the 'new Growth Triangle,' which aims to develop productive areas along growth corridors. This is envisaged to promote regional economic development and eventually support the Parish Development Model (PDM) by enhancing transport services, rural access to energy, and urbanization incentives.

In FY2023/24, Government allocated Shs6,212.475 billion to Programmes in the Infrastructure Development Cluster.²⁰³ This cluster comprises: i) Integrated Transport Infrastructure and Services; ii) Sustainable Energy Development; and iii) Sustainable Urbanization and Housing NDP III Programmes.

6.4.1 Integrated Transport Infrastructure and Services Programme

This Programme helps to connect people to various opportunities such as jobs, education, access to health facilities, regional markets and contributes to the high-level results area of reducing poverty in the country. It is also expected to address the challenges associated with logistics and high freight costs, the stock of transport infrastructure and the average infrastructure lifespan.

Government allocated Shs4,642.049 billion to the Programme in FY2023/24 to construct, upgrade, maintain and improve transport infrastructure and services. A total of Shs2,478.514 billion was allocated to Uganda National Roads Authority (UNRA) to upgrade, maintain and rehabilitate national roads; and Shs401.952 billion earmarked for road maintenance at national and district level in FY2023/24. Programme Performance is summarised in line with the Objectives, as reflected hereafter.

a) Optimized transport infrastructure and services investment

Road Transport

In the provision of National Services, Government:

- i) Upgraded and constructed 21 road projects totalling 1,201.3km.²⁰⁴ By June 2023, Uganda's cumulative paved road network stood at 6,133km, representing 29 percent of the total national road network and 82 percent of the NDP III target. As at the end of

202 National Budget Framework Paper (NBFP) FY2024/2025

203 The total cluster Budget in FY2023/24 comprises of 3 Programmes (Integrated Transport Infrastructure and Services, Sustainable Energy Development and Sustainable Urbanization and Housing)

204 UNRA Project Status Report – March 2024

March 2024, construction of 141.52km (equivalent to 61.5 percent) had been achieved against a target of 230 km by June 2024.

- ii) Substantially completed two road projects totalling 88.5 km i.e. Rukungiri-Kihihi-Ishasha road and Kitale-Gerenge road.

To meet the NDP III target by end of FY2024/25, the Programme needs to double its performance level. Table 6.1 below shows the percentage progress of selected road projects, as at end of March 2024.

Table 6.1: Progress of Selected Road Developments March 2024

Road Project	Distance(km)	Completion Status (percent)
Ongoing Road Projects		
Kapchorwa–Suam	73	98.8
Busega–Mpigi Expressway	23.7	36.2
Kampala Flyover Construction and Road Upgrading Project	3.5	99
Muyembe–Nakapiripirit and Service roads	92	54.15
Atiak–Laropi	66	84
Najjanakumbi–Busabala Road, Munyonyo Super Interchange and Services Roads	28	36.8
Kira–Kasangati–Mattuga	21	43.85
Rwekunya–Apac	90.9	40
Apac–Lira–Puranga	100.1	53.05
Moroto–Lokitanyala	42	80.04
Selected Town Roads (7.5 km) in Pallisa and Kumi (12.2 km)	20	42.22
Tororo–Busia Road and Mayuge and Busia Town Roads	44	52.58
Kawuku–Bwerenga Road (6.6km) & Namugonde–Bugiri (Fuel Tank Reservoir 1.6km)	8.2	83.21
Oil Roads		
Masindi Park Junction and Tangi Junction–Para–Bulisa	159	99.82
Masindi–Biiso–Hohwa–Nyairongo–Kyarusheeha–Butoole & Kabaale–Kiziranfumbi	97	84.38
Tourism Roads		
Kabale–Lake Bunyonyi	8	Under procurement
Mgahinga National Park Headquarters	14	
Kisoro–Nkuringo–Rubuguri–Muko	54	
Rubuguri–Nteko	22	
Ishasha–Katunguru	88	Commenced land acquisition
Kebisoni–Kisizi–Muhanga/Kambuga	117	Feasibility studies completed

Source: UNRA Project Status Report, March 2024

- iii) 36.63km of national roads (representing 22.5percent of the targeted 163km) had been rehabilitated.
- iv) Completed 3 bridges on the national road network and 3 bridges on District, Urban Community Access (DUCA) roads.

Table 6.2: Progress of selected Road rehabilitation projects by March 2024

Road Project	Distance(km)	Completion Status
Mityana–Mubende (86km) & Mityana Town Roads (14km)	100	26.45
Kampala–Jinja Road	72	50.25
Alwii–Nebbi (33km) and Upgrading of Pakwach and Nebbi Town Roads	33	48.66
Olwiyo–Pakwach Road	62.5	23
Additional Masaka Town Roads	9.3	99
Busunju–Kiboga–Hoima Road	145	1.31
Karuma–Olwiyo	43.5	0.03

Source: MoWT Q3 FY2023/24 Performance Report

Bridge Construction

A total of 12 bridges are being constructed as shown in **Table 6.3**.

Table 6.3: Status of Construction of Bridges

Bridge	Location	Status (per-cent)
Aleles Bridge	Pallisa	77
Karujumba Bridge	Tororo	55
Bugibuni Bunadasa Bridge	Sironko	75
Kwapa Bridge	Tororo	0
Tajar Bridge	Bulambuli	0
Nyahuka–Mirambi Bridge	Bundibugyo	0
Aderema Bridge	Tororo	86
Nyamugasani embankment	Kasese	60.1
Bulandi–Gyira swamp-crossing	Kayunga	22
Funguwe–Muwafu swamp-crossing	Tororo	65
Osudan–Abarila swamp-crossing	Katakwi	43
Kiyanja Swamp	Ntoroko	0

Source: MoWT Q3 FY2023/24 Performance Report

Road Maintenance

The NDP III undertook to maintain 80percent of District roads in fair to good condition. To achieve this, the Government allocated Shs186.567 billion for the improvement of District, Urban, and Community Access roads (DUCAR) in FY2023/24. In the provision of higher Local Government Services:

- i) Various Town Council roads were upgraded to bitumen standard, and others were at different completion stages. As at March 2024, TCs had:
 - a. Substantially completed the New Shimoni PTC Road (3.14km)
 - b. Substantially completed Nsuube and Mother Kevin Road in Nkokonjeru TC
 - c. Completed 74percent of Kiwologoma-Kijabijo Road (4.5km)
 - d. Completed 73percent of Bulindo-Nsasa-Namugongo Road (4.6km)
 - e. Completed 60percent of Namuswa Road (3.5km) in Bulengeni TC
- ii) 25 km of Community Access roads in Adjumani, Amuria, Arua, Budaka, Bududa, Busia, Butaleja, Butambala, Butebo, Iganga, Kaliro were rehabilitated.
- iii) 47.5 km of DUCA roads in 42 districts were opened.
- iv) Road safety hazards and black spots along Kampala–Lyantonde–Kazo–Ibanda–Kamwenge–Fort Portal road corridor and Lyantonde–Mbarara–Ntungamo–Kabala–Kisoro Road were inspected.
- v) Conducted Road Safety sensitization awareness campaign of Boda -boda cyclists in Kampala.

Air Transport

The ITIS Programme aimed to increase passenger and cargo traffic to 2,372,715 and 66,538 respectively by end of FY2023/24. As of December 2023, passenger traffic stood at 1,110,975 and cargo at 59,073 tonnes.

In FY2023/24, Government allocated Shs409.225 billion for implementation of interventions under Air, Rail and Water transport. These interventions are critical in ensuring that transport costs are lowered and Uganda's global competitiveness is enhanced. The following achievements were realised, following interventions undertaken, as at March 2024:

- i) The construction of the Kabaale International Airport progressed steadily, standing at 96 percent completion as at March 2024.
- ii) Continued with the maintenance of 13 aerodromes i.e. Pakuba, Arua, Soroti, Moroto, Gulu, Kidepo, Lira, Kisoro, Mbarara, Masindi, Kasese, Tororo and Jinja.
- iii) The rehabilitation of the Entebbe International Airport has progressed steadily. The New Passenger Terminal Complex is at 10 percent of civil works while the rehabilitation of Apron 1 is at 85percent progress.

Railway Transport

The NDP III aimed to increase the share of freight transported by rail to 25percent by 2025 from the baseline of 3.5percent in 2018. In the FY2022/23, the share of freight transported by rail reached 10percent, which is below the NDP III target. In FY2023/24, Government:

- i) Completed the rehabilitation of the Tororo–Mukono railway line in February 2023, covering a distance of 243 km.
- ii) Compensated 1,529 Project Affected Persons (PAPs) on the Malaba–Kampala rail route. In addition, by the end of December 2023, the refurbishment of the Mukono–Namanve line was at 78.2percent physical progress while the Namanve–Kampala line was completed and railway services resumed in May 2024.

- iii) Continued to rehabilitate the meter gauge railway from Tororo to Gulu. 32percent physical progress had been achieved as at March 2024, while 226 PAPs have been compensated.
- iv) Continued implementation of the Standard Gauge Railway (SGR) project. By December 2023, a total of 161.074 acres of land had been acquired out of the planned 312 acres for the construction of the SGR.

Water Transport

The NDP III aimed to reduce the cost of water freight (per km/ton) from USD0.06 to USD0.048 in FY2022/23. However, the unit cost has remained at USD0.06. Interventions to lower the cost are discussed below:

- i) Development of the Bukasa Port is ongoing. By March 2024, 219 PAPs had been compensated to pave way for the port development. In addition, swamp removal and reclamation works is at 15percent completion. The port will provide an alternative route from Mwanza in Tanzania to Kampala and will reduce dependence on the northern corridor.
- ii) The feasibility study for phase II of the construction of Bukasa Port was completed and a contractor for swamp-removal and reclamation procured.
- iii) Construction of three ferries and landing sites was achieved i.e. Lake Bunyonyi landing site (3percent completion), Bukungu–Kagwara–Kaberamaido ferry landing site (74percent completion) and Sigulu ferry landing site (99.4percent completion).
- iv) The Ministry of Works and Transport licensed 75 boats and registered 3 boats to operate on Uganda’s inland water transport corridor.
- v) Completed the construction of the Maritime Training Institute and commenced the construction of the Maritime Rescue Coordination Centre at Mwanza and Entebbe.
- vi) Construction progress of Search and Rescue centres for Kaazi landing site is at 46.4percent, Masese (5percent) and 25percent for Kaiso, Panyimur and Zengebe.
- vii) Procured 10 navigational equipment for the search and rescue vessels.

b) Strengthened, and harmonized policy, legal, regulatory and institutional framework for infrastructure and services

In FY2023/24, Shs26.231 billion was allocated for Transport Regulation, leading to the development, approval and adoption/implementation of the following reforms:

- i) Dissemination of traffic and road safety regulations in Jinja, Iganga, Tororo, Malaba, Mbale, Soroti, Lira, Gulu, Omoro, Arua, Nebbi, Packwach, Mubende, Kabarole, Kasese, Bushenyi, Kabale, Ntungamo and Mbarara districts.
- ii) Issuance of 172,823 Driving Licences.

Implementation of the Programme was constrained by several challenges, i.e.:

- i) Inadequate disbursement of appropriated funds to implementing Agencies, which results in arrears and interest accruing on delayed payments to service providers.
- ii) Shortage of road maintenance equipment in the newly created Cities and Municipalities.
- iii) Underfunding of Regional Mechanical Workshops, which compromises major equipment maintenance in Local Governments.

Outlook for FY2024/25

In FY2024/25, the Programme has been allocated Shs4,989.36 billion to undertake the following interventions, among others:

- i) Construct 288km of ongoing road projects, substantially complete 209.9km of ongoing road projects and acquisition of 727.5ha of land for the 20 ongoing road projects
- ii) Continue with rehabilitation of DUCA roads and six national road projects totalling 453.3km i.e. Kampala–Jinja Highway, Busunju–Kiboga–Hoima, Mityana–Mubende road, Alwii–Nebbi road, Olwiyo–Pakwach road and Olwiyo–Pakwach road and procurement of civil contractors for Masaka–Kyotera–Mutukula and Nyendo–Villa Maria roads.
- iii) Undertake feasibility studies and detailed engineering designs for sixteen (16) road projects, totalling 1,038.5km.
- iv) Upgrade transport infrastructure around L. Kyoga, L. Albert, L. Victoria and River Nile.
- v) Complete the National Integrated Transport Masterplan (2021-2040)
- vi) Maintain the 13 aerodromes as well as completion of the passenger terminal building at Entebbe Airport.
- vii) Acquire 260 acres of right of way of SGR in seven districts including implementation of preparatory activities of SGR i.e. Update of the feasibility studies for the western and eastern routes.

6.4.2 Sustainable Energy Development Programme

Public investment in this Programme is targeted to increase access and utilisation of electricity, increase adoption and use of clean energy and promote industrialisation, in accordance with the objectives laid out in NDP III. The Programme also aims to increase access and consumption of clean energy achieved through the sustainable use of alternative renewable energy. In FY2023/24, the Programme was allocated Shs1,509.840 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 Shs1,388.78 billion for energy planning, management and infrastructure development to increase the supply of electricity in the country, for both domestic and industrial use.

- i) Uganda's installed generation capacity has increased to 1,946.8 MW due to the addition of 600MW following the commissioning of all the units of the Karuma dam. Additionally, physical progress for the construction of Nyagak III is at 94percent. Once fully commissioned, Karuma and Nyagak are projected to increase Uganda's generation capacity to 1,953.4MW.
- ii) Government has 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 by 2025. To this end, a 4MW Solar power plant at Busitema was commissioned and subsequently added to the national grid.
- iii) The draft Atomic Amendment Bill, 2023 was prepared and approved by the Senior Management of the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development (MEMD) for submission to Cabinet.

b) Increased access and utilization of electricity

The share of the population with access to both grid and off-grid electricity stood at 57percent in FY2019/20, with grid connections at 19percent and off grid connections at 38percent. To further consolidate the above gains:

- i) Construction of 24 transmission lines and substation projects is ongoing as indicated in Table 6.4. By December 2023, 133km of transmission line network was added to the national grid, bringing the total stock of transmission network to 4,964km.
- ii) 140km of medium voltage and 246km of low voltage was added to the electricity distribution network, resulting in a total distribution network of 63,774km.²⁰⁵
- iii) Through the Electricity Connection Policy (ECP), 70,240 households were added to the national grid. This brings the cumulative number of households connected to the national grid to 2,087,187 in 2023.²⁰⁶
- iv) The national electricity demand grew by 9.6percent in December 2023. By user category, domestic demand grew by 10.8percent, commercial demand by 11.4percent and industrial demand by 9.2percent.²⁰⁷
- v) Energy losses were reduced from 16.8percent in 2022 to 16.2percent in 2023.

Table 6.4: Implementation Status of Selected Transmission Lines

No.	Transmission Lines	Distance (km)	Status (per-cent)
1	Bujagali–Tororo–Lessos 220kV	127	77
2	Tororo–Opuyo–Lira 132kV	260	91
3	Lira–Gulu–Agago 132kV	140	100percent
4	Mirama–Kabale 132kV	85	76
5	Karuma–Lira 132kV	75.5	85.2
6	Gulu–Pakwach		89
7	Pakwach–Nebbi		91
8	Nebbi–Arua		87
9	Kole–Gulu–Nebbi–Arua	294	92
10	Kole–Gulu substations		96
11	Opuyo–Moroto 132kV	160	74.7
12	Mutundwe–Entebbe 132kV		73
13	Karuma Interconnection Project		90
14	Mutundwe–Entebbe 132kV transmission		46
15	Opuyo–Moroto 132kV		74.7
16	Kawanda Substation		99.9
17	Kampala–Entebbe Expansion Project (Transmission)	23.8	76.4
18	Kampala–Entebbe Expansion Project (Substation)		75
19	Gulu 132/33kv substation		98.8
20	Mirama–Kabale 132kv transmission line		66

205 ERA: Electricity Distribution and Transmission statistics (Q4 2023)

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No.	Transmission Lines	Distance (km)	Status (per-cent)
21	Mirama–Mbarara 220kv		100
22	Masaka–Mbarara transmission line		20
23	Kabaale Substation		40
24	Kikagati–Nsongezi transmission line		30

Source: MEMD Energy Programme Q3 performance Report, FY2023/24

Performance constraints facing the Programme include:

- 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.

Outlook for FY2023/24

In FY2024/25, the Programme has been allocated Shs982.56 billion to undertake the following interventions, among others:

- i) Complete ongoing Transmission Network expansion and strengthening Projects.
- ii) Implement the Net Metering Framework.
- iii) Develop and enforce Minimum Energy Performance Standards.
- iv) Procurement process for an EPC contractor for the rehabilitation and optimization of the Nalubaale Kiira complex.
- v) Develop specific codes of practice for the operation of nuclear power plants and other non-nuclear power applications.
- vi) Promote use of new renewable energy solutions (wind water pumping solutions, solar water heating, solar cookers, solar water pumping)
- vii) 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 FY2023/24, the Programme was allocated Shs60.586 billion. Out of this, Shs8.099 billion was allocated to the Physical Planning and Urbanization sub-Programme; Shs0.714 billion was allocated to the Housing sub-Programme; and Shs51.772 billion to the Policy sub-Programme for Programme-related interventions.

a) Promote Green and Inclusive Cities and Urban Areas

By December 2023, Government had registered the following achievements under the Physical Planning sub-Programme:

- i) 123 Parish and 93 sub-county Physical Development Plans were developed.
- ii) Disseminated the Physical Planning Guidelines and Standards to 20 districts.
- iii) Supervised and carried out 46,479 property valuations and 171 land acquisition cases for Government development projects.
- iv) Issued 34,165 land titles.
- v) Supervised 58 land acquisitions for Government development projects.
- vi) Compensation rates for 6 districts i.e. Napak, Buvuma, Kalangala, Kaberamaido, Busia and Tororo were reviewed and approved.

b) Promote Urban Housing Market and Provide Decent Housing for All

- i) Enhanced the capacity of 28 Urban Managers from Ntungamo and Masindi districts in optimal urban practices, integrated urban development guidelines, and comprehensive municipal-wide development strategies.
- ii) Completed the vetting of eighteen (18) condominium plans for 330 housing units.
- iii) Finalised the National Land Acquisition, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policies.
- iv) Submitted the Real Estate Bill to the First Parliamentary Counsel to draft principles of the Bill.

Outlook for FY2024/25

In FY2024/25, the Programme has been allocated Shs649.42 billion to undertake the following interventions, among others:

- i) Develop Master Plans for institutional housing estates in 6 hard to reach districts.
- ii) Develop and disseminate Condominium Guidelines in 5 Cities.
- iii) Amend the Architects Registration Act CAP 269 and conclude the preparation of the Real Estate Bill.
- iv) Supervision and management of government Construction Projects.
- v) Develop Guidelines for management and maintenance of public buildings
- vi) Conduct the census of Government buildings (multi-year for 3 years covering Central Government and Foreign Missions).
- vii) Review urban solid waste management Guidelines for cities.

6.5 Private Sector Development Cluster

The NDP III prioritizes strengthening the Private Sector for job-creation as one of the strategic objectives aimed at attaining inclusive and job-rich growth. Government plays a facilitative role in creating a conducive business environment for the Private Sector to flourish.

This Cluster is comprised of eight (8) Programmes designed to facilitate the Private Sector to drive growth and accelerate the country's overall development agenda. The performance of these Programmes in FY2023/24 and the outlook for FY2024/25 is discussed below.

6.5.1 Private Sector Development Programme

The NDP III Private Sector Development (PSD) Programme aims at catalysing private investment, improving organisational capacity of the private sector, reducing the size of the informal sector, boosting non-bank lending to the private sector and augmenting export values.

In FY2023/24, the total approved Budget for this Programme amounted to Shs1,960.49 billion. By December 31, 2023, Shs929.83 billion (48.7percent) had been disbursed, of which 37.9percent (Shs352.40 billion) had been utilised. During the FY2023/24, the Programme's performance assessed in line with the Programme Objectives was as follows:

a) Lowering the Cost of Doing Business

- i) Uganda Development Bank (UDB) financed interventions mainly in the sectors of manufacturing (Shs76.31 billion), Agro-industry (Shs69.89 billion) and infrastructure (Shs44.12 billion) which accounted for 78percent of the total disbursements between July 2023 and March 2024. The Bank supported projects that demonstrated the potential to deliver high socio-economic value, in terms of job-creation, improved production output, contribution to tax revenue and foreign exchange generation, etc. Of the funded projects, 16.05percent were based in Kampala, 44.1percent in Buganda South and 14.4percent in Buganda North.
- ii) Shs42.75 billion was disbursed as a Capitalisation for UDB by March 2024, with Shs0.671 billion also extended to Post Bank.
- iii) Shs2.5 billion was allocated as a Government subsidy for the Uganda Agriculture Insurance Scheme, to enhance affordability and accessibility of agricultural insurance.
- iv) By the end of March 2024, the Agriculture Credit Fund (ACF) had been capitalised to the tune of Shs280 billion. In FY2023/24, Government appropriated Shs50 billion as capitalization of the ACF, while Shs37.5 billion was disbursed to capitalise the ACF as at the end of Q3 FY2023/24. The ACF operation account stood at Shs3.05 billion, by January 2024 with cumulative reflows from Participating Financial Institutions (PFIs) amounting to Shs299.46 billion. Cumulative loan disbursements to borrowers totalled Shs840.96.5 billion, supporting a total of 3,744 projects countrywide.
- v) The Microfinance Support Centre (MSC) supported a total of 322 client projects with credit financing amounting to Shs24.498 billion, out of which, 206 client projects were supported with Shs16.409 billion under conventional financing and 116 client projects, with Shs8.089 billion under Islamic financing. Majority of the financing was to SACCOs and groups in support of financial inclusion in the communities by supporting sustainable community-based financing mechanisms.

- vi) The MSC also disbursed Shs5.42 billion to 271 Emyooga SACCOs as seed capital. Additionally, 50 projects received financing amounting to Shs2.193 billion, with Shs1.429 billion allocated to 25 projects under conventional financing and Shs0.764 billion to 25 projects under Islamic financing. Half of the financing was directed towards agro-processing ventures. Membership of client institutions stood at 1,392,902, with 49percent being women, 29percent youth and 5percent persons with disabilities.
- vii) The Budget appropriated for PDM in FY2023/24 was Shs1.128 trillion, of which Shs1.0594 trillion was for capitalization of SACCOs, Shs5.297 billion for the cost of processing loans by SACCOs while Shs12.713 billion was for the procurement of bicycles and allowances for Parish Chiefs. By October 2023, about 7,770 PDM SACCOs had disbursed Shs776.98 billion to 787,566 households. Close to 50 LGs²⁰⁸ have disbursement above 90percent. As of May 2024, all 10,585 SACCOs had been recapitalized with Shs100 million, bringing the total capitalization to Shs200 million.
- viii) Following Government's decision to revise the requirements for SMEs to access credit under the SBRF by the end of Q3 FY2023/24, Shs15.9 billion had been approved and disbursed to 1,365 beneficiaries through Participating Financial Institutions (PFIs). This has facilitated the creation of 17,444 jobs across sectors of construction (3,159), education (1,872), trade and commerce (12,051) and hospitality (352). In addition, Shs1.2 billion had been recovered by December 2023, while the total number of pipeline projects approved for financing stood at Shs5 billion.
- ix) Opportunity Bank facilitated loans for 478 beneficiaries by 31st December 2023, totalling Shs5.413 billion. Housing Finance Bank had the least beneficiaries (6), receiving Shs0.188 billion. The Central region accounted for the highest number of beneficiaries (423), receiving Shs5.533 billion, whereas the Northern and Eastern regions had only 23 and 24 beneficiaries, respectively.
- x) Airtel Uganda, officially joined the Uganda Securities Exchange in November 2023 with the Initial Public Offering (IPO) of the telecom raising at least Shs211 billion, achieving a subscription rate of 54.45percent. During the IPO, the telecom offered 20percent of its ordinary shares (equivalent to Shs8 billion) to the public.

b) Driving Growth through Improving the Organisational and Institutional Capacity of the Private Sector

- i) Enterprise Uganda made progress in the construction of a Business Development Services (BDS) Centre of Excellence, with the physical work progress at 70percent, as at 31st March 2024.
- ii) Government (through Enterprise Uganda) conducted training sessions for 753 BDS providers, including a Train the Trainers (ToT) program focused on the Financial Inclusion Pillar of the PDM. This initiative also involved 44 officials from 38 Districts, with the aim of establishing PDM Centres of Excellence across the 18 PDM Sub-regions. Participants included District Commercial Officers (DCOs), Community Development Officers (CDOs), agricultural Officers (AOs), Parish Chiefs, PDM SACCO leaders, PDM enterprise leaders and direct beneficiaries.
- iii) Enterprise Uganda also provided BDS to 18,012 MSMEs, of which 8,275 (45.9percent) were female-headed MSMEs. The trainings focused on business skills and mindset, agri-business and financial literacy.

208 These include but not limited to Mpigi, Wakiso, Kagadi, Ibanda, Arua, Amuru and Bushenyi

- iv) Enterprise Uganda supported the development of training materials and tools for PDM SACCOs and beneficiaries, in order to bring business development services closer to the PDM beneficiaries.
- v) MSC established 14 Emyooga model SACCOs in Kigezi, Ankole, Tooro, Rwenzori, Buganda and Bunyoro sub-regions. There are plans to cover other sub regions of West Nile, Lango and Acholi. In addition, 43 weak SACCOs were offered support to revive and improve their operations. The support included re-sensitization of members/leaders on benefits of Cooperatives, trainings in cooperative governance, credit management, book keeping and other support included development of operating policy manuals plus management information systems.
- vi) The United States African Development Foundation (USADF) disbursed grants to 13 new farmer organizations, in line with the MoU with Government to provide grants directed towards qualifying farmer cooperatives and SMEs that are 100percent owned by locals and are legally registered. This brings the total portfolio of beneficiary grantees to 27. The commitment for the new grantees amounted to Shs6,673,168,534, while the total commitment for all 27 ongoing grantees reached Shs. 15.4 billion.
- vii) A total of 6,517 jobs have been generated under the Government/USADF partnership, with 3,128 (49percent) positions filled by males and 3,389 (52percent) by females. Furthermore, previously supported cooperatives and organizations sustained 25,000 jobs, with 40percent allocated to females.

c) Promotion of Local Content in Public Programmes

The Programme aims to raise the proportion of public contracts and sub-contracts awarded to local firms from 30percent to 50percent. As of March 2024, efforts towards achieving this goal included:

- i) 127 local investors and young entrepreneurs received assistance and information regarding access to affordable finance. Additionally, 352 SMEs in Soroti, Mbale, Jinja, Masindi, Fort Portal, Kamwenge and Bunyangabu districts were supported in business formalisation under the GIZ-funded ECOS project.
- ii) 160 SMEs were linked with DFCU Bank under the 'Rising Woman' initiative; Post Bank; Stanbic Bank; KCB and UDB for affordable financing, alongside support for 100 exhibitors to access markets at the 'Rising Woman' Business Expo.
- iii) 549 new local providers were registered and profiles for 1,044 providers were renewed on the Register of Providers. Relatedly, at least 372 local providers were trained on the use of the electronic Government procurement system to enhance their competitiveness.
- iv) Through the Uganda-EU Forum, two companies in coffee and tea (Kigezi Highland Tea and Paradise Bugisu Coffee) were linked to market opportunities facilitated by the France Chamber of Commerce.
- v) Additionally, 80 viable private sector investment projects were profiled and pitched to over 1,500 participants at the Uganda-EU Business Forum held in March 2024, with the promotion on the Forum international platforms.
- vi) UIA launched and operationalised the National SME Portal (NSMEP) in collaboration with 200 ecosystem stakeholders. The portal, hosted by NITA-U on UG HUB, onboarded 175 SMEs, 9 domestic investors and 15 BDS providers. Furthermore, 22 SMEs were facilitated to improve standards and certification training.

- vii) 95.88percent of the public contracts were awarded to local contractors and the share was expected to increase with the completion of the procurement cycle of the big projects. Relatedly, the Register of the local providers currently stands at 8,192 providers. The participation of local providers in Open International Bidding (OIB) expanded to 33percent. However, the failure rate, mainly on grounds of the technical assessment, remains high at 58percent.

d) Strengthening the Enabling Environment and Enforcement of Standards

- i) 3,253 Product Certification Permits were issued and 19,697 samples tested in the UNBS testing laboratories.
- ii) The Uganda National Bureau of Standards (UNBS) conducted 1,648 inspections and surveillance exercises, albeit below the half-year target of 4,500. These efforts led to 235 seizures of products that failed to meet minimum standards.
- iii) 204 standards were developed and 111 were approved by the National Standards Council, while 93 Final Draft Uganda Standards (FDUS) await approval by National Standards Council (NSC).
- iv) 142 standards were developed by UNBS, against the annual target of 150, and 2,354 pieces of equipment were calibrated in response to 3,537 requests from clients.
- v) 3,160 pieces of industrial equipment were calibrated, which enabled a number of firms (large, medium, small and micro) to effectively control manufacturing processes and meet Certification requirements, in supports of SME development and export promotion.
- vi) Government maintained accreditation of 4 laboratories including the Microbiology Laboratory; Chemistry Laboratory; Mass Metrology Laboratory and Engineering Materials Laboratory. Application was made for Electrical Laboratory and the same is undergoing accreditation process. Plans are under way to apply for accreditation of National Metrology Laboratory during FY2024/25.
- vii) Government has advanced its plans to establish regional testing laboratories in Gulu, with a focus on supporting the vegetable oil sector from production of vegetable oil seeds; Mbarara to support the dairy and beverages sectors; and Mbale with main focus on cereals, fruits and vegetables.
- viii) The Uganda Free Zones Authority (UFZA) successfully attracted five (5) private developers and operators, resulting in the gazetting of three new Free Zones Licenses. Notably, these developments are expected to result in new investments valued at USD33.7 million, leading to creation of 626 jobs.
- ix) UFZA made progress with construction works at Entebbe International Airport Free Zone, including the completion of civil works for three production units under phase 1 of the project. Phase two civil works progressed 62percent above the target, with a time progress of 52percent. Additionally, the four-storey trade house reached 60percent completion, with most civil works finished and roofing underway, pending completion of various fixtures and fittings.
- x) Government, through an Inter-institutional Committee²⁰⁹, initiated key Anti-Money Laundering - AML/CFT reforms to improve the robustness of Uganda's systems to deal with money laundering and terrorism financing. The reform included adopting a national AML/CFT, CPF (countering proliferation of financing), enhancing the use of mutual/

209 MoFPED, BOU, OP, OPM, FIA, Police, etc.

legal assistance, and maintaining comprehensive statistics. Arising from these reforms, in February 2024, Uganda was removed from the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) grey list. This demonstrates the integrity of the country's financial systems to undertake national and international financial transactions.

e) Government unlocking investment in strategic economic sectors

- i) The Competition Bill received Parliamentary approval and was subsequently assented to by H.E the President on February 2, 2024. To operationalize the Competition Act, 2023, Government has advanced with the development of the Regulations to address both horizontal and vertical issues, including but not limited to monopolization of the distribution chain by manufacturers. With the enactment of the Competition Act, 2023:
 1. The establishment of the Competition Commission shall be occasioned. This independent statutory body will be tasked with monitoring and investigating anti-competitive and unfair business practices and agreements.
 2. All forms of anti-competitive practices and agreements are now prohibited. Furthermore, the Act addresses the abuse of dominant market positions, aiming to prevent exploitation of consumers and exclusion of competitors.
 3. The behaviour of firms possessing significant market power will be regulated as well as the approval process for mergers, acquisitions and joint ventures.
- ii) The establishment of the Meetings, Incentives, Conferences, and Events (MICE) Uganda Bureau was achieved through the Competitiveness and Enterprise Development Project (CEDP).
- iii) One Feasibility Study to support private sector was prioritized. The Study is on the Sustainable Bio-fuels Infrastructure Development (SuBID) project aiming at promoting sustainable production of biofuels for blending and clean cooking. Government has since produced a draft Report for the project and the final Report is expected by July 2024. Implementation of the SuBID project is expected to benefit a chain of private sector players in the sector by leading to a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions, increased clean energy access and security, creation of additional green jobs and reduction in the oil import bill.
- iv) Progress was made in the civil works for the additional 30-room floor at the Uganda Hotel and Tourism Training Institute (UHTTI) in Jinja, with phase one nearing completion at a 95percent level. Furthermore, phase two, which focuses on training facilities, reached a completion level of 17.3percent.
- v) The redevelopment retooling, and modernization of the Uganda Wildlife Education Centre (UWEC) in Entebbe is underway, with progress reaching a completion rate of 25percent against the targeted 40.7percent.
- vi) Civil works at the Uganda World Life Research and Training Institute (UWRTI) achieved a completion rate of 26percent, slightly behind the targeted 35percent time progress.

f) Policy, Legal and Institutional Frameworks

A favourable policy, legal, and regulatory framework is essential for creating an environment conducive to the thriving private sector. Mindful of the same, Government has taken initiatives to facilitate private sector development:

- i) Advanced with the process to amend the Capital Market Authority Act to, among others, provide for the development of the regulatory framework of the Private Equity in Uganda. The main objective of the introduction of private equity is to enable private companies, especially family-owned businesses, to access finance. The amendment process has been initiated and stakeholder engagements are ongoing.
- ii) Developed the Second Microfinance Policy. The draft Policy is undergoing review to update it in line with the current global and regional developments. It is intended to provide guidelines on how to invest in sustainable private sector projects, green financing, maximise impact on development financing, provide viable long-term financial services and support mobilization of private sector capital.

Outlook for FY2023/24

To ensure that this Programme delivers on the targets set for FY2024/25 under the PIAPs, Government has expanded the Budget allocated for the Programme by 5.9percent, from Shs1,911.06 billion in FY2023/24 to Shs2,023.32 billion in FY2024/25. The increase in the Budget allocation is majorly explained by the planed continuous capitalization of the PDM SACCOs through the final year of Stabilization phase.

In FY2024/25, Government intends to implement several interventions aimed at bolstering various sectors. These include:

- a) Continuous implementation of the PDM Financial Inclusion Pillar. The stabilisation phase of PDM implementation will continue, ensuring the disbursement of Shs1 million per beneficiary remains consistent.
- b) Continue enforcing the implementation of Guidelines on Preference and Reservation Schemes to enhance the capacity of domestic service providers to compete effectively in public procurement.
- c) Expansion of accreditation scope to ensure recognition of the UNBS certification, testing and metrology services.
- d) Capitalize UDB and other public financial institutions further, to provide affordable long-term capital at favourable interest rates.
- e) Complete the construction of establishment of the BDS Centre of Excellence, alongside structured implementation of the delivery of BDS. This includes coordination and capacity-building of BDS providers countrywide.
- f) Complete development of the public Free Zone at Entebbe International Airport.
- g) Finalisation of the review of the National Export Development Strategy to facilitate expansion in export revenue.

6.5.2 Agro-Industrialisation Programme

The Budget Strategy for FY2024/25 placed emphasis on the need to facilitate full monetisation of the economy through commercialisation of agriculture, export promotion and enhancing market access. 36percent of the working population are employed in the agriculture sector²¹⁰ contributing favourably to the goal of increasing the number of jobs created per annum in agro-industry by 180,000. Relatedly, the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries sector accounted for 24 percent of GDP and 42 percent of export earnings during the FY2022/23.

The key binding constraint for several commodities that have huge potential to drive growth and promote exports is low levels of productivity. The NDP III Mid-term Review indicated that labour productivity performed below target across all sectors, and agriculture was the most affected. Labour productivity in agriculture stood at USD945 in FY2021/22, compared to the NDP III target of USD2,656. In order to address this and consolidate some of the gains, Government appropriated Shs1,960.49 billion for implementation of the Programme interventions in FY2023/24. Below is a detailed account of the Programme's performance highlights in FY2023/24:

a) Agricultural Production and Productivity

- i) By December 2023, the National Agricultural Research Organisation (NARO) had released six crop varieties, i.e. drought, pest and disease resistant fortified oranges and purple sweet potatoes (2), maize (2), Lab-lab pasture (1) and rice (1). Additionally, progress was noted in the re-modelling of the Anti-Tick Vaccine facility and the installation of equipment in the Alfa safe facility to control aflatoxins.
- ii) The expansion and renovation of the Semen Laboratory by the National Animal Genetic and Resource Centre and Data Bank (NAGRC&DB) stands at 20percent completion, while the construction of the Gene Bank has progressed. The laboratory successfully participated in two Proficiency Testing (PT) schemes and completed the processes of recognition with UNBS to the ISO 17025:2017 general requirements for competence of testing and calibration laboratories standard.
- iii) Government constructed a variety of administrative and breeding infrastructure such as hay barns and silage bunkers at NAGRC&DB stations. In addition, 22 disease-resistant bulls were imported from South Africa and Kenya to enhance production and productivity of local breeds.
- iv) Government initiated the preparation of the National Irrigation Master Plan for Uganda. The Master Plan spells out the intent to facilitate an increase in access and use of water for production (irrigation).
- v) Government constructed 1,200 small scale irrigation facilities countrywide under the co-funding arrangement under the UGIFT Project in order to enhance access and use of water for production. However, uptake of these facilities remains low, on account of the 25percent of the total cost borne by farmers as a requirement to acquire the facilities. To address the low uptake, Government removed the requirement for a farmer to have 2.5 acres to obtain the full Government subsidy of Shs18 million. Now, a farmer can access the full subsidy even with less than 2.5 acres.
- vi) Government is in the process of developing a comprehensive Agriculture Management Information System that will integrate all systems on extension, mechanisation and traceability. This will increase access and use of digital technologies in agriculture.

b) Storage, Agro-Processing and Value Addition

- i) By leveraging the Matching Grant Scheme, Government supported farmer groups to establish storage facilities in 57 districts of Uganda.
- ii) Government also conducted several trainings to increase farmers' awareness of post-harvest losses and supported them with post-harvest handling equipment.

- iii) Substantial advancements were made in establishing storage, processing, and value-addition facilities. UCDA distributed 25 wet mills and 50 hand pulpers acquired during FY2022/23. In addition, CDO procured and supplied 1,421 bales of lint to Fine Spinners through the Government funded Revolving Lint Buffer Stock Fund. This was intended to contribute to the expansion of the existing spinning & textile manufacturing capacity in Uganda.
- iv) Government allocated 15 ordinary maize milling equipment to 15 farmer organisations. In addition, 23 milk coolers and accompanying implements with a capacity of 63,000 litres were provided to farmers.
- v) Construction of a warehouse at the Acomai Irrigation Scheme had reached 66.7percent completion level by December 2023. Relatedly, the construction and equipping of value addition facilities under the Local Economic Growth Support (LEGS) Project was undertaken at varying levels of development. The project is an Integrated Rural Development initiative supported by the Islamic Development Bank and the Government of Uganda, implemented under the Ministry of Local Government.

c) Agricultural Market Access and Competitiveness

- i) Government commenced the renovation of the sanitary and phytosanitary laboratory at Namalere, construction of a milk collection centre at Nabiswera in Nakasongola district, and civil works for rehabilitating the Sanga Slaughter facility in Kiruhura District.
- ii) Phase one of the construction of a coffee certification laboratory is ongoing. The construction is phased due to limited funding. Other phases are expected to start in subsequent years when funds become available.
- iii) 1,296,319 bags of coffee were certified for export.
- iv) Inspections were conducted on 1,396 milk-handling premises, equipment and consignments for compliance. In line with the above, 2,444 milk and milk product samples were collected and analysed.
- v) The DDA provided training to 166 dairy stakeholders in milk value addition and quality assurance.
- vi) Enforcement and adherence to product quality requirements were strengthened. This facilitated growth in agriculture exports, which accounted for 42.2percent of total exports as shown below in (Table 6.5).

Table 6.5: Uganda's Top Five Agricultural Exports (USD, million)

S No.	Commodity	FY2021/22	FY2022/23
1.	Coffee	862.22	845.41
2.	Diary	102.60	260.60
3.	Fish and its products	135.26	144.18
4.	Sugar	130.72	116.27
5.	Maize	48.88	182.18

Source: BoU, 2023; DDA, FY2022/23

- vii) Government completed renovation works for the National Animal Disease Diagnostics and Epidemiology Centre (NADDEC) in Entebbe, while renovation works continue to progress at National Agricultural Research Laboratories in Kawanda.

d) Agricultural Financing

- i) The Agricultural Credit Facility (ACF) disbursed loans totalling Shs41.091 billion to 368 farmers and firms, with Government contributing Shs20.546 billion. The Northern region received a disproportionately low share of ACF loans because of communal land tenure systems in Northern Uganda and limited financial literacy compounded the problem. This was deepened by the absence of collateral and insufficient information on ACF and restricted credit access in some areas in Eastern Uganda.
- ii) Uganda Development Corporation (UDC) continued its support for 10 agro-industrialisation projects, with four investments generating USD2,874,783 in export revenue as of Q2, FY2023/24.
- iii) Government undertook a national assessment of the Uganda Agricultural Scheme to establish its efficacy. The assessment indicated that the demand is high to be covered by the annual subsidy of Shs5 billion. The findings informed the extension of the scheme to June 2025 and prompted discussions regarding the need to enhance the scheme from Shs5 billion to at least Shs15 billion. By the end of Q3 FY2023/24, Shs28 billion had been provided cumulatively and over 350,000 farmers had benefited from the subsidy.
- iv) Government intends to establish an Agriculture Finance and Insurance Policy to address constraints related to agriculture financing. The Policy will also facilitate the formation of a National Agriculture Bank, to avail funds for small-holder farmers who are currently side-lined by mainstream lending institutions.

e) Institutional Strengthening and Coordination

- i) Government, in partnership with the Uganda National Farmers Federation (UNFFE) and District Local Governments, carried out nationwide campaigns to educate farmers and encourage them to participate in the PDM programme. As of March 2024, over 1.2 million beneficiaries had received PRF and financed up to 69 agricultural enterprises (mainly piggery, poultry, coffee, maize, and goat rearing), of which, 66percent are women-led enterprises. Relatedly, the Parish Development Committees (PDCs) were established with seed capital of Shs500,000 for operational and logistical support.
- ii) Government is in advanced stages of signing an MoU with the Grain Council of Uganda (GCU) and the Uganda National Farmer Association (UNFA) and publicly-owned financial institutions, i.e. Housing Finance Bank, Post Bank, Pride Microfinance Limited, etc. The MoU intends to encourage those banks to provide credit to large scale grain farmers at an interest rate of 18.5percent, which will be borne by Government.

Outlook for FY2024/25

Government interventions will include:

- i) Revamping the National Animal Quarantine and Evaluation Centre (at NAGRC&DB, Entebbe) to promote exports and safeguard the national herd in case of animal imports.
- ii) Rolling out the e-extension systems for real-time information sharing and monitoring of delivery of extension services across the country.
- iii) Establishing post-harvest handling, storage and processing facilities including silos, dryers, warehouses and cold rooms of various scale and capacities at sub-County, zonal and district levels.

- iv) Transform Ruhengere and Sanga farms into dairy-intensive farms to meet the high demand for Ankole-Friesian crosses due to their profitability.
- v) Establish livestock breeding and production support infrastructure on Government ranches and farms, to facilitate breeding, production, multiplication and availing of animal seed for the PDM.
- vi) Construct and equip two (2) regional coffee quality certification laboratories in Mbale (phase I) and Kasese (phase II).
- vii) Construct disease diagnostic and analytical infrastructure for quality assurance (National Agricultural Diagnostics Laboratory & Support Centre, Zonal Research Laboratories and Compliance Centres, National Veterinary Medical Stores).

6.5.3 Manufacturing Programme

Manufacturing provides a platform for strengthening the private sector to drive growth through raising production to expand export of high-value products and import replacement. This pivotal role of manufacturing aids in creation of jobs, increasing household incomes and elevating the quality of life.

NDPIII positions the manufacturing programme to raise the share of manufactured exports to total exports to 19.8 percent, industrial sector contribution to GDP to 28.6 percent, share of manufacturing jobs to total jobs, share of labour force employed in the industrial sector and also increase MVA as a share of GDP to 10 percent. On the other hand, reduce the value of imported medical and pharmaceutical products from USD285.6 million to USD200 million.

The above results will be delivered through four core objectives which are discussed in the subsequent sub-sections. To this end, Government approved a Budget of Shs218.810 billion to this Programme in FY2023/24. The overall performance highlights the milestones achieved in FY2023/24 as outlined in accordance with the Programme's Objectives below:

a) Develop the requisite infrastructure to support manufacturing in line with Uganda's planned growth corridors (triangle)

Government has been steadfast in its commitment to reducing production costs for all industrial output by investing in transport infrastructure, energy infrastructure and other trade facilitative infrastructure. These strategic public investments enhance the competitiveness of the private sector, thereby improving and retaining access to crucial markets. The notable achievements under this Objective include the following:

- i) H. E. the President commissioned 16 factories at the Sino Uganda-Mbale Industrial Park in August 2023. The Industrial Park hosts several factories engaged in the production of glass, textiles, household detergents, mobile phones, smart televisions, baby diapers, clothes, LED bulbs, tubes, electric meters and stockings. Cumulatively, these investments have created approximately 2,000 jobs.
- ii) Infrastructure development at the Kampala Industrial and Business Park, Namanve, progressed significantly, reaching a completion rate of 50 percent.
- iii) Road infrastructure works at the Liao Shen Industrial Park at Kapeeka commenced, with a Project Monitoring Committee comprising representatives from the Ministry of Works and Transport (MoWT), Uganda Investment Authority (UIA), and the National Enterprise Corporation (NEC) being commissioned to oversee progress.

- iv) UIA signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with BHM Construction International (UK) Ltd for the infrastructure development of Industrial Parks, whose feasibility studies were finalised. The proposed Industrial Business Parks (IBPs) are located in the districts of Madi-Okollo, Nebbi, Pader and Rukungiri.

b) Increase value addition for import substitution and enhanced exports

In a bid to improve value addition and enhance our import substitution agenda in strategic sectors prioritized under the programme including sugar, automobiles and pharmaceutical industries, Government registered the following milestones:

- i) H. E. the President commissioned a diagnostic test kit manufacturing plant at Microhaem Scientifics (MHS) in November 2023. This makes it the first 'state-of-the-art' medical supplies' manufacturing plant in the Great Lakes region. The plant will manufacture high quality and affordable malaria and HIV diagnostic test kits.
- ii) Trained 2,066 participants in job creation awareness across the country. Similarly, 193 students were enrolled for vocational training under the Management Training and Advisory Centre (MTAC) partnership with Centre for Community Development Initiative, while 15 were enrolled under MTAC partnership with Sisters of Hope International.
- iii) Attained 95 percent completion rate for the construction works of MTAC located in Ntungamo.
- iv) Developed a draft Strategy for the Iron and Steel industry. This initiative underscores Government's proactive approach towards promoting the growth and sustainability of key manufacturing interventions.

c) Increase access to regional and international markets

Government has maintained its primarily role of consolidating market entry in strategic and potential markets with the aim of attracting FDI to close financing gaps and to promote trade and investment. This is targeted towards increasing and retaining Uganda's market share in key markets and strengthening cooperation in fields of mutual interests with trading partners. In the year under review, the following achievements were registered:

- i) Multilateral and bilateral engagements were conducted to enhance trade relations in both existing and potential markets. These engagements included hosting and participating in Fora such as the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), the Group of 77 plus China (G77+ China), the Uganda-EU Business Forum, the Uganda-UAE Business Forum, the Uganda-Algeria Joint Permanent Commission (JPC) and business forum, as well as the Uganda-DRC JPC and South Africa JPC, among others.
- ii) The removal of visa fees between Uganda and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) was finalised, to strengthen trade relations and facilitate movement of factors of production between the two countries.
- iii) H. E. the President officially inaugurated the Uganda Trade Hub, known as 'Uganda Connect' in the capital city of Belgrade, Serbia. This Hub represents a platform for strengthening bilateral ties between Uganda and Serbia while opening avenues for Ugandan products to access the Balkans region.
- iv) Finalized the National Branding and Packaging Strategy

d) Strengthen the legal and institutional framework to support manufacturing

The Manufacturing Programme aims to bolster industrial activity in alignment with the National Industrial Policy, 2020 to advance the country's industrialisation agenda. In FY2023/24, Government:

- i) Secured a trademark for the Accreditation body and initiated the drafting of Regulations for the Accreditation Services Act and the Industrial Licensing Act. In addition, draft Scrap metal Regulations were also reviewed. These efforts are significant for supporting industry standards and to facilitate smoother processes for industrial licensing.
- ii) Developed the National Accreditation Strategic Plan
- iii) H.E the President assented to the Competition Act 2024 in February 2024 sets out to promote and sustain fair competition and to prevent practices that have an adverse effect on competition and markets in Uganda.
- iv) Launched the Guidelines for developing Uganda's Industrial Parks (IPs) and Free Zones (FZs). The Guidelines aim to operationalize the National Industrial Policy 2020, NDPIII and Vision 2040 to the extent of establishment of these industrial infrastructures. They outline processes and modalities to follow in the establishment, development, management, operation, financing, promoting and marketing IPs and FZs and other Park models.

Shs.288.67 billion has been allocated to the programme in FY2024/25²¹¹ towards the following interventions:

- i) Supporting implementation of PDM in the LGs
- ii) Developing regulations to the Accreditation Services Act.
- iii) Strengthening the capacity of cooperatives to provide finances for Manufacturing.
- iv) Implementing the Sugar Industry Stakeholder Council Activities.
- v) Amending the Sugar Act and Regulations.
- vi) Measure Greenhouse Gases and carbon emissions from the industrial processes and products use sector
- vii) Implementation of the Competition Law and Consumer Protection Law.
- viii) Implementation of the National BUBU Strategy.
- ix) Developing regulations for Tobacco Sub-Sector and Steel Scrap Metal.
- x) Developing Iron and Steel Development Strategy.
- xi) Developing Regulations on Iron and Steel Scrap Metal
- xii) Implementation of the National Industrial Policy (NIP) through the development of Cotton Textile and Apparels strategy and industrial Database.

6.5.4 Digital Transformation Programme

The goal of this Programme is to increase ICT penetration and use of ICT services for social and economic development. The digital economy has registered significant gains during the NDPIII period. In particular, telephone subscriptions have increased by 57 percent over the decade, from 19.5 million in 2013 to 34.3 million in 2023, while ICT penetration has already exceeded the NDPIII Target of 50 percent.²¹²

Low internet penetration in Uganda has mainly been attributed to the relatively high cost of internet and smartphones, coupled with inadequate infrastructure, especially in remote and rural areas, among others. For instance, internet access and usage still remain low at 5.7 percent and 10 percent respectively, with regional disparities in accessing internet standing at 13.4 percent and 3.2 percent for Urban and rural areas respectively²¹³. Whereas these challenges persist, it is important to note that internet penetration has witnessed a robust increase over the decade, from 12 percent in 2013 to 59 percent in 2023, exceeding the NDPIII target of 50 percent. The number of internet subscriptions reached 26.9 million in 2023²¹⁴.

Government approved a Budget of Shs. 191.831 billion for the Programme in FY2023/24. The achievements registered under the respective objectives of the programme include the following:

a) Increase the national ICT infrastructure coverage

Government is committed to improving ICT infrastructure countrywide, up to the sub-county level. Planned activities for extending ICT infrastructure countrywide under the UDAP project were not executed due to lack of released funds. Nevertheless, the following were achieved in FY2023/24:

- i) Extension of the National Backbone Infrastructure (NBI) to ninety (90) sites across the country by end Q3, FY2023/24. This brings the cumulative number of sites connected to date under NBI to 1,556. Further extended NBI connectivity to 20 entities that are utilizing bulk internet bandwidth.
- ii) Deployed 28 outdoor WiFi hotspots during the NAM/G77+China summit in Kampala and Entebbe. Out of these, 18 were maintained and remain fully operational post-summit while the 10 were decommissioned after serving their temporary purpose.
- iii) Hosted twenty-three (23) new systems at the National Data Centre, and maintained 20 Wi-Fi sites.
- iv) Signed a joint venture agreement between UTCL and Rowad Capital Commercial LLC (RCC), a Dubai-based company. This multi-million-dollar joint venture project aims to improve Uganda's telecommunication sector.

b) Enhance usage of ICT in national development and service delivery

ICT plays a significant role in the efficient and effective delivery of services across all sectors of the economy. Government aims at streamlining ICT services to enhance service delivery in a coordinated approach with the private sector. In FY2023/24, Government:

212 <https://www.ucc.co.ug/wp-content/uploads/2023/11/ICT-SECTOR-at-a-Glance-insert-2023.pdf>

213 National Service Delivery Survey 2021 and the National IT Survey Report 2022

214 UCC

- i) Onboarded nine (9) entities onto the Unified Messaging and Collaboration System (UMCS).
- ii) Supported ten (10) BPO centres by providing subsidized internet and technical support including IT regulation requirements and facilitating linkage of innovators to potential markets. The supported BPO centres created two hundred three (203) jobs.
- iii) On-boarded thirteen (13) entities onto the Whole-of-Government integration and data sharing platform in FY2023/24. Cumulatively, 133 entities were onboarded onto the UG-Hub platform, out of which 76 were private entities while 57 were public.
- iv) Developed four new websites including the Presidential CEO Forum and Global Symposium for Regulators-UCC while 5 websites were revamped
- v) Issued thirty-six (36) Computer Emergency Response Teams (CERT) advisories and alerts to enhance cyber-attack defence. In addition, thirty-one (31) cybersecurity awareness sessions were conducted for both the public and private sector.
- vi) Onboarded thirteen (13) entities onto data and information sharing platform to facilitate seamless data sharing. Cumulatively one hundred thirty-three (133) entities including 76 private entities and 57 public entities have been onboarded.
- vii) Completed re-designing of the e-citizen portal and initiated onboarding of URSB E-services, Posta Ug e-services, NITA-U e-services, and URA e-service.
- viii) Updated postcodes of Mbale city, Gulu city, Lira city, Arua city, Jinja city and municipalities of Iganga, Bugiri, Kumi and Districts of Ngora and Soroti
- ix) Developed draft standards for the delivery of e-services through Postal outlets
- x) Prepared a report on emerging issues and recommendations in view of the National Broadband Policy and a draft monitoring report for the extension of the NBI to last-mile sites in the central region
- xi) On-boarded BSMART Technology Limited to develop an IT/BPO park in Entebbe under a Public-Private Partnership (PPP), with bid evaluation initiated for the identified investor.
- xii) Rolled out the SMS gateway to eighteen (18) MDAs, utilising twenty-two (22) services with no additional entities by end of Q2, FY2023/24.
- xiii) Strengthened the Parish Development Model Information System (PDMIS) and provided support to the four existing modules. In addition, Integration Application Interfaces (APIs) for PDMIS were developed and PDM SACCO data uploaded onto the system. The PDMIS was also integrated with Stanbic Bank, Centenary Bank and Equity Bank.
- xiv) Monitored PDMIS performance in selected parishes in the districts of.²¹⁵ An improvement in the adoption of the use of the PDMIS was registered with 80.2 percent of loan applications for the Parish revolving fund being done on the system. Despite this notable improvement, there is need to build capacity and also improve resolution time for issues raised on service desk.

c) Promote ICT research, innovation and commercialisation of indigenous knowledge Products

According to the Technology and Innovation Report 2023, Uganda ranks 138th out of 166 economies in the 2022 Readiness for Frontier Technologies Index, with a total score of

215 Soroti, Bundibugyo, Katakwi, Mpigi, Ntoroko, Kumi, Sembabule, FortPortal, Kyotera, Kabarole, Rukungiri, Bunyangabo, Kamwenge, Nakasongola, Dokolo Kyegegwa, Rubirizi Rwampara Mitoma, Kyenjojo Sheema Kisoro, Oyam, Otuke Amolatar, Apac kiruhura, Kole, Lira Hoima

0.22. Although Uganda falls under the 'low score group', there has been some improvement compared to previous years. In 2021, Uganda scored 0.18 and was ranked 128th out of 158 economies.

These statistics indicate that while Uganda is making progress, there is still a significant gap to be bridged in terms of R&D investment, innovation support and ICT infrastructure development to boost the country's competitiveness in the global ICT landscape. A breakdown of each indicator score is detailed below.²¹⁶

Table 6.6: Readiness for Frontier Technologies Index

Rank	2021	2022
ICT	125	133
Skills	131	137
R&D	89	91
Industry	110	120
Finance	137	147
Total	128²¹⁷	138²¹⁸

Source: UNCTAD, 2023

In FY2023/24, Government:

- i) Reviewed and developed National ICT Intellectual Property (IP) Guidelines to align them with international standards.
- ii) Developed initial draft of the Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) implementation strategy. In addition, the manual for the national BPO standards and best practices in BPO sector were developed to align Uganda's BPO industry with international standards. All these were done with the aim to improve service delivery, and to boost Uganda's competitiveness in the global BPO market.
- iii) Achieved 40 percent progress in upgrading the Open Distance and e-Learning (ODEL) support system.
- iv) Continued development of an ICT Research and Innovation Ecosystem Monitoring and Evaluation Framework, with progress reaching 80percent.
- v) Organised two ICT/Engineering Hackathon programs, resulting in the development of an animal tag prototype submitted for pre-incubation and commercialization.
- vi) Certified eighty-two (82) IT Service providers.
- vii) Established an innovator coaching scheme at the Uganda Institute of Information and Communications Technology (UICT), in collaboration with industry experts and innovators affiliated with the National ICT Innovation Hub. This scheme aims to support students involved in research and innovation activities.
- viii) Generated eight (8) applied research and innovation publications, and 30 private innovators were hosted at the National ICT Innovation Hub. However, uptake of the meeting app 'CAUCUS' remained low, which is primarily used by the Uganda Institute of

216 Technology and Innovation Report 2023

217 Out of 166 economies

218 Out of 158 economies

Information and Communications Technology (UICT).

- ix) Developed an e-waste management Project Implementation Plan and initiation of a Policy review on e-waste extended producer responsibility.
- x) Presented the e-waste policy and Guidelines at Cabinet Library, and President's Office engagement comprising MoPS, MoWT, OAG, MOFA, NITA. Relatedly, the E-waste Strategy was disseminated at Regional East African Communications (EACO) engagement.

d) Increase the ICT human resource capital

The digital era requires a sound and robust human capital base to drive technological advanced and transformation. In so doing, Government in the year under review:

- i) Registered and certified One hundred fifteen (115) IT service providers in-line with the IT Certification Regulations, translating in 95.83percent of the target for FY2023/24.
- ii) Conducted 15 (fifteen) print media engagements to educate consumers on their rights. To that end, 6 (six) radio awareness engagements and 4 (four) consumer awareness sessions were held to cater to both private and public stakeholders

e) Strengthen the policy, legal and regulatory framework

Uganda has made significant progress in developing the legal and regulatory environment for digital transformation. In the FY2023/24, the government undertook reforms to enhance the policy, legal and regulatory regime as follows:

- i) Launched Uganda's first Digital Transformation RoadMap in August 2023. The roadmap aims to leverage digital technology to narrow the disparity between rural and urban citizens. It also focuses on inclusivity and empowerment and further seeks to bridge the digital divide that has historically hindered opportunities for marginalised communities.
- ii) Supported development of several policies including Business Process Outsourcing (BPO), Communications, and National Guidance Policies. Additionally, procurement of equipment for upgrading three transmission sites in Western Uganda was conducted to enhance redundancy and programme stream provision.
- iii) Certified eighty-two (82) new IT service providers and audited seven entities. Two standards were reviewed and submitted for approval to the National Technical Standards Committee.
- iv) Developed, reviewed, and submitted two (2) standards to the National Technical Standards Committee under the UNBS.

Outlook for FY2024/25

In the forthcoming FY2024/25, the proposed allocation is Shs245.89 billion and the priorities of the Programme include:

- i) Continued implementation of Last Mile connectivity/rollout of Broadband Infrastructure: The focus will be on connecting Public Service delivery units such as schools, hospitals, post offices, tourism sites, Police and Local Governments through the Uganda Digital Acceleration Programme (UDAP).
- ii) Supporting the roll-out of e-Government: Efforts will be directed towards the deployment of e-services such as e-extension (for agriculture), e-education, e-health, and remote collaboration solutions. This initiative aims to digitally transform public service delivery, making services more accessible, efficient and responsive to citizens' needs.

- iii) Supporting development and commercialization of Local ICT Products by nurturing local ICT talent and promoting commercialization of indigenous ICT products. This involves the establishment of the ICT Innovation Fund to support the development of applications and services by local innovators.
- iv) Providing digital literacy training to small and medium Enterprises (SMEs) and communities. This training shall raise awareness about ICTs and empower businesses to effectively utilize ICT products and services, thereby enhancing their competitiveness and participation in the digital economy.

6.5.5 Mineral Development Programme

Development of Uganda's mineral resources has been identified as a major economic priority and therefore put in place various strategies to facilitate this Programme. The approved Budget for this Programme in FY2023/24 was Shs57.329 billion, double the amount of Shs29.851 billion released in FY2022/23. With the Budget increase, Government has been able to achieve the following under the respective Programme Objectives:

a) Increase exploration and quantification of priority mineral resources in the country

- i) Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development (MEMD) issued M/s Rwenzori Rare Metals Limited a 21-year license to execute the Makuutu rare earth elements mining project, commencing on 28th December 2023;
- ii) Government granted a 21-year Large-Scale Mining License LML0344 to Sunbird Resources Limited to mine 8,000 tonnes per day of limestone in Rupa Sub-county, Moroto District. It is the second large-scale mining license to be issued by the Ministry under the newly enacted Mining and Minerals Act, 2022;
- iii) The MEMD geophysics team carried out gravity and magnetic surveys around katara uranium anomaly located in Buhweju District. Gravity survey covered 33.6-line km while magnetics covered 24.7-line km out of planned 47.6-line km for each method; and
- iv) A pitting program was undertaken in Lwesnkala, Sembabule District.

b) Increase adoption and use of appropriate and affordable technology along the value chain

- i) Conducted sensitization of illegal miners in Kassanda District on the legal and regulatory framework;
- ii) Conducted national sensitisation where 23 (15 male and 8 female) Artisanal and Small-scale Miners (ASMs) were sensitized in Kampala, 200 miners and mineral license holders during inspection and 250 at the national legal framework;
- iii) Completed the first phase of formalisation and registration of ASMs under biometric registration of ASMs; and
- iv) Ugandan Chamber of Mines and Petroleum (UCMP) signed an MoU with Uganda Association of Artisanal and Small-scale Miners Uganda to build capacity of ASMs, build consensus, value chain transparency and accountability and unlock jobs and related opportunities.

c) Strengthen the legal, institutional and regulatory frameworks

Government expects to increase jobs in the minerals value chain by 63percent, from 1.6 million reported in FY2017/18 to 2.6 million in FY2024/25. To move towards meeting this target in FY2023/24, Government launched the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR) Certificate. This Certificate is a valuable tool that promotes transparency, accountability, and sustainable development in the mining sector, benefiting all stakeholders.

This makes Uganda the 5th of the 12-member states to issue the Certificate, following in the steps of the DRC, Rwanda, Burundi, and Tanzania.

d) Increase investment in Mining and value addition

- i) The number of Mining Licences issues increased from about 100 in 2003 to 556 licenses as of June 2023. These include 249 exploration licenses, 8 retention licenses, 48 mining leases and 76 location licenses; and
- ii) In April 2024, Uganda launched its first Tin Smelting factory in Mbarara, making Uganda the 4th country to start the smelting of Tin in Africa. The factory is East Africa's 3rd, making Uganda the 15th Tin processing country in the world.

Outlook for FY2024/25

Shs41.55 billion has been allocated to this Programme for implementation of its priorities in FY2024/25. Government will undertake the following:

- i. Begin implementation of the Mineral Resource Infrastructure Development Project (MRIP), whose main objective is to establish key infrastructure for monitoring and regulation of exploration and mining activities in the country;
- ii. Work towards reducing the use of mercury by ASMs in gold mining;
- iii. Support exploitation of the high-quality vermiculite reserves at Namekhara in Mnafwa District, that are currently estimated at 54.9 million tonnes;
- iv. Undertake zoning of artisanal areas as well as increasing formalization and regulation; and
- v. Training and provision of extension services to artisanal miners, etc.

6.5.6 Sustainable Development of Petroleum Resources Programme

This Programme has potential to foster inclusive economic and social development by providing access to affordable energy, opportunities for decent employment, business and skills development, increased fiscal revenues, and improved infrastructure.²¹⁹

There has been increased investment by Government. In addition, the Petroleum Authority of Uganda (PAU) indicates that:

- i) Other midstream and downstream projects such as the Kabalega International Airport are progressing well above 90percent completion rate;
- ii) The Refinery Project – expected to refine 60,000 bopd at Kabaale is on course to obtain a joint venture partner; and

- iii) The East African Crude Oil Pipeline (EACOP) has made progress with land acquisition activities and payment of compensation for Project Affected Persons (PAPs) standing at 84percent.

The approved Budget for Sustainable Development of Petroleum Resources Programme in FY2023/24 was Shs446.615 billion, a significant increase from Shs84.94 billion released in FY2022/23. With the substantial Budget increase, Government was able to achieve the following in FY2023/24, under the respective Programme Objectives:

a) Strengthen policy, legal, regulatory frameworks and institutional capacity in the oil and gas industry

To further ease doing business in the oil and gas sector and to ensure its competitiveness, Government implemented the following in FY2023/24:

- i) In December 2023, Government of Uganda signed a Memorandum of Understanding with Alpha MBM Investments LLC from the United Arab Emirates outlining cooperation and terms for a refinery project. In January 2024, both parties commenced negotiations on the same;
- ii) Land acquisition for Tilenga progressed to 95.5 percent (4,732/4,952 PAPs compensated) and EACOP to 88 percent (3,198/3,660 PAPs compensated);
- iii) PAU launched the Electronic Work Permit Recommendation System (EWPRS) to increase efficiency in processing Work Permits in oil sector. It is expected to reduce waiting days from the current 7 to 3 days;
- iv) Cabinet approved the establishment of a Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) facility by China National Offshore Oil Corporation (CNOOC) Uganda Limited at the Kingfisher Development Area. Subsequently, the MEMD issued CNOOC a license to manufacture LPG. The project aims to produce over 20,000 tonnes of LPG annually; and
- v) New databases and front-end applications for the PAU Supply Chain Management System (PSCMS) and E-recruitment applications were developed and deployed.

b) Enhance local capacity to participate in oil and gas operations

By the end of September 2023, approximately 13,819 people were employed in Uganda's oil and gas sector and 93percent (12,813) of these were Ugandans, with 4,344 coming from the project hosting communities. 934 Ugandan firms also benefitted from this sector (117 Tier 1 and 817 at Tier 2).

Cumulatively, 465 Ugandan firms have been awarded contracts worth USD1.973 billion implying that they make up 74percent of the contractors in the oil and gas sector. These have received 40percent of the awarded value.

To further enhance local capacity, the following were undertaken in FY2023/24:

- i) As at September 2023, 2,921 companies had been prequalified on the National Supplier Database, 73percent of which (2,111) were Ugandan companies. In Quarter 2, another 273 local companies registered;
- ii) The number of Ugandans registered on the National Oil and Gas Talent Register grew to 8,856 by December 2023. 363 Ugandans registered in Quarter 2 alone. Ugandans registered in this database are able to tap into skilled and semi-skilled opportunities;

- iii) Government, in collaboration with TotalEnergies EP Uganda inaugurated the Industry Enhancement Centre (IEC) in Kololo aimed at bolstering the capacity of Ugandan oil and gas SMEs. The IEC will offer sector specific information, tailored business advisory services, training, and capacity-building programs for these SMEs, enhancing their knowledge and skills;
- iv) The Stanbic Business Incubator Limited (SBIL) completed training of 130 small and medium business owners. These were equipped with capacity to win contracts along the proposed EACOP;
- v) Enterprises in host communities were awarded contracts worth USD3.2 million to 41 community-based enterprises and numerous suppliers who supply directly to the camp management companies; and
- vi) Over 13,000 Ugandans participated in the Tilenga Massive Open Online Course (MOOC) and 200 finalists were selected to undertake training productions operations disciplines at Uganda Petroleum Institute, Kigumba (UPIK) at Tilenga project sites.

c) Promote private investment in oil and gas industry

- i) MEMD kicked off the third oil field licensing round as part of the efforts to increase the country's oil reserves after Cabinet had approved the Environment, Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs) for the areas to be opened up;
- ii) By October 2023, site preparation of the Tilenga Industrial Area was at 94percent that included construction of the Drilling Support Base (DSB), access roads, drainage works, and earthworks in the Operations Support Base (OSB) and Operations Camp (OC);
- iii) Government embarked on the final negotiations for the financing and construction of Uganda's USD4 billion domestic refinery after Alpha MBM Investments from United Arab Emirates was selected as preferred bidder;
- iv) Cabinet approved CNOOC to proceed with the construction of a Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) facility in the Kingfisher development area;
- v) MSMEs signed an MoU with large and medium contractors who will be working on the EACOP. These MSMEs were selected from the 10 Districts where the pipeline passes, to offer goods and services to large companies. 138 MoUs were signed between MSMEs with 50 medium-sized companies, against the target of 50 MoUs; and
- vi) PAU launched the first Annual National Content Awards to recognize stakeholders engaged in Uganda's oil and gas sector for taking deliberate efforts to ensure that value is generated and retained in the economy.

d) To enhance Quality, Health, Safety, Security and Environment (QHSSE)

To ensure that oil and gas activities do not compromise the integrity of the environment, Government implemented the following in FY2023/24:

- i) Conducted Health, Safety and Security (HSS) field inspections for the following: audit of the food safety and quality management systems of catering service providers for TEPU and CUL; implementation of emergency and fire-fighting services for the Tilenga project, Kingfisher Project surface facilities; EACOP early civil works in Hoima and Sembabule District, Industrial Area and Ngiri well pad;
- ii) The MEMD established a partnership with the National Social Security Fund (NSSF) to enhance social security compliance in the sector;

- iii) PAU facilitated the International Maritime Organisation (IMO) Level 2 training on oil spill preparedness and response;
- iv) East Africa Crude Oil Pipeline (EACOP) project resettlement houses progressed to 100 percent (177/177) and Tilenga resettlement houses to 63.4 percent (130/205);
- v) The EACOP project submitted the Safety Zone philosophy for the PS1 and PS2;
- vi) TotalEnergies EP Uganda achieved 20 million man-hours without Lost Time Incidents (LTI) on the Tilenga Project on August 10th 2023. This is towards protection of the environment and safety of all workers and contractors executing the project; and
- vii) Pipelines to cover the first 100km of the EACOP from Hoima to Tanga port in Tanzania arrived from China in adherence to stringent social, environment and safety standards. High specification trucks and trailers were used to transport them to their points of use and drivers underwent extensive training.

Outlook for FY2024/25

Uganda is on track to ensure its first oil is produced by end of 2025. Already, a total of 11 oil wells have been drilled (8 in Tilenga, 3 in Kingfisher area) with capacity to produce 190,000 barrels and 40,000 barrels of oil per day respectively. Shs920.86 billion has been allocated to this Programme for implementation of its priorities in FY2024/25. To meet its 2025 target, Government is planning to fast-track and finalise the following:

- i) Formulation and conclusion of the National Petroleum Policy which is expected to create a conducive environment for faster and efficient exploration, development, production, and commercialization of discovered resources and utilization of petroleum products in the country while acknowledging the energy transition initiatives;
- ii) The Noise and Vibrations Regulations under the Oil for Development Programme in partnership with development partners;
- iii) Civil works on the EACOP;
- iv) The Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for affected persons in the 10 districts where the EACOP crosses; and
- v) Compensation of PAPs and completion of resettlement houses.

6.5.7 Tourism Development Programme

The approved Budget for this Programme in FY2023/24 was Shs251.723 million, an increase from Shs194.842 billion in FY2022/23. Due to the diligent efforts in pursuit of conservation, development of tourism products and aggressive destination marketing, Uganda was ranked as the fourth top destination to visit in 2024.²²⁰ In addition to the aforementioned, Government was also able to implement the following in FY2023/24:

a) Promoting domestic and inbound tourism

Together with other industry players, Uganda Tourism Board (UTB) embarked on measures to boost domestic tourism so as to compensate for the drop in overseas tourist arrivals brought about by COVID-19. In FY2023/24, the Programme was able to implement the following:

- i) Ministry of Tourism and Wildlife Authority launched the 8th edition of the Pearl of Africa Tourism Expo (POATE) under the theme 'Responsible Tourism'. The theme emphasizes

220 <https://www.bradtguides.com/best-places-to-travel/>

the need for the tourism industry to reassess strategies for wildlife habitat preservation, a crucial element for sustaining Uganda's Tourism sector; and

- ii) Government held the Explore Uganda campaign in Busoga sub-region which included activities like Busoga Regional Investment Forum, tour of installations and sites such as Nile Breweries, Nalubaale dam and bridge, Kagulu hill, etc.

b) Increase the stock and quality of tourism infrastructure

Uganda registered the highest single-day record of international passengers in December 2023 with 198,961 international passengers comprising 104,160 arrivals and 94,800 departures. Thus averaging 6,418 passengers per day. This was one among many of the sector's achievements as a result of Government's efforts in FY2023/24 below:

- i) Parliament passed the Civil Aviation Authority (Amendment) Bill, 2024 that will bring Uganda's aviation regulator in conformity with the Convention on International Civil Aviation. The law gives powers to the Chief Investigator to lead investigations into any serious incident that occurs in or outside Uganda, involving an aircraft registered in Uganda or an aircraft operated by an operator in Uganda;
- ii) The Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities commissioned rehabilitation works at the Source of the Nile in Jinja, for a Shs15 billion modern pier as part of the 20-year long development plan. The site was handed over to M/s Excel Construction Limited as a contractor to construct the pier which will constitute a glass bridge, thermal restaurants, art villages and docking area to accommodate over 20 modern boats;
- iii) 765km out of 3,900km of the 65 roads mapped out as tourism roads were tarmacked. A total of 1,536km of trail network, 140km of tourism tracks and 597km of boardwalks were maintained in all protected areas;
- iv) In September 2023, Kampala witnessed the grand debut of 'Four Points by Sheraton' designed to appeal to both business and leisure travellers. It is fitted with 142 modern and well-appointed guest rooms including an expansive presidential penthouse suite;
- v) Mount Elgon conservation area was designated as one of the ten biospheres reserves in the world. It joins the 748 sites in 134 countries, including 23 transboundary sites. This was decided by the International Coordinating Council of UNESCO's Man and the Biosphere (MAB) programme in June;
- vi) Government concluded nationwide religious tourism audit for religious tourism product development and promotion;
- vii) The UNESCO World Heritage Committee dropped Kasubi tombs from the list of world heritage in danger. This decision was reached during the 45th Session of the World Heritage Committee in September 2023 after confirmation that restoration works had been completed; and
- viii) Government in partnership with Ruparelia Group of Companies unveiled a 4,400-seater state-of-the-art Speke Resort Convention Centre which will contribute to enhancing Ugandan's Meetings, Incentives, Conference and Exhibitions (MICE) potential and competitiveness.

c) Improve, develop and diversify tourism products and services

- i) Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA) introduced a mobile phone-based gorilla-tracking application called 'My Gorilla Family'. The application is an interactive portal where subscribers can virtually access daily gorilla excursions and track family migrants using their cell phones;
- ii) UWA rolled out a new booking and revenue collection system to combat gorilla permit fraud. Gorilla and chimpanzee permits would be issued by UWA to both local and foreign nationals to undertake tracking activities;
- iii) With effect from July 2024, Government, through UWA, raised the cost of gorilla trekking permits to USD800 per person, up from USD700. The cost of permits to track chimpanzees also rose from USD200 to USD250 per person. The new rates will be valid for two years till June 2026;
- iv) Government inspected, registered and licensed 107 tour and travel companies; registered 25, inspected 2 and licensed 2 tour guides.
- v) 45 accommodation facilities were registered while 4 were inspected and licensed;
- vi) Uganda Airlines started direct flights to Mumbai, India in October 2023. This is expected open up Uganda as a tourism destination for Indians;
- vii) Following an on-site audit conducted by the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) to evaluate the effectiveness of Uganda's safety oversight systems for compliance with the ICAO Standards and Recommended Practices (SARPs), Uganda's aviation sector scored 72.17 percent. This was above the Eastern and Southern Africa (ESAF) region average of 55.66 percent and global average of 67.68 percent; and
- viii) Uganda hosted the 19th Summit of Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) Heads of State and Government and Group 77 and China Summit. Uganda's Chairmanship for the two Summits provided a platform to market Uganda's unique tourism and investment opportunities.

Outlook for FY2024/25

In FY2024/25, Shs287.6 billion has been allocated to this Programme for implementation of its priorities in FY2024/25. Specifically:

- i. Uganda plans to host the inaugural East African Air show in December 2024 featuring cutting-edge aircraft, inspiring aerobatics and breath-taking formations. This will bring together aficionados, industry experts, Government representatives and tourism enthusiasts from the region and beyond;
- ii. Uganda Wildlife Education Centre (UWEC) in collaboration with National Forestry Authority (NFA) is set to build four new Wildlife Education Centres (zoos) in the districts of Mbarara, Mbale, Gulu, and Kyenjojo. NFA will earmark 60ha of land in forest reserves in each of the districts for UWEC to set up wildlife-friendly structures;
- iii. The MTWA will establish an Open-air Museum in Iriiri sub-county, Napak district aimed at exhibiting fossils and attracting more tourists to the Karamoja sub-region. This comes after the discovery of several dental remains of lower Miocene rodents and femur bone fossils of a giant animal identified as anthracothere, believed to have existed around 20 million years ago;

- iv. Uganda will pursue membership in the Single African Air Transport Market (SAATM), whose intention is to integrate the aviation industry of the continent. SAATM is a project by African Union with an aim of promoting increased connectivity and ease the flow of people and goods between member states; and
- v. Uganda plans to host the first World Women Birders' Conference in December 2024. With a goal to earn USD700 million from birders by 2030, the potential of birding in Uganda is immense.

6.5.8 Natural Resources, Environment, Climate change, Land and Water Management (NRECCLW) Programme

The approved Budget for this Programme in FY2023/24 was Shs446.904 million, comparatively lower than the Shs659.724 billion released in FY2022/23. This Programme is responsible for sound management and sustainable utilization of natural resources, environment, land and water resources and mitigation of the impact of climate change for socioeconomic development of Uganda. The following performance was realised in FY2023/24:

a) Environment and Natural Resources

- i) A total of 1,190,191 hectares out of the 1,265,000 hectares where 506 Central Forest Reserves (CFRs) occupy, were protected from illegal activities including encroachment in 16 management areas across the country. About 13,659 hectares of the annual target of 10,000 hectares was freed from encroachment through evictions and restored with high value indigenous tree species and bamboo.
- ii) National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) launched the Environment License Management Information System (ELMIS) that will enable online submission of Project Briefs and Reports, through evaluation and assessment of projects, efficient certificate issuance and license application management;
- iii) National Forestry Authority (NFA) in collaboration with TotalEnergies EP launched a campaign dubbed 'One-Plant-One-Tree' based on environment conservation plus restoration actions to achieve neutrality by 2050. In a bid to restore Mabira Central Forest Reserve, TotalEnergies committed to plant indigenous trees on 89 acres;
- iv) NFA also signed a 5-year MoU with TotalEnergies to conserve Budongo, Uganda's largest Forest Reserve. Budongo is home to 600-800 chimpanzees and the largest mahogany forest in East Africa;
- v) Ever since its launch, Running Out of Trees (ROOTs) campaign has led to planting of over 25 million trees, with a target of planting 40 million trees per year until 2026. This is spearheaded by Ministry of Water and Environment in partnership with various private sector stakeholders;
- vi) Uganda Biodiversity Fund (UBF) signed a MoU with Ministry of Water and Environment (MoWE) to identify financing gaps for biodiversity conservation and the sustainable management of natural resources. The main objective is to cooperate in mobilisation and utilisation of financial resources to support biodiversity conservation and promote sustainable natural resource management;
- vii) In April 2024, MoWE signed an MoU with EACOP to cooperate on various conservation initiatives in the 10 Districts traversed by the pipeline;
- viii) Government initiated the process of developing Rangeland Management Action Plans for Luwero and Nakaseke with the goal of improving the sustainable use of rangeland's basic resources i.e. soil, water, plants and wildlife;

- ix) The European Union committed to avail grant financing to Uganda of about Shs165 billion to tackle the root causes of deforestation while promoting reforestation and sustainable economic development;
- x) The Environment Protection Force and Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions handled 110 cases as a result of violation of the National Environment Act, 2019 and the attendant regulations;
- xi) NEMA carried out 193 environment compliance and audit inspections i.e. 32 compliance monitoring Inspections mainly for industrial faculties, 22 EA verification inspection to inform EA reviews, 31 intelligence information gatherings, 93 impromptu inspections mainly targeting wetlands and 46 noise monitoring inspections for noise generating sources especially around Kampala Metropolitan Area;
- xii) Uganda partially subscribed to the Minamata Convention on Mercury. This is a multilateral environmental agreement that addresses specific human activities which are contributing to widespread mercury pollution; and
- xiii) Government partially subscribed to the Convention on Biological Diversity whose main objectives are conservation of biological diversity, sustainable use of the components of biological diversity, as well as fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources.

Outlook for FY2024/25

In FY2024/25, Government plans to:

- i) Fast-track review of the Environmental regulations to enhance the enforcement of the Environment Act i.e. Express Penalty Scheme, ABS Regulations and Policy Proposals and Noise and Vibrations Regulations;
- ii) Address the remaining challenge of encroachment on 75,900 hectares of Central Forest Reserves;
- iii) Complete the subscriptions to Minamata Convention on Mercury and Convention on Biological Diversity; and
- iv) Introduce National Environment School debates to create a platform for school children to discuss environment issues and create awareness to the public about environment protection compliance.

b) Climate Change

Uganda increased its ambition to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from 22 percent to 24.7 percent in the new climate change plans i.e. the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) in fulfillment of the aspiration of the Paris Agreement. To meet its aspirations, Government implemented the following in FY2023/24:

- i) Uganda National Meteorological Authority established 196 Automated Weather Stations spread over 94 Districts. Revived functionality of 4 DAVIS Automatic Weather Stations in Agoro, Koci-Goma, Kakira Karenga and ADCONs in Entebbe, Bududa, Butaleja, Buginyanya, Budaka, Paliisa, Tororo and Jinja;
- ii) Uganda was among the 159 countries that committed to expedite the integration of agriculture and food systems into their climate action, having endorsed the UAE Declaration on Sustainable Agriculture, Resilient Food Systems and Climate Action;²²¹

- iii) Uganda Virus Research Institute embraced climate-smart technology after it secured state-of-the-art solar equipment worth Shs11.5 million. This equipment has a battery of 930-kilowatt capacity. It will serve the Entebbe-based main campus and Masaka and Kyamulibwa out-stations. The project is in line with the UN SDGs; and
- iv) Uganda Breweries Limited (UBL) commissioned its state-of-the-art Shs37 billion biomass plant, reducing its value chain carbon emissions by 50 percent.

Outlook for FY2024/25

Uganda may suffer a 6percent loss of its GDP under global warming compared to a no-climate-change scenario by 2050²²². To escape this predicament, Government plans to implement the following in FY2023/24:

- i) Finalise a National Adaption Plan (NAP). This process aims to strengthen resilience to climate change impacts by mainstreaming adaptation into policies and programmes at different levels. This is an opportunity to bring disaster risk reduction (DRR) into the climate change adaptation conversation.
- ii) Raise public awareness, sensitization and advocacy for a linkage between environment and development
- iii) Facilitate participatory integration of climate change concerns in all development policies, planning, and activities at national, district and local levels.

c) Land Management

Government implemented the following in FY2023/24:

- i) The Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development (MoLHUD) processed and issued 12,3155 land Titles, completed 10,748 searches and carried out 29,500 property valuations;
- ii) Government issued 1,017 Customary Certificates of ownership to families in Agago district. The Titles were issued to individuals, families and two clans; Karuge Katugu and Lwara Kare in Wol and Paimol subcounties;
- iii) In April 2024, Government launched a new National Physical Development Plan (NPDP) 2021-2040. It is expected to drive the reorganization of the limited land and come up with strategies for effective land utilisation;
- iv) Cabinet approved Principles of the Real Estate Bill, 2024. The Bill will, among others, regulate all land brokers in the country, to streamline the sector and curb land grabbing;
- v) Adjudication, demarcation, surveying and mapping of 6,957 parcels were completed in selected Parishes in 11 Districts under USMID;
- vi) By the end of Q2 FY2023/24, MoLHUD had generated Shs19.55 billion in revenue and Uganda Land Commission had collected Shs2.33 billion from leasehold holders in premium and ground rent; and
- vii) Uganda's first ever National Valuation Standards and Guidelines were developed to address technical, professional, and the ethical conduct of the practitioners in this profession.

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Outlook for FY2024/25

- i. Government intends to register and issue Certificates to 275,000 landowners in Northern Uganda by 2026. The pilot phase of the registration of Certificates of Customary Ownership (CCOs) was issued to 1,017 individuals, and families, including two clans; Karuge Katugu and Lwara Kare. Collective size of the land registered totalled 22,000 acres;
- ii. Government plans to revise the property tax rate considering the current rates are neither friendly nor affordable by property owners. Consequently, it is partly causing property owners to dodge the tax; and
- iii. Government intends to fast-track the Real Estate Bill, 2024.

d) Water Resource Management

The desired outcome of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) under this NRECCLW Programme is to increase access to quality safe water and sanitation facilities for rural, urban and water for production uses. Government's strategic policy direction is to provide at least one improved safe water source per village. The access rates in Uganda vary from 30 percent in Kyegegwa District to 95 percent in Lamwo District.

Uganda has 143,751 domestic water points which serve a total of 29,651,365 people – 24,083,988 in rural areas and 1,211 piped schemes.²²³ From 126 Districts, 57,034 villages out of 71,225 had an improved safe water source representing 80 percent of the villages. The rural population using an improved safe water source was 67 percent based on 81 percent of the districts that submitted reports.

To increase access to safe water, Government was able to achieve the following in FY2023/24:

- i) The safe water coverage in urban areas was realized at 72.8 percent. There was completion of 8 water supply and sanitation systems of Kayunga-Busana, Nakasongola, Kyenjojo-Katooke, Kagadi, Odramacaku, Atiak, Okokoro and Bibi Towns;
- ii) MoWE launched the Water and Environment Information System (WEIS) which will enable Government to monitor water quality and quantity, track usage patterns and predict potential challenges, providing opportunity to mitigate challenges beforehand;
- iii) Agago District Local Government, in partnership with Lutheran World Federation (LWF) started implementation of a Shs500 million water project aimed at drilling 13 and repairing 44 boreholes in eight sub-counties in Agago. The area has only 1,372 domestic water points serving 246,034 people putting water coverage in the district at only 62 percent;²²⁴
- iv) 4.5km out of 69.5km of the transmission mains were already laid by August 2023 and construction of 5,300m³ capacity tank is underway.
- v) The Nile Basin Initiative (NBI) handed over 13 modern digital hydro-meteorological stations in Lake Victoria and along the River Nile, worth Shs2.7 billion. They are part of NBI's initiative to improve transboundary water monitoring systems in the region. 43 stations have been set up across the nine NBI member states, of which 14 are in Uganda;

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- vi) The Department of Rural Water Supply and Sanitation constructed 40 water schemes across the country (Central region (14), Western region (5), Mid-western (3), North (8), Easter region (10) to 97 percent completion;
- vii) A total of 75 water point sources were drilled across the country i.e. 39 production wells and 36 hand pumps. Completed drilling of 33 out of 40 wells in 20 Rural Growth Centres (RGC) and pump testing of 24 out of 33 drilled wells. 8 of these tested wells had low yields;
- viii) Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Department proceeded with construction of water systems at the following completion levels; Kayunga-Busana (90percent), Kyenjojo-Katooke (90percent), Nakasongola (90percent), Buikwe (30percent), Bundibugyo (62.7percent), Kapchorwa (40percent), Bihanga (100percent), and Busia (50percent);
- ix) The installation of solar packages for solar powered mini-piped schemes stood at 12percent in 10 towns i.e. Pakele, Agii, Bulangira, Amus, Alukcok, Kokumu, Kyamuhunga, Miranga Cell, Buyamba, Lwanda, and Bibia/Elegu (88percent), Okokoro (24percent), Atiak (50percent), Odramacaku (83percent), Lacekocot (58percent), Kati (3percent), Parabong (0percent), Kagulu (90percent), Binyiny (93percent), Ngoma (7percent);
- x) Umbrella authorities laid 585km of new pipe lines increasing the total pipeline network to 10,811 kms. In addition, 13,546 new connections were added to make a total of 103,640 metered connections to the systems; and
- xi) Completed construction of production wells in Oyale (Kalaki), Moru (Katakei), Angorom (Katakwi), Aguya (Katakwi), Odebei (Katakwi), Buwamalero (Mbale), Bunjolo B (Budaka) and Abwanget (Katakwi), Mpigi, Nakasongola, Luwero.
- xii) In September 2023, Uganda launched the National Environment (Declaration of Wetlands) Notice, 2023 declaring all 8,613 wetlands in Uganda officially protected. This implies that these wetlands are now legally recognized as critical ecosystems and any activities like encroachment, drainage, or pollution within them are prohibited.

Outlook for FY2024/25

The Programme has been allocated Shs744.83 billion to facilitate implementation of the following priorities in FY2024/25:

- i. Fast track the Rainwater (Harvesting and Storage) Bill, which is expected to provide for mandatory harvesting and storage of rainwater to conserve, establish, maintain and manage rainwater harvesting systems and facilities in Uganda;
- ii. The National Water and Sewerage Corporation shall fast-track finalization and commissioning of the multi-billion Karuma-Gulu water project. It is expected to boost capacity of water production in Gulu city from the current 12,000 litres of water per day to 22,000 litres;
- iii. Fast-track Water Supply and Sanitation (WSs) Schemes; Kahama II WSS, Lukalu Kabasanda WSS, and Kabuyanda WSS and Nyabuhikye Kikyenyke Gravity Flow Scheme (GFS);
- iv. Fast-track the construction and finalization of surface water reservoirs in Ntoroko, Kyotera, Kamwenge and Ntungamo districts.; and
- v. Commence constructon of six surface water reservoirs in Nakasongola, Masindi, Kalungu, Nakaseke, Kiryandongo, and Masaka Districts.

- vi. Implement 50 Community based wetlands livelihood enhancement investment plans targeting installation of 50 mini-solar powered irrigation equipment and reservoirs as well as the implementation of 120 assorted livelihood income generation enterprises to benefit 50,500 households bordering the wetlands.

CHAPTER

07

**MACROECONOMIC AND FISCAL
OUTLOOK FOR FY2024/25 AND
THE MEDIUM TERM**



CHAPTER 7: MACROECONOMIC AND FISCAL OUTLOOK FOR FY2024/25 AND THE MEDIUM TERM

7.1 Macroeconomic and Fiscal Policy Framework

Macroeconomic policy and management in FY2024/25 will focus on supporting continued recovery of economic growth to 6.4 percent in FY2024/25 and at least 7 percent in the medium term with the ultimate goal of building an integrated, self-sustaining, and independent economy that is able to withstand economic shocks.

FY2024/25 will also mark the first year of Government's pursuit to grow the economy tenfold over the next 15 years through four key growth areas i.e. Agro-industrial Development; Tourism Development; Mineral-based Development including Oil and Gas; and Science, Technology, ICT and Innovation.

The above tenfold growth strategy together with the NDP III, whose focus is to attain sustainable industrialization for inclusive growth, employment and sustainable wealth creation, will guide the macroeconomic strategy of the FY2024/25 Budget.

The macroeconomic and fiscal policy framework for FY2024/25 will accordingly prioritize expenditure interventions that have high multiplier effects on economic growth such as education, skills training, roads, railways and electricity. This policy framework will also prioritise measures that support import replacement and export promotion, social development measures such as the Parish Development Model, as well as improving the environment for doing business in Uganda and making it competitive. All these interventions are in line with the Budget theme for FY2024/25 which is: "Full monetization of Uganda's economy through commercial agriculture, industrialization, expanding and broadening services, digital transformation and market access.

In addition, government will continue with measures that ensure low and stable inflation, a competitive exchange rate, close coordination between fiscal and monetary policies and measures that enhance domestic revenue mobilization.

7.2 Macroeconomic Projections for FY2024/25 and the Medium Term

Real GDP is projected to grow by 6.4 percent in FY2024/25. This is an improvement from the 6 percent growth estimates for FY2023/24. The higher growth projection is on account of increased aggregate demand and private sector activity; growth in manufacturing and construction activities; production in agriculture; growth in services; increased oil and gas activities; growth in exports and investments.

In addition, economic growth is expected to be supported by continued implementation of growth supportive programs such as the Parish Development Model, Emyooga, provision of affordable credit for businesses and manufacturers through Uganda Development Bank, Uganda Development Cooperation, the Small Business Recovery Fund, the Agriculture Credit Facility and agro- insurance among others.

In the agricultural sector, continued government intervention in provision of quality seedlings, extension services, water for production and affordable credit through the PDM, the Agriculture Credit Facility and Uganda Agriculture Insurance Scheme among others. With better weather conditions, the above measures will altogether support increased agricultural output to 6.0 percent in FY2024/25.

Output growth in agro-processing, light manufacturing and construction is expected to drive increased production in the industry sector to 5.9 percent. This is expected to be supported by higher aggregate demand, increased oil and gas activities, investments as well as dividends from continued government investment in industrial parks and provision of affordable credit to manufacturers.

The services sector is expected to grow by 6.6 percent in FY2024/25 on account of increased wholesale and retail trade, communication, recovery in transport and financial services as well as growth in real estate activities and tourism.

Over the medium term, the economy is projected to grow by at least 7percent per annum, driven by increased output from agro-industrialization, manufacturing and services; increased Oil & Gas sector activities and oil production; growth in aggregate demand and investments; tourism activity, as well as growth in regional trade and exports.

Annual headline inflation is projected to average 5.4 percent in FY2024/25, higher than the projection of 3.3 percent for FY2023/24. This projected increase in inflation is partly on account of the lagged effects of the recent exchange rate depreciation on inflation, and a likelihood of higher global commodity prices arising from geopolitical tensions in the Middle East which could feed through to domestic prices.

Over the medium-term, inflation is projected to average 5.1 percent, consistent with BoU's medium-term target of 5.0 percent. Table 7.1 details the key macroeconomic assumptions underlying the macroeconomic policy framework for FY2024/25 and the medium term.

Table 7.1: Key Macroeconomic assumptions (FY2023/24 -FY2028/29)

Macroeconomic Assumptions	Projected Out turn	Proj.	Proj.	Proj.	Proj.	Proj.
	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29
Nominal GDP at Market Prices (Shs bn)	202,131	224,204	250,871	281,043	315,397	354,264
Real GDP growth rate	6.0percent	6.4percent	7.0percent	7.1percent	7.0percent	7.0percent
Headline Inflation (period average)	3.3percent	5.4percent	4.9percent	5.0percent	5.2percent	5.3percent
Core Inflation (period average)	3.2percent	5.7percent	5.0percent	5.0percent	5.0percent	5.0percent

Source: MFPED

7.3 Fiscal Strategy for FY2024/25 and the Medium Term

FY2024/25 will be the fourth year in which fiscal policy shall be guided by the Charter for Fiscal Responsibility (FY2021/22 - FY2025/26) whose medium-term fiscal objectives are to:

- i. Reduce total public debt in nominal terms to below 50 percent of GDP by FY2025/26.
- ii. Gradually adjust the overall fiscal balance including grants to a deficit not exceeding 3 percent of non-oil GDP by FY2025/26.
- iii. Transfer a maximum of oil revenues worth 0.8 percent of the preceding year's estimated non-oil GDP outturn to the Consolidated Fund for budget operations. The balance is to be transferred to the Petroleum Revenue Investment Reserve (PRIR) for investment in accordance with the Public Finance Management Act (PFMA) (2015) as amended.

To achieve the above objectives, while supporting continued recovery of economic growth and building an integrated, self-sustaining, and independent economy, the Government will focus on the following;

- i. Strategic interventions to enhance domestic revenue collections;
- ii. Reducing wasteful expenditures;
- iii. Undertaking fiscal adjustments to generate higher growth;
- iv. Reducing inefficiencies in the education and health sectors;
- v. improving efficiency and effectiveness in the implementation of projects and public expenditures;
- vi. Reducing borrowing from external commercial sources which have high interest costs.

7.4. Resource Envelope Projections for FY2024/25

Resources available for expenditure in FY2024/25 and the medium term will be obtained from both domestic and external sources. This will include domestic revenue (tax and non-tax revenue), draw down from the petroleum fund, domestic borrowing, budget support grants and loans, as well as project support (grants, concessional and non-concessional loans). The resource envelope net of arrears and domestic debt repayments is projected to amount to Shs37,828.9 billion in FY2024/25. Table 7.2 shows the projected resource envelope for FY2024/25 and the medium term.

Table 7.2: Resource Envelope Projections for FY2024/25 and the medium-term

	Budget 2023/24	Proj. 2024/25	Proj. 2025/26	Proj. 2026/27	Proj. 2027/28	Proj. 2028/29
A. Budget Support (net of HIPC debt relief) - Shs	2,781.6	1,393.7	29.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Grants	69.6	39.5	29.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Loans (including revolving credit)	2,711.9	1,354.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
B. Externally financed projects - Shs	8,248.6	9,583.5	12,995.1	13,146.7	10,916.9	8,012.7
Grants	3,009.2	2,845.4	2,309.5	2,159.6	938.9	160.4
Concessional loans	3,394.5	3,675.6	4,822.7	4,785.1	3,518.1	1,460.0
Non-concessional loans	1,844.8	3,062.5	5,862.9	6,202.0	6,460.0	6,392.3
C. Domestic Resources	29,672.3	31,981.9	40,173.0	47,969.4	56,481.6	64,717.6
Tax Revenue	27,424.2	29,373.0	33,779.2	39,299.7	45,768.9	53,204.7
Non-Tax Revenue	2,248.1	2,609.0	2,812.4	3,011.3	3,510.6	3,883.6
Oil revenue	0.0	0.0	3,581.4	5,658.5	7,202.0	7,629.3
D. External Debt Repayments - Shs	-2,638.6	-3,108.5	-4,031.7	-4,569.4	-4,938.5	-6,726.0
Amortisation (net of HIPC debt relief and rescheduling)	-2,638.6	-3,108.5	-4,031.7	-4,569.4	-4,938.5	-6,726.0
E. Domestic Financing	10,025.2	19,783.6	10,781.0	10,925.7	8,108.3	6,180.6
o/w domestic debt refinancing	8,358.0	12,021.7	6,611.6	9,678.5	9,422.1	7,752.6
o/w domestic borrowing	3,163.0	8,968.0	7,321.2	4,888.5	3,627.5	3,519.3
o/w petroleum fund inflow	0.0	0.0	-3,581.4	-5,658.5	-7,202.0	-7,629.3
o/w petroleum fund withdrawal	0.0	115.4	1,802.7	2,017.1	2,259.7	2,535.9
o/w drawdown of savings from FY 2022/23 from USAID	8.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
o/w Domestic Debt Payment	-1,504.7	-9,100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
F. Resource Envelope Including Projects (A+B+C+D+E)	48,089.1	59,634.2	59,947.3	67,472.4	70,568.3	72,184.8
G. GoU Resource Envelope (F-B)	39,840.5	50,050.6	46,952.2	54,325.7	59,651.3	64,172.2
GoU Res Env net of Interest, Arrears & Domestic Debt Repayment (G-M1-M2-M3)	25,205.2	28,222.9	31,181.9	34,854.9	39,773.1	45,748.3
GoU Res Env net of Arrears & Domestic Debt Repayments (G-M3-M4)	31,266.7	37,828.9	40,340.7	44,647.2	50,229.2	56,419.5
I. Recapitalisation	217.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BoU Recapitalisation	217.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total GoU Res Env including BoU Recapitalisation	31,484.0	37,828.9	40,340.7	44,647.2	50,229.2	56,419.5
Memo items						
M1. Interest Payments	6,061.5	9,606.0	9,158.7	9,792.3	10,456.1	10,671.3
M2. Domestic Arrears	215.8	200.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
M3. Domestic Debt Repayments	8,358.0	12,021.7	6,611.6	9,678.5	9,422.1	7,752.6

Source: MFPED

7.4.1 Domestic resources

a) Domestic Revenues

Domestic revenue in FY2024/25 is projected to increase to Shs31,981.9 billion (equivalent to 14.2 percent of GDP). Of the total domestic revenue projected for FY2024/25, Shs29,365.79 billion is expected to come from tax revenue while Shs2,616.14 billion is expected to come from non-tax revenues. This projection reflects an increase in revenues by Shs4,296.90 billion (15.5percent), compared to the projected outturn of FY2023/24. The expected increase in domestic revenues is on account of an anticipated increase in economic growth, new tax revenue measures and improved tax compliance and administration following new recruitments at the URA and the introduction of digital systems for tax collection such as the Electronic Fiscal Receipting and invoicing Solutions (EFRIS).

The revenue projection for FY2024/25 is based on the following assumptions;

- i. The base (projected outturn for FY2023/24) of Shs27,685.03 billion.
- ii. Revenue gains from buoyancy of Shs2,340.76 billion
- iii. Gains from tax policy measures of Shs445.58 billion.
- iv. Gains from tax administrative measures of Shs1,191.27 billion.
- v. Gains from NTR measures of Shs319.29 billion

b) Domestic borrowing

Government borrowing in the domestic market is estimated to amount to Shs8.968 billion in FY2024/25. This considers the need to finance critical government expenditures.

7.4.2. External resources

External resources in FY2024/25 are projected to amount to Shs10,977.2 billion of which Shs1,393.7 billion is budget support while Shs9,583.5 billion is for financing projects.

a) Budget support

Budget support in form of grants and concessional loans is projected to reduce significantly from Shs2,781.6 billion in FY2023/24 to Shs1,393.7 billion in FY2024/25. This reduction is due to government's deliberate decision to reduce commercial external borrowing in an effort to maintain fiscal and debt sustainability.

b) Externally financed projects

External project financing in FY2024/25 is projected to amount to Shs9,583.5 billion which is equivalent to 4.3 percent of GDP.

7.4.3 External Debt Repayments

Amortization of external debt is projected to increase from Shs2,638.6 billion in FY2023/24 in the approved budget for FY2023/24 to Shs3,108.5 billion in FY2024/25 (equivalent to 1.4 percent of GDP). It is expected to continue rising to an average of 1.9 percent of GDP by FY2028/29.

7.5 Medium Term Fiscal Framework

7.5.1 Domestic revenue.

Domestic revenue is projected to amount to Shs31,981.93 billion (equivalent to 14.2 percent of GDP), in FY2024/25 from Shs28,518.33 billion estimated for FY2023/24. It is projected to improve further to 15.9 percent of GDP in FY2025/25 and average 17.7 percent of GDP in the last three years of the medium term. This will be on account of a boost in private sector activity and economic growth over the medium term, new revenue measures, enhanced tax compliance and administration measures as well as the flow of revenues from the oil and gas sector and related activities once oil production starts in FY2025/26.

7.5.2 Government expenditure

Government expenditure is projected to amount to Shs47,612.5 billion (equivalent to 21.1 percent of GDP) from Shs37,913.6 billion estimated for FY2023/24 (equivalent to 18.7 percent of GDP). This increase in expenditure is due to the need to undertake critical expenditures necessary for realizing the 10-fold growth strategy of the economy over the

next 15 years while at the same time maintaining fiscal and debt sustainability.

7.5.3 Fiscal deficit

As a result, the fiscal deficit is projected to increase to 5.7 percent to GDP in FY2024/25 from an estimated 3.8 percent of GDP in FY2023/24 before gradually declining to 2.2 percent by the end of the medium term. This is consistent with the East African Monetary Union Protocol which requires that the overall fiscal deficit falls below 3 percent of GDP by the end of the medium term.

Table 7.3: Medium Term Fiscal Framework.

	proj. outturn	proj.	proj.	proj.	proj.	proj.
	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29
Total revenue and grants	29,301	34,867	42,512	50,129	58,365	66,365
Revenue	27,726	31,982	40,173	47,969	56,482	64,718
Tax revenue	25,695	29,373	33,779	39,300	45,769	53,205
Non-tax revenue	2,031	2,609	2,812	3,011	3,511	3,884
Oil revenues	0	0	3,581	5,658	7,202	7,629
Grants	1,575	2,885	2,339	2,160	1,883	1,647
Budget support	70	39	30	0	0	0
Project grants	1,505	2,845	2,309	2,160	1,883	1,647
Expenditures and net lending	38,396	47,612	53,336	59,504	66,691	74,051
Recurrent expenditures	27,194	31,677	33,470	35,994	38,944	42,640
Wages and salaries	7,378	7,926	9,109	10,800	11,917	13,426
Non-wage	13,225	14,145	15,202	15,401	16,571	18,543
Interest payments	6,592	9,606	9,159	9,792	10,456	10,671
o/w: domestic	5,273	7,993	7,557	8,106	8,679	8,789
o/w: foreign	1,319	1,613	1,602	1,686	1,777	1,882
Development expenditures	10,530	15,449	19,866	22,789	27,538	31,195
External	3,235	9,298	12,995	14,857	16,462	17,631
Domestic	7,295	6,152	6,870	7,932	11,076	13,564
Net lending and investment	456	286	0	721	209	215
Contingency fund	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	216	200	0	0	0	0
Overall balance	-9,095	-12,746	-10,823	-9,375	-8,326	-7,686
Excluding grants	-10,670	-15,631	-13,163	-11,535	-10,210	-9,333
Financing	9,095	12,746	10,823	9,375	8,326	7,686
External financing (net)	6	4,984	6,654	8,128	9,640	9,258
Disbursement	2,657	8,092	10,686	12,698	14,579	15,984
Budget support	688	1,354	0	0	0	0
Concessional project loans	953	3,676	4,823	6,496	8,119	9,591
Non-concessional loans	1,015	3,062	5,863	6,202	6,460	6,392
Revolving credit	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amortisation (-)	-2,652	-3,109	-4,032	-4,569	-4,939	-6,726
Domestic financing (net)	7,865	7,762	4,169	1,247	-1,314	-1,572
Memo items:						
Fiscal deficit (% of GDP)						
Including grants and HIPC debt relief	-4.5%	-5.7%	-4.3%	-3.3%	-2.6%	-2.2%
Excluding grants	-5.3%	-7.0%	-5.2%	-4.1%	-3.2%	-2.6%
Expenditure (% of GDP)	19.0%	21.2%	21.3%	21.2%	21.1%	20.9%
Donor grants and loans (% of GDP)	1.6%	3.5%	2.9%	3.1%	3.2%	3.2%





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Table 1: Summary of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at market prices

	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
GDP at market prices					
At current prices (Billion shillings)	139,689	148,310	162,750	183,004	202,131
At constant 2016/17 prices (Billion shillings)	126,410	130,881	136,886	144,191	152,803
Quantity index (2016/17=100)	116.5	120.6	126.1	132.9	140.8
Constant price growth rates (%)	3.0%	3.5%	4.6%	5.3%	6.0%
Implied deflators (2016/17=100)	110.5	113.3	118.9	126.9	132.3
GDP per capita at current prices					
GDP per capita (UGS '000)	3,403	3,500	3,723	4,058	4,346
GDP per capita (US \$)	916	957	1,042	1,081	1,146
Memorandum items					
Population ('000)	41,054	42,369	43,717	45,097	46,508
Exchange rate UGS per US \$	3,715	3,659	3,572	3,752	3,794

Note: Population is as at end December

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 2a: Value added by economic activity at current prices, Bill shs. Fiscal years

	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
GDP at market prices	139,689	148,310	162,750	183,004	202,131
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	33,426	35,360	39,079	44,085	49,722
Cash crops	2,748	3,051	4,462	4,650	6,783
Food crops	16,177	17,001	18,543	21,668	23,038
Livestock	5,268	5,835	6,456	7,430	8,517
Agriculture Support Services	19	20	21	22	24
Forestry	5,751	6,102	6,299	6,744	7,598
Fishing	3,462	3,351	3,298	3,571	3,762
Industry	37,004	40,265	43,562	47,130	50,974
Mining & quarrying	2,266	2,796	2,327	2,686	2,675
Manufacturing	22,064	24,373	26,645	28,639	31,066
Electricity	1,932	2,134	2,180	2,188	2,188
Water	3,119	3,258	3,487	3,883	4,248
Construction	7,623	7,704	8,923	9,734	10,797
Services	59,840	62,062	67,789	77,800	86,487
Trade and Repairs	11,758	11,739	13,646	16,731	18,995
Transportation and Storage	4,792	4,804	5,183	6,480	7,522
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	3,645	3,549	3,594	4,028	4,773
Information and Communication	2,555	2,678	2,745	2,824	3,286
Financial and Insurance Activities	3,816	4,103	4,657	5,126	5,622
Real Estate Activities	8,907	9,273	10,214	11,208	12,148
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	2,902	2,964	3,133	4,282	4,720
Administrative and Support Service Activities	2,577	2,840	3,160	3,788	4,120
Public Administration	3,865	4,455	4,778	5,259	5,585
Education	5,767	5,565	5,848	6,698	7,334
Human Health and Social Work Activities	4,496	5,078	5,791	6,174	6,505
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	251	229	234	263	326
Other Service Activities	3,455	3,679	3,626	3,622	4,154
Activities of Households as Employers	1,053	1,107	1,178	1,319	1,397
Taxes on products	9,418	10,623	12,320	13,990	14,948

Table 2b: Expenditure on GDP at current prices, Bill shs. Fiscal years

	2019/20	2021/22	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
GDP at Market Prices	139,689	148,310	162,750	183,004	202,131
Final Consumption Expenditure	112,832	121,698	131,377	148,556	164,734
General Government Final Consumption Exp	13,286	14,730	15,929	17,506	19,730
NPISH Final Consumption Exp	6,113	6,141	7,098	8,005	8,452
Household Final Consumption Exp	93,432	100,827	108,350	123,045	136,552
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	32,852	34,615	38,161	40,415	44,450
Dwellings	449	460	496	645	608
Other Buildings	7,701	7,824	9,356	9,647	10,305
Other Structures	12,175	12,748	13,280	14,640	16,617
Transport Equipment	2,290	2,892	2,987	2,756	3,086
ICT Equipment	537	513	560	594	498
Other Machinery and Equipment	7,046	7,314	8,265	7,931	8,322
Biological Resources	1,451	1,655	1,791	1,972	2,328
Research and Development	646	648	614	1,393	1,518
Mineral and Petroleum Exploration	557	562	812	838	1,169
Changes in Inventories	973	1,101	1,225	1,332	1,524
Acquisitions less Disposals of Valuables	2	6	2	7	13
Exports less Imports of Goods and Services	-8,620	-15,056	-17,026	-18,553	-17,738
Exports	21,533	23,405	19,566	21,232	32,035
Goods	14,773	18,108	13,913	15,828	23,775
Services	6,760	5,297	5,653	5,403	8,260
Less Imports	30,153	38,461	36,592	39,785	49,773
Goods	19,574	26,334	24,754	26,951	37,172
Services	10,579	12,127	11,837	12,834	12,601
Statistical Discrepancy	1,651	5,946	9,011	11,247	9,147

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 3a: Value added by economic activity at constant (2016/17) prices, Bill shs, fiscal years

	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
GDP at market prices	126,410	130,881	136,886	144,191	152,803
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	29,337	30,604	31,881	33,328	35,022
Cash crops	3,052	3,433	3,627	3,652	3,929
Food crops	15,455	16,091	16,656	17,434	18,332
Livestock	4,106	4,426	4,793	5,217	5,628
Agriculture Support Services	19	19	20	21	22
Forestry	4,426	4,557	4,701	4,848	4,997
Fishing	2,279	2,079	2,084	2,156	2,115
Industry	33,342	34,499	36,268	37,730	39,933
Mining & quarrying	1,757	1,879	2,223	2,335	2,439
Manufacturing	19,220	19,644	20,397	21,035	22,167
Electricity	1,652	1,844	1,902	2,063	2,228
Water	2,924	3,063	3,255	3,392	3,523
Construction	7,789	8,070	8,490	8,905	9,577
Services	55,546	57,081	59,386	62,919	67,094
Trade and Repairs	10,945	10,879	11,248	11,681	12,617
Transportation and Storage	3,993	3,980	3,827	3,621	3,970
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	3,265	3,247	3,166	3,559	4,049
Information and Communication	2,621	2,930	3,146	3,470	3,889
Financial and Insurance Activities	3,576	3,863	4,037	4,060	4,230
Real Estate Activities	8,420	8,747	9,532	10,240	10,990
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	2,742	2,801	2,889	3,714	3,986
Administrative and Support Service Activities	2,519	2,577	2,668	3,143	3,264
Public Administration	3,553	3,999	4,140	4,187	4,313
Education	5,459	5,230	5,306	5,488	5,704
Human Health and Social Work Activities	4,114	4,404	4,826	5,037	5,220
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	244	210	206	214	240
Other Service Activities	3,127	3,219	3,373	3,454	3,543
Activities of Households as Employers	968	994	1,022	1,050	1,079
Taxes on products	8,185	8,697	9,351	10,216	10,754

Table 3b: Expenditure on GDP at constant (2016/17) prices, Bill shs. fiscal years

	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
GDP at Market Prices	126,410	130,881	136,886	144,191	152,803
Final Consumption Expenditure	103,846	110,106	114,887	119,168	129,055
General Government Final Consumption Exp	12,257	13,058	13,731	14,255	15,847
NPISH Final Consumption Exp	4,702	4,567	5,148	5,496	5,675
Household Final Consumption Exp	86,886	92,481	96,008	99,417	107,532
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	31,405	32,849	35,246	36,552	39,247
Dwellings	346	351	357	362	368
Other Buildings	7,578	7,699	8,691	8,679	9,173
Other Structures	12,116	12,716	12,802	13,895	15,132
Transport Equipment	1,670	2,020	2,164	2,159	2,036
ICT Equipment	495	462	501	522	427
Other Machinery & Equipment	6,847	7,123	7,863	7,414	8,069
Biological Resources	1,305	1,484	1,608	1,725	1,910
Research and Development	594	582	533	1,109	1,173
Mineral & Petroleum Exploration	453	411	729	687	959
Changes in Inventories	797	875	962	1,061	1,128
Acquisitions less Disposals of Valuables	0	1	0	0	0
Exports less Imports of Goods and Services	-5,137	-9,903	-11,791	-10,509	-6,144
Exports	20,396	20,444	16,422	16,467	22,727
Goods	14,093	15,859	11,690	12,119	16,421
Services	6,303	4,585	4,732	4,348	6,306
Less Imports	25,533	30,347	28,213	26,976	28,871
Goods	15,881	21,146	19,400	17,900	19,976
Services	9,652	9,201	8,813	9,076	8,895
Statistical Discrepancy	-4,501	-3,047	-2,418	-2,080	-10,482

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 4a: Percentage growth rates for Value added by economic activity at constant (2016/17) prices, fiscal years

	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
GDP at market prices	3.0	3.5	4.6	5.3	6.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4.8	4.3	4.2	4.5	5.1
Cash crops	7.8	12.5	5.7	0.7	7.6
Food crops	4.6	4.1	3.5	4.7	5.1
Livestock	7.9	7.8	8.3	8.8	7.9
Agriculture Support Services	6.4	2.1	4.5	2.2	7.2
Forestry	3.3	2.9	3.2	3.1	3.1
Fishing	0.3	-8.8	0.3	3.4	-1.9
Industry	3.2	3.5	5.1	4.0	5.8
Mining & quarrying	16.5	6.9	18.3	5.0	4.4
Manufacturing	1.3	2.2	3.8	3.1	5.4
Electricity	10.9	11.6	3.1	8.4	8.0
Water	4.1	4.8	6.3	4.2	3.9
Construction	3.8	3.6	5.2	4.9	7.5
Services	2.5	2.8	4.0	5.9	6.6
Trade and Repairs	-1.3	-0.6	3.4	3.8	8.0
Transportation and Storage	-1.7	-0.3	-3.8	-5.4	9.6
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	-8.6	-0.6	-2.5	12.4	13.8
Information and Communication	19.6	11.8	7.4	10.3	12.1
Financial and Insurance Activities	9.6	8.0	4.5	0.6	4.2
Real Estate Activities	5.1	3.9	9.0	7.4	7.3
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	2.8	2.1	3.1	28.6	7.3
Administrative and Support Service Activities	7.5	2.3	3.5	17.8	3.9
Public Administration	16.2	12.6	3.5	1.1	3.0
Education	-2.0	-4.2	1.5	3.4	3.9
Human Health and Social Work Activities	1.0	7.1	9.6	4.4	3.6
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	-8.1	-13.7	-2.2	4.1	12.0
Other Service Activities	1.4	2.9	4.8	2.4	2.6
Activities of Households as Employers	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.8
Taxes on products	-1.6	6.2	7.5	9.2	5.3

Table 4b: Percentage growth rates for Expenditure on GDP at constant (2016/17) prices, fiscal years

	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
GDP at Market Prices	3.0	3.5	4.6	5.3	6.0
Final Consumption Expenditure	3.2	6.0	4.3	3.7	8.3
General Government Final Consumption Exp	12.7	6.5	5.2	3.8	11.2
NPISH Final Consumption Exp	-14.6	-2.9	12.7	6.7	3.3
Household Final Consumption Exp	3.2	6.4	3.8	3.6	8.2
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	-0.1	4.6	7.3	3.7	7.4
Dwellings	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Other Buildings	4.8	1.6	12.9	-0.1	5.7
Other Structures	3.2	5.0	0.7	8.5	8.9
Transport Equipment	-24.5	21.0	7.1	-0.2	-5.7
ICT Equipment	-17.1	-6.7	8.4	4.2	-18.3
Other Machinery and Equipment	-3.0	4.0	10.4	-5.7	8.8
Biological Resources	8.5	13.7	8.3	7.3	10.8
Research and Development	-4.8	-2.0	-8.5	108.3	5.7
Mineral and Petroleum Exploration	5.5	-9.3	77.2	-5.8	39.6
Changes in Inventories	9.6	9.7	10.0	10.2	6.3
Acquisitions less Disposals of Valuables	26.8	46.9	-92.6	-37.1	-60.3
Exports less Imports of Goods and Services	7.4	92.8	19.1	-10.9	-41.5
Exports	-1.2	0.2	-19.7	0.3	38.0
Goods	2.5	12.5	-26.3	3.7	35.5
Services	-8.5	-27.2	3.2	-8.1	45.0
Less Imports	0.4	18.9	-7.0	-4.4	7.0
Goods	-0.1	33.2	-8.3	-7.7	11.6
Services	1.3	-4.7	-4.2	3.0	-2.0
Statistical Discrepancy					

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 5a: Percentage share for Value added by economic activity at current prices, fiscal years

	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
GDP at market prices	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	23.9	23.8	24.0	24.1	24.6
Cash crops	2.0	2.1	2.7	2.5	3.4
Food crops	11.6	11.5	11.4	11.8	11.4
Livestock	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.2
Agriculture Support Services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Forestry	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.7	3.8
Fishing	2.5	2.3	2.0	2.0	1.9
Industry	26.5	27.1	26.8	25.8	25.2
Mining & quarrying	1.6	1.9	1.4	1.5	1.3
Manufacturing	15.8	16.4	16.4	15.6	15.4
Electricity	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.1
Water	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1
Construction	5.5	5.2	5.5	5.3	5.3
Services	42.8	41.8	41.7	42.5	42.8
Trade and Repairs	8.4	7.9	8.4	9.1	9.4
Transportation and Storage	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.5	3.7
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.4
Information and Communication	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.6
Financial and Insurance Activities	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.8
Real Estate Activities	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.1	6.0
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.3	2.3
Administrative and Support Service Activities	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.0
Public Administration	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.8
Education	4.1	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.6
Human Health and Social Work Activities	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.4	3.2
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Other Service Activities	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.0	2.1
Activities of Households as Employers	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Taxes on products	6.7	7.2	7.6	7.6	7.4

Table 5b: Percentage share for Expenditure on GDP at current prices, fiscal years

	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
GDP at Market Prices	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Final Consumption Expenditure	80.8	82.1	80.7	81.2	81.5
General Government FCE	9.5	9.9	9.8	9.6	9.8
NPISH FCE	4.4	4.1	4.4	4.4	4.2
Household FCE	66.9	68.0	66.6	67.2	67.6
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	23.5	23.3	23.4	22.1	22.0
Dwellings	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3
Other Buildings	5.5	5.3	5.7	5.3	5.1
Other Structures	8.7	8.6	8.2	8.0	8.2
Transport Equipment	1.6	1.9	1.8	1.5	1.5
ICT Equipment	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
Other Machinery and Equipment	5.0	4.9	5.1	4.3	4.1
Biological Resources	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2
Research and Development	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.8
Mineral and Petroleum Exploration	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6
Changes in Inventories	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8
Acquisitions less Disposals of Valuables	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Exports less Imports of Goods and Services	-6.2	-10.2	-10.5	-10.1	-8.8
Exports	15.4	15.8	12.0	11.6	15.8
Goods	10.6	12.2	8.5	8.6	11.8
Services	4.8	3.6	3.5	3.0	4.1
Less Imports	21.6	25.9	22.5	21.7	24.6
Goods	14.0	17.8	15.2	14.7	18.4
Services	7.6	8.2	7.3	7.0	6.2
Statistical Discrepancy					

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 6a: Implicit price deflators for Value added by economic activity (2016/17=100), fiscal years

	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
CPI					
GDP at market prices	110.5	113.3	118.9	126.9	132.3
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	113.9	115.5	122.6	132.3	142.0
Cash crops	90.0	88.9	123.0	127.3	172.7
Food crops	104.7	105.7	111.3	124.3	125.7
Livestock	128.3	131.9	134.7	142.4	151.3
Agriculture Support Services	102.5	103.8	105.4	107.7	106.7
Forestry	129.9	133.9	134.0	139.1	152.1
Fishing	151.9	161.2	158.3	165.7	177.9
Industry	111.0	116.7	120.1	124.9	127.7
Mining & quarrying	129.0	148.8	104.7	115.0	109.7
Manufacturing	114.8	124.1	130.6	136.1	140.1
Electricity	116.9	115.7	114.6	106.1	98.2
Water	106.7	106.4	107.1	114.5	120.6
Construction	97.9	95.5	105.1	109.3	112.7
Services	107.7	108.7	114.2	123.7	128.9
Trade and Repairs	107.4	107.9	121.3	143.2	150.5
Transportation and Storage	120.0	120.7	135.4	179.0	189.5
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	111.6	109.3	113.5	113.2	117.9
Information and Communication	97.5	91.4	87.3	81.4	84.5
Financial and Insurance Activities	106.7	106.2	115.4	126.2	132.9
Real Estate Activities	105.8	106.0	107.2	109.5	110.5
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	105.8	105.8	108.5	115.3	118.4
Administrative and Support Service Activities	102.3	110.2	118.4	120.5	126.2
Public Administration	108.8	111.4	115.4	125.6	129.5
Education	105.6	106.4	110.2	122.0	128.6
Human Health and Social Work Activities	109.3	115.3	120.0	122.6	124.6
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	103.2	108.7	113.5	122.7	136.0
Other Service Activities	110.5	114.3	107.5	104.9	117.3
Activities of Households as Employers	108.8	111.3	115.3	125.6	129.5
Taxes on products	115.1	122.1	131.8	136.9	139.0

Table 8: Composite CPI by major groups, 2020- 2024 (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								
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
2023	129.56	135.72	126.79	127.63	14.8	2.0	4.8	5.5
Financial year								
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
2022/23	125.30	134.93	125.15	125.80	22.9	9.2	7.4	8.8
Monthly								
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	126.26	127.47	25.3	2.1	6.8	8.0
May	132.02	131.39	126.24	127.13	15.7	0.9	5.6	6.2
Jun	126.42	130.57	126.54	126.79	12.3	-3.1	4.8	4.9
Jul	122.44	135.72	126.55	126.76	9.3	-1.6	3.8	3.9
Aug	126.80	137.21	126.84	127.51	9.8	-2.7	3.3	3.5
Sep	131.60	139.48	127.24	128.46	7.9	-1.2	2.4	2.7
Oct	134.71	141.01	127.66	129.20	6.6	2.2	2.0	2.4
Nov	134.32	141.51	128.02	129.50	6.4	4.3	2.0	2.6
Dec	129.80	142.48	128.66	129.67	2.5	6.4	2.3	2.6
2024 Jan	129.48	143.17	128.69	129.71	2.6	7.4	2.4	2.8
Feb	126.35	142.67	129.87	130.37	0.5	8.0	3.4	3.4
Mar	129.24	142.05	130.38	131.03	-0.4	7.6	3.4	3.3
Apr	131.87	142.35	130.65	131.53	-2.4	7.9	3.5	3.2
May	130.23	143.90	130.95	131.73	-1.4	9.5	3.7	3.6

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics.

Table 9: Index of Production, Manufacturing (Base 2002=100) –Formal sector 2020-2023

	Food Processing	Beverages & Tobacco	Textiles, Clothing & Foot Wear	Sawmilling, 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	440.5	264.3	285.3	376.4	443.1	165.6	238.2	320.8
2021	284.2	412.2	268.9	283.3	383.7	427.5	164.6	226.8	316.0
2022	297.6	507.5	260.7	284.4	375.7	442.8	168.6	235.6	341.5
2023	300.1	578.7	238.8	282.8	378.4	455.6	162.5	244.5	357.2
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
2022/23	288.3	504.2	262.0	286.1	366.6	449.2	173.5	234.2	337.2
Monthly									
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
2023									
Jan	260.6	502.3	203.3	291.2	335.7	433.0	159.8	264.4	320.0
Feb	264.2	494.0	369.0	269.2	341.6	383.2	167.4	250.0	322.6
Mar	283.3	492.7	284.8	322.9	378.3	485.8	177.7	258.6	341.0
Apr	278.2	575.3	266.1	255.4	338.4	450.8	142.6	189.9	338.4
May	347.3	606.6	219.1	280.2	385.4	472.3	151.7	240.0	381.5
Jun	317.4	615.1	243.7	298.1	377.6	455.6	157.5	251.1	372.1
Jul	321.1	634.0	182.9	271.0	418.5	488.4	177.0	245.0	381.5
Aug	310.7	645.9	176.6	289.0	420.3	489.7	169.1	256.3	380.4
Sep	317.9	642.4	203.9	267.8	409.7	441.5	159.9	245.0	376.9

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 10: Production, Procurement and Exports of principal agricultural products, 2020 - 2024

		Coffee			Tea			Cotton		Tobacco	
		Procurement	Exports	Production	Exports	Exports	Exports	Exports	Exports	Exports	Exports
Calendar year											
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	74,260	75,769	88,432	10,711	27,347	14,989	52,916
2023		394,228	367,003	965,104	69,735	77,765	87,907	14,387	27,190	22,193	75,133
Fiscal year											
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
2022/23		349,108	345,511	845,484	76,781	72,288	89,165	12,300	23,624	21,052	68,233
Monthly											
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	7,698	5,956	8,955	438	988	1,733	6,333
	Dec	24,396	25,128	59,530	6,636	3,687	8,845	550	1,056	1,688	5,402
2023	Jan	35,825	29,645	67,253	7,139	6,180	7,112	1,661	3,183	1,603	6,092
	Feb	20,875	28,767	66,021	5,165	6,284	7,070	2,205	4,009	1,917	5,615
	Mar	18,987	29,264	71,491	5,499	5,940	6,681	3,123	5,344	3,385	11,937
	Apr	29,395	22,375	59,845	8,199	6,005	6,837	1,313	2,829	1,947	5,767
	May	27,048	27,187	73,241	8,474	8,623	9,420	1,221	2,424	2,087	5,666
	Jun	35,821	33,849	90,634	7,268	7,884	8,475	1,466	2,946	1,485	4,720
	Jul	77,919	39,056	105,858	5,673	7,031	7,462	361	838	1,447	5,990
	Aug	30,974	44,412	121,043	4,468	6,071	6,202	1,081	2,129	1,350	5,330
	Sep	36,722	34,584	94,092	4,661	5,370	5,549	895	1,758	1,246	3,991
	Oct	29,298	28,182	78,884	5,846	6,831	6,921	235	394	2,359	7,638
	Nov	26,374	25,565	70,732	3,953	6,107	5,855	4	6	1,721	5,447
	Dec	24,990	24,117	66,010	3,389	5,440	4,888	823	1,330	1,646	6,941
2024	Jan	37,200	28,856	88,300	8,042	5,560	5,434	1,237	1,999	1,075	4,288
	Feb	26,640	26,075	79,789	6,068	4,995	4,643	3,471	5,918	1,007	3,982
	Mar	25,800	25,800	78,948	6,402	4,851	4,254	2,023	3,509	3,832	14,559

Source: Uganda Coffee Development Authority; Uganda Tea Association; Cotton Development Organisation

Table 11: Value of non- traditional exports ('000 US\$), 2020 - 2024

		Fish & Fish Products	Maize	Beans	Flowers	Cocoa beans	Animal / Veg. Fat or Oil	Cattle Hides	Electric Current	Gold & Gold Cpsds	Iron & Steel	Petroleum Products	Sugar & Confectionery	Cement	Other	Total
Calendar year																
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
2023		137,491	202,882	66,958	63,840	140,709	26,234	10,043	46,566	2,229,861	153,923	133,211	85,228	92,006	1,307,754	4,946,191
Fiscal year																
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
2022/23		143,873	159,834	90,446	61,443	93,119	70,809	13,186	40,792	866,270	132,852	116,396	120,248	89,547	1,229,876	3,337,669
Monthly																
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	12,520	27,590	8,144	5,284	8,569	1,685	885	3,796	50	11,655	9,644	1,446	6,660	137,584	235,512
	Feb	12,013	21,855	7,401	5,964	12,415	1,577	792	2,825	0	9,893	7,655	2,396	8,456	98,898	192,141
	Mar	10,984	17,170	3,159	5,603	12,273	2,925	1,225	5,140	281,022	13,370	8,898	5,131	8,669	118,752	503,728
	Apr	10,531	13,497	2,236	4,946	11,512	2,739	1,269	3,266	200,847	9,092	9,828	10,123	7,656	91,368	378,912
	May	9,923	14,373	4,699	6,466	11,228	2,411	917	3,644	190,031	11,169	11,541	19,684	8,601	108,274	402,962
	Jun	10,546	10,108	3,779	6,701	9,443	1,334	896	3,765	194,272	14,254	12,958	10,762	8,831	116,515	503,729
	Jul	10,087	14,864	3,229	6,015	10,505	1,529	647	4,677	146,683	10,855	16,731	8,234	8,519	115,861	358,436
	Aug	12,104	20,661	3,544	5,463	10,644	1,774	602	4,526	239,394	15,254	12,551	8,640	8,035	114,282	457,474
	Sep	11,898	14,833	4,023	4,404	6,216	2,718	585	3,286	225,928	19,080	10,086	13,661	7,201	101,057	503,730
	Oct	12,406	17,142	3,933	4,313	11,995	2,890	1,010	4,651	281,536	12,383	9,158	2,612	7,064	115,136	486,229
	Nov	12,478	14,172	10,737	4,167	15,514	2,318	521	3,472	228,841	14,022	11,954	1,361	6,173	93,878	419,608
	Dec	12,000	16,617	12,073	4,515	20,395	2,334	693	3,517	241,256	12,898	12,206	1,178	6,142	96,148	503,731
2024	Jan	12,190	27,153	8,875	4,927	23,498	1,807	831	3,785	182,036	15,022	11,977	2,642	6,052	91,015	391,808
	Feb	10,779	20,454	6,480	5,509	25,981	2,365	466	3,766	263,880	11,016	12,070	12,611	6,172	91,037	503,732
	Mar	9,751	28,065	7,928	4,958	39,265	1,212	711	3,271	270,423	6,314	11,730	4,405	5,717	72,505	466,255

Note: Export values for 2024 are provisional.

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 12: Volume of non-traditional exports, 2020 - 2024

		Fish & Fish Pdts. (Tonnes)	Maize (Tonnes)	Beans (Tonnes)	Flowers (Tonnes)	Cocoa beans (Tonnes)	Animal/Veg Fat or oil (Tonnes)	Cattle Hides (Tonnes)	Electric Current ('000kws)	Gold & Gold cpds (Kgs)	Iron & Steel (Tonnes)	Petroleum Products (000 Litres)	Sugar & confectionery (Tonnes)	Cement (Tonnes)
Calendar year														
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
2023		29,976	630,917	96,883	6,881	47,503	17,354	6,392	496,634	39,675	158,146	124,944	98,948	644,695
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
2022/23		30,048	453,686	122,681	7,213	37,803	47,049	8,371	424,987	16,230	134,269	109,131	156,518	612,465
Monthly														
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
	Ma	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
	Au	1,278	42,168	5,394	572	1,795	5,016	504	21,910	4,249	4,522	3,614	6,976	39,116
	Se	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
	Ma	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
	Au	1,122	7,841	14,948	684	3,385	6,562	765	36,801	0	7,830	7,556	9,489	43,736
	Se	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
	Ma	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
	Au	1,922	21,644	6,686	585	1,639	7,517	625	27,714	80	10,950	9,745	27,701	51,912
	Se	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	3,504	89,322	12,493	613	3,630	1,164	612	40,279	689	11,275	8,507	1,492	43,029
	Feb	2,710	80,803	7,624	677	5,173	1,041	475	31,021	-	10,577	7,225	2,680	59,076
	Mar	1,971	67,981	4,844	633	4,692	1,453	853	44,660	4,647	14,667	8,367	6,210	59,849
	Apr	1,905	41,800	2,572	545	4,564	1,858	772	33,933	3,399	8,912	9,252	13,327	54,572
	Ma	2,014	36,865	4,562	669	4,130	1,354	562	38,155	3,127	11,002	10,888	27,630	62,280
	Jun	2,038	25,494	6,383	646	3,654	947	523	40,698	4,288	15,655	12,195	12,404	61,790
	Jul	2,664	40,253	5,008	622	3,495	991	420	52,365	3,298	11,774	15,769	8,456	58,041
	Au	2,964	57,182	5,144	572	3,499	1,110	329	51,512	3,981	16,827	11,821	8,654	56,016
	Se	2,277	37,005	4,207	453	2,002	1,963	475	37,528	3,962	17,293	9,526	13,862	51,361
	Oct	2,890	50,056	5,462	530	3,300	1,618	630	50,454	4,788	13,698	8,622	2,370	49,421
	Nov	2,406	50,467	18,615	461	4,143	1,834	226	37,357	3,667	13,750	11,279	1,034	44,167
	Dec	2,632	53,688	19,970	460	5,220	2,019	515	38,674	3,828	12,717	11,493	831	45,095
2024	Jan	1,757	68,198	13,096	470	6,242	1,053	564	41,210	2,840	14,872	11,312	2,935	42,360
	Feb	1,698	54,388	8,851	509	5,527	1,750	311	41,210	4,271	11,443	11,375	14,978	44,162
	Mar	1,588	51,551	9,158	508	10,469	619	454	35,678	4,082	7,104	11,051	5,341	39,440

Note: Export quantities for 2023 are provisional.

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 13: Balance of payments (million US\$), 2019/20 - 2023/24

	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	
					Q1	Q2
Current account	-2512.52	-3836.94	-3600.60	-3797.46	-1123.21	-1000.22
Credit	7410.31	8622.25	7493.83	9601.89	2931.01	2985.93
Debit	9922.83	12459.19	11094.43	13399.34	4054.22	3986.15
Goods and services	-3744.78	-4941.83	-4631.38	-4888.64	-1348.72	-1226.70
Goods	-2402.09	-3045.44	-3300.12	-3413.91	-888.22	-758.39
Services	-1342.70	-1896.38	-1331.26	-1474.73	-460.50	-468.31
Credit	1551.05	1422.87	1733.90	1929.22	500.37	507.30
Debit	2893.75	3319.25	3065.15	3403.96	960.87	975.61
Primary income	-633.47	-680.23	-780.85	-972.27	-283.86	-277.49
Secondary income	1865.73	1785.12	1811.63	2063.46	509.37	503.97
Capital account	70.21	179.80	157.95	111.02	-18.48	60.77
	-2442.31	-3657.14	-3442.65	-3686.44	-1141.69	-939.45
Net lending (+) / net borrowing (-) (balance from current and capital acco						
Financial account						
Net lending (+) / net borrowing (-) (balance from financial account)	-1638.32	-3428.93	-3006.22	-3381.22	-749.85	-969.82
Direct investment	-997.21	-919.70	-1221.26	-2879.26	-741.33	-741.33
Net acquisition of financial assets	0.32	0.33	0.36	0.37	0.10	0.10
Net incurrence of liabilities	997.53	920.03	1221.62	2879.63	741.43	741.43
Equity and investment fund shares	759.74	701.89	999.59	2731.84	707.73	707.73
Equity other than reinvestment of earnings	565.13	524.73	815.66	2456.75	636.72	636.72
Debt instruments	237.79	218.14	222.03	147.79	33.69	33.69
Portfolio investment	294.44	-145.02	273.70	502.46	57.78	15.01
Net acquisition of financial assets	265.56	223.73	394.52	147.86	55.35	19.82
Net incurrence of liabilities	-28.88	368.75	120.82	-354.60	-2.43	4.82
Other investment	-932.13	-2349.67	-2054.61	-1002.02	-65.18	-244.12
Other equity	-2.94	-2.92	-3.03	38.76	-2.85	-2.85
Currency and deposits	419.33	-129.68	17.90	-21.40	-3.38	-220.59
Net acquisition of financial assets	391.77	-107.93	40.02	-27.69	-4.04	-184.54
Net incurrence of liabilities	-27.56	21.75	22.12	-6.29	-0.66	36.05
Loans	-1398.23	-2001.81	-1574.29	-1019.46	-58.94	-20.66
Net acquisition of financial assets	2.57	-14.23	5.59	28.26	-34.55	-6.53
Net incurrence of liabilities	1400.81	1987.58	1579.88	1047.72	24.39	14.13
Trade credit and advances	49.70	-215.09	-4.47	0.09	-0.01	-0.01
Net acquisition of financial assets	53.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Net incurrence of liabilities	3.97	215.09	4.47	-0.09	0.01	0.01
Net errors and omissions	980.51	469.58	502.49	254.77	174.34	-254.35
Overall Balance	-176.52	-241.38	-66.05	50.45	217.50	223.98

Estimates based on BPM6

Source: Bank of Uganda

Table 14: Selected macro-economic indicators, 2019/20 - 2023/24 (Ratio as a Percentage)

Description	Outturn 2019/20	Outturn 2020/21	Outturn 2021/22	Outturn 2022/23	Budget 2023/24	Proj Outturn 2023/24
Revenue & Grants / GDP	13.2%	14.7%	14.1%	14.7%	15.8%	14.8%
Domestic Revenue incl Oil / GDP	12.4%	13.4%	13.4%	14.1%	14.3%	14.0%
Domestic Revenue / GDP	12.4%	13.3%	13.4%	14.1%	14.3%	14.0%
Tax revenue incl Oil / GDP	11.4%	12.4%	12.5%	13.1%	13.2%	13.0%
Tax revenue / GDP	11.4%	12.3%	12.5%	13.1%	13.2%	13.0%
Total Expenditure (excl domestic arrears repayments) / GDP	20.0%	23.6%	21.1%	19.8%	19.2%	18.6%
Total Expenditure (incl domestic arrears repayments) / GDP	20.3%	24.2%	21.5%	20.2%	19.3%	18.7%
Gross Operating Balance / GDP	-0.1%	-0.9%	-1.5%	-1.2%	1.0%	-0.5%
Domestic Balance / GDP	-4.7%	-6.4%	-4.7%	-3.6%	-0.7%	-2.4%
Primary Balance / GDP	-5.0%	-6.8%	-4.3%	-2.3%	-0.5%	-0.6%
Budget Deficit (excl Grants) / GDP	-8.0%	-10.8%	-8.1%	-6.1%	-5.0%	-4.6%
Budget Deficit (incl Grants) / GDP	-7.1%	-9.5%	-7.4%	-5.6%	-3.5%	-3.8%
Domestic Financing (net) / GDP (-borrowing/+ saving)	-3.0%	-5.0%	-3.4%	-3.4%	-0.9%	-3.8%
o/w Bank Financing (-borrowing/+ saving)	-1.6%	-1.6%	-1.7%	-2.1%	-0.1%	-2.2%
o/w Non-Bank Financing (-borrowing/+ saving)	-1.3%	-3.4%	-1.8%	-1.3%	-0.8%	-1.6%
Foreign Disbursements (grants and loans) / Total Budget (incl domestic arrears)	26.5%	26.2%	22.0%	19.7%	27.6%	11.2%
Foreign Disbursements (grants and loans) / GDP	5.4%	6.3%	4.7%	4.0%	5.3%	2.1%
External Borrowing (net) (disbursements less amortization) / GDP	-4.0%	-4.0%	-3.0%	-2.1%	-2.6%	0.0%
External Borrowing Disbursements / GDP	-4.6%	-5.0%	-4.0%	-3.4%	-3.8%	-1.3%
Ratio of external borrowing disbursements to budget deficit (incl grants and Oil)	64.1%	52.9%	54.6%	61.6%	110.5%	34.0%
Ratio of external borrowing disbursements to budget deficit (excl grants and Oil)	57.4%	46.4%	49.8%	55.9%	77.4%	28.3%
Total public debt / GDP	41.0%	46.9%	48.4%	46.9%	47.5%	47.7%
o/w Domestic debt / GDP	13.1%	17.2%	18.8%	18.7%	18.1%	20.3%
o/w External debt / GDP	27.9%	29.7%	29.6%	28.2%	29.3%	27.4%
Memorandum Items						
GDP at Current Market Prices (Ush.s Billion)	139,718	148,328	162,883	181,413	207,480	203,152

Note: Total Budget is equal to total expenditures (including domestic arrears) minus net lending.

Source: Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development

Table 15: Overall Fiscal Operations, 2019/20 -2023/24 (GFSM 1986), billion shillings

	Outturn 2019/20	Outturn 2020/21	Outturn 2021/22	Outturn 2022/23	Budget 2023/24	Proj Outturn 2023/24
Revenues and Grants	18,442.2	21,792.5	22,992.3	26,595.4	32,751.2	30,092.6
Revenues	17,285.9	19,838.8	21,830.3	25,567.1	29,672.4	28,518.3
URA	15,912.2	18,336.8	20,425.0	23,732.7	27,424.2	26,328.9
Non-URA	1,373.7	1,361.0	1,405.4	1,834.5	2,248.1	2,189.4
Oil Revenues	-	141.0	-	-	-	-
Grants	1,156.4	1,953.8	1,162.0	1,028.2	3,078.8	1,574.2
Budget Support	455.2	628.6	108.3	31.9	69.6	69.6
Project Support	701.2	1,325.2	1,053.7	996.3	3,009.2	1,504.6
Expenditure and net Lending	28,401.0	35,868.3	34,966.5	36,676.2	39,948.4	37,912.6
Current Expenditures	15,101.5	19,222.5	21,324.3	25,069.5	25,158.6	27,194.4
Wages and Salaries	4,860.9	5,180.5	5,627.6	7,044.5	7,290.0	7,378.0
Interest Payments	2,932.4	4,055.6	4,966.4	5,911.7	6,061.5	6,591.6
Domestic	2,369.1	3,020.0	4,163.1	4,711.3	4,978.0	5,273.0
External	563.3	1,035.6	803.4	1,200.4	1,083.5	1,318.6
Other Recurr. Expenditures ¹	7,308.2	9,986.4	10,730.3	12,113.3	11,807.1	13,224.8
Development Expenditures	12,063.9	15,160.5	12,784.9	10,691.8	13,870.6	10,046.6
Domestic Development ²	8,096.9	9,681.9	8,140.6	7,234.1	6,108.1	6,811.6
External Development	3,966.9	5,478.6	4,644.3	3,457.7	7,762.5	3,234.9
Net Lending/Repayments	831.0	640.9	251.5	137.2	703.4	455.8
Domestic Arrears Repaym.	404.7	844.4	605.8	777.7	215.8	215.8
Domestic Balance	(6,584.9)	(9,515.3)	(7,688.6)	(6,450.9)	(1,430.0)	(4,840.7)
Primary Balance	(7,026.4)	(10,020.2)	(7,007.8)	(4,169.1)	(1,135.7)	(1,228.4)
Overall Fiscal Bal. (excl. Grants)	(11,115.2)	(16,029.5)	(13,136.2)	(11,109.0)	(10,276.0)	(9,394.3)
Overall Fiscal Bal. (incl. Grants)	(9,958.8)	(14,075.7)	(11,974.3)	(10,080.8)	(7,197.2)	(7,820.1)
Financing:	9,958.8	14,075.7	11,974.3	10,080.8	7,197.2	7,820.1
External Financing (Net)	5,562.8	6,000.0	4,823.4	3,793.1	5,312.7	5.7
Deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disbursements	6,379.3	7,441.7	6,539.2	6,214.3	7,951.3	2,657.2
Budget Support Loans	2,414.8	3,322.2	2,474.7	3,884.3	2,711.9	688.4
Project Loans	3,964.5	4,119.5	4,064.5	2,330.0	5,239.4	1,968.9
Armotization	(816.5)	(1,441.6)	(1,715.8)	(2,421.2)	(2,638.6)	(2,651.5)
Domestic Financing (Net)	4,149.6	7,457.0	5,585.6	6,227.3	1,884.6	7,814.4
Bank Financing (Net)	2,290.5	2,422.6	2,734.9	3,890.5	299.9	4,476.2
Non-bank Financing (Net)	1,859.2	5,034.5	2,850.7	2,336.8	1,584.7	3,338.2
Errors and Omissions	246.3	618.6	1,565.3	60.4	-	-

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 16: Budgetary Central Government financial Operations (GFSM 2001 framework)

Description	Outturn 2019/20	Outturn 2020/21	Outturn 2021/22	Outturn 2022/23	Budget 2023/24	Proj Outturn 2023/24
Revenue	18,442.2	21,792.5	22,992.3	26,595.4	32,751.2	30,092.6
Taxes	15,912.2	18,336.8	20,425.0	23,732.7	27,424.2	26,328.9
Grants	1,156.4	1,953.8	1,162.0	1,028.2	3,078.8	1,574.2
Budget Support	455.2	628.6	108.3	31.9	69.6	69.6
Project Support	701.2	1,325.2	1,053.7	996.3	3,009.2	1,504.6
Oil Revenues	0.0	141.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other revenue	1,373.7	1,361.0	1,405.4	1,834.5	2,248.1	2,189.4
Expenses	18,632.4	23,129.9	25,394.6	28,793.3	30,654.6	31,084.7
Compensation of employees	3,256.6	3,675.9	3,799.1	3,998.6	5,641.3	6,114.8
Wages and salaries ¹	1,912.3	2,081.7	2,308.4	2,878.7	3,332.8	3,908.1
Allowances ¹	781.8	979.5	724.5	824.9	1,232.3	1,109.1
Other employee costs ¹	562.5	614.6	766.3	295.0	1,076.1	1,097.7
Use of goods and services ¹	4,185.0	5,521.8	5,685.6	5,452.3	7,005.9	7,356.1
Interest payments	2,932.4	4,055.6	4,966.4	5,911.7	6,061.5	6,591.6
Domestic	2,369.1	3,020.0	4,163.1	4,711.3	4,978.0	5,273.0
External	563.3	1,035.6	803.4	1,200.4	1,083.5	1,318.6
Depreciation				6.5		
Subsidies	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4		
Grants	7,427.6	9,221.3	10,010.2	12,183.0	10,873.0	9,928.5
Local governments	3,620.2	3,703.6	4,508.7	5,710.3	5,131.9	5,226.1
Wage bill	2,201.6	2,293.0	2,412.9	3,179.0	3,208.7	3,369.8
Recurrent	900.4	858.6	1,195.2	1,407.0	856.6	786.9
Development	518.3	552.0	900.7	1,124.3	1,066.6	1,069.5
Transfers to International organizations	60.6	54.6	55.9	71.0	65.3	65.3
Transfers to Missions abroad	186.1	190.0	219.8	92.9	248.1	272.9
Transfers to Tertiary Institutions	757.7	862.5	902.2	1,009.6	1,012.9	911.6
Transfers to District Referral hospitals	244.5	262.6	324.4	431.4	490.5	313.0
Transfers to other agencies (incl URA)	2,558.5	4,147.9	3,999.2	4,867.9	3,924.4	3,139.5
Social benefits (pensions)	0.3	0.5	1.7	547.2	1.9	1.7
Other expenses ¹	830.6	654.9	931.6	691.6	1,071.0	1,091.9
Gross operating balance	-190.2	-1,337.4	-2,402.3	-2,197.9	2,096.6	-992.1
Investment in Non-Financial Assets	8,532.9	11,252.8	8,706.1	6,955.4	8,374.7	6,156.3
Domestic development budget	6,314.7	7,868.8	5,693.7	4,687.0	3,564.0	3,029.4
Donor projects	2,218.2	3,384.1	3,012.3	2,268.4	4,810.7	3,126.9
Total Outlays	27,165.4	34,382.8	34,100.7	35,748.7	39,029.2	37,241.0
Net borrowing	-8,723.1	-12,590.2	-11,108.4	-9,153.4	-6,278.0	-7,148.4
less Payables (domestic arrears repayments)	404.7	844.4	605.8	777.7	215.8	215.8
Net lending for policy purposes)	831.0	640.9	251.5	137.2	703.4	455.8
Overall deficit excluding grants	-9,958.8	-14,075.5	-11,965.7	-10,068.3	-7,197.2	-7,820.1
Overall deficit including grants	-11,115.2	-16,029.3	-13,127.7	-11,096.5	-10,276.0	-9,394.3
Net Change in Financial Worth (Financing)	-9,958.8	-14,075.5	-11,965.7	-10,068.3	-7,197.2	-7,820.1
Domestic	-4,149.6	-7,457.0	-5,585.6	-6,227.3	-1,884.6	-7,814.4
Bank Financing	-2,290.5	-2,422.6	-2,734.9	-3,890.5	-299.9	-4,476.2
Non Bank Financing	-1,859.2	-5,034.5	-2,850.7	-2,336.8	-1,584.7	-3,338.2
External	-5,562.8	-6,000.0	-4,823.4	-3,793.1	-5,312.7	-5.7
Net change in financial assets	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Net change in Liabilities	5,562.8	6,000.0	4,823.4	3,793.1	5,312.7	5.7
Disbursement	5,562.8	6,000.0	4,823.4	3,793.1	5,312.7	5.7
Project loans	3,964.5	4,119.5	4,064.5	2,330.0	5,239.4	1,968.9
Import support loans	2,414.8	3,322.2	2,474.7	3,884.3	2,711.9	688.4
Amortization (-)	-816.5	-1,441.6	-1,715.8	-2,421.2	-2,638.6	-2,651.5
Payment of foreign debt arrears	0.0			0.0	0.0	0.0
exceptional fin.	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0
Errors and omissions	-246.3	-618.4	-1,556.7	-47.8	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 17: Total Expenditures Incl Donor projects by NDPIII programmes
National Budgetary Framework Program Classifications (billion shillings)**

	Outturn 2022/23	Budget 2023/24	Proj Outturn 2023/24
AGRO-INDUSTRIALIZATION	1,323.6	1,813.9	1,153.1
MINERAL DEVELOPMENT	70.5	47.3	34.5
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF PETROLEUM RESOURCES	830.7	447.0	389.3
MANUFACTURING	506.9	218.8	142.6
TOURISM DEVELOPMENT	105.9	447.0	389.3
CLIMATE CHANGE, NATURAL RESOURCE, ENVIRONMENT AND WATER MANA	383.1	426.6	304.9
PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT	1,817.7	1,911.1	1,533.1
SUSTAINABLE ENERGY DEVELOPMENT	884.6	1,342.7	757.0
INTEGRATED TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	4,301.7	4,491.3	2,974.7
SUSTAINABLE URBANISATION AND HOUSING	108.1	854.0	538.3
DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION	89.3	191.8	128.3
HUMAN CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT	7,769.6	9,580.2	7,319.4
INNOVATION, TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSFER	268.8	256.7	198.8
PUBLIC SECTOR TRANSFORMATION	209.1	228.5	199.0
COMMUNITY MOBILIZATION AND MINDSET CHANGE	60.0	35.1	30.5
GOVERNANCE AND SECURITY	7,405.3	7,675.8	6,580.7
DEVELOPMENT PLAN IMPLEMENTATION	1,313.1	1,805.6	1,566.5
REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT	528.7	1,047.3	846.9
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE	364.5	432.4	376.5
LEGISLATION, OVERSIGHT & REPRESENTATION	895.3	945.8	823.5
LOCAL GOVERNMENT	3,516.7	-	-
Interest Payments Due	5,911.7	6,061.5	6,591.6
Domestic Interest	4,711.3	4,978.0	5,273.0
External Interest	1,200.4	1,083.5	1,318.6
Total Centre	24,139.2	28,539.2	25,524.5
Total Local Government Programmes	5,710.3	5,131.9	5,580.7
Total Interest	5,911.7	6,061.5	6,591.6
Grand total	35,761.3	39,732.6	32,878.4

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

**Table 18: Consolidated Expenditures excl Donor Projects
National Budgetary Framework Program Classifications (billion shillings)**

	Outturn 2022/23	Budget 2022/23	Proj Outturn 2022/23
AGRO-INDUSTRIALIZATION	928.5	806.7	702.4
MINERAL DEVELOPMENT	55.7	31.5	27.4
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF PETROLEUM RESOURCES	830.7	447.0	389.3
MANUFACTURING	506.9	105.6	92.0
TOURISM DEVELOPMENT	105.9	447.0	389.3
CLIMATE CHANGE, NATURAL RESOURCE, ENVIRONMENT AND WATER MANA	316.9	269.4	234.5
PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT	1,595.2	1,601.8	1,394.8
SUSTAINABLE ENERGY DEVELOPMENT	603.7	368.9	321.2
INTEGRATED TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	3,180.1	2,280.0	1,985.3
SUSTAINABLE URBANISATION AND HOUSING	108.1	368.9	321.2
DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION	89.3	100.3	87.4
HUMAN CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT	6,769.1	7,164.7	6,238.6
INNOVATION, TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSFER	213.6	198.3	172.7
PUBLIC SECTOR TRANSFORMATION	209.1	228.5	199.0
COMMUNITY MOBILIZATION AND MINDSET CHANGE	60.0	35.1	30.5
GOVERNANCE AND SECURITY	7,315.6	7,432.6	6,471.9
DEVELOPMENT PLAN IMPLEMENTATION	1,293.7	1,792.1	1,560.4
REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT	528.7	893.6	778.1
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE	364.5	432.4	376.5
LEGISLATION, OVERSIGHT & REPRESENTATION	895.3	945.8	823.5
LOCAL GOVERNMENT	59.0	-	-
Interest Payments Due	5,911.7	6,061.5	6,591.6
Domestic Interest	4,711.3	4,978.0	5,273.0
External Interest	1,200.4	1,083.5	1,318.6
Total Centre	20,681.5	20,645.2	22,188.3
Total Local Government Programmes	5,710.3	4,777.3	5,226.1
Total Interest	5,911.7	6,061.5	6,591.6
Grand total	32,303.6	31,484.0	29,187.7

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

Table 19: Function Classification of Budgetary Central Government Outlays (GFSM 2001 framework)⁵
2019/20 - 2023/24 (billion shillings)

	Outturn 2018/19	Outturn 2019/20	Outturn 2020/21	Outturn 2021/22	Outturn 2022/23	Budget 2023/24	Proj Outturn 2023/24
Total Outlays	18,664.8	27,165.4	34,383.0	34,109.2	19,579.3	39,029.2	37,241.0
General public services	6,687.1	7,810.5	9,953.0	10,581.3	6,795.9	13,546.8	12,926.1
Public debt transactions	2,526.1	2,897.5	4,056.4	3,282.7	4,261.7	6,061.5	6,591.6
Transfers of general character between levels of government	336.9	443.7	497.5	534.2	539.8	7,405.3	7,675.8
Defense	2,019.3	4,052.1	5,416.7	4,067.5	2,001.8	3,990.4	3,807.5
Public order and safety	160.3	655.6	307.8	1,810.3	394.7	786.8	750.8
Economic affairs	4,900.6	3,672.1	4,427.5	7,490.4	3,849.5	7,673.6	7,322.0
General Economic, Commercial and Labour Affairs	386.9	240.8	194.0	406.7	3.5	6.9	6.6
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	619.1	563.8	648.4	864.3	733.3	1,323.6	1,813.9
Fuel and Energy	532.8	329.5	293.6	973.4	555.2	1,106.7	1,056.0
Mining, manufacturing, and construction	66.9	37.2	158.6	193.0	26.5	52.8	50.4
Transport	1,795.7	1,046.3	1,744.7	3,243.0	2,021.2	4,491.3	2,974.7
Communication	141.8	102.3	57.7	121.6	24.8	426.6	304.9
Environmental protection	167.1	127.9	153.8	357.6	109.3	218.0	208.0
Housing and community amenities	828.8	791.1	717.2	822.7	192.5	383.7	366.1
Health	1,421.7	1,645.9	2,019.5	2,769.4	2,171.1	4,327.9	4,129.6
Outpatient services	7.0	8.5	10.1	12.2	-	-	-
Hospital services	147.5	123.5	87.6	643.8	187.2	373.2	356.1
Public health services	6.3	4.6	8.1	160.5	791.9	1,578.6	1,506.3
Recreation, culture and religion	34.8	32.5	36.3	21.4	-	-	-
Education	2,140.6	2,330.1	2,212.5	3,527.4	2,806.2	5,593.9	5,337.6
Pre-primary and primary education	20.5	18.6	17.6	64.2	-	-	-
Secondary education	3.8	4.6	23.9	21.8	-	-	-
Tertiary education	216.9	170.6	98.0	918.1	16.3	32.5	31.0
Social protection	304.6	298.8	198.5	526.0	29.8	59.4	56.7

Note: ⁵ Published to facilitate international comparisons. Includes transfers to local governments

Source: Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development

**Table 20a: Function classification of central government recurrent expenditure
2019/20 - 2022/23 (million shillings)**

Function	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23'
General Public Services	5,894,027	8,959,838	8,499,809	11,252,360
Defence	1,355,995	1,490,695	2,316,908	2,062,501
Public order and safety	1,299,115	1,457,482	1,936,457	1,833,594
Economic Affairs	1,263,991	1,537,838	1,631,567	1,986,952
Transport (include road, railway, air trans	547,049	607,076	520,395	604,964
Agriculture , Forestry, Fishing and Huntin	209,596	227,210	271,267	252,106
Communication	61,816	55,510	67,930	75,940
Fuel and Energy Affairs And Services	125,251	106,815	71,813	59,414
Other Economic Affairs NEC	320,280	541,227	700,162	994,527
Environment Protection	46,906	53,637	54,994	46,451
Housing and Community amenities	58,725	70,169	103,860	76,198
Water Supply	5,678	6,354	7,638	6,852
Housing & Community Amenities n.e.c.	53,047	63,815	96,222	69,346
Health	765,329	1,032,559	1,241,622	1,162,339
Recreation, Culture, and religion	5,490	9,228	44,880	61,953
Education	1,107,269	1,251,273	1,498,556	1,473,633
Social Protection	194,017	150,156	319,986	208,865
Total	11,990,865	16,012,876	17,648,639	20,164,847

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Note: (i) Transfers from Treasury to decentralised districts and Urban Administration are excluded.

(ii) 'Revised data

**Table 20b: Function classification of central government recurrent expenditure
2019/20 - 2022/23 (by percentage)**

Function	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
General Public Services	49.2	56.0	48.2	55.8
Defence	11.3	9.3	13.1	10.2
Public order and safety	10.8	9.1	11.0	9.1
Economic Affairs	10.5	9.6	9.2	9.9
Transport (include road, railway, air trans	4.6	3.8	2.9	3.0
Agriculture , Forestry, Fishing and Huntin	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.3
Communication	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4
Fuel and Energy Affairs And Services	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.3
Other Economic Affairs NEC	2.7	3.4	4.0	4.9
Environment Protection	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2
Housing and Community amenities	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.4
Water Supply	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Housing & Community Amenities n.e.c.	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3
Health	6.4	6.4	7.0	5.8
Recreation, Culture, and religion	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.3
Education	9.2	7.8	8.5	7.3
Social Protection	1.6	0.9	1.8	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Economic classification	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23'
Compensation of employees	3,571,396	3,943,214	5,011,601	4,908,392
Wages and salaries (In cash)	3,430,718	3,779,623	4,838,572	4,715,890
Social contributions	140,678	163,591	173,030	192,501
Actual contributions	130,492	159,928	170,529	184,196
Imputed contributions	10,186	3,663	2,500	8,305
Use of goods and services	3,323,582	4,269,343	4,576,764	4,166,814
Interest	2,932,364	4,055,558	4,966,430	5,911,733
To nonresidents	0	0	0	0
To residents other than general government	0	0	0	0
Subsidies	0	0	0	0
Grants	1,347,928	2,989,817	2,052,857	4,059,828
To international organizations	58,169	49,412	49,276	69,281
To other general government units	1,288,919	2,939,565	2,002,741	3,983,780
To Non-government organizations	840	840	840	6767.091999
Social benefits	421,580	453,038	512,735	730,480
Other expense	394,014	301,905	528,251	387,601
Property expense other than interest	0	0	0	0
Rent	1431	125	551.789899	0
Miscellaneous other expense	392,583	301,780	527,699	387,601
Expense	11,990,865	16,012,876	17,648,639	20,164,847

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Note: (i) Transfers from Central Government to decentralized districts and Urban Administration are not included

(ii) ' Revised figures

Table 21b: Economic classification of central government recurrent expenditure 2019/20 - 2022/23 (by percentage)

Economic classification	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Compensation of employees	29.8	24.6	28.4	24.3
Wages and salaries (In cash)	28.6	23.6	27.4	23.4
Social contributions	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0
Actual contributions	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9
Imputed contributions	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Use of goods and services	27.7	26.7	25.9	20.7
Interest	24.5	25.3	28.1	29.3
To nonresidents	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
To residents other than general government	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Subsidies	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Grants	11.2	18.7	11.6	20.1
To international organizations	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3
To other general government units	10.7	18.4	11.3	19.8
To Non-government organizations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Social benefits	3.5	2.8	2.9	3.6
Other expense	3.3	1.9	3.0	1.9
Property expense other than interest	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rent	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous other expense	3.3	1.9	3.0	1.9
Expense	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 22a: Function classification of central government development expenditure 2019/20 2022/23 (million shillings)

Function	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23'
General Public Services	256,665	407,609	591,120	561,705
Defence	2,794,251	3,725,457	2,166,833	1,996,776
Public order and safety	400,165	416,875	344,040	374,444
Economic Affairs	3,461,773	3,740,246	2,733,036	2,320,142
Transport (include road, railway, air tran	2,531,605	2,712,347	1,921,630	1,415,210
Agriculture , Forestry, Fishing and Hunt	338,102	462,802	370,658	274,276
Communication	28,889	12,820	30,287	12,376
Fuel and Energy Affairs And Services	299,750	357,363	277,322	422,798
Other Economic Affairs NEC	263,427	194,914	133,138	195,483
Environment Protection	60,228	52,618	24,058	57,139
Housing and Community amenities	274,723	409,914	458,007	337,630
Water Supply	234,263	356,463	382,915	308,113
Housing & Community Amenities n.e.c.	40,460	53,451	75,092	29,516
Health	873,774	165,396	395,170	138,916
Recreation, Culture, and religion	0	0	0	0
Education	90,497	152,497	222,333	138,738
Social Protection	49,765	21,247	21,320	11,042
Total	8,261,841	9,091,859	6,955,917	5,936,532

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Note: (i) Transfers from Treasury to decentralized districts and Urban Administration excluded.

(ii) Revised figures

Table 22b: Function classification of central government development expenditure 2019/20- 2022/23 (million shillings)

Function	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23'
General Public Services	3.1	4.5	8.5	9.5
Defence	33.8	41.0	31.2	33.6
Public order and safety	4.8	4.6	4.9	6.3
Economic Affairs	41.9	41.1	39.3	39.1
Transport (include road, railway, air tran	30.6	29.8	27.6	23.8
Agriculture , Forestry, Fishing and Hunt	4.1	5.1	5.3	4.6
Communication	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.2
Fuel and Energy Affairs And Services	3.6	3.9	4.0	7.1
Other Economic Affairs NEC	3.2	2.1	1.9	3.3
Environment Protection	0.7	0.6	0.3	1.0
Housing and Community amenities	3.3	4.5	6.6	5.7
Water Supply	2.8	3.9	5.5	5.2
Housing & Community Amenties n.e.c.	0.5	0.6	1.1	0.5
Health	10.6	1.8	5.7	2.3
Recreation, Culture, and region	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Education	1.1	1.7	3.2	2.3
Social Protection	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 23a: Economic classification of central government development expenditure 2019/20 - 2022/23 (million shillings)

Economic classification	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23'
Compensation of employees	103,192	104,671	104,669	117,931
Wages and salaries in cash	98,028	99,420	99,019	108,117
Social contributions	5,165	5,251	5,650	9,814
Actual contributions	4,717	4,760	4,867	9,710
Imputed contributions	447.996	491.094591	782.507288	104.135801
Use of goods and services	1,040,159	484,897	445,058	701,745
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	2400.4
Grants	449,585	287,891	414,066	536,145
To international organizations	266,701	218,025	359,377	6,372
To other general government units	182,884	69,866	36,050	529,767
To Non government organizations	0	0	18638.46835	5
Social benefits	2,479	5,573	6,123	3,442
Other expense	186,616	204,352	174,983	24,167
Property expense than interest	0	0	0	0
Rent	0	60	304	0
Miscellaneous other expense	186,616	204,292	174,679	24,167
Expense	1,782,031	1,087,383	1,144,899	1,384,647

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Note: (i)' Revised figures

Table 23b: Economic classification of central government development expenditure by percentage 2019/20 - 2022/23 (million shillings)

Economic classification	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23'
Compensation of employees	5.8	9.6	9.1	8.5
Wages and salaries in cash	5.5	9.1	8.6	7.8
Social contributions	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.7
Actual contributions	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.7
Imputed contributions	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Use of goods and services	58.4	44.6	38.9	50.7
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	0.2
Grants	25.2	26.5	36.2	38.7
To international organizations	15.0	20.1	31.4	0.5
To other general government units	10.3	6.4	3.1	38.3
To Non government organizations	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0
Social benefits	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.2
Other expense	10.5	18.8	15.3	1.7
Property expense than interest	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rent	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous other expense	10.5	18.8	15.3	1.7
Expense	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 24a: Function classification of donor funded central government development expenditure 2019/20 - 2023/24 (million shillings)

Function	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23'
General Public Services	4,205,845	2,843,485	2,963,336	4,229,747
Defence	279,336	396,481	201,501	0
Public order and safety	228323.701	119851.7569	5134.713883	7878.552779
Economic Affairs	2,777,405	2,425,365	2,066,862	1,998,071
Transport (include road, railway, air transport, other transport etc)	817,943	1,438,488	1,042,468	1,278,867
Agriculture , Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	854,191	132,645	126,883	214,977
Communication	53,196	94,607	38,908	0
Other Economic Affairs NEC	1,052,075	759,625	858,603	504,227
Environment Protection	287	54,538	28,622	24,681
Housing and Community amenities	383,926	577,081	512,261	420,339
Water Supply	328,678	566,970	468,902	317,282
Housing & Community Amenties n.e.c.	55248.45637	10110.6769	43358.30118	103057.1396
Health	406,129	398,561	576,166	708,878
Recreation, Culture, and religion	0	0	0	0
Education	214,709	176,394	238,345	53,340
Social Protection	264,353	233,759	314,867	117,746
Grand Total	8,760,313	7,225,516	6,907,094	7,560,681

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Note: (i)' Revised figures

Table 24b: Function classification of donor funded central government development expenditure 2019/20 - 2023/24, (percentage share)

Function	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23'
General Public Services	48.0	39.4	42.9	55.9
Defence	3.2	5.5	2.9	0.0
Public order and safety	2.6	1.7	0.1	0.1
Economic Affairs	31.7	33.6	29.9	26.4
Transport (include road, railway, air transport, other transport e	9.3	19.9	15.1	16.9
Agriculture , Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	9.8	1.8	1.8	2.8
Communication	0.6	1.3	0.6	0.0
Other Economic Affairs NEC	12.0	10.5	12.4	6.7
Environment Protection	0.0	0.8	0.4	0.3
Housing and Community amenities	4.4	8.0	7.4	5.6
Water Supply	3.8	7.8	6.8	4.2
Housing & Community Amenties n.e.c.	0.6	0.1	0.6	1.4
Health	4.6	5.5	8.3	9.4
Recreation, Culture, and religion	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Education	2.5	2.4	3.5	0.7
Social Protection	3.0	3.2	4.6	1.6
Grand Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Note: (i)' Revised figures

**Table 25a: Function classification of local government expenditure
2019/20 – 2022/23 (million shillings),**

Function	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
General Public Services	1,171,247	1,233,718	1,251,661	1,476,161
Defence	-	-	-	-
Public Order and Safety	386.632803	4267.81761	142.288436	5149.88626
Economic Affairs	379,961	429,701	756,469	795,013
Agriculture	171,316	174,441	315,853	337,738
Construction/Works	207,143	253,320	435,702	455,417
Labour	625	779	690	736
Other Economic Affairs nec	877	1,161	4,224	1,122
Environmental Protection	32,438	36,411	52,813	54,045
Housing and Community amenities	69,952	76,829	70,392	75,389
Housing	1,619	3,030	3,424	4,756
Water Supply	8,191	12,773	12,994	14,300
Other Community Development	60,143	61,026	53,974	56,333
Health	583,212	590,456	839,225	903,154
Recreation, Culture and Religion	14797.6516	10846.0046	708.552981	471.363939
Education	1,748,964	1,762,158	1,894,980	2,079,659
Primary	964,646	1,099,427	1,189,713	1,301,578
Secondary	417,245	478,325	512,568	566,151
Tertiary	76,315	87,867	95,043	102,978
Other Education	290,757	96,539	97,657	108,952
Social Protection	19,481	11,314	9,869	10,616
Total	4,020,438	4,155,701	4,876,260	5,399,657

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Note: (i) Local government expenditure is a summation of Districts and Municipalities'

**Table 25b: Function classification of local government expenditure
2019/20 – 2022/23 (by percentage),**

Function	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
General Public Services	29.1	29.7	25.7	27.3
Defence	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Public Order and Safety	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Economic Affairs	9.5	10.3	15.5	14.7
Agriculture	4.3	4.2	6.5	6.3
Construction/Works	5.2	6.1	8.9	8.4
Labour	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other Economic Affairs nec	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Environmental Protection	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.0
Housing and Community amenities	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.4
Housing	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Water Supply	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Other Community Development	1.5	1.5	1.1	1.0
Health	14.5	14.2	17.2	16.7
Recreation, Culture and Religion	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0
Education	43.5	42.4	38.9	38.5
Primary	24.0	26.5	24.4	24.1
Secondary	10.4	11.5	10.5	10.5
Tertiary	1.9	2.1	1.9	1.9
Other Education	7.2	2.3	2.0	2.0
Social Protection	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

**Table 26a: 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 26b: 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 27: 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	Financing	Financing	Wage	Recurrent	dev't	Financing	Financing	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 27 cont'd: Medium term expenditure framework (excluding energy savings, arrears and non-VAT) , billion shillings, 2023/24 - 2028/29

Programme/vote	FY 2023/24 Approved Budget						FY 2024/25 Budget Projections					
	Non-Wage		Domestic	External	Total excl.	Total incl.	Non-Wage		Domestic	External	Total excl.	Total incl.
	Wage	Recurrent	dev't	Financing	External Financing	External Financing	Wage	Recurrent	dev't	Financing	External Financing	External Financing
PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT												
008 Ministry of Finance, Planning & Economic Dev.	0.3	1,465.1	2.2	309.3	1,467.6	1,776.9	0.3	1,512.6	2.2	410.4	1,515.1	1,925.5
015 Ministry of Trade, Industry and Cooperatives	1.1	1.3	-	-	2.4	2.4	1.1	1.3	-	-	2.4	2.4
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	5.4	0.3	-	10.0	10.0	4.3	5.0	0.1	-	9.5	9.5
123 National Lotteries and Gaming Regulatory Board	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
153 PPDA	0.9	0.4	-	-	1.3	1.3	0.9	0.4	-	-	1.3	1.3
154 Uganda National Bureau of Standards	25.9	22.3	5.1	-	53.2	53.2	25.9	26.5	4.5	-	56.9	56.9
136 Uganda Export Promotion Board	2.6	5.6	0.0	-	8.2	8.2	1.6	9.1	0.0	-	10.7	10.7
138 Uganda Investment Authority (UIA)	6.8	8.0	1.2	-	16.0	16.0	6.8	5.1	0.5	-	12.4	12.4
140 Capital Markets Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
161 Uganda Free Zones Authority	2.4	3.2	5.4	-	11.0	11.0	2.7	2.1	2.3	-	7.2	7.2
162 Uganda Microfinance Regulatory Authority	2.2	8.4	0.5	-	11.1	11.1	3.4	7.9	0.2	-	11.5	11.5
163 Uganda Retirement Benefits Regulatory Authority	6.8	7.8	-	-	14.6	14.6	7.8	8.6	-	-	16.4	16.4
500 Missions Abroad	-	1.5	-	-	1.5	1.5	-	1.5	-	-	1.5	1.5
607 601-999 Local Governments	-	2.2	0.6	-	2.8	2.8	-	2.2	0.7	-	3.0	3.0
SUB-TOTAL PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT	53.4	1,533.1	15.3	309.3	1,601.8	1,911.1	54.9	1,584.3	10.7	410.4	1,649.9	2,060.3
MANUFACTURING												
006 Ministry of Foreign Affairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1
008 Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
015 Trade, Industry and Cooperatives	2.1	92.6	10.8	-	105.5	105.5	1.7	124.7	4.8	-	131.3	131.3
110 Uganda Industrial Research Institute	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
138 Uganda Investment Authority (UIA)	-	-	-	113.2	-	113.2	0.5	0.0	-	155.6	0.5	156.1
154 Uganda National Bureau of Standards	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.6	-	-	0.6	0.6
161 Uganda Free Zones Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	0.0
108 National Planning Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1
136 Uganda Export Promotion Board	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	-	-	0.3	0.3
007 Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	0.2	0.2
119 Uganda Registration Services Bureau	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
500 Missions Abroad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	15.4	186.7	359.2	691.0	561.4	1,252.4	15.4	153.1	579.1	1,365.6	747.6	2,113.2
023 Ministry of Kampala Capital City and Metropolitan Affairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
113 Uganda National Roads Authority (UNRA)	71.1	37.4	959.4	1,400.2	1,068.0	2,468.2	68.6	24.7	419.5	1,311.5	512.7	1,824.2
118 Road Fund	2.7	399.3	-	-	402.0	402.0	3.9	359.3	-	-	363.2	363.2
122 KCCA Road Rehabilitation Grant	-	-	43.0	120.0	43.0	163.0	-	-	161.1	308.0	161.1	469.1
609 601-999 Local Governments	-	-	205.8	-	205.8	205.8	-	176.0	43.7	-	219.7	219.7
SUB-TOTAL INTEGRATED TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	89.2	623.4	1,567.4	2,211.2	2,280.0	4,491.3	87.9	713.1	1,203.3	2,985.1	2,004.3	4,989.4
SUSTAINABLE ENERGY DEVELOPMENT												
013 Ministry of Education and Sports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
017 Energy and Minerals	10.1	46.9	300.0	973.8	357.0	1,330.8	7.5	5.3	1.0	963.6	13.7	977.3
150 National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)	-	-	2.5	-	2.5	2.5	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1
008 Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development	-	1.8	-	-	1.8	1.8	-	2.6	-	-	2.6	2.6
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	-	1.0	-	-	1.0	1.0
007 Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs	-	1.2	-	-	1.2	1.2	-	0.5	-	-	0.5	0.5
005 Ministry of Public Service	-	0.5	-	-	0.5	0.5	-	0.5	-	-	0.5	0.5
006 Ministry of Foreign Affairs	-	0.5	-	-	0.5	0.5	-	0.6	-	-	0.6	0.6
308 Soroti University	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
500 Missions Abroad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUB-TOTAL SUSTAINABLE ENERGY DEVELOPMENT	10.1	54.2	304.6	973.8	368.9	1,342.7	7.5	10.5	1.0	963.6	19.0	982.6
DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION												
013 Ministry of Education and Sports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
020 Ministry of ICT and National Guidance	5.9	44.9	0.8	-	51.6	51.6	1.8	35.3	0.6	-	37.7	37.7
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	11.2	33.0	4.5	91.5	48.7	140.2	8.8	36.8	0.0	162.5	45.7	208.2
SUB-TOTAL DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION	17.1	77.9	5.3	91.5	100.3	191.8	10.6	72.1	0.6	162.5	83.4	245.9
SUSTAINABLE URBANISATION AND HOUSING												
011 Ministry of Local Government	1.1	-	-	-	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	-	-	1.1	1.1
012 Ministry of Lands, Housing & Urban Development	6.9	16.0	5.6	51.2	28.5	79.7	7.7	88.4	6.3	35.4	102.5	137.9
016 Ministry of Works and Transport	1.8	1.0	-	-	2.8	2.8	1.8	1.0	-	-	2.8	2.8
023 Ministry of Kampala Capital City and Metropolitan Affairs	-	6.5	-	79.3	6.5	85.8	-	0.1	5.0	444.4	5.1	449.5
122 Kampala Capital City Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.2	-	-	1.2	1.2
161 Uganda Free Zones Authority	-	0.5	-	-	0.5	0.5	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1
610 601-999 Local Governments	-	-	-	354.6	-	354.6	-	-	-	56.8	-	56.8
SUB-TOTAL SUSTAINABLE URBANISATION AND HOUSING	9.8	24.0	5.6	485.1	39.4	524.5	10.6	90.8	11.3	536.6	112.8	649.4

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

Table 27 cont'd: Medium term expenditure framework (excluding energy savings, arrears and non-VAT) , billion shillings, 2023/24 - 2028/2029

Programme/vote	FY 2023/24 Approved Budget						FY 2024/25 Budget Projections							
	Non-Wage Domestic			External			Non-Wage Domestic			External				
	Wage	Recurrent	dev't	Financing	Financing	Financing	Wage	Recurrent	dev't	Financing	Financing	Financing		
HUMAN CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT														
003 Office of the Prime Minister	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
008 Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
011 Ministry of Local Government	-	0.0	-	-	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0
013 Ministry of Education and Sports	48.2	265.1	42.2	311.8	355.5	667.3	46.7	313.4	34.7	489.9	394.9	884.8	884.8	884.8
014 Ministry of Health	22.1	103.3	73.4	1,493.5	198.8	1,692.3	22.3	148.5	119.3	1,125.7	290.1	1,416	1,416	1,416
018 Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development	1.6	180.7	-	112.7	182.4	295.0	1.6	148.8	-	205.3	150.5	355.8	355.8	355.8
019 Ministry of Water and Environment	4.7	0.4	232.3	434.4	237.3	671.7	4.1	0.4	115.9	396.3	120.5	516.8	516.8	516.8
021 East African Community	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
107 Uganda AIDS Commission	5.0	11.0	0.6	-	16.6	16.6	6.1	10.1	0.6	-	16.8	16.8	16.8	16.8
108 National Planning Authority	-	8.9	-	-	8.9	8.9	-	8.9	-	-	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9
305 Busitema University	33.7	15.8	5.9	-	55.4	55.4	37.6	14.7	5.3	-	57.5	57.5	57.5	57.5
114 Uganda Cancer Institute	19.2	22.3	25.7	35.0	67.2	102.2	19.2	39.6	14.1	57.0	72.9	129.9	129.9	129.9
115 Uganda Heart Institute	6.9	35.9	8.9	16.9	51.7	68.6	16.0	30.6	8.0	92.8	54.7	147.5	147.5	147.5
116 National Medical Stores	20.1	561.0	6.7	-	587.7	587.7	20.3	694.7	6.0	-	721.0	721.0	721.0	721.0
122 Kampala Capital City Authority	63.6	14.3	3.2	-	81.1	81.1	63.6	14.3	13.2	-	91.1	91.1	91.1	91.1
124 Equal Opportunities Commission	-	0.8	-	-	0.8	0.8	-	0.8	-	-	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
306 Muni University	18.3	8.6	4.8	-	31.6	31.6	23.6	8.0	4.3	-	35.8	35.8	35.8	35.8
128 Uganda National Examinations Board	12.4	103.6	11.5	-	127.5	127.5	13.9	133.8	11.5	-	159.2	159.2	159.2	159.2
132 Education Service Commission	2.9	6.6	2.4	-	11.9	11.9	2.9	6.1	2.2	-	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.2
134 Health Service Commission	2.6	9.6	0.1	-	12.2	12.2	2.6	8.6	0.0	-	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.2
138 Uganda Investment Authority (UIA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
149 National Population Council	3.0	8.5	-	-	11.4	11.4	3.0	4.2	-	-	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2
301 Makerere University	209.0	129.6	15.4	-	354.0	354.0	221.6	123.0	13.8	-	358.4	358.4	358.4	358.4
302 Mbarara University	40.0	16.4	4.0	-	60.4	60.4	41.8	15.3	3.6	-	60.7	60.7	60.7	60.7
303 Makerere University Business School	62.6	41.0	2.1	-	105.8	105.8	84.1	38.0	1.9	-	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0
304 Kyambogo University	61.2	70.5	3.7	-	135.4	135.4	67.2	67.8	3.3	-	138.3	138.3	138.3	138.3
312 Uganda Management Institute	20.1	20.6	1.3	-	42.0	42.0	20.1	20.5	-	-	40.6	40.6	40.6	40.6
313 Mountains of the Moon University	22.0	13.9	2.2	-	38.1	38.1	25.2	14.0	2.0	-	41.2	41.2	41.2	41.2
309 Gulu University	38.0	23.7	5.7	-	67.4	67.4	41.4	22.7	6.9	-	71.1	71.1	71.1	71.1
151 Uganda Blood Transfusion Service (UBTS)	6.6	14.5	1.2	-	22.3	22.3	6.9	20.5	1.7	-	29.1	29.1	29.1	29.1
401 Mulago Hospital Complex	50.1	62.4	5.3	11.3	117.8	129.1	50.1	56.7	4.7	7.6	111.6	119.2	119.2	119.2
402 Butabika Hospital	9.6	10.6	2.5	-	22.7	22.7	9.6	9.4	2.3	-	21.2	21.2	21.2	21.2
403 Arua Referral Hospital	8.7	3.5	2.6	-	14.8	14.8	9.0	3.6	0.1	-	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.7
404 Fort Portal Referral Hospital	9.8	3.5	0.1	-	13.4	13.4	9.8	3.7	0.1	-	13.6	13.6	13.6	13.6
405 Gulu Referral Hospital	9.3	6.6	0.1	-	16.1	16.1	9.3	5.2	0.1	-	14.6	14.6	14.6	14.6
406 Hoima Referral Hospital	10.0	2.5	2.6	-	15.1	15.1	10.0	3.4	0.1	-	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.5
407 Jinja Referral Hospital	13.2	6.7	3.6	-	23.5	23.5	13.2	8.9	0.1	-	22.1	22.1	22.1	22.1
408 Kabale Referral Hospital	7.0	5.6	0.1	-	12.7	12.7	7.0	5.0	0.1	-	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1
409 Masaka Referral Hospital	8.9	3.2	0.1	-	12.2	12.2	8.9	3.6	0.1	-	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6
410 Mbale Referral Hospital	10.3	8.5	0.1	-	18.9	18.9	11.3	9.9	5.1	-	26.3	26.3	26.3	26.3
411 Soroti Referral Hospital	8.4	3.9	4.1	-	16.4	16.4	8.4	3.4	0.1	-	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0
412 Lira Referral Hospital	10.0	8.6	0.1	-	18.7	18.7	10.0	7.6	0.1	-	17.7	17.7	17.7	17.7
413 Mbarara Referral Hospital	9.4	4.1	5.2	-	18.8	18.8	9.4	8.4	0.1	-	17.9	17.9	17.9	17.9
414 Mubende Referral Hospital	11.1	2.1	0.2	-	13.4	13.4	11.1	2.4	0.1	-	13.7	13.7	13.7	13.7
415 Moroto Referral Hospital	8.0	4.7	0.1	-	12.8	12.8	8.0	4.1	0.1	-	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.3
416 Naguru Referral Hospital	10.7	2.5	0.2	-	13.4	13.4	10.7	1.9	0.2	-	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8
417 Kiruddu Referral Hospital	11.1	14.8	1.5	-	27.4	27.4	11.1	14.2	1.4	-	26.6	26.6	26.6	26.6
418 Kawempe Referral Hospital	15.0	6.8	0.9	-	22.7	22.7	15.0	7.8	0.8	-	23.6	23.6	23.6	23.6
419 Entebbe Regional Referral Hospital	8.1	2.9	0.9	-	11.9	11.9	8.1	5.8	0.8	-	14.8	14.8	14.8	14.8
420 Mulago Specialized Women and Neonatal Hospital	16.1	14.7	2.3	-	33.0	33.0	16.1	12.9	2.0	-	31.1	31.1	31.1	31.1
421 Kayunga Referral Hospital	4.8	7.1	-	-	12.0	12.0	5.8	6.9	-	-	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8
422 Yumbe Referral Hospital	5.3	6.1	-	-	11.4	11.4	6.3	5.5	-	-	11.8	11.8	11.8	11.8
310 Lira University	20.5	10.2	5.0	-	35.8	35.8	25.2	9.5	4.5	-	39.2	39.2	39.2	39.2
111 National Curriculum Development Centre	8.6	11.7	3.1	-	23.3	23.3	9.6	13.4	0.5	-	23.4	23.4	23.4	23.4
127 Uganda Virus Research Institute (UVRI)	2.4	5.1	-	-	7.4	7.4	2.4	4.8	-	-	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2
307 Kabale University	39.5	18.2	2.6	-	60.3	60.3	43.7	16.9	2.3	-	63.0	63.0	63.0	63.0
308 Soroti University	17.1	8.3	1.3	-	26.7	26.7	20.8	8.2	10.1	-	39.1	39.1	39.1	39.1
164 National Council for Higher Education	5.2	9.5	-	-	14.7	14.7	7.8	9.4	-	-	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.2
165 Uganda Business and Technical Examination Board	4.9	22.9	2.8	-	30.6	30.6	6.2	33.3	2.8	-	42.3	42.3	42.3	42.3
166 National Council of Sports	1.6	45.8	1.5	-	48.9	48.9	3.0	176.1	103.9	-	283.0	283.0	283.0	283.0
500 Missions Abroad	-	0.3	-	-	0.3	0.3	-	0.3	-	-	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
612 601-999 Local Governments	2,627.5	564.9	381.6	-	3,573.9	3,573.9	2,734.6	661.4	383.0	-	3,779.0	3,779	3,779	3,779
SUB-TOTAL HUMAN CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT	3,705.9	2,575.0	883.8	2,415.5	7,164.7	9,580.2	3,903.6	3,031.3	894.1	2,374.8	7,828.9	10,204	10,204	10,204

Table 27 cont'd: Medium term expenditure framework (excluding energy savings, arrears and non-VAT) , billion shillings, 2023/24 - 2028/2029

Programme/vote	FY 2023/24 Approved Budget						FY 2024/25 Budget Projections					
	Wage	Non-Wage Recurrent	Domestic dev't	External Financing	Total excl. Total incl.		Wage	Non-Wage Recurrent	Domestic dev't	External Financing	Total excl. Total incl.	
					External Financing	External Financing					External Financing	External Financing
INNOVATION, TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSFER												
002 State House	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
006 Ministry of Foreign Affairs	-	0.6	-	-	0.6	0.6	-	0.4	-	-	0.4	0.4
110 Uganda Industrial Research Institute	10.3	1.6	-	-	12.0	12.0	10.3	9.1	2.9	-	22.3	22.3
119 Uganda Registration Services Bureau	1.0	1.4	-	-	2.4	2.4	1.0	1.1	-	-	2.1	2.1
167 Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation	4.2	157.3	21.8	58.4	183.2	241.6	4.2	314.8	3.0	-	322.0	322.0
500 Missions Abroad	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1
SUB-TOTAL INNOVATION, TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSFER	15.5	161.0	21.8	58.4	198.3	256.7	15.5	325.6	5.9	-	346.9	346.9
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 Development	2.5	16.2	5.0	-	23.7	23.7	2.7	60.2	6.2	-	69.2	69.2
020 Ministry of ICT and National Guidance	1.0	-	-	-	1.0	1.0	1.0	-	-	-	1.0	1.0
112 Directorate of Ethics and Integrity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
119 Uganda Registration Services Bureau	0.3	-	-	-	0.3	0.3	6.0	-	-	-	6.0	6.0
122 Kampala Capital City Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	-	-	0.6	0.6
123 National Lotteries and Gaming Regulatory Board	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
124 Equal Opportunities Commission	-	2.0	-	-	2.0	2.0	-	1.2	-	-	1.2	1.2
149 National Population Council	0.3	-	-	-	0.3	0.3	0.2	-	-	-	0.2	0.2
500 Missions Abroad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
615 601-999 Local Governments	-	7.6	-	-	7.6	7.6	-	7.6	-	-	7.6	7.6
SUB-TOTAL COMMUNITY MOBILIZATION AND MINDSET CHANGE	4.2	25.9	5.0	-	35.1	35.1	10.0	69.6	6.2	-	85.9	85.9
GOVERNANCE AND SECURITY												
001 Office of the President	26.9	209.5	22.4	-	258.7	258.7	27.2	220.0	20.1	-	267.4	267.4
002 State House	25.2	375.0	21.7	-	421.9	421.9	31.5	399.1	21.7	-	452.3	452.3
003 Office of the Prime Minister	0.2	0.5	0.3	55.3	1.1	56.4	0.2	0.7	-	-	0.9	0.9
004 Ministry of Defence	1,052.2	1,185.2	1,642.9	187.8	3,880.4	4,068.2	1,266.9	1,406.2	1,873.1	253.2	4,546.1	4,799.4
006 Ministry of Foreign Affairs	6.4	21.4	0.1	-	27.8	27.8	6.3	11.5	2.8	1.1	20.6	21.7
007 Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs	16.1	168.2	20.0	-	204.3	204.3	16.1	114.8	8.6	-	139.6	139.6
008 Ministry of Finance, Planning & Economic Dev.	-	2.0	-	-	2.0	2.0	-	2.0	-	-	2.0	2.0
009 Ministry of Internal Affairs	2.4	60.2	1.6	-	64.3	64.3	2.5	42.4	0.7	-	45.6	45.6
011 Ministry of Local Government	0.3	0.5	-	-	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.2	-	-	0.5	0.5
018 Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development	0.0	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	0.0	0.0
021 East African Community	1.3	34.9	0.2	-	36.4	36.4	1.0	37.9	0.1	-	38.9	38.9
102 Electoral Commission	37.7	107.5	3.7	-	148.9	148.9	38.4	452.0	65.4	-	555.8	555.8
103 Inspectorate of Government (IG)	24.1	31.6	14.0	-	69.7	69.7	23.8	36.6	24.0	-	84.4	84.4
105 Law Reform Commission	4.1	14.0	0.4	-	18.5	18.5	3.4	12.7	0.4	-	16.5	16.5
106 Uganda Human Rights Commission	7.6	11.4	0.5	-	19.6	19.6	9.0	11.0	0.5	-	20.5	20.5
311 Law Development Centre	8.0	18.4	4.5	-	30.9	30.9	10.1	17.1	4.1	-	31.2	31.2
112 Ethics and Integrity	3.3	20.3	0.2	-	23.8	23.8	3.2	5.2	0.1	-	8.5	8.5
119 Uganda Registration Services Bureau	7.7	19.9	4.5	-	32.1	32.1	7.7	22.8	1.2	-	31.7	31.7
120 National Citizenship and Immigration Control	5.3	149.9	3.8	-	159.0	159.0	5.3	145.3	3.4	-	154.0	154.0
122 Kampala Capital City Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
123 National Lotteries and Gaming Regulatory Board	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
124 Equal Opportunities Commission	-	1.5	-	-	1.5	1.5	-	1.2	-	-	1.2	1.2
129 Financial Intelligence Authority (FIA)	9.6	20.9	0.7	-	31.2	31.2	9.6	27.7	0.7	-	37.9	37.9
130 Treasury Operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
131 Auditor General	48.5	60.3	1.8	-	110.6	110.6	48.5	43.0	0.8	-	92.3	92.3
133 Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions	28.2	35.6	17.0	-	80.8	80.8	28.2	39.0	17.3	-	84.5	84.5
144 Uganda Police Force	395.7	265.5	163.3	-	824.4	824.4	495.5	274.4	163.3	-	933.1	933.1
145 Uganda Prisons	101.6	193.9	26.4	-	321.9	321.9	120.4	198.8	31.4	-	350.5	350.5
148 Judicial Service Commission	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
153 PPDA	12.0	7.8	3.0	-	22.8	22.8	12.0	8.8	1.3	-	22.1	22.1
158 Internal Security Organisation (ISO)	62.7	122.4	10.7	-	195.8	195.8	73.8	147.9	10.7	-	232.4	232.4
159 External Security Organisation	22.1	80.5	1.0	-	103.6	103.6	25.8	89.4	32.0	-	147.2	147.2
500 Missions Abroad	32.5	146.9	58.4	-	237.8	237.8	39.4	203.2	58.4	-	300.9	300.9
135 Directorate of Government Analytical Laboratory	4.3	15.7	22.7	-	42.8	42.8	3.6	15.6	22.7	-	42.0	42.0
023 Ministry of Kampala Capital City and Metropolitan Affe	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	0.5	-	-	0.8	0.8
137 National Identification and Registration Authority (NIR	20.3	36.1	3.0	-	59.5	59.5	19.3	85.8	86.3	-	191.4	191.4
SUB-TOTAL GOVERNANCE AND SECURITY	1,966.4	3,417.4	2,048.9	243.1	7,432.6	7,675.8	2,329.5	4,072.7	2,450.9	254.4	8,853.1	9,107.5

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

Table 27 cont'd: Medium term expenditure framework (excluding energy savings, arrears and non-VAT) , billion shillings, 2023/24 - 2028/2029

Programme/vote	FY 2025/26 Approved Budget						FY 2026/27 Budget Projections					
	Wage	Non-Wage Recurrent	Domestic dev't	External Financing	Total excl. External Financing	Total incl. External Financing	Wage	Non-Wage Recurrent	Domestic dev't	External Financing	Total excl. External Financing	Total incl. External Financing
PUBLIC SECTOR TRANSFORMATION												
005 Ministry of Public Service	4.6	25.3	3.2	-	33.0	33.0	4.3	16.1	1.7	-	22.1	22.1
011 Ministry of Local Government	8.4	21.8	11.2	-	41.3	41.3	8.8	12.2	6.5	-	27.5	27.5
020 Ministry of Information, and Communications Technology	-	2.4	-	-	2.4	2.4	-	1.1	-	-	1.1	1.1
021 East African Community	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
023 Ministry of Kampala Capital City and Metropolitan Affairs	0.5	0.8	-	-	1.3	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
103 Inspectorate of Government (IG)	3.8	3.5	-	-	7.4	7.4	3.8	3.2	-	-	7.1	7.1
108 National Planning Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
111 National Curriculum Development Centre	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
122 Kampala Capital City Authority	79.6	41.4	-	-	121.0	121.0	79.9	41.1	-	-	121.0	121.0
123 National Lotteries and Gaming Regulatory Board	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
126 National Information Technologies Authority	-	0.8	-	-	0.8	0.8	-	0.8	-	-	0.8	0.8
137 National Identification and Registration Authority (NIRA)	-	0.3	-	-	0.3	0.3	-	0.3	-	-	0.3	0.3
146 Public Service Commission	3.5	8.4	0.0	-	11.9	11.9	3.5	8.8	0.0	-	12.3	12.3
147 Local Government Finance Commission	1.1	7.9	0.1	-	9.1	9.1	1.1	6.9	0.4	-	8.3	8.3
614 601-999 Local Governments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
500 Missions Abroad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUB-TOTAL PUBLIC SECTOR TRANSFORMATION	101.5	112.6	14.5	-	228.5	228.5	101.4	90.6	8.6	-	200.6	200.6
REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT												
003 Office of the Prime Minister	0.3	30.9	2.5	65.9	33.7	99.6	0.3	41.7	-	-	42.1	42.1
011 Ministry of Local Government	0.0	5.9	11.4	87.8	17.4	105.2	0.0	(2.5)	3.3	181.3	0.8	182.2
108 National Planning Authority	-	0.2	-	-	0.2	0.2	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1
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	-	0.3	-	-	0.3	0.3	-	0.3	-	-	0.3	0.3
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	-	0.4	-	-	0.4	0.4
017 Ministry of Energy and Minerals	-	0.3	-	-	0.3	0.3	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1
020 Ministry of Information, and Communications Technology	-	0.2	-	-	0.2	0.2	-	0.2	-	-	0.2	0.2
022 Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Heritage	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	0.0
142 National Agricultural Research Organization(NARO)	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1
617 601-999 Local Governments	439.7	277.3	123.7	-	840.7	840.7	617.2	655.4	162.4	-	1,435.1	1,435.1
SUB-TOTAL REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT	440.1	315.9	137.6	153.7	893.6	1,047.3	617.6	696.1	165.8	181.3	1,479.5	1,660.8
DEVELOPMENT PLAN IMPLEMENTATION												
001 Office of the President	0.3	15.8	-	-	16.1	16.1	0.3	22.3	-	-	22.6	22.6
003 Office of the Prime Minister	3.3	46.6	3.8	-	53.7	53.7	3.3	51.0	3.5	-	57.7	57.7
006 Ministry of Foreign Affairs	-	0.3	-	-	0.3	0.3	-	0.2	-	-	0.2	0.2
008 Ministry of Finance, Planning & Economic Dev.	9.2	184.4	178.5	13.6	372.1	385.7	8.0	199.4	177.8	6.7	385.3	391.9
011 Ministry of Local Government	0.2	2.2	-	-	2.3	2.3	0.2	4.8	-	-	4.9	4.9
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	-	-	7.1	-	7.1	7.1
108 National Planning Authority	14.6	23.0	2.0	-	39.6	39.6	15.6	37.1	10.8	-	63.5	63.5
119 Uganda Registration Services Bureau	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
122 Kampala Capital City Authority	-	2.1	0.4	-	2.5	2.5	-	9.5	0.4	-	9.9	9.9
131 OAG	-	1.0	-	-	1.0	1.0	-	4.0	-	-	4.0	4.0
141 URA	253.5	321.2	45.3	-	620.0	620.0	290.8	384.4	57.4	-	732.6	732.6
143 Uganda Bureau of Statistics	21.4	218.7	9.2	-	249.3	249.3	23.3	112.7	12.4	-	148.3	148.3
123 National Lotteries and Gaming Regulatory Board	2.5	11.1	-	-	13.6	13.6	5.1	12.3	-	-	17.4	17.4
124 Equal Opportunities Commission	4.8	8.7	0.2	-	13.6	13.6	5.8	11.9	0.2	-	17.9	17.9
130 Treasury Operations	-	388.3	-	-	388.3	388.3	-	253.5	-	-	253.5	253.5
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	-	-	0.1	-	0.1	0.1
163 Uganda Retirement Benefits Regulatory Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
005 Ministry of Public Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	-	-	1.0	1.0
500 Missions Abroad	-	8.1	-	-	8.1	8.1	-	18.1	-	-	18.1	18.1
SUB-TOTAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN IMPLEMENTATION	310.1	1,232.8	249.1	13.6	1,792.1	1,805.6	352.8	1,123.4	269.6	6.7	1,745.9	1,752.5
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE												
101 Judiciary	108.8	220.8	63.0	-	392.5	392.5	108.8	270.2	63.0	-	442.0	442.0
148 Judicial Service Commission	3.2	14.5	2.8	-	20.4	20.4	4.9	13.2	2.5	-	20.5	20.5
311 Law Development Centre	0.5	0.6	0.3	-	1.3	1.3	0.5	0.9	-	-	1.3	1.3
133 Directorate of Public Prosecution(DPP)	4.2	7.4	-	-	11.6	11.6	4.2	6.4	-	-	10.7	10.7
018 Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development	-	4.5	-	-	4.5	4.5	-	4.7	-	-	4.7	4.7
144 Uganda Police Force	-	1.0	-	-	1.0	1.0	-	1.0	-	-	1.0	1.0
008 Ministry of Finance, Planning & Economic Dev.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1
145 Uganda Prisons Service	-	-	1.0	-	1.0	1.0	-	-	1.0	-	1.0	1.0
SUB-TOTAL ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE	116.7	248.7	67.0	-	432.4	432.4	118.4	296.5	66.5	-	481.4	481.4
LEGISLATION, OVERSIGHT & REPRESENTATION												
104 Parliamentary Commission	117.0	761.0	67.5	-	945.6	945.6	117.0	812.5	48.2	-	977.8	977.8
007 Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.3	-	-	0.3	0.3
105 Law Reform Commission	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	-	-	0.3	0.3
011 Ministry of Local Government	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.2	-	-	0.2	0.2
SUB-TOTAL LEGISLATION, OVERSIGHT & REPRESENTATION	117.0	761.2	67.5	-	945.8	945.8	117.0	813.3	48.2	-	978.6	978.6
INTEREST PAYMENTS DUE												
Domestic Interest	-	4,978.0	-	-	4,978.0	4,978.0	-	6,431.7	-	-	6,431.7	6,431.7
External Interest	-	1,083.5	-	-	1,083.5	1,083.5	-	1,513.0	-	-	1,513.0	1,513.0
130 SUB-TOTAL INTEREST PAYMENTS	-	6,061.5	-	-	6,061.5	6,061.5	-	7,944.7	-	-	7,944.7	7,944.7
Total Centre	4,081.3	11,167.8	5,396.1	7,893.9	20,645.2	28,539.2	4,574.4	12,539.7	5,479.4	9,526.7	22,593.5	32,120.2
600 Total Local Government Programmes	3,208.7	856.6	712.0	354.6	4,777.3	5,131.9	3,351.8	1,564.7	672.2	56.8	5,588.8	5,645.6
Statutory Interest Payments	-	6,061.5	-	-	6,061.5	6,061.5	-	7,944.7	-	-	7,944.7	7,944.7
GRAND TOTAL	7,290.0	18,085.9	6,108.1	8,248.6	31,484.0	39,732.6	7,926.2	22,049.1	6,151.6	9,583.5	36,127.0	45,710.4

Table 27 cont'd: Medium term expenditure framework (excluding energy savings, arrears and non-VAT) , billion shillings, 2023/24 - 2028/2029

Sector/vote	FY 2027/28 Budget Projections						FY 2028/29 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
AGRO- INDUSTRIALISATION												
010 Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry & Fisheries	27.4	56.2	714.3	369.4	797.9	1,167.3	30.1	67.5	857.1	257.0	954.8	1,211.8
011 Ministry of Local Government	0.1	0.4	-	-	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.5	-	-	0.6	0.6
015 Ministry of Trade, Industry and Cooperatives	-	1.5	-	-	1.5	1.5	-	1.8	-	-	1.8	1.8
019 Ministry of Water and Environment	1.9	0.0	76.8	-	78.7	78.7	2.0	0.0	92.2	-	94.2	94.2
021 East African Community	-	0.3	-	-	0.3	0.3	-	0.4	-	-	0.4	0.4
108 National Planning Authority	-	1.1	-	-	1.1	1.1	-	1.3	-	-	1.3	1.3
121 Dairy Development Authority	4.3	6.5	3.3	-	14.1	14.1	4.2	7.8	4.0	-	16.0	16.0
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	6.6	20.5	37.6	-	64.8	64.8	7.3	24.6	45.2	-	77.1	77.1
138 Uganda Investment Authority (UIA)	-	1.4	1.3	-	2.7	2.7	-	1.6	1.6	-	3.2	3.2
142 National Agricultural Research Organisation	50.3	37.6	46.4	-	134.3	134.3	55.3	45.1	55.7	-	156.2	156.2
152 NAADS Secretariat	3.4	57.2	0.8	-	61.5	61.5	3.5	68.6	1.0	-	73.1	73.1
154 Uganda National Bureau of Standards	-	1.3	-	-	1.3	1.3	-	1.5	-	-	1.5	1.5
155 Uganda Cotton Development Organisation	2.3	3.9	0.4	-	6.5	6.5	2.4	4.7	0.4	-	7.6	7.6
160 Uganda Coffee Development Authority	11.7	74.9	4.4	-	91.0	91.0	12.9	89.8	5.3	-	108.0	108.0
161 Uganda Free Zones Authority	-	0.7	-	-	0.7	0.7	-	0.9	-	-	0.9	0.9
500 Missions Abroad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
601 601-999 Local Governments	-	78.5	109.4	-	187.9	187.9	-	94.2	131.3	-	225.5	225.5
SUB-TOTAL AGRO- INDUSTRIALISATION	108.1	342.6	994.8	369.4	1,445.5	1,814.8	118.0	411.1	1,193.8	257.0	1,722.9	1,979.9
MINERAL DEVELOPMENT												
017 Energy and Minerals	6.4	28.8	19.9	-	55.1	55.1	7.0	34.6	23.9	-	65.5	65.5
108 National Planning Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
138 Uganda Investment Authority (UIA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
161 Uganda Free Zones Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
500 Missions Abroad	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUB-TOTAL ENERGY DEVELOPMENT	6.4	28.9	19.9	-	55.2	55.2	7.0	34.6	23.9	-	65.5	65.5
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF PETROLEUM RESOURCES												
008 Ministry of Finance, Planning & Economic Dev.	-	479.7	-	-	479.7	479.7	-	575.7	-	-	575.7	575.7
013 Ministry of Education and Sports	-	1.4	-	-	1.4	1.4	-	1.6	-	-	1.6	1.6
017 Energy and Minerals	4.3	25.4	132.2	-	161.8	161.8	4.7	30.5	158.6	-	193.8	193.8
139 Petroleum Authority of Uganda	28.4	33.1	15.4	-	76.9	76.9	31.2	39.8	18.4	-	89.4	89.4
144 Uganda Police Force	-	1.4	1.3	-	2.7	2.7	-	1.6	1.6	-	3.2	3.2
154 Uganda National Bureau of Standards (UNBS)	-	3.6	-	-	3.6	3.6	-	4.3	-	-	4.3	4.3
150 National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)	-	1.4	1.7	-	3.1	3.1	-	1.6	2.1	-	3.7	3.7
006 Ministry of Foreign Affairs	-	0.6	-	-	0.6	0.6	-	0.7	-	-	0.7	0.7
007 Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
500 Missions Abroad	-	0.3	-	-	0.3	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUB-TOTAL SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF F	32.6	546.8	150.6	-	730.1	730.1	35.9	655.9	180.7	-	872.5	872.5
TOURISM DEVELOPMENT												
022 Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities	4.2	298.6	57.5	-	360.3	360.3	4.6	358.3	69.0	-	431.9	431.9
117 Uganda Tourism Board	5.5	18.0	0.1	-	23.6	23.6	6.1	21.6	0.1	-	27.8	27.8
122 Kampala Capital City Authority	-	0.8	-	-	0.8	0.8	-	1.0	-	-	1.0	1.0
020 Ministry of ICT and National Guidance	-	0.5	-	-	0.5	0.5	-	0.7	-	-	0.7	0.7
605 601-999 Local Governments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
500 Missions Abroad	-	2.3	-	-	2.3	2.3	-	3.8	-	-	-	-
SUB-TOTAL TOURISM DEVELOPMENT	9.7	320.3	57.5	-	387.5	387.5	10.7	385.4	69.0	-	461.3	461.3
CLIMATE CHANGE, NATURAL RESOURCE, ENVIRONMENT AND WATER MANAGEMENT												
003 Office of the Prime Minister	0.4	21.1	-	-	21.5	21.5	0.4	25.3	-	-	25.7	25.7
011 Ministry of Local Government	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
012 Ministry of Lands, Housing & Urban Development	10.1	3.8	6.2	-	20.0	20.0	11.1	4.5	7.4	-	23.0	23.0
019 Ministry of Water and Environment	12.3	20.1	104.2	305.7	136.6	442.3	13.5	24.1	125.1	146.0	162.7	308.7
108 National Planning Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
122 Kampala Capital City Authority	-	24.3	0.5	-	24.8	24.8	-	29.2	0.5	-	29.8	29.8
150 National Environment Management Authority	14.1	14.5	4.3	-	32.8	32.8	15.5	17.4	5.1	-	38.0	38.0
156 Uganda Land Commission	0.8	9.3	22.5	-	32.5	32.5	0.9	11.1	27.0	-	39.0	39.0
157 National Forestry Authority	11.2	15.3	5.5	-	32.0	32.0	12.3	18.3	6.6	-	37.2	37.2
109 Uganda National Meteorological Authority	10.4	7.3	0.3	-	18.1	18.1	11.5	8.8	0.4	-	20.7	20.7
500 Missions Abroad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
606 601-999 Local Governments	-	6.6	-	-	6.6	6.6	-	7.9	-	-	7.9	7.9
SUB-TOTAL CLIMATE CHANGE, NATURAL RESC	59.3	122.2	143.4	305.7	324.9	630.6	65.2	146.7	172.1	146.0	384.0	530.0

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

Table 27 cont'd: Medium term expenditure framework (excluding energy savings, arrears and non-VAT) , billion shillings, 2023/24 - 2028/2029

Programme/vote	FY 2027/28 Budget Projections						FY 2028/29 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	1,542.8	2.3	175.0	1,545.5	1,720.5	0.3	1,191.3	2.7	26.1	1,194.3	1,220.4
015 Ministry of Trade, Industry and Cooperatives	1.2	1.3	-	-	2.5	2.5	1.3	1.5	-	-	2.8	2.8
021 East African Community	-	1.8	-	-	1.8	1.8	-	2.1	-	-	2.1	2.1
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	5.1	0.1	-	9.8	9.8	4.8	6.0	0.1	-	10.9	10.9
123 National Lotteries and Gaming Regulatory Board	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
153 PPDA	1.0	0.4	-	-	1.4	1.4	1.0	0.5	-	-	1.5	1.5
154 Uganda National Bureau of Standards	27.1	27.0	4.8	-	58.9	58.9	28.5	31.6	5.5	-	65.6	65.6
136 Uganda Export Promotion Board	1.6	9.3	0.0	-	10.9	10.9	1.7	10.8	0.0	-	12.6	12.6
138 Uganda Investment Authority (UIA)	7.2	5.2	0.5	-	12.9	12.9	7.5	6.0	0.6	-	14.2	14.2
140 Capital Markets Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
161 Uganda Free Zones Authority	2.8	2.2	2.5	-	7.5	7.5	3.0	2.5	2.8	-	8.3	8.3
162 Uganda Microfinance Regulatory Authority	3.5	8.1	0.2	-	11.9	11.9	3.7	9.5	0.3	-	13.5	13.5
163 Uganda Retirement Benefits Regulatory Authority	8.2	8.8	-	-	17.0	17.0	8.6	10.3	-	-	18.9	18.9
500 Missions Abroad	-	1.5	-	-	1.5	1.5	-	1.5	-	-	1.5	1.5
607 601-999 Local Governments	-	2.3	0.8	-	3.1	3.1	-	2.7	0.9	-	3.6	3.6
SUB-TOTAL PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT	57.6	1,616.0	11.3	175.0	1,684.9	1,859.9	60.5	1,276.6	13.0	26.1	1,350.0	1,376.1
MANUFACTURING												
006 Ministry of Foreign Affairs	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1
008 Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
015 Trade, Industry and Cooperatives	1.8	127.2	5.1	-	134.1	134.1	1.9	148.8	5.8	-	156.5	156.5
110 Uganda Industrial Research Institute	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
138 Uganda Investment Authority (UIA)	0.6	0.0	-	203.9	0.6	204.5	0.6	0.0	-	43.7	0.6	44.3
154 Uganda National Bureau of Standards	-	0.6	-	-	0.6	0.6	-	0.7	-	-	0.7	0.7
161 Uganda Free Zones Authority	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	0.0
108 National Planning Authority	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1
136 Uganda Export Promotion Board	-	0.3	-	-	0.3	0.3	-	0.4	-	-	0.4	0.4
007 Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs	-	0.2	-	-	0.2	0.2	-	0.2	-	-	0.2	0.2
119 Uganda Registration Services Bureau	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
500 Missions Abroad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUB-TOTAL MANUFACTURING	2.4	128.5	5.1	203.9	136.0	339.9	2.5	150.4	5.8	43.7	158.7	202.4
INTEGRATED TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES												
016 Works and Transport	16.2	156.2	608.0	2,530.1	780.4	3,310.5	17.0	182.7	699.2	1,763.2	898.9	2,662.1
023 Ministry of Kampala Capital City and Metropolitan Affairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
113 Uganda National Roads Authority (UNRA)	72.0	25.2	440.5	2,504.3	537.6	3,042.0	75.6	29.4	506.5	3,196.9	611.6	3,808.4
118 Road Fund	4.1	366.5	-	-	370.6	370.6	4.4	428.8	-	-	433.1	433.1
122 KCCA Road Rehabilitation Grant	-	-	169.1	736.2	169.1	905.4	-	-	194.5	720.6	194.5	915.1
609 601-999 Local Governments	-	179.5	45.9	-	225.4	225.4	-	210.0	52.8	-	262.8	262.8
SUB-TOTAL INTEGRATED TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE	92.3	727.3	1,263.5	5,770.7	2,083.1	7,853.8	96.9	851.0	1,453.0	5,680.7	2,400.9	8,081.6
SUSTAINABLE ENERGY DEVELOPMENT												
013 Ministry of Education and Sports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
017 Energy and Minerals	7.9	5.8	1.0	1,485.5	14.7	1,500.3	8.3	8.1	1.2	2,068.7	17.5	2,086.2
150 National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1
008 Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development	-	2.7	-	-	2.7	2.7	-	3.1	-	-	3.1	3.1
012 Ministry of Lands, Housing & Urban Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
154 Uganda National Bureau of Standards (UNBS)	-	1.0	-	-	1.0	1.0	-	1.1	-	-	1.1	1.1
007 Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs	-	0.5	-	-	0.5	0.5	-	0.6	-	-	0.6	0.6
005 Ministry of Public Service	-	0.5	-	-	0.5	0.5	-	0.6	-	-	0.6	0.6
006 Ministry of Foreign Affairs	-	0.6	-	-	0.6	0.6	-	0.7	-	-	0.7	0.7
308 Soroti University	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
500 Missions Abroad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUB-TOTAL SUSTAINABLE ENERGY DEVELOPMENT	7.9	11.2	1.0	1,485.5	20.1	1,505.6	8.3	14.4	1.2	2,068.7	23.8	2,092.5
DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION												
013 Ministry of Education and Sports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
020 Ministry of ICT and National Guidance	1.9	36.0	0.6	-	38.5	38.5	2.0	42.1	0.7	-	44.8	44.8
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	9.3	37.6	0.0	239.7	46.9	286.6	9.8	43.9	0.0	287.6	53.7	341.3
SUB-TOTAL DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION	11.2	73.6	0.6	239.7	85.4	325.1	11.7	86.1	0.7	287.6	98.5	386.1
SUSTAINABLE URBANISATION AND HOUSING												
011 Ministry of Local Government	1.2	0.0	-	-	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.0	-	-	1.2	1.2
012 Ministry of Lands, Housing & Urban Development	8.1	90.2	6.7	-	104.9	104.9	8.5	105.5	7.7	-	121.7	121.7
016 Ministry of Works and Transport	1.9	1.0	-	-	2.9	2.9	2.0	1.2	-	-	3.1	3.1
023 Ministry of Kampala Capital City and Metropolitan Affairs	-	0.1	5.3	-	5.4	5.4	-	0.1	6.0	-	6.2	6.2
122 Kampala Capital City Authority	-	1.2	-	-	1.2	1.2	-	1.5	-	-	1.5	1.5
161 Uganda Free Zones Authority	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1
610 601-999 Local Governments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUB-TOTAL SUSTAINABLE URBANISATION AND HOUSING	11.1	92.7	11.9	-	115.7	115.7	11.7	108.4	13.7	-	133.8	133.8

Table 27 cont'd: Medium term expenditure framework (excluding energy savings, arrears and non-VAT) , billion shillings, 2023/24 - 2028/2029

Programme/vote	FY 2025/26 Budget Projections						FY 2026/27 Budget Projections					
	Total excl.			Total incl.			Total excl.			Total incl.		
	Non-Wage	Domestic	External	External	External	Non-Wage	Domestic	External	External	External		
Wage	Recurrent	dev't	Financing	Financing	Financing	Wage	Recurrent	dev't	Financing	Financing	Financing	
HUMAN CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT												
003 Office of the Prime Minister	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
008 Development	-	-	-	4.2	-	4.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
011 Ministry of Local Government	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	0.0
013 Ministry of Education and Sports	49.0	369.7	86.5	484.6	505.2	989.7	51.5	432.5	99.5	278.0	583.5	861.5
014 Ministry of Health	23.5	201.4	175.3	1,290.6	400.2	1,690.8	24.6	235.7	201.6	682.4	461.9	1,144.3
018 Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development	1.7	151.8	-	114.2	153.5	267.7	1.8	177.6	-	39.1	179.4	218.5
019 Ministry of Water and Environment	4.3	0.5	121.7	-	126.5	126.5	4.5	0.5	140.0	-	145.0	145.0
021 East African Community	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
107 Uganda AIDS Commission	6.4	10.3	0.6	-	17.3	17.3	6.7	12.1	0.7	-	19.5	19.5
108 National Planning Authority	-	9.1	-	-	9.1	9.1	-	10.7	-	-	10.7	10.7
305 Busitema University	39.4	15.0	5.6	-	60.0	60.0	41.4	17.5	6.4	-	65.3	65.3
114 Uganda Cancer Institute	20.1	40.4	14.8	44.4	75.3	119.8	21.1	47.3	17.0	-	85.4	85.4
115 Uganda Heart Institute	16.8	31.2	8.4	79.9	56.5	136.4	17.7	36.6	9.7	80.5	63.9	144.4
116 National Medical Stores	21.3	808.6	6.3	-	836.2	836.2	22.4	946.1	7.2	-	975.7	975.7
122 Kampala Capital City Authority	66.8	14.6	13.8	-	95.2	95.2	70.1	17.1	15.9	-	103.1	103.1
124 Equal Opportunities Commission	-	0.8	-	-	0.8	0.8	-	0.9	-	-	0.9	0.9
306 Muni University	24.8	8.1	4.5	-	37.4	37.4	26.0	9.5	5.2	-	40.7	40.7
128 Uganda National Examinations Board	14.6	136.4	12.1	-	163.2	163.2	15.4	159.6	13.9	-	188.9	188.9
132 Education Service Commission	3.0	6.3	2.3	-	11.6	11.6	3.2	7.3	2.6	-	13.2	13.2
134 Health Service Commission	2.7	8.8	0.0	-	11.5	11.5	2.8	10.3	0.1	-	13.2	13.2
138 Uganda Investment Authority (UIA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
149 National Population Council	3.1	4.3	-	-	7.4	7.4	3.3	5.0	-	-	8.3	8.3
301 Makerere University	232.7	125.4	14.5	-	372.6	372.6	244.3	146.8	16.7	-	407.8	407.8
302 Mbarara University	43.9	15.7	3.7	-	63.3	63.3	46.1	18.3	4.3	-	68.7	68.7
303 Makerere University Business School	88.3	38.7	2.0	-	129.0	129.0	92.7	45.3	2.3	-	140.3	140.3
304 Kyambogo University	70.5	69.1	3.5	-	143.2	143.2	74.1	80.9	4.0	-	159.0	159.0
312 Uganda Management Institute	21.1	20.9	-	-	42.0	42.0	22.2	24.5	-	-	46.6	46.6
313 Mountains of the Moon University	26.5	14.3	2.1	-	42.9	42.9	27.8	16.7	2.4	-	46.9	46.9
309 Gulu University	43.5	23.2	7.2	-	73.9	73.9	45.7	27.1	8.3	-	81.1	81.1
151 Uganda Blood Transfusion Service (UBTS)	7.2	20.9	1.7	-	29.9	29.9	7.6	24.5	2.0	-	34.1	34.1
401 Mulago Hospital Complex	52.6	57.9	5.0	7.6	115.5	123.1	55.3	67.7	5.7	7.7	128.7	136.4
402 Butabika Hospital	10.1	9.6	2.4	-	22.0	22.0	10.6	11.2	2.7	-	24.5	24.5
403 Arua Referral Hospital	9.4	3.7	0.1	-	13.2	13.2	9.9	4.3	0.1	-	14.4	14.4
404 Fort Portal Referral Hospital	10.3	3.8	0.1	-	14.2	14.2	10.8	4.4	0.1	-	15.4	15.4
405 Gulu Referral Hospital	9.8	5.3	0.1	-	15.2	15.2	10.3	6.2	0.1	-	16.6	16.6
406 Hoima Referral Hospital	10.5	3.5	0.1	-	14.1	14.1	11.0	4.0	0.1	-	15.2	15.2
407 Jinja Referral Hospital	13.8	9.0	0.1	-	23.0	23.0	14.5	10.6	0.1	-	25.2	25.2
408 Kabale Referral Hospital	7.3	5.1	0.1	-	12.6	12.6	7.7	6.0	0.1	-	13.8	13.8
409 Masaka Referral Hospital	9.3	3.7	0.1	-	13.2	13.2	9.8	4.3	0.1	-	14.3	14.3
410 Mbale Referral Hospital	11.9	10.1	5.4	-	27.3	27.3	12.5	11.8	6.2	-	30.4	30.4
411 Soroti Referral Hospital	8.8	3.5	0.1	-	12.5	12.5	9.3	4.1	0.1	-	13.5	13.5
412 Lira Referral Hospital	10.5	7.7	0.1	-	18.4	18.4	11.0	9.0	0.1	-	20.2	20.2
413 Mbarara Referral Hospital	9.9	8.5	0.1	-	18.5	18.5	10.4	10.0	0.1	-	20.5	20.5
414 Mubende Referral Hospital	11.7	2.5	0.1	-	14.3	14.3	12.2	2.9	0.2	-	15.3	15.3
415 Moroto Referral Hospital	8.4	4.2	0.1	-	12.7	12.7	8.9	4.9	0.1	-	13.9	13.9
416 Naguru Referral Hospital	11.3	1.9	0.2	-	13.4	13.4	11.8	2.2	0.3	-	14.3	14.3
417 Kiruddu Referral Hospital	11.6	14.4	1.4	-	27.5	27.5	12.2	16.9	1.7	-	30.8	30.8
418 Kawempe Referral Hospital	15.8	7.9	0.9	-	24.6	24.6	16.6	9.3	1.0	-	26.8	26.8
419 Entebbe Regional Referral Hospital	8.5	6.0	0.9	-	15.3	15.3	8.9	7.0	1.0	-	16.9	16.9
420 Mulago Specialized Women and Neonatal Hospital	16.9	13.2	2.1	-	32.3	32.3	17.7	15.5	2.5	-	35.7	35.7
421 Kayunga Referral Hospital	6.1	7.1	-	-	13.2	13.2	6.4	8.3	-	-	14.7	14.7
422 Yumbe Referral Hospital	6.6	5.6	-	-	12.2	12.2	6.9	6.6	-	-	13.5	13.5
310 Lira University	26.5	9.7	4.7	-	40.9	40.9	27.8	11.3	5.4	-	44.6	44.6
111 National Curriculum Development Centre	10.1	13.6	0.5	-	24.2	24.2	10.6	15.9	0.5	-	27.1	27.1
127 Uganda Virus Research Institute (UVRI)	2.5	4.9	-	-	7.4	7.4	2.7	5.7	-	-	8.4	8.4
307 Kabale University	45.9	17.3	2.4	-	65.6	65.6	48.2	20.2	2.8	-	71.2	71.2
308 Soroti University	21.8	8.4	10.6	-	40.8	40.8	22.9	9.8	12.2	-	44.9	44.9
164 National Council for Higher Education	8.2	9.6	-	-	17.8	17.8	8.6	11.3	-	-	19.9	19.9
165 Uganda Business and Technical Examination Board	6.5	34.0	2.9	-	43.4	43.4	6.8	39.8	3.4	-	50.0	50.0
166 National Council of Sports	3.2	179.6	109.0	-	291.8	291.8	3.3	210.1	125.4	-	338.9	338.9
500 Missions Abroad	-	0.3	-	-	0.3	0.3	-	0.3	-	-	0.3	0.3
612 601-999 Local Governments	2,871.3	700.0	600.7	-	4,172.0	4,172.0	3,014.9	823.1	690.8	-	4,528.9	4,528.9
SUB-TOTAL HUMAN CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT	4,098.7	3,317.3	1,237.4	2,025.4	8,653.4	10,678.8	4,303.7	3,885.3	1,423.0	1,087.7	9,612.0	10,699.7

Table 27 cont'd: Medium term expenditure framework (excluding energy savings, arrears and non-VAT) , billion shillings, 2023/24 - 2028/29

Programme/vote	FY 2025/26 Budget Projections						FY 2026/27 Budget Projections					
	Non-Wage		Domestic	External	Total excl. Total incl.		Non-Wage		Domestic	External	Total excl. Total incl.	
	Wage	Recurrent	dev't	Financing	Financing	Financing	Wage	Recurrent	dev't	Financing	Financing	Financing
INNOVATION, TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSFER												
002 State House	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
006 Ministry of Foreign Affairs	-	0.4	-	-	0.4	0.4	-	0.4	-	-	0.4	0.4
110 Uganda Industrial Research Institute	10.8	9.3	3.0	-	23.2	23.2	11.4	10.9	3.5	-	25.8	25.8
119 Uganda Registration Services Bureau	1.0	1.1	-	-	2.2	2.2	1.1	1.3	-	-	2.4	2.4
167 Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation	4.4	321.1	3.1	-	328.7	328.7	4.6	375.7	3.6	-	383.9	383.9
500 Missions Abroad	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1
SUB-TOTAL INNOVATION, TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSFER	16.2	332.1	6.2	-	354.5	354.5	17.1	388.5	7.1	-	412.7	412.7
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 Developme	2.9	61.4	6.5	-	70.8	70.8	3.0	71.8	7.5	-	82.4	82.4
020 Ministry of ICT and National Guidance	1.1	-	-	-	1.1	1.1	1.1	-	-	-	1.1	1.1
112 Directorate of Ethics and Integrity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
119 Uganda Registration Services Bureau	6.3	-	-	-	6.3	6.3	6.7	-	-	-	6.7	6.7
122 Kampala Capital City Authority	-	0.6	-	-	0.6	0.6	-	0.7	-	-	0.7	0.7
123 National Lotteries and Gaming Regulatory Board	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
124 Equal Opportunities Commission	-	1.3	-	-	1.3	1.3	-	1.5	-	-	1.5	1.5
149 National Population Council	0.3	-	-	-	0.3	0.3	0.3	-	-	-	0.3	0.3
500 Missions Abroad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
615 601-999 Local Governments	-	7.8	-	-	7.8	7.8	-	9.1	-	-	9.1	9.1
SUB-TOTAL COMMUNITY MOBILIZATION AND MINDSET CHANGE	10.5	71.0	6.5	-	88.1	88.1	11.1	83.1	7.5	-	101.7	101.7
GOVERNANCE AND SECURITY												
001 Office of the President	28.6	224.4	21.1	-	274.2	274.2	30.0	262.6	24.3	-	316.9	316.9
002 State House	33.1	407.0	22.8	-	462.9	462.9	34.7	476.2	26.2	-	537.2	537.2
003 Office of the Prime Minister	0.2	0.7	-	-	1.0	1.0	0.2	0.9	-	-	1.1	1.1
004 Ministry of Defence	1,330.2	1,335.0	1,966.7	-	4,631.9	4,631.9	1,396.7	1,694.6	2,085.7	-	5,177.0	5,177.0
006 Ministry of Foreign Affairs	6.6	11.8	2.9	-	21.3	21.3	7.0	13.8	3.3	-	24.1	24.1
007 Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs	16.9	117.1	9.1	-	143.1	143.1	17.8	137.0	10.4	-	165.2	165.2
008 Ministry of Finance, Planning & Economic Dev.	-	2.1	-	-	2.1	2.1	-	2.4	-	-	2.4	2.4
009 Ministry of Internal Affairs	2.6	43.3	0.7	-	46.7	46.7	2.8	50.6	0.8	-	54.3	54.3
011 Ministry of Local Government	0.3	0.2	-	-	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.2	-	-	0.5	0.5
018 Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Developme	0.0	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	0.0	0.0
021 East African Community	1.0	38.6	0.1	-	39.7	39.7	1.1	45.2	0.1	-	46.4	46.4
102 Electoral Commission	40.3	461.0	68.7	-	570.0	570.0	42.3	539.4	79.0	-	660.7	660.7
103 Inspectorate of Government (IG)	25.0	37.8	25.2	-	88.0	88.0	26.3	45.5	29.0	-	100.8	100.8
105 Law Reform Commission	3.6	13.0	0.4	-	17.0	17.0	3.8	15.2	0.5	-	19.4	19.4
106 Uganda Human Rights Commission	9.5	11.2	0.5	-	21.2	21.2	9.9	13.2	0.6	-	23.7	23.7
311 Law Development Centre	10.6	17.4	4.3	-	32.2	32.2	11.1	20.4	4.9	-	36.4	36.4
112 Ethics and Integrity	3.4	5.3	0.1	-	8.8	8.8	3.6	6.2	0.1	-	9.8	9.8
119 Uganda Registration Services Bureau	8.1	23.2	1.3	-	32.6	32.6	8.5	27.2	1.4	-	37.2	37.2
120 National Citizenship and Immigration Control	5.5	148.2	3.6	-	157.3	157.3	5.8	173.4	4.2	-	183.3	183.3
122 Kampala Capital City Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
123 National Lotteries and Gaming Regulatory Board	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
124 Equal Opportunities Commission	-	1.2	-	-	1.2	1.2	-	1.5	-	-	1.5	1.5
129 Financial Intelligence Authority (FIA)	10.1	28.2	0.7	-	39.0	39.0	10.6	33.0	0.8	-	44.4	44.4
130 Treasury Operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
131 Auditor General	51.0	43.9	0.8	-	95.6	95.6	53.5	51.4	0.9	-	105.8	105.8
133 Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions	29.6	39.7	18.2	-	87.6	87.6	31.1	46.5	20.9	-	98.5	98.5
144 Uganda Police Force	520.3	279.8	171.4	-	971.5	971.5	546.3	327.4	197.1	-	1,070.8	1,070.8
145 Uganda Prisons	126.4	202.7	32.9	-	362.1	362.1	132.8	237.2	37.9	-	407.8	407.8
148 Judicial Service Commission	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
153 PPDA	12.6	9.0	1.4	-	23.0	23.0	13.2	10.5	1.6	-	25.3	25.3
158 Internal Security Organisation (ISO)	77.5	150.9	11.2	-	239.6	239.6	81.4	176.5	12.9	-	270.8	270.8
159 External Security Organisation	27.1	91.2	33.6	-	151.9	151.9	28.4	106.7	38.6	-	173.8	173.8
500 Missions Abroad	39.4	203.2	58.4	-	300.9	300.9	39.4	203.2	58.4	-	300.9	300.9
135 Directorate of Government Analytical Laboratory	3.8	15.9	23.9	-	43.6	43.6	4.0	18.6	27.5	-	50.1	50.1
023 Ministry of Kampala Capital City and Metropolitan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
137 National Identification and Registration Authority (N	20.3	87.5	90.6	-	198.4	198.4	21.3	102.4	104.2	-	227.9	227.9
SUB-TOTAL GOVERNANCE AND SECURITY	2443.73	4050.72	2570.54	0	9064.99	9064.99	2563.94	4838.76	2771.34	0	10174	10174

Table 27 cont'd: Medium term expenditure framework (excluding energy savings, arrears and non-VAT) , billion shillings, 2023/24 - 2028/2029

Programme/vote	FY 2025/26 Budget Projections						FY 2026/27 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	4.5	16.4	1.8	-	22.7	22.7	4.7	19.2	2.1	-	26.0	26.0
011 Ministry of Local Government	9.2	12.5	6.9	-	28.6	28.6	9.7	14.6	7.9	-	32.2	32.2
020 Ministry of Information, and Communications Technology	-	1.2	-	-	1.2	1.2	-	1.4	-	-	1.4	1.4
021 East African Community	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
023 Ministry of Kampala Capital City and Metropolitan Affairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
103 Inspectorate of Government (IG)	4.0	3.3	-	-	7.3	7.3	4.2	3.9	-	-	8.1	8.1
108 National Planning Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
111 National Curriculum Development Centre	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
122 Kampala Capital City Authority	83.9	42.0	-	-	125.9	125.9	88.1	49.1	-	-	137.2	137.2
123 National Lotteries and Gaming Regulatory Board	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
126 National Information Technologies Authority	-	0.8	-	-	0.8	0.8	-	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	9.0	0.0	-	12.6	12.6	3.8	10.5	0.0	-	14.3	14.3
147 Local Government Finance Commission	1.2	7.0	0.4	-	8.5	8.5	1.2	8.2	0.4	-	9.8	9.8
614 601-999 Local Governments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
500 Missions Abroad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUB-TOTAL PUBLIC SECTOR TRANSFORMATION	106.4	92.4	9.1	-	207.9	207.9	111.8	108.1	10.4	-	230.3	230.3
REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT												
003 Office of the Prime Minister	0.4	42.5	-	-	42.9	42.9	0.4	49.8	-	-	50.2	50.2
011 Ministry of Local Government	0.0	(2.6)	3.5	115.1	1.0	116.1	0.1	(3.0)	4.0	71.7	1.1	72.7
108 National Planning Authority	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1
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	-	0.3	-	-	0.3	0.3	-	0.4	-	-	0.4	0.4
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	-	0.2	-	-	0.2	0.2	-	0.2	-	-	0.2	0.2
020 Ministry of Information, and Communications Technology	-	0.2	-	-	0.2	0.2	-	0.2	-	-	0.2	0.2
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	648.1	726.8	170.6	-	1,545.4	1,545.4	680.5	850.4	196.1	-	1,727.0	1,727.0
SUB-TOTAL REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT	648.5	768.3	174.1	115.1	1,590.8	1,706.0	680.9	898.9	200.2	71.7	1,780.0	1,851.6
DEVELOPMENT PLAN IMPLEMENTATION												
001 Office of the President	0.3	22.7	-	-	23.0	23.0	0.3	26.6	-	-	26.9	26.9
003 Office of the Prime Minister	3.4	52.0	3.6	-	59.1	59.1	3.6	60.8	4.2	-	68.6	68.6
006 Ministry of Foreign Affairs	-	0.2	-	-	0.2	0.2	-	0.2	-	-	0.2	0.2
008 Ministry of Finance, Planning & Economic Dev.	8.4	203.4	186.7	-	398.6	398.6	8.8	238.0	214.7	-	461.6	461.6
011 Ministry of Local Government	0.2	4.9	-	-	5.0	5.0	0.2	5.7	-	-	5.9	5.9
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)	-	-	7.4	-	7.4	7.4	-	-	8.5	-	8.5	8.5
108 National Planning Authority	16.4	37.9	11.4	-	65.6	65.6	17.2	44.3	13.1	-	74.6	74.6
119 Uganda Registration Services Bureau	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
122 Kampala Capital City Authority	-	9.7	0.5	-	10.1	10.1	-	11.3	0.5	-	11.8	11.8
131 OAG	-	4.1	-	-	4.1	4.1	-	4.8	-	-	4.8	4.8
141 URA	305.4	392.0	60.2	-	757.7	757.7	320.6	458.7	69.3	-	848.6	848.6
143 Uganda Bureau of Statistics	24.4	115.0	13.0	-	152.4	152.4	25.6	134.5	14.9	-	175.1	175.1
123 National Lotteries and Gaming Regulatory Board	5.4	12.5	-	-	17.9	17.9	5.6	14.7	-	-	20.3	20.3
124 Equal Opportunities Commission	6.1	12.1	0.2	-	18.5	18.5	6.4	14.2	0.2	-	20.9	20.9
130 Treasury Operations	-	258.5	-	-	258.5	258.5	-	302.5	-	-	302.5	302.5
147 Local Government Finance Commission	0.5	1.3	-	-	1.8	1.8	0.6	1.5	-	-	2.1	2.1
149 National Population Council	-	-	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	-	-	0.1	-	0.1	0.1
163 Uganda Retirement Benefits Regulatory Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
137 NIRA	-	1.0	-	-	1.0	1.0	-	1.2	-	-	1.2	1.2
500 Missions Abroad	-	18.1	-	-	18.1	18.1	-	18.1	-	-	18.1	18.1
SUB-TOTAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN IMPLEMENTATION	370.5	1,145.5	283.1	-	1,799.1	1,799.1	389.0	1,337.2	325.6	-	2,051.8	2,051.8
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE												
101 Judiciary	114.3	275.6	66.2	-	456.0	456.0	120.0	322.5	76.1	-	518.5	518.5
148 Judicial Service Commission	5.1	13.4	2.6	-	21.2	21.2	5.4	15.7	3.0	-	24.1	24.1
311 Law Development Centre	0.5	0.9	-	-	1.4	1.4	0.5	1.0	-	-	1.6	1.6
133 Directorate of Public Prosecution(DPP)	4.4	6.6	-	-	11.0	11.0	4.7	7.7	-	-	12.4	12.4
018 Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development	-	4.8	-	-	4.8	4.8	-	5.6	-	-	5.6	5.6
144 Uganda Police Force	-	1.0	-	-	1.0	1.0	-	1.2	-	-	1.2	1.2
008 Ministry of Finance, Planning & Economic Dev.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
145 Uganda Prisons Service	-	-	1.1	-	1.1	1.1	-	-	1.2	-	1.2	1.2
SUB-TOTAL ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE	124.3	302.3	69.8	-	496.5	496.5	130.5	353.7	80.3	-	564.5	564.5
LEGISLATION, OVERSIGHT & REPRESENTATION												
104 Parliamentary Commission	122.9	828.8	50.6	0.0	1002.3	1002.3	129.0	969.7	58.2	0.0	1156.9	1156.9
007 Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4
105 Law Reform Commission	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
011 Ministry of Local Government	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2
SUB-TOTAL LEGISLATION, OVERSIGHT & REPRESENTATION	122.9	829.3	50.6	0.0	1002.8	1002.8	129.0	970.2	58.2	0.0	1157.5	1157.5
INTEREST PAYMENTS DUE												
Domestic Interest	-	6,271.1	-	-	6,271.1	6,271.1	-	7,689.5	-	-	7,689.5	7,689.5
External Interest	-	2,055.1	-	-	2,055.1	2,055.1	-	2,479.2	-	-	2,479.2	2,479.2
SUB-TOTAL INTEREST PAYMENTS	-	8,326.2	-	-	8,326.2	8,326.2	-	10,168.7	-	-	10,168.7	10,168.7
Total Centre	4,800.9	12,890.9	5,850.5	12,934.0	23,542.2	36,476.2	5,039.0	14,565.3	6,573.1	11,231.4	26,177.4	37,408.8
Total Local Government Programmes	3,519.4	1,679.7	904.4	-	6,103.5	6,103.5	3,695.4	1,969.4	1,040.1	-	6,704.8	6,704.8
Statutory Interest Payments	-	8,326.2	-	-	8,326.2	8,326.2	-	10,168.7	-	-	10,168.7	10,168.7
GRAND TOTAL	8,320.3	22,896.7	6,754.9	12,934.0	37,971.9	50,905.9	8,734.3	26,703.4	7,613.2	11,231.4	43,050.9	54,282.4

Table 27 cont'd: Medium term expenditure framework (excluding energy savings, arrears and non-VAT) , billion shillings, 2023/24 - 2028/29

Sector/vote	FY 2027/28 Budget Projections						FY 2028/29 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	nancing	Financing	Financing
AGRO- INDUSTRIALISATION												
010 Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry & Fisheries	27.4	56.2	714.3	369.4	797.9	1,167.3	30.1	67.5	857.1	257.0	954.8	1,211.8
011 Ministry of Local Government	0.1	0.4	-	-	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.5	-	-	0.6	0.6
015 Trade, Industry and Cooperatives	-	1.5	-	-	1.5	1.5	-	1.8	-	-	1.8	1.8
019 Ministry of Water and Environment	1.9	0.0	76.8	-	78.7	78.7	2.0	0.0	92.2	-	94.2	94.2
021 East African Community	-	0.3	-	-	0.3	0.3	-	0.4	-	-	0.4	0.4
108 National Planning Authority	-	1.1	-	-	1.1	1.1	-	1.3	-	-	1.3	1.3
121 Dairy Development Authority	4.3	6.5	3.3	-	14.1	14.1	4.2	7.8	4.0	-	16.0	16.0
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	6.6	20.5	37.6	-	64.8	64.8	7.3	24.6	45.2	-	77.1	77.1
150 National Environment Management Authority	-	1.4	1.3	-	2.7	2.7	-	1.6	1.6	-	3.2	3.2
142 National Agricultural Research Organisation	50.3	37.6	46.4	-	134.3	134.3	55.3	45.1	55.7	-	156.2	156.2
152 NAADS Secretariat	3.4	57.2	0.8	-	61.5	61.5	3.5	68.6	1.0	-	73.1	73.1
154 Uganda National Bureau of Standards	-	1.3	-	-	1.3	1.3	-	1.5	-	-	1.5	1.5
155 Uganda Cotton Development Organisation	2.3	3.9	0.4	-	6.5	6.5	2.4	4.7	0.4	-	7.6	7.6
160 Uganda Coffee Development Authority	11.7	74.9	4.4	-	91.0	91.0	12.9	89.8	5.3	-	108.0	108.0
161 Uganda Free Zones Authority	-	0.7	-	-	0.7	0.7	-	0.9	-	-	0.9	0.9
500 Missions Abroad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
601 601-999 Local Governments	-	78.5	109.4	-	187.9	187.9	-	94.2	131.3	-	225.5	225.5
SUB-TOTAL AGRO- INDUSTRIALISATION	108.1	342.6	994.8	369.4	1,445.5	1,814.8	118.0	411.1	1,193.8	257.0	1,722.9	1,979.9
MINERAL DEVELOPMENT												
017 Energy and Minerals	6.4	28.8	19.9	-	55.1	55.1	7.0	34.6	23.9	-	65.5	65.5
108 National Planning Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
138 Uganda Investment Authority (UIA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
161 Uganda Free Zones Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
500 Missions Abroad	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUB-TOTAL ENERGY DEVELOPMENT	6.4	28.9	19.9	-	55.2	55.2	7.0	34.6	23.9	-	65.5	65.5
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF PETROLEUM RESOURCES												
008 Ministry of Finance, Planning & Economic Dev.	-	479.7	-	-	479.7	479.7	-	575.7	-	-	575.7	575.7
013 Ministry of Education and Sports	-	1.4	-	-	1.4	1.4	-	1.6	-	-	1.6	1.6
017 Energy and Minerals	4.3	25.4	132.2	-	161.8	161.8	4.7	30.5	158.6	-	193.8	193.8
139 Petroleum Authority of Uganda	28.4	33.1	15.4	-	76.9	76.9	31.2	39.8	18.4	-	89.4	89.4
144 Uganda Police Force	-	1.4	1.3	-	2.7	2.7	-	1.6	1.6	-	3.2	3.2
154 Uganda National Bureau of Standards (UNBS)	-	3.6	-	-	3.6	3.6	-	4.3	-	-	4.3	4.3
150 National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)	-	1.4	1.7	-	3.1	3.1	-	1.6	2.1	-	3.7	3.7
006 Ministry of Foreign Affairs	-	0.6	-	-	0.6	0.6	-	0.7	-	-	0.7	0.7
007 Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
500 Missions Abroad	-	0.3	-	-	0.3	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUB-TOTAL SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF PE'	32.6	546.8	150.6	-	730.1	730.1	35.9	655.9	180.7	-	872.5	872.5
TOURISM DEVELOPMENT												
022 Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities	4.2	298.6	57.5	-	360.3	360.3	4.6	358.3	69.0	-	431.9	431.9
117 Uganda Tourism Board	5.5	18.0	0.1	-	23.6	23.6	6.1	21.6	0.1	-	27.8	27.8
122 Kampala Capital City Authority	-	0.8	-	-	0.8	0.8	-	1.0	-	-	1.0	1.0
020 Ministry of ICT and National Guidance	-	0.5	-	-	0.5	0.5	-	0.7	-	-	0.7	0.7
605 601-999 Local Governments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
500 Missions Abroad	-	2.3	-	-	2.3	2.3	-	3.8	-	-	-	-
SUB-TOTAL TOURISM DEVELOPMENT	9.7	320.3	57.5	-	387.5	387.5	10.7	385.4	69.0	-	461.3	461.3
CLIMATE CHANGE, NATURAL RESOURCE, ENVIRONMENT AND WATER MANAGEMENT												
003 Office of the Prime Minister	0.4	21.1	-	-	21.5	21.5	0.4	25.3	-	-	25.7	25.7
011 Ministry of Local Government	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
012 Ministry of Lands, Housing & Urban Development	10.1	3.8	6.2	-	20.0	20.0	11.1	4.5	7.4	-	23.0	23.0
019 Ministry of Water and Environment	12.3	20.1	104.2	305.7	136.6	442.3	13.5	24.1	125.1	146.0	162.7	308.7
108 National Planning Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
122 Kampala Capital City Authority	-	24.3	0.5	-	24.8	24.8	-	29.2	0.5	-	29.8	29.8
150 National Environment Management Authority	14.1	14.5	4.3	-	32.8	32.8	15.5	17.4	5.1	-	38.0	38.0
156 Uganda Land Commission	0.8	9.3	22.5	-	32.5	32.5	0.9	11.1	27.0	-	39.0	39.0
157 National Forestry Authority	11.2	15.3	5.5	-	32.0	32.0	12.3	18.3	6.6	-	37.2	37.2
109 Uganda National Meteorological Authority	10.4	7.3	0.3	-	18.1	18.1	11.5	8.8	0.4	-	20.7	20.7
500 Missions Abroad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUB-TOTAL CLIMATE CHANGE, NATURAL RESOUF	59.3	122.2	143.4	305.7	324.9	630.6	65.2	146.7	172.1	146.0	384.0	530.0

Table 27 cont'd: Medium term expenditure framework (excluding energy savings, arrears and non-VAT) , billion shillings, 2023/24 - 2028/2029

Programme/vote	FY 2027/28 Budget Projections						FY 2028/29 Budget Projections					
	Non-Wage		Domestic	External	Total excl.		Non-Wage		Domestic	External	Total incl.	
	Wage	Recurrent	dev't	Financing	External	Financing	Wage	Recurrent	dev't	Financing	External	Financing
PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT												
008 Ministry of Finance, Planning & Economic Dev.	0.3	1,328.5	3.0	-	1,331.8	1,331.8	0.4	1,594.2	3.6	-	1,598.2	1,598.2
015 Ministry of Trade, Industry and Cooperatives	1.3	1.8	-	-	3.1	3.1	1.5	2.1	-	-	3.6	3.6
021 East African Community	-	2.4	-	-	2.4	2.4	-	2.9	-	-	2.9	2.9
023 Ministry of Kampala Capital City and Metropolitan Affairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
108 National Planning Authority	-	0.3	-	-	0.3	0.3	-	0.4	-	-	0.4	0.4
119 Uganda Registration Services Bureau	5.0	6.9	0.2	-	12.1	12.1	5.5	8.2	0.2	-	14.0	14.0
123 National Lotteries and Gaming Regulatory Board	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
153 PPDA	1.1	0.5	-	-	1.6	1.6	1.2	0.6	-	-	1.8	1.8
154 Uganda National Bureau of Standards	29.9	36.4	6.0	-	72.3	72.3	32.9	43.6	7.2	-	83.8	83.8
136 Uganda Export Promotion Board	1.8	12.5	0.0	-	14.3	14.3	2.0	15.0	0.1	-	17.0	17.0
138 Uganda Investment Authority (UIA)	7.9	7.0	0.7	-	15.6	15.6	8.7	8.3	0.8	-	17.9	17.9
140 Capital Markets Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
161 Uganda Free Zones Authority	3.1	2.9	3.1	-	9.2	9.2	3.5	3.5	3.7	-	10.7	10.7
162 Uganda Microfinance Regulatory Authority	3.9	10.9	0.3	-	15.1	15.1	4.3	13.1	0.3	-	17.7	17.7
163 Uganda Retirement Benefits Regulatory Authority	9.1	11.8	-	-	20.9	20.9	10.0	14.2	-	-	24.1	24.1
500 Missions Abroad	-	1.5	-	-	1.5	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
607 601-999 Local Governments	-	3.1	1.0	-	4.0	4.0	-	3.7	1.2	-	4.9	4.9
SUB-TOTAL PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT	63.5	1,426.4	14.3	-	1,504.2	1,504.2	69.9	1,709.9	17.1	-	1,796.9	1,796.9
MANUFACTURING												
006 Ministry of Foreign Affairs	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1
008 Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
015 Trade, Industry and Cooperatives	2.0	171.1	6.4	-	179.5	179.5	2.2	205.3	7.7	-	215.3	215.3
110 Uganda Industrial Research Institute	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
138 Uganda Investment Authority (UIA)	0.6	0.0	-	-	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.0	-	-	0.7	0.7
154 Uganda National Bureau of Standards	-	0.8	-	-	0.8	0.8	-	1.0	-	-	1.0	1.0
161 Uganda Free Zones Authority	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	0.0
108 National Planning Authority	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.2	-	-	0.2	0.2
136 Uganda Export Promotion Board	-	0.4	-	-	0.4	0.4	-	0.5	-	-	0.5	0.5
007 Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs	-	0.3	-	-	0.3	0.3	-	0.3	-	-	0.3	0.3
119 Uganda Registration Services Bureau	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
500 Missions Abroad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUB-TOTAL MANUFACTURING	2.6	172.9	6.4	-	182.0	182.0	2.9	207.5	7.7	-	218.1	218.1
INTEGRATED TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES												
016 Works and Transport	17.8	210.1	769.1	2,218.6	997.1	3,215.7	19.6	252.2	923.0	-	1,194.7	1,194.7
023 Ministry of Kampala Capital City and Metropolitan Affairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
113 Uganda National Roads Authority (UNRA)	79.4	33.8	557.2	3,642.9	670.4	4,313.3	87.3	40.6	668.6	2,321.5	796.5	3,118.0
118 Road Fund	4.6	493.1	-	-	497.7	497.7	5.0	591.7	-	-	596.7	596.7
122 KCCA Road Rehabilitation Grant	-	-	213.9	522.6	213.9	736.6	-	256.7	-	-	256.7	256.7
609 601-999 Local Governments	-	241.5	58.1	-	299.6	299.6	-	289.9	69.7	-	359.5	359.5
SUB-TOTAL INTEGRATED TRANSPORT INFRASTRUC	101.8	978.6	1,598.3	6,384.1	2,678.7	9,062.8	111.9	1,174.3	1,918.0	2,321.5	3,204.3	5,525.7
SUSTAINABLE ENERGY DEVELOPMENT												
013 Ministry of Education and Sports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
017 Energy and Minerals	8.7	9.3	1.3	1,682.0	19.3	1,701.3	9.6	11.2	1.5	2,007.9	22.3	2,030.1
150 National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.2	-	-	0.2	0.2
008 Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development	-	3.6	-	-	3.6	3.6	-	4.3	-	-	4.3	4.3
012 Ministry of Lands, Housing & Urban Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
154 Uganda National Bureau of Standards (UNBS)	-	1.3	-	-	1.3	1.3	-	1.6	-	-	1.6	1.6
007 Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs	-	0.7	-	-	0.7	0.7	-	0.8	-	-	0.8	0.8
005 Ministry of Public Service	-	0.7	-	-	0.7	0.7	-	0.8	-	-	0.8	0.8
006 Ministry of Foreign Affairs	-	0.8	-	-	0.8	0.8	-	1.0	-	-	1.0	1.0
308 Soroti University	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
500 Missions Abroad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUB-TOTAL SUSTAINABLE ENERGY DEVELOPMENT	8.7	16.5	1.3	1,682.0	26.5	1,708.5	9.6	19.8	1.5	2,007.9	30.9	2,038.8
DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION												
013 Ministry of Education and Sports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
020 Ministry of ICT and National Guidance	2.1	48.5	0.8	-	51.3	51.3	2.3	58.2	0.8	-	61.2	61.2
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	10.2	50.5	0.0	315.9	60.8	376.7	11.3	60.6	0.0	-	71.9	71.9
SUB-TOTAL DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION	12.3	99.0	0.8	315.9	112.1	428.0	13.5	118.8	0.8	-	133.1	133.1
SUSTAINABLE URBANISATION AND HOUSING												
011 Ministry of Local Government	1.3	0.0	-	-	1.3	1.3	1.4	0.0	-	-	1.4	1.4
012 Ministry of Lands, Housing & Urban Development	8.9	121.4	8.4	-	138.7	138.7	9.8	145.6	10.1	-	165.6	165.6
016 Ministry of Works and Transport	2.1	1.4	-	-	3.4	3.4	2.3	1.6	-	-	3.9	3.9
023 Ministry of Kampala Capital City and Metropolitan Affairs	-	0.2	6.6	-	6.8	6.8	-	0.2	8.0	-	8.2	8.2
122 Kampala Capital City Authority	-	1.7	-	-	1.7	1.7	-	2.0	-	-	2.0	2.0
161 Uganda Free Zones Authority	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1
610 601-999 Local Governments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUB-TOTAL SUSTAINABLE URBANISATION AND HOU	12.3	124.7	15.1	-	152.0	152.0	13.5	149.6	18.1	-	181.2	181.2

Table 27 cont'd: Medium term expenditure framework (excluding energy savings, arrears and non-VAT) , billion shillings, 2023/24 - 2028/29

Programme/vote	FY 2027/28 Budget Projections						FY 2028/29 Budget Projections					
			Total excl.		Total incl.				Total excl.		Total incl.	
	Non-Wage	Domestic	External	External	External	External	Non-Wage	Domestic	External	External	External	External
	Wage	Recurrent	dev't	Financing	Financing	Financing	Wage	Recurrent	dev't	Financing	Financing	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	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	0.0
013 Ministry of Education and Sports	54.0	497.4	109.4	246.4	660.9	907.2	59.4	596.9	131.3	162.5	787.6	950.2
014 Ministry of Health	25.9	271.0	221.7	291.4	518.6	810.1	28.5	325.3	266.1	-	619.8	619.8
018 Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development	1.9	204.2	-	-	206.1	206.1	2.1	245.1	-	-	247.2	247.2
019 Ministry of Water and Environment	4.7	0.6	154.0	-	159.3	159.3	5.2	0.7	184.8	-	190.7	190.7
021 East African Community	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
107 Uganda AIDS Commission	7.1	13.9	0.7	-	21.7	21.7	7.8	16.7	0.9	-	25.3	25.3
108 National Planning Authority	-	12.3	-	-	12.3	12.3	-	14.7	-	-	14.7	14.7
305 Busitema University	43.5	20.2	7.0	-	70.7	70.7	47.8	24.2	8.4	-	80.5	80.5
114 Uganda Cancer Institute	22.2	54.4	18.7	-	95.3	95.3	24.4	65.2	22.5	-	112.1	112.1
115 Uganda Heart Institute	18.6	42.0	10.6	41.4	71.2	112.6	20.4	50.4	12.8	-	83.6	83.6
116 National Medical Stores	23.5	1,088.0	8.0	-	1,119.5	1,119.5	25.9	1,305.6	9.5	-	1,341.0	1,341.0
122 Kampala Capital City Authority	73.6	19.7	17.5	-	110.8	110.8	81.0	23.6	21.0	-	125.6	125.6
124 Equal Opportunities Commission	-	1.1	-	-	1.1	1.1	-	1.3	-	-	1.3	1.3
306 Muni University	27.3	10.9	5.7	-	43.9	43.9	30.0	13.1	6.8	-	50.0	50.0
128 Uganda National Examinations Board	16.1	183.6	15.3	-	215.0	215.0	17.7	220.3	18.4	-	256.4	256.4
132 Education Service Commission	3.3	8.4	2.9	-	14.7	14.7	3.7	10.1	3.5	-	17.3	17.3
134 Health Service Commission	3.0	11.8	0.1	-	14.8	14.8	3.3	14.2	0.1	-	17.5	17.5
138 Uganda Investment Authority (UIA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
149 National Population Council	3.5	5.8	-	-	9.2	9.2	3.8	6.9	-	-	10.7	10.7
301 Makerere University	256.5	168.8	18.4	-	443.7	443.7	282.2	202.5	22.1	-	506.8	506.8
302 Mbarara University	48.4	21.1	4.7	-	74.2	74.2	53.3	25.3	5.7	-	84.2	84.2
303 Makerere University Business School	97.3	52.1	2.5	-	152.0	152.0	107.1	62.5	3.0	-	172.7	172.7
304 Kyambogo University	77.8	93.0	4.4	-	175.2	175.2	85.5	111.6	5.3	-	202.5	202.5
312 Uganda Management Institute	23.3	28.2	-	-	51.4	51.4	25.6	33.8	-	-	59.4	59.4
313 Mountains of the Moon University	29.2	19.2	2.7	-	51.1	51.1	32.1	23.0	3.2	-	58.4	58.4
309 Gulu University	48.0	31.2	9.2	-	88.3	88.3	52.8	37.4	11.0	-	101.2	101.2
151 Uganda Blood Transfusion Service (UBTS)	8.0	28.2	2.2	-	38.3	38.3	8.8	33.8	2.7	-	45.2	45.2
401 Mulago Hospital Complex	58.0	77.9	6.3	3.8	142.2	145.9	63.8	93.4	7.5	-	164.8	164.8
402 Butabika Hospital	11.1	12.9	3.0	-	27.0	27.0	12.2	15.5	3.6	-	31.3	31.3
403 Arua Referral Hospital	10.4	5.0	0.1	-	15.5	15.5	11.4	6.0	0.2	-	17.6	17.6
404 Fort Portal Referral Hospital	11.4	5.1	0.1	-	16.6	16.6	12.5	6.1	0.2	-	18.8	18.8
405 Gulu Referral Hospital	10.8	7.1	0.1	-	18.1	18.1	11.9	8.5	0.2	-	20.6	20.6
406 Hoima Referral Hospital	11.6	4.7	0.1	-	16.4	16.4	12.7	5.6	0.2	-	18.5	18.5
407 Jinja Referral Hospital	15.2	12.2	0.1	-	27.6	27.6	16.8	14.6	0.2	-	31.5	31.5
408 Kabale Referral Hospital	8.1	6.9	0.1	-	15.1	15.1	8.9	8.3	0.2	-	17.4	17.4
409 Masaka Referral Hospital	10.3	5.0	0.1	-	15.4	15.4	11.3	6.0	0.2	-	17.5	17.5
410 Mbale Referral Hospital	13.1	13.5	6.8	-	33.4	33.4	14.4	16.3	8.1	-	38.8	38.8
411 Soroti Referral Hospital	9.7	4.7	0.1	-	14.6	14.6	10.7	5.7	0.2	-	16.6	16.6
412 Lira Referral Hospital	11.6	10.4	0.1	-	22.1	22.1	12.8	12.5	0.2	-	25.4	25.4
413 Mbarara Referral Hospital	10.9	11.5	0.1	-	22.5	22.5	12.0	13.8	0.2	-	25.9	25.9
414 Mubende Referral Hospital	12.9	3.3	0.2	-	16.4	16.4	14.1	4.0	0.2	-	18.4	18.4
415 Moroto Referral Hospital	9.3	5.6	0.1	-	15.1	15.1	10.2	6.8	0.2	-	17.2	17.2
416 Naguru Referral Hospital	12.4	2.6	0.3	-	15.3	15.3	13.7	3.1	0.3	-	17.1	17.1
417 Kiruddu Referral Hospital	12.8	19.4	1.8	-	34.1	34.1	14.1	23.3	2.2	-	39.6	39.6
418 Kawempe Referral Hospital	17.4	10.7	1.1	-	29.2	29.2	19.2	12.8	1.3	-	33.3	33.3
419 Entebbe Regional Referral Hospital	9.4	8.0	1.1	-	18.5	18.5	10.3	9.6	1.3	-	21.2	21.2
420 Mulago Specialized Women and Neonatal Hospital	18.6	17.8	2.7	-	39.1	39.1	20.5	21.3	3.3	-	45.1	45.1
421 Kayunga Referral Hospital	6.7	9.5	-	-	16.3	16.3	7.4	11.4	-	-	18.8	18.8
422 Yumbe Referral Hospital	7.3	7.6	-	-	14.8	14.8	8.0	9.1	-	-	17.1	17.1
310 Lira University	29.2	13.0	6.0	-	48.2	48.2	32.1	15.6	7.2	-	54.9	54.9
111 National Curriculum Development Centre	11.2	18.3	0.6	-	30.1	30.1	12.3	22.0	0.7	-	35.0	35.0
127 Uganda Virus Research Institute (UVRI)	2.8	6.6	-	-	9.4	9.4	3.1	7.9	-	-	11.0	11.0
307 Kabale University	50.6	23.3	3.1	-	76.9	76.9	55.7	27.9	3.7	-	87.3	87.3
308 Soroti University	24.0	11.3	13.5	-	48.8	48.8	26.4	13.6	16.1	-	56.1	56.1
164 National Council for Higher Education	9.0	12.9	-	-	22.0	22.0	9.9	15.5	-	-	25.5	25.5
165 Uganda Business and Technical Examination Board	7.1	45.7	3.7	-	56.6	56.6	7.9	54.9	4.5	-	67.2	67.2
166 National Council of Sports	3.5	241.7	137.9	-	383.1	383.1	3.8	290.0	165.5	-	459.4	459.4
500 Missions Abroad	-	0.3	-	-	0.3	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
612 601-999 Local Governments	3,165.6	946.6	759.9	-	4,872.2	4,872.2	3,482.2	1,135.9	911.9	-	5,530.0	5,530.0
SUB-TOTAL HUMAN CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT	4,518.9	4,468.1	1,565.3	582.9	10,552.2	11,135.2	4,970.7	5,361.3	1,878.3	162.5	12,210.4	12,372.9

Table 27 cont'd: Medium term expenditure framework (excluding energy savings, arrears and non-VAT) , billion shillings, 2023/24 - 2028/29

Programme/vote	FY 2027/28 Budget Projections						FY 2028/29 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
INNOVATION, TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSFER												
002 State House	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
006 Ministry of Foreign Affairs	-	0.5	-	-	0.5	0.5	-	0.6	-	-	0.6	0.6
110 Uganda Industrial Research Institute	12.0	12.5	3.8	-	28.3	28.3	13.1	15.0	4.6	-	32.8	32.8
119 Uganda Registration Services Bureau	1.1	1.5	-	-	2.7	2.7	1.2	1.8	-	-	3.1	3.1
167 Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation	4.8	432.1	4.0	-	440.9	440.9	5.3	518.5	4.8	-	528.6	528.6
500 Missions Abroad	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUB-TOTAL INNOVATION, TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSFER	17.9	446.7	7.8	-	472.5	472.5	19.7	536.0	9.4	-	565.0	565.0
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 Development	3.2	82.6	8.3	-	94.1	94.1	3.7	99.1	9.9	-	112.7	112.7
020 Ministry of ICT and National Guidance	1.2	-	-	-	1.2	1.2	1.2	-	-	-	1.2	1.2
112 Directorate of Ethics and Integrity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
119 Uganda Registration Services Bureau	7.0	-	-	-	7.0	7.0	7.0	-	-	-	7.0	7.0
122 Kampala Capital City Authority	-	0.8	-	-	0.8	0.8	-	0.9	-	-	0.9	0.9
123 National Lotteries and Gaming Regulatory Board	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
124 Equal Opportunities Commission	-	1.7	-	-	1.7	1.7	-	2.0	-	-	2.0	2.0
149 National Population Council	0.3	-	-	-	0.3	0.3	2.3	-	-	-	2.3	2.3
500 Missions Abroad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
615 601-999 Local Governments	-	10.5	-	-	10.5	10.5	-	12.6	-	-	12.6	12.6
SUB-TOTAL COMMUNITY MOBILIZATION AND MINDSET CHANGE	11.6	95.6	8.3	-	115.5	115.5	14.2	114.7	9.9	-	138.8	138.8
GOVERNANCE AND SECURITY												
001 Office of the President	31.5	302.0	26.7	-	360.2	360.2	32.6	362.4	32.1	-	427.1	427.1
002 State House	36.5	547.7	28.9	-	613.0	613.0	37.6	657.2	34.6	-	729.4	729.4
003 Office of the Prime Minister	0.2	1.0	-	-	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	-	-	2.6	2.6
004 Ministry of Defence	1,466.5	2,095.0	2,294.3	-	5,855.9	5,855.9	1,467.6	2,880.4	2,753.2	-	7,101.2	7,101.2
006 Ministry of Foreign Affairs	7.3	15.8	3.7	-	26.8	26.8	8.4	19.0	4.4	-	31.8	31.8
007 Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs	18.7	157.6	11.5	-	187.7	187.7	19.8	189.1	13.8	-	222.6	222.6
008 Ministry of Finance, Planning & Economic Dev.	-	2.8	-	-	2.8	2.8	1.1	3.3	-	-	4.4	4.4
009 Ministry of Internal Affairs	2.9	58.2	0.9	-	62.1	62.1	4.0	69.9	1.1	-	75.0	75.0
011 Ministry of Local Government	0.3	0.3	-	-	0.6	0.6	1.4	0.3	-	-	1.7	1.7
018 Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development	0.0	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	1.1	-	-	-	1.1	1.1
021 East African Community	1.1	52.0	0.1	-	53.2	53.2	2.2	62.4	0.1	-	64.7	64.7
102 Electoral Commission	44.4	620.3	86.9	-	751.7	751.7	45.5	744.4	104.3	-	894.2	894.2
103 Inspectorate of Government (IG)	27.6	52.4	31.9	-	111.8	111.8	28.7	62.8	38.3	-	129.8	129.8
105 Law Reform Commission	4.0	17.5	0.5	-	21.9	21.9	5.1	21.0	0.6	-	26.6	26.6
106 Uganda Human Rights Commission	10.4	15.1	0.6	-	26.2	26.2	11.5	18.2	0.8	-	30.5	30.5
311 Law Development Centre	11.7	23.4	5.4	-	40.5	40.5	12.8	28.1	6.5	-	47.3	47.3
112 Ethics and Integrity	3.8	7.1	0.1	-	10.9	10.9	4.9	8.5	0.1	-	13.5	13.5
119 Uganda Registration Services Bureau	8.9	31.3	1.6	-	41.8	41.8	10.0	37.5	1.9	-	49.5	49.5
120 National Citizenship and Immigration Control	6.1	199.4	4.6	-	210.1	210.1	7.2	239.2	5.5	-	251.9	251.9
122 Kampala Capital City Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.1	-	-	-	1.1	1.1
123 National Lotteries and Gaming Regulatory Board	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.1	-	-	-	1.1	1.1
124 Equal Opportunities Commission	-	1.7	-	-	1.7	1.7	1.1	2.0	-	-	3.1	3.1
129 Financial Intelligence Authority (FIA)	11.1	38.0	0.9	-	49.9	49.9	12.2	45.5	1.0	-	58.8	58.8
130 Treasury Operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.1	-	-	-	1.1	1.1
131 Auditor General	56.2	59.1	1.0	-	116.2	116.2	57.3	70.9	1.2	-	129.3	129.3
133 Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions	32.7	53.5	23.0	-	109.2	109.2	33.8	64.2	27.6	-	125.6	125.6
144 Uganda Police Force	573.6	376.5	216.9	-	1,167.0	1,167.0	574.7	451.8	260.2	-	1,286.8	1,286.8
145 Uganda Prisons	139.4	272.8	41.7	-	453.8	453.8	140.5	327.3	50.0	-	517.8	517.8
148 Judicial Service Commission	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.1	-	-	-	1.1	1.1
153 PPDA	13.9	12.1	1.7	-	27.7	27.7	15.0	14.5	2.1	-	31.6	31.6
158 Internal Security Organisation (ISO)	85.4	203.0	14.2	-	302.6	302.6	86.5	243.6	17.0	-	347.2	347.2
159 External Security Organisation	29.9	122.7	42.5	-	195.1	195.1	31.0	147.2	51.0	-	229.2	229.2
500 Missions Abroad	39.4	203.2	58.4	-	300.9	300.9	1.1	-	-	-	-	-
135 Directorate of Government Analytical Laboratory	4.2	21.4	30.2	-	55.9	55.9	5.3	25.7	36.2	-	67.3	67.3
023 Ministry of Kampala Capital City and Metropolitan /	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
137 National Identification and Registration Authority (NIRA)	22.4	117.7	114.6	-	254.7	254.7	23.5	141.3	137.5	-	302.3	302.3
SUB-TOTAL GOVERNANCE AND SECURITY	2,690.2	5,680.4	3,042.6	-	11,413.2	11,413.2	2,689.3	6,939.1	3,581.1	-	13,208.4	13,208.4

Table 27 cont'd: Medium term expenditure framework (excluding energy savings, arrears and non-VAT) , billion shillings, 2023/24 - 2028/2029

Programme/vote	FY 2027/28 Budget Projections						FY 2028/29 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
PUBLIC SECTOR TRANSFORMATION												
005 Ministry of Public Service	5.0	22.1	2.3	-	29.4	29.4	5.4	24.3	2.8	-	32.5	32.5
011 Ministry of Local Government	10.2	16.8	8.7	-	35.6	35.6	11.2	18.5	10.4	-	40.1	40.1
020 Ministry of Information, and Communications Technology	-	1.6	-	-	1.6	1.6	-	1.7	-	-	1.7	1.7
021 East African Community	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
023 Ministry of Kampala Capital City and Metropolitan Affairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
103 Inspectorate of Government (IG)	4.4	4.4	-	-	8.9	8.9	4.9	4.9	-	-	9.8	9.8
108 National Planning Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
111 National Curriculum Development Centre	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
122 Kampala Capital City Authority	92.5	56.5	-	-	149.0	149.0	101.7	62.1	-	-	163.9	163.9
123 National Lotteries and Gaming Regulatory Board	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
126 National Information Technologies Authority	-	1.1	-	-	1.1	1.1	-	1.2	-	-	1.2	1.2
137 National Identification and Registration Authority (NIRA)	-	0.4	-	-	0.4	0.4	-	0.4	-	-	0.4	0.4
146 Public Service Commission	4.0	12.1	0.0	-	16.1	16.1	4.4	13.3	0.0	-	17.7	17.7
147 Local Government Finance Commission	1.3	9.4	0.5	-	11.2	11.2	1.4	10.4	0.6	-	12.3	12.3
614 601-999 Local Governments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
500 Missions Abroad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUB-TOTAL PUBLIC SECTOR TRANSFORMATION	117.3	124.3	11.5	-	253.2	253.2	129.1	136.8	13.8	-	279.6	279.6
REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT												
003 Office of the Prime Minister	0.4	57.2	-	-	57.6	57.6	0.4	63.0	-	-	63.4	63.4
011 Ministry of Local Government	0.1	(3.5)	4.4	43.9	1.0	44.9	0.1	(3.8)	5.3	36.6	1.6	38.1
108 National Planning Authority	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1
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	-	0.4	-	-	0.4	0.4	-	0.4	-	-	0.4	0.4
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	-	0.5	-	-	0.5	0.5	-	0.6	-	-	0.6	0.6
017 Ministry of Energy and Minerals	-	0.2	-	-	0.2	0.2	-	0.2	-	-	0.2	0.2
020 Ministry of Information, and Communications Technology	-	0.3	-	-	0.3	0.3	-	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	714.5	977.9	215.8	-	1,908.2	1,908.2	786.0	1,075.7	258.9	-	2,120.6	2,120.6
SUB-TOTAL REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT	715.0	1,033.7	220.2	43.9	1,968.9	2,012.8	786.5	1,137.1	264.2	36.6	2,187.8	2,224.3
DEVELOPMENT PLAN IMPLEMENTATION												
001 Office of the President	0.3	30.6	-	-	30.9	30.9	0.4	36.7	-	-	37.0	37.0
003 Office of the Prime Minister	3.8	69.9	4.6	-	78.3	78.3	4.2	83.9	5.5	-	93.6	93.6
006 Ministry of Foreign Affairs	-	0.3	-	-	0.3	0.3	-	0.3	-	-	0.3	0.3
008 Ministry of Finance, Planning & Economic Dev.	9.3	273.7	236.2	-	519.2	519.2	10.2	328.4	283.5	-	622.1	622.1
011 Ministry of Local Government	0.2	6.6	-	-	6.7	6.7	0.2	7.9	-	-	8.1	8.1
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	-	-	11.2	-	11.2	11.2
108 National Planning Authority	18.0	51.0	14.4	-	83.4	83.4	19.8	61.2	17.2	-	98.2	98.2
119 Uganda Registration Services Bureau	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
122 Kampala Capital City Authority	-	13.0	0.6	-	13.6	13.6	-	15.6	0.7	-	16.3	16.3
131 OAG	-	5.5	-	-	5.5	5.5	-	6.6	-	-	6.6	6.6
141 URA	336.7	527.5	76.2	-	940.4	940.4	370.3	633.0	91.4	-	1,094.8	1,094.8
143 Uganda Bureau of Statistics	26.9	154.7	16.4	-	198.0	198.0	29.6	185.6	19.7	-	234.9	234.9
123 National Lotteries and Gaming Regulatory Board	5.9	16.9	-	-	22.8	22.8	6.5	20.2	-	-	26.7	26.7
124 Equal Opportunities Commission	6.8	16.3	0.3	-	23.3	23.3	7.4	19.6	0.3	-	27.3	27.3
130 Treasury Operations	-	347.9	-	-	347.9	347.9	-	417.4	-	-	417.4	417.4
147 Local Government Finance Commission	0.6	1.7	-	-	2.3	2.3	0.7	2.1	-	-	2.8	2.8
149 National Population Council	-	-	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	-	-	0.2	-	0.2	0.2
163 Uganda Retirement Benefits Regulatory Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
137 NIRA	-	1.4	-	-	1.4	1.4	-	1.7	-	-	1.7	1.7
500 Missions Abroad	-	18.1	-	-	18.1	18.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUB-TOTAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN IMPLEMENTATION	408.4	1,535.1	358.2	-	2,301.6	2,301.6	449.3	1,820.4	429.8	-	2,699.5	2,699.5
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE												
101 Judiciary	126.0	370.8	83.7	-	580.5	580.5	138.6	445.0	100.4	-	684.0	684.0
148 Judicial Service Commission	5.6	18.1	3.3	-	27.0	27.0	6.2	21.7	4.0	-	31.9	31.9
311 Law Development Centre	0.5	1.2	-	-	1.7	1.7	0.6	1.4	-	-	2.0	2.0
133 Directorate of Public Prosecution(DPP)	4.9	8.8	-	-	13.7	13.7	5.4	10.6	-	-	16.0	16.0
018 Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development	-	6.5	-	-	6.5	6.5	-	7.7	-	-	7.7	7.7
144 Uganda Police Force	-	1.4	-	-	1.4	1.4	-	1.6	-	-	1.6	1.6
008 Ministry of Finance, Planning & Economic Dev.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
145 Uganda Prisons Service	-	-	1.3	-	1.3	1.3	-	-	1.6	-	1.6	1.6
SUB-TOTAL ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE	137.1	406.8	88.3	-	632.2	632.2	150.8	488.1	106.0	-	744.9	744.9
LEGISLATION, OVERSIGHT & REPRESENTATION												
104 Parliamentary Commission	135.5	1,115.1	64.0	-	1,314.7	1,314.7	149.0	1,338.1	76.8	-	1,564.0	1,564.0
007 Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs	-	0.4	-	-	0.4	0.4	-	0.5	-	-	0.5	0.5
011 Ministry of Local Government	-	0.2	-	-	0.2	0.2	-	0.3	-	-	0.3	0.3
SUB-TOTAL LEGISLATION, OVERSIGHT & REPRESENTATION	135.5	1,115.8	64.0	-	1,315.3	1,315.3	149.0	1,338.9	76.8	-	1,564.8	1,564.8
INTEREST PAYMENTS DUE												
Domestic Interest	-	8,843.0	-	-	8,843.0	8,843.0	-	11,072.8	-	-	11,072.8	11,072.8
External Interest	-	2,851.1	-	-	2,851.1	2,851.1	-	3,296.2	-	-	3,296.2	3,296.2
SUB-TOTAL INTEREST PAYMENTS	-	11,694.0	-	-	11,694.0	11,694.0	-	14,369.0	-	-	14,369.0	14,369.0
Total Centre	5,288.9	16,820.6	7,224.6	9,683.9	29,334.1	29,334.1	5,548.4	20,265.8	8,599.2	4,931.4	34,408.6	39,340.1
600 Total Local Government Programmes	3,880.1	2,264.8	1,144.1	-	7,289.0	7,289.0	4,268.2	2,619.9	1,372.9	-	8,261.0	8,261.0
Statutory Interest Payments	-	11,694.0	-	-	11,694.0	11,694.0	-	14,369.0	-	-	14,369.0	14,369.0
GRAND TOTAL	9,169.1	30,779.4	8,368.7	9,683.9	48,317.1	58,001.0	9,816.6	37,254.8	9,972.2	4,931.4	57,038.6	61,970.1

**Table 28: External Debt Service Payments By Creditor Excluding Debt Relief
2021/22 - 2023/24**

Creditor Category	Principal (US Million Dollars)			Interest (US Million Dollars)			Principal as % of Total		
	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Multilateral creditors									
African Dev Bank/Fund (ADB/F)	30.6	26.0	31.8	11.5	18.4	24.1	7.38%	6.31%	6.51%
Arab Bank for Econ Dev in Africa (BADEA)	3.7	1.1	1.6	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.77%	0.30%	0.26%
European Dev Fund (EDF)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
European Investment Bank (EIB)	7.6	7.8	6.3	1.7	1.9	1.5	1.63%	1.03%	0.91%
Int Bank for Recon 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)	75.5	86.4	95.3	27.0	31.8	33.3	17.95%	15.96%	14.97%
Int Fund for Agricult (IFAD)	8.9	8.4	9.0	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.89%	1.37%	1.26%
Int Monetary Fund (IMF)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Islamic Dev Bank (IDB)	3.6	22.1	8.7	2.6	3.4	5.6	1.08%	1.52%	1.66%
Opec Fund	6.4	7.3	6.3	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.34%	0.95%	0.86%
Shelter Afrique	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Nordic Dev Fund	1.2	2.4	2.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.24%	0.34%	0.31%
Total multilateral creditors	137.5	161.7	161.4	46.9	59.9	68.3	32.28%	27.79%	26.73%
Non-Paris club bilateral creditors									
Abu Dhabi	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.04%	0.07%	0.05%
Burundi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
China, P.R. of	149.6	181.9	218.0	60.3	83.6	108.2	36.75%	37.87%	37.96%
Cuba	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
India	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.05%	0.00%	0.06%
Kuwait	2.4	1.7	2.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.50%	0.40%	0.38%
Libya	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Saudi Arabia	1.3	1.5	1.6	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.28%	0.26%	0.24%
Tanzania	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
North Korea	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
South Korea	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.07%	0.03%	0.03%
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Total non- Paris club bilateral creditors	153.6	185.6	222.9	61.6	84.8	109.9	37.69%	38.64%	38.73%
Paris club bilateral creditors									
Austria	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.19%	0.03%	0.03%
France	13.3	10.2	10.5	4.0	1.6	3.1	3.03%	1.51%	1.58%
Germany	2.2	2.2	3.8	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.47%	0.52%	0.52%
Italy	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Japan	29.0	16.6	8.9	2.8	1.2	0.4	5.57%	1.27%	1.09%
Spain	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.03%	0.08%	0.10%
United Kingdom	14.4	28.7	26.6	2.2	3.6	3.4	2.92%	3.80%	3.49%
United States	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Sweden	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Norway	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Finland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Israel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Total Paris club	59.9	59.0	50.4	9.8	7.0	8.0	12.20%	7.21%	6.80%
Commercial non banks	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Commercial banks	47.1	165.5	128.8	54.8	81.1	109.6	17.83%	26.37%	27.75%
Other loan category ²	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Total Commercial	47.1	165.5	128.8	54.8	81.1	109.6	17.83%	26.37%	27.75%
Grand total³	398.1	571.7	563.4	173.0	232.8	295.9	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

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 29: Uganda External Debt Service Payment by Creditor including Debt Relief, 2021/22 - 2023/24

	Principal (US Million Dollars)			Interest (US Million Dollars)			Total (US Million Dollars)			Percentage		
	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
	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)	41.8	26.0	43.5	13.4	19.5	27.8	55.2	45.5	71.3	7.68%	4.76%	6.95%
Arab Bank for Econ Dev in Africa (BADEA)	3.7	1.1	1.6	0.7	0.8	0.6	4.4	1.9	2.2	0.61%	0.20%	0.21%
European Dev Fund (EDF)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
European Investment Bank (EIB)	7.8	8.0	6.3	1.7	1.9	1.5	9.5	9.9	7.8	1.33%	1.03%	0.76%
Int Bank for Recons and Dev (IBRD) ⁵	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Int Dev Association (IDA)	186.6	211.2	214.4	39.1	46.8	46.7	225.7	258.0	261.1	31.38%	26.99%	25.43%
Int Fund for Agricult (IFAD)	8.9	8.4	9.0	1.9	1.9	1.8	10.8	10.4	10.8	1.50%	1.08%	1.05%
Int Monetary Fund (IMF)	4.7	4.8	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.0	4.8	5.4	0.0	0.67%	0.57%	0.00%
Islamic Dev Bank (IDB)	3.6	24.3	19.1	2.6	3.4	7.5	6.1	27.7	26.7	0.85%	2.90%	2.60%
Opec Fund	7.0	8.0	7.9	1.3	1.3	1.3	8.2	9.4	9.2	1.15%	0.98%	0.90%
Shelter Afrique	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Nordic Dev Fund	1.2	2.4	2.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	1.4	2.8	2.6	0.19%	0.29%	0.26%
Total Multilateral creditors	265.3	294.3	304.3	61.0	76.6	87.5	326.3	371.0	391.8	45.36%	38.82%	38.15%
Non-Paris club bilateral creditors												
Abu Dhabi	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.21	0.59	0.47	0.03%	0.06%	0.05%
Burundi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
China, P.R. of	149.6	181.9	218.0	60.3	83.6	108.2	209.88	265.44	326.19	29.18%	27.77%	31.76%
Cuba	0.0	0.0	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	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.30	0.00	0.55	0.04%	0.00%	0.05%
Kuwait	3.0	2.4	3.5	0.5	0.5	0.8	3.45	2.88	4.22	0.48%	0.30%	0.41%
Libya	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Saudi Arabia	1.3	1.5	2.0	0.3	0.4	0.5	1.60	1.90	2.55	0.22%	0.20%	0.25%
Tanzania	0.0	0.0	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	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
South Korea	0.8	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	1.02	1.39	0.25	0.14%	0.15%	0.02%
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0									
Total Non-Paris club bilateral creditors	154.6	187.1	224.1	61.8	85.1	110.2	216.5	272.2	334.2	30.10%	28.48%	32.54%
Paris club bilateral creditors ⁶												
Austria	1.15	0.72	0.31	0.09	0.01	0.00	1.25	0.73	0.31	0.17%	0.08%	0.03%
France	13.35	10.19	10.48	3.98	1.56	3.07	17.33	11.76	13.55	2.41%	1.23%	1.32%
Germany	2.16	2.18	3.82	0.51	0.35	0.61	2.66	2.53	4.43	0.37%	0.26%	0.43%
Italy	0.81	0.00	1.19	0.95	0.00	0.93	1.76	0.00	2.12	0.24%	0.00%	0.21%
Japan	31.81	16.64	8.88	2.85	1.19	0.45	34.66	17.83	9.33	4.82%	1.87%	0.91%
Spain	0.00	0.55	0.41	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.17	0.81	0.90	0.02%	0.08%	0.09%
United Kingdom	14.41	28.68	26.58	2.24	3.64	3.41	16.66	32.32	29.99	2.32%	3.38%	2.92%
United States	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	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%	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%	0.00%	0.00%
Finland	0.15	0.00	1.78	0.02	0.00	0.12	0.17	0.00	1.90	0.02%	0.00%	0.18%
Israel	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Total Paris club bilateral creditors	63.8	59.0	53.5	10.8	7.0	9.1	74.7	66.0	62.5	10.38%	6.90%	6.09%
Commercial non banks	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Commercial banks	47.1	165.5	128.8	54.8	81.1	109.6	101.85	246.61	238.42	14.16%	25.80%	23.21%
Other loan category ³	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Grand total ⁴	530.80	705.90	710.67	188.45	249.87	316.36	719.26	955.77	1027.04	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

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 30: Depository Corporations Survey: June 2020 - March 2024 (billion shillings)

	2022												2023												2024											
	2020 Jun	2021 Jun	2022 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	16,223.9	16,448.4	15,906.2	15,822.4	14,887.1	14,423.4	13,654.4	12,905.7	13,241.8	13,973.3	13,794.2	13,709.6	13,539.4	13,766.2	15,742.3	15,515.9	15,913.6	15,708.0	15,467.8	14,808.1	14,651.8	14,200.7	14,631.4	14,629.4												
Central Bank(net)	14,717.6	15,574.3	14,369.6	13,936.8	12,984.6	12,625.4	12,409.7	11,994.7	11,526.4	12,203.7	12,284.3	12,425.8	11,950.5	12,023.9	13,916.0	13,952.7	14,497.3	14,304.6	14,174.9	13,851.5	13,559.9	13,077.5	13,020.8	13,083.3												
Of which: Official Foreign Assets	14,415.2	14,775.4	15,466.8	15,037.8	14,457.7	14,232.0	13,729.3	13,368.0	13,239.6	13,541.5	13,546.3	13,709.9	13,396.3	13,466.3	14,943.2	14,299.4	14,778.7	14,811.5	14,733.5	14,536.6	14,122.4	13,668.7	13,736.3	13,551.3												
Other Depository Corporations(net)	1,506.3	875.2	1,536.6	1,885.6	1,902.6	1,798.0	1,244.7	910.9	1,715.4	1,769.7	1,509.8	1,283.8	1,588.9	1,742.3	1,826.3	1,563.2	1,416.3	1,403.4	1,283.0	956.6	1,091.9	1,123.2	1,610.6	1,546.1												
Net Domestic Assets (NDA)	13,843.2	16,168.8	19,962.8	19,661.8	20,637.2	20,813.8	20,924.4	22,129.0	22,612.6	21,313.5	21,797.8	22,466.9	22,845.7	23,059.9	22,508.4	22,258.7	22,246.4	22,395.8	23,361.7	24,617.6	24,984.8	24,484.6	24,662.8	24,667.0												
Domestic Claims	24,316.4	28,190.7	32,988.4	32,870.8	34,194.1	34,625.0	35,308.8	36,537.7	37,366.5	36,801.3	36,638.4	37,181.1	38,450.9	38,788.0	39,015.1	38,598.7	38,662.9	39,010.5	40,138.5	41,434.2	42,015.7	41,876.0	42,219.0	42,311.1												
Claims on Central Government(net)	6,895.2	9,320.3	11,900.6	11,564.1	12,768.8	12,061.4	12,611.5	14,336.9	14,705.8	14,193.5	14,025.3	14,588.2	15,113.6	15,534.9	15,881.1	15,238.6	15,154.9	14,918.6	16,077.3	17,043.2	17,181.7	17,405.3	17,391.8	17,247.1												
Claims on Central Government	10,992.1	15,944.6	17,252.1	16,925.9	17,767.0	16,877.6	17,642.1	19,497.3	20,066.1	19,896.5	18,890.3	19,169.6	20,216.3	21,012.5	22,426.4	20,123.3	20,689.3	20,635.5	20,970.1	22,588.7	22,711.4	23,359.1	22,937.4	22,690.5												
Less Liabilities to Central Government	4,096.9	6,624.3	5,261.5	5,361.8	4,988.2	4,816.2	5,000.6	5,160.4	5,350.4	5,693.0	4,865.0	4,571.4	5,102.7	5,477.6	6,545.3	4,884.7	5,534.3	5,716.9	4,892.8	5,545.6	5,579.7	5,963.7	5,545.6	5,443.4												
Claims on Other Sectors	17,421.2	18,870.4	20,977.8	21,306.7	21,365.3	22,563.6	22,697.3	22,200.7	22,680.7	22,607.8	22,613.1	23,120.0	23,337.2	23,233.1	23,134.0	23,360.0	23,507.9	24,091.9	24,061.2	24,391.1	24,884.0	24,470.6	24,827.2	25,064.0												
Other Financial Corporations	36.8	15.9	52.0	109.3	109.1	1,190.3	1,134.6	607.1	748.4	686.7	741.9	862.0	1,020.5	899.3	825.8	927.1	780.3	919.7	951.0	925.2	1,090.0	822.5	928.6	1,168.7												
State and Local Government	1.2	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2												
Public/Non-Financial Corporations	26.4	68.1	70.8	71.3	70.3	70.3	74.4	76.7	76.1	76.1	78.9	80.4	75.6	75.2	85.0	87.2	95.2	96.8	96.4	94.9	95.7	92.3	91.7	91.4												
Private Sector	17,356.8	18,785.4	20,854.6	21,125.7	21,185.6	21,302.6	21,487.6	21,516.6	21,855.3	21,844.0	21,915.5	22,177.4	22,240.9	22,298.3	22,222.9	22,345.4	22,632.2	23,075.1	23,013.6	23,370.6	23,688.0	23,555.6	23,806.8	23,803.7												
Of which: Loans	17,326.4	18,765.6	20,760.5	20,992.8	21,082.8	21,183.9	21,393.2	21,453.9	21,803.3	21,793.9	21,755.9	22,100.1	22,173.8	22,236.9	22,174.0	22,299.1	22,587.4	23,020.4	22,945.5	23,292.4	23,630.6	23,489.4	23,680.7	23,680.7												
Other Items(Net)	-10,473.2	-12,020.9	-13,005.6	-13,206.9	-13,496.9	-13,811.2	-14,384.4	-14,408.6	-14,773.9	-15,487.8	-14,840.6	-15,251.2	-15,605.2	-15,708.2	-16,506.7	-16,339.9	-16,416.5	-16,614.7	-16,776.8	-16,816.7	-17,030.9	-17,391.4	-17,556.2	-17,644.1												
Shares and Other Equity	10,101.1	10,966.0	12,020.7	12,615.1	12,523.8	12,845.9	12,756.0	12,830.5	13,187.4	13,242.7	13,458.3	13,802.0	13,892.0	14,235.4	13,925.3	14,034.9	14,357.1	14,672.6	15,086.5	15,556.3	15,736.7	15,988.4	16,196.3	16,331.0												
Consolidation Adjustments	- 235.6	- 255.5	- 157.0	- 170.2	- 45.6	- 45.3	- 473.0	- 150.0	- 15.5	- 132.5	- 102.7	- 175.2	- 165.4	- 6.3	- 148.3	- 183.2	- 173.8	- 107.0	- 22.5	- 90.2	- 12.4	2.4	135.3	- 197.1												
Other Items(net)	- 136.5	- 799.4	- 827.9	- 423.7	- 927.5	- 1,010.5	- 1,155.4	- 1,428.2	- 1,571.0	- 2,112.6	- 1,279.7	- 1,274.1	- 1,547.8	- 1,466.5	- 2,483.0	- 2,121.8	- 1,895.6	- 1,835.0	- 1,687.8	- 1,170.1	- 1,281.8	- 1,405.3	- 1,495.3	- 1,116.0												
Broad Money-M3	30,067.1	32,619.3	35,869.0	35,484.3	35,524.4	35,237.3	34,578.8	35,094.7	35,854.5	35,286.8	35,591.9	36,176.5	36,385.1	36,826.1	38,250.7	37,774.6	38,160.0	38,103.8	38,819.5	39,425.6	39,636.7	38,685.3	39,294.2	39,236.4												
Foreign Currency Deposits	8,493.8	8,941.3	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	9,654.0	9,816.0	9,689.3	9,614.0	9,674.8	9,735.1	10,091.5	10,098.0	10,067.1	9,838.4	10,016.0	10,038.1												
Broad Money-M2	21,573.3	23,677.9	26,331.3	25,605.4	25,740.1	25,536.7	25,247.2	25,750.5	26,302.3	25,815.5	26,134.9	26,529.2	26,731.1	27,010.1	28,561.4	28,600.59	28,485,251	28,388.77	28,727.97	29,327.67	29,569.6	28,846.84	29,278.19	29,258.307												
Other Deposits-Local Currency	8,895.0	9,916.2	10,437.1	10,350.2	10,417.3	10,187.4	10,568.7	11,010.4	10,552.8	10,675.3	10,875.7	11,096.6	11,429.6	11,606.8	11,959.1	12,114.8	12,481.1	12,317.5	12,473.5	12,555.0	12,354.7	12,379.8	12,309.1	12,291.9												
Narrow Money-M1	12,678.3	13,761.8	15,894.2	15,255.2	15,322.8	15,349.3	14,688.5	14,740.0	15,749.6	15,140.2	15,259.2	15,432.5	15,301.5	15,403.3	16,602.3	16,045.8	16,004.1	16,051.3	16,254.4	16,772.7	17,214.9	16,467.0	16,969.1	16,966.4												
Transferable Deposits-Local Currency	7,801.0	8,524.5	10,176.0	9,445.3	9,539.4	9,628.2	8,932.6	8,664.1	9,383.5	8,962.6	9,267.6	9,451.9	9,443.0	9,478.3	10,338.0	9,715.3	9,555.4	9,776.3	9,837.0	10,031.3	10,167.5	9,766.7	10,305.7	10,406.7												
Currency Outside Depository Corporations	4,877.2	5,237.3	5,718.2	5,809.9	5,783.5	5,721.1	5,755.9	6,076.0	6,366.1	6,177.6	5,991.6	5,980.6	5,858.5	5,925.1	6,264.3	6,330.5	6,448.7	6,275.0	6,417.5	6,741.4	7,047.4	6,660.3	6,663.4	6,559.8												

Note: The Depository Corporations Survey incl Source: Bank of Uganda

Table 31: Structure of interest rates 2020-2024

		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											
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
2023		12.8	13.8	9.5	10.5	11.1	2.7	2.1	2.7	10.8	18.6
Fiscal Year											
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
2022/23		12.7	13.7	9.7	10.5	11.7	2.6	2.0	2.6	10.6	18.6
Monthly											
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
	Apr	13.0	14.0	9.8	9.8	11.1	2.9	2.2	2.7	11.4	19.3
	May	13.0	14.0	9.8	9.7	10.6	2.7	2.2	2.8	10.1	20.1
	Jun	13.0	14.0	9.3	10.7	10.9	2.7	2.0	2.8	11.0	18.4
	Jul	13.0	14.0	9.2	10.2	10.7	2.8	2.1	2.7	11.0	17.9
	Aug	12.5	13.5	9.7	10.5	11.1	2.7	2.2	2.7	10.4	18.4
	Sep	12.5	13.5	9.4	11.3	11.4	2.7	2.2	2.6	10.3	19.0
	Oct	12.5	13.5	8.8	11.3	11.4	2.6	2.0	2.6	10.1	18.9
	Nov	12.5	13.5	9.1	11.3	11.4	2.7	2.0	2.6	10.5	16.8
	Dec	12.5	13.5	9.3	11.3	11.4	2.7	2.0	2.6	11.9	16.7
2024	Jan	12.5	13.5	9.2	11.3	11.6	2.7	2.0	2.6	10.2	17.3
	Feb	12.5	13.5	9.0	11.3	11.6	2.7	2.1	2.6	10.9	18.1
	Mar	13.0	14.0	9.2	11.3	11.7	2.5	2.0	2.6	10.8	17.3

Note: (i) Treasury bill rates refer to monthly average annualised discount rates

(ii) Commercial banks rates are weighted averages

Source: Bank of Uganda.

Table 32: Foreign Exchange Rates 2020 - 2024 (Uganda Shillings per US\$)

		Bureau Weighted Average			
		Buying Rate	Selling Rate	Bureau Middle Rate	Official Middle Rate
Calendar Year					
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
2023		3,717.83	3,733.99	3,725.91	3,725.88
Financial Year					
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
2022/23		3,739.20	3,754.53	3,746.87	3,754.13
Monthly					
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
	Apr	3,732.76	3,746.21	3,739.49	3,745.82
	May	3,718.14	3,730.61	3,724.37	3,729.55
	Jun	3,697.82	3,710.14	3,703.98	3,707.79
	Jul	3,653.57	3,666.52	3,660.04	3,661.23
	Aug	3,670.23	3,691.63	3,680.93	3,689.12
	Sep	3,697.40	3,728.19	3,712.79	3,738.02
	Oct	3,775.78	3,785.78	3,780.78	3,755.63
	Nov	3,812.26	3,822.26	3,817.26	3,782.03
	Dec	3,777.22	3,787.22	3,782.22	3,780.66
2024	Jan	3,810.54	3,820.54	3,815.54	3,805.03
	Feb	3,927.25	3,937.25	3,932.25	3,873.59
	Mar	3,876.00	3,886.00	3,881.00	3,895.78

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 33: Census Population by Sex and 2014-2024 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
2024	23,139,600	23,791,300	46,930,900

Note: The 2014 shows census figures from National Population Housing Census 2014.*

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 34: Census Population (2002 and 2014) by Region, District and Projected (2020 - 2024) Mid Year Population

Region	Census Population		Mid Year Projected Population				
	2002	2014	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Central							
KALANGALA	34,766	54,293	67,200	69,500	72,000	74,500	77,000
KAMPALA	1,189,142	1,507,080	1,680,600	1,709,900	1,738,600	1,766,500	1,793,600
KIBOGA	108,897	148,218	171,200	175,200	179,300	183,300	187,200
LUWERO	341,317	456,958	523,600	535,200	546,700	558,100	569,200
MASAKA	228,170	106,626	120,400	122,800	125,300	127,600	129,800
MPIGI	187,771	250,548	286,600	292,900	299,100	305,300	311,200
MUBENDE	222,370	412,804	554,800	582,900	611,900	641,800	672,900
MUKONO	423,052	596,804	701,400	720,100	738,800	757,500	776,000
NAKASONGOLA	127,064	181,795	215,200	221,300	227,300	233,400	239,400
RAKAI	205,955	315,990	317,700	324,800	331,900	338,900	345,700
KYOTERA	198,371	252,597	296,100	303,900	267,900	271,100	274,200
SSEMBABULE	180,045	368,062	407,700	414,300	311,700	319,300	327,000
KAYUNGA	294,613	1,997,418	2,915,200	3,105,700	420,800	427,100	433,100
WAKISO	907,988	93,753	110,500	113,500	3,308,000	3,519,300	3,741,000
LYANTONDE	66,039	328,964	362,500	368,200	116,500	119,600	122,600
MITYANA	266,108	197,373	234,600	241,400	373,600	378,800	383,900
NAKASEKE	137,278	422,771	474,100	482,900	248,200	254,900	261,800
BUIKWE	329,858	151,413	156,600	157,300	491,400	499,800	508,000
BUKOMANSIMBI	139,556	100,840	107,800	109,000	157,900	158,400	158,700
BUTAMBALA	86,755	89,890	128,900	137,000	110,000	110,900	111,900
BUVUMA	42,483	159,922	173,800	176,100	145,300	154,200	163,500
GOMBA	133,264	174,368	184,700	186,300	178,200	180,300	182,200
KALUNGU	160,684	214,693	282,800	296,100	187,800	189,200	190,300
KYANKWANZI	120,575	262,604	277,500	292,900	309,700	323,900	338,300
LWENGO	242,252	200,319	261,000	264,500	295,200	297,200	298,900
KASSANDA	201,052	271,544	312,700	319,900	327,000	334,100	341,100
MASAKA CITY		211,591	237,700	229,000	233,000	237,200	241,400
Sub Total	6,575,425	9,529,238	11,562,900	11,952,600	12,353,100	12,762,200	13,179,900
Western							
BUNDIBUGYO	158,909	224,387	263,800	270,800	277,900	285,000	292,000
BUSHENYI	205,671	234,443	248,300	250,400	252,400	254,200	255,800
HOIMA	198,833	205,432	251,800	260,400	269,000	277,800	286,800
KABALE	194,939	230,609	248,700	251,600	254,300	256,900	259,400
KABAROLE	229,852	196,749	222,200	226,700	231,100	235,400	239,400
KASESE	523,033	694,987	793,200	810,400	827,200	843,900	860,300
KIBAALE	69,196	140,947	198,200	209,900	222,000	234,800	248,100
KISORO	220,312	281,705	315,400	321,100	326,700	332,200	337,500
MASINDI	208,420	291,113	340,500	349,300	358,100	366,900	375,600
MBARARA	229,515	145,838	168,400	172,800	176,300	179,300	182,600
RWAMPARA	131,962	127,725	144,600	147,400	150,500	153,100	156,200
NTUNGAMO	379,987	483,841	540,800	550,500	559,900	569,200	578,200
RUKUNGIRI	275,162	314,694	333,800	336,700	339,400	342,000	344,200
KAMWENGE	155,935	270,668	335,200	347,400	359,500	372,000	384,800
KITAGWENDA	107,795	143,786	178,300	184,600	191,200	197,800	204,300
KANUNGU	204,732	252,144	277,300	281,400	285,500	289,400	293,400
KYENJOJO	266,246	422,204	525,400	544,800	564,500	584,400	604,600
BULIISA	63,363	113,161	149,300	156,400	163,700	171,300	179,000
IBANDA	198,635	249,625	277,300	281,900	286,400	290,900	295,100
ISINGIRO	316,025	486,360	596,400	616,700	637,300	658,100	679,200
KIRUHURA	212,219	151,023	185,700	192,200	198,700	205,300	211,700
KAZO	100,630	177,054	217,600	225,000	232,600	240,400	248,400
BUHWEJU	82,881	120,720	144,100	148,300	152,600	156,900	161,100
KIRYANDONGO	187,707	266,197	313,800	322,300	330,800	339,200	347,800
KYEGEGWA	110,925	281,637	441,000	475,600	512,400	551,900	593,900
MITOOMA	160,802	183,444	194,300	195,900	197,500	198,900	200,200
NTOROKO	51,069	67,005	76,000	77,700	79,200	80,700	82,100
RUBIRIZI	101,804	129,149	144,100	146,600	149,100	151,500	153,900
SHEEMA	180,234	207,343	220,500	222,600	224,500	226,300	227,900
KAGADI	228,329	351,033	430,200	444,900	459,700	474,700	489,800
KAKUMIRO	108,357	293,108	473,400	513,200	556,000	601,900	651,200
RUBANDA	172,780	196,896	208,500	210,300	211,900	213,400	214,800
RUKIGA	90,599	100,726	105,400	106,000	106,700	107,200	107,700
BUNYANGABU	127,062	170,247	195,100	199,500	203,800	208,000	212,200
KIKUUBE	144,785	267,455	358,700	376,600	395,200	414,400	434,300
FORTPORTAL CITY		102,240	115,600	117,800	119,900	122,100	124,300
MBARARA CITY		199,066	222,300	225,800	229,800	234,700	238,500
HOIMA CITY		100,099	122,700	126,800	131,000	135,300	139,500
Sub Total	6,398,705	8,874,860	10,577,900	10,898,300	11,224,300	11,557,400	11,841,800

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

**Table 34 (Cont'd): Census Population (2002 and
(2020 - 2024) Mid Year Population**

Region	Census Population		Mid Year Projected Population				
	2002	2014	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Northern							
ADJUMANI	202,290	225,251	235,900	237,400	238,800	240,000	241,200
APAC	121,182	185,322	226,600	234,100	241,900	249,600	257,500
ARUA	464,749	133,534	156,300	160,300	164,400	168,400	172,300
MADI OKOLLO	94,326	140,188	164,200	168,300	172,800	176,800	180,900
GULU	193,337	108,428	117,400	120,700	123,700	127,000	130,200
KITGUM	167,030	204,048	223,600	226,700	229,800	232,900	235,700
KOTIDO	122,541	181,050	206,500	210,900	215,300	219,700	223,900
LIRA	290,601	200,561	235,300	241,100	247,600	253,700	259,800
MOROTO	77,243	103,432	118,500	121,200	123,800	126,300	128,800
MOYO	107,438	95,951	109,500	111,800	114,100	116,400	118,800
OBONGI	87,340	43,061	49,100	50,300	51,300	52,300	53,200
NEBBI	166,834	238,757	282,600	290,400	298,300	306,300	314,100
PAKWACH	99,478	158,037	196,800	204,100	211,500	219,000	226,600
NAKAPIRIPIT	52,199	88,281	113,300	118,100	123,000	128,100	133,200
PADER	142,320	178,004	197,300	200,500	203,700	206,700	209,600
YUMBE	251,784	484,822	663,600	699,300	736,400	775,000	815,200
ABIM	51,803	107,966	153,500	162,900	172,600	182,800	193,600
AMOLATAR	96,189	147,166	170,100	174,000	178,000	182,000	185,900
AMURU	135,723	186,696	216,800	222,000	227,300	232,500	237,700
DOKOLO	129,385	183,093	215,500	221,400	227,100	232,900	238,700
KAABONG	141,568	116,646	134,600	128,600	131,600	134,400	137,100
KARENGA	61,190	51,233	59,300	69,900	71,400	73,100	74,800
KOBOKO	129,148	206,495	258,000	267,700	277,500	287,500	297,600
MARACHA	145,705	186,134	208,300	212,200	215,800	219,500	222,900
OYAM	268,415	383,644	453,700	466,300	479,000	491,600	504,200
AGAGO	184,018	227,792	251,200	255,000	258,800	262,500	266,000
ALEBTONG	163,047	227,541	266,100	272,800	279,600	286,400	293,200
AMUDAT	63,572	105,769	134,900	140,400	146,100	151,900	157,800
KOLE	165,922	239,327	284,300	292,500	300,600	308,800	317,000
LAMWO	115,345	134,371	143,800	145,400	146,800	148,100	149,300
NAPAK	112,697	142,224	158,300	161,000	163,600	166,200	168,700
NWOYA	41,010	133,506	236,000	259,800	285,800	314,300	345,300
OTUKE	62,018	104,254	133,500	139,000	144,700	150,600	156,600
ZOMBO	169,048	240,081	283,100	290,700	298,500	306,100	313,900
OMORO	105,190	142,875	174,600	203,000	209,600	216,400	223,200
KWANIA	128,474	183,304	216,600	222,600	228,600	234,600	240,500
NABILATUK	38,723	68,409	89,700	93,800	98,200	102,500	107,100
ARUA CITY		309,052	361,400	371,000	380,100	389,500	399,400
GULU CITY		185,042	230,000	213,800	219,800	225,500	231,300
TEREGO		199,303	233,300	239,300	245,300	251,500	257,000
LIRA CITY		207,482	243,200	249,900	256,000	262,300	268,600
Sub Total	5,148,882	7,188,132	8,606,300	8,870,300	9,138,800	9,411,700	9,411,700

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

**Table 34 (Cont'd): Census Population (2002 and 20
Projected (2020 - 2024) Mid Year Population**

Region	Census Population		Projected P				
	2002	2014	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Eastern							
BUGIRI	237,441	382,913	480,400	498,700	517,400	536,400	555,800
BUSIA	225,008	323,662	384,000	394,900	405,800	416,700	427,600
IGANGA	235,866	339,311	402,600	414,000	425,400	436,800	448,300
JINJA	387,573	224,168	245,200	248,500	251,700	254,900	257,900
KAMULI	361,399	486,319	558,500	571,200	583,700	596,100	608,400
KAPCHORWA	74,268	105,186	123,800	127,200	130,600	133,900	137,300
KATAKWI	118,928	166,231	194,600	199,500	204,600	209,700	214,600
KUMI	165,365	239,268	284,800	292,900	301,200	309,500	317,700
MBALE	332,571	296,894	266,700	274,900	282,800	291,000	299,000
PALLISA	162,540	275,128	353,400	368,400	383,700	399,500	415,500
BUTEBO	93,330	111,762	121,200	122,800	124,300	125,700	127,000
SOROTI	193,310	198,332	240,100	303,800	313,600	323,800	334,400
TORORO	379,399	517,080	597,500	611,600	625,700	639,700	653,400
KABERAMAIDO	63,089	105,152	132,700	137,900	143,400	148,700	154,500
KALAKI	68,561	109,874	138,700	144,200	149,600	155,400	161,000
MAYUGE	324,674	473,239	565,100	581,700	598,400	615,200	632,000
SIRONKO	185,819	242,421	274,300	279,700	285,200	290,500	295,600
AMURIA	118,924	183,348	225,000	232,800	240,500	248,500	256,400
BUDAKA	136,489	207,597	253,100	261,400	270,000	278,600	287,100
BUDUDA	123,103	210,173	271,100	282,900	294,800	307,200	319,800
BUKEDEA	122,433	203,600	259,300	269,900	280,700	291,800	303,100
BUKWO	48,952	89,356	119,100	124,900	131,000	137,200	143,600
BUTALEJA	157,489	244,153	300,500	310,900	321,500	332,200	343,100
KALIRO	154,667	236,199	288,500	298,200	308,000	317,900	327,800
MANAFWA	115,451	149,544	175,200	179,000	182,700	186,300	190,000
NAMISINDWA	147,115	204,281	231,500	237,000	242,500	247,900	253,200
NAMUTUMBA	167,691	252,557	306,500	316,400	326,300	336,400	346,600
BULAMBULI	97,273	174,513	230,600	241,600	252,900	264,500	276,500
BUYENDE	191,266	323,067	414,600	432,100	450,100	468,400	487,100
KIBUKU	128,219	202,033	250,600	259,600	268,900	278,200	287,700
KWEEN	67,171	93,667	109,500	112,300	115,200	118,000	120,800
LUUKA	185,526	238,020	267,100	272,000	276,800	281,600	286,200
NAMAYINGO	174,954	215,443	237,000	240,600	244,000	247,400	250,600
NGORA	101,867	141,919	165,800	170,000	174,300	178,400	182,600
SERERE	176,479	285,903	359,500	373,300	387,500	401,800	416,500
BUGWERI	119,607	164,886	191,600	196,300	201,000	205,600	210,300
KAPELEBYONG	61,098	87,580	103,800	106,600	109,500	112,500	115,500
JINJA CITY		247,074	269,900	273,800	277,500	280,900	284,300
MBALE CITY		192,066	319,600	329,200	339,000	348,700	358,700
SOROTI CITY		98,501	123,500	72,100	74,800	77,200	79,500
Sub Total	6,204,915	9,042,420	10,836,500	11,164,800	11,496,600	11,830,700	12,167,000
Uganda	24,227,297	34,634,650	41,583,600	42,886,000	44,212,800	45,562,000	45,898,300

Note: 2002 and 2014 are Results from the National Population Housing Census. 2018, 2019 and 2020 are estimates

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics





**Ministry of Finance, Planning
and Economic Development**
Plot 2-8 Apollo Kaggwa Road
P. O. Box 8147, Kampala Uganda.
www.finance.go.ug