THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

BACKGROUND TO THE BUDGET FISCAL YEAR 2018/19

INDUSTRIALISATION FOR JOB CREATION AND SHARED PROSPERITY

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AIMS	Academic Information Management System
ASSIP	Accountability Sector Strategic Investment Plan
ACDF	Action for Community Development Foundation
A/ME-RRG	Africa/Middle East Regional Review Group
AFCFTA	African Continental Free Trade Area
AFDB	African Development Bank
AU	African Union
AMOT	African Union Ministers of Trade
AMISOM	African Union Mission in Somalia
ARCSS	Agreement for the Resolution of the Conflict in South Sudan
ACDP	Agriculture Cluster Development Project
ACDP	Agriculture Cluster Development Project
ACF	Agriculture Credit Facility
ASSP	Agriculture sector strategic plan
AGRC	Albertine Graben Refinery Consortium
ABC	Automated Border Control
BoU	Bank of Uganda
BASAs	Bilateral Air Services Agreements
BIAT	Boosting Intra-Africa Trade
BMP	Border Market Program
BRS	Business Registration System
BUBU	Buy Uganda Build Uganda
BKK	Buyende-Kasilo-Kaberamaido
BINP	Bwindi Impenetrable National Park
CAR	Central African Republic
CGV	Chief Government Valuer
CCCC	China Communication Construction Company
CLR	Coffee Leaf Rust
COMESA	COMESA Common Market for East and Southern Africa
CISSA	Committee of Intelligence and Security Services of Africa
CSCF	Commodity-Specific Conversion Factors
CET	Common External Tariff
CHEW	Community Health Workers
COP	Conference of the Parties
CFTA	Continental Free Trade Area
CABG	Coronary Artery Bypass Grafting Surgery
C.I.F	Cost Insurance and Freight
DDA	Dairy Development Authority
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
DVU	Digital Uganda Vision
DCIC	Directorate of Citizenship and Immigration Control
DDEG	Discretionary Development Equalisation Grant
DCOs	District Commercial Officers

DI	Domestic Investment
DRMS	Domestic Revenue Mobilization Strategy
EAC	East African Community
EAC FAL	EAC Consultative Meeting on Facilitation of Air Transport
ECD	Early Childhood Development
EACOP	East African Crude Oil Project
EACMA	East African Customs Management Act
EALA	East African Legislative Assembly
EAMU	East African Monetary Union
EAC	Economic Commission for Africa
ESSP	Education and Sports Sector Strategic Plan
ERA	Electricity Regulatory Authority
EDMS	Electronic Document Management System
ERS	Electronic Recruitment System
EMDEs	Emerging Market and Developing Economies
EIA	Entebbe International Airport
EU	European Union
EPS	Export Promotion Strategy
EEMIS	External Employment Management Information System
FEWs	Field Extension Workers
FATF	Financial Action Task Force
FIA	Financial Intelligence Authority
FSDU	Financial Sector Deeping Uganda
FPC	First Parliamentary Council
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FEED	Front End Engineering Design.
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GM	Genetically Modified
GBM	Genital-Based Mutilation
GCM	Global Compact on Migration
GMP	Goods Manufacturing Practice Certification
GAPR	Government Annual Performance Report
GKMA	Greater Kampala Metropolitan Area
GCALA	Guidelines for Compensation Assessment under Land Acquisition
HSDP	Health Sector Development Plan
HESFB	Higher Education Students Financing Board
HLPF	High - Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development
HIA	Hoima International Airport
HTTI	Hotel and Tourism Training Institute
HRP	Human Resource/Manpower Plan
ICBT	Informal Cross Border Trade
IEC	Information Education and Communication
IGG	Inspector General of Government
IRA	Insurance Regulatory Authority

IBP	Integrated Bank of Projects
IGAD	Inter Governmental Authority on Development
IGA	Intergovernmental Agreement
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
ICRG	International Cooperation Review Group
IITA	International Institute of Tropical Agriculture
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
JAMAFEST	Jumaiya ya Afrika Mashariki Utamaduni Festival
JLOS	Justice, Law and Order Sector
KIA	Kabaale International Airport
KIS	Kalangala Infrastructure Services
KCCA	Kampala City Council Authority
KJE	Kampala Jinja Expressway;
KIDP	Karamoja Integrated Development Programme
KOICA	Korean Government
LVWATSAN	Lake Victoria Water and Sanitation Project
LNG	Liquefied Natural Gas
LLINs	Long Lasting Insecticide-treated Mosquito Nets
LMICs	Low and Middle Income Countries
LRDP	Luwero Rwenzori and Development Programme
MUBS	Makerere University Business School
MUIIS	Market-Led User-Owned ICT4AG-Enabled Information Services
MATIP II	Markets & Agriculture Trade Improvement Project
MGF	Matching Grant Facility
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSC	Micro Finance Support Centre
MSMEs	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
MDI	Microfinance Deposit Taking Institutions
MSC	Microfinance Support Centre
MTIC	Ministry of Trade, Industry and Cooperatives
MFI	Momentum for Implementation
ML/FT	Money Laundering/Financing of Terrorism
NAECL	National Agri-business Enterprise Co-operative Limited
NCPS	National Child Participation Strategy
NCHE	National Council for Higher Education
NaCRRI	National Crops Resources Research Institute
NDC	National Data Centre
NDPII	National Development Plan II
NEDS	National Export Development Strategy
NFIS	National Financial Inclusion Strategy
NaFIRRI	National Fisheries Resources Research Institute
NIISP	National ICT Innovation program
NMS	National Medical Stores
NRA	National Risk Assessment
NSYEA	National Strategy for Youth Employment in Agriculture

NER	Net Enrolment Ratio
NOC	Network Operations Centre
NBI	Nile Basin Initiative
NFIs	Non Food Items
NTR	Non Tax Revenues
NTBs	Non-Tariff Barriers
NUSAF	Northern Uganda Social Action Fund
NUYDC	Northern Uganda Youth Development Centre
NYTIL	Nyanza Textile Limited
OSBP	One Stop Border Post
OWC	Operation Wealth Creation
PRDP	Peace Recovery and Development Plan
PCP	Pearl Capital Partners Uganda
POATE	Pearl of Africa Tourism Expo
PWD	People with Disabilities
PIP	Performance of the Public Investment Plan
PWDs	Persons with Disabilities
PCE	Policy Committee on Environment
PCC	Policy Coordination Committee
PLE	Primary Leaving Examination
PSFU	Private Sector Foundation Uganda
PAPs	Project Affected Persons
PFA	Project Framework Agreement
PROCAMIS	Prosecution Case Management Information System
PERD	Public Enterprises Reform and Divestiture
PFMA	Public Finance Management Act
PIMS	Public Investment Management System
PPDA	Public Procurement and Disposal Authority
RAN	Resilient Africa Network
RVR	Rift Valley Railways
ROW	Right of Way
KIIDP2	Second Kampala Institutional and Infrastructure Development Project
NDP II	Second National Development Plan
SWAP	Sector Wide Approach
SCTIFI	Sectoral Council on trade, Industry, Finance and Investment
STR	Simplified Trade Regime
SAATM	Single African Air Transport Market
SCT	Single Customs Territory
SDF	Skills Development Facility
SMEs	Small and Medium Enterprises
SAGE	Social Assistance Grant for Empowerment
SPF	Somali Police Force
SADC	Southern African Development Community
STC	Specialised Technical Committee

SGR	Standard Gauge Railway
SDS	Strengthening Decentralisation for Sustainability
START	Support to Agricultural Revitalization and Transformation
STRs	Suspicious Transaction Reports
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SAG	SWITCH Africa Green
SLAAC	Systematic Land Adjudication and Certification
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
TACC	Territorial Approach to Climate Change
SIP III	Third Strategic Investment Plan
TMEA	Trademark East Africa
TSMCI	Tripartite Sectoral Ministerial Committee on Infrastructure
UAIS	Uganda Agriculture Insurance Scheme
UBL	Uganda Breweries Limited
UCDA	Uganda Coffee Development Authority
UCA	Uganda Cooperative Alliance
UDB	Uganda development Bank
UDBL	Uganda Development Bank Limited
UDC	Uganda Development Corporation
UFZA	Uganda Free Zones Authority
UHI	Uganda Heart Institute
UHRC	Uganda Human Rights Commission
UIRI	Uganda Industrial Research Institute
ULC	Uganda Land Commission
UMA	Uganda Manufacturers Association
UMRA	Uganda Microfinance Regulatory Authority
UNCST	Uganda National Council for Science and Technology
UPF	Uganda Police Forces
URC	Uganda Railways Corporation
URA	Uganda Revenue Authority
UWRTI	Uganda Wildlife Research Training Institute
UWEP	Uganda Women Entrepreneurship Programme
UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNWTO	United Nations World Tourism Organization
UPE	Universal Primary Education
VAT	Value Added Tax
WSDF-C	Water and Sanitation Development Facility-Central
WFP	Water For Production
WTOI	World Trade Outlook Indicator
YLP	Youth livelihood Project

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CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

The Budget for Fiscal Year 2018/19 retains the theme "Industrialization for Job Creation and Shared Prosperity". It is the 4th in a series of five national budgets for delivering the second National Development Plan (2015/16 to 2019/20); and the 3rd for implementing the National Resistance Movement Government manifesto (2016 to 2021).

Findings that shade new light on Uganda's development performance over the recent past have emerged since the last Budget approval in May 2017. These findings are contained in the latest round of survey data from Uganda Bureau of Statistics, and include among others the 2016/17 Uganda National Household Survey and the 2016/17 Manpower Survey. They provide conclusive evidence on Uganda's development performance over the NDP I period (2010/11 to 2014/15) and the first two implementation years of the NDP II (2015/16 to 2016/17).

All 23 Presidential Guidelines and Directives for the period 2016 to 2021 have been integrated in the relevant sector strategies and annual work programmes. Significant milestones have been achieved in this regard with respect to implementation of NDP II Core Projects and their associated programmes.

At the East African Community (EAC) level, the 5th EAC Development Strategy for the period 2016/17 – 2020/21 was launched. The strategy provides the broad strategic development objectives that the EAC will pursue over the next five years. The strategy was developed in line with the Treaty for the Establishment of the East African Community and the EAC Vision 2050. In the development of the strategy, national plans of EAC Member States as well as regional and international development frameworks were taken into account. These include the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA); the Southern African Development Community (SADC); AU's Agenda 2063; and the UN's 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Over the next five years, EAC will focus on seven (7) key priority areas namely: consolidation of the Single Customs Territory (SCT); development of regional infrastructure; enhancement of free movement of all factors of production as envisaged under the Common Market and Monetary Union Protocols; enhancement of regional industrial development; improvement of agricultural productivity; promotion of regional peace, security and good governance; and institutional transformation at the regional and Partner State levels. Under the strategy, EAC will direct efforts towards programs, projects and other interventions aimed at accelerating a people-centered and market-driven integration. This will facilitate faster and more sustainable socioeconomic development and transformation of the EAC region.

The EAC also launched the EAC Industrial Competitiveness Report, 2017. The report was developed to provide direction in the attainment of the Community's industrialization goals. It provides for expansion of market opportunities for the industrial sector and improvement of the region's competitiveness as enshrined in the EAC Industrialization Policy and Strategy.

At the continental level, the African Union Ministers of Trade (AMOT) adopted the legal instruments constituting the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA). The instruments include the Agreement Establishing the AfCFTA; the Protocol on Trade in Goods; the Protocol on Trade in Services and the Protocol on Rules and Procedures for the Settlement of Disputes.

The 30th Ordinary Session of the African Union (AU) Summit held under the theme: 'Winning the Fight Against Corruption: A Sustainable Path to Africa's Transformation' in January 2018, at the AU headquarters in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, adopted a number of key decisions that revolve around the realisation of a Single African Air Transport Market; the African Continental Free Trade Area (CFTA); a protocol to the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community; and peace and security on the continent among others. The CFTA was signed by 44 African countries, Uganda inclusive at the 10th Extraordinary African Union Summit held in Kigali in March 2018.

Globally, the 2017 High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF) was held in July 2017 under the overarching theme of "Eradicating poverty and promoting prosperity in a changing world''. It was the first meeting held after the adoption of General Assembly resolution 70/299, which gave further guidance on follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It was also the first HLPF to review in-depth a set of goals (1, 2, 3, 5, 9, 14), including SDG 17 that is reviewed annually. The review was undertaken taking into account the indivisible, integrated and interlinked nature of the SDGs, as well as the three dimensions of sustainable development, and cross-cutting, new and emerging issues.

The HLPF concluded among other things that global wealth is unprecedentedly high, with the world economy now at USD 127 trillion. The wealth is adequate to end poverty, invest in low-carbon energy, combat diseases and build infrastructure for the 21st century. That notwithstanding, the wealth is currently concentrated in the hands of a limited number of people and this led to increased inequalities within and among countries.

The 2018 HLPF will be convened under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council in July, 2018 under the theme "Transformation towards sustainable and resilient societies". It will focus on a set of 5 SDGs (6, 7, 11, 12, 15) and Goal 17 on strengthening the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development.

The rest of this report is structured along the following chapters: Chapter Two provides a discussion on developments and prospects within the global and regional context as they relate to Uganda. Chapter Three is an assessment of Uganda's participation and performance within its regional and international development cooperation frameworks including the EAC; COMESA; AU and the UN among others. Chapter Four discusses the performance of the domestic economy in FY 2017/18 covering the real, monetary, fiscal and external sectors. Chapter Five discusses the Country's National development performance and its implications for public investment. Chapter Six analyses sector performance in FY 2017/18 along thematic areas. Lastly, Chapter Seven provides a summary of the macroeconomic and fiscal outlook for FY 2018/19 and the medium term.

CHAPTER 2: GLOBAL AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENTS AND PROSPECTS

2.1 Global Economic Developments and Prospects

Globally, a recovery is in progress and is being driven by a rebound in investment and trade. The financing conditions are increasingly getting better due to the accommodative policies and improved confidence among others[1]. Global growth is expected to be sustained in the medium term, including in the emerging market and developing economies (EMDEs). The growth in EMDEs is expected to rebound due to improving commodity exports.

That notwithstanding, there are substantial short and long run downside risks that are likely to impact global growth. On one hand, there are risks such as the possibility of financial stress arising from of an increase in the stock-market volatility and investor concerns in regard to the trade, and geopolitical tensions[2] that could affect growth in the short run.

In that regard, many countries including Uganda are advised to turn to structural policies that will boost long-term productivity and living standards[3]. Key among the policies required in this regard are those aimed at improvements in education and health systems; high-quality investment; and labour market, governance, and business climate reforms. These policies are expected to contribute substantially to long-run growth dividends and poverty reduction. In that regard, Uganda's investment in the social sectors (education, health, water, social development) will need to increase in the long run, more especially as Government completes the major infrastructural projects that have taken the largest share of the Budget over the last two years. Whereas sector allocations to social sectors have been increasing in nominal terms, the percentage share of the sectors in regard to the budget have been declining, with education declining from 12 percent in FY 2016/17 to 11.4 percent in FY 2017/18.[4] The share to the health sector declined from 8.9 percent to 8.3 percent, while social development has remained small and reduced from 0.9 percent to 0.8 percent during the same period.

2.2.1 Global Economic Growth

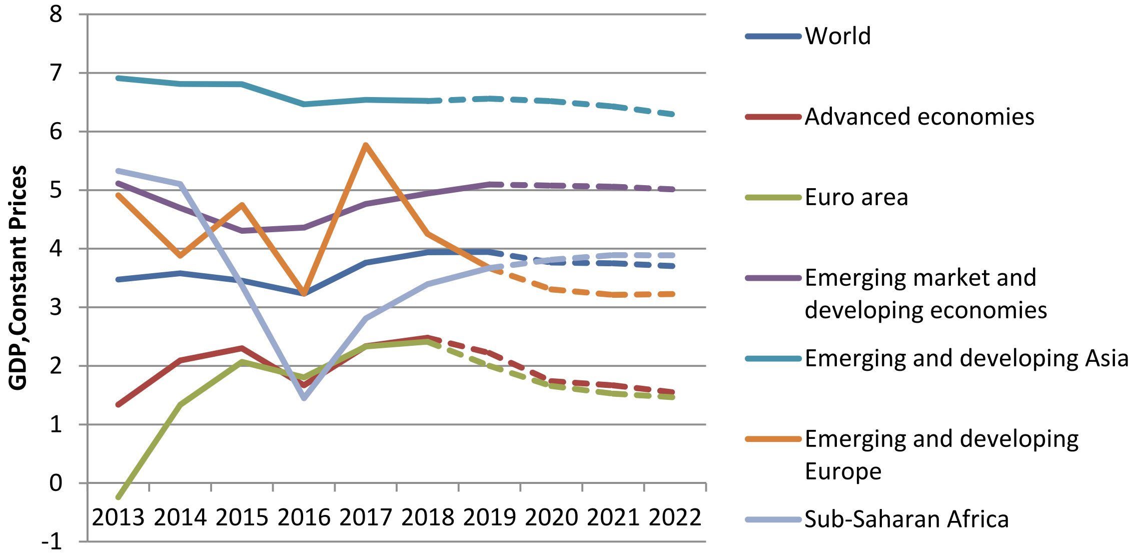
Generally, the global economy is experiencing a cyclical recovery. Global GDP growth is estimated to have risen from 2.4 percent in 2016 to 3.8 percent in 2017[5]. This has been on account of a rebound in investment, manufacturing activity and trade, especially in advanced economies, strong growth in emerging Asia, notable economic improvements in emerging Europe, and signs of recovery in several commodity exporting countries.

Growth is projected at 3.9 percent in 2018 and 2019, and will be mainly supported by strong momentum, favourable market and accommodative financial conditions, and the resultant effects of the domestic and international expansionary fiscal policy in the United States[6]. The increase in economic growth over the last two years is highly attributed to a rebound in global investment growth. The rebound in investment growth is mainly attributed to the favourable financing costs, rising profits, and improved business climate across advanced economies and EMDEs. Growth in investment is strongly providing a huge boost to global exports and imports.

1 World Bank Global Outlook Global Economic Prospects; January and April, 2018
2 IMF 2018, accessed at https://blogs.imf.org/2018/04/18/a-bumpy-road-ahead-for-the-global-financial-system/
3 IMF World Economic Outlook April, 2018
4 Background to the Budget, FY 2017/18
5 IMF World Economic Outlook April, 2018
6 IMF World Economic Outlook, April 2018

Similarly, growth in advanced economies in 2017 is estimated to have been at 2.3 percent largely driven by the increase in capital spending, a turnaround in inventories, and strong external demand. Whereas growth accelerated in all major economies, the strong growth in the Euro Area was highly unexpected. Economic growth within the EMDEs is estimated to have accelerated to 4.3 percent in 2017. This reflected improvement in activity in both commodity exporting and importing economies. Most of the EMDE countries benefited much from a recovery in the exports. Figure 2.1 bellow shows the current and the estimated global economic growth.

Figure 2. 1: Global Economic Growth



Source: IMF, April 2018

2.2.2 World Commodity Prices and Inflation

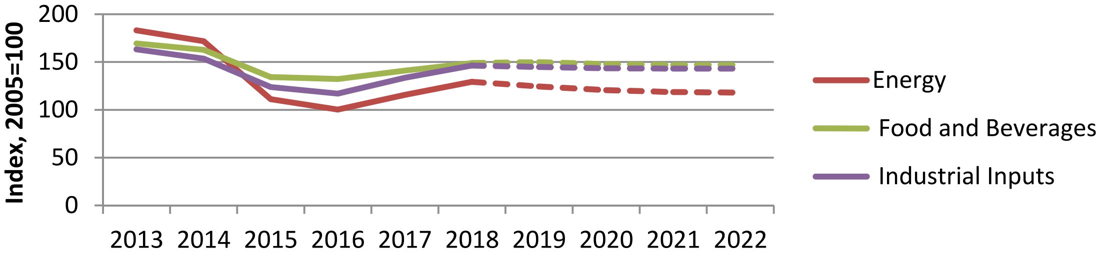
Between August 2017 and February 2018, the primary Commodities Price Index rose by 16.9 percent.[7] The increase was strongly driven by rising oil and natural gas prices. Also, prices for metals and agricultural commodity increased, but the rise was less compared to that of energy prices. Oil prices increased to more than $65 a barrel in January, but moderated to $63 a barrel by March, 2018[8]. The recent increase in oil prices was the highest level of increase since 2015. This has been attributed to the unplanned outages in a number of countries including the US Gulf Coast, Libya, the North Sea, and in Venezuela. It was also due to an extension to the end of 2018 of the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries agreement on production targets and the robust economic growth across the world. The rise in prices strongly supported growth in oil exporting countries, but increased pressures including the cost of production in the oil importing countries such as Uganda and other countries with oil linked pricing.

During the same period, the natural gas price index—an average for Europe, Japan, and the United States – increased sharply by 45 percent. This increase is mainly reflective of seasonal factors and the demand for liquefied natural gas (LNG) in China, which has risen to its highest level in the last three years. The rise in demand for the LNG in China was due to government restrictions on the use of coal to reduce air pollution. Furthermore, metal prices increased by 8.3 percent during the same period. This resonated well with the robust growth experienced in all major economies. Demand for base metals especially aluminium was very strong, but the supply was very low. This was mainly due to China's production capacity cuts among other factors. Iron ore prices also rose by 4.1 percent during the same period due to a rise in steel prices and the increasing costs of coal.

7 World Bank Global Outlook Global Economic Prospects; April, 2018
8 IMF World Economic Outlook, April 2018

The IMF's agricultural price index rose by 4.1 percent from August 2017 to February 2018. However, the recent unfavourable weather conditions[9] are expected to reduce harvests of grains and oilseeds especially in many developed countries. This will most likely create demand for agricultural imports from countries such as Uganda with a huge agricultural production potential. In addition, the sub indices of food and agricultural raw materials are estimated to have increased by 4.1 percent and 6.0 percent respectively during the same period. Uganda will need to take advantage of the promising commodity prices at the global market to enhance the country's foreign exchange in FY 2018/19 and in the medium term. Fig. 2.2 below provides a summary of the major global commodity prices.

Figure 2. 2: Global Commodity Prices



Source: IMF Dataset, April 2018

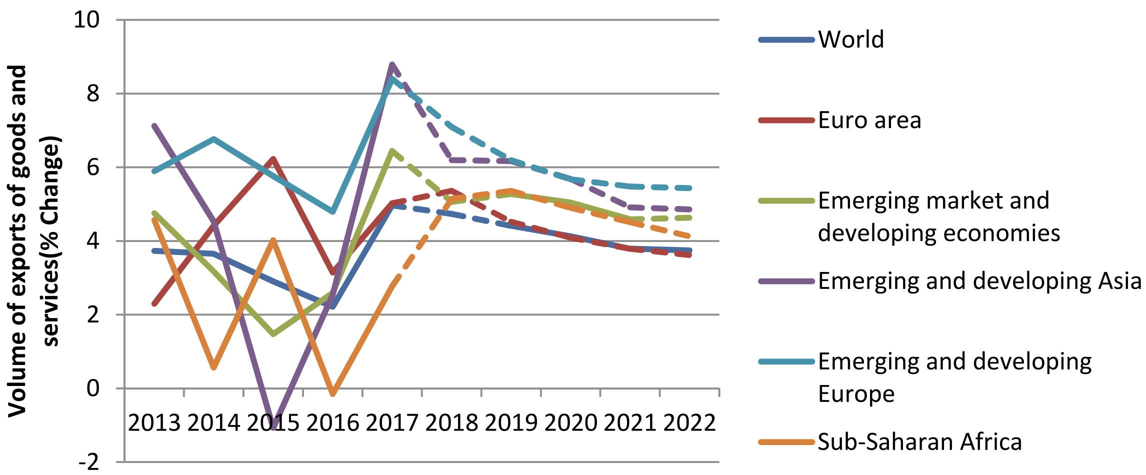
2.2.3 International Trade

Global trade experienced a strong recovery in 2017 growing at an estimated real growth rate of 4.9 percent as shown in Figure 2.3 below. Trade growth was more pronounced in emerging market and developing economies (rising from 2.2 percent in 2016 to 6.4 percent in 2017)[10], reflecting improved investment growth rates in formerly stressed commodity exporters, as well as the recovery in advanced economy investment and domestic demand more generally. Among advanced economies, large exporters, such as Germany, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States, contributed strongly to the recovery in exports, while the recovery in imports was broad based, except in the United Kingdom. Among the emerging market and developing economies, the rebound in export growth was particularly strong in emerging Asia, and more especially in China as shown in Fig. 2.3 below.

Similarly, there was a rebound in global imports, with more recovery experienced among the commodity exporting countries. Majority of the countries had experienced sharp investment and import contractions between 2015 and 2016 when commodity prices experienced a downward trend. World merchandise trade growth is expected to remain robust between 2018 and 2019. More expansion in trade is expected to be highly dependent not only on strong global economic growth, but also on countries undertaking appropriate monetary, fiscal and more importantly trade policies.[11]

9 IMF World Economic Outlook, April 2018
10 IMF World Economic Outlook, April 2018
11 World Trade Organisation, April 2018 https://www.wto.org/english/news_e/pres18_e/pr820_e.pdf

Fig 2. 3: Actual and Projected Volume of Exports of Goods and Services between 2013 and 2022



Source: IMF Dataset, April 2018

The World Trade Outlook Indicator (WTOI)[12] in Fig. 2.4 below shows that the value of 102.3 in February 2018 did not change much from the 102.2 reading in November 2017. This shows that trade growth will continue to be solid in 2018 following robust expansion in 2017.

Figure 2. 4: World Trade Outlook Indicator February 2018,

	Level of index	Direction of change
Merchandise trade volume (Q3)	102.7	
Export orders	102.8	
International air freight (IATA)	103.2	
Container port throughput	104.3	
Automobile production and sales	101.0	
Electronic components	94.1	
Agricultural raw materials	100.8	

Source: WTO 2018

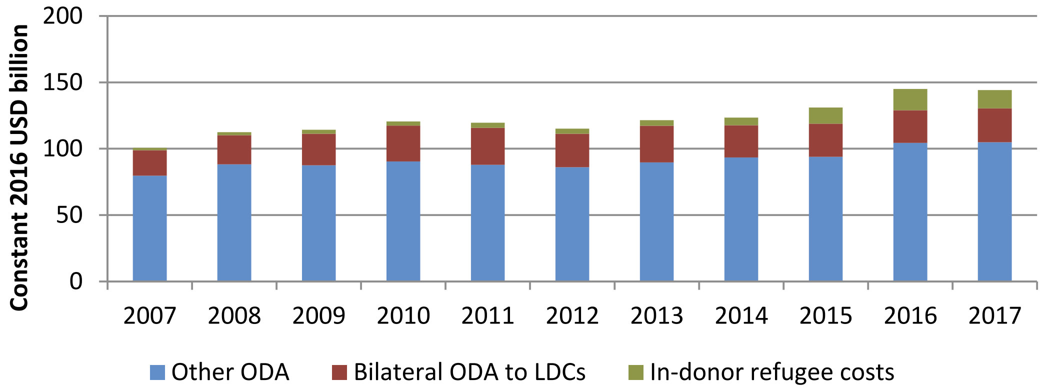
2.2.4 International Finance for Sustainable Development

In 2017, foreign aid from official donors totalled US$ 146.6 billion as indicated in Fig. 2.5 below. This represented a decrease of 0.6 percent from 2016 in real terms. According to OECD preliminary data, limited financial resources were spent on refugees inside donor countries. Most of the funds in form of aid went to countries that most needed it. Also, ODA spent by donor countries on hosting refugees fell by 13.6 percent to US$ 14.2 billion compared to 2016 as refugee arrivals reduced, more especially in Europe. During the same period, in-donor refugee costs dropped to 9.7 percent of total net ODA, decreasing from 11 percent in 2016. This was due to the fact that the refugee crisis which mainly affected European countries in 2015 started to reduce in 2017. The fall in their net ODA flows was due to lower volumes of in-donor refugee costs reported in 2017 compared to 2016 as shown in Fig. 2.5.

12 Designed to provide "real time" information on the trajectory of world trade relative to recent trends

Humanitarian aid reached USD 15.5 billion in 2017, representing an increase of 6.1 percent in real terms compared to 2016. Generally, the DAC countries' efforts to deal with the influx of refugees and humanitarian aid, which are both measures to deal with short-term emergency situations rather than longer-term economic development, has risen from an average of 16 percent of bilateral ODA between 2010 to 2014 to an average of 28 percent between 2015 and 2017. The debt relief grants, which increased to US$ 2.5 billion in 2016 due to exceptional debt relief for Cuba, fell to USD 558 million in 2017. Also, the contributions to multilateral organisations reduced slightly by 1.7 percent in real terms compared to 2016 and accounted for about 30 percent of total ODA. Support for bilateral programmes, projects and technical cooperation increased by 4 percent in real terms, and it represented 51 percent of total ODA.

Figure 2. 5: Net ODA, Constant 2016, USD billions



Source: OECD, 2018

2.2.5 Foreign Direct Investments and Remittances

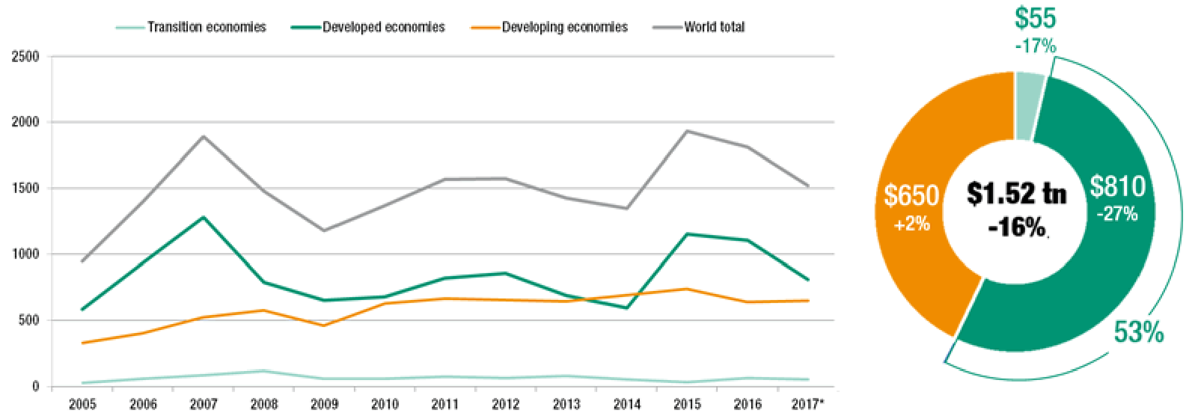
Foreign Direct Investments

FDI flows are estimated to have fallen by about 16 percent from $1.81 trillion in 2016 to an estimated $1.52 trillion in 2017 as indicated in Fig 2.6 below. The estimated figure is below the revised one of. The main reason for the slump in global FDI flows has been attributed to the decline in flows to developed countries by 27 percent. The level of FDI to developing countries has remained stable, estimated at around US$653, which represents 2 percent increase.

Furthermore, FDI flows to transition economies reduced by 17 percent, standing at $55 billion. FDI flows to Africa experienced a marginal decline of 1 percent due to harmful macroeconomic effects in some countries, such as Nigeria, Angola and Egypt among others. On the other hand, FDI increased in commodity rich countries such as Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo and South Africa. FDI inflows to Ethiopia registered an increase arising from increased investments in agriculture, manufacturing and health sectors. There is a potential for growth in FDI inflows on account of projected high economic growth, increase in trade volumes and commodity prices. Growth in FDI inflows will provide a positive outlook for developing countries including Uganda as it will promote industrialisation and job creation.

However, there are expected risks and policy uncertainties which could impact on the recovery of FDI in 2018. Some of the major risks are geopolitical and policy uncertainty. There are also risks associated with tax reforms in the United States of America which could highly affect investment decisions by United States MNEs, and these could affect investment patterns in many countries, including Uganda.

Fig 2. 6: Status of FDI inflows as of end 2017



Source: UNCTAD Investment trends Monitor, 2018

Remittances

Globally, remittances (including flows to high income countries) reached US$613 billion in 2017 from US$573 billion in 2016[13], representing a growth of 7 percent. The level of remittance flows to Low and Middle Income Countries (LMICs) increased toUS$466 billion during the same period as shown in Table 2.1 below.

Remittance flows rebounded in all regions, with flows standing at 20.9 percent in Europe and Central Asia by 20.9 percent, 11 percent in Sub-Saharan Africa, 9.3 percent in the Middle East and North Africa, and 8.7 percent in Latin America and the Caribbean, and 5.8 percent in East Asia and the Pacific, and in South Asia by 5.8 percent. The trend is expected to continue in 2018, with remittance flows to LMICs growing an estimated 4.1 percent to reach US$485 billion as shown in Table 2.1 below.

In particular, remittances to Sub-Saharan Africa estimated at US$38 billion in 2017 was mainly driven by improvements in economic growth, mainly in advanced economies and higher oil prices that benefited regional economies. The largest beneficiaries of remittance in the region include, Nigeria ($21.9 billion), Senegal (US$2.2 billion) and Ghana (US$2.2 billion).

The rebound of remittance flows has mainly been attributed to the rise in economic growth in the European Union (EU), the Russian Federation, and the United States. It was due to the firming up of oil prices and strengthening of the major currencies especially the euro and the ruble against the U.S. dollar. However, many risks still exist which continue to affect growth and development of formal remittances across the globe. The risks include anti-immigration sentiments in many remittance-source countries, strict immigration policies and other structural constraints, such as the de-risking behaviour of international correspondent banks and increased regulatory burdens on money transfer operators.[14]

The global average cost of sending remittances has almost remained stagnant, and was at about 7.1 percent in the first quarter of 2018.[15] However, the cost is still very high at almost twice the SDG target of 3 percent. This is highly attributed to factors such as de-risking measures taken by commercial banks and exclusive partnerships between national post office systems and a single money transfer operator. The factors have made the introduction of cheaper and more efficient technologies such as internet and smartphone apps, and blockchain more complex. The high cost of sending remittances affects investments in developing countries such as Uganda as remittances are a critical source of funds for investment.

13 World Bank, Migration and Development Brief 29: Migration and Remittances ,Recent Developments and Outlook, April 2018
14 The World Bank (2018)
15 World Bank, Migration and Development Brief 29: Migration and Remittances ,Recent Developments and Outlook, April 2018

Table 2. 1: Regional Remittance Trends

	Remittances (US$ billions)	
Region	2017	2018*
East Asia and Pacific	130	135
Europe and Central Asia	48	51
Latin America and the Caribbean	80	83
Middle East and North Africa	53	56
South Asia	117	120
Sub-Saharan Africa	38	41
Total	**466**	**485**

Source: World Bank, April 2018, * shows projections

2.2.6 Regional Economic Developments and Prospects

Sub Saharan Africa's economy grew at 2.8 percent in 2017 as shown in Table 2.2 below. This was an increase from 1.5 percent in 2016. It is projected to rise gradually to 3.4 percent and 3.7 percent,[16] in 2018 and 2019 respectively. The rise in growth is projected to be driven by improvements in the outlook for commodity exporting countries. There was a slight reduction in inflation and a significant decrease in current account deficit. The region's external debt as percentage of GDP has been on the rise over the last 5 years.

In the short and medium term, Sub Saharan African countries will need to strengthen incentives to improve the efficiency of public administration and reduce the risk of expropriation[17]. Countries will also need to enhance transparency in project selection, and fast track business dispute resolutions taking into account the established legal principles. These will promote private investment and lead to creation of jobs among others.

Table 2. 2: Selected Macroeconomic Indicators 2012-2019

Indicator	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018*	2019*
Real GDP(%change)	4.38	5.33	5.1	3.37	1.45	2.81	3.39	3.67
Inflation (% change)	9.25	6.56	6.31	6.96	11.26	11.05	9.51	8.87
Current account balance/GDP	-1.7	-2.23	-3.75	-6.02	-4.06	-2.6	-2.95	-3.1
External debt, total/GDP	23.7	24.23	25.99	29.8	34.69	36.71	36.64	36.3

Source: IMF dataset, April 2018 *Indicates projections

2.2.7 The East African Community (EAC)

Economic growth in EAC has been robust in the major economies of the bloc as shown in Table 2.3 below. The IMF statistics show that in 2017, Kenya grew by 4.8 percent, Tanzania by 6 percent, Rwanda by 6.1 percent, while Uganda grew at 4.5 percent. However, the latest statistics by Uganda Bureau of Statistics shows that Uganda's economy bounced from the low growth rate of 2.5 percent in 2016 to 7.6 percent in 2017[18].

16 IMF World Economic Outlook Report, April 2018
17 IMF World Economic Outlook Report, April 2018
18 Uganda Bureau of Statistics, 2018

Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda are expected to drive the region's growth in 2018 and 2019. Growth is these economies is expected to be achieved through enhanced regional integration under EAC and the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA). According to African Development Bank (AfDB), growth is also expected to be driven by the potential exploitation of the oil and gas discoveries in Uganda, Kenya, and Tanzania.[19]

South Sudan and Burundi continued to experience negative growth rates mainly due to political instability among others. South Sudan continued to experience economic contraction due to the current civil war and it has generally counteracted the region's overall growth. This has made it the worst performing country in the region. The spill over from the crisis in South Sudan has also affected Uganda and Kenya which have major trade and investment links with the country[20].

Public investment in infrastructure has over the last few years diminished fiscal space in Uganda[21]. In order to reduce its effects, government started reforms to strengthen the capacity of MDAs to plan and execute the core infrastructure projects. Fiscal policy in United Republic of Tanzania was expansionary in 2017. That notwithstanding, performance was weaker-than-expected revenues which led to a lower-than-budgeted fiscal deficit of about 3 percent of GDP, compared with the planned deficit of 4.5 percent.

Table 2. 3. Selected Indicators for Sub Saharan Africa

Country		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018*	2019*	2020*
Burundi	Real GDP	4.49	-3.96	-1.04	0.00	0.15	0.42	0.50
	Inflation	4.42	5.55	5.53	16.64	12.69	22.12	23.07
	Current account balance/GDP	-18.54	-17.68	-13.09	-12.70	-13.21	-11.95	-11.22
Kenya	Real GDP	5.35	5.71	5.85	4.81	5.48	6.01	6.18
	Inflation	6.88	6.58	6.32	7.99	4.85	4.99	5.00
	Current account balance/GDP	-10.37	-6.72	-5.18	-6.38	-6.15	-5.66	-5.33
Rwanda	Real GDP	7.62	8.87	5.98	6.10	7.20	7.80	8.00
	Inflation	1.78	2.51	5.72	4.84	2.83	5.00	5.00
	Current account balance/GDP	-11.76	-13.34	-14.29	-6.80	-8.38	-9.19	-8.36
South Sudan	Real GDP	2.92	-0.17	-13.83	-11.10	-3.82	-2.59	-2.53
	Inflation	1.66	52.81	379.85	187.87	104.12	108.19	91.40
	Current account balance/GDP	-1.61	-7.22	1.78	-5.98	-6.08	-4.28	-0.29
Tanzania	Real GDP	6.97	6.95	6.95	6.00	6.40	6.60	6.80
	Inflation	6.13	5.59	5.18	5.32	4.84	5.00	5.00
	Current account balance/GDP	-10.09	-8.43	-4.49	-3.81	-5.37	-6.01	-5.76
Uganda	Real GDP	4.56	5.67	2.32	4.46	5.23	5.78	6.18
	Inflation	3.08	5.41	5.46	5.63	3.64	4.26	5.00
	Current account balance/GDP	-7.80	-6.70	-3.42	-4.53	-6.86	-9.48	-9.05

Source: IMF data set, April 2018

19 African Development Bank, East Africa Economic Outlook, 2018
20 African Development Bank, East Africa Economic Outlook, 2018
21 African Development Bank, East Africa Economic Outlook, 2018

CHAPTER 3: DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

3.0 Regional Cooperation

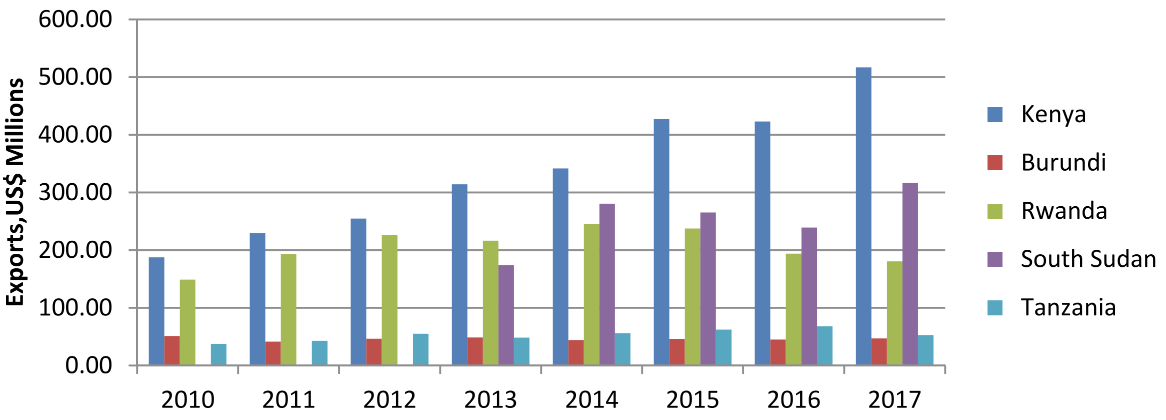
Economic integration is one of the four pillars of Uganda's economic development strategy that includes economic industrialization, liberalization and diversification. Uganda's regional cooperation agenda accordingly spans the areas of trade and investment; infrastructure development and competitiveness; tourism, and peace and security among others.

3.1 Trade and Investment

Uganda's formal exports to the EAC Partner States more than doubled in the last seven years, increasing from US$ 425.2 million in 2010 to US$1,113.4 million in 2017.[22] The Republic of Kenya continued to dominate the importation of Uganda's formal exports as shown in Figure 3.1 below. Formal exports to South Sudan picked up strongly in 2017 at US$ 316.5million compared to US$ 239.3 million 2016.

In contrast, formal exports to Rwanda have been on a consistent decline from US$ 245.4 million in 2014 to US$ 180.6 million in 2017. Compared to other EAC Partner States, Uganda's formal exports to the United Republic of Tanzania have remained low. In that regard, Government of Uganda will in FY 2018/19 and over the medium term continue to fully explore trade opportunities within the region through putting in place mechanisms and measures for ensuring increased formal exports across all the Partner States.

Figure 3. 1: Trend of Uganda's Formal Exports to EAC Partner States



Source: BoU dataset, 2018

3.1.1 Informal Exports

Informal exports have continued to dominate Uganda's export basket as indicated in Figure 3.2 below. Democratic Republic of Congo is the largest market for Uganda's informal exports in the region followed by Kenya. Informal exports to South Sudan have been on a downward trend over the past three years. Enhancing efforts to increase formal trade links among Partner States has always been the main drive since 2005 when the customs union commenced. Despite the efforts and policy pronouncements to promote trade integration, EAC Partner States face constraints that continue to drive traders into informal trade. Also, it has been found in the past that there are exclusive incentives that pull traders to remain operating in the Informal Cross Border Trade (ICBT)[23].

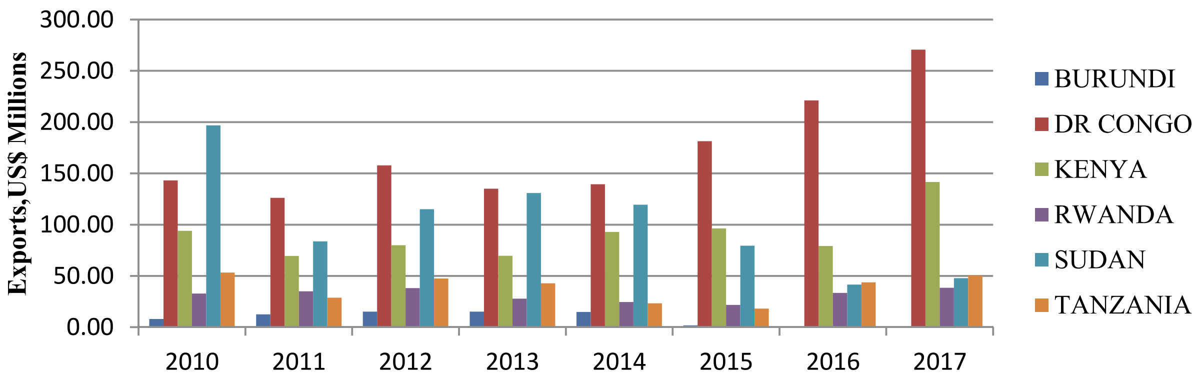
22 Bank of Uganda data set accessed from https://www.bou.or.ug/bou/rates_statistics/statistics.html on 22.3.2018
23 Research Paper on Informal Cross-Border Trade in EAC, Implications for Regional Integration and Development by CUTS African Resource Centre, Nairobi 2010 adapted from http://www.cuts-geneva.org/pdf/BIEAC-RP10-How_Might_EAC_Reduce_Negative_Implications.pdf

The 2016 Informal Cross Border Trade Survey by Bank of Uganda showed that in 2016, industrial products dominated informal trade exports, while agricultural products dominated informal imports. The market shares for both commodities stood at 67.3 percent for informal exports and 59.9 percent for informal imports respectively. Industrial informal exports increased by 10.8 percent from US$ 251.7 million in 2015 to US$ 282.2 million in 2016.

The survey also showed that the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) was the major destination for most of the industrial exports earnings. Industrial exports were estimated at US$ 171.8 million, representing 60.8 percent of the informal industrial exports in 2016. This is high when compared to US$130.9 million, about 52.0 percent recorded in 2015. During the same period, agricultural exports earnings fell from US$146.2 million in 2015 to US$135.2 million in 2016. Exports of other products increased to US$1.8 million in 2016 from US$ 1.1 million recorded in 2015. The main destinations for Agriculture and Other products were DRC, Kenya, South Sudan and Tanzania.

According to the survey, the leading exit borders for informal exports were Mpondwe (DRC), Elegu (South Sudan), Busia (Kenya), Katuna (Rwanda) and Mutukula (Tanzania). They accounted for the largest share of informal exports, representing a combined share of 72.1 percent of informal exports. The survey results indicated that Mpondwe accounted for an estimated US$ 137.1million of informal exports, representing about 32.7 percent. It was followed by Busia (US$ 69.1million, 15.8 per cent), and Elegu (US$ 36.6 million, 8.7 per cent).

Figure 3. 2 : Informal Exports to Regional Economies



Source: BoU dataset, 2018

3.1.2 Customs Union

EAC countries have made tremendous progress with regard to establishment of One Stop Border Posts (OSBPs). The OSBPs are aimed at boosting trade through cutting down on the time taken to clear goods between countries. The border posts are expected to reduce on the costs of transport and to increase on the volumes of transhipment cargo. The time it takes to cross boarders has already declined by an average decline of 50 per cent.[24] The total number of operational OSBPs is currently seven (7), and include; Busia and Malaba on the Kenya and Uganda border; Kagitumba/Mirama Hills on the Rwanda and Uganda border; Mutukula on the Tanzania and Uganda border; Holili/Taveta, on the Kenya and Tanzania; Nimule/Elegu on the South Sudan and Uganda border; Kobero/Kabanga on the Burundi and Tanzania border; and Tunduma on the Tanzanian border.

24 MTIC (2018) – Trading Uganda to Middle Income Status

Relatedly, the 19th Ordinary Summit of the Heads of State of the EAC held in Uganda in February, 2018 assented to the EAC Customs Management (Amendment) Bill, 2017. The Summit further directed the Council and Partner States to fully implement the Single Customs Territory by rolling out all products and customs regimes.

EAC Common External Tariff (CET)

EAC Partner States committed to the CET after adopting the Customs Union in 2005. The EAC-CET comprises a triple band structure: for raw materials and capital goods (0 per cent), intermediate goods (10 per cent) and final goods (25 per cent), as well as a Sensitive Items list. It also has exceptions to the three-band rule for specified commodities attracting high rates of duty (notably, all above 30 per cent). Currently, there is a comprehensive review of the CET and discussions are ongoing to this effect at the Partner State level. The purpose of the review is mainly to evaluate the impact of the tariff regime in relation to member states' development objectives, including export development, industrial competitiveness, employment and poverty reduction.

The EAC Secretariat developed a concept note on the principles and criteria for the CET review as directed by the Sectoral Council on Trade, Industry, Finance and Investment (SCTIFI) in November 2017. In that regard, Partner States were supposed to have concluded their national consultations and submitted reports by the end of April, 2018. However, with the exception of the Republic of Burundi, other Partners States, did not comply with the deadline. In that regard, a new timeline was set in a meeting held by the EAC Ministers of Finance for Partner States to submit their national reports by end of May 2018 in order to facilitate the finalization of the of review.

3.1.3 Common Market

EAC Partner States have kept momentum in facilitating free movement of goods, services, labour and capital. Partner States have continued to accord rights of establishment and residence to firms and citizens from other Partner States. In 2017, the Non-Tariff Barriers (NTBs) Act, 2017 was assented to by all the Partner States and the associated regulations to operationalize it were developed. The Act was gazetted and published. The Negotiations of Mutual Recognition Agreements for Land Surveyors were also concluded during the same period. Partner States are in the process of finalising the regulations for successful implementation of the EAC Elimination of Non-Tariff Barriers Act, 2017 and intensifying monitoring of trade flows along the EAC common borders. The 19th Ordinary Summit of the Heads of State of the EAC held in Uganda in February, 2018 directed the Council to expedite the amendment of their National Policies, Laws and Regulations to comply with the Common Market.

The EAC is in the process of promoting industrialization and competitiveness. The focus areas in this regard include; development of the automotive industry in the EAC and promotion of the cotton, textile, apparel and leather industries in the region. The automotive industry is being developed to reduce on the importation of used motor vehicles from outside the region and to make the region more competitive. The 19th Ordinary Summit of the Heads of State of the EAC held in Uganda directed that the process of developing the automotive industry is fast tracked by the Council to ensure it is concluded.

Similarly, EAC is promoting the cotton, textile, apparel and leather industries so as to develop a competitive domestic textile and leather sector. Development of the sector is expected to make the region more competitive, create jobs and provide affordable, new and quality options of clothing and leather products for the EAC citizens. In this regard, the 19th Ordinary Summit of the Heads of State of the EAC held in Uganda directed that the Council implements the decision and puts in place a mechanism that supports textile and leather manufacturing in the region. Uganda prioritised textiles, garments and related value-added leather based products including shoes, belts, and handbags in the National Export Development Strategy (NEDS) for FY 2015/16 to FY 2019/20.

The draft EAC Export Promotion Strategy (EPS) 2018-2022 was developed and is now being considered by all stakeholders. The broad objective of the strategy is to build a firm foundation for transforming the East African Community into a stable, competitive and sustainable lower middle-income region by 2021. The EAC EPS is anchored on the 5th EAC Development Strategy and is focused on achieving a fully functioning Customs Union. The Strategy will focus on a two-pronged approach to product and market diversification aimed at:

a) Improving quality of existing exports and focusing on ways for existing exports to break into new geographic markets; and
b) Promoting export discovery process that has the broadest impact and where support will be in the form of non-discriminatory targeted public goods.

At Continental level, the 30th Ordinary Session of the African Union (AU) Summit held at the AU Headquarters in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia in January 2018 adopted a protocol to the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community and its draft Implementation Roadmap. The protocol relates to Free Movement of Persons, Rights of Residence and Right of Establishment.

3.1.4 Monetary Union

The EAC Monetary Institute Bill 2017 and the EAC Statistics Bureau Bill 2017 were tabled in the East African Legislative Assembly (EALA) and committed to the respective EALA Committees. The EAC Monetary Institute Bill, 2017 provides for the establishment of the East African Monetary Institute as an institution of the Community that is responsible for the preparatory work for the EAMU. The Bill is expected to provide for the functions, governance and funding for the Institute as well as other related matters. The EAC Statistics Bureau Bill, 2017, aims to establish the Statistics Bureau for the bloc. The Bill provides for the functions, powers, governance and funding of the Bureaus with a view to establishing an institution responsible for statistics. In this regard, the 19th Ordinary Summit of the Heads of State of the EAC held in Uganda in February, 2018 directed the Council to expedite the Establishment of the Monetary Institute and other institutions according to the Roadmap of the East African Monetary Union (EAMU).

3.1.5 African Continental Free Trade Area (CFTA)

At the 18th Ordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union, held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia in January 2012, the Assembly adopted a decision to establish a Continental Free Trade Area (CFTA), with an indicative date of 2017. The same Summit also endorsed the Action Plan on Boosting Intra-Africa Trade (BIAT) which identifies seven clusters: trade policy, trade facilitation, productive capacity, trade related infrastructure, trade finance, trade information, and factor market integration. The CFTA will bring together fifty-four African countries with a combined population of more than one billion people and a combined Gross Domestic Product of more than US$3.4 trillion[25]. The establishment of the CFTA and the implementation of the Action Plan on BIAT will provide a comprehensive framework to pursue a developmental regionalism strategy.

The objectives of the CFTA are to:

a) Create a single continental market for goods and services, with free movement of business persons and investments, and thus pave the way for accelerating the establishment of the Continental Customs Union and the African Customs Union;

25 African Union (AU), accessed from https://au.int/en/ti/cfta/about

b) Expand intra African trade through better harmonization and coordination of trade liberalization and facilitation regimes and instruments across RECs and across Africa in general;

c) Resolve the challenges of multiple and overlapping memberships in RECs and expedite the regional and continental integration processes; and

d) Enhance competitiveness at the industry and enterprise level through exploiting opportunities for scale production, continental market access and better reallocation of resources.

The CFTA was signed by 44 African countries, Uganda inclusive at the 10th Extraordinary African Union Summit held in Kigali in March 2018. The signing of the CFTA was preceded by the fifth meeting of African Union Ministers of Trade (AMOT), which adopted the legal instruments constituting the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA), namely;

a) The Agreement Establishing the AfCFTA;

b) The Protocol on Trade in Goods;

c) The Protocol on Trade in Services; and

d) The Protocol on Rules and Procedures for the Settlement of Disputes

3.2 Infrastructural Development and Competitiveness

EAC Partner have over the years directed efforts towards developing robust infrastructure including roads, energy, railways among others, as it is expected to enhance inter-linkages among the Partner States and to create a strong Common Market. Development of efficient, interlinked and modern infrastructure and energy systems is critical for promoting trade, movement of persons, industrialization, value chains, employment and investments among others.

Over the last five years, EAC Partner States agreed upon 286 sub-projects for investment in order to close the current infrastructure gap. The number of identified priority projects by sector are summarised in the Table 3.1 below.

Table 3. 1: Summary of identified priority projects by sector

Projects by sector	Number
Roads	109
Railway	26
Airports	30
Energy	79
Ports	42
Total	**286**

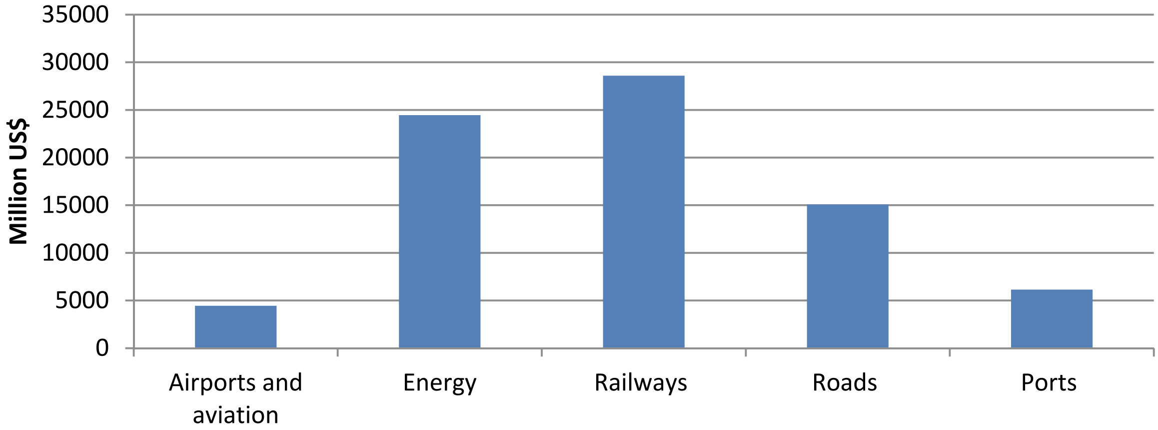
Source: Joint EAC Heads of State Retreat Uganda report, 2018

3. 2.1 EAC Infrastructure Investment Requirement

EAC requires an estimated US$ 78.730 billion over the next decade to support the completion of the identified priority projects and programmes[26]. Fig 3.3 below provides a summary of the investment requirements by the EAC. In that regard, Partner States have agreed to maintain high budgetary allocations towards financing infrastructure development in FY 2018/19.

26 Joint EAC Heads of State Retreat Uganda Report, 2018

Figure 3. 3: Investment requirement by sectors in Million US$



Source: Joint EAC Heads of State Retreat Uganda Report, 2018

EAC Completed Projects

A number of EAC projects agreed upon during the 3rd Retreat held in Nairobi in 2014, were completed between November 2014 and Novermber 2017 as shown in Table 3.2 below.

Table 3. 2: Summary of the Completed projects

S/No	Name of Project
1	Phase 1: Construction of the Mombasa-Nairobi Standard Gauge Railway line (472 KM)
2	Construction of Musoma (Makutano) - Sirari/Isebania road (83 km)
3	Construction of Makebuko – Butaganzwa road (21 Km)
4	Upgrading the Secondary access road Kifuru – Kinyerezi – Stakishari (Banana)
5	Upgrading of the Mbezi Shule – SamakiWabichi (Mbezi Beach/ TangiBovu) road.
6	Upgrading of Kawawa R/about - Msimbazi – Twiga (Jangwani) 2.7 Km
7	Upgrading of Kigogo – Tabata Dampo (1.6km)
8	Upgrading of Kibamba – Kisopwa (Kibamba - Mloganzila section; 4Km)
9	Construction of road between Simiyu/Mara border – Musoma road (85.5 Km)
10	Construction of Mugina – Nyanza Lac Road (45 Km)
11	Mombasa Port Strengthening: 2nd Container Terminal – 9Kipevu West): Phase 1
12	Development of Lake Nyasa Ports: Ndumbi Ports
13	Construct 120 Km of new 10 – inch diameter pipeline from sinendet to Kisumu
14	Mtwara-Kilwa/Somanga – Dar es Salaam gas pipeline

Source: Joint EAC Heads of State Retreat Uganda, Report, 2018

EAC Proposed Flagship Projects

The Sectoral Council on Transport, Communication and Meteorology during its 4th Extra Ordinary Meeting in November in 2017 identified high impact projects for promotion and acceleration for implemtaion as flagship projects. In that regard, the Heads of State considered and agreed to champion the 17 flagship projects as indicated in Table 3.3 below[27].

27 Communiqué: Joint EAC Heads of State Retreat on Infrastructure and Health Financing and Development, 2018

Table 3. 3: Summary of the Proposed Flagship Projects

S/N	Project Name	Geographical reach	Cost (US $ million)
1	Construction to Standard gauge of the Mombasa-Nairobi-Malaba-Kampala-Kigali line with Malaba-Nimule-Juba spur	Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda and South Sudan	19,221
2	Construction to Standard gauge railway of the Dar es Salaam-Isaka-Mwanza and Isaka-Kigali/Keza-Gitega-Musongati	Tanzania, Rwanda and Burundi	5,580
3	Construction to Standard gauge of Uvinza-Musongati Railway line	Tanzania and Burundi	600
4	Phase II construction of the 2nd Container Terminal-Kipevu West at Mombasa Port	Kenya	320
5	Construction of Rusizi Hydro Power Project	Burundi, Rwanda, DRC	1,082
6	Construction of Dar es Salaam to Chalinze Expressway(144km)	Tanzania	1,408
7	Construction of the Kampala-Jinja Expressway/ Southern Bypass(96km)	Uganda	1,000
8	LAPSSET Corridor Development (Comprising 32 berths at Lamu Port, Lamu-Isiolo-Lokichar-Juba highway and Lamu-Isiolo-Moyale-Addis Ababa Highway, crude oilmpipeline, railway lines to Juba and Addis Ababa, 3 International Airports and 3 resort cities)	Kenya, South Sudan and Ethiopia	15,200
9	Mombasa-Nairobi-Malaba-Jinja Expressway	Kenya, Uganda	886
10	Construction of a new crude oil pipeline from Hoima(Uganda) to Tanga (Tanzania)(1,443Km)	Uganda and Tanzania	4,000
11	Rehabilitation, expansion and construction of new airports comprising of Bujumbura, Bugesera, Jomo Kenyatta, Arua, Msalato, Pemba airports and establishment of EAC Upper Flight Information Region(Seamless Operations).	Burundi, Rwanda, Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda	1,856
12	Hoima Oil Refinery	Uganda	4,000
13	Development of Zanzibar Ports including Maruhubi, Mangapwani, Wete and Mkoani	Tanzania	2,131
14	Phase II OF Dar es Salaam Maritime Gateway Program (2nd Cointainer Terminal at Dar es Salam Port, Berths 12 to 14	Tanzania	360
15	Construction of Rufiji Hydropower Project at Stiegler's Gorge along the Rufiji River, 2100MW (Tendering Stage)	Tanzania	2,000
16	Upgrading of Handeni-Kiberashi-Kwamtoro-Stiegler's Gorge along Rufiji River, 2100MW (Tendering Stage)	Tanzania	368
17	Lake Victoria and Lake Tanganyika Transport Program(LVTP)	Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, Burundi and Uganda	1,200
		TOTAL	**61,212**

Source: Joint EAC Heads of State Retreat Uganda Report, 2018

3.2.1 Roads and Railways

Roads

EAC under Vision 2050 targets to improve the road network in order to promote industrialization and ease movement of both people and goods. The region targets to achieve 65,700km of paved roads by 2050 as enshrined in Vision 2050.[28]

In FY 2017/18, EAC was able to secure funding amounting to US$1.5 million from the AfDB for studies for the Masaka-Mutukula / Bugene-Kasulo road (Tanzania/Uganda). The funding is in addition to the US$2.2 million which was secured for the on-going studies of the multinational road projects, namely; Nyakanazi-Kasulu-Manyovu/Rumonge-Bujumbura road between Tanzania and Burundi, and Lusahunga-Rusumo/Kayonza-Kigali road between Tanzania and Rwanda, which are expected to be completed in 2018. Furthermore, the Tripartite Transit Transport Programme amounting to 18 million Euros was launched during the 1st Tripartite Sectoral Ministerial Committee on Infrastructure (TSMCI) meeting held in October, 2017.

Railways

EAC adopted a railway master plan which provides guidance on the development of railway projects in the region.[29] Under the Master Plan, the proposed Standard Gauge Railway line on the Central Corridor starts from from Dar es Saalam to Isaka in Tanzania, to Kigali in Rwanda and with an extension to Keza-Musongati in Burundi. The other branch begins from from Tabora to Mwanza connecting to Uganda and Rwanda through Lake Victoria. While the other link runs from Tabora to Kigoma and connects to Burundi and DRC through Lake Tanganyika. Under the Northern corridor, the network runs from Mombasa through Kampala to Kigali and Bujumbura with a branch from Tororo to Gulu. EAC Partner States aim to achieve 2,438km of railway network by 2050.

3.2.2 Air Transport

EAC Partner States recognise that Air transport is critical for the socio economic transformation of the bloc.[30] The 43rd EAC Consultative Meeting on Facilitation of Air Transport (EAC FAL) was held in Uganda in November 2017. The meeting aimed at ensuring that countries comply with Annex 9 of the Chicago Convention on International Civil Aviation (Air Transport Facilitation) which requires all countries to adopt all the required measures to prevent unnecessary delays to aircraft, crews, passengers, and cargo, more especially in the administration of the laws relating to immigration, quarantine, customs and clearance.

In accordance with the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) standards, the meeting recommended practices for implementation by the Partner States at the various airports especially those approved as EAC Priority Airports. The meeting resolved to among other things ensure continuous improvement of clearance processes at the EAC Airports; introduce online payment systems for all Air operators; fully implement paperless immigration processes; share information on people involved in theft/losses/damages of baggage and other valuable items at EAC airports for monitoring purposes; and increase their non-aeronautical revenue streams so as to reach a 30:70 ratio by 2020.

At Continental level, Countries have realised that a Single African Air Transport Market is critical for the achievement of the long-term vision of an integrated, prosperous and peaceful Africa under the AU Agenda 2063. In that regard, the 30th Ordinary Session of the African Union (AU) Summit held at the AU headquarters in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia adopted the Decision on the Establishment of a Single

28 EAC Vision 2050
29 EAC Vision 2050
30 EAC Vision 2050

African Air Transport Market (SAATM). The SAATM is expected to bring about enhanced connectivity across the continent leading to sustainable development of the aviation and tourism industry, which will contribute greatly to economic growth, job creation, prosperity and integration of Africa. As of January 2018, twenty-three (23) Member States had declared their Solemn Commitment to the immediate implementation of the Yamoussoukro Decision towards establishment of a Single African Air Transport, while 44 African countries including Uganda had signed the Yamoussoukro decision.

3.2.3 Energy

The EAC region has continued to face the challenge of low electrification rates due to limited coverage of the power grid and low electricity consumption rates.[31] Currently, expansion in electricity access has not been in tandem with EAC population growth. Evidence shows that electricity access in 2015 was less than 22 percent in the region. It is far below the average electrification rate of 33.5 percent for Sub-Saharan Africa. The demand for electricity in EAC is projected to grow by an estimated 5.3 percent annually to 2020[32]. In that regard, the region's power generation capacity will have to increase significantly in order to meet the demand. It is projected that capacity will have to grow by 37.7 percent in Uganda, 75.3 percent in Tanzania, 96.4 percent in Kenya and 115 percent in Rwanda.

EAC Partner States are making great strides towards increasing energy access in the region. Partner States through Vision 2050 target to produce 122,569 MW of power by 2050.[33] The region also targets an electrification rate of 74 percent during the same period. A number of energy sources will continue to be explored during the period to ensure sustainable, adequate, affordable, competitive, secure and reliable energy supply. It also targets to ensure that the energy needs of the region are met at the least possible cost while protecting and conserving the environment. The major sources being explored include, hydro, geothermal, natural gas biomass, wind, solar, and nuclear. The significance of energy as a key growth driver in manufacturing sector is to be stressed.

In that regard, EAC Partner States have set ambitious development plans which prioritise the energy sector. In 2017, the EAC adopted its Energy Security Policy Framework. It made EAC the first REC to adopt an Energy Security Policy Framework in Africa. The framework is aimed at providing regional guidance to Partner States in the management and mitigation of the challenges in energy security.

3.3 Peace and Security

Regional peace and security plays a major role in influencing economic development. Peace and security concerns in the region greatly affect Uganda and other neighbouring countries. Instability and insecurity in South Sudan has over the years impacted negatively on the growth and development agenda of Uganda and other neighbouring countries as it is a major export market for many regional economies.

In that regard, the Parties in the South Sudan conflict signed an Agreement of Cessation of Hostilities, Protection of Civilians and Humanitarian Access in December, 2017. The agreement was reached under the leadership of the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD) through the High Level Revitalization Forum. It presented a unique opportunity for the implementation of the Agreement for the Resolution of the Conflict in South Sudan (ARCSS). However, there are continued violations of the Agreement by the Parties. This has resulted into further deterioration of the humanitarian situation caused by the continued conflict. The 30th Ordinary Session of the African Union (AU) Summit held in January, 2018 demanded that all warring Parties immediately put an end to all military actions and comply with commitments as enshrined in the December 2017 Agreement.

31 EAC Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency. Regional Status Report, 2016
32 EAC Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency. Regional Status Report, 2016
33 EAC Vision 2050

3.4 International Cooperation

Globally, international cooperation is highly recognized as a critical mechanism for achieving ustainable development. Currently, there are on-going initiatives across the globe aimed at promoting international cooperation. Despite the efforts, there are major challenges affecting international cooperation including those related to immigration; inward looking nationalistic polices; climate change related challenges; and political tensions among many countries.

3.4.1 Global Sustainable Development

The 2017 High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF) was held in July 2017 under the overarching theme of ''Eradicating poverty and promoting prosperity in a changing world''. The HLPF concluded among other things that global wealth is unprecedentedly high, with the world economy now at USD 127 trillion. The wealth is adequate to end poverty, invest in low-carbon energy, combat diseases and build infrastructure for the 21st century. That notwithstanding, the wealth is currently concentrated in the hands of a limited number of people and this led to increased inequalities within and among countries. The existing challenges require strong international collaboration, solidarity and solutions, while ensuring that the responsibility for ensuring implementation of the 2030 Agenda is a national responsibility.

According to the 2017 HLPF, some progress has been made after two years of implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Key among them is that National governments are strongly committed to the transformative nature of the 2030 Agenda and leaving no one behind. Governments have also started internalizing SDGs into their strategies and planning processes, coordinating internally and among ministries. Policy making processes are also increasingly becoming science and evidence-based and aligned with national budgets. Multi-stakeholder engagement and partnerships are equally gaining momentum. A clear understanding of the need for addressing inter-linkages among the SDGs in line with the integrated nature of the 2030 Agenda, more especially through the means of implementation, is a key milestone.

That notwithstanding, poverty, hunger and malnutrition still remain the overarching challenges of the 2030 Agenda. It is estimated that more than 767 million people continue live on less than US$1.90 a day. Many of the extreme poor are concentrated in fragile and conflict states, where conflict and other systemic issues greatly hinder pro-poor interventions. Also lack of social inclusion and widening inequality has remained a significant challenge, both within and among countries.

The resources needed to implement the 2030 Agenda are significant and many countries still remain short of their ODA commitments. More resources need to be generated through improving strategies for domestic revenue mobilisation and addressing illicit financial flows and existing loopholes. Access to universal health coverage, free primary and secondary education, increased water supply systems, stable and reliable energy, and resilient and safe infrastructure that supports national development are major enablers for poverty eradication, which require significant investment resources.

3.4.2 Climate change

The 23rd Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP23 of the UNFCCC) was held in November 2017, in Bonn, Germany. The Conference was attended by delegates from nearly 200 countries, including Uganda. The Conference involved discussions around the responsibilities to be undertaken by developed and developing countries under the historic Paris Agreement. During the negotiations, Parties undertook to address a number of complex issues, including reporting from developed countries with regard to the provision of climate finance and the role of the Adaptation Fund under the Paris Treaty[34].

34 http://sdg.iisd.org/news/cop-23-adopts-decisions-on-adaptation-fund-gender-indigenous-peoples-and-local-communities/

The Conference was concluded with the adoption of a new decision"Fiji Momentum for Implementation (FMI)''. The FMI is divided into three major parts including the completion of the Work Program under the Paris Agreement; the "Talanoa Dialogue', the facilitative dialogue among Parties for transparent and ambitious climate change action; and the discussion on implementation and ambition before 2020.

There are concerns that the world average temperature will continue to rise to 2°C and 3°C and, hence will affect countries like Uganda that are highly dependent on rain fed agriculture. The Parties in Bonn agreed to ambitiously reduce the emissions of their respective countries before 2020[35]. The World has warned that over 100 million people in Sub-Saharan Africa, South Asia, and Latin America are likely to be forced out of their countries due to water scarcity, crop failures, a rise in sea levels, and storm surges. Cutting down on greenhouse gas emissions and embedding migration into development planning. In that regard, Government of Uganda will continue to ensure that climate change and migration issues are adequately incorporated in the national development Agenda.

3.4.3 Refugees

Since mid-2017, there has been concern over the increasing number of refugees worldwide. The number is estimated to have reached 18.5 million, which is about 7 percent of international migrants[36]. The European migration crisis is currently on a downward trend, while that of low- and middle-income countries (LMICs) is on the rise. The major receiving countries of refugees in 2017 were Uganda, Turkey, Germany, Sudan, the Democratic Republic of Congo, and Ethiopia. In Sub-Saharan Africa, major refugee and internal displacement countries included the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of Congo, South Sudan, and Nigeria. Currently, Negotiations on the Global Compact on Migration (GCM) are on-going. The third round was concluded in April, 2018, and negotiations are expected to continue in 2018. The Intergovernmental Conference to Adopt the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly, and Regular Migration is expected to be held in Morocco on December 10 and 11, 2018.

35 http://sdg.iisd.org/news/cop-23-adopts-decisions-on-adaptation-fund-gender-indigenous-peoples-and-local-communities/
36 World Bank, Migration and Development Brief 29: Migration and Remittances ,Recent Developments and Outlook, April 2018

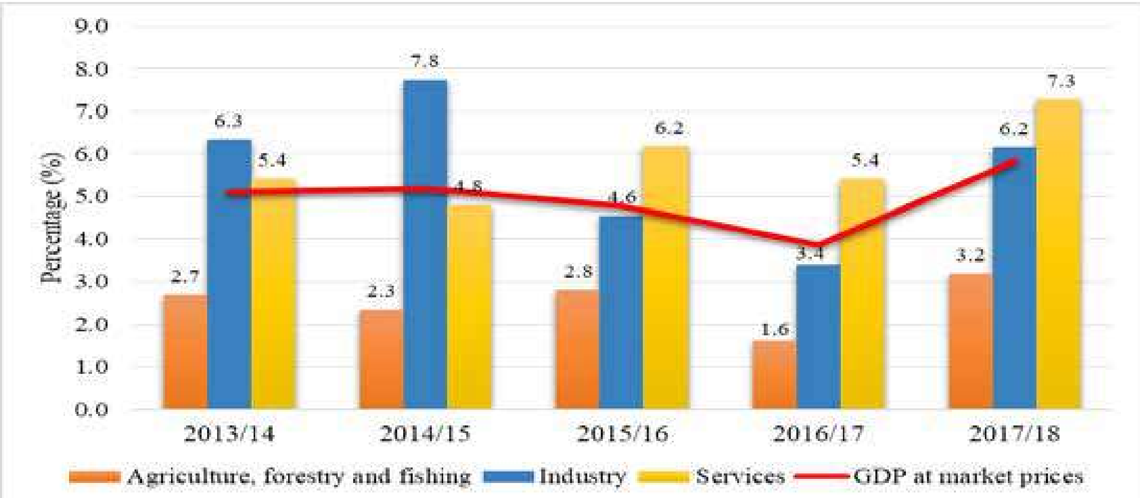
CHAPTER 4: PERFORMANCE OF THE ECONOMY

4.1 Real Sector Developments

4.1.1 Economic Growth Performance

Preliminary estimates indicate the economy expanded by 5.8 percent as indicated in Figure 4.1 below. It represents 1.9 percentage points higher than the revised growth of 3.9 percent registered in FY 2016/17. Higher growth was registered in all the sectors of the economy. Gross value added in the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector grew by 3.2 percent compared to the 1.6 percent registered in FY 2016/17. Economic activity in the industry sector expanded by 6.2 percent compared to the 3.4 percent in FY 2016/17, while services sector grew by 7.3 percent compared to the 5.4 percent registered in FY 2016/17.

Figure 4.1: Real GDP Growth, FY 2013/14 to FY2016/17



Source: UBOS

Agriculture, forestry and fishing sector: The agriculture, forestry and fishing sector recorded an improved growth of 3.2 per cent in FY 2017/18 compared to 1.6 in FY 2016/17 as indicated in Table 4.1 below. The better performance in the sector was mainly driven by food crop growing activities whose value added grew by 3.7 percent compared to the growth of 2.0 percent in 2016/17. Favourable weather conditions and firm control on pests and diseases supported growth in food crops as shown by the bumper harvests in crops such as maize, beans and sorghum. Cash crops growing activities, however, slowed down to 5.8 percent when compared to 7.7 percent growth in 2016/17.

Industrial sector: The industrial sector accounted for 19.8 percent of total nominal output in FY 2017/18 and posted real growth of 6.2 per cent compared to 3.4 per cent recorded in FY 2016/17**.** The higher growth is attributed to mining and quarrying which expanded by 17.6 percent compared to -5.7 percent in FY2016/17. Manufacturing grew by 4.4 percent compared to 2.2 percent registered in FY2017/18, on account of chemical and pharmaceutical products, drinks and tobacco. The construction sector equally posted growth of 5.7 percent, compared to 5.3 percent registered in FY 2016/17.

Services sector: The services sector is the biggest of the three broad sectors of the economy, accounting for 47.8 percent of total output in FY2017/18. Good performance in trade and repairs (6.6 percent from 1.6 percent in FY2016/17), financial and insurance activities (8.3 percent from 2.3 percent in FY2016/17) and public administration (10.6 percent from 2.1 percent in FY 2016/17) resulted into a strong rebound of services sector.

Table 4. 1: Real GDP Growth Rates FY 2013/14 to FY 2017/18

	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Real GDP at market prices	**5.1**	**5.2**	**4.8**	**3.9**	**5.8**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	**2.7**	**2.3**	**2.8**	**1.6**	**3.2**
Cash crops	-0.3	4.0	7.9	7.7	5.8
Food crops	2.9	2.2	1.3	2.0	3.7
Livestock	2.7	2.9	2.8	1.6	2.0
Agriculture Support Services	0.5	17.6	-4.6	2.6	4.0
Forestry	3.5	1.7	4.7	-2.3	3.4
Fishing	2.1	1.5	4.8	1.7	-2.9
Industry	**6.3**	**7.8**	**4.6**	**3.4**	**6.2**
Mining & quarrying	5.7	18.1	12.4	-5.7	17.6
Manufacturing	2.2	11.6	0.6	2.2	4.4
Electricity	1.9	5.7	4.0	8.3	6.4
Water	6.3	6.1	6.3	6.8	6.1
Construction	12.5	1.9	7.3	5.3	5.7
Services	**5.4**	**4.8**	**6.2**	**5.4**	**7.3**
Trade and Repairs	-1.8	3.2	3.5	1.6	6.6
Transportation and Storage	6.1	6.6	8.2	3.5	5.5
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	8.8	-0.5	5.7	7.5	6.3
Information and Communication	14.5	-1.8	14.1	13.9	7.9
Financial and Insurance Activities	17.8	10.9	9.6	2.3	8.3
Real Estate Activities	6.3	6.5	6.1	5.6	6.4
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	0.8	-5.6	-0.3	-3.0	5.7
Administrative and Support Service Activities	8.0	25.5	-13.9	-4.8	5.9
Public Administration	0.6	24.2	8.4	2.1	10.6
Education	4.4	5.2	7.8	9.3	6.7
Human Health and Social Work Activities	5.2	5.4	3.4	4.4	6.2
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	6.5	5.3	-5.0	-2.4	19.1
Other Service Activities	10.7	7.9	9.2	13.3	15.6
Activities of Households as Employers	2.4	2.8	3.4	4.1	4.9
Adjustments	**7.5**	**9.9**	**2.2**	**1.3**	**2.6**
Taxes on products	7.5	9.9	2.2	1.3	2.6

Source: UBoS

4.2 Monetary and Financial Sector Developments

4.2.1 Monetary Policy Framework

During the year, Bank of Uganda (BoU) continued to use the Inflation Targeting ‘Lite’ (ITL) monetary policy framework to maintain price stability by targeting a core inflation target of 5 percent in the medium term. During implementation of this framework, BoU sets a Central Bank Rate (CBR) on a bi-monthly basis and uses several instruments to guide the 7-day interbank money market rate (which is the operating target) towards the CBR, with the view that this 7-day rate will influence the outcome of all other rates along the interest rate horizon. These instruments include Repurchase (REPO) and Reverse Repurchase agreements, Deposit Auctions as well as issuance of Government Securities in the secondary market.

BoU has pursued an accommodative monetary policy stance in FY 2017/18 in a bid to boost private sector credit growth and to strengthen economic growth momentum even as annual core inflation was forecast to trend below the medium-term target of 5 percent. The CBR was progressively reduced from 11 percent in May 2017, to 9 percent by April 2018. The band on the CBR was maintained at +/-3 percentage points and the margin on the rediscount rate at 4 percentage points on the CBR over the same period.

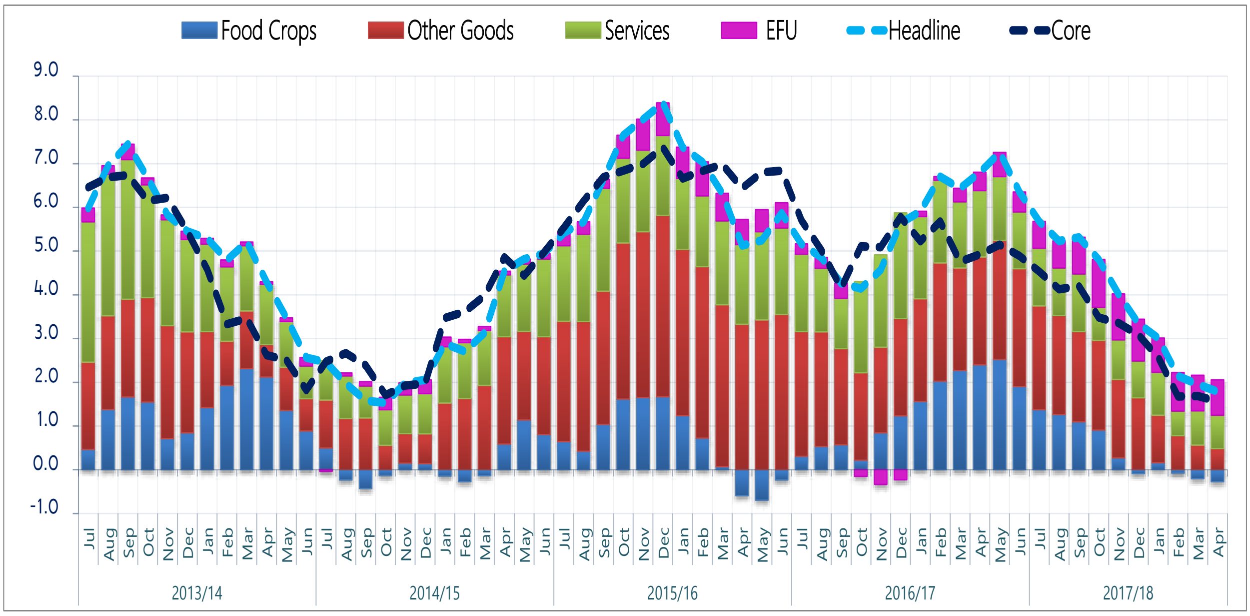
BoU will remain committed to ensuring that inflation is stable and close to the medium-term target of 5 percent to support economic growth. BoU will adapt a suitable monetary policy stance to changing economic, domestic and external developments in order to achieve stable inflation.

Inflation

Inflation has remained relatively low in 2017/18. Annual headline and core inflation declined to 1.8 percent and 1.6 percent in April 2018 from 6.4 percent and 5.0 percent, respectively in June 2017. There are a number of reasons that led to the decline in inflation. First, the favourable supply shock triggered by good weather conditions in 2017 led to suppressed inflationary pressures leading to a fall in food crops inflation from a high of 23.1 percent in May 2017 to minus 2.1 percent in April 2018. Consequently, overall food inflation dropped from a high of 15.6 percent in May 2017 to minus 1.8 percent in April 2018. Second, despite the sporadic depreciation pressures seen in the Q4, 2016 and partially extending into Q1, 2017 the exchange rate has remained broadly stable.

The above notwithstanding, some inflationary pressures from Electricity, Fuel and Utilities (EFU) sub-component, partly resulting from a sharp increase in international oil prices in the last half of 2017 are evident. EFU inflation recovered from a deflation in the last quarter of 2016 to peak at 14.1 percent in October 2017 before tapering to 10.4 percent in April 2018. Figure 4.2 below shows the evolution of core and headline inflation and the contribution of different components to overall inflation.

Figure 4.2: Contribution to annual Monthly Inflation (percent), 2013/14 -2017/18



Source: UBoS

On a Financial Year basis, Headline and Core inflation also declined from 5.7 and 5.1 percent in 2016/17 to 3.9 and 3.2 percent in the first ten months of 2017/18. With the exception of EFU, all the CPI components registered a significant drop in inflation during the period with the largest drop in inflation noticeable in the Food Crops and Services. Table 4.2 shows the evolution of Inflation and the components on financial year basis.

Table 4.2: Annual Inflation (percent) by Components, 2011-2017

	2011/13	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18*
Headline	20.8	4.8	5.3	2.9	6.6	5.7	3.7
Core	18.8	5.4	4.6	3.2	6.7	5.1	3.0
Services	12.1	9.1	6.5	3.5	5.8	5.3	3.0
Other goods	23.4	3.1	3.4	3.0	7.3	5.0	3.4
EFU	32.2	5.7	2.0	1.8	6.7	2.2	10.8
Food Crops	27.5	-0.2	13.2	1.4	5.5	12.5	4.0

Source: UBoS, *first 10 Months of FY

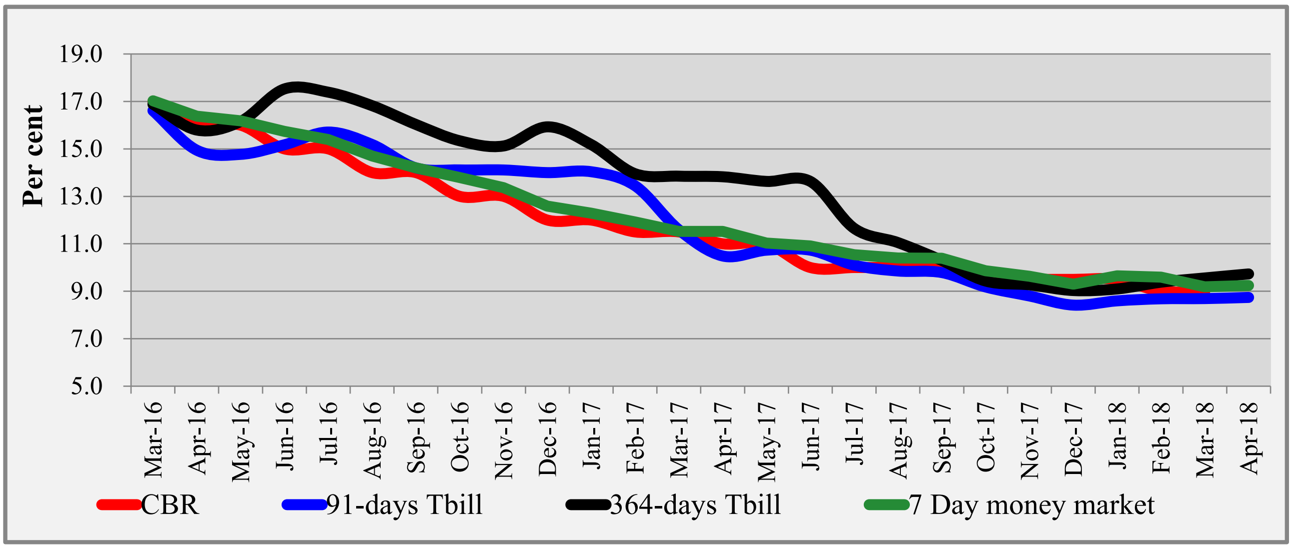
In the near term, inflation is projected to remain subdued on account of good harvests. Inflation is expected to gradually return to the 5 percent target, supported by the strong global economy and full recovery of domestic demand in the medium term. The favourable outlook to the global economy could stimulate global inflation and commodity prices such as international oil prices and thus giving a boost to domestic inflation through higher imported inflation. As a consequence, monetary policy normalization in advanced countries could trigger a depreciation of the Uganda shilling and also give a boost to domestic inflation. On the domestic side, the anticipated recovery in demand on account of a rebound in private sector activity and execution of public infrastructural projects could directly boost inflation and indirectly through the weakening of the shilling as a consequence of the widening of the current account deficit.

While external sources of inflation are stronger due to the projected stronger global economic activity and the rebound in international commodities prices, uncertainties remain regarding the future path of the exchange rate. The future path of the exchange rate depends on the trajectory taken by the balance of payments; how the fiscal position evolves going forward; the timing and magnitude of actual and anticipated monetary policy normalization in advanced economies which remain uncertain.

Interest Rates

The weighted average 7-day money market rate, which is the operational target of monetary policy, trended downwards, close to the CBR during the financial year line with the eased monetary policy stance. The eased monetary policy stance allowed by BOU to further boost private sector credit growth and to strengthen the economic growth momentum. This was also consistent with achieving the inflation target over the medium term. BOU continued with its cycle of easing monetary policy, cautiously reducing the Central Bank Rate (CBR) by a further 100 basis points to 9 percent in April 2018, from 10 percent in June 2017 as indicated in Figure 4.3 below. Subsequently the 7-day rate fell from 10.9 to 9.2 percent over the same period. Figure 4.3 shows the evolution of key interest rates for the period March 2016 to April 2018.

Figure 4.3: Evolution of Key Interest Rates, March 2016 – April 2018



Source: Bank of Uganda

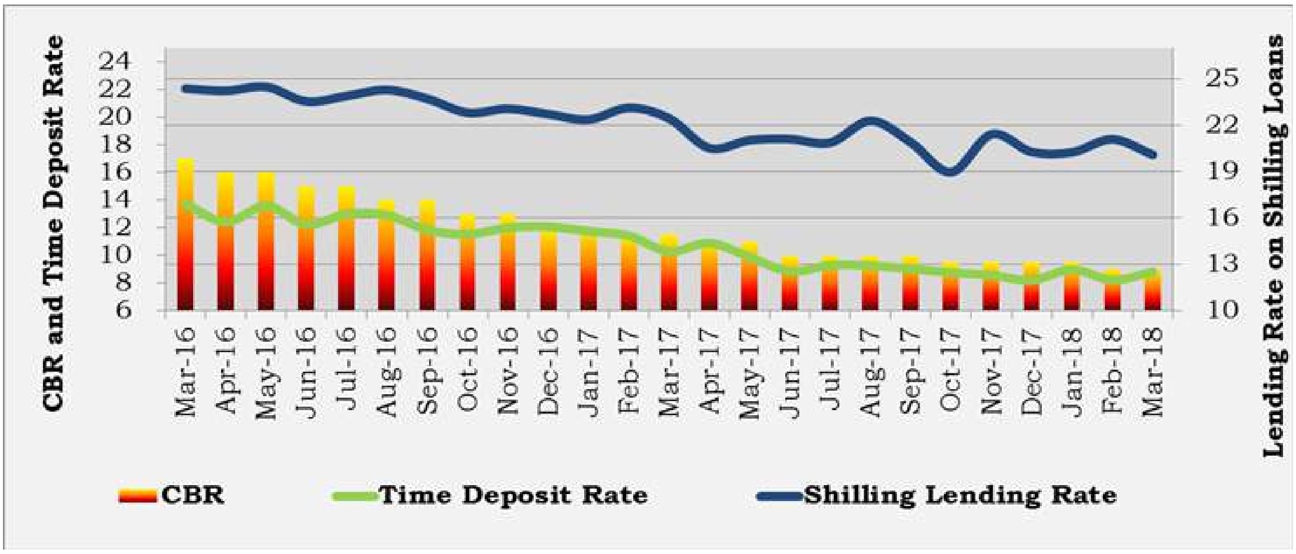
Similarly, interest rates on Government securities gradually declined during FY2017/18. This, in part, reflected the accommodative monetary policy stance as well as expectations of lower domestic inflation. The 91-day, 182-day and 364-day Treasury bill annualized yields fell from 10.7, 11.8, and 13.6 percent respectively in June 2017 to 8.4, 8.5 and 9.0 percent in December 2017. The yields however increased marginally in March 2018 to 8.7, 9.0 and 9.6 percent respectively. This increase was partly attributed to approval of additional domestic financing. Treasury Bonds followed a similar trend during the course of FY 2017/18. The annualized yields for the 2-year, 5-year, 10-year and 15-year Treasury Bonds fell from 12.8, 14.2, 16.0 and 16.4 percent respectively in July 2017 to 11.2, 12.6, 14.4 and 14.4 in April 2018.

Partly reflecting the easing of monetary policy, commercial bank interest rates declined over the course of the Financial Year. The weighted average lending rate on shilling denominated loans fell from 21.1 percent in June 2017 to 20.1 percent in March 2018. Subsequently, most commercial banks adjusted their base and prime lending rates downwards. Likewise, the shilling weighted average time deposit rate fell from 8.9 percent to 8.8 percent within the same period. Further, the weighted average lending rate on foreign currency denominated loans declined from 8.2 percent in June 2017 to 7.3 percent in March 2018.

Generally, interest rates mirror the effect of monetary policy easing over the year. Notwithstanding the decline, average lending rates have remained relatively high, with a floor, on average established at about 20 percent in FY 2017/18. The margin on the funding cost which is the difference between the deposit and loan rate (spread) serves as an indicator of efficiency in the financial sector because it reflects the costs of intermediation that banks incur. The main drivers of lending rates in Uganda are operational costs, provisioning for loan losses, the cost of holding statutory reserves and the profit.

The largest driver was operating costs which have averaged about 53 percent of the intermediation margin during the last five years. These operating costs are higher for banks with small-sized loans and this could be explained by high transaction costs associated with evaluation, monitoring and recovering a large number of small-sized loans, often to clients in geographically dispersed areas with poor infrastructure and security conditions. Furthermore, the heightened risk aversion as a result of increased provisioning for bad debt during the year has also lending rates sticky. Going forward, lending rates are expected to decline further as loan quality improves, amidst several government initiatives aimed at reducing the cost of lending. Figure 4.4 shows the trend in CBR and commercial interest rates.

Figure 4. 4: Trend in CBR and Commercial Banks' Interest Rates



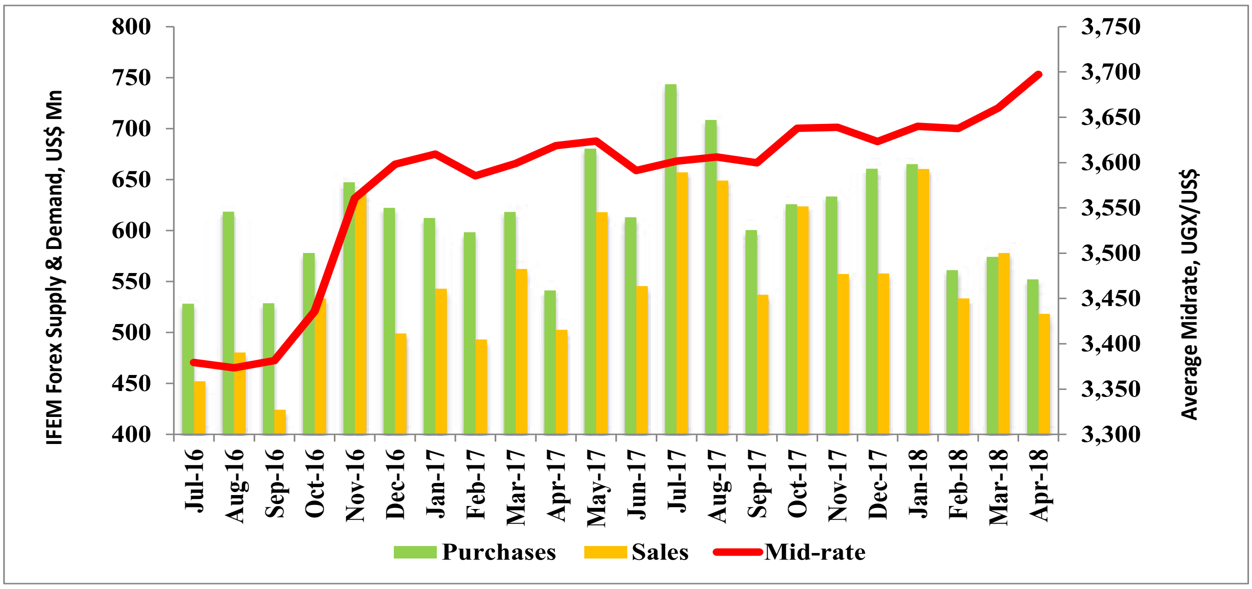
Source: Bank of Uganda

Exchange Rate Developments

The Uganda exchange rate remains market determined, affected by both external and domestic shocks. From July 2017 to April 2018, the Uganda Shilling weakened against the US Dollar, depreciating on average by 3.0 percent, year-on-year, to Shs. 3,697.2. In July 2017, the Shilling had depreciated by 6.6 percent year-on-year. In November 2017, there was a slowdown in the rate of depreciation to 2.2 percent and 0.7 percent in December 2017, on account of seasonal factors and increased personal transfers into the country. The depreciation rate has since picked up to 2.2 percent year-on-year, as at April 2018 (Figure 4.5). As at 10th May 2018, the Shilling had depreciated to Shs. 3,713.8 per US dollar. The depreciation of the Shilling was generally attributed to increased demand from oil, manufacturing and telecom sectors.

In the first ten months of FY 2017/18, Bank of Uganda purchased USD 469.80 million for reserve build-up. However, US$ 146.7 million was sold as targeted sales to particular companies and a further US$ 31.6 million in intervention sales to stem volatility in the market. Therefore, the total net Bank of Uganda actions in the Interbank Foreign Exchange Market (IFEM) amounted to a US$ 291.6 million purchase. Over the medium term, the Shilling is expected to continue weakening on account of volatility in global markets stemming mainly from the US interest rate hikes, increased demand from multinational companies carrying out dividend payments and the widening current account deficit.

Figure 4.5: Supply & Demand Conditions in the IFEM versus Trend of the Exchange Rate, 2016-2018



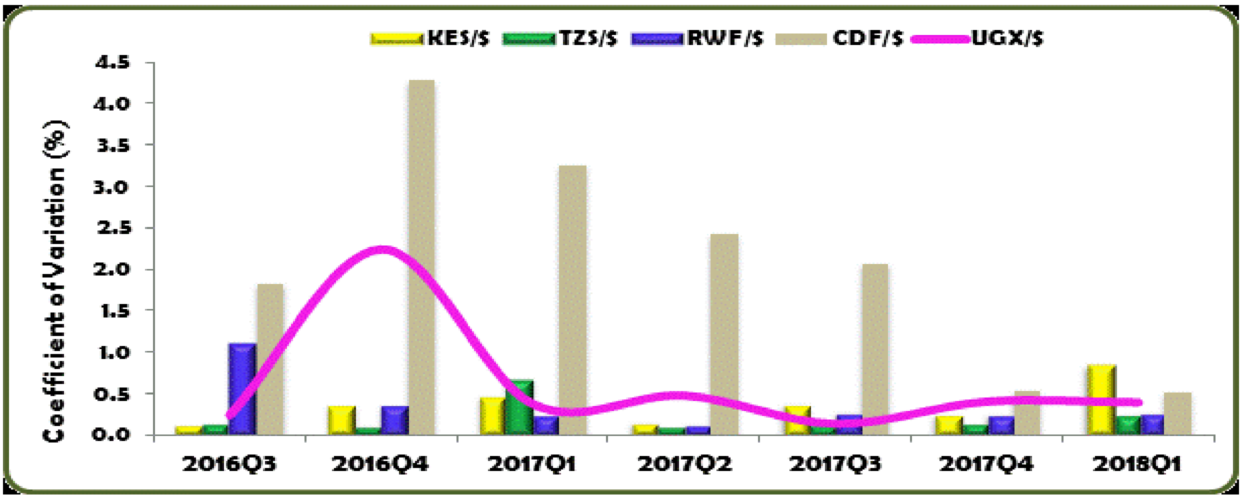
Source: Bank of Uganda

Comparison with regional and International currencies

The Ugandan Shilling was relatively stable in 2017 after experiencing a spike in Q4 2016. However, the Congo Franc continuously experienced larger depreciation pressures though at a decreasing rate relative to the regional currencies in 2017 until Q4 2017 as shown in Figure 4.6 below. The Kenyan Shilling and Congo franc recorded significantly higher volatility, relative to other currencies, in March 2018, as shown in Figure 4.6 below. On account of the weakening US dollar in early 2018, a number of global currencies strengthened against the US dollar. These included the Euro, South African Rand, the Japanese Yen, the British Pound, the Swiss franc and the Chinese Yuan.

Bank of Uganda continues to support a floating exchange rate regime with intermittent interventions in the Interbank Foreign Exchange Market (IFEM) in order to maintain stability in periods of high volatility. The Bank also carries out purchases of foreign exchange in order to build up reserves. These inroads into the market by the Bank do not distort the forces of demand and supply in the economy, but allow for appreciation and depreciation of the Shilling as an adjustment mechanism to the changes in the domestic and/or global macroeconomic climate.

Figure 4.6: Volatility of Selected Regional and International Currencies against the US Dollar



Source: Bank of Uganda

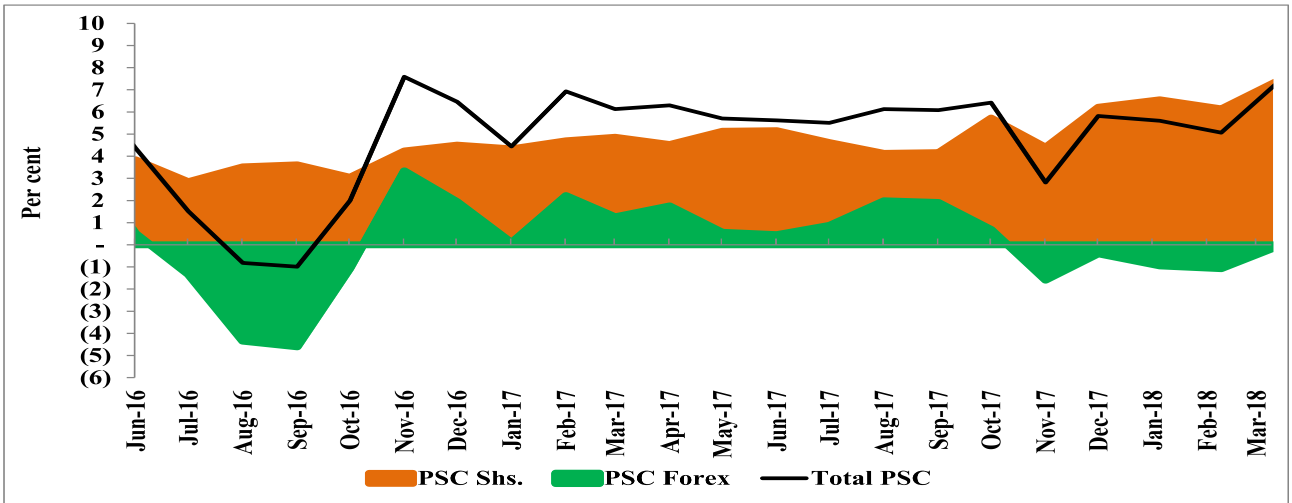
Private Sector Credit

Despite being on a recovery path, private sector credit remained subdued in FY 2017/18 mainly on account of a lagged impact of high loan default rates, slowdown of the real estate market and risks associated with unfavourable weather conditions. A shift towards the use of internal funds by enterprises also contributed to the slowdown in credit demand in FY 2017/18. Improvement in business performance, the high cost of commercial banks loans and repayment of earlier loans steered enterprises to utilize internal funds relative to borrowing from commercial banks. Moreover, borrowers did not always get the entire amount applied for causing a disparity between loan demand (amount applied for) and supply (amount approved), due to insufficient security or collateral, inadequate cash flow and debt servicing.

Credit has continued to recover from the low levels observed in FY2016/17, supported by monetary policy easing, eased credit standards and lower lending rates. The annual Private Sector Credit (PSC) growth, net of valuation changes on account of exchange rate movements, improved to an average of 4.4 percent for the period July 2017-to-March 2018 relative to 3.4 percent for the same period in the previous year. However, the recovery was greatly restricted by foreign currency lending which amounted to an average of -3.1 percent for July 2017-to-March 2018 relative to -1.8 percent in the same period in the previous year as shown in Figure 4.7 below.

The poor performance of foreign currency lending mainly arose from loan recoveries outstripping new loan disbursements within the same period due to banks' increased risk aversion towards lending in foreign currency following a worsening of loan quality. Local currency lending on the other hand averaged 9.4 percent during July 2017-to-March 2018, higher than 7.2 percent in the same period in the previous year. The growth of PSC is likely to improve in the remaining months of FY 2017/18 as the full impact of the monetary policy easing feeds through.

Figure 4.7: Contributions to Annual Private Sector Credit Growth by Currency



Source: Bank of Uganda

In FY 2017/18, the trade, agriculture, building, mortgage, construction and real estate, and personal and household loans sectors received the largest shares of private sector credit, together accounting for 70 percent of total credit in March 2018. The share of credit to agricultural sector boosted by the agricultural credit facility surpassed the share of the manufacturing sector in September 2017, following reduced lending to manufacturers on account of increased loan defaults.

PSC growth in FY 2017/18 was majorly supported by lending to the agriculture, trade and personal and household loans sectors while credit to the building, mortgage, construction and real estate and manufacturing was dismal. Lending to the agriculture, trade and personal & household loans sectors grew higher on average by 23.7, 10.7 and 14.7 percent compared to growths of 10.4, 0.8 and 14.8 percent, respectively in the same period of the previous year. Lending to the manufacturing and building, mortgage, construction and real estate sectors has averaged at a rate of *minus* 0.2 and *minus* 1.9 percent in the year so far as shown in Table 4.3, relative to *minus* 8.0 and 0.5 percent in the same period of the previous year.

Table 4.3: Average Annual Private Sector Credit Growth

	FY 2016/17	FY 2017/18₁
By Sector		
Agriculture	11.4	23.7
Manufacturing	-7.8	-0.2
Trade	4.0	10.7
Transport and Communication	21.3	-11.4
Building, Manufacturing, Construction and Real Estate	-1.9	-1.9
Personal and Household Loans	16.0	14.7
Other Sectors	3.4	0.9
By Currency		
Shilling lending	7.6	9.6
Foreign currency lending	0.4	0.6
Total Credit to the Private Sector	4.4	5.8
Total Credit to the Private Sector (Net of valuation changes)	3.3	4.4

Source: Bank of Uganda

4.2.2 Financial Sector Developments

This section explores developments in Uganda's financial sector over the year, highlighting performance of the banking sector, insurance, pensions, capital markets as well as progress on financial inclusion. It also highlights future prospects for the sector, including legal and regulatory issues. The sector has remained buoyant in addition to being adequately capitalized with sufficient liquidity and capital buffers. The strong capital buffers held by banks provided the banking system with a high degree of resilience to shocks such as losses on their loan portfolios. Government undertook several institutional and legislative reforms with a view of improving the financial sector landscape and related outcomes. The challenges facing the sector notwithstanding, a number of achievements were registered.

Commercial Banks

The banking sector remained stable and resilient during FY 2017/18. Generally, banks held adequate liquidity and capital buffers, as the ratio of liquid assets to total deposits stood at 49.8 percent in March 2018, well above the regulatory minimum of 20 percent. The ratios of core capital and total capital to risk weighted assets stood at 21.5 percent and 23.8 percent respectively in March 2018, well above the respective minimum requirements of 8 percent and 12 percent. The total assets of commercial banks grew by 4.7 percent between June 2017 and March 2018 mainly driven by increases in balances with banks abroad, Bank of Uganda securities, Net loans and advances and Government securities. The NPLs ratio improved from 6.2 percent in June 2017 to 5.3 percent in March 2018.

Government made a number of key regulatory reforms in the financial sector following the amendment of the Financial Institutions Act, 2004 (assented to by the President on January 19, 2016). These include the gazetting of the Financial Institutions (Agent Banking) Regulations, 2017, Insurance (Bancassurance) Regulations, 2017 and the Islamic Banking Regulations, 2018. These developments are expected to reduce the cost of operations for banks going forward which is one of the major drivers of high lending rates.

Credit Institutions

All Credit Institutions (CIs) remained well capitalized, liquid and financially sound during FY 2017/18. The total assets of CIs grew during the Financial Year by 10.7 percent between June 2017 and March 2018 mainly on account of increased lending activity. Net loans and advances increased by 21.2 percent from Ushs.257.4 billion as at end June 2017 to Ushs. 312.1 billion as at end March 2018.

All institutions maintained paid-up capital above the statutory minimum of Shs.1 billion and also complied with the minimum core capital to risk weighted assets ratio requirement of 8 percent. CI's total capital grew from Ushs. 89.0 billion in June 2017 to Ushs. 94.4 billion at the end of March 2018.

Microfinance Institutions

All MDIs maintained unimpaired paid-up capital above the statutory minimum requirement of Shs.500 million. Paid-up capital held by the sub-sector grew by 17.2 percent (Shs.9.9 billion) from Shs.57.5 billion as at June 30, 2017 to Shs.67.4 billion as at March 31, 2018. The MDIs also complied with the on-going core and total capital adequacy ratios of 15 and 20 percent respectively and maintained liquid assets in amounts stipulated under the MDI (Liquidity and Funds Management) Regulations, 2004.

Total assets held by the sub-sector decreased by 1.0 percent (Ushs.4.6 billion) from Shs.471.7 billion as at June 30, 2017 to Ushs.467.1 billion as at March 31, 2018. The reduction in total assets was on account of a drop in lending and other assets held of 3.1 percent (Ushs.8.5 billion) and 22.1 percent (Ushs.6.5 billion), respectively. However, net fixed assets increased by 23.9 percent (Ushs.8.5 billion).

On the other hand, total liabilities decreased by 6.9 percent (Shs.22.2 billion) from Shs.323.9 billion as at June 30, 2017 to Shs.301.7 billion as at March 31, 2018 largely due to a reduction in long-term borrowings and other liabilities of 29.0 percent (Shs.20.3 billion) and 17.4 percent (Shs.5.2 billion), respectively. Customer deposits increased by 1.5 percent (Shs.2.9 billion) over the same period.

The latest regulatory developments with regard to MDIs include enactment of the Tier IV Microfinance Institutions and Money Lenders Act, 2016 and amendment of the MDI Act, 2003. Bank of Uganda drafted regulations to implement the provisions of Section 110 of the Tier 4 Microfinance and Money Lenders Act, 2016. Bank of Uganda consulted various stakeholders who submitted their comments on the draft regulations. The comments are being reviewed by Bank of Uganda with a view to incorporate them where applicable before a final version of the regulations can be forwarded for consideration, approval and publication in the Uganda Gazette by the responsible Ministry. Furthermore, the draft MDI (Amendment) Bill, 2017 is being reviewed by the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs and the process to amend the principal Act will continue after the aforementioned review.

Insurance Services

During the year, the Insurance Act, 2017 (Commencement) Instrument, 2018, Statutory No. 9 of 2018 came into force in March 2018. This Act which repealed the Insurance Act, Cap. 213; amended and replaced the law relating to insurance, provides for the regulation of insurance business; and the continued existence of the Insurance Regulatory Authority (IRA) of Uganda as the body responsible for the regulation of insurance business.

It is against this Act, that the IRA, in July 2017, issued Insurance (Bancassurance) Regulations, 2017 [No.40 of 2017] which held the provisions for the much needed bancassurance agency services. Bancassurance offers a more efficient distribution channel of insurance services with higher productivity and lower costs in service over traditional sales channels. It has paved the way for a one stop centre option for consumers of both financial services (banking and insurance), offering greater convenience, savings and choice. In bancassurance business, financial institutions offer insurance products on behalf of the insurer with the intention that the customers of the financial institution or a class of them obtain insurance cover. In this partnership, bank staff is the point of sale and point of contact for the customers. The number of financial institutions offering bancassurance services so far stands at 10.

Over the years, the insurance sector has evolved to include various players who by May 2018, comprised of 29 insurers (20 Non-Life Insurance Companies versus 9 Life Insurance Companies), 35 insurance brokers, 1 reinsurance broker, 23 loss assessors/adjustors & insurance surveyors/ risk managers, 6 Health Maintenance Organizations (HMOs), 1186 Insurance Agents and 1 reinsurance company.

Retirements Benefits Sector

Since 2011, the Uganda Retirements Benefits Regulatory Authority (URBRA) has been regulating, supervising and promoting development of the Retirement Benefits Sector. The Authority's supervisory activities have enhanced corporate governance, risk management and compliance monitoring in the retirement benefits sector. Table 4.4 below provides licensed entities and service providers as at 31st December, 2017.

The Authority's supervisory activity covers 63 Retirement Benefit Schemes, with an estimated Shs.10 trillion in assets which accounts for about 9 percent of GDP. The sector has posted an average annual increase in assets of 16 percent attributable to increase in contributions, value of assets and investment earnings. The average total operational expenditure has gradually reduced by 1 percent as a result of increased compliance with Financial Reporting and Disclosure Regulations, and improved governance and administration of schemes.

Currently, only about 11 percent of Uganda's working population is under some form of retirement benefit arrangement. Only the public sector and a small proportion of formal private sector workers are covered, with limited participation of workers from the informal sector. This implies that a large share of households will end up at retirement without any savings.

The Authority is spearheading reforms to increase coverage, and to deliver security, adequacy, stability and sustainability. Specific attention has been directed to:

a) Improving coverage of the retirement benefits system, especially of those employed in the informal sector;
b) Increasing adequacy of retirement benefits to combat old age poverty;
c) Preservation of pre-retirement income through transfers and portability from one scheme to another;
d) Preservation of post retirement income through phased pay-outs on retirement including programmed withdrawals, income drawdown and annuities;
e) Improving people's awareness of their financial status at retirement (expected entitlements and life expectancy) in order to encourage individual retirement savings and provisions for longevity risk;
f) Creating supply of long-dated (30 years+) and inflation linked bonds to improve hedging opportunities available for annuity insurers; and
g) Promoting regional integration of the retirement benefits sector to harmonize the regulatory framework.

Table 4.4: Licensed & Service Providers

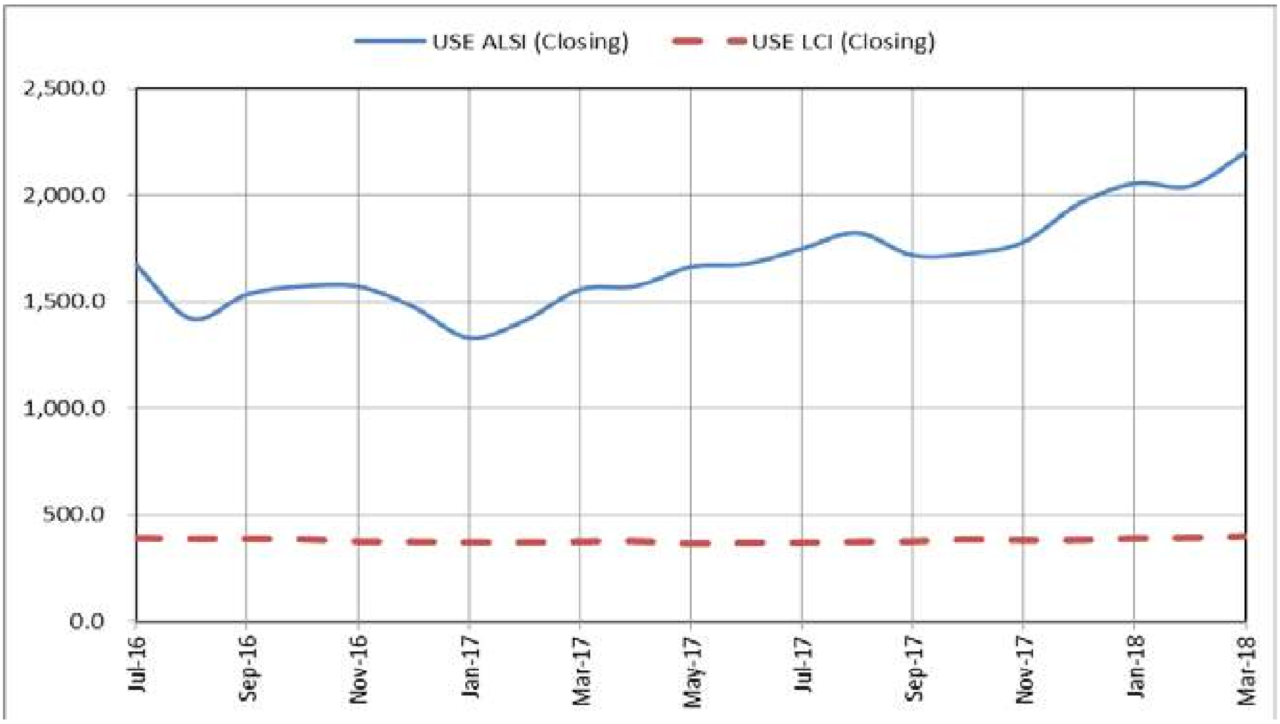
Licensed Entities	Total
Mandatory Scheme	1
Segregated Voluntary Occupational Schemes	55
Umbrella Schemes	7
Number of Individual Trustees	469
Service Providers	**Total**
Administrators	8
Fund Managers	6
Custodians	5
Corporate Trustees	4

Source: URBRA

Capital Markets

Activity in the capital markets registered some growth in FY 2017/18 compared to the previous financial year. One primary issue was recorded in the equity market while secondary trading declined.

Figure 4.8: Evolution of the USE All Share Index (ALSI) and Local Counter Index (LCI)



Source: Uganda Capital Markets Authority

Secondary Market Activity in the Equity Market

The stock market registered a decline in trading, but received a boost from a rights issue and recovery in share prices, which increased market capitalization (Table 4.5). Equity turnover declined by 23.3 percent to Ushs. 65.0 billion, a slight deceleration in the decline of 29.7 percent recorded in a similar period in the previous financial year. The average turnover per trading day fell by 21.7 percent to Ushs. 349.4 million, a slight improvement from a decline of 43.0 percent previously.

Furthermore, the share volume also declined by 47.7 percent to 493.9 million shares, compared to an increase of 38.3 percent previously. On the other hand, the total market capitalization grew by 41.3 percent to Ushs. 30.1 trillion from a decline of 13.4 percent in the previous year. This growth is attributed to a rights issue in September 2017 by DFCU Limited to its existing shareholders and to recovery in the prices of the cross-listed Kenyan stocks, which had been affected by the interest rate cap imposed in Kenya in July 2016 and the general election in August 2017. The rights issue was reflected in the growth in the domestic market capitalization, which represents the value of all domestic listed companies; the domestic market capitalization grew by 7.0 percent to Ushs. 4.6 trillion compared to a decline of 8.5 percent registered in the previous financial year. The All Share Index (ALSI) which tracks movements in the share prices, closed 41.3 percent higher than the previous year, compared to a decline of 13.6 percent in the previous year. The USE Local Counter Index (LCI) that tracks share price movements of domestic counters closed 6.4 percent higher at 399.5 points, compared to a decline of 9.4 percent in the index in the previous year.

Compared to the previous year, the stock market operated in a lower interest rate and more depreciated exchange rate environment in 2017/18 (Table 4.6). The average interest rates on the 91-day, 182-day and 364-day Treasury bills were 9.1, 9.3 and 9.9 percent , respectively over the ten months of 2017/18, lower than 13.7, 14.5 and 15.3 percent recorded in the previous year while the annualized yields for the 2-year, 5-year, 10-year and 15-year Treasury Bonds fell from 12.8, 14.2, 16.0 and 16.4 percent respectively in July 2017 to 11.2, 12.6, 14.4 and 14.4 in April 2018. The exchange rate depreciated relative to the previous year, making it more costly for offshore investors to invest on the stock exchange.

Table 4.5: Trends in Market Activity at USE

Market Indicator	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	Percentage Annual Change (FY 17/18)
Share Volume (Million)	682.8	944.5	493.9	-47.7
Equity Turnover (Shs Billion)	144.9	84.8	65.0	-23.3
Average Turnover per trading day (Shs Million)	783.2	446.1	349.4	-21.7
Total Market Capitalization (Shs Trillion)	24.6	21.3	30.1	41.3
Domestic Market Capitalization (Shs Trillion)	4.7	4.3	4.6	7.0
USE All Share Index (ALSI)	1,802.5	1,557.6	2,203.2	41.4
USE Local Counter Index (LCI)	414.4	375.6	399.5	6.4

Source: Uganda Securities Exchange

Note: *Figures are for the period July-March of each financial year

Table 4.6: Trend in Interest Rates and Exchange Rates (2015/16-2017/18)*

	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Interest rates (percent, period average)			
Treasury bills			
91-day	18.8	14.1	9.1
182-day	20.8	14.8	9.3
364-day	21.2	15.5	9.9
Treasury bonds			
2-year	20.1	15.9	11.4
3-year	-	16.8	11.8
5-year	19.5	16.5	13.0
10-year	18.5	16.7	14.1
15-year	18.7	16.9	14.6
Exchange rate (Shs/US$)			
Period average	3,473	3,503	3,627
End of period	3,374	3,614	3,687

Source: Bank of Uganda

On the legal-regulatory front, Capital Markets Authority (CMA) in April 2018, announced a mandatory requirement for industry players to have a qualification from the Chartered Institute for Securities and Investment (CISI), the professional body offering internationally recognized qualifications for practitioners within the financial services industry, before they are allowed to participate in the market with effect from October 2019. Industry players thus have the next 17 months within which to acquire this qualification. The qualification may be attained locally, following the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between Uganda Institute of Banking and Financial Services (UIBFS) and CISI. The MoU provides a framework for collaboration between CMA and CISI in the development of a formal certification program for financial services sector practitioners in Uganda's capital markets. It is a requirement that at least two members of each firm hold that qualification.

Overall, by May 2018, the capital markets sub-sector comprised of 26 firms licensed to participate in the capital markets, especially in the creation of incentives and opportunities for longer term investments in productive enterprises. These included 2 stock exchanges, 2 Securities Central Depositories (SCD), and over 24 other players offering a wide range of services including stock broker, dealing, and investment advisory, trustee as well as the management of Funds, unit trusts and collective investment schemes. Various securities are currently being traded on the exchange including 8 local and 8 cross border listings. In addition, corporate and government bonds are traded on the exchange.

Financial Inclusion and Mobile Money

Financial Inclusion (FI), which refers to access and usage of appropriate financial services, continues to play an integral role in the realization of inclusive and sustainable growth. It is therefore vital for both the economic and social development of the country.

In order to address this challenge, Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (MoFPED) in conjunction with Bank of Uganda (BOU) and various stakeholders developed and launched the National Financial Inclusion Strategy (NFIS) 2017-2022 for Uganda in October 2017, with support from the Alliance for Financial Inclusion (AFI). The vision of the NFIS is for all Ugandans to have access to and use a broad range of quality and affordable financial services which helps ensure their financial security.

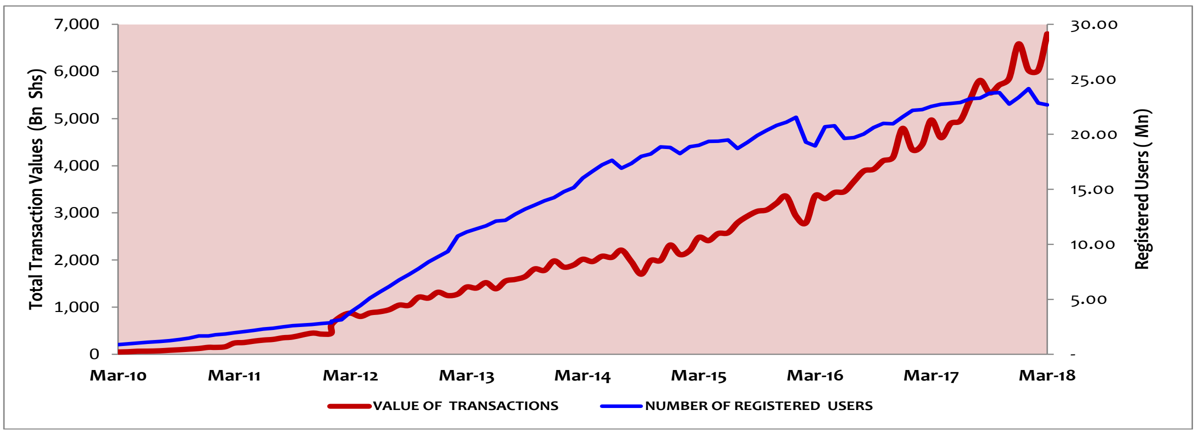
Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development, Bank of Uganda and various stakeholders from both the public and private sector have embarked on implementation of the NFIS. The strategy focuses on five key areas: reducing financial exclusion and access barriers to financial services; developing the credit infrastructure for growth; building out the digital infrastructure for efficiency; deepening and broadening formal savings; investment and insurance usage and empowering and protecting individuals with enhanced financial capability. The NFIS aims to reduce poverty and economic insecurity of families through usage of affordable financial services.

To guide the implementation of the strategy, a governance structure and monitoring framework has been put in place. The governance structure is comprised of the National Financial Inclusion Steering Committee at the apex; the Inter-institutional Committee on Financial Inclusion, Secretariat, the Financial Inclusion Forum and Working Groups.

The growth of mobile money continues to be impressive. Since 2009, mobile money service providers have over the years grown to a total of seven providers with a network of 160,082 agents combined offering a wide range of services. Currently the service is available to 23 million users as at March 2018, who are able to transfer funds domestically and internationally, pay utility bills, fees and taxes, store electronic value, make micro saving, obtain micro loans & micro insurance and transfer funds from bank account to mobile wallets and vice versa. Over the year, the value of transactions averaged Ushs. 5,971.43 billion per month, for close to a billion transactions over the same period. Annual growth in registered users was higher, standing at 28 percent, compared to 19 percent in the previous year. Figure 4.9 below shows the trend of mobile money transactions and usage up to March 2018.

In an effort to increase financial inclusion and enable the spread and penetration of banking services, Bank of Uganda, during the year approved the Shared Agent Banking System (SABS), which was launched by the Uganda Bankers Association in April 2017. An agent could be a petrol station, a supermarket, a permanent mobile money agent, a pharmacy, a retail shop or hardware store that is fully licensed and has been in existence for one year. Banking services are now available in the neighbourhood. The system allows connectivity between member banks to enable agents serve customers of any other member bank to minimize duplication of agency networks thus increasing and maximizing points of presence to ensure coverage across the country. The platform speaks to one of the NFIS pillars in that it seeks to build digital financial infrastructure to reduce access barriers to financial services. By May 2018, 7 commercial banks were already connected on to the SABS while an additional 14 banks are at different stages of the integration process and securing the necessary regulatory approvals.

Figure 4.9: Mobile Money Users & Transaction Volumes March 2009 – March 2018



Source: Bank of Uganda

Credit Reference Bureau

Since its establishment in 2008, the Credit Reference Bureau (CRB) market has been opened up to competition. A second CRB was licensed by Bank of Uganda in 2016 and it is already operational. This move has improved the performance of Uganda's financial sector by making lending and borrowing easier, faster and ultimately cheaper. By addressing the problem of information asymmetries, the CRB has helped support an increasing level of trust between lenders and borrowers. This trust is expected to increase transparency and competition between lenders.

Currently, borrowers can use their positive credit history as "collateral" to access loans at better rates and seek more competitive terms from different lending institutions. An ongoing initiative is the separation of the financial card system from the CRB, such that national IDs can be used as the unique identifiers for financial service consumers. There is also an ongoing project funded by KfW, to improve CRB data utilization both by Bank of Uganda and by the participating institutions.

Agriculture Insurance

Currently, Government is implementing the Uganda Agriculture Insurance Scheme (UAIS) as a pilot. The objective of the scheme is to cushion farmers against losses arising from natural disasters; and also attract financing to agriculture. Agriculture Insurance encourages commercial banks to lend to the agriculture sector given that the risk associated with agriculture is mitigated. The Scheme has improved access to agriculture loans.

In addition, the scheme provides Insurance Cover for crops and livestock, for both small and large-scale farmers. Under the Scheme, Government provides premium subsidy funds; undertakes publicity; sensitization and training of farmers. The Insurance Regulatory Authority (IRA) has provided the regulatory oversight and quality control, Bank of Uganda (BoU) on the other hand is managing the drawdown on UAIS Account. The Monitoring and Evaluation of the Scheme is being done by the UAIS Technical Working Committee. So far, over 54,000 farmers have benefited from the scheme across all regions of Uganda as indicated in Table 4.7.

In FY 2017/18, the insured farmers who lost their crops and livestock were compensated and prepared for the coming seasons. In FY 2018/19 Government will continue to roll-out agriculture Insurance to all regions of the country.

Table 4.7: Beneficiaries of the Agricultural Insurance Scheme, FY 2017/18

Region	Number of Farmers	Percentage
Western region	23,104	32
Eastern	12,811	31.9,
Central	14,934	27
Northern	3,757	9
Total	**54,606**	

Source: MFPED, 2018

Legal and Regulatory Issues

Following the enactment of the Financial Institutions (Amendment) Act, 2016 which allows Financial Institutions supervised by the Central Bank to provide Islamic Banking, Bancassurance, and Agent

Banking, all corresponding regulations have been issued and gazetted in FY 2017/18. The new banking products and services are expected to lower the operating cost of financial institutions, stimulate financial inclusion and deepen the financial sector through increasing access to cheaper funds and insurance products.

The regulations for Agent Banking and Bancassurance have seen several banks contract agents especially in the hard to reach rural areas to provide banking services on their behalf. In addition banks are now able to distribute insurance products through their branch network enabling insurers to rapidly widen their reach by tapping into an established banking network and client base. These are key steps in increasing the level of financial inclusion across the country.

The Tier 4 Microfinance Institutions and Money Lenders Act, 2016 commenced at the beginning of FY 2017/18. The Uganda Microfinance Regulatory Authority (UMRA) created under the new law is now operational. UMRA is expected to restore investor and consumer confidence in Uganda's microfinance industry, whose reputation had been damaged by the rampant fraud in many SACCOs and the unethical practices by some money lenders. The new law will help streamline the money lending businesses. It will also foster the adoption of good practices that will encourage savings mobilization through SACCOs and other Microfinance Institutions.

In FY 2017/18, Government issued regulations for the Tier 4 Microfinance Institutions and Money Lenders Act, 2016 (Non-Deposit Taking Micro Finance Institutions and Money Lenders' Regulations 2018). The regulations for SACCOs, Anti-Money Laundering (Amendment) Act 2017 and the Capital Markets Authority (Amendment) Act 2017 are underway and will be finalized in FY 2018/19.

In FY 2018/19, Parliament of Uganda will fast track the passing of the amended Microfinance Deposit Taking Institutions (MDI) Act, 2003. The amendment is tailored towards achieving, a harmonized microfinance legal and regulatory framework, deeper Financial Inclusion, MDI long – term sector Stability and Development; and Strengthened MDI Supervision and Consumer Protection

Government through Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development developed principles for the proposed amendments to the Bills of Exchange Act Cap 68, and the Electronic Transactions Act, 2009. The principles are intended to provide for Cheque truncation that will facilitate clearance and settlement of cheques in image form rather than physical cheques. The Insurance Act 2017 also commenced operations and is expected to amongst others de-risk business operations in Uganda. In FY 2018/19, Government will finalise the regulations there under in order to further guide the Implementation of the Insurance Act.

In FY 2018/19, Cabinet approved the National Payments Systems (NPS) Policy and Principles for drafting the NPS Bill. Instructions have been issued to the First Parliamentary Counsel to proceed with drafting the proposed bill, with BoU providing technical support. The bill shall cover proposed laws, practices, and market arrangements facilitating payment systems and transfers. In addition it shall also cater for the coordination, oversight and regulation of all payment systems in Uganda. The enactment of the NPS law will enhance the regulation and supervision of the payment systems, which have great potential to strengthen financial deepening and innovation.

The Uganda Retirement Benefits Liberalization Bill is currently before Parliament. In FY 2018/19, Government will submit amendments to that Bill to take into account the recent Cabinet Decision regarding Amendment of the NSSF Act and the ongoing Public Service Pension reforms.

In FY 2017/18, Government through Ministry of Finance participated in the formulation of the EAC Microfinance Policy that will promote Microfinance Sector Development in the region. In FY 2018/19, the policy is expected to be approved by the EAC Council of Ministers.

Formulation of a National Agriculture Finance Policy is underway and being spearheaded by the Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development. Once completed, it will streamline and guide financing of Agriculture and attract more investments in Agriculture.

In FY 2017/18, Government implemented a number of reforms that led to Uganda's removal from the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) Grey list. The reforms fully addressed the strategic deficiencies in Uganda's Anti-Money Laundering and Combating of Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT) Regime.

Government additionally hosted the International Cooperation Review Group (ICRG) and the Africa/ Middle East Regional Review Group (A/ME-RRG) Co-chairs, for the on-site visit to Uganda. The team affirmed Uganda's high level of political commitment towards implementation of its AML/CFT reforms. To this end, the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) considered the International Cooperation Review Group (ICRG) A/ME RRG Report on Uganda and approved the recommendation to remove Uganda from the FATF Compliance Document. This is an important development for Uganda as it has eased correspondent banking; Foreign Direct Investment; and other investment and financial flows between Uganda and the rest of the world. The removal of Uganda from the FATF Compliance Document implies that the country's financial system is now accepted and recognized as robust enough to adequately identify and address all Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism Risks.

The Financial Intelligence Authority (FIA) in collaboration with the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development coordinated a Money Laundering/Financing of Terrorism (ML/FT) National Risk Assessment (NRA), which is to pave way for the application of the risk-based approach to AML/ CFT supervision. The NRA provides recommendations and an Action Plan which identifies and assigns specific responsibilities to particular public and private entities with respect to AML/CFT. The NRA was discussed and approved by Cabinet in FY 2017/18. Government will in FY 2018/19 prioritize the implementation of the National Risk Assessment Action Plan under the coordination of the National AML/CFT Task Force.

Government envisions a vibrant, innovative, robust, competitive and stable financial system. In that regard, in FY 2017/18, the Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development established the Inter Institutional Committee on the Financial Sector Development Strategy for Uganda to steer the formulation process. The strategy is envisaged to foster the optimization of the financial sector's contribution to a renewed growth agenda, particularly through strategies that generate efficiency, optimize outcomes, and harness various resources pertinent to the realization of a well-developed and robust financial sector.

In FY 2017/18 Government undertook steps to amend the National Social Security Fund (NSSF) Act Cap 222. The new amendments to the NSSF Act 1985 aim at expanding social security coverage and enhancing efficiency and effectiveness in investment, as well as providing for introduction of new benefits. Over the years, benefits schemes have demonstrated that they are the most reliable tool of guaranteeing benefits. Furthermore, with the duty to provide social security to Ugandan citizens, GoU deems these amendments suitable in order to guarantee social security.

Bank of Uganda, Uganda Bankers' Association and the Office of the Principal Judge are working alongside the Uganda Law Society to establish an Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanism. This ADR will provide an arbitration channel through which consumers of financial services and SFIs that have disputes may seek to resolve their differences prior to litigation. GoU is also strengthening the commercial court legal system and implementing the bankruptcy reform legislation, which should boost commercial banks' willingness to lower their lending rates and improve loan recovery.

In FY 2018/19, the CMA is set to revise and issue various regulations pertaining to conduct of business, licensing and prospectuses; and is currently in the stake holder consultation phase. CMA is also set to issue Capital Markets (Securities Exchange) Regulations 2018, which are aimed at covering the day to day operations governance of a securities exchange.

Financial Credit and Long-term Financing

In an effort to increase the availability of long term capital, Government has continued to capitalize Uganda Development Bank (UDB) Limited. In FY2017/18, Ushs.55.7 Billion was provided to capitalize UDB. This has helped the Bank in growing its mandated role of providing development finance solutions for the core interventions needed to address development challenges. UDB launched its 5-year Strategic Plan for the period 2018-2022 with key sector intervention strategies in Agriculture, Manufacturing, Tourism, Infrastructure, Human Resource Capital Development; Mineral, Oil and Gas sectors. The strategy will be achieved through improved corporate governance, effective mobilization of resources, and partnership with key stakeholders and continued development of Human resources. It is expected that the institution will shore up its Balance Sheet from the current 325 Billion Shillings to a record 1 Trillion shilling. This will help the Bank to enhance its capacity of providing development finance solutions as enshrined in its mandate. Government will capitalize the Bank with an additional Ushs.57 Billion in FY 2018/19.

Similarly, Microfinance Finance Support Centre LTD continued to provide affordable credit to the micro finance industry and Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) in 2017/18. In FY 2018/19, MSCL will disburse Ush.35 billion to qualifying clients and projects. This will be done using both Islamic and conventional financing. In addition, MSCL will support at least a SACCO per district, roll out new products, and review existing products to promote demand driven service delivery in the country. MSCL will also strengthen client institutional capacity by training and offering technical assistance to at least 500 client institutions.

The Agriculture Credit Fund (ACF) has continued to promote commercialization of agriculture through provision of medium and long-term financing to agricultural related projects, agro processing, modernization and mechanization. In FY 2018/19, ACF will be further marketed and rolled–out to all regions of the country.

In FY 2017/18, an Agricultural Finance Diagnostic Mapping study was undertaken by Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development in collaboration with the Uganda Agribusiness Alliance to assess the state of Agriculture Financing in Uganda. The report was launched on 27th November, 2017. The key findings are being used to inform the development of the Uganda Agriculture Finance Strategy as well as guiding Government intervention in Agricultural financing.

Implementation of the Capital Markets Master Plan started in FY 2017/18 and will continue in FY 2018/19. The plan was developed to guide mobilization of long term financing for business and Government infrastructure. Furthermore, the plan provides clarity on how the Capital Markets in Uganda will be transformed over the next ten years with emphasis on facilitating issuer access to alternative / non-bank financing, improving efficiency within the Capital Markets ecosystem and deepening the pool of formal savings and investment opportunities within the economy.

Future Prospects

The Inter Institutional Committee on Financial Inclusion (IICFI) composed of Insurance Regulatory Authority of Uganda (IRAU), Ministry of Trade, Industries and Cooperatives (MTIC), Uganda Communications Commission (UCC), Uganda Microfinance Regulatory Authority (UMRA), financial sector associations, development partners, and civil society representatives shall continue to implement the provisions of the NFIS 2017-2022.

Equity funds and financing

The existence of a conducive legal framework combined with micro economic stability has enabled the functioning of private equity funds. A number of private equity funds have been set up to benefit both agriculture and other startups. The funds include Yield Uganda Investment Fund, GroFin Africa Fund and Business Partners International East Africa. Yeild Uganda is an impact fund with an initial Euro 12 Million available to SMEs in agribusiness in Uganda. GroFin Africa Fund offers equity capital and loans in local currency to small enterprises in Uganda and other countries in East and Southern Africa. Business Partner International East Africa has Business/Partners and International Finance Corporation (IFC) as its shareholders. The Companies offering is tailored to the needs of Small and Micro Enterprises (SMEs)

4.4 External Sector Developments

4.4.1 Overall Balance of Payments

Uganda has experienced trade deficits in the last five years which have largely been financed by other investment inflows (particularly project aid loans) and foreign direct investments inflows in the financial account as shown in Table 4.8 below. The current account deficit in FY2017/18 is projected to widen to 4.8 percent of GDP from 3.4 percent recorded in FY2016/17, largely on account of higher merchandise imports.

Table 4.8: Balance of Payments Summary (Percentage of GDP)

Balance of Payments as % of GDP	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	Proj. 2017/18
Exports	11.8	9.7	9.9	10.9	12.0	12.3
Imports	20.4	18.3	18.1	18.5	18.0	18.9
Current Account Balance	-6.1	-7.3	-6.8	-4.8	-3.4	-4.8
Current Account Balance (Excl. Grants)	-7.5	-8.1	-7.4	-5.6	-3.9	-5.6
Financial Account Balance	-6.0	-6.2	-3.5	-4.3	-4.4	-6.7
BOP overall balance	-1.4	-1.4	1.3	-0.4	-1.7	0.5

Source: Bank of Uganda

During the 12-month period ending February 2018, preliminary estimates indicate that the overall balance of payments position was a surplus of US$ 307.6 million, compared to the surplus of US$ 387.3 million that was recorded in the 12-month period ending February 2017. This resulted in a build-up of external reserve assets amounting to US$ 303.5 million, leading to a total external gross reserves position of US$ 3,521.1 million at end February 2018. The total reserves built up during the year ended February 2018 was sufficient to cover 5.0 months of future imports of goods and services, compared to US$ 3,114.1 million recorded as at end February 2017 equivalent to the 4.6 months imports cover. Table 4.9 below summarizes the developments in Uganda's Balance of Payments.

Table 4.9: Balance of Payments Summary (millions US$)

	Outturn Mar 2016 - Feb-17	Mar-May 2017	Jun-Aug 2017	Sep-Nov 2017	Prel. Dec 2017-Feb 2018	Prel. Outturn Mar 2017 - Feb-18	Projection 2017/18
A. Current account	-679.4	-306.6	-257.3	-511.2	-270.2	-1,345.4	-1,355.5
A1 Goods	-1,495.1	-360.7	-393.2	-596.1	-439.5	-1,789.6	-1,884.5
a)Exports	2,978.5	853.0	813.4	841.9	926.8	3,435.1	3,463.6
b) Imports	4,473.6	1,213.8	1,206.6	1,438.0	1,366.4	5,224.7	5,348.1
A2. Services net	-134.8	-146.6	-82.4	-141.3	-104.3	-474.6	-576.3
a) Inflows	1,777.5	315.0	425.9	454.1	454.2	1,649.2	1,650.7
b) Outflows	1,912.3	461.6	508.3	595.5	558.5	2,123.8	2,227.0
A3. Primary Income Account (net)	-580.8	-140.9	-146.4	-153.5	-160.8	-601.6	-642.2
a) Inflows	27.0	13.2	13.1	11.6	4.8	42.8	21.1
b) Outflows	607.9	154.1	159.5	165.1	165.6	644.3	663.3
A4. Secondary Income (Current transfers) (net)	1,531.5	341.6	364.7	379.7	434.5	1,520.4	1,747.4
a) Inflows	1,726.7	382.0	411.3	425.3	492.8	1,711.3	1,972.4
b) Outflows	195.3	40.4	46.6	45.6	58.4	191.0	225.0
B. Capital account	138.3	36.4	22.0	34.1	42.5	135.0	305.8
a) Inflows	138.3	36.4	22.0	34.1	42.5	135.0	305.8
b) Outflows	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
C. Financial account	-972.2	-332.2	-368.7	-372.9	-271.7	-1,345.5	-1,904.4
a) Direct investment	-631.1	-169.2	-188.7	-176.4	-207.9	-742.2	-868.4
b) Portfolio investment	143.9	36.9	107.3	146.6	-16.2	274.6	49.8
c) Financial derivatives	-1.6	-0.4	-0.9	0.9	-0.7	-1.1	-1.0
d) Other investment	-483.4	-199.5	-286.4	-344.0	-46.8	-876.8	-1,084.7
C. Errors and Omissions	-43.9	15.4	47.9	104.6	4.6	172.6	-987.4
D. Overall Balance	-387.3	-77.3	-181.4	-0.4	-48.5	-307.6	132.6
E. Reserve position *(end period)*	3,521.1	3,265.6	3,472.7	3,477.3	3,521.1	3,521.1	3,254.1

Source: Bank of Uganda

4.4.2 The Current Account

Trade Balance

The deficit on the merchandise trade account widened by 19.7 percent to US$ 1,789.6 million in the 12 months ending February 2018, from US$ 1,495.1 million in the 12 months to February 2017, largely driven by higher import bill, although partly moderated by improved export receipts.

Exports

Total export earnings for the period March 2017 to February 2018 were estimated at US$ 3,435.1 million, an increase of 15.3 percent compared to the similar period ending February 2017. This is largely attributed to increased export receipts from coffee, beans, maize, tea electricity and industrial products.

Coffee export receipts during the 12 months to February 2018 increased by 31.9 percent to US$ 543.1 million, compared to the previous 12-month period's performance of US $411.9 million as shown in Table 4.10. The increase was on account of both higher coffee prices on the global market and higher volume of coffee exported. The average price of coffee is estimated to have improved by 5.0 percent to US$ 1.90 per kilogram over the 12 month period ending February 2018, from US$ 1.81 over a similar period ending February 2017. The volume of coffee exported increased to 4.8 million (60 kilogram) bags during the 12 month period ending February 2018, from 3.7 million (60 kilogram) bags exported over the 12-month period ending February 2017.

Formal non-coffee export earnings were estimated at US$2,328.1 million compared to US$ 2,125.9 million realized in the year to February 2017. This increase is largely attributed to improvement in weather conditions during 2017, which supported the agricultural sector. Notable increases in export receipts were registered for beans, maize, tea as well as ICBT. Uganda's electricity exports hit a significant high during 2017, increasing by more than 50 percent, as Kenya sought more power to plug shortfalls from drought-hit hydroelectric dams. Figure 4.10 below summarizes the trend of monthly export destination.

Table 4.10: Exports of Goods (millions of US$)

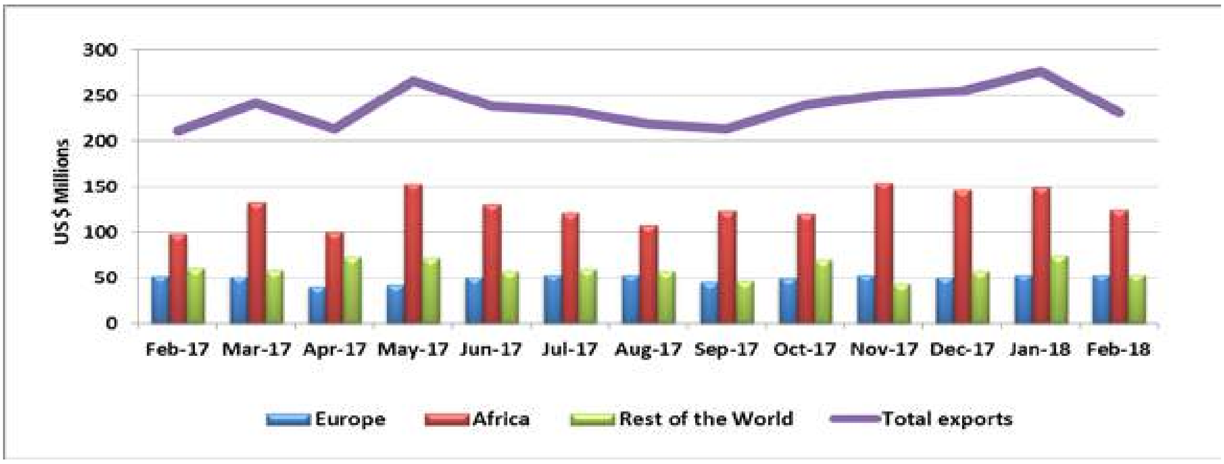
	Total Mar 2016 - Feb-17	Mar-May 2017	Jun-Aug 2017	Sep-Nov 2017	Dec 2017-Feb-18	Total Mar 2017 - Feb-18
Total Exports	**2,978.46**	**853.0**	**813.4**	**841.9**	**926.8**	**3,435.13**
1. Coffee (Value)	**411.91**	**137.3**	**146.1**	**131.7**	**128.0**	**543.14**
Volume ('000 60-Kg bags)	3.74	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.2	4.77
Average unit value	1.81	1.99	1.91	1.88	1.81	1.90
2. Non-Coffee formal exports	**2,125.86**	**582.72**	**541.77**	**570.43**	**633.15**	**2,328.07**
Electricity	31.62	14.1	14.4	10.8	12.2	51.47
Gold	336.78	92.0	76.8	77.7	79.1	325.60
Cotton	42.00	18.1	6.4	4.9	20.9	50.30
Tea	69.24	16.6	16.8	26.8	22.8	83.10
Tobacco	50.18	4.4	5.4	27.2	14.0	50.97
Fish & its prod.(excl.	120.43	35.6	33.6	32.7	32.5	134.37
Hides & skins	50.23	13.8	11.6	14.9	14.6	54.96
Simsim	15.86	6.4	2.3	1.4	12.5	22.56
Maize	68.68	17.4	29.1	20.3	23.9	90.71
Beans	36.50	13.7	26.5	20.7	30.5	91.38
Flowers	52.32	14.2	16.8	12.8	14.3	58.10
Oil re-exports	120.03	30.9	34.1	33.2	33.4	131.51
Cobalt	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	1,131.97	305.4	268.0	287.0	322.6	1,183.03
3.Informal Exports	**440.70**	**133.1**	**125.5**	**139.7**	**165.7**	**563.92**

Source: Bank of Uganda

Informal Exports

Informal exports amounted to US$ 563.9 million, compared to US$ 440.7 million in 12 months to February 2017, an increase of 28.0 percent. This increase is largely attributed to higher exports destined to DRC, Kenya and South Sudan over the 12-month period ending February 2018. Informal exports accounted for 16.4 percent of total export earnings.

Figure 4.10: Monthly Exports by Destination, millions US$



Source: Bank of Uganda

Imports

The total value of goods imported increased by 16.8 percent to US$5,224.7 million during the 12 months ended February 2018, from US$ 4,473.6 million in the previous period ending February 2017. This increase was mainly due to higher private sector imports during the 12 months under review. Private sector imports increased by US$659.9 million during the 12 months ended February 2018. Both non-oil and oil imports increased by US$463.6 million and US$189.8 million, respectively, reflecting a combination of the moderate increase in global crude oil prices through the year and an increase in domestic demand.

Government imports increased by US$91.3 million to US$ 457.3 million, driven by higher project imports related to the major infrastructure projects government is presently implementing. Non-project imports on the other hand, declined by US$7.2 million during the period. Details are presented in Table 4.11 below.

Table 4.11: Imports of Merchandise (millions of US$)

	Total Mar 2016 - Feb-17	Mar-May 2017	Jun-Aug 2017	Sep-Nov 2017	*Preliminary* Dec 2017-Feb-18	Total Mar 2017 - Feb-18
Total Imports (FOB)	**4,473.59**	**1,213.79**	**1,206.62**	**1,437.95**	**1,366.35**	**5,224.72**
Government Imports	**366.02**	**96.6**	**77.8**	**172.3**	**110.5**	**457.27**
Project	345.65	92.4	72.1	170.4	109.2	444.09
Non-Project	20.37	4.2	5.7	1.9	1.3	13.18
Private sector Imports	**4,107.57**	**1,117.2**	**1,128.8**	**1,265.6**	**1,255.8**	**4,767.44**
Formal Private Sector Imports	3,781.46	1,026.2	1,046.3	1,188.0	1,174.3	4,434.82
Oil imports	626.65	199.8	194.3	215.1	207.3	816.45
Non-oil imports	3,154.81	826.4	852.0	972.9	967.0	3,618.37
Estimated Private Sector Imports	326.11	91.0	82.5	77.6	81.5	332.63

Source: Bank of Uganda

Services Account

The deficit on the services account widened by over 100 percent, from US$ 134.8 million recorded in the year ending February 2017 to a deficit of US$ 474.6 million during the 12 months under review. This was due to increased payments for transport and other business services to non-residents during the year under review.

Primary Income Account

The deficit on the primary income account worsened by 3.6 percent to US$ 601.6 million from US$ 580.8 million recorded over the previous 12 months, mainly due to increased investment income payments to non-resident direct investors.

Secondary Income (Current Transfers)

The secondary income account recorded a net surplus of US$ 1,520.4 million over the year ended February 2018, which is 0.7 percent lower than the US$ 1,537.5 million recorded in the previous corresponding period. This was largely on account of lower personal transfer inflows (remittances), which declined by US$35.7 million to US$ 1,183.7 million during the year ended February 2018. Furthermore, no budget support inflows were received during the period under review, and project aid disbursements declined by US$ 15.1 million to US$67.1 million during the year. In contrast however, NGO transfers increased by US$ 41.7 million to US$ 361.1 million over the same period.

4.4.3 Capital and Financial Accounts

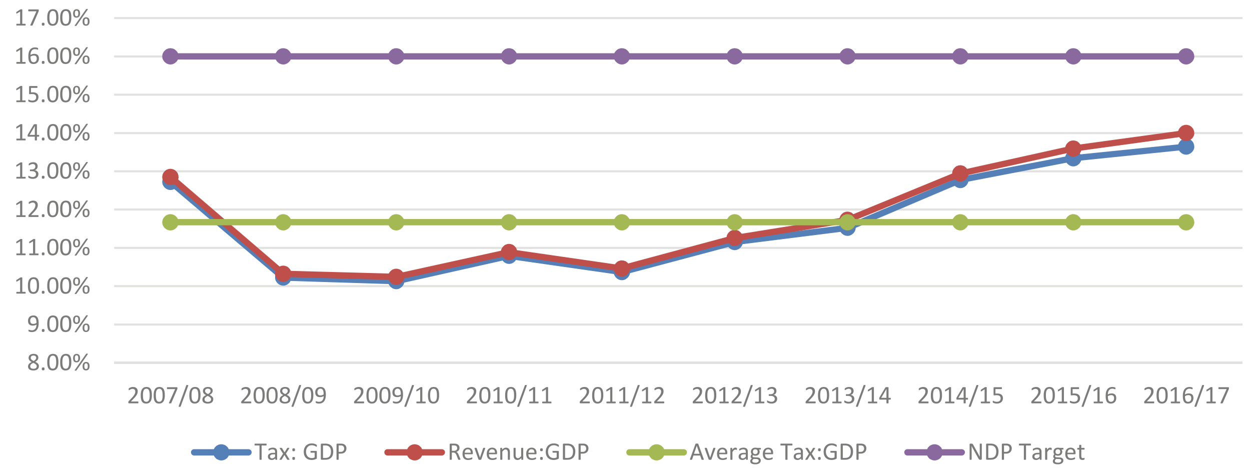
The Capital account inflows declined marginally to US$ 134.9 million in the year ending February 2018, from US$ 138.0 million during the 12-months to February 2017. This was mainly on account of lower capital transfers to Government. The financial account continued to be the main source of financing of the deficit in the current account. The Financial account recorded a surplus of US$ 1,345.5 million, which was US$ 373.3 million higher than the surplus of US $972.2 million in the 12 months to February 2017. Other investment inflows were the most significant, with an increase in inflows by US$ 393.4 million to US$ 876.8 million in the year ended February 2018. This increase was largely attributed to increased project support loan disbursements to the general government sector during the year under review. Direct investment inflows were also notable, with an increase by US$ 111.1 million to US$742.2 million in the year ended February 2018, mainly on account of higher equity investment through reinvestment of earning by non-residents. On the other hand, portfolio investments registered higher net outflows of US$ 274.6 million in comparison to net outflows of US$ 143.9 million recorded in the 12-month period ended February 2017. This trend is attributed to acquisition of foreign assets in form of equity and debt instruments by resident entities especially in the EAC regional markets over the period under review as well as reduced participation and in some cases exit of offshore investors in the Uganda's debt securities market over the period under review.

4.3 Fiscal Sector Developments

Overview

Over the last decade, tax revenue has been growing at an average of 17 percent, raising from Ushs 3,117 billion in FY 2007/08 to Ushs 12,463 billion in FY 2016/17, while tax to GDP ratio, has been growing at an average of 0.2 percent compared to the annual target 0.5 percent. As a result, the Tax to GDP ratio has remained below the Second National Development Plan (NDP II) target of 16 percent. The trend indicates that the country may not be able to achieve the target by end of FY 2019/20. Figure 4.11 below shows growth in Uganda's revenue effort over the past decade.

Figure 4.11: Uganda's revenue effort, FY 2007/08 – FY 2016/17



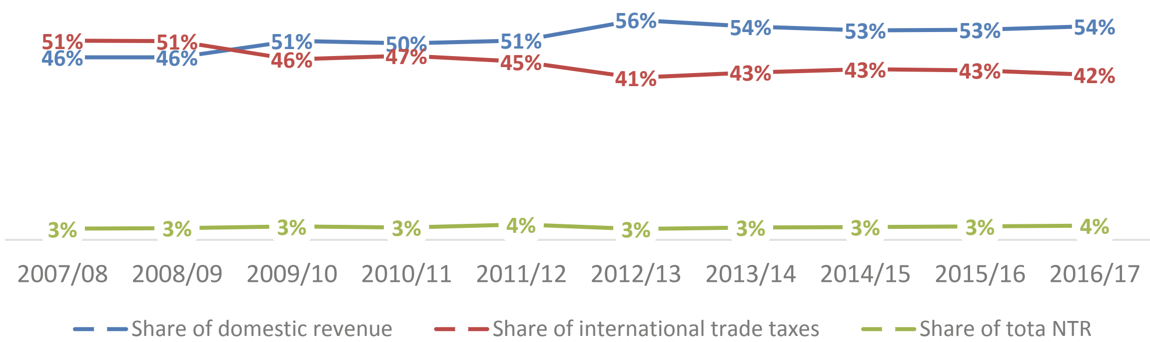
Source: MFPED

Tax Structure

The structure of Uganda's taxes has been changing over time. The share of domestic taxes (both direct and indirect domestic taxes) has increased from 46 percent in FY 2007/08 to 54 percent in FY 2016/17. The share of international trade taxes to total revenue has reduced from 51 percent in FY 2007/08 to 42 percent FY 2016/17. The decreasing importance of international trade taxes as a source of revenue is not only due to Global Liberalization but also due to positive growth of other domestic sources. Uganda subscribes to some Global Liberalization and trade facilitation initiatives which include the EAC Customs Union, COMESA and the Tripartite and subscribing to these means that all goods originating from Member States are imported to Uganda either at 0 percent import duty or a reduced import duty rate.

On the other hand, the share of Non-Tax Revenues (NTR) to total revenues has averaged 3 percent over the past decade, rising to 4 percent for FY 2016/17. The trend movement of the shares in contribution to total revenue are shown in Figure 4.12 below.

Figure 4. 12: Structure of Uganda's taxes over the past decade



Source: MFPED

4.3.1 Tax Revenue Performance in FY 2017/18

The overall net revenue target for FY 2017/18 was Ushs 15,062.4 billion of which Ushs 14,682.2 billion was tax and Ushs 380.3 billion was non-tax revenue. Appropriation in Aid (AIA) for FY 2017/18 was estimated at Ushs.752.43 billion. The cumulative net revenue (tax and Non-Tax Revenue) collections for the period July 2017 to March 2018 amounted to Ushs.10,507.25 billion, against the target of Ushs.10,856.52 billion, registering a shortfall of Ushs.349.28 billion. Despite the shortfall, there was growth in revenue collections of 13 percent compared to the same period FY 2016/17. However, this is below the average year-to-year growth of 16 percent over the last five Financial Years. According to Office of the Accountant General, AIA collections for the same period amounted to Ushs. 253.23 billion.

Direct Domestic Taxes

Direct domestic taxes include taxes on business income, employment income, withholding taxes and property income. The bases for such taxes are business profits, wages and salaries, dividends distributed, management fees, royalty, interest paid and rental income respectively. The performance of the bases broadly depends on the level of economic activity in any given year of income. It also depends on URA's effort to unearth inflated expenses, undeclared income and enforcement activities that deter tax evasion and avoidance. Direct domestic taxes collections for the period July 2017 to March 2018 were Ushs 3,206.42 billion against the target of Ushs 3,328.86 billion registering a shortfall of Ushs 122.45 billion. Despite the shortfall, there was growth of 10 percent in direct domestic tax revenues compared to the same period in FY 2016/17. This growth is lower than the average growth of 14 percent per annum for the same period registered in the last 3 Financial Years.

The surplus was only registered in PAYE (Ushs 12.69 billion), while deficits were registered in withholding tax (Ushs 53.96), corporation tax (Ushs 30.31 billion), tax on bank interest (Ushs 18.19 billion), presumptive tax (Ushs 14.63 billion), rental tax (Ushs 11.23 billion), other income tax (Ushs 4.09 billion) and casino tax (Ushs 2.73 billion).

Corporation tax was affected by the lower than anticipated remittances from some of the major taxpayers. For instance, fuel importing companies paid less than the anticipated tax due to lower than projected fuel import volumes, while cement companies paid less than projected due to higher expenditures towards the expansion of their production facilities. It should also be noted that some commercial banks filled nil returns in December 2017 due to the latest reporting standard on provisioning for bad loans. PAYE was boosted by the good performance of the public sector due to improved vigilance assisted by Government systems such as IFMIS coupled with creation of new municipalities and districts.

Indirect domestic taxes

Indirect domestic taxes are taxes levied on consumption of goods and services. These are Value Added Tax (VAT) and Excise Duty. Collections for the period amounted to Ushs 2,356.21 billion against the target of Ushs 2,696.89 billion, registering a shortfall of Ushs 340.57 billion. Despite the shortfall, there was growth in revenue of 11 percent compared to the same period in FY 2016/17. Of the Ushs 340.83 billion, Ushs 268.35 billion is attributed to VAT, while Ushs 72.48 billion is attributed to excise duty.

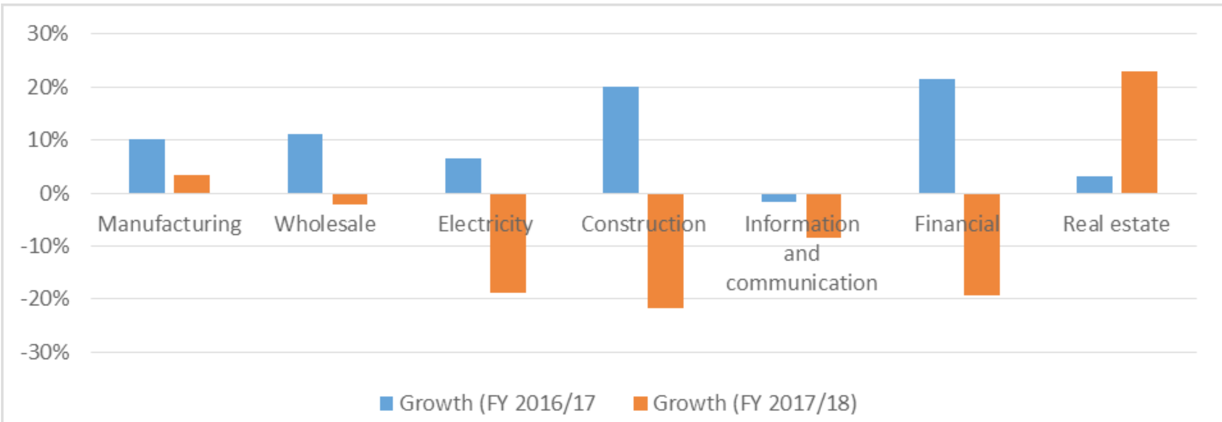
The underperformance of VAT is attributed to Ushs 28.73 billion shortfall registered under sugar due to decline in sales by 86,084 tonnes compared to same period in FY 2016/17 as a result of shortage of sugarcane. A shortfall of Ushs 16.78 billion was recorded under cement as a result high input tax credits due to investment in expansion of production lines. Phone talk time registered a deficit of Ushs 43.77 billion, attributed to increased input VAT by key sector players related to rental payments as well as a decline in sales due to the preference by customers to use data transactions other than talk time.

Top performing sectors

The top six contributing sectors of Value Added Tax (VAT) all reported declines in sales in FY 2017/18 compared to FY 2016/17 with an exception of real estate as shown in Figure 4.13 below. In aggregate terms, the top six sectors recorded an average decline in sales of 11.2 percent in FY 2017/18 compared to an average sales growth of 11.3 percent recorded during the same period in FY 2016/17. The most affected sectors were; Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning supply (-18.9 percent), Construction (-1.7 percent), Information and Communication which is dominated by telecom players (-8.4 percent) and Financial and Insurance activities (-19.4percent). The reported drop in sales by the key sectors above led to a decline in the growth of VAT revenue to 8.74 percent recorded during the period between July 2017 to March 2018, from 29.4 percent recorded during the same period in FY 2016/17, representing an estimated revenue loss of Ushs 313 billion.

The largest portion of the shortfall in excise duty was registered under phone talk time (Ushs 61.87 billion), resulting from low sales due to change in consumer behaviour over time. Consumers of telecom services prefer to use data services (Over The Top (OTT) services) for communication services as opposed to making voice calls using phone talk time.

Figure 4. 13: Industrial turnover growth for FY 2017/18 and FY 2016/17



Source: e-hub 2017

Growth in excise duty

Despite the shortfall, there was growth in excise duty collections of 16 percent compared to the same period in FY 2016/17. This growth is attributed to the good performance from Spirits and Waragi which registered a surplus of Ushs 27.91 billion as a result of increase in sales by Uganda Breweries Limited (UBL). The company introduced incentives to distributors like stock loans, discounts and favourable terms which increased UBL sales by 12.21 million litres compared to same period last Financial Year. There was growth in production of all excisable goods apart from sugar and sweets and chocolates as shown in Table 4.12 below.

Table 4.12: Volumes of Production and Sales for the Period July to March

	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2017/18
Production						Growth/ decline
Beer	193,532,218	185,514,129	193,857,643	213,244,889	426,995,378	213,750,489
Cigarette Industry (Milles)	633,355	393,585	279,265	421,080	612,490	191,410
Soft Drinks Industry (Liters)	243,067,955	301,309,194	290,125,220	319,336,857	385,787,694	66,450,837
Spirits (Liters)	462,204,492	23,083,139	47,495,597	53,929,825	59,400,886	5,471,061
Sugar (Tons)	320,596	442,636	288,482	440,817	273,494	(167,323)
Water (Liters)	77,247,427	107,368,908	131,667,668	140,185,373	154,464,043	14,278,670
Cement (Tons)	1,578,856	1,615,064	1,807,741	2,054,080	2,198,006	143,926
Cosmetics (Liters/kgs)	21,472,074	5,480,914	7,909,289	11,950,725	13,982,146	2,031,421
Sweets and Chocolates (kgs)		-	1,038,539	1,787,666	1,363,503	(424,163)
Sales						
Beer	170,237,276	169,009,667	183,694,078	206,180,044	418,696,596	212,516,552
Cigarette Industry (Milles)	372,705	324,890	221,720	187,720		(187,720)
Soft Drinks Industry (Liters)	197,565,863	258,624,386	270,625,779	297,442,368	362,195,805	64,753,437
Spirits (Liters)	30,945,783	22,057,237	48,398,652	50,195,510	62,860,785	12,665,275
Sugar (Tons)	189,441	283,612	260,029	305,967	219,883	(86,084)
Water (Liters)	61,953,549	79,964,637	125,945,598	137,038,789	175,516,436	38,477,647
Cement (Tons)	1,156,081	1,060,678	1,522,749	1,757,751	2,076,411	318,660
Cosmetics (Liters/kgs)	19,998,814	5,654,595	5,276,438	7,636,924	10,231,269	2,594,345
Sweets and Chocolates (kgs)			999,169	1,631,638	1,358,643	(272,995)

Source: URA database

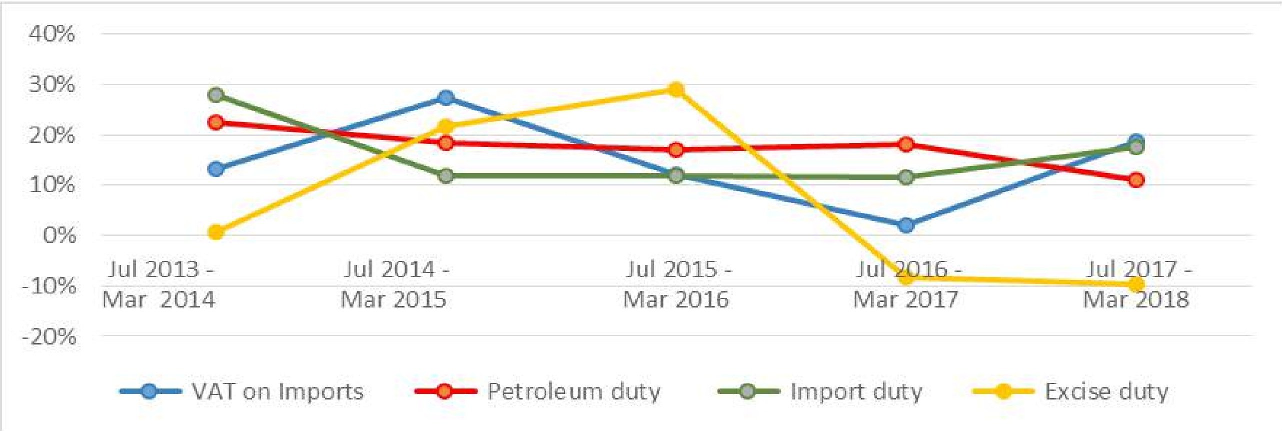
International trade taxes

International trade taxes include all taxes collected at importation on imported goods in accordance with the East African Customs Management Act (EACMA) and the rates are prescribed in the Common External Tariff (CET) which is an annex to the EACMA. The base for the goods is mainly Cost Insurance and Freight (C.I.F) values upon which the rates are applied. Most of the duty rates are ad valorem in nature with a three band structure (0 percent for raw materials, 10 percent for intermediate goods and 25 percent for finished products). There are a few exceptions where specific duties are designed in the legislations to guard against revenue loss from drop in international prices for internationally traded commodities.

For the period July 2017 to March 2018, collections amounted to 4,575.13 billion against the target of Ushs 4,553.82 billion, registering a surplus of Ushs. 21.31 billion and growth of 15 percent in revenue collections compared to same period FY 2016/17. The surpluses were registered in VAT on imports (Ushs 131.24 billion), withholding taxes (Ushs 18.48 billion), surcharge on imports (Ushs 19.44 billion) and infrastructure levy (Ushs 8.26 billion), while deficits were registered in petroleum duty (Ushs 56.17 billion), import duty (Ushs. 33.61 billion) and excise duty (Ushs. 66.30 billion).

The year to year revenue trends indicate a negative trend in growth for petroleum duty and excise duty as shown in the Figure 4.14 below.

Figure 4.14: Trend Analysis of Major International Trade Tax Heads



Source: URA database

Growth in Tax Yield

During the same period in FY 2017/18, some items registered growth in tax yield compared to same period FY 2016/17 as indicated in Figure 4.15 below. The items include; passenger vehicles (Ushs. 57.81 billion), worn clothing (Ushs 11.93 billion), Palm oil (Ushs 36.59 billion), wheat (Ushs 74.77 billion) and goods vehicles (Ushs 2.38 billion). There was also growth in import values by 19.74 percent compared to same period FY 2016/17.

Figure 4.15: Tax Yield from the Top 5 Items for the Period July to March (Ushs billion)

Source: URA database

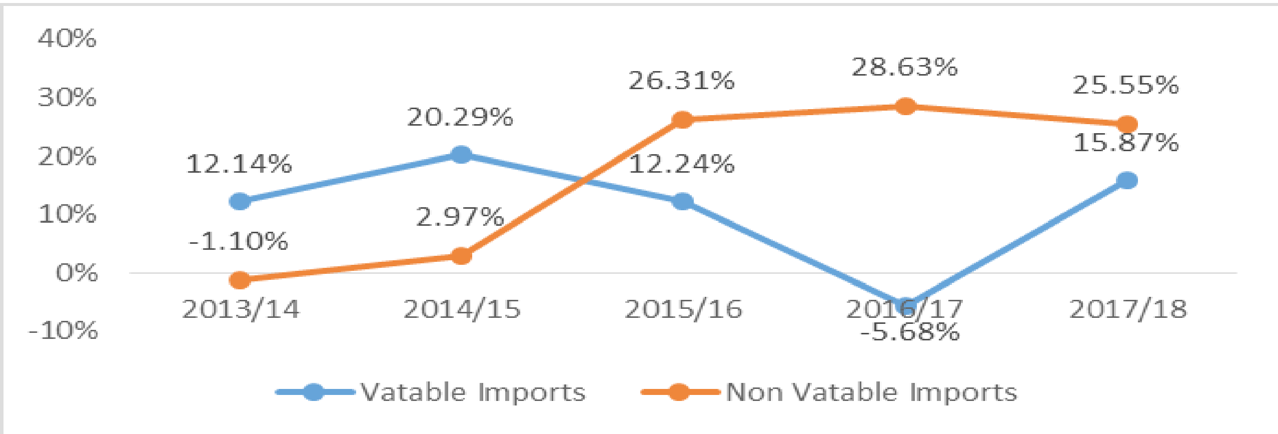
VATable Imports

The period between July 2017 to March 2018 experienced growth of 15.87 percent in VATable imports compared to a decline of 5.68 percent registered during the same period in FY 2016/17 as shown in Figure 4.16 below. The major items that registered growth in VAT yield at importation during the period include: palm oil, wheat, hot rolled steel, line telephone and worn clothes.

The shortfall under petroleum duty is attributed to the lower than anticipated tax yield from petroleum imports which grew at 11.78 percent compared to the projected growth of 27.8 percent as a result of lower than estimated fuel import volumes.

Broadly, trade taxes have been highly influenced by the decisions taken at the East African Community level in the implementation of the Customs Union. Whereas majority of the rates provided for in the Common External Tariff (CET) are being implemented, Partner States enjoy the benefit of choosing to stay the application of the CET and apply either a higher or lower rate for purposes of protecting the domestic industries and providing tax relief to some manufactures, which tends to undermine the effectiveness of the Customs Union. To facilitate the effective implementation of the Customs Union, a comprehensive CET review is being undertaken, which will take into account the economic demands and developments in the EAC Partner States and global economic developments.

Figure 4.16: Growth in VATable imports



Source: URA Database

Fees and licenses

The collections from fees and licenses for the period July 2017 to March 2018 amounted to Ushs 146.78 billion against the target of Ushs 155.55 billion. This represents a shortfall of Ushs 8.77 billion and a decline in revenue collections of 6 percent compared to the same period FY 2016/17.

Non Tax Revenues (NTR)

Non Tax Revenue is payment for a service provided by Government. Such payments include passport fees, license fees, driving permit fees, mining and royalty fees, migration fees and company registration fees among others. Cumulative NTR collections for the period July 2017 to March 2018 amounted to Ushs 376.07 billion against the target of Ushs 267.20 billion, hence a surplus of Ushs 108.87 billion and growth in NTR of 67 percent compared to same period in FY 2016/17. The performance is attributed to efficiency in NTR collections as a result of Cabinet's decision that all NTR be collected by Uganda Revenue Authority (URA) effective 1st July 2017. The decision enhanced transparency in NTR collections as well as ease of monitoring.

Projected outturn for FY 2017/18

Based on the revenue performance for the period July 2017 to March 2018, the growth of the economy, policy measures and improvements in tax administration, the projected revenue outturn for FY 2017/2018 is Ushs 14,403 billion of which Ushs 13,976 billion is tax revenue and Ushs 427 billion is NTR. This translates to a projected underperformance of by Ushs 659 billion in FY 2017/18 as indicated in Table 4.13 below.

Table 4.13: Projected revenue performance for FY 2017/18

	Budget FY2017/18	Projected out-turn FY2017/18	Variance
Overall Net Revenue	15,062	14,403	(659)
Net URA tax Revenue (less refunds & NTR)	14,682	13,976	(706)
Direct Domestic Taxes	4,827	4,590	(237)
Indirect Domestic Taxes	3,662	3,209	(454)
Taxes on international Trade	6,184	6,204	21
Fees and Licenses	215	200	(15)
Non Tax Revenue	380	427	47

Source: MFPED

Other Factors Which Impacted on Revenue Performance in FY 2017/18

A number of factors may affect achievement of the revenue target for FY 2017/18 and include;

a) The base for the projections for FY 2017/18 was Ushs. 12,882.27 billion, which was higher than the actual outturn for FY 2016/17 of Ushs. 12,788.70 billion by Ushs. 79 billion. This accounts for about Ushs. 95 billion that may not be achievable in FY 2017/18;

b) The projection for FY 2017/18 included measures that were not implemented, reversed or granted by Parliament. These include expanding the scope of infrastructure levy; reversal of the 10 percent import duty on Crude Palm Oil; the variation of import duty on rice and the income tax exemption granted to SACCOS by Parliament. These are likely to lead to a combined loss of Ushs 257 billion; and

c) The URA systems challenges which lead to interruptions and delays in tax compliance.

4.3.2 Revenue Performance Outlook for FY 2018/19

Government's current revenue target is to achieve revenue to GDP ratio of 16 percent by the FY 2019/20 as envisaged in the National Development Plan II (NDPII). The overall net revenue target for FY 2018/19 is Ushs 16,211 billion, which translates into a growth of 7.6 percent compared to the target of Ushs. 14,404 for FY 2017/18 and this translates to 14.7 percent as a share og GDP

The main drivers for revenue in F/Y 2018/19 are based on the following assumptions;

a) GDP growth of 6 percent ,
b) Stable inflation at 4.3,
c) A stable exchange rate and
d) Enhanced tax compliance

In order to enhance revenue collection, there are proposed adjustments in some tax rates aimed at widening the tax base and enhancing compliance. Government has proposed technical amendments to bring more clarity to the laws in order to minimize unnecessary disputes between taxpayers and

URA, as well as dealing with issues of tax avoidance. Also, there are proposals for additional tax incentives to promote industrialization and investment in strategic areas. The proposed policy measures for FY2018/19 are expected to raise Ushs 643.5bn, while Ushs 272bn is expected to be raised from administrative efficiency. The aim is to achieve the policy target of 0.5 percent which in line with National Development Plan II. Government will undertake a number of policy and administrative measures to enhance revenue mobilization in FY 2018/19 as indicated in Table 4.14 and 4.15 below

Table 4.14: Policy Measures to Improve Tax Revenue Collection in FY 2018/19

	Measures	Expected revenue gain or loss in UGX. Billions
A	**Income Tax**	
1	Introduce 10% final witholding tax on commissions by telecommunication companies to mobile money and airtime agents as a final tax	11.30
2	Clarify taxation of offshore indirect transfers of interest by imposing tax on a direct or indirect sale of an asset connected to Uganda by a none-resident person	5.00
3	Amend Section 118[c] of the ITA to apply Withholding Tax on all winnings of Gaming, Sports and Pool betting payments	15.00
4	Enforcement of withholding tax on persons engaged in agriculture at 1%	15.00
6	Align the tax treatment of returnable containers used by manufacturers with the accounting treatment	5.00
7	strengthen the effectiveness of the current limitation of excessive interest deduction (thin capitalization)	14.50
B	**Excise Duty**	
1	Introduce the specific equivalent tax rates for the ad valorem rates on spirits and wines	5.0
2	Introduce excise duty on opaque beer (kibuku) -Shs. 650 per litre	2.30
3	Impose excise duty on cooking oil (Shs. 200 per litre)	3.00
4	Impose excise duty at 15% on all juices including powders for reconstruction like tang and dilute to taste drinks	1.00
5	Harmonise excise duty of 12% on all telecommunication services (phonetalk time on mobile phones, land lines, value added services)	30.00
6	Increase excise duty on diesel and petrol by Shs. 100 per litre to raise funds for road maintenance	196.40
7	Increase excise duty on mobile money and bank charges from 10% to 15%	45.00
8	Impose excise duty of UGX 200,000 on motorcycles at first registration	8.00
9	Levy of 1% on Mobile Money	115
10	Daily levy of Ushs. 200 on OTT	284.00
11	Reduce excise duty on soft drinks from 13% to 12%	-20.00
C	**Value Added Tax**	
1	Clarify the obligation of foreign based remote service providers to account for VAT in Uganda	5.00
2	Exclude goods for private use from the scope of the application of the VAT deemed payment provisions	10.00

	Measures	Expected revenue gain or loss in UGX. Billions
3	Oblige Government Ministries, Departments, Agencies and designated persons to withhold VAT on their purchases	40.00
4	Streamline carry forward of VAT offsets	30.00
D	**Non Tax Revenue (NTR)**	
1	Increase motor vehicle first registration fees from Shs. 1,200,000 to Shs. 1,300,000	4.00
2	Expand the scope of environmental levy to include goods vehicles over 7 tonnes	20.00
3	Ban of imports of motor vehicles of 15 years and over from the year of manufacture	-125.00
4	Review environment levy on motor vehicles	-6.00
E	**Customs**	
1	CET Adjustments	50.00

Table 4.15: Administrative measures

1	Expansion of the Withholding tax net	20.00
2	Strengthen Business Intelligence function to detect non-compliance. Strengthen Risk management function. Deploy the enterprise risk tool to all critical stations	10.00
3	Expand Block management system to cover other potential revenue geographical areas beyond Kampala.	12.00
4	Enhance Arrears management structures to recover more debt. Dedicate more staff to Arrears enforcement.	40.00
5	Implement valuation controls and close monitoring of TSCs adherence through attachment of staff as attaches to embassies of China, India, and Dubai (UAE)	40.00
6	Increased Intelligence focused Enforcement operations to cub smuggling, concealment,	10.00
7	Deployment of the scanner at the major entry stations and to scanner more than 50% of the cargo.	20.00
8	Increase Risk Based post clearance Audits targeting specific sectors.	5.00
9	Gains from rental income	20.00
10	Gains from the monitoring system of the telecommunications sector	60.00
11	Other administrative measures	35.00
	TOTAL	**915.5**

Source: MFPED, 2018

Medium Term Domestic Revenue Mobilization Strategy (DRMS)

Government through Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development and in conjunction with key stakeholders is developing a domestic revenue mobilization strategy. The Strategy will inform reforms in tax system both in the medium term and long term. It is expected to be completed and approved by 30th September 2018. Implementation of the strategy will be synchronized with the budget cycle. Some of the outcomes of the diagnostic work for the domestic revenue strategy have been integrated in the budget strategy as part of the policy measures and administrative measures for F/Y 2018/19. The medium term revenue projections are indicated in Table 4.16 below.

Table 4.16: Medium term revenue projections (Ushs. Billion)

	Estimated Revenue							
	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Overall Net Revenue	11,343.3	12,788.9	14,403.3	16,211.3	17,735.0	20,017.7	23,071.9	27,354.0
Net tax Revenue (less refunds & NTR)	11,059.1	12,463.4	13,974.7	15,791.3	17,268.5	19,475.5	22,438.9	26,623.8
Non Tax Revenue	284.2	325.4	428.6	420.0	466.5	542.2	633.0	730.3

Source: MFPED

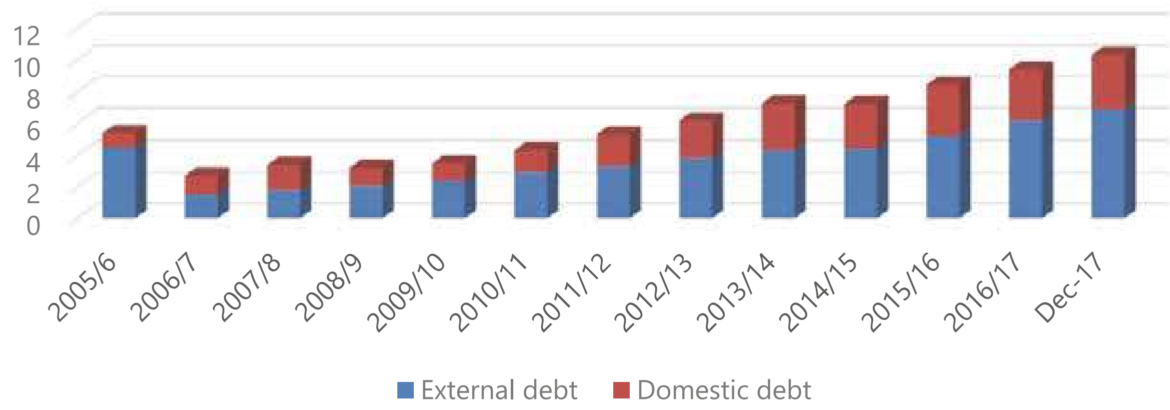
4.3.3 External Resource Mobilisation

Public Debt Stock

Uganda`s nominal public debt stock was US$ 10.3 billion as at 31st December 2017. Of this, external debt was US$ 6.9 billion while domestic debt was US$ 3.4 billion. This translates to 38.1percent of GDP. However, when future debt payment obligations are discounted to today's value, our Public Debt to GDP ratio stands at 28percent. This is much lower than the threshold of 50percent beyond which public debt becomes unsustainable. Uganda's public debt therefore, is sustainable over the medium to long term. Figure 4.17 below shows the evolution of public debt (both external and domestic) in billions of US Dollars between 2005/6 and December 2017. The figure also plots trends in total nominal debt to GDP.

The latest results of the Debt Sustainability Analysis show that Uganda has moved from low to moderate risk of debt distress. Despite this, Uganda`s external public and publicly guaranteed debt remains sustainable in the medium and long term. The major risks to the outlook of external debt sustainability relate to poor performance of exports as well as an increased rate of debt accumulation, particularly on non-concessional terms.

Figure 4.17: Evolution of Public Debt



Source: MoFPED

4.3.4 Overall Fiscal Performance in FY2017/18

Overall expenditure and net lending is projected to grow by 17.5 percent compared to the FY2016/17 as Government continues to scale up infrastructure investments. In nominal terms, expenditure and net lending is projected to be Shs. 20,480.3billion compared to the budget of Shs 22,315.9 billion. This is on account of lower than programmed expenditure on externally financed development activities.

Government expenditure (excluding hydro power projects, externally financed projects and interest payments) is projected to exceed the approved budget of Shs 13,189.8 by 4.7 percent mainly resulting from supplementary requests within the year as well as government's decision to pay more arrears than had been budgeted for.

This expenditure is expected to grow by 8.9 percent compared to FY2016/17. Table 4.17 below shows selected Fiscal operations indicators for FY 2017/18.

Table 4.17: Selected indicators of central Government Operations (FY2013/14-2017/18).

Description	Outturn 2012/13	Outturn 2013/14	Outturn 2014/15	Outturn 2015/16	Outturn 2016/17	Budget 2017/18	Proj. Outturn 2017/18
Revenue & Grants / GDP	13.0%	12.8%	14.4%	15.2%	15.2%	16.3%	15.4%
Domestic Revenue incl Oil / GDP	11.5%	11.8%	13.1%	13.8%	14.1%	14.6%	14.2%
Domestic Revenue / GDP	11.5%	11.8%	13.0%	13.7%	14.0%	14.6%	14.2%
Tax revenue incl Oil / GDP	11.2%	11.6%	12.7%	13.3%	13.6%	14.2%	13.8%
Tax revenue / GDP	11.2%	11.6%	12.5%	13.2%	13.4%	14.2%	13.8%
Total Expenditure (excl domestic arrears repayments) / GDP	16.4%	16.8%	18.5%	20.0%	18.8%	21.3%	19.8%
Total Expenditure (incl domestic arrears repayments) / GDP	16.5%	16.9%	18.8%	20.2%	19.0%	21.6%	20.1%
Gross Operating Balance / GDP	1.3%	0.4%	1.9%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Domestic Balance / GDP	-1.4%	-2.2%	-2.9%	-3.2%	-1.8%	-0.8%	-1.9%
Primary Balance / GDP	-2.1%	-2.7%	-2.8%	-2.9%	-1.3%	-2.7%	-2.1%
Budget Deficit (excl Grants) / GDP	-5.0%	-5.1%	-5.6%	-6.3%	-4.9%	-7.0%	-5.9%
Budget Deficit (incl Grants) / GDP	-3.5%	-4.1%	-4.4%	-4.9%	-3.9%	-5.3%	-4.7%
Domestic Financing (net) / GDP (-borrowing/+ saving)	-1.1%	-2.4%	-3.2%	-2.3%	-0.7%	-1.0%	-2.1%
o/w Bank Financing (-borrowing/+ saving)	-0.8%	-0.9%	-1.7%	-1.1%	0.3%	-0.8%	-1.7%
o/w Non-Bank Financing (-borrowing/+ saving)	-0.3%	-1.5%	-1.6%	-1.2%	-1.0%	-0.2%	-0.4%
Foreign Disbursements (grants and loans) / Total Budget (incl domesti	24.4%	15.7%	14.7%	23.6%	22.6%	32.4%	24.2%
Foreign Disbursements (grants and loans) / GDP	4.0%	2.6%	2.8%	4.8%	4.3%	7.0%	4.9%
External Borrowing (net) (disbursements less armotization) / GDP	-2.2%	-1.3%	-1.2%	-3.0%	-2.8%	-4.3%	-2.6%
External Borrowing Disbursements / GDP	-2.6%	-1.6%	-1.5%	-3.4%	-3.3%	-5.3%	-3.7%
Ratio of external borrowing disbursements to budget deficit (incl grant	72.5%	40.1%	34.7%	68.6%	84.3%	99.7%	77.7%
Ratio of external borrowing disbursements to budget deficit (excl gran	51.2%	32.1%	27.2%	53.6%	66.4%	75.5%	61.7%
Total public debt / GDP	26.3%	28.5%	31.2%	34.6%	37.0%	40.3%	40.2%
o/w Domestic debt / GDP	10.6%	12.2%	12.3%	13.1%	12.7%	12.6%	12.9%
o/w External debt / GDP	15.7%	16.3%	18.9%	21.5%	24.3%	27.7%	27.3%
Memorandum Items							
GDP at Current Market Prices (Ush.s Billion)	*63,740*	*69,276*	*76,517*	*83,091*	*91,718*	*103,496*	*101,829*

Source: MoFPED

Interest payments are projected to increase by 10.1percent to Ushs 2,599 billion from Shs 2,360.2 billion in FY2016/17. This is largely on account of higher external debt service obligations which are projected to increase to Shs 663.0 billion in FY2017/18 from Shs 406.2 billion in FY2016/17. Domestic interest payments were as budgeted for, with a projected payment of Shs 1985.3 billion paid during the year.

Total external loan disbursements are projected to amount to Ushs 3,716.9 billion compared to Shs 5,476.2 billion that was projected at the start of the financial year. The short fall largely attributed to delays in procurement for the Oil road project (Hoima- Wanseko Road) which was extended to FY2018/19. However, there has been commendable progress in the construction of both Karuma and Isimba hydropower plants. Consequently payment of certificates amounting to Shs. 1,226.4 billion was made by April 2018. Net lending and borrowing is therefore projected to amount to Ushs. 1,282.9 billion against the budget of Ushs 1,276.4 billion.

Budget support loan disbursements in FY 2017/18 are projected to amount to Shs.147 billion. This was part of the USD 200 million PTA loan expected in FY2016/17 but was disbursed in July 2017.

Net domestic financing is projected at Shs. 2,132.6 billion which is higher than the budget of Shs 1,079.5 billion. Borrowing from the domestic market is expected to exceed the budgeted amount by Shs 736 billion to finance the fiscal gap from the projected tax revenue shortfall and supplementary expenditure pressures within the year.

Table 4.18: Central Government Fiscal Operations for the Fiscal Years 2014/15-2017/18 in the Budgetary Framework (Billion Shillings unless otherwise stated)

	Outturn 2014/15	Outturn 2015/16	Outturn 2016/17	Budget 2017/18	Proj. Outturn 2017/18
Revenues and Grants	**10,987.5**	**12,645.1**	**13,896.5**	**16,825.2**	**15,698.8**
Revenues	**10,056.7**	**11,498.7**	**12,946.8**	**15,062.4**	**14,453.6**
URA	9,715.6	11,059.1	12,463.4	14,682.2	14,023.2
Non-URA	221.5	318.1	353.6	380.3	430.4
Oil Revenues	119.6	121.4	129.8	-	
Grants	**930.8**	**1,146.4**	**949.7**	**1,762.8**	**1,245.2**
Budget Support	258.2	339.6	259.3	162.0	166.0
Project Support	672.7	806.8	690.5	1,600.8	1,079.3
Expenditure and net Len	**14,378.7**	**16,748.2**	**17,437.5**	**22,315.9**	**20,480.3**
Current Expenditures	**7,689.3**	**9,190.9**	**9,994.3**	**10,663.6**	**11,192.0**
Wages and Salaries	2,759.5	3,074.6	3,382.0	3,577.6	3,576.1
Interest Payments	1,213.0	1,681.7	2,360.2	2,647.1	2,599.0
Domestic	1,076.8	1,469.7	1,954.0	1,985.3	1,936.0
External	136.1	212.0	406.2	661.8	663.0
Other Recurr. Expenditu	3,716.8	4,434.6	4,252.1	4,438.9	5,017.0
Development Expenditu	**5,229.5**	**5,905.8**	**6,718.1**	**10,075.1**	**7,645.8**
Domestic Development/	3,296.5	3,522.8	4,241.0	4,274.5	4,232.6
External Development	1,933.0	2,383.0	2,477.1	5,800.6	3,413.2
Net Lending/Repaymen	**1,235.2**	**1,532.5**	**541.0**	**1,276.4**	**1,278.3**
Domestic Arrears and	**224.7**	**118.9**	**184.0**	**300.9**	**364.1**
Domestic Balance	**(2,252.8)**	**(2,654.5)**	**(1,607.3)**	**(791.1)**	**(1,950.5)**
Primary Balance	**(2,178.2)**	**(2,421.3)**	**(1,180.7)**	**(2,843.6)**	**(2,182.5)**
Overall Fiscal Bal. (excl.	**(4,322.0)**	**(5,249.5)**	**(4,490.7)**	**(7,253.5)**	**(6,026.7)**
Overall Fiscal Bal. (incl.	**(3,391.1)**	**(4,103.1)**	**(3,540.9)**	**(5,490.7)**	**(4,781.4)**
Financing:	**3,391.1**	**4,103.1**	**3,540.9**	**5,490.7**	**4,781.4**
External Financing (Net)	**919.0**	**2,493.8**	**2,608.6**	**4,411.2**	**2,649.1**
Deposits	-	-	-		
Disbursements	1,177.1	2,813.2	2,983.4	5,476.2	3,716.9
Budget Support Loans	-	-	572.9	-	147.0
Project Loans	1,177.1	2,813.2	2,410.5	5,476.2	3,569.8
Armotization	(258.2)	(319.4)	(374.8)	(1,064.9)	(1,067.7)
Domestic Financing (Ne	**2,483.4**	**1,898.8**	**603.1**	**1,079.5**	**2,132.6**
Bank Financing (Net)	1,288.1	923.0	(297.4)	869.7	1,718.1
Non-bank Financing (Ne	1,195.2	975.8	900.5	209.82	414.5
Errors and Omissions	**(11.2)**	**(289.6)**	**329.2**	**(0.0)**	**(0)**

Source: MoFPED

Notes: *Figures include HIPC debt relief*

Table 4.19: Central Government Fiscal Operations for the Fiscal Years 2014/15-2017/18(2001 GFS Format (Bn Shs)

Description	Outturn 2014/15	Outturn 2015/16	Outturn 2016/17	Budget 2017/18	Proj. Outturn 2017/18
Revenue	**11,164.4**	**12,766.6**	**14,026.3**	**16,825.2**	**15,698.8**
Taxes	9,892.5	11,180.6	12,593.2	14,682.2	14,023.2
Grants	930.8	1,146.4	949.7	1,762.8	1,245.2
Budget Support	258.2	339.6	259.3	162.0	166.0
Project Support	672.7	806.8	690.5	1,600.8	1,079.3
Oil Revenues	119.6	121.4	129.8	-	-
Other revenue	221.5	318.1	353.6	380.3	430.4
Expenses	**9,698.4**	**11,589.2**	**12,133.3**	**13,439.3**	**13,458.5**
Compensation of employees	1,762.9	1,970.2	2,150.9	2,808.7	2,785.4
Wages and salaries/1	1,176.8	1,263.9	1,385.9	1,775.7	1,775.7
Allowances/1	459.5	537.3	562.6	633.3	569.9
Other employee costs/1	126.6	168.9	202.4	399.7	439.7
Use of goods and services/1	2,505.5	3,396.4	2,560.2	2,659.9	2,743.8
Interest payments	1,213.0	1,681.7	2,360.2	2,647.1	2,599.0
Domestic	1,076.8	1,469.7	1,954.0	1,985.3	1,936.0
External	136.1	212.0	406.2	661.8	663.0
Subisidies	68.0	55.7	96.0	98.0	98.0
Grants	3,666.6	4,107.1	4,334.9	4,599.5	4,734.1
Local governments	2,146.3	2,361.6	2,562.3	2,593.9	2,593.9
Wage bill	1,405.1	1,566.6	1,693.7	1,704.0	1,704.0
Reccurent	465.3	533.6	576.3	564.4	564.4
Development	275.9	261.5	292.3	325.5	325.5
Transfers to International organization	40.4	74.2	44.8	50.7	50.7
Transfers to Missions abroad	102.4	163.9	148.7	149.3	149.3
Transfers to Tertiary Institutions	178.1	251.3	277.8	369.4	369.4
Transfers to District Refferal hospitals	65.8	82.3	80.8	90.7	90.7
Transfers to other agencies (incl URA	1,133.6	1,173.7	1,220.5	1,345.5	1,480.10
Social benefits (pensions)	244.2	157.7	173.6	4.3	4.3
Other expenses/1	238.2	220.4	457.5	621.7	494.0
Gross operating balance	**1,466.0**	**1,177.4**	**1,893.0**	**3,386.0**	**2,240.3**
Investment in Non-Financial Assets	**3,220.3**	**3,507.6**	**4,579.1**	**7,299.4**	**5,379.5**
Domestic development budget	1,914.4	2,204.9	2,366.5	2,530.9	2,506.1
Donor projects	1,305.9	1,302.7	2,212.6	4,768.5	2,873.4
Total Outlays	**12,918.8**	**15,096.8**	**16,712.4**	**20,738.7**	**18,838.0**
Net borrowing	**(1,754.3)**	**(2,330.2)**	**(2,686.1)**	**(3,913.5)**	**(3,139.2)**
less Payables (domestic arrears repay	118.7	118.9	184.0	300.9	364.1
less Net lending for policy purposes	1,341.2	1,532.5	541.0	1,276.4	1,278.3
Overall deficit including grants	**(3,214.3)**	**(3,981.6)**	**(3,411.1)**	**(5,490.7)**	**(4,781.6)**
Overall deficit excluding grants	**(4,145.1)**	**(5,128.1)**	**(4,360.9)**	**(7,253.5)**	**(6,026.8)**
Net Change in Financial Worth (Finan	**(3,214.3)**	**(3,981.6)**	**(3,411.1)**	**(5,490.7)**	**(4,781.6)**
Domestic	**(2,483.4)**	**(1,898.8)**	**(603.1)**	**(1,079.5)**	**(2,132.6)**
Bank Financing	(1,288.1)	(923.0)	297.4	(869.7)	(1,718.1)
Non Bank Financing	(1,195.2)	(975.8)	(900.5)	(209.8)	(414.5)
External	**(919.0)**	**(2,493.8)**	**(2,608.6)**	**(4,411.2)**	**(2,649.1)**
Net change in financial assets	-	-	-		
Net change in Liabilities	919.0	2,493.8	2,608.6	5,476.2	3,716.9
Disbursement	919.0	2,493.8	2,608.6	5,476.2	3,716.9
Project loans	1,177.1	2,813.2	2,410.5		
Import support loans	-	-	572.9		
Amortization (-)	(244.1)	(313.0)	(371.2)	(1,064.9)	(1,067.7)
Payment of foreign debt arre	-	-	-		
exceptional fin.	(14.0)	(6.4)	(3.6)		
Errors and ommissions	**68.5**	**289.6**	**(329.2)**	**-**	**0**

Source: MoFPED

CHAPTER 5: NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

5.0 Introduction

Uganda envisions graduating from the category of least developed countries to a lower middle income country with a GDP per capita of USD 1,039 by 2020, and to an upper middle income county with a GDP per capita of 9,500 by 2040. The second in a series of six National Development Plans (NDP II) is currently under implementation. NDPII is expected to deliver the country to middle income status by 2020. To achieve this goal, Uganda has focused its strategic direction towards improving the country's competitiveness. The NDPII identified three key growth opportunities (Agriculture; Tourism; Minerals, Oil and Gas) and two fundamentals (Infrastructure and Human Capital Development). Investment in these priority areas was expected to have the greatest multiplier effect on the economy. As the country comes to the end of the third implementation year of the NDPII, this chapter assesses the progress made in harnessing the identified opportunities and how this progress has translated into improvement in development outcomes.

5.1 National Development Outcomes and prospects

5.1.1 NDP II Development targets and performance

At the international level, for countries to be termed as "middle income", they must have attained a GDP Per capita of between US$ 1026 to US$ 12,475[37]. The country must also have achieved progress in aspects of human development and vulnerability to economic shocks. In its NDPII, Uganda accordingly set key development results and targets against which progress towards graduation to middle income status would be assessed. They include an annual GDP growth rate of 6.3 percent, GDP per capita of USD 1,039, 79 percent of the labour force in employment and a poverty level of 14.2 percent.

Uganda's GDP per capita (constant prices) increased by US$ 8 from US$ 766 in FY 2015/16 to US$775 in FY 2016/17 and further increased by US$22 to US$ 797 in FY 2017/18 as indicated in Table 5.1 below..[38] However, annual performance of per capita GDP growth in FY 2017/18 is below the NDPII target of US$ 931. The country's growth rate has also been less than required for the middle income trajectory. GDP growth was 4.7 in FY 2015/16 and dropped further to 4.0 in FY 2016/17. This underperformance was occasioned by a slowdown in the global economy and climatic shocks that affected the country. However there are prospects for improvement with a recovery in foreign direct investment flows, improvements in industrial output and trade. GDP growth improved to 5.8 percent in 2017/18. If this performance is maintained, it could positively impact on the growth rate of per capita income over the remaining NDP II period.

Table 5.1: Key Development Results and Targets

NDP Goal	Development Indicator	Baseline	Status: NDPII Fiscal Years			Target
		2012/13	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2019/20
Overall Goal: To achieve middle income status by 2020 through strengthening the country's competitiveness for sustainable wealth creation, employment and inclusive growth	GDP Per Capita* (USD)	751	767	774	797	**1,039**
	Annual GDP Growth rate	5.2	4.8	3.9	5.8	**6.3**
	Percentage of people living below the poverty line	19.7		21.4		**14.2**
	Percentage of national labour force employed	75.4		75.4		**79**

Source: UBOS *constant prices

37 World Bank,2011
38 UBOS, 2018

5.1.2 Socioeconomic Development Outcomes

Living Standards

The standard of living of an individual is assessed by their ability to live a comfortable and productive life. The key aspects that define living standards include income, jobs, housing, health, education, civic engagement and governance, environment and personal security.[39] These aspects determine the quality of life of the population and as such, can be used to measure societal progress. The BTTB for FY 2017/18 assessed the quality of life of Ugandans based on outcome indicators that constitute the quality of life index including life expectancy, infant mortality, maternal mortality and literacy rate. The results showed that great improvement had been registered across most of the indicators. The following section analyses other aspects of well-being based on new evidence from the recently released 2016/17 Uganda National Household Survey.

Poverty

The slowdown in economic growth and climatic shocks experienced over the last two FYs have affected the income generating potential of Ugandans. The 2016/17 UNHS results reveal that there are more poor people in Uganda today than there were in 2012/13. The number of poor persons increased from 6.6 million to 8 million within the two survey periods, indicating an increased vulnerable population of 1.4 million people. Consequently, the incidence and depth of income poverty increased from 19.7 to 21.4 and from 5.2 to 5.3 percent respectively between 2012/13 and 2016/17. This calls for a significant improvement in coordination of public service delivery efforts and much higher levels of public investment if the country is to be able to achieve the 2020 poverty target of 14.2 percent. Income inequality also increased from 0.40 in 2012/13 to 0.42 in FY 2016/17.

The results further reveal changes in the geographical patterns of poverty. Poverty is rising faster in rural areas compared to urban areas, evidenced by an 11 percent increase in rural areas (from 22.8 percent in 2013 to 25.8 percent in 2017) compared to 1 percent in urban areas (from 9.3 percent to 9.4 percent) over the same period. The concentration of poverty has also shifted from Northern (43.7 percent to 32.5 percent) to Eastern region (24.5 percent to 35.5 percent). One in four individuals in Northern Uganda now belongs to the middle-class compared to less than 1 in 10 in 2000. Despite the increase in income poverty however, the intensity and severity of poverty have decreased. The poverty gap which has been falling since 2002/03 stabilised at 5.3 percent while poverty severity fell from from 4.8 percent in 2002/03 to 1.9 percent in 2016/17. Furthermore, vulnerability remains a significant development challenge for Uganda. 3 out of 5 Ugandans (62.3) remain either poor or below the middle class income level.

Housing

The UNHS results show that more Ugandans are living in durable houses with permanent materials which is an indication of improving living standards. In 2016/17, 3 out of 4 (75 percent) households were living in dwellings with iron roof sheets compared to 68 percent in 2012/13. A further 37 percent of households were living in houses with cement floors up from 27 percent in 2012/13. The role of the housing sub-sector in the urban economy is also rapidly growing. The share of households using rental housing in urban areas increased by six- fold (600 percent) between FY 2012/13 and FY 2016/17 (from 7.9 percent to 47.7 percent), with 7 out 10 households in Kampala living in rental housing. Despite the improved housing conditions however, the share of household expenditure on "Housing, Water, Electricity Gas, and other fuels" increased from 15 percent to 16 percent.

39 OECD 2018

Household expenditure

Average household consumption expenditure slightly dropped from Ushs 328,200 in 2012/13 to 325,800 in 2016/17. There were however notable regional disparities in the changes in real household consumption expenditure with the Northern and Kampala regions registering an increase in consumption expenditure while the Central, Eastern and Western region registered a decline in real consumption expenditure. Annual growth of per capita household consumption expenditure per month declined from 5.5 percent in the period 2009 to 2013 to -0.2 between 2013 and 2017. The mean per capita consumption expenditure remained the same (73,500) between the two periods. The share of household consumption on expenditure basic necessities (foods, clothing, shelter, education and health) has however risen from 73.3per cent in 2012/13 to 76.2 percent in 2016/17. The fastest increase was accounted for by expenditure on education which increased from 5.0 to 7.8 percent.

Energy use

Investments in the energy sector have yielded an increase in both energy access and the energy mix for household use in lighting. The UHNS results show that more Ugandan households are using modern sources of energy for lighting and cooking than was the case four years ago. 22 percent of households were using grid electricity for lighting in FY 2016/17 compared to 14 percent in 2012/13. There was also a significant decline in the proportion of households using 'tadooba' (canister wick lamp) for lighting from 58 percent in FY 2012/13 to 28 percent in FY 2016/17. The increased access to grid electricity has been accompanied by changes in the demand mix for electricity in favour of domestic consumption.

The UMEME annual report for 2017 shows that the share of electricity accounted for by industrial and domestic use remains unchanged 65 percent and 23 per cent respectively. Nearly 1 in 5 households (18 percent) use solar energy for lighting. However, there were significant inequalities in electrification levels across sub regions. Kampala had the highest number of households using grid electricity for lighting (86 percent) while karamoja had the least (1 percent).

Access to social services

Public investment in social infrastructure and services over the NDP period has resulted in improved quality of life outcomes. Household access to improved water sources significantly improved in line with NDP II targets (Rural/Urban 79 percent/100 percent) and is nearing parity levels between rural and urban areas. National coverage improved from 68 percent in 2012/13 to 78 percent in 2016/17 with rural coverage increasing from 68 percent in 2012/13 to 77 percent in 2016/17.

In education, the literacy rate for persons aged 10 years and above increased from 70 to 74 between 2012/13 and 2016/17. Primary school enrollment also increased by one million children rising from 9 million in FY2012/13 to 10 million in FY2016/17. The number of persons of school going age (6 to 24 years) who had never attended school reduced from 8 to 5 percent between FY 2012/13 and FY 2016/17.

Jobs and Incomes

Uganda's labour force increased from 8.8 million people in 2012/13 to 10 million people in FY 2016/17. The size of the working age population also increased from 16.5 to 19.1 million people. However, the contribution of paid employment to total employment has fallen. The share of people in paid employment has contracted from 47.4 percent in 2012/13 to 38 percent in FY 2016/17. The contraction affected men (from 54.4 percent to 46 percent) and women (39.1 percent to 31 percent) equally. However the employment elasticity of economic growth has significantly increased for the formal sector despite this contraction. The growth rate of formal employment has steadily improved, averaging 6.1 percent for the NDP I period (2010 to 2015).[40]

40 UBOS Manpower Survey,2017

As of FY2016/17, the unemployment rate was estimated at 9 percent, a significant decline from 11 percent in FY2012/13. However, urban unemployment has remained high (21 percent in Kampala). Both the Labour Force Participation rate and Employment to population ratio experienced a significant decline of 16.1 percent and 9.1 percent respectively. The findings further confirm the agriculture sector as the main employer of the population. The sector accounted for the largest share of employment at 36 percent. This was slightly higher than in 2012/13 when it accounted for 34 percent.

5.2 Public Investment Management

As government takes on an infrastructure oriented growth agenda, there has been a growing need to manage the long term capital public expenditure and processes involved in this undertaking. Public investment management has therefore taken centre stage as one of the key objectives of government. Following a diagnostic study of the Public Investment Management System (PIMS), a framework to guide project preparation and appraisal was developed in 2016. The objectives of the PIMS framework are to;

a) Streamline project selection, preparation and appraisal before projects are approved for financing;
b) Strengthen Institutional arrangements for project appraisal and monitoring, including migrating externally funded projects onto IFMS; and
c) Build capacity for project appraisal, to improve Project Quality at Entry.

In view of the above objectives, the public investment function has undergone a number of reforms. A PIMS manual was developed in support of project preparation and appraisal and drafting of the legal framework of the PIMS is in progress for launch of the manual by June 2018. In addition, the stock taking exercise to review the status and value of the projects in the PIP is being undertaken. Development of an Integrated Bank of Projects (IBP) is also being undertaken to provide reliable information as well as keep track of the number of projects under different approval stages. A Uganda Commodity-Specific Conversion Factors (CSCF) database was also developed for estimating economic values for 5,900 tradable commodities and 16 Non-tradable items. The database is designed for professionals involved in the economic and social appraisal of investment projects in Uganda.

5.2.1 Performance of the Public Investment Plan (PIP)

Delivery of NDP II projects requires that the projects in the PIP conform to the PIMS framework. The PIP for FY 2017/18 has a stock of 440 projects of which 317 projects are GoU funded, while 123 projects are donor funded.

The overall budget performance (expenditure) for GoU funded projects has been progressively increasing over the last three years as shown in Table 5.2 below. In FY 2014/15, the budget performance was at 78 percent, in FY 2015/16 budget performance was 91 percent, while in FY 2016/17 budget performance was at 96 percent. By the end of quarter two for FY 2017/18[41], budget performance for PIP projects was reported at 79 percent.

The development budget allocations for projects implementation were quite impressive; 85.8 percent was allocated for FY 2014/15, 97 percent for FY 2015/16, and 71 percent for FY 2016/17. By the end of the first half of FY 2017/18, the performance indicated that out of Ushs 4.274 trillion GoU component of the development component of the Budget, Ushs 2.187 Trillion was released, while UGX 1.870 trillion was spent, which triangulates into a budget outturn of 79 percent.[42]

41 BMAU report; May 2017
42 BMAU report, May 2017

Notwithstanding the impressive budget performance over the last three year period, most projects exceeded their originally intended project life due to issues of poor planning and management. In FY2017/18 for example, of 69 projects whose expiry period was due, 47 projects totalling to Ushs 876.15bn requested for extension in the PIP to undertake outstanding activities and obligations, and only 22 projects totalling Ushs 99.3bn were exited. Absorption rate for GoU funded project has increased over the two year period, with over 92 percent absorption capacity in FY 2016/17. By the end of December 2017, budget absorption rate was reported at 79 per cent.

Donor funded projects have been characterized by low absorption capacity. For example, by the end of the second quarter of FY 2017/18, the Education sector released budget was as low as 38 percent of its development budget, but only 74 percent, was spent, resulting into commitment fees on loans and grants payable by Government. In FY 2016/17, commitment fees on loans and grants payable by Government had gone up to a tune of US$ 4.5 million.[43]

On the other hand, some sectors experienced improved absorption rates during their implementation of projects. For example, in the health sector, absorption rates improved from 70 percent in FY 2015/16 to 74 percent in 2016/17; The Transport sector from 39 percent in FY 2015/16 to 41 percent in FY 2016/17 and the Energy sector from 19 percent in FY 2015/16 to 25 percent in FY 2016/17. Overall, abortion of externally bollowed funds increased 3 times during FY 2017/18 to about 75 per cent compared to last year.

Table 5.2: Performance of Government Funded Projects

	FY 2014/15	FY 2015/16	FY 2016/17	End of Q2 FY 2017/18
Overall Budget Performance (%)	78	91	96	79
Development budget allocations	**85.8**	**97**	**71**	

Source: MFPED

5.2.2 Project Implementation Challenges

Despite the increases in the budget allocations and improvements in absorption rates within the PIP project implementation over the last three years, the following challenges still exist and need to be addressed if project implementation is to result into better service delivery.

a) Lack of proper accountability leading to misallocation, diversion and misuse of funds, which greatly affect service delivery due to delayed reporting, misappropriation, mischarging and misreporting;

b) Land acquisition problem due to none provision of budget for compensating land owners is one of the most pressing challenges in all project implementation. Land owners always claim that their properties are undervalued and compensations delayed;

c) Poor contract management due to changes in design and limited resources to undertake feasibility studies. Delays in mobilization by contractors, limited absorption capacity and limited planning to mitigate risks consume time hence affecting project time targets. This causes delays in the procurement process and as a result most projects are appraised without feasibility studies. This was noted in the health sector which registered the highest number of projects without feasibility studies (45 of 54 projects had no feasibility studies);

d) Poor project preparation. There is limited capacity by MDAs to prepare bankable projects that are economically and financially viable which results into low absorption capacity of the allocated funds.

43 MFPED Reports,2018

In addition, various projects receive budget allocations before completion of preparatory stages. All these subsequently, affect the quality of project implementation;

e) Some projects are implemented at local government levels (districts), and in most cases, some Accounting Officers and Heads of Department are not adequately tracking the projects implementation so as to ascertain effective and efficient resources utilization result into meaningful outcomes. This is attributed to weak monitoring and evaluation procedures;

f) Inadequate counterpart funding and late releases of funds coupled with low prioritization and sequencing of projects and interventions have led to inefficient resources utilization as projects are allocated limited funds that cannot result into the desired outcomes. It was observed that shortfalls in counterpart funding over the past three years have negatively affected the performance of externally funded projects;

g) Different sources of project ideas identified in NDP II priorities are broad and result into conflicting prioritization of programs and projects in Government. This in turn creates uncoordinated plans and duplication of interventions in PIP project implementation hence resulting into poor service delivery; and

h) A number of sectors have no asset management strategy for the assets that are usually acquired, developed and established during the project execution; leading to poor management and maintenance of public assets due to inefficient use of available resources and capacity constraints within sectors. For example, in roads and works sector, inadequate funding for road maintenance has continued to downgrade the level of service for road network. Government has to this effect prioritized road maintenance by scaling down on new projects and shift focus to road maintenance. In FY 2018/19, Ushs. 100/= tax will be imposed on fuel to raise about Ushs. 202 billion annually for road maintenance.

5.2.3 Performance of Public Corporations and State Enterprises

Public Enterprises draw their mandates from the Public Enterprises Reform and Divestiture (PERD) Act 1993. The PERD Act classifies these enterprises into four classes namely:

a) Government to retain 100 percnt shareholding;

b) Government to retain majority shareholding;

c) Government to fully divest its interest and

d) Enterprises for liquidation.

These enterprises are further categorized as: **i)** Development/Regulatory and **ii)** Commercial enterprises. The former receive subvention funds from the consolidated account (as Votes) while the latter receive subvention funds appropriated from the mother vote/MDA.

The focus of discussion in this section will be on the performance of commercial public enterprises which receive funding from government either directly from the consolidated fund or through subventions to support their business activities. The Table below shows the performance of commercial public enterprise sector for FY 2016/17 (Ushs in billion).

During the FY 2016/17, public enterprises registered total assets worth Ushs 13,007.5 billion, against total liabilities of Ushs 8,721 billion; which showed a positive financial trend as indicated in Table 5.3 below. The overall total income registered was Ushs 2,763 billion, and this generated a net profit of Ushs 339.6 billion (14.5 percent), on which Ushs 45.2 billion was collected in taxes.

Furthermore, 34 enterprises' performance was analyzed; of which 20 enterprises posted substantial profits. The most outstanding ones were: Civil Aviation Authority (posted a net profit of Ushs 646.05 billion), National Water and Sewerage Corporation (posted a net profit of Ushs 24.88 billion) and Pride Microfinance Ltd (posted a net profit of Ushs.15.05 billion).

On the other hand, 12 enterprises operated under losses, of which the worst performing enterprises were: Uganda Electricity Distribution Co. Ltd (posted a net loss of Ushs 16.6 billion), Uganda Electricity Generation Co. Ltd (posted a loss of Ushs 13.9 billion), Tropical Bank Ltd (posted a net loss of Ushs 13.2 billion). Other poor performers included: Uganda posts Ltd, Uganda Electricity Transmission Co. Ltd, Uganda Communications Commission, Cotton Development Organization and Uganda Railways Corporation among others. Only two enterprises posted zero profits.

Government will look into the following options to improve the performance of public enterprises over the short and medium term:

a) Promotion of efficiency rather than revenue generation;
b) Focusing scarce resources on areas with the highest financial impact;
c) Minimizing delays in decision making which occur as a result of bureaucratic procedures; and
d) Ensuring cost control and cost reduction to reduce wastage of resources.

A number of notable developments occurred in public enterprises in FY 2017/18. The Uganda Railways Corporation and Kilembe Mines Ltd undertook preparations for reconcessioning, Tropical African Bank Ltd (Arab Libyan Holding) and Uganda Printing and Publishing Company were restructured; while Amber House Ltd is under liquidation.

Table 5.3: Performance of Commercial Public Enterprises, FY 2016/17 (Ushs, Billion)

Item	Amount
Total income	2,763.04
Operating costs	2,073.56
Operating profit	689.48
Non-operational expenses	243.95
Taxes	45.21
Net profits After Tax	339.59
Net worth	4,286.45
Total Assets	13,007.46
Total Liabilities	8,721.02

Source: Parastatal Monitoring Unit Report, 2016/17

5.2.4 Uganda Development Corporation

Uganda Development Corporation (UDC) is the investment and business arm of Government and is mandated to promote and facilitate industrial and economic development in the country. UDC achieved the following during FY 2017/18:

Agro-Industry

a) Completed construction of two tea factories in Kabale and Kisoro in partnership with the Kigezi Highland Tea Ltd. The factories are now operational and will produce a combined total of 2,400 tons of ready tea per annum, earning the country an additional US$ 4.8 million worth of exports annually, creating 1,800 jobs and working with about 1,560 tea out-growers;

b) Contracted suppliers for installation and commissioning of a third line, with a capacity of 600kg per hour, at Kayonza tea factory in Kanungu. Installation of the third line will increase the processing capacity of Kayonza Tea Factory, significantly reducing the currently experienced post-harvest losses. In the same period, the process for establishing a 450kg/hour tea processing plant in Zombo and Nebbi was started;

c) Construction of the fruit factory in Soroti was completed and the machinery installed. The fruit factory is co-owned by farmers through the Teso Tropical Fruit Growers Cooperative Union and Government through UDC. Product development was completed, farmers trained in fruit husbandry as well as cooperative management; and staff recruitment and training have been undertaken. Trial test runs have been completed successfully and the factory is now set for the start of commercial production. The factory has an initial processing capacity of 12,000 tonnes of fruits per year, rising to 25,000 per year at full capacity in the second year.

d) Government also completed the acquisition of 10.1 percent shareholding in Horyal Investments Holding Ltd for the establishment of the Atiak Sugar Factory. The factory, scheduled for completion in 2018/19 will have a crushing capacity of 1,650 tons of cane per day, generate 6 megawatts of electricity and work with 1,500 out-growers spread across five districts. This investment is a critical step for the reconstruction of Northern Uganda.

Infrastructure and Social Services Provision

e) Through a Public-Private Partnership arrangement with the Kalangala Infrastructure Services, Government through UDC provided water transport connections between the Island District of Kalangala and mainland, with 3,893 ferry crossings between Bukakata and Luuku landing sites carrying 470,912 passengers, 39,116 motor vehicles and 43,544 motorcycles in the first three quarters of 2017/18. Under the power generation component in which 1.6 megawatts of hybrid solar and thermal electricity is generated and distributed, 463 new customers were connected in the first three quarters of 2017/18, bringing the total connections on the main Island to 2,970. The generation and distribution of electricity on the island has contributed to the emergence of MSMEs, especially in agro-processing and welding and improved the level of amenities in the tourist island. Under the water component, community water points as well as individual water connections have been made, with a total water consumption of 31,179 cubic meters in the first three quarters of the Financial Year. Provision of clean water has significantly reduced the disease burden for water-borne diseases on the island, and increased its attractiveness to visitors – a boost to tourism.

Mineral Processing

f) Government through UDC has completed the feasibility study for establishment of a mineral processing complex in Karamoja, which will produce 1,250 tons of cement per day; 300 tonnes per day of lime and 11,000 square meters of marble per month. This complex will use raw materials/ minerals from Karamoja. The modalities for implementation and start of execution in the will be finalised in FY2018/19.

g) Further under mineral processing, the Corporation embarked on a feasibility study and investment plan for the revival of the Katwe Salt Plant. From the progress so far, the plant will be revived to produce salt and other chemicals used in the leather and textile industry like sodium sulfate[44], sodium bicarbonate[45], among others. The investment process in this area should start in the course of FY 2018/19. An inter-Agency Committee has been put in place to spearhead the country's investment in mineral-based industrialization under UDC.

5.2.5 Flagship and Regional Projects

NDPII identified a number of flagship projects whose successful implementation would have economy-wide impacts and provide the impetus for achievement of middle income status by 2020. The conceptualization of these projects was premised on key priority intervention areas including infrastructure development, industrial development, trade and business development and social development. By May 2018, all projects had registered progress in implementation albeit at different stages ranging from securing financing to actual physical works. Finalization of two major hydro power projects is expected at the end of this year.

Table 5.4: Implementation Progress of Flagship Infrastructure Projects

Core Project	Objective	Implementation status
Karuma Hydro Power Plant (600MW)	To increase energy capacity by 600MW through construction of a 20 m-high, 311.53 m-large RCC concrete gravity dam, coffer dams, power intake works and a surface power house (6x 100 MW)	a) By March 2018, the overall progress of physical works (civil, hydro-mechanical and electrical-mechanical) was about 76 percent. b) Concrete works for dam blocks 1 to 16 are almost complete and installation of nine radial gates was completed at the dam section. c) The project is on course for completion in December 2018.
Isimba Hydro Power Plant (188MW)	To increase energy capacity by 188MW through construction of a concrete gravity dam, a clay-core rock fill dam, a spillway, a powerhouse, switching stations and auxiliary power transmission works.	a) Physical works are estimated at 79 percent by March 2018. b) Civil, electromechanical and hydro mechanical works have all been certified as completed at 79.4, 79.3 and 79 percent respectively. c) Project received a new owner's engineer in January 2018, a joint venture of Artelia EAU from France and KKAT consult from India. d) The project is expected to be completed by August 2018.
Ayago hydro power plant (600MW)	To increase energy capacity by 600 MW through construction of a 24m high concrete gravity dam, 6 Nos. of intake on the left bank of the Nile river feeding 6 Nos. of 6.6m circular shaped pressure shaft, underground power house housing 6 units of 113.33 MW and a 7.2 km Long Tail Race Tunnel.	a) Discussions are ongoing with a potential private developer.
Grid Extension in North-East, Central and Lira as well as those for regional power pool.	Construction of 2,002 km of transmission lines across the country.	a) Progress on Tororo-Lira transmission line is at 74 percent; b) Progress on acquisition of way-leaves on Lira-Gulu-Agago transmission line is at 90 percent

44 Mainly used for the manufacture of detergents and in the Kraft process of paper pulping, although it has many other uses
45 Also known as baking soda, is used to relieve heartburn, sour stomach, or acid indigestion by neutralizing excess stomach acid

Core Project	Objective	Implementation status
Masaka-Mbarara Transmission Line	To improve reliability and security of supply to the Western Region of Uganda and provide transmission capacity to cater for grid interconnection between Uganda and Rwanda through construction of approximately 135km, 220kV, Double Circuit Transmission Line, and the associated connection to Mbarara and Masaka 220kV Substations.	a) RAP compensation is at 90 percent completion
Kabale-Mirama Transmission Line	To extend national grid capacity through construction of approximately 85km of 132kV transmission line backbone from the Mirama 132/33kV Hills to Kabale and Kabale 132/33kV substation to the proposed new 132/33Kv-2 x40 MVA substation in Kabale town; 904km of 33Kv lines and 131km of low voltage network in 121 villages.	a) RAP implementation waiting for updated Chief Government Valuer (CGV) report approval. b) Procurement of project supervisor was completed and procurement of EPC contractor is ongoing.
Standard Gauge Railway	To develop and operate a modern, fast, reliable, efficient and high capacity railway transport system as a seamless single railway operation.	a) Kampala SGR sections between GoU and GoK were signed including the agreement on the development of the respective sections at the same time. b) Joint travel for GoU and GoK to China to negotiate the remaining financing issues was undertaken c) Acquisition of RoW for Malaba-Kampala route was completed; Acquisition of RoW for LRT is being initiated and feasibility studies for the same were completed. d) Operation and maintenance framework for SGR was developed.

Core Project	Objective	Implementation status
Entebbe Airport Rehabilitation	To expand, modernize and reconstruct Entebbe International Airport.	a) 30 percent works for new cargo center and 20 percent of works for the modification of the passenger terminal building were completed b) 15 percent rehabilitation works for expansion of Apron 1, detailed designs for Apron 2 and detailed designs for run way 12/30 and its associated taxi ways were completed. c) A total of 42 new aviation police units have been built in Kigungu in order to relocate the current units at the cargo centre site. d) A new baggage handling system featuring X-ray monitors has been placed in the check-in area to improve the baggage handling capacity from the current 500-700 bags an hour to approximately 1,200-1,800 bags an hour. e) An additional six check-in counters have also been installed to enhance security at the facility.
Kampala-Jinja Expressway	Construction of a 77km expressway road of 4-8 lanes of mainline expressway with a design speed of up to 120kph between Kampala and Jinja.	a) UNRA has initiated the pre-qualification process for contractors to undertake the design, build, finance, operate, maintain and transfer of the expressway. b) IFC is the Lead Transaction Advisor c) 7.607 hectares of land and 44 PAPs have been paid.
Kampala Southern by-pass	Construction of an 18km- road stretch from Butabika, on the eastern outskirts of Kampala and connect the new Kampala- Jinja Expressway and Munyonyo at the new Kampala-Entebbe Expressway. It will have a design speed of up to 100 kph with 2by2 lanes for the entire 18km.	a) UNRA has initiated the pre-qualification process for contractors to undertake the design, build, finance, operate, maintain and transfer of the expressway. b) IFC is the Lead Transaction Advisor c) 7.607 hectares of land and 44 PAPs have been paid.
Kampala-Bombo Express Highway	Construction of a four-lane, dual carriage highway in the central region of Uganda connecting Kampala and Bombo in Luweero district.	a) Geotechnical investigations for alignment materials, borrow areas and quarries is ongoing. b) Draft Feasibility study and preliminary design have been submitted.
Kampala-Mpigi Express Highway	Construction of a four- lane, dual carriage highway connecting, Kampala, and Mpigi districts.	a) Project commencement is awaiting allocation of funds from GoU and partners
Upgrading of Kapchorwa-Suam Road	To support regional integration and cross border trade between Uganda and Kenya through upgrade of the current road from gravel to a tarmac class 1b bitumen standard paved road.	a) Government acquired a loan from African Development Bank to a tune of sh. 3.95 trillion to finance the works on the road. b) China State Construction Engineering Corporation Limited was awarded the contract to carryout civil works on the road.
Kibuye-Busega-Nabingo	Construction of a four- lane, dual carriage highway connecting, Kampala, and Mpigi districts.	a) Project commencement is awaiting allocation of funds from GoU and partners

Core Project	Objective	Implementation status
Rwekunye - Apac - Lira - Kitgum - Musingo Road;	To upgrade 191 km of existing Gravel road between Rwenkunye, Apac, Lira and Puranga towns to Asphaltic Paved road Standard.	a) Final valuation report for 30km submitted to CGV for approval. b) Civil works are ongoing and the SPN was re-advertised in February, 2018
ICT National Backbone Project	To connect all major towns within the country onto an Optical Fibre Cable based Network and to connect Ministries and Government Departments onto the e-Government Network.	a) The NBI Fibre has been extended to 53 more MDAs in FY 2017/18 bringing the total number to 342 sites. b) A Fiber Optic cable spanning 2,346km has been laid. c) 18 Transmission Sites have been built to date, along with a National Data Centre (NDC) and a state-of-of the-art Network Operations Centre (NOC) setup for provisioning and monitoring of several services including Internet Bandwidth and other e-Government Services.

Source: Sector reports

Table 5.5: Implementation Progress of Industrialization flagship Projects

Core Project	Objective	Implementation status
Hoima Oil Refinery	To construct a green field refinery with a capacity of 60,000 barrels of crude oil per day.	a) Government has signed the Project Framework Agreement (PFA) with the Albertine Graben Refinery Consortium (AGRC) aimed at accelerating the construction of the oil refinery in Hoima. b) A pool of four companies for the consortium which include YAATRA Africa (Mauritius), Lionsworks Group Limited (Mauritius), Nuovo Pignone International SRL (Italy) and SAIPEM SPA (Italy) have been identified. Uganda is represented by UNOC on the consortium. c) The agreement will ensure development, design, financing, construction, operation and maintenance of the oil refinery in Hoima District.
Oil-related Infrastructure Projects	To enable oil production by 2020.	a) Identification of a lead investor for the East African Crude Oil pipeline has been done and negotiations are ongoing. b) The Front-End Engineering Design (FEED) study for the development of the (EACOP) was completed in August 2017. Steps are underway to have the Final Investment Decision completed in FY 2017/18.
Albertine Region Airport	To improve regional and local access to infrastructure, markets and skills development in the Albertine region	a) 4 Bilateral Air Services Agreements (BASAs) were negotiated (Qatar, Switzerland, Canada and Saudi Arabia) b) Feasibility study to undertake an Economic, Financial and Investment appraisal of the proposed development of Kabaale Airport was prepared.

Albertine region roads	To improve regional and local access to infrastructure, markets and skills development in the Albertine region	a) Civil works contracts for package 1 (Masindi (Kisanja)-Park Junction Road Upgrading Project (84km) Pakwach (Tangi Jct)-Paraa-Buliisa Road Upgrading Project) package 2 (Hoima-Bukumi-Butiaba Road (55Km) Bukumi-Wanseko Road (56Km)) and package 3 (Buhimba- Nalweyo-Kakindu-Kakumiro – Mubende Road Upgrading Project (51km) to Bulamagi-Igayaza-Kakumiro Road Upgrading Project (42km)) have been signed and commencement of civil works expected this month. b) As for package 4 (Lusalira-Nkonge-Ntusi (55KM) to Lumegere - Ssembabule and Kyotera-Rakai Road Upgrading Project (60km)) and package 5(Masindi- Biiso Road Upgrading Project (54km) Kabale-Kiziranfumbi, Hohwa-Nyairongo-Kyarusheshа-Butole and Kaseeta-Lwera Road Upgrading Project (68km)), procurement is at bidding stage and bid submission is scheduled for May, 2018.
Phosphate Industry in Tororo	Construction of a mine and a beneficiation plant with annual capacity of two million tonnes,a phosphate fertilizer plant of annual production of 300,000 tonnes, a sulfuric acid plant of of annual production of 400,000, a 12MW waste heat-based power generation plant and a steel mill of annual production of 300,000 tonnes	a) Geotechnical site investigations were carried out to establish the type of soils where the plant is to be set up. b) Earthworks and grading of the site are now underway and pre-fabricated plant machinery for the first phase has been imported into the country. c) All plants, including the steel mill, are expected to be in operation by December 2019. d) Currently over 150 skilled Ugandan workers have been employed and by December 2019, over 1000 people will be employed.

Source: Sector reports

Table 5.6: Implementation Progress of Business and Trade Development projects

Core Project	Objective	Implementation status
Agriculture Cluster Development Project (ACDP)	To raise productivity, production, and commercialization of selected agricultural commodities in specified clusters of districts across the country.	a) A rapid assessment was conducted in the 13 project districts of Iganga, Bugiri, Namutumba, Pallisa, Butaleja, Tororo, Serere, Soroti, Dokolo, Lira, Amuru, Nwoya, Hoima to sensitize them on the project and increase project ownership. b) Farmer and Farmer Organization selection and categorization criteria were finalized. Market-Led User-Owned ICT4AG-Enabled Information Services (MUIIS) was the BEB selected to conduct profiling and registration of farmers and farmer organizations. The contract was cleared by the Solicitor General on 09th April and the consultant signed on 10th April 2018. c) Finalized contract signing for the E-Voucher Management Agency on 22nd March and engaged the firm to fast track contract implementation

Markets & Agriculture Trade Improvement Project (MATIP II)	To provide a link between the rural and urban markets in the country in order to expand the commodity value chain.	a) Second phase of MATIP approved to reconstruct an additional 11 out of the remaining 14 identified markets in four regions of the country. b) Rehabilitation ongoing at different stages
Farm Income Enhancement and Forest Conservation II	To improve household incomes, food security and climate resilience through development of agricultural infrastructure.	a) The project has embarked on construction of irrigation schemes with a total of 4,638 hectares namely, Olweny Irrigation Scheme (600ha) in Lira district which is estimated at 91 percent progress, Mubuku II irrigation scheme (480ha) in Kasese district at 8.6 percent progress, Doho II irrigation scheme (1,178ha) in Butaleja district at 6.8 percent progress, Ngenge irrigation scheme (880ha) in Kween district at 21.2 percent progress and Tochi irrigation scheme (500ha) in Oyam district at 11 percent progress. b) Wadelai Irrigation scheme (1,000ha) in Nebbi/ Packach districts is expected to commence by the end of this FY 2017/18 c) The project shall also manage catchment areas of the 5 irrigation schemes, covering 39 districts with total area of 45,281SqKm to reduce sediments entering the irrigation schemes and improve farming practices in the watershed areas.
Uganda Women Entrepreneurship Project (UWEP)	To improve women's access to financial services and equip them with skills for enterprise growth, value addition and marketing of their products and services.	a) The programme has financed 3,499 Projects/ enterprises worth UShs18.480 billion with 44,570 women beneficiaries. b) As at February, 2018, out of the Ushs 3.081Billion owed by the women entrepreneurs, Ushs1.55Billion had been recovered which translates into 50.2% of the total amount due.
Youth livelihood Project (YLP)	To empower the youth to harness their socio-economic potential and increase self-employment opportunities and income levels.	a) A total of 13,107 projects have been financed by the YLP benefiting 163,130 youth of which 45% are females. b) Over 160,000 jobs have been created. c) Since the commencement of the programme, Shs16.460Billion has been repaid which represents 67% of the total amount paid.

Source: Sector reports

Table 5.7: Implementation Progress of Social Development Flagship Projects

Core Project	Objective	Implementation status
Comprehensive Skills Development Project	To improve the regionally located technical colleges into centres of excellence.	a) Commissioned a National Teachers College in Kole District at Abilonino b) Private Sector foundation Uganda (PSFU), through Skills Development Facility (SDF), signed agreements with 23 companies to offer internship to equip 884 students from over 30 public and private technical and vocational training institutes with relevant skills. c) Completed rehabilitation works at UTC Kyema; rehabilitation and expansion works at Ahmed Seguya TI; and, construction of walk ways and a dining hall at Nakawa VTI.
Renovation of 25 Selected General Hospitals	To improve access to healthcare by rehabilitating 25 general hospitals across the country.	a) Out of the 25 general hospitals expected to be rehabilitated, 21 were supported with funds for expansion and renovation and these include; Adjumani, Kitgum, Kabarole, Kiboga, Kapchorwa, Pallisa, Itojo, Kitagata, Bugiri, Atutur, Apac, Abim, Bundibugyo , Kaberamaido, Masindi, Kagadi, Kambuga, Tororo, Gombe, Bududa and Kaabong.
Mass treatment of malaria for prevention	To provide quality assured services for Malaria prevention and treatment to all people in Uganda.	a) The six wave "chase malaria" campaign commenced in 2017. By March 2018, all six waves had been completed with over 38 million Ugandans receiving mosquito nets. b) The campaign is intended to reduce malaria morbidity and mortality through achieving universal coverage with Long Lasting Insecticide-treated Mosquito Nets (LLINs) as the country reaches the pre-elimination phase.

Source: Sector reports

5.3 Private Sector Development

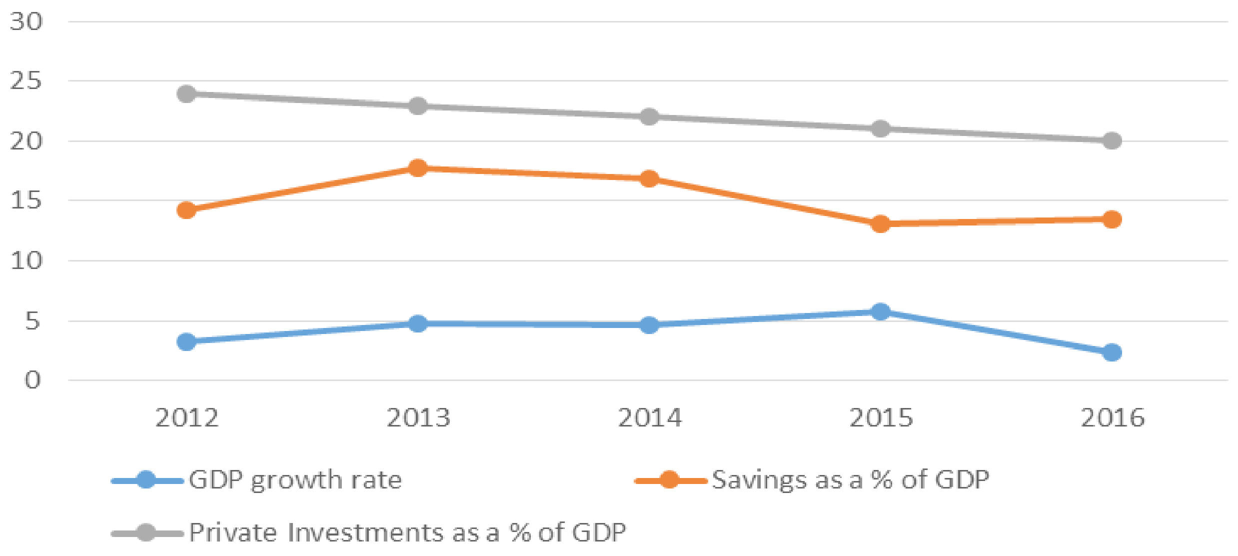
5.3.1 Private Investment Outcomes

Private Investments

Private investment is the main driver of investment in the economy accounting for an average annual share of 86 per cent of total investment over the period FY 2012/13 to 2016/17. The share of total investment as a percentage of GDP peaked at 28 percent in FY 2012/13. However, it has since declined to 23 percent of GDP in 2016/17[46]. Private investment as a share of GDP has been declining over the past five years implying that their growth rates have been lower than that of GDP.

46 UBoS (2017)

Figure 5.1 Trends in Private Investment and Savings Rate as Percentage of GDP Growth



Source: World Development Indicators, MFPED

Foreign Direct Investment

FDI Inflows to Uganda reached an average peak of US$ 1,120million between 2012 and 2014 before declining to US$ 626m in 2016[47]. The top source countries of FDI into the country between 2011 and 2016 were Australia, Kenya, Netherlands, United Kingdom and United Arab Emirates though these have declined overtime. Inflows from Netherlands have however consistently increased for the last six years[48] with a high of US$ 2,275.6m (2011-2016). This performance is likely associated with discovery and exploration prospects by oil companies in the Albertine region during that period. The planned public investments in oil roads, the refinery, the SGR, the oil pipeline and the ongoing policy, legal and regulatory reforms to improve investment promotion and facilitation are likely to positively boost FDI trends over the medium term.

The major sector beneficiaries of FDI include mining and quarrying, manufacturing, transport, storage and communication and finance, insurance and business services. Overall, inflows to these sectors have declined overtime. Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing attracted far less FDI within the period under review. This could be attributed to high risks associated with investment in Agriculture including climate change, post-harvest losses that lead to low returns on investment.

47 2016 data is provisional
48 BOU statistics 2011-2016

Table 5.8: FDI Flows from Top Ten Source Country, 2011- 2016 (US$, Million)

	Country	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
1	Australia	201	203	82	82	60	32
2	Kenya	173	99	45	110	62	230
3	Netherlands	164	611	494	491	23.7	278
4	UK	116	117	79	250	54	81
5	UAE	109	64	2	16	36	-27
6	Mauritius	105	6	71	67	51	-88
7	Switzerland	44	-13	3	29	8	37
8	Bermuda	38	-13	1.5	10	9	10
9	Denmark	21	-2	-4	-4	11	2
10	India	19	39	19	18	11	18

Source: BOU Statistics, (2011-2016)

Licenced Projects

UIA has also continued to register a considerable number of licensed projects. The value of licensed projects peaked in FY 2013/14 at US$ 1,588 million before declining in the consecutive years to 46 percent (FY2014/15) and 66 percent (2015/16).

For the first three quarter of FY 2017/18 (July 2017 to March 2018), a total of 193 projects were licensed against a target of 225 projects; and planned investments were projected at US$ 745,181,180. A breakdown of the licensed projects indicates:

a) The sectors with highest share of licensed projects were manufacturing (49.7%); Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing (14.5%) and Construction (8.8%)

b) The top three source countries for licensed projects were Uganda (37); China (15) and India (10)

c) The share of DDI and FDI planned projects in total projects was 52 per cent and 48 percent respectively.

d) The regional distribution of licensed projects was concentrated in Central (81.3%) followed by Eastern (8.8%); Western (8.3%) and Northern (1.6%). However, Eastern region had the highest share in terms of value of planned investments at 45 per cent (US$ 340,252,475) while Central had the highest employment share (72 per cent or 13,732 jobs)

e) There was a decrease in the number of licensed projects from 422 projects in FY2016/17 to 193 projects in FY2017/18 over the reference period.

Table 5. 9: Top 10 Source Countries for Licensed Projects, 2013/14-2015/16 (US$, Million)

	2013/14			2014/15			2015/16		
	Country	**Licensed value**	**(%)**	**Country**	**Licensed value**	**(%)**	**Country**	**Licensed value**	**(%)**
1	Cayman Islands	620	37.	China	529	56	China	127	18.1
2	China	404	23.7	Mauritius	103	11.0	Kenya	91	12.9
3	United Kingdom	135	7.9	India	58	6.2	Sudan	76	10.9
4	India	110	6.5	Nigeria	45	4.8	Norway	65	9.3
5	Italy	84	4.9	United States	35	3.8	India	47	6.7
6	Kenya	72	4.3	United Kingdom	27	2.9	Bermuda	39	5.6
7	Netherlands	55	3.3	UAE	17	1.8	Sri Lanka	31	4.4
8	South Africa	46	2.7	South Africa	14	1.5	Mauritius	28	4.0
9	Iran	36	2.1	Sri Lanka	12	1.2	Denmark	20	2.9
10	Germany	26	1.5	Israel	11	1.1	France	19	2.7
	Total	**1,588**			**851**			**543**	

Source: UIA Data Base, 2017

5.3.2 Investment Climate

Business Registration and Licensing Reforms

A number of reforms have been undertaken to reform the legal and regulatory frameworks in order to improve the business climate in Uganda. In a bid to increase efficiency, URSB introduced a new electronic Business Registration System (BRS) that provide for electronic registration process and an enhanced monitoring mechanism by staff.[49] An Electronic Document Management System (EDMS) which enables digitalizing records and electronic file retrieval was also established. The reforms aim at reducing the burden for businesses in dealing with registration and license procedures by making it simpler, faster, convenient, and less costly to register a business. Furthermore, the informational e -Licensing portal which is currently a repository of 520 licenses has been upgraded to a new platform (www.businesslicensing.go.ug). This portal allows clients to access services online. As a result of these new developments, the time to comply with registration procedures for business names and companies has reduced to 4 hours from 8 hours in 2016 compared to 30 days in 2012.[50]

As part of legal reforms, the Companies Act No1 of 2012 is undergoing amendment to improve the investment climate and make Uganda more competitive by streamlining the companies Act and the Investment function. The Investment Code (Amendment) Bill 2017 which seeks to streamline the investment function and simplify administrative procedures is currently before the Committee of Finance, Planning and Economic Development in Parliament. Furthermore, in a bid to provide a framework for streamlining investments in the country and spur product development and innovation to match changing industry needs, a National Investment Policy is being drafted and is expected to be in place in FY 2018/19.

Competitiveness

Uganda's global competitiveness declined from 113th out of 138 economies in FY 2016/17 to 122nd out of 190 economies in 2017/18.[51] In the Sub-Saharan region, Uganda ranked 13th out of 48 economies and third in the EAC following Rwanda and Kenya, a position it has maintained since the last review. There

49 URSB Annual Report FY2016/17
50 URSB Registry Newsletter, July-September, 2017
51 World Bank Doing Business Report 2018

was a slight improvement in the distance to frontier score[52] to 56.94 from 56.52 in 2016/17.

Improvements were registered in areas like starting a business where the time for registering with the National Social Security Fund reduced from 4 days to 2 days. This reform improved the days for starting a business to 24 days and improved the distance to frontier by 0.95, from 71.30 to 72.25. Under electricity access, UMEME decreased the inspection fee to receive internal wiring inspection from UShs 250,000 to UShs 118,000. The fee for meter installation and all external connection works was also reduced from UShs 5,007,972 to UShs 5,044,643, improving the distance to frontier by 1.83 from 32.28 to 34.11.

Table 5.10: Progress in Doing Business Indicators

	Indicator	Baseline 2010	Status 2017
1	Reduction in the number of days to register land	52	30
2	Reduction in the number of days to register a business	33	1
3	Reduction in cost (Percent of Income per capita to register business	77%	37%
4	Increased tourist visits to National Parks	190,000	267,000
5	Percentage increase of Exports of non-traditional Commodities	0	2%
6	Direct project beneficiaries under Matching Grant Facility (MGF)	0	287,000
7	Percentage of female beneficiaries under MGF	0	51%
8	Increase in Non-Tax Revenue collections (MLHUD)-US$-Annual	3,000,000	28,000,000
9	Increase in Non Tax Revenue collections (URSB)-US$-Annual	2,000,000	8,000,000
10	Number of businesses registered -Cumulative	302,000	576,000
11	Number of new land tittles issued- Annual	21,000	55,000

Source: CEDP 2014-2017 Early Results

52 The "Frontier" represents the best performance on each indicator

CHAPTER 6: SECTOR PERFORMANCE AND PRIORITIES FOR FY 2018/19

6.1 Public Governance

NDPII identifies the tenets of good governance as accountability, transparency, responsiveness, participation by all, efficiency and effectiveness, equity, inclusiveness and observance of the rule of law. Accordingly, the priority interventions under public governance have been identified as Accountability, Legislature, Public Sector Management, Public Administration, Justice, Law and Order and Defense and Security.

6.1.1 Justice, Law and Order

In a bid to advance its mandate of meeting the justice needs of Ugandan's and delivering citizen-centered access to justice, the Justice, Law and Order Sector (JLOS) produced and launched its 4th Strategic Development Plan (SDP IV) in November 2017. SDP IV will be implemented over four years at an estimated cost of UShs 5.709 trillion. It seeks to consolidate the gains realized over the 15 years since the inception of the Sector Wide Approach (SWAP) and lays out a cohesive three-year strategic direction for the Sector that spans the following outcome areas: access to JLOS services and enhancement of infrastructure; strengthening commercial justice and the environment for competitiveness; and promotion of human rights and the fight against corruption.

The SDP IV targets to achieve the following outcomes by 2020[53]:

a) Increase public trust from 49% to 55%, public satisfaction with JLOS services from 72% to 78% and the index of judicial independence from 3.41 to 3.8;
b) Reduce case backlog from 24% to 9%;
c) Increase districts with one stop JLOS frontline service points from 59.3% to 80%;
d) Improve the Corruption Perception Index from 0.25 to 0.30;
e) Reduce pre-trial detainees from 52% to 45%;
f) Increase the index of the efficiency of the legal framework in settling disputes from 3.8 to 4.

The sector registered a number of achievements under implementation of SIP III. Globally, Uganda's competitiveness and ranking on Justice, Law and Order indices improved on many fronts. Uganda's score on the Index of Judicial Independence improved from 3.41 in 2015/16 to 3.6 in 2016/17[54]. This was mainly as a result of improved innovations and reduced interference in judicial processes, among other developments. There was also a resultant reduction in case backlog from 35 percent in FY 2010/11 to 24 per cent at the end of the SIP III. The average number of cases disposed also grew by 64 per cent, from 86,000 cases in FY 2011/12 to an average of 141,809 cases per year over the 5-year SIP III (FY 2012/13 – FY 2016/17). The performance on case disposal resulted into a reduction in the average length of stay on remand for persons charged with capital offences from 15 months in FY 2010/11 to 10.4 months at the conclusion of implementation of the SIP III in FY 2016/17.

In addition, the following were achieved at national level in FY 2017/18;

Administration of Justice

a) In its continued process of decentralizing justice services, government completed construction of 3 justice centers in Mitooma, Kyenjojo and Lamwo and construction work is due to start on the new

53 All outcome targets are based on the status by the end of SIPIII in 2016.
54 World Economic Forum Report, 2016

justice centres in Nakaseke, Rubirizi, Abim and Mayuge. Construction of Court, Police station

and DPP offices in Nwoya, Masindi and Buyende is near completion (95% completion). This has increased the districts with one stop JLOS service points to 69 from 63. Rolling out the justice centers model will ensure completeness of the justice chain up to county level.

b) In line with the sector's 2020 strategy for eliminating case backlog, there was a reduced case backlog from 24% in FY 2016/17 to 19% in FY 2017/18. This was attained through: increased enforcement of targets to judicial officers, increased staffing and increased court circuits, strengthening of the inspectorate function, and increased outreach programmes. A total of 15,380 backlogged cases equal to 40.7% of the 37,827 cases that were backlog as at 30th June 2017 were disposed. Overall, 70,000 cases were disposed equivalent to 91% of newly registered cases and 32% of all cases in the system.

c) In geographical terms, the sector enhanced its service delivery coverage and reduced the distance people travel to access JLOS services from an average radius of 75km in 2012, to 15km in 2017.

d) During the year, a new Deputy Chief Justice was recruited while 2 Justices of the Supreme Court, 4 at the Court of Appeal and 10 Judges of the High Court were sworn in. The recruitment process of Registrars, Deputy Registrars, Assistant Registrars, Chief Magistrates and Magistrates Grade One is ongoing.

e) Automation of the Court administration is being fast-tracked. All High Courts and Appellant Courts have acquired electronic tools to assist in recording during the hearing process. All Magistrates were provided with computers countrywide while Judges were allocated laptops. Similarly, the Sector rolled out the Prosecution Case Management Information System (PROCAMIS) to 14 DPP regional offices in Arua, Gulu, Fort Portal, Jinja, Kabale, Kampala, Lira, Masaka, Masindi, Mbale, Mbarara, Mpigi, Mukono and Soroti. This will further enhance expeditious handling of cases.

Administration of Estates/ Public Trustee

The office of the Administrator General opened 2,501 new files for clients, inspected 47 estates, wound up 23 estates, issued 1,444 certificates of no objection, issued 65 certificates of land transfers, obtained granting of 6 letters of administration from Court. The office further conducted 479 family arbitrations and handled 435 mediations regarding estates.

Regulation of Legal Professions.

The disciplinary committee of the Law Council concluded 60 cases against errant lawyers in 18 sittings. The Council further inspected 49 law firms, approving 48 of them. In addition, 26 supervisory inspections were carried out.

Legal Advisory Services

The Attorney General represented Government in various courts and tribunals handling 300 cases in the courts of judicature and 150 cases in tribunals. In effect, the Attorney General won 16 cases, saving taxpayers money worth Ushs. 5 billion and lost 20 cases worth Ushs 2 billion.

Furthermore, the Directorate of Legal Advisory Services received 1,722 requests for contracts, Memoranda of Association and International Treaties/Agreements for clearance out of which 1,675 were responded to and 47 are pending, representing a performance of 97 percent. Furthermore, a total of 497 requests for legal opinions and advice were received out of which a record 455 were responded to and 42 are pending due to; lack of additional information required, ongoing court processes or Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanisms being undertaken by the parties.

Legislative Drafting

The First Parliamentary Counsel (FPC) processed 40 Bills of which 3 were approved by Cabinet and published, 4 Acts were published, 25 Statutory Instruments, 7 Ordinances and 1 Legal Notice were processed. Bills published include:

a) The Security Interest in Movable Property Bill, 2018,

b) The Administration of the Judiciary Bill, 2018

c) The Tax Appeals Tribunals (Amendment) Bill, 2018

d) The Appropriation Bill, 2018

e) The Lotteries and Gaming (Amendment)

f) The Tax Procedures (Amendment) Bill, 2018

g) The Traffic and Road Safety Act, 1998 (Amendment) Bill, 2018

h) The Stamps Duty (Amendment) Bill, 2018

i) The Income Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2018

j) The Value Added Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2018

k) The Excise Duty (Amendment) Bill, 2018

In FY 2018/19, the Sector will undertake the following;

a) Continue to effectively implement the Case Backlog Reduction Strategy with a view to reducing case backlog to a single digit percentage within the next two years.

b) Draft forty Bills; publish fifteen Bills, ten Acts, sixty Statutory Instruments, five Ordinances; and issue five Legal Notices under the auspices of the First Parliamentary Council (FPC). FPC will further draft bills for reform of the Public Health Act; Weights and Measurements Act; and Landlord and Tenant Relationship.

c) Conclude anti-corruption and money laundering cases within an average of 132 days; conclude Professional Land Indicators in land crimes cases within an average time of 110 workdays; peruse case files for a decision to prosecute or not within average time of 44 workdays; sanction case files within an average time of 132 workdays and recover 10 per cent of proceeds of crime out of orders issued.

d) Continue the implementation of the ICT Strategy which will include completion of the design and development of the Court Case Administration System including E-Filing, and the installation of a Video Conferencing System between the Buganda Road Chief Magistrates Court & the Luzira Maximum Prison Facility - Female Wing.

e) In order to reduce the cost of doing business, the sector will continue to strengthen the land and commercial courts to reduce lead times in disposing of the cases and improving the administration of land cases through enhancing of the judicial officers in their areas of operation.

f) The sector will focus to provide fast and effective dispute resolution in specialised areas and in the area of Alternative Dispute Resolution. This will include roll out initiatives such as mediation and small claims courts. Also rules and procedures that cause delays will be reviewed.

g) In order to improve justice for children in the Karamoja region, a remand home in Moroto will be constructed.

Law and Order Enforcement

Proximity of police service to citizens improved over the NDP I period. Communities with existing police stations at LC1 level increased to 17 percent in 2016/17 from 12 per cent in 2012/13, with communities in Kampala having the highest number of police stations (44 percent) and Elgon region the lowest (3 per cent). In addition, communities that rated Uganda's police services as good declined from 39 percent in 2012/13 to 30 percent in 2016/17. The annual crime rate slightly reduced in 2017 to 741 out of every 10,000 people compared to 742 out of 10, 000 people in 2014 with assault as the most common crime (39,180 people) The Police: Citizen Ratio marginally declined to 1:893 in FY 2017/18 compared to 1:754 in FY 2016/17.

The Uganda Police Force achieved the following in FY 2017/18;

a) Commissioned the setup of a Regional Forensic Referral Centre to strengthen the investigative capacity of law enforcement agencies through application of modern scientific techniques in compliance with international standards. This will transform the quality of criminal investigations in all security sectors and the region in fighting criminality and trans-border crimes[55]

b) Through the Directorate of Interpol in UPF, the sector coordinated investigations of 19 cross border crimes including illegal ivory (140 pieces) & pangolin scales trade (17kgs) involving 4 suspects and also intercepted 238 suspected victims of human trafficking from neighboring countries

c) UPF arrested and fined 8,584 traffic offenders at the various FIKA SALAMA check points and this controlled on the high number of road accidents especially on Masaka road.

d) On the 4th May 2018, UPF launched the UPF MOBI APP. This is a UPF app that provides details on the Uganda Police Force, information about lost and found property, nearby police stations with respective contacts of officers as well as the police leadership structure.

e) UPF together with UPDF conducted joint security operations in April 2018, and 18 women, 94 children were rescued, and 36 suspects arrested . UPF conducted 2,139 trackings and arrested 1,530 (1,267 male, 263 female) suspects, 422 persons taken to court, 84 persons convicted and 589 items of exhibit recovered.

f) The Uganda Police Force signed a bilateral agreement with the South Sudan National Police Service (SSNPS). Among the joint recommendations included; establish and operationalize emergency response centres, activate joint monitoring teams, sharing of permanent telephone contacts on the Kampala- Juba highway for proper coordination, enhance the provision logistical support in terms of motor vehicles and fuel allocation, and UPF to produce for SSNPS 20,000 pairs of uniform among others.

g) In April 2017, UPF participated in the 14th Annual Heads of National Central Bureaus (NCB), conference of the International Criminal Police Organization, Interpol held in Lyon, France. The conference serves as a platform for fostering international collaboration in fighting transnational organized crime, and a total of 192 states took part to expound on issues of cross boarder crime and the need for more collaboration between stakeholders.

h) In addition, on 3rd April 2018, a total of 587 police officers sat for the African Union (AU), pre-assessment exams for the Assistance Mission Service (AMS), exam at Nsambya sharing hall. Exams were prepared by African Union and were intended to select those who qualify to be deployed in any Mission in Africa countries in need.

To enhance operations and staff welfare, Uganda Police Force plans to undertake the following in FY 2018/19:

a) Complete 420 staff houses under Naguru Accommodation Project

b) Construct Bukedea Police Station

c) Complete vehicle maintenance centre at Namanve,

d) Construct the Main Armoury at Nagalama Police Station,

55 www.upf.go.ug

e) Effect payment of contractual obligation on fixed wing aircraft, operational vehicles & specialized equipment, and
f) Develop operations and maintenance (O&M) facilities for helicopters and purchase a new VIP Helicopter (Four-year plan)

Civil Liberties and Freedom:

Tackling concerns of human rights observance and accountability in JLOS was one of the fundamental policy areas of focus under the JLOS SIP III. Strategically, the Sector undertook to enhance human rights awareness and practice at institutional and sectoral levels with a view to reduce the incidence of human rights violations. Fundamental achievements registered included enhanced human rights awareness, reduction in pre-trial detainees, expanded functional human rights mechanisms and increased disposal of human rights complaints.

As indicated in its 19th Annual Human Rights report of May 2017, Uganda Human Rights Commission (UHRC) registered a total of 4,220 complaints which was a 0.16% decline from the 4,227 received in 2015. Out of the 4,220 complaints received, 848 cases were registered as complaints raising alleged human rights violations, and this was a 16% increase from the 731 complaints registered in 2015. The increase in the number of registered complaints can be attributed to mobile complaints handling mechanism; the community sensitization activities conducted during the year that enhanced awareness of people of their rights; and receipt of complaints during the monitoring visits to places of detention.

In 2016, the highest number of complaints registered was on the deprivation of personal liberty through detention beyond 48 hours. UHRC registered 438 such complaints which was a 77.3% increase from 247 in 2015. Complaints on the violation of freedom from torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment which followed at 380, also increased by 10.1% from the 345 complaints registered in 2015. The increase in complaints related to personal liberty as well as those related to torture and ill-treatment was attributed to the 2016 general elections as well as the post-election violence in Kasese and Bundibugyo districts during the year.

During FY 2018/19, UHRC plans to undertake the following;

a) Conduct investigations of 2,000 cases both backlog and new ones
b) Inspect 1,500 places of detentions in the country and monitor the refugee situation in the country especially in West Nile, Northern and Western Uganda
c) Set up a tribunal to conclude 500 cases and mediate 400 cases.
d) Continue with massive awareness campaigns, through community outreaches, media programs, students and the various stakeholders.

National Citizenship and Immigration Control

To facilitate, control and regulate citizenship and immigration services for the development of Uganda, the Directorate of Citizenship and Immigration Control (DCIC) registered the following in FY 2017/18:

a) Issued 28,268 passports (14,589 male and 13,931female) against a target of 28,520. Of the passports issued, 5,487 (19 per cent) were clients served from the Passport centres at Mbale and Mbarara, of the 28,268 passports issued, 28,111 were ordinary passports, 101 diplomatic passports and 56 official passports.
b) Issued 110 citizens East African passports and facilitated movement of refugees through issuance of 142 Conventional Travel Documents.

c) Granted citizenship to five foreigners. This comprised of 4 applications for dual citizenship and 1 application by registration.

d) Issued 94,929 National ID cards; civil registration of 8,619 births, 777 deaths and 12 adoptions; and verified 900,000 records for Bank of Uganda.

e) Verified voter register for by-elections held by Electoral Commission and also continued verification of records for Ministry of Public Service, Banks and other MDAs and Private Institutions.

f) Issued passes to at least 4,500 spouses and children of work permit holders, and procured marine boats to improve surveillance of illegal immigration on water bodies specifically at Sigulu, Wayasi and Lolwe ports.

g) Appointed and inaugurated the NGO Board to carry out a Comprehensive Audit of the NGOs operating in the country in order to verify and confirm their numbers and sources of funding to understand their exact purpose in the country.

In FY 2018/19, DCIC plans to scale up identification services through continued registration of citizens in Uganda, registration of citizens in the diaspora, alien registration and issuance of National and Alien ID cards. Furthermore, plans are underway to re-engineer business processes by enabling service delivery through ICT during the 4th Phase of the e-immigration system. The Automated Border Control (ABC) System will also be deployed at major borders entries of Katuna, Busia, Malaba, Cyanika, Mutukula, Elegu, Mpondwe, Mirama Hills, Vurra, Bunagana, Goli, Afogi, Lwakhakha, Ntoroko and Oraba[56]

DCIC will further facilitate entry, stay and exit of citizens and aliens in order to facilitate trade, investment and employment in the country, with a projection to process and issue at least 11,000 work permits to foreign workers.

6.1.2. Security

National Stability, Peace and Security

Peace and Security is a crucial component for economic progress. During FY 2017/18, Government continued to play one of its pivotal roles of preserving, protecting and defending the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Uganda. The Ministry of Defense and Veteran Affairs undertook both local and international training programmes of 221,003 UPDF Officers that included pilots, technicians and this greatly contributed to strengthening of the country's security capabilities[57].

The sector further achieved the following in FY 2017/18[58];

a) Provision of quality and reliable intelligence evidenced by over 620 intelligence reports being generated by end of Q_3 FY 2017/18.

b) Refurbishment, overhaul, maintenance and operation of aircrafts[59]

In FY 2018/19, the sector plans to:

a) Acquire, refurbish and maintain defence and security equipment to support the Land Forces, Air Forces and Special Forces in pursuit of the mandates of providing and projecting Land Forces power in preservation and defense of the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Uganda;

b) Continue participating, through UPDF, in combat and non-combat operations including the provision of Aid to Civil Authority;

56 JLOS BFP 2018/19
57 2017/18 MoDVAS Q1 report
58 NBFP 2018/19
59 2017/18 ISO and MoDVAS Q3 report

c) Continue to provide accessible and quality healthcare to UPDF through delivery of promotive, preventive, curative and rehabilitative healthcare (Maternal and child health; malaria prevention, HIV/AIDS, TB; vaccination services before deployment; non-communicable diseases; mental health)

Regional Stability

Uganda is involved in maintenance of peace and stability at regional and international level under the auspices of different legal frameworks. Within the African region and in line with the United Nations Security Council Resolution of August 2016 which authorized AMISOM to commence the transfer of Security Responsibilities to the Somali National Security Forces, the UPDF intensified training and mentoring of the Somali Police Force (SPF) officers to enable them assume more security responsibilities in the country. Uganda also participated in monitoring the recently held presidential elections in Kenya and Rwanda[60]. In addition, Uganda hosted the Committee of Intelligence and Security Services of Africa (CISSA) conference, a primary committee that gives intelligence to African Union for policy making. Terrorism was the main issue discussed in the two-day meeting which involved participation of security officers from Rwanda, Kenya, Somalia, Mauritius, Sudan, Djibouti, and Comoros.[61] Other issues discussed involved Cyber-crime, human trafficking, and money laundering.

In FY 2018/19, the security sector plans to:

a) Promote regional and international peace and security especially in the Great Lakes Region and the horn of Africa including in Burundi, DRC, Somalia, Central African Republic and South Sudan.

b) Strengthen bilateral relations with neighbouring countries through deepening regional integration and border demarcations with Kenya (marine border/Migingo), DRC (Rukwanzi Island/Vurra), Rwanda, Tanzania (Land and Marine borders) and South Sudan within the AU border demarcation programme among others. This will resolve trans-border conflicts, combat crimes like terrorism, human trafficking, small arms smuggling /proliferation and money laundering.

c) Submit reports on Uganda’s compliance with UN Security Council resolutions.

d) Support Uganda’s Disarmament Policy by effectively participating in Disarmament Conferences and the Non-Proliferation Treaty Negotiations.

6.1.3 Legislature

Parliamentary Representation, Oversight and Legislation

By end of Q_3 of FY 2017/18, the following business was disposed of[62];

a) Six bills were presented by the Executive and four bills were passed.
b) Thirty three Committee reports were debated and adopted by Parliament.
c) Forty seven resolutions on motions were passed.
d) Thirty seven Ministerial Policy Statements were debated.
e) Forty oversight field visits were carried out.
f) Seventy two questions for oral answers were responded to
g) 675 committee meetings were held and four petitions were disposed of.

60 2017/18 ESO Q_1 Performance report
61 2017/18 ESO Q_3 Performance report
62 Q_3 Performance Parliamentary Commission

The sector further commenced construction of the new Parliamentary Chamber that will be accessible to the public. This is intended to provide a conducive working environment for Members and Staff of Parliament to enhance effective legislation.

In FY 2018/19, the sector plans to carry out the following activities:

a) Fast-track the construction of the new chamber and acquire furniture and fixtures for the offices of the 453 Members as well as improve the ICT infrastructure.
b) Carry out 150 oversight field visits to assess the performance of various government programmes being implemented by various sectors and the level of service delivery.
c) Implement an effective monitoring and evaluation system for tracking institutional performance and outcomes in line with the good governance and democracy principles outlined in the NRM Manifesto. However, to achieve this, the sector plans to carry out over 150 sight visits to assess the performance of various government programmes being implemented by various sectors such as the youth, elderly, PWDs, children and women.[63]

6.1.4. Public Sector Management

Effective Service Delivery

Public Administration and Public-Sector Management play a significant role in ensuring policy coherence, effective development planning and properly functioning service delivery structures.

In FY 2017/18, the Public Sector Management sector:

a) Reviewed Job descriptions for 6 MDAs[64]
c) Commenced System Improvement and Data Analysis of the Teacher Registration System
d) Procurement and distribution of over 250 MT relief foods and 45,500 assorted NFIs was accomplished.
e) Conducted special Audits for KIDP, NUSAF 3 and Refugee Management, which provided measures for service delivery improvement.
f) Supported NUYDC operations with 152M to provide vocational skilling to the youths.
g) Conducted one Refugee Eligibility Committee meeting where 8,126 individuals were granted refugee status.
h) 10 of the 57(18%) MDAs and Local Governments were supported on implementation of performance management initiatives; Performance agreements for Accounting officers were reviewed and linked to the Balance Card.
i) 5 of 18 (28%) MDAs and Local Governments were supported on the management of the training function; final draft human resource planning framework and guidelines on E-learning.
j) 1 of 26 (4%) MDAs and Local Governments were supported to set up RIM Systems and were audited in 17 of 40 (42%) MDAs and LGs; 85 students were sensitized on NRCA; and Final draft of the registry procedures and classification manual was produced[65]

In FY 2018/19, the sector plans to:

a) Produce, discuss and disseminate the GAPR for FY 2017/19 and to conduct Barazas in 50 districts.
b) Monitor compliance to service delivery standards in 11 LGs and 6 MDAs

63 Legislature Budget Framework Paper 2018/19)
64 Most; DPP; Uganda Prison Service; Ministry of Health (Ambulance Services Department, and schemes of service for 3 cadres i.e. Nursing Office Supervisors, Midwifery and Procurement), Ministry of Works (Maritime Administration Department); and Ministry of Water and Environment (Department of Climate Change).
65 Public Sector Management Budget Framework Paper 2018/19.

c) Provide technical support to 4 Sectors (Social Development, Works and Transport, Agriculture and Water and Environment) on development of service delivery standards

d) Provide technical support to 11 LGs and 15 MDAs on streamlining and set up of RIM Systems;

e) Audit Records Management Systems in 12 MDAs and 24 LGs, and

f) Finalise electronic records management policy and regulatory framework

Policy Coherence and Relevance

The overall objective of this service outcome is to lead, coordinate, monitor the implementation of Government affirmative action programmes in disadvantaged areas, and evaluation at both National and Local Government levels.

In FY 2017/18, the Office of Prime Minister achieved the following:

a) Serviced high-level coordination platforms including the Policy Coordination Committee (PCC); Policy Committee on Environment (PCE); and the Prime Minister Private Sector Forum and others

b) Coordinated and monitored the Legislative agenda for FY 2017/18, which was very instrumental in passing 2 out of the 87 proposed Bills. Eleven Bills were submitted for first reading.

c) Prepared the GAPR for FY 2016/17 and coordinated its discussion during the Annual Cabinet Retreat. It also conducted citizen's information foras (Barazas) in 7 district Local Governments as part of its strategy to improve MDA performance in service delivery. Barazas serve to enhance transparency and accountability, monitor performance of key projects, and assess performance of managers of MDAs and political leaders responsible for delivery of Government programs.

d) Chaired sessions on the 15th East African Community (EAC) Sectoral Council on Health and the EAC Sectoral Council on Energy.[66]

e) Supported various community infrastructure development interventions under NUSAF III, Drylands project, KIDP, PRDP, LRDP.

6.1.5. Public Administration

Regional and International Meetings

During the course of FY 2017/18, Government participated in, and hosted a number of high-level engagements at both regional and international levels. In particular, Uganda:

a) Participated at the UN General Assembly from 10th-24 October 2017, which discussed amongst other issues the security in DRC;

b) Participated in the AU Specialised Technical Committee (STC) on Finance, Monetary Affairs, Economic Planning and integration in Addis Ababa from 23-25th October 2017. The meeting reviewed the state of economic and socio conditions in Africa, assessed progress on regional integration and statistical development on the continent, and considered other statutory issues relating to the work of the African Union and the Economic Commission for Africa (EAC) secretariat, including the consideration of the Pan-African Investment code, African Inclusive markets centre for excellence, among others.

c) Hosted H.E. John Pombe Magufuli, the President of the United Republic of Tanzania from 9th to 11th November, 2017 during which period, the two Heads of State launched a Modern Facility to ease transportation of persons and goods at Mutukulu Border Post of Uganda and Tanzania.[67]

d) Hosted the President of Equatorial Guinea and the two governments signed an MoU in agreeing to

66 2017/18Ministry of East African Affairs Q2 report
67 MoFA Q_1 Performance Report

participate in Hydrocarbon events and also committed to sharing knowledge and experience in the field of oil and gas in bid to promote trade and investment between the two countries[68]

Other achievements include commencement of construction of Embassy in Bujumbura and completion of the construction of the Dar-es-Salaam Chancery.

In FY 2018/19, the sector undertakes to: Coordinate Summit directives of the Northern Corridor Integration Projects including Free Movement of Labour; Regional Commodities Exchange; Investment and Tourism Promotion; Single Customs Territory; Standard Gauge Railway (SGR); Oil Refinery; Oil Pipeline; Power Generation, Distribution and Interconnectivity; Land acquisition for Infrastructure Corridor; Information Communication, Mutual Defence /Peace and Security strategies and Foreign Policy Framework implemented.

Development Planning

As per the PFMA (2015), the National Planning Authority (NPA) conducted further assessments of MDA development plans in FY 2017/18 for their alignment to NDP II. The assessment covered 14 out of 16 sectors (representing 88%); 33 out of 127 MDAs (representing 26%), and 34 out of 157 LGs (representing 22%).[69] NPA also finalized the Certificate of Compliance Assessment of the national and sectoral budgets for FY 2017/18. The Annual Budget for FY 2017/18 was found to be less compliant (54.0%) compared to that of FY 2016/17(58.8%). The lower performance of the sectors was mainly due to low releases at half year and very low absorption capacity. However, there was an improvement in performance at Local Government level due to Local Governments having progressed in finalizing their Local Government Development Plans and having them approved, as well as better budget releases.[70]

The following were also achieved;

a) In a bid to address the legal and institutional gaps affecting GKMA, NPA finalized and launched an Economic Development Strategy for GKMA.

b) Sector Working Groups remain a central framework for coordination of sector planning and budgeting. In FY 2017/18, Cabinet approved the Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation as the 17th Sector of the MTEF.

c) Under the Public Service Commission, Government developed and launched a new E-recruitment system, with the intended goal of improving the Commission's recruitment process through reduced costs, reduced processing time, improved transparency and staff efficiency[71].

During the FY 2018/19, the sector plans to;

a) Finalise the 10-year National Development Plan;

b) Commence drafting of the 3rd NDP including the macroeconomic strategy;

c) Prepare NDP III sector and LG issue papers;

d) Finalise the 10-year Human Resource/Manpower Plan (HRP);

e) Continue alignment of sector plans and projects to the NDP II and Vision 2040 and support the development of Industrial Master Plan;

f) Finalise an Iron and Steel Industry feasibility study report and produce guidelines for development of Regional and Strategic Cities

National and District Elections

68 2017/18 State House Q_1 report
69 Semi Annual Budget Performance Report FY 2017/2018 and National Planning Authority Budget Framework Paper 2018/2019.
70 Certificate of Compliance for the Annual Budget FY 2017/18).
71 2017/18 PSC Q2 report.

The Electoral Commission organized electoral activities and conducted elections for District woman representative to Parliament and District chairpersons for the new districts of Rukiga Kyotera, Pakwach, Bunyangabu, and Namisindwa. The Electoral Commission later conducted polling activities for Kalungu District Chairperson. As at end of Q_3 2017/18, the electoral commission conducted eighteen by-elections as indicated;[72]

a) Directly elected Woman representative to parliament for Iganga and Kaabong districts,

b) Directly elected Member of Parliament for Kibanda North, Jinja- East, Igara-East Counties and Kiryandongo district.

c) Directly elected Woman Member of Parliament, and District Chairperson Nmasindiwa, Rukiga, Packwach, Kyotera and Bunyangabu districts

d) District Chairperson Kalungu District.

e) Representatives of people with Disabilities (PWD) in Parliament.

The commission produced voter's registers for the new districts of Rukiga, Kyotera, Packwach, Bunyangabu and Namisindwa and districts that had by-elections in Iganga, Kaabong, Kalungu and Kibanda North County. Furthermore, nine training of trainer sessions were conducted for directly elected Member of Parliament for Kibanda North County, District Chairperson for Kalungu District, By- elections of directly elected woman representative to Parliament for Iganga and Kaabong districts: District Woman representative for the newly created districts of Rukiga, Kyotera, Pakwach, and Namisindwa.

In FY 2018/19, the Electoral Commission will continue with implementation of its functions. It also aims to undertake demarcation of constituencies and electoral areas in the newly created districts of Nabilatuk, Bugweri, Kasanda, Kwania, Kapelebyong and Kikuube.

Disaster Preparedness and Refugee Management

Through disaster preparedness and refugee management services, government seeks to strengthen capacities for mitigation, preparedness and response to natural and human induced disasters as well as enhance national response capacity to refugee emergency management.

By March 2018, there were 1.4 million refugees in Uganda, of whom one million had entered the country in the past 18 months. Under Oruchinga refugee settlement, the Government of Uganda launched a large-scale programme to verify the identities of all the refugees in the country. It is noted that this verification exercise in Uganda was the biggest in the agency's history. A refugee verification exercise is currently being undertaken in all refugee settlements and among urban refugee settlements within Kampala. It is expected to be completed in September 2018 with six teams working simultaneously to register 18,000 people a day.[73]

In FY 2017/18, Uganda adopted a Refugees Policy that provides for equal opportunities for refugees in Uganda. In the same reporting period, the office in charge of refugees received and settled 101,866 new refugees (from neighboring countries of DRC, South Sudan and Burundi), demarcated 2,173 plots of land for settling them, and conducted one refugee eligibility committee meeting where 8,126 individuals were granted refugee status.

In FY 2018/19, 2,000 MTs of relief food and 5,000 assorted NFIs will be procured and distributed, 100,000 new refugees will be settled in conformity to international laws, 20,000 plots will be demarcated

72 Uganda Electoral Commission website
73 UNHCR, 2018

for new arrivals and 2 blocks of staff accommodation repaired in Kyaka II Refugee settlements. A national risk atlas and contingency plan will also be developed

6.1.6 Accountability

The accountability sector is concerned with the mobilization, management and accounting for the utilization of public resources to facilitate the delivery of quality and equitable services.**.** In addition**,** the sector is implementing the Accountability Sector Strategic Investment Plan (ASSIP)2017/18-2019/20 as the vehicle by which the broader national accountability agenda is articulated and translated into concrete objectives and plans, aimed at achieving at transparent responsive and accountable public sector that delivers value for money.

Under Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development, the sector achieved the following in by Q_3 of FY 2017/18:

a) Tax policy initiatives resulted into revenue collections (Tax and Non-tax revenue) amounting to UShs.4796.07 billion against the target of UShs. 4874.03 billion registering a shortfall of UShs 77.96 billion. This shortfall is attributed to the reduction in export earnings due to the fall in prices of exports such as Coffee, Gold, Fish among others.
b) Rolled out PBS to all LGs and MDAs for finalization of the Detailed Budget Estimates, Ministerial Policy statements
c) 21 Development Partner missions serviced e.g China, South Korea. World Bank, African Development Bank, IFAD, Germany, AFD, French Development Agency, IDB for projects such as Albertine Regional Sustainable Development Project, Markets and Agricultural Trade Improvement Project (MATIP II), and 3 financing agreements reviewed, negotiated and signed with Development partners.
d) Microfinance support Center disbursed 99 loans worth 12.5 billion. Over all, disbursements score of 88% of the quarterly target of UGX 14.12 billion. In addition, with the support from IDB and IRADA commenced the developing of the Islamic Microfinance Framework. 55 Sharia client projects had been financed to the tune of UGx. 30.2 Billion.

Under IGG, the sector's achievements by Q_3 included:

a) 456 corruption and 573 Ombudsman cases under decentralized Anti- Corruption programmes.
b) Directorate of leadership code completed 10 verifications and 3 investigations into breaches of code.
c) Ombudsman directorate completed 46 investigations and no systemics investigations were completed during the quarter.
d) 123 DDEG in full projects were inspected, 22 project managers and 77 trainers underwent training of trainers.
e) 93 Citizens were also trained to monitor TAAC in full projects.

Under Financial Intelligence Authority, the key performance highlights by Q_3 included the following**:**

a) Received 110 Suspicious Transaction Reports (STRs) from reporting entities which were analyzed,
b) disseminated 22 intelligence reports to law enforcement Agencies,
c) Closed 21 STR in full files, while 67 STRs files remained undergoing further analysis.
d) Implemented activities to support Operationalization of the goAML System and enhanced IT Security of the authority. These included; review of the IT infrastructure readiness, the servers/network and architecture, finalized the configurations and updates of the system to be able to start receipt and

analysis of reports, upgraded goAML environments to latest Standard Edition System releases, imported all configuration finalized previously, created the workflows previously designed, renamed required labels to custom values and imported lookups into the goAML application, finalized installation of the Automated Fire Suppression System.

Under Public Procurement and Disposal Authority, the key performance highlights as by Q_3 included the following:

a) PPDA completed 24 procurement and disposal audits where 31% of the contracts were rated highly satisfactory, 61% were satisfactory and 8% were rated unsatisfactory. The Authority also completed one performance-based contract audit.

b) PPDA conducted compliance checks in 34 Entities with a combined procurement budget of UGX 163,045,972,858. The compliance checks were aimed at assessing the level of adherence to the procurement procedures spelt out in the PPDA Act and the attendant regulations.

c) The Authority conducted a study to understand corruption in public procurement which revealed that the most significant levels of vulnerability and risk are identified at the Evaluation of Bid, and Contract Execution stages. PPDA also conducted a study on the causes of low bidder participation in public procurement.

6.2 Infrastructural Development

6.2.1 Transport

Government through Vision 2040 and NDP II set priorities for the establishment of a modern transport system to spur the development agenda of the country. The transport sector is central to the economic development of Uganda. The country is served by road, rail, inland water and air transport. In FY 2017/18, the sector was allocated Ushs 4,587 billion, representing 20.8 percent of the total budget compared to Ushs 3,824 billion (18.7 percent) in FY 2016/17.

A Reliable and Efficient Road Network

Improving the quality of the transport network is part of the effort to improve market accessibility, reduce costs of transport, improve trade, create jobs and industrial growth. Road transport is the dominant mode of transport in Uganda and is key for Uganda's socio-economic development. The cumulative road network in the country stood at 158,806.17 Km as of end March 2018 as shown in Table 6.1 below.

Table 6.1: Cumulative Road Network as of end March 2018

Type of Roads	Number of Kms
National Roads	21,577.84
District roads	40,982.62
Urban	17,820.11
Community access roads	78,354.02
Total	**158,806.17**

Road Network Performance in FY 2017/18

Government through the sector registered the following achievements in its management of the roads network and bridges in FY 2017/18:

a) Upgraded 400km of roads to bitumen standard;

b) Rehabilitated 185km of roads;

c) Managed 110 km of roads under force account graveled;

d) Completed FortPortal-Kamwenge road;

e) Completed Elegu and Katuna OSBP, and Malaba (exit road) OSBP;

f) Acquired 1,755 hectares of land for right of way under UNRA; and

g) Completed 9 major bridges (Aswa bridge, Cido bridge, Apak brige, Goli bridge, Kabaale bridge, Leresi bridge, Manafwa bridge, Ndaiga bridge, Nyamugasani bridge)

By March 2018, the overall status of the national roads network was as summarized in Table 6.2 below:

Table 6. 2: Status of National Roads Network, March 2018

Parameter	Target (Km)	Performance(Km)
Paved roads in air to good condition (%)	85	80
Unpaved roads in fair to good condition (%)	80	70
Roads Rehabilitated on account of completion of service life (KM)	-	637

Source: UNRA Q3 FY 2017/18 Performance Report

Paved Roads

Government is making great strides with regard to paving roads in the country. The completion of the 100km Fortportal-Kamwenge and Ntungamo-Mirama Hills roads in FY 2017/18 added to the share of paved roads by 0.7 percent, bringing the total KMs of paved road in the network to 4,257 km.

During FY2017/18, Government terminated two contractors on account of shoddy works. As a result, works on upgrading the Musita-Lumino-Busia-Majanji road (104) and Nakalama-Tirinyi-Mbale road (102km) were affected. A new contractor for the Nakalama-Tirinyi-Mbale road has been approved awaiting submission of performance security for contract signature. In FY 2018/19, Government will upgrade 400 km roads to paved bituminous standard. Government will also carry out feasibility studies of 460km of road upgrading projects and undertake detailed designs of 407km of road upgrading projects.

Table 6.3: Implementation progress in Road Construction as of March, 2018

S/N	Project Name	Length (Km)	Progress (%)
1	Bulima-kabwoya	66	63
2	Olwiyo-Gulu	70.3	60
3	Gulu-Acholibur	77.7	99
4	Acholibur-Musingo	86.4	90
5	Mbarara Bypass Lot 1	41.5	Provisionally completed
6	Kampala Northern Bypass	17	40
7	Kampala-Entebbe Expressway	51	92
8	Mukono-Kyetume Katosi-Nyenga	74	91.1
9	Mpigi-Kanoni Road	64	93
10	Kanoni-Sembabule- Villa Maria Road	110	81.71
11	Kyenjojo-Kabwoya	100	38
12	Mubende-Kakumiro-Kagadi Road	107	28
13	Bumbobi-lwakhakha Road	44.5	12.4
14	Musita-Lumino/Busia-majanji	104	48.6
15	Soroti-Katakwi-Akisim Road	100	54
16	Akisim-Moroto	50.3	47
17	Rushere-Nshwerenkye Road	11.1	Provisionally completed. Under defects liability period

S/N	Project Name	Length (Km)	Progress (%)
18	Jinja-Kamuli Roads		91.8
19	Reh. Namunsi – Sironko – Muyembe / Kapchorwa	65	98
20	Busunju road	47.6	Substantially completed
21	Rehabilitation of Iganga-Kaliro road	32	99.8
22	Kyenjojo – Fort Portal	50	39
23	Kapchorwa-Saum Road	77	2
24	Sembabule-Villa Maria Road	110	81
25	Mukono-Kayunga-Njeru	94	Provisionally completed. In Defects Notification period
26	Masaka-Bukakata road	41	Under procurement
27	Rukungiri-Kihihi-Ishasha/Kanungu	78.5	Under procurement
28	Mukono-Kalagi-Kayunga-Bukoloo-to-Njeru Road	92.5	Completed and currently under defect liability period
29	Rehabilitation of Nakalama – Tirinyi – Mbale road	102	A new contract was approved

Source: UNRA, Q3 of FY 2017/18 Performance Report

Road Maintenance

Government continued to maintain the existing road network in FY2017/18 through periodic and term maintenance as highlighted in Table 6.4 In FY 2018/19, Government will rehabilitate over 200km of roads.

Table 6.4: National Roads under Rehabilitaion/Maintenance

S/N	Road Project/Contract Name	Planned Progress to date (%)	Actual Progress to date (%)
1	Kibuye - Zana - Entebbe Airport (37Km)	97.2	97.8
2	Kitala – Gerenge (10kms), Natete - Nakawuka – Kisubi (29.5kms) Nakawuka – Kasanje (9.5kms) and Misindye - Bukerere - Kiyunga - Nakibona - Namalili (38.6kms)	95.5	90.8
3	Kayunga – Baale (46kms), Baale – Galiraya (42.5kms) and Kayunga – Nabuganyi (20kms)	86.1	82
4	Luweero- Kikyusa-Zirobwe(37km)& Kisuule-Nakaseke-Kapee-ka-Busunju(51km) Roads	100	97.84
5	Term Maintenance of 48 selected National Roads -Phase v (21LOTS)-LOT02: Katuugo-Kinyogoga -Kaweweta(42km), Ngoma-Kinyogoga (27km), Ngoma Kasozi-Kyamukonda(31km) and Ngoma -Kyankwanzi (15km) Roads	86.18	24.98
6	Term Maintenance of 21 selected National Roads LOT 07: Katikamu -Bamugolode-Nakasongola (103km) Roads	100	88.48
7	Periodic Maintenance of (04) Selected National Unpaved Roads Total-ing to 152 km ; Lot 4 : Kasiso – Mazzi – Kalungi Road (57Km)	100	100
8	Term Mantainance of Mitala- Maria - Bulo-Kanoni(30km) and Mityana - Busunju(30km)	97.22	75.02
9	Provision And Installation Of Reinforced Concrete Marker Posts To Demarcate Road Reserves On Selected National Roads: Lot 1: Busega - Masaka Road (105km)	85.71	97
10	Kyapa-Kasensero (41km) and Lyantonde-Kaliro-Ntuusi (58km) Roads	100	38

S/N	Road Project/Contract Name	Planned Progress to date (%)	Actual Progress to date (%)
11	Villa Maria - Kyamulibwa-Kabulasoke (48km) and Kyabakuza-Kiwan-gala-Ndagwe-Kabale (62km) Roads	95	60
12	Provision and installation of Reinforced concrete Marker posts to De-marcate Road Reserves on Three selected National Roads (3Lots)-Lot 2; Masaka-Mbarara road (86km)	130	95
13	Rakai-Ntantamukye (50Km)	52	47
14	Sembabule-Nkonge road (58km)	52	40
15	Mbirizi-Matete-Sembabule-Katonga Road (58km)	100	37
16	Kyabakuza-Kyojja-Matete-Kaliro Road (70km)	54	28
17	Myanzi-Kasanda-Kiboga (63km) and Lusalira-Kasambya-Nkonge (39km)	100	94.5
18	Wakitundu-Bulera-Bukuya-Kayindiyindi Road (70km)	100	100
19	Nyakiraguju – Bugamba – Kitwe (53km) Road	100	37
20	Kabwohe - Kitagata – Kabira (51km) And Kabira - Rukungiri (15km)	100	96.2
21	Kabwohe - Nyakambu – Bwizibwera (35km) & Nyakambu – Nsiika (12.4km)	100	91.2
22	Kakukuru - Rubare - Kyempene - Rubiririzi (35.1km).	105.1	98
23	Periodic Maintenance of Muhanga - Kyogo - Kamwezi (20.1km) and Rwashamire - Kyafora - Kiyenje (18.9km)	342.9	93.5
24	Kihihi – Nyamirama – Burama (25km) and Kanungu – Rugyeyo – Kabaranga (38km)	100	96
25	Nkenda Bugoye Nyakalingijo road 17.5 km	100	93
26	Kibuku - Nyabusozi (14km) and Kahunge - Bisozi - Rwamwanya (34km)	100	100
27	Kyenjojo - Katooke - Muzizi (38km), Rugombe - Katooke (23km) and Fort Portal - Kijura (41km) roads	100	100.0
28	Provision and Installation of Reinforced Concrete Marker Posts to demarcate Road Reserves on two selected National Roads Lot 2: Fort Portal - Bundibugyo - Lamia (103.6km)	100	100
29	Provision of Services of Road Construction Equipment Hire Facilities for Uganda National Roads Authority for a period of 4 years, Western Region(Fort Portal, Hoima and Masindi	60	40
30	Kasisi-Kabata-Kyanga (30km)	100	98
31	Nyakigumba-Katebwa (7km) & Ntandi-Kikyo-Bundibugyo (22km) Roads.	100	86
32	Hoima-Kiziranfumbi-Kagadi-Kagadi-Muzizi and Hoima –Biiso (145.2km)	100	100
33	Massode-Nkokoo-Road(37.7km)	100	89
34	Kagadi-Kibaale Road(40.2km) (Isunga-Bugwara-Kikaya) rd.	98	96
35	Bukwiri-Kyankwanzi and Bukwiri-Ntwetwe-Kiyindiyindi Road (75km)	86	40.4
36	Provision of Services of Road Construction Equipment Hire Facilities for Uganda National Roads Authority for a period of 4 years, Western Region(Fort Portal, Hoima and Masindi)	88	90
37	Nkooko-Nalweyo Road (32.8Km)	100	66
38	Masindi- Hoima(54km),Masindi-Biiso (51km) and Masindi-Kigum-ba(39km)	100	88
39	Kisanja-Park Jcn-Parra(80km)	90	87

S/N	Road Project/Contract Name	Planned Progress to date (%)	Actual Progress to date (%)
40	Biiso-Bukumi, Bukumi-Butiaba, Butiaba Army Barracks Access(20km), Bukumi-Wanseko(51km) and Buliisa-Park Junction(22km)	78	45
41	Provision of services of road construction equipment hire facilities for UNRA for four years Lot 3 western region Fort Portal, Hoima and Masindi	92	84
42	Adjumani - Mungula - Amuru Road (88Km)	100	93
43	Obongi - Kulikulinga (45km)	100	90
44	Obongi - Kulikulinga (45km), Adjumani - Sinyanya (33km) and Dzaipi - Tete - Nimule (35km)	100	34
45	Moyo-Obongi Road (28km)	100	93.2
46	Pakele-Pabbo Road (32.0km)	45.16	12.5
47	Lira Town Roads	100	99.99
48	Lira-Aduku-Apac,& Ngetta- Puranga (91.8km)	58.33	57.15
49	Apac- Akokoro-Masindi Port (91km)	52.77	55.6
50	Apac-Cegere – Teboke Road (28km)	100.0	100.0
51	Ogur - Apala Road (217km)	108	99
52	Aduku – Teboke – Loro road (35Km)	100	99.9
53	WANDI - YUMBE Road(70km)	100	100
54	Wandi – Rhino Camp (51km), Koboko Lodonga – Yumbe (36km)	99.9	99.9
55	Panyimur – Eruss – Goli - Paidah (61Km), Paidah - Anyavu-Vura(65Km) and Anyavu - Vura (27Km) roads	86	80
56	Owaffa – Kubala – Omugo Road (Section 8+000 – 12+000) – 4.1Km	100	30
57	Kitgum-Orom Road (90km) & Palabek-Atiak Road (64km)	91.31	85.33
58	Pajule-Pader-Kwonkic (27 km) & Namokora-Lokapel-Adilang (74km) Roads.	94.18	87.46
59	Acholibur - Puranga road (62 km).	48.08	39.12
60	Kitgum-Kalongo-Patongo (77km) & Patongo-Lukee (20km) Roads	100	47
61	Ngomoromo - Nyimur - Bibia (36Km)	100	100
62	Kitgum-Palabek (44 Km)	48.95	26
63	Term Mantainance of Gulu - Rackoko (90km)	100	71
64	Aber – Anyeke- Ngai – Atwal - Aromo - Awere (100Km)	100	100
65	Loro – Anyeke – Minakulu (32km)	100	62
66	Katine-Ochero (70km)	100	91
67	Kumi-Ladot (26km) & Ladot-Palisa (22km)	100	90
68	Serere-Pingire-Arapo-Mugarama & Arapo-Mulondo	60	38
69	Amuria-Acowa-Usuk (38km) and Katakwi-Usuk-Orungo (33km)	92	91
70	Soroti-Gweri-Toroma-Magoro (54.0km) & Magoro-Ngariam (27.0km)	100	100
71	Kapir - Ngora - Mukongoro (44km), Mukongoro - Kidongole (14km), Soroti - Brooks Corner (25km) roads	56	49
72	Chosan-Amudat (30.8 km) and Chosan-Angatun- Namalu (33km)	101	93

S/N	Road Project/Contract Name	Planned Progress to date (%)	Actual Progress to date (%)
73	Moroto-Lokitanyala Road (44km)	63	56
74	Matany – Lokupo-Turtuko (32km) and Turtuko-Apeitolim(37km)	62	47
75	Kanawat-Kaabong, Kaabong-Kapeedo, & Kapeedo-Karenga Roads	100	95
76	Ariamoi-Lopei & Kotido-Kapelimoru-Lopei	100	74.4
77	Muyembe - Namalu (65km), Girik River - Bukwo (30km), Chepsikunya – Girik River (26.1km)	94.44	84
78	Kapenguria - Kwoti (15km), Budaka – Kadeluna - Butebo (21.7km) and Bugusege - Buteza (9.3km)	100	98
79	Malukhu – Musoto – Nabiganda - Naboa (29.2km),	100	91.4
80	Tororo-Nagongera (20km), Nagongera-Busolwe- Busaba (24km), Busolwe- Nabumali (35km) and Busolwe - Budumba (17.5km) roads	100	100
81	Kamuli - Kaliro (46 Km) And Kamuli - Bukungu (68 Km) – Roads	100	96
82	Iganga - Bulopa - Kamuli (58 Km) And Buwenge - Nakabugu - Kaliro (48 Km) Roads	100	96
83	Kaliro - Nawaikoke - Irundu Road – (26.0 Km)	213.08	100.0

Source: Projects Status Report for March, 2018

Major Oil Roads

In line with GoU's target to start commercial oil production by 2020, works on key oil roads advanced in FY 2017/18. UNRA obtained NEMA's approval for commencement of works on the six oil roads following its submission of Environmental Social Impact Assessment the six roads and two bridges.[74] In Q3 FY 2017/18, UNRA awarded contracts to three lots of the critical oil roads and the rest are in advanced stage. The roads include Masindi (Kisanja)-Park junction Road, Tanga junction-Paraa-Buliisa, Hoima-Butiaba-Wanseko, Buhimba-Nalweyo-Bulamagi, Bulamagi-Gayaza-Kakumiro roads. In FY 2018/19, Government will commence on the construction of the 600km critical sections of oil roads.

Bridges

Works are ongoing on a number of bridges across the country that form an integral part of the National Roads network. The works on bridges are aimed at improving connectivity across the country. The two flagship projects to enhance connectivity in the Northern Corridor routes are the new Jinja Nile Bridge and the proposed new Karuma Nile Bridge. The Jinja Nile Bridge has progressed at 62.9 percent completion rate, while implementation of the new Karuma Bridge awaits funding. Progress of works on other ongoing bridges is summarized in Table 6.5 below: In FY 2018/19, Government will undertake construction of 15 Bridges across the country.

Table 6.5: Status of Works on Bridges, March, 2018

S/N	Bridge	Status: March, 2018
1	2nd Nile bridge at Jinja Span 525m cable stayed bridge	Physical progress is estimated at 62.9 percent versus 92.84 percent planned.

74 They key oil roads include: Masindi-Paraa-Buliisa, Buhimba-Nalweyo-Bulamagi, Lusalira-Nkonge-Lumegere-Sembalule, Masindi-Biiso, Kabaale-Kiziranfumbi and Hohwa_Nyairongo-Kyarusheha. The bridges include: Tanga gate and Emmi

S/N	Bridge	Status: March, 2018
2	Aswa Bridge 55.2m (18.4+18.4+18.4)	Physical progress is 99 percent. Time progress is 100% incl. time extension. The bridge structure is complete and open to traffic. Joint inspection of works to be carried out before issuance of a substantial completion certificate
3	Goli (20m) and Nyagak (3 lines of 4.5m dia turbo sider culverts) Bridges in Nebbi	Substantially completed and in use by the public. Bridges under DLP.
4	Nyalit (15m) and Seretiyo Bridges on Kapchorwa – Suam	Overall physical progress is 90 percent. Time progress is at 118 percent. **Nyalit bridge** – The Bridge structure is complete. Work on approach roads has delayed because the contractor has not yet submitted gravel test results despite numerous reminders. **Seretiyo Bridge** – progress at 90 percent Construction of approach roads on Muyembe side is on-going. Construction of approach road on Namalu side has been delayed by claims of graves in the area.
5	Kabaale Bridge (linking Kyankwanzi to Ngoma in Nakaseke)	Substantially completed and bridge is being used by public. Current physical progress is at 98 percent. Project started its 12-month DLP (ending 15 May 2018)
6	Design & Build of Nalakasi Bridge on Nalakasi-Arimoi-Kaabong Road in Karamoja Sub-region	The final detailed design report was accepted and physical works are now on progress. Currently physical progress is 52 percent.
7	Design & Build of Kaabong Bridge on Kaabong-Kotido Road in Karamoja Sub-region	The final detailed design report was accepted and physical works are now on progress. Currently physical progress is 55.77 percent and
8	Design & Build of Lopei Bridge on Kaabong-Kotido Road in Karamoja Sub-region	The draft design report was accepted and currently, the final design report is under preparation. Mobilization on site is on progress and Road diversion works are on progress. Physical progress is at 25.33 percent
9	Apak bridge in Lira	Substantially completed and is operational and under DLP
10	Design and build Manafa bridge on Tororo- Mbale Rd	Completed and is operational and under DLP
11	Aswa bridge 55.2m	Completed and is operational and under DLP
12	Goli 20m and Nyagak 3 line bridge in Nebbi	Substantially completed and is operational and under DLP
13	Cido bridge 15m on Nebbi – Goli road	Substantially completed
14	Nyalit 15m and seretiyo bridges on Kapchorwa –Suam	Under liquidated damage, progress is 80 percent
15	Leresi Bridge in Butaleja leresi- Budaka road	Substantially completed and is operational and under DLP
16	Ndaiga bridge on Bugiri –Malaba road	Substantially completed and is operational since march 2016 and DLP expired
17	Kabaale bridge – on Kyankwanzi Ngoma link in Nakaseke 100m	Substantially completed and is operational and under DLP ending May, 2018
18	Ruboni access bridge on Mt Magaritta in Kasese	Completed and is operational and DLP expired
19	Namugasane bridge in Kasese	Completed and is operational and DLP expired
20	Design build of Nalakasi bridge on Arimo- kaboong road in Karamoja	Progress by December at 15 percent commenced January, 2017 and due completion July, 2018
21	Design build of kaboong bridge on kaboong –Kotido road in Karamoja	Progress by December at 28 percent commenced January, 2017 and due completion July, 2018

Source: UNRA Q3 performance report

Progress was also made on a number of additional bridge works directly implemented through MWoT in FY 2017/18 as sumarised in Table 6.6 below. Government will in FY 2018/19 undertake feasibility studies and designs of 8 bridges.

Table 6.6: Status of Bridge Works and Descriptions

Bridge Name	Completion Status
Lot 2 (Nyawa & Kochi 2 bridges)	completed
Lot 3 (Abalang, Olyanai, Alipa, Akol and Airogo bridges)	completed
Rushaya bridge (Mitoma district)	completed
Binyuga swamp crossing (Mbarara)	completed
Saaka swamp Phase II	91
Okokor bridge (Kumi)	60
Orom bridge (Kitgum)	99
Kaguta bridge (Lira)	98
Agwa bridge (Lira)	90

Source: MoWT

Ferries

Government made a number of milestones in regard to ferries in FY 2017/18. The following achievements were made during the FY:

a) Completed the Slipway for Zengebe - Namasale Ferry (MV Kyoga) in August 2017, as part of the contract to construct MV Kyoga.

b) Sigulu Ferry (Lake Victoria): agreement on Marine Surveys was concluded in November 2017 and the design review process is underway with 95 percent of drawings having been approved.

c) Rehabilitation of the Former Bukakata Ferry: New procurement was initiated in June 2017 (after the Best evaluated bidder in the previous procurement declined to sign the contract). The due diligence report was approved by the Accounting Officer.

d) Buyende-Kasilo-Kaberamaido (BKK) Project: The bidding document for landing facilities was approved by contracts committee.

e) Katosi landing site: ESIA has been done and report was submitted to NEMA for approval. Geotechnical Lab results were ssubmitted to UNRA. UNRA is to prepare detailed design internally, and

f) Kiyindi – Buvuma ferry: Procurement of contractor is going on with the evaluation of bids for both the ferry equipment and landing sites in process.

In FY 2018/19, Government will start construction of the Sigulu (Lake Victoria) and the Bukungu-Kagwala-Kaberamaido (BKK) Ferries and rehabilitate the former Bukakata–Lukku Ferry for redeployment.

Expressways

Government is constructing major expressways aimed at reducing traffic congestion in and around Kampala City. A total of six expressways are under various stages of preparation and development as summarized in Table 6.7 below. The most advanced of these is Kampala-Entebbe Express highway with 92 percent completion progress as of March, 2018. The project was initially due for completion in October 2017 but has been delayed by the slow pace of compensation. About 1,453 people (32 percent) have not been compensated. Completion is now expected by end of FY 2017/18. Government will in

FY 2018/19 undertake feasibility study for the 200km of Kampala- Busunju Expressway and detailed designs of 155km of Expressway projects

Table 6. 7: Implementation Status of Expressways

S/N	Expressway	Length	Status
1	Kampala-Entebbe	51	Cumulative progress by end of March, 2018 was 92 percent against the programmed 97.45 percent. Time elapsed was 93.43 percent. Land compensation remains the major issue affecting project progress
2	Kampala – Mpigi, Queensway – Busega & Busega – Mpigi	32	Civil works and supervision contracts for Busega - Mpigi Expressway (23.7Km) are currently under procurement and Financing was secured through AfDB. The Technical Evaluation report and Due diligence report were submitted for CC approval on 9th March 2018.
3	Kampala-Jinja Expressway	77	Revised Feasibility study report, prequalification documents and Request for proposal were submitted to PPP. Committee and approved. Preparations are ongoing for launching the project RFQ documents by Mid May 2018. Invitation for the pre-qualifications exercise was initiated for the design, build, finance, operate maintain and transfer of the project. IFC in this regard is the Lead Transaction Advisor to UNRA
	Kampala Outer Beltway		Inception Report submitted by the consultant. Route Alignment Options report was submitted and consultant presented report to UNRA DNPE. Materials Investigation for Prelim. Design completed in Sept 2017 Draft Feasibility study submitted and presented to UNRA in October 2017. Draft Preliminary design report submitted on 8th December 2017. Draft Feasibility Study Report and Preliminary Design were reviewed and comments sent to the consultant. The preferred alignment was approved and the consultant has commenced phase 2 activities.
4	Kampala-Busunju Expressway	55	Under procurement, Technical evaluation of proposal is completed in January 2018.
5	Nakasero-Northern Bypass Express Route (VVIP)	5	Design commenced in December 2016; Inception and Design Base Statement submitted; Draft Feasibility Study and Preliminary report expected by April 2018
6	Kampala-Bombo	50	Geotechnical investigations for alignment materials, borrow areas and quarries is ongoing Draft Feasibility study and preliminary design has been submitted by and final Feasibility study is expected by April 2018.

Source: UNRA Projects Status Report for March 2018

Traffic Flow and Signalization

Over the last five years, Government has directed efforts towards improving traffic flow in Kampala. In FY 2017/18, Government, through Kampala City Council (KCCA), installed traffic signals in six (6) major junctions[75] in addition to widening some of the roads leading to the junctions.[76] Government

75 Fairway, Kabira, Kiira, Bwaise, Makerere Hill, Mambule and Bakuli-Nankulabye-Kasubi

76 Fairway Junction, Kabira Junction, Kira four lane Road, Bwaise Mambule Junction, Makerere Hill four lane Road, Jinja road-Lugogo have so far been fully installed. Makerere Hill four lane Road and Bakuli-Nakulabye-Kasubi are nearing completion

will in FY 2018/19 direct further efforts towards improving traffic flow in and around the city through expanding the roads, improving drainange systems and installing traffic lights among others.

Railway Transport

Meter Gauge Railway (MGR)

Government is committed to develop and revamp the national railway system. Due to continued under performance, the Rift Valley Railways concession signed in 2005 was terminated in FY 2017/18. The RVR concession had been intended to promote and increase mobility of cargo and passenger, increase the stock wagons and repair the Kampala-Jinja route. As a result of continued funder performance, Government terminated the concession and through the Uganda Railways Corporation (URC) has since taken over all assets and management of rail transportation which were handed over to RVR in 2006. The passenger rail serving Kampala Metropolitan area between Namanve and Kampala station resumed operation in February, 2018.

In FY 2017/18, URC prepared a business plan and received Ushs 11.7 billion towards emergency rehabilitation and operations. A supplementary release of Ushs 25 billion was also approved for the period up to June, 2018 and about 40 billion is required for FY 2018/19. This will enable URC to undertake immediate rehabilitation and restoration of normal services on the Malaba Kampala line and the Port Bell– Mwanza Route. Repair works on the Kampala- Port Bell line are expected to be completed by the beginning of FY 2018/19. In FY 2018/19, 42 railway wagons will be rehabilitated, spots along Port Bell– Kampala- Malaba line will be repaired and marking of the railway reserve boundaries will be undertaken with 1,088 beacons to be procured and installed.

Standard Gauge Railway (SGR)

Under the framework of the Northern Corridor Integration projects, the SGR network is being developed as a seamless regional railway project by Uganda and other regional Partner States of Kenya, Rwanda and South Sudan to cover a total distance of 3,200km. The project stretches through Mombasa - Nairobi – Kampala to Kigali and Juba. It will also extend from Pakwach to Vurra at the Uganda-Democratic Republic of Congo border. In FY 2018/19 and in the medium term, Government will fast track implementation of the SGR project to ensure its completion so as to take advantage of socioeconomic and other benefits. Table 6.8 provides a cumulative summary of the SGR implementation progress in Uganda.

In FY 2018/19, Government will procure a total of 570 hectares of land on the eastern route to facilitate the SGR right of way.

Table 6. 8: Implementation Progress of the SGR project in Uganda

Result Areas	Performance Status as of end March, 2018)
Land Acquisition	a) 100.1km out of 273km of Right of Way (RoW) along the Malaba-Kampala route have been secured. b) All PAPs were valued and compensation stand at 60 percent (2,349 people) of the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) in the districts of Tororo, Butaleja, Namutumba, Luuka and parts of Iganga. c) Government has already demarcated and cleared 48.4km (RoW). d) A total of 53km and 8.9km of land in wetlands and central forests was secured from NEMA and NFA respectively without compensation. However, the alignment of the network will affect 33 schools and 11 factories along the Malaba-Kampala section. e) The process to secure the remaining section on the network is ongoing, with the Chief Government Valuer's approval of Valuation Reports for the districts of Tororo corridor, Tororo Stations (Tororo main Station and Nagongera Station), Butaleja, Namutumba, Luuka, Iganga, and Mayuge awaiting approval of submitted Valuation reports for Mukono, Kasoli Housing Estate, Jinja corridor and Wakiso and Kampala.
Sourcing of Funds for the SGR Eastern Route (273KM)	Discussions Governments of Uganda and China together with the China EXIM bank are still on-going.
Harmonization and Relocation of the SGR Project with other Infrastructure Projects	Due to the rigid design of the railway system, a number of other infrastructure and utility projects are required to pave way for the SGR. Affected infrastructure projects and facilities include: a) Redesigning of Kampala Fly Over (JICA) and Kampala Jinja Expressway (KJE); b) Relocation by UETCL of 132kV high voltage lines along the Malaba-Kampala SGR corridor valued at USD 47.7 million; c) A guarantee of 100MW by MEMD for the SGR; and d) Alignment of utility infrastructure by NWSC, KCCA and Local Governments
SGR Harmonization between the Governments of Uganda and Kenya	The SGR requires seamless connection across countries. A Bilateral Agreement on seamless and joint operations of the Mombasa- Kampala SGR section was signed between the Governments of Uganda and Kenya considering the following aspects among others: a) Electrification (electric traction) viz-a-vis diesel traction SGR system; b) Locomotive routing and exchange c) Detailed management of operations between Uganda and Kenya d) Connection at the Malaba Bridge; e) Railway One Stop Border Post (OSBP) at Malaba Station; and f) Arrangements for Customs and Trade clearances between Uganda and Kenya

Result Areas	Performance Status as of end March, 2018)
National/ Local Content Mainstreaming	Government developed a Local Content Strategy and Implementation Plan valued at USD 700m for the construction of the Malaba-Kampala SGR phase. The strategy provides for reservation of 90 percent of the jobs during construction for Uganda nationals and 10 percent for foreigner. It also requires locally available resources and other earthen materials to be locally sourced.

Source: MoWT

Water Transport

Currently, both motorized and non-motorized vessels ply the Uganda's lakes and rivers. Motorised water transport on the country's water bodies is provided through vessels operated by UNRA; Kalangala Infrastructure Services (KIS); URC (MV Kalangala); Uganda Wildlife Authority and private operators.

Government in undertaking the the investments in the table below as part of the measures to expand passenger and cargo traffic conveyed by water transport

Table 6.9: Implementation Progress on Ferries and Landing Sites

S/N	Project Name	Name of Contractor/ Supervisor	Physical Progress (%)
1	Zengebe-Namasale Ferry (MV Kyoga-2)	Johs. Gram-Hanssen A/S- Western Marine Joint Venture	100%
2	Wanseko-Panyimur Ferry (MV Albert Nile-1)	Damen Shipyards	100%
3	Sigulu Ferry (Lake Victoria)	Johs. Gram-Hanssen A/S- Western Marine Joint Venture	33%
4	Rehabilitation of the Former Bukakata Ferry	Under procurement	43%
5	Buyende-Kasilo-Kaberamaido (BKK) Project	Procurement Preparation	25%
6	Amuru-Rhino Camp Project	UNRA	39%
7	Katosi landing site	Under procurement	
8	Kiyindi – Buvuma ferry and landing construction	Under procurement	
9	Design and Build of Wanseko Landing Site	UNRA	0%

Source: UNRA

The water transport sectors remains constrained with out-dated navigation infrastructure[77]. Government is accordingly increasing enforcement of regulations in order to make water transport safe and environmentally suitable for the movement of both passenger and cargo traffic. Plans are under way to rehabilitate Portbell and Jinja ports among others in FY 2018/19 and in the medium term.

Air Transport

Expansion and modernization of Uganda's air transport sector is part of Government's agenda of building a multimodal transport sector. Since NDP I, a number of interventions have been implemented by Government to make the sector more competitive. The most recent of these are upgrade and expansions works at Entebbe International Airport (EIA) and the construction of the new Kabaale International Airport (KIA).

77 Water bodies lack hydrographical and bathymetrical charts, except those that were conducted on Lake Victoria charted in 1901.

Entebbe International Airport (EIA)

Government plans to turn Entebbe into a regional hub. In that regard, efforts have been directed towards through redevelopment of EIA. In FY 2017/18, Government start continued with major work works at EIA, including construction of a new passenger terminal and a new cargo centre which are 20 and 30 per cent complete respectively as of March, 2018. Once completed, the ongoing works are expected to increase passenger and cargo traffic. The current trend of cargo and passenger traffic has been steadily growing as highlighted in the Tables 6.10 and 6.11 below;

Table 6.10: Trends of Cargo (Tonnes)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Imports	21,824	20,644	21,789	20,182	21,593
Exports	34,130	32,197	32,660	39,376	47,711
Total	55,954	52,841	54,449	59,557	69,305

Source: CAA, 2018

Table 6.11: Passenger traffic at Entebbe International Airport

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Domestic	25,458	22,789	14,934	14,166	18,824
International	1,343,963	1,332,499	1,375,144	1,401,579	1,511,207
Total	1,369,421	1,355,288	1,390,078	1,415,745	1,530,031

Source: CAA, 2018

Kabaale International Airport

In FY 2017/18, physical works for the first phase of KIA commenced and were at 20 per cent complete as of end March, 2018. Phase 1 includes construction of several facilities including Runway, Taxiways, Apron, Fuel Farm, Fire Station, Multi-purpose Hangar, Perimeter Fence, Drainage Facilities, Water Supply and Sewage Disposal, Terminal Building and Landing Instruments. This followed Parliamentary approval of loan financing worth Ushs 1.3 trillion in November 2017.

Revival of the National Airline

The revival of the National Airline is a core project in NDPII and is one of the 21 directives of the National Resistance Movement Government for 2016-2021. The need to revive the national airline is premised on the following objectives.

a) To enhance the country's competitiveness by reducing the cost of air transport and easing connectivity to and from Uganda;

b) The strategy to support faster harnessing of opportunities; and

c) The requirement to establish air transport infrastructure to meet the growing demand for air transport

In FY 2017/18, a feasibility study regarding the revival of the National Airline was undertaken by National Planning Authority (NPA) and a taskforce to spearhead the revival has so far been formed. Also, business and implementation plans have also been prepared and approved by Cabinet. The National Airline Company to has also been registered to oversee the operationalization of the airline.

6.2.2 Energy

Government has over the last decade directed efforts and resources towards ensuring increased electricity generation and transmission, development and access to sustainable energy services and promotion of efficient utilization of energy as enshrined in Vision 2040 and the National Development Plans. Government targets to achieve outcomes as indicated in Table 6.12 below.

Table 6. 12: Energy Sector Outcomes, FY 2017/18

Programme outcome	Outcome indicator	Status, FY 2017/18
Universal access to modern energy	Share of household using modern energy	22%
	Grid electrification rate	18.3%[1]
	Transmission capacity	2690.5
Affordable energy	Technical losses	9.9%[2]
Energy security	Installed generation capacity	947 MW
	Annual change (%) in petroleum import bill	14.0%
Green growth	National Energy Mix: a. Large Hydropower b. Small Hydropower c. Solar power d. Others	 80% 8% 10% 2%

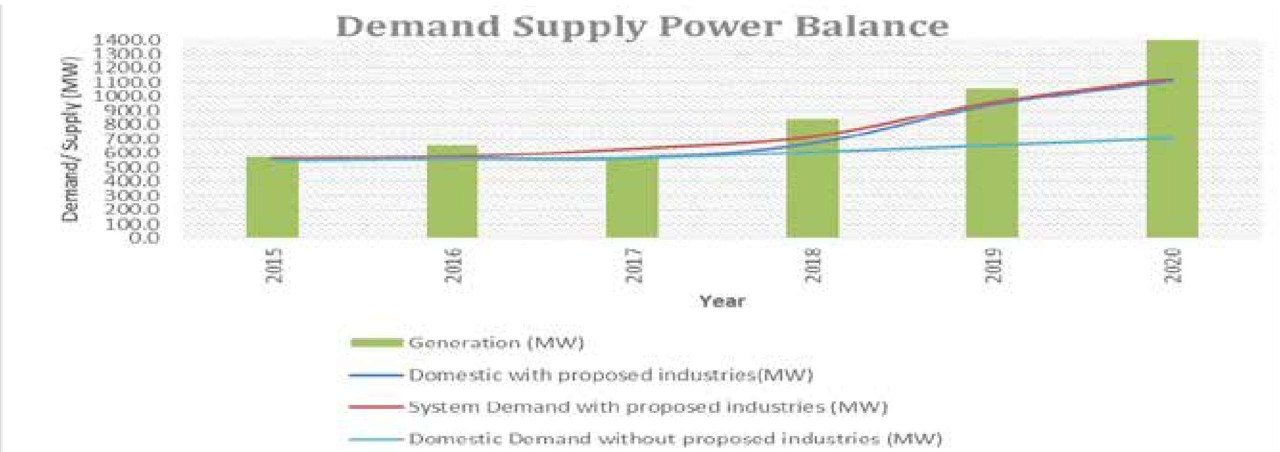
Source: Energy Sector performance report, 2016/17, Q3 MEMD performance report, ERA website.

Universal Access to Modern Energy

National Electrification

Access to modern energy is critical in the quest to increase productivity and improving living standards of households. NDP II targets 30 percent access to electricity by 2020 against the current level of 22 percent (December, 2017).[78] The demand and supply of power have been growing and are expected to further increase in the medium and long term as shown in Fig.6.1 below. Customer demand for electricity under the UMEME network area increased by 18.3 percent in 2017 from 950, 814 customers in 2016 to 1,125,291 in 2017. Usage of prepaid meters also increased from 65.0 percent in 2016 to 70.1 percent of the customer base (UMEME, 2017).

Figure 6.1: Demand and supply of power



Source: Least Cost generation plan (ERA website)

78 Energy Sector Performance Review 2016/17

Rural Electrification

Currently, rural access to electricity is at 10.3 percent against a target of 26 percent in 2022 and 51 percent by 2030 (REA, 2018)[79]. Out of the 1361 sub counties, 844 have been connected; 21 sub-counties have on-going projects in them; procurement of works for 209 sub-counties is underway and programming for 287 sub-counties is due to commence in FY 2018/19 and the medium term.[80] To achieve the targets, Government has invested in installing power transmission lines in rural areas and there are plans to put waivers on connection fees to drive demand for electricity.

The target for FY 2017/18 is to achieve 2,241kms of low voltage lines and 3,909kms of medium voltage lines by the end of June 2018. This is complemented by efforts to promote the use of renewable energy technologies off the main grid network. As of end February, 2018, 117 out of 121 districts were already connected to the main grid and plans are underway to connect the remaining districts (Kotido, Kabong, Buyende and Buvuma).[81] During FY 2017/18, construction of the 33kv distribution lines to connect Buikwe, Mukono, Apac, Dokolo, Lira and Oyam were completed.

Transmission of power from the two main Hydro Power Plants of Karuma and Isimba has been affected by delays in compensation of affected persons by the projects. Out of the 4,135 people affected by the Karuma project, only 2,791 (67.4 per cent) had been compensated by the end of Q2 in FY 2017/18. This has affected extension of transmission lines of Karuma-Kawanda, Karuma-Lira and Karuma-Oriyo which are to be connected to different substations.

Energy Affordability

Government envisages a significant reduction in Uganda's power tariffs to about Ushs 105 when the Karuma and Isimba Power Projects come on board in FY 2018/19. The power tariff set by Electricity Regulatory Authority (ERA) in April, 2018 marginally increased unit costs for domestic and commercial consumers. In the case of targeted industrial consumers, Government lowered the power tariffs to reduce the cost of production as shown in Table 6.13 below.

Table 6. 13: Power Tariffs by User Category

Category	Description	End User Tariff (UGX), Q2 2018
Domestic consumers	Single phase supplied at 240 volts	718.5
Commercial consumers	Three phase supplied at 415 volts	718.5
Meduim Industrial consumers	Low voltage 415 Volts with maximum demand up to 500 KVA	591.5
Large industrial consumers	High voltage 110000 Volts with maximum demand exceeding 500KVA but up to 1500KVA	374.4
Extra-large industries	High Voltage 110000 Volts with maximum demand exceeding 1500KVA and dealing in manufacturing	369.4

Source: ERA (Distribution Tariffs 2018)

79 Rural Electrification Agency (REA) website and the Electricity Connection Policy 2017
80 REA,2018
81 Energy Sector Performance Report, FY 2016/17

Energy security

Uganda's installed electricity generation capacity was at 947 MW as of end March 2018 (MEMD, September, 2017)[82]. This capacity is expected to reach about 2000 MW by 2020. Out of the 947MW generation capacity, 720 MW (76 percent) is hydroelectricity and the rest are cogeneration and thermal. Government interventions over the last dacade has led to an increase in the transmission capacity is at 5,104 kV in FY 2017/18 compared to 2,318 kV in FY 2016/17. Technical energy loses also reduced to 3.83 percent in Q3 FY 2017/18 from 3.87 percent in FY 2016/17

The expected increase in generation capacity is on account of the on-going key power projects including the Karuma and Isimba HPPs which are expected to add a combined capacity of 783MW upon completion. In FY 2017/18, a total of 20.9MW were added onto the power generation capacity from commissioning of three mini hydro projects at; Rwimi (5.5MW), Tororo (10MW) and Lubiliya (5.4MW). Preparatory works for Ayago HPP are in advanced stages and construction is expected to start in FY 2019/2020. Nyapak HPP on the other hand is still under procurement.

The first electricity supply from both Karuma and Isimba dams is anticipated to be commissioned by December, 2018.[83] Additional geotechnical studies have been completed for Muzizi (44.5MW) and EPC tendering commenced and signing of the EPC contract is expected in the first half of 2018.[84] Government plans to fast tract commercial production of biogas in three pilot districts of Mbarara, Jinja and Kampala with a combined output of one megawatt in FY 2018/19 and in the medium term. Government is also currently planning and implementing the projects as indicated in 6.14 and 6.15 below.

Table 6.14: Planned and on-going Energy Projects

Project Category	Project Description
Power evacuation	a) Bujagali Isimba 132kV to evacuate 183MW Isimba hydro power plant to the grid b) Karuma Interconnection project to evacuate 600MW Karuma hydro power plant to the grid c) Agago Achwa 42MW (83-105MW) hydro power plant to the grid
Grid extension	a) Mbarara Nkenda 132kV transmission line b) Hoima Fort Portal Nkenda Project. This line will also evacuate 58MW oil and gas thermal power plants and 48MW Muzizi hydro power plant
Regional interconnection projects for power trade and exchange	Kenya Uganda Rwanda 220kV Interconnection project with associated substations at Lessos, Tororo, Bujagali, Mbarara South, Mirama and Birembo
Industrial and Commercial load centres	Power supply to industrial and commercial loads (Power Supply to Industrial parks, Free Trade Zones and the Standard Gauge Railway Project that shall increase power demand and minimize deemed energy)
Transmission lines (2018)	a) Mbarara – Nkenda 132kV Line b) Mbarara – Mirama 220kV Transmission Line c) Nkenda-Hoima 220kV line d) Queensway Substation e) Waki, Lubilia, Rwimi, Nkusi, Mahoma, Agago Achwa (phase 1)

Source: MEMD FY 2018/19 MPS

82 Sector Performance Report- Energy 2016/17
83 https://uegcl.com/business-operations/projects/isimba-hydro-power.html
84 MPS Energy sector FY18/19

Table 6.15: Energy Projects for Industrialisation and Commercial Centres in FY 2018/19

Construction Project	Description of Load Centre
1. Sukulu substation	Supply of 60-200 MW to Sukulu Industrial Park
2. Mbale Substation	Supply of 80-200 MW to Mbale Industrial Park.
3. Kawanda-Kasana 132kV transmission line and a substation at Kasana	Supply of Kaweweta, Kapeka and Nakasongola industrial parks starting with a load less than 20MW and finally supplying 60-100MW
4. Extension of 132kV transmission line from Moroto substation	Supply of 60MW to Moroto Cement Factory
5. Kabaale, Tilenga and Kingfisher substations and associated grid extensions	6. a) Evacuate 58 MW from Oil and Gas project 7. b) Supply 130 MW to the project area and Kabaale industrial park
8. Tororo, Buwoola, Iganga, Nyenga and Namanve SGR substations	Supply 40 MW for SGR use

Source: UETCL

Oil Infrastructure

The Oil and Gas sector is one of the sectors expected to significantly contribute to Uganda's middle income status drive. The headline projects in the Oil and Gas industry include the Tilenga upstream project, Kingfisher oilfield project, the East African Crude Oil Project (EACOP) and the Oil Refinery. With the exception of the Oil Refinery Project, the rest of the headline projects are in final stages of their Front End Engineering Design (FEED). The agreement to trigger FEED work for the Oil Refinery was also signed between Government and the Albertine Graben Refinery Consortium in April, 2018. Uganda is also fast-tracking the construction of key oil roads and the Hoima International Airport (HIA) which are crucial infrastructure requirements in the Oil and Gas industry. About 13,000 jobs in the construction sector; 3,000 jobs in operations and over 150,000 induced jobs are expected to be created during the production phase of Oil and Gas sector which is now commencing.

The Governments of Uganda and Tanzania entered an Intergovernmental Agreement (IGA) in November, 2017 to pave way for the 1,443km crude oil pipeline from Hoima in Uganda to Tanga in Tanzania. The project is expected to cost about USD 3.5 billion and will be constructed for a period of three years up to 2020. The pipeline, once in operation will transport 216,000 barrels of oil per day[85]. The crude oil pipeline project will be undertaken by East African Crude Oil Project (EACOP).

The on-going investments in the Oil and Gas sector are expected to significantly contribute to import replacement for petroleum products and stabilization import of petroleum prices which have shown a consistent rise (Table 6.16)

Table 6.16: Price Changes for Key Petroleum Products, 2016-2018

Product	2016	2017	Change
Petrol	3,366[3]	4,019	19.1%
Diesel	2,640	3,567	35.1%

Source: UBoS & Total

85 http://eacop.com/presidents-museveni-magufuli-lay-foundation-stone-for-crude-oil-pipeline-construction/

Local Content

In line with the Petroleum (Exploration, Development and Production) Regulations 2016, Petroleum Authority of Uganda and EACOP carried out capacity building initiatives in FY 2017/18 to abreast local entrepreneurs with opportunities in the Oil and Gas industry, and on how they can benefit. Within the above context, the following achievements as indicated in Table 6.17 below were registered in the Oil and Gas sector in FY 2017/18.

Table 6.17: Oil and Gas Sector Milestones in FY 2017/18

Industry Segment	Milestones
Upstream	a) Negotiated Production Sharing Agreements with 4 successful bidders and concluded three, namely: Kanywataba Block with M/S Armour Energy limited and two (Ngassa Shallow and Ngassa Deep plays) with Oranto Petroleum limited. These were awarded in November, 2017. b) Capacity building of staff through short and long courses; internships and apprenticeships; industrial training of 28 students in both long and short term training c) Continued implementation of the communication strategy through community sensitization, local radio stations and media among others. d) Continued Implementation of the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) for the Albertine Graben & commenced the planning of an Impact Assessment for new areas for Petroleum Activities.
Midstream	a) Project affected persons (PAPs) were compensated for those who opted for cash compensation and those who opted for resettlement compensation. b) FEED studies for development of feeder pipelines together with the crude oil pipeline are on-going. c) The process of selecting of the lead investor is still progressing and the negotiations are ongoing between Government and The Albertine Graben Refinery Consortium. There after FEED and ESIA for refinery development will be undertaken with the lead investor on board d) IGA between Uganda and Tanzania was signed on 26th May 2017 and the project launched in November, 2017. e) ESIA study is ongoing and the scoping study report for Uganda section was completed and consequently submitted to NEMA for approval
Downstream	a) Procured Automated Distillation Apparatus for Malaba, Busia, Mutukula border post and JST was initiated and the equipment was delivered to MEMD. The installation and actual testing operations are expected to be undertaken in FY 2017/18. b) Study on Petroleum Lake Transport was commissioned and is ongoing. c) Restocking of reserves was undertaken by the private partner under PPP and Nakasongola construction is pending d) Final RAP update Report submitted with recommendations for de-gazetting and re-routing the products pipeline. e) Multi-User terminal land acquired and title transfer to government was undertaken and the master plan final study submitted by the consultant. f) The Master plan for Buloba Storage Terminal was completed by MEMD in July 2017, indicating staged capacity development up to 240 Million Litres by 2040. g) MEMD handed over to UNOC the operations of Jinja Storage Terminal (JST) May 2017. The JST has since been rehabilitated and stocked with 10Million Litres of fuel (August, 2017) using Private Sector Funds.

Source: Energy Sector Performance Report, 2016/17

6.2.3 Information, Communication and Technology (ICT)

The ICT sector is one of the fastest growing sectors of the economy, and its socio-economic contribution is immense. NDP II prioritizes development of the ICT sector due to its ability to transform the economy through innovations. Through the sector, Government has witnessed significant increase in ICT infrastructural coverage, access, tele-density, subscriber base (telephone and internet) and e-services which has increased the sectors contribution to tax and employment opportunities.

Inclusive ICT opportunities

Tele-density

Telephone subscriptions (both mobile and fixed) have increased from 23,206,729 subscribers in 2016 to 24,625,514 in September, 2017 representing an increase of 6 percent with the number of active telephone subscribers standing at 22.4 million people. Mobile money subscribers increased from Ushs 2.8 million in 2011 to 23 million customers in 2017. The increase is attributed to the increased need for communication and reduced transactions costs. The telephony penetration rate is now estimated at 65.4.

Internet Penetration

Uganda had the 18th highest Internet usage rate in Africa with a penetration rate of 39 per cent as at March 2017. Internet subscriptions have increased from 16,330,982 in 2016 to 18,148,923 users in September, 2017. Thus, the increase points to a growing need for innovative communication avenues translating into a 48.2 internet users per 100 inhabitants.[86] Currently, Kampala and its surrounding areas have 186 locations free Wi-Fi access to the public (NITA-U, Infographics, 2017).

The introduction of the National Backbone Infrastructure (NBI) and investment by private telecoms has played a big role in the expansion of the ICT sector. Government's NBI Fibre was extended to fifty three (53) more MDAs in FY 2017/18 bringing the total number to three hundred forty two (342) sites; In addition, Fiber Optic cable spanning 2,346km was laid; 18 Transmission Sites have been built to date; a National Data Centre (NDC) and a state-of-of the-art Network Operations Centre (NOC) was setup for provisioning and monitoring of several services including Internet Bandwidth and other e-Government Services[87] which has led to reduced internet costs and ease of communication across MDAs.

The cost of Bandwidth for Government has reduced from US$ 300 per Mbps per month in 2016/17 to US$ 70 in 2017/18 (translating into a 76 percent decrease). It has also caused the cost of bandwidth for private sector and the citizens to reduce from an average of US$375 to US$237 over the same period (translating into a 37 percent decrease). The reduction in prices was partly prompted by Government's decision to revamp UTL and its directive for all MDAs to source voice and internet services from UTL, a move partly aimed at strengthening UTL's commercial standing.

Relatedly, Government in January, 2018 directed the equivalent of debts worth Ushs 200 billion owed to UTL by Government agencies to be turned into shares in order to reduce the debt burden of the company. By December 2017, UTL had acquired 9.13 per cent shares in the West Indian Ocean Sub-Marine Cable.

ICT Services

The automation of Government services, currently standing at 297 online services has improved efficiency in public service delivery. As of Q3 FY 2017/18, the ICT sector centrally hosting a total of

86 Communication sector statistics for Quarter ending September, 2017
87 MPS -ICT sector FY 2018/19

16 MDAs applications from various MDAs at the National Data Center. The sector has also compiled and profiled a catalogue of 196 IT systems in government. 295 new IT firms have registered on the IT certification Portal bringing the total to 735 firms. Of these, 116 have been inspected and certified.

Innovative ICT Opportunities

Government through the MoICT and National Guidance established an Innovation Fund for youth with innovative ideas to come up with applications that can solve social economic challenges. During FY 2017/18, Government provided resources worth Ushs13.0Bbn for ICT innovations specifically for creation of employment, improvement of local content and improvement of service delivery. The resources are being used to fund;

a) Construction of a 500 seater state-of-art Innovation Hub (Uganda Institute of Information and Communication Technology) commenced and is due for completion by August 2018. An incubation and innovation hub was also set up at Makerere University to cater for youth with new innovative ideas;
b) Twelve (12) ICT start up and young Innovators have been approved to be given a total of 12.5 Billion shillings out of 350 proposals received in the areas of Education, Health, Agriculture, Finance, Tourism, Energy and Security;
c) With Governemnt support, a software called Academic Information Management System (AIMS) has been locally designed, developed, customized and operationalized to meet the unique needs of educational institutions. AIMS is ideally designed for computerization of Student Information Management, Fees Accounting and Finance Accounting for universities as well as maintenance of accounts of individual students and generation of various daily and periodic reports. It is now fully operational at Kyambogo University and will be rolled out to other universities and tertiary institutions; and
d) A collaborative effort between the MoICT and MoPS has yielded an application in human resource management dubbed Electronic Recruitment System (ERS) to reduce the costs of hiring civil servants. The system went into operation in FY 2017/18.

In FY 2017/18, Government also registered the following achievements[88]

a) Completion of research on the cost of Communications and Mobile Termination rates in the telecommunications industry. The research will inform the review of the regulatory framework;
b) Establishment of a One Network Area for telephone services under the northern corridor integration project. Uganda, Kenya, South Sudan and Rwanda are beneficiaries of the arrangement and negotiations to include Tanzania and Burundi to be part of the arrangement are on. All calls to and from partner states are charged up to US$10 cents per minute; and
c) Expansion of the Government Metropolitan Area Network into a Wide Area Network covering 22 towns.[89]

In that regard**,** Government plans and priorities for FY 2018/19 include:

a) Finalisation of the Digital Uganda Vision (DVU) which aims at building a digitally empowered society to foster innovation and create a positive social and economic impact through technology-based empowerment.

88 MoICT BFP Sector Outcomes & Performance Indicators, 2017
89 Kampala, Entebbe, Bombo, Mukono, Jinja, Busia, Lira, Gulu, Masindi, Nakasongola, lLuwero, Mbarara, Kasese, Fortportal, Kyenjojo, Kumi, malaba, Tororo, Soroti, Mbale

b) Drafting a strategy to facilitate the implementation of E-commerce to reduce rural-urban divide in access to goods and services, promote online consumer protection will be developed;
c) Implementation of the National ICT Innovation program (NIISP) to benefit Ugandans, targeting mainly women and youth; and
d) Institutionalisation of IT and Communication functions across Government;

Cyber Security and Privacy

Government is cognizant of the effects of cybercrimes and has put in place measures to combat it. In FY 2017/18, Government through NIRA directed that all SIM cards must be registered by all telecom companies. Furthermore, serial number registration of all mobile phones by Uganda Communication Commission UCC is ongoing. This is meant to monitor and reduce on the cases of fraudsters. In FY 2017/18, Government through UCC put in place a centralized equipment identifier to automatically monitor fraudulent use of phones.

Government also instituted new guidelines on SIM card registration and directed all telecom companies to effectively adhere to the measures for authentication of phone users and phone gadgets through an online platform provided by UCC. In FY 2018/19, Government will focus on the following:

a) Finalising the Cyber Security Strategy and digitisation of Indigenous Content for dissemination; and
b) An early adoption strategy for emerging technologies (Big data, Internet of things, Artificial Intelligence) will be developed.

A Dynamic ICT Legal and Regulatory Framework

During FY 2017/18, Government through the ICT sector registered the following achievements in regard to the legal and regulatory frameworks;

a) Compliance monitoring for operators in the Communications sector undertaken in the broadcasting; postal industry and the telecom industry;
b) Undertook an upgrade of our Quality of Service Monitoring Equipment for the telecommunications industry. This is to build our capacity to monitor quality of service in the industry including emerging technologies e.g.4G;
c) A National ICT for Disability Policy has been developed. The policy is intended to close the gaps in the use of ICT by Persons with Disabilities (PWDs);
d) Completed research on the Cost of Communications and Mobile Termination rates in the telecommunications industry to inform the review of the regulatory framework with regard to establishment of fixed and mobile interconnect rates for the industry as well as reference wholesale charges for select network services;

In FY2018/19, Government will continue implementing ongoing initiatives and also focus on.

a) Finalisation of the development of the National ICT Policy on Disability. This policy will increase access to ICTs for PWDs to promote inclusive growth in all dimensions;
b) Develop Guidelines for online safety of vulnerable groups (Women, Children, elderly);
c) Implement the E-Waste Policy. The policy paves the way for efficient management of e-waste and will make a huge impact on our environment for the better;
d) To finalize the development of Local content policy; and
e) Develop E-Commerce Strategy to facilitate buying and selling of goods and services, or the transmitting of funds or data, over an electronic network, primarily the internet.

6.2.4 Science, Technology, Engineering and Innovation

Science, Technology, Engineering and Innovation play a critical role in uplifting the economy through supporting many other sectors such as Agriculture, Industry, Health, Energy, Education, Environment, and services as enshrined in the second National Development Plan [NDP II). Specifically, Government through the NDP II outlined the following objectives to propel the role of STI sector:

a) Enhance the integration of science and technology in the national development process
b) Increase transfer and adoption of technologies;
c) Enhance research and development in Uganda; and
d) Improve the STI legal and regulatory framework

The STI sector came into existence in Q4 of FY 2016/17, but became fully operational in FY 2017/18. The sector is made up of the following two votes and two subventions:

a) Ministry of Science, Technology and innovation;
b) Uganda Industrial Research Institute;
c) Uganda National Council for Science and Technology (Subvention); and
d) Presidential Initiative on Banana Industrial Development (Subvention)

In FY 2017/18, Government through the sector achieved the following:

a) The STI sector was operationalized and a Sector Working Group was also instituted;
b) Initiated the National STI policy review process commenced. The aim of the review is to harmonize the policy with NDP II and Vision 2040;
c) The innovation fund was operationalized. The purpose of the fund is to facilitate access to capital to researchers and innovators and to add value to raw materials. Government allocated Ush30b towards leapfrogging the sector. The framework to govern the fund was developed;
d) Prepared principles for the amendment of the Uganda National Council for Science and Technology (UNCST) and Uganda Industrial Research Institute (UIRI) Acts so as to streamline their operations under the new STI sector;
e) Conducted consultations and advocacy for the Biotechnology and Biosafety Bill; and
f) Developed a master plan for central region Science and Technology Park.

In FY 2018/19, Government will undertake the following:

a) Finalization of the Sector Strategic Investment Plan to provide guidance and the general framework of implementation of Sector interventions;
b) Profiling of research and innovations so as to take stock of all Research and Innovations country wide in order to design appropriate strategies;
c) Finalization of the Review of the STI Policy;
d) Implementation of the STI policy as per the defined framework;
e) Dissemination/popularizing the Innovation Fund Modalities. This will provide knowledge of application and access to the fund;
f) Developing Guidelines for Mainstreaming of STI across Government (MDAs and LGs); and
g) Developing Scientific Research and Development policies and Guidelines in order to guide Research and Development initiatives within the Country

6.2.5 Water for Production (WfP)

Government through its Water for Production programme expects to increase cumulative storage of water for production to 55MCM by 2019/20 from 38.865 MCM in FY 2017/18.This is to be achieved through establishment of new bulk water systems for multipurpose use; rehabilitation and maintenance of existing water for production facilities; preparation and implementation of the National Irrigation Master Plan that takes into account future impacts of climate change. [90]

In FY 2017/18, Government allocated Ush 632.0 billion to Ministry of Water and Environment of which Ushs. 73.3 billion (11.6%) was allocated to Water for Production. In FY 2018/19, Ushs 713.7 billion will be allocated to the ministry with Ushs. 79.480 billion (11.1 percent) being allocated to Water for Production.

InFY 2017/18, Government through the sector achieved the following:

a) Construction of Iwemba and Nabweya valley tanks reached 95 percent while progress on 4 other valley tanks in Soroti, Kaberamaido, Kamuli and Tororo districts is at 30 percent[91].
b) 43 valley tanks measuring between 5,000-15,000m^3 with a combined storage capacity of 2,196,000m^3 were constructed and/or rehabilitated in the districts of Kiboga, Wakiso, Kamuli, Kayunge, Isingiro, Nakasongola, Kiruhura, Gomba and Mubende;[92]
c) Completed design and started construction of 5 small scale irrigation projects (Bugiri, Soroti, Katakwi, Kaboong and Abim districts) and a mini irrigation scheme (Andiho dam in Pakwach). Cumulative performance for the small scale and mini irrigation schemes is at 35 percent and 10 percent completion respectively;
d) Commenced construction of 07 mini Irrigation Schemes in Masaka, Kabale, Rukungiri, Lwengo, Mbarara, Isingiro and Mityana Districts and progress is at 10 percent progress;
e) Commenced construction of the following irrigation schemes: Mubuku II in Kasese (480 hectares), Doho II in Butaleja (1,178 hectares), Tochi in Oyam (500 hectares) and Ngenge in Kween (880 hectares).
f) Procured a contractor for the construction of Wadelai irrigation schemes in Nebbi (1,000 hectares) and
g) Prepared the detailed irrigation scheme design for the Atari River system in Kween and Bulambuli districts with funding from JICA.

The National Irrigation Policy

Cabinet approved the National Irrigation Policy which targets to achieve an additional 1,500,000 Ha under irrigated agriculture (constituting 50 percent of irrigation potential) by 2040. The policy will be housed under the Ministry of Water and Environment to ensure coordinated interventions in provision of Water for Production by all Government Agencies.

Through the National Irrigation Policy, Government aims to:

a) Enhance investments for irrigation development by public, private and other players.
b) Promote Integrated Water Resources Management approach in irrigation planning, development and management
c) Strengthen institutional capacity at all levels for coordination, planning, development and management of irrigation systems to ensure efficient water use and functionality of irrigation systems.

90 Ministry of Agriculture, Budget Framework Paper FY 2018/19
91 Q3 Performance report for Ministry of Water and Environment
92 Ministry of Water and Environment Budget Framework Paper FY 2018/19

d) Promote the generation and utilization of irrigation research, innovations, technologies and technical support services
e) Ensure reliable water for irrigation to optimise, intensify and diversify crop, livestock and fisheries production and productivity.

In FY 2018/19, Government is planning to increase provision of water for production through development of multi-purpose bulk water storage and supply systems with the involvement of all stakeholders as appropriate.[93] The following outputs are planned in this regard:

a) Purchase of heavy earth equipment for water for production and vehicles for extension services;
b) Complete construction of two dams, five micro solar powered irrigation systems, four valley tanks and 15 small scale irrigation systems in Eastern and Karamoja regions.;
c) Install 14 windmill driven systems in 7 districts of Karamoja sub-region; and
d) Design 20 irrigation schemes across the country.

6.3 Jobs and Incomes

6.3.1 Agriculture

Agriculture has and continues to be one of Uganda's most crucial sectors of the economy employing over 72 percent of the population majority of them women and youth and contributing over 23.5 percent of GDP over the years[94]. It is no surprise that the Agriculture sector is one of the three key sectors recognized in the NDP II to drive economic growth and reduce poverty. Government has over the medium term focused on modernization of this sector to transform it into a spring-board for socio-economic transformation through gender responsive mechanization, commercialization and provision of infrastructure to facilitate marketing, production and productivity. The NDP II aims to increase sustainable production, productivity value addition and Labour Productivity (GDP per Worker - USD) from $581 in 2012/13 to $ 977.77 in 2019/20[95].

The Agriculture sector strategic plan (ASSP) 2015/16 -2019/20 aims to transform the sector from subsistence farming to commercial agriculture by increasing production and productivity of agricultural commodities and enterprises; increasing access to critical farm inputs; improving access to markets and value addition and strengthen the quality of agricultural commodities; and strengthening the agricultural services institutions and the enabling environment.

The ASSP targets to increase productivity by farmers to at least 50 percent of the yields at research stations for the 12 priority commodities; transform subsistence farmers (growing for consumption) into enterprise farmers (growing for consumption and responding to market needs) and transforming smallholders farmers into commercial farmers; increase food security and food availability in all parts of the country; increase agriculture exports to at least $4 billion per year; and reform and strengthen agricultural service institutions such as research, extension and regulatory bodies to make them effective and efficient.

Higher Incomes for Agricultural Households

Government has over the medium term identified significant potential for improvement of house hold incomes by integrating smallholders into the schemes and building the capacity of farmer groups in order to facilitate knowledge sharing, skills transfer, input distribution and bulking of produce, value addition

93 Ministry of Agriculture, Budget Framework Paper FY 2018/19
94 Statistical Abstract 2017, UBOS
95 The Second National Development Plan FY 2015/16- 2019/20

and marketing channels. Investments to promote better productivity and production improvement will include identifying of the farmers, clustering, provision of improved breeds and inputs and extension services.

According to the UNHS 2016/17, 43 percent of households have subsistence farming as the main source of earning, majority of the subsistence farmers (52 percent) are in rural areas. Crop farming continues to be the main source of earnings for half of the households in rural (52 percent). The average income of the rural households, the majority of whom are subsistence farmers, improved from Ushs. 242,024 in 2012/13 to Ushs 303,000 in 2016/17, however this is still low compared to the urban households whose monthly incomes averaged at Ushs 703,000 in 2016/17[96].

The sector implemented the following measures in FY2017/18, with varying levels of service delivery results:

a) Launched a National Strategy for Youth Employment in Agriculture (NSYEA)**.** The 5-year strategy aims to re-engage youth in agriculture along agricultural value chains. 25 model youth farmers from 5 regions were identified to help educate fellow youth;
b) Rolled out the Agriculture Cluster Development Project (ACDP), where 450,000 households dealing in the five major crops; maize, beans, rice, cassava and coffee were facilitated with pesticides, fertilizers, and coffee pruning equipment, among other inputs in identified 42 districts;
c) NUSAF 3 project distributed heifers worth more than Ushs 69 billion to more than 50 residents in Bukedea and Kachumbala sub-counties in Bukedea district;
d) WFP paid 156 farmers of Nambaale Agri-business enterprise co-operative limited (NAECL) in Iganga district Ushs 400 premium above the market price for maize to feed Uganda's growing refugee population;
e) Under access to farm inputs, UCDA in coffee planting season of September/ November 2017 allocated total of 131,019,698 coffee seedlings which were planted in 102 coffee growing districts compared to 157,063,064 coffee seedlings that was available in the 2,089 nurseries. During March and May 2018 season, 275,178,950 Coffee seedlings were available in 2,492 coffee nurseries for planting in the five coffee growing regions; and
f) OWC distributed 428,000 citrus and 2,330 mango trees to each of the newly-created sub-counties[97].

In FY2018/19, Government plans to achieve the following:

a) Increase fishing in major bodies by 10 per cent;
b) Control, contain and reduce the animal disease and vector outbreaks by 8 per centfrom the current 5 percent;
c) Increase the number of animals produced for marketing from 5 percent to 7 per cent; and
d) Continue supporting, promoting and guiding extension service delivery to attain the recommended extensioner worker/household ratio of 1:500.
e) Continue with provision of subsidized farm inputs, improved agricultural infrastructure, postharvest handling technologies and more competitive prices for inputs and outputs to farmers in the clusters under the implementation of the ACDP projects in identified 42 districts among others Nebbi, Amuru, Ntungamo, Iganga and Kalungu.

96 UNHS 2016/17
97 Aligoi, Kwarikwar, Komuge, Kangole, Kabarwa, Kolir, Aminit, Kamutur, and Kocheka and Kachumbala Town Council in Bukedea district

Increased Agricultural Exports

The agriculture sector in the NDP II has a target of increasing agriculture exports to US$ 4 billion by 2020 and reducing the labour force in subsistence production to 3 million by 2019/20[98].

Export revenue from agricultural products increased from US$ 1,222.58 million in 2016 to US$ 1,533.75 million in 2017 representing 46 percent of Uganda's total export earnings. The improvement was majorly on account of the increase in export revenue from coffee which posted a 49.4 percent rise in proceeds. There was a slight improvement in the coffee average unit value from US$ 1.75 in 2016 to US$ 1.94 in 2017. However significant increment was registered in the volumes from 3.54 million (60-Kg bags) in 2016 to 4.78 million ((60-Kg bags) in 2017. Table 6.18 shows Uganda's major agricultural exports over the NDP I and NDP II periods.

Table 6.18: Uganda's Agricultural Exports (US$ millions)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Coffee	466.66	372.50	425.41	407.40	402.63	371.65	555.34
Fish	142.47	121.30	106.99	134.09	117.56	121.80	134.74
Maize	27.34	59.16	42.09	47.26	90.97	70.17	88.53
Tea	71.81	73.90	85.62	84.70	69.94	71.58	79.58
Beans	18.86	12.68	16.02	25.12	53.88	38.26	77.88
Flowers	52.48	52.67	56.80	57.49	51.44	51.65	57.76
Hides & Skins	33.05	41.41	63.75	73.34	62.71	51.66	53.26
Cotton	85.88	76.00	31.42	21.83	20.57	31.43	50.70
Tobacco	54.52	61.59	114.94	65.27	73.13	61.73	46.30

Source: Bank of Uganda Statistics

Other sector achievements in FY 2017/18 include:

a) Assessment of four tea growers' factories (Igara, Buhweju, Kayonza and Rusekere) for the Goods Manufacturing Practice Certification (GMP) in preparation for Uganda's direct sales. This development will lead to exclusive branding of Ugandan tea in target markets such as Iran, Kazakhstan and Central Asia;

b) Issuance of 500 phyto-sanitary certificates for export consignment for flowers, fruits, coffee, vegetables, tea, tobacco, cocoa, sim-sim and pulses;

c) 30 import permits were issued after undertaking pest risk analysis;

d) UCDA promoted domestic coffee consumption at 13 local trade fairs and events, marketed Uganda coffee in China through showcasing exportable green coffee samples and providing Uganda coffee for tasting at 6 exhibitions and promoted Uganda coffee at the 14th SCAJ exhibition in Tokyo, Japan themed: "The Age of Innovation" [99]; and

e) Uganda was declared free from bird flu therefore enabling Kenya to also lift the ban on Ugandan poultry products entering Kenya after the country was declared unsafe.[100]

98 NDP II
99 UCDA Quarter One FY17/18 Report
100 World Organisation for Animal Health

In FY2018/19, Government will undertake the following in this regard:

a) Effective June 2018, UNBS in partnership with UCDA, will require Ugandans exporting coffee to South Sudan to certify the produce to Sudanese standards before it is exported[101];
b) Issue over 10,000 phyto-sanitary certificates for consignments of exports;
c) Regulate the importation of agriculture inputs at the different points of entry including the border points and airports;
d) Conduct training and sensitization for over 500 stakeholders on enforcement of export regulations and enforcement of livestock marketing and movement regulations and laws;
e) Carry out enforcement of livestock/animal marketing and movement of livestock laws and regulations;
f) Initiate procurement of 10 high production greenhouses and assemble them across the country to support disease free horticultural exports;
g) Initiate procurement of 10 free range solar powered irrigation systems for demonstration on disease free production of horticulture and fruits for export;
h) Mobilize and train over 50 export villageson control of pests and disease of horticulture and fruits for export across the country;
i) Support the private sector efforts to export beef through construction of internationally acceptable animal holding grounds at Lusenke, Maruzi, Ruhengyere
j) and Nshaara ranches
k) Intensify beef breeding through pure and appropriate crossing with the local animals on and off NAGRC&DB center farms and ranches to meet the farmer and export demands; and
l) Intensify pasture production and improved livestock performance to meet the sector target of improved production and productivity of livestock for export by rehabilitating 210 hectares of degraded rangelands.

Higher Share of Commercial Farming Households

Government has been promoting commercialization of agriculture particularly amongst small holder famers and accelerating the development and commercialization of the prioritized agricultural commodities. Skilled workers in agriculture, forestry and fisheries accounted for the 2nd highest share of total employment in 2016/17 (27.3%) only next to services and sales workers (30.6%)[102].

In FY 2017/18, the following were achieved:

a) Uganda Cooperative Alliance registered 16,000 farmer groups comprising of cooperative unions and cooperative enterprises whose business is farming and agricultural value chain. The registered farmer groups were given priority to benefit from different government programs such as distribution of pesticides and machinery. This was done after UCA carried out a needs assessment of the farmers' groups; and
b) UCDA conducted a study on business case for large scale commercial farmers to generate information on the profitability and feasibility of large scale coffee production in Uganda for all the 5 coffee growing regions.

101 Uganda National Bureau of Standards
102 UBoS (UNHS, 2016/17)

In FY2018/19, Government targets to achieve a percentage change of farming households that have adopted commercialized agriculture by 5 percent[103] through:

a) Continuing the implementation of the Commercialization of Agriculture in Northern Uganda project, the Potato Commercialization Project and Promoting Commercial Aquaculture in Uganda Project;

b) Supporting 20 cotton commercial farmers (each with 100 acre blocks) with agricultural machinery and production inputs; and

c) Conducting technical back up to at least 60 districts to control 10 epidemic crop pests and diseases like Fall Army Worm, BBW, Coffee Berry Disease, Quelea birds, fruit flies, Tuta Absoluta, False Codling Moth, leaf miners, coffee twig borers, coffee leaf rust (CLR), MLN and striga weed, Golden Dodder.

Increased Agricultural Productivity

Raising agricultural productivity is a longstanding agenda of Government. Efforts to this end have however been hindered by the recent climate changes in the country.

In FY 2017/18, the following interventions were implemented by Government:

Agricultural Research and Development

a. NARO through the Abi-Zardi Research Institute and in association with the Japanese government launched a programme to support increased rice production which in turn would avert food crisis in the refugee camps[104]. NARO also released 88 new varieties of genetically modified (GM) seeds and tissues. These are drought, pest and disease-resistant and shorter maturing period. Among them are early-maturing sorghum, high-yielding barley, tick and drought resistant maize[105];

b. Makerere University College of Agricultural and Environmental Science set up a semen lab at Kabanyoro, Wakiso district to ease distribution of semen to farmers across the country. The lab is set up under the diverse pig project supported by the National Agricultural Research Organization to increase pig production in the country to correspond with the pork demand. Following the various training of artificial inseminators (AI), technicians across the country had to look for better ways of distributing semen to farmers[106];

c. National Livestock Resources Research Institute (NALIRRI) developed an anti-tick vaccine using local extracts, which were tested and proved to be more effective than the imported chemical acaricides. It is capable of preventing the brown ear tick, blue tick and bont-legged tick. It also targets East Coast Fever plus the heart water disease and the anaplasmosis disease. The country will be able to save sh18.6bn annually if the local vaccine is commercialized[107];

d. Three new laboratories to improve agricultural research were launched at the National Crops Resources Research Institute (NaCRRI) in Wakiso with funding from the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA)[108]; and

e. NARO took over the management and restoration of the Mbale regional fish fry centre from MAAIF. Mbale regional fish fry is among the four Government multi-billion fish fry centres that were established in the 1950s but collapsed in 1999 because of insecurity

103 Agriculture Budget Framework Paper FY2018/19
104 National Agricultural Research Organization
105 National Agricultural Research Organization
106 Makerere University College of Agricultural and Environmental Science
107 National Livestock Resources Research Institute
108 National Crops Resources Research Institute

Coffee Development

Coffee is and still remains Uganda's main export revenue earner. According to the Uganda coffee roadmap, Government plans to plant 300 million trees per year. It's optimistic this will increase output of coffee from the current 4.5 million 60-kilograms bags to 20 million bags by 2020. This is anticipated to create more than 500,000 jobs in the coffee value chain. Coffee exports for 12 months (April 2017 to March 2018) totalled 4.69 million bags worth $528 million comprising Robusta 3.65 million bags worth $398 million and Arabica 1.03 million bags worth $135 million.

Uganda Coffee Development Authority (UCDA) trained 136 (46 Female) traders in value addition, GHP and PHH practices, bulk selling, specialty coffee and graded coffee best handling. In FY2018/19, the government will improve value addition at all levels of coffee value chain and ensure 50 percent of value chain actors apply technologies. Conduct workshops on value addition, coffee regulation and group formation of middlemen/traders in 5 regions.

Coffee Development in Northern Uganda: UCDA introduced coffee in the mid-North sub-region to enable the region transition from dependency on annual crops such as cotton to a perennial crop and enhance the incomes of agricultural households in the former war-ravaged Mid-North. On average, there are 16,000 farmers in Northern Uganda with 10,045 hectares of coffee.

UCDA conducted 10 trainings benefiting 347 new farmers (53 females, 294 males) in the new coffee districts in the North[109]. It also established one farmer field school in Nwoya district and distributed 660,526 coffee seedlings to to 1157 households (554 females, 603 males) in 16 new coffee growing Districts in Mid-North

In FY 2017/18, Government through UCDA achieved the following:

a) Closed more than 150 coffee factories in Kasese in August 2017 over standards and poor structures;
b) Analysed 62 field coffee samples to determine quality of coffee in the field;
c) Enforced coffee regulation through field task forces and quality improvement campaigns in South Western (7 districts), Central (3 Districts) and Northern (2 districts);
d) Issued 3,583 Quality Certificates, 3,528 ICO certificates and analysed 396 FAQ samples at export level[110]; and
e) Launched the UCDA Communication and Domestic Coffee Consumption Strategies.

In FY 2018/19, Government plans to achieve the following:

a) Increase coffee production volumes per year in 60 kilo bags from 5,475,936 in FY 17/18 to 7,351,278;
b) Continue investment in clean planting materials with a target of planting 80 million seedlings and rehabilitating 60 million coffee trees in the 50 traditional coffee districts; and
c) In line with the Coffee 2020 Roadmap Government will promote value addition through support for washing stations amongst other interventions. Washed Robusta coffee attracts a price premium in the global market yet to date only 15-20% of Uganda's Robusta are wet processed.

Tea Development

The Government is and continues to pursue a number of interventions aimed at improving the sector performance and increasing tea production, these include among others; mobilization of small holder tea growers into independent legal farmer groups/associations with a critical mass of shareholders

109 Kitgum, Lamwo, Amuru, Lira, Dokolo, Nwoya, Kaberamaido, Oyam and Gulu
110 Uganda Coffee Development Authority

owning processing facilities through Government loan guarantees; increasing funding for tea research; providing extension services for tea; production and distribution of 34,965 million quality tea plantlets per annum; and building tea factories (at least 25 single line in Kisoro, Kabale, Kanungu, Zombo and Mityana) with a capacity to produce 800,000-1,000,000 mt of tea per annum.

Tea production in 2017 amounted to over 61,376 MT, of which 56,477 MT were exported. This generated US$79.58 million for the country an increase from US$ 71.58 in 2016. The sector targets to produce 112,000 mt by 2020, with exports valued at approximately US$155 million.

In FY 17/18, Government achieved the following:-

a) Collected data and information on pests incidence and severity in tea growing regions;
b) Distributed 57,495,085 tea seedlings to 18 districts to establish 11,499 acres for 11,499 households

In FY 18/19, Government will undertake the following the following:

a) Distribute 59,500,000 Tea Seedlings to farmers in in tea growing regions;
b) Government, through UDC, will complete construction of two tea factories in Kabale and Kisoro in partnership with Kigezi Highland Tea Limited;

Cotton Development

Cotton is one the 12 priority commodities identified both in the NDP II and ASSP FY 2015/16 – 2019/20. In FY 2016/17, a total of 151,071 bales of lint (185 Kg each) were produced by farmers in 60 cotton growing districts contributing about Sh.136 billion to household incomes, US$ 42 million in lint sales and Sh.44 billion in cottonseed sales. The sector targets to produce 64,750 mt by 2020.

Government is undertaking the following initiatives in this sector: completion of the seed processing plant in Pader district; provision of cotton inputs to farmers; support to value addition through implementation of the revolving lint buffer stock fund to ensure all year round supply of lint; strengthening cotton research; strengthening cotton farmers support programmes through extension and training in good agronomic practices; support to mechanization in cotton; provision of electricity at US$ 5 cents per KWH to textile industries.

In FY 2017/18, Government achieved the following:

a) 2,647 Mt of seed were supplied to farmers in 64 districts in Eastern, Northern, West Nile and Mid-West & Central and Western Regions;
b) 3,965 demonstration plots were established, 8,885 training sessions conducted for over 74,080 farmers who included members of 171 women groups and 124 youth groups;
c) 328 Field Extension workers belonging to UGCEA were trained and deployed in the cotton growing districts. The extension workers established the 3,965 demonstration plots and used them to train over 74,080 on crop establishment, pest & general crop management and soil & water conservation;
d) 443,750 units of pesticides, 4,933 litres of herbicides, 27 Mt of fertilizers and 2,077 spray pumps were procured and distributed with support from UGCEA; and
e) Under mechanization, 2,657 acres were ploughed by tractor while 62,660 acres and 65,840 acres were ploughed by oxen for cotton and other crops respectively.

In FY 2018/19, the Government through the Uganda Cotton Development Organization will:

a) Distribute 2,800 Mt of high quality cotton planting seed to farmers in 66 cotton growing districts in Eastern, Northern, Karamoja, West Nile, Mid-West & Central and Western Regions;

b) Organize and mobilize seed growers in selected seed multiplication areas Apac, Amuru, Pader. Kitgum, Alebtong, Dokolo, Rubirizi, Amolatar, Buliisa, Hoima, Masindi and Serere Districts with the aim of producing 3,300 Mt of certified seed for use in FY 2018/19;

c) Monitor establishment of 4,000 demonstration plots for training farmers on the recommended agronomic practices for increasing cotton production and quality;

d) Organize and coordinate the training and deployment of 400 Field Extension Workers (FEWs) who will offer extension services to cotton farmers;

e) Organize the procurement and distribution of key production inputs (herbicides, fertilizers, pesticides and spray pumps) to farmers in the cotton growing districts in Eastern, Northern, Karamoja, West Nile, Mid-West & Central and Western Regions; and

f) Undertake construction of bale shed, construction of storm water drainage around the cotton plating seed processing facility in Pader, construction of part drive way and external works. In addition, seed processing machinery at other sites will be decommissioned and installed in Pader.

Fish Production

Government has an objective to support sustainable fish production and control quality for improved food security and household income. Cabinet finalized and passed the Fisheries and Aquaculture policy and the policy goal is to increase fisheries and aquaculture production to 1.7million tonnes annually so as to contribute to food security, nutrition and economic growth and earnings from annual fish exports worth US$ 238.80 million[111].

In order to achieve the above, the following interventions are being undertaken: increasing support to aquaculture through construction of fish ponds; supporting restocking of major water bodies; undertaking research in area fish breeding and production technologies for fast growing and early maturing fish species; control of water weeds; increasing regulation, inspection and certification; and increasing value addition to fisheries.

The fish industry in FY 2017/18 registered the biggest fish stock recovery in 12 years (Table 6.17). This surge in fish stock is attributed to the on-going operation supported by the UPDF to stop illegal fishing on both lakes and rivers; strict law enforcement against indiscriminate fishing; and banning use of imported nets in favour of locally manufactured nets.

In order to tap into the increased fish stock in FY2018/19, Government plans to undertake the following:

a) Reopen and start up new fish processing factories with a target of a 10 per cent change in fish trade volumes and value.

b) Continue supporting the Fisheries regulation and enforcement activities on L.Victoria; and

c) Support the ongoing policy reforms in the fisheries sub sector to streamline the roles of different fisheries enforcement agencies, standards and fishing requirements.

Table 6.19: Status of Fish Stock in Lake Victoria

	2014	2015	2016	2017
Uganda	513,133	448,146	393,353	457,248
Kenya	65,761	58,374	40,172	70,659
Tanzania	651,353	621,254	417,936	593,037

Source: National Fisheries Resources Research Institute (NaFIRRI)

111 World Fisheries Day 2017 press release; MAAIF

Dairy and Livestock Production

The sector targets to produce 360,000 MT of beef (valued at US$ 1.636 billion); 139,185 MT of pork (valued at US$421 million) and 39,775 MT of mutton and goat meat (valued at US$421 million) by 2020. This is inaddition to poultry. There are also plans to increase production and exports of hides and skins. In order to achieve the targets, Government is undertaking control of vectors and diseases through vaccinations, disease surveillance and construction of infrastructure for disease control; pasture development; provision of adequate water for livestock production through the construction of valley dams; provision of high genetic materials; promotion of labour saving technologies; creating a buffer stock/animal handling grounds to support beef processing.

Dairy Development Authority (DDA) rehabilitated Soroti, Bbaale and Gulu milk collection centres. It also trained 819 dairy stakeholders on value chain related practices, 56 were specifically skilled in value addition. 449 dairy premises, equipment and consignments were inspected and 306 dairy premises were registered

In FY2018/19, Government will undertake the following:

a) Train 1,300 artificial insemination technicians, produce and extend 108,000 doses of semen for both dairy and beef to farmers to improve their herds and 120,000 litres of liquid nitrogen to be produced to sustain the artificial insemination services in the country;
b) The farms and ranches are projected to produce 652 dairy animals, 2,739 beef animals, 1,599 of improved goat kids contributing to the pool of improved national flock for increased production and productivity;
c) Improve animal nutrition through mechanization of pasture production, preservation and restocking of improved breeds;
d) Establish 5,000 forage trees aimed at protecting the environment while producing and preserving the different livestock species;
e) Plans to set up 6 mini laboratories to analyse milk and milk product samples to further enhance the quality and safety of milk and dairy products;
f) Plans to undertake animal surveillance and enforcement of laws and regulations with assistance of the Agriculture Police and control of tsetse flies;
g) Support the private sector efforts to export beef through construction of internationally acceptable animal holding grounds;
h) Plans to expand the improved pig genetics to target three thousand (3000) youth, women and elderly in Lira, Hoima and Kamuli districts for small scale Agribusiness projects for income generation and wealth creation; and
i) Expansion of the rural poultry development programme targeting the youth, widows, rural women and the disabled will commence in the central region, Eastern, Northern in order to improve their incomes through improved poultry genetics.

Other Crops

Government recognizes the vital role of other crops which contribute to export earnings, food security and nutrition. Food crops registered an increase in the area planted except banana that registered a small and insignificant decline of 0.41 percent over the NDP I period. Of the 16 food crops analysed, only five crops registered any increase in yields during the same period with significant increases being registerd by maize (13.03%) and sesame seeds (16.55%) while the increases for the other three were either small or insignificant and these are Irish potatoes (0.05%), beans (0.05%) and cow peas (4%).[112]

112 Agricultural Sector Strategic Plan FY 2015/16- FY 2019/20

To improve performance in food crops, Government is implementing the OWC to provide intermediate inputs, such as improved seeds and fertilizers to improve agricultural productivity. Government is strengthening farmer organizations and increasing partnerships with private actors to promote the integration of smallholder farmers into larger value chains and thereby achieve agricultural transformation.

In FY 2018/19, Government will undertake the following:

a) Promote production and productivity of maize, rice, beans and other food crops in selected production clusters;
b) Continue the development of irrigation schemes to promote rice production in Eastern Uganda under the Islamic Development Bank secured loan;
c) Promote activities of seed certification;
d) Promote the use of fertilizers, crop pest and disease control especially fall army worm; and
e) Continue implementation of OWC activities.

In FY2018/19, Government plans to ensure 10 percent of farmers access Sustainable Land Management services and achieve a 5 percent increase in yields of priority and strategic commodities by:

a) Improving access to markets through construction and rehabilitation of farmer access roads in the oil palm growing hubs and farmer access roads under Action for Community Development Foundation (ACDF);
b) Procuring 10 free range solar powered irrigation systems for demonstration in districts on disease free production of horticulture and fruits;
c) Constructing cotton processing infrastructure and coffee washers; and
d) Promoting of improved practices for production and productivity, post-harvest handling and Value Addition.

Commodity Storage

Government of Uganda signed a MoU with the Grain Council of Uganda to construct grain silos countrywide to help in the maintaining of good grain standards. The project is supported by Trade Mark East Africa. The silos will be able to cater for approximately 200,000 kg of grain and is intended to serve close to 10, 000 farmers.

During FY 2017/18, the Grain Council of Uganda also achieved the following:

a) Launched a self-regulatory code of conduct for grain handlers;
b) Participated in the revitalization of the Uganda National Commodity Exchange which is due for launch and strongly advocated for the strengthening of the Uganda Warehouse Receipt System Authority; and
c) Launched grain quality committees in 5 districts across the country.

Insurance and Financing

As an implementation strategy for NDP II, Government has an objective to increase insurance penetration and access to agricultural financial services. Government's strategy aims at increasing the number of institutions giving agriculture loans and farming households accessing these loans.

In FY2017/18, Agriculture Credit Facility (ACF) disbursed loans worth Ushs 261.33bn to 416 eligible projects across the country. By December 2017, ACF total loan portfolio had grown by 5.20 per cent (from Ushs 248.41to Ushs 261.33 billion). This is attributed to an increase in the outreach of the scheme. Repayments increased by 125 per cent from Ushs 2.4 billion to Ushs 5.56 billion over the last two financial years.

Relatedly, performance of the Agriculture Insurance Scheme improved in FY 2017/18. Premium subsidy utilization reached 38 per cent with beneficiaries increasing from 30,000 farmers in FY 2016/17 to 54,000 farmers in FY 2017/18. Beneficiaries comprise both smallholder farmers and commercial farmers with the former being the majority[113].

Government also amended four new VAT exemptions affecting the agricultural sector in FY 2017/18. These exemptions were on animal feeds and premixes; crop extension services; irrigation works, sprinklers, and ready to use drip lines; and agriculture Insurance Premium or Policy.[114] The amendments resulted from Parliamentary debate on tax proposal by the Government.

United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF), in partnership with Private Sector Foundation Uganda (PSFU) and Uganda Development Bank Limited (UDBL), and with support from the European Union, launched the Support to Agricultural Revitalization and Transformation (START) Facility. START will offer access to affordable medium-term finance for agricultural value adding projects in Northern Uganda through provision of Business Development Services and seed capital in the form of concessional loans, grants and partial guarantees. START will support development and financing of capital-intensive agricultural projects promoted by small and medium enterprises that add value in storage and processing of agricultural products.

Table 6.20: Districts Covered Under the Support to Agricultural Revitalization and Transformation (START) Facility

Region	Districts covered
Karamoja	Abim, Amudat, Kaabong, Kotido, Moroto, Nakapiripirit, Napak
Acholi	Agago, Amuru, Gulu, Kitgum, Lamwo, Nwoya, Omoro, Pader
Lango	Alebtong, Amolatar, Apac, Dokolo, Kole, Lira, Otuke, Oyam
Teso	Amuria, Katakwi
West Nile	Adjumani, Arua, Koboko, Maracha, Moyo, Nebbi, Yumbe, Zombo

Source: UNCDF

The European Union, the International Fund for Agricultural Development and the National Social Security Fund are implementing the Yield Uganda Investment Fund. This is an impact Fund arranged by Deloitte Uganda and Pearl Capital Partners Uganda (PCP). An initial 12 million (Ugx 46 billion) is available to provide much needed access to capital for small and medium agri-businesses in Uganda. The Fund attracted additional 13m (Ushs 49.8 billion) in 2017 to reach 25 million (Ushs 95.8 billion) in total commitments. It targets agriculture-related businesses across all value chains including supply of agricultural inputs, production and agro-processing within all sub-sectors, post-harvest storage and distribution. The Fund seeks to support businesses with a clear competitive advantage and ambitious local management.

113 Agro Insurance Consortium
114 A look at Uganda's 2017/18 National Budget June 2017-PWC

In FY2018/19, Government will undertake the following:

a) Sensitize farmers on eligibility and procedures for applying for the ACF through Participating Financial Institutions[115];
b) Continue implementation of training and capacity building programmes for public sector officials in relevant MDAs; and
c) Designate Local Government District Production officers as contact persons for the scheme.

Greater Institutional Efficiency

Considering the importance of agriculture in Uganda's economy, Government continues to carry out institutional reforms in the agriculture sector for better service delivery.

Government registered the following policy, legal and institutional related achievement in FY2017/18:

a) The Aquaculture and Fisheries policy was presented to Cabinet;
b) The Principles of Coffee Law were approved by the Cabinet;
c) Government finalized and rolled out an e-voucher system to enable farmers to access free farm inputs supplied by the Operation Wealth Creation (OWC) through a digital coupon. The distribution of seedlings and fertilizers are now supplied to farmers through mobile delivery services that are directly linked to their specific names and national registration card numbers; and
d) Recruited 3,032 extension workers out of a target of 5,000 to fill vacant positions and built capacity of 116 Extension workers to effectively deliver agricultural extension services in all Regions coordinated and supervised.

In FY2018/19 Government plans to achieved the following:

a) Ensure the Fisheries policy is approved by Cabinet and passed by Parliament;
b) Prepare the Coffee Bill 2018 for parliamentary approval;
c) Rehabilitate Agricultural Zonal Research Institute infrastructure and strengthen agricultural service institutions such as research;
d) Enforce the nine-product standards for staple foods and two standards for sampling and testing methods developed by the East African Grain Council through Uganda National Bureau of Standards. The standards are expected to be legally binding in all partner states and to promote intra-EAC trade;
e) Continue the provision and coordination of agricultural extension activities; and
f) Provide Ushs 75 billion directly to the districts to support extension services

6.3.2 Tourism and Hospitality

Over the NDP II period, the Government has focused on five areas: aggressive marketing for tourism; product development and diversification; human skills development; increasing the stock of human capital along the tourism value chains; and improving coordination, regulation and management of the tourism sector.

Tourism was ranked as the leading foreign exchange earner for Uganda in 2016 generating about US$1.4billion annually, which is 26 percent of total foreign exchange and 9.9 percent of the country's GDP. The sector employs 520,000 people directly, and one million more indirectly.[116]

115 Bank of Uganda
116 The World Bank

Products Development

Among the NDP II tourism priority areas is the plan to focus on improvement, diversification and exploitation of tourism products with emphasis on harnessing and developing tourism products that are climate resilient to ensure the sustainability of the sector and the market segment that thrives on natural products.[117] Product development improves the profitability of tourism by increasing the number of products and services available for tourists as well as their number of visits, length of stay and spending while ensuring that the destination environment, social and cultural integrity is not compromised.

Many locations are now actively developing their tangible and intangible cultural assets as a means of developing comparative advantages in an increasingly competitive tourism market place, and to create local distinctiveness in the face of globalization. With over 750 registered archeological, paleontological, historical and traditional sites, the Government has ongoing works to develop museum and heritage sites for cultural promotion. Government in FY2017/18 completed construction of Soroti Museum and Pakwach Tourism Information Centre while the construction of Education Centres at Paraa and Nyero Interpretation Centre are still on-going. Construction of the Visitor Information Centre in Bwindi Impenetrable National Park (BINP) at Buhoma was completed to provide information, education, training and access to other services at one location.

In 2016, Government revealed four new tourism products which included the Namugongo Shrine faith based tourism, Uganda National Museum Indigenous Dinner, Uganda Rwenzori Cultural Trail, and Interpretation Capacity Building for Bird watching[118] adding to the gorillas and the various wildlife species.

By mid FY2017/18, the visitors to museums and monument sites doubled while visitors at UWEC increased by 89,188, attaining a 60 percentage performance level.

Table 6.21: Visitors to Uganda Wildlife Education Centre, monuments and museums

Item	Planned 2017/18	Actual Q1	Cumulative Q2
Visitors to museums and monuments sites	124496	21,509	43,018
Visitors entering UWEC	320,000	160,714	249,902
Tourism user satisfaction (%)	62	60	60

Source: UWEC

Tourist Arrivals: In 2017, the country was projected to attract 1,459,000 international tourist arrivals; up from 1,322,522 arrivals in 2016. Holiday/leisure tourists accounted for 17.9 percent (237,312visitors) of total tourists representing 13 percent growth compared to 2015.[119]

Visitation at Rwenzori Mountain is largely low due to inadequacies in tourism infrastructure. Through the Mount Rwenzori Tourism Infrastructure Development Project, Government plans to improve the trails, increase number of accommodation facilities, establish cable car system from park gate to Nyabitaba and boost the communication network on Mount Rwenzori. An assessment of tourism support infrastructure was conducted, pre-feasibility study to establish cable cars was completed and capacity building for the service providers operating at the mountain was completed.

117 NDP II
118 Uganda Tourism Board
119 Annual Tourism Sector Performance Report FY2016/17

Government plans under Vision 2040 is to improve tourism support infrastructure and services including transport networks and connectivity.

In FY2017/18, Government achieved the following:

a) Embarked on expansion of the Entebbe International Airport. The expansion involves construction of new 100,000 tones capacity Cargo Centre whose works were standing at 29 per cent level of completion in February 2018 and will be ready for use in October 2018[120]; and strengthening of aero planes runway;
b) Licenced Jambojet airlines which launched its operations in Uganda with daily flights to and from Kenya. The airline estimate a market of over 100 million people and aims at reducing travel costs within the region and beyond using its low-cost model;
c) In collaboration with other partner states within the East African region, Government is undertaking efforts to revitalize the railway transport - Standard Gauge Railway (SGR) to also tap into the regional tourism market;
d) Facilitated the development of additional private transport platforms which include Uber Boda which was launched in March 2018, Taxify and QuickTaxi which are now increasingly capturing the transport sector within Kampala City. This is in addition to already existing platforms namely, Uber (vehicle) and Safe Boda;
e) Implemented a city addressing system to help in navigation within the city as part of the Second Kampala Institutional and Infrastructure Development Project (KIIDP2). As of April 2018; 88,579 properties had been assigned house numbers on 812 road and 54,007 properties entered into the online system; 2,599 street signage faces had been installed on 1,742 sites; and 360 roads had been named in 7 parishes of Kawempe Division; and
f) In collaboration with Albrieux Africa tours launched the first city tour bus in Kampala in December 2017 intended to target domestic tourism ranging from schools to enthusiastic corporate groups as well as international tourists.

To further boost tourism travels to and within the country, Government plans to undertake the following in FY 2018/19:

a) Finalize revival of the National airline;
b) Upgrade five tourism aerodromes (Soroti, Kidepo, Pakuba, Jinja and Mbarara);
c) Develop a modern water transport system forming a tourism circuit on Lake Victoria; and
d) Capacity enhancement of KCCA to manage traffic flow within the city.

Hospitality

Government in partnership with the private sector is focusing on increasing the quantity and quality of accommodation facilities, improving the quality of related services, such as skilling the staff in the hospitality industry. The growth in tourist arrival in the country is being matched by establishment of hotels which contribute to enhancing accommodation capacity and improving the living quality of guests. This, in turn, lengthens the stay of tourist in the country from just a few nights.

In FY2017/18, the following were achieved:

a) The 5-Star, 20-storey Pearl of Africa hotel launched officially in Kampala City with 253 rooms and 42 suites in seven levels of accommodation among others amenities. At full capacity, it is expected to employ over 2,000 people;

120 Uganda Aviation Industry in 2018, Civil Aviation Authority

b) Mestil Hotel and Residences opened up in Nsambya, Kampala with 23 Executive rooms, 27 one-bedroom suites, 42 two-bedroom residences and 6 three-bedroom penthouse residences;

c) Naguru Skyz Hotel located in Naguru, Kampala at 4,331 feet above sea level opened with 141 Delux and Standard rooms under the Protea brand by Marriot chain;

d) Kampala Serena Hotel completed its US$8 million expansion project driven by high market demand for hospitality services. The expansion included 36 additional guest rooms, state-of-the-art new suite, partial refurbishment and alterations of the meeting rooms, creation of more executive lounges and meeting rooms. The expansion has generated 50 additional jobs; and

e) Continued with construction of the Ushs5 billion floating restaurant whose construction level is currently at second floor. The restaurant is divided into four floors with the first floor housing the main restaurant, the second housing 16 rooms while the top floors will be multipurpose.

In FY2018/19 Government will pursue the following:

a) Support, promote and ensure best practices in tourist facilities like hotels, restaurants and tour and travel companies through staff trainings; and

b) Classify over 100 hotels and lodges for easy selection for tourists and train over 4 hotel staff.

Skills Development and Training

Skills development has a central role to play in ensuring the sustainable transformation and development of the tourism industry including participation of locals in the industry. During FY 2017/18, the following were achieved:

a) A total of 179 students enrolled at Hotel and Tourism Training Institute (HTTI) for academic year 2017 while 60 new students enrolled at Uganda Wildlife Research Training Institute (UWRTI). This brings the total of enrolled students in Tourism institutes to 226 students. Despite the limited facilities (classrooms, students' accommodation), tools and equipment hindering performance, 72 per cent of the 350 students trained and assessed at the HTTI, graduated;

b) To tap into the new fast growing Oil and Gas sector, and prepare student to manage the risks of new sector on the surrounding environment and species, UWRTI incorporated Oil and Gas in its teaching curriculum;

c) UWEC on its part focused on public sensitization in FY2017/18. It reached out to more than 100,000 people in the districts of Mityana, Jinja, Rukungiri, Masaka, Kampala, Masindi, Fortportal and Kalangala; hosted the wildlife art challenge and prepared materials engaging primary, secondary and tertiary institutions on conservation education; and offered internships to more than 40 students who were taken through a comprehensively designed program;

d) MoTWA completed capacity building of staff in areas of Animal and Horticulture and provided technical support training to affiliated agencies; and

e) UTB participated in the World Tourism Week and engaged the clusters in tourism training. It also sensitized and trained hotel owners on quality assurance standards and trained 30 journalists in reporting on tourism.

In FY2018/19, Government will undertake the following:

a) Train 400 hotel, 300 tour guides and 20 hotel assessors through a strategic intervention of capacity building, accommodation and hospitality registration and coordination;

b) Conduct sensitization for 60,000 enterprises and 1,000,000 people to maintain internationally accepted standards in hotels; and

c) Rate and classify 100 hotels and lodges.

Improved Heritage Conservation

Heritage conservation seeks to maintain, and thereby increase the value of resources by keeping their original forms, favoring their restoration rather than replacement. Heritage preservation is an investment in our community that rewards us today and leaves an invaluable resource for future generations.

In the FY2017/18, Government undertook the following in this regard:

a) Finalized the Wildlife Policy Implementation Plan; the Grey Crowned National Action Plan; the National Strategy to combat poaching, illegal wildlife trade and trafficking and secured Cabinet approved of the Principles of the Museum and Monuments Bill;

b) Commenced reconstruction works at the only Ugandan cultural site listed on the UNESCO World Heritage, the Kasubi Royal Tombs, which was endangered because of the fire that gutted it down in March 2010;

c) Held the first grand Acholi cultural festival under the theme; "Kwero deyo pa Acholi" (Celebrating the Acholi glory) in Gulu district with the aim to celebrate the Acholi culture, reflect on attributes of nature and promote the culture to the outside world;

d) Completed Dioramas and ethnographic pictorials in Iteso Cultural Union Museum, Soroti;

e) Conducted investigations, operations, land patrols (2,354) and marine patrols (155);

f) Recovered wildlife products including 1,070.11kgs of ivory, 23.3kgs of Rhino horns, 69.26kgs of pangolin scales, 399.24kgs of hippo teeth, 33 Ostrich eggshells, 10 live Egyptian gees and assorted wildlife skins;

g) Conducted the Uganda Wildlife Conservation awards to commemorate the World Wildlife Day; and

h) Cabinet approved the Principles of the Museum and Monuments Bill and were submitted to the First Parliamentary Counsel for drafting of the bill.

Positive International Image

Tourism Promotion and Marketing

Governments play an active role in influencing the world's perceptions about their countries and invest numerously to shape the impressions through tourism boards, missions and embassies. In this regard, Uganda was ranked, by a New York- based consultancy in its 2018 quality of living survey, as the best city in East Africa to live in.

Government through the Uganda Tourism Board achieved the following in FY 2017/18:

a) Coordinated and attended (with private sector) 4 international expos to promote Uganda internationally namely; British Bird Watching, Magical Kenya, WTM London, and Kwiti Izina;

b) Classified hotels and awarded them star ratings during the World Tourism Day celebrations in September 2017;

c) Participated in the World Tourism Week and engaged the clusters in tourism training, training of hotel owners on Quality assurance standards, and training of 30 journalists in reporting on tourism;

d) Partnered with CAA on filming of a promotional video for Tourism Uganda;

e) Conducted domestic tourism promotion and education outreaches on culture, tourism and wildlife conservation during the World Tourism Day in Kalangala district, "Tulambule" campaigns in Northern region and Wild Run awareness in the Ishasha sector of Queen Elizabeth National Park;

f) Successfully concluded the Miss Tourism Grand finale; and

g) Held the fourth edition of the Pearl of Africa Tourism Expo (POATE) in February 2018 at the Sheraton Kampala Gardens, under the theme “Rediscover the Pearl”.

Other sector achievements in FY 2017/18 include:

a) The United Kingdom’s Foreign and Commonwealth Office lifted the travel restrictions in October 2017 on British citizens travelling to Northern Uganda;

b) Queen Elizabeth National park was in August 2017 added to the seven incredible natural wonders of Africa due to its unique presence of lions that dangle from large branches of fig trees[121];

c) Kidepo National Park was named the third best African safari park and the most picturesque park in Africa by CNN travel destinations[122];

d) Uganda participated in various internationally recognized conferences and gatherings including; the United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) General Assembly in Chengdu-China; the 12th meeting of the CMS Conference of the Parties (CoP) on conservation of migratory species of wild animals; the 69th meeting of CITES standing committee in Geneva, Switzerland; and the 2017 seminar on tourism management in Fuzhou China; and

e) Uganda’s capital Kampala was in March 2018 ranked as the best city to live in East Africa taking the 172nd position out of 231 cities followed by Nairobi-Kenya in 186th position and Kigali-Rwanda in 190th position.

Locally, Government also organized and participated in forums that improve the domestic image of the tourism sector namely:

The first Giants’ Club Conservation and Tourism Investment Forum where various tourism sector investment opportunities were showcased with the aim of launching new initiatives to attract tourism into Uganda, find innovative ways for Uganda to finance the protection of its natural landscapes and the unique wildlife with private sector partnerships; and

a) Preparation of Agro Tourism Development Guidelines and organisation of a multi-stakeholder workshop and tour in Bushenyi District on the same.

In FY2018/19, Government will undertake the following:

a) Reach 5 million Potential Domestic Tourists by hiring and deploying marketing and Public Relations firms, undertaking Media Campaigns, producing and distributing promotional materials;

b) Expose 100 Uganda Tour Operators to Uganda’s products through Familiarisation (FAM) Trips for Tour Operators, media & other stakeholders;

c) Reach 50 million potential international tourists, conduct awareness on Uganda’s products to 100 outbound tour operators, organize FAM trips (40 international media, 20 local media and 45 stakeholders) for leading media houses, journalists, social media influencers and tour operators from source markets;

d) Sponsor sports personalities to promote Uganda; and

e) Finalize the process of establishing a China-Uganda Friendship Tourism Chapter to market tourism in both countries. It will enable both local and Chinese investors to establish in tourism areas.

121 National Geographic
122 CNN Travel Destinations 2018

6.3.3 Trade, Industry and Cooperatives

Increasing sustainable production, productivity and value addition in key growth opportunities is one of the development objectives on Uganda's agenda for Vision 2040. The sector's strategic targets is to: increase the share of manufactured goods and services in total exports; increase market access for Uganda's goods and services; promote formation and growth of cooperatives; and improve private sector competitiveness.

Trade is a major enabler of economic growth, jobs and incomes. The extent to which an economy benefits from trade however depends on its ability to produce goods and services to be traded, hence the imperative for industry and cooperatives.

Policy and Regulatory Reforms

The National Policy on Services Trade was approved by Cabinet in July 2017 and aims at boosting trade in services and reducing the trade deficit. Successful implementation of the policy is expected to contribute significantly to achieving the targeted USD 5 billion value in exports by 2020, incrementally growing by US$ 500 annually over the next five years.[123]

Other regulations and strategies in line for conclusion include:

a) The Packaged Water Policy which was passed by Cabinet in September 2017 to promote sustainable production, an integrated monitoring and surveillance framework to promote self-regulation by manufacturers;

b) Ratification of the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement which obligates the world's trading nations to recognise trade-easing measures in international law and reduce the loss of dollars to developing countries that can be caused by lengthy waiting times, un-gathered income and spoiled goods;

c) Bills passed by Parliament: Sale of Goods and Supply of Services Act which provides for the formation, effect and performance of the contracts for the sale of good and supply of services and remedies of the parties in the contract; and Common Market for the Easter and Southern Africa (COMESA) Implementation Act whose main objective is to give the force of law in Uganda to the treaty establishing the COMESA and legal personality to the common market;

d) Policies under review which include; National Trade Policy; National Industrial Development Policy: National Cooperative Policy; National Textile Policy and National Sugar Policy;

e) Policies under Development: Iron and Steel Policy; Gift Policy; Tea Trade Policy; Sanitary and Phytosanitary Policy; National Trade Fair and Exhibition Policy; Poultry Trade Policy; Fruits and Vegetables Trade Policy; Packaging Policy; Spices and Condiments Policy; and Furniture and Wood works Policy;

f) Bills under Development: Competition Bill; Consumer Protection Bill; Alcohol Control Bill; WTO Implemntation Bill; National Industrial Development Bill; Cooperative Societies Amendment Bill; Agricultural Produce Regulatory Bill; Accreditation Bill; Anti Counterfeit Bill; the Sugar Bill; and the Legal, Scientific and Industrial Metrology Bill; and the Harmonization of the sale of goods and services on Consumer Protection Bill. The issues for harmonisation were considered by Ministry of Justice which is finalizing with the Consumer Protection Bill;

g) Developed regulations on restriction of trading by non-citizens in certain goods, services and business areas. Regulations were submitted to Ministry of Justice for review and drafting; and

h) Commissioning of the Uganda Comprehensive Cross Border Trade Strategy in 2017.

123 The 8th Annual Sector review report 2016/17

Trade Capacity

Trade Facilitation

Uganda aims to competitively expand the quantity and quality of goods and services it exports to world markets. In that regard, Government achieved the following in FY2017/18:

a) Launched One Stop Boarder Posts (OSBP) along different boarder markets: the Mpondwe along Uganda-DRC border; Mutukula OSBP along the Uganda – Tanzania border; Mirama Hills OSBP along Ntungamo Road; and Malaba and Busia OSBPs along Uganda – Kenya borders;

b) Strengthening commercial extension services in Local Governments. A total of Ushs 2.3 billion was released as conditional non-wage grant to all districts and municipalities countrywide in FY 2016/17. MTIC also continued to undertake trainings for District Commercial Officers (DCOs) to enhance their capacity to deliver commercial services[124];

c) Uganda Development Bank (UDB) and the Resilient Africa Network (RAN) launched a project dubbed "Growth Accelerator" to support innovation in MSMEs. This was to identify and support the commercialization of technological innovations that provide solutions to challenges in agriculture and Industrial sectors;

d) MTIC through the National Response Strategy for elimination of Non-Tariff Barriers (NRSE-NTBs) resolved 86 per cent of NTBs reported through the NTB system;

e) With support from TradeMark East Africa, Government has continued the implementation of the Electronic Single Window to handle electronic transactions for 16 border intervening agencies and economic operators. The system has so far integrated 8 trade regulatory agencies with plans to have a total of 22 agencies interconnected by end of 2018. The system has cut clearance time for imports and exports by over 25 percent; and Government revived the Uganda National Commodity Exchange and revitalised it with the private sector owning 80 percent and UDC owning 20 percent on behalf of Government.

Trade and Investment Agreements and Negotiations

There is still lack of coherence between national development aspirations and the positions taken in national trade policies during regional, continental and global trade negotiations[125]. It is therefore important to continue enhancing the capacity of both key stakeholders and Government to promote national and regional development interests in the various trade policy and negotiation processes.

Government in FY2017/18 signed the following agreements:

a) A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was signed between Ministry of Trade, Industry and Co-operatives and Local governments of Busia, Kabale and Amuru districts for construction of different border export zones to boost Uganda's exports through improved regional trade as one stop markets where trading is without bureaucracy. A total of 18 export market zones are to be constructed;

b) In April 2018, GoU and DRC officially launched the Simplified Trade Regime (STR) at Mpondwe and Kasindi and signed an MOU to improve trade in goods and services based on a list of products that were agreed upon by the two countries in 2015;

c) In January 2018, MTIC and South Africa signed a declaration recognising the imperative to build a mutually beneficial trade and investment relationship that supports the industrialisation of the two countries in Pretoria, South Africa;

d) On 21st March, 2018, Uganda was one of the 44 countries that signed the African Continental

124 Ministry of Trade BFP 2018/19-2022/23
125 Southern and Eastern Africa Trade Information and Negotiations Institute (SEATINI Uganda)

Free Trade Agreement (AfCFTA) with a market of 1.2 billion people and GDP OF US$ 3.4 trillion;

e) Uganda Free Zones Authority (UFZA) signed a MoU with Trademark East Africa (TMEA) to guide the formation of an investment, trade and logistics hub in Jinja District as well as the development of an online portal to enable UFZA submit electronic information on the licensed free zones developers and operators, supporting the authority's research agenda and the establishment of Data Management Information System; and

f) Ministry of Trade, Industry and Cooperatives (MTIC) signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Financial Sector Deeping Uganda (FSDU) to promote the development of MSMEs.

Local Content

The NDP II strategies to increase employment and employability include developing a National Local Content Policy to build the capacity of local labour, business, and producers for national development and increase local participation in the economy. Government adopted the Buy Uganda Build Uganda (BUBU) Policy in 2014 which aims at increasing the consumption of locally made products through Government procurement from the private sector. Implementation of (BUBU) is underway and a number of successes have been registered, namely:

a) Hima Cement signed an MoU with China Communication Construction Company (CCCC) to supply 120,000 tonnes of cement for three major projects: expansion of Entebbe Airport, Mubende-Kakumiro – Kagadi road project and Soroti – Moroto highway;

b) Standard Gauge Railway (SGR) project apportioned US$ 750 million to local producers and manufacturers. Hima Cement will supply 830,000 tonnes of cement towards SGR and 3 steel companies (Steel & Tube, Madhvani and Roofings) will supply 850,000 tonnes of steel. MTIC is to work with the project to ensure that other local companies form consortiums to take advantage of them among others[126];

c) Sinohydro Corporation Limited which is undertaking the construction of Karuma Hydro Power Project is procuring all cement and iron bars from local producers;

d) Uganda Prisons Furniture workshop was awarded a contract to supply Furniture to all Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies while Uganda Telecom was awarded the contract to supply Telephone and internet services;

e) For the supply of uniforms, Picfare/Nyanza Textile Limited (NYTIL) was apportioned Ushs 72 billion to supply to National Medical Stores while M/S Southern Range Nyanza Limited was awarded the contract worth Ushs. 8.2 billion to supply to Ministry of Defence;

f) An inventory of locally produced goods and services to benefit from BUBU was prepared by MTIC with information got from District Commercial Officers; and

g) Unanimously approval, by the 19 COMESA member states, of an industrial strategy with emphasis on local content as the stimulus for industrial growth in the region.

In FY2018/19, UNBS plans to decentralize all its services to enable analysis of many parameters at the same time. This will enable it absorb the current pressures created by BUBU policy and the increased demand due to increased compliance across the industry sector.

Exports Development

Government objective is to increase the share of manufactured goods and services in total exports by incentivizing export of processed products, reviewing and refocusing the National Export Development Strategy and development initiatives, and developing, regulating and ensuring sustainability of economic free zones.

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Uganda exported goods worth $645.28 million (Ushs2.3trillion) in 2017, up from $502.11million (Ushs1.8trillion) in 2016. The country's exports include informal cross-border exports of $128million (Ushs463billion) in 2017 compared to $79.3million (Ushs286billion) in 2016[127]. To facilitate this export growth, the following measures were implemented in FY2017/18:

a) The National Export Development Strategy (NEDS) was launched in August 2017. The strategy envisions a focused and dynamic export sector fully responsive to available export opportunities, especially in preferential markets. The overriding objective of NEDS is to increase the value of Uganda's exports of the specified products and services to the targeted markets over the next five years;

b) Promoted Cross Border Trade through the development of Border Export Zones. Government in 2010 developed and adopted a Border Export Zones/Border Market Program (BMP) to position the Country to harness regional market opportunities. The Project has progressed with the following achievement registered:

    i. The project has been allocated land in the districts of Amuru (247 acres at Elegu), Busia (173 acres at Masafu), Kabale (238.8 acres at Katuna), Kasese (3acres at Mpondwe), Manafwa (89.3 acres at Lwakhakha), and Koboko (78 hectares at Oraba);

    ii. Under feasibility studies, development of Master Plans and documentation of Bills of Quantity have been undertaken for Elegu, Lwakhakha, Busia, Katuna, Kikagati and Oraba Boarder Export Zones;

    iii. Development of the Environmental Impact Assessment has been done for Katuna, Elegu, Busia, Lwakhakha and Oraba;

    iv. The environment and social impact action plan, resettlement action plan and compensation strategy are under implementation for the Bunagana and Goli boarder markets; and

    v. Funds worth $1million were approved by European Union to ensure that construction of all the export zones are completed within 10 years.

c) Uganda Revenue Authority introduced the Single Customs Territory (SCT) for exports to improve clearance efficiency and reduce delays. It addresses challenges affecting the logistics industry including cargo theft, unnecessary delays in documentation and reduce transit time.

In FY2018/19 Government plans to achieve to the following:

a) Discourage the export of raw coffee. The move is supported by a USD 500m (Ushs 1.8 trillion) investment from Italian coffee roasters, Euro Techno Group at Kampala Industrial Business Park; and

b) Start exporting power to Democratic Republic of Congo for the next three years through a Memorandum of Understanding that was signed between the two countries in August 2017.

Industrial Development

Government is promoting industrialization to increase the volume of manufactured goods in Uganda's exports. It is promoting value addition of minerals and agricultural products through UDC, MSMEs and a rural industrialization programme[128].

Industrial and Technological Development

Industrial development remains functionally inefficient, cocts of production are high, resources are wasted and potential synergies which could lead to increased output are not realized. Under the Rural industrialization Development Project, Government has supported 53 projects across the country and

127 Bank of Uganda
128 Ministry of Trade BFP 2018/19-2022/23

out of these projects, 45 enterprises (85 percent) have been supported with value addition equipment and 8 enterprises were supported with capacity building in the areas of business management and value addition skills, product quality and standards requirements principles of cooperative movement.

In FY2017/18, Government achieved the following:

a) Through UDC, partnered with the Korean Government (KOICA) to set up a fruit processing factory in Soroti. The factory whose launch is was expected in August 2018 has already begun test running and is working with 57 primary cooperative societies to supply fruits through Teso Tropical Fruit Cooperative Union. The factory has a capacity has a capacity of 6MT of oranges, 4MT of pineapples and 2MT of mangoes per hour and will employ more than 100 people directly and indirectly;
b) FOL Logistics (U) Ltd farm in Lamoki village, Nwoya district was launched in November 2017 and is involved in the rice value chain – from procurement, processing of rice paddy, warehousing, distribution and marketing of rice in Uganda and East Africa. The company produces Kingdom rice brand and is headquartered in Kampala Industrial and Business Park. Employs about 600 people in Namanve and Nwoya farm;
c) Through UDC, completed construction of two tea factories in Kabale and Kisoro in partnership with Kigezi Highland Tea Limited. The factories are operational and will produce a combined total of 2,400 tons of ready tea per annum, earning the country an additional US$ 4.8 million worth of exports annually, creating 1,800 jobs and working with about 1,560 tea out-growers;
d) Uganda Manufacturers Association (UMA) entered into a partnership with the French Development Agency to extend asset financing to Ugandan Industrialists with high electricity bills. The funding would go towards acquisition of new power efficient machinery valued at US$ 5m over 2 to 12 years;
e) UCDA and UDB joined in a partnership to finance the coffee value chain in order for the country to produce 20 million bags by 2020. UDB is to provide up to Ushs. 100m to organized coffee groups for agro inputs, machinery and improvement in storage facilities;
f) The US$ 40million fruit factory (Ho & Mu Food Processing Factory) in Kapeka commenced operations and is currently processing local fruits for export (Mangoes and Pineapples); and
g) Goodwill Ceramics Factory worth US$ 2 billion and capacity of 40,000sqm began its test running phase in April 2018. Sixty per cent of the products from the factory will be sold to domestic market and 40 per cent exported. In addition, 90 per cent of the raw materials will be sourced locally.

In FY2018/19, Government plans to achieve the following:

a) Establish Isingiro Fruit Factory - Feasibility study and Business Plan reports produced and Factory furnished with increased product storage cooling capacity system;
b) Establish Zonal agro-processing facilities and a Food City Complex specifically to add value to cereals;
c) Strengthen Mineral Processing: Lake Katwe Salt Project in Kasese District, Sponge Iron Ore Project in Kabale and Kisoro, Cement Manufacturing in Moroto and Sheet Glass Manufacturing at Diimu in Masaka; and
d) Establish Tea Factories in Zombo, Nebbi, Mabaale and Kayonza.

Through the Rural Industrial Development Project, Government will:

a) Strengthen Agricultural Marketing Cooperatives through establishment of collective marketing infrastructure;

b) Train members of the beneficiary enterprises in business management and value addition skills;

c) Support beneficiary enterprises to undertake product packaging, branding and quality certification;

d) Establish Training and Common Facility/Incubation Centers; and

e) Support beneficiary enterprises to develop bankable business plans, and assisting the enterprises on the programme to register patents and trademarks.

Low Carbon Industrial Development

NDP II emphasizes the use of efficient and low carbon technologies and climate change resilient strategies.

In FY2017/18 the following were achieved:

a) NPA launched a 14-year eco-friendly development strategy in November 2017. The Uganda Green Growth Development Strategy focuses on climate resilient methods, waste recycling, maintenance of human capital and job creation. Government hopes to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 28 per cent; realize 10 per cent GDP growth and halve the cost of infrastructure construction by 13 per cent by 2030;

b) Government with support from the European Union is for the next 3 years promoting a Green Economy in Uganda. SWITCH Africa Green (SAG) Initiative is meant to help Uganda transition towards a private sector-led inclusive green economy, based on sustainable consumption and production patterns in line with Sustainable Development Goals. Government, under SAG initiative, has so far trained and sensitized over 150 MSMEs and technically assisted 20 MSMEs in manufacturing with respect to Energy management, efficiency and cleaner production technologies with the support from the European Union under the Switch Africa Green (SAG)[129]; and

c) The country held the first National Climate Change Low Carbon and Adaptation Symposium and Expo under Sustainable Development Goal 13 in October, 2017. This was to address the need for improved National Cooperation in addressing the adapting to climate change related challenges through increased awareness while applying low-carbon solution/interventions to stop drivers of climate change.

Industrial Parks and Free Zones

Free Zones and Industrial parks play a major role in driving industrialization, productivity and value addition. To reduce overhead costs especially when it comes to custom duties, Uganda Free Zones Authority (UFZA) in FY2017/18 issued Developer's Licenses to the following companies:

a) M/s Nilus Limited in Jinja district which is undertaking tobacco leaf processing for export to Europe, Asia and Middle East and Egypt. The project is expected to employ 220 people and indirectly create employment to 14,500 farmers;

b) M/s Fiduga Limited and Royal Van Zanten Ltd Fiduga Ltd flower companies. Fiduga Ltd is expected to hire 927 workers while Royal van Zanten Ltd anticipates to create 1,625 jobs by 2021;

c) M/s Uganda Wood Impex Limited in Kalungu district whose license covers 6 acres and will process essential oil and timber for export to China, United Arab Emirates and India. The project will source its raw materials locally and regionally but especially lemon grass from out growers in Kalungu and Masaka districts;

d) China-Africa International Industrial Co-operation Company Limited within Sukulu Industrial park, Tororo District which will establish three plants in the Free Zone namely; a mine dressing

129 Ministry of Trade BFP FY2018/19-FY2022/23

plant, phosphate fertilizer plant and a steel plant[130]; and

e) Flower companies of Wagagai Limited, Jambo Roses Limited and Ugarose Flowers Limited. Both Wagagai Ltd and Jambo Rose will focus on growing and exporting of flower cuts while Ugarose Ltd will focus on growing, packaging and exporting of fresh cut rose flowers.

To create jobs and add value to locally available raw materials, Government undertook to establish 22 industrial parks across the country. In FY2017/18, the following were achieved:

a) Completed compensation of all the 864 claimants recorded for the 619 acres of land along Mbale-Tororo highway acquired for the Mbale Industrial and Business Park. The park is expected to host 30 enterprises and provide jobs to over 12,000 people;
b) Power lines in Soroti Industrial park were extended, some sections of the road tarmacked and several other marram roads opened up and maintained; and
c) UIA reserved 10acres (20 percent) of land in all Government industrial parks to accommodate SMEs that are involved in value addition activities.

In FY2018/19, Government targets to achieve the following:

a) Facilitate the establishment and development of two public–owned Free Zones in Entebbe and Jinja and intensify private sector engagements to attract private operators and developers in these Zones; and
b) Extend 11KV power line to the Jinja Industrial park to ease the connection costs of the investors within the park.

Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs)

Government intervention is to develop enterprises to increase productivity and provide economic opportunities for the communities. Sound economic management and good governance interventions are expected to foster a conducive environment that supports private sector enterprises and therefore provide economic opportunities for the youth.

In FY2017/18, Government through MTIC achieved the following:

a) Profiled and evaluated 1,500 MSMEs in the selected districts of Gulu, Hoima, Masindi and Kiryandogo. Seventy three (73) per cent of these MSMEs received business and technical skills training and acknowledged impact on increased productivity and income while less than 10 per cent formalized their businesses;
b) Mobilized and vetted 200 MSMEs to participate in the 18th EAC Jua Kali/NguvuKazi Exhibition in: Mbale, Soroti, Iganga, Jinja, Masaka, Mbarara, Bushenyi, Kabarole, Lira, Gulu, Arua, Kampala, Wakiso, Mukono, Kayunga, Mpigi and Luwero districts;
c) Monitored 60 MSMEs and provided technical guidance on Good Manufacturing Practices and Marketing in Kibale, Kyenjonjo, Kamwenge, Hoima, Kiryandongo and Masindi districts;
d) Consulted stakeholders on the MSME Strategy; and
e) Trained 50 MSMEs in hands on skills to produce demanded Products and Services in right Quality Framework; 20 awareness guidelines and training materials developed on quality Maintenance[131].

130 Uganda Free Zones Authority
131 Ministry of Trade BFP FY2018/19-FY2022/23

In FY2018/19, Government plans to achieve the following:

a) Commennced MSMEs Cluster formation and the common industrial facilities program not only to promote industrial development in the country, but also to increase light manufacturing products in mass production for export;

b) Develop Katwe Metal Cluster land at Salam road into an SME industrial park with common industrial facilities to support the groups; and

c) Scale up certification of MSMEs through UNBS so as to support exports especially to regional markets. It also plans to train SMEs through MTIC in Value Addition required for export destinations.

Cooperatives

Government registered 1,045 new cooperative societies in FY 2017/18 bringing the total number of registered cooperatives to 18,107 in September 2017.[132] Of the total registered cooperative societies, 83 percent are on permanent registration while 17 percent are registered on probation. Co-operatives are generally categorized as follows: production and agricultural marketing (55%); savings and credit (23%), multipurpose (6%) and services (16%)[133].

In FY2017/18, Government invested in the following:

a) Provided processing/value addition facilities to cooperatives under its rural industrialization strategy and a number of inspections and Special General Meetings have been conducted to address governance and management challenges in some cooperative societies and unions such as Bundibugyo Energy Cooperative Society, Biomass Traders Cooperative Society, Abasaija Kweyamba Mubuku Farmers' Cooperative Society Ltd, Abasaija Ndemu Farmers' Cooperative Society Ltd, Ssezibwa Taxi Drivers Cooperative Society Ltd etc[134]; and

b) Held consultations on the revival of Cooperative Bank and secured a list of members of the Bank (Liquidation) as Government continues to settle claims made by cooperatives for compensation of assets and property lost during the liberation war and insurgencies. Government has so far paid Ushs. 13.1 billion in compensation to Unions.

In FY2018/19, Government plans to implement, among others, the following strategies under cooperatives:

a) Transfer Cooperative Training Institutions from the Ministry of Education and Sports to the Ministry of Trade Industry and Cooperatives;

b) Strengthen the policy and legal frameworks of cooperative societies;

c) Promote value addition and collective marketing; and

d) Improve access to financial services and capacity for the cooperative institutions.

6.3.4 Lands, Housing and Urban Development

Government is responsible for ensuring rational, sustainable use and effective management of land as well as provision of safe, planned and adequate housing. Highly urbanized countries have attained high levels of urbanization through integrated physical planning and investment. Uganda faces increased pressure on its land resources due to its fast growing population with an annual growth rate of 3 per cent. Uganda's population is projected to double in a period of approximately 23 years from 2014[135].

132 Annual Sector Review report, 2017
133 Annual Sector Review report, 2017
134 Ministry of Trade BFP FY2018/19-FY2022/23
135 Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS)

Land Tenure Security

Security of tenure influences the extent to which people are prepared to invest in improvements in production and land management. To that effect, the Commission of Inquiry into land matters continued to conduct public hearings across the country to inquire into effectiveness of law, policies and processes of land acquisition, land administration, land management and land registration in the country. An interim report on land probe submitted in February 2018 indicated that the Commission had conducted 120 public hearings, received 4,900 complaints and listened to 287 of these and reviewed 600.

Government processed and issued 3,739 certificates of title for Freehold, Mailo and Leasehold. To further improvements in security of land tenure, Government, through MLHUD and other agencies, achieved the following in FY2017/18:

a) Operationalized five more Ministry Zonal Offices (Gulu, Masindi, Mbale, Kibaale and Arua) to issue certificates of title under the Land Fund to rightful beneficiaries and also provide key services like land registration, land administration and surveying among others; This brings the number of Ministry Zonal offices in the country to thirteen;
b) Achieved 80 per cent digitization of land records since its start in 2017 under the Land Information System. This digitization exercise involved further rollout, implementation and maintenance of the computerised system;
c) Reduced the time to process a land title from the commonly known base of 25 days to 15 days and increased public awareness of their land rights[136];
d) Under the systematic land demarcation programme conducted by the Uganda Land Commission (ULC), at least 254 residents of Kibaale town council in Kibaale district received land titles. ULC was able to purchase 200,000 acres and secured 504 titles;
e) Government in conjunction with ZOA Uganda and Pharus Stichting issued 837 customary land titles to the people of Oyinya and Lalar in Panyabono parish; Atocon and Okura in Kal parish, Alero Sub County in Nwoya district;
f) Issued freehold land titles to 20,000 land tenants in Kitimbwa and Kayonza sub-countries of Kayunga district. The titles were given to tenants from 16 villages whose land was illegally sold off by Kayunga District Land Board in 2014; and
g) Developed Guidelines for Compensation Assessment under Land Acquisition (GCALA) aimed at harmonizing and improving the overall practice of valuation assessment to achieve fair and adequate compensation to project affected persons in accordance with the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda[137].

In FY2018/19, Government plans to:

a) Disseminate the National Land Policy and National Land Policy Implementation Action Plan to 20 districts;
b) Commence stakeholder consultations on the Survey and Mapping Bill, Surveyor's Registration (Amendment) Bill, Land Acquisition (Amendment) Bill, Registration of Titles (Amendment) Bill, and the Land Information and Infrastructure Bill;
c) Operationalize 8 MZOs in Tororo, Moroto, Mpigi, Kabale, Rukungiri, Mityana, Luwero and Soroti; and
d) Implement the Systematic Land Adjudication and Certification (SLAAC) program in Jinja, Apac and Sheema for both men and women.

136 Ministry of Lands BFP 2018/19-2022/23
137 Guidelines for Compensation Assessment under Land Acquisition 2017, MLHUD

Sustainable Land Use

The productivity and sustainability of a land-use system is determined by the interaction between land resources, climate and human activities[138]. Especially in the face of climate change and variability, selecting the right land uses for given biophysical and socio-economic conditions, and implementing sustainable land management, are essential for minimizing land degradation, rehabilitating degraded land, ensuring the sustainable use of land resources and maximizing resilience[139].

To facilitate sustainable land usage, Government in FY 2017/18 achieved the following:

a) Finalized the National Enforcement Framework for compliance to Physical Development Plans which will set out the analytical parameters for the allocation, use and management of the Country's land and other physical resources, infrastructure, towns and cities;
b) Cancelled about 96 land titles in three central forest reserves of Kyewaga, Namanve and Nonve in Wakiso district in an effort to restore the Country's forestry resources, and
c) Concluded the Northern Economic Corridor Regional Physical Development plan.

In FY 2018/19, Government plans to achieve the following:

a) Develop and finalize the National Resettlement, Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation Policy;
b) Implement administrative mechanism to record and control Land Agents, who access the Land Registries; and
c) Undertake valuations for properties, roads, way leaves and other infrastructure projects such as the Standard Gauge Railway.

Sustainable Urbanization

Urban areas cover a small part of Uganda, but their physical and ecological footprints are much larger in the long run. The urbanization process in developing countries is often poorly managed, resulting in inequitable, exclusionary and fragmented cities and increased risk of violence, especially among disenfranchised sections of the urban population[140].

To ensure sustainable urbanization, Government implemented the following measures in FY 2017/18:

a) Launched the Green Growth Development Strategy for Uganda in which economic growth is envisaged to be socially inclusive but also uphold the integrity of the environment and natural resources[141]; and
b) Disseminated the National Housing Policy in Ntungamo, Sheema, Bushenyi, Rukungiri, Rubanda and Kabaale; and

In FY 2018/19, Government will undertake the following:

a) Implement the land use regulatory and compliance framework in 30 selected urban councils across the country;
b) Promote Green building technology in 15 districts;
c) Commence implementation of the National Urban Policy; and
d) Launch the National Urban Solid Waste Management Policy.

138 Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; Sustainable Land Management
139 Sustainable Land Management, FAO
140 Sustainable urbanization strategy, UNDP
141 Uganda Green Growth Development Strategy 2017/18-2030/31

Decent Shelter

Government recognizes the strategic social and economic importance of housing in the national economy and, particularly, to the socio economic transformation of the country as highlighted in Vision 2040. The living conditions of the majority of people in a community are an indicator of their welfare levels over time. The Uganda National Household Survey 2016/17 (UNHS) results indicate that living conditions of 43 percent of the population had worsened in the three years preceding the survey, 45 percent were better off, while 12 percent indicated that there was no change.

To promote better housing conditions, Government in FY2017/18 undertook the following:

a) Through Cabinet, approved the Land and Tenant Bill on 9th April, 2018. The Bill which was awaiting to be tabled on the floor of Parliament in the first week of May, seeks to protect the rights of both the tenant and the landlord;
b) In partnership with Habitat for Humanity, provided proper housing to 42 families in Nmalele and 50 residents of Agoltom village in Kumi district. Overall, 198 benefited from the housing facilities in Mayuge[142]; and
c) Commissioned a project under the second Millennium villages Project (MVP-2) in Isingiro North and Bukanga constituencies. The batch of projects included a general ward at Rugaaga Health centre, classroom blocks at Rugaaga and Endinzi Primary Schools and Rwetango Health Centre II maternity wards.

In FY2018/19, Government through the sector will finalize and commence the National Housing Policy Implementation Action Plan; Develop Housing standards and guidelines; and submit to Parliament the Housing Landlord-Tenant Bill for debate and enactment into law.

An Efficient Land Market (Ease of Doing Business)

Land is critical factor of production and thus efficient land markets (including sales and rentals) are important for sustainable land management, urbanization and agricultural development.

In FY2017/18, Government was impelled to go back to the drawing board to re-evaluate land in Ngwedo Sub-county, Buliisa district to offer revised prices to the residents. This land which measures 700 acres was mapped to accommodate one of the two Oil Central Processing Facilities. In FY2018/19, Government will propose that principles for the amendment of the Registration of Titles Act, Land Acquisition Act, and Land Information and Infrastructure Bill are submitted to Cabinet for consideration and approval; and carry out more sensitization and public awareness campaigns on land rights and land related matters in all regions.

Greater Kampala Metropolitan Area (GKMA)

GKMA was earmarked in Vision 2040 as an economic and administrative hub, and major investment destination for Uganda. It is well positioned to be the engine to drive positive structural transformation.[143]

In FY 2017/18, GKMA administrators achieved the following:

a) Government unveiled a master plan to merge three districts (Wakiso, Mpigi and Mukono) in GKMA to foster economic development. The grand strategic plan for joint development of GKMA was launched in March 2018;
b) Rolled out the Property Valuation exercise in KCCA which involved physical inspection of properties picking the different property attributes, ownership in order to boost the collection of local revenue required to deliver services to residents of Kampala;

142 Habitat for Humanity
143 GMKA Quick facts – World Bank

c) Implemented a Computer Aided Property rates management system in KCCA to simplify the administration of property tax and enhance the capacity of KCCA to generate tax;

d) Rolled out the City Addressing exercise assigning identification numbers to houses, road naming and installation of road signs to improve navigation in the City;

e) Upgraded the Geographical Information System to capture land usage and guide development of urban land;

f) KCCA and Uganda Land Commission (ULC) harmonized the Land Acquisition Guidelines to the effect that the extensive consultation of stakeholders must be conducted to avoid blocking crucial city developments;

g) Installed new traffic lights with traffic censors at six junctions of Fairway, Kabira, Kiira, Bwaise, Makerere Hill, Mambule and Bakuli-Nankulabye-Kasubi. The junctions also have clear signage, paved walk ways and signal controlled pedestrian crossings;

h) A total of 147 construction permits (job cards), applicable on large size projects, were issued mainly in Nakawa, Lubaga and Makindye divisions and use of the clause on mandatory acquisition of a job card upon approval of building plans to enable increased awareness on the requirement; and

i) A total of 301 permits categorized as occupation, hoarding, renovation, demolition and chain-link permits were issued during first quarter. The team also handled Telecom masts during this quarter whereby a total of 64 submissions were received, out of which 41 were approved and 23 were deferred.

In FY 2018/19, Government through KCCA will undertake the following:

a) Partner with the private sector to design, build, finance, operate and transfer a waste treatment and disposal facility capable of effectively managing municipal solid waste;

b) Construct over 20 more signalized city junctions under the second Kampala Institutional and Infrastructure Development Project (KIIDP 2);

c) Construct a stretch of 65km of drainage as planned for in the updated Kampala Drainage Master Plan;

d) Finalize the development of the Multi Modal Transport Master Plan;

e) Monitor GKMA for compliance to the land use regulatory framework;

f) Roll out the Geo referenced database for Kampala properties and roads;

g) Allocate street and plot addresses to properties; and

h) Develop the cadastre maps and operationalize physical development plans.

6.4 Human Capital Development

Human capital development is one of the key fundamentals targeted in the NDPII to stimulate the country's transformation, more specifically through harnessing the demographic dividend.[144] Government has for more than two decades directed efforts towards developing human aspects so as to ensure inclusive growth and socio-economic transformation. Human capital development constitutes a number of aspects including: education; health; water and environment; and social development.

6.4.1 Education and Skills Development

Education plays a pivotal role in equipping human capital with the relevant knowledge and skills to improve productivity of the persons. In order to attain higher productivity of Ugandans, Government launched the Education and Sports Sector Strategic Plan (ESSP) 2017/18-2020/21 in FY 2017/18. The 2017/18 to 2020/21 ESSP is intended to improve the quality of education delivered to the pupils and

144 NDPII 2015/16-2019/20

students at all levels of education in the country and the welfare of the teaching staff. This will ultimately help to bridge the gap between the supply and demand of human resources in the economy particularly to areas such as engineering, medicine that are short of enough labour supply.[145] Similarly, government through the sector rolled out the Gender in Education Policy 2017 in FY 2017/18. The policy is geared towards providing an inclusive and equitable education and sports system for boys, girls, women and men among others.[146]

Basic Education

Government recognizes the importance of Early Childhood Development (ECD) as one of the core programmes through which equitableand quality education can be achieved. This stage of human capital development provides a platform for the development and transition of a child to primary schooling.

Pre-primary and Primary Education: Enrolment in pre-primary education in FY 2016/17 was only 43 per cent of the eligible age group (3-5years). Primary level enrolment increased from 9 million pupils in FY 2009/10 to 10 million pupils in FY 2016/17, while Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) stood at 80 per cent during the same period.[147] However, primary seven completion rate margially decined from 61.6 per cent in FY2015/16 to 61.5 per cent in FY2016/17. Meanwhile, the transition rate to S.1 increased from 63.2 per cent to 69.2 per cent in the same year. Under primary level, the Gender Parity Index (GPI) increased from 0.95 in 2012/13 to 0.99 in 2016/17 implying that education at this level is nearing parity. In FY2017/18, the sector achieved the pupil to book ratio of 3:1 and 4:1 for mathematics and English respectively through procuring over 2.5 million books for primary level.

The country's literacy rates improved for persons aged 10 years and above from 70 per cent in 2012/13 to 74 per cent in 2016/17.[148] This was accompanied by the improvements in Primary Leaving Examination (PLE) performance from 87.02 per cent in 2016 to 90.9 per cent in 2017 with Universal Primary Education (UPE) schools registering an improvement of approximately three quarters of registered students. That notwithstanding, the failure rate is higher in UPE schools at 11per cent compared to 4 per cent of their counterparts in non-UPE schools.

In the proceeding FY 2018/19, government will continue to intensify monitoring, inspection and supervision of schools. This will build on the achievements registered in FY2017/18 where a special pilot initiative team in 20 districts in Eastern Uganda was established to address absenteeism under the auspices of the Prime Minister's Delivery Unit (PMDU).

Secondary Education: Government has for over a decade undertaken numerous interventions and strategies to ease access to secondary education. These resulted in 11.9 percent increase in enrolment from 1,284,008 in 2015 to 1,457,277 in 2016. The transition rate to senior five has similarly increased from 25.0 per cent in 2015 to 29.2 per cent in 2016.[149] That notwithstanding, secondary school Net Enrolment Ratio is still low despite the improvement from 22 per cent in 2012/13 to 28 per cent in 2016/17. The slowdown in enrolment is majorly attributed to abscondment of a large proportion of secondary school-age going teenagers.[150] Subsequently, the completion rate has persistently remained low despite a slight improvement of 0.93 per cent from 323,129 students in 2016 to 326,149 in 2017 in lower secondary. GPI under secondary level increased from 0.89 in 2012/13 to 0.95 in 2016/17.

In FY 2017/18, concerted efforts have been directed towards reviewing the curriculum for O'level to boost performance; emphasize inspection and supervison of schools to curb absenteeism for both students and teachers; rehabilitate classrooms and build new secondary schools; improve proficiency levels through

145 Manpower Survey 2016/17
146 http://www.education.go.ug/
147 UNHS 2016/17
148 UNHS 2016/17
149 Statistical Abstract 2017, UBOS
150 UNHS 2016/17

introducing skills and humanities subjects in order to enhance competence and competitiveness of the students.

In FY2018/19, Government will prioritize the following interventions:

a) Construction and rehabilitation of classrooms, staff units and supply of desks to primary schools;
b) Construction of 5,000 litre water tank, classrooms, stance latrines among other facilities in 83 primary schools under the Uganda Teacher Effectiveness project;
c) Installation of one lightning arrestor per school for 11 primary schools in Iganga, Kibaale, Kasese, Luuka, Busia, Pallisa, Hoima, Kole, Mubende and 15 schools in Butambala districts susceptible to lightning;
d) Construction of 2 blocks of 4-unit staff houses at Sheema, Gomba, Rakai, Gulu and Kumi; 2 blocks of 2 classrooms including furniture, multipurpose science laboratory and 2 blocks of 5 stance latrine at Sheema, Gulu, Kumi; 1 block of 2 classrooms including furniture, multipurpose science laboratory, and 2 blocks of 5 stance latrine; and
e) Regulating the activities of private schools, more particularly reviewing the fees structure. This is paramount because over 35 per cent of students who drop out of schools cite unaffordable costs as the main reason[151].

Higher Education

In the short to medium term, Government plans to establish a semi-autonomous body to inspect and supervise public and private education, and training institutions[152]; strengthen National Council for Higher Education (NCHE) through increased funding and staffing to improve quality assurance in universities and other higher institutions of learning; strengthen the Education Management Information System (EMIS) so as to improve collection and processing of data; and expand science, technology and innovation learning facilities in nine Public Universities among others.[153] To that end, 17 facilities were completed in nine public Universities and business incubation centers constructed in Gulu, Makerere University Bussiness School (MUBS), Mbarara University School of Science and Technology and Kyambogo University.

The estimated cost of tuition fees at tertiary level per household is Ushs1.86million. As a result, some students are unable to enroll due to the high cost. Consequently, government has provided support to needy students to ease access to education through the student loan scheme programme. The number of students who applied for loans for diploma and undergraduate courses increased from 3,764 in 2016 to 4,218 in 2017. Out of the 4,218 students who applied in 2017, 1,460 students were awarded loans by the Higher Education Students Financing Board (HESFB), representing a 9.8 per cent increase from 1,329 beneficiaries in 2016.[154] The Board also increased the number of Higher Education Institutions to 19 and 13 Public and Private Chartered Universities and Tertiary Institutions respectively.

Skills Development

For nearly a decade, Government has directed efforts towards building a robust and competent skilled labour force, as enshrined in the National Development Plans and Vision 2040. Skills development is highly recognized as being vital for creating employment and developing a resilient and self-sustaining population. Government has delivered this mainly through BTVET institutions, targeted projects like Enterprise Uganda and Private Sector Foundation Uganda (PSFU) that offer relevant technical and soft skills across different sectors. In FY2017/18, a total of 66,587 students were assessed against the target of 77,550.

151 UNHS, 2016/17
152 ESSP 2017/18-2020/21
153 ESSP 2017/18-2019/20
154 http://www.hesfb.go.ug/

Currently, Government through the Skilling Uganda project under the Skills Development Facility is addressing the skills gaps and imbalances with training mainly focused on three major Sectors: Agriculture, Construction and Manufacturing. In the medium term, Government will, install an institutional framework for coordinating skills development through establishment of a Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) Council; and direct efforts towards the establishment of BTVET institutions per constituency. Districts without public Technical Institutes will be prioritised and as well as promote increased participation of disadvantaged persons like PWDs in skills development programmes. Other initiatives include; international certification and offering of internship placements, construction of institutes and review of the curriculum.

Over 110 Government training centers, schools, institutions and polytechnics have been established with the aim of achieving Government's strategy of constructing a vocational school per district by end of 2021. Furthermore, in FY2017/18, Government has engaged in transforming six vocational colleges into centers of excellence that will focus on training students in specific skills based on the various areas of specialisation to enhance competence levels. Key among the centers of excellence include; Uganda Petroleum Institute Kigumba, Kichwamba Technical College, Uganda Technical College Bushenyi and Bukalasa Agricultural College that will specialise in Oil and Gas, Construction, Manufacturing and Agriculture respectively.

In FY2017/18, Government achieved the following milestones;

a) Through PSFU, under the Skills Development Facility (SDF), signed agreements with 23 companies to offer internship to equip 884 students from over 30 public and private technical and vocational training institutes. The skills are aimed at enabling them navigate the job market.
b) Commissioned a National Teachers College in Kole District, as the only pre-service training institute of technical teachers and instructors to facilitate technical education over a 2-year period under the BTVET system.
c) Issued an ultimatum to halt one-year training programmes in training institutions with the intent of standardizing qualification and awards in BTVET to a minimum of two years as per the new Policy guidelines on accreditation and assessment of post O'level.
d) Nakawa Vocational Training institute in collaboration with Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) established a State–of–the–Art laboratory with modern training equipment to implement a course in mechatronics identify and address training needs.
e) Uganda Business and Technical Examination Board launched the skills magazine that will provide coverage on the development in BTVET and create awareness and sensitisation of the skills development programmes.

In FY2018/19, Government will prioritize the following interventions:

a) Fast track the establishment of the Skills Development Council that will be responsible for certification of skills for the oil and gas sector and subsequently promote the national content policy;
b) Offer technical training for skills development by recruiting suitable teachers, fully equipping and manning them prior to expansion of new schools;
c) Undertake curriculum development and reform to match skills required by industries; enabling youth without skills to acquire them through internship, and apprenticeship programmes; and
d) Construction of John Kale Memorial Institute of science and technology in Kisoro district that offers courses such as mechatronics engineering, forensic science, tourism and marine science.

6.4.2 Health

Government recognizes the critical role health plays in human capital development, and has in that regard continued to make conscious efforts by investing in healthcare. Through the Health Sector Development Plan (HSDP) 2015/16-2019/20, Government strives to;

a) Provide safe, equitable and sustainable health services;

b) Increase financial risk protection against health expenditures;

c) Build inter-sectoral synergies; and

d) Strengthen regional competitiveness in health through establishing centres of excellence in heart, cancer among other diagnostic services.

Inclusive and Quality Health Care Services

Over the last two decades, Government has directed efforts towards ensuring inclusive and quality services. The investments have resulted in major achievements such as decrease in infant mortality from 54 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2011 to 43 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2016; decline in under-5 mortality rates from 90 deaths per 1,000 live births to 64 deaths per 1,000 live births during the same period.[155] Malaria mortality also reduced by 61 per cent from 59 to 23 per 100,000 persons between 2010 and 2017 respectively.

By end June 2017, 93.3 percent were stocked with ACTs due to availability of the drug in public and PNFP facilities.[156] Investments have, in-part been made through creating awareness so as to ensure a healthy and productive population. The staffing levels at Government health facilities also improved from 69 per cent in FY2014/15 to 73 per cent in FY2016/17. For instance, Moroto Regional Referral Hospital experienced an increase in the number of staff from 140 in 2015 to 220 in 2017. As a way of incentivising health staff, Government has offered scholarships for critical cadres such as Anaesthesia, Obstetrics and Gynaecology and Paediatric nursing under the Uganda Reproductive Maternal and Child Health Services Project.

A number of initiatives have been undertaken to enhance efficiency and service delivery. By June 2017, an Automated Attendance Analysis system had been rolled out in all the 116 districts countrywide to track attendance and manage absenteeism. This registered a decline in absenteeism from 50 per cent in 2015 to 10 per cent in 2017. Other initiatives included finalization of the Community Health Workers (CHEW) Policy; strategy and training materials; and improvement in staffing levels. The sector continued to implement programmes for child survival interventions like immunization.

The above notwithstanding, the country experienced a challenge of drug stock outs of malaria, ARVs, and family planning supplies during FY 2017/18. This affected operation in most health facilities. There were also blood stock outs owing to shortage of materials such as fridges, screening machines and understaffing of blood banks and blood collection centres. Other challenges included; understaffing, shortage of equipment and staff accommodation.

In order to address the above challenges, Government is keenly paying attention to improving staffing levels and as well as incentivising the health workers through provision of scholarships, rewards accommodation. In the next three years, the Ministry of Health will also scale up results-based financing for primary healthcare in 76 districts; intensify checks and balances through increased supervision, inspection, auditing of medicine, and putting in place punitive measures for those that steal drugs.

155 UDHS 2016/17
156 Annual Health Sector Performance Report, 2016/17

In FY2018/19, Government will further improve service delivery and ensure quality health care through undertaking a number of key measures that are in line with Uganda's Health Sector Development Plan 2015/16-2019/20 which aims at promoting the appropriate use of health products and technologies. Key measures to be undertaken include enhancement of health workers' salaries as a form of motivation; and update of the Uganda Clinical Guidelines to ensure high standards of quality and cost efficiency in health service delivery.

Competitive Health Care Centres of Excellence

Government has continued to invest in the construction of health facilities and adequately equipping them to effectively deliver services to Ugandans. Key among the health facilities under upgrade include;

a) Construction of a 320 bed State–of–the–Art specialized maternal and neo-natal health care unit at Mulago Hospital that will predominantly offer women reproductive health services and care for new-borns. It is expected to be completed by June 2018. Currently, the completion rate is at 98 per cent;

b) Yumbe and Kayunga hospitals whose civil works commenced and completion is envisaged by end of 2020;

c) Expansion and rehabilitation of Mulago National Referral hospital. The work is in the final stages with 85 per cent of the work done and the 15 per cent is expected to be finalized by end of FY2018/19;

d) Construction of staff houses and rehabilitation of wards in all 14 Regional Referral Hospitals;

e) The Uganda Heart Institute (UHI) that is installing a new cardiac catheterization facility. The theatre will handle at least 1,000 operations/ procedures per year when fully operational.

In the FY2017/18; Government undertook the following major initiatives in a bid to develop health care centers of excellence:

a) Construction of 10 operating theatres, 16 maternal wards and water supply with solar borehole and water storage tanks worth 40,000 litres in 26 HCIVs under the Uganda Health Systems Strengthening project was completed;

b) Installed a cobalt-60 radiotherapy machine at the Uganda Cancer Institute to offer radiotherapy services to over 80 people per day. Uganda Heart Institute (UHI) also conducted the first-ever highly specialized open-heart surgery known as Coronary Artery Bypass Grafting Surgery (CABG) in January, 2018.These will further minimize costs incurred by Government in treatment of cancer patients that were initially referred to Aga Khan Hospital in Nairobi and minimise travels abroad. Rehabilitation and equipment of 9 hospitals under World Bank was completed and these included; Nakaseke, Nebbi, Mityana, Entebbe, Kiryadongo, Anaka, Moyo, Iganga Genral Hospitals and Moroto Regional Referral Hospital;

c) Introduced clinics specialised in diabetes, cancer, hypertension, among others at various health facilities such as; Moroto Regional Referral Hospital, Kiryandongo General Hospital, Kasanda and Mwera health centre IVs among others.

d) Completion of the Alcohol and Drug Unit at Butabika Hospital and supply of medical equipment;

e) Rehabilitation of Kawolo and Busolwe hospitals under Gou and Spanish Debt Swap Grant. These hospitals will address reproductive issues and are expected to be completed by FY2019/20;

f) GoU in partnership with Global Fund and GAVI commenced the construction of the new National Medical Stores (NMS) at Kajjansi worth Ushs70billion, with a capacity of 30,000 pallet positions compared to the current one of 8,000 pallets;

g) GoU and Italian Support undertook to construct 69 staff housing units at health centre IIIs in districts of Kaabong, Abim and Kotido at 85 per cent, Moroto and , Napak at 45 per cent, Amudat and Nakapiripirit at 35 per cent of construction works completed;

h) Construction works were launched in 2017 for an International Specialized Hospital that will offer organ transplant, brain, and heart surgery and cancer treatment among others in Lubowa; and

i) The establishment of a specialized regional pediatric surgery Centre in Entebbe commenced in February, 2017 and is expected to be finalized in FY2018/19.

j) All 14 Regional Referral Hospitals installed oxygen plants that are fully operational and are capable of supplying General Hospitals and Health Centre IVs

Inclusive Healthcare Financing

Uganda currently has 5 percent of the population covered under health insurance and only 11 percent of persons aged 15 years and above are aware of health insurance.[157] The health sector budget accounted for 8.3 per cent of the national budget for FY 2017/18. The average household expenditure on health services has reduced over the years from Ushs 27,600 in FY 2012/13 to Ushs 22,800 in FY 2016/17[158]. That notwithstanding, the out of pocket expenditure is still on the rise at an estimate of 40 per cent. As a consequence, this has an effect on the household consumption basket.

In FY 2018/19, the National Health Insurance draft Bill will be presented to Cabinet and subsequently to Parliament for approval. The scheme is expected to reduce the out of pocket expenditure and ensure affordability of health services, taking care of individuals under both formal and informal employment.

6.4.3 Water and Environment

Under NDP II, Government targeted increasing access to safe water from 65 per cent to 79 per cent and from 77 percent to 100 percent in rural and urban areas respectively. The Water and Enviroment sector through its strategic plan accordingly emphasizes access to safe water; sanitation and hygiene; resilience of the country to climate change effects; and building a sustainable green economy. Relatedly, Government issued the Uganda water supply atlas that provides information regarding the current safe water supply coverage, functionality and distribution of water sources**.** This is intended to provide information regarding accessibility, coverage and functionality rate of water in the various regions across the country.

Inclusive Access to Safe Water

The proportion of households with access to improved sources of drinking water has increased from 68 per cent in 2012/13 to 78 per cent in 2016/17 with a proportion of 80 per cent and 77 per cent in urban and rural areas respectively.[159] Though this is still below the target of 100 per cent in 2021 set out by the urban water supply and sewerage sector, it is still within range. The number of towns covered by National Water and Sewerage Corporation increased from 170 in 2016 to 234 in March 2018. Furthermore, the current service coverage has improved from 77 percent in 2016 to 78 percent in March 2018.[160]

Rural Water

Functionality of improved water source in rural areas stood at 84 percent in FY 2017/18 whereas equity rates were 118 people per water source.[161] Functionality, in the same period reduced from 86 percent to 85 percent in 2017.[162] Government's strategic aim is to provide 100 percent water coverage in all 15,000 cells/villages by 2020 across 62 districts in the country. Out of the target, 1,710 villages have so far been covered and 40,000 new water connections installed.[163]

157 UNHS 2016/17
158 UNHS 2016/17
159 UNHS 2016/17
160 NWSC, 2017
161 Uganda Water Supply Atlas 2017
162 Water Sector Performance Report, 2017
163 NWSC, 2017

Government undertook the following interventions in FY2017/18:

a) Government commissioned Nyamarunda Water Supply System in Kibaale District to increase water supply.

b) Milestones have been achieved under the Support to Rural Water Supply in Bududda Phase II and Bukwo phase II with progress standing at 90 percent and 82 percent respectively.

In the FY2018/19, Government will undertake the following key interventions:

a) Construction of 70 Mini solar powered schemes and 30 solar powered micro irrigation systems countrywide;

b) Finalize construction of 9 RGCs in Kyoga basin and Nyamiyonga-Katojo piped water system and engineering design of Isingiro Bukanga water supply;

c) Complete construction of 100 hand pumped wells, 100 production wells and 70 large diameter wells across the country;

d) Rehabilitate 4 gravity schemes in south western Uganda, 04 Designs of piped water supply systems completed;

e) Construction of Water Surface Reservoirs and Purchase of Specialized Machinery & Equipment for regional centers;

f) Purchase Specialized Machinery and Equipment such as Fish drying kits, Bee hives, extraction equipment, honey testing kits.

Urban Water

Access to clean and safe piped water currently stands at 71 percent in urban areas against a target of 100 percent in 2019/20. Government has been implementing various projects such as Kampala Water Supply Stabilization and Service Expansion, Buloba Water Supply, and BwaiseII Urban Pro-poor Project to improve coverage of clean and safe piped water

In FY 2017/18, various interventions by Government have been undertaken to enhance the existing water supply systems and increase access to clean and safe piped water. These include:

i. Finalized construction of WSDF-E regional office block in Mbale.

ii. Finalized the Kampala Water Supply Stabilization and Service Expansion project through implementing a pipe length covering 109.4Km; 2,600m3 water storage capacity and installing 2 booster pumps and 6 total satellite borehole water supply systems.

iii. Finalized construction of Lubigi sewerage system with a capacity of 400m3/day sludge treatment and 500m3/day sewerage treatment at the Lubigi plant.

iv. Completed Gaba 1 & 2 water works under the Kampala Water Lake Victoria Water and Sanitation (KW-LV WATSAN) project.

v. Completed and commissioned the Buloba water supply project with a total capacity of 1,000m3 of storage reservoirs to improve reliable water supply.

vi. Finalised installation of 145 prepaid meters under the Bwaise II Urban Pro-poor project.

In FY 2018/19, Government will continue implementing the ongoing projects namely:

vii. Construction works of Nakivubo wastewater treatment plant, Nakivubo & Kinawataka sewers and Kinawataka Pre-treatment plant whose progress stands at 98 percent, 91 percent and 52 percent respectively.

viii. Continue with the construction of Katosi transmission system under the Kampala Water Lake Victoria WATSAN project.

ix. Commence construction of the Katosi and Nalukolongo water treatment Plant slated for July, 2018 and 2019 respectively.

Inclusive Access to Sanitation

Government has prioritized sanitation and hygiene that are paramount in maintaining a healthy and productive population. Under the Protection of Lake Victoria-Kampala Sanitation Program (Phase I), 95 per cent of work has been completed on three satellite sewage treatment plants with associated sewer networks. Statistics show that 83 per cent of households use pit latrines, while 3 per cent use flush toilets.[164] In addition, 56 public sanitation facilities were constructed in Kawempe under the Kampala Urban Pro-poor Project.

In FY 2017/18, Government undertook the following interventions:

a) Construction works under the Water and Sanitation Development Facility-Central (WSDF-C) project progressed at Gombe-Kyabadaza constructed (95 percent) Zigoti-Sekanyonyi (80 percent), Kabembe - Kalagi-Nagalama (80 percent); Physical progress of Iziru was 92 percent, Buyende (92 percent), Namagera (74 percent), among others and some of these systems were under test running;

b) Inaugurated Buwama-Kayabwe water supply and sanitation project on L. Victoria under Regional Lake Victoria Water and Sanitation Project (LVWATSAN) to minimize pollution in December, 2017;

c) Commenced construction of faecal sludge management plants in various urban centers including sludge treatment plant in Kamuli which was at 60 percent physical progress;

d) 3,412 latrines were constructed in Abim district under the Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) to ease accessibility; and

e) Completion of Lubingi sewerage system

Sustainable Environment and Natural Resources

The percentage of Uganda's area covered by wetlands is estimated at 10.9 per cent while the current forest coverage stands at 9 percent**.** Of the forest cover, 12 percent is under strict nature reserve.[165] Government has undertaken to restore wetlands and also conserve the environment through green climate agenda initiative such as the Green Climate Fund Programme that focuses on sustainable development approaches such as irrigation, fishery and livestock. It is worth noting that this initiative is steered towards restoration of degraded wetlands and preservation of Natural Resources. Further to this initiative, Government has reinforced its commitment in preserving the environment by implementing various initiatives such as encouraging tree planting so as to meet the set target of 18 per cent of forest cover by 2020.

To further prompt conservation of natural resources, various regulations have been formulated to check environmental activities and these include; The National Environment (Strategic Environment Assessment) Regulations, 2017; The National Environment Bill, 2018; The National Environment (Waste Management) Regulations, 2018 among others.

Effective Trans-Boundary Resource-Based Management

Uganda and other Member States under the Nile Basin Initiative (NBI) have undertaken to build synergies to conserve the Nile Basin. These synergies include the launch of the Climate services for infrastructure investment (CSI) projects to negate the effects of climate change such as droughts and

164 UNHS 2016/17
165 Joint Water and Environment Sector Review Report, 2017

floods by implementing resilient water sector projects.[166] Government the achieved the following in FY2017/18;

a) A 10-year Strategy was launched in the last quarter of 2017. This strategy will be implemented over a phased five-year period with support from Development Partners. The Programmes that underpin the Strategy include; water; energy; food; environmental sustainability; climate adaptation change and; transboundary water governance; and
b) NBI Secretariat rolled out a new license management scheme that increased the number of registered users from 300 to over 500 in 2017. Some of the benefits include; global sharing of licenses, access from any location with an internet connection; ability to enable licenses online.

Limited Reliance on Rain-Fed Agriculture

In a bid to minimize dependency on Rain-Fed agriculture that is risk bound and unsustainable, substantial efforts have been directed towards water for production and irrigation projects to boost production and productivity. The sector commenced construction of gravity water flow schemes in Ibanda, Kiruhura and Bududa-Nabweya districts, and valley dam in Kisote village to cater for water for production and irrigation activities. Furthermore, construction of Olweny, Tochi and Mobuku II irrigation scheme in Alebtong district continued with progress standing at 89 per cent, 5 per cent and 3 per cent respectively.

Government will among other interventions undertake the following in FY2018/19:

a) Purchase of assorted tree seedlings for planting in various catchment areas of Wadelai, Tochii, Ngenge, Mubuku II, Doho II, Unyama, Sipi and Nakapiripit irrigation schemes and other Micro Irrigation schemes.
b) Construction and road works for the three irrigation schemes of SIIPI, Unyama and Namalu.
c) Construction of Bulk water supply schemes including feasibility studies for mega irrigation schemes around Agoro Hills and Design of Nyimur, Purongo and Palyec irrigation schemes.
d) Construction of Bulk Water Supply System in Nakasongola District; Unyama, Namalu and Sipi Irrigation Schemes

6.4.4 Social Development

Social development plays a significant role in enhancing labour productivity, stimulating social cohesion and ensuring attainment of inclusive growth across social groups. The major social groupings in the sector include; children, women, PWDs, youth and the elderly. Over the years, Government has initiated and launched various programmes and policies that target different social groups. Among the programmes and policies are Employment policy, Occupational Safety and Health Policy, Youth Livelihood Programme, Uganda Women Entrepreneurship Programme.

In FY2017/18, the sector strengthened the legal framework through formulation and development of new Policies such as; Uganda Gender Policy, finalization of Equal Opportunities policy and Occupational Safety and Health Policy. Pertinent to this, most of the Policies and Acts are currently under review. These include; National Employment Policy (2011); Occupational Safety and Health Act; the NSSF Act; Labor Disputes Act (2006). These highlighted policies and Acts were submitted to Cabinet for approval. The programme outcomes under social development include: Social Protection, Inclusive Development, Community mobilization and empowerment and; Labour productivity and employment.

166 http://www.nilebasin.org/

Social Protection

Social protection encompasses initiatives, policies and programmes that are geared towards mitigating both social and economic risks such as poverty, unemployment especially among the vulnerable groups. The programmes aimed at enhancing social protection includes; Social Assistance Grant for Empowerment (SAGE), Labour Policy.

NSSF introduced a voluntary savings package for persons in the informal sector to provide to mitigate vulnerability and financial risk. This is intended to as well ensure inclusive financial stability within the economy. Furthermore, through the National Social Protection Policy, Government has prioritized financial support to vulnerable groups; extension of social security coverage to the informal sector; and provision of comprehensive social protection services.

Dignity of persons

Through various programmes, Government is committed to building a dignified society regardless of a person's background or status. Through the Social Assistance Grant for Empowerment (SAGE) programme, Government is committed to the improvement of the standards of living of senior citizens aged 65 years with the exception of Karamoja region where the cut off age is 60 years and above. The programme is currently being implemented in 47 SAGE districts. A total of 157,278 (93,447 Female and 63,831 male) senior citizens received their monthly allocations of Ushs 25,000 through Post Bank. The beneficiaries of the programme have reported improved nutritional status and well-being.

Relatedly, with the leadership of government and other development partners, the first National Child Participation Strategy (NCPS) 2017/18 - 2021/22 was launched in 2017. This is aimed at providing an enabling environment for children to express their views on issues affecting their lives and increase their participatory role as key stakeholders.[167] However, children continue to be susceptible to many forms of child abuse and mistreatment. Results also reveal that approximately 2,048,000 out of 14,984,929 children aged 5-17 years were involved in some form of child labour. This constitutes 14 percent of all children countrywide.[168]

Government is committed to addressing the challenges highlighted above in order to preserve and protect children's rights. A child tool free lines to address instances of child abuse as well as establishing National and sub-national structures for child protection are some of the interventions undertaken.

Persons with Disability (PWDs) are a major resource to the society. However, PWDs suffer from marginalization if their needs special requirements aren't accorded to them. In order to emancipate and reduce marginalization of Persons with Disability (PWDs), the Government enhanced the capacity of 180 Persons with Disabilities through training sessions in essential employable skills; and developed Information Education and Communication (IEC) Materials on disability and aging. Additionally, in FY2017/18, the Bill on Persons with Disabilities was finalized. This bill harmonizes the Uganda Foundation for the Blind Act 1954, National Council for Disability Act 2013 and the Persons with Disabilities Bill 2017.

Community Mobilization and Empowerment

The second National Development Plan provides interventions that enhance community mobilization and empowerment. The interventions include promotion of community driven activities, cultural expressions and creative industries, local languages. Communities have various groups that aim at

167 National Child Participation Strategy, 2017/18-2021/2022
168 UNHS 2016/17

mobilizing resources for inclusive development. From recent statistics, six in every ten communities have groups such as; women groups at 58 percent, savings and credit cooperatives at 56 percent, youth groups at 38 percent and farmer groups at 22 percent.[169] In addition, the proportion of communities that have access to paved, unpaved and feeder roads has increased from 52 to 73 percent; 60 to 67 percent; and 81 to 89 percent in 2012/13 and 2016/17 respectively.

In the FY2017/18, Government through the sector focused on creating synergies to harness cultural differences within the East African Community (EAC) that will subsequently propel developments in the region. In that regard, the Jumaiya ya Afrika Mashariki Utamaduni Festival (JAMAFEST) was hosted in Kampala between 7th-15th September, 2017. Other strategies achieved include, support was given to 14 traditional leaders to mobilize communities for development; Development of the Participants Learners Guide on Adult Literacy; Drafting principles for establishment of Kiswahili council.

Inclusive Development

Youth Employment

Government's strategic plan is to improve capacity of the youth to harness their potential and increase self-employment, productivity and competitiveness. Over the years, a number of initiatives have been undertaken to promote youth employment in the country. Key among the initiatives is the National Youth Policy that was developed to empower the youth through platforms that aim at building capacity, training and skills development, enterprise development, youth leadership, participation and gender equality. The increase in youth with insufficient skills have subsequently slowed down the demand for labour and impeded the level of competitiveness.

The Youth Livelihood Programme (YLP) initiated by Government to improve skills development and provision of interest free loans through a revolving funds for business start-ups. Since its inception in FY2013/14, the YLP has covered 112 districts and was further extended to 4 new established districts in FY2016/17. As of June, 2017 the proportion of males and females that had benefited from the programme was 55 per cent and 45 per cent respectively. The programme has facilitated the targeted vulnerable youth group, majority of which are school dropouts constituting 38 percent of the beneficiaries.[170] The major projects funded are in the following sectors: Agriculture, Trade and industry among others.

In light of the above, YLP has to date disbursed Ushs 106, 867,484,586 to finance 14,195 groups that benefited a total of 175,341 youth. Out of the beneficiaries, 79,749 were female and 95,592 were male. Since its inception Ushs 17.454 billion had been recovered as at May, 2018, with 162 groups recovering 100 percent of the funds. This translates to 67 percent of the total Ushs 25.847 billion that is due for repayment. This implies that the programme has been beneficial in terms of sustainability and improvement in livelihoods.

Women Empowerment

Women empowerment has been on the forefront of Government's agenda for several years. Government aims to sustain and protect the rights of women to ensure that they are economically and financially viable through interventions such as the Uganda Women Entrepreneurship Programme (UWEP). These inteventions are aimed at promoting maternal health; end child marriages and teenage pregnancies; eliminate gender-based violence (GBV) and female genital mutilation (GBV).

169 UNHS 2016/17
170 Annual Report on the State of Equal Opportunities in Uganda FY2016/17

Government initiatives such as UWEP have financed a total of 3,499 projects worth Ushs18.480 billion thus benefitting 44,570 women. As at February 2018, the total amount of the revolving fund that had been recovered stood at Ushs 1.55billion representing 50.2 percent of Ushs3.081billion that was expected to be recovered. It is imperative to note that government will continue to implement UWEP to provide revolving funds to enhance entrepreneurial initiatives and enable women engage in productive activities and sustain their families

On the global scene, the Inter parliamentary Union ranked Uganda in the 16th position on the proportion of women in legislation. This is evidenced by the total number of 112 women representatives out of 426MPs that have been elected in tenth parliament. Of the total labour force, females constitute 45.4 percent of persons in employment with a proportion of 37.3 percent and 52.6 percent in paid employment and self-employment respectively.[171]

However, several challenges have been experienced by women such as sexual harassment constituting 77.7 per cent and 82 per cent in primary and secondary school children respectively; kidnaps and murdersespecially in Entebbe and Wakiso districts; deprivation to land ownership and subjection to stereotypes that degrade women to properties. The above notwithstanding, a number of interventions have been proposed to curb these challenges as follows:

a) Focus efforts securing rights of women and girls living in rural areas to land and productive resources;
b) Enhance investment in the health sector by increasing budget allocations and monitoring health performance by conforming to the Abuja Declaration of 15 percent of total budget allocation to health;
c) Promote financial inclusion of women and girls living in rural areas; and
d) Acceleration of gender responsive measures to end the HIV/AIDs epidemic and all forms of gender and gender-based violence;

In the FY2017/18, the following milestones were achieved;

a) Implementation of the National Policy and Action Plan on the elimination of GBV in districts of Bugiri, Buyende, Iganga,Jinja, Kaliro, Kamuli, Mayuge,Namutumba, Gulu, Lira, Pader, Kitgum,Amuru, Amuria and Dokolo;
b) Drafting of Uganda Gender Policy and guidelines of integrating GBV in district development plans and Budgets;
c) A three and a half training programme under the Seninde Foundation to equip women in Wakiso District with technical skills of catering and hospitality; bakery; piggery; hairdressing; tailoring; among others;
d) A total of 661 young women graduated with various skills and availed equipment and start-up capital to set up individual businesses;
e) 461 Women Groups were supported with the package for basic entrepreneurial skills;
f) A total of 2,234 Gender Based Violence (GBV) survivors accessed holistic GBV shelter services (Female 2146, male 88) including legal, psycho social support and medical; and
g) Implementing Partners "REACH" a Kapchorwa Women Development Group supported as subvention to implemented activities for the prevention of Female Genital Mutilation/ Cutting in Karamoja and Elgon Region.

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Labour Productivity and Employability

The Social Development Strategic plan 2015/16-2019/20 aims at increasing productivity and gainful employment through implementing policies and strategies that are geared towards safeguarding employee rights, and provision of conducive working conditions. The UNHS results for FY 2016/17 revealed an increase in the working age population from 16.5 million in 2012/13 to 19.1million in 2016/17. Out of which 15 million persons were a working population. However, total employment was estimated at 9.1 million accounting for only 48 per cent of the working age population.

Government continues to increase labour productivity and decent employment through alignment to the National Green Growth strategy to counteract poverty, improve livelihoods and standards of living. In FY2017/18, the Green Jobs Programme supported 87 informal sector (Jua-Kalis) businesses in Mechanical, Metal Fabrication Textile and Tailoring; Plumbing and Construction and Agro processing among others and; 12 Jua-Kalis youth and women groups with grants worth Ushs70 million.

Government has focused efforts on safeguarding employee rights and safety by formulating regulations and signing of bilateral agreements with countries that require labour. Other interventions included; prioritization of tabling the minimum wage bill 2015 that is currently under review by the Parliament of Uganda to curb exploitation of labour force and enforce employee rights; commencement on the formulation of Labour laws so as to address acts on safety, harassment and law on labour; and launching of e-recruitment system dubbed; External Employment Management Information System (EEMIS) to facilitate externalization of labour.

In the FY2018/19 and in the medium term, Government will through the sector focus on the following interventions:

a) Promote decent employment opportunities and labour productivity;
b) Boost effective participation of communities in the development process;
c) Improve resilience and productive capacity of vulnerable groups for inclusive growth;
d) Improve capacity of youth to harness their potential and increase self-employment, productivity and competitiveness;
e) Promote rights, gender equality and women empowerment in the development process.
f) Improve performance of Strengthening Decentralisation for Sustainability (SDS) institutions;
g) Redressing imbalances and promoting equal opportunities for all;
h) Earmark Ushs0.524Bn towards purchase of 1000 start-up business tool kits for Jua Kalis and Ushs1.016 for construction of one common user facility in Kampala;
i) Government will finance 4,414 new youth groups from Youth Livelihood Programme;
j) Government will finance 2,365 groups benefitting 23,650 women through the Uganda Women Entrepreneurship Programme;
k) Government will conclude and sign bilateral labour agreements with other countries including Qatar, United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Oman and Kuwait;
l) Under the Green Jobs Programme, Government will establish Industrial Business Shelters, support more Jua-kalis with green technology and business green start-up tools and accreditation and roll out the Green Incubation Centers in all regions; and
m) Government will prepare for the countrywide roll out of the Social Assistance Grant for Empowerment to cover all districts

CHAPTER 7: MACROECONOMIC AND FISCAL OUTLOOK FOR FY 2018/19 AND THE MEDIUM TERM

7.1 Macroeconomic and Fiscal Policy Framework

The overall goal of macroeconomic management is to accelerate and sustain inclusive economic growth, while maintaining macroeconomic stability and debt sustainability. The macroeconomic strategy therefore is to enhance the impact of public investment on growth through implementation of policies that foster efficiency in public investment, promote private investment, increase domestic revenue mobilization efforts and maintain price stability.

In addition, Government will continue with measures to improve the external position with the rest of the world through promoting a competitive exchange rate and building up foreign reserves to cushion the country against external shocks.

7.2 Macroeconomic Projections for FY2018/19 and the Medium Term

Preliminary Gross Domestic Product (GDP) estimates indicate that the economy expanded by 5.8 percent, 1.9 percentage points higher than the revised growth of 3.9 percent registered in FY 2016/17. Economic activity improved across all sectors-specifically agriculture (food crops); industry (chemical &pharmaceutical products, drinks and tobacco, construction) and services (trade and repairs, financial and insurance activities, public administration, transportation and storage).

With this significant improvement in FY 2017/18, the economy is now expected to grow at a rate of 6.0 percent in FY2018/19 and average about 6.0 to 7.0 percent over the medium term. Recovery in the economy will also be supported by appropriate monetary policy which is expected to aid recovery in private sector credit; strong private and public investments; a favorable external environment and improved agricultural productivity.

Annual headline inflation in FY2017/18 is projected to average 3.6 percent, lower than 5.7 percent recorded for FY 2016/17. Annual headline inflation averaged 3.9 percent in the first 3 quarters of Financial Year 2017/18, largely on account of deceleration in annual food crops inflation. For the remainder of FY 2017/18, inflation is expected to remain within the target band despite the recent rise in fuel prices.

Over the medium term, inflation is projected to converge to the medium-term target of 5 percent. Table 7.1 details the key macroeconomic assumptions underlying the macroeconomic policy framework for FY2018/19 and the medium term.

Table 7.1: Macroeconomic Assumptions for FY2016/17–FY2022/23

MacroFrame Assumptions	Outturn 2016/17	Preliminary Outturn 2017/18	Proj. 2018/19	Proj. 2019/20	Proj. 2020/21	Proj. 2021/22	Proj. 2022/23
Nominal GDP at Market Prices (Shs bn)	91,718	101,829	112,045	123,777	137,320	152,565	170,458
Real MP GDP growth	3.9%	5.8%	6.0%	6.2%	6.2%	6.0%	6.5%
Average Headline Inflation	5.7%	3.6%	3.8%	4.3%	4.9%	5.0%	5.0%
Average Core Inflation	5.1%	2.9%	3.3%	4.5%	5.1%	4.9%	5.0%

Source: MoFPED

7.3 Fiscal Strategy for FY 2018/19 and the Medium Term Fiscal Framework

FY 2018/19 will be the third financial year Government's fiscal policy is underpinned by the Charter for Fiscal Responsibility (CFR) whose fiscal objectives over the medium term are as follows;

a) Achieve a 0.5 percentage point increase in the tax to GDP ratio per annum.

b) Fiscal balance including grants of no greater than 3 percent of GDP by FY2020/21.

c) Gross public debt in net present value terms is maintained below 50 percent of GDP.

To achieve the above objectives, Government's fiscal strategy is to;

a) Continue investment in public infrastructure to accelerate inclusive growth.

b) Keep debt at sustainable levels through increased domestic revenue mobilisation to be achieved by fast tracking the Domestic Revenue Mobilisation Strategy aimed at improving efficiency in tax administration and widening the tax base.

7.4 Resource Envelope Projections for 2018/19

Resources available to Government for expenditure in FY 2018/19 will be obtained from domestic tax and non-tax revenue, donor grants, concessional and non-concessional external borrowing as well as domestic borrowing. Government of Uganda's resource envelope net of arrears, Appropriation in Aid (AIA) and debt repayments is projected to amount to Ushs. 17,358.7 billion in FY2018/19 and increase to Ushs. 27,238.5 billion by FY 2022/23. Table 7.2 shows the medium term resource projections.

Table 7.2: Medium-Term Resource Projections

Medium-Term Budget Framework - Shs Bn	Proj. 2018/19	Proj. 2019/20	Proj. 2020/21	Proj. 2021/22	Proj. 2022/23
A. Budget Support (net of HIPC debt relief) - Shs	289.0	287.7	279.9	192.1	0.0
Grants	101.7	99.5	90.9	0.0	0.0
Loans (including revolving credit)	187.3	188.2	189.0	192.1	0.0
B. Externally financed projects - Shs	7,734.5	8,315.7	4,939.5	4,690.9	4,305.2
Grants	1,585.6	1,219.9	311.5	28.3	4.4
Concessional loans	3,459.4	2,790.1	1,576.7	796.2	247.8
Non-concessional loans	2,689.6	4,305.7	3,051.4	3,866.4	4,053.0
o/w HPPs	1,003.7	704.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
o/w Other	1,685.8	3,601.5	3,051.4	3,866.4	4,053.0
C. Domestic Resources	16,358.8	18,603.5	21,189.6	24,207.7	28,025.2
Tax Revenue	15,938.8	18,073.9	20,648.6	23,580.59	27,301.05
Non-Tax Revenue	420.0	529.7	540.9	627.15	724.13
Oil revenue	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
D. External Debt Repayments - Shs	-894.0	-783.5	-829.9	-1,017.0	-1,275.6
Amortisation (net of HIPC debt relief and rescheduling)	-894.0	-783.5	-829.9	-1,017.0	-1,275.6
Arrears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
E. Domestic Financing	7,256.9	7,341.4	6,922.5	6,815.4	7,064.0
o/w domestic debt repayments	5,271.5	6,243.0	5,840.0	5,748.0	5,975.0
o/w domestic borrowing	1,783.4	998.4	982.5	967.4	989.0
o/w petroleum fund withdrawal	200.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
F. Resource Envelope Including Projects (A+B+C+D+E)	**30,745.2**	**33,764.9**	**32,501.7**	**34,889.2**	**38,118.8**
G. GoU Resource Envelope (F–B)	**23,010.7**	**25,449.2**	**27,562.1**	**30,198.3**	**33,813.5**
GoU Res Env net of Interest, HPPs, Arrears & Domestic Deb (G–M1–M2–M3–M4)	**14,804.6**	**15,625.7**	**17,408.4**	**20,244.1**	**23,282.3**
GoU Res Env net of Arrears & Domestic Debt Repayments (G–M3–M4)	**17,358.7**	**18,606.2**	**21,122.1**	**23,850.3**	**27,238.5**

Source: MoFPED

7.3.1 Domestic Revenue

Domestic revenue is projected at Ushs 16,358.8 billion in FY2018/19, equivalent to 14.6 percent of GDP. Tax revenue is projected at Ushs 15,938.8 billion (an increase of 0.4 percentage points of GDP), supported by new tax policy measures, enhanced revenue administration measures, as well as reforms to widen the tax base and enhance compliance.

7.3.2 External Financing

A total of Ushs 8,023.5 billion of external resources is projected to support the budget in FY2018/19. Of this, Ushs 7,734.5 billion (96.4 percent) is in the form of project support, while the remaining Ushs. 289 billion (3.6 percent) is budget support. Budget support is projected to amount to Ushs.287.7 billion in FY 2019/20 and will remain broadly at the same level in FY2020/21. Project support is expected to increase to Ushs 8,315.7 billion in FY2019/20 and decline over the medium term. The decline in project support over the medium term reflects the planned completion of some of the big infrastructure projects.

7.3.3 External Debt Repayments

Amortization of external debt is projected at Shs. 894 billion in FY2018/19, and will decline to Shs 783.5 billion in FY2019/20, and pick up thereafter to a peak of Shs 1,275.6 billion in FY 2022/23. Higher amortization over the medium term is due to repayment of debt acquired to scale up public investments.

7.3.4 Domestic Financing

Domestic Borrowing

Borrowing from the domestic market through issuance of securities is projected to amount to Shs 1,783.4 billion. It will subsequently decline over the medium term to Shs 989.0 billion by FY2022/23-in line with Government's strategy of maintaining domestic borrowing within one percent of GDP to support private sector development.

Petroleum Fund Withdrawal

A draw down equivalent to Shs 200 billion from the petroleum fund is projected in FY2018/19 to finance oil related infrastructure. This reflects an increase of Shs 74.2 billion from Shs 125.28 billion in FY2017/18.

7.4 Medium Term Fiscal Framework

Government expenditure (excluding Appropriation in Aid (AIA) and debt repayments) is projected to amount to Ushs 25,474 billion in FY 2018/19, equivalent to 22.7 percent of GDP as shown in Table 7.3 below. The bulk of the increase in spending will largely be driven by external development expenditure, as Government continues to invest in infrastructure projects as well as an increase in wages and salaries in line with Government's salary enhancement policy for some categories of public servants.

Development related spending is projected at 10.7 percent of GDP in FY 2018/19, and is expected to average 8.7 percent of GDP over the medium term owing to completion of some of the large infrastructure projects like Karuma and Isimba Hydro Power plants. As a percentage of GDP, overall spending will average about 20.3 percent over the medium term.

Table 7.3: Medium-Term Fiscal Projections

Medium-Term Fiscal Framework (Shs bn)	outturn 2016/17	proj. outturn 2017/18	proj. 2018/19	proj. 2019/20	proj. 2020/21	proj. 2021/22	proj. 2022/23
Total revenue and grants	13,661	15,548	18,046	19,923	22,322	25,107	28,805
Revenue	12,947	14,454	16,359	18,604	21,190	24,208	28,025
Tax revenue	12,463	14,023	15,939	18,074	20,649	23,581	27,301
Non-tax revenue	354	430	420	530	541	627	724
o/w Receipts from Privatisation		50					
Oil revenues	130	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grants	714	1,094	1,687	1,319	1,132	900	780
Budget support	23	35	102	100	91	0	0
Project grants	690	1,059	1,586	1,220	1,041	900	780
Expenditures and net lending	17,402	20,468	25,474	27,522	27,392	30,013	33,028
Recurrent expenditures	9,959	11,179	12,130	12,886	14,503	16,515	19,391
Wages and salaries	3,382	3,576	4,241	4,546	5,178	5,772	6,428
o/w: Statutory	146	206	216	224	235	247	259
Non-wage	4,252	5,017	5,335	5,360	6,126	7,334	9,208
o/w: Statutory	1,237	615	605	681	783	940	1,128
Interest payments	2,325	2,586	2,554	2,981	3,200	3,410	3,756
o/w: domestic	1,954	1,936	2,132	2,536	2,742	2,937	3,267
o/w: foreign	371	650	422	445	458	473	489
Development expenditures	6,718	7,646	11,960	13,231	11,674	12,601	12,736
External	2,477	3,413	6,731	7,612	5,669	5,562	5,189
Domestic	4,241	4,233	5,229	5,620	6,005	7,039	7,547
Net lending and investment	541	1,278	1,004	804	614	297	301
Others	184	364	381	600	600	600	600
Overall balance	-3,741	-4,920	-7,428	-7,599	-5,070	-4,905	-4,223
Excluding grants	-4,455	-6,014	-9,115	-8,918	-6,202	-5,805	-5,003
Financing	3,741	4,920	7,428	7,599	5,070	4,905	4,223
External financing (net)	2,809	2,787	5,442	6,501	3,987	3,838	3,134
Disbursement	2,983	3,737	6,336	7,284	4,817	4,855	4,409
Budget support	573	0	187	188	189	192	0
Concessional project loans	1,675	1,441	3,459	2,790	1,577	796	356
Non-concessional loans	736	2,149	2,690	4,306	3,051	3,866	4,053
Revolving credit	573	147	0	0	0	0	0
Amortisation (-)	-174	-950	-894	-784	-830	-1,017	-1,276
Domestic financing (net)	603	2,133	1,985	1,098	1,083	1,067	1,089
Memo items:							
Fiscal deficit (% of GDP)							
Including grants and HIPC debt relief	-3.9%	-4.7%	-6.6%	-6.1%	-3.7%	-3.2%	-2.5%
Excluding grants	-4.9%	-5.9%	-8.1%	-7.2%	-4.5%	-3.8%	-2.9%
Expenditure (% of GDP)	19.0%	20.1%	22.7%	22.2%	19.9%	19.7%	19.4%
Donor grants and loans (% of GDP)	3.2%	2.5%	4.8%	3.5%	2.1%	1.2%	0.7%

Source: MoFPED

Note: *Figures net of HIPC debt relief unless stated otherwise. In the outer years, projections for project grants, external development expenditure and concessional project loans may include forecasted new projects not yet allocated in the MTEF*

Table 7.4: MTEF Sector Allocations

SECTOR/VOTE	Budget FY 2017/18 Ushs Bn	Budget FY 2017/18 Share (%)	Budget FY 2018/19 Ushs Bn	Budget FY 2018/19 Share (%)
SECURITY	1,472.8	6.7%	2,068.0	8.2%
WORKS AND TRANSPORT	4,587.3	20.8%	4,786.8	19.1%
AGRICULTURE	828.5	3.8%	892.9	3.6%
EDUCATION	2,501.1	11.4%	2,782.0	11.1%
HEALTH	1,824.1	8.3%	2,308.4	9.2%
WATER AND ENVIRONMENT	632.0	2.9%	1,265.8	5.0%
JUSTICE/LAW AND ORDER	1,119.7	5.1%	1,296.1	5.2%
ACCOUNTABILITY	976.2	4.4%	1,083.7	4.3%
ENERGY AND MINERAL DEVELOPMENT	2,319.8	10.5%	2,438.2	9.7%
TRADE AND INDUSTRY	89.4	0.4%	134.1	0.5%
TOURISM	27.2	0.1%	32.6	0.1%
LANDS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT	139.9	0.6%	202.4	0.8%
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	175.8	0.8%	214.7	0.9%
INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY	104.3	0.5%	149.1	0.6%
PUBLIC SECTOR MANAGEMENT	1,450.0	6.6%	1,578.4	6.3%
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	563.4	2.6%	624.1	2.5%
LEGISLATURE PARLIAMENT	483.8	2.2%	497.8	2.0%
SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION	71.9	0.3%	184.0	0.7%
INTEREST PAYMENTS DUE	2,635.4	12.0%	2,554.1	10.2%
GRAND TOTAL	22,002.6	100.0%	25,093.2	100.0%

Source: MoFPED

(Footnotes)

1. UMEME 2017 Financial Results
2. UMEME 2017 Financial Results
3. The figure captured appears in the UBoS statistical Abstract 2017. For figures of 2017, they are extracted from the total website for average prices as of January, 2018. Note, that there are variations across major fuel stations however, on average, prices for the leading fuels (Petrol and Diesel) appear to be representative of the above figures.

Statistical Appendices

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Table 1: Summary of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at market prices, 2008 - 2017

	Gross Domestic Product			Per capita GDP		
	GDP, Bill. shs.		Growth rate	Per capita GDP, shs		Growth rate
	Current price	Constant 2009/10 price	Constant 2009/10 price	Current price	Constant 2009/10 price	Constant 2009/10 price
Calendar year						
2008	31,314	37,235	-	1,112,523	1,322,882	-
2009	38,695	39,802	6.9	1,334,481	1,372,657	3.8
2010	42,861	43,054	8.2	1,436,561	1,443,036	5.1
2011	54,195	45,582	5.9	1,764,705	1,484,239	2.9
2012	61,226	47,056	3.2	1,936,012	1,487,959	0.3
2013	66,517	49,276	4.7	2,043,059	1,513,500	1.7
2014	72,351	51,517	4.5	2,159,103	1,537,388	1.6
2015	81,333	54,451	5.7	2,298,754	1,538,960	0.1
2016	86,951	55,856	2.6	2,389,369	1,534,889	-0.3
2017	100,027	58,649	5.0	2,673,150	1,567,353	2.1
Fiscal year						
2008/09	35,065	38,770	-	1,192,128	1,318,103	-
2009/10	40,956	40,956	5.6	1,353,551	1,353,551	2.7
2010/11	46,878	44,802	9.4	1,504,276	1,437,686	6.2
2011/12	59,152	46,522	3.8	1,843,525	1,449,885	0.8
2012/13	63,740	48,190	3.6	1,929,834	1,459,038	0.6
2013/14	69,276	50,651	5.1	2,038,118	1,490,170	2.1
2014/15	76,517	53,279	5.2	2,188,434	1,523,814	2.3
2015/16	83,091	55,826	4.8	2,315,504	1,555,709	2.1
2016/17	91,718	57,983	3.9	2,485,354	1,571,199	1.0
2017/18	101,829	61,361	5.8	2,683,850	1,617,251	2.9

Note: Population is as at end December

Source: Uganda bureau of Statistics

Table 2a: Value added by economic activity at current prices, Bill. Shs, Calendar years

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
GDP at market prices	**66,517**	**72,351**	**81,333**	**86,951**	**100,027**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	**16,662**	**18,069**	**19,321**	**20,326**	**24,428**
Cash crops	1,096	1,236	1,369	1,586	2,021
Food crops	8,528	9,599	10,071	10,390	13,510
Livestock	3,008	3,049	3,380	3,752	3,977
Agrculture Support Services	25	26	31	32	34
Forestry	2,998	3,022	3,208	3,199	3,339
Fishing	1,007	1,136	1,263	1,367	1,547
Industry	**13,718**	**14,521**	**16,585**	**18,169**	**19,614**
Mining & quarrying	535	514	534	623	548
Manufacturing	6,046	6,028	7,339	7,827	8,541
Electricity	571	615	709	823	985
Water	1,591	1,838	2,044	2,403	2,766
Construction	4,976	5,527	5,960	6,493	6,773
Services	**31,236**	**34,182**	**38,922**	**41,567**	**48,105**
Trade and Repairs	8,981	9,148	11,005	11,136	13,270
Transportation and Storage	2,170	2,268	2,482	2,712	2,749
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	1,860	1,973	2,051	2,361	2,758
Information and Communication	2,012	2,396	2,719	1,954	2,208
Financial and Insurance Activities	1,625	2,097	2,450	2,888	3,234
Real Estate Activities	2,864	3,182	3,617	3,985	4,303
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	1,761	1,825	2,057	2,212	2,448
Administrative and Support Service Activities	990	1,210	1,421	1,313	1,319
Public Administration	1,904	1,977	1,909	1,964	2,500
Education	3,689	4,377	5,139	6,575	8,294
Human Health and Social Work Activities	2,140	2,366	2,553	2,763	2,993
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	203	215	239	226	257
Other Service Activities	763	855	962	1,122	1,382
Activities of Households as Employers	276	291	318	356	389
Adjustments	**4,900**	**5,578**	**6,505**	**6,889**	**7,881**
Taxes on products	4,900	5,578	6,505	6,889	7,881

Table 2b: Expenditure on GDP at current prices, Bill. Shs, Calendar years

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
GDP at market prices	**66,517**	**72,351**	**81,333**	**86,951**	**100,027**
Final Consumption Expenditure	**54,589**	**61,581**	**70,280**	**72,280**	**85,162**
General Government Final Consumption Exp	5,373	6,485	6,845	6,914	7,200
NPISH Final Consumption Exp	1,156	1,336	1,244	1,561	1,657
Household Final Consumption Exp	48,060	53,760	62,191	63,806	76,305
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	**18,011**	**18,375**	**19,829**	**20,737**	**22,111**
Dwellings	4,892	5,275	5,608	6,041	6,437
Other Buildings	6,722	7,375	7,572	8,346	8,697
Other Structures	954	1,011	1,163	1,208	1,233
Transport Equipment	1,556	1,484	1,411	1,280	1,188
ICT Equipment	760	509	530	486	497
Other Machinery and Equipment	2,881	2,454	3,301	3,072	3,746
Biological Resources	127	138	162	192	187
Research and Development	1	1	1	1	1
Mineral & Petroleum Exploration	118	127	80	112	126
Changes in Inventories	**301**	**329**	**376**	**455**	**449**
Acquisitions less Disposals of Valuables	**5**	**3**	**5**	**4**	**5**
Exports less Imports of Goods and Services	**-6,388**	**-7,937**	**-9,156**	**-6,525**	**-7,701**
Exports	**13,374**	**12,352**	**15,659**	**15,394**	**17,872**
Goods	7,325	7,085	8,616	10,007	12,061
Services	6,049	5,267	7,043	5,387	5,811
Less Imports	**19,762**	**20,289**	**24,814**	**21,919**	**25,573**
Goods	12,863	13,258	16,063	14,666	18,194
Services	6,899	7,032	8,751	7,254	7,380
Statistical Discrepancy					

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 2c: Monetary and non-monetary Value Added for Selected Activities at current prices, Bill. Shs, Calendar years

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total GDP at market prices	**66,517**	**72,351**	**81,333**	**86,951**	**100,027**
Monetary	52,364	56,529	63,845	68,119	79,043
Non-monetary	9,253	10,243	10,984	11,943	13,103
Total Agriculture	**12,657**	**13,911**	**14,851**	**15,761**	**19,542**
Monetary	8,365	9,100	9,940	10,656	14,445
Non-monetary	4,292	4,810	4,911	5,105	5,097
Food crops	**8,528**	**9,599**	**10,071**	**10,390**	**13,510**
Monetary	4,666	5,223	5,636	5,807	8,952
Non-monetary	3,862	4,376	4,434	4,583	4,558
Livestock	**3,008**	**3,049**	**3,380**	**3,752**	**3,977**
Monetary	2,579	2,614	2,903	3,230	3,437
Non-monetary	430	434	477	522	540
Forestry	**2,998**	**3,022**	**3,208**	**3,199**	**3,339**
Monetary	2,297	2,302	2,426	2,426	2,537
Non-monetary	701	720	782	773	801
Fishing	**1,007**	**1,136**	**1,263**	**1,367**	**1,547**
Monetary	934	1,053	1,169	1,266	1,436
Non-monetary	73	83	94	101	112
Construction	**4,976**	**5,527**	**5,960**	**6,493**	**6,773**
Monetary	4,893	5,449	5,884	6,416	6,692
Non-monetary	83	78	76	77	81
Real estate activities	**2,864**	**3,182**	**3,617**	**3,985**	**4,303**
Monetary rents	281	316	345	449	459
Owner-occupied dwellings	2,583	2,866	3,272	3,535	3,844

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 3a: Value added by economic activity at constant (2009/10) prices, Bill shs. Calendar years

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
GDP at market prices	**49,276**	**51,517**	**54,451**	**55,856**	**58,649**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	**11,498**	**11,808**	**12,279**	**12,243**	**12,796**
Cash crops	885	876	962	1,004	1,090
Food crops	6,024	6,205	6,425	6,297	6,692
Livestock	2,019	2,077	2,138	2,185	2,223
Agrculture Support Services	12	12	14	13	14
Forestry	1,999	2,053	2,141	2,120	2,155
Fishing	559	585	599	624	623
Industry	**8,956**	**9,545**	**10,305**	**10,638**	**10,854**
Mining & quarrying	636	719	855	865	896
Manufacturing	3,804	3,973	4,378	4,408	4,352
Electricity	451	477	495	523	571
Water	949	1,008	1,071	1,141	1,215
Construction	3,116	3,369	3,506	3,702	3,820
Services	**24,862**	**25,908**	**27,246**	**28,327**	**30,335**
Trade and Repairs	5,947	5,970	6,245	6,325	6,561
Transportation and Storage	1,363	1,441	1,571	1,637	1,714
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	1,077	1,155	1,215	1,274	1,348
Information and Communication	4,250	4,166	4,653	5,313	5,868
Financial and Insurance Activities	1,154	1,497	1,593	1,645	1,807
Real Estate Activities	2,547	2,715	2,885	3,045	3,232
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	1,464	1,502	1,405	1,383	1,416
Administrative and Support Service Activities	700	840	945	815	797
Public Administration	1,349	1,372	1,268	1,223	1,516
Education	2,701	2,799	2,900	2,972	3,165
Human Health and Social Work Activities	1,441	1,516	1,581	1,643	1,736
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	143	148	158	139	155
Other Service Activities	488	543	577	653	749
Activities of Households as Employers	238	244	251	261	272
Adjustments	**3,961**	**4,257**	**4,620**	**4,647**	**4,664**
Taxes on products	3,961	4,257	4,620	4,647	4,664

Table 3b: Expenditure on GDP at constant (2009/10) prices, Bill shs. Calendar years

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
GDP at Market Prices	**49,276**	**51,517**	**54,451**	**55,856**	**58,649**
Final Consumption Expenditure	**40,632**	**43,905**	**46,605**	**44,495**	**46,296**
General Government Final Consumption Exp	4,393	4,956	5,365	4,769	4,061
NPISH Final Consumption Exp	802	833	867	907	948
Household Final Consumption Exp	35,436	38,116	40,373	38,820	41,286
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	**13,163**	**13,337**	**14,209**	**14,390**	**14,967**
Dwellings	3,552	3,833	4,028	4,224	4,422
Other Buildings	4,827	5,251	5,353	5,749	5,894
Other Structures	674	714	802	794	800
Transport Equipment	1,174	1,109	1,022	895	790
ICT Equipment	575	392	386	354	344
Other Machinery and Equipment	2,175	1,833	2,395	2,145	2,491
Biological Resources	78	83	89	95	91
Research and Development	1	1	1	1	1
Mineral and Petroleum Exploration	107	122	133	134	135
Changes in Inventories	**186**	**197**	**197**	**197**	**197**
Acquisitions less Disposals of Valuables	**4**	**2**	**3**	**3**	**3**
Exports less Imports of Goods and Services	**-4,708**	**-5,924**	**-6,565**	**-3,230**	**-2,815**
Exports	**9,673**	**8,076**	**9,375**	**8,701**	**9,640**
Goods	5,396	4,656	5,206	5,647	6,518
Services	4,277	3,420	4,168	3,053	3,123
Less Imports	**14,381**	**14,000**	**15,939**	**11,930**	**12,455**
Goods	9,111	8,479	8,847	7,818	8,725
Services	5,271	5,520	7,093	4,112	3,730
Statistical Discrepancy					

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 3c: Monetary and Non-monetary Value Added For Selected Activities at constant (2009/10) prices, Bill shs. Calendar years

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total GDP at market prices	**49,276**	**51,517**	**54,451**	**55,856**	**58,649**
Monetary	39,205	40,949	43,420	44,573	47,118
Non-monetary	6,111	6,312	6,410	6,635	6,867
Total Agriculture	**8,940**	**9,170**	**9,539**	**9,499**	**10,018**
Monetary	5,861	6,059	6,505	6,433	6,928
Non-monetary	3,078	3,112	3,035	3,067	3,089
Food crops	**6,024**	**6,205**	**6,425**	**6,297**	**6,692**
Monetary	3,221	3,379	3,677	3,514	3,887
Non-monetary	2,803	2,826	2,748	2,782	2,805
Livestock	**2,019**	**2,077**	**2,138**	**2,185**	**2,223**
Monetary	1,743	1,792	1,852	1,901	1,938
Non-monetary	276	286	286	284	284
Forestry	**1,999**	**2,053**	**2,141**	**2,120**	**2,155**
Monetary	1,591	1,640	1,722	1,696	1,727
Non-monetary	408	413	419	424	428
Fishing	**559**	**585**	**599**	**624**	**623**
Monetary	517	542	555	579	577
Non-monetary	42	43	44	46	46
Construction	**3,116**	**3,369**	**3,506**	**3,702**	**3,820**
Monetary	3,045	3,297	3,433	3,628	3,745
Non-monetary	70	72	73	74	75
Real estate activities	**2,547**	**2,715**	**2,885**	**3,045**	**3,232**
Monetary rents	906	964	1,017	1,053	1,106
Owner-occupied dwellings	1,641	1,751	1,868	1,993	2,126

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 4a: Percentage growth rates for Value added by economic activity at constant prices, calendar years

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
GDP at market prices	**4.7**	**4.5**	**5.7**	**2.6**	**5.0**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	**2.6**	**2.7**	**4.0**	**-0.3**	**4.5**
Cash crops	4.8	-1.0	9.9	4.3	8.6
Food crops	1.5	3.0	3.5	-2.0	6.3
Livestock	2.5	2.9	2.9	2.2	1.7
Agrculture Support Services	-0.4	0.0	15.6	-3.1	6.8
Forestry	8.8	2.7	4.3	-1.0	1.7
Fishing	-7.3	4.6	2.5	4.2	-0.2
Industry	**4.3**	**6.6**	**8.0**	**3.2**	**2.0**
Mining & quarrying	2.5	12.9	19.0	1.1	3.6
Manufacturing	0.6	4.5	10.2	0.7	-1.3
Electricity	-0.5	5.8	3.9	5.6	9.3
Water	6.3	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.5
Construction	9.7	8.1	4.1	5.6	3.2
Services	**5.8**	**4.2**	**5.2**	**4.0**	**7.1**
Trade and Repairs	1.3	0.4	4.6	1.3	3.7
Transportation and Storage	6.0	5.7	9.0	4.2	4.7
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	7.6	7.2	5.2	4.9	5.8
Information and Communication	20.1	-2.0	11.7	14.2	10.4
Financial and Insurance Activities	3.9	29.7	6.5	3.2	9.9
Real Estate Activities	6.1	6.6	6.3	5.6	6.1
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	-1.9	2.6	-6.5	-1.6	2.4
Administrative and Support Service Activities	-6.7	20.0	12.6	-13.8	-2.2
Public Administration	0.7	1.7	-7.6	-3.6	23.9
Education	7.5	3.6	3.6	2.5	6.5
Human Health and Social Work Activities	5.4	5.2	4.3	3.9	5.7
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	5.8	3.5	6.3	-11.7	11.2
Other Service Activities	7.3	11.3	6.3	13.2	14.7
Activities of Households as Employers	2.2	2.6	3.1	3.7	4.5
Adjustments	**5.0**	**7.5**	**8.5**	**0.6**	**0.4**
Taxes on products	5.0	7.5	8.5	0.6	0.4

Table 4b: Percentage growth rates for Expenditure on GDP at constant prices- , calendar years

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
GDP at market prices	**4.7**	**4.5**	**5.7**	**2.6**	**5.0**
Final Consumption Expenditure	**3.9**	**8.1**	**6.2**	**-4.5**	**4.0**
General Government Final Consumption Exp	2.7	12.8	8.3	-11.1	-14.8
NPISH Final Consumption Exp	3.5	3.8	4.0	4.6	4.5
Household Final Consumption Exp	4.0	7.6	5.9	-3.8	6.4
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	**2.2**	**1.3**	**6.5**	**1.3**	**4.0**
Dwellings	10.5	7.9	5.1	4.9	4.7
Other Buildings	9.9	8.8	1.9	7.4	2.5
Other Structures	6.1	5.9	12.4	-1.0	0.7
Transport Equipment	0.2	-5.5	-7.8	-12.5	-11.7
ICT Equipment	33.0	-31.8	-1.5	-8.2	-2.8
Other Machinery & Equipment	-24.2	-15.7	30.7	-10.4	16.1
Biological Resources	28.5	5.7	7.4	6.5	-3.8
Research and Development	3.5	1.3	5.9	-7.3	3.7
Mineral & Petroleum Exploration	-0.6	14.4	8.8	0.5	0.7
Changes in Inventories	**31.0**	**6.0**	**0.2**	**0.0**	**0.0**
Acquisitions less Disposals of Valuables	**-33.2**	**-40.8**	**50.1**	**-19.2**	**20.7**
Exports less Imports of Goods and Services	**-7.6**	**25.8**	**10.8**	**-50.8**	**-12.9**
Exports	**10.2**	**-16.5**	**16.1**	**-7.2**	**10.8**
Goods	7.9	-13.7	11.8	8.5	15.4

Table 4c: Percentage growth rates for Monetary and non-monetary Value Added of Selected Activities at constant (2009/10) prices , calendar years

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total GDP at market prices	**4.7**	**4.5**	**5.7**	**2.6**	**5.0**
Monetary	4.8	4.4	6.0	2.7	5.7
Non-monetary	4.0	3.3	1.6	3.5	3.5
Total Agriculture	**2.0**	**2.6**	**4.0**	**-0.4**	**5.5**
Monetary	1.7	3.4	7.4	-1.1	7.7
Non-monetary	2.8	1.1	-2.5	1.1	0.7
Food crops	**1.5**	**3.0**	**3.5**	**-2.0**	**6.3**
Monetary	0.5	4.9	8.8	-4.4	10.6
Non-monetary	2.7	0.8	-2.8	1.2	0.8
Livestock	**2.5**	**2.9**	**2.9**	**2.2**	**1.7**
Monetary	2.4	2.8	3.4	2.6	1.9
Non-monetary	3.6	3.6	0.2	-0.7	0.0
Forestry	**8.8**	**2.7**	**4.3**	**-1.0**	**1.7**
Monetary	10.9	3.1	5.0	-1.5	1.8
Non-monetary	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.0	1.1
Fishing	**-7.3**	**4.6**	**2.5**	**4.2**	**-0.2**
Monetary	-8.1	4.9	2.4	4.3	-0.3
Non-monetary	3.4	1.6	2.7	3.5	0.4
Construction	**9.7**	**8.1**	**4.1**	**5.6**	**3.2**
Monetary	9.9	8.3	4.1	5.7	3.2
Non-monetary	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Real estate activities	**6.1**	**6.6**	**6.3**	**5.6**	**6.1**
Monetary rents	5.8	6.4	5.5	3.5	5.0
Owner-occupied dwellings	6.3	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 5a: Percentage share for Value added by economic activity at current prices, calendar years

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
GDP at market prices	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	**25.0**	**25.0**	**23.8**	**23.4**	**24.4**
Cash crops	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	2.0
Food crops	12.8	13.3	12.4	11.9	13.5
Livestock	4.5	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.0
Agriculture Support Services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Forestry	4.5	4.2	3.9	3.7	3.3
Fishing	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5
Industry	**20.6**	**20.1**	**20.4**	**20.9**	**19.6**
Mining & quarrying	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5
Manufacturing	9.1	8.3	9.0	9.0	8.5
Electricity	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0
Water	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.8	2.8
Construction	7.5	7.6	7.3	7.5	6.8
Services	**47.0**	**47.2**	**47.9**	**47.8**	**48.1**
Trade and Repairs	13.5	12.6	13.5	12.8	13.3
Transportation and Storage	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.7
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.8
Information and Communication	3.0	3.3	3.3	2.2	2.2
Financial and Insurance Activities	2.4	2.9	3.0	3.3	3.2
Real Estate Activities	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.3
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4
Administrative and Support Service Activities	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.3
Public Administration	2.9	2.7	2.3	2.3	2.5
Education	5.5	6.0	6.3	7.6	8.3
Human Health and Social Work Activities	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.0
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Other Service Activities	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4
Activities of Households as Employers	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Adjustments	**7.4**	**7.7**	**8.0**	**7.9**	**7.9**
Taxes on products	7.4	7.7	8.0	7.9	7.9

Table 5b: Percentage share for Expenditure on GDP at current prices, calendar years

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
GDP at Market Prices	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Final Consumption Expenditure	**82.5**	**85.2**	**85.6**	**79.7**	**78.9**
General Government Final Consumption Exp	8.9	9.6	9.9	8.5	6.9
NPISH Final Consumption Exp	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Household Final Consumption Exp	71.9	74.0	74.1	69.5	70.4
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	**26.7**	**25.9**	**26.1**	**25.8**	**25.5**
Dwellings	7.2	7.4	7.4	7.6	7.5
Other Buildings	9.8	10.2	9.8	10.3	10.0
Other Structures	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4
Transport Equipment	2.4	2.2	1.9	1.6	1.3
ICT Equipment	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6
Other Machinery and Equipment	4.4	3.6	4.4	3.8	4.2
Biological Resources	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Research and Development	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mineral and Petroleum Exploration	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Changes in Inventories	**0.4**	**0.4**	**0.4**	**0.4**	**0.3**
Acquisitions less Disposals of Valuables	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**
Exports less Imports of Goods and Services	**-9.6**	**-11.5**	**-12.1**	**-5.8**	**-4.8**
Exports	**19.6**	**15.7**	**17.2**	**15.6**	**16.4**
Goods	10.9	9.0	9.6	10.1	11.1
Services	8.7	6.6	7.7	5.5	5.3
Less Imports	**29.2**	**27.2**	**29.3**	**21.4**	**21.2**
Goods	18.5	16.5	16.2	14.0	14.9
Services	10.7	10.7	13.0	7.4	6.4
Statistical Discrepancy					

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 5c: Percentage share for Monetary and non-monetary value added at current prices, calendar years

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total GDP at market prices	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Monetary	78.7	78.1	78.5	78.3	79.0
Non-monetary	13.9	14.2	13.5	13.7	13.1
Total Agriculture	**19.0**	**19.2**	**18.3**	**18.1**	**19.5**
Monetary	12.6	12.6	12.2	12.3	14.4
Non-monetary	6.5	6.6	6.0	5.9	5.1
Food crops	**12.8**	**13.3**	**12.4**	**11.9**	**13.5**
Monetary	7.0	7.2	6.9	6.7	8.9
Non-monetary	5.8	6.0	5.5	5.3	4.6
Livestock	**4.5**	**4.2**	**4.2**	**4.3**	**4.0**
Monetary	3.9	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.4
Non-monetary	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5
Forestry	**4.5**	**4.2**	**3.9**	**3.7**	**3.3**
Monetary	3.5	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.5
Non-monetary	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8
Fishing	**1.5**	**1.6**	**1.6**	**1.6**	**1.5**
Monetary	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.4
Non-monetary	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Construction	**7.5**	**7.6**	**7.3**	**7.5**	**6.8**
Monetary	7.4	7.5	7.2	7.4	6.7
Non-monetary	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Real estate activities	**4.3**	**4.4**	**4.4**	**4.6**	**4.3**
Monetary rents	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
Owner-occupied dwellings	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	3.8

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 6a: Implicit price deflators for Value added by economic activity (2009=100), calendar years

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
GDP at market prices	**135.0**	**140.4**	**149.4**	**155.7**	**170.6**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	**144.9**	**153.0**	**157.3**	**166.0**	**190.9**
Cash crops	123.9	141.1	142.3	158.0	185.4
Food crops	141.6	154.7	156.7	165.0	201.9
Livestock	149.0	146.8	158.1	171.7	178.9
Agriculture Support Services	208.3	221.5	228.1	242.4	241.5
Forestry	150.0	147.2	149.8	150.9	154.9
Fishing	180.1	194.3	210.7	218.9	248.4
Industry	**153.2**	**152.1**	**161.0**	**170.8**	**180.7**
Mining & quarrying	84.0	71.5	62.5	72.1	61.1
Manufacturing	159.0	151.7	167.6	177.6	196.3
Electricity	126.6	129.0	143.2	157.4	172.4
Water	167.6	182.4	190.9	210.7	227.8
Construction	159.7	164.1	170.0	175.4	177.3
Services	**125.6**	**131.9**	**142.9**	**146.7**	**158.6**
Trade and Repairs	151.0	153.2	176.2	176.1	202.3
Transportation and Storage	159.2	157.4	157.9	165.7	160.4
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	172.6	170.9	168.9	185.3	204.6
Information and Communication	47.3	57.5	58.4	36.8	37.6
Financial and Insurance Activities	140.8	140.1	153.8	175.6	178.9
Real Estate Activities	112.5	117.2	125.4	130.9	133.1
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	120.2	121.5	146.4	160.0	172.9
Administrative and Support Service Activities	141.4	144.2	150.4	161.1	165.5
Public Administration	141.1	144.0	150.5	160.6	165.0
Education	136.6	156.4	177.2	221.2	262.0
Human Health and Social Work Activities	148.5	156.1	161.5	168.2	172.5
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	141.6	144.7	151.7	162.2	166.3
Other Service Activities	156.5	157.5	166.7	171.8	184.5
Activities of Households as Employers	115.9	119.4	126.4	136.7	142.9
Adjustments	**123.7**	**131.0**	**140.8**	**148.2**	**169.0**
Taxes on products	123.7	131.0	140.8	148.2	169.0

Table 6b: Implicit price deflators for expenditure on GDP- (2009=100), calendar years

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
GDP at Market Prices	**135.0**	**140.4**	**149.4**	**155.7**	**170.6**
Final Consumption Expenditure	**134.4**	**140.3**	**150.8**	**162.4**	**184.0**
General Government Final Consumption Exp	122.3	130.9	127.6	145.0	177.3
NPISH Final Consumption Exp	144.1	160.4	143.6	172.1	174.9
Household Final Consumption Exp	135.6	141.0	154.0	164.4	184.8
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	**136.8**	**137.8**	**139.5**	**144.1**	**147.7**
Dwellings	137.7	137.6	139.2	143.0	145.6
Other Buildings	139.2	140.4	141.5	145.2	147.6
Other Structures	141.4	141.6	145.0	152.0	154.2
Transport Equipment	132.6	133.8	138.1	143.1	150.5
ICT Equipment	132.3	130.0	137.4	137.2	144.5
Other Machinery and Equipment	132.4	133.9	137.8	143.2	150.4
Biological Resources	162.5	166.7	182.0	202.2	204.9
Research and Development	135.0	142.4	116.2	160.1	164.9
Mineral and Petroleum Exploration	110.3	103.8	59.7	83.9	93.3
Changes in Inventories	**162.0**	**166.9**	**190.3**	**230.3**	**227.6**
Acquisitions less Disposals of Valuables	**146.6**	**152.9**	**152.0**	**161.6**	**158.5**
Exports less Imports of Goods and Services	**135.7**	**134.0**	**139.5**	**202.0**	**273.6**
Exports	**138.3**	**152.9**	**167.0**	**176.9**	**185.4**
Goods	135.8	152.2	165.5	177.2	185.0
Services	141.4	154.0	169.0	176.4	186.1
Less Imports	**137.4**	**144.9**	**155.7**	**183.7**	**205.3**
Goods	141.2	156.4	181.6	187.6	208.5
Services	130.9	127.4	123.4	176.4	197.8
Statistical Discrepancy					

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 6c: Implicit price deflators Monetary and non-monetary value added (2009=100), calendar years

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total GDP at market prices	**135.0**	**140.4**	**149.4**	**155.7**	**170.6**
Monetary	133.6	138.0	147.0	152.8	167.8
Non-monetary	151.4	162.3	171.3	180.0	190.8
Total Agriculture	**141.6**	**151.7**	**155.7**	**165.9**	**195.1**
Monetary	142.7	150.2	152.8	165.7	208.5
Non-monetary	139.4	154.6	161.8	166.5	165.0
Food crops	**141.6**	**154.7**	**156.7**	**165.0**	**201.9**
Monetary	144.8	154.6	153.3	165.2	230.3
Non-monetary	137.8	154.8	161.3	164.7	162.5
Livestock	**149.0**	**146.8**	**158.1**	**171.7**	**178.9**
Monetary	147.9	145.9	156.7	169.9	177.4
Non-monetary	155.8	152.1	166.7	183.7	189.8
Forestry	**150.0**	**147.2**	**149.8**	**150.9**	**154.9**
Monetary	144.4	140.4	140.9	143.0	146.9
Non-monetary	172.0	174.2	186.4	182.6	187.2
Fishing	**180.1**	**194.3**	**210.7**	**218.9**	**248.4**
Monetary	180.8	194.3	210.6	218.8	248.8
Non-monetary	171.7	194.3	212.6	220.5	243.7
Construction	**159.7**	**164.1**	**170.0**	**175.4**	**177.3**
Monetary	160.7	165.3	171.4	176.8	178.7
Non-monetary	117.2	109.0	104.9	104.4	107.8
Real estate activities	**112.5**	**117.2**	**125.4**	**130.9**	**133.1**
Monetary rents	31.1	32.7	33.9	42.7	41.5
Owner-occupied dwellings	157.4	163.7	175.2	177.4	180.8

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 7a: Value added by economic activity at current prices, Bill shs. Fiscal years

	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
GDP at market prices	**69,276**	**76,517**	**83,091**	**91,718**	**101,829**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	**17,371**	**18,350**	**19,655**	**22,545**	**24,616**
Cash crops	1,073	1,305	1,424	1,862	2,107
Food crops	9,225	9,532	10,060	12,148	13,218
Livestock	3,027	3,184	3,561	3,847	4,303
Agriculture Support Services	25	30	32	33	35
Forestry	2,975	3,078	3,263	3,192	3,453
Fishing	1,045	1,221	1,315	1,462	1,501
Industry	**14,140**	**15,311**	**17,142**	**18,652**	**20,146**
Mining & quarrying	525	528	562	603	520
Manufacturing	5,894	6,660	7,239	7,881	8,535
Electricity	597	637	796	899	1,030
Water	1,770	1,898	2,270	2,557	2,932
Construction	5,353	5,588	6,274	6,713	7,128
Services	**32,650**	**36,675**	**39,627**	**43,211**	**48,687**
Trade and Repairs	8,868	9,707	10,616	11,043	12,846
Transportation and Storage	2,298	2,338	2,591	2,733	2,814
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	1,973	1,953	2,150	2,521	2,995
Information and Communication	2,180	2,805	2,122	2,039	2,623
Financial and Insurance Activities	1,914	2,188	2,771	3,029	3,438
Real Estate Activities	3,019	3,367	3,824	4,154	4,444
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	1,804	2,007	2,133	2,303	2,469
Administrative and Support Service Activities	1,100	1,410	1,294	1,296	1,384
Public Administration	1,949	2,385	2,610	2,819	2,983
Education	3,980	4,635	5,297	6,673	7,452
Human Health and Social Work Activities	2,255	2,454	2,674	2,854	3,135
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	210	226	228	235	282
Other Service Activities	818	899	1,032	1,211	1,486
Activities of Households as Employers	284	302	284	302	337
Adjustments	**5,116**	**6,181**	**6,668**	**7,310**	**8,380**
Taxes on products	5,116	6,181	6,668	7,310	8,380

Table 7b: Expenditure on GDP at current prices, Bill shs. Fiscal years

	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
GDP at Market Prices	**69,276**	**76,517**	**83,091**	**91,718**	**101,829**
Final Consumption Expenditure	**57,284**	**65,922**	**70,268**	**76,605**	**85,417**
General Government Final Consumption Exp	5,877	7,118	6,233	7,352	7,016
NPISH Final Consumption Exp	1,238	1,401	1,313	1,592	1,721
Household Final Consumption Exp	50,169	57,403	62,722	67,661	76,679
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	**18,586**	**18,500**	**20,723**	**21,270**	**23,903**
Dwellings	5,208	5,287	5,873	6,349	6,746
Other Buildings	7,115	7,293	8,023	8,623	9,105
Other Structures	1,023	1,034	1,181	1,255	1,277
Transport Equipment	1,603	1,362	1,472	1,145	1,341
ICT Equipment	639	429	645	476	590
Other Machinery and Equipment	2,744	2,822	3,284	3,094	4,542
Biological Resources	132	145	183	188	185
Research and Development	1	1	1	1	1
Mineral and Petroleum Exploration	121	128	62	137	115
Changes in Inventories	**313**	**336**	**434**	**450**	**450**
Acquisitions less Disposals of Valuables	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**6**
Exports less Imports of Goods and Services	**-6,911**	**-8,245**	**-8,339**	**-6,613**	**-7,946**
Exports	**12,588**	**14,113**	**15,405**	**16,634**	**18,991**
Goods	6,868	7,751	9,247	11,190	12,765
Services	5,719	6,362	6,158	5,444	6,227
Less Imports	**19,499**	**22,358**	**23,743**	**23,247**	**26,937**
Goods	12,878	14,092	15,771	16,183	19,279
Services	6,620	8,266	7,972	7,064	7,658
Statistical Discrepancy					

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 7c: Monetary and Non-monetary Valued Added for Selected Activities at current prices, Bill shs. Fiscal years

	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Total GDP at market prices	**69,276**	**76,517**	**83,091**	**91,718**	**101,829**
Monetary	54,241	60,036	64,895	71,068	78,416
Non-monetary	9,919	10,300	11,528	13,341	15,033
Total Agriculture	**13,350**	**14,051**	**15,077**	**17,891**	**19,663**
Monetary	8,659	9,428	10,021	11,824	13,316
Non-monetary	4,691	4,623	5,056	6,067	6,346
Food crops	**9,225**	**9,532**	**10,060**	**12,148**	**13,218**
Monetary	4,959	5,370	5,502	6,615	7,445
Non-monetary	4,266	4,162	4,558	5,533	5,773
Livestock	**3,027**	**3,184**	**3,561**	**3,847**	**4,303**
Monetary	2,601	2,724	3,063	3,314	3,730
Non-monetary	425	461	498	533	573
Forestry	**2,975**	**3,078**	**3,263**	**3,192**	**3,453**
Monetary	2,273	2,325	2,477	2,419	2,639
Non-monetary	703	754	786	773	814
Fishing	**1,045**	**1,221**	**1,315**	**1,462**	**1,501**
Monetary	968	1,132	1,218	1,356	1,393
Non-monetary	77	89	97	106	107
Construction	**5,353**	**5,588**	**6,274**	**6,713**	**7,128**
Monetary	5,272	5,511	6,196	6,635	7,045
Non-monetary	80	77	78	78	83
Real estate activities	**3,019**	**3,367**	**3,824**	**4,154**	**4,444**
Monetary rents	295	328	406	448	465
Owner-occupied dwellings	2,724	3,039	3,418	3,706	3,979

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 8a: Value added by economic activity at constant (2009/10) prices, Bill shs, fiscal years

	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
GDP at market prices	**50,651**	**53,279**	**55,826**	**57,983**	**61,361**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	**11,659**	**11,932**	**12,268**	**12,465**	**12,863**
Cash crops	869	903	975	1,050	1,110
Food crops	6,118	6,253	6,332	6,459	6,699
Livestock	2,048	2,108	2,166	2,201	2,244
Agriculture Support Services	12	14	13	14	14
Forestry	2,031	2,065	2,163	2,114	2,186
Fishing	581	590	618	628	610
Industry	**9,249**	**9,967**	**10,420**	**10,774**	**11,438**
Mining & quarrying	666	787	884	834	980
Manufacturing	3,840	4,287	4,312	4,407	4,601
Electricity	461	487	507	549	584
Water	979	1,038	1,104	1,179	1,250
Construction	3,303	3,368	3,613	3,806	4,022
Services	**25,653**	**26,886**	**28,547**	**30,094**	**32,290**
Trade and Repairs	5,895	6,081	6,292	6,394	6,819
Transportation and Storage	1,403	1,495	1,617	1,674	1,765
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	1,246	1,241	1,312	1,409	1,498
Information and Communication	4,392	4,315	4,922	5,607	6,052
Financial and Insurance Activities	1,367	1,516	1,661	1,699	1,841
Real Estate Activities	2,627	2,798	2,968	3,133	3,333
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	1,489	1,405	1,401	1,359	1,437
Administrative and Support Service Activities	767	962	829	788	835
Public Administration	1,361	1,690	1,832	1,870	2,069
Education	2,726	2,868	3,093	3,381	3,608
Human Health and Social Work Activities	1,476	1,556	1,608	1,680	1,785
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	146	153	146	142	169
Other Service Activities	518	558	610	691	799
Activities of Households as Employers	241	247	256	266	279
Adjustments	**4,090**	**4,494**	**4,591**	**4,649**	**4,770**
Taxes on products	4,090	4,494	4,591	4,649	4,770

Table 8b: Expenditure on GDP at constant (2009/10) prices, Bill shs. fiscal years

	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
GDP at Market Prices	**69,276**	**76,517**	**83,091**	**91,718**	**101,829**
Final Consumption Expenditure	**57,284**	**65,922**	**70,268**	**76,605**	**85,417**
General Government Final Consumption Exp	5,877	7,118	6,233	7,352	7,016
NPISH Final Consumption Exp	1,238	1,401	1,313	1,592	1,721
Household Final Consumption Exp	50,169	57,403	62,722	67,661	76,679
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	**18,586**	**18,500**	**20,723**	**21,270**	**23,903**
Dwellings	5,208	5,287	5,873	6,349	6,746
Other Buildings	7,115	7,293	8,023	8,623	9,105
Other Structures	1,023	1,034	1,181	1,255	1,277
Transport Equipment	1,603	1,362	1,472	1,145	1,341
ICT Equipment	639	429	645	476	590
Other Machinery & Equipment	2,744	2,822	3,284	3,094	4,542
Biological Resources	132	145	183	188	185
Research and Development	1	1	1	1	1
Mineral & Petroleum Exploration	121	128	62	137	115
Changes in Inventories	**313**	**336**	**434**	**450**	**450**
Acquisitions less Disposals of Valuables	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**6**
Exports less Imports of Goods and Services	**-6,911**	**-8,245**	**-8,339**	**-6,613**	**-7,946**
Exports	**12,588**	**14,113**	**15,405**	**16,634**	**18,991**
Goods	6,868	7,751	9,247	11,190	12,765
Services	5,719	6,362	6,158	5,444	6,227
Less Imports	**19,499**	**22,358**	**23,743**	**23,247**	**26,937**
Goods	12,878	14,092	15,771	16,183	19,279
Services	6,620	8,266	7,972	7,064	7,658
Statistical Discrepancy					

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 8c: Monetary and non-monetary Value Added for selected Activities at constant (2009/10) prices, Bill shs. fiscal years

	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Total GDP at market prices	**50,651**	**53,279**	**55,826**	**57,983**	**61,361**
Monetary	40,351	42,478	44,672	46,596	49,556
Non-monetary	6,210	6,306	6,563	6,738	7,035
Total Agriculture	**9,046**	**9,278**	**9,486**	**9,723**	**10,068**
Monetary	5,947	6,261	6,397	6,653	6,897
Non-monetary	3,099	3,017	3,089	3,070	3,170
Food crops	**6,118**	**6,253**	**6,332**	**6,459**	**6,699**
Monetary	3,300	3,524	3,527	3,673	3,813
Non-monetary	2,818	2,729	2,805	2,785	2,886
Livestock	**2,048**	**2,108**	**2,166**	**2,201**	**2,244**
Monetary	1,767	1,820	1,882	1,917	1,960
Non-monetary	281	288	284	284	284
Forestry	**2,031**	**2,065**	**2,163**	**2,114**	**2,186**
Monetary	1,620	1,649	1,742	1,688	1,755
Non-monetary	411	416	422	426	431
Fishing	**581**	**590**	**618**	**628**	**610**
Monetary	539	546	573	583	564
Non-monetary	42	43	45	46	46
Construction	**3,303**	**3,368**	**3,613**	**3,806**	**4,022**
Monetary	3,232	3,296	3,540	3,732	3,946
Non-monetary	71	72	73	74	76
Real estate activities	**2,627**	**2,798**	**2,968**	**3,133**	**3,333**
Monetary rents	932	990	1,039	1,075	1,137
Owner-occupied dwellings	1,695	1,808	1,929	2,058	2,196

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 9a: Percentage growth rates for Value added by economic activity at constant (2009/10) prices, fiscal years

	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
GDP at market prices	**5.1**	**5.2**	**4.8**	**3.9**	**5.8**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	**2.7**	**2.3**	**2.8**	**1.6**	**3.2**
Cash crops	-0.3	4.0	7.9	7.7	5.8
Food crops	2.9	2.2	1.3	2.0	3.7
Livestock	2.7	2.9	2.8	1.6	2.0
Agriculture Support Services	0.5	17.6	-4.6	2.6	4.0
Forestry	3.5	1.7	4.7	-2.3	3.4
Fishing	2.1	1.5	4.8	1.7	-2.9
Industry	**6.3**	**7.8**	**4.6**	**3.4**	**6.2**
Mining & quarrying	5.7	18.1	12.4	-5.7	17.6
Manufacturing	2.2	11.6	0.6	2.2	4.4
Electricity	1.9	5.7	4.0	8.3	6.4
Water	6.3	6.1	6.3	6.8	6.1
Construction	12.5	1.9	7.3	5.3	5.7
Services	**5.4**	**4.8**	**6.2**	**5.4**	**7.3**
Trade and Repairs	-1.8	3.2	3.5	1.6	6.6
Transportation and Storage	6.1	6.6	8.2	3.5	5.5
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	8.8	-0.5	5.7	7.5	6.3
Information and Communication	14.5	-1.8	14.1	13.9	7.9
Financial and Insurance Activities	17.8	10.9	9.6	2.3	8.3
Real Estate Activities	6.3	6.5	6.1	5.6	6.4
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	0.8	-5.6	-0.3	-3.0	5.7
Administrative and Support Service Activities	8.0	25.5	-13.9	-4.8	5.9
Public Administration	0.6	24.2	8.4	2.1	10.6
Education	4.4	5.2	7.8	9.3	6.7
Human Health and Social Work Activities	5.2	5.4	3.4	4.4	6.2
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	6.5	5.3	-5.0	-2.4	19.1
Other Service Activities	10.7	7.9	9.2	13.3	15.6
Activities of Households as Employers	2.4	2.8	3.4	4.1	4.9
Adjustments	**7.5**	**9.9**	**2.2**	**1.3**	**2.6**
Taxes on products	7.5	9.9	2.2	1.3	2.6

Table 9b: Percentage growth rates for Expenditure on GDP at constant (2009/10) prices, fiscal years

	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
GDP at Market Prices	**5.1**	**5.2**	**4.8**	**3.9**	**5.8**
Final Consumption Expenditure	**3.0**	**11.7**	**-0.6**	**1.1**	**0.5**
General Government Final Consumption Exp	7.5	15.5	-5.1	-10.9	-19.4
NPISH Final Consumption Exp	3.8	4.5	3.8	4.3	4.8
Household Final Consumption Exp	2.4	11.3	-0.1	2.6	2.5
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	**2.3**	**-0.5**	**8.4**	**-0.5**	**11.6**
Dwellings	14.2	1.8	7.5	6.0	6.3
Other Buildings	11.9	2.2	7.1	5.2	6.0
Other Structures	10.1	1.0	8.0	4.0	0.7
Transport Equipment	-1.8	-14.8	2.6	-25.8	13.8
ICT Equipment	4.4	-33.0	43.4	-27.6	18.8
Other Machinery and Equipment	-28.0	2.9	10.7	-10.3	42.8
Biological Resources	15.5	5.5	9.9	-0.9	-2.9
Research and Development	6.2	-0.9	2.8	-7.2	8.6
Mineral and Petroleum Exploration	5.8	11.5	8.9	2.7	-8.0
Changes in Inventories	**16.8**	**3.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**
Acquisitions less Disposals of Valuables	**-59.5**	**32.5**	**24.1**	**16.7**	**-3.8**
Exports less Imports of Goods and Services	**-17.4**	**48.2**	**-25.8**	**-35.3**	**-47.0**
Exports	**0.0**	**-2.4**	**2.9**	**-3.3**	**17.4**
Goods	-2.9	-4.3	13.1	6.2	20.4
Services	4.0	0.1	-9.5	-17.9	11.3
Less Imports	**-6.5**	**14.2**	**-9.3**	**-14.5**	**0.4**
Goods	-11.3	0.2	0.2	-3.4	2.8
Services	2.9	37.8	-20.9	-31.6	-5.0
Statistical Discrepancy					

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 9c: Percentage growth rate for Monetary and non-monetary value added by economic activity at constant (2009/10) prices, fiscal years

	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Total GDP at market prices	**5.1**	**5.2**	**4.8**	**3.9**	**5.8**
Monetary	5.1	5.3	5.2	4.3	6.4
Non-monetary	3.6	1.5	4.1	2.7	4.4
Total Agriculture	**2.6**	**2.6**	**2.3**	**2.5**	**3.5**
Monetary	2.7	5.3	2.2	4.0	3.7
Non-monetary	2.2	-2.6	2.4	-0.6	3.3
Food crops	**2.9**	**2.2**	**1.3**	**2.0**	**3.7**
Monetary	3.7	6.8	0.1	4.2	3.8
Non-monetary	2.1	-3.2	2.8	-0.7	3.6
Livestock	**2.7**	**2.9**	**2.8**	**1.6**	**2.0**
Monetary	2.6	3.0	3.4	1.8	2.3
Non-monetary	3.6	2.7	-1.3	0.0	0.0
Forestry	**3.5**	**1.7**	**4.7**	**-2.3**	**3.4**
Monetary	4.1	1.7	5.6	-3.1	4.0
Non-monetary	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.1
Fishing	**2.1**	**1.5**	**4.8**	**1.7**	**-2.9**
Monetary	2.1	1.4	4.9	1.7	-3.1
Non-monetary	2.0	2.0	4.2	0.9	0.0
Construction	**12.5**	**1.9**	**7.3**	**5.3**	**5.7**
Monetary	12.8	2.0	7.4	5.4	5.8
Non-monetary	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Real estate activities	**6.3**	**6.5**	**6.1**	**5.6**	**6.4**
Monetary rents	5.7	6.2	5.0	3.5	5.8
Owner-occupied dwellings	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 10a: Percentage share for Value added by economic activity at current prices, fiscal years

	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
GDP at market prices	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	**25.1**	**24.0**	**23.7**	**24.6**	**24.2**
Cash crops	1.5	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.1
Food crops	13.3	12.5	12.1	13.2	13.0
Livestock	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.2
Agriculture Support Services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Forestry	4.3	4.0	3.9	3.5	3.4
Fishing	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5
Industry	**20.4**	**20.0**	**20.6**	**20.3**	**19.8**
Mining & quarrying	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5
Manufacturing	8.5	8.7	8.7	8.6	8.4
Electricity	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.0
Water	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.9
Construction	7.7	7.3	7.6	7.3	7.0
Services	**47.1**	**47.9**	**47.7**	**47.1**	**47.8**
Trade and Repairs	12.8	12.7	12.8	12.0	12.6
Transportation and Storage	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.8
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.9
Information and Communication	3.1	3.7	2.6	2.2	2.6
Financial and Insurance Activities	2.8	2.9	3.3	3.3	3.4
Real Estate Activities	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.5	4.4
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.4
Administrative and Support Service Activities	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.4
Public Administration	2.8	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.9
Education	5.7	6.1	6.4	7.3	7.3
Human Health and Social Work Activities	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Other Service Activities	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.5
Activities of Households as Employers	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Adjustments	**7.4**	**8.1**	**8.0**	**8.0**	**8.2**
Taxes on products	7.4	8.1	8.0	8.0	8.2

Table 10b: Percentage share for Expenditure on GDP at current prices, fiscal years

	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
GDP at Market Prices	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Final Consumption Expenditure	**82.7**	**86.2**	**84.6**	**83.5**	**83.9**
General Government FCE	8.5	9.3	7.5	8.0	6.9
NPISH FCE	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.7
Household FCE	72.4	75.0	75.5	73.8	75.3
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	**26.8**	**24.2**	**24.9**	**23.2**	**23.5**
Dwellings	7.5	6.9	7.1	6.9	6.6
Other Buildings	10.3	9.5	9.7	9.4	8.9
Other Structures	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3
Transport Equipment	2.3	1.8	1.8	1.2	1.3
ICT Equipment	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.6
Other Machinery and Equipment	4.0	3.7	4.0	3.4	4.5
Biological Resources	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Research and Development	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mineral and Petroleum Exploration	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Changes in Inventories	**0.5**	**0.4**	**0.5**	**0.5**	**0.4**
Acquisitions less Disposals of Valuables	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**
Exports less Imports of Goods and Services	**-10.0**	**-10.8**	**-10.0**	**-7.2**	**-7.8**
Exports	**18.2**	**18.4**	**18.5**	**18.1**	**18.7**
Goods	9.9	10.1	11.1	12.2	12.5
Services	8.3	8.3	7.4	5.9	6.1
Less Imports	28.1	29.2	28.6	25.3	26.5
Goods	18.6	18.4	19.0	17.6	18.9
Services	9.6	10.8	9.6	7.7	7.5
Statistical Discrepancy					

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 10c: Percentage share for Monetary and non-monetary value added at current prices, fiscal years

	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Total GDP at market prices	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Monetary	78.3	78.5	78.1	77.5	77.0
Non-monetary	14.3	13.5	13.9	14.5	14.8
Total Agriculture	**19.3**	**18.4**	**18.1**	**19.5**	**19.3**
Monetary	12.5	12.3	12.1	12.9	13.1
Non-monetary	6.8	6.0	6.1	6.6	6.2
Food crops	**13.3**	**12.5**	**12.1**	**13.2**	**13.0**
Monetary	7.2	7.0	6.6	7.2	7.3
Non-monetary	6.2	5.4	5.5	6.0	5.7
Livestock	**4.4**	**4.2**	**4.3**	**4.2**	**4.2**
Monetary	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.7
Non-monetary	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Forestry	**4.3**	**4.0**	**3.9**	**3.5**	**3.4**
Monetary	3.3	3.0	3.0	2.6	2.6
Non-monetary	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8
Fishing	**1.5**	**1.6**	**1.6**	**1.6**	**1.5**
Monetary	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4
Non-monetary	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Construction	**7.7**	**7.3**	**7.6**	**7.3**	**7.0**
Monetary	7.6	7.2	7.5	7.2	6.9
Non-monetary	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Real estate activities	**4.4**	**4.4**	**4.6**	**4.5**	**4.4**
Monetary rents	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
Owner-occupied dwellings	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.9

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 11a: Implicit price deflators for Value added by economic activity (2009=100), fiscal years

	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
GDP at market prices	**136.8**	**143.6**	**148.8**	**158.2**	**166.0**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	**149.0**	**153.8**	**160.2**	**180.9**	**191.4**
Cash crops	123.6	144.5	146.0	177.4	189.8
Food crops	150.8	152.4	158.9	188.1	197.3
Livestock	147.8	151.1	164.4	174.8	191.8
Agriculture Support Services	212.9	215.1	236.8	241.4	243.0
Forestry	146.5	149.1	150.8	151.0	158.0
Fishing	179.8	207.0	212.8	232.6	246.0
Industry	152.9	153.6	164.5	173.1	176.1
Mining & quarrying	78.8	67.1	63.6	72.3	53.1
Manufacturing	153.5	155.4	167.9	178.8	185.5
Electricity	129.6	130.8	157.2	163.9	176.4
Water	180.9	182.8	205.7	216.9	234.5
Construction	162.0	165.9	173.6	176.4	177.2
Services	**127.3**	**136.4**	**138.8**	**143.6**	**150.8**
Trade and Repairs	150.4	159.6	168.7	172.7	188.4
Transportation and Storage	163.8	156.4	160.2	163.3	159.4
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	158.3	157.4	163.9	178.9	199.9
Information and Communication	49.6	65.0	43.1	36.4	43.3
Financial and Insurance Activities	140.0	144.3	166.8	178.3	186.8
Real Estate Activities	114.9	120.3	128.8	132.6	133.3
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	121.2	142.8	152.3	169.4	171.8
Administrative and Support Service Activities	143.5	146.6	156.2	164.3	165.7
Public Administration	143.2	141.1	142.5	150.7	144.2
Education	146.0	161.6	171.3	197.4	206.5
Human Health and Social Work Activities	152.8	157.7	166.3	169.9	175.7
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	143.8	147.3	156.5	165.3	166.5
Other Service Activities	158.0	161.0	169.2	175.2	186.0
Activities of Households as Employers	118.1	122.1	111.1	113.5	120.6
Adjustments	**125.1**	**137.5**	**145.2**	**157.2**	**175.7**
Taxes on products	125.1	137.5	145.2	157.2	175.7

Table 11b: Implicit price deflators for Expenditure on GDP (2009=100), fiscal years

	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
GDP at Market Prices	**136.8**	**143.6**	**148.8**	**158.2**	**166.0**
Final Consumption Expenditure	**138.5**	**142.8**	**153.1**	**165.0**	**183.2**
General Government FCE	127.6	133.9	123.5	163.5	193.6
NPISH FCE	151.4	164.0	148.0	172.2	177.5
Household FCE	139.6	143.5	156.9	165.1	182.4
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	**137.5**	**137.6**	**142.2**	**146.6**	**147.6**
Dwellings	137.7	137.3	141.9	144.7	144.6
Other Buildings	139.6	140.1	143.9	147.0	146.4
Other Structures	141.4	141.6	149.7	153.0	154.6
Transport Equipment	134.2	133.8	140.9	147.9	152.3
ICT Equipment	131.5	131.5	138.1	140.8	146.8
Other Machinery and Equipment	134.1	133.9	140.9	147.9	152.1
Biological Resources	163.8	170.6	196.3	203.9	206.5
Research and Development	139.1	145.9	120.6	163.7	165.4
Mineral and Petroleum Exploration	107.5	101.7	45.0	97.8	88.7
Changes in Inventories	**163.5**	**170.2**	**219.7**	**228.1**	**228.0**
Acquisitions less Disposals of Valuables	**156.5**	**151.4**	**155.4**	**159.7**	**164.4**
Exports less Imports of Goods and Services	**156.4**	**126.0**	**171.8**	**210.5**	**477.0**
Exports	**139.5**	**160.2**	**169.9**	**189.8**	**184.6**
Goods	135.5	159.7	168.5	192.0	181.9
Services	144.7	160.9	172.0	185.3	190.4
Less Imports	**145.1**	**145.6**	**170.6**	**195.2**	**225.4**
Goods	152.8	166.9	186.4	198.0	229.4
Services	132.1	119.6	145.9	189.1	215.8
Statistical Discrepancy					

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 11c: Implicit price deflator for Monetary and non-monetary value addeds (2009=100), fiscal years

	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Total GDP at market prices	**136.8**	**143.6**	**148.8**	**158.2**	**166.0**
Monetary	134.4	141.3	145.3	152.5	158.2
Non-monetary	159.7	163.3	175.6	198.0	213.7
Total Agriculture	**147.6**	**151.5**	**158.9**	**184.0**	**195.3**
Monetary	145.6	150.6	156.6	177.7	193.1
Non-monetary	151.4	153.2	163.7	197.6	200.2
Food crops	**150.8**	**152.4**	**158.9**	**188.1**	**197.3**
Monetary	150.3	152.4	156.0	180.1	195.2
Non-monetary	151.4	152.5	162.5	198.7	200.0
Livestock	**147.8**	**151.1**	**164.4**	**174.8**	**191.8**
Monetary	147.2	149.7	162.8	172.9	190.3
Non-monetary	151.6	159.9	175.1	187.6	201.6
Forestry	**146.5**	**149.1**	**150.8**	**151.0**	**158.0**
Monetary	140.2	141.0	142.2	143.3	150.4
Non-monetary	171.1	181.0	186.5	181.6	189.0
Fishing	**179.8**	**207.0**	**212.8**	**232.6**	**246.0**
Monetary	179.6	207.1	212.6	232.6	246.8
Non-monetary	181.8	204.9	215.8	232.9	235.9
Construction	**162.0**	**165.9**	**173.6**	**176.4**	**177.2**
Monetary	163.1	167.2	175.0	177.8	178.5
Non-monetary	113.2	106.2	106.0	104.2	110.4
Real estate activities	**114.9**	**120.3**	**128.8**	**132.6**	**133.3**
Monetary rents	31.7	33.1	39.1	41.7	40.9
Owner-occupied dwellings	160.7	168.1	177.2	180.0	181.2

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 12: Composite CPI for Uganda, 2013- 2018 (Base 2009/10=100)

	Food And Non-Alcoholic Beverages	Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco & Narcotics	Clothing and Footwear	Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels	Furnishings, Household Equipment and Routine Household Maintenance	Health	Transport	Communication	Recreation and Culture	Education	Restaurants and Hotels	Miscellaneous Goods and Services	All Items Index	Monthly % change	Annual % change
Weights	**284.6198**	**27.9824**	**50.8029**	**119.4255**	**38.6638**	**57.5151**	**137.7904**	**51.8153**	**55.1688**	**55.0753**	**57.2272**	**63.9136**	**1000.0000**		
Calendar year															
2013	144.71	142.09	155.82	156.85	153.38	142.50	128.72	92.75	117.76	134.84	138.57	141.11	139.35		5.0
2014	149.73	143.45	163.16	161.40	158.91	149.89	129.09	96.49	120.17	147.43	140.18	143.70	143.70		3.1
2015	160.77	145.59	174.63	170.46	165.74	155.28	132.26	110.01	122.13	156.81	145.91	150.37	151.66		5.5
2016	169.59	153.47	184.87	176.12	170.57	155.09	138.33	105.92	124.76	180.44	154.00	160.66	158.95		4.8
2017	186.78	154.81	190.77	184.76	180.40	157.77	139.64	103.16	132.59	196.83	162.95	165.01	168.33		5.9
Financial year															
2011/12	139.67	123.53	145.31	137.91	139.21	120.26	121.63	91.86	113.08	111.29	124.47	129.13	128.62		21.0
2012/13	140.43	134.99	147.90	152.29	148.44	137.48	126.22	91.93	115.42	125.27	134.75	137.77	135.03		5.0
2013/14	149.15	143.19	160.85	159.24	156.14	146.73	129.65	92.92	119.27	141.30	139.78	142.98	142.30		5.4
2014/15	153.11	143.91	167.13	164.60	162.60	153.23	129.25	103.71	120.82	152.52	142.20	146.07	146.58		3.0
2015/16	165.49	149.84	181.51	175.12	168.21	154.59	136.08	109.63	123.52	165.70	149.91	155.73	155.73		6.2
2016/17	179.59	154.03	188.67	179.09	175.51	156.79	139.66	105.69	128.04	192.09	158.59	163.81	164.34		5.5
Monthly															
2014 Jan	145.82	143.53	162.56	159.58	155.15	147.92	129.36	92.07	119.55	139.40	140.02	144.38	141.45	-0.1	5.3
Feb	148.22	143.00	161.10	160.96	155.92	147.93	129.33	91.35	119.89	143.57	139.04	142.40	142.27	0.6	4.8
Mar	153.11	143.77	160.44	160.22	157.05	147.94	130.00	92.88	120.09	144.18	139.78	143.45	143.93	1.2	5.2
Apr	153.03	143.18	161.96	159.62	156.04	148.17	130.04	92.97	120.32	144.20	139.45	141.71	143.76	-0.1	4.3
May	151.50	143.33	162.78	159.57	157.40	149.69	128.69	93.18	119.86	144.21	139.57	143.89	143.45	-0.2	3.5
Jun	148.38	143.74	160.11	159.98	157.86	149.53	128.41	94.07	119.82	147.88	139.80	143.62	142.70	-0.5	2.6
Jul	148.04	143.15	161.13	161.37	159.01	149.54	129.03	95.02	120.17	150.65	140.83	144.55	143.27	0.4	2.5
Aug	149.69	143.44	164.13	161.76	160.30	149.34	129.03	99.79	120.11	150.66	140.73	144.33	144.21	0.7	2.0
Sep	151.73	142.92	163.86	162.63	161.96	152.02	128.38	99.91	120.49	150.81	140.15	144.23	145.00	0.5	1.6
Oct	150.18	143.61	166.80	163.90	160.55	152.11	129.19	101.18	120.06	151.21	141.01	143.15	144.98	0.0	1.6
Nov	148.96	143.93	165.61	163.64	162.55	152.13	129.69	102.41	120.71	151.21	140.17	144.22	144.82	-0.1	2.1
Dec	148.12	143.77	167.48	163.63	163.15	152.38	127.92	103.05	120.93	151.21	141.58	144.49	144.61	-0.1	2.1
2015 Jan	148.15	144.81	166.68	165.95	164.42	156.02	130.26	104.98	121.08	151.27	142.76	146.97	145.80	0.8	3.1
Feb	150.65	144.59	165.93	166.44	164.08	156.35	129.58	105.14	120.76	153.94	142.47	146.48	146.53	0.5	3.0
Mar	157.16	144.64	169.44	166.54	164.69	156.54	129.14	106.60	121.43	154.44	142.84	148.37	148.83	1.6	3.4
Apr	162.94	144.00	170.97	166.26	163.58	156.74	129.15	107.46	121.37	154.44	144.32	148.19	150.58	1.2	4.7
May	163.45	144.05	170.89	166.34	163.33	152.76	129.01	107.63	121.34	154.43	144.33	147.31	150.43	-0.1	4.9
Jun	158.28	144.04	172.62	166.72	163.54	152.86	130.58	111.38	121.39	155.92	145.25	150.53	149.86	-0.4	5.0
Jul	159.21	144.90	174.94	169.25	163.92	153.03	132.74	114.93	121.98	155.84	145.68	151.44	151.18	0.9	5.5
Aug	160.08	145.57	176.96	171.61	166.70	153.06	134.13	118.64	122.08	155.88	147.23	152.08	152.46	0.8	5.7
Sep	164.63	146.77	179.85	171.60	167.85	155.49	134.29	120.97	122.92	160.27	148.20	152.60	154.64	1.4	6.7
Oct	168.28	147.39	181.28	176.98	168.11	155.69	135.56	107.48	123.15	161.75	149.01	153.17	156.09	0.9	7.7
Nov	168.29	147.54	182.27	178.76	168.34	157.41	136.04	107.48	124.00	161.78	149.14	152.91	156.57	0.3	8.1
Dec	168.13	148.78	183.77	179.02	170.29	157.41	136.63	107.49	124.06	161.80	149.65	154.41	156.95	0.2	8.5
2016 Jan	165.19	151.08	181.87	175.89	167.44	153.15	137.43	107.53	123.89	162.12	150.10	154.82	155.53	-0.9	6.7
Feb	164.74	152.57	182.26	177.05	166.19	153.44	137.79	107.64	124.27	162.12	149.96	155.56	155.68	0.1	6.3
Mar	166.62	153.53	183.37	175.70	168.62	153.44	138.14	106.37	124.01	174.29	151.26	158.11	157.11	0.9	5.6
Apr	168.56	153.38	182.79	174.98	169.76	153.77	135.29	105.73	123.65	174.29	152.04	159.05	157.27	0.1	4.4
May	166.84	153.38	183.73	174.74	170.82	154.52	137.31	105.78	123.80	174.29	152.69	163.50	157.49	0.1	4.7
Jun	165.30	153.15	185.08	175.91	170.52	154.65	137.62	105.52	124.38	184.02	154.00	161.13	157.77	0.2	5.3
Jul	166.80	153.10	183.93	174.88	171.03	155.02	137.30	105.77	124.49	184.02	153.68	162.28	158.09	0.2	4.6
Aug	168.30	153.76	185.46	175.44	171.70	155.75	138.81	105.69	124.40	184.20	154.81	162.46	159.03	0.6	4.3
Sep	172.25	154.43	185.87	176.61	171.65	156.24	138.98	105.71	125.31	184.06	155.23	162.39	160.44	0.9	3.8
Oct	173.98	154.36	186.82	177.36	172.45	156.78	137.91	106.09	125.77	193.95	157.03	162.79	161.71	0.8	3.6
Nov	176.62	154.02	187.38	176.82	172.68	156.94	139.80	104.86	125.96	193.95	158.13	162.43	162.68	0.6	3.9
Dec	179.86	154.85	189.92	178.01	174.00	157.42	143.55	104.33	127.21	193.95	159.13	163.37	164.65	1.2	4.9
2017 Jan	179.79	154.45	189.38	181.23	176.51	157.38	140.43	105.67	127.01	193.95	158.77	164.01	164.72	0.0	5.9
Feb	182.83	154.42	190.11	181.12	177.79	157.69	141.91	106.24	127.38	194.90	160.50	164.61	166.12	0.9	6.7
Mar	185.91	153.33	191.40	181.94	178.54	157.28	142.36	106.11	128.03	194.90	160.26	164.79	167.22	0.7	6.4
Apr	189.59	153.93	191.17	181.14	179.07	157.18	139.12	106.12	132.07	194.95	160.10	164.80	167.96	0.4	6.8
May	191.47	153.82	191.78	182.21	180.40	157.05	138.47	105.71	134.45	194.95	162.41	165.80	168.91	0.6	7.3
Jun	187.67	153.86	190.78	182.26	180.29	156.75	137.24	106.04	134.36	197.30	163.01	165.98	167.79	-0.7	6.3
Jul	184.87	153.86	192.33	183.68	180.01	156.88	136.88	103.56	134.75	197.30	164.30	164.58	167.06	-0.4	5.7
Aug	186.20	154.18	192.42	184.32	180.63	157.68	137.00	97.54	134.60	198.35	164.25	164.49	167.34	0.2	5.2
Sep	189.35	155.44	188.03	188.63	181.82	158.20	139.14	97.10	134.23	198.35	164.62	165.29	168.97	1.0	5.3
Oct	189.59	156.60	190.22	190.86	182.51	158.73	138.30	97.25	134.60	199.00	165.46	164.91	169.48	0.3	4.8
Nov	188.23	156.75	189.90	189.73	183.44	158.87	137.60	103.07	134.46	199.00	165.64	165.23	169.21	-0.2	4.0
Dec	185.88	157.07	191.75	189.95	183.73	159.51	147.28	103.47	135.08	199.00	166.12	165.65	170.17	0.6	3.4
2018 Jan	184.54	157.40	191.97	191.04	183.29	160.01	145.70	103.44	135.08	199.00	165.79	165.04	169.67	-0.3	3.0
Feb	184.74	157.77	195.22	191.99	184.75	160.73	146.83	90.08	135.28	199.63	166.23	165.50	169.68	0.0	2.1
Mar	185.64	156.71	194.98	191.75	185.44	160.62	149.19	90.02	135.54	204.16	166.29	165.71	170.49	0.5	2.0
Apr	186.60	157.72	195.48	191.87	185.61	160.90	149.27	90.72	135.40	204.16	167.29	165.87	170.96	0.3	1.8

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics.

Table 13: Composite CPI by major groups, 2013- 2018 (Base: 2009/10=100)

	Food Crops	Elec, Fuel & Utilities (EFU)	Core	All items index	Annual percentage changes: Food Crops	Elec, Fuel & Utilities (EFU)	Core	All items index
Weights	**101.6003**	**74.4556**	**823.9441**	**1000.0000**				
Calender year								
2013	146.52	156.15	136.95	139.35	0.6	2.3	5.9	5.0
2014	157.72	159.02	140.59	143.70	7.6	1.8	2.7	3.1
2015	168.45	164.12	148.46	151.66	6.8	3.2	5.6	5.5
2016	173.52	169.46	156.21	158.95	3.0	3.3	5.2	4.8
2017	196.12	182.23	163.14	167.91	13.0	7.5	4.4	5.6
Financial year								
2011/12	139.70	145.78	125.71	128.62	27.7	32.4	19.0	21.0
2012/13	139.43	154.06	132.77	135.03	-0.2	5.7	5.6	5.0
2013/14	157.68	157.41	139.04	142.30	13.1	2.2	4.7	5.4
2014/15	160.10	160.14	143.68	146.58	1.5	1.7	3.3	3.0
2015/16	168.96	169.60	152.84	155.73	5.5	5.9	6.4	6.2
2016/17	189.83	172.88	160.14	164.11	12.4	1.9	4.8	5.4
Monthly								
2015 Jan	147.64	160.47	144.25	145.80	-1.3	2.7	3.7	3.1
Feb	154.27	160.14	144.34	146.53	-2.4	0.9	4.0	3.0
Mar	167.46	159.73	145.54	148.83	-0.7	1.1	4.2	3.4
Apr	180.39	158.00	146.24	150.58	4.8	1.0	5.1	4.7
May	179.28	158.15	146.17	150.43	9.7	1.4	4.5	4.9
June	166.38	158.92	147.00	149.86	7.3	1.5	5.1	5.0
July	161.15	164.46	148.75	151.18	5.9	3.7	5.7	5.5
May	161.05	163.94	150.37	152.46	3.8	2.7	6.3	5.7
Sep	171.43	163.80	151.74	154.64	9.3	1.7	6.8	6.7
Oct	180.25	171.93	151.68	156.09	14.6	5.5	6.9	7.7
Nov	177.87	174.94	152.28	156.57	15.2	7.8	7.2	8.1
Dec	174.26	175.00	153.19	156.95	16.2	8.2	7.6	8.5
2016 Jan	165.32	172.87	152.76	155.53	12.0	7.7	5.9	6.7
Feb	164.59	173.83	152.95	155.68	6.7	8.6	6.0	6.3
Mar	167.76	170.68	154.57	157.11	0.2	6.9	6.2	5.6
Apr	171.71	167.97	154.52	157.27	-4.8	6.3	5.7	4.4
May	169.08	166.73	155.22	157.49	-5.7	5.4	6.2	4.7
June	163.00	169.01	156.11	157.77	-2.0	6.3	6.2	5.3
July	165.61	167.60	156.30	158.09	2.8	1.9	5.1	4.6
May	169.00	168.62	156.93	159.03	4.9	2.8	4.4	4.3
Sep	180.19	170.55	157.09	160.44	5.1	4.1	3.5	3.8
Oct	183.32	168.37	158.43	161.70	1.7	-2.1	4.5	3.6
Nov	190.37	167.52	158.82	162.67	7.0	-4.2	4.3	3.9
Dec	192.27	169.81	160.77	164.65	10.3	-3.0	5.0	4.9
2017 Jan	189.21	175.30	160.74	164.72	14.5	1.4	5.2	5.9
Feb	195.56	175.59	161.63	166.12	18.8	1.0	5.7	6.7
Mar	202.84	177.22	161.92	167.22	20.9	3.8	4.8	6.4
Apr	208.81	176.79	162.13	167.96	21.6	5.2	4.9	6.8
May	208.17	178.49	163.21	168.91	23.1	7.0	5.1	7.3
Jun	192.56	178.69	163.75	167.79	18.1	5.7	4.9	6.3
Jul	186.94	180.71	163.38	167.06	12.9	7.8	4.5	5.7
Aug	188.70	181.78	163.41	167.34	11.7	7.8	4.1	5.2
Sep	197.41	188.60	163.69	168.97	9.6	10.6	4.2	5.3
Oct	197.75	192.06	163.95	169.48	7.9	14.1	3.5	4.8
Nov	194.71	190.50	164.15	169.21	2.3	13.7	3.4	4.0
Dec	190.83	190.98	165.74	170.17	-0.7	12.5	3.1	3.4
2018 Jan	191.80	192.55	164.87	169.67	1.4	9.8	2.6	3.0
Feb	194.27	195.23	164.34	169.68	-0.7	11.2	1.7	2.1
Mar	199.47	195.50	164.66	170.49	-1.7	10.3	1.7	2.0
Apr	204.33	195.10	164.66	170.95	-2.1	10.4	1.6	1.8
May	207.67	196.95	165.07	171.77	-0.2	10.3	1.1	1.7

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics.

Table 14: Producer Price Index for Manufacturing (Combined): 2014– 2017, (July – Sept. 2004=100)

		Food Processing	Drinks & Tobacco	Textiles, Clothing & Foot Wear	Paper Products	Chemicals, Paint, Soap & Foam Products	Bricks & Cement	Metals & Related Products	Miscellaneous	PPI-M (Combined)
	Weight	**41.9**	**18.5**	**4.2**	**4.8**	**10.6**	**6.8**	**9.1**	**4.1**	**100.0**
Calendar year										
2014		300.2	237.1	316.6	221.9	220.6	205.4	206.7	214.7	254.4
2015		329.0	248.1	356.7	238.0	221.2	228.9	209.7	233.1	272.3
2016		350.6	240.3	377.1	243.2	233.4	233.6	213.3	231.0	281.7
2017		388.8	242.3	380.6	247.5	250.0	232.2	236.7	231.3	299.2
Fiscal Year										
2013/14		300.2	240.1	309.4	206.8	227.6	201.0	210.9	214.4	254.2
2014/15		308.6	237.5	335.8	232.3	217.4	217.9	204.9	225.1	260.4
2015/16		343.2	248.7	373.5	241.9	227.0	235.3	213.7	233.3	280.2
2016/17		368.6	240.8	376.5	245.3	244.1	232.9	223.4	231.1	290.1
Monthly										
2014	Jan	293.7	234.4	307.9	212.9	229.1	197.1	210.4	216.3	251.6
	Feb	294.0	229.0	307.7	212.1	227.7	198.7	210.1	216.3	250.5
	Mar	296.7	252.7	308.2	212.7	229.5	200.2	210.8	216.3	256.9
	Apr	302.4	243.3	311.1	215.7	224.4	199.7	209.0	211.1	256.6
	May	298.7	240.2	314.4	218.2	218.3	202.7	209.0	209.2	254.0
	Jun	304.4	243.8	314.8	218.7	221.8	202.2	202.6	210.9	256.9
	Jul	305.2	248.5	315.2	219.1	218.7	207.5	203.9	211.5	258.2
	Aug	305.0	237.6	315.0	218.7	218.2	207.3	203.6	211.4	256.0
	Sep	302.8	226.4	324.0	232.9	213.3	210.9	204.7	218.0	253.1
	Oct	302.5	228.6	324.5	233.4	214.3	213.0	205.5	218.2	253.7
	Nov	302.3	230.6	328.4	233.9	215.5	212.8	205.6	218.3	254.3
	Dec	295.0	229.7	328.2	234.4	216.8	212.4	205.1	218.8	251.1
2015	Jan	304.3	237.6	342.7	233.7	217.6	220.8	200.2	224.1	257.8
	Feb	302.9	234.6	343.6	234.9	212.0	215.0	200.1	232.4	255.7
	Mar	314.8	237.1	341.3	235.8	213.7	220.1	205.1	232.6	262.3
	Apr	316.4	238.9	341.9	233.1	217.2	222.7	206.3	234.0	264.0
	May	321.0	239.3	343.9	233.1	217.4	226.4	205.8	234.1	266.2
	Jun	331.5	248.1	357.4	237.9	221.2	229.4	207.7	234.9	273.7
	Jul	339.9	250.7	359.4	239.4	230.2	234.2	210.4	237.9	279.1
	Aug	340.8	258.9	360.8	241.6	231.2	235.1	214.6	237.8	282.0
	Sep	346.2	264.4	367.0	241.9	232.0	235.4	216.4	231.0	284.1
	Oct	343.9	257.9	374.9	241.8	232.3	236.2	217.0	231.0	283.4
	Nov	341.1	254.9	373.9	240.3	215.0	236.1	216.0	231.2	278.7
	Dec	345.2	254.6	373.7	242.8	214.9	236.0	216.3	236.7	280.3
2016	Jan	343.9	255.5	372.0	243.5	215.1	236.0	216.7	236.8	280.2
	Feb	345.5	237.6	380.2	243.1	229.8	235.6	211.2	232.6	279.5
	Mar	345.4	238.3	379.9	242.2	229.7	235.6	210.3	232.6	279.2
	Apr	340.4	237.3	380.2	242.1	229.4	236.0	210.0	230.6	277.7
	May	339.6	237.5	379.7	242.1	229.6	236.5	210.0	230.6	277.5
	Jun	346.4	237.6	380.0	242.2	235.0	230.7	215.3	230.6	280.6
	Jul	351.3	237.7	379.9	242.5	235.0	230.5	214.7	230.6	281.6
	Aug	352.9	238.3	381.7	244.9	235.0	230.5	213.2	230.6	282.2
	Sep	357.0	241.0	371.8	242.5	238.1	232.4	211.5	229.2	283.4
	Oct	356.9	241.0	372.3	243.0	238.1	232.9	212.4	229.2	283.6
	Nov	366.4	241.1	373.4	244.5	243.3	233.0	214.5	229.2	287.9
	Dec	360.9	241.1	374.1	245.1	242.5	233.6	220.3	229.2	287.1
2017	Jan	362.4	241.1	374.3	245.3	242.6	233.6	228.1	229.2	288.6
	Feb	365.6	241.1	374.1	244.9	243.2	233.7	231.6	231.5	290.4
	Mar	376.8	241.2	376.0	245.0	251.2	233.7	233.7	233.3	295.3
	Apr	388.7	241.2	376.4	245.3	254.4	233.7	233.9	233.3	299.4
	May	390.4	242.7	381.4	250.6	252.8	233.5	233.8	233.7	300.5
	Jun	393.6	242.7	382.7	250.1	252.8	233.4	233.5	233.7	301.5
	Jul	404.3	243.0	383.1	250.1	253.2	233.1	233.9	230.2	304.0
	Aug	403.0	243.0	383.5	247.5	254.0	232.1	238.3	230.2	304.0
	Sep	412.3	242.9	383.7	247.4	254.7	231.3	242.9	230.2	307.4
	Oct	400.4	243.0	384.3	248.1	246.7	229.4	241.0	230.2	302.3
	Nov	394.2	243.0	383.9	247.7	246.7	229.4	244.4	230.2	300.9
	Dec	374.2	242.6	383.3	247.6	247.5	229.5	244.8	230.2	296.1

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statsitics

Table 15: Index of Production, Manufacturing (Base 2002=100) –Formal sector 2013-2017

		Food Processing	Drinks & Tobacco	Textiles, Clothing & Foot Wear	Paper Products	Chemicals, Paint, Soap & Foam Products	Bricks & Cement	Metals & Related 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										
2013		175.2	261.3	138.8	248.9	207.2	251.2	148.7	161.3	199.3
2014		210.9	288.1	116.3	221.9	214.2	243.7	155.8	186.2	219.4
2015		189.5	289.2	126.3	246.4	267.3	291.3	167.0	200.0	222.9
2016		211.6	282.9	153.4	250.6	292.2	290.0	162.9	214.2	234.7
2017		209.3	312.5	167.5	296.1	346.7	292.2	174.3	263.0	251.5
Fiscal Year										
2012/13		174.9	263.3	149.1	251.7	204.3	244.2	147.1	150.0	198.4
2013/14		188.1	274.3	117.8	231.0	202.2	244.3	150.2	174.9	205.5
2014/15		200.1	293.6	119.8	228.7	239.5	279.9	173.2	192.4	223.6
2015/16		194.3	280.1	143.5	247.7	297.5	282.3	156.5	204.3	225.4
2016/17		224.6	299.9	173.3	267.4	306.0	290.5	170.9	227.4	247.6
Monthly										
2015	Jan	205.2	295.3	155.5	228.9	261.4	285.9	195.2	183.5	231.3
	Feb	174.8	284.4	174.6	202.5	238.9	295.2	169.3	196.8	214.1
	Mar	182.4	327.9	195.0	235.7	250.7	409.2	184.4	179.6	237.7
	Apr	184.8	278.9	126.4	257.0	215.2	289.4	188.4	198.9	215.9
	May	182.9	271.1	117.6	245.8	271.3	281.2	166.4	183.8	214.7
	Jun	199.9	296.4	130.8	272.0	250.7	282.9	187.9	200.8	229.1
	Jul	181.3	271.3	128.1	246.0	265.2	303.5	181.2	213.1	218.8
	Aug	183.2	259.3	97.0	246.3	364.3	278.1	156.5	214.9	221.6
	Sep	191.6	292.2	95.3	245.9	292.3	283.3	168.6	229.1	226.9
	Oct	193.4	266.9	94.4	273.3	250.9	253.9	150.5	206.7	214.2
	Nov	184.7	246.6	98.2	278.4	273.6	249.4	140.0	221.5	209.0
	Dec	210.5	379.7	102.0	224.7	273.1	283.9	116.1	170.9	241.6
2016	Jan	206.2	274.3	178.2	240.7	297.5	291.6	137.2	203.9	229.3
	Feb	179.7	276.8	186.4	236.7	218.4	254.2	148.3	175.9	208.0
	Mar	182.4	342.7	256.6	257.5	323.6	308.4	175.4	228.0	246.0
	Apr	215.9	245.0	142.1	250.1	355.6	290.5	182.0	193.8	234.7
	May	204.8	241.0	161.9	227.0	334.7	307.1	164.3	198.6	227.5
	Jun	197.5	264.8	182.3	245.6	321.3	283.5	157.9	194.7	227.1
	Jul	202.8	266.2	151.5	222.3	263.5	313.5	178.9	212.2	226.9
	Aug	221.8	269.2	113.9	263.4	285.1	300.8	179.0	219.8	236.6
	Sep	240.0	280.7	89.0	241.6	263.1	292.6	182.8	217.0	241.7
	Oct	209.4	256.6	63.1	239.3	255.8	283.3	138.4	223.2	218.8
	Nov	227.8	290.0	130.3	276.6	282.6	275.9	175.6	281.0	246.0
	Dec	250.5	387.5	185.1	305.8	305.9	278.7	135.4	222.9	273.4
2017	Jan	231.0	340.3	275.8	250.8	338.8	330.7	187.4	205.3	268.2
	Feb	207.7	329.7	266.5	266.3	326.1	284.3	173.2	272.3	255.4
	Mar	256.5	344.8	278.1	277.4	331.2	310.3	196.9	212.6	279.4
	Apr	215.8	294.8	163.0	284.1	310.6	272.6	158.4	194.3	239.1
	May	215.3	260.9	177.2	277.5	355.9	277.4	169.8	222.7	240.0
	Jun	217.1	277.7	186.1	304.0	353.7	265.8	174.5	245.4	246.2
	Jul	191.7	251.6	111.0	298.1	376.7	292.6	174.8	572.2	253.3
	Aug	196.7	293.7	108.0	319.9	362.4	307.9	204.1	252.3	245.5
	Sep	204.0	287.7	72.1	282.2	334.8	274.0	179.3	226.6	235.4
	Oct	188.6	314.2	111.8	355.4	343.6	288.1	176.0	235.8	241.0
	Nov	186.5	314.5	127.1	302.5	383.2	294.0	161.5	262.6	243.9
	Dec	200.5	440.4	133.5	335.5	342.8	309.0	136.1	253.4	270.8

Source: *Uganda Bureau of Statsitics*

Table 16: Production and procurement and exports of principal agricultural products, 2013 - 2017

		Coffee			Tea			Cotton		Tobacco	
		Procurement	Exports		Production	Exports		Exports		Exports	
		tonnes	tonnes	000 US$	tonnes	tonnes	000 US$	tonnes	000 US$	tonnes	000 US$
Calendar year											
2013		222,895	220,546	425,407	60,971	61,971	85,589	18,671	31,686	33,719	120,201
2014		211,872	206,831	410,064	65,373	60,296	84,739	12,674	21,918	25,461	66,018
2015		231,784	216,064	402,634	58,588	53,458	70,317	15,440	20,778	27,665	72,897
2016		237,552	212,538	371,400	60,377	56,417	71,488	23,486	31,571	27,089	64,061
2017		300,118	286,442	554,820	50,055	43,587	26,720	31,808	50,776	18,891	52,762
Fiscal year											
2011/12		188,201	182,249	444,209	53,484	53,186	71,610	42,490	76,895	29,602	58,087
2012/13		219,783	202,341	422,351	64,371	61,598	86,090	21,903	36,215	21,971	82,771
2013/14		225,905	219,193	404,005	61,002	59,167	83,237	12,518	22,007	30,028	96,308
2014/15		195,971	194,418	403,161	58,639	53,748	73,797	13,315	18,260	26,023	63,995
2015/16		237,383	213,484	351,956	63,432	57,419	74,472	18,786	24,543	28,555	73,180
2016/17		279,773	251,109	489,470	53,908	50,873	48,238	31,010	48,417	21,496	52,292
Monthly											
2015	Jan	19,693	18,650	39,700	4,806	4,639	6,238	1,651	2,318	2,036	5,755
	Feb	18,604	17,428	36,903	2,096	2,946	4,018	1,968	2,617	2,158	6,252
	Mar	16,817	18,705	40,936	2,289	2,335	3,065	3,201	4,223	1,669	3,656
	Apr	14,506	15,844	32,806	5,213	3,485	4,517	2,061	2,693	840	1,900
	May	15,635	15,800	30,580	6,202	5,856	7,820	818	1,073	623	1,605
	Jun	21,911	20,124	35,263	5,120	4,729	6,365	1,775	2,428	770	1,881
	Jul	27,625	24,203	43,068	5,511	5,046	6,561	1,719	2,327	1,054	3,205
	Aug	25,024	19,218	32,537	4,514	4,660	6,133	937	1,270	1,350	2,228
	Sep	19,422	17,179	29,321	4,742	4,013	5,319	307	462	3,668	9,310
	Oct	14,706	13,431	22,933	5,851	5,162	6,596	428	582	4,125	11,046
	Nov	15,448	14,935	25,002	5,879	5,158	6,754	299	417	6,784	18,937
	Dec	22,392	20,546	33,585	6,365	5,430	6,930	275	370	2,588	7,123
2016	Jan	22,974	20,084	32,130	5,881	5,487	7,113	1,099	1,447	3,847	9,516
	Feb	21,150	16,316	25,120	2,980	3,643	4,749	1,722	2,116	1,484	3,238
	Mar	16,491	14,868	23,070	5,747	2,979	3,875	3,090	3,850	946	2,807
	Apr	17,047	19,608	31,120	6,273	4,156	5,390	2,382	3,148	932	1,705
	May	17,403	17,157	27,620	5,551	6,299	8,285	3,087	4,108	936	2,230
	Jun	17,700	15,939	26,450	4,138	5,386	6,767	3,440	4,448	840	1,834
	Jul	17,109	16,089	26,980	3,626	5,022	6,319	2,773	3,730	1,182	2,014
	Aug	17,452	17,464	30,090	4,170	3,671	4,638	1,682	2,348	1,103	2,074
	Sep	16,210	12,537	22,860	5,300	3,993	5,147	391	544	4,094	10,181
	Oct	17,186	12,549	24,190	5,915	5,044	6,388	86	116	4,278	9,222
	Nov	25,594	24,462	50,350	5,398	5,759	6,895	1,051	1,590	5,690	14,267
	Dec	31,235	25,467	51,420	5,398	4,978	5,921	2,683	4,126	1,755	4,972
2017	Jan	29,310	24,280	48,870	3,923	4,499	2,300	4,688	7,604	226	884
	Feb	26,703	23,791	48,310	2,165	2,880	2,400	3,968	6,485	316	1,389
	Mar	25,858	24,595	50,340	3,499	2,903	2,080	4,111	6,555	653	1,924
	Apr	19,013	19,534	39,280	5,142	3,515	1,980	3,612	5,904	636	1,636
	May	25,143	24,507	47,190	5,275	4,799	1,980	3,520	5,647	1,273	2,660
	Jun	28,960	25,834	49,590	4,097	3,809	2,190	2,446	3,767	289	1,069
	Jul	26,641	25,632	49,310	3,626	3,201	2,240	1,243	2,129	426	869
	Aug	24,368	25,100	47,060	3,615	2,926	2,330	354	559	1,701	4,721
	Sep	23,089	20,510	38,580	5,253	3,935	2,360	51	79	3,813	10,786
	Oct	22,742	22,898	44,180	5,101	4,231	2,390	577	881	3,776	9,999
	Nov	26,081	26,586	49,390	4,813	4,424	2,250	2,583	3,922	2,621	7,995
	Dec	22,210	23,173	42,720	3,547	2,464	2,220	4,655	7,244	3,160	8,831

Source: Uganda Coffee Development Authority; Uganda Tea Authority; Cotton Development Organisation ; B.A.T Uganda(1984) Ltd

Table 17: Value of non- traditional exports ('000 US$), 2014 - 2018

	Fish & Fish Products	Maize	Beans	Flowers	Cocoa beans	Animal / Veg. Fat or Oil	Cattle Hides	Electric Current	Gold & Gold Cpds	Iron & Steel	Petroleum Products	Sugar &Confectionery	Cement	Other	Total
Calendar year															
2014	134,791	43,567	26,191	28,732	59,429	102,321	73,758	34,185	240	93,129	144,894	68,937	89,097	779,953	1,679,225
2015	117,554	90,898	62,693	23,210	56,685	78,959	63,018	17,031	35,643	86,597	125,404	65,724	80,016	796,951	1,700,383
2016	121,467	70,301	50,519	24,571	74,996	62,090	51,375	21,274	339,529	70,840	114,096	100,251	60,897	781,315	1,943,520
2017	136,201	96,161	88,205	27,443	54,219	70,014	53,223	56,101	418,061	65,954	122,096	91,556	41,578	841,949	2,162,760
Fiscal year															
2011/12	138,350	45,246	16,585	26,076	37,063	111,284	39,009	17,277	10,598	77,970	121,754	105,107	103,391	781,088	1,630,797
2012/13	122,532	52,805	20,996	26,825	48,624	107,797	47,468	16,259	6,170	89,643	132,934	102,257	107,777	939,532	1,821,618
2013/14	124,192	36,416	21,785	30,474	60,231	98,124	75,547	27,156	253	93,183	137,556	70,230	92,130	828,669	1,695,948
2014/15	137,662	70,216	40,326	26,098	54,936	90,356	67,761	24,426	164	92,918	137,858	75,303	91,879	791,017	1,700,921
2015/16	114,772	81,660	65,365	21,351	71,591	68,449	56,132	17,086	204,219	71,148	117,486	60,941	68,410	744,483	1,763,091
2016/17	131,601	79,155	59,413	26,241	58,905	69,624	50,778	45,105	433,629	73,914	117,300	126,451	50,177	799,861	2,122,155
Monthly															
2015 Jan	12,775	4,660	2,017	1,429	6,610	6,144	5,056	1,584	25	7,258	11,016	4,426	6,565	65,176	134,742
Feb	9,894	4,067	1,274	3,229	5,175	7,556	6,197	1,376	0	8,871	9,340	5,483	7,085	72,740	142,287
Mar	10,134	5,087	3,513	1,935	6,119	7,813	6,979	1,513	0	8,113	10,808	7,630	7,821	87,675	165,141
Apr	10,337	6,102	2,028	1,714	4,238	6,680	5,147	1,239	0	7,674	10,112	6,144	7,091	77,886	146,393
May	9,535	15,479	4,458	3,574	5,163	6,896	5,474	1,359	0	5,616	10,366	5,630	7,447	66,017	147,015
Jun	10,230	10,265	13,012	1,865	4,277	6,372	4,987	1,511	0	5,591	10,963	9,581	7,869	68,469	154,991
Jul	9,181	5,116	6,270	1,426	5,887	6,337	3,908	1,480	0	6,720	10,001	7,688	7,396	62,802	134,213
Aug	7,920	11,360	9,052	1,738	3,657	5,505	5,635	1,436	0	7,558	11,714	2,937	5,659	63,180	137,351
Sep	9,197	7,743	3,562	1,608	4,126	6,000	4,557	1,340	27	9,264	10,719	4,483	5,118	66,945	134,689
Oct	8,027	7,548	4,114	1,696	2,120	6,793	4,838	1,209	790	8,164	10,050	3,876	4,957	50,982	115,164
Nov	9,689	7,969	7,717	1,810	3,693	6,921	4,723	1,403	9,088	6,990	9,431	4,105	5,830	54,054	133,423
Dec	10,635	5,502	5,676	1,186	5,620	5,942	5,517	1,581	25,713	4,777	10,882	3,741	7,178	61,024	154,974
2016 Jan	13,766	4,003	5,628	1,542	8,808	6,057	5,765	1,549	27,259	3,299	10,320	3,449	4,395	52,625	148,466
Feb	9,423	10,616	7,533	2,486	8,021	3,805	4,047	1,328	26,131	3,663	8,130	2,181	4,511	61,144	153,017
Mar	9,417	4,589	3,850	1,463	12,825	7,153	5,480	1,476	33,436	3,869	10,318	4,121	5,946	66,243	170,187
Apr	10,028	3,235	2,925	1,401	9,728	4,145	3,885	1,247	25,904	5,095	9,169	6,125	4,712	79,579	167,177
May	8,899	6,939	2,577	2,891	4,080	4,369	4,016	1,425	25,777	5,552	8,686	9,158	5,771	63,097	153,238
Jun	8,590	7,042	6,461	2,103	3,026	5,423	3,763	1,611	30,094	6,196	8,064	9,078	6,938	62,806	161,192
Jul	8,671	5,835	2,795	2,132	3,282	4,312	4,073	1,700	25,337	7,302	10,158	5,145	5,184	64,419	150,344
Aug	8,273	6,187	2,580	2,240	2,288	5,026	3,437	1,833	37,613	7,459	9,653	8,601	5,151	54,086	154,428
Sep	8,664	4,863	1,969	2,007	1,881	4,712	4,514	1,832	29,002	8,449	9,893	11,547	4,653	63,284	157,271
Oct	9,867	7,274	2,419	2,680	3,924	6,254	3,984	1,761	27,706	9,602	9,415	12,756	4,511	66,974	169,129
Nov	12,737	5,120	6,543	1,935	6,234	4,970	4,690	2,412	27,992	5,616	9,312	13,699	4,559	74,192	180,011
Dec	13,131	4,599	5,239	1,690	10,900	5,865	3,721	3,099	23,278	4,738	10,977	14,391	4,567	72,865	179,060
2017 Jan	11,897	5,757	1,893	1,868	6,867	4,812	3,759	5,362	29,067	3,120	9,446	7,410	2,695	55,904	149,858
Feb	9,669	7,879	5,140	2,638	6,821	5,157	4,632	7,806	21,562	3,838	8,600	5,626	3,290	54,080	146,739
Mar	12,544	7,342	3,199	2,342	5,012	6,106	3,363	5,490	24,364	6,254	9,178	10,269	3,817	61,469	160,749
Apr	11,426	4,301	1,611	1,686	3,722	6,581	5,070	4,223	34,104	4,544	9,866	5,382	4,400	60,303	157,220
May	12,278	11,595	16,576	2,982	4,051	9,033	5,374	4,338	33,592	6,683	9,920	24,696	4,329	100,733	246,177
Jun	12,443	8,403	9,448	2,041	3,924	6,795	4,160	5,248	120,012	6,310	10,881	6,928	3,021	71,554	271,168
Jul	11,585	12,523	9,477	1,846	5,686	3,933	3,961	5,716	25,484	6,568	10,867	5,998	3,340	62,950	169,935
Aug	10,645	10,060	8,174	2,736	2,534	4,732	3,504	3,471	26,758	6,912	10,587	4,622	3,191	62,783	160,709
Sep	9,537	5,041	6,332	2,461	2,267	6,636	5,231	3,659	25,245	6,602	9,514	6,239	3,774	65,377	157,913
Oct	11,802	7,024	4,465	2,677	4,310	4,786	4,602	3,679	41,640	4,589	10,512	5,104	3,047	65,091	173,329
Nov	11,357	7,518	10,537	2,255	4,048	5,466	5,068	3,497	13,451	5,712	10,343	5,007	3,451	92,363	180,073
Dec	11,017	8,718	11,352	1,911	4,976	5,976	4,499	3,612	22,784	4,824	12,382	4,274	3,223	89,343	188,890
2018 Jan	12,322	18,612	23,318	1,742	6,707	6,875	5,611	4,929	39,691	4,329	14	5,523	2,754	149,718	282,146
Feb	9,530	12,844	15,871	3,163	7,604	6,555	4,407	4,854	6,570	6,670	9,592	4,851	3,950	142,934	239,395
Mar	12,084	11,055	8,450	3,242	7,040	6,547	5,545	2,984	25,059	7,837	10,136	7,953	5,010	142,392	255,333

Note: Export values for 2018 are provisional.
Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 18: Volume of non- traditional exports, 2014 - 2018

		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														
2014		17,596	134,903	39,483	3,935	25,720	85,299	33,533	167,731	5	96,730	136,326	118,507	485,163
2015		18,052	358,592	157,770	4,184	25,915	79,784	30,157	121,370	1,088	96,201	118,270	124,619	434,578
2016		19,112	268,465	128,147	4,329	29,761	66,492	24,021	165,004	8,612	91,851	108,296	157,500	356,544
2017		18,691	374,321	289,879	4,653	27,519	66,701	26,303	316,366	11,297	80,038	115,469	127,629	296,467
Fiscal year														
2012/13		22,234	166,271	42,284	4,255	23,794	79,972	24,464	102,592	104	85,353	124,757	139,754	594,440
2013/14		17,783	104,553	33,813	4,143	26,744	79,567	32,989	142,850	8	93,208	129,408	113,229	529,331
2014/15		22,943	615,603	261,818	9,266	63,022	162,751	69,416	309,339	5,384	183,559	241,220	251,805	876,790
2015/16		18,976	343,357	161,731	3,883	30,689	75,732	26,286	136,787	5,330	84,567	111,516	120,299	389,972
2016/17		19,765	291,832	164,458	4,631	26,661	67,594	24,681	264,481	11,005	95,686	110,929	174,938	315,553
Monthly														
2015	Jan	1,422	9,540	3,388	249	2,491	5,450	2,664	10,240	50	7,857	10,292	8,049	33,361
	Feb	1,374	10,608	1,894	445	2,223	6,933	2,716	9,322	0	9,622	8,803	9,999	37,558
	Mar	1,380	24,340	12,923	357	2,869	7,627	3,571	10,561	0	9,016	10,174	13,150	41,929
	Apr	1,365	22,143	9,441	342	1,919	6,517	2,958	8,948	0	8,196	9,513	9,962	38,689
	May	1,499	57,223	11,207	583	2,191	6,424	2,354	9,296	0	6,137	9,771	10,149	40,141
	Jun	1,531	36,938	29,118	358	1,498	6,066	2,245	10,094	0	6,462	10,365	17,873	42,493
	Jul	1,658	19,662	13,223	258	2,139	5,953	1,752	10,863	0	7,554	9,448	15,315	39,806
	Aug	1,340	51,202	23,213	319	1,847	6,013	2,600	10,542	0	8,193	11,046	5,765	32,200
	Sep	1,605	35,877	12,144	325	2,759	6,349	2,182	10,047	63	10,976	10,262	9,229	28,361
	Oct	1,515	35,568	11,787	346	1,367	7,880	2,148	9,273	21	9,752	9,448	8,059	27,481
	Nov	1,756	29,754	14,545	359	1,972	8,034	2,222	10,668	209	6,258	8,887	8,955	32,048
	Dec	1,605	25,737	14,887	244	2,640	6,537	2,744	11,515	746	6,180	10,262	8,112	40,510
2016	Jan	2,135	17,632	8,233	301	3,046	7,380	2,701	12,406	773	4,611	9,723	7,692	25,286
	Feb	1,290	45,782	19,576	386	3,662	4,312	1,821	11,410	680	5,179	7,671	5,090	26,186
	Mar	1,618	17,612	7,988	291	4,419	8,002	2,427	12,731	835	5,366	10,382	9,057	34,980
	Apr	1,396	12,048	6,931	259	3,714	4,422	1,843	10,840	644	5,122	8,643	12,273	27,808
	May	1,516	23,639	7,540	441	1,684	5,087	1,973	12,604	633	7,371	8,171	16,597	34,282
	Jun	1,541	28,844	21,664	355	1,441	5,762	1,873	13,888	727	8,007	7,573	14,156	41,023
	Jul	1,400	21,827	8,369	378	1,475	4,516	1,595	13,926	862	9,131	9,592	8,035	31,154
	Aug	1,359	24,071	6,720	394	806	5,111	1,592	14,461	844	9,260	9,104	12,786	29,945
	Sep	1,432	19,881	6,065	358	636	4,758	2,084	14,073	656	10,969	9,363	16,751	26,877
	Oct	1,533	24,470	11,220	424	1,743	5,960	1,890	13,899	677	13,337	8,876	18,265	26,075
	Nov	1,848	17,177	14,654	393	2,598	5,416	2,278	16,105	697	7,301	8,827	18,081	26,208
	Dec	2,043	15,482	9,188	349	4,536	5,766	1,945	18,661	585	6,198	10,371	18,719	26,720
2017	Jan	1,807	16,626	3,027	339	3,219	4,792	1,897	28,413	732	4,359	8,952	10,356	17,723
	Feb	1,485	25,603	5,767	411	2,889	5,255	2,573	37,977	831	5,225	8,179	7,929	23,658
	Mar	1,797	23,343	3,523	420	2,605	5,578	1,853	29,492	614	7,584	8,701	14,175	26,270
	Apr	1,696	13,245	2,057	334	1,881	5,938	2,407	23,530	837	5,645	9,308	7,590	28,204
	May	1,661	53,966	58,250	467	2,172	8,611	2,755	24,487	839	8,790	9,375	32,172	29,353
	Jun	1,705	36,142	35,618	364	2,099	5,894	1,812	29,456	2,831	7,887	10,282	10,079	23,366
	Jul	1,451	53,315	31,734	344	3,108	4,604	1,847	32,820	794	8,488	10,275	8,753	20,211
	Aug	1,410	35,499	26,417	463	1,383	4,714	1,724	21,716	650	7,842	10,005	6,600	23,644
	Sep	1,235	19,269	23,267	415	1,236	6,151	2,400	22,556	597	7,587	8,993	8,964	26,121
	Oct	1,424	23,527	16,381	414	2,364	4,549	2,353	22,304	1,011	5,101	9,917	7,397	23,626
	Nov	1,506	31,048	40,359	348	2,064	4,915	2,457	21,495	326	6,112	9,781	7,260	27,668
	Dec	1,515	42,738	43,480	335	2,497	5,699	2,225	22,118	1,235	5,418	11,703	6,353	26,624
2018	Jan	1,487	91,294	58,750	265	3,232	6,719	3,053	28,198	935	4,439	28	8,119	22,855
	Feb	1,299	60,874	36,733	419	3,917	5,993	2,371	26,728	154	7,193	9,048	7,464	27,354
	Mar	1,625	46,062	21,079	482	3,494	6,305	2,669	18,974	593	7,941	9,576	12,217	33,753

Note: Export quantities for 2018 are provisional.

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 19: Balance of payments (million US$), 2013/14 - 2017/18

	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18 Q1	2017/18 Q2
Current account	**-2,106.1**	**-1,966.4**	**-1,409.9**	**-896.5**	**-354.5**	**-341.0**
Credit	6,452.7	6,604.3	6,260.5	6,597.8	1,629.3	1,896.4
Debit	8,558.7	8,570.8	7,670.4	7,494.3	1,983.8	2,237.4
Goods and services	**-2,697.7**	**-2,928.2**	**-2,524.1**	**-1,848.6**	**-574.9**	**-642.8**
Goods	-2,367.2	-2,249.6	-1,870.0	-1,554.7	-460.9	-512.8
Services	-330.5	-678.5	-654.2	-293.8	-114.1	-130.0
Credit	2,341.4	2,235.7	1,801.9	1,633.0	411.2	480.0
Debit	2,671.9	2,914.2	2,456.1	1,926.8	525.3	610.0
Primary income	-612.7	-445.3	-429.0	-610.4	-148.4	-150.1
Secondary income	1,204.4	1,407.1	1,543.2	1,562.5	368.8	451.9
Capital account	**91.0**	**99.1**	**119.8**	**150.5**	**16.6**	**50.6**
Net lending (+) / net borrowing (-) (balance from current and capital account)	-2,015.0	-1,867.3	-1,290.1	-746.0	-338.0	-290.4
Financial account						
Net lending (+) / net borrowing (-) (balance from financial account)	-1,722.2	-1,031.6	-937.5	-1,151.7	-403.7	-327.9
Direct investment	-1,087.4	-861.6	-511.9	-648.9	-197.3	-165.9
Net acquisition of financial assets	-10.1	13.5	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1
Net incurrence of liabilities	1,077.3	875.2	512.2	649.2	197.4	165.9
Equity and investment fund shares	794.8	528.3	413.3	427.3	143.7	112.2
Equity other than reinvestment of earnings	653.3	415.2	245.3	235.7	90.4	63.9
Debt instruments	12.5	13.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Portfolio investment	-25.1	200.9	158.7	185.0	113.2	141.1
Net acquisition of financial assets	209.7	203.7	126.4	120.4	56.9	64.0
Net incurrence of liabilities	234.8	2.8	-32.3	-64.6	-56.3	-77.1
Other investment	-608.5	-365.6	-581.6	-686.8	-318.9	-304.1
Other equity	-2.3	-1.5	8.9	-2.3	-0.4	-2.1
Currency and deposits	**-216.3**	**177.8**	**106.6**	**256.8**	**-48.0**	**-105.2**
Net acquisition of financial assets	-148.9	282.4	118.6	205.2	-9.0	-115.9
Net incurrence of liabilities	2.3	1.5	-8.9	2.3	0.4	2.1
Loans	**-408.1**	**-558.4**	**-637.1**	**-925.4**	**-282.8**	**-165.0**
Net acquisition of financial assets	3.5	-5.3	-22.2	22.4	48.1	23.0
Net incurrence of liabilities	411.6	553.1	614.9	947.8	330.9	187.9
Trade credit and advances	**18.1**	**16.5**	**-60.0**	**-15.9**	**12.4**	**-31.8**
Net acquisition of financial assets	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Net incurrence of liabilities	-18.1	-16.5	60.0	15.9	-12.4	31.8
Net errors and omissions	**671.3**	**482.9**	**447.4**	**31.9**	**64.3**	**51.1**
Overall Balance	**-378.5**	**352.8**	**-94.7**	**-437.6**	**-130.0**	**-88.7**

Estimates based on BPM6

Source: Bank of Uganda

Table 20: Selected macro-economic indicators, 2013/14 - 2017/18 (Ratio as a Percentage)

Description	Outturn 2013/14	Outturn 2014/15	Outturn 2015/16	Outturn 2016/17	Budget 2017/18	Projection 2017/18
Revenue & Grants / GDP	12.8	14.4	15.2	15.2	16.3	15.4
Domestic Revenue incl Oil / GDP	11.8	13.1	13.8	14.1	14.6	14.2
Domestic Revenue / GDP	11.8	13.0	13.7	14.0	14.6	14.2
Tax revenue incl Oil / GDP	11.6	12.7	13.3	13.6	14.2	13.8
Tax revenue / GDP	11.6	12.5	13.2	13.4	14.2	13.8
Total Expenditure (excl domestic arrears repayments) / GDP	16.8	18.5	20.0	18.8	21.3	19.8
Total Expenditure (incl domestic arrears repayments) / GDP	16.9	18.8	20.2	19.0	21.6	20.1
Gross Operating Balance / GDP	0.4	1.9	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Domestic Balance / GDP	-2.2	-2.9	-3.2	-1.8	-0.8	-1.9
Primary Balance / GDP	-2.7	-2.8	-2.9	-1.3	-2.7	-2.2
Budget Deficit (excl Grants) / GDP	-5.1	-5.6	-6.3	-4.9	-7.0	-5.9
Budget Deficit (incl Grants) / GDP	-4.1	-4.4	-4.9	-3.9	-5.3	-4.7
Domestic Financing (net) / GDP (-borrowing/+ saving)	-2.4	-3.2	-2.3	-0.7	-1.0	-2.1
o/w Bank Financing (-borrowing/+ saving)	-0.9	-1.7	-1.1	0.3	-0.8	-1.7
o/w Non-Bank Financing (-borrowing/+ saving)	-1.5	-1.6	-1.2	-1.0	-0.2	-0.4
Foreign Disbursements (grants and loans) / Total Budget (incl domestic arrears)	15.7	14.7	23.6	22.6	32.4	24.2
Foreign Disbursements (grants and loans) / GDP	2.6	2.8	4.8	4.3	7.0	4.9
External Borrowing (net) (disbursements less armotization) / GDP	-1.3	-1.2	-3.0	-2.8	-4.3	-2.6
External Borrowing Disbursements / GDP	-1.6	-1.5	-3.4	-3.3	-5.3	-3.7
Ratio of external borrowing disbursements to budget deficit (incl grants and Oil)	40.1	34.7	68.6	84.3	99.7	77.6
Ratio of external borrowing disbursements to budget deficit (excl grants and Oil)	32.1	27.2	53.6	66.4	75.5	61.6
Capital Formation / Total Budget	28.5	31.2	34.6	37.0	40.3	40.2
Expenses / Total Budget	12.2	12.3	13.1	12.7	12.6	12.9
Consumption / Total Budget	16.3	18.9	21.5	24.3	27.7	27.3
Memorandum Items						
GDP at Current Market Prices (Ush.s Billion)	69,276	76,517	83,091	91,718	103,496	101,829

Source: *Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development*

Table 21: Overall Fiscal Operations, 2012/13 -2017/18 (GFSM 1986), billion shillings

	Outturn 2012/13	Outturn 2013/14	Outturn 2014/15	Outturn 2015/16	Outturn 2016/17	Budget 2017/18	Projected 2017/18
Revenues and Grants	**8,277.0**	**8,870.4**	**10,987.5**	**12,645.1**	**13,896.5**	**16,825.2**	**15,698.8**
Revenues	**7,340.9**	**8,167.9**	**10,056.7**	**11,498.7**	**12,946.8**	**15,062.4**	**14,453.6**
URA	7,149.5	8,031.0	9,715.6	11,059.1	12,463.4	14,682.2	14,023.2
Non-URA	191.4	136.9	221.5	318.1	353.6	380.3	430.4
Oil Revenues	-	-	119.6	121.4	129.8	-	
Grants	**936.2**	**702.5**	**930.8**	**1,146.4**	**949.7**	**1,762.8**	**1,245.2**
Budget Support	198.7	191.4	258.2	339.6	259.3	162.0	166.0
Project Support	737.5	511.0	672.7	806.8	690.5	1,600.8	1,079.3
Expenditure and net Lending	**10,521.5**	**11,682.3**	**14,378.7**	**16,748.2**	**17,437.5**	**22,315.9**	**20,490.1**
Current Expenditures	**5,812.3**	**6,706.3**	**7,689.3**	**9,190.9**	**9,994.3**	**10,663.6**	**11,201.9**
Wages and Salaries	2,160.5	2,385.3	2,759.5	3,074.6	3,382.0	3,577.6	3,576.1
Interest Payments	889.7	970.1	1,213.0	1,681.7	2,360.2	2,647.1	2,599.0
Domestic	788.5	853.4	1,076.8	1,469.7	1,954.0	1,985.3	1,936.0
External	101.2	116.8	136.1	212.0	406.2	661.8	663.0
Other Recurr. Expenditures[1]	2,762.1	3,350.9	3,716.8	4,434.6	4,252.1	4,438.9	5,026.8
Development Expenditures	**4,236.9**	**4,936.5**	**5,229.5**	**5,905.8**	**6,718.1**	**10,075.1**	**7,645.8**
Domestic Development[2]	2,073.8	3,065.6	3,296.5	3,522.8	4,241.0	4,274.5	4,232.6
External Development	2,163.1	1,870.9	1,933.0	2,383.0	2,477.1	5,800.6	3,413.2
Net Lending/Repayments	**409.4**	**19.4**	**1,235.2**	**1,532.5**	**541.0**	**1,276.4**	**1,278.3**
Domestic Arrears Repaym.	**62.9**	**20.0**	**224.7**	**118.9**	**184.0**	**300.9**	**364.1**
Domestic Balance	**-916.3**	**-1,526.7**	**-2,252.8**	**-2,654.5**	**-1,607.3**	**-791.1**	**-1960.3**
Primary Balance	**-1,354.7**	**-1,841.7**	**-2,178.2**	**-2,421.3**	**-1,180.7**	**-2843.6**	**-2192.3**
Overall Fiscal Bal. (excl. Grants)	**-3,180.6**	**-3,514.3**	**-4,322.0**	**-5,249.5**	**-4,490.7**	**-7,253.5**	**-6,036.5**
Overall Fiscal Bal. (incl. Grants)	**-2,244.4**	**-2,811.9**	**-3,391.1**	**-4,103.1**	**-3,540.9**	**-5,490.7**	**-4,791.3**
Financing:	**2,244.4**	**2,811.9**	**3,391.1**	**4,103.1**	**3,540.9**	**5,490.7**	**4,791.3**
External Financing (Net)	**1,417.9**	**886.9**	**919.0**	**2,493.8**	**2,608.6**	**4,411.2**	**2,649.1**
Deposits	-	-	-	-	-		
Disbursements	1,627.8	1,128.4	1,177.1	2,813.2	2,983.4	5,476.2	3,716.9
Budget Support Loans	324.4	-	-	-	572.9	-	147.0
Project Loans	1,303.4	1,128.4	1,177.1	2,813.2	2,410.5	5,476.2	3,569.8
Armotization	-209.90	-241.50	-258.20	-319.40	-374.80	-1064.90	-1067.70
Domestic Financing (Net)	**717.3**	**1,650.0**	**2,483.4**	**1,898.8**	**603.1**	**1,079.5**	**2,142.2**
Bank Financing (Net)	498.6	643.1	1,288.1	923.0	(297.4)	869.7	1,727.7
Non-bank Financing (Net)	218.7	1,006.9	1,195.2	975.8	900.5	209.8	414.5
Errors and Omissions	**109.2**	**274.90**	**-11.2**	**-289.6**	**329.2**	**0.0**	**0.0**

Note: [1] *Includes exceptional spending reclassified from the development budget of the security sector.*

[2] *Excludes exceptional spending reclassified as current spending.*

Salaries, Other recurr and domestic development include transfers to other levels of government including Local Governments and extra-budgetary institutions.

Source: *Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development*

Table 22: Budgetary Central Government financial Operations (GFSM 2001 framework)

Description	Outturn 2011/12	Outturn 2012/13	Outturn 2013/14	Outturn 2014/15	Outturn 2015/16	Outturn 2016/17	Budget 2017/18	Projection 2017/18
Revenue	**7,763.4**	**8,276.5**	**8,870.4**	**11,164.4**	**12,766.6**	**14,026.3**	**16,825.2**	**15,698.8**
Taxes	6,135.9	7,149.5	8,031.0	9,892.5	11,180.6	12,593.2	14,682.2	14,023.2
Grants	1,129.3	936.2	702.5	930.8	1,146.4	949.7	1,762.8	1,245.2
Budget Support	576.0	198.7	191.4	258.2	339.6	259.3	162.0	166.0
Project Support	553.3	737.5	511.0	672.7	806.8	690.5	1,600.8	1,079.3
Oil Revenues	392.3	-	-	119.6	121.4	129.8	-	-
Other revenue	105.9	190.9	136.9	221.5	318.1	353.6	380.3	430.4
Expenses	**7,176.9**	**7,454.2**	**8,582.9**	**9,698.4**	**11,589.2**	**12,133.3**	**13,439.3**	**13,468.2**
Compensation of employees	1,199.0	1,403.2	1,516.3	1,762.9	1,970.2	2,150.9	2,808.7	2,785.4
Wages and salaries[1]	776.9	892.8	967.4	1,176.8	1,263.9	1,385.9	1,775.7	1,775.7
Allowances[1]	329.6	414.4	414.6	459.5	537.3	562.6	633.3	569.9
Other employee costs[1]	92.5	95.9	134.3	126.6	168.9	202.4	399.7	439.7
Use of goods and services[1]	2,001.2	1,708.9	2,159.7	2,505.5	3,396.4	2,560.2	2,659.9	2,743.8
Interest payments	603.3	889.7	970.1	1,213.0	1,681.7	2,360.2	2,647.1	2,599.0
Domestic	514.7	788.5	853.4	1,076.8	1,469.7	1,954.0	1,985.3	1,936.0
External	88.6	101.2	116.8	136.1	212.0	406.2	661.8	663.0
Subisidies	186.8	29.0	35.7	68.0	55.7	96.0	98.0	98.0
Grants	2,783.0	2,879.3	3,257.4	3,666.6	4,107.1	4,334.9	4,599.5	4,734.1
Local governments	1,588.9	1,763.0	1,971.0	2,146.3	2,361.6	2,562.3	2,593.9	2,593.9
Wage bill	919.3	1,081.1	1,233.1	1,405.1	1,566.6	1,693.7	1,704.0	1,704.0
Reccurent	293.7	384.0	384.9	465.3	533.6	576.3	564.4	564.4
Development	375.9	297.9	352.9	275.9	261.5	292.3	325.5	325.5
Transfers to International organizations	35.3	29.0	43.1	40.4	74.2	44.8	50.7	50.7
Transfers to Missions abroad	90.0	64.3	89.6	102.4	163.9	148.7	149.3	149.3
Transfers to Tertiary Institutions	105.7	132.2	154.6	178.1	251.3	277.8	369.4	369.4
Transfers to District Refferal hospitals	68.8	46.7	61.2	65.8	82.3	80.8	90.7	90.7
Transfers to other agencies (incl URA)	894.3	844.0	937.9	1,133.6	1,173.7	1,220.5	1,345.5	1,480.1
Social benefits (pensions)	201.1	260.3	228.7	244.2	157.7	173.6	4.3	4.3
Other expenses[1]	202.6	283.7	415.0	238.2	220.4	457.5	621.7	503.7
Gross operating balance	**586.4**	**822.3**	**287.5**	**1,466.0**	**1,177.4**	**1,893.0**	**3,386.0**	**2,230.6**
Investment in Non-Financial Assets	1,846.9	2,595.1	3,059.9	3,220.3	3,507.6	4,579.1	7,299.4	5,379.5
Domestic development budget	894.7	1,250.4	1,773.9	1,914.4	2,204.9	2,366.5	2,530.9	2,506.1
Donor projects	952.2	1,344.7	1,286.0	1,305.9	1,302.7	2,212.6	4,768.5	2,873.4
Total Outlays	**9,023.8**	**10,049.2**	**11,642.8**	**12,918.8**	**15,096.8**	**16,712.4**	**20,738.7**	**18,847.7**
Net borrowing	**-1,260.4**	**-1,772.7**	**-2,772.4**	**-1,754.3**	**-2,330.2**	**-2,686.1**	**-3,913.5**	**-3,148.9**
less Payables (domestic arrears repayments)	289.0	409.4	20.0	118.7	118.9	184.0	300.9	364.1
Net lending for policy purposes)	-39.4	62.9	19.4	1,341.2	1,532.5	541.0	1,276.4	1,278.3
Overall deficit excluding grants	**-1,510.0**	**-2,245.0**	**-2,811.9**	**-3,214.3**	**-3,981.6**	**-3,411.1**	**-5,490.7**	**-4,791.3**
Overall deficit including grants	**-2,639.2**	**-3,181.2**	**-3,514.3**	**-4,145.1**	**-5,128.1**	**-4,360.9**	**-7,253.5**	**-6,036.5**
Net Change in Financial Worth (Financing)	**-1,510.0**	**-2,245.0**	**-2,811.9**	**-3,214.3**	**-3,981.6**	**-3,411.1**	**-5,490.7**	**-4,791.3**
Domestic	-24.6	-717.3	-1,650.0	-2,483.4	-1,898.8	-603.1	-1,079.5	-2,142.2
Bank Financing	1,237.7	-498.6	-643.1	-1,288.1	-923.0	297.4	-869.7	-1,727.7
Non Bank Financing	-1,262.3	-218.7	-1,006.9	-1,195.2	-975.8	-900.5	-209.8	-414.5
External	-1,153.9	-1,417.9	-886.9	-919.0	-2,493.8	-2,608.6	-4,411.2	-2,649.1
Net change in financial assets	-	-				-		
Net change in Liabilities	1,153.9	1,417.9	886.9	919.0	2,493.8	2,608.6	5,476.2	3,716.9
Disbursement	1,356.4	1,627.8	886.9	919.0	2,493.8	2,608.6	5,476.2	3,716.9
Project loans	1,230.8	1,303.4	1,128.4	1,177.1	2,813.2	2,410.5		
Import support loans	125.7	324.4	0.0	-	-	572.9		
Amortization (-)	-192.9	-199.9	-229.8	-244.1	-313.0	-371.2	-1,064.9	-1,067.7
Payment of foreign debt arrears	-	-				-		
exceptional fin.	-9.6	-10.1	-11.7	-14.0	-6.4	-3.6		
Errors and ommissions	-331.4	-109.8	-274.9	68.5	289.6	-329.2	-	-

Note: *All transfers include salaries, non-wage and development related spending*

1 Excludes transfers to other levels of government and external development budgets

Source: *Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development*

Table 23: Expenditure including Donor Projects by National Budgetary Framework Sector Classifications, 2012/13 - 2017/18 (billion shillings)

	Outturn 2012/13	Outturn 2013/14	Outturn 2014/15	Outturn 2015/16	Outturn 2016/17	Budget 2017/18	Projection 2017/18
Security	979.5	1,252.2	1,275.1	1,665.3	1,520.5	1,472.8	1,325.2
Roads & Works	1,719.1	2,105.9	2,292.7	2,073.2	2,443.2	4,587.3	4,127.6
Agriculture	354.3	428.5	412.0	401.6	718.8	828.5	745.5
Education	1,456.6	1,655.1	1,805.9	2,002.4	2,204.9	2,501.1	2,250.5
Health	1,073.4	803.3	871.5	1,073.6	1,132.4	1,824.1	1,641.3
Water & Environment	317.5	389.2	477.5	597.0	580.7	632.0	568.7
Justice, Law & Order	594.1	916.4	882.3	1,161.2	1,080.1	1,119.7	1,007.5
Accountability	581.0	686.1	790.1	782.2	992.1	976.2	878.4
Energy & Minerals	250.9	333.1	444.5	514.1	604.8	1,417.0	1,275.0
Tourism, Trade & Industry	64.5	57.8	69.0	82.9	91.3	116.6	104.9
Lands, Housing & Urban Development	27.7	96.2	155.5	153.7	124.8	139.9	125.9
Social Development	28.6	41.8	74.3	72.9	125.1	175.8	158.2
Information & Communication Technology	13.8	50.1	15.9	29.8	82.7	104.3	93.9
Public Sector Management	1,100.8	1,168.3	1,128.5	1,289.0	1,248.9	1,450.0	1,304.7
Public Administration	365.6	408.1	568.9	907.0	568.8	563.4	506.9
Parliament	232.1	236.4	320.8	416.8	507.4	483.8	435.3
Interest Payments Due	889.7	970.1	1,213.0	1,681.7	2,360.2	2,647.1	2,599.0
Domestic Interest	788.5	853.4	1,076.8	1,469.7	1,954.0	1,985.3	1,936.0
External Interest	101.2	116.8	136.1	212.0	406.2	661.8	663.0
Total Centre	**7,404.7**	**8,678.2**	**9,416.4**	**10,861.1**	**11,464.0**	**15,851.6**	**14,463.9**
Total Local Government Programmes	**1,754.8**	**1,950.6**	**2,130.4**	**2,361.6**	**2,562.3**	**2,653.9**	**2,421.6**
Total Interest	**889.7**	**970.1**	**1,213.0**	**1,681.7**	**2,360.2**	**2,647.1**	**2,599.0**
Grand total	**10,049.2**	**11,598.8**	**12,759.8**	**14,904.4**	**16,400.2**	**21,039.6**	**19,148.4**

Note: *Includes recurrent, domestic development and external development*

Table 24: Consolidated Expenditures excluding Donor Projects, 2012/13 - 2017/18 (billion shillings)

	Outturn 2012/13	Outturn 2013/14	Outturn 2014/15	Outturn 2015/16	Outturn 2016/17	Budget 2017/18	Projection 2017/18
Security	749.0	977.3	1,073.9	1,345.1	1,172.5	1,219.2	1,271.9
Roads & Works	1,191.0	1,784.5	1,847.8	1,826.8	2,215.6	2,397.4	2,773.7
Agriculture	263.6	335.7	378.5	366.4	589.2	624.5	651.5
Education	1,338.1	1,463.0	1,690.7	1,850.8	2,046.8	2,112.2	2,203.5
Health	616.0	670.8	720.1	790.6	907.2	961.4	1,273.2
Water & Environment	166.5	227.8	242.4	223.0	296.8	398.4	415.6
Justice, Law & Order	573.7	916.2	869.9	1,161.1	1,073.9	1,119.7	1,007.5
Accountability	499.3	637.7	735.1	647.1	857.2	868.5	749.1
Energy & Minerals	116.7	176.6	223.2	265.8	395.9	463.6	534.1
Tourism, Trade & Industry	64.5	54.4	65.3	78.8	87.1	107.8	21.2
Lands, Housing & Urban Development	24.4	27.6	92.3	61.9	74.4	98.7	103.0
Social Development	28.4	41.8	74.3	72.9	125.1	172.0	145.1
Information & Communication Technology	13.8	14.6	15.9	17.2	30.6	70.0	73.0
Public Sector Management	753.8	829.4	891.4	1,000.8	926.7	931.2	971.5
Public Administration	365.4	407.8	568.9	907.0	568.8	563.4	506.9
Parliament	232.1	236.4	320.8	416.8	507.4	483.8	435.3
Interest Payments Due	889.7	970.1	1,213.0	1,681.7	2,360.2	2,647.1	2,599.0
Domestic Interest	788.5	853.4	1,076.8	1,469.7	1,954.0	1,985.3	1,936.0
External Interest	101.2	116.8	136.1	212.0	406.2	661.8	663.0
Total Centre	**5,241.6**	**6,851.2**	**7,642.4**	**8,670.5**	**9,312.8**	**8,873.4**	**9,190.9**
Total Local Government Programmes	**1,754.8**	**1,950.6**	**2,130.4**	**2,361.6**	**2,562.3**	**2,558.3**	**2,649.8**
Total Interest	**889.7**	**970.1**	**1,213.0**	**1,681.7**	**2,360.2**	**2,647.1**	**2,599.0**
Grand total	**7,886.1**	**9,771.9**	**10,985.7**	**12,713.8**	**14,249.0**	**15,239.0**	**15,735.1**

Note: *Excludes external development*

Source: *Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development*

Table 25: Function Classification of Budgetary Central Government Outlays (GFSM 2001 framework)[5] 2012/13 - 2017/18 (billion shillings)

	Outturn 2012/13	Outturn 2013/14	Outturn 2014/15	Outturn 2015/16	Outturn 2016/17	Budget 2017/18	Projection 2017/18
Total Outlays	**10,049.2**	**11,642.8**	**12,918.8**	**15,096.8**	**16,712.4**	**20,738.7**	**18,833.5**
General public services	2,512.2	2,803.1	3,344.2	4,448.0	5,071.7	6,293.6	5,715.4
Public debt transactions	889.7	970.1	1,213.0	1,681.7	2,360.2	2,647.1	2,648.2
Transfers of general character between levels of government	217.1	243.8	268.6	307.5	324.8	403.0	366.0
Defense	979.5	1,259.2	1,330.1	1,729.2	1,540.2	1,911.3	1,735.7
Public order and safety	617.8	851.4	911.3	1,187.6	1,110.9	1,378.5	1,251.9
Economic affairs	2,613.3	3,248.3	3,475.2	3,538.1	4,365.3	5,416.9	4,919.3
General Economic, Commercial and Labour Affairs	50.5	48.1	105.0	149.1	147.8	183.4	166.6
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	465.9	524.5	497.8	601.1	868.4	1,077.6	978.6
Fuel and Energy	266.1	315.1	425.2	525.6	586.4	727.7	660.9
Mining, manufacturing, and construction	13.4	27.6	11.4	17.5	18.8	23.4	21.2
Transport	1,695.6	2,108.2	2,223.9	2,036.9	2,487.6	3,086.9	2,803.3
Communication	13.8	50.1	15.9	29.8	85.6	106.2	96.4
Environmental protection	62.5	92.5	142.7	206.5	112.9	140.1	127.3
Housing and community amenities	256.8	417.8	494.2	521.9	630.4	782.2	710.4
Health	1,075.2	827.4	877.0	1,108.4	1,166.8	1,447.9	1,314.9
Outpatient services	7.9	7.8	8.3	19.9	7.6	9.4	8.5
Hospital services	130.9	200.9	214.1	255.0	223.0	276.7	251.3
Public health services	217.5	272.7	298.4	326.3	404.4	501.9	455.8
Recreation, culture and religion	7.2	7.6	9.0	21.1	26.6	33.0	29.9
Education	1,454.0	1,631.9	1,828.7	1,995.7	2,196.6	2,725.8	2,475.4
Pre-primary and primary education	674.6	757.1	903.4	981.7	1,455.6	1,806.3	1,640.4
Secondary education	323.7	501.5	429.0	348.5	9.5	11.8	10.8
Tertiary education	276.2	249.1	306.0	405.3	447.5	368.0	334.2
Social protection	470.7	503.7	506.4	340.3	491.0	609.3	553.3

Note: *[5] Published to facilitate international comparisons. Includes transfers to local governments*

Source: *Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development*

Table 26: Consolidated Local Government Financial Operations [6], 2010/11 - 2015/16
(billion shillings)

	Outturn 2010/11	Outturn 2011/12	Outturn 2012/13	Outturn 2013/14	Outturn 2014/15	Outturn 2015/16
Revenue	**1,651.2**	**1,850.1**	**2,002.3**	**2,249.2**	**2,546.0**	**2,720.4**
Taxes	**21.9**	**26.3**	**31.8**	**31.5**	**38.2**	**38.2**
Social contributions						
Grants	1,586.7	1,783.8	1,925.8	2,168.4	2,448.0	2,621.0
Other revenue	42.6	40.1	44.6	49.4	59.8	61.1
Expense	**1,548.7**	**1,743.0**	**1,911.7**	**2,044.9**	**2,336.8**	**2,453.8**
Compensation of employees	895.2	931.1	1,043.3	1,129.2	1,413.8	1,423.8
Use of goods and services	381.4	489.6	437.4	494.2	557.8	514.0
Consumption of fixed capital	0.1	5.6	6.2	3.1	5.9	10.4
Interest	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Subsidies	-	-	-		0.0	0.0
Grants	261.7	296.5	407.4	401.8	344.6	393.2
Social benefits	3.4	4.9	5.2	3.3	3.6	105.5
Other expense	6.9	15.1	12.2	13.2	11.0	6.7
Gross operating balance (1-2+23+NOBz)	**102.6**	**112.8**	**96.8**	**207.5**	**215.1**	**277.0**
Net operating balance (1-2+NOBz) c/	**102.5**	**107.1**	**90.6**	**204.4**	**209.2**	**266.6**
TRANSACTIONS IN NONFINANCIAL ASSETS:						
Net Acquisition of Nonfinancial Assets	**129.2**	**107.0**	**126.3**	**150.4**	**161.6**	**165.1**
Fixed assets	128.3	106.2	124.6	148.6	160.8	164.7
Change in inventories	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0
Valuables		-		-	-	-
Nonproduced assets	0.3	0.7	1.4	1.6	0.8	0.4
Net lending / borrowing (1-2+NOBz-31)	-26.7	0.2	-35.8	53.9	47.5	101.4
TRANSACTIONS IN FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (FINANCING):						
Net acquisition of financial assets	-18.7	-6.0	-13.6	51.3	21.0	
Domestic	-18.7	-6.0	-13.6	51.3	21.0	41.2
Foreign	-	-				
Monetary gold and SDRs			-			
Net incurrence of liabilities	-1.0	1.8	-3.2	37.6	-43.9	13.5
Domestic	-1.0	1.8	-3.2	37.6	-43.9	13.5
Foreign	-	-	-			-
Errors & Ommissions	-8.9	-8.0	-25.3	40.2	-17.4	73.7

Source: Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development

Table 27: Consolidated Functional Classification of Local Government Outlays [7], 2010/11 - 2015/16
(billion shillings)

	Outturn 2010/11	Outturn 2011/12	Outturn 2012/13	Outturn 2013/14	Outturn 2014/15	Outturn 2015/16
TOTAL OUTLAYS	**1,678.0**	**1,849.9**	**2,038.1**	**2,195.3**	**2,498.5**	**2,623.9**
General public services	**302.3**	**320.7**	**428.8**	**366.8**	**477.1**	**595.1**
Public debt transactions	-	-				
Transfers of general character betw. levels of govt.c/	-	-	-			
Defense	-	-				
Public order and safety	**0.9**	**1.2**	**1.0**	**0.9**	**1.0**	**1.0**
Police services	0.9	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0
Prisons	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Economic affairs	**301.1**	**314.8**	**322.5**	**339.6**	**272.9**	**240.8**
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	153.2	161.2	159.1	187.6	53.4	45.2
Fuel and energy	-	-		-		
Mining, manufacturing, and construction	-	-		-		
Transport	100.7	75.8	83.0	70.0	105.3	92.8
Communication	-	-	-			
Environmental protection	**9.3**	**6.6**	**9.9**	**12.5**	**12.6**	**13.1**
Housing and community amenities	**95.8**	**90.8**	**80.9**	**99.5**	**112.9**	**98.1**
Community Development	31.3	29.8	30.8	33.3	39.1	32.6
Water Supply	57.4	58.4	47.5	60.8	69.3	61.4
Health	**235.7**	**266.3**	**282.6**	**318.2**	**363.0**	**405.4**
Outpatient services	-	-	-			
Hospital services	25.0	23.3	17.4	16.8	17.3	17.5
Public health services	123.3	121.7	105.9	115.2	116.2	116.8
Recreation, culture and religion	**1.4**	**1.0**	**2.7**	**6.4**	**0.9**	**1.8**
Education	**724.8**	**839.0**	**899.9**	**1,027.3**	**1,223.2**	**1,235.0**
Pre-primary and primary education	517.6	509.7	530.5	607.3	691.0	718.4
Secondary education	119.2	167.5	209.0	230.9	238.2	262.6
Tertiary education	16.4	17.3	35.9	47.6	52.8	45.1
Education not definable by level	1.4	1.9	1.7	2.3	2.3	2.0
Subsidiary services to education	0.8	0.2	0.5	1.2	0.1	0.0
Education n.e.c	69.4	142.5	122.3	138.1	243.3	228.6
Social protection	**6.7**	**9.4**	**9.8**	**12.6**	**32.0**	**20.5**

Source: Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development

Table 28a: Function classification of central government recurrent expenditure 2013/14 - 2017/18 (million shillings)

Function	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	Approved estimates 2017/18
General Public Administration	2,053,380	2,619,802	3,297,339	4,190,587	4,298,679
Defence	701,723	971,988	1,205,086	1,025,991	980,920
Public Order and Safety Affairs	574,743	648,376	843,587	848,283	981,209
Education	286,174	337,025	436,566	523,518	862,284
Health	352,674	370,457	433,619	456,739	502,371
Community and Social services					
Water	2,950	2,236	4,216	6,703	6,762
Other community and social services	332,367	323,947	111,828	134,472	239,775
Economic services					
Agriculture	87,639	93,927	122,023	160,274	196,232
Roads	394,148	465,128	416,747	430,098	536,142
Other economic services	69,933	94,010	113,594	134,816	291,887
Total	**4,855,731**	**5,926,897**	**6,984,606**	**7,911,480**	**8,896,261**

Transfers from Treasury to decentralised districts and Urban Administration are excluded

Source: *Uganda Bureau of Statistics*

Table 28b: Function classification of central government recurrent expenditure 2013/14 - 2017/18 (by percentage)

Function	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	Approved estimates 2017/18
General Public Administration	42.3	44.2	47.2	53.0	48.3
Defence	14.5	16.4	17.3	13.0	11.0
Public Order and Safety Affairs	11.8	10.9	12.1	10.7	11.0
Education	5.9	5.7	6.3	6.6	9.7
Health	7.3	6.3	6.2	5.8	5.6
Community and Social services					
Water	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other community and social services	6.8	5.5	1.6	1.7	2.7
Economic services					
Agriculture	1.8	1.6	1.7	2.0	2.2
Roads	8.1	7.8	6.0	5.4	6.0
Other economic services	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.7	3.3
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 29a: Economic classification of central government recurrent expenditure 2013/14 - 2017/18 (million shillings)

Economic classification	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	Approved estimates 2017/18
Government Consumption					
Wages and Salaries	1,085,842	1,383,736	1,538,585	1,733,700	2,064,739
Allowances	266,325	333,546	489,847	479,299	514,232
Travel Abroad	99,373	107,351	162,446	85,597	102,647
Travel In Land	58,906	58,907	67,993	145,069	174,459
Other Goods and Services	1,319,843	1,563,217	1,990,436	1,803,804	2,029,715
Domestic Arrears	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation					
Employer Contributions					
Social security schemes	51,325	60,514	75,006	93,253	133,609
Pension and Gratuity	304,898	304,070	267,163	278,817	336,747
Interest (iv)					
Domestic	812,865	1,132,868	1,351,505	2,213,452	2,073,063
Abroad	94,449	109,546	185,183	238,394	447,413
Subsidies	35,730	68,000	55,709	95,959	-
Transfers					
Domestic					
Other government units	491,463	612,544	572,032	522,756	763,136
Local Organizations	653	804	9599	855	3800
Households (iii)	5,857	4,865	5,571	4,697	7,603
Abroad	41,603	38,550	53,161	43,578	48,334
Other Transfers NEC	186,598	148,379	160,369	172,249	196,764
Total	**4,855,731**	**5,926,897**	**6,984,606**	**7,911,480**	**8,896,261**

Note: *(i) Figures from 2013/14 to 2016/17 are actual and include Statutory expenditure.*

(ii) Salaries and wages include Autonomous Wage Subvention

(iii) Transfers to Households is money given directly for personal use or assistance for medical, funerals etc

(iv) Figures from 2013/14 to 2016/17 represent interest accrued for that period.

Table 29b: Economic classification of central government recurrent expenditure 2013/14 - 2017/18 (by percentage)

Economic classification	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	Approved estimates 2017/18
Government Consumption					
Wages and Salaries	22.4	23.3	22.0	21.9	23.2
Allowances	5.5	5.6	7.0	6.1	5.8
Travel Abroad	2.0	1.8	2.3	1.1	1.2
Travel In Land	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.8	2.0
Other Goods and Services	27.2	26.4	28.5	22.8	22.8
Domestic Arrears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-
Employer Contributions					
Social security schemes	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.5
Pension and Gratuity	6.3	5.1	3.8	3.5	3.8
Interest Payments					
Domestic	16.7	19.1	19.3	28.0	23.3
Abroad	1.9	1.8	2.7	3.0	5.0
Subsidies	0.7	1.1	0.8	1.2	0.0
Transfers					
Domestic					
Other government units	10.1	10.3	8.2	6.6	8.6
Local Organizations	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Households	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Abroad	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.5
Other Transfers NEC	3.8	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.2
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Source: *Uganda Bureau of Statistics*

Table 30a: Function classification of central government development expenditure 2013/14 - 2017/18 (million shillings)

Function	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	Approved Estimates 2017/18
General Public Administration	464,996	531,883	441,488	292,205	314,225
Defence	81,402	104,607	140,039	146,524	139,798
Public Order and Safety Affairs	120,356	136,752	256,567	266,383	221,320
Education	78,033	83,146	126,615	80,972	135,148
Health	42,276	48,164	62,335	105,923	92,751
Community and Social services					
Water	71,089	91,362	118,525	168,891	210,671
Other community and social services	169,275	212,332	203,402	144,745	153,088
Economic services					
Agriculture	118,040	235,898	235,573	396,668	406,089
Roads	1,315,897	1,322,978	1,368,275	1,701,818	1,725,270
Other economic services	269,271	738,305	496,699	564,324	660,866
Total	**2,730,634**	**3,505,425**	**3,449,519**	**3,868,452**	**4,059,226**

Transfers from Treasury to decentralized districts and Urban Administration excluded.

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 30b: Function classification of central government development expenditure 2013/14 - 2017/18 (percentage)

Function	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	Approved Estimates 2017/18
General Public Administration	17.0	15.2	12.8	7.6	7.7
Defence	3.0	3.0	4.1	3.8	3.4
Public Order and Safety Affairs	4.4	3.9	7.4	6.9	5.5
Education	2.9	2.4	3.7	2.1	3.3
Health	1.5	1.4	1.8	2.7	2.3
Community and Social services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Water	2.6	2.6	3.4	4.4	5.2
Other community and social services	6.2	6.1	5.9	3.7	3.8
Economic services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Agriculture	4.3	6.7	6.8	10.3	10.0
Roads	48.2	37.7	39.7	44.0	42.5
Other economic services	9.9	21.1	14.4	14.6	16.3
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 31a: Economic classification of central government development expenditure 2013/14 - 2017/18 (million shillings)

Economic classification	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	Approved estimates 2017/18
Payments to Personnel					
Consultants	53,099	68,923	71,588	61,600	96,617
Wages and Salaries	112,691	116,391	79,182	112,557	69,392
Employer Contributions					
Social Security Schemes	1808	4732	2800	4717	3851
Pension and Gratuity	2723	6344	1385	7435	2281
Fixed Assets					
Construction & Buildings	205,140	208,726	259,567	276,840	654,065
Roads & Bridges	922,352	1,016,005	939,332	1,023,760	796,062
Transport Equipment	71,184	92,942	143,508	147,300	83,701
Machinery & Equipment	189,933	212,328	292,696	303,133	341,513
Purchase of Land/Land Improvements	282,276	284,418	433,259	480,507	700,482
Other fixed assets	149,712	640,440	180,204	253,375	25,311
Mineral and energy resource	-	-	-	-	-
Arrears and Taxes					
Arrears	-	-	-	-	-
Taxes	81,610	37,134	110,362	300	-
Transfers	**188,271**	**236,738**	**222,087**	**390,163**	**416,407**
Other Goods & Services	**469,835**	**580,696**	**708,332**	**806,766**	**869,546**
Total	**2,730,634**	**3,505,425**	**3,444,301**	**3,868,452**	**4,059,226**

Source: *Uganda Bureau of Statistics*

Table 31b: Economic classification of central government development expenditure 2013/14 - 2017/18 (percentage share)

Economic classification	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	Approved estimates 2017/18
Payments to Personnel					
Consultants	1.9	2.0	2.1	1.6	2.4
Wages and Salaries	4.1	3.3	2.3	2.9	1.7
Employer Contributions					
Social Security Schemes	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Pension and Gratuity	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1
Fixed Assets					
Construction & Buildings	7.5	6.0	7.5	7.2	16.1
Roads & Bridges	33.8	29.0	27.3	26.5	19.6
Transport Equipment	2.6	2.7	4.2	3.8	2.1
Machinery & Equipment	7.0	6.1	8.5	7.8	8.4
Purchase of Land/Land Improvements	10.3	8.1	12.6	12.4	17.3
Other fixed assets	5.5	18.3	5.2	6.5	0.6
Mineral and energy resource	-	-	-	-	-
Arrears and Taxes					
Arrears	-	-	-	-	-
Taxes	3.0	1.1	3.2	-	1.0
Transfers	6.9	6.8	6.4	10.1	10.3
Other Goods & Services	17.2	16.6	20.6	20.9	21.4
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Source: *Uganda Bureau of Statistics*

Table 32a: Function classification of donor funded central government development expenditure 2013/14 - 2017/18 (million shillings)

Function	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	Approved estimates 2017/18
General Public Services					
Executive; Legislative; & other General Services	19,707	10,551	1,341	-	-
Financial & Fiscal Affairs, General Economic, Social and Statistical Services	25,100	54,087	75,489	678,508	153,271
External Affairs	234	-	-	-	-
Defence					
Defence Affairs and Services	228,349	211,619	270,883	350,744	353,547
Public order and safety					
Law Courts and Legal Services	156	12,417	124	-	-
Prisons, Police and Corrective Services	-	-	-	7,679	-
Education					
Pre-primary and Primary Education	-	-	-	-	-
Secondary Education	156,439	48,238	29,183		1,426
Business, Technical, and Vocation Education	22,068	67,191	47,406	67,508	195,132
National Health Service training colleges	-	-	-	-	
University Education	3,604	543	30,001	62,968	72,585
Education NEC	-	11,322	58,695	18,588	119,815
Health					
Hospital Affairs & Services	32,590	79,202	187,091	78,741	761,345
Health Affairs and Services	97,761	95,077	54,379	75,199	149,033
Economic Affairs					
Petroleum	14,596	3,949	6,778	1,568	4,204
Other Fuel And Energy Affairs	146,070	216,919	1,202,486	1,004,585	1,927,311
Mining and Mineral Resources	-	-	-	-	-
Agriculture Support services	13,568	18,890	28,176	78,304	197,634
Agricultural Research Services	62,220	28,050	40,131	99,805	63,876
Agriculture NEC	-	-	-	-	-
Road Maintenance and Construction	351,228	512,970	336,554	594,494	2,102,647
Transport	-	-	186,264	98,751	153,380
Other Economic Affairs NEC	82,547	29,575	49,463	122,094	164,851
Environmental protection					
Protection of the environment	43,765	66,695	81,168	42,552	13,298
Community amenities					
Welfare Services	105,506	55,958	38,025	101,587	260,646
Community Development	168,137	210,733	272,705	182,254	129,990
Water Supply	159,127	186,545	283,684	78,896	155,772
Total	**1,732,771**	**1,920,531**	**3,280,026**	**3,744,826**	**6,979,763**

Source: *Uganda Bureau of Statistics*

Table 32b: Function classification of donor funded central government development expenditure 2013/14 - 2017/18, (percentage share)

Function	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	Approved estimates 2017/18
General Public Services					
Executive; Legislative; and other General Services	1.1	0.5	-	-	-
Financial And Fiscal Affairs, General Economic, Social and Statistical Services	1.4	2.8	2.3	18.1	2.2
External Affairs	-	-	-	-	-
Defence					
Defence Affairs and Services	13.2	11.0	8.3	9.4	5.1
Public order and safety				0.2	-
Law Courts and Legal Services	-	0.6	-	-	-
Prisons, Police and Corrective Services	-	-	-	0.2	-
Education					
Pre-primary and Primary Education	-	-	-	-	-
Secondary Education	9.0	2.5	0.9	-	-
Business, Technical, and Vocation Education	1.3	3.5	1.4	1.8	2.8
National Health Service training colleges	-	-	-	-	-
University Education	0.2	-	0.9	1.7	1.0
Education NEC	-	0.6	1.8	0.5	1.7
Health					
Hospital Affairs & Services	1.9	4.1	5.7	2.1	10.9
Health Affairs and Services	5.6	5.0	1.7	2.0	2.1
Economic Affairs					
Petroleum	0.8	0.2	0.2	-	0.1
Other Fuel And Energy Affairs	8.4	11.3	36.7	26.8	27.6
Mining and Mineral Resources	-	-	-	-	-
Agriculture Support services	0.8	1.0	0.9	2.1	2.8
Agricultural Research Services	3.6	1.5	1.2	2.7	0.9
Agriculture NEC	-	-	-	-	-
Road Maintenance and Construction	20.3	26.7	10.3	15.9	30.1
Transport	-	-	5.7	2.6	2.2
Other Economic Affairs NEC	4.8	1.5	1.5	3.3	2.4
Environmental protection					
Protection of the environment	2.5	3.5	2.5	1.1	0.2
Community amenities					
Welfare Services	6.1	2.9	1.2	2.7	3.7
Community Development	9.7	11.0	8.3	4.9	1.9
Water Supply	9.2	9.7	8.6	2.1	2.2
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Source: *Uganda Bureau of Statistics*

Table 33a: Function classification of local government expenditure 2013/14 – 2017/18 (million shillings),

Function	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	Revised 2017/18
General Public Administration	392,091	523,328	621,947	740,574	658,988
Public Order and safety Affairs	789	1,147	813	889	775
Education	991,996	1,134,645	1,271,410	1,346,492	1,402,170
Health	301,613	349,964	385,169	385,565	395,980
Community and Social services					
Water	52,648	58,733	70,377	47,874	56,270
Other Community and Social Services	52,252	90,631	73,427	95,708	84,623
Economic Affairs and services					
Agriculture	165,278	51,745	43,666	81,391	78,512
Roads	110,937	165,770	157,246	149,287	152,999
Other Economic affairs and services	5,060	4,048	3,359	3,936	3,641
Total	**2,072,663**	**2,380,010**	**2,627,415**	**2,851,714**	**2,833,959**

Local government expenditure is a summation of Districts and Municipalities' expenditures.

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 33b: Function classification of local government expenditure 2013/14 – 2017/18 (by percentage),

Function	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	Revised 2017/18
General Public Administration	18.9	22.0	23.7	26.0	23.3
Public Order and safety Affairs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Education	47.9	47.7	48.4	47.2	49.5
Health	14.6	14.7	14.7	13.5	14.0
Community and Social services					
Water	2.5	2.5	2.7	1.7	2.0
Other Community and Social Services	2.5	3.8	2.8	3.4	3.0
Economic Affairs and services					
Agriculture	8.0	2.2	1.7	2.9	2.8
Roads	5.4	7.0	6.0	5.2	5.4
Other Economic affairs and services	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 34a: Function classification of municipalities expenditure 2012/13- 2016/17 (million shillings)

Function	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	Revised 2016/17	Provisional 2017/18
General Public Administration	55,998	82,788	176,419	185,229	170,741
Public Order and Safety Affairs	678	901	572	676	613
Education	73,146	89,627	83,769	141,083	142,388
Health	16,668	18,104	17,043	28,291	27,983
Community and Social services					
Water	880	808	580	2,308	2,088
Other Community and Social Services	4,724	9,161	6,659	17,355	16,066
Economic Affairs and services					
Agriculture	5,362	1,133	932	3,253	3,149
Roads	13,892	40,058	31,460	27,489	25,131
Other Economic affairs and services	169	282	159	305	271
Total	**171,516**	**242,861**	**317,593**	**405,989**	**388,429**

(i) Figures for 2012/13 to 2014/15 include the net acquisition of non-financial assets for the municipalites.

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 34b: Function classification of municipalities expenditure 2012/13- 2016/17 (percentage share)

Function	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	Revised 2016/17	Provisional 2017/18
General Public Administration	32.6	34.1	55.5	45.6	44.0
Public Order and Safety Affairs	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
Education	42.6	36.9	26.4	34.8	36.7
Health	9.7	7.5	5.4	7.0	7.2
Community and Social services					
Water	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.5
Other Community and Social Services	2.8	3.8	2.1	4.3	4.1
Economic Affairs and services					
Agriculture	3.1	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.8
Roads	8.1	16.5	9.9	6.8	6.5
Other Economic affairs and services	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Source: *Uganda Bureau of Statistics*

Table 35a: Function classification of districts expenditure, 2013/14 - 2017/18 (million shillings)

Function Classification	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	Revised 2016/17	Provisional 2017/18
General Public Administration	336,093	440,540	445,529	555,345	488,247
Public Order and Safety Affairs	111	246	241	212	162
Education	918,850	1,045,018	1,187,642	1,205,409	1,259,782
Health	284,945	331,860	368,126	357,274	367,997
Community and Social services					
Water	51,768	57,925	69,797	45,566	54,182
Other community and social services	47,528	81,470	66,767	78,353	68,557
Economic Affairs and services					
Agriculture	159,916	50,612	42,734	78,137	75,363
Roads	97,045	125,712	125,786	121,798	127,868
Other economic affairs and services	4,891	3,766	3,200	3,631	3,370
Total	**1,901,147**	**2,137,149**	**2,309,821**	**2,445,725**	**2,445,530**

Note: (i) Expenditure figures include: Local, Central Government transfers and donor funds
(ii) The figures exclude Kampala.

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 35b: Function classification of districts expenditure, 2013/14 - 2017/18 (percentage share)

Function Classification	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	Revised 2016/17	Provisional 2017/18
General Public Administration	17.7	20.6	19.3	22.7	20.0
Public Order and Safety Affairs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Education	48.3	48.9	51.4	49.3	51.5
Health	15.0	15.5	15.9	14.6	15.0
Community and Social services					
Water	2.7	2.7	3.0	1.9	2.2
Other community and social services	2.5	3.8	2.9	3.2	2.8
Economic Affairs and services					
Agriculture	8.4	2.4	1.9	3.2	3.1
Roads	5.1	5.9	5.4	5.0	5.2
Other economic services	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 36: Medium term expenditure framework (excluding energy savings, arrears and non-VAT) , billion shillings, 2017/18 - 2022/2023

		FY 2017/18 Approved Budget						FY 2018/19 Budget Projections					
	Sector/vote	Wage	Non-Wage Recurrent	Domestic dev't	External Financing	Total excl. External Financing	Total incl. External Financing	Wage	Non-Wage Recurrent	Domestic dev't	Donor Project	Total excl. Donor Project	Total incl. Donor Project
Security													
001	ISO	37.69	21.12	0.41	-	59.22	59.22	37.69	21.12	0.41	-	59.22	59.22
004	Defence (incl. Auxiliary)	414.09	472.41	138.99	353.55	1,025.50	1,379.04	494.53	474.28	138.99	264.62	1,107.81	1,372.42
159	ESO	11.76	22.35	0.39	-	34.50	34.50	11.76	22.57	0.39	-	34.73	34.73
	Sub total- security	**463.54**	**515.88**	**139.80**	**353.55**	**1,119.22**	**1,472.76**	**543.99**	**517.96**	**139.80**	**264.62**	**1,201.75**	**1,466.36**
Works and transport													
016	Works and Transport	9.18	60.72	154.30	236.56	224.20	460.76	11.87	66.74	286.61	425.38	365.22	790.60
113	Uganda National Roads Authority (UNRA)	71.11	29.14	1,338.29	1,971.54	1,438.53	3,410.08	71.11	27.51	1,433.19	1,419.10	1,531.80	2,950.90
118	Road Fund	2.51	412.41	2.47	-	417.39	417.39	2.51	613.54	6.47	-	622.52	622.52
501- 850	District Roads Rehabilitation(PRDP&RRP)			22.84		22.84	22.84			23.44		23.44	23.44
113	Transport Corridor Project	..	-	179.51		179.51	179.51	..	-	179.51		179.51	179.51
122	KCCA Road Rehabilitation Grant			64.90	31.79	64.90	96.69			64.90	150.55	64.90	215.45
	Sub-total Works and transport	**82.80**	**502.27**	**1,762.31**	**2,239.90**	**2,347.38**	**4,587.27**	**85.48**	**707.78**	**1,994.12**	**1,995.03**	**2,787.39**	**4,782.42**
Agriculture													
010	Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries	6.74	73.95	91.81	158.44	172.50	330.94	11.94	33.47	89.06	211.18	134.47	345.65
121	Dairy Development Authority	1.57	2.27	2.13		5.97	5.97	1.57	2.12	2.04		5.74	5.74
125	National Animal Genetic Res. Centre and Data Bank	1.90	1.79	7.46		11.16	11.16	1.90	1.73	7.36		11.00	11.00
142	National Agricultural Research Organisation (NARO)	22.47	7.31	8.78	45.54	38.56	84.10	22.47	7.10	32.78		62.35	62.35
152	NAADS Secretariat	2.18	3.23	274.29	-	279.70	279.70	2.18	2.95	244.84	-	249.98	249.98
155	Uganda Cotton Development Organisation	-	0.66	4.41		5.08	5.08	-	0.58	4.41		4.99	4.99
160	Uganda Coffee Development Authority	-	53.59	-		53.59	53.59	-	53.59	-		53.59	53.59
501-850	LG Agriculture and Commercial Services	39.55	6.54	5.53		51.62	51.62	71.60	36.00	15.37		122.97	122.97
122	KCCA Agriculture Grant	0.05	0.08	6.22	-	6.36	6.36	0.05	0.32	6.28	-	6.66	6.66
	Sub-total Agriculture	**74.47**	**149.42**	**400.64**	**203.98**	**624.54**	**828.51**	**111.72**	**137.86**	**402.15**	**211.18** U	**651.74**	**862.92**
Education													
013	Education and Sports	12.99	140.14	75.93	388.96	229.06	618.02	13.52	158.09	71.57	336.89	243.18	580.07
132	Education Service Commission	1.43	5.13	0.35	-	6.91	6.91	1.47	5.14	0.35	-	6.96	6.96
136	Makerere University	116.89	25.87	10.16	-	152.93	152.93	134.67	32.10	10.16	-	176.93	176.93
137	Mbarara University	25.24	3.97	3.60	-	32.80	32.80	27.40	4.10	3.60	-	35.09	35.09
138	Makerere University Business School	22.48	3.58	2.80	-	28.86	28.86	25.44	3.91	2.80	-	32.15	32.15
139	Kyambogo University	38.35	8.32	0.72	-	47.40	47.40	42.12	8.74	0.72	-	51.59	51.59
140	Uganda Management Institute	4.49	0.39	1.50	-	6.38	6.38	5.32	0.46	1.50	-	7.28	7.28
149	Gulu University	24.61	4.09	2.50		31.20	31.20	27.92	4.46	2.50		34.88	34.88
111	Busitema University	18.38	7.27	1.08		26.73	26.73	21.77	7.09	1.08		29.94	29.94
127	Muni University	4.98	3.29	4.55		12.82	12.82	6.77	3.37	4.55		14.70	14.70
128	UNEB	3.95	27.83	-		31.78	31.78	3.95	27.59	-		31.54	31.54
301	Lira University	4.73	2.61	1.50		8.84	8.84	5.84	2.50	1.50		9.83	9.83
303	National Curriculum Development Centre	3.61	3.07	-		6.68	6.68	3.61	3.52	-		7.13	7.13
307	Kabale University	6.08	2.82	0.60		9.50	9.50	13.77	2.78	0.60		17.15	17.15
308	Soroti University	4.36	1.54	6.00		11.90	11.90	4.68	1.51	6.00		12.19	12.19
501-850	LG Education	1,155.51	231.38	46.65	-	1,433.53	1,433.53	1,251.33	255.42	129.60	-	1,636.34	1,636.34
122	KCCA Education Grant	26.09	6.07	2.67	-	34.84	34.84	33.62	6.07	2.67	-	42.36	42.36
	Sub-total Education	**1,474.17**	**477.38**	**160.61**	**388.96**	**2,112.17**	**2,501.12**	**1,623.19**	**526.85**	**239.19**	**336.89**	**2,389.23**	**2,726.12**
Health													
014	Health	7.65	56.84	28.84	878.41	93.33	971.74	11.42	52.17	26.75	959.95	90.34	1,050.29
107	Uganda Aids Commission(Statutory)	1.32	5.78	0.13	-	7.23	7.23	1.32	5.41	0.13	-	6.86	6.86
114	Uganda Cancer Institute	3.31	3.14	11.93	31.96	18.38	50.34	4.74	10.26	11.93	64.26	26.93	91.19
115	Uganda Heart Institute	2.83	4.68	4.50		12.01	12.01	4.20	4.80	4.50		13.50	13.50
116	National Medical Stores	-	237.96	-		237.96	237.96	9.91	267.05	-		276.96	276.96
134	Health Service Commission	1.36	3.80	0.26		5.42	5.42	1.36	3.58	0.26		5.20	5.20
151	Uganda Blood Transfusion Service (UBTS)	2.71	6.36	0.37		9.44	9.44	3.84	13.46	2.87		20.17	20.17
161	Mulago Hospital Complex	22.95	21.55	22.02	-	66.51	66.51	33.89	23.60	22.02	-	79.51	79.51
162	Butabika Hospital	3.80	5.41	1.81	-	11.02	11.02	5.42	5.82	1.81	-	13.05	13.05
304	Uganda Virus Research Institute	0.95	0.48	0.40		1.83	1.83	1.54	5.18	0.40		7.12	7.12
163-176	Regional Referral Hospitals	48.22	21.20	21.32		90.73	90.73	73.44	29.11	21.32		123.87	123.87
501-850	LG Health	291.41	39.92	9.62	2.28	340.95	343.23	424.51	39.92	78.56	2.65	542.99	545.64
122	KCCA Health Grant	14.34	1.32	0.94	-	16.60	16.60	14.93	1.32	0.94	-	17.19	17.19
	Sub-total Health	**400.86**	**408.43**	**102.14**	**912.66**	**911.43**	**1,824.08**	**590.52**	**461.69**	**171.48**	**1,026.86**	**1,223.70**	**2,250.55**

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

Table 36 cont'd: Medium term expenditure framework (excluding energy savings, arrears and non-VAT) , billion shilllings, 2017/18 - 2022/2023

		FY 2017/18 Approved Budget							FY 2018/19 Budget Projections					
	Sector/vote	Wage	Non-Wage Recurrent	Domestic dev't	External Financing	Total excl. External Financing	Total incl. External Financing		Wage	Non-Wage Recurrent	Domestic dev't	Donor Project	Total excl. Donor Project	Total incl. Donor Project
Water and enviroment														
019	Water	4.73	11.80	251.48	233.61	268.01	501.62		7.18	10.75	246.37	316.30	264.30	580.61
019	Environment	-	1.85	17.34		19.19	19.19		-	1.85	17.34		19.19	19.19
157	National Forestry Authority	5.40	0.09	5.93		11.42	11.42		5.40	0.09	5.88		11.37	11.37
150	National Environment Management Authority	6.12	5.93	1.05		13.09	13.09		6.12	5.57	0.92		12.60	12.60
302	Uganda National Meterological Authority	7.41	4.40	15.51		27.32	27.32		7.41	4.16	14.96		26.54	26.54
501-850	LG Water and Environment		7.79	51.59	-	59.38	59.38			7.79	51.92	-	59.71	59.71
122	KCCA Water, Env.& Sanitation Grant		0.01		-	0.01	0.01			0.01		0.11	0.01	0.12
	Sub-total Water and enviroment	**23.66**	**31.87**	**342.89**	**233.61**	**398.42**	**632.03**		**26.11**	**30.22**	**337.39**	**316.42**	**393.72**	**710.14**
Justice/law and order														
007	Justice Court Awards (Statutory)	-	9.35	-		9.35	9.35		-	9.35	-		9.35	9.35
007	Justice, Attorney General excl Compensation	3.72	13.39	30.92		48.02	48.02		4.61	11.52	84.38		100.51	100.51
007	Justice, Attorney General - Compensation	-	23.60	-	-	23.60	23.60		-	23.60	-	-	23.60	23.60
009	Internal Affairs(Excl. Auxiliary forces)	1.95	13.98	1.26	-	17.20	17.20		2.00	13.01	1.26	-	16.27	16.27
101	Judiciary (Statutory)	30.63	97.51	4.07	-	132.21	132.21		32.16	91.57	4.07	-	127.80	127.80
105	Law Reform Commission (Statutory)	4.07	6.00	0.20	-	10.28	10.28		4.07	6.08	0.20	-	10.36	10.36
106	Uganda Human Rights Comm (Statutory)	5.59	12.10	0.41		18.11	18.11		5.59	11.88	0.41		17.88	17.88
109	Law development Centre	3.80	2.15	0.87		6.83	6.83		3.80	1.97	0.87		6.65	6.65
119	Uganda Registration Services Bureau	7.55	5.89	-		13.44	13.44		7.55	5.73	-		13.28	13.28
120	National Citizenship and Immigration Control Board	4.38	17.74	8.81	-	30.94	30.94		4.42	12.64	18.81	-	35.87	35.87
133	DPP	7.35	18.36	6.46	-	32.17	32.17		8.78	17.28	6.46	-	32.52	32.52
144	Uganda Police (incl LDUs)	236.24	186.93	101.66		524.83	524.83		286.38	179.29	145.66		611.33	611.33
145	Uganda Prisons	52.19	67.53	31.14		150.86	150.86		62.71	76.34	29.69		168.75	168.75
148	Judicial Service Commission	1.90	6.42	0.24		8.56	8.56		1.72	6.43	0.49		8.64	8.64
305	Directorate of Government Analytical Laboratory	0.76	2.94	5.34	-	9.05	9.05		1.33	2.65	5.34	-	9.33	9.33
309	National Identification and Registration Authority	15.06	41.82	27.34	-	84.23	84.23		25.06	34.59	10.35	-	70.00	70.00
	Sub-total Justice/law and order	**375.20**	**525.73**	**218.73**	**-**	**1,119.66**	**1,119.66**		**450.18**	**503.95**	**308.01**	**-**	**1,262.13**	**1,262.13**
Accountability														
008	MFPED	6.30	127.30	141.86	153.94	275.46	429.40		6.59	263.64	59.00	131.74	329.23	460.97
103	Inspectorate of Government (IGG) (Statutory)	21.17	18.84	3.93	1.48	43.93	45.41		21.17	18.04	13.59	-	52.81	52.81
112	Directorate of Ethics and Integrity	0.85	4.91	0.21		5.97	5.97		0.91	4.03	0.21		5.15	5.15
129	Financial Inteligence Authority	2.31	5.40	0.47	-	8.17	8.17		3.48	6.35	0.47	-	10.29	10.29
130	Treasury Operations		-		-	-	-			77.07		-	77.07	77.07
131	Audit (Statutory)	23.27	27.36	3.98	-	54.62	54.62		23.27	23.78	3.98	-	51.03	51.03
141	URA	133.96	176.87	52.64	2.29	363.47	365.76		133.96	163.32	34.64	-	331.93	331.93
143	Uganda Bureau of Statistics	12.85	21.56	18.66		53.07	53.07		12.85	18.16	15.41		46.42	46.42
153	PPDA	6.55	4.52	2.32		13.39	13.39		6.97	5.69	6.39		19.06	19.06
501-850	District Grant for Monitoring and Accountability	..	..	..	..	-	-		1.99	4.76	4.24	-	10.98	10.98
122	KCCA Accountability Grant	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sub-total Accountability	**-**	**0.43**			**0.43**	**0.43**		**-**	**0.43**		**6.56**	**0.43**	**6.99**
Energy and mineral development														
017	Energy and Minerals	4.23	12.58	292.84	1,560.53	309.65	1,870.18		6.22	86.49	345.23	1,339.22	437.94	1,777.16
311	Uganda National Oil Company (UNOC)	-	-	-		-	-		9.59	5.61	-		15.20	15.20
123	Rural Electrification Agency (REA)			81.98	367.64	81.98	449.62				101.98	534.56	101.98	636.54
	Sub-total Energy and mineral dev'telopment	**4.23**	**12.58**	**374.81**	**1,928.18**	**391.62**	**2,319.80**		**15.81**	**92.10**	**447.20**	**1,873.78**	**555.12**	**2,428.90**
Tourism, trade and industry														
015	Trade, Industry and Cooperatives	2.11	17.47	36.19	8.83	55.77	64.59		2.46	19.59	25.63	12.06	47.67	59.73
154	Uganda National Bureau of Standards	6.36	5.64	9.58		21.57	21.57		6.36	5.32	9.58		21.25	21.25
306	Uganda Export Promotion Board	1.16	1.68	0.40		3.23	3.23		1.16	1.52	0.40		3.08	3.08
501-850	District Trade and Commercial Services		-	-	-	-	-			-	-	-	-	-
022	Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities	1.95	7.82	6.24		16.01	16.01		2.09	7.26	6.08		15.43	15.43
117	Uganda Tourism Board	1.86	8.77	0.55		11.18	11.18		1.86	14.80	0.55		17.21	17.21
	Sub-total Tourism, trade and industry	**13.43**	**41.38**	**52.96**	**8.83**	**107.77**	**116.59**	**-**	**13.92**	**48.49**	**42.24**	**12.06**	**104.64**	**116.70**

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

Table 36 cont'd: Medium term expenditure framework (excluding energy savings, arrears and non-VAT) , billion shilllings, 2017/18 - 2022/2023

		FY 2017/18 Approved Budget							FY 2018/19 Budget Projections					
	Sector/vote	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
Lands, housing and urban development														
012	Lands, Housing and Urban development	4.69	19.76	8.29	91.12	32.75	123.86		8.10	22.22	9.70	136.22	40.03	176.24
156	Uganda Land Commission	0.58	0.64	14.78	-	16.01	16.01		0.61	0.64	14.53	-	15.78	15.78
501-850	USMID Grant				-									
	Sub-total Lands, housing and urban dev't	**5.28**	**20.41**	**23.06**	**91.12**	**48.75**	**139.87**		**8.72**	**22.86**	**24.23**	**136.22**	**55.80**	**192.02**
Social development														
018	Gender, Labour and Social development	3.61	35.75	117.12	3.78	156.48	160.25		4.05	51.71	114.59	19.29	170.36	189.64
124	Equal Opportunities Commission	2.97	3.10	0.30		6.37	6.37		2.97	3.77	0.30		7.03	7.03
501-850	LG Social Development	-	7.64	-	-	7.64	7.64		-	7.64	-	-	7.64	7.64
122	KCCA Social Development Grant		0.17	1.38		1.55	1.55			0.17	1.38		1.55	1.55
	Sub-total Social development	**6.57**	**46.66**	**118.80**	**3.78**	**172.03**	**175.81**		**7.02**	**63.29**	**116.26**	**19.29**	**186.58**	**205.87**
Information and communication technology														
020	Information and Communication Technology	1.74	24.77	15.57	-	42.08	42.08		5.94	5.94	15.22	-	27.10	27.10
126	National Information Technology Authority (NITA -U)	6.65	19.36	1.91	34.34	27.92	62.26		6.65	19.30	1.62	94.45	27.57	122.02
	Sub-total Information &communication technology	**8.39**	**44.13**	**17.49**	**34.34**	**70.00**	**104.34**		**12.58**	**25.24**	**16.85**	**94.45**	**54.67**	**149.11**
Public sector management														
003	Office of the Prime Minister	2.53	61.83	55.87	189.47	120.22	309.70		2.88	60.90	54.76	359.67	118.53	478.20
003	Information and National Guidance	-	-	-		-	-		-	-	-		-	-
005	Public Service	5.01	13.73	5.38		24.12	24.12		5.23	16.49	4.91		26.64	26.64
011	Local Government	6.90	20.69	15.83	235.97	43.42	279.40		8.57	9.71	15.82	173.39	34.10	207.49
021	East African Affairs	1.09	27.85	0.54		29.48	29.48		1.14	26.76	0.53		28.43	28.43
108	National Planning Authority (Statutory)	7.16	13.45	1.04		21.65	21.65		7.16	13.31	1.04		21.51	21.51
146	Public Service Commission	1.74	4.20	0.48	-	6.42	6.42		1.77	5.20	0.48	-	7.46	7.46
147	Local Govt Finance Comm	1.12	3.91	0.57		5.60	5.60		1.12	3.57	0.57		5.26	5.26
501-850	LG Unconditional	217.53	110.54	-	-	328.07	328.07		264.73	120.54	-	-	385.27	385.27
501-850	LG Discretionary Development Equalisation	-	-	141.77	93.36	141.77	235.13		-	-	142.77	-	142.77	142.77
501-850	LG Public Sector Management		160.58	11.89		172.47	172.47			194.28	12.11		206.39	206.39
122	Kampala Capital City Authority (KCCA)	24.10	12.37	1.55	-	38.01	38.01		24.10	11.40	1.55	0.04	37.04	37.08
	Sub-total Public sector management	**267.16**	**429.15**	**234.93**	**518.81**	**931.24**	**1,450.05**		**316.69**	**462.16**	**234.55**	**533.09**	**1,013.40**	**1,546.50**
Public administration														
001	Office of the President (excl E&I)	10.92	44.44	3.16		58.52	58.52		12.28	43.39	3.16		58.83	58.83
002	State House	13.73	219.47	12.34		245.55	245.55		15.22	246.49	12.34		274.05	274.05
006	Foreign Affairs	4.85	25.43	0.71		30.99	30.99		5.54	26.25	0.71		32.50	32.50
100	Specified Officers - Salaries (Statutory)	0.52	-	-		0.52	0.52		0.52	-	-		0.52	0.52
102	Electoral Commission (Statutory)	25.29	53.05	0.20		78.54	78.54		25.29	47.01	0.20		72.50	72.50
201-231	Missions Abroad	20.98	112.38	15.93		149.29	149.29		22.94	118.82	15.93		157.69	157.69
	Sub-total Public administration	**76.29**	**454.77**	**32.34**	**-**	**563.40**	**563.40**		**81.79**	**481.97**	**32.34**	**-**	**596.10**	**596.10**
Legislature														
104	Parliamentary Commission (Statutory)	86.86	371.89	25.00	-	483.75	483.75		86.93	305.67	67.00	-	459.60	459.60
	Sub-total Legislature	**86.86**	**371.89**	**25.00**	**-**	**483.75**	**483.75**		**86.93**	**305.67**	**67.00**	**-**	**459.60**	**459.60**
SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION														
023	Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation	2.03	20.13	35.79	-	57.95	57.95		2.06	19.02	59.79	-	80.87	80.87
110	Uganda Industrial Research Institute	3.72	2.06	8.17		13.95	13.95		3.72	2.01	7.98		13.72	13.72
	SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION	**5.75**	**22.19**	**43.97**	**-**	**71.90**	**71.90**	**0**	**5.78**	**21.03**	**67.78**	**-**	**94.59**	**94.59**
Interest payments due														
	Domestic Interest	-	1,985.26	-	-	1,985.26	1,985.26		-	2,132.40	-	-	2,132.40	2,132.40
	External Interest	-	650.14	-	-	650.14	650.14		-	421.71	-	-	421.71	421.71
	Sub-total Interest payments	**-**	**2,635.40**	**-**	**-**	**2,635.40**	**2,635.40**		**-**	**2,554.11**	**-**	**-**	**2,554.11**	**2,554.11**
	Pensions and Gratuity (Statutory)													
	Total Centre	**1,666.07**	**3,261.61**	**3,945.68**	**6,978.28**	**8,873.36**	**15,851.64**		**1,971.97**	**3,723.65**	**4,234.12**	**6,955.53**	**9,929.74**	**16,885.27**
	Total Local Government Programmes	**1,704.00**	**564.38**	**289.90**	**95.64**	**2,558.28**	**2,653.92**		**2,012.17**	**661.59**	**453.77**	**2.65**	**3,127.52**	**3,130.17**
	Line Ministries + Loc. Gov't Programmes	**3,370.06**	**3,825.99**	**4,235.58**	**7,073.92**	**11,431.63**	**18,505.56**		**3,984.13**	**4,385.24**	**4,687.89**	**6,958.17**	**13,057.26**	**20,015.44**
	Statutory excluding Interest Payments	**205.89**	**615.35**	**38.95**	**1.48**	**860.18**	**861.66**		**207.49**	**609.18**	**90.62**	**-**	**907.29**	**907.29**
	GRAND TOTAL	**3,575.95**	**7,076.74**	**4,274.53**	**7,075.40**	**14,927.22**	**22,002.62**		**4,191.62**	**7,548.53**	**4,778.51**	**6,958.17**	**16,518.66**	**23,476.83**

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

Table 36 cont'd: Medium term expenditure framework (excluding energy savings, arrears and non-VAT) , billion shilllings, 2017/18 - 2022/2023

		FY 2019/20 Budget Projections						FY 2020/21 Budget Projections					
	Sector/vote	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
Security													
001	ISO	41.46	25.76	0.50	-	67.72	67.72	43.53	29.63	0.60	-	73.76	73.76
004	Defence (incl. Auxiliary)	543.99	578.62	169.57	271.50	1,292.18	1,563.68	571.19	665.41	203.49	-	1,440.08	1,440.08
159	ESO	12.94	27.54	0.48	-	40.95	40.95	13.59	31.67	0.57	-	45.83	45.83
	Sub total- security	**598.38**	**631.92**	**170.55**	**271.50**	**1,400.85**	**1,672.35**	**628.30**	**726.70**	**204.66**	**-**	**1,559.67**	**1,559.67**
Works and transport													
016	Works and Transport	13.05	81.42	349.66	868.23	444.14	1,312.36	13.71	93.64	419.60	814.40	526.94	1,341.34
113	Uganda National Roads Authority (UNRA)	78.22	33.56	1,748.49	2,278.82	1,860.27	4,139.09	82.13	38.59	2,098.19	1,329.18	2,218.91	3,548.09
118	Road Fund	2.76	748.51	7.89	-	759.17	759.17	2.90	860.79	9.47	-	873.16	873.16
501- 850	District Roads Rehabilitation(PRDP&RRP)			28.60		28.60	28.60			28.60		28.60	28.60
113	Transport Corridor Project	..	-	219.00		219.00	219.00	..	-	262.81		262.81	262.81
122	KCCA Road Rehabilitation Grant			79.18	76.25	79.18	155.43			95.01	-	95.01	95.01
	Sub-total Works and transport	**94.03**	**863.50**	**2,432.83**	**3,223.30**	**3,390.35**	**6,613.65**	**98.73**	**993.02**	**2,913.67**	**2,143.59**	**4,005.43**	**6,149.01**
Agriculture													
010	Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries	13.14	40.83	108.65	267.70	162.62	430.32	13.80	46.95	130.38	152.19	191.13	343.32
121	Dairy Development Authority	1.73	2.59	2.49		6.81	6.81	1.81	2.98	2.99		7.78	7.78
125	National Animal Genetic Res. Centre and Data Bank	2.09	2.11	8.98		13.19	13.19	2.19	2.43	10.78		15.41	15.41
142	National Agricultural Research Organisation (NARO)	24.72	8.66	40.00		73.38	73.38	25.96	9.96	47.99		83.91	83.91
152	NAADS Secretariat	2.40	3.60	298.70	-	304.71	304.71	2.52	4.14	358.45	-	365.11	365.11
155	Uganda Cotton Development Organisation	-	0.71	5.38		6.09	6.09	-	0.82	6.46		7.28	7.28
160	Uganda Coffee Development Authority	-	65.38	-		65.38	65.38	-	75.19	-		75.19	75.19
501-850	LG Agriculture and Commercial Services	78.76	43.92	18.75		141.43	141.43	82.70	50.51	22.50		155.70	155.70
122	KCCA Agriculture Grant	0.06	0.39	7.67	-	8.12	8.12	0.06	0.45	9.20	-	9.71	9.71
	Sub-total Agriculture	**122.90**	**168.20**	**490.63**	**267.70**	**781.72**	**1,049.42**	**129.04**	**193.42**	**588.75**	**152.19**	**911.22**	**1,063.41**
					-								
Education					-								
013	Education and Sports	14.87	192.87	87.31	266.26	295.06	561.32	15.62	221.81	104.77	185.95	342.20	528.14
132	Education Service Commission	1.61	6.27	0.43	-	8.31	8.31	1.69	7.21	0.51	-	9.42	9.42
136	Makerere University	148.14	39.16	12.39	-	199.70	199.70	155.55	45.04	14.87	-	215.46	215.46
137	Mbarara University	30.14	5.00	4.39	-	39.53	39.53	31.64	5.75	5.27	-	42.66	42.66
138	Makerere University Business School	27.98	4.77	3.42	-	36.17	36.17	29.38	5.48	4.10	-	38.97	38.97
139	Kyambogo University	46.34	10.66	0.88	-	57.88	57.88	48.65	12.26	1.06	-	61.97	61.97
140	Uganda Management Institute	5.85	0.56	1.83	-	8.24	8.24	6.14	0.64	2.20	-	8.98	8.98
149	Gulu University	30.71	5.44	3.05		39.20	39.20	32.25	6.25	3.66		42.16	42.16
111	Busitema University	23.95	8.65	1.31		33.91	33.91	25.14	9.95	1.58		36.67	36.67
127	Muni University	7.45	4.11	5.55		17.12	17.12	7.82	4.73	6.66		19.22	19.22
128	UNEB	4.35	33.66	-		38.00	38.00	4.56	38.71	-		43.27	43.27
301	Lira University	6.42	3.05	1.83		11.30	11.30	6.74	3.50	2.20		12.44	12.44
303	National Curriculum Development Centre	3.97	4.30	-		8.27	8.27	4.16	4.94	-		9.11	9.11
307	Kabale University	15.14	3.39	0.73		19.27	19.27	15.90	3.90	0.88		20.68	20.68
308	Soroti University	5.15	1.84	7.32		14.30	14.30	5.40	2.11	8.78		16.30	16.30
501-850	LG Education	1,376.46	311.61	158.11	-	1,846.17	1,846.17	1,445.28	358.35	189.73	-	1,993.36	1,993.36
122	KCCA Education Grant	36.98	7.41	3.26	-	47.65	47.65	38.83	8.52	3.91	-	51.26	51.26
	Sub-total Education	**1,785.51**	**642.75**	**291.82**	**266.26**	**2,720.08**	**2,986.34**	**1,874.78**	**739.16**	**350.18**	**185.95**	**2,964.13**	**3,150.07**
					-								
Health					-								
014	Health	12.56	63.65	32.63	566.74	108.85	675.59	13.19	73.20	39.16	92.81	125.55	218.35
107	Uganda Aids Commission(Statutory)	1.45	6.60	0.16	-	8.21	8.21	1.52	7.59	0.19	-	9.30	9.30
114	Uganda Cancer Institute	5.21	12.52	14.55	41.00	32.29	73.29	5.47	14.40	17.46	-	37.33	37.33
115	Uganda Heart Institute	4.62	5.85	5.49		15.96	15.96	4.85	6.73	6.59		18.17	18.17
116	National Medical Stores	10.90	325.80	-		336.71	336.71	11.45	374.67	-		386.12	386.12
134	Health Service Commission	1.49	4.37	0.32		6.19	6.19	1.57	5.03	0.39		6.98	6.98
151	Uganda Blood Transfusion Service (UBTS)	4.22	16.43	3.50		24.15	24.15	4.43	18.89	4.20		27.53	27.53
161	Mulago Hospital Complex	37.28	28.79	26.86	-	92.93	92.93	39.14	33.11	32.24	-	104.49	104.49
162	Butabika Hospital	5.96	7.10	2.21	-	15.27	15.27	6.26	8.17	2.65	-	17.08	17.08
304	Uganda Virus Research Institute	1.70	6.31	0.49		8.50	8.50	1.78	7.26	0.59		9.63	9.63
163-176	Regional Referral Hospitals	80.78	35.52	26.01		142.31	142.31	84.82	40.84	31.21		156.87	156.87
501-850	LG Health	466.96	48.70	95.84	-	611.51	611.51	490.31	56.01	115.01	-	661.33	661.33
122	KCCA Health Grant	16.43	1.61	1.14	-	19.18	19.18	17.25	1.85	1.37	-	20.47	20.47
	Sub-total Health	**649.58**	**563.26**	**209.21**	**607.74**	**1,422.05**	**2,029.79**	**682.06**	**647.75**	**251.05**	**92.81**	**1,580.86**	**1,673.66**

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

Table 36 cont'd: Medium term expenditure framework (excluding energy savings, arrears and non-VAT) , billion shilllings, 2017/18 - 2022/2023

		FY 2019/20 Budget Projections							FY 2020/21 Budget Projections					
	Sector/vote	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
Water and enviroment														
019	Water	7.90	13.12	300.57	298.34	321.59	619.93		8.30	15.08	360.69	272.23	384.06	656.30
019	Environment	-	2.26	21.16		23.41	23.41		-	2.59	25.39		27.98	27.98
157	National Forestry Authority	5.94	0.11	7.18		13.22	13.22		6.24	0.12	8.61		14.97	14.97
150	National Environment Management Authority	6.73	6.80	1.12		14.64	14.64		7.06	7.82	1.34		16.22	16.22
302	Uganda National Meterological Authority	8.15	5.08	18.25		31.48	31.48		8.56	5.84	21.90		36.30	36.30
501-850	LG Water and Environment		9.50	63.34	-	72.85	72.85			10.93	76.01	-	86.94	86.94
122	KCCA Water, Env.& Sanitation Grant		0.01		-	0.01	0.01			0.01		-	0.01	0.01
	Sub-total Water and enviroment	**28.72**	**36.87**	**411.61**	**298.34**	**477.21**	**775.55**		**30.16**	**42.40**	**493.94**	**272.23**	**566.50**	**838.73**
Justice/law and order														
007	Justice Court Awards (Statutory)	-	11.40	-		11.40	11.40		-	13.11	-		13.11	13.11
007	Justice, Attorney General excl Compensation	5.07	14.06	102.95		122.07	122.07		5.32	16.16	123.54		145.02	145.02
007	Justice, Attorney General - Compensation	-	28.79	-	-	28.79	28.79		-	33.11	-	-	33.11	33.11
009	Internal Affairs(Excl. Auxiliary forces)	2.20	15.88	1.54	-	19.61	19.61		2.31	18.26	1.84	-	22.41	22.41
101	Judiciary (Statutory)	35.37	111.72	4.96	-	152.05	152.05		37.14	128.47	5.96	-	171.57	171.57
105	Law Reform Commission (Statutory)	4.48	7.42	0.24	-	12.15	12.15		4.70	8.54	0.29	-	13.53	13.53
106	Uganda Human Rights Comm (Statutory)	6.15	14.49	0.50		21.15	21.15		6.46	16.67	0.60		23.73	23.73
109	Law development Centre	4.18	2.40	1.07		7.65	7.65		4.39	2.76	1.28		8.44	8.44
119	Uganda Registration Services Bureau	8.31	6.99	-		15.30	15.30		8.72	8.04	-		16.76	16.76
120	National Citizenship and Immigration Control Board	4.86	15.42	22.95	-	43.23	43.23		5.10	17.73	27.54	-	50.37	50.37
133	DPP	9.66	21.09	7.88	-	38.62	38.62		10.14	24.25	9.45	-	43.84	43.84
144	Uganda Police (incl LDUs)	315.01	218.74	58.50		592.25	592.25		330.76	251.55	70.20		652.51	652.51
145	Uganda Prisons	68.98	93.14	36.22		198.35	198.35		72.43	107.11	43.47		223.01	223.01
148	Judicial Service Commission	1.89	7.84	0.60		10.33	10.33		1.98	9.02	0.72		11.72	11.72
305	Directorate of Government Analytical Laboratory	1.47	3.23	6.52	-	11.22	11.22		1.54	3.72	7.82	-	13.08	13.08
309	National Identification and Registration Authority	27.57	42.20	12.63	-	82.40	82.40		28.95	48.53	15.15	-	92.63	92.63
	Sub-total Justice/law and order	**495.20**	**614.81**	**256.56**	**-**	**1,366.57**	**1,366.57**		**519.96**	**707.04**	**307.87**	**-**	**1,534.86**	**1,534.86**
					-							-		
Accountability														
008	MFPED	7.25	321.65	71.98	79.89	400.87	480.76		7.61	369.89	86.37	59.19	463.87	523.06
103	Inspectorate of Government (IGG) (Statutory)	23.29	22.01	16.58	-	61.88	61.88		24.45	25.32	19.90	-	69.67	69.67
112	Directorate of Ethics and Integrity	1.00	4.92	0.26		6.18	6.18		1.05	5.66	0.31		7.02	7.02
129	Financial Inteligence Authority	3.83	7.74	0.57	-	12.14	12.14		4.02	8.91	0.68	-	13.60	13.60
130	Treasury Operations		94.02		-	94.02	94.02			108.13		-	108.13	108.13
131	Audit (Statutory)	25.60	29.01	4.85	-	59.46	59.46		26.88	33.36	5.82	-	66.06	66.06
141	URA	147.36	199.26	42.26	-	388.88	388.88		154.73	229.14	50.71	-	434.59	434.59
143	Uganda Bureau of Statistics	14.13	22.16	18.80		55.09	55.09		14.84	25.48	22.56		62.88	62.88
153	PPDA	7.67	6.95	7.80		22.41	22.41		8.05	7.99	9.36		25.40	25.40
501-850	District Grant for Monitoring and Accountability	2.18	5.80	5.17	-	13.16	13.16		2.29	6.68	6.21	-	15.18	15.18
122	KCCA Accountability Grant	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sub-total Accountability	**-**	**0.53**		**-**	**0.53**	**0.53**		**-**	**0.61**		**-**	**0.61**	**0.61**
		232.30	714.05	168.27	79.89	1,114.62	1,194.51		243.92	821.16	201.92	59.19	1,267.00	1,326.19
Energy and mineral development														
017	Energy and Minerals	6.85	105.52	421.18	1,358.57	533.54	1,892.11		7.19	121.34	505.41	868.53	633.94	1,502.48
311	Uganda National Oil Company (UNOC)	10.54	6.85	-		17.39	17.39		11.07	7.88	-		18.95	18.95
123	Rural Electrification Agency (REA)			124.41	835.89	124.41	960.30				149.29	569.43	149.29	718.72
	Sub-total Energy and mineral dev'telopment	**17.39**	**112.36**	**545.59**	**2,194.46**	**675.34**	**2,869.81**		**18.26**	**129.22**	**654.70**	**1,437.97**	**802.19**	**2,240.15**
Tourism, trade and industry														
015	Trade, Industry and Cooperatives	2.70	23.90	31.26	12.19	57.87	70.06		2.84	27.48	37.52	6.70	67.84	74.54
154	Uganda National Bureau of Standards	6.99	6.49	11.69		25.16	25.16		7.34	7.46	14.02		28.82	28.82
306	Uganda Export Promotion Board	1.28	1.86	0.48		3.62	3.62		1.34	2.14	0.58		4.06	4.06
501-850	District Trade and Commercial Services		-	-	-	-	-			-	-	-	-	-
022	Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities	2.29	8.86	7.42		18.57	18.57		2.41	10.18	8.90		21.50	21.50
117	Uganda Tourism Board	2.04	18.06	0.68		20.78	20.78		2.14	20.77	0.81		23.72	23.72
	Sub-total Tourism, trade and industry	**15.31**	**59.16**	**51.53**	**12.19**	**125.99**	**138.18**	**-**	**16.07**	**68.03**	**61.84**	**6.70**	**145.94**	**152.64**

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

Table 36 cont'd: Medium term expenditure framework (excluding energy savings, arrears and non-VAT) , billion shillings, 2017/18 - 2022/2023

		FY 2019/20 Budget Projections							FY 2020/21 Budget Projections					
	Sector/vote	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
Lands, housing and urban development														
012	Lands, Housing and Urban development	8.91	27.11	11.84	-	47.86	47.86		9.36	31.18	14.20	-	54.74	54.74
156	Uganda Land Commission	0.68	0.78	17.72	-	19.17	19.17		0.71	0.89	21.27	-	22.87	22.87
501-850	USMID Grant													
	Sub-total Lands, housing and urban dev't	**9.59**	**27.89**	**29.56**	**-**	**67.03**	**67.03**		**10.07**	**32.07**	**35.47**	**-**	**77.61**	**77.61**
Social development														
018	Gender, Labour and Social development	4.46	63.09	139.80	35.00	207.35	242.35		4.68	72.56	167.76	27.83	244.99	272.83
124	Equal Opportunities Commission	3.26	4.60	0.37		8.23	8.23		3.43	5.29	0.44		9.15	9.15
501-850	LG Social Development	-	9.32	-	-	9.32	9.32		-	10.72	-	-	10.72	10.72
122	KCCA Social Development Grant		0.21	1.68		1.89	1.89			0.24	2.01		2.25	2.25
	Sub-total Social development	**7.72**	**77.22**	**141.84**	**35.00**	**226.78**	**261.78**		**8.11**	**88.80**	**170.21**	**27.83**	**267.12**	**294.95**
Information and communication technology														
020	Information and Communication Technology	6.53	7.24	18.57	-	32.34	32.34		6.86	8.33	22.29	-	37.47	37.47
126	National Information Technology Authority (NITA -U)	7.31	23.55	1.98	42.61	32.84	75.44		7.68	27.08	2.38	-	37.13	37.13
	Sub-total Information &communication technology	**13.84**	**30.79**	**20.55**	**42.61**	**65.18**	**107.79**		**14.53**	**35.41**	**24.66**	**-**	**74.60**	**74.60**
Public sector management														
003	Office of the Prime Minister	3.16	74.30	66.80	373.96	144.26	518.22		3.32	85.44	80.16	264.90	168.93	433.82
003	Information and National Guidance	-	-	-		-	-		-	-	-		-	-
005	Public Service	5.75	20.12	5.99		31.87	31.87		6.04	23.14	7.19		36.37	36.37
005	Public Service Pension/Comp (Statutory)		-	-	-	-	-			-	-	-	-	-
011	Local Government	9.43	11.85	19.30	67.38	40.58	107.96		9.90	13.62	23.16	16.40	46.68	63.08
021	East African Affairs	1.25	32.65	0.65		34.54	34.54		1.31	37.54	0.78		39.63	39.63
108	National Planning Authority (Statutory)	7.87	16.24	1.27		25.39	25.39		8.27	18.68	1.53		28.47	28.47
146	Public Service Commission	1.95	6.34	0.59	-	8.88	8.88		2.05	7.30	0.71	-	10.05	10.05
147	Local Govt Finance Comm	1.23	4.36	0.70		6.29	6.29		1.29	5.01	0.84		7.14	7.14
501-850	LG Unconditional	291.20	147.06	-	-	438.26	438.26		305.76	169.12	-	-	474.88	474.88
501-850	LG Discretionary Development Equalisation	-	-	174.18	-	174.18	174.18		-	-	209.02	-	209.02	209.02
501-850	LG Public Sector Management		237.03	14.77		251.80	251.80			272.58	17.72		290.30	290.30
122	Kampala Capital City Authority (KCCA)	26.51	13.91	1.89	-	42.30	42.30		27.83	15.99	2.27	-	46.09	46.09
	Sub-total Public sector management	**348.36**	**563.84**	**286.15**	**441.34**	**1,198.35**	**1,639.69**		**365.77**	**648.42**	**343.38**	**281.30**	**1,357.57**	**1,638.87**
Public administration														
001	Office of the President (excl E&I)	13.51	52.94	3.85		70.30	70.30		14.19	60.88	4.62		79.69	79.69
002	State House	16.75	300.72	15.05		332.52	332.52		17.58	345.82	18.06		381.47	381.47
006	Foreign Affairs	6.09	32.03	0.87		38.99	38.99		6.39	36.84	1.04		44.27	44.27
100	Specified Officers - Salaries (Statutory)	0.57	-	-		0.57	0.57		0.60	-	-		0.60	0.60
102	Electoral Commission (Statutory)	27.82	57.35	0.24		85.42	85.42		29.21	65.96	0.29		95.46	95.46
201-231	Missions Abroad	25.23	144.96	19.43		189.63	189.63		26.49	166.71	23.32		216.52	216.52
	Sub-total Public administration	**89.97**	**588.00**	**39.45**	**-**	**717.43**	**717.43**		**94.47**	**676.20**	**47.34**	**-**	**818.02**	**818.02**
Legislature														
104	Parliamentary Commission (Statutory)	95.63	372.92	81.74	-	550.28	550.28		100.41	428.86	98.08	-	627.35	627.35
	Sub-total Legislature	**95.63**	**372.92**	**81.74**	**-**	**550.28**	**550.28**		**100.41**	**428.86**	**98.08**	**-**	**627.35**	**627.35**
SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION														
023	Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation	2.27	23.20	72.95	-	98.42	98.42		2.38	26.68	87.54	-	116.60	116.60
110	Uganda Industrial Research Institute	4.09	2.45	9.74		16.29	16.29		4.30	2.82	11.69		18.81	18.81
	SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION	**6.36**	**25.65**	**82.69**	**-**	**114.70**	**114.70**	**0**	**6.68**	**29.50**	**99.23**	**-**	**135.41**	**135.41**
Interest payments due														
	Domestic Interest	-	2,031.37	-	-	2,031.37	2,031.37		-	2,187.24	-	-	2,187.24	2,187.24
	External Interest	-	404.57	-	-	404.57	404.57		-	456.69	-	-	456.69	456.69
	Sub-total Interest payments	**-**	**2,435.93**	**-**	**-**	**2,435.93**	**2,435.93**		**-**	**2,643.94**	**-**	**-**	**2,643.94**	**2,643.94**
	Pensions and Gratuity (Statutory)													
	Total Centre	**2,169.16**	**3,790.11**	**5,046.42**	**7,740.32**	**11,005.69**	**18,746.01**		**2,277.62**	**5,224.28**	**4,998.66**	**4,659.74**	**12,500.57**	**17,160.30**
	Total Local Government Programmes	**2,213.39**	**807.14**	**553.59**	**-**	**3,574.12**	**3,574.12**		**2,324.05**	**928.21**	**658.59**	**-**	**3,910.85**	**3,910.85**
	Line Ministries + Loc. Gov't Programmes	**4,382.55**	**4,597.25**	**5,600.01**	**7,740.32**	**14,579.81**	**22,320.13**		**4,601.67**	**6,152.49**	**5,657.25**	**4,659.74**	**16,411.42**	**21,071.16**
	Statutory excluding Interest Payments	**228.24**	**743.20**	**110.56**	**-**	**1,081.99**	**1,081.99**		**239.65**	**854.68**	**132.67**	**-**	**1,226.99**	**1,226.99**
	GRAND TOTAL	**4,610.79**	**7,776.38**	**5,710.57**	**7,740.32**	**18,097.73**	**25,838.05**		**4,841.32**	**9,651.10**	**5,789.92**	**4,659.74**	**20,282.35**	**24,942.09**

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

Table 36 cont'd: Medium term expenditure framework (excluding energy savings, arrears and non-VAT) , billion shillings, 2017/18 - 2022/2023

		FY 2021/22 Budget Projections						FY 2022/23 Budget Projections					
	Sector/vote	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
Security													
001	ISO	45.70	35.55	0.60	-	81.86	81.86	47.99	42.66	0.60	-	91.26	91.26
004	Defence (incl. Auxiliary)	599.75	798.49	203.49	-	1,601.73	1,601.73	629.73	958.19	203.49	-	1,791.41	1,791.41
159	ESO	14.27	38.00	0.57	-	52.84	52.84	14.98	45.60	0.57	-	61.15	61.15
	Sub total- security	**659.72**	**872.04**	**204.66**	**-**	**1,736.43**	**1,736.43**	**692.70**	**1,046.45**	**204.66**	**-**	**1,943.82**	**1,943.82**
Works and transport													
016	Works and Transport	14.39	112.36	419.60	2,552.99	546.35	3,099.34	15.11	134.84	419.60	4,869.22	569.54	5,438.76
113	Uganda National Roads Authority (UNRA)	86.23	46.31	2,098.19	1,198.88	2,230.73	3,429.61	90.54	55.58	2,098.19	20.67	2,244.31	2,264.98
118	Road Fund	3.05	1,032.95	9.47	-	1,045.47	1,045.47	3.20	1,239.54	9.47	-	1,252.21	1,252.21
501- 850	District Roads Rehabilitation(PRDP&RRP)			28.60		28.60	28.60			28.60		28.60	28.60
113	Transport Corridor Project	..	-	262.81		262.81	262.81	..	-	262.81		262.81	262.81
122	KCCA Road Rehabilitation Grant			95.01	-	95.01	95.01			95.01	-	95.01	95.01
	Sub-total Works and transport	**103.67**	**1,191.63**	**2,913.67**	**3,751.86**	**4,208.97**	**7,960.83**	**108.85**	**1,429.95**	**2,913.67**	**4,889.89**	**4,452.48**	**9,342.37**
Agriculture													
010	Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries	14.49	56.34	130.38	138.50	201.21	339.71	15.21	67.61	130.38	73.65	213.20	286.86
121	Dairy Development Authority	1.90	3.57	2.99		8.47	8.47	2.00	4.29	2.99		9.28	9.28
125	National Animal Genetic Res. Centre and Data Bank	2.30	2.92	10.78		16.00	16.00	2.42	3.50	10.78		16.70	16.70
142	National Agricultural Research Organisation (NARO)	27.25	11.95	47.99		87.20	87.20	28.62	14.34	47.99		90.95	90.95
152	NAADS Secretariat	2.65	4.97	358.45	-	366.07	366.07	2.78	5.96	358.45	-	367.19	367.19
155	Uganda Cotton Development Organisation	-	0.98	6.46		7.44	7.44	-	1.18	6.46		7.64	7.64
160	Uganda Coffee Development Authority	-	90.22	-		90.22	90.22	-	108.27	-		108.27	108.27
501-850	LG Agriculture and Commercial Services	86.83	60.61	22.50		169.94	169.94	91.17	72.73	22.50		186.40	186.40
122	KCCA Agriculture Grant	0.06	0.54	9.20	-	9.81	9.81	0.07	0.65	9.20	-	9.92	9.92
	Sub-total Agriculture	**135.49**	**232.11**	**588.75**	**138.50**	**956.36**	**1,094.86**	**142.27**	**278.53**	**588.75**	**73.65**	**1,009.55**	**1,083.20**
Education													
013	Education and Sports	16.40	266.17	104.77	64.60	387.34	451.94	17.22	319.40	104.77	38.76	441.39	480.15
132	Education Service Commission	1.78	8.66	0.51	-	10.95	10.95	1.87	10.39	0.51	-	12.77	12.77
136	Makerere University	163.33	54.04	14.87	-	232.24	232.24	171.49	64.85	14.87	-	251.22	251.22
137	Mbarara University	33.22	6.90	5.27	-	45.39	45.39	34.89	8.28	5.27	-	48.44	48.44
138	Makerere University Business School	30.85	6.58	4.10	-	41.53	41.53	32.40	7.90	4.10	-	44.39	44.39
139	Kyambogo University	51.09	14.71	1.06	-	66.86	66.86	53.64	17.66	1.06	-	72.35	72.35
140	Uganda Management Institute	6.45	0.77	2.20	-	9.42	9.42	6.77	0.93	2.20	-	9.90	9.90
149	Gulu University	33.86	7.50	3.66		45.03	45.03	35.56	9.00	3.66		48.22	48.22
111	Busitema University	26.40	11.94	1.58		39.92	39.92	27.72	14.33	3.17		45.22	45.22
127	Muni University	8.22	5.68	6.66		20.55	20.55	8.63	6.81	6.66		22.10	22.10
128	UNEB	4.79	46.45	-		51.24	51.24	5.03	55.74	-		60.77	60.77
301	Lira University	7.08	4.20	2.20		13.48	13.48	7.43	5.04	2.20		14.67	14.67
303	National Curriculum Development Centre	4.37	5.93	-		10.31	10.31	4.59	7.12	-		11.71	11.71
307	Kabale University	16.70	4.68	0.88		22.25	22.25	17.53	5.61	0.88		24.02	24.02
308	Soroti University	5.67	2.54	8.78		16.99	16.99	5.96	3.04	8.78		17.79	17.79
501-850	LG Education	1,517.55	430.02	189.73	-	2,137.29	2,137.29	1,593.42	516.02	189.73	-	2,299.17	2,299.17
122	KCCA Education Grant	40.77	10.22	3.91	-	54.91	54.91	42.81	12.27	3.91	-	58.99	58.99
	Sub-total Education	**1,968.52**	**887.00**	**350.18**	**64.60**	**3,205.70**	**3,270.30**	**2,066.95**	**1,064.40**	**351.77**	**38.76**	**3,483.12**	**3,521.88**
Health													
014	Health	13.85	87.84	39.16	84.89	140.85	225.73	14.54	105.41	39.16	-	159.11	159.11
107	Uganda Aids Commission(Statutory)	1.60	9.11	0.19	-	10.90	10.90	1.68	10.93	0.19	-	12.80	12.80
114	Uganda Cancer Institute	5.75	17.28	17.46	-	40.49	40.49	6.03	20.73	17.46	-	44.23	44.23
115	Uganda Heart Institute	5.09	8.08	6.59		19.76	19.76	5.35	9.69	6.59		21.63	21.63
116	National Medical Stores	12.02	449.61	-		461.63	461.63	12.62	539.53	-		552.15	552.15
134	Health Service Commission	1.65	6.03	0.39		8.06	8.06	1.73	7.24	0.39		9.35	9.35
151	Uganda Blood Transfusion Service (UBTS)	4.65	22.67	4.20		31.52	31.52	4.89	27.20	4.20		36.29	36.29
161	Mulago Hospital Complex	41.10	39.73	32.24	-	113.06	113.06	43.15	47.67	32.24	-	123.07	123.07
162	Butabika Hospital	6.58	9.80	2.65	-	19.02	19.02	6.91	11.76	2.65	-	21.31	21.31
304	Uganda Virus Research Institute	1.87	8.71	0.59		11.17	11.17	1.96	10.46	0.59		13.01	13.01
163-176	Regional Referral Hospitals	89.06	49.01	31.21		169.28	169.28	93.52	58.82	31.21		183.54	183.54
501-850	LG Health	514.83	67.21	115.01	-	697.05	697.05	540.57	80.65	115.01	-	736.23	736.23
122	KCCA Health Grant	18.11	2.22	1.37	-	21.71	21.71	19.01	2.67	1.37	-	23.06	23.06
	Sub-total Health	**716.16**	**777.30**	**251.05**	**84.89**	**1,744.51**	**1,829.39**	**751.97**	**932.76**	**251.05**	**-**	**1,935.77**	**1,935.77**

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

Table 36 cont'd: Medium term expenditure framework (excluding energy savings, arrears and non-VAT) , billion shilllings, 2016/17 - 2021/2022

		FY 2020/21 Budget Projections						FY 2021/22 Budget Projections					
	Sector/vote	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
Water and enviroment													
019	Water	8.71	18.10	360.69	236.74	387.50	624.24	9.15	21.72	360.69	107.03	391.55	498.58
019	Environment	-	3.11	25.39		28.50	28.50	-	3.74	25.39		29.12	29.12
157	National Forestry Authority	6.55	0.15	8.61		15.31	15.31	6.88	0.17	8.61		15.66	15.66
150	National Environment Management Authority	7.42	9.38	1.34		18.14	18.14	7.79	11.26	1.34		20.39	20.39
302	Uganda National Meterological Authority	8.99	7.01	21.90		37.90	37.90	9.44	8.41	21.90		39.75	39.75
501-850	LG Water and Environment		13.12	76.01	-	89.13	89.13		15.74	76.01	-	91.75	91.75
122	KCCA Water, Env.& Sanitation Grant		0.02		-	0.02	0.02		0.02		-	0.02	0.02
	Sub-total Water and enviroment	**31.67**	**50.88**	**493.94**	**236.74**	**576.49**	**813.23**	**33.25**	**61.06**	**493.94**	**107.03**	**588.25**	**695.27**
Justice/law and order													
007	Justice Court Awards (Statutory)	-	15.74	-		15.74	15.74	-	18.88	-		18.88	18.88
007	Justice, Attorney General excl Compensation	5.59	19.40	123.54		148.52	148.52	5.87	23.28	123.54		152.68	152.68
007	Justice, Attorney General - Compensation	-	39.74	-	-	39.74	39.74	-	47.68	-	-	47.68	47.68
009	Internal Affairs(Excl. Auxiliary forces)	2.42	21.91	1.84	-	26.17	26.17	2.54	26.29	1.84	-	30.68	30.68
101	Judiciary (Statutory)	39.00	154.17	5.96	-	199.13	199.13	40.95	185.00	5.96	-	231.91	231.91
105	Law Reform Commission (Statutory)	4.94	10.24	0.29	-	15.48	15.48	5.19	12.29	0.29	-	17.77	17.77
106	Uganda Human Rights Comm (Statutory)	6.78	20.00	0.60		27.39	27.39	7.12	24.00	0.60		31.73	31.73
109	Law development Centre	4.61	3.32	1.28		9.21	9.21	4.84	3.98	1.28		10.10	10.10
119	Uganda Registration Services Bureau	9.16	9.65	-		18.81	18.81	9.61	11.58	-		21.19	21.19
120	National Citizenship and Immigration Control Board	5.36	21.28	27.54	-	54.18	54.18	5.63	25.53	27.54	-	58.70	58.70
133	DPP	10.65	29.10	9.45	-	49.20	49.20	11.18	34.92	9.45	-	55.55	55.55
144	Uganda Police (incl LDUs)	347.30	301.86	70.20		719.36	719.36	364.67	362.23	70.20		797.09	797.09
145	Uganda Prisons	76.05	128.53	43.47		248.06	248.06	79.86	154.24	43.47		277.57	277.57
148	Judicial Service Commission	2.08	10.82	0.72		13.63	13.63	2.19	12.98	0.72		15.89	15.89
305	Directorate of Government Analytical Laboratory	1.62	4.46	7.82	-	13.90	13.90	1.70	5.35	7.82	-	14.87	14.87
309	National Identification and Registration Authority	30.39	58.24	15.15	-	103.78	103.78	31.91	69.88	15.15	-	116.95	116.95
	Sub-total Justice/law and order	**545.96**	**848.44**	**307.87**	**-**	**1,702.26**	**1,702.26**	**573.25**	**1,018.13**	**307.87**	**-**	**1,899.25**	**1,899.25**
					-						-		
Accountability													
008	MFPED	7.99	443.87	86.37	30.42	538.23	568.66	8.39	532.64	86.37	4.82	627.41	632.23
103	Inspectorate of Government (IGG) (Statutory)	25.67	30.38	19.90	-	75.95	75.95	26.96	36.45	19.90	-	83.31	83.31
112	Directorate of Ethics and Integrity	1.10	6.79	0.31		8.20	8.20	1.16	8.15	0.31		9.61	9.61
129	Financial Inteligence Authority	4.22	10.69	0.68	-	15.58	15.58	4.43	12.82	0.68	-	17.93	17.93
130	Treasury Operations		129.75		-	129.75	129.75		155.70		-	155.70	155.70
131	Audit (Statutory)	28.23	40.03	5.82	-	74.08	74.08	29.64	48.04	5.82	-	83.50	83.50
141	URA	162.47	274.97	50.71	-	488.15	488.15	170.59	329.97	50.71	-	551.27	551.27
143	Uganda Bureau of Statistics	15.58	30.58	22.56		68.72	68.72	16.36	36.69	22.56		75.61	75.61
153	PPDA	8.45	9.59	9.36		27.40	27.40	8.87	11.50	9.36		29.74	29.74
310	Uganda Investment Authority	2.41	8.01	6.21	-	16.63	16.63	2.53	9.61	6.21	-	18.35	18.35
501-850	District Grant for Monitoring and Accountability	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
122	KCCA Accountability Grant	-	0.73		-	0.73	0.73	-	0.88		-	0.88	0.88
	Sub-total Accountability	**256.12**	**985.39**	**201.92**	**30.42**	**1,443.43**	**1,473.85**	**268.92**	**1,182.47**	**201.92**	**4.82**	**1,653.31**	**1,658.13**
Energy and mineral development													
017	Energy and Minerals	7.55	145.61	505.41	300.61	658.57	959.18	7.93	174.73	505.41	-	688.07	688.07
311	Uganda National Oil Company (UNOC)	11.63	9.45	-		21.08	21.08	12.21	11.34	-		23.55	23.55
123	Rural Electrification Agency (REA)			149.29	49.03	149.29	198.32			149.29	-	149.29	149.29
	Sub-total Energy and mineral dev'telopment	**19.17**	**155.06**	**654.70**	**349.64**	**828.94**	**1,178.58**	**20.13**	**186.08**	**654.70**	**-**	**860.91**	**860.91**
Tourism, trade and industry													
015	Trade, Industry and Cooperatives	2.98	32.98	37.52	-	73.48	73.48	3.13	39.58	37.52	-	80.23	80.23
154	Uganda National Bureau of Standards	7.71	8.95	14.02		30.68	30.68	8.09	10.74	14.02		32.86	32.86
306	Uganda Export Promotion Board	1.41	2.56	0.58		4.55	4.55	1.48	3.08	0.58		5.13	5.13
501-850	District Trade and Commercial Services		-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-
022	Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities	2.53	12.22	8.90		23.65	23.65	2.66	14.67	8.90		26.22	26.22
117	Uganda Tourism Board	2.25	24.92	0.81		27.98	27.98	2.36	29.91	0.81		33.08	33.08
	Sub-total Tourism, trade and industry	**16.88**	**81.64**	**61.84**	**-**	**160.35**	**160.35**	**17.72**	**97.97**	**61.84**	**-**	**177.52**	**177.52**

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

Table 36 cont'd: Medium term expenditure framework (excluding energy savings, arrears and non-VAT) , billion shillings, 2017/18 - 2022/2023

		FY 2021/22 Budget Projections							FY 2022/23 Budget Projections					
	Sector/vote	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
Lands, housing and urban development														
012	Lands, Housing and Urban development	9.83	37.42	14.20	-	61.44	61.44		10.32	44.90	14.20	-	69.42	69.42
156	Uganda Land Commission	0.74	1.07	21.27	-	23.08	23.08		0.78	1.29	21.27	-	23.33	23.33
501-850	USMID Grant													
	Sub-total Lands, housing and urban dev't	**10.57**	**38.49**	**35.47**	**-**	**84.53**	**84.53**		**11.10**	**46.19**	**35.47**	**-**	**92.75**	**92.75**
Social development														
018	Gender, Labour and Social development	4.91	87.07	167.76	27.97	259.74	287.71		5.16	104.48	167.76	29.50	277.40	306.90
124	Equal Opportunities Commission	3.60	6.34	0.44		10.38	10.38		3.78	7.61	0.44		11.83	11.83
501-850	LG Social Development	-	12.86	-	-	12.86	12.86		-	15.44	-	-	15.44	15.44
122	KCCA Social Development Grant		0.29	2.01		2.30	2.30			0.35	2.01		2.36	2.36
	Sub-total Social development	**8.51**	**106.56**	**170.21**	**27.97**	**285.29**	**313.26**		**8.94**	**127.87**	**170.21**	**29.50**	**307.02**	**336.53**
Information and communication technology														
020	Information and Communication Technology	7.20	9.99	22.29	-	39.48	39.48		7.56	11.99	22.29	-	41.84	41.84
126	National Information Technology Authority (NITA -U)	8.06	32.50	2.38	-	42.93	42.93		8.46	39.00	2.38	-	49.83	49.83
	Sub-total Information &communication technology	**15.26**	**42.49**	**24.66**	**-**	**82.41**	**82.41**		**16.02**	**50.99**	**24.66**	**-**	**91.67**	**91.67**
Public sector management														
003	Office of the Prime Minister	3.49	102.53	80.16	74.08	186.18	260.26		3.66	123.04	80.16	-	206.86	206.86
003	Information and National Guidance	-	-	-		-	-		-	-	-		-	-
005	Public Service	6.34	27.77	7.19		41.30	41.30		6.66	33.32	7.19		47.17	47.17
005	Public Service Pension/Comp (Statutory)		-	-	-	-	-			-	-	-	-	-
011	Local Government	10.39	16.35	23.16	-	49.90	49.90		10.91	19.62	23.16	-	53.69	53.69
021	East African Affairs	1.38	45.05	0.78		47.21	47.21		1.45	54.06	0.78		56.28	56.28
108	National Planning Authority (Statutory)	8.68	22.41	1.53		32.62	32.62		9.11	26.89	1.53		37.54	37.54
146	Public Service Commission	2.15	8.76	0.71	-	11.61	11.61		2.26	10.51	0.71	-	13.47	13.47
147	Local Govt Finance Comm	1.36	6.01	0.84		8.21	8.21		1.42	7.22	0.84		9.48	9.48
501-850	LG Unconditional	321.05	202.94	-	-	523.99	523.99		337.10	243.53	-	-	580.64	580.64
501-850	LG Discretionary Development Equalisation	-	-	209.02	-	209.02	209.02		-	-	209.02	-	209.02	209.02
501-850	LG Public Sector Management		327.09	17.72		344.82	344.82			392.51	17.72		410.24	410.24
122	Kampala Capital City Authority (KCCA)	29.22	19.19	2.27	-	50.68	50.68		30.68	23.03	2.27	-	55.98	55.98
	Sub-total Public sector management	**384.06**	**778.10**	**343.38**	**74.08**	**1,505.54**	**1,579.62**		**403.27**	**933.72**	**343.38**	**-**	**1,680.37**	**1,680.37**
Public administration														
001	Office of the President (excl E&I)	14.90	73.06	4.62		92.58	92.58		15.64	87.67	4.62		107.93	107.93
002	State House	18.46	414.99	18.06		451.52	451.52		19.39	497.99	18.06		535.44	535.44
006	Foreign Affairs	6.71	44.20	1.04		51.96	51.96		7.05	53.04	1.04		61.14	61.14
100	Specified Officers - Salaries (Statutory)	0.63	-	-		0.63	0.63		0.66	-	-		0.66	0.66
102	Electoral Commission (Statutory)	30.67	79.15	0.29		110.11	110.11		32.20	94.98	0.29		127.48	127.48
201-231	Missions Abroad	27.82	200.05	23.32		251.19	251.19		29.21	240.06	23.32		292.59	292.59
	Sub-total Public administration	**99.20**	**811.44**	**47.34**		**957.98**	**957.98**		**104.16**	**973.73**	**47.34**		**1,125.23**	**1,125.23**
Legislature														
104	Parliamentary Commission (Statutory)	105.43	514.63	98.08	-	718.14	718.14		110.70	617.55	98.08	-	826.34	826.34
	Sub-total Legislature	**105.43**	**514.63**	**98.08**	**-**	**718.14**	**718.14**		**110.70**	**617.55**	**98.08**	**-**	**826.34**	**826.34**
SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION														
023	Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation	2.50	32.02	87.54	-	122.06	122.06		2.62	38.42	87.54	-	128.58	128.58
110	Uganda Industrial Research Institute	4.51	3.39	11.69		19.59	19.59		4.74	4.06	11.69		20.49	20.49
	SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION	**7.01**	**35.40**	**99.23**	**-**	**141.64**	**141.64**	**0**	**7.36**	**42.48**	**99.23**	**-**	**149.07**	**149.07**
Interest payments due														
	Domestic Interest	-	2,406.87	-	-	2,406.87	2,406.87		-	2,336.23	-	-	2,336.23	2,336.23
	External Interest	-	492.90	-	-	492.90	492.90		-	516.69	-	-	516.69	516.69
	Sub-total Interest payments	**-**	**2,899.78**	**-**	**-**	**2,899.78**	**2,899.78**		**-**	**2,852.92**	**-**	**-**	**2,852.92**	**2,852.92**
	Pensions and Gratuity (Statutory)													
	Total Centre	**2,391.50**	**6,269.14**	**6,015.19**	**4,758.72**	**14,675.83**	**19,434.54**		**2,511.08**	**8,820.87**	**6,057.30**	**5,143.66**	**17,389.24**	**22,532.91**
	Total Local Government Programmes	**2,440.26**	**1,113.85**	**658.59**	**-**	**4,212.70**	**4,212.70**		**2,562.27**	**1,336.62**	**658.59**	**-**	**4,557.48**	**4,557.48**
	Line Ministries + Loc. Gov't Programmes	**4,831.76**	**7,382.99**	**6,673.78**	**4,758.72**	**18,888.53**	**23,647.24**		**5,073.35**	**10,157.49**	**6,715.89**	**5,143.66**	**21,946.73**	**27,090.39**
	Statutory excluding Interest Payments	**251.63**	**1,025.61**	**132.67**	**-**	**1,409.91**	**1,409.91**		**264.21**	**1,230.74**	**132.67**	**-**	**1,627.62**	**1,627.62**
	GRAND TOTAL	**5,083.39**	**11,308.38**	**6,806.45**	**4,758.72**	**23,198.22**	**27,956.93**		**5,337.56**	**14,241.14**	**6,848.56**	**5,143.66**	**26,427.26**	**31,570.92**

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

Table 37: External Debt Serivce Payments By Creditor Excluding Debt Relief, US Million Dollars, 2015/16 - 2017/18

	Principal			Interest			Principal as % of Total		
Creditor Category	**2015/16**	**2016/17**	**2017/18**	**2015/16**	**2016/17**	**2017/18**	**2015/16**	**2016/17**	**2017/18**
Multilateral creditors									
African Dev Bank/Fund (ADB/F)	3.2	3.2	6.4	7.7	9.5	9.1	11.0%	9.7%	7.3%
Arab Bank for Econ Dev in Africa (BADEA)	1.2	1.4	1.2	0.4	0.5	0.5	1.6%	1.5%	0.8%
European Dev Fund (EDF)							0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
European Investment Bank (EIB)	2.9	4.8	3.7	0.4	1.0	0.8	3.4%	4.4%	2.1%
Int Bank for Recons and Dev (IBRD) (5)							0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Int Dev Association (IDA)	17.6	19.4	28.2	18.9	19.5	19.3	37.1%	29.8%	22.2%
Int Fund for Agricult (IFAD)	3.8	4.9	5.3	1.3	1.6	1.5	5.2%	5.0%	3.2%
Int Monetary Fund (IMF)	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%
Islamic Dev Bank (IDB)	1.2	1.7	0.6	1.1	0.2	0.3	2.3%	1.5%	0.5%
Opec Fund	2.6	2.6	2.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	3.1%	2.4%	1.4%
Shelter Afrique							0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Nordic Dev Fund	2.0	1.8	1.8	0.5	0.4	0.4	2.5%	1.7%	0.0%
Total multilateral creditors	**35.3**	**39.8**	**49.9**	**30.7**	**33.3**	**32.5**	**67.1%**	**56.0%**	**37.5%**
Non-Paris club bilateral creditors									
Abu Dhabi	0.0	0.0			0.0		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Burundi	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
China, P.R. of	7.3	10.0	13.8	21.0	37.1	42.6	28.8%	36.0%	26.4%
Cuba	0.0						0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
India	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Kuwait	1.3	1.8	1.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	1.5%	1.7%	0.8%
Libya	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Saudi Arabia	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4%	0.4%	0.2%
Tanzania	0.0						0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
North Korea	0.0						0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
South Korea	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%
Other							0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total non- Paris club bilateral creditors	**9.0**	**12.3**	**15.8**	**21.5**	**37.8**	**43.3**	**31.1%**	**38.4%**	**27.7%**
Paris club bilateral creditors									
Austria	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.2%	0.9%	0.6%
France	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.2%	0.4%	0.3%
Germany	0.0	0.0			0.3		0.0%	0.2%	0.0%
Italy	0.0						0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Japan	0.4	0.4	9.4	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.4%	0.3%	4.9%
Spain	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
United Kingdom	0.0						0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
United States	0.0						0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Sweden	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
Norway	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Finland	0.0						0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Israel	0.0						0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total Paris club	**1.5**	**1.4**	**10.6**	**0.3**	**1.0**	**2.3**	**1.8%**	**1.8%**	**6.0%**
Commercial non banks	0.1	0.0		0.0	0.5		0.1%	0.3%	0.0%
Commercial banks	0.0	0.0	49.7	0.0	4.5	9.7	0.0%	3.4%	27.8%
Other loan category[2]	0.0			0.0			0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Grand total[3]	**45.7**	**53.6**	**125.9**	**52.4**	**77.0**	**87.8**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Note: (1) Arrears Include arrears of principal, interest and penalty interest

(2) Loans extended to private companies with government guarantee, but not currently serviced by government

(3) Small discrepencies between totals and the sum of individual components are due to rounding errors.

(4) FY2017/18 only reflect the 31st December 2017 position.

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

Table 38: Uganda External Debt Service Payment by Creditor including Debt Relief, (US Million Dollars) 2015/16 - 2017/18

	Principal [1]			Interest [2]			Total			Percentage		
	2015/16 pre-Relief	2016/17 pre-Relief	2017/18 pre-Relief	2015/16 pre-Relief	2016/17 pre-Relief	2017/18 pre-Relief	2015/16 pre-Relief	2016/17 pre-Relief	2017/18 pre-Relief	2015/16 pre-Relief	2016/17 pre-Relief	2017/18 pre-Relief
Multilateral creditors												
African Dev Bank/Fund (ADB/F)		15.6	19.0		12.5	11.5		28.0	30.6		10.8%	9.4%
Arab Bank for Econ Dev in Africa (BADEA)		0.9	0.8		0.4	0.4		1.4	1.2		0.5%	0.4%
European Dev Fund (EDF)								0.0	0.0		0.0%	0.0%
European Investment Bank (EIB)		5.1	4.0		1.0	0.8		6.2	4.8		2.4%	1.5%
Int Bank for Recons and Dev (IBRD) [5]								0.0	0.0		0.0%	0.0%
Int Dev Association (IDA)		113.9	113.1		33.4	30.8		147.3	143.9		56.9%	44.0%
Int Fund for Agricult (IFAD)		4.9	5.1		1.6	1.5		6.5	6.6		2.5%	2.0%
Int Monetary Fund (IMF)		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0%	0.0%
Islamic Dev Bank (IDB)		1.2	0.4		0.2	0.3		1.4	0.7		0.5%	0.2%
Opec Fund		1.8	2.0		0.5	0.5		2.3	2.5		0.9%	0.8%
Shelter Afrique								0.0	0.0		0.0%	0.0%
Nordic Dev Fund		1.8	1.8		0.4	0.4		2.2	2.2		0.9%	0.7%
PTA												
Total Multilateral creditors		**145.3**	**146.1**		**49.9**	**46.3**		**195.3**	**192.4**		**75.4%**	**58.8%**
Non-Paris club bilateral creditors												
Abu Dhabi		0.0			0.0			0.00	0.00		0.0%	0.0%
Burundi		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.00	0.00		0.0%	0.0%
China, P.R. of		10.0	14.5		37.1	42.6		47.02	57.10		18.2%	17.5%
Cuba								0.00	0.00		0.0%	0.0%
India		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.00	0.00		0.0%	0.0%
Kuwait		1.3	0.6		0.3	0.3		1.55	0.86		0.6%	0.3%
Libya		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.00	0.00		0.0%	0.0%
Saudi Arabia		0.1	0.2		0.2	0.2		0.31	0.35		0.1%	0.1%
Tanzania								0.00	0.00		0.0%	0.0%
North Korea								0.00	0.00		0.0%	0.0%
South Korea		0.1	0.1		0.0	0.0		0.18	0.16		0.1%	0.1%
Other											0.0%	0.0%
Total Non-Paris club bilateral creditors		**11.5**	**15.4**		**37.6**	**43.0**		**49.1**	**58.5**		**19.0%**	**17.9%**
Paris club bilateral creditors [6]												
Austria		1.31	1.31		0.11	0.11		1.42	1.41		0.5%	0.4%
France		0.64	0.45		0.84	0.74		1.48	1.20		0.6%	0.4%
Germany		0.00			0.25			0.25	0.00		0.1%	0.0%
Italy		0.31	0.18		0.97	0.49		1.28	0.67		0.5%	0.2%
Japan		3.07	10.77		0.21	1.14		3.29	11.91		1.3%	3.6%
Spain		0.00	0.00		0.0	0.0		0.00	0.00		0.0%	0.0%
United Kingdom		0.72	0.41		0.31	0.14		1.03	0.55		0.4%	0.2%
United States		0.02	0.01		0.01	0.00		0.02	0.01		0.0%	0.0%
Sweden		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.59		0.00	0.59		0.0%	0.2%
Norway		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.0%	0.0%
Finland		0.15	0.15		0.02	0.02			0.18		0.0%	0.1%
Israel		0.43	0.24		0.21	0.09			0.33		0.0%	0.1%
Total Paris club bilateral creditors		**6.6**	**13.5**		**2.9**	**3.3**		**8.8**	**16.8**		**3.4%**	**5.2%**
Commercial non banks		0.0			0.5			0.45	0.00		0.0%	0.0%
Commercial banks		0.0	49.7		4.5	9.7		4.49	59.34		0.2%	0.0%
Other loan category [3]											1.7%	18.1%
											0.0%	0.0%
Grand total [4]		**163.48**	**224.73**		**95.39**	**102.30**		**258.87**	**327.03**		**100.0%**	**100.0%**

NOTE: (1) Including arrears
(2) Includes interest on arrears
(3) Loans extended to private companies with government guarantee.
(4) Small discrepancies between totals and the sum of components are due to rounding errors.
(5) PARIS CLUB VI "Naples Terms": all figures are actual payments (i.e. Excludes HIPC Relief)

SOURCE: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

Table 39: Depository Corporations Survey: June 2012- February 2018 (billion shillings)

	2012 Jun	2013 Jun	2014 Jun	2015 Jun	2016 Jun	2017 Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	2018 Jan	Feb
1- Net Foreign Assets	**7,900.9**	**8,426.8**	**8,843.8**	**9,645.9**	**10,328.8**	**12,896.9**	**13,167.4**	**13,177.1**	**13,387.0**	**13,218.7**	**13,543.8**	**13,830.8**	**14,035.1**	**14,081.4**
Central Bank (net)	6,845.2	8,304.9	9,454.9	10,092.0	10,641.8	12,843.2	12,982.8	13,192.8	13,617.4	13,140.2	13,597.1	13,852.4	13,618.3	13,534.2
of which Foreign Reserves	6,536.4	7,552.7	8,822.1	9,559.6	10,085.5	12,157.3	12,318.8	12,486.6	12,795.6	12,398.3	12,878.1	13,284.2	13,081.7	12,842.9
Other Depository Corporations(net)	1,055.7	121.9	-611.1	-446.1	-313.0	53.6	184.6	-15.7	-230.4	78.6	-53.3	-21.6	416.8	547.2
2- Net Domestic Credit	**7,036.3**	**3,620.5**	**5,298.2**	**6,730.7**	**7,228.0**	**7,039.2**	**6,467.1**	**6,921.1**	**6,714.2**	**7,228.4**	**7,368.5**	**7,565.9**	**6,837.7**	**7,141.2**
Claims on Central Government (net)	-568.8	-104.6	538.5	1,826.7	2,749.4	2,450.8	1,794.6	2,528.4	2,315.8	2,841.3	3,089.6	2,775.6	2,488.4	2,531.6
Claims on Public Non Financial Corporation	38.6	55.9	46.8	37.7	31.9	52.0	58.4	53.8	45.4	39.5	40.6	40.1	39.2	40.0
Claims on Other Financial Corporations	34.2	31.3	37.2	45.7	57.6	56.6	57.6	56.1	56.4	56.1	28.9	26.4	25.3	20.2
Claims on State and Local Government	0.3	0.7	0.7	1.2	2.0	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.1
Claims on the Private Sector	7,532.1	8,010.6	9,106.3	10,960.6	11,422.2	12,073.8	12,117.5	12,187.1	12,278.2	12,503.3	12,513.1	12,762.5	12,597.6	12,578.7
of which Loans	7,524.3	7,989.8	9,097.0	10,948.2	11,421.4	12,071.5	12,117.1	12,186.2	12,277.6	12,502.7	12,512.6	12,762.2	12,597.0	12,578.0
3- Other Items (net)	**-3,624.7**	**-4,352.7**	**-4,431.3**	**-6,141.1**	**-7,035.0**	**-7,595.4**	**-7,562.3**	**-7,905.4**	**-7,983.0**	**-8,213.1**	**-8,304.9**	**-8,039.9**	**-8,313.9**	**-8,030.4**
Shares and Other Equity	3,475.9	4,408.1	4,757.5	6,817.0	7,456.7	7,659.9	7,595.2	7,765.4	7,884.9	7,825.2	8,286.0	8,088.7	8,080.4	8,142.4
Other (net)	-159.6	40.0	350.6	643.6	420.8	120.4	37.5	-172.5	-132.6	-446.2	-303.4	136.1	-235.3	105.6
Consolidation Adjustments	10.9	15.4	-24.4	32.2	0.9	-56.0	-4.6	32.4	34.5	58.3	284.5	-87.3	1.8	6.4
4- Money Supply														
Broad Money - M3	**11,296.2**	**12,047.3**	**14,142.0**	**16,376.7**	**17,556.8**	**19,936.0**	**19,634.6**	**20,098.2**	**20,101.2**	**20,447.1**	**20,912.3**	**21,396.7**	**20,872.8**	**21,222.6**
Foreign Exchange Deposits	3,575.4	3,115.0	3,946.8	5,281.3	5,471.7	5,920.5	5,859.4	5,882.3	5,961.8	6,045.5	6,054.0	6,064.4	6,089.8	6,199.6
Broad Money - M2	**7,720.8**	**8,932.3**	**10,195.2**	**11,095.3**	**12,085.1**	**14,015.5**	**13,775.2**	**14,215.9**	**14,139.4**	**14,401.6**	**14,858.4**	**15,332.3**	**14,783.0**	**15,023.0**
Other Deposits-Local Currency	3,295.0	3,687.5	4,141.8	4,370.3	4,908.8	5,860.9	5,724.6	5,882.8	5,873.5	5,921.6	6,137.9	6,183.8	5,812.1	5,915.3
Narrow Money - M1	**4,425.7**	**5,244.9**	**6,053.4**	**6,725.1**	**7,176.2**	**8,154.6**	**8,050.5**	**8,333.0**	**8,266.0**	**8,480.0**	**8,720.5**	**9,148.5**	**8,970.9**	**9,107.7**
Currency in Circulation	1,939.3	2,141.2	2,335.1	2,762.1	2,935.3	3,342.2	3,309.4	3,409.6	3,339.5	3,359.6	3,534.7	3,828.1	3,628.7	3,474.4
Transferable Deposits-Local Currency	2,486.4	3,103.7	3,718.3	3,963.0	4,240.9	4,812.4	4,741.1	4,923.5	4,926.4	5,120.4	5,185.7	5,320.4	5,342.2	5,633.3

Note: The Depository Corporations Survey inc

Source: Bank of Uganda.

Table 40: Structure of interest rates 2014-2018

		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	Lending Rates
Calendar Year											
2014		14.2	15.2	9.6	11.1	11.3	3.1	1.8	2.7	10.8	21.6
2015		17.4	18.4	14.4	15.6	15.6	3.2	1.5	3.3	12.8	22.6
2016		18.9	19.9	14.4	15.1	14.9	4.2	2.0	3.5	13.2	23.9
2017		14.5	15.5	9.9	10.3	10.8	2.8	1.7	3.1	9.7	21.3
Fiscal Year											
2013/14		14.5	15.5	9.3	11.1	11.3	3.2	1.8	2.8	11.7	22.2
2014/15		14.3	15.3	11.1	12.4	12.6	2.9	1.6	3.0	10.5	21.6
2015/16		20.2	21.2	16.0	17.1	16.6	3.7	1.6	3.5	14.4	24.0
2016/17		16.3	17.3	12.2	12.7	13.1	3.6	2.0	3.2	11.4	22.6
Monthly											
2014	Jan	14.5	15.5	8.4	10.7	10.7	3.9	2.2	3.1	11.4	21.9
	Feb	14.5	15.5	8.9	11.0	11.1	4.6	2.0	3.4	12.5	20.8
	Mar	14.5	15.5	9.4	11.3	11.5	3.1	1.9	2.5	12.4	21.9
	Apr	14.5	15.5	9.9	11.3	11.5	3.8	1.9	2.5	12.1	21.8
	May	14.5	15.5	9.5	10.8	10.9	3.0	1.7	2.3	11.4	21.9
	Jun	14.0	15.0	8.9	10.4	10.6	2.4	1.8	2.3	9.8	21.5
	Jul	14.0	15.0	9.1	10.3	10.7	2.8	1.7	2.3	10.4	21.6
	Aug	14.0	15.0	10.1	10.5	11.1	2.5	1.6	2.3	9.7	21.7
	Sep	14.0	15.0	10.0	10.9	11.2	2.5	1.8	2.4	10.0	21.2
	Oct	14.0	15.0	10.3	11.6	11.7	2.5	1.7	2.5	9.7	21.9
	Nov	14.0	15.0	10.4	12.2	12.0	2.8	1.7	3.6	9.8	22.1
	Dec	14.0	15.0	10.6	12.3	12.1	3.0	1.6	3.2	10.5	20.7
2015	Jan	14.0	15.0	10.7	12.6	12.7	2.9	1.7	3.3	10.8	21.7
	Feb	14.0	15.0	11.4	13.3	13.6	3.4	1.6	2.9	11.4	20.8
	Mar	14.0	15.0	12.3	13.5	13.8	2.7	1.4	3.3	9.8	20.1
	Apr	15.0	16.0	13.1	13.9	14.3	3.5	1.5	3.3	11.5	22.1
	May	15.0	16.0	12.8	13.8	14.3	3.1	1.6	3.1	11.9	22.7
	Jun	16.0	17.0	12.8	13.5	14.0	2.7	1.5	3.3	10.4	22.3
	Jul	17.5	18.5	13.4	14.5	14.8	3.2	1.4	3.6	11.3	21.8
	Aug	20.0	21.0	14.7	15.7	15.6	3.3	1.1	3.2	13.1	23.5
	Sep	20.0	21.0	16.7	17.7	17.7	3.3	1.6	3.5	14.5	23.3
	Oct	21.0	22.0	18.8	19.6	19.1	3.3	1.5	3.6	14.8	23.9
	Nov	21.0	22.0	18.3	19.5	18.3	3.5	1.6	3.5	16.9	24.5
	Dec	21.0	22.0	17.6	19.5	18.5	4.2	1.5	3.5	17.0	24.6
2016	Jan	21.0	22.0	18.2	19.8	19.7	4.1	1.5	3.2	17.3	24.3
	Feb	21.0	22.0	18.7	20.0	19.1	3.3	1.4	3.2	16.1	25.2
	Mar	21.0	22.0	15.1	15.7	14.4	3.4	1.5	3.2	13.7	24.4
	Apr	20.0	21.0	13.7	14.1	13.6	4.2	1.9	3.7	12.4	24.2
	May	20.0	21.0	13.5	14.3	13.9	4.5	2.0	3.6	13.6	24.5
	Jun	19.0	20.0	13.9	14.8	14.9	4.1	1.9	3.7	12.2	23.5
	Jul	19.0	20.0	14.3	14.4	14.8	4.9	2.7	3.5	13.0	23.9
	Aug	18.0	19.0	13.9	14.2	14.4	4.5	2.3	3.5	12.9	24.3
	Sep	18.0	19.0	13.1	14.0	13.8	4.4	2.3	3.6	11.9	23.7
	Oct	17.0	18.0	13.0	13.5	13.3	4.1	2.1	3.3	11.5	22.8
	Nov	17.0	18.0	13.0	13.3	13.1	4.6	2.3	3.7	12.0	23.1
	Dec	16.0	17.0	13.0	13.6	13.7	3.9	1.9	3.7	12.1	22.7
2017	Jan	16.0	17.0	12.9	13.5	13.2	3.1	1.9	2.8	11.8	22.4
	Feb	15.5	16.5	12.4	12.4	12.2	2.6	1.7	2.6	11.4	23.1
	Mar	15.5	16.5	10.8	11.4	12.2	3.0	1.8	3.0	10.3	22.5
	Apr	15.0	16.0	9.8	11.0	12.1	2.9	1.7	2.9	10.9	20.5
	May	15.0	16.0	10.1	10.9	12.0	2.7	1.7	3.0	9.9	21.0
	Jun	14.0	15.0	10.1	10.9	12.0	2.5	1.6	2.3	8.9	21.1
	Jul	14.0	15.0	9.5	9.8	10.4	2.9	1.7	3.4	9.3	20.9
	Aug	14.0	15.0	9.3	9.5	10.0	3.0	1.7	3.5	9.3	22.3
	Sep	14.0	15.0	9.2	9.1	9.5	3.0	1.5	3.6	9.0	20.9
	Oct	13.5	14.5	8.7	8.7	8.6	2.7	1.5	3.5	8.8	19.0
	Nov	13.5	14.5	8.3	8.3	8.5	2.6	1.5	3.6	8.6	21.4
	Dec	13.5	14.5	8.0	8.0	8.3	2.7	1.5	3.5	8.2	20.3
2018	Jan	13.5	14.5	8.2	8.0	8.3	2.9	1.6	3.6	9.0	20.3
	Feb	13.0	14.0	8.2	8.4	8.6	3.0	1.5	3.6	8.2	21.1
	Mar	13.0	14.0	8.3	8.4	8.7					

Note: (i) Treasury bill rates refer to monthly average annualised discount rates

(ii) Commercial banks rates are weighted averages

Source: Bank of Uganda.

Table 41: Foreign Exchange Rates 2014 - 2018 (Uganda Shillings per US$)

		Bureau Weighted Average			
		Buying Rate	Selling Rate	Bureau Middle Rate	Official Middle Rate
Calendar Year					
2014		2,590.19	2,599.30	2,594.75	2,599.79
2015		3,226.47	3,241.71	3,234.09	3,240.65
2016		3,406.55	3,421.89	3,414.22	3,420.10
2017		3,596.27	3,642.80	3,619.53	3,611.22
Financial Year					
2013/14		2,531.06	2,539.29	2,535.17	2,538.03
2014/15		2,815.51	2,825.41	2,820.46	2,827.73
2015/16		3,428.44	3,445.55	3,436.99	3,442.97
2016/17		3,514.72	3,562.66	3,538.69	3,529.68
Monthly					
2014	Jan	2,495.07	2,500.98	2,498.03	2,499.90
	Feb	2,448.88	2,473.55	2,461.22	2,471.96
	Mar	2,528.20	2,535.08	2,531.64	2,534.22
	Apr	2,523.24	2,530.63	2,526.93	2,529.79
	May	2,525.49	2,532.59	2,529.04	2,532.39
	Jun	2,573.79	2,580.13	2,576.96	2,580.86
	Jul	2,625.55	2,633.64	2,629.60	2,633.52
	Aug	2,595.33	2,606.29	2,600.81	2,612.50
	Sep	2,614.49	2,619.55	2,617.02	2,618.80
	Oct	2,668.66	2,678.23	2,673.44	2,680.51
	Nov	2,726.37	2,734.27	2,730.32	2,734.22
	Dec	2,757.27	2,766.64	2,761.96	2,768.79
2015	Jan	2,847.21	2,856.74	2,851.98	2,860.71
	Feb	2,860.00	2,868.91	2,864.46	2,868.85
	Mar	2,937.82	2,952.14	2,944.98	2,951.74
	Apr	2,983.86	2,994.40	2,989.13	2,995.58
	May	2,993.23	3,003.10	2,998.17	3,007.60
	Jun	3,176.29	3,191.05	3,183.67	3,199.90
	Jul	3,344.66	3,372.42	3,358.54	3,360.09
	Aug	3,538.27	3,546.54	3,542.41	3,548.25
	Sep	3,656.18	3,667.86	3,662.02	3,667.50
	Oct	3,621.00	3,640.49	3,630.75	3,636.02
	Nov	3,413.26	3,443.78	3,428.52	3,429.00
	Dec	3,345.80	3,363.06	3,354.43	3,362.49
2016	Jan	3,426.09	3,443.56	3,434.82	3,451.21
	Feb	3,414.59	3,431.04	3,422.82	3,435.11
	Mar	3,354.37	3,368.22	3,361.30	3,365.50
	Apr	3,332.43	3,343.46	3,337.94	3,343.57
	May	3,337.36	3,355.41	3,346.39	3,348.92
	Jun	3,357.22	3,370.80	3,364.01	3,367.99
	Jul	3,357.11	3,388.31	3,372.71	3,379.29
	Aug	3,363.44	3,375.51	3,369.47	3,373.54
	Sep	3,372.80	3,382.79	3,377.79	3,381.41
	Oct	3,428.11	3,440.18	3,434.14	3,435.85
	Nov	3,551.87	3,564.71	3,558.29	3,560.62
	Dec	3,583.23	3,598.72	3,590.98	3,598.17
2017	Jan	3,575.35	3,630.42	3,602.88	3,609.48
	Feb	3,566.65	3,889.01	3,727.83	3,585.35
	Mar	3,589.02	3,608.82	3,598.92	3,599.01
	Apr	3,604.81	3,655.92	3,630.36	3,618.70
	May	3,601.56	3,623.96	3,612.76	3,623.61
	Jun	3,582.74	3,593.62	3,588.18	3,591.10
	Jul	3,585.58	3,593.60	3,589.59	3,601.53
	Aug	3,595.98	3,612.04	3,604.01	3,606.03
	Sep	3,584.33	3,593.99	3,589.16	3,599.87
	Oct	3,625.41	3,639.76	3,632.58	3,637.91
	Nov	3,629.96	3,639.22	3,634.59	3,638.85
	Dec	3,613.84	3,633.20	3,623.52	3,623.26
2018	Jan	3,632.14	3,645.00	3,638.57	3,640.05
	Feb	3,621.09	3,642.85	3,631.97	3,637.56
	Mar				3,660.12

Notes:

(1) Data reported is on period averages basis.

(2) The weighted average inter-bank mid-rate is the official mid-rate

Source: Bank of Uganda

Table 42: Census Population by Residence and 2015-2016 Midyear Population Estimate

Year	Urban	Rural	Total
1969	634,952	8,900,099	9,535,051
1980	938,287	11,697,892	12,636,179
1991	1,889,622	14,782,083	16,671,705
2002	2,921,981	21,305,316	24,227,297
2014	7,425,864	27,208,786	34,634,650
2015	7,348,700	28,167,600	35,516,300
2016	7,586,800	29,006,200	36,593,000

Note: The 2014 shows figures from National Population Housing Census 2014. The figures for 1969, 1980 and 1991 are as per the 1991 definition while those for 2002 and 2014 are as per the 2014 definition of urban areas. The urban population of 2014 excludes the population enumerated in Town Boards.

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statsitics

Table 43: Census Population (2002 and 2014) by Region and District and Projected (2016 - 2018) Mid Year Population

District/	Census Population				
Region	2002	2014	2016	2017	2018
Central					
Buikwe	329,858	422,771	437,200	445,300	453,500
Bukomansimbi	139,556	151,413	152,700	153,300	154,000
Butambala	86,755	100,840	102,600	103,800	104,900
Buvuma	42,483	89,890	100,300	106,700	113,300
Gomba	133,264	159,922	163,800	165,900	168,000
Kalangala	34,766	54,293	58,000	60,000	62,100
Kalungu	160,684	183,232	186,200	187,700	189,200
Kampala	1,189,142	1,507,080	1,555,600	1,583,000	1,610,500
Kayunga	294,613	368,062	379,100	385,400	391,600
Kiboga	108,897	148,218	154,700	158,400	162,100
Kyankwanzi	120,575	214,693	233,500	244,400	256,000
Kyotera	226,182	278,660	286,400	290,800	295,100
Luwero	341,317	456,958	475,700	486,400	497,100
Lwengo	242,252	274,953	279,000	281,400	283,600
Lyantonde	66,039	93,753	98,400	101,200	104,000
Masaka	228,170	297,004	307,900	314,000	320,200
Mityana	266,108	328,964	338,400	343,500	348,900
Mpigi	187,771	250,548	260,800	266,400	272,200
Mubende	423,422	684,348	733,400	761,700	790,900
Mukono	423,052	596,804	626,300	643,100	660,200
Nakaseke	137,278	197,373	207,800	213,800	219,900
Nakasongola	127,064	181,795	191,300	196,600	202,000
Rakai	178,144	237,649	247,300	252,600	258,200
Ssembabule	180,045	252,597	264,900	271,800	278,900
Wakiso	907,988	1,997,418	2,244,200	2,391,500	2,548,000
Sub Total	**6,575,425**	**9,529,238**	**10,085,500**	**10,408,700**	**10,744,400**
Western					
Buhweju	82,881	120,720	127,200	131,100	134,900
Buliisa	63,363	113,161	123,200	129,000	135,100
Bundibugyo	158,909	224,387	235,500	241,900	248,400
Bunyangabu	127,062	170,247	177,300	181,200	185,300
Bushenyi	205,671	234,443	238,100	240,200	242,200
Hoima	343,618	572,986	617,100	642,400	668,900
Ibanda	198,635	249,625	257,300	261,700	266,000
Isingiro	316,025	486,360	517,300	535,000	553,200
Kabale	194,939	230,609	235,500	238,300	241,100
Kabarole	229,852	298,989	309,900	316,100	322,300
Kagadi	228,329	351,033	373,200	386,100	399,200
Kakumiro	108,357	293,108	340,000	368,600	399,600
Kamwenge	263,730	414,454	442,200	458,100	474,700
Kanungu	204,732	252,144	259,200	263,100	267,000
Kasese	523,033	694,987	722,600	738,300	754,100
Kibaale	69,196	140,947	156,500	165,700	175,500
Kiruhura	212,219	328,077	349,200	361,300	373,800
Kiryandongo	187,707	266,197	279,600	287,200	295,000
Kisoro	220,312	281,705	291,100	296,400	301,800
Kyegegwa	110,925	281,637	323,600	348,900	376,200
Kyenjojo	266,246	422,204	451,200	467,800	484,800
Masindi	208,420	291,113	305,000	313,100	321,100
Mbarara	361,477	472,629	490,200	500,200	510,200
Mitooma	160,802	183,444	186,300	187,900	189,600
Ntoroko	51,069	67,005	69,600	70,900	72,400
Ntungamo	379,987	483,841	499,800	508,800	517,900
Rubanda	172,780	196,896	200,000	201,600	203,400
Rubirizi	101,804	129,149	133,200	135,800	138,100
Rukiga	90,599	100,726	101,800	102,500	103,300
Rukungiri	275,162	314,694	319,800	322,500	325,500
Sheema	180,234	207,343	211,000	212,900	214,800
Sub Total	**6,298,075**	**8,874,860**	**9,343,500**	**9,614,600**	**9,895,400**

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 43 (Cont'd): Census Population (2002 and 2014) by Region and District, and Projected (2016 - 2018) Mid Year Population

District/ Region	2002	2014	2016	2017	2018
Northen					
Abim	51,803	107,966	120,300	127,600	135,400
Adjumani	202,290	225,251	227,900	229,500	231,000
Agago	184,018	227,792	234,300	238,000	241,700
Alebtong	163,047	227,541	238,300	244,600	250,800
Amolatar	96,189	147,166	156,400	161,600	167,100
Amudat	63,572	105,769	113,800	118,600	123,400
Amuru	135,723	186,696	195,200	199,900	204,900
Apac	249,656	368,626	389,500	401,600	413,800
Arua	559,075	782,077	819,600	840,900	862,700
Dokolo	129,385	183,093	192,300	197,400	202,800
Gulu	193,337	275,613	289,600	297,700	305,900
Kaabong	202,758	167,879	175,200	179,400	183,600
Kitgum	167,030	204,048	209,500	212,500	215,500
Koboko	129,148	206,495	220,900	229,200	237,900
Kole	165,922	239,327	252,000	259,200	266,500
Kotido	122,541	181,050	191,400	197,200	203,300
Lamwo	115,345	134,371	136,900	138,400	139,900
Lira	290,601	408,043	427,900	439,200	450,600
Maracha	145,705	186,134	192,400	195,900	199,400
Moroto	77,243	103,432	107,600	110,100	112,500
Moyo	194,778	139,012	144,600	147,600	150,900
Nakapiripirit	90,922	156,690	169,500	177,100	184,800
Napak	112,697	142,224	146,700	149,300	151,700
Nebbi	166,834	238,959	251,300	258,400	265,700
Nwoya	41,010	133,506	159,300	175,400	193,100
Omoro	105,190	160,732	170,800	176,600	182,400
Otuke	62,018	104,254	112,400	117,100	122,000
Oyam	268,415	383,644	403,400	414,800	426,200
Pader	142,320	178,004	183,400	186,400	189,500
Pakwach	99,478	157,835	168,700	174,900	181,400
Yumbe	251,784	484,822	533,800	562,600	592,800
Zombo	169,048	240,081	252,200	259,100	266,200
Sub Total	**5,148,882**	**7,188,132**	**7,587,100**	**7,817,800**	**8,055,400**

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 43 (Cont'd): Census Population (2002 and 2014) by Region and District and Projected (2016 - 2018) Mid Year Population

	Census Population		Mid Year Projected Population		
Region	**2002**	**2014**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**
Eastern					
Amuria	180,022	270,928	287,100	296,500	306,000
Budaka	136,489	207,597	220,400	227,800	235,300
Bududa	123,103	210,173	227,100	237,000	247,300
Bugiri	266,944	382,913	410,200	426,000	442,200
Bukedea	122,433	203,600	219,200	228,100	237,400
Bukwo	48,952	89,356	97,500	102,400	107,500
Bulambuli	97,273	174,513	190,100	199,100	208,500
Busia	225,008	323,662	340,600	350,400	360,200
Butaleja	157,489	244,153	260,000	269,000	278,300
Butebo	93,330	144,971	154,400	159,800	165,400
Buyende	191,266	323,067	348,600	363,300	378,700
Iganga	355,473	504,197	529,500	544,100	558,700
Jinja	387,573	471,242	483,300	490,100	496,900
Kaberamaido	131,650	215,026	230,800	240,000	249,400
Kaliro	154,667	236,199	250,900	259,300	267,900
Kamuli	361,399	486,319	506,700	518,200	529,900
Kapchorwa	74,268	105,186	110,400	113,500	116,500
Katakwi	118,928	166,231	174,300	178,800	183,400
Kibuku	128,219	202,033	215,700	223,400	231,600
Kumi	165,365	239,268	252,100	259,300	266,800
Kween	67,171	93,667	98,000	100,600	103,300
Luuka	185,526	238,020	246,200	250,800	255,400
Manafwa	115,451	149,544	138,900	140,600	142,200
Mayuge	324,674	473,239	499,200	513,900	529,000
Mbale	332,571	488,960	516,400	532,100	548,100
Namayingo	145,451	215,443	221,400	224,800	228,200
Namisindwa	147,115	204,281	230,100	237,300	244,600
Namutumba	167,691	252,557	267,800	276,400	285,300
Ngora	101,867	141,919	148,600	152,500	156,300
Pallisa	162,540	241,919	255,900	263,900	272,200
Serere	176,479	285,903	306,500	318,300	330,700
Sironko	185,819	242,421	251,400	256,400	261,500
Soroti	193,310	296,833	315,600	326,300	337,500
Tororo	379,399	517,080	539,700	552,700	565,700
Sub Total	**6,204,915**	**9,042,420**	**9,544,600**	**9,832,700**	**10,127,900**
Uganda	**24,227,297**	**34,634,650**	**36,560,700**	**37,673,800**	**38,823,100**

Note: 2014 are Results from the National Population Housing Census 2014 and 2016, 2017 and 2018 are estimates

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

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