



Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development



BACKGROUND TO THE BUDGET FISCAL YEAR 2025/26

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



JUNE 2025





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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

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

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

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

CHAPTER

1

CHAPTER ONE

- National Context
- Regional and Global Context
- Budget Process

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 National Context

The close of FY2024/25 concludes the implementation period for the Third National Development Plan (NDPIII). It also marks the mid-point for the implementation period of Vision 2040. Over the first half of Vision 2040 (2010 to 2025), the share of households in the subsistence economy more than halved, reducing from 69 percent in 2014 to 33 percent in 2024. This rate of reduction validates Vision 2040 – “A Transformed Ugandan Society from a Peasant to a Modern and Prosperous Country within 30 years”. Per capita income more than doubled over the same period, from USD506 in FY2010/11 to USD1,263 in FY2024/25.

FY2025/26 ushers the country to the start of the 2nd half of Vision 2040 journey. It is the start year for the implementation period of the Fourth National Development Plan (FY2025/26 to FY2029/30) and the first five years of the Tenfold Growth Strategy for building a USD500billion economy by 2040. The National Budget for FY2025/26 is, accordingly, pivotal for Government’s renewed commitment to fast-track full monetization and formalization of the economy.

NDPIV is themed “Sustainable Industrialization for Inclusive Growth, Employment and Wealth Creation” with a principal target of more than doubling national GDP from USD64billion to USD158billion. It recognizes that the country’s economic transformation requires more than incremental growth – it calls for a coordinated, bold, and productivity-driven shift across key sectors. The FY2025/26 Budget serves as the primary fiscal instrument to operationalize this shift. It seeks to redirect resources towards priority areas that generate high multiplier effects, promote private sector investment, and drive equitable development.

The priority areas of the FY2025/26 Budget are clustered into two: ATMS and ENABLERS. The ATMS are the investment areas for the private sector and State-Owned Enterprises namely, **A**gro-Industrial Development; **T**ourism Development; **M**ineral-based Development including Oil and Gas; and **S**cience, Technology and Innovation including ICT and Creatives Industry. ENABLERS on their part are the public goods and services that make for a conducive investment climate and business environment. The Budget for FY2025/26 is designed within the context of multiple investment opportunities to address the country’s growing energy demand, fast urbanizing population, rising average household incomes and expanding regional markets. On the downside, the context includes persistent structural challenges, evolving global and regional economic dynamics, climate-related shocks, geopolitical uncertainties, rising debt service obligations, and domestic revenue mobilisation constraints.

The FY2025/26 Budget retains the theme of “Full Monetization of the Ugandan Economy through Commercial Agriculture; Industrialization; Expanding and Broadening Services; Digital Transformation, and Market Access”. The growth strategy for FY2025/26 is designed to shift Uganda’s economic growth path to a higher trajectory with an average growth rate of at least 7percent per annum.

The economy's output is projected to grow by 7.0percent in FY2025/26, compared to 6.3percent in FY2024/25 and 6.1percent in FY2023/24, largely driven by agriculture, manufacturing, and services. The projected expansion in economic output in FY2025/26 translates to a per capita GDP of USD1,324. In terms of trade, Uganda made significant strides, particularly within the East African Community (EAC), the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), and the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA). Uganda's total trade in the 12 months to April 2025 increased to USD9.78billion, a notable rise of 30.2percent compared to the 12-months period to April 2024. For the first time in the Country's history, monthly receipts from merchandise exports reached and exceeded the USD Onebillion mark (USD1.1billion).

Socioeconomic progress in the last decade (2014 to 2024) emerged from the findings of the National Population and Housing Census (NHPC, 2024). The proportion of households in the subsistence economy further declined from 39.0percent in 2020 to 33.1percent in 2024. The literacy rate increased to 74 percent in 2024, up from 72 percent in 2014, ultimately reflecting improvement in the quality of Human Capital. Total Fertility Rate (TFR) declined from 5.8 in 2014 to 4.5 children per woman of reproductive age in 2024. Relatedly, average household size also declined from 4.7 in 2014 to 4.2 persons in 2024. Life expectancy at birth improved from 63.7 years in 2014 to 68.2 years in 2024, higher than Africa's average of 63.8 years but lower than World average of 73.2years.

1.2 Regional and Global Context

At a regional level, the commitment of the EAC and AU to regional integration plays a central role in advancing economic growth, infrastructure development, and political unity across the continent. On July 25, 2024, the COMESA-EAC-SADC Tripartite Free Trade Area (TFTA) came into force after the required number of ratifications was achieved. This agreement integrates three major regional economic communities—COMESA, EAC, and SADC—creating a vast free trade area. The EAC, in collaboration with the AU Border Programme, launched a peace caravan and benchmarking tour to promote peaceful coexistence among border communities of Uganda, Kenya, and South Sudan. In addition, Uganda continued to seek to leverage the collective strengths of the region by fostering cross-border collaborations in infrastructure through various projects such as the East African Crude Oil Pipeline (EACOP), rehabilitating the country's railway network, including the Malaba-Kampala route, trade facilitation, and shared resource management. Uganda launched its first African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) Export Facility in Entebbe in December 2024 focused on processing and exporting products like coffee, dairy, fish, and pharmaceuticals to markets such as Nigeria and the Balkans. By promoting regional value chains and harmonizing policies, Uganda aims to unlock greater economic opportunities and ensure that development benefits are shared across East Africa, contributing to the prosperity and stability of the entire community.

In 2025, Kenya became the largest economy in Eastern Africa, surpassing Ethiopia. According to International Monetary Fund (IMF), Kenya's Gross Domestic Product

(GDP) is projected to reach USD132billion in 2025, overtaking Ethiopia's estimated USD117billion. This shift in regional economic leadership is attributed to several factors: Kenya's shilling appreciated by 21% in 2024, making it the world's best-performing currency that year. In contrast, Ethiopia devalued its currency, the birr, by over 55% in 2024 to unlock financial support from the IMF and World Bank. Kenya's projected economic growth extends its economic dominance to the wider Eastern Africa sub-region, with potential implications for regional trade dynamics and integration. Ethiopia faces challenges that may limit its regional influence, while the EAC stands to benefit from Kenya's growth. The ongoing civil war in Sudan, now entering its third year as of mid-2025, has severely impacted the country's economic growth and development prospects. Sudan's economy experienced significant contractions, with GDP shrinking by 20% in 2023 and an additional 15% in 2024. The conflict in Sudan is expected to continue dampening economic growth and development in 2025, with recovery heavily dependent on the resolution of hostilities and substantial international support.

As of March 2025, 49 out of the 54 signatory States had submitted their instruments of ratification to the African Union Commission (AUC) under the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA). AU leaders endorsed strategies to advance Africa's integration, economic transformation, and climate resilience. 21 African countries will achieve growth exceeding 5 percent in 2025, with four countries: Ethiopia, Niger, Rwanda, and Senegal potentially reaching the critical 7 percent threshold required for poverty reduction and inclusive growth. Africa's projected growth rates will surpass the global average and outpace most other regions except emerging and developing Asia. India is projected to remain the fastest-growing large economy for 2025 and 2026, reaffirming its dominance in the global economic landscape. The country's economy is expected to expand by 6.2 percent in 2025 and 6.3 per cent in 2026, outpacing many of its global counterparts.

Within the UN Framework associated agencies, funding is being challenged due to contraction of available resources. This is on account of changing priorities of traditional funders. The International Development Association (IDA) has indicated a 7.5percent increase of its global development finance for the cycle 2025-2028. This round of funding will focus on 4 priorities: private investment, conflict and violence; infrastructure, digital transformation and climate resilience. In addition, a new UN Office South-South (UNOSSC) and triangular cooperation window was also launched at the 8th International Conference on Triangular Cooperation in October 2024 to support six key SDG transitions. The United Nations established the UN Technology Bank to strengthen the capacity of Least Developed Countries (LDCs), to promote and facilitate the development and implementation of the appropriate Science Technology and Innovation (STI) strategies for LDCs. The UN Technology Bank (UNTB) released its strategic plan for 2025 – 2027 which sets a clear and results-oriented roadmap to support Least Developed Countries (LDCs) through the power of science, technology, and innovation.

As part of global efforts by fiscal authorities to have coordinated approaches to fiscal policy management, the EU announced Simplified VAT rules for imports in

2025. This initiative is part of the EU's broader efforts to streamline tax procedures and enhance compliance across member states.

1.3 Budget Process

In terms of process, preparation of the FY2025/26 Budget was highly consultative. Consultations were conducted with key stakeholders at Central and Local Government from across the spectrum of society including the Private Sector, Civil Society Organizations, Academia and Development Partners. At a national level, the 2024 National Budget Consultative workshop and Economic Growth Forum were held from 29th to 30th August to identify policy solutions to drive the country's future growth prospects. This was reinforced by the 2024 National Competitiveness Forum held in October 2024. Local Government Budget Consultative workshops were also held across all regions of the country to incorporate key issues and recommendations of local economic development into the budget.

The rest of this report is structured along the following chapters: Chapter Two analyses developments and prospects within the global and regional context and their impact on Uganda's economy. Chapter Three provides a discussion on Uganda's development cooperation agenda across major thematic areas at both regional and international levels, including the EAC, COMESA, AU and the UN, among others. Chapter Four discusses the performance of the domestic economy in FY2024/25, covering the real, monetary, fiscal and external sectors. Chapter Five discusses the Country's National Investment and development priorities and the associated National Development outcomes. Chapter Six analyses programme performance along NDPIII clusters in FY2024/25 and priorities for FY2025/26 anchored on NDPIV. Lastly, Chapter Seven provides the macroeconomic and fiscal outlook for FY2025/26 and the medium term.

CHAPTER

2

CHAPTER TWO

- Global and Regional Economic Developments and Prospects
- Global Trade
- International Investment
- Economic Developments and Prospects in Sub-Saharan Africa

CHAPTER TWO: GLOBAL AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENTS AND PROSPECTS

2.1 Introduction

Uganda's development agenda is influenced by global and regional development outcomes with significant impacts on economic expansion. NDPIV provides a detailed context on the linkages between regional and global development issues that influence the national development agenda.

This chapter, therefore, examines recent trends and projections in the global economy, and their likely impact on the national economy and implications for Government's policy.

2.2 Global and Regional Economic Developments and Prospects

2.2.1 Global Growth

Following an unprecedented series of shocks in the preceding years, global growth was stable yet underwhelming through 2024¹. However, the landscape changed as governments around the world reordered policy priorities, partly in response to the announcement and implementation of a series of new tariff measures by the United States and countermeasures by its trading partners. This on its own is a major negative shock to growth. The unpredictability with which these measures have been unfolding also has a negative impact on economic activity and the outlook².

In 2024, the global economy grew by 3.3% and is projected to grow at 2.8% in 2025 and 3.0% in 2026 as per the figure 2.1 below, slightly below the historical average of 3.7% (2000–2019). This growth is primarily on account of an upward revision in the United States offsetting downward revisions in other major economies³, trade tensions and related uncertainties and continued turbulence in financial markets⁴. The low growth rate will be insufficient to foster sustained economic development with the possibility of further headwinds from heightened policy uncertainty and adverse trade policy shifts, geopolitical tensions, persistent inflation, and climate-related natural disasters.

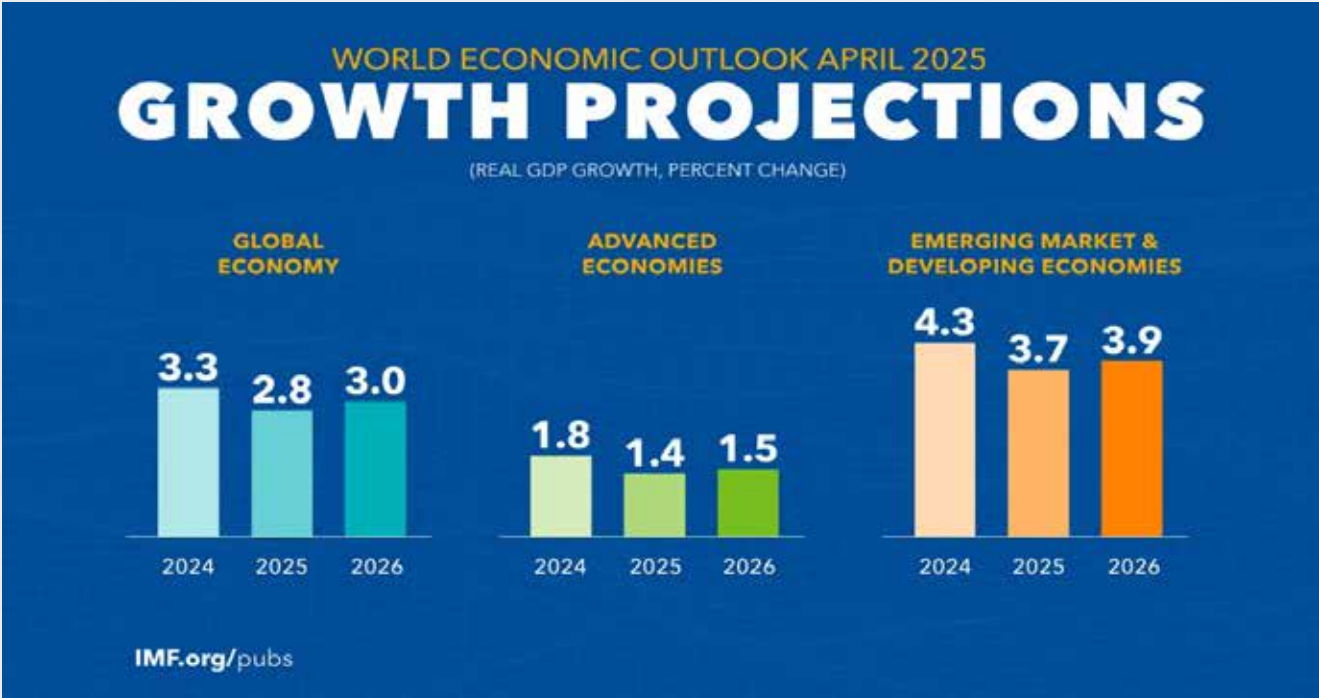
1 IMF World Economic Outlook, January 2025

2 International Monetary Fund | April 2025

3 IMF World Economic Outlook, January 2025

4 <https://www.spglobal.com/market-intelligence/en/news-insights/research/global-economic-outlook-april-2025>

Figure 2.1: World Economic Outlook for FY2025–26



Source: IMF World Economic Outlook, April, 2025

Growth in advanced economies is projected at 1.4 percent in 2025. Growth in the United States is expected to slow to 1.8 percent, a pace that is 0.9 percentage points lower relative to the projection in the economic updates for January 2025. This reduction is on account of greater policy uncertainty, trade tensions, and softer demand momentum. Growth for the Euro area, at 0.8 percent, is expected to slow down by 0.2 percentage points⁵. In emerging markets and developing economies, growth is expected to slow down to 3.7 percent in 2025 and 3.9 percent in 2026, with significant downgrades for countries affected most by recent trade measures, such as China⁶.

Global growth is stabilizing as inflation returns closer to targets and monetary easing supports activity in both advanced economies and Emerging Market and Developing Economies (EMDEs). This should give rise to a broad-based, moderate global expansion over 2025–26, at 2.7 percent per year, as trade and investment firm⁷. However, growth prospects appear insufficient to offset the damage done to the global economy by several years of successive negative shocks, with particularly detrimental outcomes in the most vulnerable countries⁸.

2.2.2 Regional Economic Developments⁹

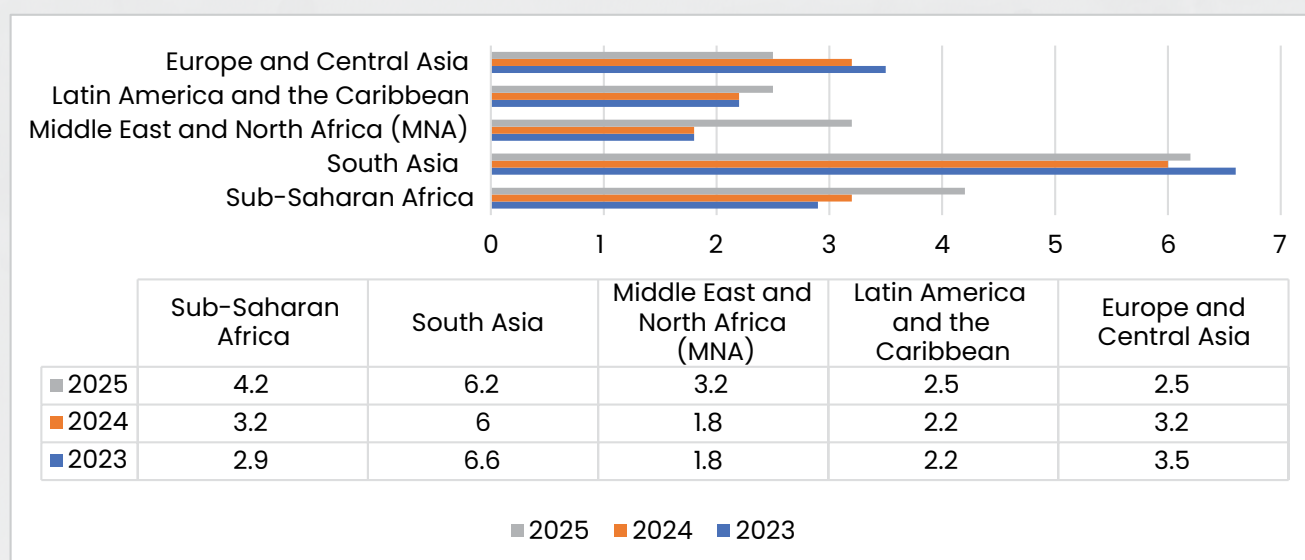
Regionally, growth in South Asia is estimated to remain high during the forecast period of 2025–26 in comparison with other regions, averaging 6.2 percent driven by resilient activity in India as per the figure below. This is followed by Sub-Saharan Africa which is projected to average the growth rate of 4.2 percent, strengthened

5 IMF World Economic Outlook, April, 2025
6 IMF World Economic Outlook, April, 2025
7 IMF World Economic Outlook, January 2025
8 IMF World Economic Outlook, January 2025
9 Global Economic Prospects, January 2025

in the same period, accelerated by improvements in the outlook for industrial-commodity-exporting countries, including the region's largest economies.

Growth in the East Asia and Pacific (EAP) region is projected to slow to 4.6 percent in 2025 and 4.1 percent in 2026, down from an estimated 4.9 percent in 2024, reflecting a further deceleration in China. In Europe and Central Asia (ECA) growth is projected to moderate to 2.5 percent in 2025 primarily reflecting softer activity in the Russian Federation and Turkey, before picking up to 2.7 percent in 2026. Private consumption and investment are expected to be the main growth drivers amid less restrictive monetary policies and easing inflationary pressures. Growth in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) is forecast to increase from 2.2 percent last year to an average of 2.5 percent in 2025–26. This improvement is partly driven by Argentina's expected recovery following two consecutive years of contraction. Most central banks in LAC are anticipated to resume interest rate cuts in 2025 after pausing in the second half of 2024 due to renewed price pressures.

Figure 2.2: Trends in Regional Economic Growth for 2023–2025



Source: *Global Economic Prospects, January 2025*

However, high government debt and elevated interest rates have narrowed fiscal space, prompting fiscal consolidation efforts in many countries, while financing needs remain high. Risks to the outlook remain tilted to the downside and center on adverse global policy shifts, particularly relating to trade policies, and a sharper slowdown in China. Further downside risks include spillovers from an intensification of conflict, notably in the Middle East, and climate-change-related natural disasters. Prospects for U.S. growth, global inflation, and monetary policies remain uncertain and present both upside and downside risks to the region.

2.2.3 Economic Growth in Advanced Economies

Emerging Market and Developing Economies (EMDEs) account for about 45 percent of global GDP, up from 25 percent in 2000, a trend driven by robust collective growth in the three largest Emerging MDEs including; China, India, and Brazil (the EM3). Their

ascendancy was powered by swift global trade and financial integration, especially during the first decade of the century. Growth in advanced economies is projected to drop from an estimated 1.8 percent in 2024 to 1.4 percent in 2025 and 1.5 percent in 2026¹⁰.

China's GDP growth forecast for 2025 has been downgraded to 4.0 per cent (figure 2.3), amid broad-based weakness in domestic demand, down from 4.6 percent estimated in January 2025 World Economic Outlook¹¹. The forecast implies that outside the pandemic-affected years, 2025 will be the first year in over three decades for China's growth to fall short of that for the rest of the regions. For Russia, growth is estimated to have moderated to 3.4 percent in 2024, primarily due to weaker private consumption amid tight monetary policy and elevated inflation¹². The United States economy is expected to see a slowdown, with its growth revised downward by 90 basis points to 1.8 percent¹³. However, the economic analysis undertaken in 2024 by the USA government revealed that a global tariff of 10% would grow the US economy by USD728billion, create 2.8million jobs, and increase real household incomes by 5.7%¹⁴.

India is projected to remain the fastest-growing large economy for 2025 and 2026, reaffirming its dominance in the global economic landscape. The country's economy is expected to expand by 6.2 per cent in 2025 and 6.3 per cent in 2026, outpacing many of its global counterparts. In contrast, the IMF projects global economic growth to be much lower, at 2.8 per cent in 2025 and 3.0 per cent in 2026, highlighting India's exceptional out performance¹⁵. The strong growth in India is supported by strong fundamentals and strategic government initiatives that have appropriately positioned the country to navigate the challenges ahead. With reforms in infrastructure, innovation, and financial inclusion, India continues to enhance its role as a key driver of global economic activity¹⁶.

10 IMF World Economic Outlook, April, 2025

11 <https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/WEO/Issues/2025/04/22/world-economic-outlook-april-2025>

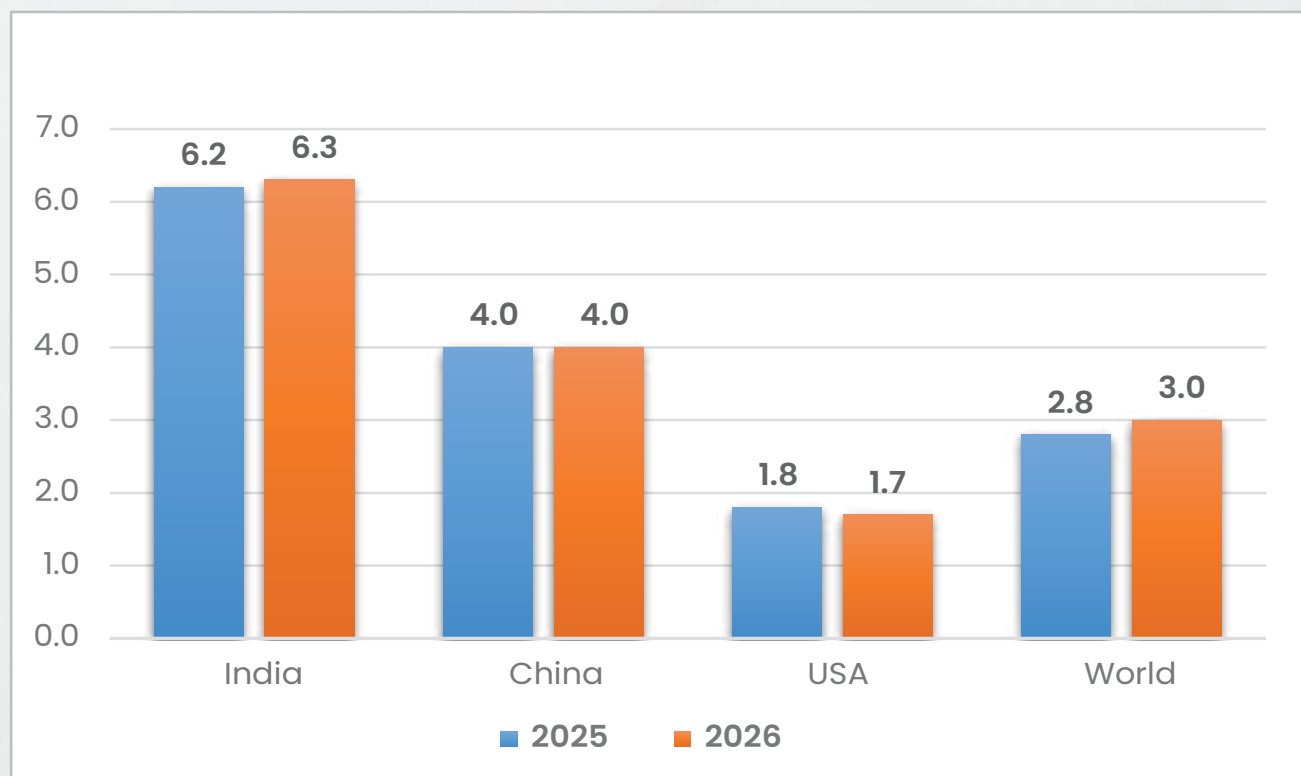
12 Global Economic Prospects, January 2025

13 <https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/WEO/Issues/2025/04/22/world-economic-outlook-april-2025>

14 <https://www.whitehouse.gov/fact-sheets/2025/04/fact-sheet-president-donald-j-trump-declares-national-emergency-to-increase-our-competitive-edge-protect-our-sovereignty-and-strengthen-our-national-and-economic-security/>

15 <https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/WEO/Issues/2025/04/22/world-economic-outlook-april-2025>

16 <https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/WEO/Issues/2025/04/22/world-economic-outlook-april-2025>

Figure 2.3: Economic growth of advanced Economies

Source: IMF World Economic Outlook, April 2025

2.2.4 Graduation Prospects for Low-Income Countries¹⁷

Rapid growth reinforced by domestic reforms and the nonthreatening global environment, allowed many Low-Income Countries (LICs) to attain middle-income status in the first decade of the twenty-first century.

Since then, the rate at which LICs are graduating to middle-income status has slowed markedly. Without course corrections, most LICs are unlikely to graduate to middle-income status by the first half of the century. Since 2000, 39 low-income countries have graduated to middle-income status though 26 LICs are still facing challenges¹⁸. Based on 2010-19 average growth rates, 6 LICs are deemed to be on course to graduate by 2050 with 3 countries (Ethiopia, Rwanda and Uganda) expected to graduate before 2035. This is a decline as compared with 42 graduations between 2000 and 2025, nearly two thirds of eligible countries¹⁹.

The boost prospects for stronger growth for LICs, policy actions at both global and national levels are needed to foster a more favorable external environment, enhance macroeconomic stability, reduce structural constraints, address the effects of climate change, leverage on youthful and growing populations, untapped tourism potential, and regional trade integration and thus accelerate long-term growth and development. However, harnessing these factors and improving productivity hinges on engineering increased investment in human and physical capital, closing gender gaps, addressing fiscal risks, and improving governance. For LICs in fragile

¹⁷ Global Economic Prospects, January 2025

¹⁸ <https://www.google.com/search?q=number+of+Low-Income+Countries+graduated+to+middle+income+status+2025>

¹⁹ Global Economic Prospects, January 2025

and conflict affected situations, attaining greater peace and stability is paramount. LICs will also need international support to mobilize additional resources and foster institutions that can drive durable reforms.

2.2.5 Global Inflation

Global headline inflation is expected to decline to 4.3 percent in 2025 and 3.6 percent in 2026, with notable upward revisions for advanced economies and slight downward revisions for Emerging Market and Developing Economies in 2025²⁰. Headline inflation in G20 countries is expected to decline from 6.6 percent in 2024 to 3.8 percent in 2025. Core inflation in the G20 advanced economies is projected to fall back to 2.5 percent in 2024 and 2.1 percent in 2025²¹.

Generally, inflation outlook has improved but is still below the pre-pandemic patterns and subject to high uncertainty. The effects of recently imposed tariffs on inflation across countries, will depend on whether the tariffs are perceived to be temporary or permanent, the extent to which firms adjust margins to offset increased import costs, and whether imports are invoiced in US dollars or local currency. Trade tariffs act as a supply shock to countries, reducing productivity and increasing unit costs. Tariffed countries will face a negative demand shock as export demand diminishes, exerting downward pressure on prices. In both cases, trade uncertainty adds a layer of demand shock as businesses and households respond by postponing investment and spending, and this effect may be amplified by tighter financial conditions and increased exchange rate volatility²².

2.2.6 Overseas Development Assistance (ODA)

Official Development Assistance (ODA), or development aid, is funding provided by developed countries to improve living conditions in less developed countries. In 2023, ODA reached a record high of USD223.3billion driven, in part, by humanitarian aid (+5.9%) and core contributions to multilateral organizations (+15.2%). While aid in total increased, ODA to developing countries declined from USD175billion in 2020 to USD160billion in 2023 for the third year in a row. This decrease is significant as ODA plays a crucial role in supplementing domestic resource mobilization efforts, especially in vulnerable economies²³. The ODA around the world is under threat on account of shifting geo-economic persuasions²⁴. Official Development Assistance inflows into Sub-Saharan Africa will likely decline going forward, placing an added burden on the region's most vulnerable²⁵.

There is an increasing policy shift in ODA away from poverty reduction, and towards protecting strategic national interests. Reforms are needed to balance the original mission of poverty reduction with the growing demands of global challenges such as climate change. While there is broad agreement on the need to clarify ODA's purpose,

20 IMF World Economic Outlook, April, 2025

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

22 IMF World Economic Outlook, April, 2025

23 <https://www.google.com/search?q=Official+Development+Assistance+developments>

24 <https://donortracker.org/publications/the-state-of-oda-in-2025-a-new-year-and-new-era-for-development-assistance>

25 International Monetary Fund | April 2025

modernize its governance frameworks, and developing financing mechanisms fit for today's highly interconnected world, contributors' opinions differ when it comes to envisaging the path forward. There is advocacy for incremental adjustments, emphasizing cautious evolution, while others call for more radical, transformative reforms²⁶. Furthermore, higher interest rates could limit key development spending and exacerbate financing risks in low-income developing countries, including against the background of declining official development assistance²⁷.

2.2.7 Employment²⁸

Employment growth remains steady with global employment expanding in 2024 in line with a growing labour force, keeping the global unemployment rate steady at 5 percent, similar to that of 2023. The unemployment rate remained 5.9 per cent in 2024 and is expected to remain stable into 2025.

As the economic and social outlook remains highly uncertain with geopolitical frictions, rising costs of climate change, and unresolved sovereign debt risks; the resilience of labour markets is being tested. Low-income countries appear to be particularly vulnerable, since progress in decent work creation has been slowest in these countries.

2.2.8 Global Migration

Last year, public debate focused less on labour migration compared to other policy areas. The trend of its growing importance continued, however, both in terms of figures and its role in migration diplomacy and cooperation with non-EU partner countries. The global stock of legal migrants and refugees in 2024 stood at 304million, equivalent to 3.7 percent of the global population almost double that observed in 1995, with about one in six being refugees or asylum seekers. Furthermore, about 40 percent of migrants and 75 percent of refugees now reside in Emerging Market and Developing Economies²⁹. In Europe, the number of work permits granted to non-European Union citizens grew by 8.9 percent, authorizations for seasonal work grew by 22.6 percent and the number of EU Blue Cards by 8.8 percent. However, due to the effects of demographic change, this trend is not expected to reverse in 2025, even in the face of a potential economic downturn in the European Union. Employment growth might slow down until 2026, but labour demand growth is expected to outpace supply³⁰.

The number of forcibly displaced people rose to 122.6million by mid-2024, an increase of 11.5 percent compared to 2023. This trend was not reflected in European arrival data which have decreased by 40 percent in comparison to the 2023. This development is as a result of a mix of measures in the European Union but also many other origin and transit regions in the world, ranging from cross-regional agreements including control elements to expulsion programmes, border fortifications and the

26 <https://www.cgdev.org/publication/future-official-development-assistance-incremental-improvements-or-radical-reform>

27 IMF World Economic Outlook, April, 2025

28 World Employment and Social Outlook Trends 2025, ILO

29 International Monetary Fund | April 2025, Journeys and Junctions: Spill overs from Migration and refugee Policies

30 ICMPD Migration Outlook 2025

externalization of asylum processing³¹. The key sectors driving labour immigration across EU Member States include construction, healthcare and long-term care, agriculture (especially seasonal work), tourism and hospitality, transportation, manufacturing and ICT. Additionally, the dual transition in the green and digital sectors is not only expected to spur growth but also to increase the demand for skilled and highly skilled professionals while exacerbating the existing shortages in these fields.

Despite this, it can be expected that the measures implemented by the Trump administration will further intensify existing trends in 2025, potentially resulting in an increase in the number of Latin American asylum applications in the EU. Second, and regardless of any quantitative developments, the new US administration's programme will have a considerable impact on the migration policy debate in Europe. It will provide further impetus to those advocating for a similar approach in Europe, pushing for tougher enforcement of expulsions and greater pressure on countries of origin and transit³².

2.3 Global Trade

Global trade hit a record USD33 trillion in 2024, growing by 3.7 percent (USD1.2 trillion) with positive growth in most regions, except for Europe and Central Asia. Services led the expansion in 2024, growing at 9 percent annually and adding USD700billion (nearly 60 percent of the total growth). Trade in goods grew at a slower rate of 2 percent, contributing USD500billion³³ partly driven by precautionary inventory buildup in anticipation of possible trade dislocations and potential higher tariffs in the United States³⁴.

Trade in developing economies grew faster with imports and exports increasing at 4 percent and 2 percent respectively in the fourth quarter of 2024, driven mainly by East and South Asia. Developed economies saw their trade stagnating and dropping by 2 percent in the same period due to increased freight rates. However, the global merchandise trade imbalances widened with trade deficit for United States with China reaching USD355billion, widening by USD14billion in the fourth quarter of 2024, while the US deficit with the European Union increased by USD12billion to USD24billion. China's trade surplus reached its highest level since 2022 while the EU reversed previous deficits, posting a trade surplus for the year³⁵. Among EMDEs, the expansion in goods trade in 2024 was broad-based across regions except in the Middle East and North Africa (MNA), where trade contracted because of oil production cuts by OPEC+ members³⁶.

In early 2025, trade remained stable, but uncertainty looms due to mounting geo-economic tensions, protectionist policies and trade disputes beckoning the likely disruptions ahead. Global trade growth is expected to slow down in 2025 to 1.7

31 International Migration Outlook, 2024, OECD Countries

32 ICMPD Migration Outlook 2025

33 <https://unctad.org/publication/global-trade-update-march-2025>

34 Global Economic Prospects, January 2025

35 <https://unctad.org/publication/global-trade-update-march-2025>

36 Global Economic Prospects, January 2025

percentage point, a downward revision of 1.5 percentage point since the January 2025 WEO Update. This forecast reflects increased tariff restrictions affecting trade flows and, to a lesser extent, the waning effects of cyclical factors that have underpinned the recent rise in goods trade³⁷.

The recent shipping trends also suggest a slowdown, with falling freight indices indicating weaker industrial activity, particularly in supply chain-dependent sectors³⁸. The unfolding tariff spat has destabilized global markets and seen stocks fall across the board. However, industrial policy remains part of the economic agenda in the current US Administration³⁹.

2.3.1 World Commodity Prices⁴⁰

Aggregate commodity prices softened by about 3 percent in 2024, primarily reflecting improving supply conditions for energy and food commodities, despite heightened geopolitical tensions. Commodity prices are projected to ease further over the forecast horizon. Oil prices declined by 9.7 percent (about USD7/bbl) in February and early March, 2025 as macro sentiment soured amid escalating trade tensions, clouding the outlook for oil demand growth⁴¹. A significant further decrease in oil prices is expected in 2025–26 as production expands while global oil demand growth remains modest. Base metals prices are set to stabilize over the forecast horizon, mirroring steady global growth. Meanwhile, prices for staple food crops, having fallen notably in 2024, are expected to post a small further decline.

Energy⁴²

Global energy demand grew by 2.2 percent in 2024 faster than the average rate over the past decade. Demand for all fuels and technologies expanded in 2024. The increase was led by the power sector as electricity demand surged by 4.3 percent, well above the 3.2 percent growth in global GDP, driven by record temperatures, electrification and digitalization. Renewables accounted for most of the growth in global energy supply (38 percent), followed by natural gas (28 percent), coal (15 percent), oil (11 percent) and nuclear (8 percent). Emerging Market and Developing Economies accounted for over 80 percent of global energy demand growth while advanced economies also saw growth in energy demand rising by almost 1 percent. Global oil demand growth slowed markedly in 2024, in line with the forecast by International Energy Agency. Oil's share of total energy demand fell below 30% for the first time ever, 50 years after peaking at 46 percent. Demand for oil rose by 0.8 percent in 2024, compared with a 1.9 percent increase in 2023. However, trends varied between sectors and regions. Oil demand from global road transport fell slightly, driven by declines in China (–1.8 percent) and advanced economies (–0.3 percent). Oil demand from aviation and petrochemicals grew

37 IMF World Economic Outlook, April, 2025

38 <https://unctad.org/publication/global-trade-update-march-2025>

39 <https://www.project-syndicate.org/commentary/trump-industrial-policy-similar-to-biden-administration-by-elisabeth-reynolds-2025-01>

40 Global Economic Prospects, January 2025

41 <https://www.iea.org/reports/oil-market-report-march-2025>

42 IEA Global Energy Review, 2025

Food

Prices of major food commodities continued a downward trend through 2024, owing to moderate global demand and adequate supplies of major crops, particularly corn and soybeans. Global corn production expanded by 6.6 percent in the marketing year 2023-2024 with the biggest gains taking place in the US, Argentina and China. Growth in global soybean production will likely be driven by a projected two-fold surge in output in Argentina, which could help to offset weaker-than-expected crops in Brazil, hurt by adverse weather⁴³.

2.4. International Investment

2.4.1 Global Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)⁴⁴

Global Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) declined by 8 percent in 2024, excluding financial flows through European conduit economies. Including these economies, global FDI reached an estimated USD1.4 trillion, an 11 percent increase from 2023. Greenfield project announcements, primarily in industrial sectors, saw a moderate decline of 8 percent in number and 7 percent in value. Despite the drop, the value of greenfield projects remained high, second only to the record reached in 2023, driven by large-scale investments in semiconductor manufacturing and AI technologies. FDI in developing countries fell for a second year (-2 percent), with declines in Central and West Asia and South America. However, FDI increased marginally in Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and more significantly in Africa, South Asia (India), and Central America and the Caribbean.

International project finance, mainly concentrated in infrastructure sectors, continued its downward trend with the number of deals falling by 26 percent and their value declining by nearly a third. Cross-border mergers and acquisitions activity (the number of deals) fell by 13 percent, but total values increased by 2 percent, with high-value deals propping up FDI flows in several developed countries. The global investment environment remains challenging for sectors critical to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in developing countries, which rely especially on international project finance. The number of SDG-related investments fell by 11 percent in 2024. While there has been some growth in renewable energy and health and education, three sectors—infrastructure, agrifood systems, and water and sanitation, saw fewer internationally financed projects in 2024 than in 2015, when the SDGs were adopted.

2.4.2 Global Remittances

Globally, remittance flows are estimated to have increased by 4.6 percent from USD865billion in 2023 to USD905billion in 2024, a larger increase than previously projected (+3percent). The remittance to Low- and Middle-Income Countries (LMICs) was estimated to grow by 2.3 percent in 2024 and 2.8% in 2025, reaching USD690billion in 2025. Remittance growth is projected to remain strong with global remittance market size estimated at USD 812421.6million in 2024. Remittances continued to be

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

44 https://unctad.org/system/files/official-document/diaeiainf2025d1_en.pdf

greater than Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), having increased by 57 per cent in the last decade in contrast to a 41 percent reduction in FDI⁴⁵.

Developments in the digital space are rapidly changing the dynamics of the digital remittance industry. Digitization can bring several benefits, including improved efficiency, convenience, transparency, access, and reduced transfer prices⁴⁶. Reduced remittance costs and transfer time are expected to boost sales to USD1,221,581.70million by 2031, with a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 6.00 percent from 2024 to 2031⁴⁷.

2.5 Economic Developments and Prospects in Sub-Saharan Africa

Growth in SSA stood at 4.0 percent in 2024 showing a change of 0.4 percentage point as compared to 3.6 percent in 2023. The improvements are a reflection of improved policies, macroeconomic imbalances narrowed, including decelerating inflation and the stabilization of public debt. Notably, median headline inflation reached 4.5 percent in early 2025, while the median debt-to-GDP ratio held steady below 60 percent⁴⁸. Growth in the region's two largest economies Nigeria and South Africa rose to an average of 2.2 percent in 2024, supported by improved electricity supply in South Africa and higher oil production in Nigeria. In 2025–2026 growth in the region is projected to ease to 3.8 percent in 2025 and 4.2 percent in 2026, driven by turbulent global conditions, as reflected in lower external demand, subdued commodity prices, and tighter financial conditions, with more significant downgrades for commodity exporters and countries with larger trade exposures to the United States⁴⁹.

Food insecurity remains a pressing issue, with more than 160million people in SSA experiencing a food crisis or worse. Levels of violence in SSA remain high, weighing on economic activity. While public debt-to-GDP ratios should gradually decline, debt-service costs are expected to remain elevated, limiting fiscal space in many SSA economies to support the population and invest in growth-enhancing public projects. The share of population affected by adverse weather events, which destroy crops and adversely affect economic activity, has increased sharply in recent years⁵⁰. The number of people in Low Income Countries facing a food crisis or worse conditions reached about 147million people in 2024⁵¹.

In this context, policymakers will need to increasingly draw on their own sources of strength and resilience, and mobilize domestic revenues, improve the efficiency of spending, and strengthen public financial management and fiscal frameworks to lower borrowing costs. Looking forward, the private sector will need to do much of the heavy lifting to achieve long-term development goals. Structural reforms that enhance governance, improve the business climate, and support regional trade integration, together with greater investment in human capital and infrastructure,

45 <https://www.migrationdataportal.org/themes/remittances-overview>

46 Digital-Remittance-Industry-Report-2025

47 <https://www.cognitivemarketresearch.com/remittance-market-report>, 2025

48 IMF Regional Economic Outlook for Sub-Saharan Africa, April, 2025

49 IMF Regional Economic Outlook for Sub-Saharan Africa, April, 2025

50 Global Economic Prospects, January 2025

51 Global Economic Prospects, January 2025

can create a more fertile ground for the private sector to grow. Nearly one-third of sub-Saharan Africa's population continues to live below the poverty line, highlighting the need for broad-based growth strategies that prioritize job creation and support the most vulnerable⁵².

2.5.1 Economic Developments and Prospects in Eastern Africa

The Eastern African region has generally maintained robust economic growth rates over the last two years, despite facing global and regional challenges⁵³. East Africa's economic growth is projected to rise to 5.7% in 2025 increasing from 5.1% in 2024, representing a decline from 6.3% in 2023. The slowdown in public sector investment projects has weighed down growth in 2024. The primary drivers of growth across the region include services (particularly financial services, trade, and ICT), manufacturing, and infrastructure development (AfDB, 2024)⁵⁴. However, compared with the continental average, growth is still significantly higher in Eastern Africa than the continental average⁵⁵.

Intra-EAC exports have grown from 17 percent of total exports in 2017 to 21 percent in 2023, reaching USD6.3billion in 2024, but the share of intra-EAC trade to total trade continues to stagnate at 15 percent⁵⁶. In line with global trends, inflation has decreased in the region following falling international food prices and tighter monetary policy, although it remains elevated in Ethiopia. The annual headline declined in Tanzania to 3.2 percent from 3.3 percent mainly driven by lower food and beverage prices. Burundi also registered a decline in annual headline inflation to 39.1 percent from 40.9 percent, respectively, for the year ending March 2025⁵⁷.

Looking ahead inflation is expected to stabilize, following the reduction of US interest rates in September 2024 and the expected pass-through effects of a weaker US dollar. However, the domestic supply-demand imbalance in regional food markets remains a critical factor for inflation. Monetary policies are likely to remain tight as central banks across Eastern Africa continue to prioritize price stability⁵⁸. Policy makers within the EAC bloc are urged to reposition to tap into opportunities under African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) market which has EAC's trade potential of USD1.9billion⁵⁹.

52 IMF Regional Economic Outlook for Sub-Saharan Africa, April, 2025

53 Macroeconomic and Social Developments in Eastern Africa, UNECA, 2024

54 Macroeconomic and Social Developments in Eastern Africa, UNECA, 2024

55 Macroeconomic and Social Developments in Eastern Africa, UNECA, 2024

56 <https://eabc-online.com/eabc-rsm-eastern-africa-outlook-shows-east-africas-economic-growth-is-projected-to-rise-to-5-7-in-2025/>

57 Performance of the Economy Report, April 2025

58 Macroeconomic and Social Developments in Eastern Africa, UNECA, 2024

59 <https://eabc-online.com/eabc-rsm-eastern-africa-outlook-shows-east-africas-economic-growth-is-projected-to-rise-to-5-7-in-2025/>

CHAPTER

3

CHAPTER THREE

- International Cooperation
- Regional Cooperation
- Uganda's Bilateral Strategic Initiatives

CHAPTER THREE: DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

3.1 Introduction

This Chapter discusses emerging strategic initiatives under international, regional and bilateral development frameworks and strategic developments that impact Uganda's development. The various spheres covered include Infrastructure, Health, Education, Agriculture and Food Security, Governance, Climate change, Population and migration, Science and technology, among others.

3.2 International Cooperation

3.2.1 Sustainable Growth and Development

Uganda's pursuit of sustainable growth under the NDP III is deeply embedded within the broader context of global development cooperation. With a youthful population, abundant natural resources, and strategic geopolitical positioning, Uganda is increasingly engaging international partners to accelerate socioeconomic transformation.

High-level Political Forum (HLPF) on SDG 2024. Uganda presented its third Voluntary National Review report at the annual High-level Political Forum (HLPF) held in July 2024. The HLPF reviewed in-depth SDGs 1, 2, 13, 16 and 17 i.e. No Poverty; Zero hunger; Partnerships for the goals; Climate action; Peace, justice and strong institutions. The report showed that Uganda has made mixed progress toward achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

While there are notable improvements in some sectors, persistent challenges in others continue to hinder full realization of the 2030 Agenda. Uganda reiterated its commitment to socio-economic transformation; highlighted progress made on implementation of the 17 SDGs and reaffirmed the country's focus of SDG commitments towards the year 2030. With the level of progress and coordination mechanisms put in place, certain priorities that need consideration include:

1. Ensuring alignment of NDPIV to SDG Commitments. This was assigned to the Office of the Prime Minister.
2. Strengthening linkage of SDG localization efforts to implementation of the Parish Development Model especially through voluntary local reviews in various Local Governments.
3. Synergy between SDGs and climate change processes to leverage available resources and capacities regionally and globally. As such, there is an urgent need to build capacity to mobilize climate financing since it is a slow and resource consuming process.
4. Updating the National Determined Contributions (NDCs) to address issues of climate change in Uganda with a more robust and comprehensive framework.

The 79th Session of the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA): The 79th UNGA took place in a context of heightened geopolitical tension, growing urgency around climate action, and lagging progress toward SDGs. The overarching theme was: “Leaving no one behind: acting together for the advancement of peace, sustainable development and human dignity for present and future generations.”

The Strategic Outcomes of UNGA 2024 which impact Uganda include:

1. Three transformative agreements were endorsed:
 - a. Pact for the Future: A global framework to reinvigorate multilateralism and accelerate delivery on global commitments.
 - b. Global Digital Compact (GDC): An agreement for equitable access to digital technology, ethical AI use, and internet governance.
 - c. Declaration for Future Generations: A mechanism to institutionalize long-term thinking in global governance.
2. SDG Acceleration and Financing: Leaders acknowledged the SDG delivery gap and called for increased climate finance and reform of global financial institutions; Mobilization of private capital and; South-South cooperation. This calls for further aligning national development planning with SDG investment platforms to unlock concessional and blended finance opportunities.
3. Climate and Health Security: Strong emphasis on climate adaptation, food systems, and preparedness for health emergencies including antimicrobial resistance (AMR). Member states were implored to enhance Cross-sector coordination between environment, health, and agricultural agencies.
4. Digital Transformation: The GDC received broad support; countries committed to closing the digital divide and regulating digital public infrastructure. National digital strategies and AI governance frameworks must be reviewed in light of international commitments.

Recommendations for Uganda include:

- i. Establish a National Task Force to track implementation of the Pact for the Future, GDC, and climate adaptation priorities;
- ii. Align National Development Plan IV (NDP IV) with outcomes from UNGA 79 to attract global partnerships and SDG-aligned investment; and
- iii. Engage with BRICS+ and G77+China platforms for follow-up on multilateral reforms and development financing.

3.2.2 Infrastructure Development

Partnership for Global Infrastructure and Investment (PGII). The Partnership for Global Infrastructure and Investment (PGII) is a G7-led initiative launched in 2022 to mobilize USD600billion by 2027 for sustainable, high-standard infrastructure investments in developing countries. The PGII emphasizes: Climate-resilient infrastructure; Digital connectivity; Health systems strengthening; and Gender equality and equity.

The African Virtual Investment Platform (AVIP), which supports the agenda of the PGII, is a joint initiative of the AU Commission and the OECD, commenced in 2025. The Platform aims to gather quality and timely data and information to enhance the transparency of the investment landscape in African countries and improve investment-related policies.

Uganda has emerged as a key focus country for PGII in East Africa due to its strategic location, energy potential, and infrastructure development needs. PGII's engagement supports Uganda's Vision 2040 and NDP IV priorities through selected high-impact projects such as the Kenya-Asia Pacific intercontinental Fiber optic cable project aimed at enhancing internet connectivity across East and Southern Africa, including Uganda.

Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC): FOCAC seeks to harness collaboration between Africa and China, especially in developing the continent's infrastructure. As part of the ongoing collaboration, FOCAC 2024, held in Beijing from 4th–6th September 2024 resulted in several agreements aimed at advancing economic growth, infrastructure development, and trade between China and African nations. Uganda actively participated in the summit, seeking to enhance its development agenda through Chinese investments and initiatives. The projects notably discussed at the FOCAC 2024 include the Entebbe Airport expansion, Kampala Entebbe expressway, Doho Agricultural Demonstration base, and the Naguru China-Uganda friendship hospital.

3.2.3 Climate Change, Environment and Resilience

Conference of Parties (COP): The most recent conference – COP29 was held in Baku, Azerbaijan in November 2024. A New Collective Quantified Goal on Climate Finance (NCQG) was set at the conference as an insurance policy for humanity. It was agreed for developed countries to triple climate finance to developing countries to USD300billion annually, up from a previous goal of USD100billion. Relatedly, developed countries were to secure efforts of all actors to increase financing to the amount of USD1.35 trillion per year by 2035.⁶⁰ A support programme was established for the implementation of National Adaptation plans for LDCs⁶¹. Agreements were also reached on carbon markets, transparent climate reporting and adaptation. The summit declared that Climate finance must be additional grant-based, and distinct from Official Development Aid, and should not come at the expense of assistance for

60 <https://www.un.org/en/summit-of-the-future/pact-for-the-future>

61 Least Developed Countries

other development needs, including poverty eradication, and promoting sustainable, inclusive, resilient economic growth.

Uganda's participation in COP29 was guided by the need to accelerate the implementation of its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), enhance access to climate finance, and promote climate justice for vulnerable populations.

One of Uganda's Climate Commitments is the renewed NDC Target of reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 24.7 percent by 2030. The key focus Areas include Climate-smart agriculture, renewable energy, forest restoration, clean transport, and resilient water systems.

Green Climate Fund (GCF): Uganda continued to engage with the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and other international partners to advance climate resilience and sustainable development. While specific GCF-funded projects for this period are not detailed in the available sources, Uganda has initiated significant climate-related initiatives with support from various international agencies.

Key Climate and Development Initiatives in Uganda (2024–2025) include:

1. Building Resilient Communities, Wetland Ecosystems, and Associated Catchments in Uganda (FP034). This eight-year project (2018–2025), co-financed by the GCF, UNDP, and the Government of Uganda, aims to restore degraded wetlands and improve the resilience of ecosystems and communities in 20 districts across Eastern and Southwestern Uganda. Key components include: Restoring 64,370 hectares of wetlands and 11,630 hectares of catchments; Promoting sustainable agricultural practices and alternative livelihoods; and Enhancing climate information and early warning systems. By December 2024, over 47,000 hectares of degraded wetlands and catchments had been restored, improving their ability to regulate water flow and protect communities; and 13,100 households had benefited from improved agricultural practices, alternative livelihoods, and access to climate information, increasing their resilience and incomes⁶².
2. RE-GAIN: Scaling solutions for food loss in Africa: The project supports small holder farmers in Uganda and other African countries to strengthen climate resilience by reducing food loss, through promoting sustainable food systems and adaptive capacity.

3.2.4 Development Finance

Uganda's engagement in global development finance cooperation frameworks in 2024–2025 is critical to mobilizing the financial resources necessary to implement its Third National Development Plan (NDPIII) and transition into NDPIV (2025/26–2029/30). These frameworks support Uganda's efforts in infrastructure development, climate action, social services, private sector growth, and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Uganda aligns with key global initiatives through partnerships with multilateral development banks (MDBs), bilateral donors, global funds, and South-

62 <https://www.undp.org/uganda/blog/uganda-commits-protecting-wetlands>

South cooperation mechanisms, while also pursuing domestic resource mobilization and private sector participation.

In FY2024/25, Development Finance Cooperation Frameworks were increasingly focused on climate action, digital transformation, inclusive growth, and resilience, while leveraging blended finance, public-private partnerships (PPPs), and South-South cooperation.

Multilateral Development Finance Institutions: In May 2025, Uganda secured an USD800million financing agreement with the Islamic Development Bank to fund projects enhancing trade capabilities, including a railway connecting Uganda to Kenya's Standard Gauge Railway, and investments in health, transport, and energy infrastructure.

International Development Association (IDA) under World Bank: The negotiations for IDA21 were completed during the IMF and World Bank Spring meetings with the amount at USD 100billion, indicating a 7.5percent increase from the previous cycle which was USD 93billion. The resource will be available for a 3 year period commencing 1st July, 2025 to 30th June, 2028. Despite the suspension suffered by Uganda under the IDA20, it is important to note that the allocation priorities under IDA21 align to GoU development priorities under the ten-fold growth strategy. The key focus areas for IDA21 include Jobs, Private Investment, Conflict & violence, infrastructure, digital transformation and climate resilience.⁶³

The Emerging Africa Infrastructure Fund (EAIF): This is a multidonor fund that provides long term financing to private sector companies engaging in essential infrastructure projects across Sub-Saharan Africa. With focus on essential services such as energy, water, transport, and telecommunications, EAIF mobilizes capital for impactful projects. Over the 15year span in operation, EAIF has raised over USD 1billion, having financed over 71 infrastructure projects in Africa.

In August 2024, Uganda commenced construction of the 24 MW Ituka Solar Power Station in the West Nile sub-region with debt finance of USD 19million. Developed by AMEA Power, this project aims to enhance energy access and reduce reliance on fossil fuels. Other notable projects include the Azura-Edo Gas Power station (Nigeria) and the Kigali water plant (Rwanda).

South-South and Triangular Cooperation: In 2024, South-South and Triangular cooperation was integrated into global policy making, reflected in the resolutions and outcome documents of 39 UN nations. The progress of the Buenos-Aires Plan of Action (BAPA+ 40) was discussed at the 22nd session of the High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation in May 2025, including how the South-South cooperation could drive transformation for the 2030 agenda.

A new UN Office South-South (UNOSSC) and triangular cooperation window was launched at the 8th International Conference on Triangular Cooperation (October

⁶³ <http://worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2024/12/05/donors-and-world-bank-group-boost-IDA-development>

2024) to support six key SDG transitions: food security, energy access, digital connectivity, education, jobs/social protection, and climate change.

Uganda participated in platforms supported by China, India, and Brazil, focusing on: Technical training; Infrastructure and ICT development; and Agricultural mechanization. For example, Uganda engaged with China and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in a three-year project namely the South-South Cooperation project (SSC) to enhance agricultural productivity and sustainability⁶⁴. This project aims to enhance food security in the Karamoja sub-region; reduce poverty and hunger; and promote sustainable agricultural practices. China's financing for agricultural initiatives in Uganda will continue to strengthen agricultural infrastructure, knowledge transfer, and technological advancements, especially in value chain development and processing.

UN Financing for Development Platforms: Uganda is implementing a National Integrated Financing Framework (INFF) with support from UNDP and UNCDF to coordinate domestic and international finance for the SDGs.

This framework and the 2030 agenda for Sustainable Development house the SDG Investor Map Initiative project, being carried out by the UNDP. The project supported the creation of the investment map for Uganda and the use of market intelligence tools to assist private investors by providing insights into the local market conditions. The project is a flagship initiative of the UNDP sustainable finance hub under the aimed at aligning private sector investment to national development priorities.

The UN Women supported the Country in gender-responsive budgeting and mainstreaming climate actions, development of a national green taxonomy and framework for innovative financing options.

To enhance Development in FY2025/26, initiatives in Uganda include:

1. Strengthen project preparation and national financing vehicles (e.g., Uganda Development Bank, Uganda Green Finance Facility) to absorb and scale financing.
2. Enhance inter-ministerial coordination to align external support with NDPIV priorities and SDG targets.
3. Accelerate accreditation of national entities to directly access GCF and Adaptation Fund.
4. Promote private sector engagement through de-risking instruments, especially in climate-smart agriculture, renewable energy, and digital economy.
5. Use Uganda's voice in global platforms (e.g. COP29, IDA21, AfDB Annual Meetings) to advocate for fair, flexible, and targeted development finance.

64 <https://www.fao.org/uganda/news/detail-events/fr/c/1629206/>

3.2.5 Strategic Partnerships

Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (GPEDC).

The GPEDC adopted a new work programme 2023–2025 focused on strengthening development cooperation effectiveness to accelerate SDG progress. In 2024, 53 partner countries signed up to participate in the 4th Monitoring Round, which is an exercise tracking progress on the four internationally agreed principles of effective development cooperation. Uganda is part of GPEDC's country-level monitoring to ensure effectiveness, alignment, and results-driven development support. The Development Cooperation Strategy (2021–2025) reinforces national ownership. Uganda hosted National Partnership Forum (NPF) 2025 to Strengthen Development Cooperation. Guided by the Uganda Partnership Policy, the NPF serves as a platform for the Government to engage with development partners. This platform is designed to facilitate coordination between the Government and its partners, enhancing the effectiveness of development assistance.

The UNTB released its strategic plan for 2025 – 2027.⁶⁵ This Strategic Plan sets a clear and results-oriented roadmap to support the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) through the power of science, technology, and innovation. The plan is focused on measurable outcomes and promoting inclusive development across all 44 countries inclusive of Uganda.

3.3 Regional Cooperation

Uganda's approach to regional cooperation in FY2024/25 was guided by its commitment to economic integration, food security, Education, Health, Tourism, peace and security, infrastructure connectivity, and sustainable development within the East African Community (EAC), Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), African Union (AU), and other regional blocs. As a land-linked country, Uganda's economic and geopolitical success is deeply intertwined with regional stability and integration efforts.

3.3.1 Sustainable Development

Sustainable development cooperation in Africa is shaped by a convergence of global priorities including climate action, inclusive economic growth, digital transformation, and debt sustainability, aligned with Agenda 2063 and the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The continent's development partners, multilateral institutions, and regional actors are intensifying efforts to support Africa's recovery from overlapping crises (COVID-19, climate shocks, conflict, and debt distress) while building resilience and local ownership.

The 38th Ordinary Session of the African Union (AU) Summit took place from 14th January – 16th February 2025. Notable highlights were the election of a new AU commission chairperson namely Mahamoud Ali Youssouf from Djibouti and; the Angola taking over as the Chair of the AU assembly. Furthermore, Malawi officially committed to join the Single African Air Transport Market (SAATM) – a significant step toward boosting economic integration in Africa.

⁶⁵ strategic_plan_02_sidepages.pdf

AU leaders endorsed strategies to advance Africa's integration, economic transformation, and climate resilience. Under climate change, countries were called upon to address environmental challenges affecting African communities disproportionately.

Inter-Governmental Agency on Development (IGAD): The 2024 global report on food crises was released highlighting a deepening food insecurity in the region, including Uganda. The report stated an increase in acute food insecurity and acute malnutrition.

The International Conference on Great Lakes Region (ICGLR) welcomed a joint summit between the EAC and the Southern African Development Community (SADC) which was held in March 2025 to discuss the security situation in DR Congo. A comprehensive roadmap was adopted to restore peace and security in the region, entailing immediate, medium, and long-term measures.

The Eleventh Session of the Africa Regional Forum on Sustainable Development (ARFSD-11) took place from April 9 to April 11, 2025. The forum was hosted by Uganda (recognised as an exemplar of progress on the SDGs) Uganda's economic growth remained resilient, exceeding the African average since the COVID-19 recovery period. Uganda's economic growth is projected to remain within the range of 6.0 to 6.5 percent for FY2024/25⁶⁶ and is expected to reach 7.0 percent in the next 2-3 years, driven by: a stable macroeconomic environment, foreign direct investment in mining and oil, strategic government interventions, increased agricultural production and expected oil revenues. Amidst global challenges, the Kampala Declaration called for self-sufficiency, local value addition and fast-tracking the AfCFTA. The forum underscored the role of four strategic pillars to raise the financing needed to accelerate the implementation of the SDGs and the African Union's Agenda 2063, and accelerate sustainable development across Africa:

1. Domestic resource mobilization and expanding tax bases;
2. Derisking African economies to attract private sector investment;
3. Expanding access to affordable finance for women, youth, and informal sector entrepreneurs; and
4. Leveraging the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) to boost intra-African trade and advance Africa's agenda.

3.3.2 Infrastructure development

The African Union (AU) has undertaken significant infrastructure development initiatives during FY2024–2025, focusing on enhancing regional integration, economic competitiveness, and sustainable growth.

Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA)⁶⁷: This is a programme under the AU whose aim is to enhance connectivity on the continent through transformative infrastructure to overcome regional connectivity challenges. The key sectors focused on are transport, energy, ICT and transboundary water resource management. PIDA is in the middle of its 2nd Priority Action Plan (PAP 2). Uganda actively participates in PIDA's framework, undertaking several infrastructure projects that contribute to regional connectivity and economic growth. The Communique of PIDA week held at African Union Headquarters, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia 25 – 29 November 2024, noted the following:⁶⁸

1. The UN General Assembly declared the Global Sustainable Transport Decade (2026–2035). The Assembly recognized the need for robust regional collaboration, resource mobilization, and capacity building to integrate digitalization into sustainable transport initiatives while ensuring climate resilience and inclusivity;
2. AUDA-NEPAD⁶⁹ and JICA⁷⁰ launched the Report on OSBP Status across Africa and requested the two institutions to propose and implement dedicated project to support OSBP development across identified PIDA trade and infrastructure corridors;
3. AUDA-NEPAD launched pilot project of building capacity for Data Governance and cyber security at national and regional levels under the African Union Data policy framework.

Northern Corridor Integration Projects (NCIP): The Northern Corridor primarily connects landlocked countries i.e. Uganda, DR Congo, Rwanda, and South Sudan to Kenya's sea port – Mombasa. These countries together formed a suite of regional initiatives aimed enhancing infrastructure development, trade, and economic integration among East and Central African countries. The FY2024/25 focused on the preparation of the 15th Heads of State Summit which saw renewed momentum, with several clusters advancing key projects and policy frameworks. The clusters with significant developments include:

1. Under the Single Customs Territory (SCT) Framework, significant progress was highlighted. The transit module is ready for deployment, pending final integration efforts. Uganda and Rwanda have commenced electronic exchange of Certificates of Origin, with Kenya nearing completion. Customs scanner image sharing between Kenya and Uganda is operational, with other Partner States working towards this capability. The development of the EAC Bond Scheme is on track, with pilot operations expected by August 2024. Uganda Customs agents now access the Kenya Revenue Authority's system, and Rwanda's agents will soon receive training and access.

67 PIDA is a strategic framework aimed at bridging Africa's infrastructure deficits around four key sectors: Transport, Energy, Water, and Information and Communication Technology (ICT). It promotes productivity and transaction costs reduction, facilitates trade and investment as well as promotes regional integration by improving cross-border infrastructure for the implementation of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) and the larger Agenda 2063.

68 <https://au-pida.org/events/wp-content/uploads/2024/12/PIDA-WEEK-Communique.pdf>

69 African Union Development Agency- New Partnership for Africa's Development

70 Japan International Cooperation Agency

2. Uganda established a Project Preparation Facility (PPF) under the National Planning Authority to enhance project preparation and structuring.
3. In the Oil and Gas sector, Uganda made full equity contribution of USD 376million to the East African Crude Oil Pipeline (EACOP) project and completed 100percent acquisition of right-of-way for the pipeline. In addition, Uganda completed civil works for the terminal and jetty in Tanga and over 700 kilometers of line pipes have been received from suppliers. Uganda further partnered with Alpha MBM Consortium to develop a 60,000 barrels per day refinery in Hoima, with negotiations ongoing to conclude key commercial and legal agreements.

11th East African Petroleum Conference and Exhibition 2025 (EAPCE'25): This took place from 5th –7th March 2025 in Tanzania. Organized by the East African Community (EAC) Secretariat and the EAC Partner States under the theme “Unlocking Investment in Future Energy: The Role of Petroleum Resources in the Energy Mix for Sustainable Development in East Africa”. The 2025 edition aimed to highlight the region’s petroleum potential and investment opportunities.

In a bid to ensure effective and efficient joint management of natural resources, proposals to establish an East African Petroleum Fund and harmonize petroleum industry regulations were suggested. One of the funding solutions proposed was establishment of a Petroleum Fund which would entail efficient joint management of natural resources for mutual benefit of all countries involved.

3.3.3 Trade and Market Development

Tripartite Free Trade Area (TFTA): The TFTA, encompassing COMESA, SADC, and EAC, became effective in July 2024. This agreement aims to boost intra-regional trade by approximately 29percent, particularly benefiting sectors such as processed foods and manufacturing. The objective of establishing the TFTA is to enhance market access, address the issue of multiple memberships and further the objectives of cooperation, harmonisation, and coordination of policies among the three Regional Economic Communities (RECs). The 29 Tripartite Member/Partner States represent 53percent of the African Union’s membership, more than 60percent of continental GDP (USD1.88 trillion), and a combined population of 800million, a market opportunity for the member states.

The African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA): As of March 2025, 49 out of the 54 signatory States had submitted their instruments of ratification to the African Union Commission (AUC). Five countries, namely: Benin, Libya, Somalia, South Sudan, and Sudan were yet to ratify the Agreement, while Eritrea remains the only African Union Member State that has not signed it.

Relatedly, the Secretariat is conducting readiness assessments for AfCFTA implementation in Sierra Leone, Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania (URT), Comoros, and Cabo Verde. These assessments aim to evaluate the current state of implementation, identify existing gaps, and propose solutions to strengthen AfCFTA implementation in each country. Beginning in January 2026, the

Secretariat will support ten State Parties annually in undergoing these reviews, in line with the Ministerial Directive on the AfCFTA Implementation Review Mechanism (AFIRM)⁷¹.

In terms of Market access, the Guided Trade Initiative (GTI) has expanded to include 39 participating countries, demonstrating a strong commitment to advancing intra-African trade under the AfCFTA. Ghana, Egypt, Rwanda, and Kenya have established Trade Aggregators to help integrate MSMEs into continental value chains. Negotiations on the AfCFTA Rules of Origin (RoO) have been ongoing since April 2018, with agreements concluded on over 92.43percent of tariff lines as of May 2025. The Council of Ministers has mandated the AfCFTA Secretariat to collaborate with the African Association of Automotive Manufacturers (AAAM) and Afreximbank to develop a continental investment and manufacturing strategy for the automotive industry, aligned with the AfCFTA framework.

Under the Protocol on Trade in Services, as of May 2025, twenty-four (24) Schedules of Specific Commitments (SSCs) in the five priority sectors—Business, Communication, Financial, Tourism, and Transport Services—have been formally adopted. State Parties with adopted SSCs are encouraged to prioritise implementation to operationalise their commitments under the Protocol and unlock the economic benefits of services trade liberalisation.

Leveraging Integration Frameworks for Trade in Services and Civil Society Organizations (LIFTED) project: This EU-EAC Strategic Project launched in February 2025, is estimated to cost €8million to enhance regional integration. The LIFTED project focuses on streamlining tourism regulations and recognizing academic and professional qualifications across the region. The projects will support the EAC's efforts to liberalize services, enforce competition policies, and improve institutional capacity, with a strong focus on empowering women and youth. With a total EU contribution of EUR 8million, these three projects will significantly enhance economic regional integration and facilitate cross-border trade within the EAC.

Intra-EAC Trade: The East African Community (EAC) continues to make significant strides in regional integration, with intra-EAC trade reaching new heights. In 2023, intra-EAC trade grew by 13.1percent to USD12.1billion, accounting for 15percent of the EAC's total trade volume. This growth is attributed to enhanced trade facilitation measures, infrastructure development, and the expansion of the EAC bloc. The 6th EAC Development Strategy (2021/22–2025/26) remained focused on the following:

1. **Enhancing Trade Facilitation:** Continue to implement and enforce trade facilitation measures, such as one-stop border posts and electronic cargo tracking systems, to reduce trade costs and delays.
2. **Investing in Infrastructure:** Prioritize investments in transport and logistics infrastructure to address existing gaps and improve regional connectivity.
3. **Addressing Non-Tariff Barriers:** Strengthen mechanisms for identifying and

⁷¹ <https://au-afcfta.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/11/CoM-15-Report-of-the-Secretary-General-AfCFTA-Version2.pdf>

eliminating NTBs, including establishing a centralized reporting and monitoring system.

4. Promoting Policy Harmonization: Work towards aligning national policies and regulations with EAC protocols to ensure a cohesive trade environment.

At the 25th EAC anniversary, H.E the President of Uganda iterated that Uganda was fully committed to promoting free trade in East Africa and was against protectionism policy concerning EAC trade. Kenya's promotion of peace and security as facilitators for investment was noted with the country working with Somalia and Uganda to stabilize the horn of Africa.⁷²

EAC border efficiency via the one-stop border posts (OSBPs): EAC's progress in border efficiency via the one-stop border posts (OSBPs) led to a 70 percent reduction in border crossing times and generated annual savings of over USD 63m. As of December 2024, EAC had operationalized 13 OSBPs across key border points, streamlining customs and immigration processes by consolidating them into single facilities. These OSBPs are strategically located along major trade corridors, including the Northern Corridor (linking Mombasa to Uganda, Rwanda, and South Sudan) and the Central Corridor (connecting Dar es Salaam to Burundi and Rwanda). Additionally, as of August 2024, 274 non-tariff barriers (NTBs) have been resolved since 2007, with the EAC lately operationalizing the NTB App to simplify NTBs reporting.

EAC upgraded Single Customs Territory (SCT) Centralised Platform: In January 2025, the East African Community (EAC) Secretariat launched the upgraded Single Customs Territory (SCT) Centralised Platform, a tool designed to facilitate the seamless exchange of customs and trade data in real-time among interconnected Partner States' Customs and Ports Authorities. By enabling real-time sharing of customs information, this platform addresses challenges such as customs clearance delays, non-tariff barriers, high transaction costs, and inefficiencies in cross-border trade.⁷³

3.3.4 Industrial Development

The Competitive Industrial Performance (CIP) index⁷⁴, developed by UNIDO,⁷⁵ enables assessment of a country's ability to produce and export manufactured goods competitively, for sustainable economic growth. The index operates under a broader framework of industrial development and economic competitiveness. Within the EAC region, Kenya remains the top performer in industrial performance despite a decline from 108th in 2021 to 111th in 2022 according to the index. It is followed by Uganda (121st) and Tanzania (127th). While Uganda and Tanzania each improved by two positions, Rwanda and Burundi maintained their rankings at 136th and 147th, respectively.

72 <https://www.eac.int/press-releases/3253-eac-heads-of-state-agree-to-expedite-establishment-of-political-federation>

73 <https://www.trademarkafrica.com/press-release/eac-unveils-single-customs-territory-platform-for-customs-and-port-data-exchange-to-ease-trade>

74 The Competitive Industrial Performance (CIP) Index, developed by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), is a comprehensive tool designed to evaluate and compare the industrial competitiveness of countries globally. It assesses a nation's ability to produce and export manufactured goods competitively, which is crucial for economic growth and development.

75 United Nations Industrial Development Organization

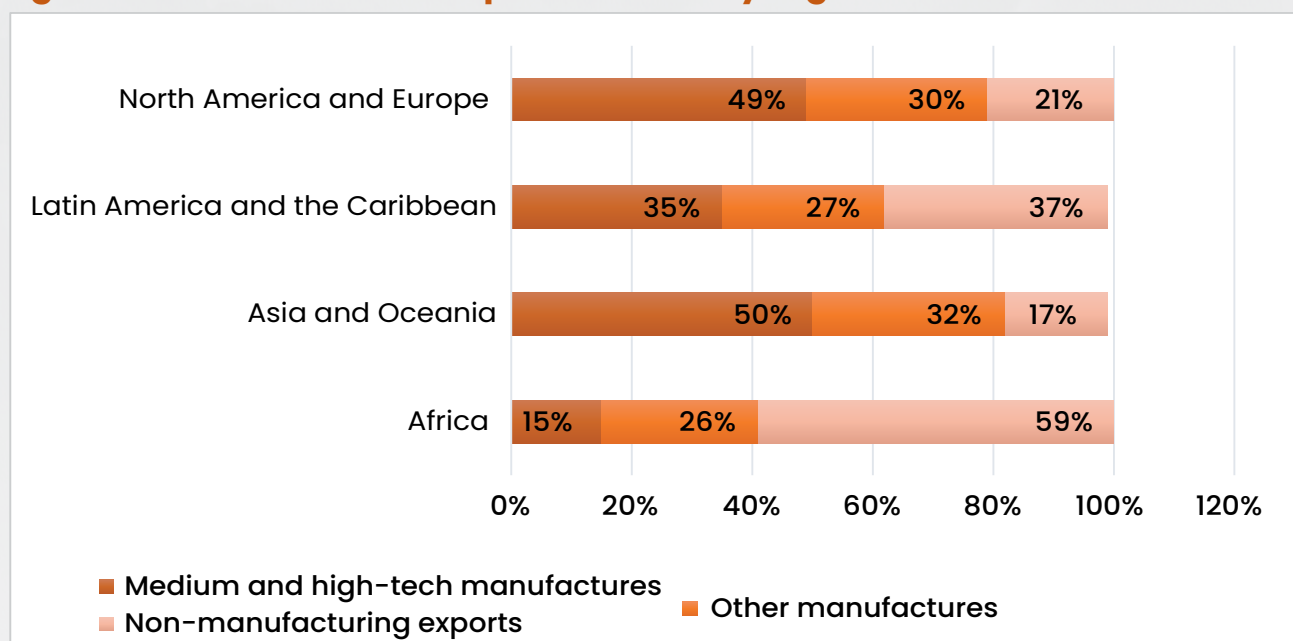
Table 3.1: Performance of EAC Partner States in the CIP Index

Partner State	2021 Rank	2022 Rank
Kenya	108	111
Uganda	123	121
Tanzania	129	127
Rwanda	136	136
Burundi	147	147

Source: UNIDO Industrial Statistics Yearbook 2024

The industrial sector plays a central role in delivering sustainable development solutions. On average, every job in manufacturing generates an additional 2.5 jobs in other sectors of the economy. Moreover, industrial firms hold 60 percent of all green patents globally, and the manufacturing sector contributes significantly more to green innovation compared to other sectors.⁷⁶ Four critical elements have been identified as essential for advancing a new era of modern industrial policy design and implementation. These include: alignment with the SDGs; integration of emerging issues and trends such as the energy transition, the Fourth Industrial Revolution, and demographic shifts; strengthened collaboration between the public and private sectors; and enhanced regional cooperation and partnerships.⁷⁷

Africa's manufacturing trade deficit continues to widen, driven by a rising trend in manufacturing imports while the share of manufacturing exports remains stagnant. The continent lags behind other regions in the production of Medium- and High-Tech (MHT) exports, largely due to the high concentration of agricultural and extractive products in its export basket.

Figure 3.1: Distribution of exports in 2023 by region

Source: UNIDO Industrial Statistics Yearbook 2024

76 Industrial Development Report 2024

77 Industrial Development Report 2024

In line with Africa's goals to enhance food security, improve health outcomes, build technological skills, and advance trade under the AfCFTA, four value chains have been identified as key priorities: pharmaceuticals, baby food, cotton clothing, and automotive. These are among 94 feasible value chains recognized for their potential to accelerate intra-regional trade and create employment opportunities, particularly for women and youth.⁷⁸

Africa's footprint in the global market remains small, accounting for just 2.3 percent of global exports, with its product space largely dominated by primary commodities and natural resources. Approximately 14 percent of the region's exports are directed to other African countries, much of which involves transformed products. Intra-African trade is more diversified and technologically advanced compared to Africa's trade with the rest of the world. Investment in economic diversification and the strengthening of regional value chains under the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) will be critical to unlocking Africa's full economic and development potential.⁷⁹

The Development of the EAC Buyer-Seller Platform: The EAC Buyer-Seller Platform was developed using a phased approach to create a marketplace where MSMEs can showcase their products for visibility and marketing. The platform is designed to enhance intra-EAC trade and investment and will feature an integrated database/catalogue of manufacturers, producers, registered MSMEs, wholesalers, and their respective products, as well as logistics and service providers with their offerings. As part of efforts to promote and market the regional private sector, the platform will also provide virtual exhibition space for products made within the EAC. By April, 2025, the Platform was now ready for user testing and validation.

Development of EAC Investment Guide: To promote the region as a single investment destination, the EAC Secretariat drafted an EAC Investment Guide as a key tool for enhancing economic growth across the region. This will serve as a comprehensive resource for investors, offering information on investment opportunities and the relevant legal and regulatory frameworks within the region.

3.3.5 Education

Inaugural EAC Regional Education Conference: Held from August 12–15, 2024, in Arusha, Tanzania, the first EAC Regional Education Conference convened over 600 participants under the theme “Educate an African Fit for the 21st Century.” The conference emphasized the need for flexible, technology-integrated education systems and called for increased investment in teacher capacity, foundational learning, and inclusive access.⁸⁰

Launch of the East African Digital Skills, AI Research & Innovation Alliance:⁸¹ The Inter-University Council for East Africa (IUCEA) and the East African Science

78 Made by Africa Report by International Trade Centre

79 Made by Africa Report by International Trade Centre

80 <https://reliafrica.org/EAC-Education-Conference/>

81 <https://www.eac.int/press-releases/138-education,-science-technology-news/3327-digital-skills-for-innovative-east-african-industry-dskills-ea-project-comes-to-a-close>

and Technology Commission (EASTECO), with support from GIZ's EA project, are spearheading the creation of a regional alliance to enhance digital skills and AI research. The alliance aims to develop a regional AI strategy and foster collaboration among academia, industry, and policymakers.

Development of Kiswahili as a common East African Language: In August 2024, the EAC and UNESCO reaffirmed their partnership to promote education, culture, and the Kiswahili language. A new Memorandum of Understanding is being negotiated to replace the 2006 agreement, aiming to strengthen joint initiatives in these areas. Furthermore, the East African Kiswahili Commission (EAKC) is developing a strategic plan to harmonize Kiswahili curricula, enhance teacher training, and produce educational resources. The plan emphasizes youth engagement to promote Kiswahili as a unifying regional language.⁸²

Incubation Leadership and Digital Skills Training:⁸³ In February 2025, in a groundbreaking initiative aimed at enhancing the quality and sustainability of education within the EAC, 150 staff members from 100 universities graduated from an Incubation Leadership and Digital Skills Training. This initiative is part of the EAC's efforts to enhance the quality and sustainability of education across the region.

3.3.6 Health

The East African Community (EAC) has undertaken significant health development initiatives for FY2024–2025, focusing on regional integration, pandemic preparedness, disease control, and health system strengthening. Here's an overview of key developments:

Health Sector Strategic Plan

The EAC introduced the Health Sector Strategic Plan for 2024–2030, in October 2024, aiming to create a sustainable regional platform for cooperation among Partner States to address EAC common health challenges: The plan includes 8 priority areas, 10 strategic objectives, 42 strategic interventions, and an M&E framework to be implemented by multi-stakeholders including EAC organs and institutions, Partner States, regional and national implementing partners, autonomous commissions, Civil Society Organizations (CSO), research and academic institutions.⁸⁴

Disease Surveillance and Emergency Response

- i. **Mpox Outbreak Response:** In November 2024, the EAC deployed its Rapidly Deployable Expert (RDE) Pool for the first time to assist the Democratic Republic of Congo and Burundi in managing a significant Mpox outbreak, demonstrating regional solidarity and capacity for emergency response.
- ii. **Marburg Virus Disease (MVD) Support:** The EAC provided support to Tanzania

82 <https://www.eac.int/press-releases/3149-eac-and-unesco-renew-commitment-to-enhance-collaboration-between-them>

83 <https://www.eac.int/press-releases/138-education,-science-technology-news/3311-150-staff-from-100-universities-graduate-from-incubation-leadership-and-digital-skills-training-towards-quality-and-sustainable-education-in-eac#:~:text=East%20African%20Community%20Headquarters%2C%20Arusha%2C%20Tanzania%2C%2028th%20February%2C,the%20Incubation%20Leadership%20and%20Digital%20Skills%20Training%20program.>

84 <https://rcc.eac.int/sites/default/files/2024-10/EAC%20Regional%20Health%20Sector%20Strategic%20Plan%20%282024-2030%29.pdf#>

and Rwanda during MVD outbreaks in 2024 and early 2025, coordinating regional efforts to contain the disease and prevent its spread.

- iii. **Pandemic Preparedness Policy:** The EAC, with support from the African Population and Health Research Centre (APHRC), is developing a comprehensive pandemic preparedness and response policy framework to strengthen health systems and ensure coordinated responses to future health emergencies.

Vaccination and Clinical Trials

- i. **Yellow Fever Vaccination Campaign in Uganda:** Uganda launched a mass vaccination campaign targeting 14million people, with over 12million vaccinated by April 2024. This initiative aligns with global efforts to eliminate yellow fever by 2026.
- ii. **Ebola Vaccine Trial:** In early 2025, Uganda commenced a clinical trial for a vaccine targeting the Sudan strain of Ebola, marking a significant step in combating the disease and enhancing global health security.

Cross-Border Health Security and Partnerships

- i. **IOM-EAC Collaboration:** The International Organization for Migration (IOM) partnered with the EAC to enhance cross-border health security, focusing on risk communication and community engagement to address health threats in border areas.
- ii. **German Support:** Germany committed €64million to support EAC initiatives, including €23million dedicated to pandemic preparedness and combating communicable diseases, reinforcing the region's health infrastructure.

3.3.7 Food Security

The AU and EAC launched several key initiatives in FY2024–2025 to enhance food security, agricultural productivity, and resilience across the region.

The African Union Extraordinary Summit on the Ten-Year Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) Strategy and Action Plan 2026–2035, hosted in Uganda in January 2025.⁸⁵ The African Union's Agenda 2063 outlines transformative flagship projects aimed at accelerating Africa's socio-economic development. This summit endorsed the Kampala Declaration, succeeding the 2014 Malabo Declaration, and aims to accelerate agricultural transformation across Africa. The Second Ten-Year Implementation Plan for Agenda 2063 (2023–2034) and the CAADP Strategy and Action Plan highlights insights from diverse experts while strategically adapting to address challenges to Africa's food system transformation and takes into consideration emerging global trends. Uganda's focus includes preserving indigenous agriculture while promoting modernization and commercialization of the sector.

85 <https://au.int/en/pressreleases/20240929/uganda-host-african-union-extraordinary-summit-ten-year-caadp-strategy-and>

Sustainable Regional Agricultural Extension (ENSURE) Project: In March 2025, the EAC, with funding from the African Development Bank (AfDB), launched the three-year ENSURE Project 2025-2027, allocating USD 12.5million to enhance agricultural productivity and sustainability.⁸⁶ The project aims to:

- i. Create an enabling environment for harmonized extension and input policies.
- ii. Deploy a pluralistic extension approach involving public, private, and NGO sectors.
- iii. Establish a regional capacity-building program targeting transboundary pests and diseases like fall army worm and desert locusts.
- iv. ENSURE is expected to benefit over 5million people, with at least 50percent being women, and create approximately one million jobs across the region. East African Community

Agroecology as a Strategic Priority: In November 2024, the East African Legislative Assembly (EALA) and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) signed a resolution recognizing agroecology⁸⁷ as a strategic priority.⁸⁸ The resolution calls for:

- i. Development of regional legal frameworks to promote agroecology.
- ii. Continued promotion and advocacy for sustainable agricultural policies.
- iii. Commitment to advancing agroecology to improve food security and environmental sustainability.

EAGC Agribusiness Expos Promoting Climate-Smart Agriculture: The Eastern Africa Grain Council (EAGC), in partnership with various organizations, hosted agribusiness expos in Uganda to promote sustainable food systems and climate-smart agriculture. These expos featured:

- i. Demonstrations of new crop varieties and livestock breeds.
- ii. Exhibitions of agricultural machinery and equipment.
- iii. Training sessions on post-harvest handling and management.eagc.org
- iv. The events attracted over 3,000 farmers and stakeholders, facilitating knowledge exchange and promoting sustainable agricultural practices.

These initiatives reflect the EAC's commitment to enhancing food security through sustainable agricultural practices, regional cooperation, and capacity building.

3.3.8 Tourism Development

The East African Community (EAC) initiated several strategic programs in FY2024–2025 to bolster tourism development, focusing on regional integration, capacity building, and sustainable practices. Key highlights include:

⁸⁶ <https://www.eac.int/press-releases/141-agriculture-food-security/3317-eac-launches-USD12-5-million-sustainable-regional-agricultural-extension-ensure-project-to-boost-agricultural-production>

⁸⁷ Agroecology - a holistic approach to farming that integrates ecological principles, traditional knowledge, and modern science to create resilient and productive farming systems that are environmentally sound, socially just, and economically viable.

⁸⁸ <https://www.eala.org/media/2024/11/>

Unified Regional Tourism Branding: “Visit East Africa: Feel the Vibe”. In March 2025, the EAC unveiled its inaugural regional tourism brand, “Visit East Africa: Feel the Vibe,” at the International Tourism Bourse (ITB) Berlin. This initiative aims to position East Africa as a cohesive, multi-destination tourism hub, spotlighting the region’s diverse attractions—from iconic wildlife and Mount Kilimanjaro to the Great Migration and vibrant cultural heritage. The EAC’s participation at ITB Berlin also provided a platform to promote lesser-known destinations, fostering international exposure and business partnerships.⁸⁹ The EAC aims to increase international tourist arrivals from 8.5million in 2024 to over 11million by 2027. The brand launch is part of the earlier mentioned LIFTED project. Through the project, the EAC aims to foster sustainable tourism that empowers communities, preserves ecosystems, and ensures long-term viability of the tourism sector.

Free Online Tourism Capacity Development Program: To enhance professional standards across the tourism sector, the EAC launched a free, multilingual online training program in May 2024. Developed in collaboration with the EU and GIZ, the program offers courses in:

- i. Tourism Marketing (June–October 2024)
- ii. Sustainable Tourism and Hospitality Management (November 2024–February 2025)
- iii. Tour Guiding (November 2024–February 2025)
- iv. Implementation of Sustainable Tourism Practices (March–June 2025)
- v. Participants receive EAC-certified credentials upon completion, with a focus on inclusivity for youth, women, MSMEs, and local communities. East African Community

3.3.9 Governance, Peace and Security

African Union Mission in South Sudan (AUMISS): In February 2025, the African Union Mission in South Sudan (AUMISS), the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) and the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) agreed to form an inter-ministerial sub-committee on South Sudan to monitor restoration of peace and the revitalized peace agreement, and initiation of inclusive dialogue between the clashing parties.

African Union Support and Stabilization Mission in Somalia (AUSSOM): The AUSSOM is the successor mission from the AU Transition Mission in Somalia (ATMIS), expected to last 5 years until 2029. It was authorized by the UN Security Council in December 2024 and became operational in January 2025. This mission is mandated to enable state-building priorities, including security and police, to eventually transfer the security responsibilities to Somali forces. Uganda’s troops to the AUSSOM amount to 4500 soldiers and police officers, representing half of the AUSSOM force.⁹⁰

⁸⁹ <https://www.eac.int/press-releases/156-tourism-wildlife-management/3308-eac-to-promote-the-region-as-a-unified-tourism-destination-at-itb-berlin-2025>

⁹⁰ <https://au-ssom.org/aussom-mandate/>

Eastern DRC Crisis Response: The EAC, in collaboration with the Southern African Development Community (SADC), intensified efforts to address the escalating security crisis in eastern Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). Joint initiatives include:

- i. Considering the deployment of troops to secure areas under M23 rebel control, with potential involvement from the African Union and the United Nations peacekeeping mission MONUSCO.
- ii. Engaging in diplomatic efforts to negotiate with M23 for reopening humanitarian aid routes and facilitating the repatriation of the deceased and evacuation of the injured.
- iii. Conducting high-level meetings, such as the 24th Extraordinary EAC Summit and the Joint EAC-SADC Summit, to discuss strategies for peacebuilding and resource mobilization.

Border Communities Initiatives: In November 2024, Leaders from the Ateker border communities—comprising Kenya’s Turkana, Uganda’s Karamojong, and South Sudan’s Toposa and Didinga—signed resolutions to enhance peaceful co-existence. Key agreements include: Supporting disarmament processes to reduce illegal firearms in border areas; and deepening cultural linkages and addressing community-based issues amicably.

Kenya-Uganda Cross-Border Peace Efforts: In September 2024, Kenya and Uganda convened to deliberate on peace, security, and development along their common border. Discussions included reviewing the Memorandum of Understanding on cross-border programs, aiming to reduce hostilities and promote sustainable peace.

Judicial Reforms: The 3rd EAC Judges Annual Conference held in February 2025 proposed expanding the jurisdiction of the East African Court of Justice (EACJ) to handle human rights cases and establishing sub-registries in South Sudan, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), and Somalia to improve access to justice.

Advancements in Political Confederation: The EAC is progressing towards establishing a Political Confederation as a transitional model for deeper integration. National consultations have been completed in Uganda, Kenya, and Burundi, with other member states expected to conclude their engagements by June 30, 2025. At the 25th EAC anniversary, the East African Heads of State re-committed to hastening establishment of a Political Federation, and full operationalization of a Customs union and Common Market protocols to harness intra-regional trade, which is still relatively low, recorded at 25–28percent.

3.3.10 Population and migration

Strategic Initiatives: In August 2024, during the Fifth Ordinary Session of the AU Specialised Technical Committee on Health, Nutrition, Population, and Drug Control (STC-HNPDC-5), the AU Commission emphasized the need for holistic approaches to health, nutrition, and population. Key strategies raised by the committee to manage

the situation include: Reducing teenage pregnancies; Promoting family planning; Ensuring access to quality education, particularly for girls; and Youth empowerment through employment opportunities.

Africa's population in 2025 is approximately 1.54 billion people, with a growth rate of 2.3 percent annually. Governments bear persistent growth pressures on resources due to increased population density and high fertility rates. Despite increased urbanization, malnutrition remains a challenge with 64 million people in Eastern Africa suffering food insecurity as of 2025. On the other hand, there are rising overweight and obesity rates, creating a double malnutrition burden. Relatedly, public health emergencies are on the rise.⁹¹

Unfortunately, Africa's health sector suffers severe financial strain with significant decline in foreign aid e.g. between 2021 and 2025, ODA declined by 70 percent. Furthermore, an increase in public health emergencies was noted, with a 41 percent increase in disease outbreaks between 2022 and 2024. Mental health awareness has also become a health priority, with efforts being made to integrate it into primary care.⁹²

In July 2024, the EAC and IOM partnered to enhance cross-border health security, focusing on disease outbreak responses and public health systems in border areas. The initiative includes harmonizing regional Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and strengthening Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE) to better protect migrants and host communities.⁹³

ECA-AU Migration Project: The Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and the AU launched a project titled 'International Migration in Africa: Shaping a Positive Narrative and Removing Barriers to Mobility.' The project seeks to establish pathways for labour mobility and skills portability within the continent. This initiative aligns to the AU free movement of persons protocol (AU FMP Protocol), which will contribute significantly to the implementation of AfCFTA.⁹⁴

Combating Irregular Migration: The AU's Continental Operational Centre (COC) developed a five-year strategic plan to address trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants, focusing on enhancing collaboration among member states and improving information sharing.⁹⁵

EAC Five-Year Migration Action Plan: In November 2024, the EAC adopted a five-year Migration Action Plan with support from the International Organization for Migration (IOM). The plan aims to align migration policies, enhance collaboration, and strengthen capacities to manage migration effectively, addressing areas such as health, labour, climate change, and border governance. The plan is intended to facilitate policy dialogue, align migration policies, and enhance collaboration, with

91 <https://reliefweb.int/report/sudan/food-security-and-nutrition-situation-eastern-africa-2025q1-update>

92 <https://africacdc.org/download/africas-health-financing-in-a-new-era-april-2025/>

93 <https://eastandhornofafrica.iom.int/news/iom-partners-east-african-community-enhance-cross-border-health-security-east-africa>

94 <https://www.uneca.org/stories/the-economic-commission-for-africa-and-african-union-launch-project-to-enhance-migration-in>

95 <https://au.int/en/pressreleases/20241220/african-unions-continental-operational-centre-charts-strategic-plan-against>

a view to strengthening the capacity of East African nations to manage migration more effectively, respond to its challenges, and exploit the opportunities it presents. This process followed adoption of a regional policy on labour migration, earlier in June 2024, with the aim of protecting migrant worker rights and optimizing benefits from labour migration.⁹⁶

African Humanitarian Agency. In a landmark achievement, Uganda has been selected to host the African Humanitarian Agency, a specialized technical agency of the African Union. During the 45th Session of its Executive Session, the African Union Executive Council of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, the second highest decision-making Body of the African Union, selected Uganda as host of the African Humanitarian Agency. The decision was reached during the African Union 45th Session in Accra, Ghana from 18th – 19th July 2024. The process for the operationalization of the Agency in Uganda began with the approval of the budget to recruit the top management staff of the Agency during Financial Year 2025/2026.

3.2.11 Regional Strategic Partnerships

Progress Report on the EAC – EU EPA: The 46th Meeting of the EAC Council of Ministers held on 28th November 2024, directed the EAC Secretariat to undertake an analysis of the implications of Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs) on the Community by 28th February 2025 and to facilitate the convening of national and regional consultative workshops with a view to reopening negotiations with the European Union. The inception report for the analysis of the EPA with the EU has since been produced. A virtual EAC Experts Meeting was convened on 15th April 2025 to review and consider the report. The Experts provided comments and inputs, which will inform the revision of the inception report. The final version will be submitted for consideration by the 48th meeting of the Sectoral Council on Trade, Industry, Finance and Investment (SCTIFI) in November 2025. The study will analyse:

- a. The reasons behind the non-implementation of the EPA and the economic imbalances among Partner States:
- b. The current EAC legislative agenda, including policies and regulations enacted since 2014, such as the EAC Special Economic Zones Policy; and
- c. The impact of Brexit and the concerns raised by Partner States regarding its implications.

The MoU on the Establishment of the EAC–Pakistan Joint Trade Committee: The 45th Meeting of SCTIFI, held on 15th November 2024, took note that the revised draft Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on the Establishment of the EAC–Pakistan Joint Trade Committee (JTC), incorporating EAC comments, had been shared with the Government of Pakistan. The objective of the JTC was to expand and diversify bilateral trade, facilitate communication, and promote mutual economic growth, with the long-term goal of establishing a Free Trade Area (FTA). Areas of cooperation under the MoU include the removal of trade barriers, promotion of goods and services, harmonisation of standards, exchange of trade delegations,

⁹⁶ <https://eastandhornofafrica.iom.int/news/east-africa-community-regional-bloc-adopts-5-year-migration-action-plan-support-iom>

participation in exhibitions, market access, investment, intellectual property rights (IPR), environmental sustainability, and capacity building. The MoU proposes a three-tiered structure for the JTC: Senior Officials, Permanent/Principal/Under Secretaries, and Ministerial levels. Sub-committees may be established as necessary. The MoU will be valid for five years and renewable by mutual agreement unless terminated with three months' written notice by either party.

3.4 Uganda's Bilateral Strategic Initiatives

Uganda-France Investment Conference: In February 2025, Uganda hosted its inaugural investment, tourism, and trade conference in Paris, aiming to attract French investment in sectors such as agriculture, manufacturing, Tourism, renewable energy, and ICT.⁹⁷

Uganda and China Chart a New Chapter in Strategic Cooperation at Landmark Investment Conference: Uganda and China are deepening cooperation, particularly in the mining and petroleum sectors. In September 2024, new protocols were signed enabling Uganda to export chillies and aquatic products to the Chinese market. To further attract investment, a Mining and Petroleum Investment Promotion Conference was held in China in March 2025, bringing together high-level investors and stakeholders from both countries to strengthen collaboration and unlock opportunities in Uganda's mineral and energy sectors.

Uganda-UK Trade Relations: The UK remains a leading source of foreign direct investment in Uganda. The commencement of a direct Uganda Airlines route to London in May 2025 is expected to reduce logistical barriers and significantly boost trade, tourism, and investment between the two countries. The Uganda-UK Trade and Business Forum, held in Kampala in April 2025, underscored the strategic importance of the bilateral relationship, with a strong focus on enhancing trade, attracting investment, and leveraging the new direct flight. The UK Export Finance (UKEF) agency was recognized as a key partner in supporting Uganda's ambition to become a regional logistics hub.

East African Trade and Investment Expo: Held in April 2025 in Muscat, Oman, this expo provided a platform for East African businesses to explore market opportunities and foster partnerships in the Gulf region, with a focus on enhancing trade relations between Uganda and Oman.

Uganda-Southern Korea Framework Agreement for Loans: Uganda and the Republic of Korea signed a framework agreement for loans from the Korean Economic Development Cooperation Fund (EDCF) for the years 2024 to 2028. Under this agreement, Uganda can obtain loans up to a maximum of USD500million to finance EDCF loan projects, facilitating infrastructure and development initiatives.

Uganda-Sweden Development Cooperation Strategy 2025-2029: In January 2025, Sweden announced its development cooperation strategy with Uganda for

⁹⁷ <https://mofa.go.ug/article/inaugural-uganda-france-investment-tourism-and-trade-conference-kicks-paris-17th-20th>

2025–2029, allocating a total of SEK 1.5billion. The strategy aims to create conditions to improve the lives of people living in poverty and oppression, contributing to the Paris Agreement and reinforcing Uganda’s aspiration to transition from poverty to prosperity.⁹⁸

Uganda– Japan Environmental and Infrastructure Projects: In July, 2024, the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) signed a Record of Discussions with Uganda for a technical cooperation project aimed at promoting green growth through agroforestry and sustainable forest and natural resources management in the West Nile Region. The project seeks to foster sustainable natural resource management and harmonious coexistence of refugees and host communities.⁹⁹

Uganda–Tanzania–Strengthening Trade and Infrastructure: In April 2025, the Uganda–Tanzania Trade Mission convened in Kampala, promoting investment in sectors like agro-processing, steel, pharmaceuticals, and fast-moving consumer goods. The event highlighted the East African Crude Oil Pipeline (EACOP), projected to generate over USD 20billion in revenue and create more than 10,000 jobs.

Uganda–Serbia Reviving Historical Trade Ties:¹⁰⁰ In October 2024, Uganda and Serbia agreed to revive a 1963 trade agreement to boost economic cooperation. The renewed partnership focuses on sectors like agriculture, aviation, and industrial development, with plans for a follow-up session in Kampala in February 2025.

Uganda and Nigeria Sign Commitment Document to Trade Under AfCFTA : In early 2025, Uganda and Nigeria signed a commitment to trade under the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA), facilitating market access and reducing trade barriers.¹⁰¹

Uganda–Ethiopia –Expanding Bilateral Cooperation: In April 2025 Ethiopia–Uganda Joint Ministerial Commission (JMC) Concluded with signing of 8 Bilateral Cooperation Agreements covering aviation, trade, energy, agriculture, and industrial cooperation¹⁰². These agreements aim to enhance regional security, economic integration, and development. These include:

1. Bilateral Air Services Agreement
2. Industrial Cooperation
3. Cooperation in the Energy Sector
4. Water Resource Management
5. Technical Cooperation in Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries.
6. Cooperation in Aviation Training
7. Cooperation and Assistance in Aircraft Accident and Incident Investigation.
8. Trade Cooperation

98 <https://www.government.se/international-development-cooperation-strategies/2025/01/strategy-for-swedens-development-cooperation-with-uganda-20252029/>

99 https://www.jica.go.jp/english/information/press/2024/20240722_31.html?utm_

100 <https://paceid.org/uganda-serbia-sign-to-revive-1963-trade-agreement-to-boost-economic-cooperation>

101 <https://paceid.org/uganda-and-nigeria-sign-commitment-document-to-trade-under-afcfta>

102 <https://ubc.go.ug/2025/04/07/ethiopia-uganda-joint-ministerial-commission-jmc-concludes-with-signing-of-record-8-bilateral-cooperation-agreements/>

CHAPTER

4

CHAPTER FOUR

- Real Sector Developments
- Monetary and Financial Sector Developments
- External Sector Developments
- Fiscal Sector Developments

CHAPTER FOUR: PERFORMANCE OF THE ECONOMY

4.1 Introduction

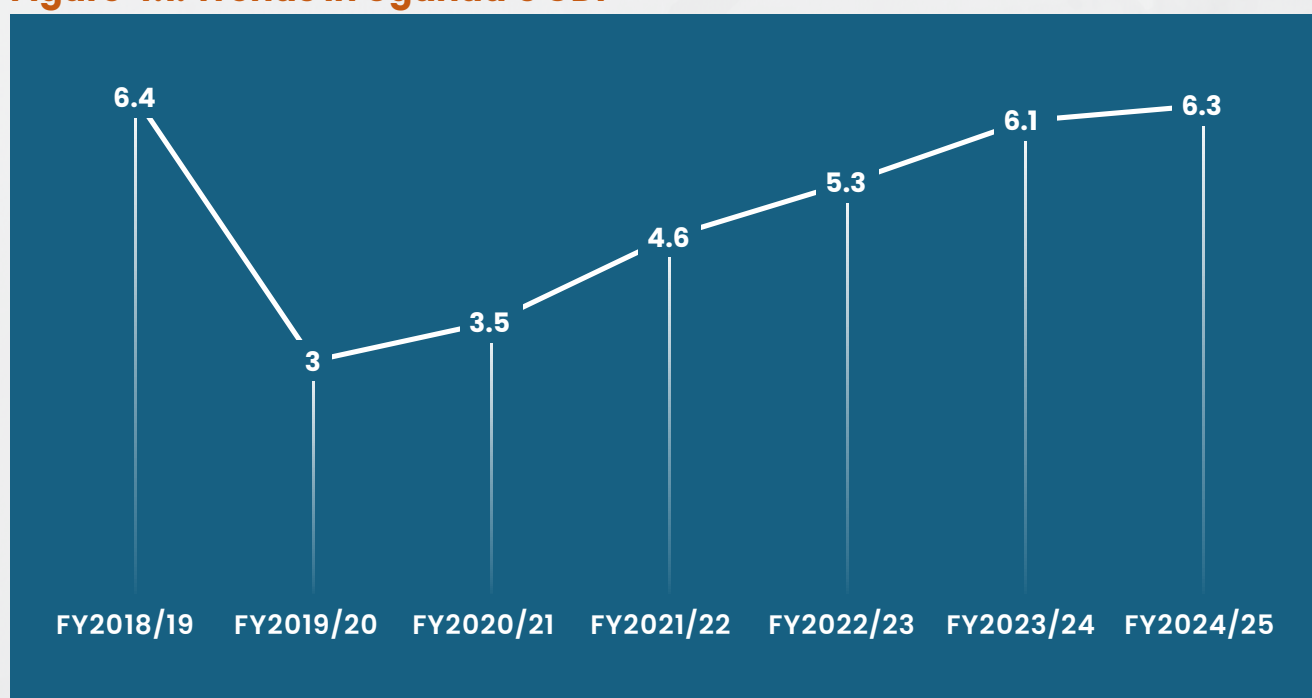
This chapter discusses the performance of the domestic economy in FY2024/25, covering the real, monetary, fiscal and external sectors. It reflects the effectiveness of policies, the stability of financial institutions, and the resilience of industries. The chapter describes factors influencing economic performance to enable policymakers, businesses, and individuals to make informed decisions that contribute to sustainable growth and prosperity.

4.2 Real Sector Developments

Uganda's economy registered higher growth in FY2024/25, demonstrating resilience amid global uncertainties such as tighter financial conditions and geopolitical tensions that have disrupted supply chains worldwide. Preliminary estimates show that the size of the economy increased to Shs226,344billion in FY2024/25, up from Shs203,708billion registered in FY2023/24. Real GDP growth accelerated to 6.3 percent in FY2024/25 compared to 6.1 percent the previous year. This was mainly on account of increased aggregate demand, investments and exports, reflected in the growth of agriculture, industry and services sectors of the economy.

The sustained GDP growth in the economy can also be partly attributed to continued implementation of Government's strategic initiatives such as the Parish Development Model (PDM), Agriculture Credit Facility (ACF), EMYOOGA funding for small enterprises, the Small Business Recovery Fund (SBRF), and funding to Uganda Development Bank (UDB), among others, which have collectively contributed to a favorable environment for enhancing production, productivity, and private sector growth. Furthermore, favorable weather conditions, a stable macroeconomic environment and positive global and sub-Saharan growth trends have also been crucial in stimulating economic growth.

All sectors of the economy registered growth in FY2024/25. The agriculture, forestry, and fishing sector grew by 6.6 percent, contributing 26.2 percent to GDP. The industry sector expanded by 7.0 percent, accounting for 24.5 percent of GDP. The services sector grew by 5.4 percent, contributing 41.9 percent to total GDP during the same period.

Figure 4.1: Trends in Uganda's GDP

Source: UBOS and IMF World Economic Outlook Database

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

Percentage growth rates for Value added by economic activity at constant (2016/17) prices,					
	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
GDP at market prices	3.5	4.6	5.3	6.1	6.3
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4.3	4.2	4.5	5.6	6.6
Cash crops	12.5	5.7	0.7	12.3	9.9
Food crops	4.1	3.5	4.7	5.1	4.8
Livestock	7.8	8.3	8.8	7.9	8.8
Agriculture Support Services	2.1	4.5	2.2	7.1	5.4
Forestry	2.9	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.3
Fishing	-8.8	0.3	3.4	-2.2	17.8
Industry	3.5	5.1	4.0	5.5	7.0
Mining & quarrying	6.9	18.3	5.0	3.2	3.4
Manufacturing	2.2	3.8	3.1	4.7	5.5
Electricity	11.6	3.1	8.4	8.9	10.3
Water	4.8	6.3	4.2	5.3	2.8
Construction	3.6	5.2	4.9	7.3	12.2
Services	2.8	4.0	5.9	6.4	5.4
Trade and Repairs	-0.6	3.4	3.8	9.3	8.0
Transportation and Storage	-0.3	-3.8	-5.4	10.4	8.0

Percentage growth rates for Value added by economic activity at constant (2016/17) prices,

	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	-0.6	-2.5	12.4	13.5	10.6
Information and Communication	11.8	7.4	10.3	5.9	6.0
Financial and Insurance Activities	8.0	4.5	0.6	1.9	5.4
Real Estate Activities	3.9	9.0	7.4	7.4	4.8
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	2.1	3.1	28.6	3.6	2.2
Administrative and Support Service Activities	2.3	3.5	17.8	3.5	2.2
Public Administration	12.6	3.5	1.1	6.8	4.0
Education	-4.2	1.5	3.4	4.3	5.8
Human Health and Social Work Activities	7.1	9.6	4.4	2.4	2.3
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	-13.7	-2.2	4.1	8.0	9.5
Other Service Activities	2.9	4.8	2.4	2.6	1.8
Activities of Households as Employers	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.7
Taxes on products	6.2	7.5	9.2	7.8	8.1

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

The industry sector experienced robust growth of 7.0% in FY2024/25 from 5.5% the previous financial year, propelled by strong performance in manufacturing and construction, which expanded by 5.5% and 12.2% from 4.7% and 7.3%, respectively. The rise in manufacturing output was driven by increased production of cement, soft drinks & bottled water, fabricated metals and agro processed commodities such as coffee; while heightened activity in private sector construction contributed to the surge in construction activities. Additionally, higher power generation for industrial use boosted electricity sector growth from 8.9% in FY2023/24 to 10.3% during the FY2024/25 further supporting growth in the industry sector.

The services sector grew modestly by 5.4% from 6.4% registered the previous financial year, on account of increased wholesale and retail trade for manufactured goods. Other services like transport and storage, hotel, and food also registered growth due to higher trade flows and increased demand. In addition, financial and insurance activities, and information and communication also registered growth partly on account of increased financial deepening and fintech services across the country.

The agriculture, forestry, and fishing sector expanded by 6.6%, up from 5.6%, driven by increased production of food crops, cash crops, livestock and fish. Cash crops grew by 9.9%, fueled by higher yields in coffee, cocoa, sugarcane and cotton. Similarly, food crop production of mainly bananas, sweet potatoes, simsim, millet, groundnuts, sorghum and fruits also increased. The fishing sector registered substantial growth of 17.8% from a decline of 2.2% the previous financial year, due to regulated fishing practices which boosted fish stocks and production. Favorable weather conditions, high-quality seedlings, and improved water for irrigation further supported overall sectoral growth.

Looking ahead, Uganda's economy appears well-positioned for sustained growth, supported by continued government initiatives, regional and global economic recovery, and a diversified economic base. These developments underscore a promising trajectory towards increased economic stability, improved livelihoods, and shared prosperity in the coming years.

Major Markets

The major markets associated with the real sector include the labour and housing markets. These markets and their performance are closely affected by the structure of the enterprise sector.

a) Labour Market

The Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)¹⁰³ experienced a reduction from 52.6% in FY2016/17 to 48.3% in 2021, further reducing to 43.2% in 2024. A closer look at the characteristics therein indicates that Urban areas recorded a more active labour force (48.6%) compared to the rural areas (39.3%).¹⁰⁴

The Informal Sector dominates employment, absorbing over 80% of the workforce. The number of persons employed in the informal sector increased from 85% in FY2016/17 to 88% in 2021.¹⁰⁵

Labour productivity for Agriculture increased by 11% from USD945 in FY2021/22 to USD1,048 in FY2023/24.¹⁰⁶ This is still below the NDP III target of USD2,527. Labour productivity for Industry stood at USD7,542, slightly below the NDP III target of USD8,162 while Labour productivity for Services stood at USD3,150, slightly below the NDP III target of USD3,925.

The National Population and Housing Census, 2024 reports that:

- i) Uganda's working age population in 2024 (25,155,922 persons).
- ii) The labour force stands at 11,349,000 persons, accounting for 45.1% of the working age population.

¹⁰³ Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) is the proportion of Working Age Population that is active in the Labour market as either employed or actively looking for employment

¹⁰⁴ National Population and Housing Census, 2024

¹⁰⁵ National Labourforce Survey, 2022

¹⁰⁶ Uganda National Household Survey, 2023/24

- iii) Out of the 11,349,000 persons, about 9,996,000 persons (88%) are employed (for pay or profit) and 1,353,000 persons (12%) are unemployed.
- iv) There are more males (49%) than females (38.6%) in the labour force.
 - v) The unemployment rate stood at 12.3% in 2024, a significant increase from 9.4% in 2014.
- vi) The working age population with some secondary school level education increased from 25% in 2021 to 37% in 2024, while those with some primary school level education increased from 24% in 2021 to 40% in 2024.
- vii) The share of Youth (15–24 years) Not in Employment, Education or Training (NEET) was estimated at 4,001,528 persons (42.6%).
- viii) Majority of the working age population has acquired some skill set.

b) Housing Market

Uganda's housing demand is experiencing significant growth, influenced by urbanization, population expansion, and economic development. Currently, the nation faces a housing deficit estimated at 2.4 million units, with an annual requirement for 300,000 new housing units to bridge this gap. The National Development Plan IV aims to reduce the housing deficit by 20%, targeting 1.9 million units by 2030. The demand for housing is further intensified by the pressing need for affordable housing, even as a substantial segment of the population resides within the low-income bracket (Ushs510,000)¹⁰⁷. Conversely, most housing developments are tailored toward high and middle-income earners, resulting in a notable mismatch between housing supply and demand.

The housing market in Uganda is predominantly composed of owner-occupied and rental housing. Approximately 66% of households reside in owner-occupied properties, while around 25% live in rented houses¹⁰⁸. Urban centers house a greater proportion of rental households, accounting for approximately 42% compared to 13% in rural areas. In Kampala, the proportion of renting households reaches 70%, underscoring the need to invest in the housing segment in urban areas, particularly through the promotion of condominium developments.

About 46% of households experience overcrowding, with an average of three individuals residing in a single room¹⁰⁹. This statistic highlights the quality of housing in the nation and presents a significant policy challenge in the endeavor to provide both affordable and quality housing. However, it is noteworthy that housing quality has improved from 53% in 2014 to 46% in 2024.

By end March 2025, Residential Property Price increased to 109.54 points compared to 105.57 points recorded in third quarter of 2024. This reflects a rise in the prices of residential properties purchased by households. This is attributed to a rise in prices of residential properties in the Greater Kampala Metropolitan Area.

The Greater Kampala Metropolitan Area (Kampala and Wakiso) dominates the

107 UNHS FY2019/20

108 National Population and Housing Census 2024

109 National Population and Housing Census 2024

housing demand due to a large population concentration and the growing need for mixed-use housing. Uganda has largely adopted mixed-use housing to allow residential, commercial, and recreational developments in the same location, and developers have particularly embraced these developments.

Furthermore, Government infrastructure initiatives have facilitated an increased demand for housing. In particular, developments in the road sector aim to expand, upgrade, and rehabilitate existing road infrastructure. Likewise, expansion of power generation, transmission, and distribution, along with the expanded coverage of national water and sewage systems are part of Government strategy to address urban housing shortages and improve living conditions.

Challenges within the housing sector include high construction costs, limited access to affordable mortgages, and land ownership issues. Despite concerted efforts to improve access to land ownership, only 30% of land in Uganda is formally titled¹¹⁰. Additionally, inadequate physical planning has resulted in the proliferation of slum developments.

Key developments in the housing subsector in the FY2024/25 include:

- i. The National Housing and Construction Company has been pivotal in providing affordable housing. In 2024, 80 units were completed and a planned 2,500 units will be constructed in the short to medium term.
- ii. NSSF's real estate portfolio comprises 3,806 housing units of which 550 units in Temangalo will be completed by 2025.¹¹¹
- iii. There is a high appetite for real estate development, evidenced by a 33% increase in mortgages from Shs526billion in 2022 to Shs702billion in 2023¹¹².

In the FY2025/26, Investors in Real-estate will need to seize opportunities arising from the upcoming AFCON 2027 which will be hosted jointly by Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania. This will require:

- a) Expanding and improving existing housing units to meet international standards.
- b) Investing in the hospitality industry as the demand will exponentially outpace the existing accommodation and eatery spaces.
- c) Improving public infrastructure such as roads, ICT, and health centres to tap into foreign exchange.

c) Enterprise Sector

The enterprise sector consists of public enterprises, private enterprises and non-profit organizations. For analysis purposes for this section, private enterprises in Uganda are limited to formal enterprises and are subdivided into locally listed companies, non-listed corporations and MSMEs in general.

110 MLHUD: World Bank Land Conference 2025

111 NSSF Integrated Report 2023/24

112 Housing Finance Bank Annual Report 2023

Data on performance of public enterprises is obtained with a lag of one year. In FY2023/24, Auditor General assessed 20 out of the 41 commercially oriented public corporations and state enterprises. Finding revealed that 13 agencies posted profits, with Uganda Electricity Transmission Company Limited (Shs82.25billion), Uganda Electricity Generation Company Limited (Shs54.28billion), and Uganda Civil Aviation Authority (Shs32 billion) leading the pack. This is a decline compared to 14 agencies recorded in FY2022/23 that posted profits. Detailed analysis on performance of the PE sector is contained in Chapter 5.

Performance of locally listed companies is reported in the capital markets industry report. The latest report (FY2023/24) indicates average Return on Equity (RoE) for locally listed companies in 2023 performed at 31.7% compared 38.2% in 2022 and 20.2% for the last five years. Airtel Uganda recorded the highest ROE at 234.3%, indicating that the company's management is effectively utilizing equity to create value for shareholders. Conversely, New Vision Limited posted the lowest ROE at -9.2%.

For insights on performance of non-listed corporations, annual Corporate Income Tax (CIT) records published by URA in the annual data book provide an indication on the overall profitability of enterprises. According to performance of enterprises report in Uganda 2024, MSMEs account for 90% of the private sector, contribute 75% of GDP and employ over 3 million people.

Majority of Uganda's enterprises are engaged in trade (63%) followed by those involved in hotels, restaurants and eating places (12%), manufacturing (5.3%), Human Health (3.5%) and Education (1%). While trade is the dominant sector of all the enterprises, the level of dominance appears to be more pronounced among rural based enterprises, accounting for 65% compared to 60% for those located in urban areas. Overall, only 8% of all enterprises are registered with Uganda Registration Services Bureau (URSB). The main obstacles faced by enterprises in the business environment include access to finance (67%), energy related (42%) and tax rates (38%).¹¹³

4.3 Monetary and Financial Sector Developments

Bank of Uganda (BoU) remains committed to enhancing price stability. As part of its mandate, BoU continued to implement a prudent and forward-looking monetary policy framework designed to keep inflation low and stable. This approach helps to preserve the purchasing power of the Uganda shilling, promotes sustainable economic growth, and boosts investor confidence.

4.3.1 Monetary Policy Framework

In the eleven months leading up to May 2025, the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) of BoU continued to implement measures that maintained low and stable inflation, ensured exchange rate stability, eased pressures on foreign exchange reserves, and supported economic growth. Among these measures was a moderate reduction in the Central Bank Rate (CBR) during the financial year.

113 NSDS 2021.

BoU lowered the CBR to 10 percent in August 2024, down from 10.25 percent, where it stood at the end of the previous Fiscal Year. The CBR was further reduced to 9.75 percent in October 2024, where it remained through to May 2025. This easing was intended to stimulate economic activity amid a favorable inflation outlook. While economic growth was resilient, By May 2025, several upside risks to inflation had emerged, arising from both the domestic and global environment, including stronger domestic growth driven by increased investment in the extractive industry and more effective government program implementation, which fueled rising demand pressures. At the same time, global supply disruptions from escalating global geopolitical tensions and new trade restrictions and exchange rate depreciation stemming from global uncertainty and financial market volatility, further elevated inflationary risks.

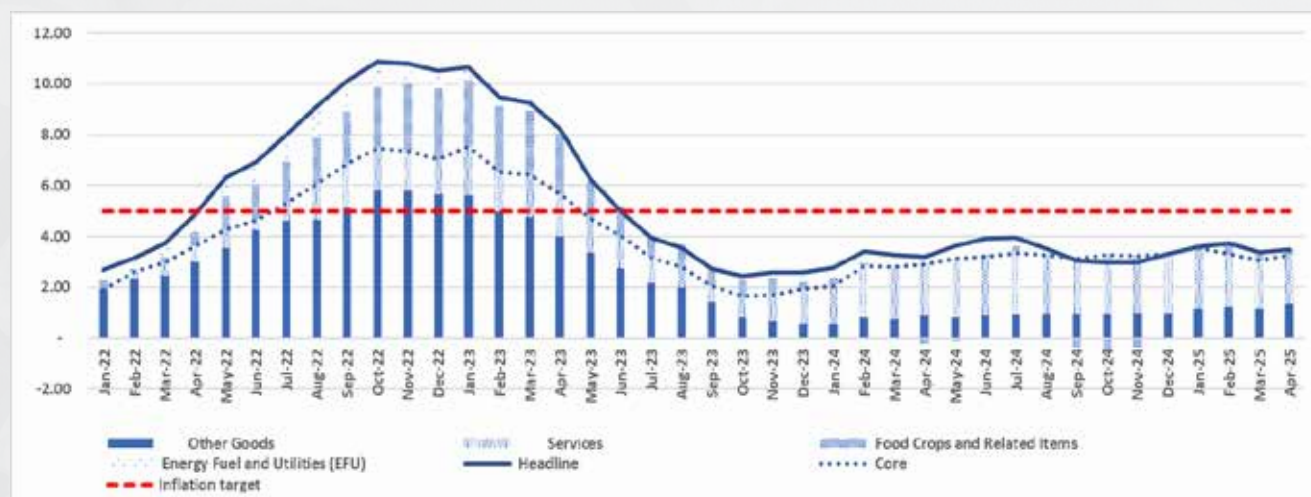
The global and domestic uncertainties and elevated risks to the inflation outlook, contributed to the decision to keep the CBR at 9.75 percent in May 2025. Maintaining the CBR at this level was appropriate as it strikes a balance between containing inflation within the 5 percent medium-term target and supporting sustainable economic growth, which is crucial for Uganda's socio-economic transformation. BoU remains fully committed to ensuring price stability to protect the purchasing power of household incomes, particularly for those who are most vulnerable to price increases. Future adjustments to the CBR will be guided by incoming data and ongoing assessments of risks to the inflation and growth outlooks.

4.3.2 Inflation Developments

Uganda's inflation has remained low and stable in the first ten months of FY2024/25, reflecting the effectiveness of prudent monetary policy, exchange rate stability, global disinflation, and favorable food prices. Headline inflation averaged 3.4 percent while core inflation averaged 3.9 percent, below the Bank of Uganda's medium-term target of five percent respectively, higher than 3.2 percent and 3.0 percent, respectively, in FY2023/24. This modest increase is partly attributed to services and other goods inflation.

Inflation for other goods, primarily traded items, remained steady at an average of 2.3 percent, reflecting the stability of the Ugandan shilling. However, service inflation rose to 5.8 percent from 4.0 percent in FY2023/24, indicating price pressures in health and education services. Food inflation notably declined, averaging -0.3 percent compared to 3.5 percent in the previous year, due to improved food crop production driven by favorable weather conditions. Electricity, Fuel, and Utilities (EFU) inflation also decreased to an average of 2.3 percent from 4.8 percent over the same period.

Figure 4.2 shows the evolution of headline inflation and the contributions of the components to overall inflation over the past year.

Figure 4.2: Domestic Inflation Decomposition (Year on Year)

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBoS)

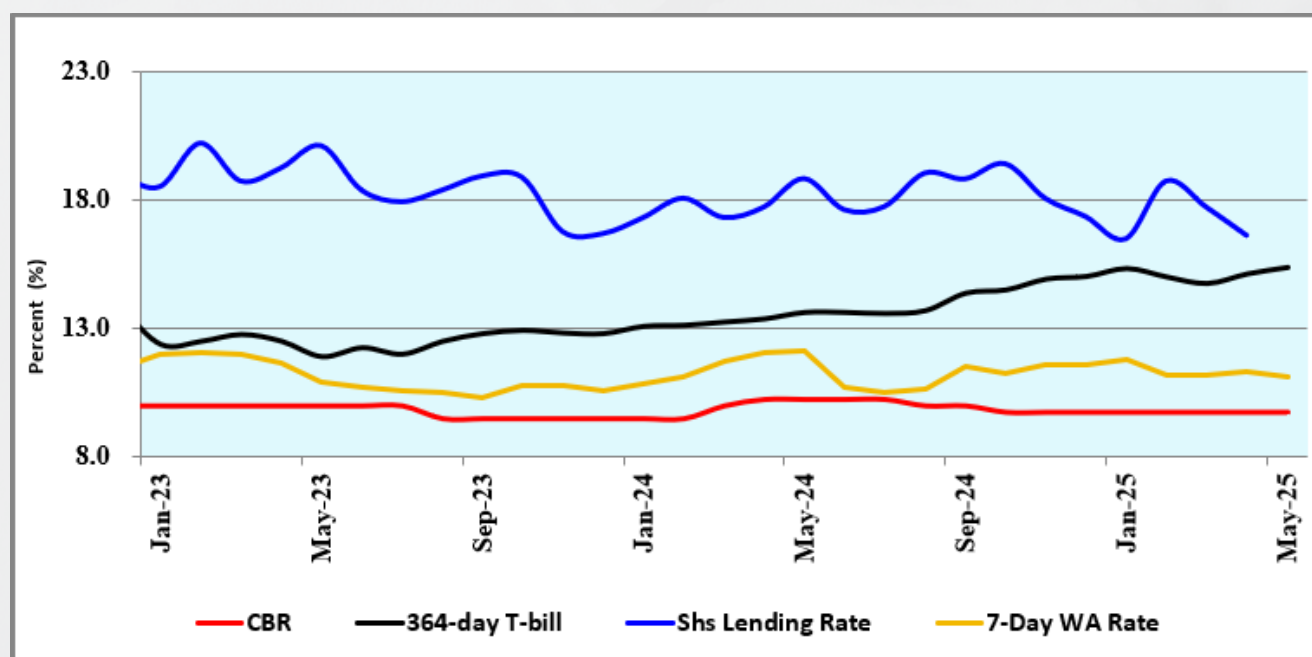
Inflation outlook

Core inflation is projected to average between 4.5 percent and 5.0 percent in FY2025/26, gradually converging toward the 5 percent target over the medium term. Nonetheless, the inflation outlook remains vulnerable to various risks on both the upside and downside. Inflation may exceed expectations if domestic demand strengthens, particularly driven by increased investment in the extractive sector, rising household incomes supported by favourable agricultural commodity prices, more effective implementation of government programs, and potential disruptions to global supply chains due to escalating geopolitical tensions and new trade restrictions. Other risks include adverse weather conditions impacting food production and a possible depreciation of the exchange rate caused by global uncertainty and financial market volatility.

Inflationary pressures may continue to ease if the exchange rate strengthens further, supported by capital inflows especially into the oil and gas sector. Additional downside risks to inflation include improved agricultural production resulting from favorable weather conditions, ongoing declines in global commodity and energy prices, and slower economic growth in major economies, which could reduce external inflationary pressures. Although inflation is currently contained, the overall risk profile points to a higher likelihood of upward pressures in the near term.

4.3.3 Interest Rates

Interbank money market rates remained well anchored around the CBR. The weighted average 7-day interbank money market rate rose marginally in the FY2024/25 relative to FY2023/24 in line with a reduction in the CBR. The 7-day money market rate averaged 11.3 percent in the 10 months to April 2025, up from 11 percent observed in the previous financial year as shown in Figure below which illustrates the evolution of key interest rates.

Figure 4.3: Evolution of Key Interest Rates.

Source: Bank of Uganda

Yields on Government securities were higher compared to the previous financial year. Annualized yields for the 91-day, 182-day, and 364-day treasury bills averaged 10.50 percent, 13.42 percent, and 14.64 percent, respectively, in the 10 months to April 2025 relative to 9.84 percent, 12.31 percent, and 13.0 percent observed in FY2023/24. Over the same period, annualized yields for treasury bonds rose for all tenors. Annualized yields for the 2-year, 3-year, 5-year, 10-year, 15-year and 20-year tenors averaged 15.67 percent, 15.86 percent, 16.17 percent, 16.54 percent, 16.76 percent, and 17.25 percent respectively, compared to 13.37 percent, 14.21 percent, 14.89 percent, 15.47 percent, 16.05 percent, and 16.29 percent in the previous financial year.

Commercial banks weighted average lending rates for shilling-denominated loans increased in the 9 months to March 2025, averaging 18.17 percent, compared to 17.89 percent observed in the previous financial year. This was partly due to tight global financial conditions. Foreign currency loans fell to 8.63 percent in the 9 months to March 2025 from 8.94 percent in FY2023/24 driven by stability in the exchange rates. Overall, interest rates remained relatively stable across the major sectors.

4.3.4 Exchange Rate Developments

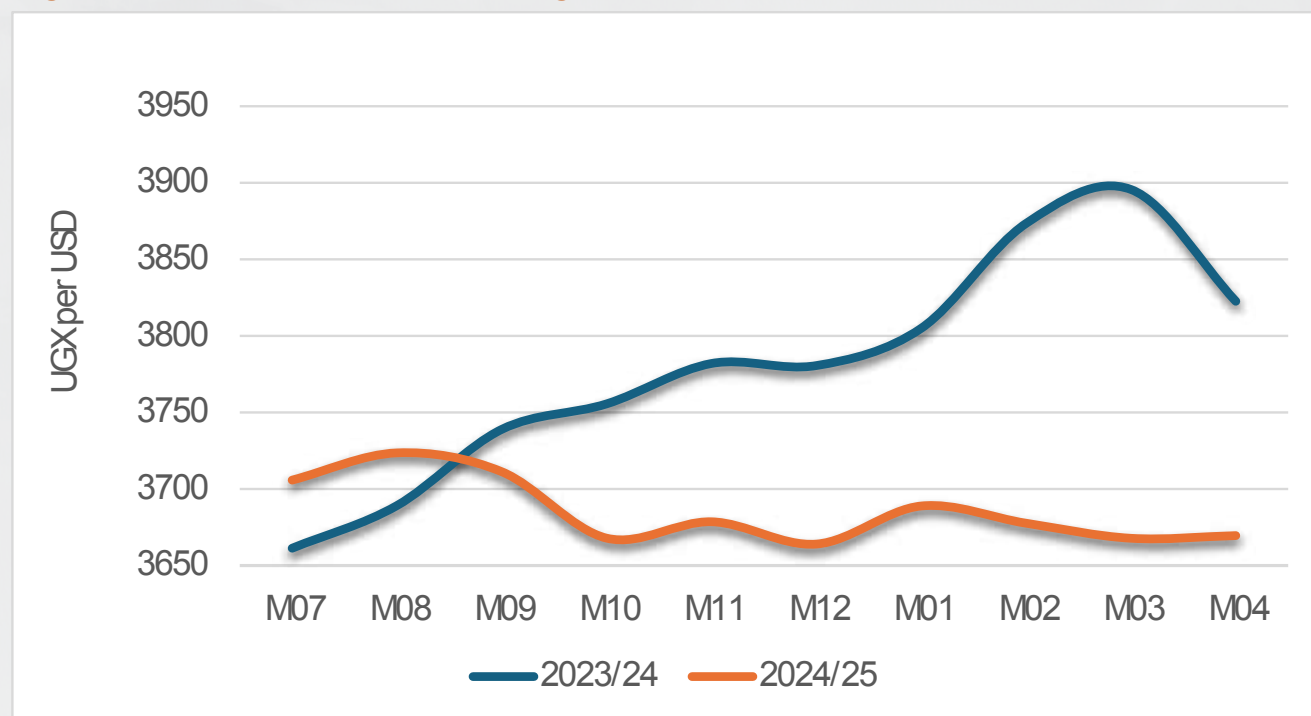
BoU continues to maintain a floating exchange rate regime, with interventions in the Interbank Foreign Exchange Market (IFEM) limited to smoothing excessive volatility. Despite recent heightened global uncertainty, particularly owing to trade tensions, the Ugandan shilling has remained relatively stable, supported by prudent monetary policy, financial market reforms, and continued investor confidence. In FY2024/25, the Uganda shilling strengthened against the US dollar, appreciating by 2.5 percent over the first 10 months to April 2025 to Shs3,685.5 per US Dollar, from Shs3,778.6 in the same period of the previous financial year. This appreciation took hold in the first half of the FY, with the Ugandan Shilling appreciating by 1.1 percent on average, from

Shs3,705.85 per US dollar in July 2024 to Shs3,664.08 US Dollar in December 2024.

From December 2024 through April 2025, the exchange rate remained relatively stable, with only minor month-on-month fluctuations, largely due to key reforms that have strengthened Uganda's foreign exchange market. These included the adoption of the FX Global Code, which has enhanced transparency, pricing efficiency, and ethical trading practices. BoU also implemented several measures to improve foreign exchange reserve adequacy, including the use of foreign currency swaps, cross-currency repos, and a domestic gold purchase program aimed at improving forex liquidity and diversifying reserves. The Bank introduced several risk management enhancements as part of its broader strategy to support market stability.

Other factors supporting stability in the IFEM included increased foreign exchange inflows from coffee exports, remittances, and NGOs, which comfortably met corporate demand. The weakening of the US dollar, reflected in the decline of the US Fed Index also contributed to the strengthening of the Ugandan shilling in the second half of the year. Over the ten months to April 2025, BoU conducted purchases for reserve build-up to the tune of USD392.15million. In addition, USD1,070.52million was acquired through targeted purchases, bringing the total BoU action to USD1,462.67million.

Figure 4.4: Evolution of Exchange Rate FY2023/24 vs FY20024/25



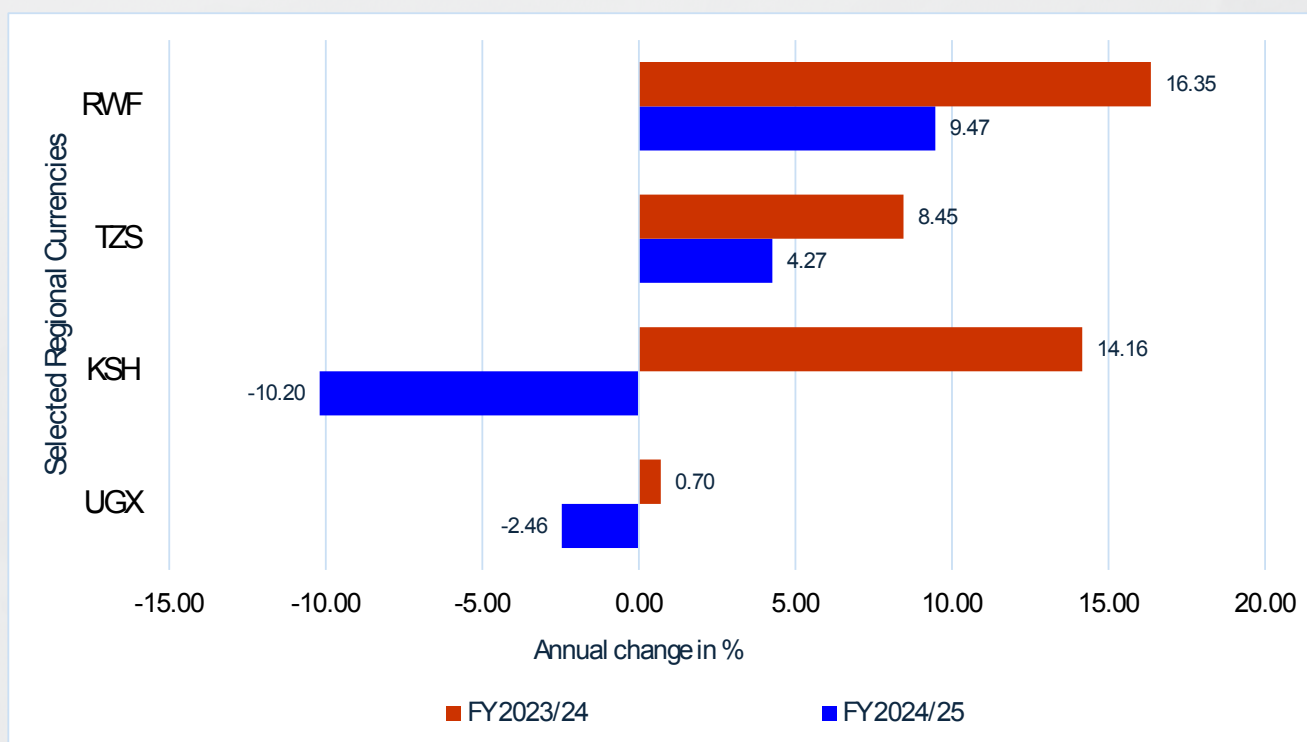
Source: Bank of Uganda

Comparison with Regional Currencies

While the Ugandan shilling registered relative stability in the year to April 2025, regional currencies experienced mixed fortunes. The Kenyan Shilling appreciated by 10.2 percent, a sharp recovery from the depreciation of 14.2 percent posted in the previous financial year. This turnaround was largely attributed to a robust influx of foreign investment and strategic intervention by the Central Bank of Kenya.

The Tanzanian Shilling exhibited lower depreciation pressures, depreciating by 4.27 percent compared to 8.45 percent in the previous year, supported by steady economic growth and effective monetary policies. Meanwhile, the Rwandan Franc continued on a depreciation path, although slower, at 9.47 percent, down from 16.35 percent in the previous financial year. The performance of regional currencies reflects persistent current account deficits in their respective economies amid tight global financial conditions.

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

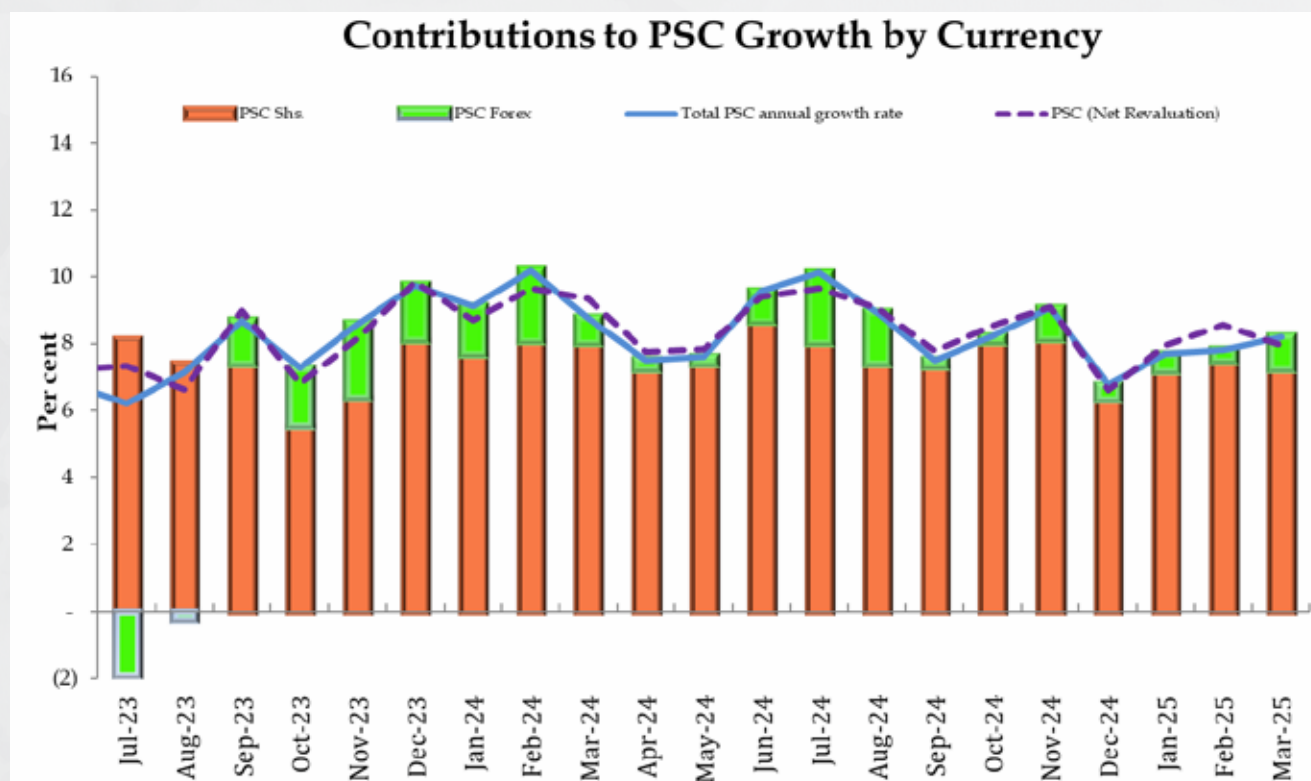


Source: Bank of Uganda

Looking ahead, the Ugandan Shilling's performance is subject to uncertainty and volatility in global financial markets due to ongoing geopolitical developments and trade tensions. Nonetheless, over the medium term, the shilling is expected to maintain stability, supported by the anticipated start of oil production, stronger foreign exchange inflows from remittances and tourism, and continued implementation of prudent monetary policy by Bank of Uganda.

4.3.5 Private Sector Credit

Growth in Private Sector Credit (PSC) was relatively unchanged in FY2024/25 compared to the previous financial year as economic activity picked up. PSC growth stood at 8.26 percent in the 9 months to March 2025, slightly lower than the 8.37 percent recorded in the previous financial year. Shilling-denominated loans were the main contributor to growth in PSC, contributing an average of 7.43 percent to credit growth, but slightly lower than the previous financial year's average contribution of 7.49 percent. Foreign currency loans' contribution to PSC growth fell to 0.83 percent in the 9 months to March 2025 from 0.88 percent the previous financial year as shown in Figure below.

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

Source: Bank of Uganda

Growth rate of credit was sluggish across key sectors, with declines observed in manufacturing, transport and communication, personal and household loans, and trade as shown in **Table 4.2**.

Table 4.2: Average Annual Private Sector Credit Growth

By Sector	FY2023/24	FY2024/25*
Agriculture	10.42	11.41
Manufacturing	5.40	3.59
Trade	4.40	2.85
Transport and Communication	3.28	(0.69)
Building, Mortgage, Construction and Real Estate	6.77	8.53
Personal and Household Loans	17.23	15.28
Other Services **	5.33	23.50
By Currency		
Shilling Lending	10.47	10.22
Foreign Currency Lending	3.19	3.06
Total Credit to the Private Sector	8.37	8.26
Total Credit to the Private Sector (Net valuation & capitalized interest)	8.18	8.47

Source: Bank of Uganda *Data up to March 2025. ** Includes Mining & Quarrying, Business services, Electricity & Water, Business Services, Community, Social and Other Services.

In the 9 months to March 2025, the average ratio of non-performing loans to total loans fell to 4.65 percent compared to 5.19 percent recorded in the FY2023/24, this was mainly attributed to business recoveries and the government's release of funds to settle arrears with contractors. The sectors with the highest non-performing loans ratio were agriculture and trade which recorded ratios of 6.87 percent and 6.76 percent, respectively in the nine months to March 2025.

4.4 Financial Sector Developments

This section reviews key developments in Uganda's financial sector over the past year, with a focus on the performance of banking, insurance, pensions, agricultural financing and risk management, capital markets, and payment systems. It also highlights advances in financial inclusion and assesses the sector's outlook, including pertinent legal and regulatory developments.

4.4.1 The Banking Sector

Uganda's Banking Sector has remained resilient over the year with a robust capital buffer. Since 2023, Bank of Uganda (BoU) increased the minimum capital requirements for banks from Shs25billion to Shs150billion, which has strengthened capital buffers of supervised financial institutions hence resulting into a capital adequacy ratio of 25.1% in Q2 2024, one of the highest in Sub-Saharan Africa. This clearly indicates stability, protection of depositors' funds, and trust in the banking system.

In February 2025, the Ugandan Shilling gained by 0.3 percent on average against the US Dollar. The US Dollar traded at an average midrate of Shs3,677.7 in February 2025, an appreciation from Shs3,689.0 recorded in the month of January 2025. The strengthening of the Shilling was partly attributed to the higher inflow of dollars from portfolio investors which outweighed the dollars corporate demand. The Central Bank has maintained a stable Central Bank Rate at 9.75 percent which has sufficiently helped in controlling inflation while fostering economic growth. The weighted average lending rates on Shilling-denominated credit declined significantly falling from 17.37 percent in December 2024, to 16.50 percent in January 2025. This reduction in lending rates was partly explained by the significant discounts on new loans for oil-related activities.

The prime lending rate for shilling-denominated loans remained unchanged at 20.7 percent. However, the weighted average shilling lending rate have slightly increased reaching 19.1 percent compared to 18.1 percent in the previous three months. Conversely, the lending rate for foreign currency-denominated loans eased to 8.7 percent from 9.2 percent, reflecting a modest improvement in foreign currency borrowing costs. A sectoral breakdown revealed an increase in lending rates for Manufacturing, Trade, Transport and Communications, and Personal Loans, suggesting heightened risk perceptions in these sectors despite the uptick in average shilling lending rates, the unchanged prime lending rate suggests that banks are maintaining a cautious stance in their pricing strategies amid evolving credit dynamics.

With respect to the private sector credit (PSC), Other depository corporations private sector credit (PSC) growth has softened recently. In the last three months of 2024, annualized average PSC growth declined to 8.2 percent, from 9.1 percent. Net of valuation and capitalized interest, PSC growth also moderated to 8.3 percent, compared to 9.1 percent in the first quarter of FY2024/25. Despite this deceleration, the underlying conditions remain supportive for a gradual recovery in PSC. Going forward, previous monetary policy easing, and strong economic growth could provide a favourable environment for borrowing, and the relatively stable foreign exchange market is likely to bolster confidence for private sector lending.

Long Term Financing

Guaranteeing long-term financing is an important aspect of achieving our development agenda as stipulated in the National Development Plan and the 10-fold growth strategy. Government will this continue strengthening the capital base of Uganda's development to finance key growth sectors of the economy with a higher multiplier effect in order to drive economic transformation.

Uganda Development Bank's (UDB's) total assets grew by 3%, from Shs1.67trillion to Shs1.71trillion in 2024, this is attributed to increased funding primarily from government capital allocations and other partners. This solid performance reflects the unwavering commitment to driving change and fostering a prosperous future for all Ugandans using affordable avenues of providing capital for critical investments.

Uganda Development Bank (UDB) at the of end 2024 approved 171 projects estimated to create over 17,832 jobs, generate profits of Shs1,778billion, and bring in foreign exchange earnings of Shs1,808.53billion. This will therefore, focus on supporting the operationalization of the National Development Programs notably, in promoting Agro-industrialization, tourism development, manufacturing, human capital development (in health and education), private sector development, and support regional development.

To ensure inclusive and sustainable growth, while fostering economic recovery of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs), Government in collaboration with supervised financial institutions established the Small Businesses Recovery Fund (SBRF) worth Shs200billion to provide funds for small and medium enterprises as a recovery mechanism from adverse effects of COVID-19, geared at capitalization of the small businesses operated by individuals, companies and groups. The scheme will be revised to strengthen businesses in terms of compliance, business development to position the SMES' generate potential of increasing productivity, formalize their enterprises and access markets.

a) Commercial Banks

In the year to March 2025, the banking sector registered a growth of Shs4.27trillion or 8.45 percent in Total Assets from Shs50.50 trillion in March 2024 to Shs54.77trillion in March 2025. This growth however is lower than Shs15.68 trillion or 45.04 percent

registered in the twelve-month period to March 2024. The deposit base grew by Shs2.94trillion or 8.58 percent from Shs34.20trillion to Shs37.13trillion over the same period. The level of intermediation remained strong exhibited by growth in total advances, of Shs1.91trillion or 9.28 percent over the period between March 2024 and March 2025.

The banking sector registered a Net Profit after tax of Shs1.60trillion for the year ended December 31, 2024, up from Shs1.47 trillion registered in the previous year. From a quarterly perspective, the net profit after tax for the first 3 months to March 31, 2025, amounted to Shs0.45trillion compared to Shs0.43trillion for a similar period a year earlier, a growth of 5.75 percent.

The stock of Non-Performing Loans for the period ending March 2025 decreased by Shs0.15 trillion or 14.43 percent from March 2024 resulting in a decrease in the ratio of Non-Performing Loans/Total Loans and Advances from 5.02 percent to 4.05 percent.

Table 4.3: Key Financial Performance Indicators of the Banking Sector

	Mar-24 (Shs"000")	Mar-25 (Shs"000")	Absolute Change (Shs"000")	Change (%)
Total Advances	20,574,485,566	22,484,805,042	1,910,319,476	9.28
Total Assets	50,496,712,052	54,765,781,039	4,269,068,987	8.45
Total Deposits	34,198,595,269	37,133,872,739	2,935,277,470	8.58
Profits Quarter	427,689,515	452,265,593	24,576,078	5.75
Non-performing Loans	1,063,558,388	910,111,866	(153,446,522)	(14.43)
NPL ratio (%)	5.02%	4.05%		
	Dec-23	Dec-24	Absolute Change	Change (%)
Profit (YTD*)	1,470,142,616	1,602,836,912	132,694,296	9.03

Source: Bank of Uganda *YTD– Year to Date

b) Credit & Islamic Financial Institutions (CIFIS)

The aggregate core and total capital held by the CIFIs subsector increased by 148.6 percent and 191.9 percent, respectively, from Shs.84.4billion and Shs87.2billion as of March 31, 2024, to Shs209.8billion and Shs254.6billion, respectively as at March 31, 2025. Consequently, the aggregate core and total capital to risk-weighted assets ratios increased from 21.2 percent and 22.1 percent as at March 31, 2024, to 27.1 percent and 32.8 percent, respectively, as at March 31, 2025.

All CIFIs maintained liquid assets of not less than 20 percent of deposit liabilities as stipulated under the Financial Institutions (Liquidity) Regulations, 2005. In addition, all Credit Institutions met the minimum statutory requirements of core and total capital

to risk-weighted assets ratios of 12.5 percent and 14.5 percent and the statutory minimum paid-up requirement of Shs25billion as per Section 3 of the Financial Institutions (Revision of Minimum Capital Requirements) Instrument, 2022.

Total assets held by the subsector increased by Shs695.7billion or 192.6 percent from Shs361.2billion as at 31st March 2024, to Shs1,056.9billion as at 31 March 2025. This increase was on account of the three banks that transitioned from Tier I to tier II namely, ABC Capital Bank Limited, Guaranty Trust Bank Uganda Limited and Opportunity Bank Uganda Limited.

The increase in total assets is mainly reflected in increases in net loans, balances with Financial Institutions (in and outside Uganda) by Shs230.1billion or 103.7 percent and Shs260.9billion or 69,696.6 percent, respectively, during same period. The growth in assets was funded by an increase in total liabilities of 219.7 percent (Shs563.2billion) over the same period largely reflected in an increase in deposit liabilities of 324.9percent (Shs338.9billion).

Reclassification of Financial Institutions across Tiers

Following the revision of Minimum Capital Requirements stipulated under the Financial Institutions (Revision of Minimum Capital Requirements) instrument, 2022, three Commercial Banks that did not meet the minimum capital requirements transitioned from a Tier I Commercial Bank License to a Tier II Credit Institutions License effective 30th June 2024. During the year, one Tier III Micro-Finance and Deposit-taking Institution (MDI), Pride Microfinance Ltd. was upgraded to a Tier II Credit Financial Institution, bringing the total number of CFIIs to seven.

c) Microfinance Deposit-Taking Institutions (MDIs)

The aggregate core and total capital held by the MDIs sub-sector grew by 7.4 percent and 5.4 percent to Shs249.3billion and Shs259.2billion, respectively, as at 31 March 2025, from Shs232.2billion and Shs246.0billion as at 31 March 2024. All MDIs complied with the ongoing minimum statutory core and total capital adequacy ratios of 15 and 20 percent, respectively, and maintained liquid assets in the amounts exceeding the statutory minimum requirement stipulated under the MDI (Liquidity and Funds Management) Regulations, 2004. The total assets held by the sub-sector increased by 6.8 percent (Shs55.2billion) to Shs862.4billion at end of March 2025 from Shs807.2billion at end of March 2024. The increase in total assets was reflected in an increase in net loans of 9.0 percent (Shs39.0billion).

Total liabilities increased by 6.4 percent (Shs36.5billion) to Shs604.7billion as at 31 March 2025, from Shs568.2billion as at 31 March 2024, as reflected in an increase in customer deposits of 17.1 percent (Shs61.1billion). It is worth noting that in the twelve months ending March 31, 2025, one MDI was granted a Tier II (Credit Institution) license, reducing the number of MDIs from three to two. Effective June 1, 2025, Pride Bank Ltd's data will be reported under Credit Institutions.

Following the amendment of The Micro Finance Deposit-Taking Institutions (MDI) Act, Cap 58, in May 2023 to create an enabling legal framework for MDIs to provide Islamic Microfinance, Agent Banking and Bancassurance services, the BOU finalized and published the MDI (Agent Banking Regulations) in January 2025. In addition, The Microfinance Deposit-Taking Institutions (Corporate Governance) Regulations, 2024, were adopted in May 2024 to strengthen governance standards within the MDI sector and ensure the sound, ethical, and transparent management of MDIs.

d) Large Registered Societies or Large Savings and Credit Cooperative Societies (SACCOS)

BoU has so far received seven applications for large SACCO licenses. Three licenses EBO Cooperative Savings and Credit Society Limited, Kyazanga-Kwegatta Microfinance Cooperative Savings and Credit Society Limited, and MADFA Cooperative Savings and Credit Society Limited were issued in January, March, and April, respectively. The remaining applications are still under review, pending submission of the required information.

A market survey conducted at December 31, 2023, indicated that over 90 large registered societies or SACCOs meet the minimum institutional capital and voluntary savings licensing requirements for licensing and supervision by the BoU, as stipulated under the Microfinance Deposit-Taking Institutions Act, Cap.58, and the Micro Finance Deposit-Taking Institutions (Registered Societies) Regulations, 2023. All identified qualifying SACCOs have been formally notified in writing, and the BoU is actively supporting them through the licensing process. In addition, BoU has launched public awareness and sensitization campaigns to inform the public about its mandate in the licensing, regulation, and supervision of large SACCOs.

4.4.2 Non-Bank

a) Retirement Benefits Sector

Retirement Benefits Sector Assets increased by 18% to Shs25.4trillion (12.2% of GDP) as at 30th June 2024 compared to Ush21.4trillion (11.5% of GDP) as at 30th June 2023. The Uganda Retirement Benefits Regulatory Authority's (URBRA) supervisory actions and Sector investment earnings enabled appropriation of an average interest rate of 10.97% (10.94%: 2023) on year-end member balances.

In the FY2024/25, URBRA;

- 1) Developed policy proposals to enhance domestic savings through pro-growth Retirement Benefit Sector reforms for improved participation, contribution levels and benefit outcomes for formal and informal sector workers;
- 2) Licensed schemes and service providers, monitored their operations, and took appropriate supervisory actions where necessary. Through URBRA's directives, Shs23.3billion (Shs26:2022/23billion) that could have been lost on account of unpaid benefits, unremitted contributions and misappropriation of members' funds was recovered;

- 3) Updated the Sector's prudential framework (legislation, prudential standards and guidance) to improve operational resilience and risk management; and,
- 4) Promoted and improved understanding of the mandate of URBRA, the importance of saving for retirement and member rights and obligations.

In FY2025/26, URBRA's focus will be directed towards prudential supervision, member protection and savings mobilization, acting to ensure that Retirement Benefits Sector risks are promptly managed and mitigated. URBRA will:

- 1) Establish a National Long-term Saving Scheme for informal sector workers under a Regulatory Sandbox, to support the achievement of the 10-Fold Growth Strategy objective of increasing savings from 20% to 40% of GDP by 2040;
- 2) Introduce the supervisory framework for the Public Service Pension Fund to safeguard members' interests and promote the Fund's long-term sustainability;
- 3) Develop a valuation framework to cover unlisted assets including private equity, direct property holdings and infrastructure investments, to which some retirement benefit schemes have exposure;
- 4) Develop a recovery and resolution framework to manage crisis events which may result in financial loss, distress or instability within the Retirement Benefits Sector; and,
- 5) Upgrade the existing ICT infrastructure to enhance URBRA's ability to identify, assess and respond to risks.

b) The Insurance Sector

The insurance sector continued to register strong performance in the year 2024, with Gross Written Premiums (GWP) rising from Shs1.60 trillion in the year 2023 to Shs1.79 trillion, representing an annual growth of 12%¹¹⁴. This growth was driven by robust performance in both the non-life segment (Shs976.5billion) and the life segment (Shs742.9billion), which expanded by 4.5% and 22.5%, respectively.

The sustained growth in life insurance is particularly encouraging as it reflects increasing public awareness and trust in long-term financial protection mechanisms, savings, and investment products. Health Membership Organisations (HMOs) and micro insurance also showed notable improvement, underscoring the sector's growing relevance in addressing household-level vulnerabilities, particularly in health and livelihoods.

In FY2025/26, the Insurance Regulatory Authority (IRA) will focus on accelerating sectoral reforms to make insurance more accessible, affordable, and relevant to the needs of all Ugandans. The Authority will prioritize deepening insurance penetration through regulatory reforms, increased digitalization, and inclusive product development. Strategic interventions will include scaling micro insurance and health insurance, particularly for informal sector workers, agricultural households, and other vulnerable populations.

114 Based on unaudited fourth Quarter returns, 2024

Particular attention will also be given to promoting inclusive insurance products such as agricultural insurance, and community-based health insurance schemes. These efforts align with the NDPIV objectives of enhancing financial inclusion and strengthening social protection systems, thus positioning the insurance industry as a key enabler of household resilience and sustainable economic development.

By strengthening insurance as a financial safety net, the sector will play an increasingly central role in protecting smallholder livelihoods and supporting Uganda's transition to a modern, inclusive economy. The Authority remains committed to working with all stakeholders to ensure that insurance contributes meaningfully to the country's socio-economic transformation.

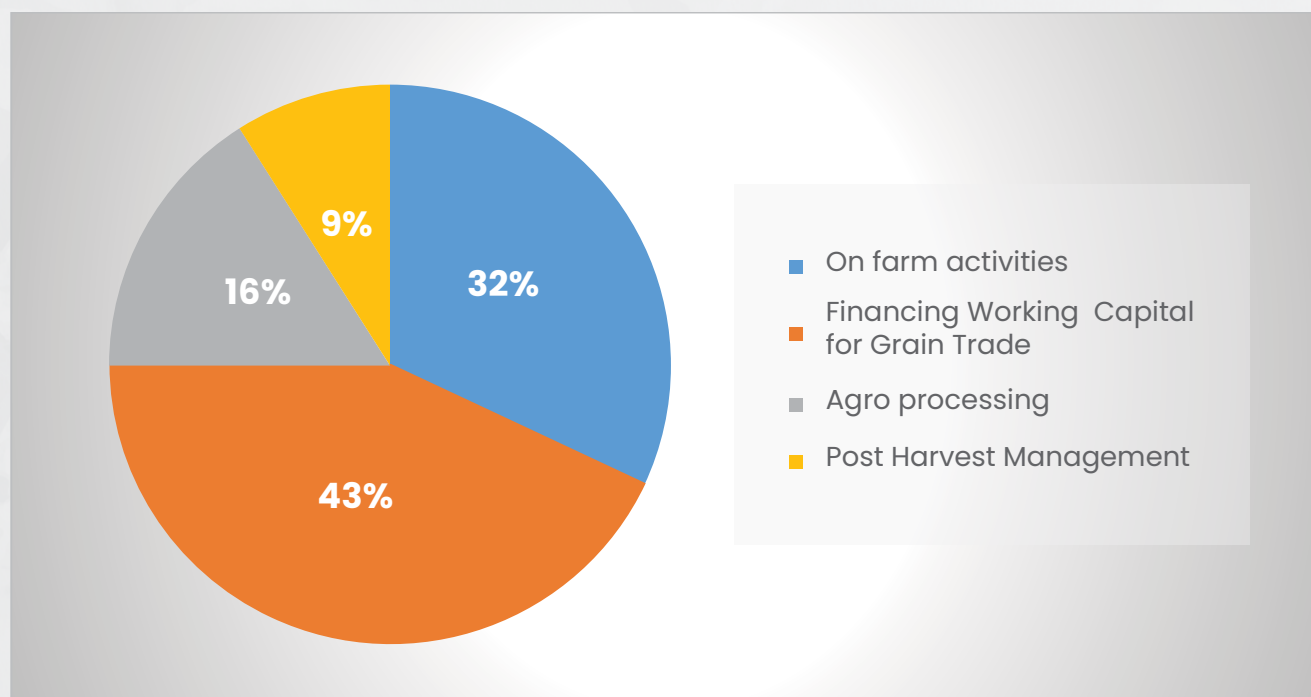
c) Agriculture Credit Facility (ACF).

A cumulative total of 9,161 loan applications have been processed from 24 Participating Financial Institutions (PFIs). This represents a total loan value of Shs1.64 trillion. Of these applications, 5,336 (58%) progressed to disbursement, with a total value of Shs1.01 trillion including Government contribution of Shs413.4billion.

The analysis of disbursement patterns reveals that of the total Shs1.64 trillion in loan applications received, Shs1.01 trillion (62%) has been disbursed through PFA refinancing as at December 30, 2024. Stanbic Bank (U) Ltd and DFCU Bank maintained their leading positions in loan value disbursements, due to their focus on medium to large scale borrowers engaged in extensive farming operations and agro-processing. The remaining Shs633.59billion in undisbursed loan applications comprises of commitments awaiting additional information, applications under review, and those deemed ineligible.

Cumulatively, grain trade and on-farm activities have continued to dominate the uptake of the Fund, with Shs431.38billion and Shs321.77billion disbursed to these two categories respectively. The categories also account for the highest number of beneficiaries, with on farm activities comprising of the majority at 89% of the total beneficiaries under the ACF.

Additionally, agro-processing and post-harvest handling activities have utilized Shs166.81billion and Shs89.03billion, respectively.

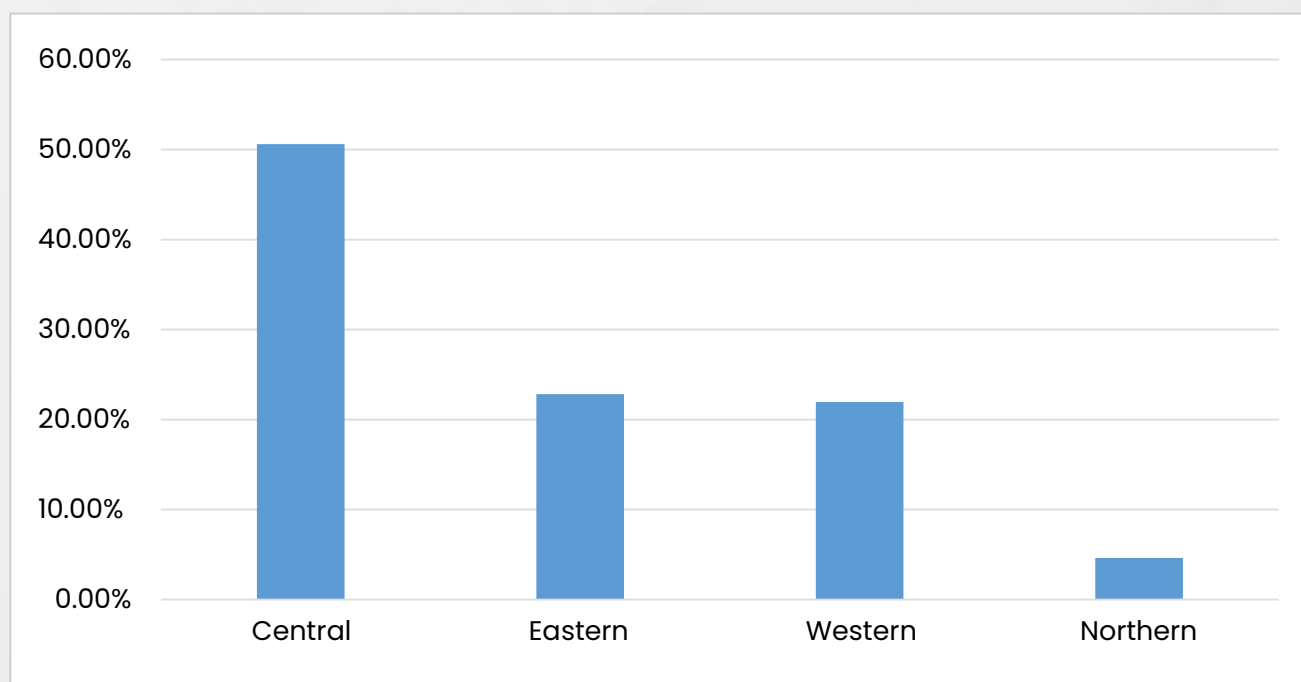
Figure 4.7: Enterprises Funded Under ACF

Source: MFPED (FSD)

In terms of fund uptake, the Central, Eastern and Western regions continue to lead in the utilization of the ACF, accounting for 51%, 23% and 22 % respectively.

The higher levels of agricultural commercialization in the central region is attributed to factors such as availability of registered land and a favorable land tenure system among others which make the region more attractive to bank financing. Conversely, the Northern region experiences low fund uptake due to its communal land tenure system, which limits farmers' ability to secure land titles required by PFIs for lending.

With regard to beneficiaries, the Western (38.62%), Central (38.53%) and Northern (15.91%) regions had the highest share of beneficiaries under the ACF. Furthermore, the Central, Eastern, and Eastern regions accounted for 51%, 23% and 22% of the total loan value disbursed. These regions host the majority of agro-processors engaged in grain, dairy, sugar and tea value chains.

Figure 4.8: ACF Uptake by Volume of Loans as at December 30, 2024

Source: MFPED (FSD)

Major Achievements

- i. Supported modernization of Agriculture by financing the purchase of Agricultural machinery and equipment worth Shs321.77billion.
- ii. Supported exports and value addition; by financing 115 Agro processors worth Shs166.8billion.
- iii. Reduced Post Harvest losses; by financing post-harvest infrastructure worth Shs89.03billion.
- iv. Enhancing grain trade; by providing working capital working capital worth Shs431.38billion.

Challenges

- i. The ACF Memorandum of Association expired.
- ii. Restrictive eligibility criteria that excluded key value chains, such as working capital for processors
- iii. Delays in writing off Non-Performing Loans, occasioned by Section 35 of the Public Finance Management Act 2015, which required approval of Parliament;
- iv. Exclusion of Tier IV institutions (SACCOs) from directly benefiting from the ACF limits access of financial services to the underserved rural farmers; and
- v. Limited Marketing and sensitization occasioned by insufficient funds.

Going forward, there is a need to review, update and amend the ACF MoA. This would require MoFPED to approve the proposed amendments to the ACF.

4.4.3 Financial Compliance and Anti-Money Laundering

An Effective framework to combat financial crime, protect the integrity of Uganda's financial system, and ensure safety and security of the broader economy is a critical enabler for the realisation of Vision 2040 and the aspirations of the 10-fold growth strategy. In FY2024/25, the milestones registered in pursuit for an effective AML/CFT/CPF framework include:

Implementation of the post Financial Action Task Force/International Cooperation Review Group (FATF/ICRG) Strategic Action Plan. Following Uganda's removal from the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) Grey List, Government through MDAs has continued to promote financial integrity. This includes implementing a comprehensive post grey list strategy focused on strengthening the legal and regulatory framework, building institutional capacity, and maintaining active engagement with the private sector.

Government is therefore, committed to sustaining the achievements realized in the implementation of the Anti-Money Laundering, Countering the Financing of Terrorism, and Countering Proliferation Financing (AML/CFT/CPF) framework, and further enhance the effectiveness of Uganda's strategic interventions against financial crimes owing to the ever-evolving trends of financial crime

Amendment of Schedule 2 to the Anti-Money Laundering Act, Cap. 118. The Hon. Minister of Finance, Planning and Economic Development issued the Anti-Money Laundering (Amendment of Schedule 2) Instrument, 2025. This amendment de-lists Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), churches, and other charitable organizations from the list of accountable persons.

MoFPED remains committed to coordinating responsible MDAs to ensure that oversight of Non-Profit Organizations is risk based and aligned with the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) Standards.

The 49th Eastern and Southern Africa Anti-Money Laundering Group (ESAAMLG) Taskforce of Senior Officials meetings. Uganda hosted the 49th Eastern and Southern Africa Anti-Money Laundering Group (ESAAMLG) Task Force of Senior Officials Meetings from March 28 to April 4, 2025, at Speke Resort Munyonyo. These meetings brought together AML/CFT practitioners from across 22 ESAAMLG member countries, Cooperating and Supporting Nations (COSUNs) and Observers.

The Taskforce of Senior Officials meetings provided a vital platform for strengthening compliance with Financial Action Task Force (FATF) Standards and enhancing the region's response to money laundering, terrorism financing and proliferation financing.

The Second National Anti-Money Laundering/Combating the Financing of Terrorism/Proliferation Financing (AML/CFT/CPF) Strategy. MFPED will roll out the second National AML/CFT/CPF Strategy for Uganda in FY2025/26. This strategy outlines national priorities in the fight against financial crime and will guide resource allocation over the next five years. The key objectives include;

- 1) Enhancing compliance with FATF standards.
- 2) Strengthening national coordination and cooperation on AML/CFT/CPF.
- 3) Reinforcing the legal and regulatory framework.
- 4) Promoting regional and international collaboration.
- 5) Improving prevention, detection, and enforcement efforts.

National AML/CFT/CPF Self-Assessment. In FY2024/25, Government trained assessors from both the public and private sector to conduct a national AML/CFT/CPF self-assessment. This exercise is aimed at evaluating the implementation and effectiveness of Uganda's existing AML/CFT/CPF framework in line with the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) standards.

The assessment will enable the country to proactively identify and address ML/FT/PF deficiencies in preparation for the third round of mutual evaluations by the Eastern and Southern Africa Anti-Money Laundering Group (ESAAMLG) in 2028.

Money Laundering/Terrorism Financing (ML/TF) Risk Assessment for Virtual Assets and Virtual Asset Service Providers (VAs and VASPs). In FY2024/25, Uganda conducted its first national risk assessment for money laundering and terrorist financing risks associated with Virtual Assets (VAs) and Virtual Asset Service Providers (VASPs). The assessment identifies ML/TF threats and offers a foundation for both government and private sector responses.

The findings will inform national and sector specific actions to mitigate identified risks and support legislative development in line with international standards. Objectives of the assessment were to;

- 1) Identify, understand, and assess the overall money laundering and terrorist financing (ML/TF) risks related to VA and VASP ecosystems;
- 2) Identify VA and VASP products/services/channels with high ML/TF vulnerability;
- 3) Prioritize action plans to strengthen AML/CFT controls in the VA and VASP ecosystems;
- 4) Apply a risk-based approach to VAs and VASPs and effectively mitigate identified risks; and
- 5) Build the capacity and raise awareness of competent authorities about the ML/TF risks related to VAs and VASPs, as well as strengthening the inter-agency cooperation among them.

The Financial Sector Anti-Fraud Consortium (AFC). Uganda launched the Financial Sector Anti-Fraud Consortium (AFC) comprising regulators, supervised financial institutions, payment service providers, law enforcement agencies, and industry associations. The consortium aims to enhance domestic cooperation in the fight against financial fraud. The associated Anti-Fraud Reporting Portal to facilitate secure and timely reporting and analysis of fraud incidents will be hosted at the Financial Intelligence Authority.

National AML/CFT /CPF Statistics. In FY2024/25, Government operationalized the centralized collection and management of National AML/CFT/CPF Statistics, through the Financial Intelligence Authority as a Central Agency for AML/CFT/CPF Statistics for Uganda, a key enabler for demonstrating effectiveness of Uganda's AML/CFT/CPF framework in relation to the 11 FATF intermediate outcomes.

4.4.4 Capital Markets

In FY2024/25, Government through the capital markets advanced interventions in NDPIII using initiatives aimed at fostering private sector development. Capital markets development was aligned to the Private Sector Development Programme and focused on mobilizing alternative financing sources for public and private sector financing and investments¹¹⁵.

Equity Market Performance

By end March 2025, total market capitalization had reached Shs27.7trillion, up from Shs23.4trillion recorded in March 2024, reflecting 18.4% growth. The domestic market capitalization increased by 25% to Shs13.8 trillion, from Shs11trillion in March 2024. This growth was primarily driven by significant gains in the market capitalization of five locally listed companies since there weren't any new listings in the FY2024/25.

In the Quarter to end March 2025, total market capitalization increased by 6.5% from Shs26.1 trillion at end December 2024. This growth was driven by positive performances from all seven cross-listed companies counters (CENT, EABL, EBL, JHL, KA, KCB and NMG), as well as local listed counters (AIRTEL, BOBU, DFCU, QCIL, and SBU). Over the same period, domestic market capitalization of the USE rose to Shs13.8 trillion, reflecting an 8.9% increase from Shs12.7 trillion in December 2024. For the period under review an electronic system for purchase of Government securities (treasury bills and bonds) has been launched by Uganda Securities Exchange (USE). This easy portal enables investment in treasury securities with a minimum of Ushs100,000, and is accessible via MTN Mobile Money (MoMo) and Airtel Money.

Over the last decade (2014/15 to 2023/24), total market capitalization increased from 3.7% to 10.7% of GDP while domestic market capitalization increased from 3.7% to 7.0% of GDP over the same period. Relative to other jurisdictions, Uganda's domestic market capitalization is still low. In FY2023/24, the domestic market capitalization to GDP ratio of Kenya and Nigeria stood at 12.6% and 72.6% respectively.

¹¹⁵ The analysis below is based on Capital-Markets-Quarterly-Bulletin for the period ending March 2024 and March 2025

Collective Investment Schemes

By end March 2025, managers of Uganda's Collective Investment Schemes (CIS) managed assets totaling approximately USD1.1billion, accounting for 2.5% of the nation's GDP. This marks a milestone in the country's efforts to mobilize domestic savings through regulated investment vehicles. In comparison, Kenya leads the East African region with AUM of about USD3billion, reflecting the varying stages of capital market development within the region. As of March 2025, the CIS sector remains highly concentrated, with the top two managers controlling 79.4% of total industry AUM. As of the same period, Government bonds accounted for 63.3% of total AUM, while fixed deposits made up 17.7%, showing that interest-bearing investments continue to dominate CIS portfolios.

Private Capital

In FY2023/24, Uganda registered 16 private capital deals valued at USD207.1million compared to 26 deals valued at USD221.9 million in FY2022/23, representing a decline of 6.7% in deal value.

Under the Deal Flow Facility initiative of CWM, 44 companies were successfully matched with investors, with potential deal values exceeding USD30 million. Notably, four companies have closed deals, securing a total of USD6.1 million in funding. As of June 30, 2024, the Yield Fund, supported by the European Union (EU), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), and the National Social Security Fund (NSSF), had invested a total of EUR16.1 million in 14 agri-businesses, including SESACO, Pristine Foods Limited, Central Coffee Farmers Association, Raintree Farms Limited, Chemiphar Uganda Limited, Clarke Farm, NASECO, Pura Organic Limited, AMFRI Farms, Sekajja Agro Farms, Sausage King, Kamp Feed, Newman Foods Limited, and Quality Milk Dairies Limited. Inua Capital, a Uganda-domiciled gender-lens impact investment fund, has invested in three businesses: Flow Global, Forna Health Foods Limited, and Equator Chocolate.

For the period under review, a total of Ushs61billion has been deployed by the locally domiciled, CMA approved private capital funds. This has generated employment for a total of 14,366 Ugandans. Several companies that received funding are involved in export of products: Cecofa (coffee export); Clarke Farm Limited (coffee export); AMFRI Farms (vanilla exports); & Enimiro Uganda (vanilla export). In alignment with the 10-fold growth strategy, the following companies in agro-processing have received private capital funding: SESACO Limited (soya); Pure Agrotech Limited (cassava); and Newman Foods (potatoes).

Outlook

In FY2025/26, MFPED in collaboration with key stakeholders will continue to explore reforms in the Fixed Income Markets, including implementation of strategies aimed at issuance of alternative finance instruments for resource mobilization for both the public and the private sector players through the Capital Markets; promote the use of technology in securities trading and explore ways of increasing saving levels through pension sector reforms.

4.4.5 Microfinance

a) Tier IV Institutions

Tier IV Institutions represent a critical segment of Uganda's financial ecosystem, playing a key role in serving under-served and marginalized communities. Institutions offering essential financial services such as microloans, savings products, and insurance are among the fastest-growing components of Uganda's financial sector, with a wide coverage across the country.

i. Policy and regulation

In line with the ongoing regulatory reforms under the RAPEX initiative, Tier 4 Micro finance Institutions and Money Lenders (Amendment) Act, 2025 was duly enacted. This legislation strengthens the regulatory framework for Tier IV institutions, ensuring that micro finance institutions and money lenders can continue to effectively promote financial inclusion, while operating in a transparent and sustainable manner. With support from the Ministry of Public Service and office of the Attorney General, MFPED has commenced rationalisation of the functions of Uganda Micro finance Regulatory Authority (UMRA) into its structure and the process will conclude by close of FY2024/25. This transition will enhance supervision and regulation of Tier 4 institutions, in consonance with the Ministry's strategic objectives. In furtherance of this objective, Government issued initial regulations transforming the regulatory mandate of affected institution to the MFPED.

Finalization of the National Savings Groups Policy Framework. In FY2024/25, MFPED undertook a Regulatory Impact Assessment for the savings group policy. Various recommendations have emerged, which are due for consideration by the Ministry.

Interest Rate Capping of Money Lenders at 2.8%: The Government of Uganda has introduced an interest rate cap of 2.8% per month (33.6% per annum) for money lenders to protect borrowers from exploitative lending practices, as outlined in Section 89(1) of the Tier 4 Micro finance Institutions and Money Lenders Act, Cap. 61. This cap is further reinforced by the Tier 4 Micro finance and Money Lenders (Lending Conditions) Regulations, 2024, issued by the Minister of Finance, Planning and Economic Development, which apply to all Tier 4 micro finance institutions, including non-deposit taking micro finance institutions and SACCOs, excluding self-help groups.

These regulations aim to enhance the regulation of the sector by establishing standards for interest management, collateral, loan recovery, credit information exchange, and lending contracts, ultimately promoting fair lending practices and supporting sustainable economic development.

ii. Growth in Licensed Financial Institutions supervised by Uganda Microfinance Regulatory Authority (UMRA).

UMRA has seen a rise in the number of licensed institutions under their jurisdiction, hence contributing to job creation, access to credit, and financial inclusion, which has now surpassed 80% (FinScope Survey, 2023). The Authority has continued to license, regulate, and supervise Tier 4 financial service providers, including SACCOs, Non-Deposit-Taking Micro finance Institutions, Self-Help Groups (SHGs), and Money Lenders. As of April 2024, UMRA had licensed over 1,809 institutions, up from 1,513 in 2023.

Table 4.4: UMRA Licensed Institutions

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

Source: MFPED (UMRA)

The formalization of financial services through UMRA's regulation has led to increased tax revenue contributions from licensed institutions. Total tax revenue for the past five financial years amounts to Shs390.06billion, reflecting a 145% growth. Notably, SACCOs' income tax is excluded due to a 10-year tax exemption granted in 2017. There has been a strong call from the Apex body of SACCOs to have this exemption maintained far beyond 2027, because of the perceived benefits that include to support SACCOs to capitalise, expand services and extend financial access to underserved areas especially the rural areas.

Table 4.5: UMRA Licensees' Tax Revenue Contribution

Financial Year	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Tax Revenue collections (Bn. Shs)	53.3	54.5	60.6	87.4	130.6

Source: UMRA

In FY2025/26, the following strategic priorities will guide MFPED's operations in the Micro finance sector:

- Strengthening market conduct supervision and enforcement framework.
- Engagements with stakeholders to amend Tier 4 Regulations.
- Undertaking onsite and offsite inspection and supervision activities.
- Enhancing Tier 4 licensing and reporting Management system by integrating with URA, NIRA, URSB and PDMIS.
- Coordinating strategic partnerships for capacity building of institutional transformational and compliance.

- vi. Supporting the transition of PDM and EMYOOGA SACCOs into sustainable and strong value chains through enforcement of a reporting and compliance mechanism.
- vii. Capacity building for staff in areas such as green finance, environmental and social governance (ESG), gender inclusive finance, digital financial services, general financial inclusion and market conduct, among others.
- viii. Conducting sensitization, consumer education and awareness campaigns on the Tier 4 legal framework.
- ix. Developing and piloting the Tier 4 ESG framework.
- x. Rolling-out the Credit Information Sharing and Reporting mechanism for Tier 4 sector to facilitate seamless information on credit history across the credit market.
- xi. Strengthen complaints handling redress mechanisms to protect the public from unethical lending practices.
- xii. Enforce the implementation of the new lending conditions and interest rate capping for money lenders.

b) EMYOOGA Program

The program was launched in 2019 to enhance financial inclusion and income generation, and is implemented through the Microfinance Support Centre (MSC) under a grant financing model (seed capital). The program targets 18 specialized enterprises/groups per constituency, including; Boda boda riders, Women Entrepreneurs, Carpenters, Salon Operators, Taxi Operators, Restaurant Owners, Welders, Market Vendors, Youth Leaders, Persons with Disabilities, produce dealers, Mechanics, Tailors, Journalists, performing artists, veterans (Including veteran widows and children), Fishermen and Elected Leaders. Seed capital is revolving within SACCOs, ensuring long-term benefits for members.

Key Performance highlights in FY2024/25 include:

- a. SACCO Mobilization and Formalization: A total of 7,100 Emyooga SACCOs and 250,700 parish associations have been formed since inception of the programme, with 2.4million members registered (1.38M females, 1.03M males). In addition, 3,390 SACCOs obtained probationary, renewed, or permanent registration status.
- b. Seed Capital Utilization: A cumulative total of Shs660billion has been provided to capitalise UMSC under EMYOOGA Scheme. Out of this, Shs308billion has been disbursed to 7,080 SACCOs, raising cumulative savings to Shs88.7billion. In addition 773,741 beneficiaries accessed affordable credit from Emyooga SACCOs at 8% annual interest.
- c. Capacity Building & Technical Support. 44,121 SACCO leaders and 482,654 members (Youth: 107,146, Women: 215,714, PWDs: 25,613) were trained in financial management, credit management, resource mobilization, and more. 3,635 SACCOs completed external audits; 4,110 held their Annual General Meetings.

363 SACCOs supported in value addition, including product quality assurance, business registration, and compliance in collaboration with URSB, UNBS, and URA. SACCOs mainly engaged in value-added products like tea, coffee, dairy, crafts, fabrics, apirary, and cosmetics.

Emyooga beneficiaries invested in various business enterprises, with a notable focus on value addition. Women-led Emyooga SACCOs have thrived in wine making, artisan products, and coffee production, to mention but a few. As a result, there has been increased production in the local markets, and over 471,918 jobs realised.

In FY2025/26, the Government will continue to capitalize Emyooga SACCOs to scale benefits, establish common user facilities for specialized SACCOs (e.g., carpenters, welders, tailors, salon operators), and enhance value addition to low-cost facilities/products. Organisational level as well as member skills will be supported through trainings, exposure visits, linkage to state and non-state actors, services and facilities for them to break through the value chains and access wider markets for their products and services

c) Microfinance support Centre

i. Affordable Credit Financing

Over the NDPIII period, 2,374 client projects (SACCOs, Groups MFIs, SMEs, and Cooperative Unions) have been financed by MSC with low-cost credit at 8% p.a. This credit benefited a total of 4,950,489 individual beneficiaries i.e. 2,744,214 females and 2,206,275 males. Cumulatively, Government has financed 9,000 client projects to a tune of Shs678.9billion benefiting 12.2million individual beneficiaries.

70% of the funds have been mainly invested in the agricultural sector value chains such as production, processing, transportation, retail wholesaling, and consumption capacitating households to transform from subsistence to a money market economy. As a result, 603,094 jobs both direct and indirect were created in the country.

ii. Capacity building

Government through the Microfinance Support Centre provides business development services to SACCOs, Groups, and Cooperative Unions in key areas of Governance, financial management, Credit management, product development, and enterprise selection, among others with the overarching goal of strengthening and building stronger, sustainable and resilient financial services infrastructure in the communities.

Over 5,605 SACCOs received capacity building through on-site technical assistance, structured sessions and training, and advisory support, covering key areas such as bookkeeping, governance, compliance, enterprise selection, financial management, customer care, product development, member trust, credit management, and financial literacy.

In FY2025/26, Government will continue its commitment to lowering the cost of doing business by providing revolving affordable capital to the economically active poor through MSC. The intervention targets to provide access to affordable financing for 2million Ugandans through SACCOs and groups, focusing on improving household incomes, livelihoods, increasing production, and creating employment opportunities.

d) Regulation and Supervision of Large SACCOs by Bank of Uganda

In Uganda, SACCOs play a crucial role in financial inclusion by providing affordable financial services to underserved communities. As SACCOs grow in size and complexity, stronger regulation and supervision are necessary to ensure financial stability and safeguard member savings. Under the Tier 4 Microfinance Institutions and Money Lenders Act, 2016, SACCOs are regulated by the UMRA, except for large SACCOs with voluntary savings exceeding Shs1.5billion and institutional capital above Shs500million, which fall under the direct supervision of the Bank of Uganda (BoU).

Currently, a total of six (6) applications have been received by BOU and these are being processed. BOU has so far issued licenses to two SACCOs; EBO SACCO in Mbarara district and Kyazanga – Kwegatta Micro-Finance Co-operative Savings and Credit Society Limited based in Kyazanga Town Council. It is anticipated that about ninety (90) SACCOs fall under the BOU regulatory ambit. The Ministry, in collaboration with BoU, is committed to ensuring all large SACCOs comply with regulatory requirements to enhance financial sector stability and protect depositors.

e) Savings Group Conference 2024

In July 2024, MoFPED hosted the 2nd National Microfinance and Savings Group Conference under the theme “Leveraging collaborations, partnerships, and promoting a savings culture to foster socio-economic transformation.” The two-day event, attended by 784 participants including government officials, development partners, NGOs, banks, and academia, focused on digital financial inclusion, gender and social protection in finance, consumer protection, and financial literacy.

Key recommendations included improving collaboration in research and apprenticeship, facilitating linkage banking, adopting local digital applications, embracing credit reference bureau data, and integrating Environmental, Social & Governance (ESG) principles. The conference also recommended the operationalization of the Microfinance Forum, which is being pursued in collaboration with stakeholders.

f) Implementation of the National Financial Inclusion Strategy 2023–2028

The Second National Financial Inclusion Strategy was launched in 2023 to guide both state and non-state actors with interventions aimed at achieving universal access to quality, affordable, and sustainable financial services. The strategy focuses on reducing access barriers, deepening the usage of formal financial

products, strengthening consumer protection, developing inclusive green finance, and promoting gender-inclusive finance. Implementation is ongoing, with regular meetings held to monitor progress. As of March 2025, 2.4% and 67.1% of the initiatives are completed and on track respectively.

g) Support for Borrowers' Reference Bureau

To enhance financial consumer protection and reduce business costs, the Ministry aims to support a private sector initiative to establish and operationalize the Borrowers' Reference Bureau. This initiative will provide financial advisory services, offer consumer protection mechanisms, establish a financial arbitration/ombudsman service, and promote informed choices among consumers of financial products. It will also address over-indebtedness, cash flow analysis, and link consumers to relevant regulatory bodies and financial institutions.

h) Parish Development Model

The Parish Development Model (PDM) was launched in February 2022 and it is aimed at increasing household incomes and improving the welfare of all Ugandans. The Financial Inclusion Pillar under PDM has a special focus on transforming subsistence households into the money economy.

The objective of the Financial Inclusion Pillar is to sustainably transform subsistence households into the money economy by easing access to and use of appropriate financing.

The transformation journey under the PDM is being implemented in 3 phases, as detailed below: –

- a) Phase 1 (FY2021/22 – 2022/23). This was the **Establishment Phase**
 - Community mobilization and sensitization
 - Formation of SACCOs and governance structures
 - Design and roll out of digital financial systems (PDMIS, IFMIS, Wendi)
 - Commence with capitalisation of PDM SACCOs with Shs1 trillion each FY/
Establishment of the Parish Revolving Fund
- b) Phase 2 (FY2023/24 – 2024/25): This is the **Stabilisation Phase**
 - Capitalization and Governance Strengthening
 - Continued capitalisation of PDM SACCOs with Shs1 trillion each FY
 - Strengthening of PDM value chains
 - Strengthening monitoring systems
 - Enhancing collaboration with stakeholders

c) Phase 3 (FY2025/26 – 2030): This is the **Sustainability phase**

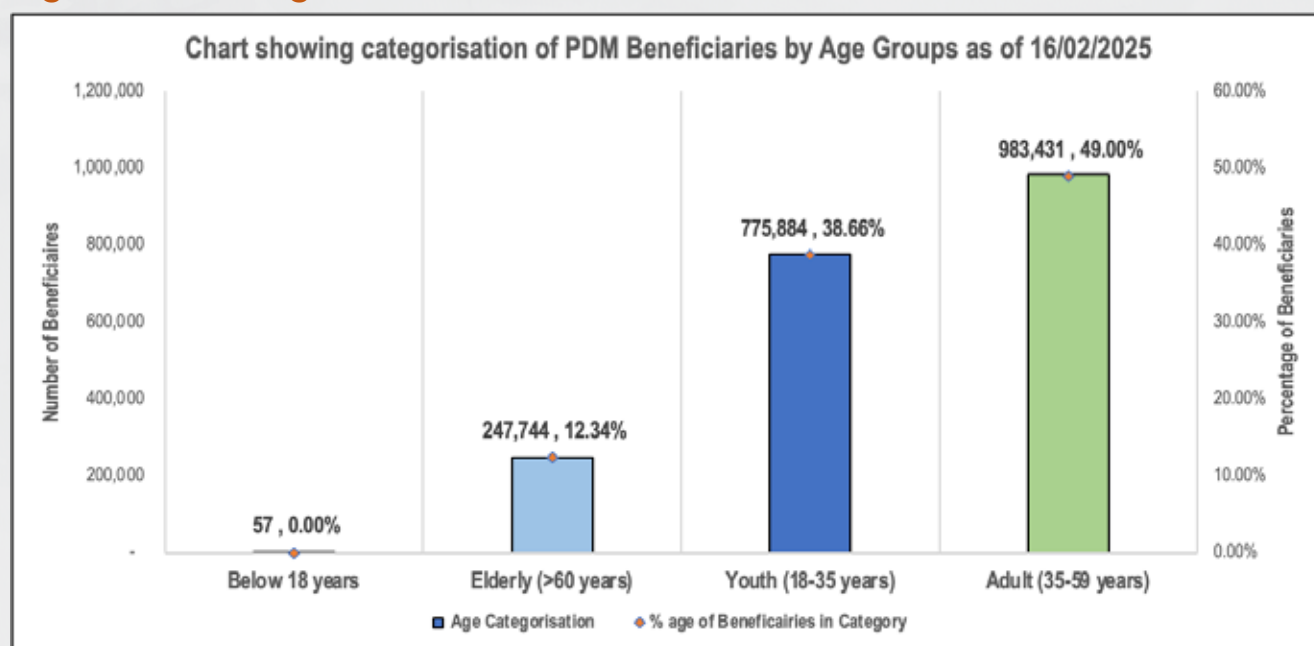
- Supporting PDM Enterprises and SACCOs to become self-sustaining
- Transition of the Parish Revolving Fund to a Parish Development Bank

At the end of the establishment phase, Government had established PDM enterprise groups and SACCOs at 10,589 parishes. The SACCOs at these parishes had been capitalized with at least Shs250million, each by 1st April, 2025. This is in addition to the initial capitalization that was sent to the PDM SACCOs through the Local Governments, in the first year of implementation.

Cumulatively, Government had by end of May, 2025 transferred seed capital amounting to Shs2.728 trillion to the PDM SACCOs at the parishes countrywide and the SACCOs had cumulatively disbursed Shs2.414 trillion to 2.56million beneficiaries. A total of Shs3.3trillion will have been disbursed by end June, 2025.

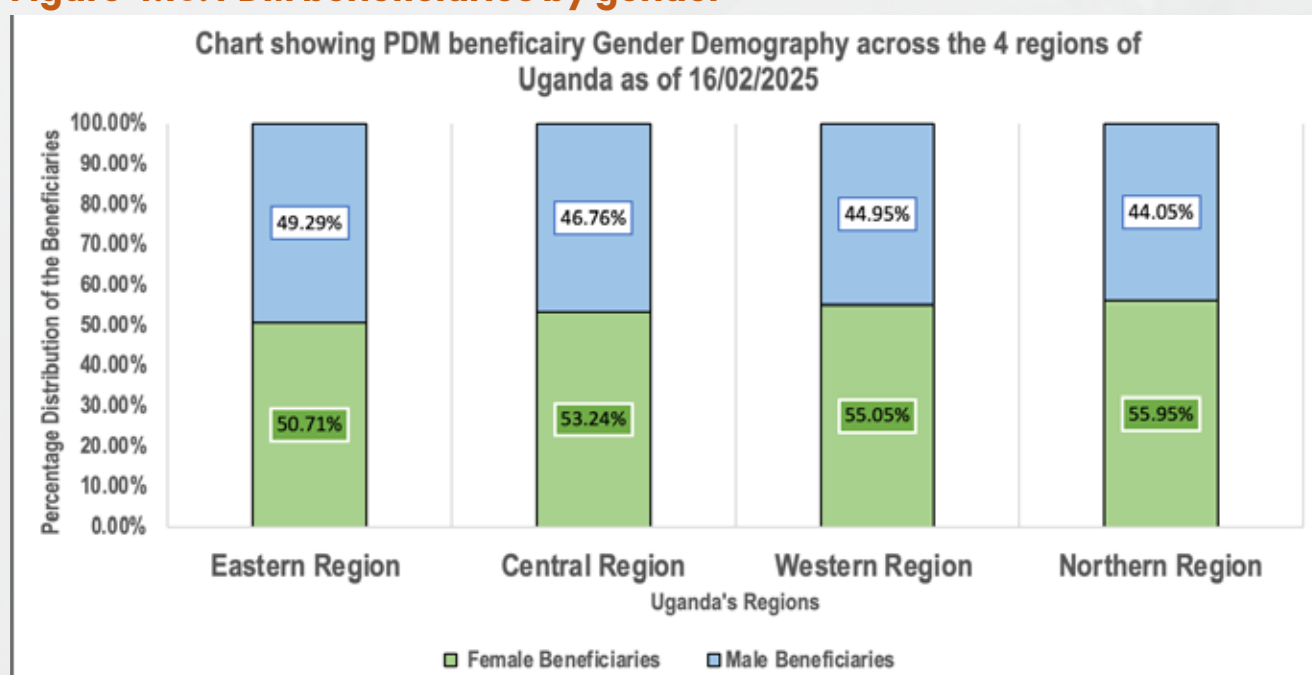
It is worth noting that the majority of PDM beneficiaries (49%) are in the adult population as illustrated in the chart below:

Figure 4.9: Categorization of PDM beneficiaries



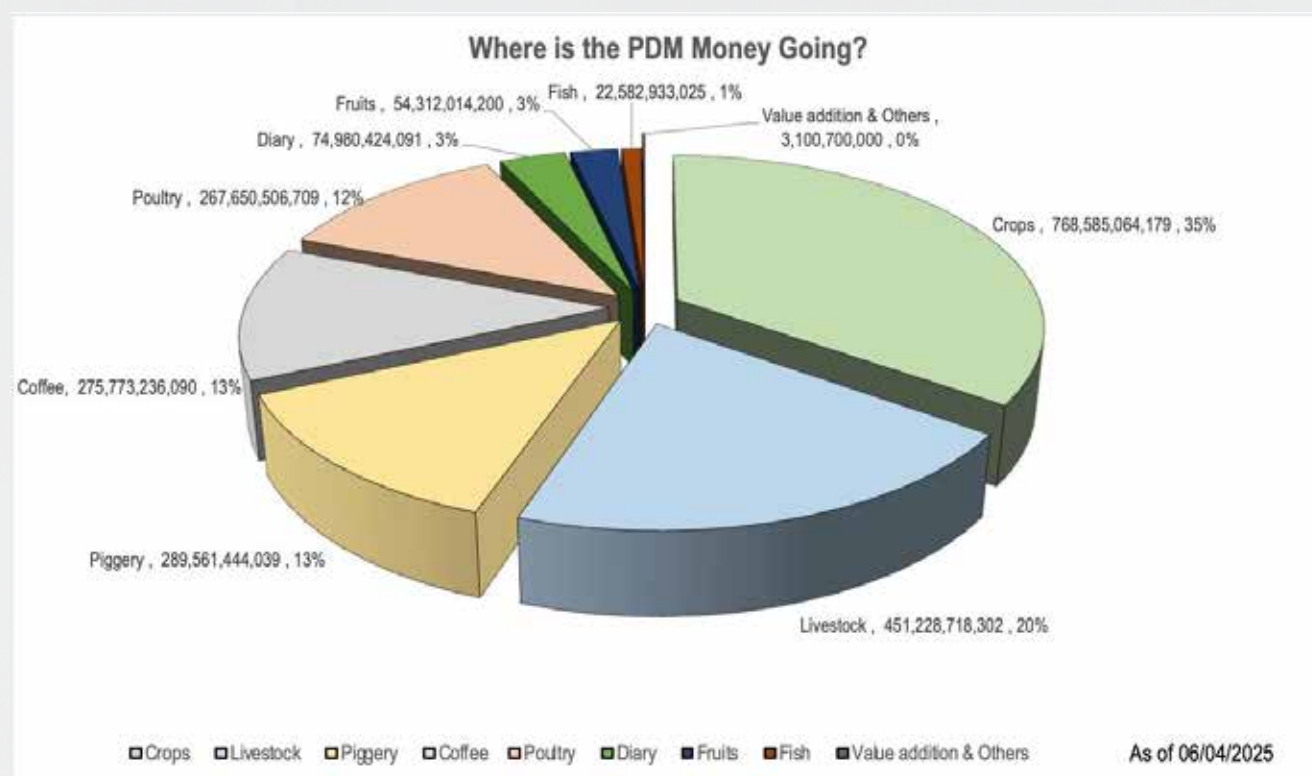
Source: MFPED (FSD)

Furthermore, more females have accessed PDM funds as compared to their male counterparts, with the highest share of female beneficiaries recorded in Northern Uganda at 56%.

Figure 4.10: PDM beneficiaries by gender

Source: MFPEd (FSD)

PDM funds are exclusively for investment along the value chains of the priority enterprises identified, namely clonal coffee, poultry, piggery, fish, fruits, dairy and crops. The highest number of beneficiaries (35%) invested the funds in crops such as maize, cassava and bananas; while the priority enterprise that was least selected is fish at 1%.

Figure 4.11: PDM investment along the value chains of the priority enterprises

Source: MFPEd (FSD)

Starting in FY2025/26, implementation will enter the sustainability phase where Government will focus on strengthening the selected value chains and market linkages; strengthening the governance and management of PDM SACCOs as well as supporting the funds to revolve at the respective parishes.

4.4.6 Financial Inclusion Support Unit (FISU)

FISU provides operational support to MFPED for growth and expansion of Financial Inclusion activities. Its primary areas of focus include:

- i. Ensuring cohesion, synergies and partnerships among implementors of Government funded projects and programmes. In particular, the Parish Development Model (PDM), the Parish Revolving Fund (PRF), and EMYOOGA Enterprises Revolving Funds.
- ii. Participating in the formulation and subsequent implementation of tailor-made Business Development training modules, mentoring and advisory services especially for the Parish Development Model Financial Inclusion Pillar.
- iii. Leading the National effort for practitioner's dialogue, consultations and information sharing among the major operators in the Microfinance and Financial Inclusion Industry.
- iv. Collecting/Compiling data and information, and build statistics relating to trends, growth and development within the financial inclusion and microfinance spectrum and Government programmes in particular.

Since its inception in FY2023/24, notable progress has been registered in line with FISU's role, as presented here below:

- i. Cohesion, synergies and partnerships: Held a number of National Level Coordination/Partnerships activities in preparation for the National Conference held in July, 2024.
- ii. Planning for the National Conference activities for 2025: Regional and District level financial inclusion Hubs have been established in seven districts and five cities namely; Soroti District and Soroti city, Lira district, Arua District and Arua city, Kabarole district and Fort Portal city, Gulu district, Mbarara district and Mbarara city, Katakwi district, Butebo district and Hoima city Financial Inclusion Hub. We are working together with the Local Government stakeholders to enhance financial inclusion within the Local Economic Development activities in the respective districts. In addition, the unit has been able to integrate practical training in financial literacy and mind-set change functions within the hubs.
- iii. Inter Institution-Agency Consultative Processes: FISU has been working with different stakeholders led by the Association of microfinance institutions of Uganda (AMFIU) to actualise the Microfinance Forum (MFF). To date, it has finalised the conceptual Framework-Structure and proposed mode of operations of the MFF. The forum will bring about alignment of the Microfinance Forum undertakings with the Regional/District level hubbing activities, and oversee the hosting of

future microfinance conferences, trainings as well as create a code of conduct for all actors.

- iv. Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning: This component is designed to ensure that FISU can effectively and efficiently, track, measure, document, and disseminate the outputs and results its initiatives as well as facilitating continuous improvement, foster a culture of learning, and enhance the overall effectiveness of financial inclusion efforts. The activities under this sub component include:
 - a) Data collection and management
 - b) Data analysis and documentation of lessons
 - c) Research and propose innovations
 - d) Dissemination of findings
 - e) Documentation of success and impact stories

In FY2025/26, MFPED through FISU will undertake the following:

- a) Enhancement of Financial Inclusion Hub Activities.
 - i. Scale up financial inclusion hub activities in 15 sites, including TOTs and advisory services on Business Development Services, information and database management, information technology, peer-to-peer learning, research and learning, incubation, and innovations.
 - ii. Provide backup technical support to 30 regional PDM pillar 3 support centers in preparing PRF households for effective disbursements, support the practical training centers and community-based facilitators approach in the 177 local Governments.
- b) Stakeholder Engagements, Coordination, Collaborations and forums.
 - i. Conduct 34 District level and 17 regional level stakeholder engagements and forums. These engagements aim at increasing efficiency and effectiveness of financial inclusion activities by discussing and brainstorming on what's is working and not working and propose recommendations.
 - ii. Facilitate and conduct a National Micro finance and Savings Group conference.
- c) Support to Monitoring and Evaluation
 - i. Undertake field level performance data verifications, data cleaning and analysis, reporting and documentation of success stories and communication.

4.4.7 Legal and Regulatory Issues

Significant progress has been made in revising and enacting several financial sector legislations. During FY2024/25, additional legislative developments in the financial sector, not previously mentioned in this report, include the following:

- i) The regulatory impact assessment on financial institutions was conducted and the report which in support of the proposed amendments to the Financial Institutions Act, 2004 is scheduled to be submitted to the Cabinet Secretariat

through MoFPED for consideration and approval by Cabinet to enable drafting of the Financial Institutions (Amendment) Bill, 2025.

- ii) The revised Financial Institutions (Corporate Governance) Regulations, 2024 and the Microfinance Deposit-Taking Institutions (Corporate Governance) Regulations, 2024 were finalized and published in the Uganda gazette on May 9, 2024, and are currently in implementation phase.
- iii) Following enactment of the Microfinance Deposit-Taking Institutions (Amendment) Act, 2023, the draft Microfinance Deposit-Taking Institutions (Agent Banking) Regulations were published in the Uganda gazette on January 24, 2025, and have enabled microfinance deposit-taking institutions to offer their services through agents.
- iv) The Mortgage Refinance Institutions Bill, 2025 was finalized and approved by Cabinet. It is currently under consideration by Parliament. The Bill is primarily intended to enable the operation and regulation of mortgage refinance institutions as long-term liquidity providers for mortgage lenders
- v) The regulatory impact assessment on Unclaimed financial assets was concluded following which the drafting of the principles for the Unclaimed Financial Assets Bill, 2025 is currently ongoing and is scheduled to be finalized in the oncoming months. Thereafter the principles will be presented for Cabinet approval. The proposed law is intended to streamline the management of unclaimed financial assets.
- vi) Preliminary work on the proposed legal framework to support enforceability of close-out netting in Uganda commenced with the draft Policy Paper having been submitted for stakeholder review in April 2025. Legally enforceable close-out netting will be instrumental in mitigating credit risk for parties to particular financial transactions and will contribute to the growth of Uganda's financial markets.

4.5 External Sector Developments

Uganda's balance of payments continued to face pressures during the 12 months to March 2025, driven by an elevated current account deficit that reflected robust investment activity within the domestic economy. The analysis below includes FY2024/25 data upto March, 2025.

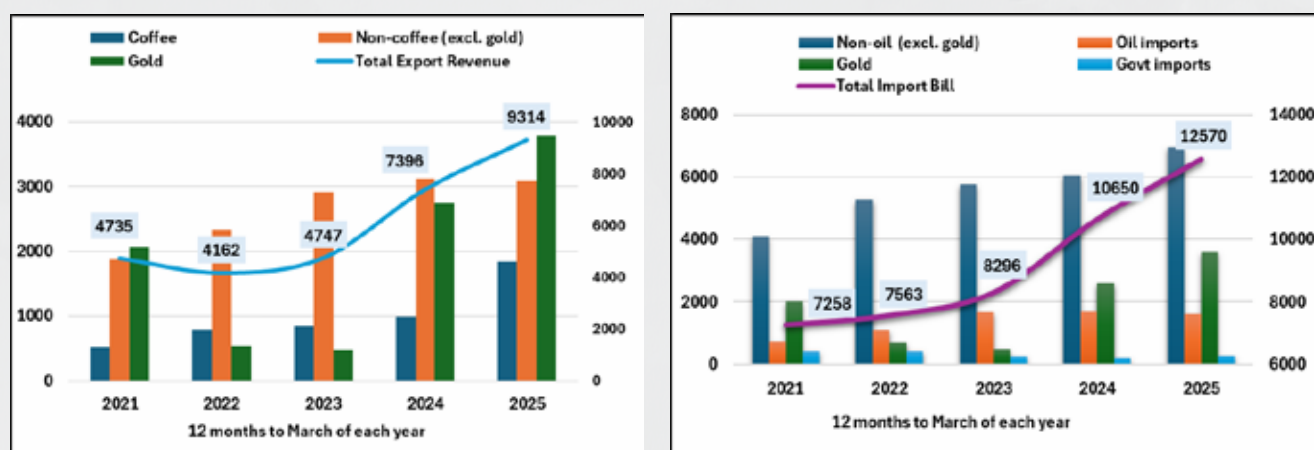
The current account recorded a deficit of USD4,468.2million in the year to March 2025, which was 1.1 percent wider than a deficit of USD4,418.2million registered in the year to March 2024, largely driven by the goods and services deficit. The trade deficit widened marginally, from a deficit of USD3,253.6million to a deficit of USD3,255.8million, primarily on account of a 25.9 percent increase in export growth, which moderated the 18.0 percent increase in import expenditure year-on-year. Export growth was driven by significant increases in global prices for beverages and precious metals.

Coffee exports for twelve months to March 2025 totalled 6.86million bags worth USD1.84billion, representing an increase of 16.3 percent and 57.6 percent in quantity

and value respectively, when compared to the previous year. High global coffee prices were fueled by weather-related supply shortages in Brazil and Vietnam, the top producers of coffee. Similarly, earnings from non-coffee formal exports increased by 17.0 percent to USD6,838.4million in the twelve months to March 2025 spurred by growing gold trade (38.1 percent) and a surge in the cocoa exports stemming from supply constraints on account of poor harvests in key producing countries in West Africa.

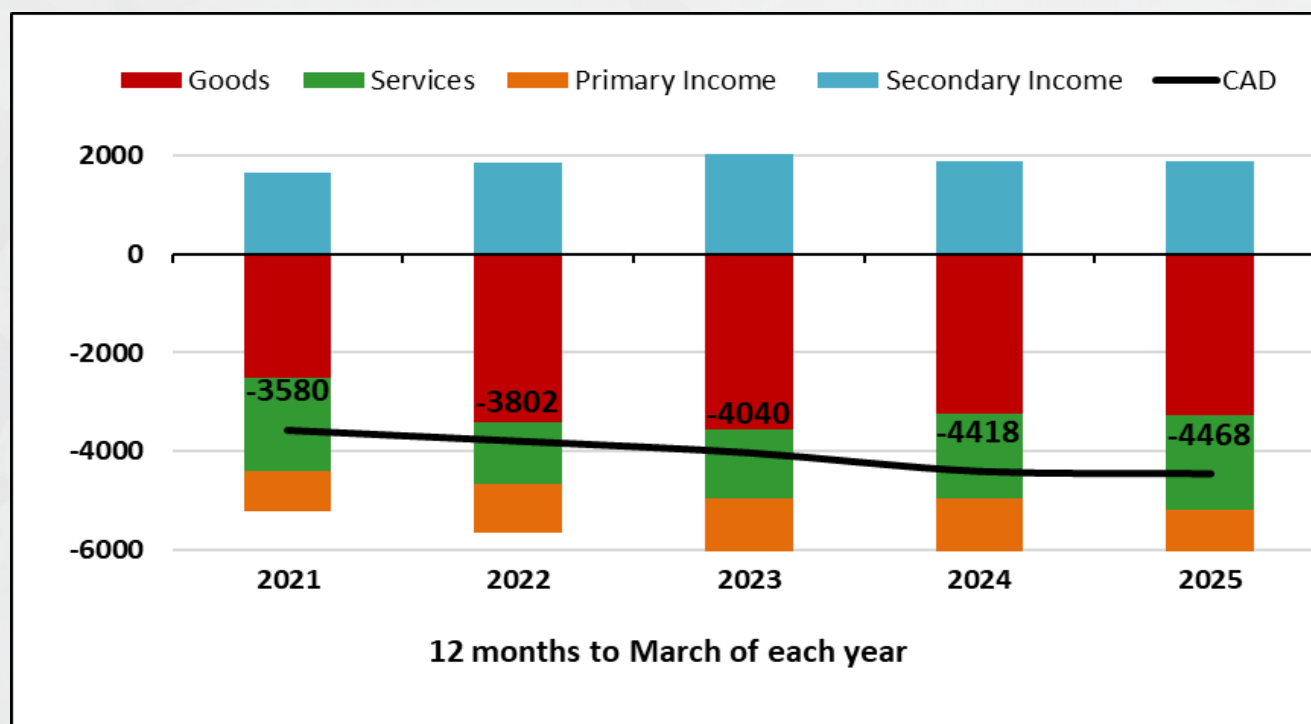
The rise in the import bill was largely on account of increased private sector expenditure on non-oil imports for both consumption and investment, reflecting strong domestic demand. Furthermore, a notable increase in the importation of machinery & equipment was registered year-on-year, fueled by advancements in the development of Uganda's oil sector projects. On the other hand, a 4.0 percent deceleration in the growth rate of oil imports was registered in the year to March 2025, reflecting a year-on-year contraction in global oil prices.

Figure 4.12: Exports & Imports by Major Category (USD,million)



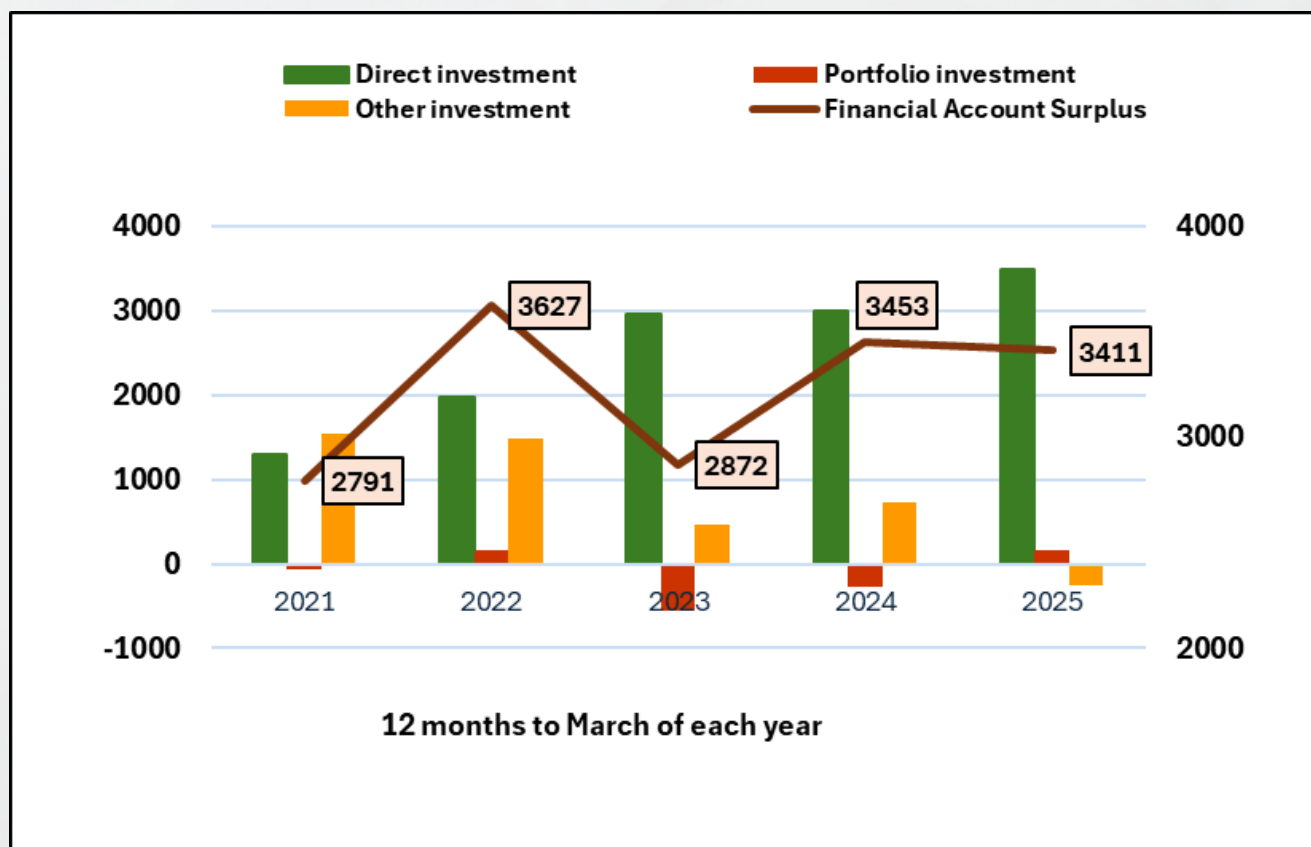
Source: Bank of Uganda

The services deficit widened by 13.1 percent, to USD1,928.3million, largely due to elevated freight transport and insurance costs in relation to the import bill. The primary income deficit remained high, driven by interest payments on external debt. Year on year, the secondary income surplus recorded a marginal increase of 0.2 percent to USD1,884.5million supported by an increase in personal transfers and grants to general government which offset the decline in NGO inflows.

Figure 4.13: Current Account & Sub-accounts (USDMillions)

Source: Bank of Uganda

Year-on-year, the financial account surplus contracted from USD3,452.9million to USD3,411.2million, primarily driven by lower loan disbursements to the general government, coupled with increased debt service repayments despite the strong direct investment flows. FDI inflows remained robust, recording an increase of 16.4 percent to USD3,484.2million year-on-year, due to strong inflows to the oil sector and spillovers to related sectors, including the transportation and construction sectors, amid infrastructural developments associated with oil projects. Portfolio investment registered net inflows of USD157.9million in the year to March 2025, a turnaround from the net outflows of USD269.6million registered in the year to March 2024, on account of an increase in the offshore investments in government securities, signaling renewed investor confidence.

Figure 4.14: Financial Account & Sub-accounts (USDMillions)

Source: Bank of Uganda

In the year to March 2025, the overall balance of payments registered a surplus of USD18.7million compared to the deficit of USD202.5million registered in the year to March 2024. The stock of foreign reserves stood at USD3,587.9million at the end of March 2025, up from USD3,447.7million at the end of March 2024, which represented 3.3 months of future import cover.

Outlook

In the short term, the shifting global economic dynamics are expected to impact the developments in the balance of payments. The April 2025 world economic outlook points to downside risks stemming from increased external vulnerabilities triggered by trade tensions that are expected to lead to weakened aggregate demand and softening of commodity prices. The primary income account is likely to deteriorate further due to repayment of interest on public debt. In addition, anticipated reduction in NGO flows coupled with declining project aid could lower the surplus on the secondary income, all of which could exert further pressures on the current account. Global financial conditions are expected to tighten, contribute to delays in investment decisions and negatively affect the financial account, compounded by elevated borrowing costs.

In the medium term, developments in the oil sector are expected to significantly shape the current and financial accounts, driving the balance of payments towards a consistent surplus position. The current account deficit is projected to narrow as anticipated oil exports commence in FY2026/27 and the import bill for goods and

services declines with the transition toward oil production. Conversely, the financial account surplus is likely to shrink as foreign investment in the oil sector tapers off as the oil production stage approaches. However, portfolio inflows are expected to hold steady, supported by the attractive high yields and oil-driven growth prospects.

4.6 Fiscal Sector Developments

4.6.1 Overall Fiscal Performance in FY2024/25

The fiscal policy framework for FY2024/25 prioritized expenditure interventions aligned with the ATMS and Enablers in support of accelerated GDP growth envisioned in the Tenfold growth strategy.

To that end therefore, the planned fiscal deficit for FY2024/25 was Shs12,745.61billion (equivalent to 5.7% of GDP). Total expenditure (excluding domestic debt refinancing and Appropriation in Aid -AIA) was planned to amount to Shs47,612.45billion while total revenue and grants were targeted at Shs34,866.84billion.

However, given the performance of revenues and expenditures so far, it is now projected that the fiscal deficit will be Ush17,238.47billion which is equivalent to 7.6% of GDP. This is on account of lower than targeted revenues and grants coupled with higher than planned expenditure for the year.

Domestic revenue collections are projected to be Shs31,489.60billion which is lower than the initial target of Shs31,981.92billion. Grants from development partners are also projected to amount to Shs2,798.12billion against a target of Shs2,884.92billion. On the other hand, expenditure (excluding domestic debt refinancing and Appropriation in Aid -AIA) is projected to total to Shs1,526.19billion which is significantly higher than the Shs47,612.45billion planned for the financial year. Table below shows the projected overall fiscal operations in FY2024/25.

Table 4.6: Summary of Fiscal Operations in FY2024/25

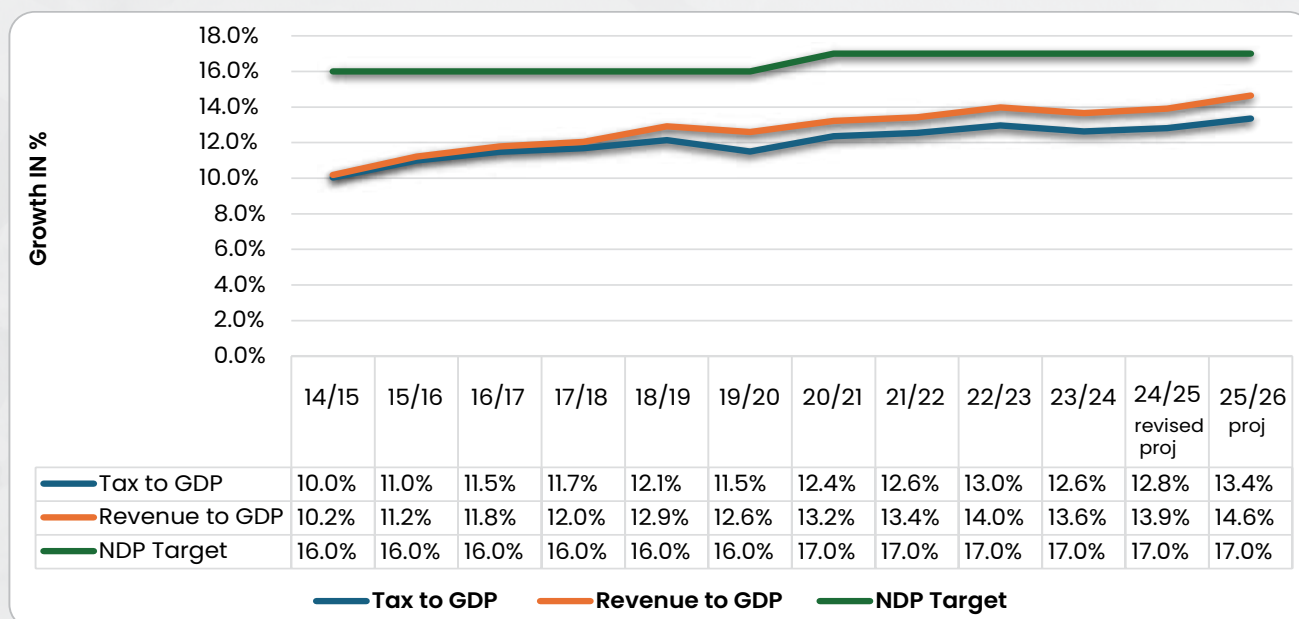
Billion Shs	Budget	Proj. Outturn	Performance	Deviation	%GDP
Total revenue and grants	34,866.84	34,287.72	98.3%	- 579.12	15.1%
Revenue	31,981.92	31,489.60	98.5%	- 492.32	13.9%
Tax revenue	29,365.79	29,014.17	98.8%	- 351.62	12.8%
Non-tax revenue	2,616.14	2,475.43	94.6%	- 140.71	1.1%
Grants	2,884.92	2,798.12	97.0%	- 86.80	1.2%
Budget support	39.49	81.15	205.5%	41.66	0.0%
Project grants	2,845.43	2,716.97	95.5%	- 128.46	1.2%
Expenditures and net lending	47,612.45	51,526.19	108.2%	3,913.74	22.8%
Recurrent expenditures	31,677.30	35,461.02	111.9%	3,783.72	15.7%
Wages and salaries	7,926.22	8,120.46	102.5%	194.24	3.6%
Non-wage	14,145.07	17,532.30	123.9%	3,387.23	7.7%
Interest payments	9,606.00	9,808.25	102.1%	202.25	4.3%
o/w: domestic	7,992.55	8,217.53	102.8%	224.97	3.6%
o/w: foreign	1,613.45	1,590.72	98.6%	- 22.72	0.7%
Development expenditures	15,449.36	15,229.17	98.6%	- 220.19	6.7%
External	9,297.71	6,549.93	70.4%	- 2,747.78	2.9%
Domestic	6,151.65	8,679.23	141.1%	2,527.58	3.8%
Net lending and investment	285.80	209.88	73.4%	- 75.92	0.1%
Other spending (Including:Arrears)	200.00	626.13	313.1%	426.13	0.3%
Overall balance	- 12,745.61	- 17,238.47	135.3%	- 4,492.86	-7.6%
Financing	12,745.61	17,238.47	135.3%	4,492.86	7.6%
External financing (net)	4,983.75	3,656.44	73.4%	- 1,327.31	1.6%
Disbursement	8,092.25	6,648.81	82.2%	- 1,443.44	2.9%
Budget support	1,354.18	2,605.97	192.4%	1,251.79	1.2%
Project support	6,738.08	4,042.85	60.0%	- 2,695.23	1.8%
Amortisation (-)	- 3,108.50	- 2,992.37	96.3%	116.13	-1.3%
Domestic financing (net)	7,761.86	13,582.36	175.0%	5,820.51	6.0%
Bank Financing	3,268.91	6,607.13	202.1%	3,338.23	2.9%
Non Bank	4,492.95	6,975.23	155.2%	2,482.28	3.1%
Errors and Omissions	0	0			

Source: MFPED (MEPD)

4.6.2 Performance of the Resource envelope in FY2024/25

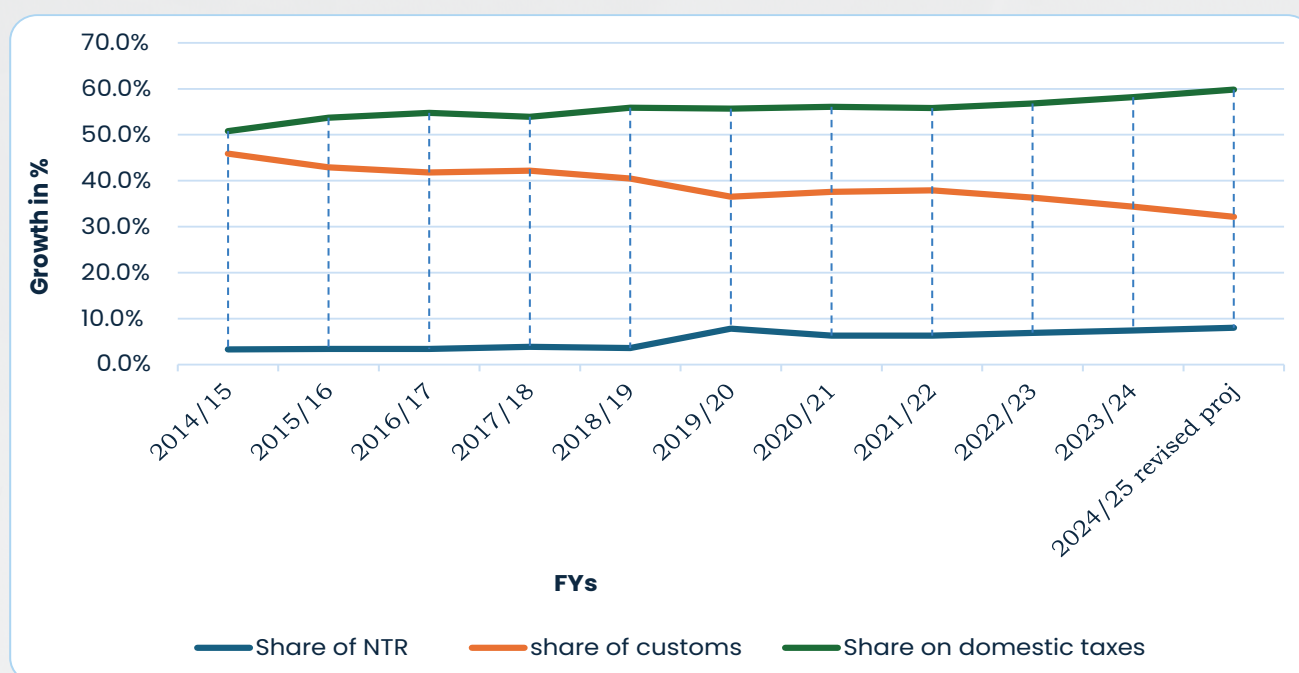
A. Domestic Revenue

Uganda's revenue effort is projected to increase by 0.3 percentage points, rising from 13.6percent of GDP in FY2023/24 to 13.9percent of GDP in FY2024/25. Despite this upward trend, it remains below the annual target of 0.5percent in the Domestic Revenue Mobilization Strategy. Furthermore, the current revenue effort still falls short of the NDP III target of 17% of GDP by the end of FY2024/25, as illustrated in Figure below.

Figure 4.15: Uganda's revenue effort, FY2014/15 – FY2025/26

Source: MFPED (TPD)

Uganda's tax structure has been evolving during the same timeframe. The proportion of domestic taxes (including both direct and indirect domestic taxes) has risen from 50.8% in FY2014/15 to an estimated 59.8% in FY2024/25. Conversely, the percentage of international trade taxes in total revenue has decreased from 45.9% in FY2014/15 to an estimated 32.2% in FY2024/25, partly due to a decline in vatiable imports and an increase in non-vatable imports over the years. The share of Non-Tax Revenues (NTR) in total revenues has averaged 5.7% over the past decade, as shown in figure below.

Figure 4.16: Composition of revenue FY2014/15 – FY2024/25

Source: TPD

Revenue target for FY2024/25

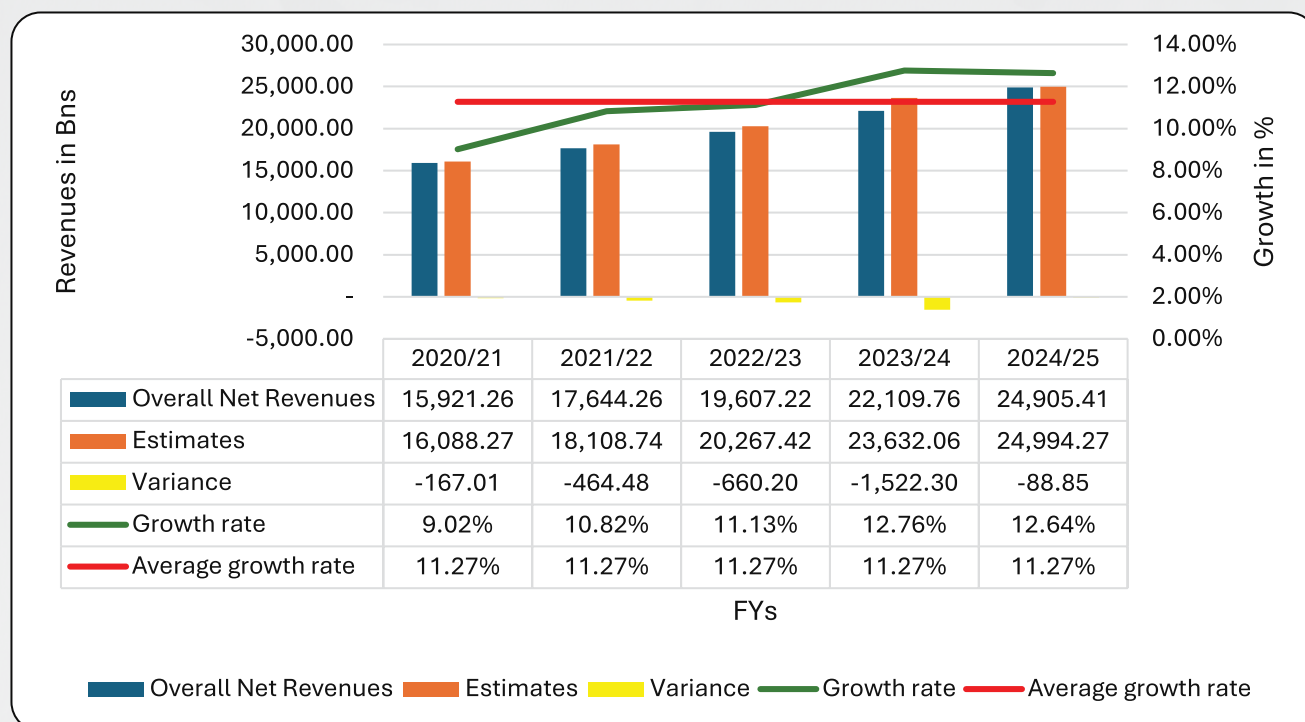
The overall net revenue target for FY2024/25 is Shs31,981.92billion, with Shs29,365.79billion coming from tax and Shs2,616.14billion in non-tax revenue. The assumptions underlying this projection are:

- i. The base-revenue collections for FY2023/24 of Shs27,782.30billion;
- ii. Revenue gains from improvements in levels of economic activity (buoyancy) of Shs2,719.94billion; and
- iii. Revenue gains from tax policy and tax administration revenue enhancement measures of Shs1,479.68billion, broken down as follows;
 - a. Gains from tax policy measures of Shs308.74billion.
 - b. Gains from tax administrative measures of Shs851.65billion.
 - c. Gains from NTR measures of Shs319.29billion

Revenue Performance for July–April, FY2020/21 to FY2024/25

Revenue collections for the period July 2024 to April 2025 indicate consistent improvement over the past five years, with annual growth rates rising from 9.02% in FY2020/21 to a projected 12.64percent in FY2024/25. However, despite this positive trend, collections have continued to fall short of their respective targets, as shown in Figure below.

Figure 4.17: Revenue performance for July to April FY2020/21 – FY2024/25 (Shs,billions)



Source: MFPED (TPD)

Revenue Performance for the period July 2024 to April 2025

The net revenue collections from July 2024 to April 2025 amounted to Shs24,905.41billion, compared to the projection of Shs24,994.27billion, resulting in a shortfall of Shs88.85billion and 99.64percent performance against the target. This performance marks a growth of 12.64percent (Shs2,595.88billion) when compared to the same period in FY2023/24. Revenue performance for the period under review is provided in Table 4.7.

Table 4.7: Summary of revenue performance July 2024 – April 2025 (Shs,-billions)

	Budget 2024/25	Outturns April-25	Cumulativ e Outturns 24/25	Cumulative Target 24/25	Variance	Outturn vs Target	% share of tax revenue based on performance	Cumulativ e Outturns 23/24	Year to Year Increase	% change 24/25 VS 23/24
Total Net Revenues (Net Tax+NTR)	31,981.92	2,366.12	24,905.41	24,994.27	(88.85)	99.64%	104.91%	22,109.76	2,795.65	▲12.64%
Total URA Revenues (Net Tax+URA NTR)	31,369.16	2,320.49	24,449.20	24,840.36	(391.16)	98.43%	102.99%	21,595.99	2,853.21	▲13.21%
Gross Tax Revenues	30,170.54	2,245.65	23,738.95	23,873.37	(134.42)	99.44%	100.00%	22,640.81	1,098.14	▲4.85%
Net Tax Revenues	29,365.79	2,180.09	23,148.41	23,202.74	(54.34)	99.77%	97.51%	20,349.15	2,799.25	▲13.76%
Total NTR	2,616.14	186.02	1,757.01	1,791.52	(34.52)	98.07%	7.40%	1,760.61	(3.60)	▼0.20%
URA NTR	2,003.38	140.40	1,300.80	1,637.62	(336.82)	79.43%	5.48%	1,246.84	53.96	▲4.33%
Refunds	(804.75)	(65.56)	(590.55)	(670.63)	80.08	88.06%	-2.49%	(531.05)	(59.49)	▲11.20%
DIRECT DOMESTIC TAXES	11,344.43	742.37	8,705.72	8,388.90	316.82	103.78%	36.67%	7,487.69	1,218.03	▲16.27%
PAYE	5,511.19	447.00	4,257.86	4,332.71	(74.86)	98.27%	17.94%	3,919.26	338.60	▲8.64%
Corp tax	2,428.80	104.20	1,844.73	1,410.23	434.50	130.81%	7.77%	1,262.67	582.06	▲46.10%
Presumptive Tax	21.42	1.39	16.43	14.77	1.66	111.23%	0.07%	13.48	2.95	▲21.90%
Other non-PAYE	106.17	2.52	87.02	79.15	7.88	109.95%	0.37%	63.33	23.69	▲37.40%
WHT	1,844.37	121.75	1,386.66	1,447.61	(60.94)	95.79%	5.84%	1,289.23	97.43	▲7.56%
Rental Income	351.15	15.62	234.09	231.13	2.96	101.28%	0.99%	192.83	41.26	▲21.40%
Tax on bank interest	211.44	10.04	158.04	181.16	(23.13)	87.24%	0.67%	149.48	8.55	▲5.72%
Treasury bills	749.98	25.67	601.17	592.12	9.05	101.53%	2.53%	520.88	80.29	▲15.41%
Casino & Lottery	119.93	14.19	119.71	100.01	19.70	119.70%	0.50%	76.52	43.19	▲56.44%
INDIRECT DOMESTIC TAXES	7,630.64	629.86	6,012.14	6,216.95	(204.81)	96.71%	25.33%	5,462.42	549.73	▲10.06%
Excise Duty	2,498.26	209.95	2,006.22	2,061.57	(55.35)	97.32%	8.45%	1,797.20	209.02	▲11.63%
VAT	5,132.37	419.91	4,005.92	4,155.38	(149.46)	96.40%	16.87%	3,665.22	340.70	▲9.30%
INTERNATIONAL TRADE	11,054.71	863.35	8,917.51	9,153.51	(236.00)	97.42%	37.56%	7,832.10	1,085.42	▲13.86%
Tax Refunds	(804.75)	(65.56)	(590.55)	(670.63)	80.08	88.06%	-2.49%	(531.05)	(59.49)	▲11.20%
Stamp Duty & embossing	140.76	10.07	103.58	114.01	(10.43)	90.85%	0.44%	98.01	5.57	▲5.69%
Total NTR (A+B)	2,616.14	186.02	1,757.01	1,791.52	(34.52)	98.07%	7.40%	1,760.61	(3.60)	▼0.20%
URA NTR (A)	2,003.38	140.40	1,300.80	1,637.62	(336.82)	79.43%	5.48%	1,246.84	53.96	▲4.33%
NON URA NTR (straight to UCF) (B)	612.76	45.62	456.21	153.91	302.30	296.42%	1.92%	513.77	(57.56)	▼11.20%

Source: MFPED (TPD)

Direct Domestic Taxes/ Income taxes

Cumulatively, income taxes continued to surpass targets. Collections reached Shs8,705.72billion against a target of Shs8,388.90billion, resulting in a surplus of Shs316.82billion and revenue growth of 16.27% (Shs1,218.03billion) compared to the same period in FY2023/24. Surpluses and Deficits were attributed to the following:

- a. *Surpluses*: The surplus from the Corporation Income Tax is Shs434.5billion, primarily due to:
 - i. Revenue from arrears recoveries increased by Shs92.11billion compared to the same period last fiscal year.
 - ii. Surplus of Shs30.6billion in real estate.
 - iii. Surplus of Shs108.21billion from financial intermediation.

- iv. One-time capital gains tax payments of Shs46.86billion from Himcem Holdings Ltd: Shs31.95billion and Cementia Holding Ltd: Shs14.91billion.
 - o A surplus of Shs186.64billion under WHT for general supplies.
 - o A surplus of Shs43.19billion under the lotteries and gaming sector is attributed to increased payments from some of the top taxpayers, driven by enhanced compliance efforts. For example, Chop Gaming Ltd's remittance grew by Shs1.91billion, while Sportive Ltd's increased by Shs0.28billion, among others.
 - o A surplus of Shs41.26billion from Rental Income Tax.

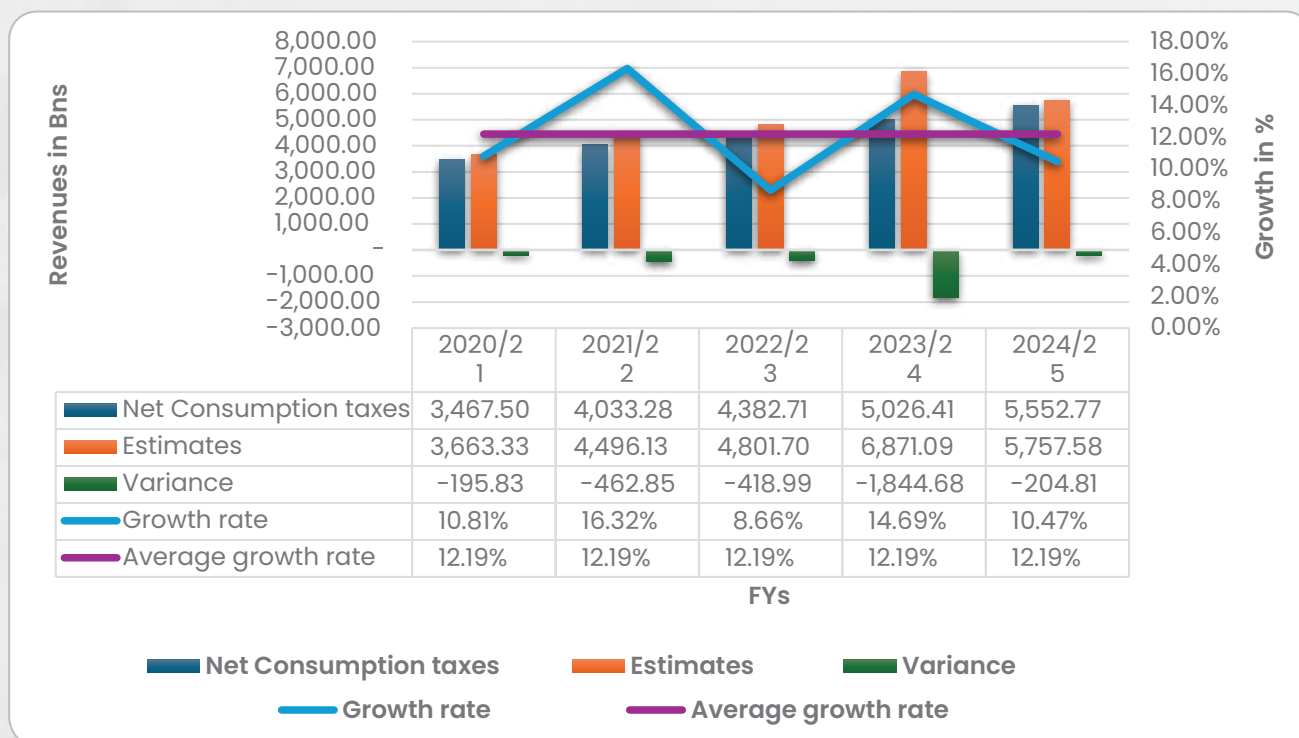
b. *Deficits:* The Shs74.86billion deficit in PAYE was driven by the private sector, which experienced a shortfall of Shs105.51billion, slightly offset by the surplus of Shs30.66billion recorded in public sector payments. Key reasons include:

- i. Notable reductions in PAYE from top taxpayers included: Strabag International Uganda, which decreased by Shs8.16billion; China State Construction Engineering Corporation Limited, by Shs5.71billion; and ABT Associates Inc., by Shs.69billion, among others.
- ii. Reduced donor funding: The Other Services sector (NGO Sector) has been significantly impacted by a reduction in staff due to decreased donor funding for specific projects. For example, the AVSI foundation's PAYE was reduced by Shs1.18billion because of the funding gap stemming from the halt in financing for USAID Projects.
- iii. During the same period, some entities downsized and laid off workers. The following entities were affected: Total Energies EP reduced its workforce by 107 employees, leading to a PAYE decline of Shs1.70billion. Gulsan Insaat cut 101 staff members, resulting in a Shs0.52billion drop in PAYE. Sogea Satom's workforce was reduced by 31 employees, contributing to a Shs0.40billion decrease in PAYE. Eskom Uganda experienced a PAYE reduction of Shs0.13billion due to employee downsizing after the cessation of operations.
- iv. Impact of RAPEX: Despite the surplus recorded under public sector PAYE, the initiation of the rationalization of agencies such as Uganda National Roads Authority (UNRA), Uganda Road Fund (URF), Uganda Coffee Development Authority (UCDA), and National Agricultural Advisory Services (NAADs) negatively affected collections. PAYE is projected to decline by Shs21.70billion by the end of FY2024/25, primarily due to the discontinuation or reduction of salaries for affected employees. The standardization of public sector salaries under merged ministries will also decrease taxable income for some high-earning employees, further diminishing PAYE revenue.

Indirect Domestic/Consumption taxes

The net Indirect domestic tax collections for the period from July to April of FY2024/25 totaled Shs5,552.77billion, compared to a target of Shs5,757.58billion, resulting in a shortfall of Shs204.81billion and a performance rate of 96.44 percent. Additionally, a growth of Shs526.36billion (10.47 percent) was observed compared to the same period of FY2023/24, as illustrated in Figure below.

Figure 4.18: Performance of Net Indirect Taxes (July – April FY2020/21–2024/25, Shs billions)



Source: MFPED (TPD)

VAT

Cumulative collections totaled Shs4,005.92billion against a target of Shs4,155.38billion, resulting in a deficit of Shs149.46billion. Despite this deficit, VAT revenue increased by 9.30% (Shs340.70billion) compared to the same period in FY2023/24.

Major deficits were recorded in sugar (Shs41.77billion), spirits (Shs41.59billion), and wholesale and retail trade (Shs36.30billion). However, significant surpluses were noted in transport and communication (Shs72.89billion) and electricity (Shs57.54billion).

Factors attributed to the performance of VAT include:

- EFRIIS: The under performance was due to underutilization and noncompliance with EFRIS. URA's approach to enforcement shifted after protests last year.
- Spirits/Waragi: The leading contributors experienced a decline in standard-rated sales, which was countered by increases in their VAT input claims due to expansion efforts. Uganda Breweries Limited saw a decrease in standard rated sales of Shs46.79billion (39.79%) in February alone, following a surge in December 2024. Nile Breweries Limited reported a decline of Shs2.99billion (3.45%) during the same period, accompanied by an increase of Shs2.01billion in input costs.
- Wholesale and retail: a deficit of Shs29.31billion was due to non-compliance with EFRIS. Consumers are forced to buy from sellers without EFRIS because their products are cheaper (excluding VAT).
- Sugar: Shortfall of Shs41.77billion. Although production has increased, it has primarily been for export, with VAT charged at 0%. A growth of Shs78.01billion in

exports was registered due to: Kakira Sugar Limited (Shs16.82billion), Hoima Sugar Limited (Shs8.16billion), Kinyara Sugar Limited (Shs15.96billion), Kamuli Sugar Limited (Shs8.07billion), and Sugar Corporation of Uganda Limited (Shs16.58billion), among others.

Excise duty

Revenues totaled Shs2,006.12billion, falling short of the target of Shs2,061.57billion by Shs55.35billion, achieving 97.32% of the goal. However, an additional Shs209.02billion was gained compared to the same period last financial year. Significant deficits were observed in phone talk time (Shs38.97billion) and soft drinks (Shs26.98billion), while considerable surpluses were noted in internet data (Shs24.12billion) and money transfer (Shs11.04billion). This performance was attributed to the following factors:

Surpluses: Surplus of Shs11.04billion in fees charged on mobile money transactions arises from the growth of the fintech subscriber base. There is an increase in the active fintech subscriber base among telecom companies aimed at fostering interoperability and boosting digital and cashless transactions. This is evidenced by a 19.35% growth in the value of money transfer services at Airtel Mobile Commerce Uganda Limited and a 20.17% increase at MTN Mobile Money (U) Limited. A surplus of Shs24.12billion in excise duty on internet data from increased use of data and internet services.

Deficits: A deficit in phone talk time is primarily attributed to the substitution effect, which arises from the increased use of internet data for calls. This has led to higher consumption of data services. Due to the growth in the subscriber base and the shift from voice calls to data calls, data revenue has significantly increased. This is evidenced by a rise in the value of internet data services sold among key players, such as MTN Uganda Limited (23.42 percent) and Airtel Uganda Limited (42.49 percent) during the period under review.

Despite the shortfall, there was an increase in the production and sales volumes of some of the excisables that attract consumption taxes. Details of production and sales volumes of excisable goods during the period July to April FY2024/25 compared to the same period FY2023/24 are shown in table below.

Table 4.8: Production and sales volumes for major items (July– April from FY2023/24 to 2024/25)

	FY 2023/24	FY 2024/25	Y.O.Y Growth
Parent Product Name	Production Qty		
Beer(Ltrs)	396,763,226	418,473,321	▲5%
Cement(kgs)	4,484,157	8,317,743	▲85%
Cigarettes(Milles)	1,354,880	1,562,830	▲15%
Cooking oil(Ltrs)	258,249,147	221,782,800	▼14%
Cosmetics and Perfumes(Kgs)	485,317,052	459,596,350	▼5%
Drinking Water(Ltrs)	766,126,367	1,397,316,174	▲82%
Motor vehicle lubricants(Ltrs)	4,424,646	4,812,247	▲9%
Plastics	28,737	2,547,830	▲8766%
Soft Drink e.g,soda, juices(ltrs)	1,076,350,595	1,877,588,760	▲74%
Spirits(Ltrs)	117,747,942	91,686,653	▼22%
Sugar(Kgs)	526,606	470,688	▼11%
Wines(Ltrs)	144,340	86,461	▼40%
	Sales Qty		
Beer(Ltrs)	385,313,258	386,761,617	▲0%
Cement(kgs)	4,450,069	8,503,133	▲91%
Cigarettes(Milles)	1,413,810	1,704,130	▲21%
Cooking oil(Ltrs)	258,120,940	219,616,228	▼15%
Cosmetics and Perfumes(Kgs)	374,771,501	182,165,426	▼51%
Drinking Water(Ltrs)	753,934,187	1,280,389,312	▲70%
Motor vehicle lubricants(Ltrs)	4,348,290	4,602,728	▲6%
Plastics	28,119	32,413	▲15%
Soft Drink e.g,soda, juices(ltrs)	1,062,809,404	1,834,413,032	▲73%
Spirits(Ltrs)	110,296,209	101,003,010	▼8%
Sugar(Kgs)	481,307	549,798	▲14%
Wines(Ltrs)	127,711	78,125	▼39%

Source: MFPED (TPD)

During the review period, beer production increased by 5%, while sales volumes remained flat at 0%, indicating potential inventory accumulation or stagnant market demand despite the rise in output. In contrast, soft drinks recorded a substantial production growth of 74%, closely matched by a 73% increase in sales volumes, reflecting strong consumer demand and effective market distribution. These trends, along with other excisable products, indicate a positive market response in certain segments and suggest improved operational capacity and responsiveness within the excisable goods sector.

International Trade/Customs Taxes

During the period from July to April FY2024/25, customs collections totaled Shs8,917.51billion against a target of Shs9,153.51billion, achieving a performance rate of 97.42% and a deficit of Shs236.00billion. A significant increase of Shs1,085.42billion (13.86 percent) was recorded compared to the same period last year. This performance is attributable to the following;

- i. VAT on imports: The deficit of Shs97.04billion is due to an increased share of non-vatable items compared to vatable items. The total value of imports was Shs25,470.16billion. Of this, vatable imports contributed Shs10,253.77billion (40.26%), while non-vatable imports accounted for Shs15,216.39billion (59.74%). Therefore, vatable imports declined by 0.99% (Shs8.07billion), whereas non-vatable imports increased by 77% (Shs4,913.64billion).
- ii. Import duty: A surplus of Shs154.85billion was recorded due to a 16.71% increase in the value of dutiable goods.
- iii. Petroleum duty: The deficit of Shs262.91billion is due to the limits and quotas on fuel import volumes. This is partly attributed to the lower-than-projected growth in fuel volumes, specifically under petrol, which increased by 4.9% compared to the anticipated 10%.

B. Non-Tax Revenues (NTR)

NTR collections totaled Shs1,757.01billion, falling short of the target of Shs1,791.52billion, resulting in a deficit of Shs34.52billion and representing 98.07% performance. The deficit NTR collections is primarily attributed to;

- i. A reduced demand for government services that generate NTR including driving permits (Shs31.95billion) and motor vehicle fees under the Traffic and Road Safety Act (Shs37.48billion).

A decline in tourist and travel activities, which impacted the uptake of services offered by the Directorate of Citizenship and Immigration Control (DCIC), such as visas and other travel-related documents. Migration fees registered a shortfall of Shs58.54billion while passport fees fell short of the target by Shs41.69billion.

Performance of revenue enhancement measures for the period July – April, FY2024/25

In FY2024/25, the anticipated total net revenue gain by the end of that fiscal year is Shs1,469.68billion, achieved through a focus on Excise Duty, Value Added Tax, Gaming Tax, Penalties, Customs Duty rate changes, Administrative Measures, and NTR Measures.

By the end of April 2025, Policy, Administrative, and NTR measures resulted in a net revenue gain of Shs362.94billion. Of this amount, the estimated revenue gains included a net of Shs64.05billion from policy measures, Shs116.38billion from

administrative measures, and Shs182.50billion from NTR measures. Compared to the target, the administrative measures achieved 13.67% of the annual target of Shs851.65billion, while the NTR measures performed at 57.16% of their annual target. Policy measures reached 21.44% of their annual target.

C. Grants

At the start of the financial year, Government projected to receive a total of Shs2,884.92billion in FY2024/25. Of this amount, Shs39.49billion was to be for budget support while Shs2,845.43billion was to support specific projects in the budget. Given the performance up to April 2025, it is projected that budget support grants will be Shs81.15billion which is twice the amount that was expected at the start of the financial year. However, project support grants are expected to perform at 95.5% of the original plan, totaling to Shs2,716.97billion.

4.6.3 Financing Strategy

The Shs17,238.47billion budget deficit projected for FY2024/25 is being financed using a mix funding from both domestic and external sources. A total of Shs6,648.81billion is expected to have been disbursed from external financiers by the end of FY2024/25. Of this amount, Shs2,605.97billion is for general budget support while Shs4,042.85billion is tied to specific development projects.

From the domestic financial markets, Government is projected to have raised Shs13,582.36billion by the end of the financial year.

4.6.4 Government Expenditure Performance

During FY2024/25, total Government expenditure (excluding domestic debt refinancing and Appropriation in Aid -AIA) is projected to be Shs51,526.19billion, which is 8.2% higher than the budget of Shs47,612.45billion for the financial year. The higher than planned performance in Government expenditure is on account of supplementary budgets issued within the financial year to cater for wage and non-wage shortfalls faced by different Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), as well as some shortfalls in the budgets for various development projects of Government.

Total current spending is projected to be Shs35,461.02billion against a budget of Shs31,677.30billion, as wages, non-wage and interest expenses are all expected to perform above their respective budgets for the financial year. Additionally, expenditure on domestically financed development projects is expected to be Shs8,679.23billion against a budget of Shs6,151.65billion. However, externally financed development expenditure is projected to perform at only 70.4% of its budget for the financial year. This is mainly explained by some of the projects that were included in the budget but were not ready for execution.

CHAPTER

5

CHAPTER FIVE

- National Development Outcomes
- National Development Plan IV Strategic Direction
- Public Investment Management and Performance
- Performance of Public Enterprises (PE) Sector
- Private Sector Development Developments

CHAPTER FIVE: NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

5.1 Introduction

National Development Outcomes in FY2024/25 reflect both the direction and magnitude of cumulative development results over the NDPIII period (FY2020/21 to 2024/25). The main annual development indicators and targets for FY2024/25 were per capita income (USD1,263); Human Development Index score (0.64); share of manufactured exports in total exports (19.8percent); national savings as a share of GDP (19.91percent); FDI as a share of GDP (4.15percent); homicide rate per 100,000 people (8.7); and life expectancy at birth (70 years).

5.2 National Development Outcomes

The national population reached 45.9million persons in 2024, an increase of 11.3million persons from 34.6million persons registered in 2014 (NPHC,2024), with a mid-year projection of 48.5 million persons in 2025. The population growth rate declined from 3.0 percent in 2014 to 2.9 percent in 2024. Children (aged 0-17) account for nearly half of the population (49.6 percent) while youth (aged 18-30) represent 23.5 percent and older persons (aged 60 and above) 5 percent. Population Density reached 224 persons per square kilometer, an increase from 123 people and 173 people per square kilometer in 2002 and 2014 respectively.

The household structure has significantly changed in the last decade. Total Fertility Rate (TFR) declined from 5.8 in 2014 to 4.5 children per woman of reproductive age in 2024 and average household size from 4.7 in 2014 to 4.2 persons in 2024. The NPHC data indicates that fertility levels vary significantly with women's educational background and years of schooling.

A. Household Incomes and Employment

The overall aim of Government at the microlevel of the economy is to integrate all sectors and populations into the monetized economy. The main indicator in this regard is the share of households remaining in the subsistence economy. Over the NDPIII period, (2020 to 2025), households in the subsistence economy declined by 6 percentage points, from 39 to 33 percent. Over the same period, per capita income increased by over USD300 (from USD957 to USD1,263).

In the past four years (2020 to 2024), growth has been broad-based, inclusive, pro-poor, transformative and sustainable. The declining share of households in the subsistence economy and rising per capita income have been accompanied with a further decline in both income poverty and income inequality over the same period. The Uganda National Household Survey 2023/24 report shows that the share of Ugandans living below the national poverty line has fallen to 16.1 percent from 20.3 percent – exceeding the FY2024/25 national target of 18.5 percent. In nominal terms, the population living under the poverty line reduced from 8.3 to 7.0million people. Over the NDP III period, poverty declined fastest in Ankole, Acholi and Kigezi sub-regions from 13.2, 67.7 and 27.8 percent to 3.2, 20.5 and 11.1 percent respectively.

The Gini-coefficient—a statistical measure used to determine the extent of income inequality within a population—has reduced to 0.38 from 0.41 in 2020. This national picture is, however, associated stark sub-regional, gender and rural-urban disparities. Income poverty in urban areas now stands at 10.3 percent compared 19.4 percent in rural areas. The distribution burden of poverty is heaviest in seven sub-regions which, together, represent less than half of the country's population (44 percent) but account for 70 percent of the country's poor population. The sub-regions are Karamoja, Busoga, West Nile, Bukedi, Teso, Lango and Bunyoro.

The share of household expenditure devoted to education remained the same over the last four years (8.5%) while that devoted to health, transport and communication markedly reduced over the same period from 5.6, 8.9 and 3.5 percent to 4.8, 6.2 and 2.9 percent respectively. This points to improved access to, and uptake of public services and a lower cost of doing business. The trend of household expenditure on food is however undesirable. Food and non-alcoholic drinks accounted for 44% of household expenditure in 2024, an increase from 39% in 2020. According to 2024 Census, 4 in every 10 households are moderate or severely food insecure. Sustained public investments under the PDM and Agro-industrialisation programme are addressing this negative trend, and are expected to reverse it.

The sustained decline in income poverty over NDP III is attributed to more favourable weather conditions, more financial inclusion, uptick in commodity exports. Increased public investment in wealth creation initiatives (PDM, EMYOOGA, SAGE) and

In 2024, a total of 10.8million Ugandans aged 14–64 years were in the Labour Force (employed and unemployed workers). This represents 43 percent of the 25.2million people in the working age population. Within the labour force, 1.36million Ugandans (12.6 percent) were unemployed, an increase from 12.0percent in 2021.

Formally employed workers remain a small share of the employed population. Out of the 3.2million members registered under the different supervised retirement benefits schemes in the country by June 2024, 76 percent (2.45million) were registered with the National Social Security Fund (NSSF) which reported 771,000 active member accounts for the same period. The number of active formal workers on the PAYE register of URA has, on average, also remained under 800,000 employees over the past three NDPs (2010–2025). These figures indicate that nearly 90 percent of the labour force remains in the informal sector. Youth representation in the labour force (18–30 years) stands at 44.4 percent (4.59million).

Outside the formal labour force, PDM beneficiaries form the majority of Ugandans working in the subsistence economy. As of May 2025, there were 2.56million PDM beneficiaries in the country. This number is expected to reach over 3million by end June 2025. This is followed by Emyooga which has so far registered 2.4million members reached, 773,741 beneficiaries and created 471,000 jobs.

B. Quality of Life

Uganda’s Human Development Index ¹¹⁶(HDI) value improved to 0.582 in 2023¹¹⁷ from 0.550 in 2022, improving the country’s ranking to 157th up from 160th out of 193 countries worldwide and second best in the East African region after Kenya (0.628). This performance sustained Uganda in the Medium Human Development category with improvement across all parameters assessed: life expectancy at birth; Gross National Income (GNI) per capita; expected years of schooling; and mean years of schooling. Uganda continues to make significant progress in creating an enabling environment to address the inequalities in human development.

According to the World Happiness Report 2025, Uganda ranked 116th globally, with a happiness score of 4.5. This represents a slight improvement from the previous year’s ranking of 113th with a score of 4.43. The Report evaluates countries based on life satisfaction scores, social support, freedom of choice, GDP per capita and other well-being indicators. The rankings reflect life evaluations averaged over a three-year period from 2022 to 2024. The Report serves as both a reflection of public sentiment and a reminder of the urgency to prioritise policies that enhance the quality of life across the region.

i) Health

The overall health and well-being of the population has significantly improved. Ugandans are now living longer. Life expectancy at birth improved nearly 5 years over the last decade, rising from 63.7 years in 2014 to 68.2 years in 2024. This is higher than Africa’s average of 63.8 years but lower than World average of 73.2years. Equally noteworthy, is the decline in infant mortality, which has dropped from 64 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2016 to 52 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2024 (1 in 20 children), and pointing ultimately to improvements in the survival chances of children born today. There was also a 44-percentage reduction in maternal mortality from 336/100,000 in 2010 to 189/100,000 in 2024. This reflects a significant improvement of social services such as health, education and welfare interventions.

In particular, access to healthcare has improved. Eight out every 10 people (82 percent) who fell ill in 2024 sought medical care compared to 1 in 10 (12 percent) that did not seek treatment. Among those who avoided care, 46.9 percent cited mild illness as the reason, while 15.7 percent reported lack of funds as a barrier. Private clinics remain the most utilized healthcare providers, serving 54 percent of patients, followed by government hospitals and health centers at 27 percent. The survey also noted improved accessibility, with 86 percent of households now located within 5 kilometers of a health facility.

ii) Literacy and Education

As of 2024, the literacy rate of the population had risen to 74 percent, up from 72 percent in 2014. Over the same period, the literacy rate of older persons aged 60 and above improved to 45.9 percent from 40.6 percent¹¹⁸.

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

117 Human Development Report 2025

118 National Housing and Population Census 2014

There is significant progress in educational attainment in the country. The average years of schooling increased from 6.1 in FY2017/18 to 11 years in FY2021/22 with effective learning years increasing from 4.5 years to 5.0 years respectively¹¹⁹. This increase in average years of schooling is associated with various positive outcomes, including improved economic development, social equity, and potential for future growth.

Early Childhood Education (ECE) for children aged 3–5 and Primary Education for children aged 6–12, form an important cornerstone to human capital development. Four in ten (41.6%) children aged 3–5 attended Early Childhood Education (ECE) and 75.2 percent of children aged 6–12 attended primary education. Of those aged 13–18, six in every ten (62%) attended secondary education while 17.5 percent of persons aged 19–24 were in post-secondary education during the year of Census, compared to 73.9 percent and 16.9 percent respectively in 2014. ECE is a crucial stage of development in a child's education cycle as it increases their opportunity to perform better in school and in life. Government is set to address the low access to Early Childhood Education (ECE) by increasing public sector investment in ECE to supplement the interventions by Private Sector players.

iii) Safety of Person and Property

In terms of safety of persons and property, there was a 4.1 percent decline in the number of crimes reported to Police, from 228,074 in 2023 to 218,715 in 2024¹²⁰. Theft and assault account for the highest number of reported crimes (21%).

Among the reported crimes affecting the economic welfare of households is theft of cattle and crops. Reported incidences of cattle thefts across the country decreased by 14%, from 8,442 cases reported in 2023 to 7,222 cases in 2024. In the case of crop agriculture, community data from the 2024 NPHC shows that nine out of every ten parishes (93 percent) experienced crop theft which poses a big disincentive to investment in crop agriculture by smallholder farmers.

Road safety also remains a major focus area for improving quality of life. In 2024, road traffic crashes increased by 6.4%. Increases were recorded across all categories of road crashes (fatal, serious, minor, casualties). Rapid urbanization has opened many opportunities that need to be derisked for safe housing. The total number of registered fires increased in 2024 by 13.8%, pointing to the need for improved urban planning and regulation. The tenfold growth strategy has prioritized interventions to reverse these trends in order to boost human development outcomes and the country's attractive as a travel destination.

The overall reduction in the reported crimes in 2024 is partly attributed to implementation of the Sub-county Policing Model where each sub-county is allocated 18 Police officers. This model draws police services closer to communities, enhancing crime prevention and response. Government's priority is to improve the mindset and operational readiness of Police personnel to perform their duties, including their welfare, housing, health, and capacity building to ensure professionalism.

119 Ministry of Education and Sports Performance Reports 2023
120 <https://upf.go.ug/igp-launches-annual-crime-report-2024/>

iv) Housing

As of 2024, 66 percent of households lived in owned dwelling units compared to 25 percent in rented dwellings (NPHC 2024). The majority of households also live permanent housing units with 75% of homes being iron-sheet roofing and 61 percent of having brick walls. This indicates a move away from traditional materials like thatch and mud. Overcrowded dwellings have also significantly reduced over the last decade with the share falling from 56% to 46%. The proportion of households living in single-room units has however increased to 53%, up from 47% in 2014. Average room occupancy density remained the same over the last decade at 2.5 persons. These developments reflect strides toward better living standards, though challenges in sanitation and housing quality persist.

v) Energy

In 2024, more than 3 out of every 4 households used clean energy for lighting (76%) while only 4 percent used clean energy for both lighting and cooking. The vast majority of the population continues to rely on solid fuel (wood or charcoal) for cooking (91% of households), contributing to deforestation and indoor air pollution. Use of grid electricity for lighting also remains low at 25 percent of households, highlighting the large need for expanding the reach of the national electricity grid and lowering its unit cost further.

vi) Sanitation

Access to safe water significantly improved in Uganda. Access to safe water coverage improved to 81% in 2024 up from 73% in FY2017/18, above the Sub-Saharan average of 57%. However, sanitation access is a problem, with only 40% in urban areas and 10% in rural areas having safely managed sanitation. Sanitation conditions reveal that 43% of households have improved facilities, while 50% rely on unimproved options. Approximately 748,924 households (7 percent) lack any toilet facilities, leading to open defecation practices, especially in regions like Karamoja, where 60.2% of households are affected. These disparities underscore the need for targeted interventions to enhance water and sanitation infrastructure across Uganda.

vii) Communication

Ownership of ICT devices is high in the population. In 2024, the majority of households (76%) owned a mobile phone compared to a Radio (41%), a TV set (23%) and fixed telephone line (8.35) and a computer (3.8%). Only 9% of individuals aged 10 and above (approximately 2.8million people) used internet, up from 8.6% in 2014. Usage is higher in urban areas (17%) compared to rural regions (4%), and more prevalent among males (11%) than females (8%). These figures highlight ongoing challenges in expanding digital access and literacy across the country. Government is so intentional with programs aimed at expanding broadband access and improving digital literacy to bridge this gap such as extending broadband ICT infrastructure coverage countrywide; implementing the last mile connectivity.

Table 5.1: Progress on NDP III Goal level outcomes

NDP III Goal	Development Outcome	Baseline FY17/18**	Status FY23/24*	Target FY24/25**
Increased House household incomes and improved quality of live	GDP growth rate	6.2	6.2	7.2
	Income per Capita (USD)	864	1,142	1,198
	Population below the poverty line (%)	21.4	16.1	18.5
	Income Inequality (Gini coefficient)	0.42	0.427	0.37
	Gender Inequality Index (GII)	0.52	0.45	0.50
	Share of working population (%)	79	56.7	87.2
	Share of national labor force employed less subsistence (%)	47.5	47.2	48.5
	Human Development Index Score	0.52	0.582	0.64
	Population growth rate (%)	3.0	2.9	2.5
	Homicide rate per 100,000 people	11	9.43	8.7

Source: *UBOS and **NDPIII

5.3 National Development Plan IV Strategic Direction

NDPIV and the Tenfold growth strategy seek to fasten the pace of socioeconomic transformation of Uganda's economy to a more diversified, industrious, inclusive, and knowledge-based economy by leveraging strategic investments, innovation, and partnerships. Successful implementation is expected to boost productivity, create jobs, enhance service delivery, and improve the overall quality of life for Ugandans.

The NDP IV is strategically positioning Uganda for accelerated economic growth and development, aimed at doubling the Country's GDP within five years and achieve a tenfold increase over 15 years.

Government adopted Fourth National Development Plan (NDPIV), a bold roadmap designed to propel Uganda into a new era of prosperity, industrialization, and inclusive growth. A central ambition of NDP IV is to lay groundwork for a tenfold increase in Uganda's economy by 2040. This plan aims to achieve double-digit growth over the NDP IV period and to more than double the size of GDP by 2030.

The goal of the Plan is to "Achieve higher household incomes, full monetisation of the economy, and employment for sustainable socio-economic transformation". This goal will be achieved under the theme "Sustainable Industrialisation for Inclusive Growth, Employment, and Wealth Creation".

The government will aggressively invest in improving the country's competitiveness by prioritising development opportunities and ensuring a rapid uptake of STI in the identified growth areas. These areas include: (i) Full monetisation of the economy; (ii) Value addition and industrialisation; (iii) agriculture, (iv) tourism development; (v) mineral-based industrial development; (vi) ICT; and (vii) Finance. The NDP IV identifies strategic sectors such as Agro-industry, Tourism, Mining and Mineral beneficiation, Oil and Gas development, the knowledge economy, information and communication technology (ICT), and finance as pivotal for driving economic transformation.

5.3.1 NDPIV Key Development Targets

The key Targets to be achieved during the five-year implementation period of the NDPIV have been set within the context of the 10-fold growth strategy and Vision 2040 targets. In this regard, the Plan is expected to deliver the results at goal level.

Table 5.2: NDPIV Key Development Targets

Result	Development Indicators	Baseline FY2023/24	Target FY29/30
Goal: Achieve higher household incomes, full monetisation of the economy, and employment for sustainable socio-economic transformation			
Higher Household incomes	Real GDP growth rate	6.1	10.10%
	Income per-capita (USD)	1,154	2,942
	Population below the poverty line	16.9	12.9
	Gini Coefficient	0.413	0.37
	Average monthly nominal household income (Shs)	190,000	549,703
	Adjusted Net Savings (Current Shs,billion)	36,281	52,729
	Adjusted Net National Income (Current Shs,billion)	171,802	250,246
Employment	Share of the working population (%)	56.7	66.5
	Labourforce participation rate (%)	43	61
	Share of national labourforce employed less subsistence (%)	64.1	70.9
	Employment population ratio	37.5	52.2
	Labour productivity (GDP per worker, USD)-Agriculture	2,586	5,172
	Labour productivity (GDP per worker, USD)-Industry	28,032	51,536
	Labour productivity (GDP per worker, USD)-Services	14,257	26,211

Result	Development Indicators	Baseline FY2023/24	Target FY29/30
Full monetisation of the economy	Proportion of households in the subsistence economy	33.1	21.1
	Proportion of the population using mobile banking services	64	100
	Remittances as a Share of GDP	2.6	5.6
	Financial sector inclusion-formal	68	86

Source: NDP IV

5.3.2 NDP IV Programmes

The Plan has identified eighteen (18) programmes that have been designed to deliver the required results. The programmes are classified under four broad clusters depending on the development thematic areas they contribute to most. The clusters include: Production and Value Addition; Social Development; Enablers; and Governance.

The eighteen NDPIV programmes are classified under four broad clusters depending on the development thematic areas they mostly contribute to. The mapping of the different clusters alongside their respective programmes is presented in Table below.

Table 5.3: Mapping of the NDPIV Programmes by Cluster

Cluster	Programme
1. Production and Value Addition	1. Agro-industrialisation
	2. Sustainable Extractives Industry Development
	3. Tourism Development
	4. Manufacturing
	5. Private Sector Development
2. Social Development	6. Human Capital Development
	7. Sustainable Urbanisation and Housing
	8. Regional Development
3. Enablers	9. Integrated Transport Infrastructure and Services
	10. Sustainable Energy Development
	11. Digital Transformation
	12. Natural Resources, Environment, Climate Change, Land, and Water Management
	13. Innovation, Technology Development and Transfer
4. Governance	14. Legislature, Oversight and Representation
	15. Administration of Justice
	16. Development Plan Implementation
	17. Governance and Security
	18. Public Sector Transformation

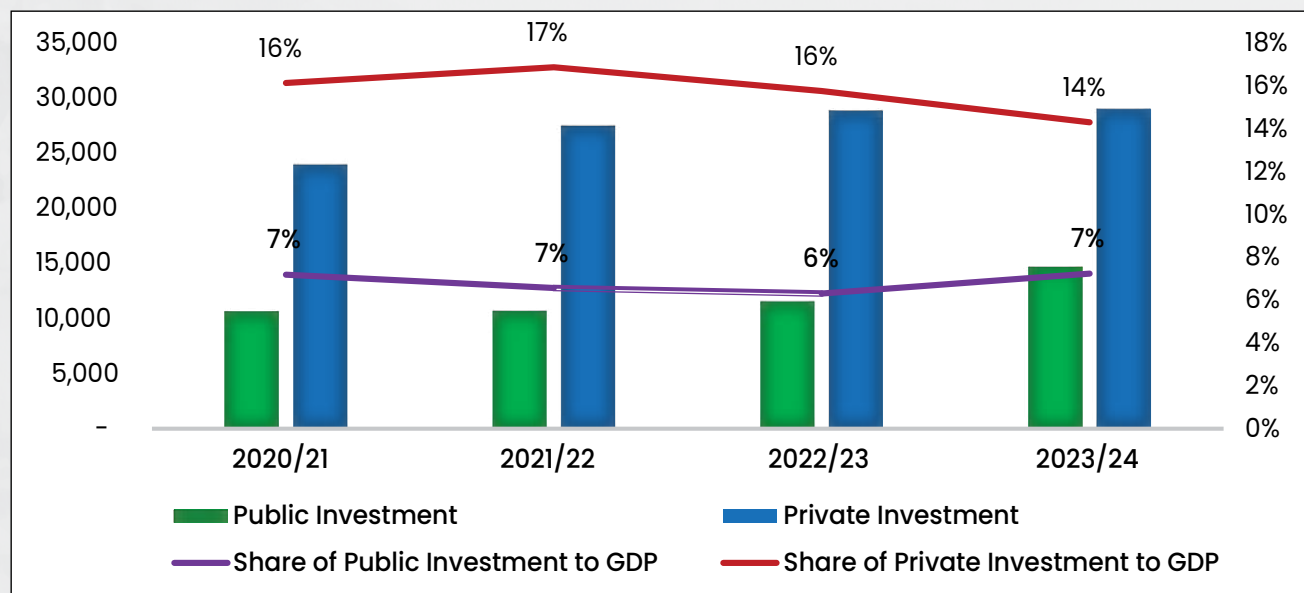
Source: NDP IV

5.4 Public Investment Management and Performance

5.4.1 PIM Performance in FY2024/25

Since FY2020/21, public investment as a share of GDP has stagnated, performing at an average of 7% annually. This stagnation has had a negative impact on private investment which has declined by about 2% in FY2023/24.

Figure 5.1: Share of Public and Private Investment to GDP



Source: UBOS

5.4.2 Capacity Building

- i. Government established the Public Investment Management (PIM) Centre of Excellence at Makerere University in 2020. The CoE conducts training of Public Officers in project management including appraisal.
- ii. In FY2024/25, the Centre trained 106 Government Officers. Cumulatively, 308 Government Officers have been trained on Investment Appraisal and Risk Analysis (PIAR); PIM Basic Course; etc.

5.4.3 PIMS Policy Reforms

In FY2024/25, Government:

1. Approved the National Public Investment Management Policy in November 2024. The policy provides for a streamlined framework for public investment management. The policy is anchored on the following objectives.
 - i) To accelerate full monetization of the economy by prioritizing investments in economic empowering programmes, ensuring social, regional and cultural and gender sensitive investments; adherence to local content
 - ii) To spur the knowledge economy by supporting scientists to innovate and provide solutions to increase production and productivity, enhance funding to research and development

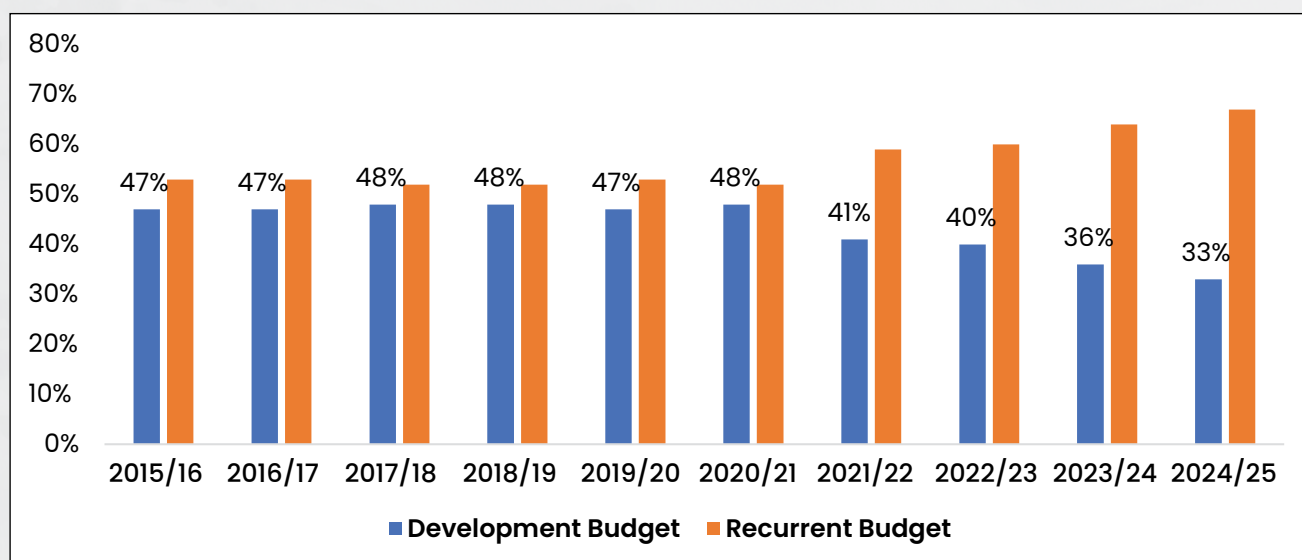
- iii) To enhance value addition and processing in key growth programmes by establishing and expanding existing agro-processing industries; increasing access to low-cost financing; providing extension services to increase production and productivity;
 - iv) To promote export-oriented growth by prioritising the export commodities where Uganda has a comparative advantage; enforcing quality standards; facilitating access to regional and international markets
 - v) To stimulate the services sector by supporting private sector growth by investing in skilling the workforce, investing in education and training programmes, and developing an efficient and robust digital infrastructure.
 - vi) To promote regional integration by harmonising tariffs and eliminating non-tariff barriers; supporting cross-border investment; creating special economic zones and free trade areas;
 - vii) To promote infrastructural development to lower costs of production by promoting public-private partnerships to mobilise resources; develop a national physical infrastructure plan; establish a national construction company; improve business environment and reduce regulatory barriers to private sector; ensure provision of adequate financing for operation and maintenance of government investments and assets;
 - viii) To increase effectiveness and efficiency in public investment management by developing comprehensive appraisal standards and tools to guide project preparation, selection, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation; prioritizing ongoing public investments;
2. Developed a framework for tracking project performance and implementation. The framework seeks to standardize and provide strategic direction during project implementation. In so doing, the framework will help in resolving issues related:
- a) Delayed disbursement of funds for externally funded projects
 - b) Change in project scope from approved plans which have disrupted project timelines, leading to additional costs
 - c) Weakness in project management skills
 - d) Delayed acquisition of right of way for infrastructure projects, leading to late commencement of project activities
 - e) Contracting incompetent companies and weak management, and supervision
 - f) Over-commitment of the budget, which leads to the allocation of inadequate resources for project implementation.
 - g) Commencement of projects without feasibility studies, which leads to delays in the actual implementation of projects

3. Reviewed the Development Committee guidelines to be sensitive to climate change, environment, social, safety, and health considerations across the Public Investment Management frameworks.

5.4.4 Public Investment Plan Portfolio review

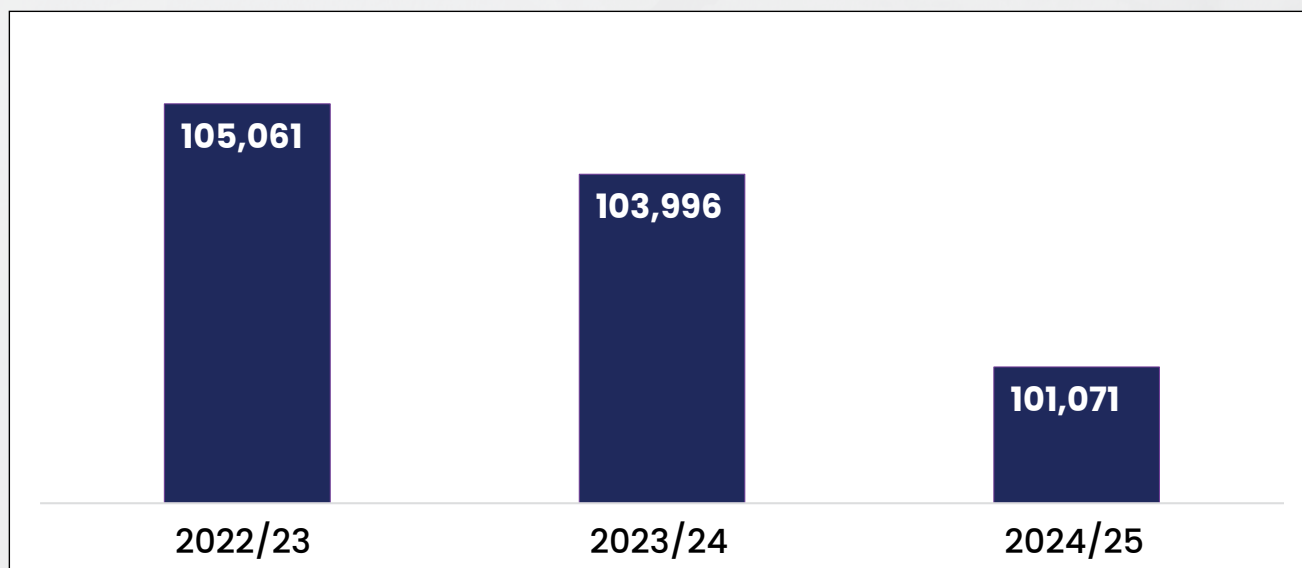
Over the NDP III period, the share of the development budget reduced in line with Government's fiscal consolidation agenda. This trend reflects, in part, Government's commitment to meeting its fixed costs that are unavoidable before taking on new additional commitments.

Figure 5.2: Share of Development Budget Vs Recurrent Budget



Source: MFPED – Budget Framework Papers

Over time, the overall value of the PIP has marginally reduced (Figure 5.3). The PIP for the period end FY2028/29 has 354 projects with a total value of Shs101,071billion. The value of projects being implemented in FY2024/25 is Shs14,914billion. Out of the 354 projects, 176 (49.7%) are classified as economic infrastructure projects, 30 (8.5%) are social projects, and 144 (40.7%) are retooling projects (institutional development projects). Out of Shs11,202billion released in FY2023/24, Shs9,332billion was spent, resulting in an absorption capacity of 83.3%.

Figure 5.3: Value of PIP, Shs(Bn)

Source: PAP

The portfolio review revealed that the average duration for project execution was 6.2 years, with an average time overrun of 1.3 years. The Integrated Transport and Infrastructure Services and Sustainable Energy Development Programmes experienced significant time overruns of 2.8 years and 2.4 years, respectively. Following the Portfolio review for FY2024/25, a total of 144 projects, representing 41%, have been reset to align with the retooling needs of NDP IV and 104 projects valued at Shs5,801.7billion were retained. Additionally, 73 projects, worth Shs3,942.7billion were exited from PIP for FY2024/25, resulting in available resources for new projects. Furthermore, 18 projects valued at Shs683.15billion have been included in the FY2025/26 PIP. A detailed account of the Development Committee's decisions is presented in the Table below.

Table 5.4: Development Committee Decisions on review of ongoing projects

DC Decision	Number of Projects	Percent	GOU Budget FY 2024/25 (Shsbillion)	EF Budget FY2024/25 (Shsbillion)
Downgrade to the pipeline	7	2.0%	9.5	80.8
Exit	73	20.6%	1,321.80	2,620.9
Extend	21	5.9%	397.3	1,665.9
Re-scope	3	0.8%	11.5	254.9
Retain	104	29.4%	777	5,031.7
Transfer to recurrent	2	0.6%	6.4	–
Reset	144	40.7%	2,728.00	8.7
Grand Total	354	100%	5,251.50	9,662.90

Source: DC Performance Report FY2024/25

5.5 Performance of Public Enterprises (PE) Sector

In FY2023/24, Government had a controlling interest in 50 Enterprises (14 Public Corporations and 36 State Enterprises). Out of these, forty-one (41) are Profit or Commercial-oriented and nine (9) are Not-for-Profit.

The performance of Public Corporations and State Enterprises is assessed with a one-year lag. During the period under review (FY2023/24), the performance of twenty (20) entities out of the forty-one (41) profit or commercial-oriented enterprises were assessed by the Auditor General. The detailed performance of the 20 PEs is provided in table 5.6 below. Meanwhile, subsidiaries under the National Enterprise Corporation (NEC) were assessed independently. Furthermore, only Nile Hotel International Limited was included in the assessment, among the subsidiaries of Uganda Development Corporate (UDC).

The Report of the Auditor General notes that, in FY2023/24:

1. The PEs that recorded profits included Uganda Electricity Transmission Company Limited (Shs82.25billion); Uganda Electricity Generation Company (Shs54.28billion) and Uganda Civil Aviation Authority (Shs32billion).
2. PEs in the financial sector that registered profits in 2024 included the following:
 - a) Housing Finance Bank (Shs79.91billion)
 - b) Uganda Development Bank (Shs55.13billion)
 - c) Post Bank Limited (Shs35.35billion)
 - d) Pride Microfinance Bank (Shs8.2billion).
3. In comparison with the previous year (FY2022/23), a number of State Enterprises and Corporations registered an increment in losses. These included:
 - a) NEC Farm Katonga Limited
 - b) Uganda Electricity Distribution Company
 - c) Kilembe Mines Limited
 - d) Uganda Railways Corporation
4. Although some companies were making significant amounts of profits, they did not pay dividends to Government. For instance, Uganda Electricity Transmission Company Limited, Uganda Electricity Generation Company Limited, National Enterprise Corporation, Post Bank Limited, among others, all made profits but did not make. These enterprises attributed the non-payment of dividends to retention of funds to fund planned investments/projects. Only Housing Finance Bank Limited proposed a dividend of Shs32.56billion, up from Shs29.23billion proposed in the previous FY2022/23.

To promote and facilitate industrial and economic development for social economic transformation, Government continued the revival of Uganda Development Corporation (UDC) as an investment arm. In FY2024/25, Government, through UDC:

- i) Acquired additional shareholding of 8% in Abubaker Technical Services and General Supplies; a civil engineering and construction works-oriented company, with a granite rock quarry site in Mayilikiti, Nakaseke District.
- ii) Provided additional financing to M/s East African Medital Vitals (EAMV), to enable the company acquire a second multi-purpose glove manufacturing line.
- iii) Acquired a preliminary shareholding of 16.56% in Fine Spinners (U) Ltd, a company involved in textile and garment manufacturing.
- iv) Acquired 9.9% shareholding in M/s Sanga Vet Company which produces veterinary medicines that primarily address livestock health issues.
- v) Facilitated Soroti Fruit factory to obtain an Operations and Management firm, to support expansion of the operational capacity of the plant and secure strong export markets for SOFTE products.

After 30 years of providing financial services and transforming Ugandans, Pride Microfinance officially transformed into a fully-fledged Bank on 9th May 2025.

Table 5.5: Profitability of Public and State Enterprises

S/N	Public Corporations and State Enterprises	Profit After Tax (Shs, billions)		
		FY2023/24	FY2022/23	Increase/Decrease (%)
1	Uganda Electricity Transmission Company	82.25	94.9	-13.36
2	Uganda Electricity Generation Company	54.28	33.99	60
3	Uganda Civil Aviation Authority	32	39.58	-19
4	Mandela National Stadium	18.66	2.32	701
5	NEC Luwero Industries Limited	10.65	8.05	32.3
6	NEC Construction Works & Engineering Limited	5.46	4.89	11.7
7	NEC AGRO SMC Limited	4.34	3.69	17.7
8	National Housing and Construction Company Limited	3.27	34.59	-90.5
9	Insurance Training College	1.824	1.881	-3
10	Uganda Printing and Publishing Corporation	1.04	-3.07	-133.9
11	Nile Hotel International Limited	1.02	0.92	11
12	Uganda Property Holdings Limited	0.638	1.094	-41.7
13	NEC Uzima Limited	0.52	0.16	225
14	NEC Farm Katonga Limited	-1.9	-0.07	2614
15	Uganda National Oil Company	-3.78	-17.51	-78.4
16	Uganda Air Cargo Corporation	-8.21	-10	-17.9

S/N	Public Corporations and State Enterprises	Profit After Tax (Shs, billions)		
		FY2023/24	FY2022/23	Increase/Decrease (%)
17	Uganda Electricity Distribution Company	-10.92	-2.18	401
18	Kilembe Mines Limited	-21.35	-2.39	793
19	Uganda Railways Corporation	-36.34	-35.6	2.1
20	Uganda National Airlines Company Limited	-2.37.85	-323.6	-26.5

Source: Auditor General Report (December 2024)

5.6 Private Sector Development Developments

5.6.1 Competitiveness

The competitiveness of an economy is dependent on various factors that comprise the business environment, economic growth, infrastructure, innovation and technology, among others. Uganda's business climate has shown signs of improvement, evidenced by a rise in the Business Tendency Index (BTI) from 55.58 in April 2024 to 59.32 in April 2025. This confidence is reflected across all sectors assessed with the highest average recorded in other services (68), followed by construction (63.1), manufacturing (60.5), wholesale trade (60), and agriculture (59) over the same period.

On the contrary, technological advancement has been at a slow pace, with Uganda achieving a score of 0.18 in the frontier technologies readiness index¹²¹, placing 155th position out of 170 economies in 2024.¹²²

Table 5.6: Frontier Technologies Readiness Index

Category Rank	2022	2024
ICT	133	165
Skills	137	147
R&D	91	93
Industry	120	114
Finance	147	143
Overall	152	155

Source: Technology and Innovation Report, 2025

121 This is measured on a scale of 0-1 and measured along the following indicators; internet users (share of population); mean download speed (megabits per second); expected years of schooling; high-skill employment (share of working population); number of scientific publications on frontier technologies; number of patents filed on frontier technologies; high-technology manufactures exports (share of total merchandise trade); digitally deliverable services exports (share of total services trade); and domestic credit to private sector (share of GDP).

122 2025 Technology and Innovation Report

Uganda's visibility and market share in targeted export markets has further been strengthened through investment in critical infrastructure and logistics at the sub-regional level to strengthen connectivity and boost overall competitiveness. This sub-section will dwell on the competitive advantages of the fifteen sub-regions spread across the country based on the ATMS. Development and expansion of product spaces for each value chain where the respective Zones have comparative advantage will go a long way in supporting the country's export development agenda.

i) Agro-industrialization

The top five major producers of maize account for about 74 percent of total national production, with Buganda North taking lead (24%), followed by Bunyoro (20%), Buganda South (11%); Tooro (10%) and Busoga at 9%. Production of millet was dominated by Ankole (24%) and Acholi at 18% whereas sorghum production is spearheaded by Acholi (37%) and Teso (19%) that account for over 50% of national production. Busoga (21%), Bukedi (19%) and Acholi (17%) sub-region account for 57 percent of total rice production.

Buganda North is the largest producer of beans having a share of 18%, followed by Bunyoro (16%) and Ankole (12%) subregions. Lango accounts for a substantial 65 percent of total soya beans production. Uganda is one of the largest coffee growing countries in the world, with two types of coffee produced (Arabica and Robusta). Whereas Buganda South and Buganda North are the biggest producers of robusta with a total share of 68 percent of national production, Tooro produces the 55 percent of total Arabica produced country-wide followed by Elgon at 23 percent.

Ankole (30%), Buganda South (20%), Buganda North (15%) and Tooro (14%) are the main banana producers. It is imperative to note that Government has made strides in enhancing value addition for bananas through the Presidential Initiative on Banana Industrial Development project that has since evolved to Banana Industrial Research and Development Centre (BIRDC). Several products have emerged from this initiative including flour, bread, doughnuts, biscuits among others. Cassava production has mainly been driven by West Nile (16%) and Lango (15%) followed by Buganda North and Teso each accounting for 12 percent of national production.

Table 5.7: Production of selected agricultural products

Sub-region	Maize (MT)	Millet (MT)	Sorghum (MT)	Rice (MT)	Beans (MT)	Soya bean (MT)	Coffee Robusta (MT)	Coffee Arabica (MT)	Banana (MT)	Cassava (MT)
South Buganda	385,806	565	701	631	77,713	87	95,344	-	2,192,890	69,824
North Buganda	849,446	778	546	12,572	119,956	975	64,009	429	1,635,192	204,081
West Nile	59,743	1,131	11,755	8,420	11,612	1,102	5	351	74,877	268,068
Lango	298,560	6,925	6,034	12,653	42,711	88,919	68	-	13,204	246,569
Acholi	80,541	11,789	59,076	45,928	22,993	22,340	9	-	11,037	134,07
Kigezi	23,774	6,115	18,231	14,631	35,807	53	7,649	715	354,649	9,128
Bunyoro	685,776	583	3,580	12,999	110,934	1,877	9,448	2,930	823,746	63,880
Tooro	357,487	3,675	1,949	14,806	81,372	1,725	5,445	23,539	1,597,549	37,221
Busoga	306,394	4,274	1,221	59,059	21,446	9,631	15,371	1,435	347,676	196,148
Teso	84,095	5,598	30,961	14,553	7,104	3,694	-	-	31,013	202,692
Bukedi	120,476	6,876	4,443	52,119	6,098	4,039	60	237	87,542	186,236
Elgon	176,818	751	202	26,170	44,495	2,420	-	9,674	661,077	26,727
Karamoja	27,724	558	15,152	494	4,261	267	-	-	183	1,491
Ankole	53,839	15,895	5,875	-	83,065	376	35,250	3,441	3,290,439	26,325
Kampala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
National	3,510,479	65,511	159,726	275,037	669,567	137,502	232,659	42,750	11,121,075	1,672,462

Source: Annual Agricultural Survey 2020

From the data below, it is apparent that Karamoja accounts for the largest production of cattle (17%) goat (15%) and sheep (40%) of the total production. Percent respectively. The largest number of pigs and chicken reared is concentrated in Buganda South, accounting for 17 percent 19 percent and respectively. However, most of the livestock is kept for household consumption (subsistence) rather than for commercial purposes.

Table 5.8: Production of Livestock

Sub-region	Pigs (No)	Chicken (No)	Sheep (No)	Goats (No)	Cattle (No)
South Buganda	1,220,985	11,172,024	235,984	1,462,761	1,411,000
North Buganda	1,059,527	9,490,288	206,878	1,324,333	1,594,140
West Nile	389,697	2,936,598	397,692	1,994,810	833,092
Lango	286,462	3,517,664	145,500	807,040	783,589
Acholi	363,256	3,751,176	118,879	1,267,657	833,165
Kigezi	301,021	1,024,513	264,242	657,979	305,933
Bunyoro	743,927	3,501,947	83,861	739,343	469,504
Tooro	624,902	2,504,419	178,943	1,192,821	710,724
Busoga	456,958	5,595,786	55,478	1,361,556	1,060,050
Teso	470,067	4,403,534	405,225	858,462	1,184,285
Bukedi	227,415	2,266,998	65,177	508,014	469,430
Elgon	241,957	3,529,224	70,261	568,838	610,839
Karamoja	82,001	1,498,696	1,762,609	2,632,465	2,414,995
Ankole	615,769	2,652,043	373,027	1,982,277	1,797,087
Kampala	-				
National	7,083,943	57,844,910	4,363,756	17,358,355	14,477,832

Source: UBOS

ii) Tourism

Each of the sub-regions is uniquely endowed with tourist attractions that should be harnessed to deliver the Ten-fold target of USD50Bn by 2040. Tourism arrivals have substantially increased over the NDPIII period by 169 percent from 473,085 in 2020 to 1,274,210 in 2023. The primary purpose of these arrivals was to visit friends and relatives followed by leisure & holiday and business and professional reasons. Whereas this milestone is commendable, average hotel room occupancy rate still remains low despite the improvement from 20.1 percent in 2020 to 53.9 percent in 2023 showing recovery in the sector.

Table 5.9: Performance of selected tourism value chains

Category (Numbers)		2020	2021	2022	2023
Visitation to National Parks		101,331	189,988	367,869	387,914
Visit to the Museum		3,910	2,883	67,366	131,508
Visit to the Source of the Nile		28,128	48,316	138,655	190,330
Visit to Uganda Wildlife Conservation Education Centre		67,789	131,117	486,464	619,164
Gorilla tracking permits	Available	57,824	56,576	56,576	56,576
	Sold out	11,346	8,029	24,438	38,836
Chimpanzee tracking permits	Available	33,030	32,760	32,760	32,760
	Sold out	4,819	4,998	12,361	15,695
Live animals licensed for export		126	31	600	176
Trophies licensed for export		444	447	838	636

Source: MTWA Statistical Abstract 2024

iii) Mineral-based Industrial Development

Mineral production grew by 37 percent from 1.72million tonnes in 2022 to 2.36million tonnes in 2023. Pozollana (38.5%) accounted for the largest share of mineral production, followed by limestone at 33.8%. By the end of 2023, 672 licenses were active. Gold is the country's major non-agricultural export, accounting for 40 percent share in total export. Whereas, the value of other mineral exports declined in 2024, gold exports picked moment, growing by 51 percent from USD2.3billion in 2022 to USD3.5billion in 2024 as shown in the table below.

Table 5.10: Export Performance of Selected Mineral Products

Export Item	Merchandise Exports (USDmillions)				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Gold	1,819.27	1,033.36	200.64	2,307.55	3,476.99
Base metals & Products	105.60	148.80	197.31	279.92	262.62
Cement	69.43	85.61	86.71	91.16	85.08
Crude oil (excl petroleum products)	56.35	80.85	110.11	102.58	78
Cobalt	0.00	0.32	0.00	0.00	0.00

Source: Bank of Uganda

Table 5.11 below shows the sub-regional distribution of available minerals.

S/N	Mineral/Value chain	Sub-region
1	Base Metals	Bukedi, South Buganda, Acholi, West Nile, Bunyoro, Tooro, Karamoja, Busoga, Kigezi, Ankole, North Buganda, Elgon
2	Gold	Bukedi, South Buganda, Acholi, West Nile, Bunyoro, Tooro, Karamoja, Busoga, Kigezi, Ankole, North Buganda, Elgon
3	Precious Metals	Bukedi, Karamoja, Busoga, Ankole, South Buganda, Acholi
4	PGM	South Buganda, Karamoja, Kigezi, Ankole, Bunyoro, Acholi
5	Rare Earth Elements	South Buganda, Tooro, Busoga, Elgon, Karamoja, Bunyoro, North Buganda, Ankole, Bukedi
6	EL (2003)	South Buganda, Busoga, Kigezi, Ankole, Tooro, Lango
7	Cobalt	South Buganda, Tooro, Busoga, Acholi, Bunyoro, Ankole
8	Copper	South Buganda, Tooro, Busoga, Elgon, Ankole, Karamoja, Bunyoro, North Buganda, Acholi
9	Kaolin	South Buganda, Tooro, Kigezi, Ankole, North Buganda, Bunyoro
10	Silica/glass sand	South Buganda, Karamoja
11	Dimension Stone	South Buganda, Bunyoro, Karamoja, Busoga, Elgon, Lango, Teso, North Buganda, Bukedi, Acholi, Kigezi, Ankole
12	G	Acholi, Karamoja
13	Industrial minerals	West Nile, Tooro, Ankole, South Buganda, Busoga, Elgon, Bunyoro
14	Limestone	West Nile, Karamoja, Tooro, Bukedi, Kigezi, Ankole
15	SA	Bunyoro, Bukedi
16	Volcanic ash	Tooro, Kigezi
17	Pozzolana	Tooro, Elgon, Ankole, South Buganda, Karamoja
18	MAR	Karamoja
19	Iron ore	Karamoja, Kigezi, North Buganda, West Nile, Elgon, Bukedi, Busoga
20	Silver	Busoga, Ankole, Tooro
21	Zinc	Busoga
22	Granite	Busoga, North Buganda, Teso, South Buganda, Ankole, Karamoja, Lango, Bunyoro, Tooro, Acholi
23	Nickel	Busoga, Ankole, Kigezi, Acholi, Bunyoro

24	Uranium	Busoga, Karamoja
25	Zircon	Busoga
26	Niobium	Elgon, Kigezi, Ankole, South Buganda, Bukedi
27	Phosphates	Elgon, Bukedi
28	Vermiculite	Elgon
29	Tantalite	Kigezi, Ankole, South Buganda
30	Tin	Kigezi, Ankole, South Buganda
31	Wolfram	Kigezi, Ankole
32	Columbite	Kigezi, Ankole, South Buganda, Karamoja
33	Platinum	Ankole, Acholi
34	Cassiterite	Ankole
35	Bentonite	Bunyoro, Kigezi
36	EL/ML-Pozzolanic materials	Tooro
37	Coltan	Kigezi, Ankole, South Buganda, Elgon
38	Beryllium	Ankole, South Buganda
39	Industrial metals	Busoga
40	Gypsum	Tooro
41	Li	Ankole, Kigezi, South Buganda, Bunyoro, North Buganda
42	Tungsten	Ankole, Kigezi
43	Salt	Tooro
44	LST	Tooro
45	Manganese	Western region
46	Class VI	Karamoja
47	Class III, LST	Karamoja
48	PS	South Buganda, Karamoja
49	Mica	Ankole, Bunyoro
50	Lead	Ankole
51	Sand	South Buganda
52	Geothermal	Tooro
53	LST	Karamoja
54	G	Acholi, Karamoja

Source: MEMD 2023 Statistical Abstract

5.6.2 Financing for Competitiveness

a) Investment

Investment expressed as a share of Gross Capital Formation (GCF) grew by 8.1% from Shs40,415billion in FY2022/23 to Shs43,686billion in FY2023/24 primarily driven by the growth of public sector investment (27.1%). As a percentage of GDP, GFCF reduced by 2.4% from 22.1% in FY2022/23 to 21.5% registered in FY2023/24. This was far below the NDPIII target of 27.7% for the same period.

Private Sector Investment which accounts for 66.4% of the GFCF, expanded by 0.5% from Shs28,864billion in FY2022/23 to Shs29,004billion in FY2023/24. The economic activities under buildings (28.6%), machinery and equipment (23.1%) and other structures (20.9%) accounted for the largest share of private investment.

b) Foreign Direct Investment

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflows to Uganda expanded from USD2,952.9million in 2022 to USD2,991.2million in 2023 before expanding further by 10.5% to USD3,304.9million in 2024¹²³ (Fig. 5.4). The growth was largely attributed to advancements in the mining sector, transitioning from exploration and appraisal to the development phase in preparation for oil production (BoU, 2024). Uganda's FDI outlook is for higher inflows supported by investments projected in oil and related sectors as well as government infrastructural projects such as highway roads, electricity generation dams and bridges.

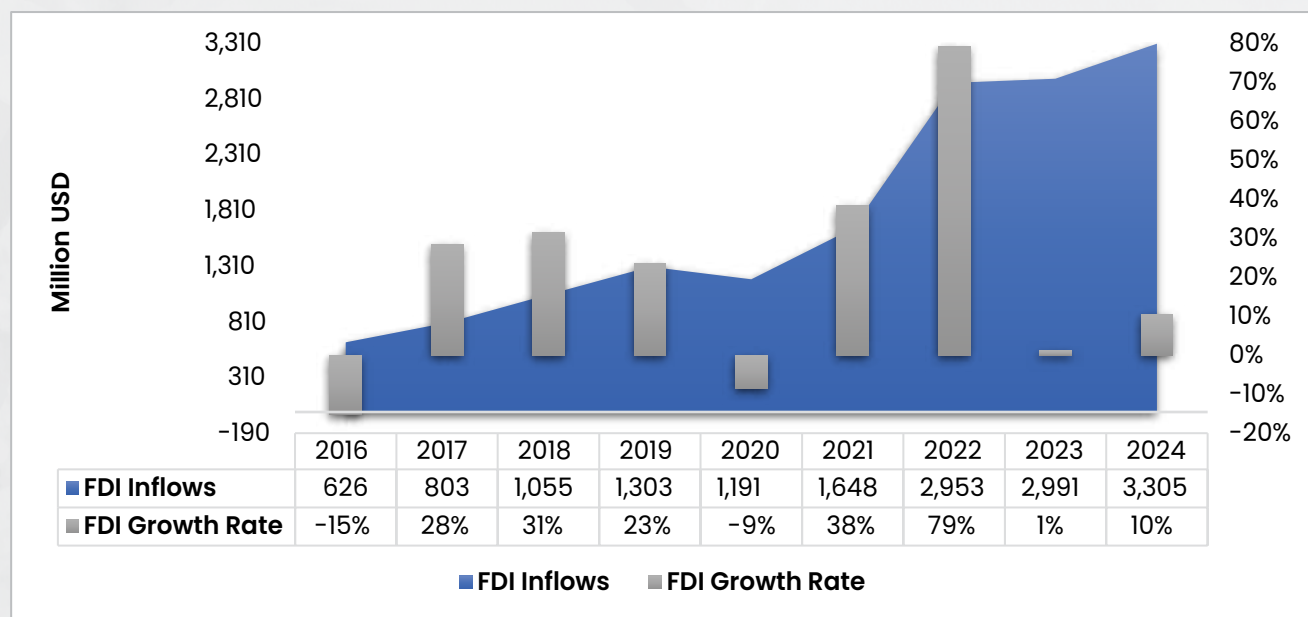
Global FDI flows in 2023 were recorded at USD1.33 trillion, 2% less than in 2022 (USD1.36 trillion)¹²⁴. The decline was partly explained by corporate financial reconfigurations, like introduction of a global minimum tax for large multinational enterprises (MNEs) and a fall in the value of cross-border mergers and acquisitions (M&As). The international investment landscape is anticipated to remain challenging on account of sluggish economic growth, rising fragmentation, trade disputes, geopolitical strains, and efforts to diversify supply chains. These factors have led many multinational corporations (MNCs) to take a more guarded stance toward global expansion. Nevertheless, a rise in greenfield project announcements in 2023 is expected to bolster FDI to a modest growth¹²⁵.

123 Bank of Uganda, Disseminated indicators file, 2024

124 World Investment Report, 2023

125 Private Sector Investment Survey Report, 2024

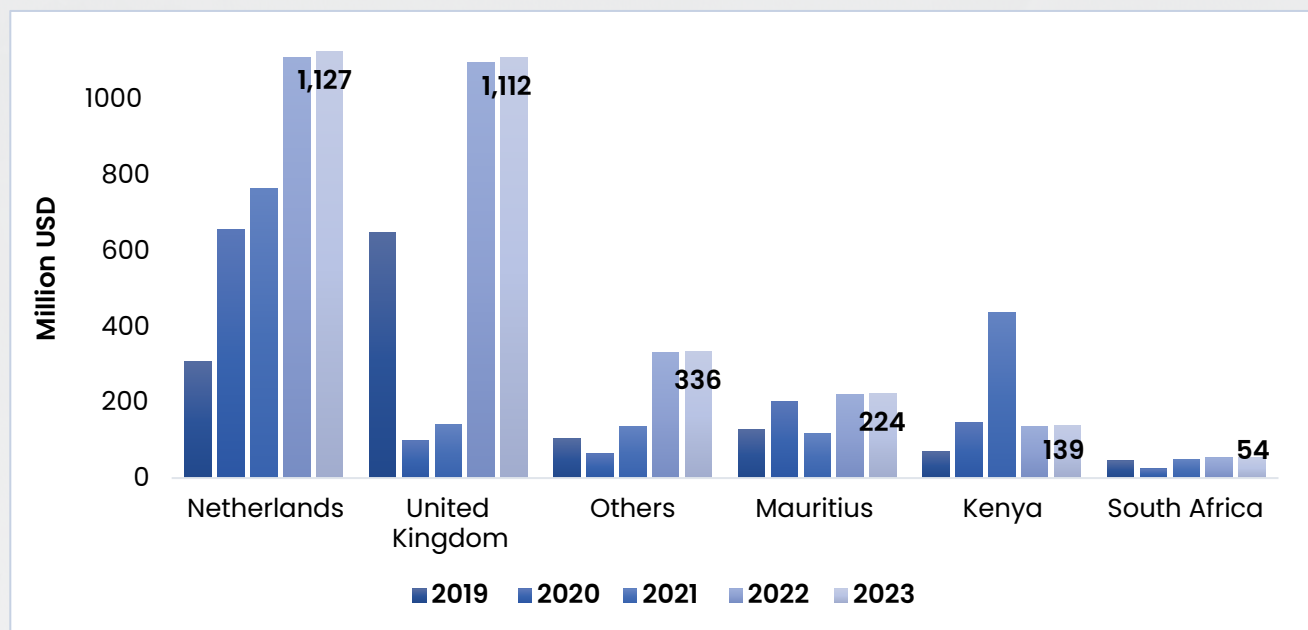
Figure 5.4: Foreign Direct Investment Trends, 2016 – 2024



Source: BoU, 2025

FDI by Source Country: Netherlands remained the main source of FDI inflows to Uganda, accounting for 38% (USD1,127million) of total FDI inflows in 2023. This was closely followed by the UK, contributing 37% (FDI worth USD1.1billion). Other key source countries included Mauritius and Kenya accounted for 7% (USD224million) and 5% (USD139million) of the total FDI inflow to Uganda, respectively.

Figure 5.5: Net FDI Inflows by Sources of Origin (Countries) Trends, 2016 – 2024



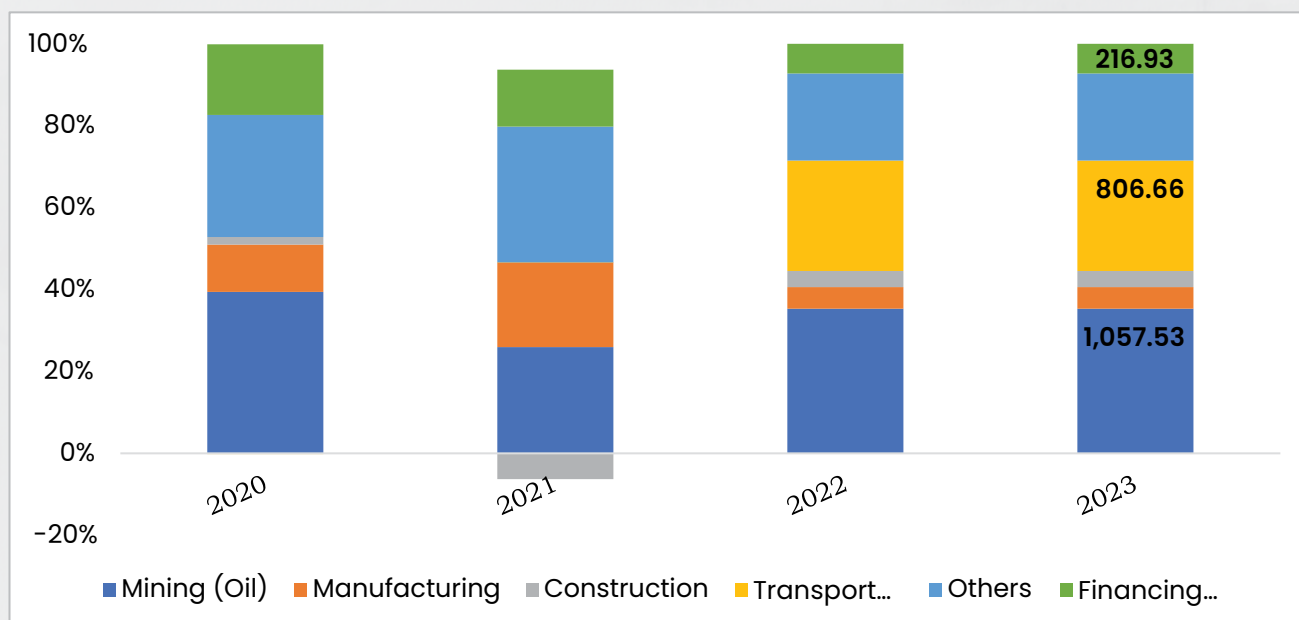
Source: BoU, 2025

Sector Distribution of FDI: In 2023, mining (oil) sector-related FDI inflows amounted to USD1,057.53million, representing 35.4% of total FDI inflows received in 2023. FDI to mining

sector expanded by 1.3% from USD1,044.01million registered in 2022. The increase was primarily driven by intensified activity in the sector, transitioning from the exploration and appraisal phase to the development phase. According to BoU (2024), 97.4% of FDI inflows in 2023 were linked to oil sector activities, with 67.3% directed to the Mining sector and 30.1% to the Transportation sector, primarily for pipeline development. The oil sector in Uganda is set to continue attracting substantial foreign investment, particularly as the country moves closer to the commercial extraction of oil.

Transport, storage and communication attracted the second largest FDI of USD806.7million, accounting for 27.0% of the total FDI in 2023 in the figure below. Other sectors that significantly contributed to FDI inflows included Financing, insurance, business services (USD216.9million), Manufacturing (USD157.6million) and Construction (USD115.9million).

Figure 5.6: FDI Performance by Sector, 2020 to 2023 (Million USD)



Source: BoU data, 2024

c) Investment facilitation

Markets: Domestically, Uganda's total private sector spending grew by 2.5%, reaching Shs134.3trillion in FY2023/24, up from Shs131.1 trillion in FY2022/23. This growth was mainly driven by household expenditure which expanded by 2.3% to Shs125.8trillion in FY2023/24, up from Shs123.0trillion in FY2022/23. Relatedly, there was an uptick in household final consumption expenditure as a share of GDP, rising from 67.2% in FY2022/23 to 68.8% in FY2023/24.

Globally, Uganda's total international trade expanded by 28.8% in FY2023/24, reaching USD25.3billion compared to USD19.6billion in FY2022/23. This growth was propelled by a 37.5% increase in total exports (from USD7,380.7million in FY2022/23 to USD10,151.0million in FY2023/24) and a 23.6% rise in imports (from USD12.27billion in FY2022/23 to USD15.16billion in FY2023/24) during the same period. The growth

in exports facilitated a fall in Uganda's trade deficit by 8.7% (from USD3.4billion in FY2022/23 to USD3.1billion in FY2023/24).

Successful implementation of the Economic and Commercial Diplomacy (ECD) Strategy will play a crucial role in providing access to markets by facilitating negotiations of Bilateral and Multilateral deals to facilitate trade and investment. Under the Strategy, Government sets to negotiate several trade agreements with regions such as the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), which will provide preferential access to the GCC market for Ugandan exports.

d) Investment Finance

i) Private Sector Credit

The average growth in credit to the private sector was 7.7 percent in FY2023/24 down from 9.9 percent in FY2022/23. The slowdown was primarily due to lackluster demand for credit among borrowers and a cautious approach to lending by the financial institutions. Nonetheless, government initiatives such as the Parish Development Model (PDM), Emyooga, Agricultural Credit Facility (ACF), Small Business Recovery Fund (SBRF), and others have augmented the lending provided by the financial institutions.

The expansion of private sector credit varied significantly among the major economic sectors. Notably, the agriculture, mining & quarrying, and construction sectors experienced an increase in credit growth. In contrast, a deceleration in credit allocation to manufacturing, trade, business services, and household sectors were observed during the year.

ii) Development Finance

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

iii) Domestic Savings

Domestic savings as a share of GDP marginally improved from 18.8% in 2023¹²⁶ to 19.2% in FY2023/24¹²⁷. Real GDS expanded by 4.5%, growing from USD8.8billion in 2022 to USD9.2billion in 2023. This is mainly attributed to the rise in the average monthly savings per person to Shs258,848 in 2023 (from about Shs150,000 in 2018), amounting to an estimated annual savings of Shs40trillion (23% of GDP)¹²⁸. In addition, the use of commercial banks and SACCOs for savings has grown to 13% and 15%, respectively. Despite these advancements, Village Savings and Loans Associations (47%), saving at home (44%), and mobile money (42%) remain the dominant savings channels, reflecting limited access to banks.

126 World Bank, 2024

127 NDP IV

128 Census Report, 2024

Similarly, savings with schemes supervised by the Uganda Retirement Benefits Authority rose from Shs2.0 trillion in FY2022/23 to Shs2.17 trillion in FY2023/24, accounting for 8% growth. This expansion in contributions was primarily driven by the 3% growth in member accounts to 3.22million in FY2023/24 from 3.14million in FY2022/23 driven by new employer and employee registrations, as well as expansion in the annual salary. Additionally, sector assets expanded by 13.1% from Shs21.76 trillion as at 30 June 2023 to Shs24.62 trillion as at 30 June, 2024.

iv) Capital Markets

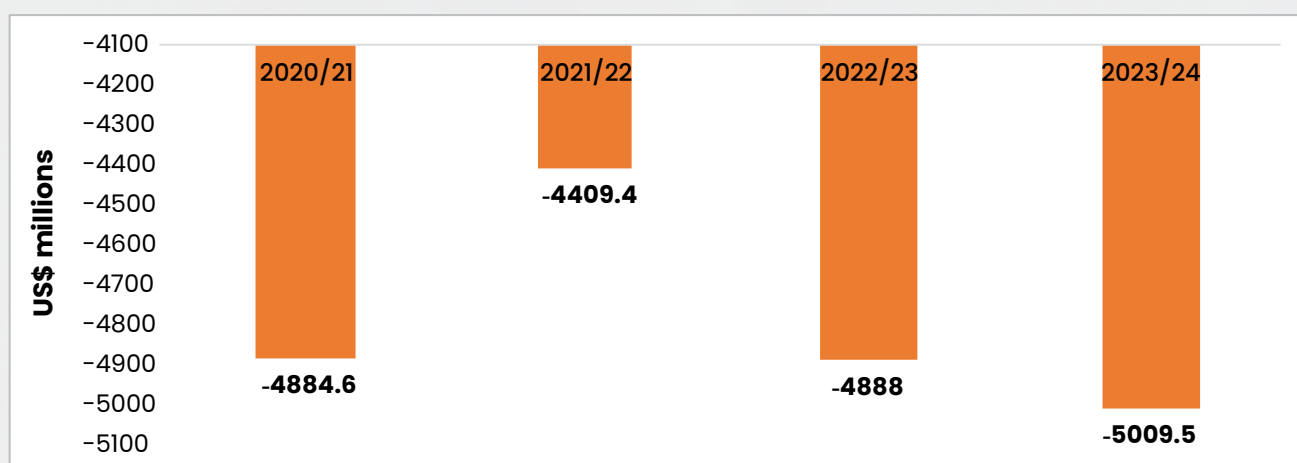
By end March 2025, the total market capitalization had reached Shs27.7 trillion, an increase from Shs26.1 trillion at the end of December 2024 (6.5% growth). The domestic market capitalization increased by 8.9% to Shs13.8 trillion as of March 2025, from Shs12.7 trillion in December 2024. The growth was primarily driven by significant gains in the market capitalization of five locally listed companies since there weren't any new listings in the FY2024/25.

Relatedly, the Collective Investment Schemes (CIS) total Assets Under Management (AUM) demonstrated growth of 9.2%, with AUM reaching Shs4,199.8billion as of March 2025, up from Shs3,845.5billion recorded in December 2024. The growth was attributed to the robust regulatory framework that enhanced investor confidence, as well as increased public awareness of the benefits associated with investing through CIS.

5.6.3 Trade and Market Development

The national import bill has generally widened during NDPIII (Figure 5.7). While the merchandise trade deficit narrowed from USD3.4billion in FY2022/23 to USD3.1billion in FY2023/24, the services trade deficit widened from USD1.4billion to USD1.9billion over the same period. Government has made progress in deepening Uganda's market presence in strategic export destinations to boost export revenues. Key interventions have included participation in bilateral engagements, negotiation of trade protocols, and the strengthening of Economic and Commercial Diplomacy (ECD), among others.

Figure 5.7: Trade Balance over the NDPIII Period



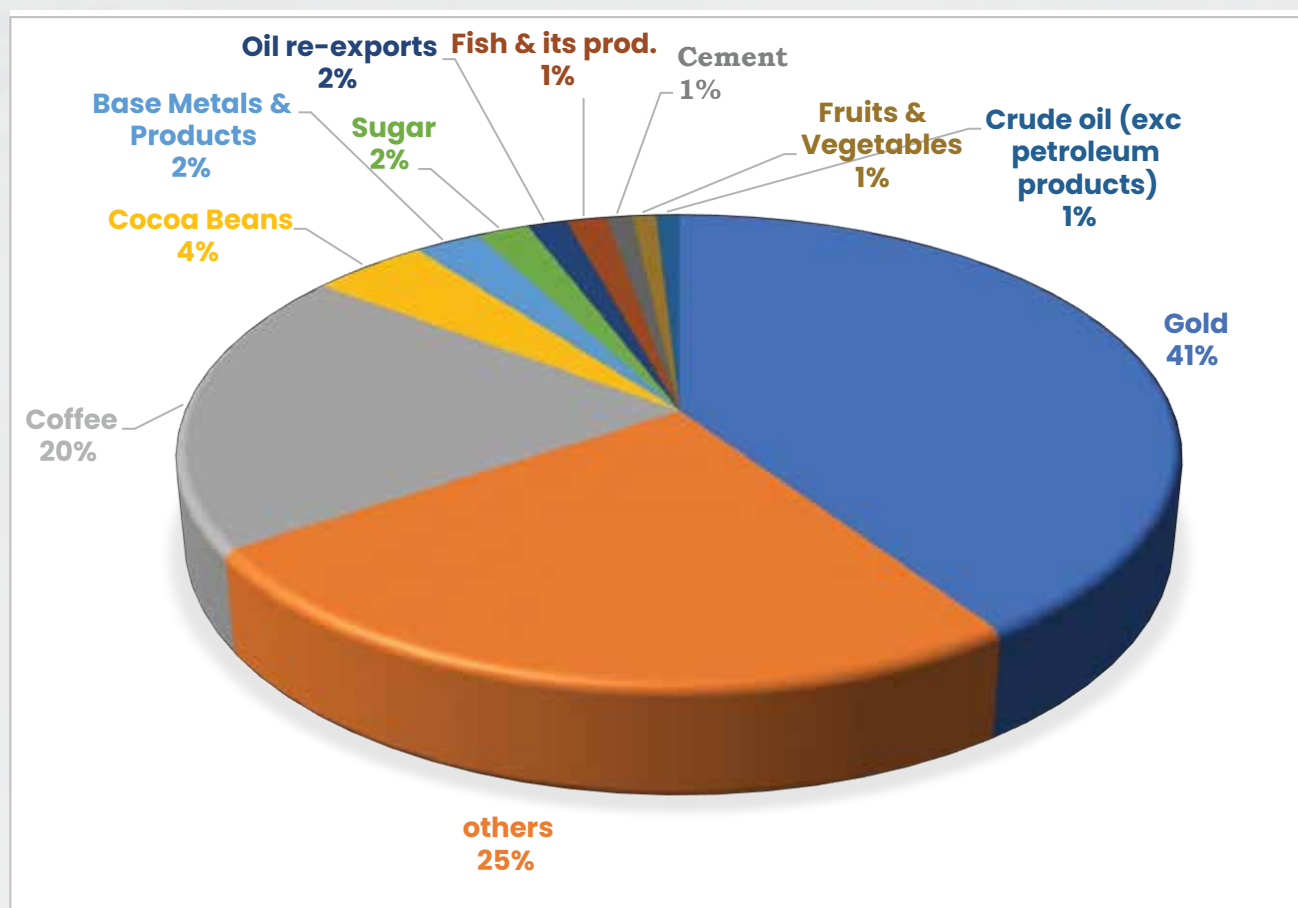
Source: Bank of Uganda

a) Export Growth and Development

Uganda's total merchandise exports shows continued improvement from 46 percent record increase in FY2023/24 when merchandise earnings reached USD7.9billion compared to USD5.4billion in FY2022/23. In the 12 months to March 2025, merchandise exports increased by 40.6 percent, rising from USD639.6million in March 2024 to USD 1,110.048million in April 2025. In FY2023/24, service exports grew by 15.8 percent, from USD1.9billion to USD2.2billion. The main drivers of service export growth included travel and tourism, business services, transport, and insurance and finance.

The top ten exports for the twelve months ending March 2025 accounted for 75.1 percent of total merchandise exports, with the majority comprising agricultural products and extractives. These included: gold (40.7%), coffee (19.7%), cocoa beans (4.4%), base metals and products (2.5%), sugar (2%), oil re-exports (1.5%), fish and fish products (excluding regional trade) (1.5%), cement (1%), crude oil (excl petroleum products) (0.9%) and fruits and vegetables (0.9%) as shown in the figure below.

Figure 5.8: Top 10 Uganda's Export Products, FY2023/24



Source: BoU, 2025

During the period from April 2024 to March 2025, Uganda's major export destination markets, comprising the EAC, the Middle East, and the European Union, accounted for 77.4 percent of total exports. Specifically, the EAC contributed 27.1percent, the Middle East 33.02 percent, and the European Union 17.2 percent.

The leading individual markets within these regions were: UAE (USD3Bn), DRC (USD831Mn), Italy (USD796Mn), Hongkong (USD683Mn), Kenya (USD629Mn), South Sudan (USD555Mn), India (USD392Mn), Germany (USD282Mn), Rwanda (USD273Mn), and Netherlands (USD182Mn).

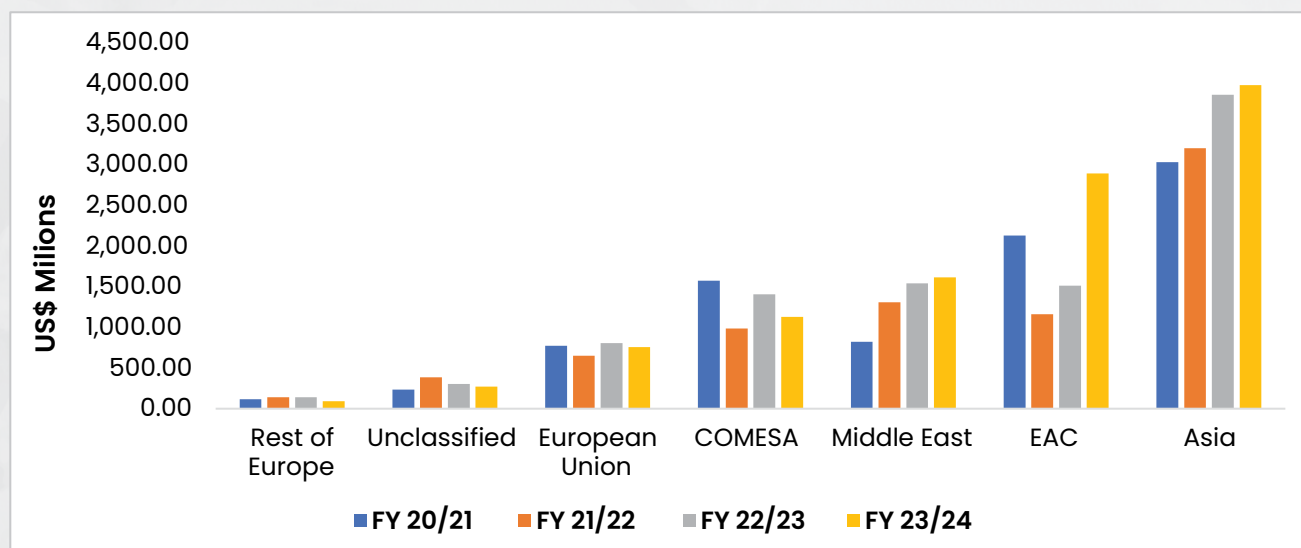
In March 2025, Uganda signed the Establishment Agreement for the Fund for Export Development in Africa (FEDA), an impact investment fund under Afreximbank. FEDA was created to support investments that promote intra-African trade, industrialization, and value-added export development. With Uganda's accession, FEDA's membership expands to 21 countries. This milestone is expected to enhance Uganda's access to export financing, helping to close the export financing gap and improve the country's overall competitiveness.

b) Import Substitution

The value of formal merchandise imports increased by 26.4 percent, rising from USD8.9billion in FY2022/23 to USD11.1billion in FY2023/24. Uganda's top six import categories accounted for over 83 percent of the total import value during this period. The overall rise in imports was largely driven by a sharp increase in mineral product imports (excluding petroleum), which grew by 129.5 percent—from USD1.1billion in FY2022/23 to USD2.6billion in FY2023/24.

In the twelve months ending April 2025, Uganda's imports were valued at USD12.7billion. The major contributors to the import bill during this period were: mineral products (excl. Petroleum) (27.2%) and machinery equipment, vehicles and accessories Machinery Equipment, Vehicles & Accessories (18.8%), Petroleum Products (13.3%), Vegetable Products, Animal, Beverages, Fats & Oil (9.2%), Chemical & Related Products (7.4%) and Base Metals & their Products (7.3%), accounting for 83 percent of total imports.

Uganda continued to source the majority of its imports from Asia (36.5 percent), followed by the EAC (25 percent) and the Middle East (12.9 percent). As shown in the figure below, imports from Asia increased by 3.0 percent, rising from USD3.8billion in FY2022/23 to USD3.98billion in FY2023/24. The leading source countries were China, Tanzania, the UAE, India, and Kenya. While imports from India declined by 1.1 percent, imports from Tanzania grew exponentially—rising by 324.0 percent in FY2023/24.

Figure 5.9: Origin of Uganda's Imports by key Regions

Source: BOU, 2025

c) Market Performance

The forthcoming NDPIV will build on the achievements of NDPIII to increase the share of exports in GDP through a 50:50:50 triplet export targets¹²⁹ of the Tenfold Growth Strategy by 2040. In FY2024/25, the Government enhanced the implementation of Economic and Commercial Diplomacy (ECD) by supporting 12 Missions Abroad to promote trade, tourism, and investment initiatives. These efforts are expected to progressively increase and sustain Uganda's market share in targeted export markets.

Formal exports to the EAC in the 12-months to April 2025 increased to USD2.25billion, a notable rise of 5.0 percent compared to the 12-months period to April 2024. Informal exports increased by approximately 13 percent, rising from USD568million between May 2023 and April 2024 to USD642million between May 2024 and April 2025. Total exports to EAC accounted for 30 percent of Uganda's total exports.

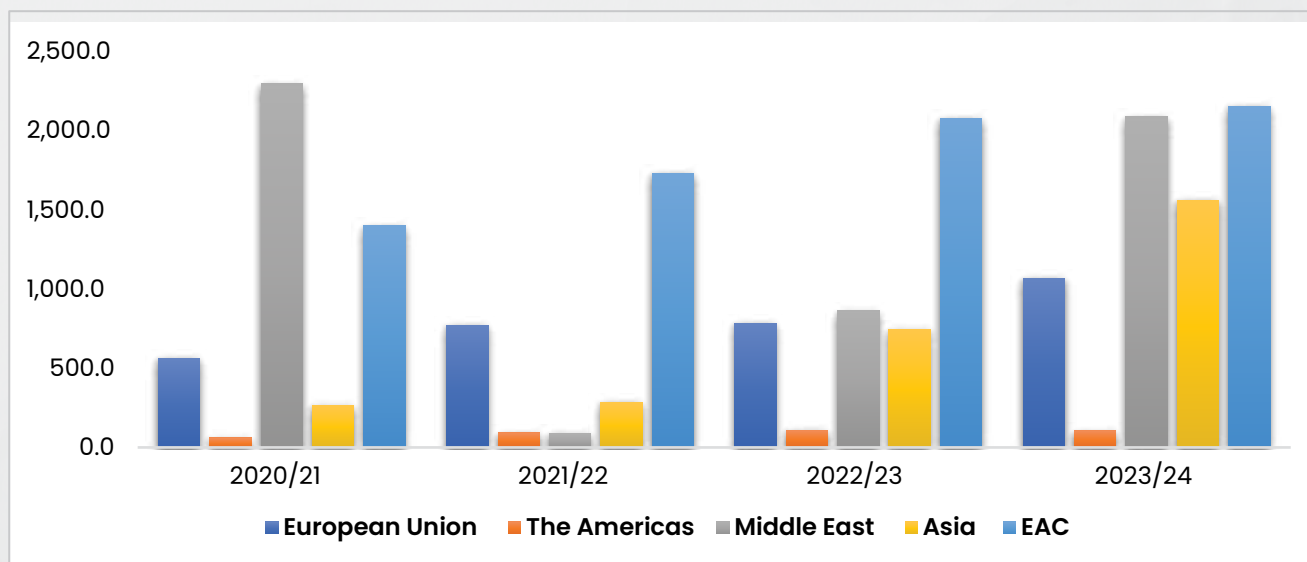
Total exports (formal and informal) to the EAC accounted for 88 percent of Uganda's total exports to the African market, indicating that trade with the rest of Africa remains marginal. DRC was the leading destination for Uganda's exports within the EAC, accounting for 33 percent of the region's total exports, followed by Kenya at 25 percent.

Most of the goods exported to Africa, particularly to the EAC, included finished manufactured products such as iron and steel products, cement, hair products, and unglazed ceramic flags and pavers. Agricultural exports included dairy products, sugar, beans, tea, and maize, reflecting the growth of Uganda's agro-processing sector.

129 This implies an increase in value-added exports across the three indicators from the baseline year in 2022 to the 50% target by 2040: Exports in GDP from 12% to 50%; Manufactured goods in merchandise exports from 13% to 50%; and Medium and high-tech products in manufactured exports from 21% to 50%

Unlocking the potential of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) will be a major game changer in expanding trade with other African countries. Uganda can also fully leverage preferential tariff arrangements under COMESA, AfCFTA, China, India, and the European Union, particularly the duty- and quota-free access for most products—to enhance its trade performance.

Figure 5.10: Export Trend and Destination of Merchandise Exports



Source: BOU, 2025

d) Trade Facilitation Infrastructure

Government established strategic partnerships with key development partners, including TradeMark Africa (TMA). Through TMA's support, essential trade infrastructure, such as One-Stop Border Posts (OSBPs), the Single Customs Territory (SCT), and laboratory testing centers, have been developed to enhance cross-border trade and competitiveness. These investments, spanning both physical infrastructure and digital trade solutions, have significantly improved the efficiency and effectiveness of cross-border trade operations.

To date, over 15 OSBPs have been established, reducing border crossing time by 70% and generating annual savings of approximately USD63million. Since 2007, a total of 274 Non-Tariff Barriers (NTBs) have been resolved, supported by the introduction of the EAC NTB Reporting App, which simplifies the identification and tracking of trade barriers. Notably, the Regional Electronic Cargo Tracking System (RECTS) now enables real-time monitoring of goods in transit, significantly reducing cargo diversion, minimizing delays, and enhancing cargo security across the region.

Since its inception in 2014, the Single Customs Territory (SCT) has undergone several upgrades to improve regional trade facilitation. In 2024, with support from the Governments of the United Kingdom and the Netherlands, a major enhancement was introduced, scanner image sharing between Kenya and Uganda. This innovation has promoted greater transparency and efficiency in customs procedures, further reinforcing the SCT's role in streamlining regional trade.

Building on these advancements, the EAC Secretariat commissioned the upgraded SCT Centralized Platform in January 2025. This platform enables real-time, seamless exchange of customs and trade data among interconnected Customs and Ports Authorities of Partner States. It is designed to accelerate regional integration and boost trade by addressing persistent challenges such as customs clearance delays, non-tariff barriers, high transaction costs, and inefficiencies in cross-border trade. Currently, the customs systems of Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Rwanda, and Burundi are integrated into the Centralized Platform, with plans underway to onboard other Partner States and key trade facilitation agencies.

With funding from the European Union and Denmark, Uganda is set to construct its first climate-resilient market at the Elegu OSBP, aimed at protecting the flood-prone area. The facility will host up to 1,500 traders and incorporate key features such as flood mitigation infrastructure across 11 acres, solar power, fire protection systems, improved waste management, reliable water supply, and childcare facilities. Additional components of the project include the development of a market management charter, capacity-building for trader associations in market governance, and financial and business training to strengthen SMEs.

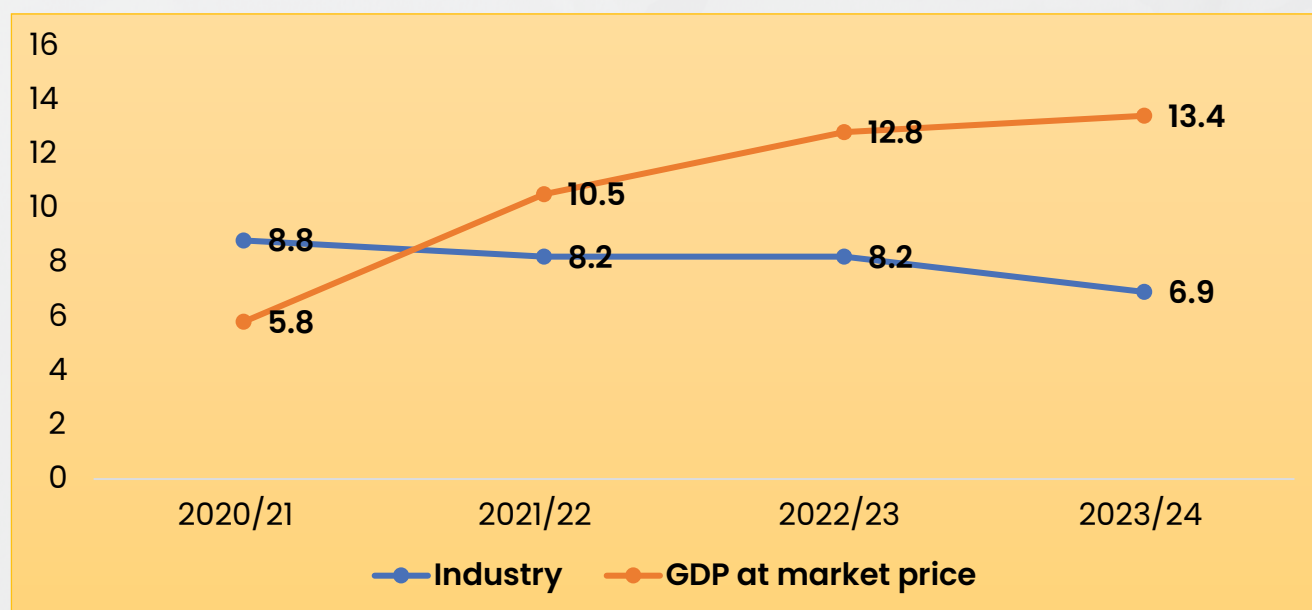
5.6.4 Industrial Development

Uganda's Industrial Sector growth has lagged behind overall GDP growth and has decelerated during the NDPIII period (figure 5.11). The industrial sector's share in GDP declined by more than two percent, dropping from 27.1 percent in FY2020/21 to 24.9 percent in FY2023/24. This annual growth rate of the sector declined from 8.8% at the start of NDPIII to 6.9% in FY2023/24. On a positive note, the average performance of industry share in GDP in the first two quarters of FY2024/25 increased by 4 percent to 26 percent from 25 percent over the same period in FY2023/24. This improvement signals a rebound and an upward trajectory in industrial output.

Table 5.12: Percentage Contribution to GDP at Current Prices

Economic Activity	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Manufacturing	16.4	16.4	15.6	15.2
Construction	5.2	5.5	5.3	5.2
Water	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1
Mining & quarrying	1.9	1.4	1.5	1.3
Electricity	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.1
Industry	27.1	26.8	25.8	24.9

Source: UBOS

Figure 5.11: Percentage Change in Value Added

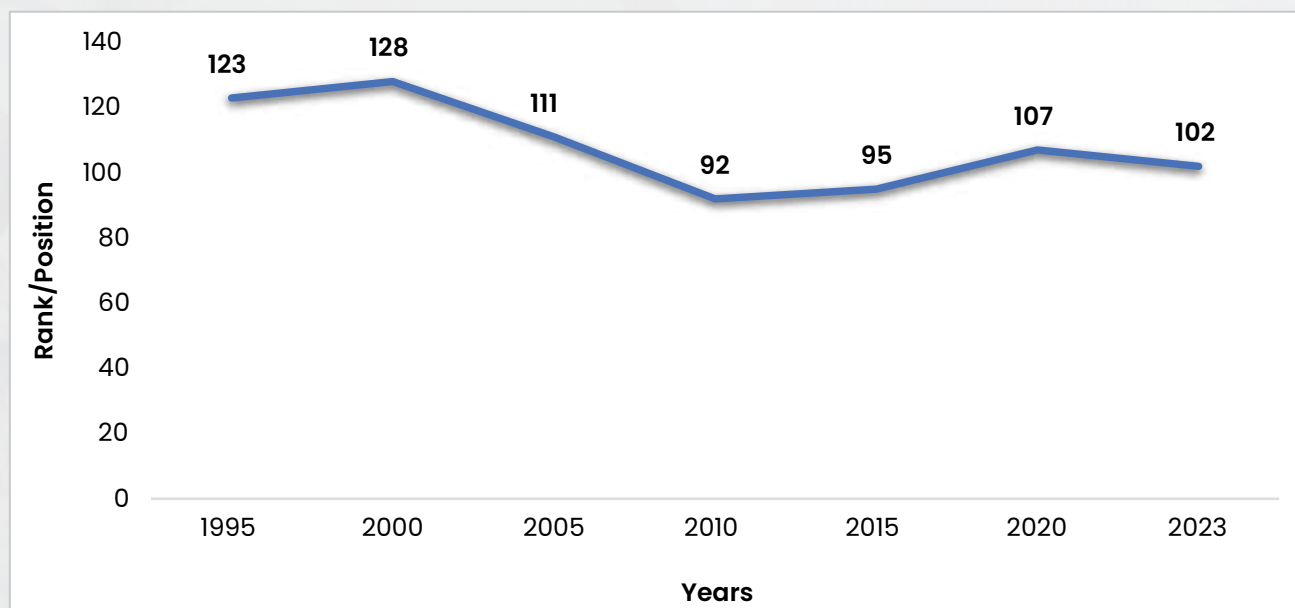
Source: UBOS Revised-annual-GDP-2023_24

The *Industrial Development Report 2024* emphasizes the importance of African countries integrating emerging issues into their industrial policies, particularly green industrialisation, and digital transformation. Uganda has been recognised among the countries whose industrial policy addresses sustainability concerns and has demonstrated implementation of such measures. Notable examples include the formulation of the Green Manufacturing Strategy and the assembly of solar electric buses by Kira Motors Corporation, efforts aimed at building an indigenous automotive industry while advancing the Government's green industrialisation agenda.

i. Economic Diversification

As part of its product diversification efforts, Uganda added 31 new product spaces¹³⁰ to its export basket between 2008–2023, largely dominated by light manufactures affirming the growth and resilience of the manufacturing sector. Despite this progress, Uganda has become less economically complex, ranking 102nd out of 145 economies in 2023 with an Economic Complexity Index (ECI) score of -0.64. This represents a decline of 14 positions compared to a decade earlier, attributed to the limited volume of diversified exports and a shift toward products of lower complexity.

130 Unglazed ceramic flags and pavers, sheets for veneering for plywood, solid soybean residues, other manufactured tobacco, fiberboard of wood, butter, casein, gelatin, hair products, paper labels, soybean oil, stoppers, caps and lids of metal, sauces and seasonings, onions, shallots and garlic, rubber inner tubers, paper used for graphic purposes, vegetables, provisionally preserved, other fermented beverages, seaweed and edible vegetable products, fermented milk products, eggs, in shell, asbestos fibers, carbon paper, sulfonitric acids, cloth of iron or steel wire, zinc powders, garments made of textile felts and nonwoven fabric, wigs, artificial filament tow, waste of man-made fibers, ceramic sinks, washbasins and similar sanitary fixtures

Figure 5.12: Trends in the Economic Complexity Index Ranking

Source: *Atlas of Economic Complexity*

It is important to note that Uganda's existing productive know-how offers moderate opportunities for diversification into related products. Value chains with high potential for new diversification include dairy products and miscellaneous edible preparations, among others. These sectors present promising entry points into more complex production, as Uganda can leverage the existing successes and capabilities already developed within them.

ii. Regional Value Chains & Cottage Industry

Automotive Industry

The National Industrial Policy 2020 identifies this value chain as a high-impact industry for import substitution. While Uganda aims to achieve a 30 percent electric vehicle (EV) transition by 2030, the current local EV installed capacity stands at 10,000 units. Achieving this target will require scaling up EV production and strengthening research and development (R&D) capabilities.

Notable milestones in the sector include the acquisition of an internationally recognized Vehicle Identification Number (VIN). This has set new regional standards for vehicle quality and traceability. Additionally, the Kiira Vehicle Plant in Jinja was successfully completed in December 2024 and this will facilitate production of more vehicles to meet the increasing demand. Through Kiira Motors Corporation, the automobile industry has commercialized and diversified into two product spaces (Kayoola Electric City Bus and Kayoola Coach).

Uganda is among the key African countries recognized for having an export potential exceeding USD10million and a Revealed Comparative Advantage (RCA) in the automotive value chain, particularly in the production of paints and varnishes. The automotive industry is expected to play a fundamental role in driving industrialization

and achieving the Tenfold Growth Strategy targets under the knowledge economy. Additionally, Uganda's mineral sector, including oil and gas, will complement electric vehicle (EV) production through the development of the petrochemical industry and domestic battery manufacturing.

Pharmaceuticals

NDP III targeted a reduction in the value of imported medical products and pharmaceuticals from USD285.6million to USD200million. However, this value has significantly increased, reaching USD507.12million as of 2023. Despite this, revenue from Uganda's pharmaceutical market is projected to reach USD329.32million by 2025, with oncology drugs expected to be the largest market segment, valued at USD50.03million.

Moreover, Africa's reliance on imported medicines is projected to increase by 79 percent by 2026 from the current trade deficit estimated at approximately €13billion. Of the USD1.0billion export potential, 65 percent remains underutilized. Uganda has been identified among the seven¹³¹ African countries with the potential to competitively export pharmaceuticals.¹³² This presents an immense opportunity for Uganda to increase investments in the sector to reduce its import bill and also address the supply chain constraints.

Uganda's pharmaceutical market is experiencing rising demand for affordable generic medications, driven by population growth, an increasing number of local manufacturers, and the relative affordability of generics. Despite Uganda's advantages in natural medicine, efforts to transform this traditional knowledge into commercially viable treatments—particularly for diseases prevalent in Africa—have remained limited. Investment in research and development (R&D) in this area also continues to be minimal.

Government has taken deliberate steps to address barriers to the commercialization of traditional medicine and related products. Key interventions include the establishment of incubation health centres for herbal medicines, intensified skilling in biotechnology, provision of funding to innovators, and increased investment in research and development (R&D).

Most recently, in 2024, Uganda signed the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) Treaty on Intellectual Property, Genetic Resources, and Associated Traditional Knowledge (TK). This treaty is expected to transform the governance of traditional knowledge in Uganda by preventing bio-piracy through robust documentation and disclosure mechanisms, empowering indigenous communities through fair compensation for their contributions, and strengthening the national intellectual property system to align with global standards.

131 Egypt, Kenya, Mauritius, Morocco, South Africa, Tunisia, Uganda

132 https://au.int/sites/default/files/documents/42397-doITC_MadeByAfrica_layout_ENG_20221121_webpages.pdf

Cotton, Textile, and Apparels (CTA)

Approximately 90 percent of Uganda's cotton lint is exported, making the country a net importer of yarn and other textile products. The spinning and weaving value chains continue to operate below optimal capacity, with fewer than 30,000 spindles in use and less than 500,000 metres of fabric woven daily. To promote import substitution and strengthen the indigenous manufacturing sector, Government has introduced initiatives such as encouraging the local procurement of uniforms, tents, backpacks, and hospital linen from domestic manufacturers, as well as implementing a ban on the importation of used clothing.

Uganda's potential to grow the cotton, textiles, and apparel (CTA) industry needs to be fully harnessed, particularly in the production of cotton carded/combed and cotton not carded/combed, where the country holds a competitive advantage. The spinning and weaving stages of the value chain also present significant investment opportunities. The CTA value chain plays a critical role in increasing the share of agro-manufactures under the Tenfold Growth Strategy.

Baby Foods

Leveraging this untapped value chain will significantly contribute to achieving the agro-manufactures export target of USD20billion by 2040. Uganda has been identified as one of the African countries with a comparative advantage in the production of baby foods. Key sub-sectors that can be harnessed to realize this potential include: fresh pepper (Capsicum or Pimenta), fresh or dried pineapples, potatoes, various roots and tubers (including sago pith, manioc, and sweet potatoes), tomatoes, and a range of vegetables (fresh, chilled, frozen, or dried), such as leeks, as well as milk and cream.

CHAPTER

6

CHAPTER SIX

- NDPIII Programme Spending and Service Delivery (PSSD)
- PDM Pillar Spending and Service Delivery (PSSD)
- NDPIV Programme priorities for FY2025/26 and the Medium-term

CHAPTER 6: PUBLIC SPENDING AND SERVICE DELIVERY

6.1 Introduction

This Chapter presents a summary of Government's public spending and service delivery performance in FY2024/25 and its priorities for FY2025/26. It analyses the various public services provided by the Government at both national and local Government level. It is presented in three parts namely:

- 1. Part 1:** NDPIII Programme Spending and Service Delivery (PSSD). This section presents a summary of public spending and service delivery performance at National and Higher Local Government (HLG) level in FY2024/25;
- 2. Part 2:** PDM Pillar Spending and Service Delivery (PSSD). This section presents a summary of public spending and service delivery at Lower Local Government (LLG) level in FY2024/25; and
- 3. Part 3:** NDPIV Programme priorities for FY2025/26 and the Medium-term.

Part 1: NDPIII Programme Spending and Service Delivery (PSSD)

Analysis of this section follows the twenty (20) NDP III programs under four clusters, namely:

1. Productivity and Social Wellbeing
2. Private Sector Development
3. Infrastructure Development
4. Public Governance

6.2 The Productivity and Social Wellbeing Cluster

The Productivity and Social Wellbeing Cluster comprised of four (4) Programmes, i.e. Human Capital Development; Community Mobilization and Mindset Change; Innovation, Technology Development & Transfer; and Regional Development. These Programmes incorporated the country's commitment to increase the productivity of the population for increased competitiveness, better quality of life, productivity of the population, protection of the rights of the vulnerable persons; as well as ensure adequate community mobilization and empowerment.

6.2.1 Human Capital Development Programme

Human Capital Development (HCD) is one of Government's priority areas aimed at accelerating socio-economic transformation and harnessing the demographic dividend. The availability of appropriate and adequate human capital increases production, productivity and technological growth. In 2023, Uganda's Human Development Index¹³³ stood at 0.582, an improvement from 0.550 in 2022, ranking

¹³³ The Human Development Index (HDI) is a summary measure of the average achievement in three key dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life, being knowledgeable and having a decent standard of living.

157 out of 193 countries worldwide and second best in East African region after Kenya (0.628)¹³⁴.

Over the NDPIII period, Government prioritized strategic investments in people with the aim of enabling them work productively and competitively. Consequently, significant progress has been registered in a number of outcomes. In particular, the literacy rate of persons above 10 years slightly increased from 74% in 2016 to 76% in 2019. Access to safe water improved from 69% (rural) and 78% (urban) in 2020/21 to 77.8% and 79.1% in 2021/22¹³⁵. Life expectancy increased from 58 years in 2006 to 68 years in 2022¹³⁶.

In FY2024/25, Government appropriated Shs10,070.37billion to the HCD Programme. The Programme, based on each of its objectives, performed as follows:

a) Strengthened foundations for Human Capital Development

To strengthen the foundations for HCD, Government in FY2024/25:

- i) Trained 202 primary school teachers across the country in Early Grade Reading (EGR) and Early Grade Maths (EGM). This training will enhance proficiency in literacy and numeracy, as a key learning outcome.
- ii) Held consultative meetings on gender and violence against children in twelve (12) districts countrywide. This was aimed at institutionalizing mechanisms for comprehensive protection interventions for children.
- iii) Facilitated the implementation of an Open Data Kit (ODK) management system in 15 LGs, with the objective of improving data collection and management for community-based nutrition services. The system, for example, has been used to map nutrition hotspots in the districts of Kiryandongo, Rukiga and Isingiro, enabling local authorities to effectively implement community driven nutrition programs in collaboration with MoGLSD.

b) Improved Access to Basic Education

Government has registered progress in increasing access to basic education through its flagship programmes of Universal Primary Education (UPE) and Universal Secondary Education (USE). A number of initiatives were implemented under this Programme objective, as discussed below:

At the National and Higher Local Government level, Government in FY2024/25:

- i) Released the 2024 Primary Leaving Examinations (PLE) in January 2025. A total of 797,444 candidates from 14,883 centers (schools) registered for PLE in 2024 compared to 749,254 candidates in 2023 (marking a 6.43% increase in the number of candidates). Out of this number, 524,025 (65.7%) from 11,451 centers

¹³⁴ Human Development Report 2023/24.

¹³⁵ Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS, 2019/20).

¹³⁶ Uganda Demographic and Health Survey (UDHS, 2022).

were Universal Primary Education (UPE) beneficiaries and 273,419 (34.3%) of the candidates were non-UPE. Out of these, 84,301 candidates (10.5%) passed in first grade, 397,589 (49.8%) in second grade, 165,284 (20.7%) in third grade and 75,556 (9.5%) in fourth grade. However, 64,251 candidates (8.1%) failed the exams and were not graded. Conversely, the rate of absentees dropped to its lowest level in five years, from 1.8% in 2019 to 1.3% in 2024.

- ii) Commenced implementation of a new competence-based curriculum, with the first cohort of candidates sitting for the Uganda Certificate of Education (UCE) in 2024. The number of registered candidates reduced by 0.6% from 361,695 in 2023 to 359,417 in 2024. Of these, 136,785 (38.1%) were beneficiaries from the Universal Secondary Education (USE) programme. The 2024 UCE exams were conducted under the new curriculum, with a revised grading system. The overall results indicated that 350,146 (98.05%) candidates qualified for the UCE Certificate, by attaining at least a Grade D in one subject.
- iii) Supplied 242,800 copies of P.7 Science textbooks, 242,800 copies of P.7 Social Studies textbooks, 368,133 copies of P.6 Integrated Learners textbooks, and 430,398 copies of P.5 English Readers. These materials were distributed to all public primary schools at a ratio of 5:1, with the aim of facilitating the transition from the old curriculum to meet learners' needs especially in skills training and enhancement.
- iv) Procured 334 mini laboratory equipment sets for primary schools. This is aimed at enhancing science education and fostering a hands-on learning experience for students to inspire curiosity, foster creativity and build foundational skills for future scientific learning.
- v) Continued to support the implementation of the Lower Secondary Curriculum (LSC) by conducting 150 follow-up inspections on PLE poor performance.
- vi) Trained in-service teachers on the LSC through the Teacher Education Training and Development programme at the National Curriculum Development Centre (NCDC).
- vii) Trained 419 science teachers in integrating ICT in the implementation of the Lower Secondary Curriculum across the country.
- viii) Published staff employment and retention guidelines for private schools and institutions in the Uganda Gazette.
- ix) Continued the construction and operationalization of Seed Secondary schools under Phase II of the Uganda Intergovernmental Fiscal Transfer (Ug-IFT) Programme, with majority of the buildings at roofing and finishing stage.
- x) Commenced construction of the 27 schools under UgIFT Phase III.
- xi) Recruited and appointed 957 teachers (680 male and 277 female) for the 46 UgIFT seed schools, with each school receiving 21 teachers on average. This is aimed at improving the student-teacher ratio.
- xii) Secured 148 land titles out of the targeted 177 sites (101 new and 47 expansion sites) for the construction of secondary schools under the Universal Secondary Education Expansion Programme (USEEP). Procurement for construction was

prioritized for sites with secured titles.

- xiii) Trained 1,984 head teachers and deputy head teachers in leadership and management.
- xiv) Monitored various UPE and USE schools countrywide to ensure effectiveness and efficiency in service delivery.

c) Increased proportion of knowledgeable and skilled population

Government has continued to promote skills development with the aim of creating employable skills and competencies relevant in the labour market to enhance productivity. In FY2024/25, Government:

- i) Facilitated construction works at the Skills Development Headquarter Office in Kyambogo under the BTVET Phase II Project.
- ii) Transferred all responsibilities of the dissolved HESFB,¹³⁷ including administering student loans and managing loan recovery processes to the Ministry of Education and Sports (MoES), effective January 2025. The Students' Loan Scheme was not facilitated due to this transition.
- iii) Extended the Research and Innovation Fund to all public universities, excluding Uganda Management Institute (UMI). However, significant budget cuts across these institutions led to a reduction in the number of research grant beneficiaries. Makerere University, for instance, received Shs20billion, a decrease of 33.3% from Shs30billion allocated in FY2023/24. However, in spite these challenges, Lira University awarded 30 grants to its academic staff and students.
- iv) Constituted the Governing Council for Uganda National Institute of Teacher Education (UNITE), Senate and various Committees to oversee its operations. The Institute will promote transformative education through the vocationalization of teaching and learning through competence-based programmes.
- v) Continued the development of the UNITE multi-campus structure, which includes campuses in Kabale, Kaliro, Mubende, Muni, and Unyama, with its headquarters in Shimoni.
- vi) Provided funds to twenty (20) Health Training Institutions (HTIs) across the country to procure health training instructional materials.
- vii) Supported Busoga University to acquire nine (9) plots of land. The Jinja City Land Board also offered land to further support the University's establishment. A joint task force comprising the MoES, and the Ministry of Public Service (MoPS) was constituted to finalize the university's staff establishment.
- viii) Facilitated construction works at Kilak Corner Technical Institute in Pader district and Ogolai Technical Institute in Amuria district.
- ix) Continued expansion works at various Technical Institutions¹³⁸ across the country.

¹³⁷ Higher Education Students Financing Board.

¹³⁸ Birembo T.I, St. Kizito-Kitovu T.I, Lutunku T.I, Moyo T.I, Minakulu T.I, and Moroto T.I, Kabale T.I, Nkoko T.I, Nalwire T.I, Birembo T.I, St. Kizito-Kitovu T.I, Lutunku T.I, Moyo T.I, Minakulu T.I, and Moroto T.I.

- x) Completed the girl's hostel at Hoima School of Nursing and Midwifery.
- xi) Facilitated construction works of the administration block at Jinja Medical Laboratory School.
- xii) Inspected 192 Health Training Institutions in Northern, Western and Central regions to ensure compliance to Basic Requirements Minimum Standards (BRMS).
- xiii) Facilitated various Infrastructure Projects as follows:
 - a) *Makerere University*: The renovation of its Main Administration Block and Lumumba Hall were completed, with the latter now occupied by female students from Mary Stuart Hall. Renovation of Mary Stuart Hall had progressed at 40%, and civil works for the Graduate Studies Hall were at 10%.
 - b) *Soroti University*: Phase II construction of the Anatomy Laboratory Block resumed under the National Enterprise Corporation (NEC) at an estimated cost of Shs14.36billion. By January 2025, civil works had progressed to 23%, compared to the planned time progress of 41.6%.
 - c) *Lira University*: Construction of the Main Administration Block progressed to 95% completion rate.
 - d) *Kabale University*: Completion of the Science Lecture Block progressed at 80% while Phase I construction of the Engineering block was completed.
 - e) *Gulu University*: Progress on construction of the Business and Development Centre was estimated at 33%, whereas physical progress of construction of the Senate Building was at 9.3%.
 - f) *Mbarara University*: Construction of the Faculty of Computing and Informatics (FCI) block was completed and handed over to the University in January 2025.
 - g) *Muni University*: Construction of the mechanic workshop progressed at 30% completion rate while the Health Science Laboratory and Administration Block Annex construction stood at 67% and 58% completion rate respectively.
 - h) *Busitema University*: Civil works for the Phase V, five-level Lecture and Laboratory Block at Mbale campus stood at 88%, while construction of the three-level Maritime Institute laboratory and lecture block at Namasagali was going on.
 - i) *UBTEB Assessment Centre*: Construction of the five-storey centre progressed to 85% physical completion by December 2024, against the planned time progress of 96%.

d) Enhanced Sports, Recreation and Physical Education

Government has continued to promote talent development for improved sports and physical education outcomes countrywide. In FY2024/25:

- i) Ugandan superstar athlete Joshua Cheptegei won the 10,000m race at the Paris Olympics, bringing home a gold medal.
- ii) Jacob Kiplimo smashed the half-marathon athletics world record, clocking 56.42 minutes in Barcelona, Spain.
- iii) Uganda's U-17 football team (the Cubs) qualified for the 2025 U-17 World Cup, which will be held in Qatar. This is the first time that a Ugandan football team has qualified for a global football showpiece.
- iv) Construction of the National High-Altitude Training Centre in Teryet, Kapchorwa district was completed. The centre is situated at an altitude of about 2,555 metres above sea level, which is ideal for training endurance sports such as long-distance running.
- v) Construction of a semi-Olympic Swimming Pool at Teso College Aloet progressed to 90.5% completion rate, surpassing the planned 88% by December 2024.
- vi) Government supported twenty-eight (28) National Sports Federations and Associations to implement sports activities across the country. In addition, assorted sports equipment for grassroots levels were procured through the National Sports Council and distributed to various parishes across the country.
- vii) Government continued facilitation of construction works at Mandela National Stadium (Namboole), Hoima and Lira City stadia. These will host the Africa Cup of Nations football tournament in July/August 2027. The tournament will be jointly hosted by Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania. The following progress was noted:
 - a) H. E. the President broke the ground for construction of the 20,000-seater Akii Bua Stadium in Lira district costed at Shs475billion. The sports amenity will be completed in 20 months.
 - b) Construction works at the USD129million 20,000-seater Hoima City Stadium continued. By January 2025, progress was estimated at 20%. The project is expected to be complete in 18 months.
 - c) The contract for the second phase for renovation of Mandela National Stadium (Namboole) was awarded to Turkish firm M/s Summa, following Government's appreciation of the firm's works in Hoima.
 - d) Construction of training sports facilities at Kyambogo University is on-going. These facilities are essential for hosting the 2025 CHAN tournament.

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

Significant progress has been registered in strengthening the healthcare system and increasing access to safe and clean water. For instance, the infant mortality rate reduced by 16.2% from 43 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2016 to 36 deaths in 2022. Maternal mortality rate reduced from 336 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2016 to 189 deaths in 2022. In addition, the percentage of children under 5 years who were stunted, reduced from 29% in 2016 to 26% in 2022.¹³⁹

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In FY2024/25, Government:

- i) Facilitated Urban Water Supply and Sanitation (WSS) in towns, cities, municipalities and other urban areas by commissioning water systems in Buikwe, Kapchorwa, Bundibugyo, Obongi, Parabong and Zombo. Other piped water systems were at various completion levels, i.e.: Kamuli (90%), Busia (99%), Namasale (92%), Palabek Kal (95%), Lamwo Town Council (95%) and Lacekocot (90%).
- ii) Facilitated Rural Water Supply and Sanitation (WSS) with construction of fifteen (15) solar-powered Rural Growth Centers (RGCs) at a completion rate of 46%. In addition, contracts for eleven (11) RGCs were signed and ready to commence by January 2025.
- iii) Constructed institutional and public toilets, along with Faecal Sludge Treatment Facilities (FSTFs), to ensure safe human waste disposal alongside piped water systems. Government completed separate stance facilities for women, men, and Persons with Disabilities in Kumi, Busia and Koboko districts. The Buliisa FSTF was estimated at 20% completion level.
- iv) Completed the recruitment process of health workers advertised in FY2023/24. 361 health workers were recruited and nine (9) recommendations to H.E. the President for Appointment issued.
- v) Provided technical support and guidance on recruitment to eight (8) DLGs¹⁴⁰ through the Health Service Commission.
- vi) Facilitated 1,807 medical interns and 782 Senior House Officers with allowances from August-December 2024. These interns bridge staffing gaps in health facilities, providing essential services while gaining hands-on experience.
- vii) Oriented 362 Nurses and Midwives countrywide on the new guidelines issued in 2024. The new guidelines are aimed at enhancing professionalism, service delivery and ethical practices. The new changes aim to improve maternal and child health, strengthen infection control and align with global best practices.
- viii) Procured and supplied 255 road ambulances and 14 boat ambulances to health facilities for emergency medical care services countrywide.
- ix) Delivered thirty-two (32) ambulances out of the planned forty-four (44) to health facilities across the country, with the support of Uganda COVID-19 Emergency Response and Preparedness Project.
- x) Provided 52 wheelchairs, 5 walking frames, 10 walking sticks, 1 white cane and 16 pairs of crutches to eighty-four (84) beneficiaries mainly from Mulago National Referral Hospital and Kagando General Hospital.
- xi) Rolled out the Electronic Medical Records (EMR) system in five (5) new health facilities. The system will enhance efficiency in health care delivery in Uganda.
- xii) Continued the upgrade of Health Centre (HC) IIs to HC IIIs under the Ug-IFT programme. 316 (84%) out of the planned 373 health facilities were cumulatively completed, while 57 (16%) were still under construction.

¹⁴⁰ Kamwenge, Kyenjojo, Palissa, Busia, Rwampara, Wakiso, Lyantonde, Wakiso and Namayingo.

- xiii) Installed two (2) new oxygen plants in Fort-Portal RRH and China-Uganda Friendship Hospital, Naguru.
- xiv) Completed the rehabilitation of medical buildings at Busolwe General Hospital and installed medical equipment imported from Malaysia.
- xv) Commenced the rehabilitation and construction of Masindi, Kasana-Luweero and Itojo General Hospitals by the UPDF Engineering Brigade.
- xvi) Procured and distributed eight (8) incinerators and 27-tonne box body trucks for proper disposal of garbage in health facilities across the country.
- xvii) Facilitated Uganda Blood Transfusion Services (UBTS) as follows:
 - a) Supported blood collection and distribution countrywide. 87,278 units of blood were collected against a target of 120,375 units by the end of December 2024. In addition, 87,924 units of whole blood were issued to health transfusing facilities against a target of 101,587 units. Despite the 72% collection, blood transfusing facilities recorded stockouts of blood components at 47% of the transfusing facilities.
 - b) Facilitated the mobilization and sensitization of 313,463 potential blood donors.
 - c) Procured six (6) vehicles to support monitoring, supervision and distribution of blood services countrywide.
 - d) Facilitated the establishment of Regional Blood Banks and staff houses, with physical progress estimated at 99% and 85% respectively for Hoima, Soroti and Arua.
 - e) Supported effective operationalization of the above facilities by providing supplementary funding to Uganda Blood Transfusion Service (UBTS) to recruit staff for the Regional Blood Banks. This will address the current staffing constraints in the blood banks.
- xviii) Facilitated health infrastructure in the established Regional Centres of Excellence. Kiruddu National Referral hospital opened satellite Regional Centers for provision of dialysis services at Lira, Mbale, Mbarara and Hoima. These partly contributed to the reduced congestion at Mulago National Referral Hospital.
- xix) Launched the construction of a modern Heart facility in Naguru in February 2025. The new facility will enhance cardiac care, training and research. The hospital complex will have three blocks: a clinical block, an administration block and an accommodation block. The complex will house 3 operating theatres, 2 catheterization labs and 40 state-of-the-art cardiac intensive care unit beds. Vital infrastructure such as water and sewerage networks were completed at the project site by December 2024.
- xx) Reduced the burden of communicable diseases (Malaria, HIV/AIDS and TB) by:
 - a) Rolling out the malaria vaccine (R21/Matrix-M) initially targeting 1.1million children under two years in 105 high and moderate transmission districts across Uganda, with plans to expand nationwide. The vaccine will be administered in four doses at 6, 7, 8, and 18 months.

- b) Facilitating Indoor Residual Spraying in 13 high malaria prone districts in the Eastern and Northern Uganda. 560,000 households benefitted from this initiative, protecting over 2,794,170 people.
 - c) Enrolling over 97% of HIV positive patients on Anti-Retro-Viral Therapy (ART).
 - d) Training of 142 health workers from four (4) border districts of Amuru, Kyotera, Busia and Tororo in TB management.
- xxi) Marked improvement in delivery of essential medicines and health supplies as follows:
- a) ARVs worth Shs186billion were procured and distributed to accredited health facilities countrywide.
 - b) Joint Medical Stores procured and supplied commodities, essential medicines and health supplies for PNFP health facilities worth Shs17.48billion.¹⁴¹

f) Vulnerability and Gender Equality

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

In FY2024/25, Government:

- i) Prioritized social protection under the Social Assistance Grant for Empowerment (SAGE). 307,988 senior citizens benefitted from this grant countrywide.
- ii) Improved access to basic rights of 2,336 children (2,252 boys and 84 girls) through provision of food and non-food items in remand homes and rehabilitation centers. In addition, some abandoned/lost children (64 boys and 24 girls) were reintegrated into reception centres.
- iii) Conducted workplace inspections, sensitized stakeholders on labour standards and continued developing the Labour Market Information System (LMIS). A total of 758 workplaces were registered in line with the Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) Act, 2006. In addition, 336 equipment were inspected in line with the requirement of OSH Act, 2006.
- iv) Strengthened affirmative action by supporting 360 enterprise groups of Persons with Disabilities (PWGs) benefiting 2,191 PWGs (2,240 males and 2,137 females) in 78 LGs. In addition, a total of 145 older persons enterprises were funded under SEGOP¹⁴² reaching 892 Older Persons (458 males 434 females) in 42 LGs.
- v) Supported women and youth economic empowerment by facilitating the joint implementation of Youth Livelihood Programme (YLP) and Uganda Women Empowerment Programme (UWEP) in Local Governments countrywide. 365 women enterprise groups had been funded (benefiting 2,920 women across the country) by December 2024. In addition, 292 youth enterprises were funded (benefiting 2,336 youth across the country).
- vi) Supported training and capacity building of 132 youth in entrepreneurial and

¹⁴¹ Private-Non-For-Profit (PNFP).

¹⁴² Special Enterprise Grant for Older Persons.

life skills to enhance self-employment and wealth creation in Mukono, Kobulin and Mobuku.

- vii) Strengthened the prevention of Gender Based Violence (GBV) by inspecting five (5) GBV Shelters on compliance to set minimum standards in Mbarara, Masaka, Kalangala, Amudat and Terego.
- viii) Inspected a total of 20 Internal Private Recruitment Agencies to monitor compliance with employment standards in Wakiso, Mukono, Tororo, Kampala, Fort Portal, Mpigi, and Mbarara.
- ix) Inspected 107 External Recruitment Agencies for adherence to safe labour migration standards, exceeding the planned target of 50 agencies.
- x) Conducted pre-licensing seminars for 33 external recruitment agencies with the aim of building capacity on the ethical recruitment of migrant workers.
- xi) Inspected and investigated 169 workplaces to ensure compliance of labour laws and standards in 37 Local Governments.
- xii) Facilitated technical support supervision and joint monitoring of Community Development functions in 63 Local Governments.
- xiii) Disseminated National Parenting Guidelines in twenty-six (26) Local Governments.

g) Policy and Regulation

In FY2024/25, H. E. the President of Uganda assented to:

- i) The National Sports Amendment Bill, 2024 on 27th January 2025. This legislative action comes in response to the World Anti-Doping Agency's (WADA) ultimatum, which threatened to exclude Ugandan athletes from global competitions unless the nation's laws conformed to established anti-doping protocols. The new law seeks to:
 - Strengthen the regulatory framework governing sports in Uganda;
 - Enhance athlete welfare and promote the development of various sports disciplines countrywide; and
 - Ensure that Uganda participates in international sports competitions while protecting the integrity of the National Anti-Doping Agency (NADA).
- ii) The Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) Bill, 2024 on 17th December 2024. The Bill seeks to establish a comprehensive framework for the promotion, regulation and delivery of TVET in Uganda. It replaces outdated legislation to address inefficiencies such as overlapping mandates and inadequate funding. The overall aim is to streamline TVET systems to enhance skills development, align with industry needs and promote accountability within the sector.
- iii) The National Teachers' Bill, 2024 on 1st October 2024. The objective of the Bill is to give effect to the National Teachers' Policy which was adopted by Cabinet

on 1st April 2019. The Bill embeds the new policy direction and arrangements in legislation, by professionalizing and standardizing the teaching profession in order to improve the development and management of teachers generally.

In addition, Parliament passed:

- i) The Public Service Pension Fund Bill, 2024 on 26th February 2025. The Bill introduces a contributory pension scheme designed to provide a sustainable source of funds for pensions. Clause 27 in particular, provides for payment of mandatory contributions to fund the Scheme, with 5% being employee basic salary contribution and 10% from the employer.

6.2.2 Community Mobilization and Mindset Change Programme

Over the NDP III period, Government registered significant progress in enhancing effective citizen's participation in the development process. The share of households participating in public development initiatives stood at 68% in FY2021/22. In addition, half (50%) of Uganda's population is informed about national programs.¹⁴³

In FY2024/25, Government appropriated Shs69.345billion to the Community Mobilization and Mindset Change (CMMC) Programme. The Programme registered the following achievements in FY2024/25:

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

In FY2024/25, Government:

- i) Revised the National Culture Policy to integrate culture into national development processes, particularly in economic areas where culture plays a critical role. These include creative industries, tourism and heritage observation sites.
- ii) Supported seventeen (17) cultural leaders in Uganda with monthly emoluments to mobilize communities effectively. Their involvement has been pivotal in promoting Government programs, including the PDM, vaccination drives and other public health initiatives.
- iii) Successfully organized thirty-two (32) events, including national festivals, art fairs, biennials, exhibitions, auctions and concerts through the Uganda National Cultural Centre (UNCC).
- iv) Expanded international cultural collaborations through UNCC, signing eight (8) MOUs with foreign cultural institutions.
- v) Provided technical back-stopping to 72 district officials responsible for community development functions in 15 LGs. The areas supported included gender mainstreaming and community mobilization and empowerment. The support rendered led to increased community participation in development projects.
- vi) Conducted extensive awareness campaigns in collaboration with URSB to

¹⁴³ National Service Delivery Survey (NSDS) 2021.

sensitize the public on the importance of business registrations, civil registrations and intellectual property filings in LGs. These initiatives aimed at shifting mindsets towards embracing formalization of businesses in Local Governments. URSB collaborated with local radio stations and community gatherings to educate over 10,000 people on legal documentation processes in Hoima and Soroti districts.

- vii) Supported the formalization of parish-based enterprises in collaboration with URSB. Specifically, over 3,000 small enterprises under PDM in Wakiso and Lira districts were successfully registered with URSB, enabling them to access funding and credit facilities.

b) Enhanced Civic Education and Positive Mindset Change

In FY2024/25, Government:

- i) Developed the Uganda Qualifications framework for Adult Learning and Community Education (UQF-ALCE). This initiative was aimed at establishing a standardized system for accrediting and certifying adult learners' achievements there by enhancing the quality and recognition of adult learning programs.
- ii) Conducted two (2) out of the four (4) planned sensitization sessions on National Honours. Additionally, 343 individuals were added on the National Roll of Honour, with 43 individuals being honored at both the national and diaspora levels.
- iii) Successfully trained 45,000 students in patriotism ideology.
- iv) Trained twenty (20) state and non-state actors to enforce laws and policies aimed at curbing negative and harmful religious, traditional and cultural practices.
- v) Renovated and provided support to eight (8) public libraries located in Mbarara, Hoima, Kabale, Jinja, Paidha, Soroti, Koboko and Lira districts, with assistance from the American Tower Corporation (ATC). Each library was staffed with graduate librarians and equipped with 20 computers, four cameras and a screen monitor, improving access to information and technology in these areas.
- vi) Provided 2,204 books and reading materials (in collaboration with ATC) to ten (10) public and community libraries in Mbale, Jinja, Moroto, Gulu, Mbarara, Entebbe, Arua, Moyo, Soroti and Masaka districts.
- vii) Established fourteen (14) open-access centres, offering digital services within public libraries. These centres are equipped with computers that are actively used by community members and students for research, educational purposes and gaining insights into Government programmes.
- viii) Conducted twenty (20) Focus Group discussions with district technical and political leaders, as well as representatives of special interest groups, to promote inclusive participation in Government development programmes across Bukedi, West Nile, Greater Mubende, Wakiso, Bunyoro and Tooro sub-regions.

- ix) Facilitated training sessions with district women, political and technical leaders in Butaleja DLG, emphasizing the inclusion of marginalized groups in government programmes.
- x) Conducted Focus Group Discussions with Parish Chiefs and other key stakeholders in Ntungamo district, focusing on the inclusive implementation of the Parish Development Model (PDM).
- xi) Collaborated with 13 cultural institutions, including the Inter-Religious Council of Uganda (IRCU), to encourage peaceful coexistence in communities and advocacy to embrace new government initiatives, particularly PDM.

6.2.3 Innovation Technology Development and Transfer Programme

Science, Technology, Engineering and Innovation (STEI) are key drivers of socio-economic development by virtue of their capacity to improve productivity, create jobs and promote accelerated growth. These four aspects are fundamental ingredients for poverty eradication, wealth creation and sustainable development.

Over the NDPIII period, Government prioritized interventions under this Programme. However, Uganda's performance measured in the Global Innovation Index (GII) reduced by 6.53% from 15.99 in 2023 to 14.90 in 2024. This is below the NDPIII target of 35.0. The country ranked 121st among 133 economies¹⁴⁴. In FY2024/25, the approved Budget for the ITDT Programme was Shs346.9billion. The Programme performed as follows under the priority areas:

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

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

In provision of Public Services at National and Local Government level, in FY2024/25, Government:

- i) Developed and published the National E-mobility Strategy, which focuses on the transition towards sustainable and clean transportation by promoting the adoption of Electric Vehicles (EVs) and other e-mobility solutions. In addition, an e-public transport system was piloted in Jinja City.
- ii) Continued the operationalization of Kiira Motor Vehicle Plant by facilitating its construction and tooling. The Plant is expected to produce 2,500 vehicles annually, and is yet to be commissioned.
- iii) Continued Phase 2 rehabilitation works at Mpoma Earth station, which is part of the country's infrastructure for satellite communications.
- iv) Facilitated the installation of the satellite communication system, progressing to approximately 50% completion. Site readiness tests were completed and the upgrade of Antennas (UHF, VHF, X bands) was in progress.

144 World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO).

- v) Equipped the Aerospace Electronic Laboratory (Phase 1) at Mpoma Earth Station by facilitating the installation of network infrastructure and a virtual design platform.
- vi) Drafted the Space Policy and Space Strategy and facilitated the on-going stakeholder consultations on the same.
- vii) Facilitated training of five (5) engineers in Aeronautics and Space Science in Egypt.
- viii) Continued facilitation of the Banana Industrial Research Development Centre (BIRDC). The Centre generated sales revenue amounting to Shs1.621billion, representing 30% of the semi-annual target. Furthermore, 864,225 kg (864 MT) of fresh green bananas (matooke) were procured from farmers against the annual target of 1,200,000kg.
- ix) Obtained the ISO certification for the BIRDC facility. In addition, the laboratory equipment for BIRDC was procured and installed at the Bushenyi facility while procurement of additional equipment for the Tooke factory and bakery was ongoing.
- x) Completed civil works and installation of equipment and machinery at the Technology and Innovation Business Incubation Centre (TIBIC) in Kiruhura and the National Science, Technology, Engineering and Innovation Centres (NSTEIC) in Rwebitete and Namanve.
- xi) Facilitated the establishment of the tertiary coffee roasting and instant coffee processing facility in Ntungamo district. Both civil works and the installation of machinery is near completion. Acquisition of markets for this coffee is ongoing in Russia, Saud Arabia, Serbia, and the USA.
- xii) Facilitated construction of the Jinja bakery and franchise hub, progressing to 80% completion. Procurement of bakery equipment is on-going.
- xiii) Facilitated the construction of Technology Business Incubator – Community Processing Unit (TBI CPU) in Jinja, estimated at 70% completion rate at the end of December 2024.
- xiv) Facilitated the collection of sand samples from 16 sites in different regions of Uganda to produce silicon wafers.

b) Strengthened Industrial Value Chain Development

In FY2024/25, Government:

- i) Established facilities to support research and development in human medicine. Clearance was obtained from the National Drug Authority to construct a pilot Good Manufacturing Plant (GMP) for herbal medicines by the Natural Chemotherapeutics Research Institute in Wandegaya.
- ii) Finalized documentation for remodeling the BSL3 laboratory for the recombinant vaccine pilot production platform at the College of Veterinary and Biosecurity (COVAB), Makerere University.

- iii) Facilitated the review of vaccine clinical trial protocols for the 3 COVID-19 vaccine candidates.
- iv) Continued the expansion of humanized mice colonies to support the challenge studies for the Subunit, Inactivated and Adenovector vaccines, among others.
- v) Conducted research on three (3) million samples in the development of sun-screen lotions for albinos to prevent skin cancer.
- vi) Supported virtue and in-house incubation in dairy, textiles, bakery and cosmetics.
- vii) Provided industrial training through UIRI to eight-six (86) students from Kyambogo University, Uganda Petroleum Institute, Kigumba (UPIK) and other institutions of learning.
- viii) Facilitated renovation works at the bakery and fruit sections of the Nakawa Incubation Centre. In addition, renovation of a peanut butter processing plant in Lira is ongoing.
- ix) Optimized research that was conducted on the development of sanitary towels from locally available fibres.

c) Strengthened Research and Innovation Capacities

Implementation of the Research and Development (R&D) grants was behind schedule in FY2024/25. This was partly occasioned by the grantees delay in authorizing funds as well as difficulty in acquiring some critical equipment.

6.2.4 Regional Development Programme

NDP III introduced this Programme to accelerate equitable and balanced regional economic growth and development. The Programme aimed at reducing poverty in the sub-regions lagging behind, focusing on supporting affirmative actions in the eight geographical sub-regions categorized into three groups that were worst hit by poverty and deprivation¹⁴⁵. Government efforts to reduce poverty during the NDP III period yielded positive results. The national poverty rate reduced by 20.6% from 20.3% in 2019/20 to 16.1% in 2023/24. In the same period, income inequality reduced by 7.5% from 0.413 in 2019/20 to 0.382 in 2023/24¹⁴⁶.

In FY2024/25, Government allocated Shs1,454.197 billion to the Regional Development Programme. The Programme performed as follows:

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

In FY2024/25, Government:

- i) Prepared and disseminated Public Private Partnerships Guidelines to guide LGs in implementation of public private partnerships.
- ii) Trained and equipped forty (40) Agricultural Inspectors to undertake their

¹⁴⁵ The first group consists of Bukedi, Busoga, Bugisu and Teso. The second group consists of West Nile, Acholi and Karamoja. The last group comprises of Bunyoro.

¹⁴⁶ UNHS 2023/24.

regulation and enforcement mandates.

- iii) Supported efforts to skill youth and women through the 19 Regional Presidential Skilling Hubs to stimulate employment growth. To date, a total of 4484 learners (2146 female and 2338 male) have been mobilized and skilled, graduating in different fields of carpentry, welding, shoe making, tailoring, bakery, hair dressing, building and construction.
- iv) Mobilized and coordinated the rehabilitation of eight (8) non-functional Agro-Processing Facilities (APFs) as follows:
 - Bukwo Kachebei – Market shade and Coffee huller
 - Amanang – Milk cooler
 - Kween-cheptusikunya –Milk cooler and rice huller
 - Bulambuli TC – Grain mill for both maize and Rice
 - Mbale – Bumasikye – Rice mill
 - Kapchorwa-Kapsinda – Milk cooler and Coffee huller
 - Kapchesombe Milk cooler
 - Budaka -Ikiiki – Maize and Rice Huller
- v) Monitored performance of the Parish Development Model (PDM) in Local Governments.
- vi) Facilitated two (2) stakeholder meetings¹⁴⁷ for regional LED project conceptualization in Bukedi sub region. Arising from the workshops, the local leaders identified a number of projects that suit their local needs in the region. These included Agro-processing of rice, cassava and poultry. Regional investment opportunities were also identified in tourism.
- vii) Completed the design and site layout of one (1) Farmers Demonstration Site (Butalangu Vegetable Growing Farmers Demonstration and Training Site) in Nakaseke District.
- viii) Secured land for the establishment of Katooke Livestock Farming Demonstration and Training Centre in Kyenjojo District.
- ix) Established twenty (20) nursery beds for fruit trees and coffee seedlings for selected model farmers in Bunyoro sub region.
- x) Supported seventy-three (73) micro projects of vulnerable groups (women, youth, elderly, PWDs and poor households) in Local Governments of Jinja, Namutumba, Luuka, Iganga, Mayuge, Bugweri, Kamuli and Iganga Municipal Council.

b) Closing regional infrastructure gaps for exploitation of Local Economic Potential

Government in FY2024/25:

- i) Procured operators for Soroti and Arua value addition facilities.

¹⁴⁷ One for technical leaders and the other for political leaders.

- ii) Facilitated construction of water infrastructure for two (2) Irrigation and Animal Watering Facilities in Lwakibira Valley Dam (Gomba district) and Kajamaka Valley Dam (Kumi district).
- iii) Completed rehabilitation of 12km of Kijjanabirora – Bweyayo road in Kyenjojo district and 7km of Rwebisengo – Kiranga road in Ntoroko district.
- iv) Completed construction of three (3) Markets, i.e.: Kihondo Market Shed in Kabarole District, Kagera Roadside Market in Bunyangabu and Maddu Roadside Market in Gomba.
- v) Completed 85% of the works on average, for the three (3) Livestock Markets i.e. Butungama in Ntoroko District, Kadama in Kibuku District and Agule Livestock Market in Kumi.
- vi) Established and handed over eight (8) Artificial Insemination Centers to Community Cooperatives countrywide.
- vii) Completed the construction and installation of the Shared Solar Mini Grid in Acera Village (Kumi District) and two more in Kyenjojo and Katakwi Districts.
- viii) Finalized eleven (11) Road Designs for Community Access Roads in the 9 Rural Development and Food Security Districts of Northern Uganda.

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

Government in FY2024/25:

- i) Developed and finalized the Karamoja Regional Development Plan (KRDP), the Simplified Parish Action Planning Guidelines (SPAPG) and the simplified version of the Local Government Development Planning (LGDP) formulation guidelines.
- ii) Reviewed and refined the structure for the SPAPG and supported the Mid-term review of six (6) LGDP of Jinja city, Mbarara, Buikwe, Kayunga, Tororo and Kyotera LG.
- iii) Finalized the Cabinet Memorandum on the Amendment of the Local Government Act.
- iv) Conducted numerous compliance inspections in audit, training, procurement and human resource policies and regulations in numerous Local Governments.
- v) Facilitated continuous monitoring and verification of the Parish Development Model (PDM), sensitizing more citizens about the Model. Relatedly, fifty-four (54) PDM SACCOs in different Local Governments were monitored for compliance to the laws, regulations and PDM guidelines¹⁴⁸.
- vi) Conducted Induction of Councils in Madi-Okollo, Rwampara, Butaleja, Budaka and Moyo Local Governments.
- vii) Trained members of the District Service Commission (DSC) and Local Government Organs in Namisindwa, Pakwach, Koboko, Mbale City, Kyotera,

¹⁴⁸ Soroti city, Ibanda MC, Moroto MC, Bushenyi Ishaka MC, Njeru MC and Masindi MC.

and Nakasongola Local Governments. The training focused on their roles, responsibilities, functions and human resource management.

- viii) Facilitated twenty-one (21) Local Governments in undertaking and concluding their planned recruitment and selection activities.
- ix) Facilitated consultative meetings in different Local Governments¹⁴⁹ during the process of enacting Bye-Laws and Ordinance.
- x) Monitoring and followed up the utilization of Discretionary Development Equalization Grant (DDEG) in 30 DLGS across the country.

6.3 Private Sector Development Cluster

The NDP III prioritizes strengthening the Private Sector for job-creation as one of the strategic objectives aimed at attaining inclusive and job-rich growth. Government plays a facilitative role in creating a conducive business environment for the Private Sector to flourish. This Cluster is comprised of eight (8) Programmes designed to facilitate the Private Sector to drive growth and accelerate the country's overall development agenda. The performance of these Programmes in FY2024/25.

6.3.1 Private Sector Development Programme

The Programme aims at catalysing private investment, reducing the size of the informal sector and expanding export values. During the NDP III Mid-term Review, it was noted that this Programme was one of the outstanding performers.¹⁵⁰ For instance, total exports expanded by 37.5% from USD7.4billion in FY2022/23 to USD10.2billion in FY2023/24. However, the size of the informal sector expanded to 54.8% in FY2024/25 from 51% in FY2020/21.

In FY2024/25, the approved Budget for the Programme stretched by 4.5% to Shs2,046.62billion compared to Shs1,960.49billion in FY2023/24. By January 2025, Shs929.83billion (48.7%) had been disbursed, of which 37.9% (Shs352.40billion) had been utilised.

During the FY2024/25, the Programme's performance as reported under the respective Objectives, was registered as follows:

a) Lowering the Cost of Doing Business

Over the NDP III period, Government has focused on capitalising public institutions such as the Uganda Development Bank (UDB), public commercial banks, the Agricultural Credit Facility (ACF), as well as the Uganda Agricultural Insurance Scheme to guarantee long-term financing for key growth sectors. Accordingly:

- i) Assets held by Uganda Development Bank (UDB) expanded by 3%, from Shs1.67 trillion in 2023 to Shs1.71 trillion in FY2024/25.
- ii) By January 2025, UDB had approved 171 projects, which were expected to

149 Namayingo, Madi-Okollo, Terego, Moyo, Arua City, Arua Central Division, Kabarole, Bundibugyo and Amudat
150 NDP III MTR, 2023

create over 17,832 jobs and generate Shs1,808.53billion in export earnings. Over the medium term, the Bank will focus its investment priorities on supporting agro-industrialisation, tourism development, mineral development as well as science, innovation and technology. This is consistent with Government's Ten-Fold Growth Strategy.

iii) Under ACF:

- a. A cumulative total of 9,161 loan applications have been processed from 24 Participating Financial Institutions (PFIs). This represents a total loan value of Shs1.64 trillion. Of these applications, 5,336 (58%) progressed to disbursement, with a total value of Shs1.01 trillion including Government contribution of Shs413.4billion.;
- b. By end March 2025, Shs74.9billion had been disbursed to 1,579 ACF beneficiaries for FY2024/25. The majority of beneficiaries were located in the Central (62.7%) and Western Regions (28.44%), while the least were in the Eastern (2.72%) and Northern (6.14%) Regions. Access to the ACF was lowest among the youth (14.31%) and senior citizens aged 60 years and above (17.09%), and highest among middle-aged persons (66.81%).

iv) The Microfinance Support Centre (MSC) supported 761 SACCOs with Shs15.25billion. Of these, 758 SACCOs received Shs20million each, while 3 SACCOs were capitalised with Shs30million each. Cumulatively, Government has financed 9,000 client projects to the tune of Shs678.9billion, benefiting 12.2million individual beneficiaries. Seventy percent of the funds have been invested in agricultural sector value chains such as production, processing, transportation, and agro-business. This has resulted in the creation of 603,094 direct and indirect jobs countrywide.

v) 126 client institutions were supported with credit amounting to Shs12.5billion, while 270 client projects worth Shs36.02billion were under review for financing under both Conventional and Islamic financing frameworks.

vi) A cumulative total of Shs660million has been provided to capitalize UMSC under Emyooga scheme. Out of this, Shs308billion has been disbursed to 7,080 SACCOs, which was accessed by 773,741 beneficiaries under the Emyooga Programme. With credit being accessed at an annual interest rate of 8%, Shs88.7billion had so far been raised from savings. As of March 2025, a total of 7,100 Emyooga SACCOs and 250,700 parish associations had been cumulatively formed, with 2.4million members (1.4million females and 1.03million males) registered. The beneficiaries invested in various enterprises, facilitating expanded production in local markets and creating over 471,918 jobs. 10,589 parishes have been capitalised with Shs250million per PDM SACCO countrywide (Shs100million for both FY2022/23 and FY2023/24, and Shs50million disbursed for FY2024/25) as of April. Overall, Government has transferred seed capital amounting to Shs3.3 trillion to the PDM SACCOs at the parishes countrywide and the SACCOs have cumulatively disbursed Shs2.41 trillion to 2.5million beneficiaries. A total of Shs3.3trillion will have been disbursed by end of June, 2025.

vii) By end December 2024, Government had extended Shs69.96billion to 3,496

beneficiaries of the Small Business Recovery Fund (SBRF) through PFIs and created 26,672 jobs. There was an improvement in the uptake of the SBRF compared to previous financial years, owing to the revision of requirements for SMEs to access credit under the Fund. However, limited information about the Fund and the requirement for Land Titles as collateral, continue to be cited as hindrances to higher uptake.

- viii) Government launched the implementation of the Generating Growth Opportunities and Productivity for Women Enterprises (GROW) Project on 28th August 2024. The Participating Financial Institutions (PFIs) include Equity Bank, Centenary Bank, Post Bank, Finance Trust Bank, DFCU Bank and Stanbic Bank. Beneficiaries receive loans ranging from Shs4million to Shs200million. By December 2024, Shs39.8billion had been allocated to the PFIs, with Shs36.7billion disbursed to 1,883 beneficiaries.
- ix) Government launched the Electronic System for the Purchase of Treasury Securities (Treasury Bills and Bonds) portal. The portal enables investment in treasury securities with a minimum of Shs100,000 and is accessible through MTN Mobile Money (MoMo) and Airtel Money.
- x) Government launched the second National Financial Inclusion Strategy to guide interventions aimed at achieving universal access to quality, affordable, and sustainable financial services. The strategy will facilitate loosening of access barriers, deepening the usage of formal financial products, strengthening consumer protection, developing inclusive green finance, and promoting gender-inclusive finance.

b) Driving Growth through Improving the Organisational and Institutional Capacity of the Private Sector

- i) The construction of the National Business Development Services Centre of Excellence in Butabika had progressed to 85% by Q2 FY2024/25. It is envisaged that the Centre will be completed by end of June 2025.
- ii) Uganda Investment Authority (UIA) facilitated up to 9,638 transactions through the One-Stop Centre (OSC). These transactions translated into 230 licensed projects with estimated investments totalling Shs2,094billion, and are expected to generate 28,068 jobs. Relatedly, three projects were linked to transnational companies, 28 inward missions were undertaken, and three private equity firms from the UAE, USA, and Kenya were licensed, with collective investments of USD78.8million attracted.
- iii) Government also redesigned and upgraded the eBiz Portal to 45% completion, as of March 2025. The development of requirements for the One-Stop Centre business process flow and the National Investment Management System (NIMS) progressed to 50%. Meanwhile, 165 domestic investors were profiled onto the National Small and Medium Enterprises (NSME) Portal.
- iv) Two new potential sites for Industrial Parks were identified in Kisoro and Nebbi, and the land is undergoing titling.

- v) Under the Emyooga programme:
- 44,121 SACCO leaders and 482,654 members (Youth: 107,146; Women: 215,714; PWDs: 25,613) were trained in financial management, credit management, resource mobilization, and other skills;
 - 363 SACCOs were supported in product quality assurance, business registration and compliance, in collaboration with URSB, UNBS and URA. These SACCOs mainly engaged in value-added products such as tea, coffee, dairy, crafts, fabrics, apiary and cosmetics.
- vi) The Microfinance Support Centre provided BDS to SACCOs, Groups, and Cooperative Unions in key areas such as governance, financial management, credit management, product development, and enterprise selection. Over 5,605 SACCOs received capacity building through on-site technical assistance, structured sessions and training, and advisory support, covering areas such as compliance, book-keeping, financial literacy, customer care and member trust.
- vii) Uganda Registration Services Bureau (URSB) supported the formalisation of parish-based enterprises by ensuring they obtained the necessary documentation to register their undertakings. This enabled over 3,000 small enterprises to formally register their businesses and activities with the Bureau in Wakiso and Lira districts.
- viii) BDS under the Parish Development Model (PDM):
- A total of 46 dialogues were held to mobilise both state and non-state actors, encouraging a positive response to the needs and interests of marginalised and vulnerable individuals and groups.
 - 20 training meetings were conducted with district technical and political leaders, as well as representatives of special interest groups, to promote inclusive participation in Bukedi, West Nile, Greater Mubende, Wakiso, Bunyoro, and Tooro sub-regions; and
 - PDM further supported 13 cultural institutions to mobilise communities towards development goals.
 - Government organized at least four (4) regional workshops and 7 media talks in a bid to intensify awareness and implementation efforts of PDM programme.
- ix) Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development hosted the 2nd National Microfinance and Savings Group Conference in July 2024. The event which attracted 784 participants, focused on digital financial inclusion, gender and social protection in finance, consumer protection and financial literacy. Key insights included enhancing collaboration in research and apprenticeship, facilitating linkage banking, adopting local digital applications, utilising credit reference bureau data and integrating Environmental, Social & Governance (ESG) principles.

c) Promotion of Local Content in Public Programmes

The Programme aims, among others, to increase the share of public contracts and sub-contracts awarded to local firms from 30% to 50%. By March 2025, efforts toward this goal included the following:

- i) Government continued promoting national participation and local content in oil and gas activities. As a result, Ugandans employed in the sector had increased by 3% to 13,455 (direct employment) and 34,983 (indirect employment) by December 2024. Of the 13,455 directly employed Ugandans, 32% were from host communities.
- ii) To promote local content in public procurements, PPDA:
 - Trained 2,372 participants in various aspects of the procurement and disposal system. Participants included Contracts Committees, Accounting Officers, Procurement Departments, User Departments, Service Providers, Civil Society Organisations and SMEs;
 - Facilitated supplier fora organised by various PDEs to address common challenges faced by bidders. The BDEs included Uganda Civil Aviation Authority, Uganda Electricity Distribution Company Ltd, Kampala Capital City Authority, and the URA Integrity Forum; and
 - Conducted capacity assessments at private entities such as Sanga Vet Chem. Ltd and Staunch Machinery Ltd to evaluate their installed production capacity and readiness to benefit from local content provisions.
- iii) Government issued three Procurement Guidelines on the reservation of procurements for Special Interest Groups (SIGs). Under these Guidelines:
 - Procurements valued at Shs30million or less within Central Government entities, and Shs10million or less within Local Government entities, are exclusively reserved for registered associations of women, youth, and PWDs;
 - At least 15% of every Government Agency's procurement Budget must be reserved for SIGs;
- iv) As of December 2024, 95% of public contracts had been awarded to local contractors.¹⁵¹ This share is expected to increase upon completion of procurement cycles for larger projects. The Register of Local Providers stood at 8,192, with participation in Open International Bidding (OIB) at 33%. However, the technical assessment failure rate remained high at 58%.
- v) Relatedly, a total of 162 oil and gas contracts worth USD105.7million were awarded during Q1 and Q2 FY2024/25. Of which, 127 contracts worth USD98.9million (93.6%) went to Ugandan Companies and 17 contracts worth USD1.5million were awarded under Joint Ventures arrangement. Relatedly, 169 oil and gas contracts were awarded during Q3 FY2024/25, of which, 152 (90%) contracts went to Ugandan Companies.

d) Strengthening the Enabling Environment and Enforcement of Standards

- i) Government implemented a comprehensive Post-Grey List Strategy aimed at strengthening the legal and regulatory framework, enhancing institutional capacity and maintaining active engagement with the private sector. Specifically, Government:
 - a. *Finalised the Second National AML/CFT/CPF Strategy*: This strategy outlines Uganda's national priorities in combating financial crime and will guide resource allocation for the next five years. The strategy aims at, among others, enhancing compliance with FATF standards and promoting regional and international collaboration;
 - b. *National AML/CFT/CPF Self-Assessment*: In FY2024/25, Government trained assessors from both the public and private sectors to carry out a national self-assessment. The aim was to evaluate Uganda's AML/CFT/CPF framework effectiveness in preparation for the ESAAMLG mutual evaluation in 2028.
- ii) Under the National Metrology Laboratory, Government:
 - Calibrated 1,241 industrial equipment, helping firms (large and small) to comply with certification and manufacturing standards; and
 - Maintained Laboratories for metrology, analysis, medical testing and related services to required levels of traceability and accuracy.
- iii) 1,551 product and 11 Management System Certification Permits were issued.
- iv) UNBS tested 8,420 products and 50 new standards were developed and approved by the Uganda National Standards Council.
- v) 80,590 import consignments were inspected to ensure import trade aligns with national priorities. These included used motor vehicles, food items, chemicals, furniture, electricals and electronics.
- vi) Government maintained accreditation of four laboratories – Microbiology, Chemistry, Mass Metrology and Engineering Materials. 55,572 weighing instruments were verified, including weighbridges, electricity meters, fuel dispensers, pressure gauges, bulk meters, dipsticks, road tankers, counter machines and platform scales.
- vii) Five applications for Free Zone status were received from M/s Piston Medical Ltd, M/s Master Flavors Distillers Ltd, M/s Gimzsoca Ltd, M/s Sena Indo Ltd, and M/s Mum's Products Ltd. However, no new private Free Zones Developers had been licensed by March 2025 due to RAPEX considerations in FY2024/25. The number of gazetted Free Zones since 2016 now stands at 41.
- viii) Mubende District Local Government approved and offered 100 acres of land in Kijjumba – Kiyuni Sub-County to Uganda Free Zones and Export Promotions Authority (UFZEPA) for a Public Free Zone. By March 2025, the land had been surveyed to facilitate titling, declaration and development.
- ix) Construction at the Entebbe International Airport Free Zone neared completion. By December 2024, physical progress stood at 75%. External works included

road paving, solar installation, and plant setup (weighbridge, generators, transformers and switchboards). The Trade House and Anchor House structures were complete, with only final painting pending. PACEID has since began operations at this facility.

- x) MoTIC, with support from FAO, coordinated the development of the National PDM Marketing Strategy. 56 MSMEs were mobilised and sensitised to formalise their businesses. Additionally, 53 MSMEs (27 female and 26 male) from the leather, agro-processing, and textile sectors were trained in product development, design, cluster formation, value addition, packaging, and resource efficiency.

e) Government unlocking Investment in Strategic Economic Sectors

- i) Ministry of Trade, Industry and Cooperatives (MoTIC) continued to collaborate with Nyanza Textiles Industries Limited (NYTIL), where over USD 45million has been invested in a programme to revive and modernise the plant in Jinja. The business has grown tenfold over the past 10 years with the installation of state-of-the-art machinery. NYTIL now employs a trained workforce of 2,100 Ugandans (predominantly youth) and carries out fully vertically integrated manufacturing from farmer to client. Its production capacity includes 8 tons/day (spinning), 3.7 tons/day (knitting), and 80,000 meters/day (Weaving). The company processes 15,000 bales of cotton annually, supporting 250,500 cotton farmers in Uganda.
- ii) The establishment of the tertiary coffee roasting and instant coffee processing facility in Ntungamo had reached 75% progress (for both civil works and machinery installation) as at December 2024. The freeze-drying, roasting and cold brew components were completed, while the installation of spray-drying components and construction of drainage and retention walls were ongoing. Market acquisition efforts in Russia, Saudi Arabia, Serbia and the USA stood at 50% by Q3 FY2024/25.
- iii) The Banana Industrial Research and Development Centre (BIRDC) generated sales revenue amounting to Shs1.621billion, representing 30% of the semi-annual target. A total of 864,225kg (864 MT) of fresh green bananas (matooke) was procured from farmers, against the annual target of 1,200,000kg. BIRDC also secured ISO certification for the facility during the review period.
- iv) The industrial designs and expansion consultancy contract for the Banana Pilot Plant progressed to approximately 90%, while construction of the Jinja Bakery and Franchise Hub reached 80% completion. Construction of the Technology Business Incubator – Community Processing Unit (TBICPU) stood at 70%, and the contract for bakery equipment procurement was signed.
- v) The design of the Bumaire irrigation water works was completed, and contractor procurement was still at the tendering stage.
- vi) Civil works for the Uganda Hotel Tourism and Training Institute (UHTTI), a three-star hotel, training school and related facilities in Jinja reached 98% completion by end of Q3, FY2024/25. Room furnishing and final electrical installations are in advanced stages.

- vii) The refurbishment, remodelling and modernisation of the Uganda Museum, including construction of storage facilities, had progressed to 24% as of December 2024.
- viii) The redevelopment, retooling, and modernisation of the Uganda Wildlife Education Centre (UWEC) in Entebbe progressed to 98%. Meanwhile, the reconstruction, expansion and transformation of the Uganda Wildlife Research and Training Institute (UWRTI) into a Centre of Excellence in Kasese was completed.

f) Policy, Legal and Institutional Frameworks

Government undertook several initiatives to facilitate private sector development:

- i) The Tier 4 Microfinance Institutions and Money Lenders (Amendment) Act, 2025 was assented to by H. E. the President. The legislation:
 - Strengthens the regulatory framework for Tier IV institutions, ensuring that microfinance institutions and money lenders continue to promote financial inclusion while operating transparently and sustainably.
 - Also accommodates the integration of Uganda Microfinance Regulatory Authority (UMRA) into the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (MoFPED), effective Q4 FY2024/25. This transition is expected to enhance the supervision and regulation of Tier 4 institutions in alignment with the Ministry's strategic objectives.
- ii) Government introduced a monthly interest rate cap of 2.8% (33.6% per annum) for money lenders to protect borrowers from exploitative lending practices, in accordance with Section 90 of the Tier 4 Microfinance Institutions and Money Lenders Act, 2016. This cap is reinforced by the Tier 4 Microfinance and Money Lenders (Lending Conditions) Regulations, 2024 issued by the Minister of Finance, Planning and Economic Development. These Regulations apply to all Tier 4 microfinance institutions – including non-deposit-taking microfinance institutions and SACCOs but excluding self-help groups. They aim to standardise interest rates, collateral requirements, loan recovery processes, credit information exchange and lending contracts.
- iii) Government amended Schedule 2 of the Anti-Money Laundering Act, Cap. 118. The amendment followed issuance of the Anti-Money Laundering (Amendment of Schedule 2) Instrument, 2025 by the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development. This amendment de-listed NGOs, churches, and other charitable organisations from the list of accountable persons to ensure risk-based oversight aligned with FATF standards.
- iv) The Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development conducted a Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA) for the National Savings Groups Policy. Several issues identified have since informed the preparatory processes for the Policy.

6.3.2 Agro-Industrialization Programme

To consolidate the gains from the Agro-industrialization Programme realised over the NDP III period and deliver on the Ten-fold growth targets, the Programme's appropriated Budget for FY2024/25 amounted to Shs2,094billion. Out of this, 44% (Shs929.263billion) was sourced externally. As of 31st December 2024, a total of Shs945.1billion (45.1%) had been released of which 43.7% (Shs412.6billion) of the same had been spent on various activities.

A detailed account of the Programme's performance in FY2024/25 under each of its objectives is provided below:

a) Agricultural Production and Productivity

Government intends to expand the yield of priority agricultural commodities by 50% in FY2029/30 from 12.2% registered in FY2023/24. In light of the above, the following interventions were prioritized during FY2024/25:

- i) The National Agricultural Research Organization (NARO) prioritized completion of unfinished infrastructure and maintenance of existing facilities i.e. Eight (8) facilities that were under the Defect Liability Period (DLP), include: Food Biosciences Laboratory; Calf Heifer Barn; Poultry hatchery; remodeling of offices; Biosafety Gate; Perimeter Wall and Incinerator; water reservoirs and 1.22km of access roads.
- ii) Government constructed several infrastructures to varying stages of completion, which included: the Queen Bee Rearing House and Laboratory (85%); Indoor Apiary (90%); Goat Research Facility (90%) at NALIRRI Maruzi; and phased renovation of a laboratory at Abi Zonal Agricultural Research and Development Institute (ZARDI), which was at 50% completion level.
- iii) Government improved the functionality of the research programme at Abi ZARDI in Arua district which is estimated at 25%. However, staffing gaps in critical positions and slow adaptation to the use of the IFMS affected procurement processes.
- iv) The Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF) procured and distributed 27million doses of foot and mouth disease (FMD) vaccine to all district local governments (DLGs).
- v) Government operationalized the Got Apwyo Ranch in Nwoya district. As of December 2024, the Ranch had 386 beef animals; bush-clearing was undertaken on two square miles of farmland and 100,000 tonnes of silage had been produced. In addition, livestock breeding and production support infrastructure, farm administrative structures, and farm residential structures on Government farms and ranches of Lusenke, Kasolwe, and Nshara are under construction.
- vi) National Agricultural Advisory Services (NAADS) and Cotton Development Organization (CDO) provided agricultural inputs to various farmers and farmer groups. The inputs distributed included Hass avocado and macadamia

seedlings, cottonseed, pesticides, fertilizers, livestock, farm tools, and safety gear. In addition, there was a significant gender disparity in the distribution of inputs, with male individuals being the dominant beneficiaries (79.3%), while female farmers received only 13.7%. Cooperatives and private companies accounted for 7% of the beneficiaries.

b) Agricultural Extension Services

- i) MAAIF extended several trainings to:
 - a. 14,177 beneficiaries in rice, foxtail millet, livestock, and aquaculture production;
 - b. 15 district local government (DLG) extension workers in farmland planning (FP), farming systems and technologies;
 - c. 36 artificial insemination (AI) technicians and inoculators; and
 - d. 25 agricultural extension workers from the Teso sub-region as plant doctors.
- ii) The CDO trained 110 Ginners and 95 LG extension workers in 9 regions on cotton production.
- iii) The e-extension system was partially rolled out under the Parish Development Model (PDM) through equipping Parish Chiefs and Information Technology (IT) officers at the district level with mobile tablets/smart telephones;
- iv) The e-diary component was activated and rolled out in 70 districts;
- v) By 31st December 2024, the staffing of extension workers in the country was only 3,790 (43.6% of the approved positions filled). Access to agricultural extension by farmers was constrained due to inadequate extension workers, lack of an operational budget to monitor and supervise PDM beneficiaries, reduced investment in extension services by the private sector in the cotton and coffee subsectors, and lack of transport equipment (motorcycles) for extension workers.

c) Water for Production

Several interventions were prioritized for purposes of enhancing availability of water for production (WfP) from the current storage capacity of 47.88million m³ liters (FY2023/24) to 57.46million m³ liters by 2029/30. During FY2024/24, Government prioritized:

- i) The construction of Valley Tanks (VTs) for multi-purpose use was at varying stages of progress, i.e. the Mpiti VT in Kaliro district (40%); Kikoota VT in Kalungu district (60%) and work on the VT in Amuru district had just begun following site handover in January 2025. However, construction of Oryamai VT in Amolator (90%), Aluka East VT in Pader (85%), and Onkogwok VT in Omoro district (30%) had stalled due to financial constraints.

- ii) Dam construction was at varying stages of progress: the Kyenshama earth dam in Mbarara district at 99% completion and in DLP; the Kabuyanda earth dam in Isingiro district experienced a significant slowdown at 21.6% progress since the contractor's contract was terminated due to none performance. The construction of the off-farm network for Kabuyanda progressed to 5% under a separate contract.
- iii) The Development of Solar-Powered Irrigation and Water Supply Systems:
 - a. Out of 253 planned sites, 134 were under construction, 85 reached substantial completion and 34 were technically commissioned by Q3 FY2024/25.
 - b. The establishment of the 96 solar-powered systems under the Farm Income Enhancement and Forestry Conservation Programme Phase II (FIEFOC II) was due to commence with finalizing the bid documents at its final stages.
 - c. For large irrigation schemes at Sipi, the civil works contract was signed, however, for both Namalu and Unyama required re-scoping and retendering after halting procurement of contractors on account of the bid quotations exceeding the available budget. Additionally, the payment of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) for these schemes remains outstanding due to inadequate funding.
- iv) Construction of the Namaitso medium-scale irrigation system in Bududa District reached 15% completion. Drilling of production wells in Nakaseke, Wakiso, Amuru, Omoro (Abole), Arua (Biacici), and Oyam (Amwa) districts was successful.
- v) Functionality support for the sustainable operation and management of completed irrigation facilities was provided for Mabira and Kyenshama in Mbarara District, as well as Mubuku II and Rwengaaaju in Kasese and Kabarole Districts, respectively.
- vi) The capacity of private irrigation system operators was enhanced through training sessions focused on maintaining and managing off-farm infrastructure for the Olweny, Tochi, and Wadelai irrigation schemes in Lira, Oyam, and Pakwach districts, respectively.

d) Storage, Agro-Processing and Value addition

The Government strategy regarding value addition in agriculture entails increasing washing, post-harvest handling, storage, and agro-processing facilities. To that effect:

- i) The Uganda Development Corporation (UDC):
 - a. Provided guidance and oversight to ten companies involved in agro-processing, of which seven were operational, while three were non-operational due to factors such as lack of raw materials and a drop in the prices of processed tea.

- b. Hired Chimaki Agro Ltd to operate and manage the Soroti fruit factory.
- c. Invested Shs27.9billion in Fine Spinners Uganda Limited.
- d. Appraisals for investment in the Amuru Sugar Factory, Kigezi Potato Project, Luwero Fruit Factory, Karo Koffi, Acholi Bur Cassava Processing Plant, and the Soluble Coffee Factory Project were at advanced stages.
- ii) MAAIF trained 80 private value chain actors and 60 extension workers in post-harvest handling and primary agro-processing of grains, using hermetic and PICS bags.
- iii) Government proceeded with the acquisition of land titles for seven Milk Collection Centres (MCCs) in Gulu, Alebtong, Dokolo, Kole, Lira, and Agago districts in order to increase agro-processing capacity for dairy products.
- iv) The Cotton Dressing Station in Pader District delinted 764,540kg of the new cotton variety BPA 2015A, producing 438,664.7g of seed and 1,619 bales of cotton lint.

e) Agricultural Market Access and Competitiveness

The government strategy regarding agriculture competitiveness aims at increasing export value of priority commodities (coffee, tea, dairy, beef, fish among others) and their processed products from USD2.5billion in FY2023/24 to USD4.8billion in FY2024/25. The impact will be sustained by reducing the import value of agro-based products from USD1,096million in FY2023/24 to USD600million. This will be achieved by enhancing the value of agriculture products.

Therefore, during FY2024/25:

- i) The construction of the National Metrology Laboratory at the Uganda National Bureau of Standards (UNBS), under the Agriculture Value Chain Project (AVCP), was 98% complete, with equipment installation at 15% as of December 2024.
- ii) A total of 16.5km of community access roads (CARs) and 32km of farm access roads (FARs) were maintained in the Buvuma oil palm hub. Procurement for the construction of 2,500 km of CARs under the National Oil Seeds Project (NOSP) in various project districts is underway.
- iii) Renovation of the sanitary and phytosanitary laboratory at Namalere was ongoing, with physical progress at 65%, while construction of the Milk Collection Centre (MCC) at Nabiswera in Nakasongola District was at 87% completion.
- iv) Construction of the Sanga Slaughter Facility in Sanga Town Council, Kiruhura District, was completed. However, the facility remains nonfunctional as the Government finalizes the preparation of its operational framework.
- v) Government stopped landlords from owning and leasing lockups and stalls in public markets. This intervention aims at protecting vendors from the inflated rates traditionally charged by landlords. Management of the markets was handed over to local governments, which will collect non-tax revenue, upon

approval by the respective local councils, to cover market utilities, enhance security, and improve sanitation.

- vi) DDA inspected 309 dairy premises and analysed 655 samples of milk and dairy products.
- vii) UNBS certified 2,779 products and 18 management systems.
- viii) The defunct UCDA inspected 3,507,957 60kg bags of green coffee beans that were exported (as of December 2024); and the MAAIF inspected 16,820 acres of maize for compliance with seed production regulations.
- ix) Enforcement and adherence to product quality requirements were strengthened, facilitating growth in agricultural exports, which accounted for 42.2% of total exports (Table 6.1).

Table 6.1: Uganda's Top Five Agricultural Exports (USD millions)

S/N	Commodity	CY2023	CY2024
1.	Coffee	965.33	1,547.03
2.	Cocoa Beans	136.50	296.02
3.	Sugar	75.79	162.36
4.	Fish and its products	139.84	135.34
5.	Maize	244.61	86.62

Source: BoU, 2024

f) Agricultural Financing

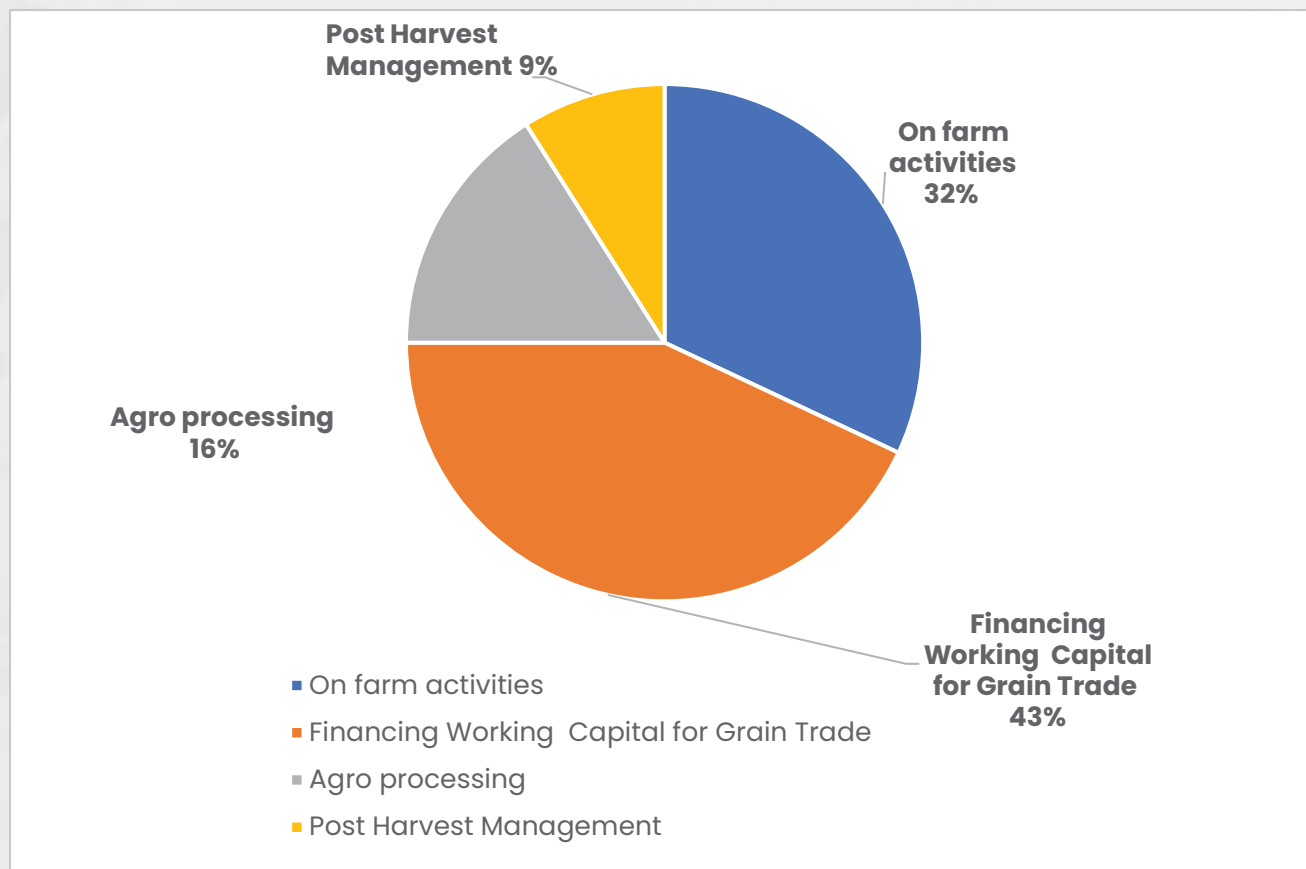
Notwithstanding numerous frameworks government provides agriculture finance like through UDB, government commercial banks among others, this section highlights performance of schemes which finance agriculture and agro-industrialization solely. Government intends to increase the share of agricultural financing to total financing from 11.3% in FY2023/24 to 15% in FY2029/30.

Therefore:

- a) A total of Shs413.4billion was disbursed as Government's contribution to the Agriculture Credit Guarantee Facility. In addition, the Government provided Shs5.7billion as a subsidy for Uganda Agriculture Insurance Scheme during the review period. During FY2024/25 (July to December 2024), Shs74.90billion was disbursed to 1,579 beneficiaries from the Agricultural Credit Facility (ACF). Generally:
 - i) Stanbic Bank (U) Ltd and DFCU Bank continue to lead in loan value disbursements, due to their focus on medium-to-large scale borrowers engaged in extensive farming operations and agro-processing.
 - ii) Cumulatively, grain trade and on-farm activities continued to dominate

the uptake of the Fund, with Shs431.38billion and Shs321.77billion disbursed to these two categories, respectively (Fig. 6.1).

Figure 6.1: Enterprises Funded Under ACF



Source: BOU, 2024

- iii) There were regional differences in access to this Fund, with the majority of beneficiaries located in the Central region (62.7%) and Western region (28.44%). This is attributed to higher levels of agricultural commercialization in these sub-regions in comparison to others, driven by factors such as the availability of registered land and a favourable land tenure system. These make them more attractive to Participating Financial Institutions (PFIs).
 - iv) The lowest access was recorded in the Eastern (2.72%) and Northern (6.14%) regions, due to the communal land tenure system, which limits farmers' ability to secure land titles.
 - v) Access to the ACF was lowest among the youth (14.31%) and senior citizens aged 60 years and above (17.09%), and highest among middle-aged individuals (66.81%).
- b) As of 31st December 2024, Uganda Development Corporation (UDC) had spent Shs103.9billion, of which Shs47.9billion (55.24%) was invested in three agro-processing entities¹⁵². During the review period, UDC investee companies procured 1,142 metric tonnes of agricultural produce from farmers for processing, valued at Shs9.3billion.

152 Fine Spinner Uganda Limited, Soroti fruit factory

- c) Each PDM farmer household received Shs1million, which was mostly invested in crop, livestock and fisheries enterprises. Further details are presented under the PSD Programme. However, a key challenge remains: the diversion of funds by some farmers to purposes other than those originally planned. Despite these challenges, the PDM interventions led to increased production and marketed outputs.
- d) Government launched a financing scheme for private large-scale commercial farmers, aimed at providing timely, affordable, and accessible financial resources. The scheme is expected to support the production of 132,600 metric tons (MT) of maize, beans, soybeans, sorghum, and animal feeds on a total proposed acreage of 114,661 acres. It will be implemented through Government financial institutions, including Pride Microfinance, Post Bank, and Housing Finance, which will provide a principal amount of Shs176billion. The Government will cover the corresponding interest component of approximately Shs40billion annually. Eligibility criteria include companies, cooperatives, and other formal entities engaged in large-scale farming with a minimum of 50 acres of land.

g) Institutional Strengthening and Coordination

- a) The Rationalization of Government Agencies and Public Expenditure (RAPEX) took effect, with the interventions of UCDA, CDO, NAADS and DDA transferred to MAAIF. The laws establishing the transferred entities were amended. Refer to Governance Programme for further details.
- b) There was a concerted effort across all parishes to strengthen enterprise groups and farmer groups under the PDM. Farmers received training in Good Agronomic Practices (GAPs), financial discipline and group dynamics. Training was also conducted for coffee, cotton and dairy farmers prior to the merger of UCDA, CDO, and DDA.

6.3.3 Manufacturing Programme

NDP III positioned this programme to increase product range and scale for export and import replacement and also to improve Uganda's resilience. The programme outcomes included increasing share of manufactured exports in total exports, raising industrial sector contribution in GDP and increasing the share of labor force employed in the industrial sector.

Certainly, the manufacturing sector has served as the primary catalyst for industrial activity, accounting for more than 60 percent of industrial output. The share of manufacturing in GDP has averaged about 16 percent over the NDP III period, exceeding the Plan's target of 10 percent while the share of manufactured exports in total exports stands at 13.5 percent.

During FY2024/25, Government approved a Budget of Shs318.368billion to this Programme and the milestones achieved are discussed based on the Programme's Objectives, in the sub-sections below:

a) Develop the requisite infrastructure to support manufacturing in line with Uganda's planned growth corridors (triangle)

Infrastructure and logistical deficiencies account for about 40 percent of production costs. In recognition of this challenge, Government has invested in infrastructure to lower these costs and raise competitiveness of manufacturers. Consequently, industrial energy demand has more than doubled due to reduced cost of electricity to industrialists especially manufacturers.

Interventions undertaken by Government during FY2024/25 include:

- i) Progressed with construction of the Kabalega International Airport whose physical progress stands at 98 percent and concluded the draft feasibility study for development of the second phase of the Airport.
- ii) Cabinet approved the Kabalega Industrial Park land policy that involves charging investors establishing industries and related facilities a service fee of USD1.5 per square meter of land annually. The park is managed by UNOC and will host the Airport, crude oil export hub, oil refinery, petrochemical and fertilizer industries.
- iii) Rehabilitated 94km of the Tororo-Gulu Meter Gauge Railway, bringing cumulative progress to 225km of the total 375km and compensated 45 of the 300 Project Affected Persons.
- iv) Acquired 140 of the 464 acres of land between Tororo and Mayuge to implement the Standard Gauge Railway (SGR).
- v) Secured funding for the construction of the SGR and contracted a Turkish firm to construct the 272km railway line from Tororo to Kampala. The construction will span 4 years.
- vi) Continued implementation of 13 power transmission projects including Tororo-Opuyo-Lira 132kv (91%); Kole-Gulu-Nebbi-Arua (92%); Opuyo-Moroto 132kv (74.7%); Mirama-Kabale 132kv (66%). More details are under the Sustainable Energy Development Programme

b) Increase value addition for import substitution and enhanced exports

In FY2024/25, Government:

- i) Signed a Joint Project Preparation Facility Framework Agreement with Afrexim Bank through UDB in August 2024. This facility is expected to provide early project preparatory financing and technical support services to public and private sector entities, to advance industrialisation and export development.
- ii) Signed the Establishment Agreement for the Fund for Export Development in Africa (FEDA) in March 2025, expanding FEDA's presence to 21 Member States. FEDA is an impact fund under Afrexim Bank, established to undertake investments that will boost intra-African trade, industrialization and value-added export development.

- iii) Launched two steel factories i.e. the second Direct Reduced Iron (DRI) plant at Tembo Steel Ltd in Iganga in January 2025 and Abyssinia Steel factory in Jinja city that will produce steel blocks using sponge iron and cooking coal.
- iv) Commissioned Piston Medical Ltd, a state-of-the-art pharmaceutical manufacturing plant in Kampala Industrial and Business Park, Namanve in February 2025. The factory will spearhead sterile manufacturing in the region and produce intravenous fluids and essential drugs.
- v) Acquired additional shares through UDC in the pharmaceutical, construction, textile and fruits value chains. The companies include: East African Medical Vitals (8 percent); Abubaker Technical Services and General Supplies (15 percent); Mutuma Commercial Agencies Ltd (36 percent); Soroti Fruits Ltd (80 percent) and Sanga Vet Chem (18.54 percent).
- vi) Signed an MoU for financing with ACE Global (collateral Management Services) for Kamwenge, Agro-ways – Jinja and Aponye-Mubende. ACE Global Uganda aims to promote commodity production and trade in Uganda.

c) Increase access to regional and international markets

Uganda's growing footprint in various markets has been majorly attributed to Government's core function of deepening and consolidating market entry across the globe. As a beneficiary of preferential tariff treatment from EAC, COMESA, AfCFTA, EU, China (offering Uganda about 98 percent duty and quota-free product lines) and India (over 95 percent of Uganda's tariff lines), Uganda is guaranteed access to a combined market size of over 5 billion people and GDP of over USD44 trillion.

Whereas there were reversals regarding the AGOA, efforts have been intensified to increase presence in these and other prospective markets by strengthening Economic and Commercial Diplomacy (ECD) and negotiating protocols as well as holding bilateral engagements.

Government actualized the following milestones in FY2024/25:

- i) Strengthened Uganda's Missions Abroad by financing up to twelve Missions to promote ECD activities with a view of increasing trade, investment and tourism inflows. These Missions include Uganda's Embassies in: London, New Delhi, Washington, Beijing, Paris, Abu Dhabi, Guangzhou, Ankara, Kuala Lumpur, Mombasa, Algiers and Doha
- ii) Held bilateral engagements to strengthen cooperation in areas of mutual interests especially trade and investment. These engagements included Uganda-Mozambique Joint Permanent Commission (JPC), Uganda-India Joint Trade Committee (JTC) and Uganda-Ethiopia JPC among others.
- iii) Negotiated new positions and implemented protocols at EAC, COMESA, AfCFTA and WTO such as removal of some NTBs at EAC; negotiation and adoption of 8 protocols by the Council of Ministers and Heads of State of the AU.
- iv) H.E the President launched the AfCFTA Implementation Strategy for Uganda

and also commissioned the Free Zones Export Facility at Entebbe International Airport in December 2024. The first formal exports under this framework were destined for the West African market. For instance, the products flagged off for the Nigerian market included dairy, coffee, fish, pharmaceuticals and tea. The facility will serve the AfCFTA market and the Balkans region.

- v) Through Uganda Airlines, launched additional four routes to Abuja, Harare, Lusaka and London. These will enhance connectivity and also boost trade in these markets and surrounding areas.

d) Strengthen the legal and institutional framework to support manufacturing

A robust policy, legal, regulatory and institutional environment is fundamental in facilitating manufacturing activities. In FY2024/25, Government:

- i) Passed the Sugarcane (Amendment) Bill, 2023 to provide for self-regulation of the sugarcane industry by a stakeholder Council instead of the Sugar Board as established in the Sugar Act, 2020.
- ii) As part of the RAPEX, The Free Zones (Amendment) Act 30 of 2024 came into force thereby merging the Uganda Free Zones Authority and Uganda Exports Promotions Board to form the Uganda Free Zones and Export Promotions Authority (UFZEPA). This Authority was operationalized and will play a fundamental role in the implementation of Uganda's trade strategy, focusing on export diversification, reducing the country's trade deficit and boosting competitiveness.
- iii) Rolled out the Export firm support sub-component under the Investment for Industrial Transformation and Employment (INVITE) project. This intervention will enable existing and prospective Ugandan producers of value-added manufacturing products to access regional and high-income markets for export.
- iv) Developed the National Export Development Strategy 2025-2030. This Strategy focuses on sustainable industrialization, value addition, and export diversification. The prioritized sectors for export development include agro-industrialization (coffee, dairy, sugar, fish, cocoa and edible oils); minerals/extractives (oil & gas, gold, copper, iron ore and phosphates); manufactures (textile, cement, steel); and tourism. The target export markets are EAC, COMESA, AfCFTA, EU, Middle East and China.

6.3.4 Mineral Development Programme

Mineral development was identified as one of the key growth opportunities critical for enhancing economic growth and development. During the NDP III period, Government amended the Mining and Minerals Act, 2022 to facilitate and provide a stable legal framework, a favorable investment climate and a better environment for the exploration and development of minerals in the country.

To combat illegal exploration and illicit trade of minerals, Government also subscribed to the International Conference on Great Lakes Region (ICGLR) Certificate as part of a regional initiative.

The above mentioned contributes to the key results Government set out to achieve by the end of NDP III, such as reducing the volume and value of imported minerals and increasing the volume and value of minerals produced in Uganda. With Shs46.060billion allocated to this Programme in FY2024/25, Government had the following achievements, reported according to the Programme objectives:

a) Increase exploration and quantification of priority mineral resources in the country

- i) After three years of geological mapping of Karamoja sub-region, the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development (MEMD) completed the mineral aerial surveys comprised of Airborne Geophysical and Geological Mapping of the Karamoja sub-region. The data gathered revealed more than 300million tons of limesone/marble in Moroto and Napak Districts, 139,000 ounces and possible reserves of 160,000 of gold in Nakabat, Moroto district;
- ii) Government finalized the National Geological Map of Uganda (except Lake Victoria), which included the geophysical and geological atlases of Karamoja region and Lamwo District;
- iii) Government handed over Kilembe Mines to a consortium comprising Uganda National Mining Company (UNMC), Sarrai Group and Nile Fibreboard to be responsible not only for mining and processing but also for exploring new deposits. UNMC holds 15% stake in the venture; and
- iv) Significant progress was registered for the geothermal explorations at Kibiro and Panyimur which confirmed the presence of high-temperature gradients, indicating potential for electricity generation of up to 1,500MW.

b) Increase adoption and use of appropriate and affordable technology along the value chain

- i) MEMD embarked on the drafting process of the Earth Scientists Registration Bill (2024) that seeks to register, supervise and regulate Earth Scientists in the country. It also provides a framework for earth scientists ensuring they meet required standards; and
- ii) Government granted authorization to Sino Minerals Investments Company, a Chinese company, to establish a Pig iron factory in Kyaase village, Buhara sub-county, Kabale District. The company is set to invest USD13million to establish the plant and it is projected to employ 1,080 workers from the 150 workers who are currently employed at the existing crushing plant.

c) Strengthen the legal, institutional and regulatory frameworks

- i) Government formed a state-owned mining company to manage its equity interests in mining operations. Under the Uganda National Mining Company (UNMC), Government can compulsorily take a 15% free carry stake in all mining operations in the country;
- ii) MEMD developed an Asset Management System which allows for seamless asset registration, categorization and allocation of all IT equipment across the various Ministry branches;
- iii) Bank of Uganda (BOU) initiated a domestic gold purchase programme that involves purchasing gold directly from the artisanal and small-scale miners to support their livelihoods with a positive spill-over effect on other sectors of the economy. It is also aimed at building the country's foreign reserves and minimizing associated risks on reserve investments in the international financial markets. In August 2024, the Bank established an operational framework detailing the approach, pricing, and other guidelines for the program; and
- iv) MEMD completed drafting of the Building Substances Bill aimed to establish regulatory oversight for the extraction and sale of non-metallic materials like sand, clay, and murram essentially for construction industry.

d) Increase investment in mining and value addition

- i) Uganda's first tin-smelting facility was launched in Ruti, Mbarara city by a locally based company – Woodcross Resources. This marked a significant milestone in the country's journey towards value addition in the mineral sector. The facility has a production capacity of 1,000 tonnes of Tin ingots annually and is capable of producing Tin with a purity standard of 99.95%, which meets demands of both local industries and international markets.

6.3.5 Sustainable Development of Petroleum Resources Programme

Oil and Gas sector has the opportunity to contribute across all development indicators. By end of Q2 FY2024/25, Shs102.285billion had been collected in petroleum revenues, with Shs36.024billion collected in Q2 alone. There was also a notable improvement in the extractives industry Governance Effectiveness Index from 51% to 78%.

Government allocated Shs835.058billion in FY2024/25 towards achievement of the Sustainable Development of Petroleum Resources Programme objectives as indicated below:

a) To fast-track sustainable production and utilization of the country's oil and gas resources

- i) Government granted exploration licenses to Uganda Oil Company (UNOC)

and DGR Energy Turaco Uganda SMC Limited for the Kasuruban and Turaco contract areas;

- ii) By end of Q2 FY2024/25, development of the EACOP project was at 50.2 percent with engineering at 90.1 percent, procurement at 68.7 percent and construction and commissioning at 22.9 percent;
- iii) The Tilenga Industrial Area was handed over to the Drilling and Wells Contractors and the Engineering, Procurement, Supply, Construction, and Commissioning (EPSCC) contractor following completion progress of 99.7%; and
- iv) By end of Q2 FY2024/25, MEMD had successfully drilled over 90 out of the 420 wells at Tilenga operated by TotalEnergies and also successfully drilled 13 out of the planned 31 wells needed for first oil at kingfisher operated by CNOOC. Support infrastructure stood at 62 percent and 76 percent at Tilenga and Kingfisher respectively¹⁵³.

b) Strengthen policy, legal, regulatory frameworks and institutional capacity in the oil and gas industry

- i) Uganda secured a strategic petroleum importation deal with Kenya. The Presidents of Uganda and Kenya and CEO of Uganda National Oil Company (UNOC) signed a Tripartite Agreement (TPA) as a framework to ensure seamless transportation of petroleum products from producer countries through Kenya to Uganda;
- ii) UNOC received its first direct importation of refined petroleum products at Mombasa port on 3rd July 2024. The maiden shipment consisted of 58,000 metric tons of petrol. The petroleum products were transported to Uganda through the Kenya Pipeline Company infrastructure, supplemented by fuel tankers;
- iii) The Sectoral Council of Energy, Petroleum and Mining agreed to elevate the East African Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (EACREEE) to an institution of the EAC. This resolution was arrived at during 16th meeting of the Sectoral Council of Ministers on Energy on 14th February 2025 in Arusha, Tanzania. Since 2016, EACREE has been hosted at Makerere University College of Engineering, Design, Art and Technology (CEDAT) as a Centre of Excellence for EACREE;
- iv) UNOC signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Petroleum Commission of Ghana in November 2024. The MOU is expected to facilitate sharing of experiences, knowledge, skills and competencies between the two organizations to enhance the management of upstream petroleum operations;
- v) Petroleum Authority of Uganda (PAU) upgraded the National Supplier Database (NSD) to a Joint Qualification System (JQS) for Uganda's oil and gas sector. The enhancement provides a standardized and transparent process

for pre-qualifying suppliers on the NSD for potential industry opportunities; and

- vi) MEMD launched the Uganda Energy Transition Plan (ETP) with support from International Energy Agency. It is a strategic roadmap for the development and modernization of Uganda's energy sector.

c) Enhance local capacity to participate in oil and gas operations

Efforts are underway to increase the participation of local contractors towards the 40% local content targets, by deepening local contracts and increasing financial capacity of our domestic firms. Local content participation in the Oil and Gas sector has consistently been progressive in line with the Local Content Policy for Oil and Gas, as follows:

- i) 5,280 procurements valued at USD5.3billion were undertaken, 40% (USD2.1billion) of these totaling to 4,511 procurements were awarded to Ugandan companies¹⁵⁴;
- ii) By the end of Q2 FY2024/25, national participation in the petroleum industry was up to 48,438 Ugandans. Of these 13,455 were participating directly and 34,983 indirectly in the oil and gas and related industries;
- iii) A total of 154 contracts worth USD11,187,895 were awarded during Q2. 121 contracts (79%) worth USD8,406,576 (75%) were awarded to Ugandan companies while 17 contracts worth USD1,455,261 were Joint Ventures. In addition, Community-based companies secured contracts in the Oil and Gas sector worth USD19million, driving grassroots development;
- iv) An initial cohort of 100 young Ugandans was selected to start advanced studies in Oil and Gas operations and maintenance in France, Malaysia and Oman in preparation for future deployment in Tilenga project. They were selected through the Tilenga Academy Massive Open Online Course conducted in 2022;
- v) Regarding technology transfer, 35 joint ventures (JVs) secured contracts valued at USD300million, while software licenses worth over USD200,000 were provides to universities to boost skills development;
- vi) EACOP signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Kyambogo University to provide specialized training in Oil and Gas. The partnership will focus on two critical national content capacity-building initiatives: Internship or graduate programs and the train the trainer programs;
- vii) CNOOC Uganda Limited completed the Heavy Goods Vehicle (HGV) Drivers Training and Licensing Programme. Executed by Uganda Driving Standards Agency (UDSA) in partnership with Bunyoro Kitara Kingdom, awarded 110 drivers to meet the skills gap in the logistics and transportation competencies; and
- viii) Makerere University signed an MoU with EACOP to enhance capacity building and technology transfer to institutions, companies and youths in the project.

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This was also intended to enable them to acquire skills and be exposed them to work experiences and training they may not attain in the classroom.

d) Promote private investment in oil and gas industry

- i) Government is in advanced stages of developing its Oil and Gas sector infrastructure especially the Kabaale International Airport, Central Processing Facilities (CPF), 12 tarmacked roads, transmission hubs, Kabalega industrial park, storage facilities, etc.;
- ii) Lake Victoria Logistics (LVL) located in Bukasa-Bwerenga, Kawuku started operation following an official launch in July 2024 by H.E the President. It was funded by three stakeholders; Marathi Infra Services, Digimon Group, and Africa Finance Corporation. The facility has 14 tanks with a collective capacity of 70million litres. The project is expected to reduce transportation costs by 50% and reduce pollution from trucks by 90,000 tons of CO2 for each trip the barge makes;
- iii) MEMD granted exploration licenses for Kasuruban and Turaco areas to UNOC and DGR Energy Turaco Uganda;
- iv) Cabinet approved a service fee of USD1.5 (Ugshs5,560) per square meter of land per year to investors wishing to establish factories and related facilities at the Kabalega Petro-Based Industrial Park. The park is part of the 29.57 square kilometers land hosting the airport, export hub, refinery, industries, among others;
- v) Alpha MBM signed an implementation agreement with Uganda for a green refinery in the Albertine Graben. This second financial closure after EACOP is estimated to cost about USD4 billion. Alpha MBM is expected to design, construct and operate the 60,000-barrel-per-day refinery in Hoima; and
- vi) EACOP closed the first tranche of external financing for the project, provided by a syndicate of financial institutions such as African Export Import Bank (Afreximbank), The Standard Bank of South Africa Limited, Stanbic Bank Uganda Limited, KCB Bank Uganda and The Islamic Corporation for the Development of the Private Sector (ICD).

e) To enhance Quality, Health, Safety, Security and Environment (QHSSE)

- i) Government launched the Forestry Compensation Strategy under UNOC's Alliance for Climate Resilience to offset emissions from oil and gas projects. It will focus on Afforestation, Reforestation, and Revegetation (ARR) and reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation; and
- ii) By end of Q2 FY2024/25, the National Petroleum Data Repository was at 14 percent completion rate against a target of 25 percent by end of Financial Year.

6.3.6 Tourism Development Programme

Tourist receipts grew by 22.3% in FY2023/24 to reach USD1.39billion from USD 1.14billion in FY2022/23. To further achieve Uganda's strategy of becoming the preferred tourist destination, Government allocated Shs297.896billion to implement the following in FY2024/25:

a) Promoting domestic and inbound tourism

- i) Uganda Tourism Board (UTB) partnered with Expedia Group and multinational news channel CNN to launch, 'Uniquely Yours' campaign whose aim is to showcase Uganda's remarkable tourist offerings. It is designed to target high-level travelers from United Kingdom, United States and Canada through Expedia's extensive network of 200 travel sites in 70 countries, which attracts around 400million online visits monthly;
- ii) Uganda marked a major milestone following an inaugural landing of flight UR720 Uganda Airlines in Lusaka, Zambia and Harare, Zimbabwe. The two destinations will be served four times a week to facilitate regional connectivity and enhance social and cultural exchange;
- iii) Uganda Airlines commenced operations on the new Entebbe–London Gatwick Airport direct flight connection, which will greatly enhance tourism and business opportunities;
- iv) EAC launched free online professional tourism courses under the EAC Online Tourism Capacity Development Programme. In collaboration with European Union and the Germany Development Cooperation Agency, GIZ, the courses will elevate professional standards and skills across the region's tourism industry;
- v) UTB organized The Pearl of Africa Expo, on 21st – 24th May 2025. The Expo brought together tourism value chain actors and stakeholders under the Business to business and Business to Consumer formats, for networking opportunities, business deals. For the ninth time, Uganda's doors will be open to 70 hosted buyers, over 5,000 trade visitors and consumers during the three-day expo in the heart of Kampala. Both Leisure and MICE tourism will blend seamlessly, with a direction skewed towards global emerging trends; and
- vi) On 7th August 2024, Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA) handed over Shs3.15billion to six districts surrounding the Murchison Falls protected area, for revenue sharing. The disbursement underscores Government's commitment to recognizing and empowering communities that are essential to the conservation of the country's wildlife.

b) Increase the stock and quality of tourism infrastructure

- i) Uganda received 39 cultural heritage artefacts that had, for over 100 years, been kept in the Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology at Cambridge University, UK;

- ii) On 10th December 2024, UWA signed a landmark 25-year concession agreement with One Nature Hotels Limited for the development and operation of a luxury lodge at Channel Track near Kazinga Channel. The concessionaire pledged a USD10million investment and allocated USD1million to establish boat services on the Channel;
- iii) UWA launched the Strategic Action Plan for Large Carnivore Conservation (2024-2034) in February 2025 with support from Wildlife Conservation Society and other partners, to address the extinction threat. It aims for a 30% increase in carnivore population by 2033;
- iv) Uganda signed a Memorandum of Understanding with Sharjah Chamber of Commerce from United Arab Emirates (UAE) to build a new international airport outside Kidepo National Park to boost tourism;

c) Improve, develop and diversify tourism products and services

- i) UTB, in partnership with TotalEnergies EP Uganda, developed and launched the ExploreUganda mobile application in October 2024. The mobile App is an online one-stop-shop for information on attractions, tour operators, accommodation, guides, restaurants/hotels, maps, events, parks, reserves, etc.;
- ii) Government in collaboration with the Embassy of the People's Republic of China held the inaugural Uganda-China Tourism and Cultural Symposium in January 2025 which was held under the theme 'Bridging Cultures, Enhancing Cooperation: Unlocking Uganda-China Tourism Potential'. The key objectives were: i) Facilitating knowledge exchange; ii) Developing strategic partnerships; and iii) Promoting cultural exchange;
- iii) Uganda's rich cultural heritage and diverse landscapes were introduced to a global audience through a documentary dubbed 'Hidden Uganda'. The one-hour documentary was launched in February 2025 in New York, highlighting Uganda's unique tourism product offerings;
- iv) Uganda launched its first luxury helicopter safari adventure through a collaboration between Nile Safari Lodge, Kampala Executive Aviation (KEA), and NOVAM Limited. Offers a chance to witness the Pearl of Africa's breathtaking landscapes from an unrivalled aerial perspective;
- v) Uganda hosted An Extraordinary Summit of the African Union Assembly of Heads of States and Governments in January 2025 at Munyonyo Commonwealth Resort and Conference Centre to deliberate on the post-Malabo CAADP agenda to consider the Ten-Year CAADP Strategy and Action Plan with its associated Kampala Declaration on Advancing Africa's Inclusive Agrifood Systems Transformation for Sustainable Economic Growth and Shared Prosperity. This is testament to Uganda's growth as a leading destination for Meetings, Incentives, Conferences, and Exhibitions (MICE) in Africa;
- vi) Uganda Airline launched a direct flight route between Entebbe International

Airport and London Gatwick. It was a major stride in bridging East Africa with one of Europe's leading commercial and diaspora hubs;

- vii) Government, with support from British Council Arts, officially opened the Semei Kakungulu Museum. It was developed by Cross Cultural Foundation of Uganda and International National Trusts Organization (INTO) as part of the Withstanding Change: Heritage Amongst Climate Uncertainty project. This contributes to Uganda's efforts to safeguard and promote Uganda's heritage; and
- viii) 459 students (268 female and 191 male) graduated with Diplomas and Certificates from Uganda Hotel and Tourism Training Institute (UHTTI) in November 2024; and UWRTI graduated 226 students on both Diploma and Certificate programs.

d) Enhance regulation, coordination and management of the tourism sector

- i) H.E the President of Uganda assented to the Uganda Wildlife (Amendment) Bill, 2024 and the Uganda Wildlife Conservation Education Centre Act (Repeal) Bill, 2024. This was to facilitate the merger of Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA) and the Uganda Wildlife Conservation Education Centre (UWEC).

6.3.7 Natural Resources, Environment, Climate Change, Land and Water Management Programme

Uganda's economy is highly reliant on environmental quality and the stock of natural resources goods and services for enhancing their productivity, providing the necessary raw materials and reducing the cost of public expenditure for providing the services in those sectors. The approved Budget (including external financing) for this Programme in FY2024/25 was Shs473.720billion for FY202/25. To ensure sound management and sustainable utilization of natural resources, environment, land and water resources and mitigation of the impact of climate change for socio-economic development of Uganda, Government was able to achieve the following in FY2024/25, under the different Programme objectives:

a) Availability of adequate and reliable quality fresh water resources for all uses

- i) Uganda and Kenya signed a bilateral agreement to implement the Angololo Water Resources Development Project (AWRDP) in cooperation with the Nile Basin Initiative (NBI) through its Equatorial Lakes Subsidiary Action Program (NELSAP). The USD 137million project funded by African Development Bank (AfDB) aims to boost food and energy security, improve livelihoods and advance regional integration. It is expected to be operational in 2030;
- ii) 4km of degraded River Mpanga buffer zone were restored;
- iii) 3,348 water, wastewater and environmental samples were analyzed. 392 water sources were tested for compliance to drinking water standards

b) Increase forest, tree and wetland coverage, restore bare hills and protect mountainous areas and rangelands

- i) NEMA launched a paramilitary force called 'Environment Protection Force (EPF)' to enforce environmental laws under the National Environment Act, 2019;
- ii) Uganda Olympic Committee (UOC) signed an MoU with National Forestry Authority (NFA) and International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), where UOC committed to plant what was labeled 'Olympic Forests'. This collaboration also marked the signing of the Sports for Climate Action and Sport for Nature frameworks. 400 hectares of public land were earmarked in Kagombe in Kibaale, Mountain Moroto in Karamoja, Ruhinga in Kyenjojo and Namataala Central Forest in Mbale;
- iii) 155km of wetland boundaries were demarcated and 2ha of degraded wetland system in Kiiha Catchment were restored. 8,098.7ha of degraded wetlands were restored across 30 wetlands systems in Uganda; and
- iv) Restored 30ha of degraded forests, constructed 15 infiltration pits in the Ruhezamyenda catchment, and 10 hectares of degraded catchments restored through tree planting.

c) Strengthen land use and management

- i) In October 2024, H.E the President of Uganda assented the Physical Planning (Amendment) Bill, 2024 which dissolved the Physical Planning Board and transferred its functions to the National Planning Authority (NPA), in line with the Government policy for Rationalization of Government Agencies and Public Expenditure (RAPEX);
- ii) Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development (MoLHUD) unveiled an e-Land Information Portal to increase efficiency and enhance public access to land information. At Shs10,000, a user will only require a smartphone and internet connection to access land information from anywhere at any time;
- iii) By end of Q2, 24,566 land titles had been issued increasing the percentage of titled land to 30.01% against the annual target of 32%. Furthermore, the proportion of land titles owned by women had reached 27.05% against an annual target of increasing 30%;
- iv) Number of land disputes mediated were 488 by end of Q2, surpassing and more than doubling the annual target of 200;
- v) MoLHUD developed the Land Valuation Management Information System and piloted it in 6 MZOs;
- vi) MoLHUD developed the National Urban Landscape strategy for Uganda 2020–2040;
- vii) Government finalized the Guidelines for: Registration of Customary Land; the National Valuation Standards; for preparation and implementation of PDPs;

- viii) Finalized the Land Value Data Bank (web and mobile app);
- ix) By end of Q2, 24,566 land titles had been issued increasing the percentage of titled land to 30.01% against the annual target of 32%. Furthermore, the proportion of land titles owned by women had reached 27.05% against an annual target of increasing 30%; and
- x) Number of land disputes mediated were 488 by end of Q2, surpassing and more than doubling the annual target of 200.

d) Maintain and/or restore a clean, healthy and productive environment

- i) Parliament passed the National Forestry and Tree Planting (Amendment) Bill, 2024 to eliminate duplicate roles and foster coordinated administrative arrangements, policies and procedures, in a bid to integrate the functions of the National Forestry Authority (NFA) into the Ministry of Water and Environment. This Bill awaits assent from H.E the President of Uganda;
- ii) The Environment Protection Force (EPF) intensified law enforcement, registering 100 environmental cases. These included 34 cases of wetland degradation, 37 cases of waste management, noise and air pollution, 14 cases of non-compliance with ESIA conditions, two cases of illegal sand mining, six cases of audit failures, and two cases involving impersonation and fraud;
- iii) Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE) signed a MOU with World Bicycle Relief on 22 May, 2025 for the Green Climate Finance (GCF) Project where 200 Buffalo bicycles were donated to support sustainable environmental stewardship through wetland monitoring and community sensitization, enhancing mobility and impact for local champions protecting the vital ecosystem;

e) Promote inclusive climate resilient and low emissions development at all levels

- i) UNOC launched the supply of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) to education institutions in Uganda, in a bid to strengthen its commitment to supporting the efforts of mitigating climate change and improve access to clean energy;
- ii) H.E the President assented to the Uganda National Meteorological Authority (Amendment) Bill, 2024 in line with the RAPEX policy;
- iii) Ministry of Water and Environment launched the National Climate Change (Climate Change Mechanism) Regulations, 2025 commonly referred to as the Carbon Market Regulations. The regulations are expected to unlock new opportunities for climate finance, and create green jobs, among others; and
- iv) Government announced construction of its first climate-resilient market at Elegu on 13th February 2025 during the Uganda-EU Business Insights

Conference. With funding from European Union, the facility is expected to host up to 1,500 traders and include flood mitigation measures spanning 11 acres.

f) Reduce human and economic loss from natural hazards and disasters

- i) The Office of the Prime Minister completed the development of the Disaster Risk Management Plan (DRMP) which provides framework for disaster preparedness and response; and
- ii) Government supported approximately 53,930 disaster affected households (269,650 people) across the country with relief food and nonfood items.

g) Increase incomes and employment through sustainable use and value addition to water, forests and other natural resources

- i) NEMA reviewed 55 waste management license applications, approving 53 (96%) and conducting 198 monitoring inspections; and
- ii) The Environment Licensing and Management Information System facilitated the submission of 864 Environment and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) documents in Q1. NEMA reviewed 525 of the 588 planned ESIA (89%) and 303 of 450 ESIA Terms of Reference (67.3%).

6.4 Infrastructure Development Cluster

The NDP III prioritized infrastructure development to enhance and expand the stock of quality and productive infrastructure. The NDP III, implemented through a programmatic approach, identifies Integrated Transport and Infrastructure Services; Sustainable Energy Development; and Sustainable Housing and Urbanization Programmes as key elements in improving economic outcomes.

Infrastructure development has also been recognised as a major enabler of the Tenfold Growth Strategy. This Strategy will require a robust and resilient transport network, affordable and reliable energy, and regulated physical planning to grow the economy from USD50billion to USD500billion by 2040. During the NDP III period, Shs29,626.698billion was allocated for infrastructure development. This dedicated public funding has supported the execution of critical public investments to achieve the outcomes listed in the Table below.

Table 6.2: Selected Key Performance Indicators for the Cluster

Indicators	Baseline	Target	Achieved as at end of Q3, FY2024/25
	FY2020/21	FY2024/25	
Household access to electricity (%)	40	60	57
Energy generation capacity (MW)	1,884	3,500	2,051
Share of paved roads to total national road network (%)	27 (5,630km)	36 (7,500km)	29 (6,133km)
Travel time within GKMA (min/km)	3.98	3.5	4.1
Share of freight cargo by rail (%)	7.8	35	
Volume of international air passengers (million)	1.7	2.581	1.11

Source: EDP&RD tabulation

Details of the Programmes' performance in FY2024/25 are discussed in the preceding sections, based on each Programme Objectives.

6.4.1 Integrated Transport Infrastructure and Services Programme

The Integrated Transport Infrastructure and Services (ITIS) Programme aims to strengthen and harmonize policy, legal, regulatory and institutional frameworks to enhance infrastructure and services. In Q2 FY2024/25, the Government rationalized the services of the Uganda National Roads Authority and the Uganda Road Fund by repealing their statutory instruments. The two institutions have been integrated into the Ministry of Works and Transport to eliminate duplication of roles and improve efficiency in service delivery.

In FY2024/25, Shs3,600.528billion was allocated to the Programme for the construction, upgrade and maintenance of transport infrastructure and services. Shs848.143billion was allocated to rail, air and water transport, while Shs2,752.385billion was designated for the construction, upgrade and maintenance of road infrastructure across the country. Out of this, Shs52.029billion was earmarked for district, urban and community access roads. By December 2024, the following milestones were achieved under the different Programme Objectives.

a) Optimized transport infrastructure and services investment

Road Transport

In the provision of National Services, Government:

- i) Upgraded and constructed 23 road projects totaling 1,175km.¹⁵⁵ By November 2024, the cumulative paved road network in Uganda stood at 6,133km, which represents 29 percent of the total national road network and 82 percent of the NDP III target of 7,500km.

Table 6.3: Progress of Selected Road Developments 2024

Road Project	Distance (km)	Completion Status (%)
Ongoing Road Projects		
Rukungiri-Kihihi-Ishasha/Kanungu	78.5	98.16
Kitala – Gerenge	10	97.5
Kapchorwa – Suam	73	96.5
Busega – Mpigi Expressway	23.7	45.5
Muyembe – Nakapiripirit and Service roads	92	70.3
Atiak – Laropi	66	99
Najjanakumbi – Busabala Road, Munyonyo Super Interchange and Services Roads	28	50
Kira – Kasangati – Mattuga	21	51.1
Rwekunya – Apac	90.9	56.4
Apac – Lira – Puranga	100.1	67.3
Moroto – Lokitanyala	42	86.7
Luwero – Butalangu	29.6	17.6
Tororo – Busia and Mayuge – Busia Town roads	44	62.5
Upgrade of selected Town Roads (Pallisa and Kumi)	19.9	79.3
Access road to Kabaale International Airport	3.5	20.2
Oil Roads		
Masindi Park Junction and Tangi Junction – Paraa – Buliisa	159	99.81
Masindi-Biiso-Hohwa-Nyairongo-Kyarushe-sha-Butoole,& Kabaale-Kiziranfumbi	97	86.5
Buhimba – Nalyeyo – Bulamagi – Igayaza – Kakumiri	93	90.1
Tourism Roads		
Kabale – Lake Bunyonyi	8	Under procurement
Mgahinga National Park Headquarters	14	
Kisoro – Nkuringo – Rubuguri – Muko	54	
Rubuguri – Nteko	22	
Ishasha – Katunguru	88	Commenced land acquisition
Kebisoni-Kisizi-Muhanga/Kambuga	117	Feasibility studies completed

Source: UNRA Project Status Report, December 2024

Bridge Construction

A total of 12 bridges are being constructed as shown in **Table 6.4**.

Table 6.4: Status of Construction of Bridges

Bridge	Location	Completion Status (%)
Aleles Bridge	Pallisa	88
Karujumba Bridge	Tororo	55
Bugibuni Bunadasa Bridge	Sironko	75
Kwapa Bridge	Tororo	15
Tajar Bridge	Bulambuli	5
Nyahuka-Mirambi Bridge	Bundibugyo	5
Aderema Bridge	Tororo	86
Nyamugasani embankment	Kasese	60.1
Bulandi-Gyira swamp-crossing	Kayunga	22
Funguwe-Muwafu swamp-crossing	Tororo	65
Osudan-Abarila swamp-crossing	Katakwi	75
Kiyanja Swamp	Ntoroko	5

Source: MoWT Q2 FY2024/25 Performance Report

In addition, Government:

1. Rehabilitated the Karuma bridge, which connects Kampala to Northern Uganda and neighbouring countries, including South Sudan and the Democratic Republic of the Congo.
2. Procured a contractor to reconstruct the Katonga bridge along Kampala-Masaka highway at a cost of Shs191billion.

Air Transport

Government allocated Shs259.38billion¹⁵⁶ for implementation of interventions under Air transport. The following achievements were realised, following interventions undertaken, as at December 2024:

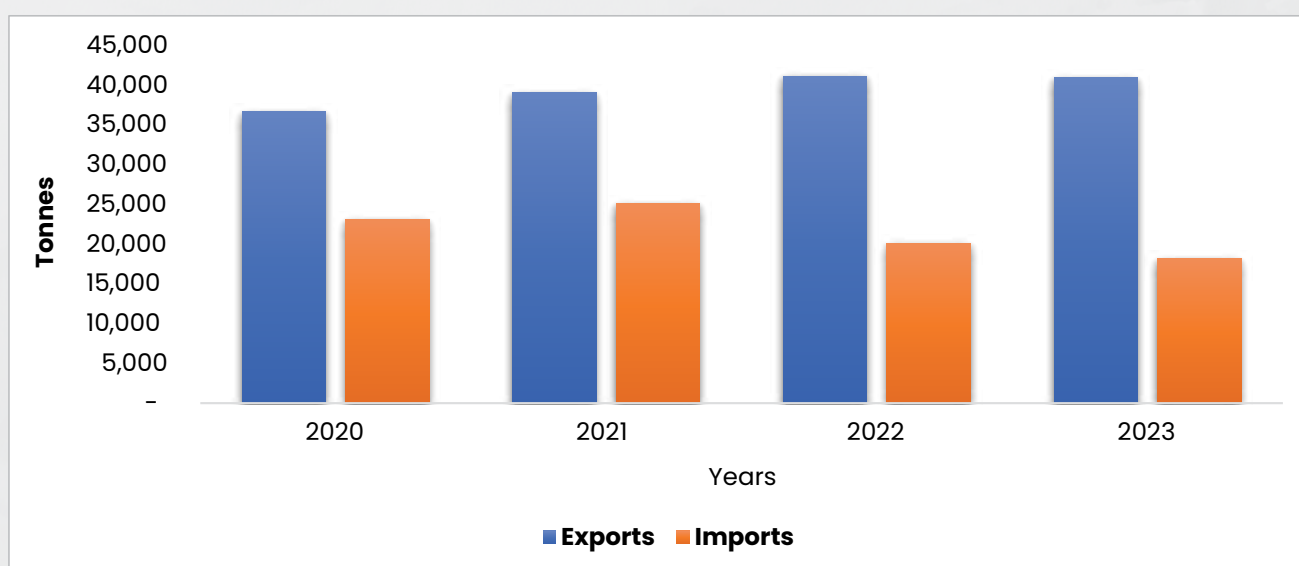
- i) The rehabilitation of the Entebbe International Airport progressed to 92% completion rate in totality. Construction of the passenger terminal is at 6.5% completion while 2% construction of the Apron 1 has been completed. Cumulatively, the New Passenger Terminal Complex is at 60 percent completion level of civil works.¹⁵⁷
- ii) Passenger traffic at the Entebbe International Airport was recorded at 1,110,975 passengers.

¹⁵⁶ Approved Budget Estimates for FY2024/25 (pg# 496&525)

¹⁵⁷ CAA website

- iii) The construction of the Kabaale International Airport had progressed, with overall physical progress standing at 98 percent and electrification of the Airport at 25 percent. Furthermore, the draft Feasibility Study for the construction of the second phase of the airport was completed.
- iv) Between 2023 and 2024, Uganda Airlines reduced its financial losses by 26.5%, dropping from Shs323.6billion¹⁵⁸ in 2023 to Shs237.85billion in 2024. In addition, the route coverage increased significantly from 11 to 16, adding Mumbai, Lagos, and London Gatwick.

Figure 6.2: Trends in cargo traffic at Entebbe International Airport over the NDP III period



Source: UCAA Website

Railway Transport

In FY2024/25, Shs1,691.7billion were allocated for interventions under railway transport. By December 2024, Government had:

- i) Completed rehabilitation of 94km (42%) of the Tororo – Gulu meter gauge railway. This brings the total rehabilitated distance to 225km out of the 375km for the entire railway line. Similarly, 45 out of 300 Project Affected Persons were compensated.
- ii) Completed and commissioned the rehabilitation of the Namanve – Kampala railway line and initiated the procurement of 10 locomotives to serve the route.
- iii) Continued with implementation of the Standard Gauge Railway (SGR) project. Government acquired 140 acres of land between Tororo and Mayuge, out of the planned 464 acres.
- iv) Contracted Yapi Merkezi, a Turkish firm to construct the 272km railway line from Tororo to Kampala. The construction is expected to be completed in 48 months (4 years).

Water Transport

In FY2024/25, Shs169.1billion were allocated for interventions under water transport. By December 2024:

- i) Development of the Bukasa Port was still ongoing, with swamp clearing at 36% and reclamation activities at 18% completion.
- ii) 168 boats were licenced, 12 boats were registered and 210 boats inspected.

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

In FY2024/25, Shs6.565billion was allocated for Transport Regulation, with the following milestones being registered:

- i) By April 2025, 74 driving schools were licensed to offer driving lessons to the population.
- ii) The Ministry of Works and Transport gazetted and issued the new Traffic and Road Safety Regulations (2024) which prescribe speed limits on sections of both national and DUCA Roads.

However, implementation of the Programme was beset by a myriad of challenges, such as:

- a) Delayed acquisition of right of way arising from inadequate funding and contestation on the land value from owners.
- b) Delayed payment of contractors, leading to suspension of works.

6.4.2 Sustainable Energy Development Programme

The Sustainable Energy Development Programme of NDP III sought to contribute to Uganda's industrialisation agenda and economic growth. The primary objective of the Programme was to increase access to and consumption of clean energy. The performance over the NDP III period has been positive, evidenced by the expansion of the transmission and distribution infrastructure, and the increase in the share of the population and businesses accessing both grid and off-grid electricity.

A total of Shs8,609.170billion was allocated to the Programme over the NDP III period, for energy planning and infrastructure development. In FY2024/25, the Programme was allocated Shs2,058.418billion to support energy planning, policy, and infrastructure development. The Programme's performance in FY2024/25 is as discussed below under each Objective.

a) Increased generation capacity of electricity

To increase power generation capacity, Shs1,069.774billion was earmarked for electricity generation in FY2024/25. The following milestones have been achieved:

- i) The installed generation capacity grew by 62% since the start of the NDP III, rising from 1,268MW in 2020 to 2,051 MW by December 2024. This growth is attributed to the completion of major power plants such as Isimba and Karuma, along with the implementation of alternative energy sources (including solar and bagasse). As a result, the energy generation mix now comprises 84% hydroelectricity, 4% solar and 7% bagasse.
- ii) The feasibility study for the development of the floating solar power plant on Isimba dam was finalized, and detailed designs and the procurement process for the plant are ongoing, with an expected completion date of June 2025. This 10MW solar plant is a significant milestone in the country's energy transition towards sustainable energy solutions.
- iii) Government commenced the process to enact the Atomic Energy Law to guide the generation and use of nuclear energy. The following milestones have been achieved so far:
 - The draft Nuclear Energy Bill. The consultations involved experts from the International Atomic Energy Agency, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crimes and the Standing Cabinet Committee on Nuclear Energy. The proposed site of the nuclear power plant in Buyende district with Busoga kingdom. The establishment of Centralized Spent Fuel and Radioactive Waste Management Facility.
 - The Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development also conducted sensitisation campaigns ahead of the proposed Resettlement Action Plan for affected people by the nuclear plant.

b) Increased access and utilization of electricity

The share of the population with access to both grid and off-grid electricity currently stands at 57% (UBOS, 2024)¹⁵⁹, whereby grid connections account for 19% while off-grid connections account for 38%. To further consolidate the above gains and in provision of national Public Services:

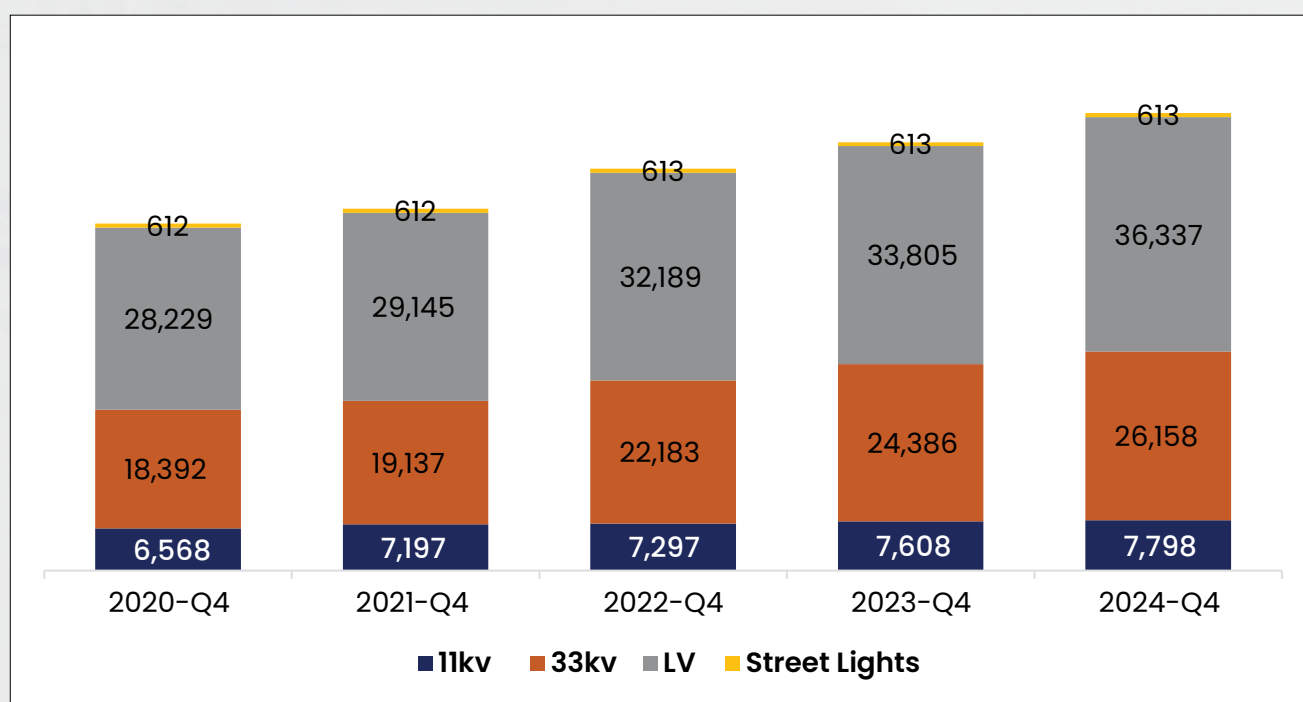
- i) Government resolved not to renew UMEME's concession, whose expiry became effective on 31st March 2025 with a buyout amount totalling Shs446billion (USD118million). Uganda Electricity Distribution Company, a Government Agency took over the operations of UMEME, effective 1st April 2025.
- ii) Uganda's distribution network expanded by 7% from 66,412km in 2023 to 70,906km in 2024. Over the NDP III (2020-2024), 17,105km of distribution lines have been added on the distribution network, translating in a growth of 32% from 53,801 in 2020.
- iii) The number of households added on the national grid reached 2.4million (adding 322,583 households in 2024) up from 2.1million in 2023, as a result of the expanded distribution network. Domestic users account for 96% of the national grid connections. However, in total, 160,000 households have been connected on the grid during NDP III, which is below the target set out in the Electricity

¹⁵⁹ National Population and Housing Census, 2024

Connections Policy of 2018.

- iv) National electricity demand grew by 11% in 2024. By user category, domestic demand grew by 14%, commercial demand by 11% and industrial demand by 10%.¹⁶⁰
- v) Energy losses due to distribution fell to 16% in 2024, down from 17% in 2023. This is partly attributed to the implementation of the Electricity Act 2022, which imposed significant penalties on power theft and vandalism.
- vi) Transmission losses rose to 4.9% in 2024, up from 4.8% in 2023 because of reliance on low-voltage transmission lines, with about 68% of the transmission network being low-voltage 133kv.

Figure 6.3: The National Distribution Network Length (km)



Source: MEMD

- vii) A total of 13 transmission projects are being implemented while six (6) are in the pipeline and at feasibility studies.

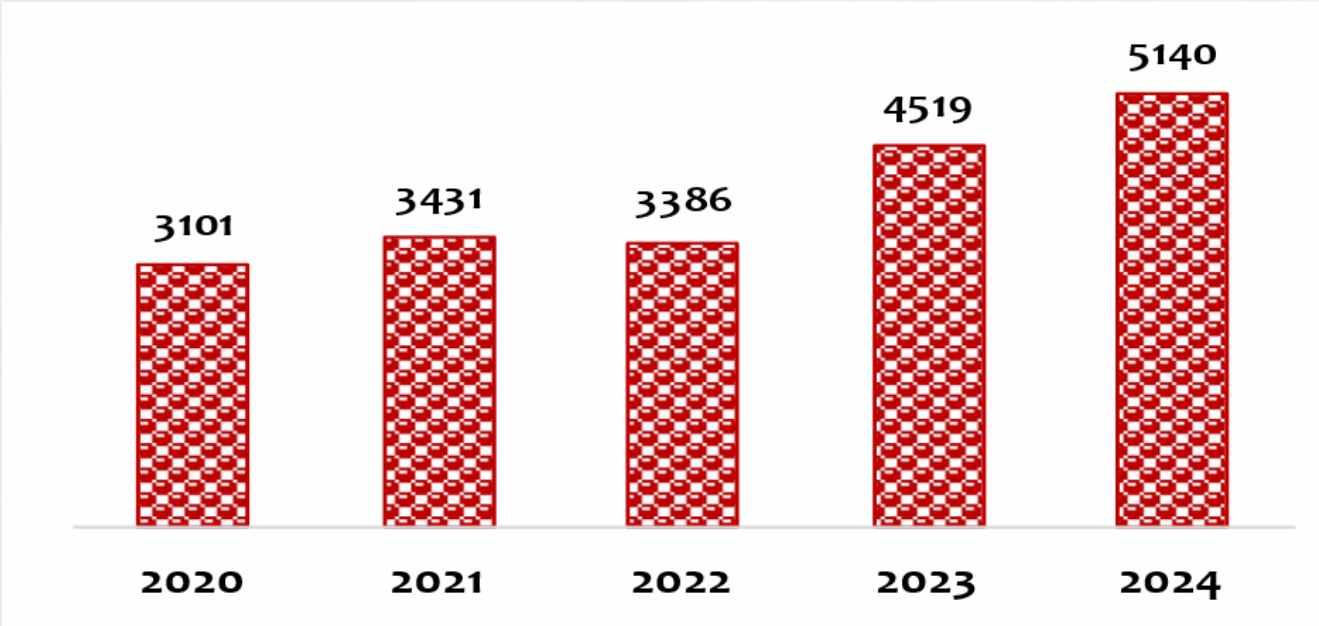
Table 6.5: Transmission projects

Transmission Lines	Distance (km)	Status (%)
Bujagali – Tororo – Lessos 220kV	127	77
Tororo – Opuyo – Lira 132kV	260	91
Lira – Gulu – Agago 132kV	140	Completed
Mirama – Kabale 132kV	85	76
Karuma – Lira 132kV	75.5	85.2
Gulu – Pakwach		89
Pakwach – Nebbi		91
Nebbi – Arua		87
Kole – Gulu – Nebbi – Arua	294	92
Kole – Gulu Substations		96
Opuyo – Moroto 132kV	160	74.7
Mutundwe – Entebbe 132kV		73
Karuma Interconnection Project		90
Mutundwe – Entebbe 132kV (Transmission)		46
Opuyo – Moroto 132kV		74.7
Kawanda Substation		99.9
Kampala – Entebbe Expansion Project (Transmission)	23.8	76.4
Kampala – Entebbe Expansion Project (Substation)		75
Gulu 132/33kv Substation		98.8
Mirama – Kabale 132kv Transmission Line		66
Mirama – Mbarara 220kv		Completed
Masaka – Mbarara Transmission Line		20
Kabaale Substation		40
Kikagati – Nsongezi Transmission Line		30

Source: Programme Performance Report for Q2 FY2024/25

- viii) As a result of implementation of several interventions highlighted in the Table above, the transmission network steadily expanded by 621km between 2023 and 2024, and by 2,039km from 2020 to 2024 as shown in the figure below.

Figure 6.4: Total Network Length (km)



Source: ERA: ESI database

However, the Programme’s performance was, hampered by some implementation challenges. These include:

- i) Delays in acquisition of right of way for the projects due to inadequate documentation held by land owners, slow response from the Land Registry on verification of Land Titles, speculation by landowners, delayed releases of funds for compensation.
- ii) Vandalism of the transmission lines and other installations.

6.4.3 Sustainable Urbanisation & Housing Programme

In FY2024/25, the Programme was allocated Shs149.432billion. Of this, Shs38.701billion was allocated to the physical planning and urbanization sub-Programme; Shs0.470billion was allocated to the housing sub-Programme; and Shs110.261billion was earmarked for the policy sub-Programme to facilitate reforms in the housing and urbanisation.

During the execution of the NDP III, the Government established ten cities and to manage urban sprawl, reduce rural urban migration and spread economic opportunities across secondary cities.

By December 2024, the following achievements had been registered:¹⁶¹

a) Policy and Regulatory Reforms

- i) Conducted three (3) Regulatory Impact Assessments for the National Land Use Policy 2007, Land Management and Solid Waste Management

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and initiated the process of amending the Physical Planning Act 2010, with consultation with Cabinet Submit Committee on Rationalization completed.

- ii) Conducted regional consultations on the draft Real Estate Bill in Mbarara and Mukono, etc. The Bill is before Parliament for passing.

b) Urban Development

- i) Facilitated and supervised land acquisition processes for Government infrastructure projects. A total of 32,324 property valuations and 107 land acquisition cases were carried out.
- ii) Rolled out the Uganda National Land Information System to enable the population to access land-related services through digital platforms.
- iii) Processed and issued 46,113 land titles for the public
- iv) Reviewed and approved 101 Parish Development Plans in three districts i.e. Serere, Bukedea and Soroti.
- v) Developed and monitored compliance to Physical Development Plans in 15 Urban Councils and disseminated Physical Planning and Guidelines in 12 districts.
- vi) Conducted capacity building for 82 Urban Managers in Integrated Urban Planning, Solid Waste Management and Urban Development practices.

c) Housing

- i) 37 condominium plans were vetted and compliance inspections for selected condominium properties in 4 urban councils were conducted.
- ii) Developed four Master Plans for institutional housing estates in Namayingo, Mayuge, Nakapiripirit and Napak as well as sensitizing and training communities in landslide prone areas of Mbale, Namisindwa, Sironko, Bududa and Bulambuli on resilient housing construction.

6.4.4 Digital Transformation Programme

This Programme is projected to significantly transform Uganda's economy by facilitating successful implementation of the Ten-fold Growth Strategy. ICT advancements and innovations, will one of the enablers for economic activities. It is worth noting that ICT penetration has grown to 57 percent,¹⁶² exceeding the target of 50 percent and its contribution to GDP over the NDP III has averaged at about 2 percent.

ICT infrastructure deficits have in-part raised production costs and hindered seamless economic activity. Government intends to increase coverage of ICT infrastructure to bridge the digital divide particularly in rural areas and underserved areas through implementation of the last mile connectivity project, among others. Shs330.715 billion was provided towards implementation of the Programme objectives in FY2024/25.

¹⁶² <https://www.ucc.co.ug/wp-content/uploads/2023/11/ICT-SECTOR-at-a-Glance-insert-2023.pdf>

Consequently, its performance was as follows:

a) Increase the national ICT infrastructure coverage

Government:

- i) Monitored thirty-two transmission sites and fully maintained network uptime (99.9 percent) for all 1,567 sites connected on the NBI.
- ii) Monitored and effectively supervised the data centre and disaster recovery operations. As a result, no downtime was experienced.
- iii) Commissioned Phase 5 of the NBI to broaden digital connectivity to all administrative units such as parishes, to aid implementation of Government programs such as the PDM. This phase will extend an additional 5,845km of optical fibre to cover 63 more districts and last mile connectivity to over 2,800 sites inclusive of schools, hospitals, government institutions, parishes, youth centres and community centres coupled with WiFi coverage to additional 1,754 sites countrywide.
- iv) Signed an Agreement with Rowad Capital Commercial (RCC), a UAE-based investor to invest in Uganda Telecommunications Corporation Limited (UTCL).
- v) Updated postcodes for education, health, financial institutions and MDAs in all districts of Eastern Uganda and some parts of the Northern region (Gulu, Abim, Arua, Kitgum and Lira).
- vi) Developed, deployed and completed user acceptance testing for 10 new features added on the digital authentication platform under the Government Network (GOVNET) project.
- vii) Concluded recruitment of critical staff for the Uganda Digital Acceleration (UDAP) project.

b) Enhance usage of ICT in national development and service delivery

ICT plays a fundamental role in accelerating economic growth, social development and competitiveness. Government is promoting initiatives aimed at expanding broadband access through the Uganda Communications Universal Service Access Fund (UCUSAF) and continued partnerships with stakeholders.

In FY2024/25, Government:

- i. Rolled out the Unified Messaging and Collaboration System (UMCS) to three more MDAs and supported nine BPO centers to adopt e-services by availing subsidised internet, technical support, training and change management.
- ii. Onboarded six additional entities onto the whole-of-Government integration and data-sharing platform, resulting in a cumulative number of 151 entities integrated.
- iii. Developed and managed one additional Local Government website for Luwero Town Council, bringing the total number of websites to 540.

- iv. Developed and hosted applications on the National Data Centre with a cumulative number of 306 and 100 applications and entities hosted, respectively.
- v. Enrolled two entities on the Digital authentication and mobile ID solution.
- vi. Delivered the PDMIS System User Manuals in over seventy-two districts and Municipalities across the country.
- vii. Rolled-out the Electronic Document and Records Management System (EDRMS) at MoJCA, MoFPED, ODPP, MoLG and MoTWA.

c) Promote ICT research, innovation and commercialization of indigenous knowledge Products

Low commercialization of locally manufactured knowledge products has limited competitiveness and barred market entry. Uganda still falls under the 'low score group', having ranked 155th out of 170 economies, with a total score of just 0.18 in the 2025 Frontier technologies readiness Index¹⁶³. This was a decline by 3 positions from 152nd in 2022. The Index is measured using the following Indicators.¹⁶⁴

Table 6.6: Frontier Technologies Readiness Index

Category Rank	2022	2024
ICT	133	165
Skills	137	147
R&D	91	93
Industry	120	114
Finance	147	143
Overall	152	155

Source: Technology and Innovation Report, 2025

In FY2024/25, Government:

- i) Launched the UCC Test Bed for emerging and future technologies. This State-of-the art facility is expected to transform innovation and technological development and empower players in the ICT spectrum to test, refine and develop advanced technologies.
- ii) Developed the BPO Innovation and Marketing Plan.
- iii) Developed a compendium of existing BPO company incentives.
- iv) Pre-incubated and submitted five ICT/Engineering project innovations to the Accelerator program. Relatedly, five research works in ICT-related disciplines were published and one hackathon organised in ICT/Engineering.

¹⁶³ Technology and Innovation Report 2025

¹⁶⁴ Internet users (share of population); mean download speed (megabits per second); expected years of schooling; high-skill employment (share of working population); number of scientific publications on frontier technologies; number of patents filed on frontier technologies; high-technology manufactures exports (share of total merchandise trade); digitally deliverable services exports (share of total services trade); and domestic credit to private sector (share of GDP)

- v) Developed standardised Guidelines for converting curricula into Augmented and Virtual Reality (AVR) content.
- vi) Successfully onboarded two out of twenty-three innovators, bringing the total number of innovators hosted at the National ICT Innovation Hub to 58.
- vii) Recorded 7,876 interactions with the National ICT Innovation Hub's online media platform.

d) Increase the ICT human resource capital

A resilient and competent human resource is a foundation for the growth of the digital economy and addressing the above highlighted constraints in the sector. The Technology and Innovation Report, 2025 reveals that data annotators in developing countries such as Uganda often experience difficult conditions, including up to 10 hours of work per day at wages of less than USD2 per hour, engage in repetitive tasks, and have limited opportunities for career advancement.

In FY2024/25, Government:

- i) Conducted 30 specialised training programmes that drew participation from over 1,074 participants from the business community, 575 Government officers and 701 teachers.
- ii) Conducted 10 specialised training programmes in networking, data science, cybersecurity, digital literacy, project management and emerging technologies.
- iii) Trained 1,161 Government Officers from ICT, education, trade and industry, Local Government, etc. through the Uganda Institute of Information and Communications Technology (UICT). For instance, 996 teachers and education practitioners were trained in integrating ICT into education.
- iv) Through UICT, facilitated 1,275 Government sponsored students and also admitted and trained 783 private students.
- v) Provided technical support to 13 entities on incident management, network vulnerability assessment, quality assurance and audits, security evaluations and IT governance.

e) Strengthen the policy, legal and regulatory framework

The digital eco-system requires a sound policy, legal and regulatory environment to curb existing and emerging threats such as cyber security and enhancement of data privacy and consumer protection. In FY2024/25, Government:

- i) Approved the BPO and Innovation Policy 2024. The policy seeks to develop Uganda's BPO sector, create job opportunities for young people, and position Uganda as the leading outsourcing destination in Africa.
- ii) Developed the draft BPO Strategy and the National ICT intellectual Property Guidelines.

- iii) Developed draft certification requirements and training certification specifications for BPO companies in Uganda.

6.5: Public Governance Cluster

Public governance is a central pillar aimed at enhancing the state's role in guiding and facilitating development. The plan adopts a programmatic approach to improve coordination, accountability, and service delivery across government sectors. NDP III's focus on public governance involves comprehensive reforms and programs designed to enhance the state's capacity to deliver services effectively, uphold the rule of law, and promote inclusive development.

Public Governance ensures that interests of the populace are addressed, and that public authority is effectively exercised. It encompasses the rules, values, practices, procedures and interactions within state-owned institutions, as well as the relationships between non-state organizations, the state and citizens. Public Governance is an enabler to the Ten-fold Growth Strategy which encompasses 5 NDP III Programmes: Governance and Security; Administration of Justice; Legislature Oversight and Representation; Public Sector Transformation; and Development Plan Implementation.

This Cluster presents an account of Government's public spending and service delivery performance in FY2024/25. It provides analyses of the various public services provided by the Government at the national and local levels. The performance recorded under this Cluster in FY2024/25 is as follows:

6.5.1 Governance and Security Programme

The third National Development Plan (NDP III) aimed at improving adherence to the rule of law and capacity to contain prevailing and emerging security threats, coupled with a focus on improvement in the corruption perception and democratic indices. The fourth National Development Plan (NDP IV) will aim at ensuring a peaceful and secure Uganda, adhering to the rule of law with a focus on enhancing the capacity of the security forces to respond to the existing and evolving threats, among others.

In the FY2024/25, Governance and Security Programme was allocated Shs8,908.797billion facilitate implementation of Government programs. By the end of Q2 FY2024/25, the following achievements were registered:

a. To strengthen the capacity of Security Agencies to address security threats and emergencies

- i. The UPDF acquired military equipment valued at Shs3.92 trillion. To ensure combat readiness, the Ministry of Defence and Veteran Affairs (MoDVA) refurbished the Land Forces joint strategic headquarters, and equipment and assets valued at Shs9.96billion.
- ii. The UDPF witnessed several administrative changes. These included the

promotion of 72 Airforce and 898 Land force Officers in July 2024, 282 Senior Officers in January 2025, and 85 Senior Officers in March 2025. The confirmations from junior to senior ranks included; 13 Officers in January 2025 and 20 Officers in July 2024.

- iii. The UPDF recruited 10,000 new personnel against a target of 9,000. On the other hand, the Army forces saw the retirement of 179 Officers in December 2024, 144 Senior Officers in September 2024 while 1,346 Officers are set for retirement in July 2025.
- iv. The UPDF also prioritized regular specialized training of Officers to sharpen their skills and keep the Forces agile. In April 2025, 69 Officers completed a 3-month specialized training in battalion support weapons and anti-aircraft systems in Agago district.
- v. 15 military medics undertook intensive combat medical care training in Somalia. In March 2025, 32 officers completed an 8-week geospatial map-making course in Jinja city to sharpen their navigation skills in unfamiliar territories while 186 soldiers completed a 16-week warfare training aimed at combating terrorism.
- vi. Under the routine general training Programme, 3,173 Airforce Officers and 2,048 Officers were trained inland while 80 personnel were trained abroad. 21,116 land officers were trained inland and abroad. Some of the courses covered include: Armour crew course, Counter Terrorist warriors' course, Bachelor's degree in Defence Studies, Anti-aircraft level III course, etc.
- vii. At the community and district level, the Office of the President oversaw 292 security meetings in order to strengthen conflict warning and response mechanisms.
- viii. In DR Congo, 8 firearms with 992 assorted ammunitions, communication equipment and IED making materials were recovered during the Operation Shujaa.

b. Enhanced Transparency, Accountability and Anti-Corruption (TAAC) Systems

- i. The Inspectorate of Government prosecuted 26 cases indicating 52% performance against the year's target and concluded 18 high profile corruption cases against an annual target of 42, by Q2 FY2024/25. The Annual Crime Report 2024 indicates that 13,132 economic and corruption cases were reported in the year 2024, indicating a 1.6% increase from 2023. The crimes with the highest counts included: obtaining by false pretense (10,449); forgeries and altering of documents (894); counterfeiting (209); abuse of office (101); and embezzlement (92 cases).³⁶
- ii. The streamlining of Transparency, Accountability and Anti-Corruption (TAAC) initiatives in MDAs had registered inadequate progress with 10% districts with functional partnerships out of 60% target, and 50% districts active partners out of the 80% target.
- iii. Government increased efforts in fighting corruption, to improve service

delivery. Out of 10 high profile cases concluded, Shs4.8billion was recommended for recovery and administrative action was issued against 4 officials. 274 other corruption cases were concluded from which Shs1.8billion was recommended for recovery. Shs1.154billion was recovered through the IG recovery account.

- iv. Shs654million was paid against employment benefits to 11 individual claimants. This was a result of 177 Ombudsman complaints filed in MDAs and LGs of which 13 were resolved by alternative dispute resolution. Additionally, commitment of Shs3,338,471,197 in unpaid benefits was also secured.
- v. The Office of the President produced a status Report on the implementation of the previous APEX Platform recommendations on the 23 Presidential Strategic Guidelines and Directives. The findings of the above follow up exercise showed that 3 Directives have been fully attained including Directive 8 on granting the necessary license for oil and gas; Directive 14 on establishing the National airline and Directive 17 on gradually improving the working conditions of the judiciary, while the remaining 20 Directives are on course.

c. To enhance compliance with and implementation of the Uganda Bill of Rights

- i. Uganda Human Rights Commission received 686 alleged complaints of human rights violation, of which 50 complaints (male-32, female-18) were registered and 637 complaints were referred to other institutions best suited to handle them. The Commission concluded mediation into 10 complaints of alleged human rights violations.
- ii. Uganda Police is in the process of reviewing its procedures, practices and doctrine for an enhanced functionality that meets public expectation. Some of the key reforms include: Digitization; and Deployment of resources based on the sub-county policing model.
- iii. 148 abductees were rescued from captivity by December 2024 under *Operation Shujaa*.

6.5.2 Legislation, Oversight and Representation Programme

This Programme provides for effective and efficient legislative processes that are required to provide a stable and sustainable policy environment, essential for all of Government's aspirations and priorities to thrive and succeed. The Programme also provides for effective public sector accountability which is desired in the consolidation of development gains and improving Budget implementation. This Programme is implemented by the Parliamentary Commission in partnership with the First Parliamentary Counsel (MoJCA), MoLG and Uganda Law Reform Commission.

The Programme is pivotal in prioritizing the enactment, review and amendment of appropriate legislation. It aims to ensure efficient legislation, representation and accountability for results. The key focus areas are: increasing effectiveness and efficiency in legislative processes; improving alignment of plans to the Budgets;

improving the quality of representation at all levels; and strengthening institutional capacity of the Programme.

Over the past four years, the Budget for this Programme increased by 17.20% (from Shs834.943billion to Shs978.57billion between FY2021/22 and FY2024/25). By the end of Q2 FY2024/25, the following were achieved:

a. To increase effectiveness and efficiency in legislative processes

Following a move to cut Government expenditure through Rationalisation of Public Expenditure (RAPEX), H.E. the President assented to the Thirty (30) Bills. These include:

1. Higher Education Students Financing (Amendment) Act, 2024
2. National Commission for UNESCO (Amendment) Act, 2024
3. Uganda Road Fund (Amendment) Act, 2024
4. Uganda National Roads Authority (Repeal) Act, 2024
5. Cotton Development (Amendment) Act, 2024
6. National Agricultural Advisory Services (Amendment) Act, 2024
7. Dairy Industry (Amendment) Act, 2024
8. National Information Technology Authority (Amendment) Act, 2024
9. Arbitration and Conciliation (Amendment) Act, 2024
10. National Coffee (Amendment) Act, 2024
11. Uganda National Meteorological Authority (Amendment) Act, 2024
12. The Uganda Export Promotions Board Act (Repeal) Bill, 2024.
13. The Uganda Wildlife Conservation Education Center Act (Repeal) Bill, 2024.
14. The Persons with Disabilities (Amendment) Bill, 2024.
15. The National Youth Council (Amendment) Bill, 2024.
16. The National Planning Authority (Amendment) Bill, 2024.
17. The Uganda Wildlife (Amendment) Bill, 2024.
18. The Uganda Registration Services Bureau (Amendment) Bill, 2024
19. The Physical Planning (Amendment) Bill, 2024
20. The National Population Council Act, 2014 (Repeal) Bill, 2024.
21. The Registration of Persons (Amendment) Bill, 2024.
22. The National Library (Amendment) Bill, 2024
23. The National Council for Older Persons (Amendment) Bill, 2024.
24. The Uganda Trypanosomiasis Control Council Act (Repeal) Bill, 2024.
25. The National Womens Council (Amendment) Bill, 2024.
26. The Warehouse Receipt System (Amendment) Bill, 2024.

27. The Agricultural Chemicals (Control)(Amendment) Bill, 2024.
28. Children (Amendment) Bill, 2024.
29. The Non-Governmental Organisations (Amendment) Bill, 2024
30. The National Records and Archives (Amendment) Bill, 2024.

b. To strengthen oversight and budget alignment to the National Development Plan

- i. By end of Q3 FY2024/25, 62 Committee oversight field visits had been conducted, while 28 Committee Reports were adopted by the House.
- ii. 26 Ministerial and other Statements on various sectoral issues were presented and debated in Parliament. Consequently, the percentage of the approved Budget as a percentage of NDP III public sector cost stands at 63%.
- iii. Average attendance of plenary sittings in Parliament was 336 members, while the average attendance of Parliamentary Committee activities stands at 13 members against the targeted 20 members. As result, 87% of urgent questions were responded to, while 26% of the proportion of Parliamentary recommendations were implemented.
- iv. 28 of the resolutions on various motions were passed, against the planned 72 resolutions, including a resolution urging Government to prioritize and increase resource allocation to West Nile, Acholi, Lango, and Karamoja regions for livestock farming to accelerate socio economic transformation.

c. To strengthen institutional capacity for legislation, oversight and represent

- i. The construction of the new Parliamentary Chambers reached 45% compilation by the end of December 2024.
- ii. 50 percent of Committee business disposed as referred by plenary.
- iii. Government's annual performance score for Parliament stood at 65% with LG performance assessment scoring 65% against the target of 75%.
- iv. 25 % of processes in Parliament were automated.
- v. Parliament successfully participated in the East African Parliamentary Games.

d. To strengthen oversight and budget alignment to the National Development Plan

- i. 28 of the resolutions on various motions were passed, against the planned 72 resolutions, including a resolution urging Government to prioritize and increase resource allocation to West Nile, Acholi, Lango, and Karamoja regions for livestock farming to accelerate socio economic transformation.

6.5.3 Administration of Justice Programme

Government is required to apply and enforce laws, ensuring fair trials and providing remedies for aggrieved citizens, ultimately seeking to uphold social order and justice within a society. It encompasses the work of various actors like police, prosecutors, judges, and correctional officers, all playing a role in maintaining legal processes and dispensing justice.

Half of Uganda's designated regions have at least an operational Justice Service Centre Office, with 65.9% of the districts in Uganda having an operational Chief Magistrate Court. The proportion of districts with a complete Administration of Justice Service delivery point stood at 87.4%. Consequently, the level of public satisfaction in the administration of justice system stood at 73%, while the Judicial Independence Index score stands at 3.4. Some of the challenges faced include insufficient staffing in the DPP's office and higher-bench judicial officers, which impacted processing of criminal cases in Magistrate's Courts. Additionally, some advocates have been slow to adopt mediation as an alternative dispute resolution mechanism.

Shs481.389billion was allocated to this Programme for FY2024/25 activities. By end of Q2, the achievements registered under each Programme Objective included:

a. Strengthen a people-centered justice delivery system

- i. 7 out of 40 Land Titles were acquired for construction and equipping of additional Justice Service delivery points.
- ii. Prisoners' labour yielded 954.97MT of maize worth Shs5.73billion from 1,222 acres cultivated; produced 214.52 bales of cotton worth Shs0.193billion harvested from 4,974 acres; produced commercial grain of 8,990.5MT for prisoners' feeding worth Shs13.49billion from 7,223 acres; and collected Shs1.567billion in form of Non-Tax Revenue generated through production of furniture.

b. Strengthen justice business process and case management

- i. The case backlog carried from 2023 was stated at 94,535 cases whereas the cases under investigation by end of 2024 were 46,805 cases. The main crime categories include theft, assault, sex-related offenses, breakings, economic and corruption crimes, and domestic violence. Of the cases reported, 49,994 cases were forwarded to relevant Regional State Attorneys (RSA/DPP) for legal advice, while 58,786 cases were dispensed by the Courts. The case disposal target stood at 70,084 cases. However, considering the overall case load for H1 2024/25 reported at 237,772 cases, the disposal rate indicated 24.7% performance. The categories of cases are Civil, Criminal, Commercial, Anti-corruption, Family, international crime, Land division.
- ii. The average length of stay on remand (months) for capital offenders stood at 19.4 months, an improvement from an average of 21 months between 2021-2023. This is however way past the legally mandated period of 6 months.

Overall, 46.8% of the prison population remained on remand through 2024.³⁷

- iii. The Electronic Court Case Management Information System (ECCMIS) is operational in 8 courts, including the Supreme Court, Court of Appeal, and several High Court divisions and Chief Magistrate Courts. User training has been extended to an additional 18 court stations to broaden ECCMIS adoption.

c. Strengthen Administrative, Legal, Institutional and Coordination capacity for Justice service delivery

- i. By end of Q2, Supreme Court and Court of Appeal building were completed. The Level of public satisfaction in the Justice system is at 72% and the Prosecutor to case ratio is at 1: 179. The case resolution rate is 55% compared to 63% in FY2022/23, indicating improvement in the efficiency of the Justice system.
- ii. The concept to establish a JLOS house is divided into 3 phases;
 - o Phase one entails 8 institutions including MoJCA – 85% complete.
 - o Phase 2, the Uganda Police Force – 35% complete.
 - o Phase 3 the High Court and Phase 4 the Parking Deck – not commenced yet.
- iii. Upon inspection, 104 Advocate chambers (96%) and 10 Legal aid service providers (62%) were approved.
- iii. MoJCA drafted 81 statutory instruments and 14 legal notices and submitted them to respective MDAs for signature.
- iv. The Electronic Court Case Management Information System (ECCMIS) was rolled out to additional 5 Courts (Criminal Division, International Crimes Division, Buganda Road Chief Magistrate Court and Standards, Utilities and Wildlife Court and Law Development Center G.I Court). In addition, Court files for 2 ECCMIS Courts i.e. Court of Appeal and Supreme Court, were digitized at 100% and 50% respectively.
- v. The Inspectorate of Courts conducted 48 countrywide field inspections and held 3 Disciplinary Committee meetings.
- vi. Legal reference materials were procured for libraries at the Court of Appeal, High Court Divisions, High Court Circuits, Chief Magistrate Courts, and Magistrate Grade one Courts.

d. Strengthen a people-centered justice delivery system

- i. MoJCA opened 2,483 files on Estates of deceased persons. These included files opened in the regional offices of Arua, Fortportal Gulu, Mbale, Mbarara, Moroto and Soroti. Held 200 family meditations, inspected 215 estates and wound up/renounced 35 estates. 1,877 Certificates of no objection were issued and 15 Land transfers made.

- ii. Completed construction of 3 prisoner wards. 11 were at final finishes stage, 2 at roofing stage and 7 still at the initial stages. The prisons include: Isingiro, Mukungwe, Maiha, Yumbe, Lukaya, Awei, Ngogwe, Bubulo, Loro, Amolatar (Women), Masaka (W), Luzira (W), Rukooki, Ruimi, Amita and Isimba.
- iii. Completed construction of 3 prisoner wards. 11 were at final finishes stage, 2 at roofing stage and 7 still at the initial stages. The prisons include: Isingiro, Mukungwe, Maiha, Yumbe, Lukaya, Awei, Ngogwe, Bubulo, Loro, Amolatar (Women), Masaka (W), Luzira (W), Rukooki, Ruimi, Amita and Isimba.

e. Strengthen justice business process and case management

- iv. Digital Court Recording and Transcription Systems: Two new systems were procured for the High Courts of Luwero and Rukungiri, supporting accurate and efficient case documentation.
- v. The Judiciary continued to operationalize video conferencing for remote adjudication. This is operational in 20 courts including the Supreme Court, Court of Appeal, various High Court circuits, and Chief Magistrate Courts. This system facilitates online hearings and helps reduce case backlog

6.5.4 Public Sector Transformation Programme

This Programme involves a set of reforms aimed at improving the effectiveness, efficiency, and responsiveness of Government services. It involves changing the way the public sector operates, with the goal of better serving citizens and the private sector. The Programme aims to ensure that the public sector is more efficient and responsive to the needs of the populace.

The Budget for FY2024/25 (excluding arrears) was Shs200.413billion, of which Shs101.371billion was for wages, Shs90.497billion for Non-wage, Shs8.545billion for Development. The Programme was also allocated Supplementary Budget of Shs1billion for Emoluments to the former leaders under MoPS, and Shs2.435billion for implementation of the RAPEX undertaking by Public Service Commission.

The Programme achieved the following in FY2024/25, under each of its Objectives:

a. Strengthen accountability for results across Government

- i. The Ministries of Public Service and Local Governments developed a customized Balance Score Card framework for three Ministries and eight Local Governments. The framework provides distinct Key Performance Indicators which are aligned to both national development objectives and local Government realities.
- ii. Investigations of 360 corruption cases were concluded in MDAs and LGs from which the IG ordered for recovery of Shs8,040,325,374. Prosecution of 26 corruption cases: 7 at Anti-Corruption Division (ACD) and 19 before the Leadership Code Tribunal. The prosecutions at the ACD resulted into 2 convictions and 5 court withdrawals.

- iii. The IG issued 600 administrative sanctions to various public officers, and recommended for prosecution of 16 public officials. Investigated and concluded 324 alleged breaches into the Leadership code. As a result, 37 Public officials were prosecuted at the Leadership code tribunal.
- iv. The ART platform was published for public access after the uploading of 16,547 audit recommendations for the past four financial years.

b. Streamline Government structures and institutions for efficient and effective service delivery

- i. Government undertook a Rationalization and Restructuring of Public Expenditure (RAPEX) reform, where 40 Government Agencies with duplicated and similar roles were reviewed, harmonized and communicated for implementation by the Ministry of Public Service (MoPS).
- ii. The staffing structures for eight out of the planned 14 Line Ministries impacted by RAPEX were reviewed, harmonized and communicated for implementation by MoPS. These included the Ministries responsible for Lands, Housing and Urban Development; Energy and Mineral development; Gender, Labour and Social Development; Works and Transport; Water and Environment; Internal Affairs, Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities; and Trade, Industry and Cooperatives. Some of the rationalized Government Agencies included the National Population Council (NPC), Uganda Coffee Development Authority (UCDA), Cotton Development Organisation (CDO), Uganda National Roads Authority (UNRA), Uganda Road Fund (URF), Uganda Microfinance Regulatory Authority (UMRA), Uganda Export Promotion Board (UEPB) and Uganda Free Zones Authority (UFZA).
- iii. Service Delivery Standards were developed by Ministry of Public Service and implemented in eight key Ministries as part of efforts to enhance efficiency, accountability and citizen centered service delivery in the Uganda Public sector.

c. Strengthen human resource management for improved service delivery

- i. The Inspectorate of Government (IG) strengthened enforcement of rules and regulations to enhance public service integrity, combat corruption and ensure compliance with Government policies.
- ii. The IG investigated 756 cases of corruption in Ministries, Departments and Agencies and Local Governments. Some of the key outcomes were increased recovery of stolen public funds, improved compliance with the Leadership Code, reduction of payroll fraud and enhanced citizen participation in corruption reporting.
- iii. The MoPS undertook a phased roll out of the Human Capital Management System across Ministries and Local Governments, offering technical and functional on-site support. A 24/7 Help Desk was established to assist all entities in resolving system challenges. Some of the functions in the system include management of: Payroll and Deductions; Time and Attendance;

Leave and Absence; Employee Information Management; Recruitment; Leave Management; etc. However, the system is only partially operational.

d. Deepen decentralization and citizen participation in Local Development

- i. The implementation of the Local Revenue Management Information System (LGRMIS) which was initiated in 2023 under the Local Government Finance Commission, has significantly improved tax collection and transparency in Local Governments. Across the 134 active *E-LogRev* automated sites, a total of Shs29.1billion was collected. The system coverage was expanded to include an additional 13 new Local Government sites.
- ii. The Parish Development Committees (PDCs) are operational in most LGs but lack the necessary infrastructure and resources for efficacious outcomes.

e. Re-engineer the public service delivery business processes

- i. The Registration of Persons Act was amended to transfer the role of registration of marriages from Uganda Registration Services Bureau (URSB) to National Identification Registration Authority (NIRA). This includes all types of marriage (Customary, Civil and Religious). This was done to streamline registrations and record-keeping as other life milestone registrations are done by NIRA i.e. births and deaths;
- ii. MoPS established Service Uganda Centres in Hoima and Kasese districts, providing a variety of services such as Registration; Passport; Tax Services; etc. These Centres have enhanced service delivery by minimizing the time and effort citizens need to access public services.
- iii. In a bid to hasten and ease workflow, an Electronic Document Records Management System (EDRMS) was launched in four MDAs so far; MTIC, MFPED, ODPP and MGLSD, yet to be rolled out in other MDAs. The system is to improve efficiency in public offices and saving on the cost of stationery.

f. Strengthen accountability for results across Government

- i. Pension clinics were conducted for 24 Local Governments and 2 MDAs, to establish the status of pension payments.

6.5.5 Development Plan Implementation Programme

This Programme aims to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of implementing national development plans. Its core objective is to establish robust mechanisms that ensure the NDP's objectives are achieved, with a target of at least 80% of the Plan's targets being met. The Programme is critical for Uganda's economic development, anchoring the achievement of the Vision 2040 through the National Development Plans. The approved program Budget for FY2024/25 was Shs3.61 trillion, and the following achievements were registered under the Programme's Objectives:

a. Strengthen capacity for development planning across Government

- i. The NDP IV was adopted and takes effect from FY2025/26 – FY2029/30.
- ii. National Planning Authority (NPA) supported in the preparation of 16 pre-feasibility and feasibility studies on prospective public projects, out of which 4 were completed. The rest were still at pre-feasibility, conception and procurement levels.
- iii. NPA provided hands on technical back stopping support to 142 LGs to ensure timely preparation of work plans.
- iv. Data was collected on; the Creative Arts industry and; Domestic Revenue Mobilization to inform policy decisions.
- v. NPA supported the preparation of sixteen pre-feasibility and feasibility studies. Four studies were completed, four are at pre-feasibility study stage while eight are at conceptualization and procurement levels.

b. Strengthen budgeting and resource mobilization to finance the National Development Plan

- i. Government is implementing the Domestic Revenue Mobilization Strategy (DRMS) to increase domestic revenue collection. One of the measures undertaken to increase revenue mobilization was improvement in tax administration entailing; recruitment of additional staff, enhanced staff training; modernization of technological infrastructure and systems. Other measures undertaken included boosting compliance through taxpayer education, reduction of tax arrears, enforcing digital tax stamps, resolution of tax disputes and streamlining of tax refunds.
- ii. By the end of Q3 FY2024/25, the Uganda Revenue Authority (URA) had collected Shs15.248 trillion in revenue against a target of Shs14.926trillion, indicating a 2.15% surplus.³⁹ This allows more room to cover fiscal expenditure with reduced deficit.
- iii. URA carried out 4 integrity promotional campaigns to facilitate domestic revenue mobilization
- iv. URA developed and disseminated a Risk Management Strategy and Tax Payer Education Strategy.
- v. Office of the Prime Minister through the Institutional Coordination Framework Structure (TICC & PCC) handled 10 issues affecting service delivery e.g. the Scaling Up Nutrition – Academia and Research Institutions Network, Biosafety Bill Principles, the Standard Gauge Railway, the High Hydrogen levels in Lake Albert, Kiteezi Landfill Reclamation, etc.
- vi. A total of 165 domestic investors were profiled onto the National Small and Medium Enterprises portal under MFPED against an annual target of 480. Additionally, land was identified for two new industrial parks in Kisoro and Nebbi.
- vii. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs negotiated and signed 49 Agreements and MoUs on economic and commercial cooperation.

c. Strengthen coordination and monitoring frameworks across Government

- i. NPA developed draft Development Financing Mechanism Evaluation Reports, enhancing Government capacity to monitor the mechanisms and funds raised for development projects.
- ii. Office of the President held the Manifesto Accountability Week, where MDAs provided status updates on implementation of respective commitments in the NRM Manifesto.
- iii. Monitoring and Evaluation Reports were produced to provide information on the assessment of the accomplishments on the NDP-III Programmes at the high-level Public Policy Management Executive Forum. Additionally, Monthly economic updates were produced by NPA throughout the year.
- iv. Office of the Prime Minister conducted Government Performance Assessment for FY2023/24 and produced the National Annual Performance Report (NAPR). Additionally, the entity fast-tracked the performance of Externally Funded Projects (Loans & Grants) and 10 NDP-III Programmes.
- v. The National Development Report for FY2023/24 was completed.

d. Strengthening implementation to ensure a focus on results

- i. The MFPED started the process of developing a Credit Rating Strategy, which is intended to improve Uganda's credit rating.

PART 2: PDM Pillar Spending and Service Delivery (PSSD)

6.6 Introduction

This part of the chapter presents a summary of Government's PDM Pillar spending and service delivery performance in FY2024/25. It analyses the various public services provided by the Government at Lower Local Government levels for the seven Pillars of the Parish Development Model (PDM). The PDM is a strategy for organizing and delivering public and private sector interventions for wealth creation and employment generation at the parish as the lowest economic planning unit. It is designed to transition subsistence households into the monetized economy, with a target of at least Shs20million per household per year by 2025. The PDM is structured around seven Pillars:

1. Production, Storage, Processing and Marketing
2. Infrastructure and Economic Services
3. Financial Inclusion
4. Social Services
5. Community Mobilization and Mindset Change
6. Parish Based Management Information System
7. Governance and Administration

Table 6.7: Central and LG Government Allocations in FY2024/25 (Bn, Shs)

PDM Pillars	CG Votes*			LG Votes**			Pillar Total
	Recur.	Dev	Total	Recur.	Dev.	Total	
Pillar 1: Production, Storage and Marketing	146.63	661.47	808.09	234.1	83.1	317.2	1125.29
Pillar 2: Infrastructure and Economic services	431.04	3,421.31	3,852.35	176	43.2	219.2	4071.55
Pillar 3: Financial inclusion	1,272.51	0	1,272.51	0	0	0	1272.51
Pillar 4: Social services	870.92	1,637.36	2,508.29	3,413.90	383.5	3,797.50	6,305.79
Pillar 5: Community mobilization and mindset change	40.23	0	40.23	7.6	0	7.6	47.83
Pillar 6: Parish Based Information System	11.97	162.53	174.49	0	0	0	174.49
Pillar 7: Governance and Administration	456.72	1.0	457.72	583.8	0	583.8	1041.52
Total	3,230.01	5,883.67	9,113.68	4,415.40	509.8	4,925.20	14,038.88

* Central Government; and ** Local Governments

Source: EDP&RD Tabulation

The above PDM figures are contrasted with interventions from different MDAs, whose impact has a direct link to service delivery at either the sub-country or Parish level. Both Local Governments and MDAs figures presented in the table above exclude interventions financed by local revenues. These figures are therefore estimated at 19.4 percent of the total national Budget for FY2024/25.

Pillar 1: Production, Storage, Processing and Marketing

This Pillar is aimed at supporting the creation of more productive jobs and wealth for all Ugandans especially through the Agro-Industrialisation, Private Sector Development, Digital Transformation and Manufacturing Programmes under NDP III. By focusing on value chain development for 7 priority commodities (Coffee, Maize, Rice, Cassava, Tea, Cotton and Dairy), the PDM aims to enhance agricultural productivity, promote value addition, and improve market access at the parish level. Under this Pillar, public services are provided to support the private sector and households to increase production of food for consumption (with the nutrition and balanced diet requirements in mind) and also produce for the market. By the end of Q3 FY2024/25, the following achievements were made:

- i) Invested in Agro-Processing Infrastructure. Significant investments have been made in agro-processing facilities to add value to primary agricultural products. For instance, the Yumbe Mango Processing Factory received an additional Shs3.5billion to enhance its capacity. In addition, 232 Agricultural Processing Facilities (APFs) have been distributed to farmer organizations through MAAIF across the country. These include coffee hullers, maize mills, feed-mills, bean sorters, milk coolers, driers – as enable value addition.
- ii) Developed Agricultural Marketing Strategy. A new agricultural marketing strategy was adopted, focusing on strengthening farm-to-market linkages to boost local economies. Discussions involving FAO, the Ministry of Agriculture, and other stakeholders are addressing challenges such as inadequate post-harvest handling, underdeveloped infrastructure, and the need for capacity building to meet market standards.
- iii) Finalised and disseminated the Pillar Manual / Guidelines;
- iv) Ministry of Local Government commissioned a Bulking and Storage Centre in Ongongoja-Katakwi; Apala Oilseed Processing and Storage Plant in Alebtong; Factory building and Installation for Kitwata Coffee Plant Nakaseke District; Kajamaka & Tisai in Kumi – as Off-takers under the Commodity Clusters and Value Chain Development. Government has organized farmers into Parish-Based Commodity Clusters, aligning with the nine agro-ecological zones. These clusters focus on commodities such as coffee, maize, dairy, cassava, and poultry, facilitating collective production and marketing efforts.
- v) MAAIF extended several trainings to: 14,177 beneficiaries in rice, foxtail millet, livestock, and aquaculture production; 15 Districts Local Government (DLG) extension workers in farmland planning (FP), farming systems and technologies; 36 Artificial Insemination (AI) technicians and inoculators; and 25 agricultural extension workers from the Teso sub-region as plant doctors;
- vi) In December 2024, Government launched a Cattle vaccination program against Foot and Mouth Disease covering various District along the Cattle Corridor;
- vii) In August 2024, Ministry of Agriculture inaugurated a 3,000-liter-per-day milk collection center in Bukedea, Teso Sub-region, aiming to boost dairy production

in the area. In addition, as a Private Sector Initiative, Pearl Dairy established milk collection centers and cold-storage infrastructure to facilitate milk collection from smallholder farmers in remote areas;

- viii) In May 2025, Government commissioned a Cassava processing factory in Nakasongola operated by Pura Organic Agro Tech Limited. The facility focuses on producing starch for use in food, pharmaceuticals, and textiles, aiming to reduce Uganda's reliance on imported starch products;
- ix) The Uganda Coffee Development Authority (UCDA), in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF), spearheaded a nationwide campaign to register coffee farmers. As of May 2025, approximately 1.25million Coffee farmers had been registered, including 350,000 new additions since the launch of an accelerated campaign in April 2025. The government's revised target is to register 2.8million farmers by December 30, 2025, ahead of the European Union Deforestation-Free Products Regulation's (EUDR's) enforcement date of January 1, 2026;
- x) Activated the e-diary component, part of Uganda's ICT-enabled agricultural extension initiatives and rolled out in 70 districts. This digital tool facilitates collection and management of agricultural extension data, enhancing the delivery of advisory services to farmers.

As of December 2024, the extension worker-to-farmer ratio in Uganda is approximately 1:1,500 to 1:2,500, which is substantially higher than the FAO-recommended ratio of 1:500. This disparity limits the reach and effectiveness of extension services, leaving many smallholder farmers without adequate support. In FY2025/26, Government is prioritizing Agricultural Extension Services to farmers across the country.

Pillar 2: Infrastructure and Economic Services

This Pillar focuses on enhancing rural infrastructure and economic services to LLG for production and marketing. By the end of Q2 FY2024/25, the following achievements were made:

- i) Allocated Shs52billion for the improvement of District, Urban, and Community Access roads (DUCAR):
 - a) Rehabilitated 242km of DUCARs in various Local Governments.
 - b) Upgraded 18.37km of roads in various Town Council roads. The status of completion as at December 2024 indicates:
 - Completion of Kiwologoma – Kijabijo Road (4.5km);
 - Completion of Bulindo – Nsasa – Namugongo Road (4.6km);
 - 62% completion of New Shimoni PTC Road (3.14km); and
 - 45% completion of Nsuube and Mother Kevin Road in Nkokonjeru TC.
 - c) Graded 15.75km out of a planned 63km of DUCA roads. In addition, 4.75km out of 40.75km of DUCAR were gravelled using Force Account.

This reflects Government's commitment to improving rural and urban connectivity.

- ii) Upgraded Community Markets. Efforts have been made to upgrade local markets at the parish level, improving facilities for traders and enhancing access to goods and services for rural populations. These upgrades are part of a broader strategy to stimulate local economies and create employment opportunities;
- iii) Extended Energy and Power Supply to LLGs. Government fully installed 10 solar packages in Bugoigo, Kyaterekera, Nalweyo, Kyatiri, Bikonzi, Matovu, Kidamuke, Wichama, Agii and Cheporchorch. Installation of more solar packages was at 80 percent completion rate in 28 towns;
- iv) Constructed piped water supply systems. Government commenced the construction of piped water supply systems in Kakingol (at 70 percent completion rate), Iriiri (40%), and Lorengecora (30%). Furthermore, Busia Water Supply Systems at 99.9%, Namasale at 92%, Kaliro-Namung'alwe (46%), Butaleja-Busolwe (62%), and Budaka-Kadama-Tirinyi-Kibuku at 43%;
- v) Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE) commissioned and handed over four (4) Water Supply Scheme (WSS) i.e. two in Buikwe and two in Kamuli. Six (6) WSS were also completed in Nkandwa, Kiryandongo, Kyabarungu, Kizzi, Kalango and Kyamusisi;
- vi) In addition, Government is developing Solar-Powered Irrigation and Water Supply Systems to increase water for production. Out of 253 planned sites, 134 were under construction, 85 reached substantial completion and 34 were technically commissioned by Q3 FY2024/25.

Pillar 3: Financial Inclusion

This Pillar is aimed at improving access to financial services for households that are currently operating in the subsistence economy and equipping them with skills for enterprise growth, value addition and marketing of their products and services. This Pillar is spearheaded by the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development and plays a pivotal role in ensuring that the Parish Revolving Fund is operational and reaches the intended beneficiaries. It supports a wide range of financial solutions (savings, credit, insurance, transfers etc) in support of financial inclusion of households. Access to financial services supports households to enhance incomes, smoothen consumption, build assets and reduce vulnerability to shocks. It By the end of Q3 FY2024/25, the following had been accomplished:

- i) The Pillar Manual /Guidelines had been finalised and operationalized;
- ii) With support from URSB, the Pilar working group mobilised and supported the formalization of Parish-based enterprises by ensuring they obtained the necessary documentation to register their undertakings. Over 3,000 small enterprises under PDM in Wakiso and Lira districts were successfully registered with URSB, enabling them to access funding and credit facilities;

- iii) Expanded SACCOs and Fund Disbursement. As of early 2025, over 10,589 Savings and Credit Cooperative Organizations (SACCOs) had been established across Uganda's parishes. These SACCOs had received a cumulative disbursement of Shs580billion, facilitating access to affordable credit for rural households. 363 SACCOs were supported in product quality assurance, business registration and compliance, in collaboration with URSB, UNBS and URA. These SACCOs mainly engaged in value-added products such as tea, coffee, dairy, crafts, fabrics, apriary and cosmetics;
- iv) The Microfinance Support Centre provided BDS to SACCOs, Groups, and Cooperative Unions in key areas such as governance, financial management, credit management, product development, and enterprise selection. Over 5,605 SACCOs received capacity building through on-site technical assistance, structured sessions and training, and advisory support, covering areas such as compliance, book-keeping, financial literacy, customer care and member trust;
- v) The Parish Revolving Fund beneficiaries received specialized business development services tailored to their priorities during the Stabilization Phase. These efforts have led to the establishment of Community-Based Facilitators (CBFs) and Practical Training Centres (PTCs) – local structures that will continue to deliver enterprise skills and support as the PDM advances to its next phase;
- vi) Digital Financial Services via Wendi Mobile Wallet. This platform has enabled real-time transactions, reducing processing times from weeks to minutes, and has on-boarded over 1million active users, thereby enhancing financial inclusion in rural communities;
- vii) Increased Budgetary Allocation. Government had nearly tripled than doubled the Parish Development Model funds from Shs100million to Shs250million per Parish.
- viii) Increased access to BDS. A total of 46 dialogues were held to mobilise both state and non-state actors, encouraging a positive response to the needs and interests of marginalized and vulnerable individuals and groups. 20 training meetings were conducted with district technical and political leaders, as well as representatives of special interest groups, to promote inclusive participation in Bukedi, West Nile, Greater Mubende, Wakiso, Bunyoro, and Tooro sub-regions. Over 14,068 PDM beneficiaries were reached with BDS services
- ix) Extensive awareness campaigns in collaboration with URSB to educate the public on the importance of business registrations, civil registrations and intellectual property filings in LGs. These initiatives aimed to shift mindsets towards embracing formalization, thereby promoting economic growth and the legal recognition of businesses in Local Governments. For instance, URSB collaborated with local radio stations and community gatherings to educate over 10,000 people on legal documentation processes in Hoima and Soroti districts.

Despite these achievements, several challenges persist. Many SACCOs remain unlicensed, posing legal risks and affecting the sustainability of financial operations under the program. Some regions lack adequate banking infrastructure, compelling beneficiaries to travel long distances to access financial services. The absence of a developed PDM Results Framework hampers the ability to track progress and assess the program's performance at the parish level.

While challenges persist, ongoing investments in infrastructure, capacity building, and market development are expected to further strengthen the agricultural value chains and contribute to the economic transformation of rural households.

Pillar 4: Social Services

The Social Services pillar of Uganda's Parish Development Model (PDM) aims to enhance access to essential services such as healthcare, education, social protection, and water and sanitation at the parish level. This Pillar is spearheaded by the Ministry of Education, in collaboration with the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development. By the end of Q3 FY2024/25, several key achievements and initiatives had been undertaken:

- i) Government allocated Shs1,048billion to Local Governments for various social services¹⁶⁵ under UGIFT, reflecting a budget rise of 37.8percent from FY2023/24. The funds were allocated as follows:

Table 6.8: Overall UGIFT transfers, Non-wage and Dev (Shs, Bn)

Sector and Sub-Grant Lines	FY2023/24 Revised Budget		Sub-total	FY2024/25 Approved Budget		Sub-total
	Non-Wage	Dev		Non-Wage	Dev	
Education ¹⁶⁶	238.805	197.337	436.142	490.298	203.328	693.627
Health ¹⁶⁷	142.120	61.002	203.121	157.776	72.645	230.422
Water and Environment	14.500	89.124	103.624	15.620	92.459	108.079
Cross-cutting	14.500	-	14.500	15.620	-	15.620
Total	409.925	347.463	757.388	679.314	368.432	1,047.748

Source: MFPED

- ii) In addition, Shs355.79billion was allocated to social protection services in FY2024/25¹⁶⁸. This funding supported the welfare of the 439,069 older persons and other vulnerable groups across the country, ensuring they remain healthy and productive members of their communities.

165 Social Services including UPE and USE Capitation Grants; Upgrade of HCIIIs to HCIIIs; Deep and shallow well construction and rehabilitation; Environment and Climate adaption measures.

166 Primary & Secondary Education, Skills Development.

167 Health Centres & Hospitals.

168 Budget Speech for FY2024/25

- iii) EACOP successfully implemented a comprehensive Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) in Uganda. As of August 2024, 97% of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) had been compensated (3,623 out of 3,660). All 177 residents received full compensation and newly constructed homes in line with IFC's international best practices. The remaining 3% PAPs are part of the 37 cases under compulsory acquisition due to untraceable owners, land disputes, or legal issues;
- iv) Land acquisition for the Tilenga project was successful with 99.7% of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) compensated and in-kind compensation (land for land) completed for 21 out of 33 PAPs; and
- v) Furthermore, Government disseminated and operationalized the Pillar Manual/Guidelines.

Pillar 5: Community Mobilization and Mindset Change

This pillar aims to empower citizens and foster active participation in sustainable national development. Implemented by the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development, this pillar focuses on enhancing community engagement and transforming attitudes towards economic activities including poverty eradication and other development initiatives. In the FY2024/25, this pillar focused on the following:

- i. Capacity Building Programs: Training sessions were conducted for community leaders and members to enhance their skills in mobilization and participation in development activities. Mobilised and built capacity of Parish Chiefs and other key stakeholders in Ntungamo district, on the inclusive implementation of the Parish Development Model (PDM).
- ii. Awareness Campaigns: Utilizing various media platforms, including community radios and posters, the government disseminated information to raise awareness about the PDM and encourage active involvement. Government organized at least four (4) regional workshops and 7 media talks in a bid to intensify awareness and implementation efforts of PDM programme;
- iii. Empowerment of Women and Youths to enhance inclusiveness and entrepreneurship development. Engaged women and youth are actively involved in decision-making processes, leading to increased representation in community development initiatives.
- iv. Disseminated the Pillar Implementation Guidelines.
- v. Continued to train district officials responsible for community development functions in LGs. The support rendered led to increased community participation in development projects.

Pillar 6: Parish Based Management Information System

Parish Based Management Information System (PBMIS) is a digital infrastructure designed to facilitate data-driven planning, monitoring, and accountability at the grassroots level. It is an integrated digital system that supports community profiling,

data collection, analysis, storage, and dissemination at the parish level. It enables local governments and national agencies to make informed decisions based on real-time data, thereby enhancing service delivery and development outcomes. The system is managed by the Ministry of Local Government, with Parish Chiefs acting as primary data collectors, supported by Sub-County and District Planning Units. It is supported by Ministry of Information and Communications Technology as well as Uganda Bureau of Statistics.

To bolster the effectiveness of PBMIS, government invested in digital tools and capacity building:

1. The Ministry of ICT and National Guidance distributed Tablets and Laptop to each of the 177 LGs, and all the 10,594 Parishes to support continuous collection of Household Data and generation of Parish Profiles.
2. Developed and distributed the PDMIS System User Manuals in over seventy-two districts and Municipalities across the country.
3. Developed and maintained the PDMIS/digital infrastructure and modules for Registration and Data collection, Financial inclusion, Citizen's interaction, M&E, Reporting;
4. The PBMIS has cumulatively registered 22.8million Ugandans from 7.8million households, facilitating the operation of over 10,500 PDM Savings and Credit Cooperative Organizations (SACCOs) and 157,006 enterprise groups;
5. Supported PDM operations by easing of access to countrywide data, PRF performance monitoring, E-payment platforms such as WENDI, etc.

Pillar 7: Governance and Administration

The success of the Parish Development Model hinges on robust governance structures, effective administration, and active community participation. This Pillar is supported by Ministry of Local Government. By the end of Q3 FY2024/25, Government had:

- i. Launched the Sub-County Policing Model. This Model entails the deployment of 18 personnel per sub-county, municipal, or town council, including an Officer-in-Charge (OC) of the station, 12 general duty police officers for patrols, and specialized units such as the Criminal Investigations Directorate (CID), Crime Intelligence (CI), Child and Family Protection Unit (CFPU), and Community Liaison Officers (CLO). Each station will also be equipped with three motorcycles, four portable radios, one VHF base radio, and one counter telephone to enhance operational efficiency.
- ii. Overseen, through the Office of the President, 292 security meetings were held in order to strengthen conflict warning and response mechanisms;
- iii. Re-engineered the public service delivery business processes and operationalized most of the Parish Development Committees (PDCs).
- iv. Supported Audit of all the PDM SACCOs.

- v. Developed the State of the Parish Economy and Asset Register (SPEAR) Reporting Template. This will be an annual report to be prepared by a Parish Chief and formally submitted to the (Sub County Chiefs) Accounting Officer of his/her Local Government. A Parish Chief will prepare and submit the SPEAR Report for the preceding Financial Year by 31st December. The Report shall be factual, accurate and inclusive of all the seven (7) PDM Pillars;
- vi. Developed Simplified Parish Action Planning Guidelines and pretested them in the districts of Wakiso and Rukungiri. The guidelines will provide a framework for the development of the Parish/Ward 5-year Action Plans through a participatory manner.

Part 3: Programme priorities for FY2025/26 and the Medium-term

6.7 Introduction

This section presents key priorities for FY2025/26 and the medium term in line with NDP IV. FY2025/26 is the first year of implementing the NDP IV which emphasizes sustainable industrialization, inclusive growth, employment, and wealth creation. Central to NDP IV is the ambitious objective of increasing Uganda's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) tenfold—from approximately USD53billion in FY2023/24 to USD500billion by 2030.

The Budget priorities for FY2025/26 have accordingly been aligned to the four anchor areas (ATMS) and enablers for growing the economy tenfold before 2040. The four anchor areas include.

1. **A**gro-industrial Development
2. **T**ourism Development
3. **M**ineral-Based Industrial Development including Oil & Gas
4. **S**cience, Technology and Innovation, including ICT, knowledge economy and the creatives (as multipliers for a qualitative leap in growth).

To de-risk Public and private investments in the ATMS as well as lower the cost of doing business, the following set of priority interventions have been identified as

ENABLERS:

- i. Maintaining peace, Security and the Rule of law
- ii. Human Capital Development including health, Education, Water and social protection;
- iii. Full monetization of the Economy;
- iv. Infrastructure Development (Roads, Railways, Electricity);
- v. Regional integration;

- vi. Irrigation through bulky-water to stabilise agriculture;
- vii. Manufacturing with focus on Industrial parks;
- viii. Eliminating corruption;
- ix. Environmental and natural resources conservation and protection; and
- x. Vertical and Horizontal integration of the economy.

The following section of the report discusses priorities under the NDPIV Programmes as mapped against the ATMS and ENABLERS respectively.

6.8 Agro-industrial Development

Tenfold Growth Strategy and NDPIV positions Agro-industry as a dynamic, value-added industry that drives inclusive economic growth. Agro-industry represents a strategic approach to unlocking Uganda's agricultural potential, fostering economic diversification, and promoting sustainable development.

The NDPIV identified Agro-Industrialisation as the anchor programme to facilitate Agro-industrial Development and emphasizes investments in agro-processing infrastructure, mechanization, irrigation, and storage facilities. Programs like the Parish Development Model are instrumental in operationalizing NDP IV by supporting area-based commodity clusters, enhancing access to agricultural extension services, and improving market linkages.

Over the tenfold period, Agro-industry will be positioned to deliver a USD20billion target from agriculture export over a 15 years period. Reforms under the Agro-Industrialisation programme are projected to:

- a) Expand the growth rate of the agriculture sector from 5.14% in FY2023/24 to 8% in FY2029/30;
- b) Create about 300,000 jobs under Agro-based industries;
- c) Increase the share of agricultural financing to total financing from 11.3% in FY2023/24 to 15%; and
- d) Increase the share of agricultural exports (maize, beans, soya beans, and sorghum) from USD2.45billion (35%) in FY2024/25 to USD4.76billion (48%) in FY2029/30.

Some of the key reforms to be implemented over the NDP IV period include:

- a) Adoption of a business model in the multiplication and distribution of quality seed,
- b) Adoption of a cost-sharing mechanism between the Government and farmers in the acquisition and distribution of livestock vaccines; and
- c) Establishment of a revolving fund that will sustain continued vaccine purchases.

In FY2025/26, Government allocated Shs1,858billion to the Agro-Industrialisation programme, down from Shs2,064.7billion in FY2024/25. The reduction was as a result of the RAPEX. The priority inventions include the following:

- a) Development of environmentally friendly and climate resilient technologies, innovations, Information and management practices (TIMPs) for food, food and nutrition security while improving household incomes;
- b) Transforming all Government farms and ranches into centers of excellence by establishing modern livestock breeding and production support infrastructure;
- c) Development of hatcheries, construction of fishponds and provide fingerlings and feeds. Under the PDM, farmers will use the borrowed money from their SACCOS to buy fingerlings (seed);
- d) Construction of large to small scale irrigation schemes, water harvesting facilities and support farmers with appropriate technologies for irrigation across the value chain stages;
- e) Supporting smallholder farmers under the PDM to fight crop pests and diseases, government will procure and distribute spray pumps (knapsack and motorized), protective gear and pesticides to farmers through their enterprise-based parish SACCOs;
- f) Establishment of post-harvest handling, storage and processing infrastructure including silos, dryers, warehouses, and cold rooms of various scale and capacities at subcounty, district and zonal levels.
- g) Establishment of market infrastructure that includes; 2 Export animal quarantine holding grounds (divided in to pre-quarantine & quarantine), border quarantine stations and export inspection facilities

6.9 Tourism Development

Tourism Development aims to position the country as a preferred tourist destination, and is projected to raise annual tourism receipts of USD50million by 2040. Under the NDPIV period, the Programme aims to:

1. Promote inbound and domestic tourism;
2. Improve the stock and quality of tourism infrastructure;
3. Conserve, develop, improve, and diversify tourism products;
4. Develop skilled personnel along the tourism value chain; and
5. Strengthen the coordination, legal, and institutional framework for the tourism industry.

The key implementation reforms required to fully realise the desired results in the next five years are to operationalize a tourism levy by charging a minimum of 5% on every ticket purchased by international visitors, and all road designs providing for standard stopover points along the highways (petrol station, restaurants, washrooms, a pharmacy, prayer rooms, and supermarkets, etc.).

The desired high-level Programme results over the NDPIV period include:

- i. Increased foreign exchange earnings from USD 1.0billion in FY2023/24 to USD 10.0billion;
- ii. Increased tourists' length of stay (nights) from 7.6 in FY2023/24 to 14;
- iii. Increased average inbound expenditure per leisure tourist from USD1,550 in FY2023/24 to USD3,100;
- iv. Improved the level of tourist satisfaction from 79% in FY2023/24 to 85%;
- v. Increased domestic tourism expenditure from Shs3,675.24billion in FY2023/24 to Shs7,350.0billion; and
- vi. Improved Programme performance from 57.7% in FY2023/24 to 70%.

For FY2025/26, Government has allocated Shs430billion under the Tourism Development Programme to implement the following priorities:

- a) Completion and full operationalization of the suspended glass bridge, sanitary facilities, reception area, observatory deck and the docking decks
- b) Destination Uganda represented at two MICE expos in the African and European markets IMEX Frankfurt – Germany and Meetings Africa;
- c) Eight (8) tourist resting and rescue shelters constructed along Rwenzori mountains trails at Omumadala, Omwakomujungu, Nyamuleju Camp, Omukendenge, Kayijongo, Ireem, Bigo, Mihunga gate, Mahoma Resting point, Mulyambuli gate, Bwamwanjara pass, Mukongotsa, Kiharo junction, Buraro Upper, Buraro Lower, Mihunga ridge, Omukakiiza, Lake Mahoma, Rwigho, Kambeho, Bukurungu East, Omukakiiki, Karangitso gate and Karangura;
- d) Five (5) tourist camps developed with cold proof rescue and accommodation facilities each with capacity of 36 participants at John Matte, Bujuku, Kitandara, Guy Yeoman and Nyabitaba
- e) Fast-track development of the Kabalega and Mwanga historical sites in Kangai Town, Dokolo District. The sites were handed over to M/s Rohi Services Limited for development into a Shs15billion major tourism attraction to boost local revenue;
- f) Construction works on Katoosa Martyrs Catholic Shrine commenced;
- g) Designs for Karambi royal tombs, Fort Gerald and Fort Portal Museum developed;
- h) 750 students enrolled, trained and examined at Uganda Hotel and Tourism Training Institute (UHTTI) and capacity of 30 staff enhanced; and
- i) Facilitate the following research: Assessing the Impact of Monetary Compensation vs. Physical Interventions on Reducing Human-Wildlife Conflict and Promoting Wildlife Conservation; Climate change vulnerability of communities within protected areas; implications for wildlife management in Uganda.

6.10 Mineral-Based Development Industrial Development

Mineral-based Industrial development is a cornerstone of NDPIV that is expected to generate annual earnings worth USD25billion by 2040. It's scope includes commercialization of the Oil and Gas industry and development of the petrochemical industry. This strategic focus aims to harness the country's abundant natural resources to drive industrialization, economic diversification, and sustainable development. The two NDPIV anchor programmes for mineral-based industrial development are Sustainable Extractives Industry Development (Mineral and Petroleum Development) and Sustainable Energy Development.

6.10.1 Sustainable Extractives Industry Development (Mineral and Petroleum Development)

Uganda is actively pursuing sustainable development in its extractive industries, particularly in the mineral and petroleum sectors through a combination of legal reforms, institutional strengthening, value addition, environmental safeguards, and community engagement.

During the NDP IV implementation period, the Sustainable Extractives Industry Development Programme aims to:

1. Increase exploration and quantification of the extractives;
2. Increase production and commercialization of the extractives;
3. Increase investment in value addition, transportation, and storage infrastructure;
4. Enhance human and local enterprise capacity to participate and develop the extractives industry; and
5. Strengthen governance, coordination, and innovation for the extractives industry.

The Programme will mainly seek to establish a mineral revenue management fund to ensure proper management of revenue from extractives to achieve the following desired Programme outcomes by FY2029/30:

- i. Increased national storage for refined petroleum products from 99.1million litres in FY2023/24 to 150million litres;
- ii. Increased oil and gas revenue from Shs184billion in FY2023/24 to Shs6,475billion;
- iii. Increased mineral revenue from Shs180billion in FY2023/24 to Shs75billion;
- iv. Increased number of Ugandans employed in the minerals industry by 80,000 jobs per year;
- v. Increased contribution of the extractives industry to GDP from 1.9% in FY2023/24 to 7.9%;
- vi. Increased value of investment in value addition for selected minerals from Shs200billion in FY2023/24 to Shs1,85billion;

- vii. Improved extractives industry governance effectiveness index from 78.5% in FY2023/24 to 90.0%; and
- viii. Increased programme performance from 65% in FY2022/23 to 85%.

For FY2025/26, Government has approved Shs875.8billion under the Sustainable Extractives Development Programme for the following priorities:

- a) Execute Uganda National Mining Company operations;
- b) Undertake construction works in Kabalega Industrial Park;
- c) Readiness activities for Crude Oil trading, including registration of a trading company and launching of the Uganda Crude blend on the international market;
- d) Equip and operationalize Ntungamo and Fort Portal Mineral Beneficiation and Training centres;
- e) Regional geochemical surveys undertaken (soil and stream sediment) for mineral resources and geological mapping at 1: 50,000 scale for mineral resources and drilling of mineral targets;
- f) Further Exploration in the Albertine Graben and Frontier Basins undertaken to increase petroleum resources potential of the country through completion Geological, Geophysical and Geochemical (GGG) data acquisition in 22% of the Moroto Kadam basin, 50% of the Albertine Graben, and 40% of Kyoga basin;
- g) A mineral production monitoring system and the Business Continuity/ Disaster Recovery system (BC/DRS) for the petroleum data set up;
- h) The Mining Cadaster and register system, Geological and Mineral Information System (GMIS), the National Petroleum Information System (NPIS) and Laboratory Management Information system upgraded;
- i) Commence the establishment of the Mineral Investment Facilitation One Stop centres for Investment Licensing, and integrate with Ebiz System and Cadastre;
- j) Formulate bills and review laws for the extractives sector (Building Substances Bill, Earth Sciences Registration Bill, National Content Fund Bill, Petroleum Supply Act 2003 as amended), Petroleum Upstream and Midstream Acts 2013).

6.10.2 Sustainable Energy Development Programme

Sustainable Energy Development Programme (SEDP) is a comprehensive initiative aimed at enhancing energy access, reliability, and sustainability across the Uganda. It encompasses a range of strategies and projects focused on renewable energy expansion, infrastructure development, energy efficiency, and regional integration.

Over the NDP IV period, the target is to increase:

- a) Electricity generation capacity from 2,047 MW to 15,420MW;
- b) Electricity access from 58% to 70%;
- c) Per-capita electricity consumption from 218 kWh/a to 578 kWh/a

The Programme objectives under the NDPIV include:

- a) Accelerate the development and diversification of sustainable energy;
- b) Develop and modernize energy supply systems;
- c) Enhance productive and efficient use of energy; and
- d) Strengthen governance, coordination, and innovation for energy security and sustainable development.

For FY205/26, Government has allocated Shs1,034.9billion to undertake the following programme interventions:

- a) Commence the rehabilitation for the 380MW Kiira-Nalubale hydro power plant (HPP)
- b) Complete the feasibility studies for the 380MW Kiba HPP
- c) Commence the development of utility Scale Solar PV generation powerplants (500MW)
- d) Commence the development of 20MW of waste to electricity generation plants
- e) Acquire technical data on the wind potential in Karamoja region
- f) Commence the rehabilitation of the Mutundwe-Buloba-Kabulasoke-Masaka 132kV Transmission Line and Kabulasoke-Nkonge- Rugonjo-Nkenda 132kV Transmission Line, and associated Substations
- g) Completion of the Kampala Metropolitan System Improvement Project and Kabalega petro-based Industrial Park substation, Bujagali-Tororo-Lessos, Masaka-Mbarara transmission line project
- h) Commencement of EPC Works for the Olwiyo-Juba (with South Sudan) transmission line project, Hoima-Kinyara-Kafu 220kV Transmission line
- i) Promotion and adoption of Electric Mobility
- j) Completion of the ongoing rural electrification projects such as Bridging the Demand-Supply Balance Gap Through the Accelerated Rural Electrification Programme, Uganda Rural Electricity Access Project and Energy for Rural Transformation III
- k) Promote the adoption of institutional, domestic and commercial clean cooking options
- l) Conduct feasibility studies, ESIA and develop detailed designs for the centralized nuclear waste processing facility
- m) Conduct site evaluation studies, prepare detailed designs and finalise approval processes for the Centre for Nuclear Science and Technology
- n) Complete the ESIA for the Centre for Nuclear Science and Technology
- o) Undertake regulatory impact assessments for the Energy Industry Policy and Regulatory Framework

6.11 Science, Technology and Innovation including ICT and the Creatives Industry

Under NDPIV, Government will strengthen and nurture the Science, Technology and Innovation ecosystem, including updating the National Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) Plan; and scaling up investment in Research and Development (R&D) and the creatives. This will be facilitated through the following NDPIV anchor programmes:

1. Innovation, Technology Development and Transfer Programme; and
2. Digital Transformation Programme

6.11.1 Innovation, Technology Development and Transfer Programme

Science, Technology, ICT and Innovation (Knowledge Economy) is one of the anchors for the Tenfold Growth Strategy in the NDPIV. Over the next five years, Government will harness the power of the fourth industrial revolution and the knowledge-based economy. Government will prioritize accelerator actions of adding value to the traditional economy through a systematic upgrade of the country's capacity to apply STI and ICT in the generation of value-added goods and services. Over the NDPIV period, the ITDT programme is expected to:

- i) Increase investment by Government and private sector in technology development, transfer, industrialization, and commercialization to at least USD500million annually;
- ii) Create 50 Ugandan Innovation Driven Enterprises (IDEs), with at least 10 having a presence on the export market;
- iii) Increase contribution of STI to GDP to at least USD10billion; and
- iv) Increase productive STI human capital to at least 500,000.

In FY2025/26, Government has earmarked Shs388.23billion (0.9% of the total Budget) for the ITDT Programme. The following interventions will be implemented:

- a) Fast-track the development and commercialization of investments already made in the automobile industry, electronics and the pathogen economy for production of vaccines and Artificial Intelligence (AI).
- b) Support Research and Development (R&D) for new product development, new business ways and innovation.
- c) Invest and improve the quality of education skills (skills development) and investment in ICT Based skills development.
- d) Continue working with the private sector to set-up a flagship pharmaceutical manufacturing plant.
- e) Complete equipment installation at Kiira Motor Vehicle Plant, have it commissioned and start bus assembly.

- f) Recruit staff for the machining and skilling centre at UIRI in Kampala Industrial and Business Park, Namanve.
- g) Scale up commercial production of banana products by installing the requisite machinery to support production at a large scale, under the BIDP¹⁶⁹.

6.11.2 Digital Transformation Programme

The high-level outcomes that Governments targets to achieve by FY2029/30 under the Digital Transformation Programme to:

- i) Increase national broadband coverage with a minimum speed of 8 Mbps from 65% in FY2023/24 to 70%;
- ii) Increase the proportion of the population satisfied with e-government services from 22.2% in FY2023/24 to 30%;
- iii) Increase the proportion of the population using the internet from 16.5% in FY2023/24 to 45%; and
- iv) Increase annual growth in investment in ICT from 1.8% in FY2023/24 to 2.3%, among others.

In the FY2025/26, Government has allocated Shs381.8billion to implement the following:

- a) Extend broadband ICT infrastructure coverage countrywide.
- b) Implement last mile connectivity.
- c) Expand TV and radio broadcasting network, business process re-engineering in MDAs and Cities.
- d) Remodel post offices to facilitate provision of e-government services in under-served areas.
- e) Support the development and commercialization of local innovations and digital skilling of the citizenry with focus the special interest groups.

6.12 Enablers

Enabling programme interventions feature heavily in 12 out of the 18 NDPIV programmes: Human Capital Development; Legislature, Oversight and Representation; Administration of Justice; Development Plan Implementation; Governance & Security; Public Sector Transformation; Regional Development; Integrated Transport Infrastructure and Services; Sustainable Urbanization and Housing; Private Sector Development; and Natural Resources, Environment, Climate Change, Land, and Water Management. These interventions contribute to improving the return on investment in the ATMS by derisking the economy and lowering the cost of doing business.

¹⁶⁹ Banana Industrial Development Project.

6.12.1 Human Capital Development Programme

Under the revised structure of the NDPIV, the Human Capital Development Programme has been integrated with the Community Mobilization and Mindset Change Programme to enhance synergies in socio-economic transformation. Government will continue prioritizing interventions to enhance human capital development along the entire life cycle. The desired high-level Programme results over the NDPIV period include:

- i) Increased Employment to Population Ratio (EPR) from 42.5 in FY2022/23 to 59.8;
- ii) Reduced unemployment rate from 11.9 % in FY2022/23 to 8.1%;
- iii) Increased ratio of Science and Technology graduates to Arts graduates from 2:5 in FY2022/23 to 3:5;
- iv) Reduced population growth rate from 3 in FY2022/23 to 2.9;
- v) Reduced Total Fertility rate (TFR) from 5.2 in FY2024 to 4.5;
- vi) Increased universal health care coverage index from 49% in FY2022/23 to 65%;
- vii) Increased percentage of the population covered with health insurance from 3.9% in FY2022/23 to 10%;
- viii) Increased access to safe water supply from 67% in rural and 72.8 % in urban areas in FY2022/23 to 84% and 78% respectively;
- ix) Increased access to basic sanitation (improved toilet) from 32% in FY2022/23 to 48%;
- x) Reduced Gender Development Index (GDI) from 0.89 in FY2022/23 to 0.92;
- xi) Increased proportion of the population accessing social protection from 5% in FY2022/23 to 7%; and
- xii) Increased percentage of the population that uptake and engage in development initiatives from 68% in FY2022/23 to 75%.

In FY2025/26, Government has approved Shs11,440.61billion (26.1% of the total Budget) for the Human Capital Development Programme. Government will implement the following interventions:

- a) Improve access and equity of pre-primary education including continued implementation of reforms for improving the foundation of human capital development; institutionalizing pre-primary teacher training at public teacher training institutions and enforcing the regulatory and quality assurance system of Early Childhood Care and Education.
- b) Provide Capitation Grants for UPE, USE, UPOLET and other tertiary training institutions.
- c) Promote industry-driven skilling and training, as well as early exposure of STEM/ STEI to children through innovative science projects in primary schools.
- d) Promote sports, recreation and physical education including development of

sports facilities in GKMA and other secondary cities

- e) Reduce the burden of communicable diseases, epidemic prone diseases, emphasizing the Primary Health Care Approach.
- f) Prevent and control Non-Communicable Diseases (cancer, diabetes, cardiovascular diseases, among others).
- g) Construct and expand large, medium and small piped water systems in both urban and rural growth centers.
- h) Promote decent work and productive employment.
- i) Address vulnerability, gender inequality and inequity along the lifecycle by providing concessional financing to enhance support for vulnerable persons such as the youth, women, PWGs and the elderly.
- j) Improve access to basic rights of children in conflict with the law through the provision of food and non-food items.
- k) Implement Community Mobilization and Mindset Change (CMMC) interventions.

6.12.3 Regional Development Programme

Pursuant to the NDPIV, the Regional Development Programme aims to improve delivery of decentralized services and achieve balanced regional development. Government will continue enhancing the capacity of Local Governments to deliver decentralized services; support Local Economic Development (LED) and enhance the capacity to generate local revenue. The Programme interventions over the NDPIV period are aimed at:

- i) Increasing local revenue from Shs287.1billion in FY2023/24 to Shs805.1billion;
- ii) Reducing sub-regional income poverty disparity from an average of 27% in FY2023/24 to 24%;
- iii) Increasing job growth through LED from 424,125 in FY2023/24 to 594,192; and
- iv) Increasing the proportion of households in the money economy from 67% in FY2023/24 to 81%.

In FY2025/26, Government has appropriated Shs1,633.52billion (3.7% of the total Budget) for Regional Development Programme interventions that include:

- a) Construction of Climate-resilient Community Access Roads for market linkage in 81 DLGs.
- b) Continued construction of the twenty-three (23) Market Sheds in 10 districts along identified strategic routes.
- c) Continued construction of community access roads.
- d) Distribution of agricultural inputs such as improved goats, oxen and ox-ploughs, fish fingerings, hybrid cattle to vulnerable people.
- e) Distribution of maize mills and hatcheries to youth and women's groups.

- f) Distribution of tractors and haulers to farmers and reformed warriors in Karamoja sub-region.

6.12.4 Private Sector Development Programme

Uganda's Private Sector is dominated by Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs); however, these are struggling with the transition to the next level. The PSD Programme aims to: Sustainably lower the cost of financing; Increase market access, presence, and competitiveness of Ugandan goods and services; Support capacity development of private sector institutions and organisations; and Enhance institutional coordination for MDAs and other stakeholders under the Private Sector Development programme.

The desired high-level Programme results by FY2029/30 include:

- i) Increased average life of businesses from 6 years in 2017/18 to 10 years;
- ii) Reduced average lending rates of:
 - a) Commercial banks from 18.0% in FY2023/24 to 14.9%;
 - b) Tier 4 financial institutions from 48% in FY2023/24 to 38%;
 - c) Money lenders from 120% in FY2023/24 to 60%; and
 - d) DFI lending rates from 12% in FY2023/24 to 8%.
- iii) Reduced informal sector from 54.5% in FY2023/24 to 41.5%;
- iv) Increased value of exports from USD7.9billion in FY2023/24 to USD10.3billion; and
- v) Increased proportion of public contracts and sub-contracts awarded to local firms, from 64% in FY2023/24 to 70% in FY2029/30.

In FY2025/26, the programme has been allocated Shs2,704.92billion (6.2% of the total Budget) for the following priorities:

- a) Maintain annual capitalisation of the Parish Revolving Fund at Shs1.0million per PDM Parish SACCO
- b) Maintain and utilise the PDM Information Systems for easy accountability and tracking purposes of the PDM program;
- c) Support the registration, management and commercialization of Strategic Intellectual Property Rights (patents, industrial designs and utility models)
- d) Complete construction and utilisation of the public Free Zone at Entebbe International Airport
- e) Operationalise the Enterprise Uganda Centre of Excellence at Butabika;
- f) Facilitate physical compliance, inspections and spot checks at Regional and TREP Centres, investigations and enforcement operations
- g) Construct and equip UNBS Laboratories with specialized equipment for testing of extractives

- h) Capitalize UDB and other financial institutions to provide affordable long-term capital
- i) Continue implementing Guidelines on preference and reservation schemes to enhance the capacity of local service providers
- j) Establish a regulatory sandbox, enhance market education, and strengthen private capital regulations to foster market diversification
- k) Develop and launch of the national local content framework and the National Local Content Strategy, and
- l) Prepare feasibility studies for Industrial and Business Parks and Free Zones.

6.12.5 Manufacturing Programme

Over the NDPIV period, Government targets to achieve the following outcomes under the manufacturing programme:

- a) Increase the share of Manufacturing Value Added in GDP from 16% in FY2023/24 to 20%;
- b) Improve production capacity utilisation of industries from 30% in FY2023/24 to 60%;
- c) Increase manufactured product value as a share of investment in manufacturing from 5% in FY2023/24 to 15%;
- d) Increase the share of manufactured products in the national export basket of merchandise from 26% in FY2023/24 to 40%;
- e) Value of exports of manufactured products from 10.6% in FY2023/24 to 13.5%; and
- f) Increase the rate of firm entry into the manufacturing sector from 1% in FY2023/24 to 4%.

For FY2025/26, Government has allocated Shs312.1billion for the following programme interventions:

- i) Extension of transport infrastructure measuring about 120km within four (04) serviced regional industrial parks and Free Zones
- ii) Enforcement of the Competition Act, Industrial Licensing Act, Trade Licencing Act, Trade Marks Law, Accreditation Act, Sugar Act, Consumer Protection Law, and Intellectual Property
- iii) Implementation of existing policies and regulations in the manufacturing sub-sector
- iv) Development of a system for tracking policy implementation and emerging challenges and violations
- v) Establishment of quality assurance mechanism for manufactured goods for the local market

- vi) Establishing and operationalising local consumption policies like BUBU.
- vii) Developing strategies and undertaking technical monitoring and guidance for development of the nine priority products
- viii) Adopting innovative technology and materials.
- ix) Developing, reviewing and implementing relevant policies, laws, and regulations to safeguard manufactured goods from unfair competition arising from foreign goods.
- x) Equity contribution in the National Marketing Company (NAMCo) to be jointly founded by UDC and NSSF to drive structured commodity export trade starting with grain trade.

6.12.6 Integrated Transport Infrastructure and Services Programme

Over the NDPIV period, Government targets to achieve the following outcomes through the ITIS programme interventions:

1. Reduce travel time in GKMA to 3.5 min/km
2. Increase the proportion of cargo transported by rail from 3% in FY2023/24 to 20%
3. Increase the volume of air passengers¹⁷⁰ from 1,955,113 in FY2023/24 to 3,057,303 and cargo traffic¹⁷¹ from 59,072 tons in FY2023/24 to 71,777 tons
4. Increase the proportion of national paved roads from 29.5% in FY2023/24 to 33% and also improve the condition of unpaved national roads.

In FY2025/26, Government has committed Shs6,383.6billion to implement the following programme interventions:

- i) Commence construction of the Standard Gauge Railway and continue with rehabilitation of Tororo – Gulu meter gauge railway
- ii) Complete construction of five bridges i.e. Aleles in Pallisa, Karujumba in Kasese, Bugibuni Bunadasa in Sirinko, Kadokolene in Budaka, Funguwe Muwafu in Tororo and other bridges under consideration.
- iii) Rehabilitate 451.11km of DUCA Roads in 88 Local Governments. However, 155.16km of these roads are backlogs.
- iv) Repair 10 units of workshop machinery and equipment and central regional mechanical workshops
- v) Continue with the maintenance of the 13 aerodromes
- vi) Construct and upgrade 241.4kms of national roads
- vii) Rehabilitate 105 km of national roads
- viii) Acquire 711.5 hectares of land for road infrastructure projects

¹⁷⁰ This includes both domestic and international air passengers.

¹⁷¹ This includes both import and export cargo

6.12.7 Sustainable Urbanisation & Housing Programme

Government's objectives under the Sustainable Urbanization and Housing Programme over the NDPIV period are to:

- a) Develop and maintain urban infrastructure in line with Physical Development Plans
- b) Develop appropriate drainage and waste management systems
- c) Reduce the affordable decent housing deficit
- d) Increase economic opportunities in urban areas
- e) Strengthen the policy, legal, institutional and coordination frameworks under the programme

For FY2025/26, Government has allocated Shs1,491billion to implement the following programme interventions:

- i) Inspect implementation of Physical Development Plans in 40 Urban Councils
- ii) Review and approve 30,000 property valuations
- iii) Conduct feasibility studies on the development of housing estates in 5 cities and municipalities of Ntungamo, Kabale, Ibanda, Bushenyi and Rukungiri
- iv) Undertake capacity building for 64 urban managers on waste management
- v) Review the Architects Registration Act and National Land Policy
- vi) Undertake the designing of 51 km of roads and 2 markets in GKMA
- vii) Undertake feasibility studies for 10 LED infrastructure projects (markets, skilling centres and slaughter areas)
- viii) Roll out GIS system in GKMA

6.12.8 Natural Resources, Environment, Climate Change, Land and Water Management Programme

The goal of the Natural Resources, Environment, Climate Change, Land and Water Management Programme is sustainable management and utilization of land, environment and natural resources and effective response to climate change and other disasters. Under the NDPIV, the Programme aims to:

- 1. Ensure a clean, healthy, and productive environment;
- 2. Protect, restore, and add value to forests and wetlands;
- 3. Reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change and natural disasters;
- 4. Ensure the availability of adequate and reliable water for different uses;
- 5. Strengthen land use and management; and
- 6. Strengthen policy, legal, regulatory, and coordination framework.

To achieve its goal within the 5-year period of NDP IV, the Programme has set the following high-level results by FY2029/30:

- i. Increased percentage of water bodies with ambient water quality from 78% in FY2023/24 to 85%;
- ii. Increased protected area coverage from 18% in FY2023/24 to 30%;
- iii. Increased percentage area of land covered by forests from 12% in FY2023/24 to 15.5%;
- iv. Increased percentage area of land covered by wetlands from 9.3% in FY2023/24 to 10.2%;
- v. Reduced climate change vulnerability index from 0.69 in FY2023/24 to 0.57;
- vi. Increased compliance with water abstraction permit conditions from 78.8% and 78.6% in FY2023/24 for ground and surface water to 82% and 84%, respectively;
- vii. Increased percentage of land registered from 30% in FY2023/24 to 33
- viii. Increased proportion of LGs with approved physical development plans from 4.2% in FY2023/24 to 10.3%;

The key implementation reforms adopted to fully implement this Programme are; To establish environment courts within the judicial system, Establish district focal points for meteorology to enhance the dissemination of meteorological climate information in the local governments, and Revision of the National Water Policy, 1999 to include emerging issues that were not included by the time of its development.

In FY2025/26, Government has allocated Ugshs 366.1billion to implement the following interventions:

- a) Support green financing for climate change responsive development for 1 Livelihoodenterprises/projects,4,565ha under CollaborativeForestManagement and 15,499ha under licensed enterprises in Central Forest Reserves (CFR);
- b) Review the Water Act and Wetland Act to ensure they remain effective in managing water and wetland resources;
- c) Revisit the Forest Policy, Water Policy, and Wetland Policy to align with evolving environmental and sustainability needs;
- d) Install 203 advanced weather stations across the country aimed at significantly improving data collection and forecasting capabilities. With these stations in place, 52 meteorological knowledge and information products will be disseminated nationwide to support informed decision making across various sectors further enhancing the country's ability to respond to weather related challenges;
- e) Protecting 1,260,000 hectares of forest reserves from illegal activities to facilitate environmental and conservation efforts, and restoration of 14,055 hectares of degraded forests contributing to biodiversity and ecosystem health; and

- f) Supply of 30million quality tree seeds and seedlings to support reforestation and afforestation initiatives and restore 14,055 green belts across selected cities and urban areas.

6.12.9 Governance and Security Programme

Governance and Security Programme aims to ensure a peaceful and secure Uganda, adhering to the rule of law. Government's objectives for the Governance and Security programme under NDPIV are to:

- i. Enhance the capacity of the security forces to respond to the existing and evolving threats;
- ii. Improve JLOS delivery processes;
- iii. Strengthen the fight against corruption
- iv. Strengthen application & integration of digital solutions
- v. Leverage the capacity of the security forces in production, value addition and infrastructure development
- vi. Promote compliance with the bill of rights
- vii. Strengthen regional and international relations

For FY2025/26, Government has allocated Shs9,899.7billion to implement the following Programme interventions:

- a) Enhancing the Capacity of Security Forces: Strengthening the ability of security agencies to respond effectively to existing and emerging threats.
- b) Promoting Patriotism and Civic Awareness: Fostering a national value system and increasing civic education to build a cohesive society.
- c) Strengthening the Fight Against Corruption: Implementing measures to combat corruption and promote transparency and accountability in public service;
- d) Developing and operationalizing the National Security Programme (NSP) curriculum;
- e) Implementation of the sub-County Policing model, including, decentralizing Police services beyond the cities with 18 Police Officers per sub-county. This will also improve the mindset and operational readiness of the personnel, including welfare;
- f) Leveraging Digital Solutions: Integrating digital technologies to improve governance and security operations;
- g) Utilizing Security Forces in Development: Engaging security agencies in production, value addition, and infrastructure development initiatives.
- h) Promoting Compliance with the Bill of Rights: Ensuring that all governance and security measures adhere to constitutional rights and freedoms.
- i) Strengthening Regional and International Relations: Enhancing Uganda's

engagement in regional and global security and governance frameworks.

- j) Improving Policy, Legal, and Institutional Frameworks: Reinforcing the structures that support effective governance and security operations.

6.12.10 Legislation, Oversight and Representation Programme

Over the NDPIV period, this Programme aims to ensure efficient legislation, representation, and accountability for results. The key focus areas are: increasing effectiveness and efficiency in legislative processes; improving alignment of plans to the budgets; improving the quality of representation at all levels; and strengthening the institutional capacity of the programme.

For FY2025/26, Government has allocated Shs1,030.3billion for implementation of the following Programme interventions:

- i) Conducting 80 outreach engagements, including sanitation sessions to incorporate climate change mitigation and adaptation;
- ii) Enacting 85% of the Bills introduced within 45 days to eliminate delays in policy implementation;
- iii) Developing a Legislative Tracking System for ordinances and bylaws for Ministry of Local Government (MoLG) and Kampala Capital City Authority (KCCA);
- iv) Completing construction of the new Chambers for Parliament to at least 80% of the works;
- v) Designing and developing a Budget Implementation and Compliance Monitoring System for use during oversight and Budget processing;
- vi) Conducting four (4) Regional Parliamentary sittings for inclusive legislation/ putting people at the centre of legislation;
- vii) Developing and implementing a public engagement framework to ease coordination of all Stakeholder in support of policy implementation; and
- viii) Developing a tracking system for Local Government Council proceedings (LG Hansard).

6.12.11 Administration of Justice Programme

This Programme aims to improve access to justice for all. Government's objective for Administration of Justice under NDPIV are to:

- i. Further reduce the case backlog Commercial and Land Court divisions;
- ii. Improve staffing and skilling;
- iii. Expand and integrate automated systems;
- iv. Increase access to legal aid by vulnerable persons;
- v. Strengthen the legal and regulatory framework;
- vi. Increase public trust in the justice system;
- vii. Reduce congestion in detention centers;

- viii. Harmonize formal & informal justice processes; and
- ix. Improve physical infrastructure.

For FY2025/26, Government has allocated Shs602.7billion to implement the following Programme interventions:

- i) Renovation of 3 High Court Circuits (Mbarara, Jinja and Fort Portal); 7 Chief Magistrates Courts (Yumbe, Moyo, Adjumani, Kaberamaido, Kiryandongo, Dokolo and Nakaseke) and 1 Magistrate Grade One Court at Amuru.
- ii) Establishment and equipment of mediation spaces in Courts.
- iii) Implementation of the Prosecution Case Management Information System (PROCAMIS) and the E-Complaints Management System under the Office of the DPP.
- iv) Use of Alternative Dispute Resolution mechanisms in justice delivery processes: Mediation, Small Claims Procedure and Plea Bargaining, with training and accreditation of 120 mediators.
- v) Roll-out of a transition plan and public awareness activities for Technical Support and Management of Electronic Court Case Management Information System (ECCMIS) to 20 Court Stations.
- vi) Procurement of Video Conferencing Systems in 3 Court Rooms in Rukungiri, Kiboga & Kasese; 12 sets of Court Recording and Transcription Systems for High Courts; and internet systems for 40 Courts.
- vii) Distribution of Judgment Writing Tool for: Court of Appeal, Supreme Court, High Court Divisions (Civil, Criminal, Land, Commercial, Anti-Corruption, International Crimes).
- viii) Innovation of Judiciary ICT Backup, Disaster Recovery and Business Continuity Strategy.
- ix) Completion of: High Court Circuit buildings in Tororo, Hoima and Mpigi; Regional Court of Appeal buildings at Gulu and Mbarara (phase II); Moroto and Ntungamo High Court buildings constructed (Phase I).
- x) Completion of Phase II of Chief Magistrates Court buildings at Amolatar, Bubulo, Katine and Rakai; and Magistrate Grade One Court buildings at Busembatia, Nyarushanje, Rubuguri and Adwari.
- xi) Establishing 8 additional breastfeeding centres and children's playrooms in Courts of Justice.

6.12.12 Public Sector Transformation Programme

The NDPIV programme objectives include:

- i. Strengthen accountability for results across government;
- ii. Streamline government structures and institutions for efficient and effective service delivery;

- iii. Strengthen human resource management for improved service delivery;
- iv. Deepen decentralisation and citizen participation in Local Development;
- v. Re-engineer the public service delivery business processes; and
- vi. Strengthen policy, legal, coordination, and institutional framework in the public sector.

For FY2025/26, Government has allocated Shs260.1billion for implementation of the following Programme interventions:

- i) Full upgrade of e-Recruitment system and roll out to 10 MDAs and LGs;
- ii) Operationalization of Public Service Pension Fund;
- iii) Roll out of Electronic Document and Records Management System (EDRMS) to 10 MDAs and LGs;
- iv) Reform the public service pension scheme from non-contributory to contributory;
- v) Establishment of 2 Zonal Service Centres;
- vi) Professionalization of all cadres in Public Service;
- vii) Planned NIRA registration outreaches targeting special interest groups i.e. persons in Confinement, PWDs learners in schools, elderly for SAGE, and children born of war.

6.12.13 Development Plan Implementation Programme

This Programme aims to increase the performance of the National Development Plan. Specific objectives for the DPI programme over the NDPIV period are to:

- i) Formation of Cabinet Sub-Committee Systems for evidence-based policy analysis
- ii) Strengthening applied Research, Innovation and Development; and
- iii) Strengthening Inter-Programme coordination to improve complementarities
- iv) Deeping and diversifying Uganda's MICE offering for global competitiveness
- v) Leveraging infrastructure development for higher production and deeper value addition
- vi) Strengthen automation and integration of Government systems in support of foreign relations and digital voting of Ugandans in the diaspora as well as inmates

Key implementation reforms to be undertaken in the next five years include:

- i) Strengthening the institutional framework for coordination and the capacity of the Office of the Prime Minister including Technical Committees;
- ii) Enhancing capacity and resources for coordination units (Programme Secretariats);

- iii) Recruitment of qualified personnel with adequate experience in Public Sector Management;
- iv) Improving administrative data systems;
- v) Provision of Conditional Grants for statistics at MDAs and LGs; and
- vi) Reinstating the position of Statistician in the MDAs and LGs staffing structures.

For FY2025/26, Government has allocated Shs2,713billion to implement the following programme interventions:

- i) Increase access and mobilization of Climate Finance to support the implementation of the NDPIV;
- ii) Mobilizing external resources from non-traditional sources to finance the implementation of the NDP;
- iii) Boosting domestic revenues collections under the second phase of the DRMS (FY2025/26 - 2029/30);
- iv) Development of the NDP digital system;
- v) Updating the Integrated Identification System;
- vi) Formulating a successor Plan for National Statistical Development (PNSD IV);
- vii) Increasing the share of Non-Tax Revenue in total revenue;
- viii) Developing and implementing bankable projects; and
- ix) Aligning Debt Sustainability Analysis to the Medium-Term Fiscal Framework.

CHAPTER

7

CHAPTER SEVEN

- Macroeconomic and Fiscal Policy Framework
- Macroeconomic Projections for FY2025/26 and the Medium-Term
- Fiscal Strategy for FY2025/26 and the Medium-Term
- Resource Envelope for FY2025/26
- Medium-Term Fiscal Framework

CHAPTER SEVEN: MACROECONOMIC AND FISCAL OUTLOOK FY2025/26 AND THE MEDIUM TERM

7.1 Introduction

This chapter discusses Government's Macroeconomic and Fiscal Policy Framework in the medium term. It outlines government's strategy for maintaining economic stability, promoting sustainable growth, and ensuring fiscal discipline. It provides a forward-looking guide that aligns macroeconomic objectives such as GDP growth, inflation control, exchange rate stability, and job creation with fiscal policies.

7.2 Macroeconomic and Fiscal Policy Framework

Macroeconomic management in FY2025/26 will be guided by development priorities outlined in the NRM Manifesto and the Fourth National Development Plan (NDP IV), which aim to achieve higher household incomes and employment for sustainable socio-economic transformation. These efforts align with the Government's overarching long-term macroeconomic goal of expanding the economy ten-fold by 2040.

The Macro economic and fiscal policy framework for next financial year and the medium term has therefore been designed with a goal of rising real economic growth to 7 percent before commercial oil production and to double digits afterwards— a necessary condition to realize the growth objectives of the tenfold growth strategy.

To achieve this, maintaining macroeconomic stability, fiscal sustainability, and enhanced domestic revenue mobilisation will remain central to economic management. These efforts will help create a conducive environment for sustained economic growth. In addition, strategic focus will be placed on high-impact growth sectors—collectively known as ATMS—including agro-industrialization, tourism development, mineral-based industrialization (particularly oil and gas), and science, technology, and innovation, including ICT and the creative industries. These sectors are expected to drive economic expansion, private sector development, and job creation.

Additionally, to further facilitate economic growth, emphasis will be placed on fundamental enablers necessary for the ATMS to flourish including: Peace and security; human capital development; infrastructure development; regional integration; further development of industrial parks, wealth creation initiatives to support the private sector like; PDM, Emyooga, UDB, and UDC, among others as well as climate change mitigation measures such as irrigation to stabilize agriculture.

7.3 Macroeconomic Projections for FY2025/26 and the Medium Term

Economic growth is projected to increase to 7% in FY2025/26 from an estimated 6.3% in FY2024/25. This growth will be mainly driven by increased output in the services, industry, and Agriculture, forestry and fishing sectors, stemming from government's investments in the ATMS.

This will be further supported by continued implementation of strategic Government interventions aimed at wealth creation e.g. providing affordable credit to the private

sector through the Parish Development Model, Emyooga and Uganda Development Bank; Public investment in infrastructure, including roads, highways, industrial parks, and electricity; increased regional trade to support investments and export growth as well as foreign direct investments in the oil and gas sector.

Over the medium term, Uganda's economy is expected to sustain higher growth rates with real GDP ranging between 7 to 10 percent. This outlook is on account of implementation of the 10-fold growth strategy which is focused on increasing production and productivity in the key sectors of Agro-industrialization, Tourism, Mineral development including oil and gas, and Science, Technology and Innovation (ATMS).

Annual headline inflation is projected to increase to 5 percent in FY2025/26, up from a projected 3.5 percent in FY2024/25. This is partly attributed to a rise in domestic demand as investments in the oil and gas sector increase.

Over the medium-term to FY2029/30, annual headline inflation is projected to average 4.9 percent, close to BoU's medium-term target of 5.0 percent. Table 7.1 shows the key macroeconomic assumptions underlying the macroeconomic policy framework for FY2025/26 and the medium term.

Table 7.1: Key Macroeconomic Assumptions for FY2020/21–FY2025/26

Macroeconomic Assumptions	Projected Outturn 2024/25	Proj. 2025/26	Proj. 2026/27	Proj. 2027/28	Proj. 2028/29	Proj. 2029/30
Nominal GDP at Market Prices (shs bn)	226,344	254,224	293,989	331,814	371,397	416,382
Real MP GDP growth Rate	6.3%	7.0%	10.4%	8.0%	7.4%	7.0%
Headline Inflation (period average)	3.5%	5.0%	5.2%	4.8%	4.4%	5.3%
Core Inflation (period average)	4.2%	4.7%	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%

Source: MOFPED

7.4 Fiscal Strategy for FY2025/26 and the Medium Term

FY2025/26 marks the final year of implementing the Charter for Fiscal Responsibility (FY2021/22 – FY2025/26), and concurrently, the first year of executing both the Tenfold Growth Strategy and the Fourth National Development Plan (NDP IV). As such, fiscal policy for the next financial year and the medium term will prioritize funding for the following key growth and investment areas identified under the Tenfold Growth Strategy and NDP IV;

- Implementation of wealth creation initiatives such as the Parish Development model, Emyooga, financing through UDB and UDC among others.
- Investment in key Growth drivers i.e. Agro-industrialization, Tourism, Mineral development including oil and gas, and Science, technology & innovation (ATMS).
- Supporting other enablers necessary for the success of the above growth drivers including; infrastructure development, regional integration, human capital development, peace and security among others.

Key to the fiscal strategy is the need to maintain fiscal and debt sustainability as guided by the Charter for Fiscal Responsibility, while investing heavily in the above key growth areas. To this end, Government will continue pursuing a fiscal consolidation path by intensifying revenue mobilisation efforts, repurposing resources in the budget to focus on areas that greatly impact growth and job creation, finalising the Rationalisation of Government Agencies and Public Expenditure (RAPEX) process and adopting low-risk and low-cost financing.

Regarding revenue mobilisation in particular, government will strengthen implementation of the Domestic Revenue Mobilisation Strategy (DRMS) with a focus of generating more revenue from untaxed (informal) sectors of the economy, introducing new tax measures as well as strengthening tax administration.

Table 7.2: Resource Envelope for FY2025/26

	Approved Budget 2024/25	Approved Budget 2025/26	Proj. 2026/27	Proj. 2027/28	Proj. 2028/29	Proj. 2029/30
A. General Budget Financing - Shs	1,393.7	2,084.3	339.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Grants	39.5	27.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Loans (including revolving credit)	1,354.2	2,057.2	339.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
B. Externally financed projects - Shs	9,583.5	11,327.1	13,705.4	11,890.4	10,867.7	5,481.7
Grants	2,845.4	2,719.5	1,509.3	665.8	259.0	1,245.0
Concessional loans	3,675.6	4,376.1	4,716.7	4,839.7	3,375.4	1,244.9
Non-concessional loans	3,062.5	4,231.5	7,479.4	6,385.0	7,233.4	2,991.7
C. Domestic Resources	31,981.9	37,227.2	46,558.8	55,330.8	64,217.5	74,343.4
Tax Revenue	29,373.0	33,943.1	39,443.49	45,846.45	53,201.91	61,309.05
Non-Tax Revenue	2,609.0	3,284.2	3,436.13	3,700.65	4,100.81	4,504.21
Oil revenue	0.0	0.0	3,679.2	5,783.7	6,914.8	8,530.2
D. External Debt Repayments - Shs	-3,108.5	-4,985.8	-4,953.7	-4,778.3	-6,043.8	-7,546.9
Amortisation (net of HIPC debt relief and rescheduling)	-3,108.5	-4,985.8	-4,953.7	-4,778.3	-6,043.8	-7,546.9
E. Domestic Financing	19,783.6	20,916.2	18,211.0	16,359.1	13,784.9	12,201.4
o/w domestic debt refinancing	12,021.7	10,027.8	9,678.5	9,422.1	7,752.6	7,752.6
o/w domestic borrowing	8,968.0	11,381.3	10,724.9	10,976.8	10,968.6	10,757.8
o/w petroleum fund inflow	0.0	0.0	-3,679.2	-5,783.7	-6,914.8	-8,530.2
o/w petroleum fund withdrawal	115.40	0.00	2,033.79	2,351.91	2,654.51	2,971.18
o/w Domestic Debt Payment	-9,100.0	-493.0	-547.0	-608.0	-676.0	-751.0
F. Resource Envelope Including Projects (A+B+C+D+E)	59,634.2	66,569.0	73,860.7	78,802.1	82,826.4	84,479.7
G. GoU Resource Envelope (F-B)	50,050.6	55,242.0	60,155.3	66,911.7	71,958.6	78,998.0
GoU Res Env net of Interest, Arrears & Domestic Debt Repayments (G-M1-M2-M3)	28,222.9	32,480.6	37,272.3	43,572.4	49,529.2	55,857.3
GoU Res Env net of Arrears & Domestic Debt Repayments (G-M2-M3)	37,828.9	43,813.3	50,276.8	57,289.5	64,006.0	71,045.4

Source: MoFPED

7.4.1 Domestic Resources

a) Domestic Revenues

In FY2025/26, domestic revenue is projected to increase to Shs37,227.2billion (14.6 percent of GDP) from Shs31,490billion (13.9¹⁷²percent of GDP) in FY2024/25. Of this, tax revenue amounts to Shs33,943.1billion while non-tax revenue is Shs3,284.2billion. The increase in domestic revenues is expected to be supported by the continued

172 This is the projected outturn for FY2024/25

improvement in economic activity, implementation of new tax policy measures and enhanced tax administration by the URA.

b) Domestic Borrowing

Borrowing from the domestic market is projected to amount to Shs11,381.3billion in FY2025/26, an increase from Shs8,968.0billion to cater for critical government expenditures. This will however reduce gradually over the medium term in order to avoid crowding out of the private sector, and ensure debt sustainability.

7.4.2 External Resources

A total of Shs13,411.4billion of external resources is projected to support the budget in FY2025/26. Of this, Shs2,084.32billion is general budget financing and Shs11,327.1billion is for financing projects.

a) General Budget Financing

General budget financing is projected to be Shs2,084.3billion and of this Shs27.1billion will be in form of grants while Shs2,057.2billion will be loans.

b) Externally financed projects

Externally financed projects are projected to increase from Shs9,583.5billion in FY2024/25 to Shs11,327.1billion in FY2025/26, which is equivalent to 4.5 percent of GDP. The increase in project financing is on account of government deliberate efforts to bridge the infrastructure gap.

7.4.3 External Debt Repayments

External debt repayments (amortization) is projected to increase from Shs3,108.5billion in FY2024/25 to Shs4,985.8billion in FY2025/26 (equivalent to 2 % of GDP). It is expected to average 1.6 percent of GDP in the medium term.

7.5 Medium Term Fiscal Framework

a) Domestic revenue

Domestic revenues are projected to increase from an estimated Shs31,489.6billion in FY2024/25 to Shs37,227.2billion in FY2025/26 (14.6 percent of GDP). This represents a 0.7 percentage point increase from 13.9 percent of GDP in FY2024/25. It is projected to increase to 15.9% in FY2026/27 and will average 17.3 percent in the medium term. This will mainly be driven by improved tax revenue collections supported by continued growth in economic activity, the introduction of new tax policy measures, enhanced tax administration, higher tax compliance, greater accountability for tax holidays, the elimination of non-beneficial exemptions that do not support the industrialization agenda, and increased revenues from the oil and gas sector as the country begins production.

a) Government expenditure

Government expenditure is projected to amount to Shs56,541.2billion in FY2025/26 an increase from an estimated Shs51,526.2billion in FY2024/25. This however is equivalent to 22.2% of GDP which is lower than the estimated 22.8% of GDP in FY2024/25.

Expenditure to GDP is also expected to reduce to 21.8% in FY2026/27 and will average 21.2 over the medium term in line with Government's fiscal consolidation strategy.

b) Fiscal deficit

The fiscal deficit is therefore projected to decline from 7.6% of GDP in FY2024/25 to 6.5% in FY2025/26, and gradually fall to below 3% of GDP by the end of the medium term, in line with the East African Community's Macroeconomic Convergence Criteria.

Table 7.3: Medium Term Fiscal Framework (in GFS 1986)

	proj. outturn	proj.	proj.	proj.	proj.	proj.
	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30
Total revenue and grants	34,288	39,974	48,068	56,630	65,339	75,290
Revenue	31,490	37,227	46,559	55,331	64,218	74,343
Tax revenue	29,014	33,943	39,443	45,846	53,202	61,309
Non-tax revenue	2,475	3,284	3,436	3,701	4,101	4,504
Oil revenues	0	0	3,679	5,784	6,915	8,530
Grants	2,798	2,747	1,509	1,299	1,122	947
Budget support	81	27	0	0	0	0
Project grants	2,717	2,720	1,509	1,299	1,122	947
Expenditures and net lending	51,526	56,541	64,182	71,447	78,700	87,085
Recurrent expenditures	35,461	36,902	41,405	47,616	52,821	58,326
Wages and salaries	8,120	8,568	9,927	11,470	12,916	14,428
Non-wage	17,532	17,001	18,473	22,429	25,428	28,711
Interest payments	9,808	11,333	13,004	13,717	14,477	15,188
o/w: domestic	8,218	9,479	10,935	11,537	12,269	13,045
o/w: foreign	1,591	1,854	2,069	2,180	2,208	2,143
Development expenditures	15,229	18,239	21,882	23,432	25,310	28,358
External	6,550	11,327	13,705	13,958	14,327	15,840
Domestic	8,679	6,912	8,176	9,475	10,983	12,519
Net lending and investment	210	0	696	199	369	201
Others	626	1,401	200	200	200	200
Overall balance	-17,238	-16,567	-16,114	-14,817	-13,361	-11,795
Excluding grants	-20,037	-19,314	-17,623	-16,116	-14,483	-12,742
Financing	17,238	16,567	16,114	14,817	13,361	11,795
External financing (net)	3,656	5,679	7,582	7,880	7,329	7,346
Disbursement	6,649	10,665	12,535	12,658	13,372	14,893
Budget support	2,606	2,057	339	0	0	0
Concessional project loans	2,068	4,376	4,717	6,273	6,139	11,901
Non-concessional loans	1,975	4,231	7,479	6,385	7,233	2,992
Amortisation (-)	-2,992	-4,986	-4,954	-4,778	-6,044	-7,547
Domestic financing (net)	13,582	10,888	8,532	6,937	6,032	4,449
Memo items:						
Fiscal deficit (% of GDP)						
Including grants and HIPC debt relief	-7.6%	-6.5%	-5.5%	-4.5%	-3.6%	-2.8%
Excluding grants	-8.9%	-7.6%	-6.0%	-4.9%	-3.9%	-3.1%
Expenditure (% of GDP)	22.8%	22.2%	21.8%	21.5%	21.2%	20.9%
Donor grants and loans (% of GDP)	3.3%	3.6%	2.2%	2.3%	2.0%	3.1%

Source: MoFPED

STATISTICAL TABLES

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Table 1: Summary of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at market prices

	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
GDP at market prices					
At current prices (Billion shillings)	148,310	162,750	183,004	203,708	226,344
At constant 2016/17 prices (Billion shillings)	130,881	136,886	144,191	152,923	162,562
Quantity index (2016/17=100)	120.6	126.1	132.9	140.9	149.8
Constant price growth rates (%)	3.5%	4.6%	5.3%	6.1%	6.3%
Implied deflators (2016/17=100)	113.3	118.9	126.9	133.2	139.2
GDP per capita at current prices					
GDP per capita (UGS '000)	3,500	3,723	4,058	4,380	4,661
GDP per capita (US \$)	957	1,042	1,081	1,159	1,263
Memorandum items					
Population ('000)	42,369	43,717	45,097	46,508	48,557
Exchange rate UGS per US \$	3,659	3,572	3,752	3,779	3,692

Note: Population is as at end December

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 2a: Value added by economic activity at current prices, Bill shs. Fiscal years

	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
GDP at market prices	148,310	162,750	183,004	203,708	226,344
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	35,360	39,079	44,085	50,151	59,324
Cash crops	3,051	4,462	4,650	7,229	11,176
Food crops	17,001	18,543	21,668	23,005	24,962
Livestock	5,835	6,456	7,430	8,522	10,078
Agriculture Support Services	20	21	22	24	24
Forestry	6,102	6,299	6,744	7,619	8,457
Fishing	3,351	3,298	3,571	3,752	4,626
Industry	40,265	43,562	47,130	50,654	55,371
Mining & quarrying	2,796	2,327	2,686	2,600	2,614
Manufacturing	24,373	26,645	28,639	30,779	33,006
Electricity	2,134	2,180	2,188	2,203	2,328
Water	3,258	3,487	3,883	4,306	4,857
Construction	7,704	8,923	9,734	10,766	12,567
Services	62,062	67,789	77,800	87,882	94,934
Trade and Repairs	11,739	13,646	16,731	19,229	21,592
Transportation and Storage	4,804	5,183	6,480	7,571	8,342
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	3,549	3,594	4,028	4,754	4,901
Information and Communication	2,678	2,745	2,824	4,420	4,471
Financial and Insurance Activities	4,103	4,657	5,126	5,559	5,911
Real Estate Activities	9,273	10,214	11,208	12,160	12,967
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	2,964	3,133	4,282	4,565	4,779
Administrative and Support Service Activities	2,840	3,160	3,788	4,114	4,195
Public Administration	4,455	4,778	5,259	5,792	6,230
Education	5,565	5,848	6,698	7,368	8,179
Human Health and Social Work Activities	5,078	5,791	6,174	6,471	6,795
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	229	234	263	314	377
Other Service Activities	3,679	3,626	3,622	4,169	4,710
Activities of Households as Employers	1,107	1,178	1,319	1,397	1,483
Taxes on products	10,623	12,320	13,990	15,021	16,715

Table 2b: Expenditure on GDP at current prices, Bill shs. Fiscal year

	2021/22	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
GDP at Market Prices	148,310	162,750	183,004	203,708	226,344
Final Consumption Expenditure	121,698	131,377	148,556	155,007	173,673
General Government Final Consumption Exp	14,730	15,929	17,506	20,415	26,505
NPISH Final Consumption Exp	6,141	7,098	8,005	8,254	7,862
Household Final Consumption Exp	100,827	108,350	123,045	126,338	139,306
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	34,615	38,161	40,415	44,091	50,200
Dwellings	460	496	645	608	662
Other Buildings	7,824	9,356	9,647	10,272	12,626
Other Structures	12,748	13,280	14,640	16,558	19,028
Transport Equipment	2,892	2,987	2,756	2,970	3,961
ICT Equipment	513	560	594	529	539
Other Machinery and Equipment	7,314	8,265	7,931	8,281	7,959
Biological Resources	1,655	1,791	1,972	2,304	2,777
Research and Development	648	614	1,393	1,385	1,472
Mineral and Petroleum Exploration	562	812	838	1,184	1,177
Changes in Inventories	1,101	1,225	1,332	1,525	1,793
Acquisitions less Disposals of Valuables	6	2	7	13	4
Exports less Imports of Goods and Services	-15,056	-17,026	-18,553	-18,614	-15,900
Exports	23,405	19,566	21,232	34,137	45,509
Goods	18,108	13,913	15,828	25,602	35,744
Services	5,297	5,653	5,403	8,535	9,764
Less Imports	38,461	36,592	39,785	52,751	61,409
Goods	26,334	24,754	26,951	37,139	45,148
Services	12,127	11,837	12,834	15,612	16,261
Statistical Discrepancy	5,946	9,011	11,247	21,686	16,574

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 3a: Value added by economic activity at constant (2016/17) prices, Bill shs, fiscal years

	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
GDP at market prices	130,881	136,886	144,191	152,923	162,562
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	30,604	31,881	33,328	35,187	37,507
Cash crops	3,433	3,627	3,652	4,101	4,508
Food crops	16,091	16,656	17,434	18,329	19,206
Livestock	4,426	4,793	5,217	5,628	6,123
Agriculture Support Services	19	20	21	22	23
Forestry	4,557	4,701	4,848	4,997	5,162
Fishing	2,079	2,084	2,156	2,109	2,485
Industry	34,499	36,268	37,730	39,801	42,588
Mining & quarrying	1,879	2,223	2,335	2,409	2,492
Manufacturing	19,644	20,397	21,035	22,019	23,229
Electricity	1,844	1,902	2,063	2,247	2,479
Water	3,063	3,255	3,392	3,571	3,671
Construction	8,070	8,490	8,905	9,554	10,717
Services	57,081	59,386	62,919	66,926	70,565
Trade and Repairs	10,879	11,248	11,681	12,771	13,788
Transportation and Storage	3,980	3,827	3,621	3,996	4,314
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	3,247	3,166	3,559	4,038	4,465
Information and Communication	2,930	3,146	3,470	3,674	3,896
Financial and Insurance Activities	3,863	4,037	4,060	4,136	4,360
Real Estate Activities	8,747	9,532	10,240	10,999	11,532
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	2,801	2,889	3,714	3,850	3,933
Administrative and Support Service Activities	2,577	2,668	3,143	3,254	3,326
Public Administration	3,999	4,140	4,187	4,472	4,652
Education	5,230	5,306	5,488	5,724	6,056
Human Health and Social Work Activities	4,404	4,826	5,037	5,157	5,274
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	210	206	214	231	253
Other Service Activities	3,219	3,373	3,454	3,545	3,608
Activities of Households as Employers	994	1,022	1,050	1,079	1,108
Taxes on products	8,697	9,351	10,216	11,009	11,902

Table 3b: Expenditure on GDP at constant (2016/17) prices, Bill shs. fiscal years

	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
GDP at Market Prices	130,881	136,886	144,191	152,923	162,562
Final Consumption Expenditure	110,106	114,887	119,168	122,146	134,749
General Government Final Consumption Exp	13,058	13,731	14,255	16,386	21,197
NPISH Final Consumption Exp	4,567	5,148	5,496	5,543	5,148
Household Final Consumption Exp	92,481	96,008	99,417	100,218	108,403
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	32,849	35,246	36,552	38,986	42,153
Dwellings	351	357	362	368	374
Other Buildings	7,699	8,691	8,679	9,150	10,700
Other Structures	12,716	12,802	13,895	15,097	16,550
Transport Equipment	2,020	2,164	2,159	1,957	2,315
ICT Equipment	462	501	522	454	459
Other Machinery & Equipment	7,123	7,863	7,414	8,010	7,525
Biological Resources	1,484	1,608	1,725	1,905	2,164
Research and Development	582	533	1,109	1,069	1,100
Mineral & Petroleum Exploration	411	729	687	975	966
Changes in Inventories	875	962	1,061	1,128	1,231
Acquisitions less Disposals of Valuables	1	0	0	0	0
Exports less Imports of Goods and Services	-9,903	-11,791	-10,509	-5,609	-2,738
Exports	20,444	16,422	16,467	24,216	29,965
Goods	15,859	11,690	12,119	17,697	22,981
Services	4,585	4,732	4,348	6,520	6,984
Less Imports	30,347	28,213	26,976	29,825	32,702
Goods	21,146	19,400	17,900	18,733	21,670
Services	9,201	8,813	9,076	11,092	11,033
Statistical Discrepancy	-3,047	-2,418	-2,080	-3,728	-12,834

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 4a: Percentage growth rates for Value added by economic activity at constant (2016/17) prices, fiscal years

	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
GDP at market prices	3.5	4.6	5.3	6.1	6.3
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4.3	4.2	4.5	5.6	6.6
Cash crops	12.5	5.7	0.7	12.3	9.9
Food crops	4.1	3.5	4.7	5.1	4.8
Livestock	7.8	8.3	8.8	7.9	8.8
Agriculture Support Services	2.1	4.5	2.2	7.1	5.4
Forestry	2.9	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.3
Fishing	-8.8	0.3	3.4	-2.2	17.8
Industry	3.5	5.1	4.0	5.5	7.0
Mining & quarrying	6.9	18.3	5.0	3.2	3.4
Manufacturing	2.2	3.8	3.1	4.7	5.5
Electricity	11.6	3.1	8.4	8.9	10.3
Water	4.8	6.3	4.2	5.3	2.8
Construction	3.6	5.2	4.9	7.3	12.2
Services	2.8	4.0	5.9	6.4	5.4
Trade and Repairs	-0.6	3.4	3.8	9.3	8.0
Transportation and Storage	-0.3	-3.8	-5.4	10.4	8.0
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	-0.6	-2.5	12.4	13.5	10.6
Information and Communication	11.8	7.4	10.3	5.9	6.0
Financial and Insurance Activities	8.0	4.5	0.6	1.9	5.4
Real Estate Activities	3.9	9.0	7.4	7.4	4.8
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	2.1	3.1	28.6	3.6	2.2
Administrative and Support Service Activities	2.3	3.5	17.8	3.5	2.2
Public Administration	12.6	3.5	1.1	6.8	4.0
Education	-4.2	1.5	3.4	4.3	5.8
Human Health and Social Work Activities	7.1	9.6	4.4	2.4	2.3
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	-13.7	-2.2	4.1	8.0	9.5
Other Service Activities	2.9	4.8	2.4	2.6	1.8
Activities of Households as Employers	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.7
Taxes on products	6.2	7.5	9.2	7.8	8.1

Table 4b: Percentage growth rates for Expenditure on GDP at constant (2016/17) prices, fiscal years

	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
GDP at Market Prices	3.5	4.6	5.3	6.1	6.3
Final Consumption Expenditure	6.0	4.3	3.7	2.5	10.3
General Government Final Consumption Exp	6.5	5.2	3.8	14.9	29.4
NPISH Final Consumption Exp	-2.9	12.7	6.7	0.9	-7.1
Household Final Consumption Exp	6.4	3.8	3.6	0.8	8.2
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	4.6	7.3	3.7	6.7	8.1
Dwellings	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Other Buildings	1.6	12.9	-0.1	5.4	16.9
Other Structures	5.0	0.7	8.5	8.7	9.6
Transport Equipment	21.0	7.1	-0.2	-9.4	18.3
ICT Equipment	-6.7	8.4	4.2	-13.1	1.0
Other Machinery and Equipment	4.0	10.4	-5.7	8.0	-6.1
Biological Resources	13.7	8.3	7.3	10.5	13.6
Research and Development	-2.0	-8.5	108.3	-3.6	2.9
Mineral and Petroleum Exploration	-9.3	77.2	-5.8	42.0	-0.9
Changes in Inventories	9.7	10.0	10.2	6.3	9.2
Acquisitions less Disposals of Valuables	46.9	-92.6	-37.1	-60.0	-94.7
Exports less Imports of Goods and Services	92.8	19.1	-10.9	-47.9	-51.2
Exports	0.2	-19.7	0.3	47.1	23.7
Goods	12.5	-26.3	3.7	46.0	29.9
Services	-27.2	3.2	-8.1	49.9	7.1
Less Imports	18.9	-7.0	-4.4	9.5	9.6
Goods	33.2	-8.3	-7.7	3.2	15.7
Services	-4.7	-4.2	3.0	22.2	-0.5
Statistical Discrepancy					

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 5a: Percentage share for Value added by economic activity at current prices, fiscal years

	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
GDP at market prices	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	23.8	24.0	24.1	24.6	26.2
Cash crops	2.1	2.7	2.5	3.5	4.9
Food crops	11.5	11.4	11.8	11.3	11.0
Livestock	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.5
Agriculture Support Services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Forestry	4.1	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.7
Fishing	2.3	2.0	2.0	1.8	2.0
Industry	27.1	26.8	25.8	24.9	24.5
Mining & quarrying	1.9	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.2
Manufacturing	16.4	16.4	15.6	15.1	14.6
Electricity	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0
Water	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
Construction	5.2	5.5	5.3	5.3	5.6
Services	41.8	41.7	42.5	43.1	41.9
Trade and Repairs	7.9	8.4	9.1	9.4	9.5
Transportation and Storage	3.2	3.2	3.5	3.7	3.7
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.2
Information and Communication	1.8	1.7	1.5	2.2	2.0
Financial and Insurance Activities	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.6
Real Estate Activities	6.3	6.3	6.1	6.0	5.7
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	2.0	1.9	2.3	2.2	2.1
Administrative and Support Service Activities	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.0	1.9
Public Administration	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8
Education	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.6
Human Health and Social Work Activities	3.4	3.6	3.4	3.2	3.0
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Other Service Activities	2.5	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.1
Activities of Households as Employers	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Taxes on products	7.2	7.6	7.6	7.4	7.4

Table 5b: Percentage share for Expenditure on GDP at current prices, fiscal years

	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
GDP at Market Prices	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Final Consumption Expenditure	82.1	80.7	81.2	76.1	76.7
General Government FCE	9.9	9.8	9.6	10.0	11.7
NPISH FCE	4.1	4.4	4.4	4.1	3.5
Household FCE	68.0	66.6	67.2	62.0	61.5
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	23.3	23.4	22.1	21.6	22.2
Dwellings	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3
Other Buildings	5.3	5.7	5.3	5.0	5.6
Other Structures	8.6	8.2	8.0	8.1	8.4
Transport Equipment	1.9	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.7
ICT Equipment	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
Other Machinery and Equipment	4.9	5.1	4.3	4.1	3.5
Biological Resources	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2
Research and Development	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.7
Mineral and Petroleum Exploration	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5
Changes in Inventories	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8
Acquisitions less Disposals of Valuables	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Exports less Imports of Goods and Services	-10.2	-10.5	-10.1	-9.1	-7.0
Exports	15.8	12.0	11.6	16.8	20.1
Goods	12.2	8.5	8.6	12.6	15.8
Services	3.6	3.5	3.0	4.2	4.3
Less Imports	25.9	22.5	21.7	25.9	27.1
Goods	17.8	15.2	14.7	18.2	19.9
Services	8.2	7.3	7.0	7.7	7.2
Statistical Discrepancy					

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 6: Implicit price deflators for Value added by economic activity (2016/17=100), fiscal years

	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
CPI					
GDP at market prices	113.3	118.9	126.9	133.2	139.2
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	115.5	122.6	132.3	142.5	158.2
Cash crops	88.9	123.0	127.3	176.3	247.9
Food crops	105.7	111.3	124.3	125.5	130.0
Livestock	131.9	134.7	142.4	151.4	164.6
Agriculture Support Services	103.8	105.4	107.7	106.7	104.8
Forestry	133.9	134.0	139.1	152.5	163.8
Fishing	161.2	158.3	165.7	177.9	186.1
Industry	116.7	120.1	124.9	127.3	130.0
Mining & quarrying	148.8	104.7	115.0	107.9	104.9
Manufacturing	124.1	130.6	136.1	139.8	142.1
Electricity	115.7	114.6	106.1	98.0	93.9
Water	106.4	107.1	114.5	120.6	132.3
Construction	95.5	105.1	109.3	112.7	117.3
Services	108.7	114.2	123.7	131.3	134.5
Trade and Repairs	107.9	121.3	143.2	150.6	156.6
Transportation and Storage	120.7	135.4	179.0	189.5	193.4
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	109.3	113.5	113.2	117.7	109.8
Information and Communication	91.4	87.3	81.4	120.3	114.8
Financial and Insurance Activities	106.2	115.4	126.2	134.4	135.6
Real Estate Activities	106.0	107.2	109.5	110.6	112.4
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	105.8	108.5	115.3	118.6	121.5
Administrative and Support Service Activities	110.2	118.4	120.5	126.4	126.1
Public Administration	111.4	115.4	125.6	129.5	133.9
Education	106.4	110.2	122.0	128.7	135.1
Human Health and Social Work Activities	115.3	120.0	122.6	125.5	128.9
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	108.7	113.5	122.7	135.6	148.9
Other Service Activities	114.3	107.5	104.9	117.6	130.6
Activities of Households as Employers	111.3	115.3	125.6	129.5	133.8
Taxes on products	122.1	131.8	136.9	136.4	140.4

Table 7: Composite CPI for Uganda, 2021- 2025 (Base 2016/17=100)

	Food And Non- Alcoholic Beverage s	Alcoholic Beverage s, Tobacco & Narcotics	Clothing and Footwear	Housing, Water, Electricity , Gas and Other Fuels	Furnishings , Household Equipment and Health	Transport	Information and Communi cation	Recreatio n, sport and Culture	Educatio n services	Restaura nts and Accomm odation services	Insuranc e and Financial services	Personal Care, Social protection and Miscellan	Monthly % change	Annual % change
Weights	270.54	38.80	69.77	104.16	48.37	47.47	104.55	44.32	49.85	57.96	87.38	22.80	54.04	
Calendar year														
2021	107.44	107.33	115.01	111.42	110.60	116.19	143.70	94.40	109.04	109.29	109.20	115.10	113.88	
2022	122.03	112.72	118.79	116.10	126.64	119.35	149.36	92.91	113.49	119.67	115.49	116.74	120.53	
2023	134.91	119.21	122.55	120.14	131.42	122.33	148.59	94.70	115.07	127.93	121.56	120.67	130.02	
2024	134.12	122.93	127.72	125.40	135.76	130.69	154.47	96.21	121.37	142.10	126.99	127.31	136.54	
Financial year														
2020/21	105.87	107.01	114.20	111.64	108.84	113.22	139.94	94.93	109.19	108.96	108.30	114.03	112.49	
2021/22	111.45	108.54	116.60	113.08	117.85	117.74	144.99	93.42	110.18	113.37	111.50	116.56	116.23	
2022/23	132.21	116.94	120.87	117.99	130.10	120.59	151.19	93.52	115.05	124.17	118.88	117.86	125.80	
2023/24	134.67	121.25	124.80	123.09	133.52	126.37	151.14	95.45	117.60	134.87	124.57	124.07	133.67	
Monthly														
2021 Jan	104.29	107.27	114.83	111.04	108.47	111.88	140.75	94.92	109.33	108.85	107.92	114.00	112.65	-0.1
Feb	105.48	107.74	114.60	111.61	108.64	116.16	140.14	94.86	108.97	108.85	108.31	114.00	112.48	0.5
Mar	107.19	107.40	114.22	111.25	108.57	115.54	139.10	94.96	109.62	108.85	108.84	114.00	112.54	0.3
Apr	107.89	107.36	114.62	110.78	108.97	115.88	140.05	94.95	109.38	108.85	108.77	114.00	113.23	0.3
May	107.43	107.52	114.64	110.70	109.44	115.92	141.42	95.16	109.44	109.50	109.58	113.62	113.57	0.2
Jun	106.58	107.19	114.70	111.34	109.84	115.95	147.95	95.21	109.62	109.51	108.93	113.62	113.37	0.4
Jul	106.43	107.20	114.67	111.32	110.11	116.30	147.58	93.17	109.27	109.51	109.55	115.22	113.90	0.0
Aug	107.57	106.71	114.92	111.13	110.86	116.37	144.48	93.14	108.38	109.51	109.62	115.31	113.87	0.0
Sep	108.83	106.98	115.39	111.56	111.78	117.14	144.59	94.10	108.43	109.51	109.65	116.85	115.07	0.6
Oct	109.23	106.65	115.95	112.12	112.99	117.12	144.01	94.11	108.57	109.51	109.67	116.86	114.98	0.2
Nov	108.96	107.21	115.49	112.40	113.43	118.10	145.37	94.09	108.43	109.51	110.24	116.86	115.15	0.2
Dec	109.35	108.72	116.03	111.82	114.13	117.96	148.91	94.08	108.97	109.51	109.35	116.86	115.72	0.5
2022 Jan	109.83	108.53	116.75	112.21	114.79	118.39	141.04	94.14	109.48	109.51	110.44	116.86	117.21	-0.3
Feb	110.28	108.84	117.48	112.87	119.02	118.72	141.03	93.50	109.58	118.67	111.78	116.87	117.65	1.0
Mar	111.85	108.61	117.88	113.39	123.54	117.98	141.56	92.71	111.38	118.67	113.60	116.87	117.72	0.8
Apr	115.28	108.91	117.90	115.81	126.98	118.11	143.26	92.65	112.56	118.67	114.24	116.78	116.77	1.4
May	119.28	109.96	118.14	115.62	128.35	118.39	147.60	92.56	113.05	118.67	114.30	116.84	118.03	1.5
Jun	120.48	114.23	118.62	116.77	128.19	118.36	150.40	92.82	114.01	119.24	115.56	116.48	118.73	1.0
Jul	122.31	114.29	118.55	117.08	129.00	119.61	154.42	91.93	114.74	119.24	115.99	116.65	120.01	1.0
Aug	124.46	114.13	118.79	118.04	128.81	120.16	157.12	92.06	115.35	119.24	117.11	116.70	121.49	1.0
Sep	128.88	115.26	119.28	118.39	129.85	120.65	157.28	92.84	115.64	123.53	117.83	116.70	123.29	1.5
Oct	133.47	115.89	119.79	117.74	130.08	120.67	154.74	93.33	114.80	123.53	118.45	116.73	123.58	0.8
Nov	133.70	116.55	120.88	117.86	130.58	120.52	152.74	93.15	114.92	123.53	118.48	116.73	125.39	0.1
Dec	134.49	117.37	121.39	117.40	130.46	120.58	151.10	93.19	116.41	123.53	118.16	116.73	126.52	0.1
2023 Jan	134.99	117.67	121.09	118.41	130.13	120.50	148.01	93.41	115.11	123.53	118.07	116.54	126.33	-0.2
Feb	133.34	118.68	121.81	118.49	129.78	120.60	148.63	93.71	115.09	123.53	118.89	116.54	127.47	-0.1
Mar	135.23	118.53	122.20	118.30	130.25	120.07	147.68	93.85	115.03	127.39	120.77	116.54	127.88	0.7
Apr	136.55	118.36	122.06	118.33	130.57	120.23	148.86	94.79	114.49	127.39	120.17	121.49	128.57	0.5
May	135.38	117.99	122.34	118.19	131.10	121.65	147.23	94.86	114.53	127.39	120.46	121.49	129.14	-0.3
Jun	133.68	118.60	122.28	117.71	130.61	121.80	146.49	95.15	114.48	128.19	122.18	121.49	129.91	-0.3
Jul	132.08	118.62	122.56	120.89	131.21	122.61	145.85	95.12	114.42	128.19	122.18	121.49	130.88	0.0
Aug	134.02	118.40	122.10	122.02	131.89	122.77	146.24	95.10	114.27	128.19	122.95	121.48	131.04	0.6
Sep	135.45	119.90	122.63	121.94	133.07	122.83	149.76	95.05	115.04	128.19	122.81	121.46	131.40	0.7
Oct	137.00	120.90	122.67	122.37	132.67	123.13	149.29	95.07	115.13	131.06	123.41	123.19	132.01	0.6
Nov	136.52	121.32	123.99	122.15	132.81	125.77	150.29	95.15	116.55	131.06	123.56	123.17	132.35	0.2
Dec	134.68	121.58	124.89	122.86	132.96	125.98	154.74	95.17	116.74	131.06	123.31	123.18	133.28	0.1
2024 Jan	134.97	121.66	125.00	123.51	133.62	126.75	151.74	95.12	117.13	131.06	123.80	123.27	134.42	0.0
Feb	133.97	121.21	125.40	123.73	133.86	127.38	151.37	95.29	118.12	141.47	126.01	123.29	135.18	0.5
Mar	134.54	122.68	126.05	123.66	133.95	128.13	152.26	95.55	120.74	141.47	126.46	127.06	135.44	0.5
Apr	135.43	122.72	126.75	124.00	134.40	128.82	153.19	96.18	120.66	141.47	126.42	127.07	135.42	0.4
May	134.20	122.90	127.49	125.00	135.37	130.80	154.55	96.27	121.30	141.47	126.73	127.07	135.90	0.2
Jun	133.16	123.11	128.06	125.00	136.43	131.46	154.45	96.35	121.07	143.68	127.20	127.07	136.66	0.0
Jul	132.32	123.02	128.19	125.52	136.58	131.47	155.05	96.34	122.63	143.68	127.16	127.03	137.15	0.0
Aug	133.26	123.21	128.83	125.72	136.53	131.68	154.12	96.33	123.01	143.68	127.09	126.29	137.28	0.2
Sep	133.44	123.41	129.31	126.98	136.71	132.57	154.11	96.47	123.06	143.68	127.31	126.29	137.77	0.2
Oct	134.07	123.60	129.15	127.47	137.39	132.75	156.54	96.84	123.03	144.51	128.16	126.41	138.00	0.5
Nov	135.04	123.72	129.03	127.17	137.01	133.20	155.87	96.87	122.88	144.51	128.31	133.45	137.52	0.2
Dec	135.00	123.94	129.45	127.08	137.31	133.29	160.45	96.87	122.76	144.51	129.24	133.45	137.76	0.5
2025 Jan	135.78	124.82	130.62	126.93	138.64	133.95	158.30	96.92	122.22	144.51	129.77	142.73	137.76	0.3
Feb	137.04	125.27	130.82	126.65	138.84	135.33	157.92	97.03	122.50	150.88	130.75	142.73	137.90	0.6
Mar	137.30	125.53	130.97	126.41	139.17	135.82	158.23	97.43	122.69	150.89	131.38	143.73	137.96	0.2
Apr	138.87	125.72	131.57	128.21	138.89	136.20	157.87	97.41	122.67	150.89	131.69	143.73	138.09	0.5

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics.

Table 8: Composite CPI by major groups, 2021- 2025 (Base: 2016/17=100)

	Food Crops & Related Items	Energy, Fuel & Utilities (EFU)	Core	All items index	Annual percentage changes			
					Food Crops	Elec, Fuel & Utilities (EFU)	Core	All items index
Weights	95.1046	65.2755	839.6200	1000.0000				
Calender year								
2021	98.82	118.10	114.23	113.02	-0.9	-0.7	2.8	2.2
2022	113.58	133.16	121.07	121.15	14.9	12.8	6.0	7.2
2023	129.56	135.72	126.79	127.63	14.8	2.0	4.8	5.5
2024	128.07	143.83	131.38	131.88	-1.09	6.05	3.62	3.33
Financial year								
2020/21	97.80	118.86	109.08	109.06	-4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
2021/22	102.11	123.88	116.49	115.61	4.4	4.2	6.8	6.0
2022/23	125.30	134.93	125.15	125.80	22.9	9.2	7.4	8.8
2023/24	129.49	141.30	128.91	129.77	3.51	4.83	3.01	3.16
Monthly								
2021 Jan	95.34	116.39	112.72	111.31	-6.9	-2.7	3.4	2.0
Feb	98.02	117.35	112.98	111.85	-5.0	-1.5	3.4	2.3
Mar	100.47	116.53	113.16	112.17	-0.3	-2.0	3.4	2.7
Apr	102.35	116.20	113.36	112.50	-1.6	-2.4	2.9	2.1
May	100.44	116.29	113.77	112.67	-5.7	-2.3	3.1	1.9
Jun	98.35	118.00	114.44	113.14	0.7	-1.3	2.7	2.0
Jul	96.19	117.68	114.66	113.10	0.9	-0.9	2.5	2.1
Aug	97.25	117.98	114.47	113.06	0.5	-0.5	2.2	1.9
Sep	100.30	118.99	114.85	113.74	1.7	0.2	2.2	2.2
Oct	100.60	119.84	114.98	113.93	1.7	-0.2	2.1	1.9
Nov	98.73	120.96	115.35	114.13	3.6	2.0	2.6	2.6
Dec	97.84	121.05	116.06	114.65	2.8	3.2	2.9	2.9
2022 Jan	98.88	123.92	115.30	114.30	3.7	6.5	2.3	2.7
Feb	98.68	125.61	116.52	115.42	3.7	7.0	3.1	3.2
Mar	102.33	126.43	117.19	116.38	1.9	8.5	3.6	3.7
Apr	107.82	129.17	118.26	117.98	5.4	11.2	4.3	4.9
May	114.10	130.21	119.55	119.73	13.6	12.0	5.1	6.3
Jun	112.56	134.74	120.75	120.88	14.5	14.2	5.5	6.8
Jul	112.01	137.94	121.94	122.04	16.4	17.2	6.3	7.9
Aug	115.50	141.08	122.74	123.24	18.8	19.6	7.2	9.0
Sep	121.95	141.22	124.21	125.10	21.6	18.7	8.1	10.0
Oct	126.31	138.01	125.19	126.13	25.6	15.2	8.9	10.7
Nov	126.20	135.74	125.48	126.21	27.8	12.2	8.8	10.6
Dec	126.62	133.92	125.77	126.38	29.4	10.6	8.4	10.2
2023 Jan	126.15	133.32	125.64	126.19	27.6	7.6	9.0	10.4
Feb	125.66	132.11	125.62	126.04	27.4	5.2	7.8	9.2
Mar	129.71	132.00	126.15	126.87	26.7	4.4	7.6	9.0
Apr	135.07	131.89	126.26	127.47	25.3	2.1	6.8	8.0
May	132.02	131.39	126.24	127.13	15.7	0.9	5.6	6.2
Jun	126.42	130.57	126.54	126.79	12.3	-3.1	4.8	4.9
Jul	122.44	135.72	126.55	126.76	9.3	-1.6	3.8	3.9
Aug	126.80	137.21	126.84	127.51	9.8	-2.7	3.3	3.5
Sep	131.60	139.48	127.24	128.46	7.9	-1.2	2.4	2.7
Oct	134.71	141.01	127.66	129.20	6.6	2.2	2.0	2.4
Nov	134.32	141.51	128.02	129.50	6.4	4.3	2.0	2.6
Dec	129.80	142.48	128.66	129.67	2.5	6.4	2.3	2.6
2024 Jan	129.48	143.17	128.69	129.71	2.6	7.4	2.4	2.8
Feb	126.35	142.67	129.87	130.37	0.5	8.0	3.4	3.4
Mar	129.24	142.05	130.38	131.03	-0.4	7.6	3.4	3.3
Apr	131.87	142.35	130.65	131.53	-2.4	7.9	3.5	3.2
May	130.24	143.90	130.95	131.73	-1.4	9.5	3.7	3.6
Jun	126.99	144.05	131.36	131.77	0.5	10.3	3.8	3.9
Jul	124.92	144.13	131.59	131.78	2.0	6.2	4.0	4.0
Aug	126.08	143.64	131.79	132.02	-0.6	4.7	3.9	3.5
Sep	126.25	145.69	131.99	132.34	-4.1	4.5	3.7	3.0
Oct	127.61	145.71	132.63	133.01	-5.3	3.3	3.9	2.9
Nov	128.93	144.60	132.93	133.31	-4.0	2.2	3.8	2.9
Dec	128.91	143.96	133.70	133.91	-0.7	1.0	3.9	3.3
2025 Jan	129.79	143.61	134.12	134.33	0.2	0.3	4.2	3.6
Feb	131.82	143.02	134.96	135.19	4.3	0.2	3.9	3.7
Mar	133.23	142.59	135.12	135.43	3.1	0.4	3.6	3.4
Apr	135.01	142.40	135.72	136.09	2.4	0.0	3.9	3.5

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics.

Table 9: Producer Price Index for Manufacturing (Combined): 2020– 2025, (July 2009 to June 2010=100)

		FOOD PRODUCTS	BEVERAGES	WEARING APPAREL	PAPER & PAPER PRODUCTS	CHEMICALS & CHEMICAL PRODUCTS	PHARMACEUTI CALS, MEDICINAL CHEM PRODUCTS	RUBBER & PLASTIC PRODUCTS	OTHER NON- METALLIC MINERAL Products	PPI-M (Combined)
Weight		358.4	74.2	17.8	13.2	36.5	73.7	27.0	50.6	1000.0
Calendar year										
	2020	110.1	105.4	109.3	106.6	102.8	110.4	100.7	88.6	108.2
	2021	117.5	104.8	116.7	106.8	113.4	110.9	104.8	89.3	111.9
	2022	128.6	106.1	119.3	116.4	141.4	117.4	109.3	97.4	119.5
	2023	129.3	106.6	119.9	117.5	142.1	118.1	109.6	98.2	120.1
	2024	130.0	107.1	120.4	118.6	142.5	118.7	109.9	98.9	120.6
Fiscal Year										
	2019/20	107.4	105.7	108.4	108.1	102.8	106.8	101.7	88.6	106.8
	2020/21	113.1	105.2	113.1	106.5	105.8	111.8	102.0	88.9	109.7
	2021/22	122.7	104.4	117.3	109.8	129.5	112.5	107.1	92.7	115.2
	2022/23	131.1	108.9	122.3	121.3	141.7	119.9	110.6	99.6	121.8
	2023/24	131.1	112.2	123.3	121.8	139.2	115.8	108.7	103.2	123.2
Monthly										
2020	Jan	109.0	105.2	108.7	107.3	102.4	105.6	101.9	88.5	107.3
	Feb	108.7	105.2	108.7	107.2	102.0	105.7	101.9	88.4	107.2
	Mar	110.1	105.5	108.7	106.8	102.0	108.0	101.9	88.4	108.1
	Apr	110.0	105.9	108.7	106.6	101.9	109.0	100.1	88.4	108.2
	May	109.3	105.9	108.7	106.5	102.4	109.1	100.1	88.4	108.0
	Jun	110.0	105.8	108.7	106.5	102.6	113.4	100.1	88.4	108.4
	Jul	110.3	104.5	108.7	106.5	103.0	112.6	100.3	88.4	108.3
	Aug	111.0	104.5	108.7	106.4	102.9	112.3	100.3	88.6	108.5
	Sep	110.2	105.9	108.7	106.4	103.0	112.3	100.3	89.1	108.4
	Oct	110.8	105.6	109.8	106.5	102.9	112.3	100.3	89.1	108.5
	Nov	110.4	105.6	109.8	106.5	103.4	112.2	100.3	89.1	108.5
	Dec	111.6	105.6	114.2	106.4	104.5	111.9	101.0	88.5	109.1
2021	Jan	113.3	106.3	116.2	106.4	104.4	112.4	103.7	88.7	110.0
	Feb	114.2	105.5	116.2	106.4	106.4	112.1	103.7	88.7	110.4
	Mar	115.8	105.5	116.2	106.5	108.9	111.7	103.7	88.7	111.0
	Apr	116.1	104.5	116.2	106.4	109.2	111.4	103.7	89.4	111.2
	May	116.6	104.5	116.2	106.6	110.4	110.2	103.7	89.1	111.1
	Jun	116.3	104.5	116.2	106.7	110.9	110.3	103.7	89.1	111.1
	Jul	117.5	104.5	117.1	105.5	114.7	110.6	103.7	89.1	111.8
	Aug	118.7	104.5	117.1	105.4	114.7	110.3	103.7	89.1	112.2
	Sep	117.7	104.8	117.1	105.4	116.5	110.2	104.2	89.7	112.0
	Oct	119.6	104.6	117.1	108.8	117.3	110.6	107.9	89.7	113.0
	Nov	121.8	104.0	117.1	109.1	123.5	110.8	107.9	90.1	114.1
	Dec	122.4	104.1	117.1	108.7	124.0	110.6	108.1	90.1	114.3
2022	Jan	123.0	103.8	117.5	109.1	132.2	112.0	108.3	90.1	115.1
	Feb	123.1	103.7	117.5	109.1	136.0	112.1	107.5	90.5	115.3
	Mar	124.2	103.6	117.5	109.5	140.6	112.6	107.9	94.7	116.5
	Apr	127.5	103.7	117.5	115.5	144.9	115.2	107.8	98.6	118.4
	May	127.2	106.0	117.5	115.7	144.7	116.7	108.2	100.8	118.9
	Jun	130.0	106.0	117.5	116.1	145.2	118.2	109.6	99.9	120.2
	Jul	130.6	106.1	118.9	116.2	144.7	119.1	110.0	99.1	120.9
	Aug	130.8	107.0	118.9	116.2	144.8	120.3	110.0	99.1	121.1
	Sep	132.8	107.4	122.3	122.6	141.8	120.1	110.0	99.1	122.1
	Oct	131.8	108.1	122.3	122.5	140.1	120.1	110.2	99.1	121.9
	Nov	131.4	108.4	122.3	122.4	140.1	121.2	110.2	99.1	121.8
	Dec	130.9	109.5	122.3	122.2	141.3	120.7	111.4	99.1	121.7
2023	Jan	131.3	109.5	124.1	122.3	140.8	120.3	111.9	99.1	122.0
	Feb	130.9	110.0	123.4	122.2	141.5	120.1	111.9	99.1	121.9
	Mar	130.6	110.0	123.4	122.4	141.5	120.3	110.8	99.1	122.0
	Apr	131.6	110.3	123.4	122.4	141.3	120.3	110.8	99.1	122.4
	May	130.8	110.4	123.4	122.1	141.7	119.1	110.8	102.3	122.2
	Jun	130.3	110.4	123.5	122.0	140.3	117.5	109.8	102.3	121.7
	Jul	130.6	110.5	123.5	122.0	140.3	114.7	109.8	102.4	122.0
	Aug	131.4	111.9	123.5	122.0	140.3	114.9	109.8	102.4	122.5
	Sep	131.6	112.3	123.5	122.2	140.3	115.2	109.7	102.4	122.8
	Oct	130.8	112.4	123.5	122.0	140.3	115.3	109.3	102.4	122.6
	Nov	130.5	111.9	123.5	122.0	140.3	115.5	109.3	102.4	122.7
	Dec	130.1	111.9	123.5	122.0	140.3	115.5	109.3	102.4	122.7
2024	Jan	131.1	111.9	123.5	121.4	138.6	115.9	109.2	102.4	123.1
	Feb	131.8	113.0	123.5	121.9	137.9	116.3	107.6	102.4	123.9
	Mar	131.7	112.6	122.9	121.8	137.9	117.1	107.6	103.1	124.1
	Apr	130.9	113.2	122.9	121.4	138.1	116.6	107.6	105.4	123.9
	May	131.0	112.5	122.9	121.3	138.3	116.4	107.6	105.4	123.8
	Jun	131.4	112.5	122.9	121.2	138.3	116.1	107.7	105.4	123.8
	Jul	131.8	112.3	122.9	121.1	138.3	115.4	107.7	105.4	123.9
	Aug	132.0	113.2	123.2	121.1	138.3	113.9	107.7	105.4	124.0
	Sep	131.2	112.4	122.9	122.9	136.8	113.5	107.6	104.7	123.4
	Oct	131.4	112.4	122.9	122.8	136.9	113.2	107.6	104.7	123.0
	Nov	132.4	112.4	122.9	122.8	136.9	113.0	107.7	104.7	123.4
	Dec	133.9	113.0	122.9	122.3	136.7	111.5	107.7	104.7	123.8
2025	Jan	135.8	112.9	122.9	122.3	137.7	111.6	107.8	104.7	124.7
	Feb	136.2	112.9	122.9	122.3	137.8	113.5	107.8	104.7	125.0
	Mar	137.3	112.9	122.9	122.3	137.8	112.8	107.8	104.7	125.4

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 9: Index of Production, Manufacturing (Base 2002=100) –Formal sector 2020-2024

	Food Processing	Beverages & Tobacco	Textiles, Clothing & Foot Wear	Sawmillin g, Paper & Printing	Chemicals, Paint, Soap & Foam Products	Bricks & Cement	Metal Products	Miscellaneous	ALL ITEMS
Weight	400.2	201.4	42.5	35.3	96.6	75.2	82.8	66.1	1000.0
Calendar year									
2020	241.9	518.2	262.2	282.4	393.9	455.2	163.6	241.3	342.9
2021	284.2	412.2	268.9	283.3	383.7	427.5	164.6	226.8	316.0
2022	306.4	609.1	258.8	279.9	405.0	463.1	163.9	241.9	369.6
2023	293.0	623.0	236.6	280.4	388.7	459.0	157.5	246.8	364.1
2024	330.4	750.2	262.8	273.7	452.7	497.2	161.1	250.0	415.1
Fiscal Year									
2019/20	242.8	351.8	330.7	283.6	390.8	381.5	151.2	250.0	287.6
2020/21	258.3	397.5	250.0	281.5	379.8	454.2	164.6	234.0	303.9
2021/22	296.7	428.4	275.2	286.6	376.3	429.3	165.0	231.0	324.4
2022/23	288.3	504.2	262.0	286.1	366.6	449.2	173.5	234.2	337.2
2023/24	308.8	719.8	257.6	274.4	429.9	485.8	155.4	254.4	396.9
Monthly									
2020									
Jan	287.1	447.6	489.4	528.6	455.2	411.0	153.0	296.1	351.6
Feb	243.4	386.8	408.2	319.6	384.9	444.7	162.5	270.0	305.8
Mar	258.9	397.7	355.5	289.0	372.8	452.5	151.0	270.6	309.4
Apr	208.7	183.8	199.9	171.7	304.1	299.1	118.0	232.5	212.1
May	250.2	231.0	185.2	257.0	315.7	439.6	149.4	243.8	255.6
Jun	244.1	293.6	242.8	194.3	386.0	478.3	175.9	266.9	279.4
Jul	239.6	313.2	236.1	277.7	375.8	517.8	194.9	268.1	287.9
Aug	228.7	358.6	282.8	239.3	365.8	529.1	204.9	234.0	291.7
Sep	221.2	372.2	161.1	339.0	367.3	500.1	174.1	287.6	288.8
Oct	242.7	356.8	248.4	270.4	384.2	490.1	152.7	221.7	290.3
Nov	233.7	359.9	191.4	249.2	365.9	463.3	148.1	219.9	279.9
Dec	244.0	518.4	189.4	330.7	368.6	482.7	153.6	239.2	322.2
2021									
Jan	278.0	443.1	265.3	266.6	340.6	365.5	145.1	215.7	307.8
Feb	243.4	424.5	271.3	280.1	381.0	390.2	176.0	238.2	300.7
Mar	271.6	493.0	332.3	282.1	414.5	455.0	174.4	231.4	336.0
Apr	301.6	423.2	316.2	274.6	395.8	415.2	135.2	241.2	325.6
May	320.6	371.1	257.5	297.9	401.1	419.4	174.1	206.7	322.8
Jun	274.8	336.2	248.3	271.0	396.4	421.7	142.8	204.7	293.1
Jul	262.7	314.7	250.5	257.9	385.1	461.6	181.3	212.1	289.2
Aug	260.0	359.4	254.5	284.8	384.8	461.0	190.7	240.8	300.8
Sep	292.8	400.7	252.3	267.0	411.1	462.4	188.2	218.6	322.5
Oct	312.8	408.2	259.2	286.4	332.1	432.0	163.2	244.7	322.7
Nov	301.8	426.7	267.0	313.2	362.4	422.0	155.5	223.1	323.5
Dec	290.7	546.1	252.0	317.9	398.8	424.1	149.4	243.8	347.1
2022									
Jan	305.6	451.6	225.2	258.0	357.0	416.2	148.2	245.5	326.2
Feb	288.2	437.0	337.0	251.0	364.8	377.1	161.6	229.9	318.7
Mar	317.0	474.4	276.6	342.7	398.6	444.1	162.3	240.2	347.4
Apr	306.3	499.6	343.2	304.2	400.5	410.8	161.1	228.2	346.5
May	308.6	435.5	299.0	283.0	335.8	417.1	162.3	232.8	326.5
Jun	314.3	386.4	285.7	273.0	384.9	423.7	156.8	212.8	321.4
Jul	297.5	361.1	280.8	219.5	351.8	488.8	188.0	204.0	311.2
Aug	283.5	400.1	295.1	254.4	383.7	464.8	201.0	277.5	322.5
Sep	262.1	453.3	204.2	278.1	362.5	438.6	187.2	218.8	312.6
Oct	271.8	487.0	246.8	298.7	373.6	438.1	189.7	213.2	326.7
Nov	302.2	496.8	288.8	307.8	376.5	435.7	180.1	211.4	342.1
Dec	291.2	566.0	242.9	357.8	394.6	443.2	179.1	232.1	355.1
2023									
Jan	260.6	502.3	203.3	291.2	335.7	433.0	159.8	264.4	320.0
Feb	264.2	494.0	369.0	269.2	341.6	383.2	167.4	250.0	322.6
Mar	283.3	492.7	284.8	322.9	378.3	485.8	177.7	258.6	341.0
Apr	278.2	575.3	266.1	255.4	338.4	450.8	142.6	189.9	338.4
May	347.3	606.6	219.1	280.2	385.4	472.3	151.7	240.0	381.5
Jun	317.4	615.1	243.7	298.1	377.6	455.6	157.5	251.1	372.1
Jul	321.1	634.0	182.9	271.0	418.5	488.4	177.0	245.0	381.5
Aug	310.7	645.9	176.6	289.0	420.3	489.7	169.1	256.3	380.4
Sep	317.9	642.4	203.9	267.8	409.7	441.5	159.9	245.0	376.9
Oct	268.7	690.6	231.6	278.7	374.2	550.7	147.2	264.6	373.5
Nov	280.0	714.0	194.8	257.5	424.0	415.7	142.1	271.4	375.1
Dec	266.3	863.3	263.0	283.4	460.2	441.8	138.0	225.9	405.6
2024									
Jan	281.7	843.6	290.7	253.0	426.6	501.5	144.0	285.7	413.6
Feb	290.2	778.9	436.7	292.6	481.8	457.6	153.1	269.9	413.3
Mar	328.5	706.2	289.5	233.8	415.7	480.3	154.0	238.5	399.0
Apr	353.1	704.9	203.8	246.6	445.5	499.0	151.4	249.1	410.1
May	361.1	693.0	270.7	307.8	469.1	536.4	170.8	249.7	422.7
Jun	325.9	721.2	347.2	311.5	413.2	526.7	157.6	251.7	410.6
Jul	366.3	715.3	246.8	272.4	420.7	583.0	178.9	298.8	429.7
Aug	335.0	726.5	194.7	272.5	462.1	498.2	175.9	232.8	410.3
Sep	342.9	682.1	233.1	291.1	482.6	492.4	165.7	229.9	407.3
Oct	316.8	731.1	183.6	268.0	476.1	452.0	177.1	230.6	401.1
Nov	340.3	749.2	193.2	278.3	449.3	450.1	166.1	250.6	412.6
Dec	323.5	949.9	263.7	256.3	490.3	489.2	138.3	212.7	450.6

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 10: Production, Procurement and Exports of principal agricultural products, 2021 - 2024

		Coffee			Tea			Cotton		Tobacco	
		Procurement	Exports	Production	Exports	Exports	Exports	Exports			
			000			000		000		000	
		tonnes	tonnes	US\$	tonnes	tonnes	US\$	tonnes	US\$	tonnes	US\$
Calendar year											
2021		414,005	405,948	716,380	81,675	75,451	84,958	11,695	20,585	22,154	71,727
2022		352,724	337,821	859,910	74,260	75,769	88,432	10,711	27,347	14,989	52,916
2023		394,228	367,003	965,104	69,735	77,765	87,907	14,387	27,190	22,193	75,133
2024		458,602	382,169	1,550,399	54,282	59,893	56,163	10,223	17,670	21,584	87,337
Fiscal year											
2020/21		387,005	364,913	551,791	78,192	75,157	85,516	19,595	29,064	23,038	74,444
2021/22		378,941	375,478	862,850	79,694	81,958	85,653	12,813	31,017	14,301	51,828
2022/23		349,108	345,511	845,484	76,781	72,288	89,165	12,300	23,624	21,052	68,233
2023/24		432,297	367,599	1,144,756	58,465	70,147	67,571	12,350	21,780	21,366	79,610
Monthly											
2021	Jan	26,429	26,755	39,620	7,260	5,505	6,562	895	1,342	2,653	7,679
	Feb	32,221	33,852	50,670	5,672	6,060	7,225	1,489	2,353	2,867	8,165
	Mar	33,627	34,308	53,480	5,562	6,009	7,099	2,540	4,293	3,310	10,437
	Apr	35,919	32,246	47,060	7,293	5,857	6,825	1,675	2,854	1,966	6,122
	May	41,028	29,605	47,060	7,905	7,857	8,504	484	849	2,525	8,007
	Jun	37,405	37,100	58,550	7,512	6,602	7,952	1,198	2,334	894	3,967
	Jul	44,685	41,963	69,860	5,655	6,227	6,719	306	680	1,059	3,488
	Aug	36,016	42,059	75,100	4,542	4,102	4,295	201	370	1,095	3,183
	Sep	36,249	35,193	66,740	6,572	5,464	5,892	254	579	1,761	6,847
	Oct	27,469	29,098	61,100	8,040	7,429	8,310	227	602	1,439	5,093
	Nov	30,879	31,533	71,780	7,681	6,729	7,531	608	1,257	1,337	3,996
	Dec	32,076	32,236	75,360	7,980	7,610	8,044	1,818	3,072	1,248	4,742
2022	Jan	25,319	24,114	61,940	6,785	7,762	5,553	2,210	5,255	775	3,221
	Feb	28,376	27,025	72,380	5,327	6,955	8,702	1,596	3,667	1,058	3,739
	Mar	30,114	28,680	81,040	5,284	6,995	5,773	1,617	4,097	1,435	5,133
	Apr	25,687	24,463	70,890	6,826	6,930	6,339	1,993	4,997	766	2,988
	May	28,657	27,293	72,870	8,239	7,612	10,095	975	3,008	1,123	4,872
	Jun	33,413	31,822	83,790	6,763	8,142	8,399	1,008	3,434	1,205	4,526
	Jul	36,219	34,494	83,290	5,384	6,810	6,802	247	809	957	3,426
	Aug	31,588	30,084	71,200	3,597	4,371	5,136	72	31	1,043	3,585
	Sep	32,127	30,598	72,100	5,055	5,017	5,721	3	4	1,629	5,224
	Oct	28,656	27,291	66,740	6,666	5,531	8,111	2	1	1,578	4,467
	Nov	28,171	26,830	64,140	7,698	5,956	8,955	438	988	1,733	6,333
	Dec	24,396	25,128	59,530	6,636	3,687	8,845	550	1,056	1,688	5,402
2023	Jan	35,825	29,645	67,253	7,139	6,180	7,112	1,661	3,183	1,603	6,092
	Feb	20,875	28,767	66,021	5,165	6,284	7,070	2,205	4,009	1,917	5,615
	Mar	18,987	29,264	71,491	5,499	5,940	6,681	3,123	5,344	3,385	11,937
	Apr	29,395	22,375	59,845	8,199	6,005	6,837	1,313	2,829	1,947	5,767
	May	27,048	27,187	73,241	8,474	8,623	9,420	1,221	2,424	2,087	5,666
	Jun	35,821	33,849	90,634	7,268	7,884	8,475	1,466	2,946	1,485	4,720
	Jul	77,919	39,056	105,858	5,673	7,031	7,462	361	838	1,447	5,990
	Aug	30,974	44,412	121,043	4,468	6,071	6,202	1,081	2,129	1,350	5,330
	Sep	36,722	34,584	94,092	4,661	5,370	5,549	895	1,758	1,246	3,991
	Oct	29,298	28,182	78,884	5,846	6,831	6,921	235	394	2,359	7,638
	Nov	26,374	25,565	70,732	3,953	6,107	5,855	4	6	1,721	5,447
	Dec	24,990	24,117	66,010	3,389	5,440	4,888	823	1,330	1,646	6,941
2024	Jan	34,627	28,856	85,343	5,501	5,560	5,434	1,237	1,999	1,075	4,288
	Feb	31,278	26,065	82,497	4,076	4,995	4,643	3,471	5,918	1,007	3,982
	Mar	24,088	20,073	65,666	4,956	4,877	4,342	2,053	3,562	3,999	15,325
	Apr	28,174	23,478	84,884	6,128	6,247	5,693	1,287	2,190	2,300	8,061
	May	39,785	33,154	127,130	5,351	6,355	5,802	714	1,340	1,954	7,254
	Jun	48,067	40,055	162,616	4,462	5,263	4,780	189	317	1,262	5,364
	Jul	59,148	49,290	210,449	3,218	4,639	4,197	358	620	1,501	5,722
	Aug	60,169	50,141	221,023	2,887	3,381	3,083	264	480	1,271	4,984
	Sep	38,975	32,479	147,467	3,397	3,581	3,290	232	565	1,374	5,375
	Oct	35,772	29,810	139,357	4,996	4,674	4,508	27	42	2,216	10,071
	Nov	28,778	23,982	108,946	4,899	5,648	5,579	29	47	1,869	7,823
	Dec	29,741	24,784	115,021	4,410	4,672	4,813	361	590	1,755	9,090

Source: Uganda Coffee Development Authority; Uganda Tea Association; Cotton Development Organisation

Table 11: Value of non- traditional exports ('000 US\$), 2021 - 2025

		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																
2020		124,898	92,110	46,423	53,854	99,071	69,865	8,814	20,096	1,819,275	68,467	72,748	75,142	69,431	620,339	3,240,532
2021		116,144	52,038	102,984	68,917	105,844	105,232	13,999	36,501	1,036,623	93,863	93,720	98,478	85,589	794,666	2,804,599
2022		149,607	89,881	113,190	60,166	81,910	121,034	13,212	39,829	526	126,825	104,710	163,286	86,721	1,062,522	2,213,418
2023		137,491	202,882	66,958	63,840	140,709	26,234	10,043	46,566	2,229,861	153,923	133,211	85,228	92,006	1,307,754	4,946,191
2024		143,066	137,964	79,154	64,101	306,091	25,160	8,555	42,879	3,379,007	177,938	134,054	166,480	85,973	1,169,039	5,814,329
Fiscal year																
2019/20		143,829	98,419	33,965	50,489	89,726	73,166	11,949	24,558	1,118,379	68,642	105,514	91,318	59,934	519,844	2,489,733
2020/21		116,175	79,342	73,615	61,932	105,357	81,043	12,077	26,530	2,252,870	72,786	78,317	86,408	78,037	739,899	3,864,388
2021/22		134,442	50,280	113,965	67,597	97,642	119,576	12,641	42,418	602	117,983	97,953	129,632	89,540	914,429	1,988,701
2022/23		143,873	159,834	90,446	61,443	93,119	70,809	13,186	40,792	866,270	132,852	116,396	120,248	89,547	1,229,876	3,337,669
2023/24		137,537	186,560	82,908	61,775	217,864	23,092	8,140	45,138	2,985,412	184,967	141,074	117,578	86,550	1,205,225	5,512,247
Monthly																
2021	Jan	10,542	7,094	5,628	4,486	10,091	6,748	507	2,193	173,891	5,323	6,519	9,180	5,423	50,310	297,935
	Feb	8,286	9,616	5,260	6,236	12,473	7,070	1,359	2,586	175,083	6,161	6,757	7,663	6,561	65,916	321,028
	Mar	8,274	5,375	5,703	5,940	13,266	8,731	946	2,826	155,694	8,105	7,811	7,545	7,729	73,955	311,899
	Apr	7,824	3,064	3,993	5,608	10,339	9,219	2,607	2,032	175,610	6,204	7,959	12,807	6,996	56,104	310,365
	May	9,137	7,881	6,652	5,634	7,381	8,766	1,058	2,925	190,320	7,343	7,559	12,771	8,575	72,122	348,124
	Jun	9,889	3,367	13,944	7,103	8,883	8,018	892	2,995	165,900	6,151	8,001	11,459	6,812	65,867	319,280
	Jul	6,441	2,789	11,088	7,434	7,925	9,175	1,212	3,589	0	8,610	7,887	6,650	6,457	73,285	152,542
	Aug	9,097	2,807	7,571	6,985	7,704	9,083	1,028	3,384	0	8,349	7,992	5,339	6,428	65,138	140,905
	Sep	8,273	3,303	9,143	5,522	4,746	9,533	1,265	3,381	124	8,109	8,212	5,331	6,679	65,692	139,312
	Oct	11,489	1,890	9,449	4,637	6,155	8,494	937	3,458	0	8,594	8,558	6,715	7,588	64,910	141,375
	Nov	14,399	1,636	13,406	4,657	7,726	10,393	1,257	3,509	0	8,603	7,624	7,608	7,638	73,299	161,755
	Dec	12,493	3,215	12,647	4,676	9,155	10,002	933	3,622	0	12,312	8,844	5,409	8,704	68,068	160,081
2022	Jan	10,807	6,903	14,512	5,561	7,492	8,876	772	3,841	464	10,304	7,120	7,551	7,819	63,045	155,067
	Feb	13,391	6,985	10,776	6,010	12,073	8,883	1,288	4,132	0	8,477	6,282	13,088	8,105	72,650	172,139
	Mar	11,521	5,823	8,128	5,164	9,126	13,610	1,328	3,907	0	13,573	7,921	14,358	9,317	88,475	192,250
	Apr	10,811	4,660	3,389	4,989	10,013	11,842	1,001	3,415	0	10,366	8,201	19,010	6,923	88,503	183,123
	May	12,539	5,752	3,203	6,393	6,007	8,250	1,023	3,044	0	10,517	8,355	18,932	7,616	99,164	190,795
	Jun	13,181	4,516	12,154	5,569	9,521	11,435	598	3,133	14	10,170	10,958	19,641	6,268	92,201	199,359
	Jul	12,204	7,235	6,687	5,608	3,762	8,502	1,251	2,780	0	9,307	10,142	12,265	6,148	94,667	180,558
	Aug	10,896	11,011	5,198	4,726	3,739	11,531	828	2,545	48	12,284	10,331	20,320	7,771	78,011	179,238
	Sep	10,369	5,880	5,205	4,012	2,979	7,818	1,023	3,222	0	13,309	8,435	11,675	6,101	84,327	164,354
	Oct	14,599	6,301	9,988	3,950	7,090	11,145	1,812	3,346	0	10,188	8,625	6,442	7,657	111,494	202,638
	Nov	14,707	4,338	19,402	4,091	5,099	10,610	1,022	3,022	0	9,407	8,947	10,387	5,872	89,798	186,701
	Dec	14,581	20,476	14,548	4,095	5,011	8,532	1,265	3,441	0	8,925	9,393	9,618	7,124	100,187	207,196
2023	Jan	12,520	27,590	8,144	5,284	8,569	1,685	885	3,796	50	11,655	9,644	1,446	6,660	137,584	235,512
	Feb	12,013	21,855	7,401	5,964	12,415	1,577	792	2,825	0	9,893	7,655	2,396	8,456	98,898	192,141
	Mar	10,984	17,170	3,159	5,603	12,273	2,925	1,225	5,140	281,022	13,370	8,898	5,131	8,669	118,752	503,728
	Apr	10,531	13,497	2,236	4,946	11,512	2,739	1,269	3,266	200,847	9,092	9,828	10,123	7,656	91,368	378,912
	May	9,923	14,373	4,699	6,466	11,228	2,411	917	3,644	190,031	11,169	11,541	19,684	8,601	108,274	402,962
	Jun	10,546	10,108	3,779	6,701	9,443	1,334	896	3,765	194,272	14,254	12,958	10,762	8,831	116,515	503,729
	Jul	10,087	14,864	3,229	6,015	10,505	1,529	647	4,677	146,683	10,855	16,731	8,234	8,519	115,861	358,436
	Aug	12,104	20,661	3,544	5,463	10,644	1,774	602	4,526	239,394	15,254	12,551	8,640	8,035	114,282	457,474
	Sep	11,898	14,833	4,023	4,404	6,216	2,718	585	3,286	225,928	19,080	10,086	13,661	7,201	101,057	503,730
	Oct	12,406	17,142	3,933	4,313	11,995	2,890	1,010	4,651	281,536	12,383	9,158	2,612	7,064	115,136	486,229
	Nov	12,478	14,172	10,737	4,167	15,514	2,318	521	3,472	228,841	14,022	11,954	1,361	6,173	93,878	419,608
	Dec	12,000	16,617	12,073	4,515	20,395	2,334	693	3,517	241,256	12,898	12,206	1,178	6,142	96,148	503,731
2024	Jan	12,190	22,127	10,438	4,927	23,498	1,807	831	3,774	123,250	12,994	11,977	2,642	6,052	95,277	331,782
	Feb	10,779	16,937	7,376	5,509	25,981	2,365	466	3,753	263,880	10,673	12,070	12,611	6,172	90,606	503,732
	Mar	10,253	17,721	8,223	4,963	39,265	1,583	766	3,283	270,423	42,223	11,730	11,584	6,109	91,477	519,603
	Apr	10,840	11,961	6,360	4,909	23,859	1,044	532	2,924	259,963	13,358	10,560	20,649	8,246	99,531	474,738
	May	11,649	9,729	6,336	6,245	11,599	1,480	663	3,193	455,371	11,635	10,946	18,943	8,496	94,083	503,733
	Jun	10,852	9,795	6,634	6,345	18,393	1,251	824	4,081	248,886	9,593	11,104	15,464	8,342	97,888	449,453
	Jul	10,391	7,397	4,704	6,505	28,178	1,113	756	3,693	292,059	11,590	10,962	16,426	7,982	110,513	512,267
	Aug	10,914	9,058	3,798	6,224	12,705	2,295	666	3,679	306,511	13,599	11,132	15,338	7,977	114,302	503,734
	Sep	9,564	9,012	2,951	4,955	19,844	1,760	759	3,363	271,827	10,618	10,831	16,110	6,378	90,454	458,426
	Oct	14,703	9,724	6,830	4,550	22,548	2,809	1,155	3,823	317,762	16,015	10,902	15,106	7,232	93,832	526,992
	Nov	15,759	6,350	7,940	4,564	35,950	3,267	530	3,869	268,075	14,048	10,475	10,835	6,478	94,182	503,735
	Dec	15,171	8,152	7,564	4,406	44,272	4,387	607	3,444	300,999	11,592	11,366	10,773	6,509	96,894	526,135
2025	Jan	14,744	11,881	9,588	5,274	67,359	1,668	682	4,272	323,843	12,442	11,568	23,332	8,073	106,510	601,236
	Feb	12,201	5,725	6,907	5,067	69,025	3,586	288	3,727	318,706	13,714	10,832	13,841	6,994	94,602	565,216
	Mar	12,035	6,759	3,980	4,951	67,419	2,770	858	3,901	385,085	5,019	10,630	15,387	7,344	67,612	593,751

Note: Export values for 2025 are provisional.

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 12: Volume of non- traditional exports, 2021 - 2025

		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														
2020		18,048	322,516	97,209	5,969	41,281	66,146	6,584	222,216	33,674	75,043	68,935	138,521	525,797
2021		14,714	168,980	198,005	7,361	44,470	78,483	9,631	392,889	19,195	92,040	89,403	171,258	625,534
2022		26,812	190,388	173,565	7,000	34,953	76,046	9,002	426,964	753	125,281	98,239	229,085	563,403
2023		29,976	630,917	96,883	6,881	47,503	17,354	6,392	496,634	39,675	158,146	124,944	98,948	644,695
2024		20,013	386,901	97,022	6,399	57,805	16,341	5,418	480,743	48,141	168,538	126,693	239,218	608,307
Fiscal year														
2019/20		23,230	314,958	62,449	5,635	37,513	67,483	7,983	242,838	23,019	74,265	99,503	167,712	437,637
2020/21		19,707	120,542	208,975	7,136	41,306	77,406	8,759	453,848	730	114,420	92,560	201,250	597,078
2021/22		19,707	120,542	208,975	7,136	41,306	77,406	8,759	453,848	730	114,420	92,560	201,250	597,078
2022/23		30,048	453,686	122,681	7,213	37,803	47,049	8,371	424,987	16,230	134,269	109,131	156,518	612,465
2023/24		25,455	553,981	113,256	6,238	56,112	16,187	5,278	498,069	48,764	166,242	133,077	144,684	611,282
Monthly														
2021	Jan	1,426	27,256	11,128	525	4,098	5,688	510	24,303	3,371	5,663	6,519	15,659	43,830
	Feb	848	37,158	9,923	603	5,240	5,856	860	28,106	3,183	6,576	6,374	12,577	51,690
	Mar	615	18,648	10,443	609	5,657	6,992	928	30,647	2,924	8,063	7,369	12,767	60,024
	Apr	849	10,910	7,487	649	4,215	6,663	1,453	22,437	3,203	6,557	7,524	22,598	54,320
	May	966	24,291	11,761	671	3,110	6,657	807	31,519	3,513	7,582	7,091	22,638	61,590
	Jun	1,210	9,144	27,647	737	3,837	6,036	743	32,751	2,943	6,280	7,509	20,079	48,537
	Jul	1,186	8,317	19,214	715	3,518	7,112	944	38,767	0	8,614	8,081	11,964	48,079
	Aug	1,122	7,841	14,948	684	3,385	6,562	765	36,801	0	7,830	7,556	9,489	43,736
	Sep	1,190	8,775	14,984	600	1,927	6,804	764	36,547	57	7,573	7,747	9,713	47,667
	Oct	1,569	4,522	15,892	511	2,503	5,845	551	36,263	0	8,096	8,081	12,418	54,984
	Nov	2,123	4,018	27,192	503	3,247	7,364	719	37,028	0	7,452	7,201	12,887	54,366
	Dec	1,610	8,101	27,385	554	3,733	6,902	588	37,720	0	11,753	8,352	8,470	56,712
2022	Jan	1,665	19,976	28,374	555	3,131	6,213	587	41,202	652	9,700	6,726	12,031	51,128
	Feb	2,012	18,209	21,386	627	4,954	5,909	954	43,577	-	9,890	5,924	21,620	56,388
	Mar	1,799	12,104	12,257	513	3,828	7,724	962	41,633	-	13,800	7,492	22,213	59,595
	Apr	1,584	10,265	6,093	582	4,288	6,947	825	36,845	-	11,746	7,700	27,262	41,372
	May	1,832	10,442	4,834	666	2,574	4,591	672	32,983	-	8,796	7,895	26,607	46,790
	Jun	2,015	7,970	16,416	625	4,218	5,432	429	34,483	21	9,169	9,804	26,576	36,261
	Jul	2,334	14,402	10,712	668	1,705	4,787	860	30,471	-	7,715	9,567	16,598	39,131
	Aug	1,922	21,644	6,686	585	1,639	7,517	625	27,714	80	10,950	9,745	27,701	51,912
	Sep	2,152	11,372	6,268	551	1,327	6,160	590	33,849	-	12,499	7,948	14,421	40,367
	Oct	3,157	13,088	14,875	577	3,133	7,955	1,270	35,341	-	11,557	8,136	8,905	49,892
	Nov	3,406	8,152	26,412	551	2,139	6,595	507	32,169	-	9,556	8,440	14,098	41,854
	Dec	2,933	42,763	19,250	499	2,016	6,216	721	36,697	-	9,903	8,862	11,054	48,714
2023	Jan	3,504	89,322	12,493	613	3,630	1,164	612	40,279	689	11,275	8,507	1,492	43,029
	Feb	2,710	80,803	7,624	677	5,173	1,041	475	31,021	-	10,577	7,225	2,680	59,076
	Mar	1,971	67,981	4,844	633	4,692	1,453	853	44,660	4,647	14,667	8,367	6,210	59,849
	Apr	1,905	41,800	2,572	545	4,564	1,858	772	33,933	3,399	8,912	9,252	13,327	54,572
	May	2,014	36,865	4,562	669	4,130	1,354	562	38,155	3,127	11,002	10,888	27,630	62,280
	Jun	2,038	25,494	6,383	646	3,654	947	523	40,698	4,288	15,655	12,195	12,404	61,790
	Jul	2,664	40,253	5,008	622	3,495	991	420	52,365	3,298	11,774	15,769	8,456	58,041
	Aug	2,964	57,182	5,144	572	3,499	1,110	329	51,512	3,981	16,827	11,821	8,654	56,016
	Sep	2,277	37,005	4,207	453	2,002	1,963	475	37,528	3,962	17,293	9,526	13,862	51,361
	Oct	2,890	50,056	5,462	530	3,300	1,618	630	50,454	4,788	13,698	8,622	2,370	49,421
	Nov	2,406	50,467	18,615	461	4,143	1,834	226	37,357	3,667	13,750	11,279	1,034	44,167
	Dec	2,632	53,688	19,970	460	5,220	2,019	515	38,674	3,828	12,717	11,493	831	45,095
2024	Jan	1,757	68,198	13,096	470	6,242	1,053	564	41,110	2,840	14,872	11,312	2,935	42,360
	Feb	1,699	54,388	8,851	509	5,527	1,750	311	41,110	4,271	11,443	11,375	14,978	44,162
	Mar	1,612	55,549	9,468	508	10,469	1,331	519	35,678	4,082	14,875	11,051	14,660	42,302
	Apr	1,543	35,527	7,373	488	5,204	648	357	31,329	3,706	15,400	9,936	27,170	58,301
	May	1,617	26,992	7,712	588	3,010	1,133	448	34,969	6,843	13,387	10,403	26,809	60,086
	Jun	1,394	24,675	8,350	577	4,000	737	484	45,986	3,499	10,209	10,489	22,924	59,970
	Jul	1,297	18,056	5,588	577	4,593	563	504	40,498	4,130	13,411	10,376	25,253	57,462
	Aug	1,324	20,715	4,910	614	2,065	1,660	369	40,261	3,979	15,731	10,545	23,775	57,327
	Sep	1,248	25,217	3,681	534	2,948	975	342	39,536	3,536	12,351	10,248	26,766	47,828
	Oct	1,954	20,738	8,293	532	3,508	1,494	834	44,732	4,063	17,041	10,305	22,915	44,641
	Nov	2,560	15,075	10,142	509	5,384	1,858	398	45,426	3,308	16,307	9,898	15,967	45,585
	Dec	2,008	21,770	9,559	493	4,856	3,138	286	40,110	3,886	13,512	10,754	15,065	48,281
2025	Jan	2,590	41,967	11,698	526	7,652	1,018	492	50,527	4,008	13,852	10,917	29,574	63,179
	Feb	1,460	18,336	7,550	530	7,979	2,631	293	43,834	3,664	16,156	10,242	17,670	54,133
	Mar	1,548	10,676	4,499	514	10,391	1,316	493	45,265	4,258	5,200	10,061	20,881	60,342

Note: Export quantities for 2025 are provisional.

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 13: Balance of payments (million US\$), 2020/21 - 2024/25

	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	
					Q1	Q2
Current account	(4,113.70)	(3,458.96)	(4,053.13)	(4,480.61)	(1,200.69)	(1,576.28)
Credit	8,541.64	7,674.61	9,602.54	12,183.44	3,442.24	3,349.89
Debit	12,655.34	11,133.57	13,655.67	16,664.05	4,642.93	4,926.17
Goods and services	(4,884.58)	(4,409.35)	(4,888.02)	(5,009.54)	(1,399.62)	(1,790.57)
Goods	(3,045.44)	(3,300.12)	(3,413.29)	(3,117.64)	(898.61)	(1,260.66)
Services	(1,839.13)	(1,109.23)	(1,474.73)	(1,891.90)	(501.01)	(529.91)
Credit	1,482.14	1,792.25	1,929.22	2,209.89	595.87	621.77
Debit	3,321.27	2,901.48	3,403.96	4,101.79	1,096.88	1,151.68
Primary income	(886.37)	(969.75)	(1,228.57)	(1,290.94)	(307.76)	(291.07)
Secondary income	1,657.25	1,920.13	2,063.46	1,819.87	506.69	505.36
Capital account	179.80	157.95	111.02	120.78	(17.81)	94.99
	(3,933.89)	(3,301.01)	(3,942.11)	(4,359.83)	(1,218.50)	(1,481.29)
Net lending (+) / net borrowing (-) (balance from current						
Financial account						
Net lending (+) / net borrowing (-) (balance from financia	(3,453.73)	(3,504.17)	(3,406.25)	(2,520.11)	(1,229.77)	(818.05)
Direct investment	(1,419.53)	(2,300.23)	(2,972.86)	(2,995.89)	(902.59)	(902.59)
Net acquisition of financial assets	0.34	0.36	0.37	0.39	0.10	0.10
Net incurrence of liabilities	1,419.86	2,300.59	2,973.23	2,996.28	902.69	902.69
Equity and investment fund shares	1,295.32	2,174.05	2,784.08	2,822.14	857.75	857.75
Equity other than reinvestment of earnings	922.23	1,789.23	2,420.89	2,439.60	759.03	759.03
Debt instruments	124.54	126.54	189.15	174.14	44.94	44.94
Portfolio investment	(145.88)	187.51	502.46	341.93	26.84	(134.05)
Net acquisition of financial assets	222.82	308.28	147.86	272.16	38.27	38.27
Net incurrence of liabilities	368.70	120.77	(354.60)	(69.77)	11.43	172.32
Other investment	(1,873.77)	(1,387.40)	(933.44)	136.85	(345.53)	226.52
Other equity	(7.02)	(9.89)	32.97	(19.72)	(5.85)	(5.85)
Currency and deposits	(129.68)	211.77	(21.40)	409.03	(43.79)	365.79
Net acquisition of financial assets	(107.93)	235.10	(27.69)	410.39	(6.50)	371.51
Net incurrence of liabilities	21.75	23.33	(6.29)	1.36	37.29	5.73
Loans	(1,737.80)	(1,095.88)	(946.98)	(256.77)	(296.60)	(134.12)
Net acquisition of financial assets	(14.23)	5.86	28.26	(36.84)	12.71	(12.93)
Net incurrence of liabilities	1,723.57	1,101.74	975.24	219.93	309.31	121.20
Trade credit and advances	0.74	(2.69)	1.96	4.31	0.71	0.71
Net acquisition of financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net incurrence of liabilities	(0.74)	2.69	(1.96)	(4.31)	(0.71)	(0.71)
Net errors and omissions	979.87	(13.33)	485.41	844.45	(25.85)	712.26
Overall Balance	(499.70)	(189.83)	50.45	995.27	14.58	(49.03)

Estimates based on BPM6

Source: Bank of Uganda

Table 14: Selected macro-economic indicators, 2020/21 - 2024/25 (Ratio as a Percentage)

Description	Outturn 2020/21	Outturn 2021/22	Outturn 2022/23	Outturn 2023/24	Budget 2024/25	Outturn 2024/25
Revenue & Grants / GDP	14.7%	14.1%	14.7%	13.9%	15.5%	15.2%
Domestic Revenue incl Oil / GDP	13.4%	13.4%	14.1%	13.4%	14.2%	14.0%
Domestic Revenue / GDP	13.3%	13.4%	14.1%	13.4%	14.2%	14.0%
Tax revenue incl Oil / GDP	12.4%	12.5%	13.1%	12.4%	13.1%	12.9%
Tax revenue / GDP	12.3%	12.5%	13.1%	12.4%	13.1%	12.9%
Total Expenditure (excl domestic arrears repayments) / GDP	23.6%	21.1%	19.8%	18.4%	21.1%	22.6%
Total Expenditure (incl domestic arrears repayments) / GDP	24.2%	21.5%	20.2%	18.5%	21.2%	22.9%
Gross Operating Balance / GDP	-0.9%	-1.5%	-1.2%	-0.9%	0.2%	-1.6%
Domestic Balance / GDP	-6.4%	-4.7%	-3.6%	-2.5%	-2.1%	-5.3%
Primary Balance / GDP	-6.8%	-4.3%	-2.3%	-1.6%	-1.4%	-3.3%
Budget Deficit (excl Grants) / GDP	-10.8%	-8.1%	-6.1%	-5.1%	-6.9%	-8.9%
Budget Deficit (incl Grants) / GDP	-9.5%	-7.4%	-5.6%	-4.6%	-5.7%	-7.7%
Domestic Financing (net) / GDP (-borrowing/+ saving)	-5.0%	-3.4%	-3.4%	-4.1%	-3.5%	-6.0%
o/w Bank Financing (-borrowing/+ saving)	-1.6%	-1.7%	-2.1%	-2.0%	-1.5%	-2.9%
o/w Non-Bank Financing (-borrowing/+ saving)	-3.4%	-1.8%	-1.3%	-2.1%	-2.0%	-3.1%
Foreign Disbursements (grants and loans) / Total Budget (incl domestic arrears)	26.2%	22.0%	19.7%	11.8%	23.1%	18.3%
Foreign Disbursements (grants and loans) / GDP	6.3%	4.7%	4.0%	2.2%	4.9%	4.2%
External Borrowing (net) (disbursements less amortization) / GDP	-4.0%	-3.0%	-2.1%	-0.5%	-2.2%	-1.6%
External Borrowing Disbursements / GDP	-5.0%	-4.0%	-3.4%	-1.7%	-3.6%	-3.0%
Ratio of external borrowing disbursements to budget deficit (incl grants and Oil)	52.9%	54.6%	61.6%	37.1%	63.5%	38.6%
Ratio of external borrowing disbursements to budget deficit (excl grants and Oil)	46.4%	49.8%	55.9%	33.6%	51.8%	33.2%
Total public debt / GDP	46.9%	48.4%	46.9%	46.8%		
o/w Domestic debt / GDP	17.2%	18.8%	18.7%	20.0%		
o/w External debt / GDP	29.7%	29.6%	28.2%	26.8%		
Memorandum Items						
GDP at Current Market Prices (Ush.s Billion)	148,328	162,883	181,413	207,480	224,931	224,931

Note: Total Budget is equal to total expenditures (including domestic arrears) minus net lending.

Source: Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development

Table 15: Overall Fiscal Operations, 2020/21 -2024/25 (GFSM 1986), billion shillings

	Outturn 2020/21	Outturn 2021/22	Outturn 2022/23	Outturn 2023/24	Budget 2024/25	Proj Outturn 2024/25
Revenues and Grants	21,792.5	22,992.3	26,595.4	28,820.5	34,866.8	34,287.7
Revenues	19,838.8	21,830.3	25,567.1	27,805.9	31,981.9	31,489.6
URA	18,336.8	20,425.0	23,732.7	25,719.2	29,373.0	29,014.2
Non-URA	1,361.0	1,405.4	1,834.5	2,086.7	2,609.0	2,475.4
Oil Revenues	141.0	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	1,953.8	1,162.0	1,028.2	1,014.6	2,884.9	2,798.1
Budget Support	628.6	108.3	31.9	50.0	39.5	81.2
Project Support	1,325.2	1,053.7	996.3	964.6	2,845.4	2,717.0
Expenditure and net Lending	35,868.3	34,966.5	36,676.2	38,307.9	47,612.5	51,526.2
Current Expenditures	19,222.5	21,324.3	25,069.5	26,838.8	31,677.3	35,461.0
Wages and Salaries	5,180.5	5,627.6	7,044.5	7,437.6	7,926.2	8,120.5
Interest Payments	4,055.6	4,966.4	5,911.7	6,221.7	9,606.0	9,808.3
Domestic	3,020.0	4,163.1	4,711.3	4,877.4	7,992.6	8,217.5
External	1,035.6	803.4	1,200.4	1,344.4	1,613.4	1,590.7
Other Recurr. Expenditures ¹	9,986.4	10,730.3	12,113.3	13,179.5	14,145.1	17,532.3
Development Expenditures	15,160.5	12,784.9	10,691.8	11,020.6	15,449.4	15,229.2
Domestic Development ²	9,681.9	8,140.6	7,234.1	7,106.9	6,151.6	8,679.2
External Development	5,478.6	4,644.3	3,457.7	3,913.7	9,297.7	6,549.9
Net Lending/Repayments	640.9	251.5	137.2	252.4	285.8	209.9
Domestic Arrears Repaym.	844.4	605.8	777.7	196.0	200.0	626.1
Domestic Balance	(9,515.3)	(7,688.6)	(6,450.9)	(5,243.8)	(4,719.4)	(11,895.9)
Primary Balance	(10,020.2)	(7,007.8)	(4,169.1)	(3,265.6)	(3,139.6)	(7,430.2)
Overall Fiscal Bal. (excl. Grant)	(16,029.5)	(13,136.2)	(11,109.0)	(10,501.9)	(15,630.5)	(20,036.6)
Overall Fiscal Bal. (incl. Grant)	(14,075.7)	(11,974.3)	(10,080.8)	(9,487.3)	(12,745.6)	(17,238.5)
Financing:	14,075.7	11,974.3	10,080.8	9,487.3	12,745.6	17,238.5
External Financing (Net)	6,000.0	4,823.4	3,793.1	989.8	4,983.8	3,656.4
Deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disbursements	7,441.7	6,539.2	6,214.3	3,524.4	8,092.3	6,648.8
Budget Support Loans	3,322.2	2,474.7	3,884.3	592.1	1,354.2	2,606.0
Project Loans	4,119.5	4,064.5	2,330.0	2,932.3	6,738.1	4,042.8
Amortization	(1,441.6)	(1,715.8)	(2,421.2)	(2,534.6)	(3,108.5)	(2,992.4)
Domestic Financing (Net)	7,457.0	5,585.6	6,227.3	8,498.1	7,761.9	13,582.0
Bank Financing (Net)	2,422.6	2,734.9	3,890.5	4,197.6	3,268.9	6,607.2
Non-bank Financing (Net)	5,034.5	2,850.7	2,336.8	4,300.5	4,492.9	6,974.8
Errors and Omissions	618.6	1,565.3	60.4	(0.5)	-	-

Note: ¹ Includes exceptional spending reclassified from the development budget of the security sector.

² Excludes exceptional spending reclassified as current spending.

Salaries, Other recurr and domestic development include transfers to other levels of government including Local Governments and extra-budgetary institutions.

Source: Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development

Table 16: Budgetary Central Government financial Operations (GFSM 2001 framework)

Description	Outturn 2020/21	Outturn 2021/22	Outturn 2022/23	Outturn 2023/24	Budget 2024/25	Proj Outturn 2024/25
Revenue	21,792.5	22,992.3	26,595.4	28,820.5	34,866.8	34,287.7
Taxes	18,336.8	20,425.0	23,732.7	25,719.2	29,373.0	29,014.2
Grants	1,953.8	1,162.0	1,028.2	1,014.6	2,884.9	2,798.1
Budget Support	628.6	108.3	31.9	50.0	39.5	81.2
Project Support	1,325.2	1,053.7	996.3	964.6	2,845.4	2,717.0
Oil Revenues	141.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other revenue	1,361.0	1,405.4	1,834.5	2,086.7	2,609.0	2,475.4
Expenses	23,129.9	25,394.6	28,793.3	30,605.9	34,527.9	37,938.6
Compensation of employees	3,675.9	3,799.1	3,998.6	5,013.6	7,154.7	7,240.4
Wages and salaries ¹	2,081.7	2,308.4	2,878.7	3,598.6	5,183.6	5,269.4
Allowances ¹	979.5	724.5	824.9	1,057.2	1,150.8	1,150.8
Other employee costs ¹	614.6	766.3	295.0	357.7	820.2	820.2
Use of goods and services ¹	5,521.8	5,685.6	5,452.3	7,207.9	8,763.5	11,444.3
Interest payments	4,055.6	4,966.4	5,911.7	6,221.7	9,606.0	9,808.3
Domestic	3,020.0	4,163.1	4,711.3	4,877.4	7,992.6	8,217.5
External	1,035.6	803.4	1,200.4	1,344.4	1,613.4	1,590.7
Depreciation			6.5	14.5		
Subsidies	0.0	0.0	2.4	2.4	4.5	4.5
Grants	9,221.3	10,010.2	12,183.0	10,315.9	7,944.5	7,927.4
Local governments	3,703.6	4,508.7	5,710.3	5,425.2	5,621.0	6,178.3
Wage bill	2,293.0	2,412.9	3,179.0	3,288.6	3,351.8	3,453.1
Recurrent	858.6	1,195.2	1,407.0	981.5	1,560.0	1,872.0
Development	552.0	900.7	1,124.3	1,155.1	709.1	853.1
Transfers to International organizations	54.6	55.9	71.0	86.6	90.2	90.2
Transfers to Missions abroad	190.0	219.8	92.9			
Transfers to Tertiary Institutions	862.5	902.2	1,009.6	973.5	974.4	0.0
Transfers to District Referral hospitals	262.6	324.4	431.4	448.1	468.1	472.6
Transfers to other agencies (incl URA)	4,147.9	3,999.2	4,867.9	3,382.5	790.9	1,186.3
Social benefits (pensions)	0.5	1.7	547.2	476.8	137.0	137.0
Other expenses ¹	654.9	931.6	691.6	1,353.2	917.8	1,376.7
Gross operating balance	-1,337.4	-2,402.3	-2,197.9	-1,785.4	339.0	-3,650.8
Investment in Non-Financial Assets	11,252.8	8,706.1	6,955.4	7,253.5	12,598.8	11,693.4
Domestic development budget	7,868.8	5,693.7	4,687.0	4,764.4	4,977.2	6,324.3
Donor projects	3,384.1	3,012.3	2,268.4	2,489.1	7,621.5	5,369.1
Total Outlays	34,382.8	34,100.7	35,748.7	37,859.4	47,126.7	49,631.9
Net borrowing	-12,590.2	-11,108.4	-9,153.4	-9,038.9	-12,259.8	-15,344.2
less Payables (domestic arrears repayments)	844.4	605.8	777.7	196.0	200.0	626.1
Net lending for policy purposes)	640.9	251.5	137.2	252.4	285.8	209.9
Overall deficit excluding grants	-14,075.5	-11,965.7	-10,068.3	-9,487.3	-12,745.6	-16,180.2
Overall deficit including grants	-16,029.3	-13,127.7	-11,096.5	-10,501.9	-15,630.5	-18,978.3
Net Change in Financial Worth (Financing)	-14,075.5	-11,965.7	-10,068.3	-9,487.3	-12,745.6	-16,180.2
Domestic	-7,457.0	-5,585.6	-6,227.3	-8,498.1	-7,761.9	-13,582.0
Bank Financing	-2,422.6	-2,734.9	-3,890.5	-4,197.6	-3,268.9	-6,607.2
Non Bank Financing	-5,034.5	-2,850.7	-2,336.8	-4,300.5	-4,492.9	-6,974.8
External	-6,000.0	-4,823.4	-3,793.1	-989.8	-4,983.8	-3,656.4
Net change in financial assets	0.0	0.0				
Net change in Liabilities	6,000.0	4,823.4	3,793.1	989.8	4,983.8	3,656.4
Disbursement	6,000.0	4,823.4	3,793.1	989.8	4,983.8	3,656.4
Project loans	4,119.5	4,064.5	2,330.0	2,932.3	6,738.1	4,042.8
Import support loans	3,322.2	2,474.7	3,884.3	592.1	1,354.2	2,606.0
Amortization (-)	-1,441.6	-1,715.8	-2,421.2	-2,534.6	-3,108.5	-2,992.4
Payment of foreign debt arrears			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
exceptional fin.	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Errors and omissions	-618.4	-1,556.7	-47.8	0.5	0.0	1,058.2

Published to Facilitate International Comparison

1.Excludes transfers to local governments and extrabudgetary institutions.

2.All transfers include salaries, non-wage and development related spending.

Source: Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development

Table 17: Total Expenditures Incl Donor projects by NDP/III programmes
National Budgetary Framework Program Classifications (billion shillings)

	Outturn 2022/23	Outturn 2023/24	Budget 2024/25	Proj Outturn 2024/25
AGRO-INDUSTRIALIZATION	1,323.6	1,226.2	2,064.7	1,996.4
MINERAL DEVELOPMENT	70.5	90.3	881.1	851.7
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF PETROLEUM RESOURCES	830.7	478.9	454.2	544.5
MANUFACTURING	506.9	104.9	318.4	301.5
TOURISM DEVELOPMENT	105.9	143.6	297.9	357.1
CLIMATE CHANGE, NATURAL RESOURCE, ENVIRONMENT AND WATER MANA	383.1	389.7	473.7	440.4
PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT	1,817.7	1,201.4	2,046.6	2,242.1
SUSTAINABLE ENERGY DEVELOPMENT	884.6	812.3	1,135.3	872.7
INTEGRATED TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	4,301.7	4,405.4	4,918.0	4,357.6
SUSTAINABLE URBANISATION AND HOUSING	108.1	493.1	630.4	481.4
DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION	89.3	238.8	228.6	190.3
HUMAN CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT	7,769.6	7,882.4	10,070.4	10,849.2
INNOVATION, TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSFER	268.8	1,106.5	346.9	415.9
PUBLIC SECTOR TRANSFORMATION	209.1	227.6	200.4	240.3
COMMUNITY MOBILIZATION AND MINDSET CHANGE	60.0	43.5	69.3	83.1
GOVERNANCE AND SECURITY	7,405.3	8,510.1	8,908.8	10,550.0
DEVELOPMENT PLAN IMPLEMENTATION	1,313.1	1,966.3	2,261.1	2,707.3
REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT	528.7	1,411.4	1,454.2	1,649.9
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE	364.5	386.9	481.4	577.1
LEGISLATION, OVERSIGHT & REPRESENTATION	895.3	908.0	978.6	1,173.2
LOCAL GOVERNMENT	3,516.7	26.0	-	-
Interest Payments Due	5,911.7	6,221.7	9,606.0	9,808.3
Domestic Interest	4,711.3	4,877.4	7,992.6	8,217.5
External Interest	1,200.4	1,344.4	1,613.4	1,590.7
Total Centre	24,139.2	26,195.7	32,144.8	32,931.4
Total Local Government Programmes	5,710.3	5,425.2	5,621.0	7,950.5
Total Interest	5,911.7	6,221.7	9,606.0	9,808.3
Grand total	35,761.3	37,842.6	47,371.7	50,690.2

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

Table 18: Consolidated Expenditures excl Donor Projects
National Budgetary Framework Program Classifications (billion shillings)

	Outturn 2022/23	Outturn 2023/24	Budget 2024/25	Proj Outturn 2024/25
AGRO-INDUSTRIALIZATION	928.5	1,010.3	1,135.4	1,361.3
MINERAL DEVELOPMENT	55.7	71.7	484.1	580.4
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF PETROLEUM RESOURCES	830.7	478.9	454.2	544.5
MANUFACTURING	506.9	104.9	162.8	195.2
TOURISM DEVELOPMENT	105.9	143.6	297.9	357.1
CLIMATE CHANGE, NATURAL RESOURCE, ENVIRONMENT AND WATER MANA	316.9	298.1	226.4	271.4
PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT	1,595.2	1,053.7	1,636.2	1,961.6
SUSTAINABLE ENERGY DEVELOPMENT	603.7	489.2	187.8	225.2
INTEGRATED TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	3,180.1	2,908.0	1,932.9	2,317.3
SUSTAINABLE URBANISATION AND HOUSING	108.1	120.7	98.0	117.5
DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION	89.3	133.1	66.1	79.2
HUMAN CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT	6,769.1	7,228.3	7,695.6	9,226.0
INNOVATION, TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSFER	213.6	1,009.1	346.9	415.9
PUBLIC SECTOR TRANSFORMATION	209.1	227.6	200.4	240.3
COMMUNITY MOBILIZATION AND MINDSET CHANGE	60.0	43.5	69.3	83.1
GOVERNANCE AND SECURITY	7,315.6	8,411.3	8,655.5	10,376.9
DEVELOPMENT PLAN IMPLEMENTATION	1,293.7	1,933.1	2,254.4	2,702.8
REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT	528.7	1,406.2	1,272.9	1,526.0
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE	364.5	386.9	481.4	577.1
LEGISLATION, OVERSIGHT & REPRESENTATION	895.3	908.0	978.6	1,173.2
LOCAL GOVERNMENT	59.0	26.0	-	-
Interest Payments Due	5,911.7	6,221.7	9,606.0	9,808.3
Domestic Interest	4,711.3	4,877.4	7,992.6	8,217.5
External Interest	1,200.4	1,344.4	1,613.4	1,590.7
Total Centre	20,681.5	22,298.8	22,618.6	26,420.3
Total Local Government Programmes	5,710.3	5,425.2	5,564.2	7,911.7
Total Interest	5,911.7	6,221.7	9,606.0	9,808.3
Grand total	32,303.6	33,945.7	37,788.8	44,140.2

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

Table 19: Function Classification of Budgetary Central Government Outlays (GFSM 2001 framework), 2020/21 - 2024/25 (billion shillings)

	Outturn 2020/21	Outturn 2021/22	Outturn 2022/23	Outturn 2023/24	Budget 2024/25	Proj Outturn 2024/25
Total Outlays	34,383.0	34,109.2	19,579.3	39,029.2	47,126.7	49,827.9
General public services	9,953.0	10,581.3	6,795.9	13,546.8	17,316.6	17,226.9
Public debt transactions	4,056.4	3,282.7	4,261.7	6,061.5	9,606.0	9,808.3
Transfers of general character between levels of gover	497.5	534.2	539.8	7,405.3	1,375.6	1,368.4
Defense	5,416.7	4,067.5	2,001.8	3,990.4	5,271.0	7,141.6
Public order and safety	307.8	1,810.3	394.7	786.8	1,371.7	1,482.9
Economic affairs	4,427.5	7,490.4	3,849.5	7,673.6	9,265.6	9,758.2
General Economic, Commercial and Labour Affairs	194.0	406.7	3.5	6.9	8.4	8.8
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	648.4	864.3	733.3	1,323.6	1,765.1	1,859.0
Fuel and Energy	293.6	973.4	555.2	1,106.7	1,336.3	1,407.3
Mining, manufacturing, and construction	158.6	193.0	26.5	52.8	63.7	67.1
Transport	1,744.7	3,243.0	2,021.2	4,491.3	4,864.9	5,123.5
Communication	57.7	121.6	24.8	426.6	59.7	62.8
Environmental protection	153.8	357.6	109.3	218.0	513.2	477.2
Housing and community amenities	717.2	822.7	192.5	383.7	563.3	587.9
Health	2,019.5	2,769.4	2,171.1	4,327.9	5,275.8	5,573.6
Outpatient services	10.1	12.2	-	-	23.2	24.5
Hospital services	87.6	643.8	187.2	373.2	455.0	480.7
Public health services	8.1	160.5	791.9	1,578.6	1,924.3	2,033.0
Recreation, culture and religion	36.3	21.4	-	-	123.3	123.3
Education	2,212.5	3,527.4	2,806.2	5,593.9	7,054.5	7,313.5
Pre-primary and primary education	17.6	64.2	-	-	4,674.8	4,846.5
Secondary education	23.9	21.8	-	-	30.6	31.8
Tertiary education	98.0	918.1	16.3	32.5	1,437.3	1,490.1
Social protection	198.5	526.0	29.8	59.4	371.7	142.6

Note: ⁵ Published to facilitate international comparisons. Includes transfers to local governments

Source: Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development

Table 20a: Function classification of central government recurrent expenditure, 2020/21 - 2023/24 (million shillings)

Function	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24'
General Public Services	5,894,027	8,959,838	8,499,809	11,252,360	12,307,320
Defence	1,355,995	1,490,695	2,316,908	2,062,501	2,812,031
Public order and safety	1,299,115	1,457,482	1,936,457	1,833,594	2,171,381
Economic Affairs	1,263,991	1,537,838	1,631,567	1,986,952	2,161,350
Transport (include road, railway, air transport, otl	547,049	607,076	520,395	604,964	806,621
Agriculture , Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	209,596	227,210	271,267	252,106	266,890
Communication	61,816	55,510	67,930	75,940	124,526
Fuel and Energy Affairs And Services	125,251	106,815	71,813	59,414	71,407
Other Economic Affairs NEC	320,280	541,227	700,162	994,527	420,265
Environment Protection	46,906	53,637	54,994	46,451	73,841
Housing and Community amenities	58,725	70,169	103,860	76,198	137,816
Water Supply	5,678	6,354	7,638	6,852	12,504
Housing & Community Amenities n.e.c.	53,047	63,815	96,222	69,346	93,060
Health	765,329	1,032,559	1,241,622	1,162,339	1,341,466
Recreation, Culture, and religion	5,490	9,228	44,880	61,953	85,143
Education	1,107,269	1,251,273	1,498,556	1,473,633	1,513,237
Social Protection	194,017	150,156	319,986	208,865	208,729
Total	11,990,865	16,012,876	17,648,639	20,164,847	22,812,314

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Note: (i) Transfers from Treasury to decentralised districts and Urban Administration are excluded.

(ii) 'Revised data

Table 20b: Function classification of central government recurrent expenditure, 2020/21 - 2023/24 (by percentage)

Function	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24'
General Public Services	49.2	56.0	48.2	55.8	54.0
Defence	11.3	9.3	13.1	10.2	12.3
Public order and safety	10.8	9.1	11.0	9.1	9.5
Economic Affairs	10.5	9.6	9.2	9.9	9.5
Transport (include road, railway, air transport, otl	4.6	3.8	2.9	3.0	3.5
Agriculture , Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.2
Communication	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5
Fuel and Energy Affairs And Services	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.3
Other Economic Affairs NEC	2.7	3.4	4.0	4.9	1.8
Environment Protection	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
Housing and Community amenities	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.6
Water Supply	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Housing & Community Amenities n.e.c.	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4
Health	6.4	6.4	7.0	5.8	5.9
Recreation, Culture, and religion	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.4
Education	9.2	7.8	8.5	7.3	6.6
Social Protection	1.6	0.9	1.8	1.0	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 21a: Economic classification of central government recurrent expenditure 2019/20 - 2023/24, (million shillings)

Economic classification	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24'
Compensation of employees	3,571,396	3,943,214	5,011,601	4,908,392	5,384,163
Wages and salaries (In cash)	3,430,718	3,779,623	4,838,572	4,715,890	5,170,077
Social contributions	140,678	163,591	173,030	192,501	214,087
Actual contributions	130,492	159,928	170,529	184,196	192,869
Imputed contributions	10,186	3,663	2,500	8,305	21,217
Use of goods and services	3,323,582	4,269,343	4,576,764	4,166,814	5,754,464
Interest	2,932,364	4,055,558	4,966,430	5,911,733	6,221,745
To nonresidents	0	0	0	0	0
To residents other than general governi	0	0	0	0	0
Subsidies	0	0	0	0	2,400
Grants	1,347,928	2,989,817	2,052,857	4,059,828	3,762,501
To international organizations	58,169	49,412	49,276	69,281	83,323
To other general government units	1,288,919	2,939,565	2,002,741	3,983,780	3,620,155
To Non-government organizations	840	840	840	6767.091999	59023.03303
Social benefits	421,580	453,038	512,735	730,480	850,292
Other expense	394,014	301,905	528,251	387,601	836,749
Property expense other than interest	0	0	0	0	0
Rent	1431	125	551.789899	0	0
Miscellaneous other expense	392,583	301,780	527,699	387,601	836,749
Expense	11,990,865	16,012,876	17,648,639	20,164,847	22,812,314

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Note: (i) Transfers from Central Government to decentralized districts and Urban Administration are not included
(ii) ' Revised figures

Table 21b: Economic classification of central government recurrent expenditure 2019/20 - 2023/24, (by percentage)

Economic classification	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24'
Compensation of employees	29.8	24.6	28.4	24.3	23.6
Wages and salaries (In cash)	28.6	23.6	27.4	23.4	22.7
Social contributions	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9
Actual contributions	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8
Imputed contributions	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Use of goods and services	27.7	26.7	25.9	20.7	25.2
Interest	24.5	25.3	28.1	29.3	27.3
To nonresidents	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
To residents other than general governi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Subsidies	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Grants	11.2	18.7	11.6	20.1	16.5
To international organizations	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
To other general government units	10.7	18.4	11.3	19.8	15.9
To Non-government organizations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Social benefits	3.5	2.8	2.9	3.6	3.7
Other expense	3.3	1.9	3.0	1.9	3.7
Property expense other than interest	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rent	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous other expense	3.3	1.9	3.0	1.9	3.7
Expense	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 22a: Function classification of central government development expenditure, 2019/20-2023/24 (million shillings)

Function	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24'
General Public Services	256,665	407,609	591,120	561,705	537,360
Defence	2,794,251	3,725,457	2,166,833	1,996,776	1,668,813
Public order and safety	400,165	416,875	344,040	374,444	472,222
Economic Affairs	3,461,773	3,740,246	2,733,036	2,320,142	2,256,374
Transport (include road, railway, air transport, other transport etc.)	2,531,605	2,712,347	1,921,630	1,415,210	1,442,288
Agriculture , Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	338,102	462,802	370,658	274,276	306,307
Communication	28,889	12,820	30,287	12,376	2,656
Fuel and Energy Affairs And Services	299,750	357,363	277,322	422,798	374,477
Other Economic Affairs NEC	263,427	194,914	133,138	195,483	54,182
Environment Protection	60,228	52,618	24,058	57,139	46,325
Housing and Community amenities	274,723	409,914	458,007	337,630	433,076
Water Supply	234,263	356,463	382,915	308,113	381,582
Housing & Community Amenities n.e.c.	40,460	53,451	75,092	29,516	38,744
Health	873,774	165,396	395,170	138,916	131,949
Recreation, Culture, and religion	0	0	0	-	146,968
Education	90,497	152,497	222,333	138,738	173,456
Social Protection	49,765	21,247	21,320	11,042	6,434
Total	8,261,841	9,091,859	6,955,917	5,936,532	5,872,977

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Note: (i) Transfers from Treasury to decentralized districts and Urban Administration excluded.

(ii) 'Revised figures

Table 22b: Function classification of central government development expenditure , 2019/20- 2023/24 (million shillings)

Function	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24'
General Public Services	3.1	4.5	8.5	9.5	9.1
Defence	33.8	41.0	31.2	33.6	28.4
Public order and safety	4.8	4.6	4.9	6.3	8.0
Economic Affairs	41.9	41.1	39.3	39.1	38.4
Transport (include road, railway, air transport, other transport etc)	30.6	29.8	27.6	23.8	24.6
Agriculture , Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	4.1	5.1	5.3	4.6	5.2
Communication	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.0
Fuel and Energy Affairs And Services	3.6	3.9	4.0	7.1	6.4
Other Economic Affairs NEC	3.2	2.1	1.9	3.3	0.9
Environment Protection	0.7	0.6	0.3	1.0	0.8
Housing and Community amenities	3.3	4.5	6.6	5.7	7.4
Water Supply	2.8	3.9	5.5	5.2	6.5
Housing & Community Amenties n.e.c.	0.5	0.6	1.1	0.5	0.7
Health	10.6	1.8	5.7	2.3	2.2
Recreation, Culture, and region	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5
Education	1.1	1.7	3.2	2.3	3.0
Social Protection	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 23a: Economic classification of central government development expenditure, 2019/20 - 2023/24 (million shillings)

Economic classification	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24'
Compensation of employees	103,192	104,671	104,669	117,931	126,356
Wages and salaries in cash	98,028	99,420	99,019	108,117	115,528
Social contributions	5,165	5,251	5,650	9,814	10,828
Actual contributions	4,717	4,760	4,867	9,710	10,828
Imputed contributions	447,996	491.094591	782.507288	104.135801	0
Use of goods and services	1,040,159	484,897	445,058	701,745	772,787
Interest	0	0	0	0	0
To nonresidents	0	0	0	0	0
To residents other than general government	0	0	0	0	0
Subsidies	0	0	0	2400.4	0
Grants	449,585	287,891	414,066	536,145	361,247
To international organizations	266,701	218,025	359,377	6,372	3,118
To other general government units	182,884	69,866	36,050	529,767	358,129
To Non government organizations	0	0	18638.46835	5	0
Social benefits	2,479	5,573	6,123	3,442	3,351
Other expense	186,616	204,352	174,983	24,167	17,302
Property expense than interest	0	0	0	0	0
Rent	0	60	304	0	0
Miscellaneous other expense	186,616	204,292	174,679	24,167	17,302
Expense	1,782,031	1,087,383	1,144,899	1,384,647	1,281,043

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Note: (i)' Revised figures

Table 23b: Economic classification of central government development expenditure by, percentage 2019/20 - 2023/24

Economic classification	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24'
Compensation of employees	5.8	9.6	9.1	8.5	9.9
Wages and salaries in cash	5.5	9.1	8.6	7.8	9.0
Social contributions	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.8
Actual contributions	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.8
Imputed contributions	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Use of goods and services	58.4	44.6	38.9	50.7	60.3
Interest	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
To nonresidents	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
To residents other than general government	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Subsidies	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
Grants	25.2	26.5	36.2	38.7	28.2
To international organizations	15.0	20.1	31.4	0.5	0.2
To other general government units	10.3	6.4	3.1	38.3	28.0
To Non government organizations	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0
Social benefits	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.3
Other expense	10.5	18.8	15.3	1.7	1.4
Property expense than interest	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rent	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous other expense	10.5	18.8	15.3	1.7	1.4
Expense	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 24a: Function classification of donor funded central government development, expenditure 2019/20 - 2023/24 (million shillings)

Function	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
General Public Services	4,205,845	2,843,485	2,963,336	4,229,747	999,987
Defence	279,336	396,481	201,501	-	297,034
Public order and safety	228,324	119,852	5,135	7,879	-
Economic Affairs	2,777,405	2,425,365	2,066,862	1,998,071	2,247,047
Transport (include road, railway, air transport, other transport etc)	817,943	1,438,488	1,042,468	1,278,867	1,469,620
Agriculture , Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	854,191	132,645	126,883	214,977	134,755
Communication	53,196	94,607	38,908	0	63,155
Other Economic Affairs NEC	1,052,075	759,625	858,603	504,227	141,148
Environment Protection	287	54,538	28,622	24,681	15,314
Housing and Community amenities	383,926	577,081	512,261	420,339	425,379
Water Supply	328,678	566,970	468,902	317,282	374,331
Housing & Community Amenties n.e.c.	55,248	10,111	43,358	103,057	0
Health	406,129	398,561	576,166	708,878	329,615
Recreation, Culture, and religion	-	-	-	-	-
Education	214,709	176,394	238,345	53,340	140,529
Social Protection	264,353	233,759	314,867	117,746	16,149
Grand Total	8,760,313	7,225,516	6,907,094	7,560,681	4,471,054

*Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics**Note: (i)' Revised figures***Table 24b: Function classification of donor funded central government development, expenditure 2019/20 - 2023/24, (percentage share)**

Function	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
General Public Services	48.0	39.4	42.9	55.9	22.4
Defence	3.2	5.5	2.9	0.0	6.6
Public order and safety	2.6	1.7	0.1	0.1	0.0
Economic Affairs	31.7	33.6	29.9	26.4	50.3
Transport (include road, railway, air transport, other transport etc)	9.3	19.9	15.1	16.9	32.9
Agriculture , Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	9.8	1.8	1.8	2.8	3.0
Communication	0.6	1.3	0.6	0.0	1.4
Other Economic Affairs NEC	12.0	10.5	12.4	6.7	3.2
Environment Protection	0.0	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.3
Housing and Community amenities	4.4	8.0	7.4	5.6	9.5
Water Supply	3.8	7.8	6.8	4.2	8.4
Housing & Community Amenties n.e.c.	0.6	0.1	0.6	1.4	0.0
Health	4.6	5.5	8.3	9.4	7.4
Recreation, Culture, and religion	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Education	2.5	2.4	3.5	0.7	3.1
Social Protection	3.0	3.2	4.6	1.6	0.4
Grand Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

*Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics**Note: (i)' Revised figures*

Table 25a: Function classification of local government expenditure, 2019/20 – 2023/24 (million shillings),

Function	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
General Public Services	1,171,247	1,233,718	1,251,661	1,284,457	1,273,892	484,495
Defence	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Order and Safety	386.6328035	4267.817608	142.288436	146.51334	26.000523	41.3046932
Economic Affairs	379,961	429,701	756,469	880,004	948,420	1,526,905
Agriculture	171,316	174,441	315,853	320,329	337,890	569,930
Construction/Works	207,143	253,320	435,702	558,871	609,696	955,589
Labour	625	779	690	595	656	1,090
Other Economic Affairs nec	877	1,161	4,224	209	179	296
Environmental Protection	32,438	36,411	52,813	49,957	55,312	90,703
Housing and Community amenities	69,952	76,829	70,392	59,740	64,373	107,630
Housing	1,619	3,030	3,424	4,449	4,841	7,577
Water Supply	8,191	12,773	12,994	10,487	10,906	19,239
Other Community Development	60,143	61,026	53,974	44,804	48,627	80,813
Health	583,212	590,456	839,225	1,073,663	1,125,148	1,893,121
Recreation, Culture and Religion	14797.65163	10846.00465	708.552981	341.16139	276.91172	476.544746
Education	1,748,964	1,762,158	1,894,980	2,309,810	2,440,083	4,071,357
Primary	964,646	1,099,427	1,189,713	1,467,924	1,551,441	2,589,074
Secondary	417,245	478,325	512,568	624,709	660,250	1,101,615
Tertiary	76,315	87,867	95,043	118,194	124,937	208,506
Other Education	290,757	96,539	97,657	98,983	103,455	172,162
Social Protection	19,481	11,314	9,869	8,319	9,012	14,974
Total	4,020,438	4,155,701	4,876,260	5,666,437	5,916,543	8,189,703

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Note: (i) Local government expenditure is a summation of Districts and Municipalities' expenditures.

Table 25b: Function classification of local government expenditure, 2019/20 – 2023/24 (by percentage)

Function	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
General Public Services	29.1	29.7	25.7	22.7	21.5	5.9
Defence	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Public Order and Safety	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Economic Affairs	9.5	10.3	15.5	15.5	16.0	18.6
Agriculture	4.3	4.2	6.5	5.7	5.7	7.0
Construction/Works	5.2	6.1	8.9	9.9	10.3	11.7
Labour	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other Economic Affairs nec	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Environmental Protection	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.1
Housing and Community amenities	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.3
Housing	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Water Supply	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other Community Development	1.5	1.5	1.1	0.8	0.8	1.0
Health	14.5	14.2	17.2	18.9	19.0	23.1
Recreation, Culture and Religion	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Education	43.5	42.4	38.9	40.8	41.2	49.7
Primary	24.0	26.5	24.4	25.9	26.2	31.6
Secondary	10.4	11.5	10.5	11.0	11.2	13.5
Tertiary	1.9	2.1	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.5
Other Education	7.2	2.3	2.0	1.7	1.7	2.1
Social Protection	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 26a: Function classification of municipalities expenditure, 2017/18- 2021/22 (million shillings)

Function	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
General Public Services	253,566	237,933	201,491	207,856	171,852	286,348	432,989	351,331
Defence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Order and Safety	524	442	386.632803	420.872606	142.288436	146.51334	26.0005232	41.304693
Economic Affairs	41,353	69,744	68,863	78,538	275,443	298,574	330,616	470,304
Agriculture	5,782	6,235	6,517	6,278	22,291	21,464	28,089	40,127
Construction/Works	34,869	63,440	62,190	72,138	252,950	276,888	302,323	429,833
Labour	16	-	17.6741187	53.3445857	74.567639	96.6073733	114.929708	164.22446
Other Economic Affairs nec	685	68	138.633261	68.904711	127.35125	125.422159	89.074755	178.93885
Environmental Protection	2,363	3,091	4,077	5,031	6,808	10,971	14,916	21,622
Housing and Community amen	7,112	9,888	6,146	7,982	12,257	15,025	16,358	23,528
Housing	624	499	122.21604	540.837202	2002.66251	2205.47586	2393.39421	3388.938
Water Supply	240	769	4.42158963	1091.75593	4027.70027	4407.58703	4813.67257	6815.9426
Other Community	6,249	8,621	6,019	6,349	6,227	8,412	9,151	13,323
Development								
Health	28,283	36,599	41,687	43,431	76,487	107,105	114,525	164,376
Recreation, Culture and								
Religion	963	19	1,318	947	143	151	70	123
Education	156,179	158,495	201,542	186,884	254,290	315,042	351,685	498,251
Primary	53,428	51,677	8,113	116,227	161,095	199,715	223,424	316,358
Secondary	46,483	50,195	6,885	50,882	68,569	85,000	95,098	134,655
Tertiary	13,913	6,649	1,573	10,648	12,985	16,097	18,009	25,500
Other Education	42,355	49,974	184,972	9,127	11,641	14,230	15,154	21,738
Social Protection	2,293	975	1,340	1,042	1,243	1,532	1,658	2,410
Total	492,638	517,185	526,851	532,132	798,665	1,034,893	1,262,842	1,531,985

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

(i) Figures for 2013/14 to 2017/18 include the net acquisition of non-financial assets for the municipalities.

(ii) Total for Function=Economic classification of Expense+ Net Acquisition of Non-Financial Assets

Table 26b: Function classification of municipalities expenditure, 2017/18- 2021/22 (percentage share)

Function	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
General Public Services	51.5	46.0	38.2	39.1	21.5	27.7	34.3	22.9
Defence	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Public Order and Safety	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Economic Affairs	8.4	13.5	13.1	14.8	34.5	28.9	26.2	30.7
Agriculture	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	2.8	2.1	2.2	2.6
Construction/Works	7.1	12.3	11.8	13.6	31.7	26.8	23.9	28.1
Labour	0.0	-	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other Economic Affairs nec	0.1	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Environmental Protection	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.4
Housing and Community amen	1.4	1.9	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.5
Housing	0.1	0.1	0	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Water Supply	0.0	0.1	0	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
Other Community	1.3	1.7	1.1	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.9
Development								
Health	5.7	7.1	7.9	8.2	9.6	10.3	9.1	10.7
Recreation, Culture and								
Religion	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Education	31.7	30.6	38.3	35.1	31.8	30.4	27.8	32.5
Primary	10.8	10.0	1.5	21.8	20.2	19.3	17.7	20.7
Secondary	9.4	9.7	1.3	9.6	8.6	8.2	7.5	8.8
Tertiary	2.8	1.3	0.3	2.0	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.7
Other Education	8.6	9.7	35.1	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.4
Social Protection	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Total	100	100	100	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

(i) Figures for 2013/14 to 2017/18 include the net acquisition of non-financial assets for the municipalities.

(ii) Total for Function=Economic classification of Expense+ Net Acquisition of Non-Financial Assets

Table 27: Medium term expenditure framework (excluding energy savings, arrears and non-VAT) , billion shillings, 2024/25 - 2029/2030

Programme/vote	FY 2024/25 Budget Estimates						FY 2025/26 Budget Estimates					
	Wage	Non-Wage	Domestic	External	Total excl.	Total incl.	Wage	Non-Wage	Domestic	External	Total excl.	Total incl.
	Recurrent		Dev	Financing	External	External	Recurrent		Dev	Financing	External	External
AGRO- INDUSTRIALISATION												
010 Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry & Fisheries	23.67	34.83	479.05	644.95	537.56	1,182.51	36.93	298.93	114.84	496.76	450.70	947.45
011 Ministry of Local Government	0.12	0.28	-	-	0.40	0.40	0.12	0.21	-	-	0.33	0.33
015 Trade, Industry and Cooperatives	-	1.07	-	-	1.07	1.07	-	1.82	-	-	1.82	1.82
019 Ministry of Water and Environment	1.60	0.02	44.46	284.31	46.08	330.39	1.60	-	61.57	298.50	63.17	361.67
021 East African Community	-	0.25	-	-	0.25	0.25	-	0.19	-	-	0.19	0.19
108 National Planning Authority	-	0.74	-	-	0.74	0.74	-	0.61	-	-	0.61	0.61
121 Dairy Development Authority	3.70	4.76	2.49	-	10.95	10.95	-	-	-	-	-	-
122 Kampala Capital City Authority	-	0.35	-	-	0.35	0.35	-	0.27	-	-	0.27	0.27
125 National Animal Genetic Res. Centre and Data Bank	5.74	4.96	28.34	-	39.04	39.04	5.74	5.25	65.49	-	76.48	76.48
150 National Environment Management Authority	-	1.00	1.00	-	2.00	2.00	-	0.70	0.90	-	1.60	1.60
142 National Agricultural Research Organisation	43.46	27.39	34.96	-	105.82	105.82	43.46	37.06	100.50	-	181.02	181.02
152 NAADS Secretariat	2.97	31.98	0.64	-	35.59	35.59	-	-	-	-	-	-
154 Uganda National Bureau of Standards	-	0.94	-	-	0.94	0.94	-	0.72	-	-	0.72	0.72
155 Uganda Cotton Development Organisation	1.96	2.85	0.27	-	5.08	5.08	-	-	-	-	-	-
160 Uganda Coffee Development Authority	10.13	54.54	3.32	-	67.99	67.99	-	-	-	-	-	-
161 Uganda Free Zones Authority	-	0.52	-	-	0.52	0.52	-	-	-	-	-	-
119 Uganda Registration Services Bureau	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.10	-	-	0.10	0.10
138 Uganda Investment Authority (UIA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.20	-	-	0.20	0.20
168 Uganda Freezones and Export Promotion Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.30	-	-	0.30	0.30
500 Missions Abroad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.13	-	-	8.13	8.13
601 601-999 Local Governments	141.51	56.86	82.73	-	281.10	281.10	167.99	68.79	40.42	-	277.20	277.20
SUB-TOTAL AGRO- INDUSTRIALISATION	234.85	223.33	677.26	929.26	1,135.45	2,064.71	255.84	423.28	383.71	795.25	1,062.83	1,858.09
MINERAL DEVELOPMENT												
017 Energy and Minerals	5.50	15.39	9.00	16.12	29.89	46.01	0	0	0	0	0	0
108 National Planning Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
138 Uganda Investment Authority (UIA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
161 Uganda Free Zones Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
500 Missions Abroad	-	0.05	-	-	0.05	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUB-TOTAL ENERGY DEVELOPMENT	5.50	15.44	9.00	16.12	29.94	46.06	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUSTAINABLE EXTRACTIVES INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT												
008 Ministry of Finance, Planning & Economic Dev.	-	349.56	-	379.74	349.56	729.30	0	1.5	0	0	1.5	1.5
013 Ministry of Education and Sports	-	1.00	-	-	1.00	1.00	-	1.00	-	-	1.00	1.00
017 Energy and Minerals	3.70	5.92	25.66	-	35.28	35.28	9.20	53.37	56.96	653.39	119.53	772.92
139 Petroleum Authority of Uganda	24.50	24.14	11.57	-	60.21	60.21	28.72	30.43	31.57	-	90.72	90.72
144 Uganda Police Force	-	1.00	1.00	-	2.00	2.00	-	2.00	-	-	2.00	2.00
154 Uganda National Bureau of Standards (UNBS)	-	2.60	-	-	2.60	2.60	-	2.60	-	-	2.60	2.60
150 National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)	-	1.00	1.30	-	2.30	2.30	-	2.30	0.00	-	2.30	2.30
006 Ministry of Foreign Affairs	-	0.44	-	1.13	0.44	1.57	-	1.92	-	-	1.92	1.92
007 Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs	-	0.50	-	-	0.50	0.50	-	0.50	-	-	0.50	0.50
500 Missions Abroad	-	0.31	-	-	0.31	0.31	-	0.36	-	-	0.36	0.36
SUB-TOTAL SUSTAINABLE EXTRACTIVES INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT	28.20	386.46	39.53	380.87	454.19	835.06	37.92	95.98	88.53	653.39	222.42	875.81
TOURISM DEVELOPMENT												
022 Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities	3.61	233.57	38.38	-	275.56	275.56	3.61	293.56	47.03	-	344.20	344.20
117 Uganda Tourism Board	4.76	11.33	0.04	-	16.13	16.13	4.76	51.53	0.04	-	56.33	56.33
122 Kampala Capital City Authority	-	0.60	-	-	0.60	0.60	-	0.60	-	-	0.60	0.60
020 Ministry of ICT and National Guidance	-	0.40	-	-	0.40	0.40	-	0.40	-	-	0.40	0.40
605 601-999 Local Governments	-	0.76	1.14	-	1.90	1.90	-	1.90	-	-	1.90	1.90
500 Missions Abroad	-	3.30	-	-	3.30	3.30	-	26.59	-	-	26.59	26.59
SUB-TOTAL TOURISM DEVELOPMENT	8.37	249.96	39.56	-	297.90	297.90	8.37	374.58	47.07	-	430.02	430.02
CLIMATE CHANGE, NATURAL RESOURCE, ENVIRONMENT AND WATER MA												
003 Office of the Prime Minister	0.34	15.35	-	-	15.68	15.68	0.41	20.30	-	-	20.70	20.70
011 Ministry of Local Government	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
012 Ministry of Lands, Housing & Urban Development	8.71	11.24	4.63	98.23	24.58	122.81	-	0.10	3.00	-	3.10	3.10
019 Ministry of Water and Environment	10.61	14.65	46.87	95.76	72.13	167.89	18.35	32.48	72.43	105.60	123.26	228.86
108 National Planning Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
122 Kampala Capital City Authority	-	17.96	1.34	-	19.30	19.30	-	17.96	-	-	17.96	17.96
150 National Environment Management Authority	12.17	10.54	3.23	-	25.93	25.93	13.92	16.54	7.23	-	37.69	37.69
156 Uganda Land Commission	0.68	6.77	16.92	-	24.36	24.36	-	-	-	-	-	-
157 National Forestry Authority	9.68	11.12	4.13	49.07	24.93	74.00	9.68	16.50	4.13	17.16	30.31	47.47
109 Uganda National Meteorological Authority	9.01	5.35	0.26	-	14.63	14.63	-	-	-	-	-	-
500 Missions Abroad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
606 601-999 Local Governments	-	4.82	-	4.29	4.82	9.11	-	10.32	-	-	10.32	10.32
SUB-TOTAL CLIMATE CHANGE, NATURAL RESOURCE, ENVIRONMENT AND WATER MANAGEMENT	51.19	97.79	77.38	247.36	226.36	473.72	42.36	114.19	86.79	122.76	243.34	366.10

Table 27 cont'd: Medium term expenditure framework (excluding energy savings, arrears and non-VAT) , billion shillings, 2024/25 - 2029/30

Programme/vote	FY 2024/25 Budget Estimates						FY 2025/26 Budget Estimates					
	Wage	Non-Wage Recurrent	Domestic Dev	External Financing	Total excl. External Financing	Total incl. External	Wage	Non-Wage Recurrent	Domestic Dev	External Financing	Total excl. External Financing	Total incl. External
PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT												
008 Ministry of Finance, Planning & Economic Dev.	0.30	1,514.89	2.24	410.39	1,517.43	1,927.82	1.05	1,893.57	-	368.06	1,894.62	2,262.68
015 Ministry of Trade, Industry and Cooperatives	1.15	1.29	-	-	2.44	2.44	1.15	2.21	-	-	3.36	3.36
021 East African Community	-	1.73	-	-	1.73	1.73	-	1.73	-	-	1.73	1.73
023 Ministry of Kampala Capital City and Metropolitan Affairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
108 National Planning Authority	-	0.25	-	-	0.25	0.25	-	0.25	-	-	0.25	0.25
119 Uganda Registration Services Bureau	4.35	5.01	0.12	-	9.48	9.48	4.35	5.13	-	-	9.48	9.48
123 National Lotteries and Gaming Regulatory Board	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
153 PPDA	0.94	0.38	-	-	1.32	1.32	0.94	1.62	-	-	2.56	2.56
154 Uganda National Bureau of Standards	25.86	20.50	4.55	-	50.90	50.90	25.86	67.50	35.55	-	128.91	128.91
136 Uganda Export Promotion Board	1.56	5.08	0.03	-	6.67	6.67	-	-	-	-	-	-
138 Uganda Investment Authority (UIA)	6.83	5.07	0.52	-	12.42	12.42	6.83	17.30	217.97	-	242.10	242.10
140 Capital Markets Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
161 Uganda Free Zones Authority	2.71	2.12	2.34	-	7.17	7.17	-	-	-	-	-	-
162 Uganda Microfinance Regulatory Authority	3.36	4.95	0.22	-	8.52	8.52	-	-	-	-	-	-
163 Uganda Retirement Benefits Regulatory Authority	7.82	5.60	-	-	13.42	13.42	7.82	5.76	0.72	-	14.30	14.30
500 Missions Abroad	-	1.51	-	-	1.51	1.51	-	12.71	-	-	12.71	12.71
122 Kampala Capital City Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.50	-	-	0.50	0.50
110 Uganda Industrial Research Institute	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.50	-	-	0.50	0.50
168 Uganda Freezones and Export Promotion Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.71	6.41	2.36	-	16.47	16.47
167 Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.50	-	-	0.50	0.50
607 601-999 Local Governments	-	2.23	0.74	-	2.97	2.97	-	8.08	0.79	-	8.87	8.87
SUB-TOTAL PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT	54.88	1,570.60	10.75	410.39	1,636.22	2,046.62	55.71	2,023.77	257.39	368.06	2,336.86	2,704.92
MANUFACTURING												
006 Ministry of Foreign Affairs	-	0.09	-	-	0.09	0.09	-	1.20	-	-	1.20	1.20
008 Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
015 Trade, Industry and Cooperatives	1.75	154.39	4.82	-	160.95	160.95	3.19	208.18	6.28	-	217.64	217.64
110 Uganda Industrial Research Institute	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.30	-	-	0.30	0.30
138 Uganda Investment Authority (UIA)	0.54	0.01	-	155.56	0.55	156.11	0.54	0.30	-	90.97	0.84	91.81
154 Uganda National Bureau of Standards	-	0.59	-	-	0.59	0.59	-	0.66	-	-	0.66	0.66
161 Uganda Free Zones Authority	-	0.03	-	-	0.03	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-
108 National Planning Authority	-	0.10	-	-	0.10	0.10	-	0.10	-	-	0.10	0.10
136 Uganda Export Promotion Board	-	0.30	-	-	0.30	0.30	-	-	-	-	-	-
007 Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs	-	0.20	-	-	0.20	0.20	-	0.20	-	-	0.20	0.20
119 Uganda Registration Services Bureau	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.20	-	-	0.20	0.20
168 Uganda Freezones and Export Promotion Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
500 Missions Abroad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUB-TOTAL MANUFACTURING	2.29	155.70	4.82	155.56	162.81	318.37	3.73	211.14	6.28	90.97	221.14	312.11
INTEGRATED TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES												
016 Works and Transport	15.40	138.12	484.05	1,365.59	637.57	2,003.16	53.27	677.55	889.45	4,070.70	1,620.27	5,690.97
023 Ministry of Kampala Capital City and Metropolitan Affairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
113 Uganda National Roads Authority (UNRA)	68.55	24.66	417.50	1,311.46	510.71	1,822.18	-	-	-	-	-	-
118 Road Fund	3.95	399.29	-	-	403.23	403.23	-	-	-	-	-	-
122 KCCA Road Rehabilitation Grant	-	-	161.07	308.01	161.07	469.08	-	-	202.00	264.51	202.00	466.51
609 601-999 Local Governments	-	176.00	44.31	-	220.31	220.31	-	176.00	50.12	-	226.12	226.12
SUB-TOTAL INTEGRATED TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	87.90	738.06	1,106.93	2,985.06	1,932.90	4,917.96	53.27	853.55	1,141.57	4,335.21	2,048.38	6,383.60
SUSTAINABLE ENERGY DEVELOPMENT												
013 Ministry of Education and Sports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
017 Energy and Minerals	7.51	33.46	141.59	947.45	182.57	1,130.02	7.80	56.88	301.53	660.55	366.20	1,026.75
150 National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)	-	0.10	-	-	0.10	0.10	-	0.10	-	-	0.10	0.10
008 Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development	-	2.61	-	-	2.61	2.61	-	3.00	-	-	3.00	3.00
012 Ministry of Lands, Housing & Urban Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.50	-	-	0.50	0.50
154 Uganda National Bureau of Standards (UNBS)	-	0.95	-	-	0.95	0.95	-	0.95	-	-	0.95	0.95
007 Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs	-	0.50	-	-	0.50	0.50	-	0.50	-	-	0.50	0.50
005 Ministry of Public Service	-	0.50	-	-	0.50	0.50	-	0.50	-	-	0.50	0.50
006 Ministry of Foreign Affairs	-	0.59	-	-	0.59	0.59	-	0.59	-	-	0.59	0.59
308 Soroti University	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.00	-	-	2.00	2.00
500 Missions Abroad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUB-TOTAL SUSTAINABLE ENERGY DEVELOPMENT	7.51	38.71	141.59	947.45	187.81	1,135.27	7.80	65.01	301.53	660.55	374.34	1,034.88
DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION												
013 Ministry of Education and Sports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
020 Ministry of ICT and National Guidance	1.79	38.01	0.57	-	40.37	40.37	13.13	90.57	0.57	-	104.27	104.27
111 National Curriculum Development Centre	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
119 Uganda Registration Services Bureau	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
122 Kampala Capital City Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
123 National Lotteries and Gaming Regulatory Board	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
126 National Information Technology Authority	8.85	16.83	0.02	162.53	25.69	188.22	10.31	30.07	40.02	197.08	80.39	277.48
SUB-TOTAL DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION	10.63	54.84	0.59	162.53	66.06	228.59	23.44	120.64	40.59	197.08	184.67	381.75
SUSTAINABLE URBANISATION AND HOUSING												
011 Ministry of Local Government	1.11	0.02	-	-	1.13	1.13	1.11	0.50	-	-	1.61	1.61
012 Ministry of Lands, Housing & Urban Development	7.69	79.93	6.34	35.44	93.97	129.41	16.69	99.40	39.58	86.45	155.67	242.12
016 Ministry of Works and Transport	1.78	0.99	-	-	2.77	2.77	1.78	1.20	-	-	2.98	2.98
023 Ministry of Kampala Capital City and Metropolitan Affairs	-	0.12	-	444.40	0.12	444.53	-	13.99	15.00	1,162.77	28.99	1,191.76
122 Kampala Capital City Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.50	-	-	0.50	0.50
161 Uganda Free Zones Authority	-	0.05	-	-	0.05	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-
168 Uganda Freezones and Export Promotion Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
108 National Planning Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.90	-	-	5.90	5.90
156 Uganda Land Commission	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.09	16.94	26.92	-	44.95	44.95
610 601-999 Local Governments	-	-	-	52.51	-	52.51	-	-	-	2.01	-	2.01
SUB-TOTAL SUSTAINABLE URBANISATION AND HOUSING	10.58	81.12	6.34	532.35	98.05	630.40	20.67	138.42	81.50	1,251.24	240.59	1,491.83

Table 27 cont'd: Medium term expenditure framework (excluding energy savings, arrears and non-VAT) - billion shillings, 2024/25 - 2029/30

Programme/vote	FY 2024/25 Budget Estimates						FY 2025/26 Budget Estimates					
	Wage	Non-Wage Recurrent	Domestic Dev	External Financing	Total excl. External Financing	Total incl. External	Wage	Non-Wage Recurrent	Domestic Dev	External Financing	Total excl. External Financing	Total incl. External
HUMAN CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT												
003 Office of the Prime Minister	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
119 Uganda Registration Services Bureau	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.04	-	-	-	6.04	6.04
011 Ministry of Local Government	-	0.02	-	-	0.02	0.02	-	0.02	-	-	0.02	0.02
013 Ministry of Education and Sports	46.68	281.43	34.75	489.94	362.85	852.79	53.07	451.02	35.93	288.56	540.02	828.58
014 Ministry of Health	22.35	129.48	66.31	1,125.72	218.13	1,343.86	22.69	131.67	148.18	1,261.60	302.54	1,564.14
018 Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development	2.73	148.82	-	205.34	151.55	356.89	5.67	290.40	2.56	138.37	298.64	437.00
019 Ministry of Water and Environment	4.09	0.45	125.41	396.31	129.95	526.26	4.09	0.45	208.30	628.00	212.84	840.85
021 East African Community	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
107 Uganda AIDS Commission	6.12	10.12	0.56	-	16.79	16.79	6.12	19.72	0.56	-	26.39	26.39
108 National Planning Authority	-	7.60	-	-	7.60	7.60	-	9.86	-	-	9.86	9.86
305 Bustema University	37.56	14.61	5.38	-	57.55	57.55	37.56	24.18	11.40	-	73.15	73.15
114 Uganda Cancer Institute	19.16	39.61	14.11	57.04	72.88	129.92	26.08	50.63	101.61	47.73	178.32	226.04
115 Uganda Heart Institute	16.05	30.61	8.03	92.81	54.68	147.49	18.06	31.14	8.03	61.50	57.23	118.73
116 National Medical Stores	20.32	694.73	5.99	-	721.04	721.04	20.32	695.85	1.43	-	717.60	717.60
122 Kampala Capital City Authority	63.60	14.33	3.16	-	81.10	81.10	62.07	24.60	-	-	86.67	86.67
124 Equal Opportunities Commission	-	0.77	-	-	0.77	0.77	-	3.95	-	-	3.95	3.95
306 Muni University	23.58	7.97	4.28	-	35.82	35.82	23.75	11.87	3.76	-	39.38	39.38
128 Uganda National Examinations Board	13.93	103.67	11.54	-	129.15	129.15	17.13	132.81	10.41	-	160.35	160.35
132 Education Service Commission	2.89	6.14	2.19	-	11.22	11.22	3.15	7.75	1.58	-	12.49	12.49
134 Health Service Commission	2.58	8.59	0.05	-	11.22	11.22	2.84	11.36	7.05	-	21.24	21.24
138 Uganda Investment Authority (UIA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
149 National Population Council	2.99	4.21	-	-	7.20	7.20	-	-	-	-	-	-
301 Makerere University	221.61	121.77	13.84	-	357.21	357.21	221.61	135.08	23.39	10.53	380.08	390.61
302 Mbarara University	41.83	15.35	3.56	-	60.73	60.73	43.33	23.48	34.74	-	101.54	101.54
303 Makerere University Business School	84.08	37.97	1.91	-	123.97	123.97	91.79	60.60	1.88	-	154.28	154.28
304 Kyambogo University	67.17	67.78	3.32	-	138.27	138.27	67.17	78.70	3.99	-	149.86	149.86
312 Uganda Management Institute	20.10	20.51	-	-	40.61	40.61	22.63	21.38	-	-	44.01	44.01
313 Mountains of the Moon University	25.22	14.00	2.01	-	41.22	41.22	25.22	15.93	5.15	-	46.30	46.30
309 Gulu University	41.43	22.72	6.90	-	71.06	71.06	45.70	30.91	19.32	-	95.93	95.93
151 Uganda Blood Transfusion Service (UBTS)	6.88	20.53	1.67	-	29.07	29.07	12.36	28.33	4.13	-	44.81	44.81
401 Mulago Hospital Complex	50.14	56.73	4.73	7.61	111.60	119.21	50.25	64.57	23.24	-	138.06	138.06
402 Butabika Hospital	9.58	9.38	2.26	-	21.23	21.23	9.60	10.98	2.26	-	22.84	22.84
403 Arua Referral Hospital	8.98	3.62	0.11	-	12.71	12.71	9.00	4.39	4.61	-	17.99	17.99
404 Fort Portal Referral Hospital	9.82	3.71	0.11	-	13.64	13.64	9.82	4.56	0.11	-	14.49	14.49
405 Gulu Referral Hospital	9.34	6.18	0.11	-	15.64	15.64	10.35	6.47	0.11	-	16.94	16.94
406 Hoima Referral Hospital	10.00	3.39	0.11	-	13.50	13.50	10.00	4.12	0.11	-	14.23	14.23
407 Jinja Referral Hospital	13.17	8.87	0.11	-	22.14	22.14	13.21	8.97	0.11	-	22.30	22.30
408 Kabale Referral Hospital	6.98	5.04	0.11	-	12.13	12.13	7.48	6.13	0.11	-	13.72	13.72
409 Masaka Referral Hospital	8.88	3.64	0.11	-	12.63	12.63	9.90	4.62	0.11	-	14.63	14.63
410 Mbale Referral Hospital	11.31	9.87	0.11	-	21.28	21.28	11.84	7.94	1.41	-	21.19	21.19
411 Soroti Referral Hospital	8.42	3.44	0.11	-	11.97	11.97	8.44	3.33	0.11	-	11.88	11.88
412 Lira Referral Hospital	10.02	7.56	0.11	-	17.69	17.69	10.03	8.24	0.11	-	18.38	18.38
413 Mbarara Referral Hospital	9.42	8.36	0.11	-	17.89	17.89	11.44	9.21	0.11	-	20.76	20.76
414 Mubende Referral Hospital	11.10	2.44	0.14	-	13.67	13.67	11.11	3.20	0.14	-	14.45	14.45
415 Moroto Referral Hospital	8.04	4.11	0.11	-	12.26	12.26	8.05	4.33	0.11	-	12.48	12.48
416 Naguru Referral Hospital	10.73	1.88	0.22	-	12.82	12.82	10.77	4.88	7.22	-	22.87	22.87
417 Kiruddu Referral Hospital	11.09	14.16	1.38	-	26.63	26.63	11.12	16.90	1.38	-	29.39	29.39
418 Kawempe Referral Hospital	15.04	7.78	0.81	-	23.63	23.63	15.08	11.17	0.81	-	27.06	27.06
419 Entebbe Regional Referral Hospital	8.10	2.85	0.81	-	11.76	11.76	9.12	7.59	0.81	-	17.52	17.52
420 Mulago Specialized Women and Neonatal Hospital	16.10	12.95	2.04	-	31.09	31.09	16.10	16.42	2.04	-	34.56	34.56
421 Kayunga Referral Hospital	5.82	6.94	-	-	12.76	12.76	6.83	8.85	0.30	-	15.99	15.99
422 Yumbe Referral Hospital	6.28	5.51	-	-	11.80	11.80	7.30	6.19	0.10	-	13.59	13.59
310 Lira University	25.24	9.48	4.50	-	39.21	39.21	28.78	12.89	4.25	-	45.91	45.91
111 National Curriculum Development Centre	9.65	13.35	0.45	-	23.45	23.45	9.65	28.09	0.40	-	38.14	38.14
127 Uganda Virus Research Institute (UVRI)	2.42	4.80	-	-	7.21	7.21	3.91	5.44	-	-	9.34	9.34
307 Kabale University	43.70	16.94	2.33	-	62.97	62.97	43.70	24.69	2.06	-	70.45	70.45
308 Soroti University	20.77	8.23	10.13	-	39.12	39.12	24.65	15.07	10.99	-	50.71	50.71
164 National Council for Higher Education	7.79	9.43	-	-	17.23	17.23	7.79	9.16	0.10	-	17.05	17.05
165 Uganda Business and Technical Examination Board	6.17	29.32	2.80	-	38.29	38.29	-	-	-	-	-	-
169 Uganda Vocational and Technical Assessment Board	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.00	50.13	8.99	-	69.12	69.12
166 National Council of Sports	3.01	158.29	101.35	-	262.65	262.65	3.01	54.12	446.54	-	503.67	503.67
500 Missions Abroad	-	0.34	-	-	0.34	0.34	-	0.34	-	-	0.34	0.34
612 601-999 Local Governments	2,752.84	661.37	398.77	-	3,812.99	3,812.99	2,938.62	685.95	276.18	-	3,900.75	3,900.75
SUB-TOTAL HUMAN CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT	3,922.89	2,923.74	848.98	2,374.76	7,695.61	10,070.37	4,175.42	3,400.62	1,428.30	2,436.28	9,004.33	11,440.61

Table 27 cont'd: Medium term expenditure framework (excluding energy savings, arrears and non-VAT) , billion shillings, 2024/25 - 2029/2030

Programme/vote	FY 2024/25 Budget Estimates						FY 2025/26 Budget Estimates					
	Wage	Non-Wage Recurrent	Domestic dev't	Donor Project	Donor Project	Donor Project	Wage	Non-Wage Recurrent	Domestic dev't	Donor Project	Donor Project	Donor Project
INNOVATION, TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSFER												
002 State House	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
006 Ministry of Foreign Affairs	-	0.37	-	-	0.37	0.37	-	0.37	-	-	0.37	0.37
110 Uganda Industrial Research Institute	10.33	9.11	2.89	-	22.33	22.33	10.33	9.11	2.89	-	22.33	22.33
119 Uganda Registration Services Bureau	0.98	1.12	-	-	2.10	2.10	0.98	1.12	-	-	2.10	2.10
167 Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation	4.16	314.84	3.00	-	322.00	322.00	4.16	317.91	41.00	-	363.07	363.07
500 Missions Abroad	-	0.12	-	-	0.12	0.12	-	0.37	-	-	0.37	0.37
SUB-TOTAL INNOVATION, TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSFER	15.47	325.55	5.89	-	346.91	346.91	15.47	328.88	43.89	-	388.23	388.23
COMMUNITY MOBILIZATION AND MINDSET CHANGE												
001 Office of the President	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
006 Ministry of Foreign Affairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
013 Ministry of Education and Sports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
018 Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development	1.64	48.40	2.56	-	52.61	52.61	-	-	-	-	-	-
020 Ministry of ICT and National Guidance	1.02	-	-	-	1.02	1.02	-	-	-	-	-	-
112 Directorate of Ethics and Integrity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
119 Uganda Registration Services Bureau	6.04	-	-	-	6.04	6.04	-	-	-	-	-	-
122 Kampala Capital City Authority	-	0.56	-	-	0.56	0.56	-	-	-	-	-	-
123 National Lotteries and Gaming Regulatory Board	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
124 Equal Opportunities Commission	-	1.23	-	-	1.23	1.23	-	-	-	-	-	-
149 National Population Council	0.24	-	-	-	0.24	0.24	-	-	-	-	-	-
500 Missions Abroad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
615 601-999 Local Governments	-	7.64	-	-	7.64	7.64	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUB-TOTAL COMMUNITY MOBILIZATION AND MINDSET CHANGE	8.95	57.83	2.56	-	69.35	69.35	-	-	-	-	-	-
GOVERNANCE AND SECURITY												
001 Office of the President	27.23	212.74	20.12	-	260.10	260.10	31.38	279.94	20.12	-	331.45	331.45
002 State House	31.49	399.06	21.72	-	452.27	452.27	37.75	443.11	27.72	-	508.58	508.58
003 Office of the Prime Minister	0.21	0.73	-	-	0.95	0.95	0.33	2.26	-	-	2.58	2.58
004 Ministry of Defence	1,266.85	1,356.18	1,873.09	253.25	4,496.12	4,749.37	1,391.51	1,509.26	1,773.09	255.98	4,673.85	4,929.83
006 Ministry of Foreign Affairs	6.31	11.43	2.75	-	20.48	20.48	14.12	26.03	3.55	-	43.71	43.71
007 Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs	16.12	114.35	8.64	-	139.10	139.10	16.57	87.31	16.64	-	120.52	120.52
008 Ministry of Finance, Planning & Economic Dev.	-	2.02	-	-	2.02	2.02	-	3.44	-	-	3.44	3.44
009 Ministry of Internal Affairs	2.51	29.44	0.69	-	32.65	32.65	3.22	46.76	0.69	-	50.67	50.67
011 Ministry of Local Government	0.28	0.19	-	-	0.47	0.47	0.28	0.19	-	-	0.47	0.47
018 Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development	0.00	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	0.00	0.00
021 East African Community	0.96	37.88	0.09	-	38.94	38.94	1.57	37.90	0.09	-	39.57	39.57
102 Electoral Commission	38.39	452.00	65.41	-	555.80	555.80	38.39	549.25	3.35	-	590.99	590.99
103 Inspectorate of Government (IG)	23.84	30.00	14.00	-	67.84	67.84	24.47	32.40	22.80	-	79.67	79.67
105 Law Reform Commission	3.42	12.72	0.38	-	16.52	16.52	3.42	12.56	0.38	-	16.35	16.35
106 Uganda Human Rights Commission	9.02	11.02	0.48	-	20.52	20.52	11.02	15.19	6.77	-	32.97	32.97
311 Law Development Centre	10.10	17.05	4.05	-	31.20	31.20	-	-	-	-	-	-
112 Ethics and Integrity	3.24	10.18	0.06	-	13.49	13.49	3.75	10.04	0.06	-	13.86	13.86
119 Uganda Registration Services Bureau	7.72	22.79	1.20	-	31.71	31.71	7.08	35.92	3.90	-	46.89	46.89
120 National Citizenship and Immigration Control	5.28	135.26	3.45	-	143.99	143.99	6.85	163.20	20.54	-	190.59	190.59
122 Kampala Capital City Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
123 National Lotteries and Gaming Regulatory Board	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
124 Equal Opportunities Commission	-	1.22	-	-	1.22	1.22	-	1.22	-	-	1.22	1.22
129 Financial Intelligence Authority (FIA)	9.59	23.45	0.66	-	33.70	33.70	12.38	32.38	1.48	-	46.23	46.23
130 Treasury Operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
131 Auditor General	48.52	29.13	0.76	-	78.41	78.41	48.52	59.51	1.57	-	109.60	109.60
133 Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions	28.23	31.96	15.34	-	75.52	75.52	-	-	-	-	-	-
144 Uganda Police Force	495.50	266.36	163.26	-	925.12	925.12	522.48	409.28	266.27	-	1,198.03	1,198.03
145 Uganda Prisons	120.41	194.75	31.37	-	346.54	346.54	149.04	320.81	58.71	-	528.56	528.56
148 Judicial Service Commission	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
153 PPDA	12.01	5.82	1.30	-	19.13	19.13	13.65	10.89	1.30	-	25.83	25.83
158 Internal Security Organisation (ISO)	73.81	127.92	10.68	-	212.42	212.42	82.00	156.76	10.24	-	249.00	249.00
159 External Security Organisation	25.79	82.40	1.00	-	109.20	109.20	27.04	87.49	0.70	-	115.23	115.23
500 Missions Abroad	39.37	196.68	59.89	-	295.94	295.94	41.21	231.25	55.69	-	328.15	328.15
135 Directorate of Government Analytical Laboratory	3.64	15.63	22.73	-	42.00	42.00	3.67	13.86	22.73	-	40.26	40.26
023 Ministry of Kampala Capital City and Metropolitan Affairs	0.26	0.50	-	-	0.76	0.76	0.32	0.50	-	-	0.82	0.82
137 National Identification and Registration Authority (NIRA)	19.35	85.78	86.30	-	191.43	191.43	20.36	220.32	13.90	-	254.58	254.58
SUB-TOTAL GOVERNANCE AND SECURITY	2,329.50	3,916.64	2,409.41	253.25	8,655.55	8,908.80	2,512.39	4,799.01	2,332.28	255.98	9,643.68	9,899.66

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

Table 27 cont'd: Medium term expenditure framework (excluding energy savings, arrears and non-VAT) , billion shillings, 2024/25 - 2029/2030

Programme/vote	FY 2024/25 Budget Estimates						FY 2025/26 Budget Estimates					
	Wage	Non-Wage Recurrent	Domestic dev't	Donor Project	Total excl. Donor Project	Total incl. Donor Project	Wage	Non-Wage Recurrent	Domestic dev't	Donor Project	Total excl. Donor Project	Total incl. Donor Project
PUBLIC SECTOR TRANSFORMATION												
005 Ministry of Public Service	4.28	16.11	1.74	-	22.12	22.12	6.35	28.57	10.49	-	45.41	45.41
011 Ministry of Local Government	8.77	12.27	6.45	-	27.49	27.49	-	9.19	-	-	9.19	9.19
020 Ministry of Information, and Communications Technology	-	1.14	-	-	1.14	1.14	-	1.14	-	-	1.14	1.14
021 East African Community	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
023 Ministry of Kampala Capital City and Metropolitan Affairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
103 Inspectorate of Government (IG)	3.84	3.24	-	-	7.08	7.08	3.84	5.22	-	-	9.06	9.06
108 National Planning Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
111 National Curriculum Development Centre	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
122 Kampala Capital City Authority	79.90	41.15	-	-	121.04	121.04	104.26	54.55	-	-	158.81	158.81
123 National Lotteries and Gaming Regulatory Board	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
126 National Information Technologies Authority	-	0.81	-	-	0.81	0.81	-	0.81	-	-	0.81	0.81
137 National Identification and Registration Authority (NIRA)	-	0.27	-	-	0.27	0.27	-	0.27	-	-	0.27	0.27
146 Public Service Commission	3.48	8.65	0.00	-	12.13	12.13	3.74	17.93	2.54	-	24.21	24.21
147 Local Government Finance Commission	1.10	6.87	0.36	-	8.33	8.33	2.85	6.87	1.50	-	11.22	11.22
614 601-999 Local Governments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
500 Missions Abroad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUB-TOTAL PUBLIC SECTOR TRANSFORMATION	101.37	90.50	8.55	-	200.41	200.41	121.04	124.54	14.54	-	260.12	260.12
REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT												
003 Office of the Prime Minister	0.35	28.71	-	-	29.06	29.06	0.51	43.86	-	-	44.37	44.37
011 Ministry of Local Government	0.05	5.42	4.44	181.32	9.90	191.22	30.54	19.11	6.23	114.14	55.87	170.01
108 National Planning Authority	-	0.10	-	-	0.10	0.10	-	0.10	-	-	0.10	0.10
138 Uganda Investment Authority (UIA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
147 Local Government Finance Commission	-	0.10	-	-	0.10	0.10	-	2.11	-	-	2.11	2.11
010 Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries	-	0.30	-	-	0.30	0.30	-	-	-	-	-	-
015 Ministry of Trade, Industry and Co-Operatives	-	0.10	-	-	0.10	0.10	-	0.10	-	-	0.10	0.10
016 Ministry of Works, and Communications	-	0.40	-	-	0.40	0.40	-	-	-	-	-	-
017 Ministry of Energy and Minerals	-	0.15	-	-	0.15	0.15	-	-	-	-	-	-
020 Ministry of Information, and Communications Technology	-	0.20	-	-	0.20	0.20	-	0.15	-	-	0.15	0.15
022 Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Heritage	-	0.05	-	-	0.05	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-
142 National Agricultural Research Organization(NARO)	-	0.10	-	-	0.10	0.10	-	-	-	-	-	-
617 601-999 Local Governments	457.47	650.33	124.63	-	1,232.43	1,232.43	446.92	777.20	192.56	-	1,416.69	1,416.69
SUB-TOTAL REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT	457.86	685.95	129.07	181.32	1,272.88	1,454.20	477.96	842.63	198.79	114.14	1,519.38	1,633.52
DEVELOPMENT PLAN IMPLEMENTATION												
001 Office of the President	0.28	21.08	-	-	21.36	21.36	0.28	22.08	-	-	22.36	22.36
003 Office of the Prime Minister	3.26	50.96	3.47	-	57.70	57.70	5.95	64.24	5.47	12.21	75.66	87.87
006 Ministry of Foreign Affairs	-	0.33	-	-	0.33	0.33	-	0.91	-	-	0.91	0.91
008 Ministry of Finance, Planning & Economic Dev.	8.01	236.94	177.84	6.65	422.79	429.45	11.03	290.92	176.86	33.96	478.81	512.77
011 Ministry of Local Government	0.16	4.77	-	-	4.93	4.93	0.16	9.52	-	-	9.68	9.68
023 Ministry of Kampala Capital City and Metropolitan Affairs	-	0.05	-	-	0.05	0.05	-	0.05	-	-	0.05	0.05
103 Inspectorate of Government (IG)	-	-	7.06	-	7.06	7.06	-	-	-	-	-	-
108 National Planning Authority	15.57	38.54	10.81	-	64.93	64.93	21.46	27.66	44.92	-	94.04	94.04
119 Uganda Registration Services Bureau	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
122 Kampala Capital City Authority	-	9.49	0.44	-	9.92	9.92	-	9.49	19.62	-	29.10	29.10
131 OAG	-	4.00	-	-	4.00	4.00	-	4.00	-	-	4.00	4.00
141 URA	299.36	375.83	57.37	-	732.55	732.55	400.26	412.25	64.79	-	877.30	877.30
143 Uganda Bureau of Statistics	23.26	122.71	12.36	-	158.33	158.33	23.26	92.72	18.36	-	134.35	134.35
123 National Lotteries and Gaming Regulatory Board	5.10	12.29	-	-	17.39	17.39	5.10	11.29	1.00	-	17.39	17.39
124 Equal Opportunities Commission	5.83	10.89	0.19	-	16.92	16.92	5.83	11.59	0.79	-	18.21	18.21
130 Treasury Operations	-	712.22	-	-	712.22	712.22	-	877.07	-	-	877.07	877.07
147 Local Government Finance Commission	0.51	1.27	-	-	1.79	1.79	-	1.27	-	-	1.27	1.27
149 National Population Council	-	-	0.10	-	0.10	0.10	-	-	-	-	-	-
163 Uganda Retirement Benefits Regulatory Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
005 Ministry of Public Service	-	1.01	-	-	1.01	1.01	-	1.01	-	-	1.01	1.01
137 NIRA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.00	-	-	1.00	1.00
153 Public Procurement & Disposal of Public Assets (PPDA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.50	-	-	1.50	1.50
500 Missions Abroad	-	21.07	-	-	21.07	21.07	-	23.57	-	-	23.57	23.57
SUB-TOTAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN IMPLEMENTATION	361.35	1,623.45	269.64	6.65	2,254.44	2,261.10	473.34	1,862.13	331.81	46.17	2,667.28	2,713.44
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE												
101 Judiciary	108.82	270.20	63.01	-	442.04	442.04	109.09	270.04	56.01	-	435.14	435.14
148 Judicial Service Commission	4.88	13.16	2.50	-	20.54	20.54	5.01	12.67	2.50	-	20.17	20.17
311 Law Development Centre	0.47	0.88	-	-	1.34	1.34	10.56	26.24	4.05	-	40.85	40.85
133 Directorate of Public Prosecution(DPP)	4.23	6.44	-	-	10.67	10.67	38.81	41.62	18.34	-	98.77	98.77
018 Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development	-	4.70	-	-	4.70	4.70	-	4.40	-	-	4.40	4.40
144 Uganda Police Force	-	1.00	-	-	1.00	1.00	-	0.70	-	-	0.70	0.70
008 Ministry of Finance, Planning & Economic Dev.	-	0.10	-	-	0.10	0.10	-	0.10	-	-	0.10	0.10
009 Ministry of Internal Affairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.18	-	-	1.18	1.18
135 Directorate of Government Analytical Laboratory	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.10	-	-	0.10	0.10
122 Kampala Capital City Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.10	-	-	0.10	0.10
011 Ministry of Local Government	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.20	-	-	0.20	0.20
145 Uganda Prisons Service	-	-	1.00	-	1.00	1.00	-	-	1.00	-	1.00	1.00
SUB-TOTAL ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE	118.41	296.48	66.51	-	481.39	481.39	163.47	357.35	81.89	-	602.71	602.71
LEGISLATION, OVERSIGHT & REPRESENTATION												
104 Parliamentary Commission	117.05	812.53	48.21	-	977.79	977.79	119.79	864.50	45.18	-	1,029.47	1,029.47
007 Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs	-	0.32	-	-	0.32	0.32	-	0.32	-	-	0.32	0.32
105 Law Reform Commission	-	0.30	-	-	0.30	0.30	-	0.30	-	-	0.30	0.30
011 Ministry of Local Government	-	0.17	-	-	0.17	0.17	-	0.17	-	-	0.17	0.17
SUB-TOTAL LEGISLATION, OVERSIGHT & REPRESENTATION	117.05	813.31	48.21	-	978.57	978.57	119.79	865.28	45.18	-	1,030.26	1,030.26
INTEREST PAYMENTS DUE												
Domestic Interest	-	7,992.55	-	-	7,992.55	7,992.55	-	9,478.71	-	-	9,478.71	9,478.71
External Interest	-	1,613.45	-	-	1,613.45	1,613.45	-	1,854.03	-	-	1,854.03	1,854.03
SUB-TOTAL INTEREST PAYMENTS	-	9,606.00	-	-	9,606.00	9,606.00	-	11,332.73	-	-	11,332.73	11,332.73
Total Centre	4,582.94	12,785.44	5,250.26	9,526.14	22,618.63	32,144.77	5,014.44	15,272.76	6,351.56	11,325.06	26,638.75	37,963.81
600 Total Local Government Programmes	3,351.81	1,560.02	652.32	56.80	5,564.15	5,620.96	3,553.53	1,728.24	560.07	2.01	5,841.85	5,843.86
Statutory Interest Payments	-	9,606.00	-	-	9,606.00	9,606.00	-	11,332.73	-	-	11,332.73	11,332.73
GRAND TOTAL	7,934.75	23,951.46	5,902.58	9,582.94	37,788.79	47,371.73	8,567.97	28,333.73	6,911.63	11,327.07	43,813.34	55,140.41

Table 27 cont'd: Medium term expenditure framework (excluding energy savings, arrears and non-VAT) , billion shillings, 2024/25 - 2029/2030

Sector/vote	FY 2026/27 Budget Estimates						FY 2027/28 Budget Estimates					
	Wage	Non-Wage	Domestic	External	Total excl.	Total incl.	Wage	Non-Wage	Domestic	External	Total excl.	Total incl.
	Recurrent	Recurrent	Dev	Financing	External Financing	External	Recurrent	Recurrent	Dev	Financing	External Financing	External
AGRO- INDUSTRIALISATION												
010 Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry	38.78	356.40	161.90	439.97	557.08	997.05	40.72	409.35	178.09	486.85	628.16	1,115.01
011 Ministry of Local Government	0.13	0.25	-	-	0.37	0.37	0.13	0.28	-	-	0.41	0.41
015 Trade, Industry and Cooperatives	-	2.13	-	-	2.13	2.13	-	2.45	-	-	2.45	2.45
019 Ministry of Water and Environment	1.68	-	70.81	99.25	72.49	171.73	1.76	-	77.89	78.53	79.65	158.18
021 East African Community	-	0.22	-	-	0.22	0.22	-	0.26	-	-	0.26	0.26
108 National Planning Authority	-	0.71	-	-	0.71	0.71	-	0.82	-	-	0.82	0.82
121 Dairy Development Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
122 Kampala Capital City Authority	-	0.32	-	-	0.32	0.32	-	0.36	-	-	0.36	0.36
125 National Animal Genetic Res. Centre ar	6.02	6.15	75.31	-	87.48	87.48	6.32	7.07	82.84	-	96.24	96.24
150 National Environment Management Aut	-	0.82	1.04	-	1.85	1.85	-	0.94	1.14	-	2.08	2.08
142 National Agricultural Research Organis	45.64	43.36	115.58	-	204.57	204.57	47.92	49.86	127.13	-	224.91	224.91
152 NAADS Secretariat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
154 Uganda National Bureau of Standards	-	0.84	-	-	0.84	0.84	-	0.97	-	-	0.97	0.97
155 Uganda Cotton Development Organisat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
160 Uganda Coffee Development Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
161 Uganda Free Zones Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
119 Uganda Registration Services Bureau	-	0.12	-	-	0.12	0.12	-	0.13	-	-	0.13	0.13
138 Uganda Investment Authority (UIA)	-	0.23	-	-	0.23	0.23	-	0.27	-	-	0.27	0.27
168 Uganda Freezones and Export Promoti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
500 Missions Abroad	-	8.13	-	-	8.13	8.13	-	8.13	-	-	8.13	8.13
601 601-999 Local Governments	176.39	80.49	46.48	-	303.35	303.35	185.20	92.56	51.13	-	328.89	328.89
SUB-TOTAL AGRO- INDUSTRIALISA	268.63	500.17	471.11	539.22	1,239.91	1,779.12	282.06	573.46	518.22	565.38	1,373.74	1,939.12
MINERAL DEVELOPMENT												
017 Energy and Minerals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
108 National Planning Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
138 Uganda Investment Authority (UIA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
161 Uganda Free Zones Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
500 Missions Abroad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUB-TOTAL ENERGY DEVELOPMEN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUSTAINABLE EXTRACTIVES INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT												
008 Ministry of Finance, Planning & Econon	-	1.76	-	-	1.76	1.76	-	2.02	-	-	2.02	2.02
013 Ministry of Education and Sports	-	1.17	-	-	1.17	1.17	-	1.35	-	-	1.35	1.35
017 Energy and Minerals	9.66	62.44	65.50	1,511.99	137.61	1,649.59	10.14	71.81	72.05	704.81	154.01	858.81
139 Petroleum Authority of Uganda	30.15	35.60	36.30	-	102.06	102.06	31.66	40.94	39.93	-	112.54	112.54
144 Uganda Police Force	-	2.34	-	-	2.34	2.34	-	2.69	-	-	2.69	2.69
154 Uganda National Bureau of Standards (-	3.04	-	-	3.04	3.04	-	3.50	-	-	3.50	3.50
150 National Environment Management Aut	-	2.69	0.00	-	2.69	2.69	-	3.09	0.00	-	3.09	3.09
006 Ministry of Foreign Affairs	-	2.25	-	-	2.25	2.25	-	2.58	-	-	2.58	2.58
007 Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
500 Missions Abroad	-	0.36	-	-	0.36	0.36	-	0.36	-	-	0.36	0.36
SUB-TOTAL SUSTAINABLE EXTRAC	39.81	111.65	101.81	1,511.99	253.27	1,765.25	41.80	128.34	111.99	704.81	282.13	986.94
TOURISM DEVELOPMENT												
022 Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities	3.79	343.46	54.08	-	401.34	401.34	3.98	394.98	59.49	-	458.45	458.45
117 Uganda Tourism Board	5.00	60.29	0.05	-	65.34	65.34	5.25	69.33	0.05	-	74.64	74.64
122 Kampala Capital City Authority	-	0.70	-	-	0.70	0.70	-	0.81	-	-	0.81	0.81
020 Ministry of ICT and National Guidance	-	0.47	-	-	0.47	0.47	-	0.54	-	-	0.54	0.54
605 601-999 Local Governments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
500 Missions Abroad	-	26.59	-	-	26.59	26.59	-	26.59	-	-	26.59	26.59
SUB-TOTAL TOURISM DEVELOPMEI	8.79	431.51	54.13	-	494.43	494.43	9.23	492.25	59.54	-	561.02	561.02
CLIMATE CHANGE, NATURAL RESOURCE, ENVIRONMENT AND WATER MANAGEMENT												
003 Office of the Prime Minister	0.43	23.75	-	-	24.17	24.17	0.45	27.31	-	-	27.76	27.76
011 Ministry of Local Government	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
012 Ministry of Lands, Housing & Urban De	-	0.12	3.45	-	3.57	3.57	-	0.13	3.80	-	3.93	3.93
019 Ministry of Water and Environment	19.27	38.00	83.30	713.48	140.57	854.05	20.23	43.70	91.63	366.11	155.56	521.67
108 National Planning Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
122 Kampala Capital City Authority	-	21.01	-	-	21.01	21.01	-	24.16	-	-	24.16	24.16
150 National Environment Management Aut	14.61	19.35	8.31	-	42.28	42.28	15.34	22.25	9.15	-	46.74	46.74
156 Uganda Land Commission	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
157 National Forestry Authority	10.17	19.30	4.75	17.52	34.22	51.74	10.67	22.20	5.23	23.32	38.10	61.42
109 Uganda National Meteorological Author	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
500 Missions Abroad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
606 601-999 Local Governments	-	12.07	-	-	12.07	12.07	-	13.89	-	-	13.89	13.89
SUB-TOTAL CLIMATE CHANGE, NAT	44.47	133.60	99.81	731.01	277.89	1,008.90	46.70	153.64	109.80	389.43	310.14	699.57

Table 27 cont'd: Medium term expenditure framework (excluding energy savings, arrears and non-VAT) , billion shillings, 2024/25 - 2029/2030

Programme/vote	FY 2026/27 Budget Estimates					FY 2027/28 Budget Estimates						
	Wage	Non-Wage Recurrent	Domestic Dev	External Financing	Total excl. External Financing	Total incl. External	Wage	Non-Wage Recurrent	Domestic Dev	External Financing	Total excl. External Financing	Total incl. External
PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT												
008 Ministry of Finance, Planning & Economic Dev.	4.63	1,595.85	-	273.03	1,600.48	1,873.51	8.57	1,800.44	-	42.21	1,809.01	1,851.22
015 Ministry of Trade, Industry and Cooperatives	1.21	2.59	-	-	3.79	3.79	1.27	2.97	-	-	4.24	4.24
021 East African Community	-	2.02	-	-	2.02	2.02	-	2.33	-	-	2.33	2.33
023 Ministry of Kampala Capital City and Metropolitan Affairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
108 National Planning Authority	-	0.29	-	-	0.29	0.29	-	0.34	-	-	0.34	0.34
119 Uganda Registration Services Bureau	4.57	6.00	-	-	10.57	10.57	4.79	6.90	-	-	11.70	11.70
123 National Lotteries and Gaming Regulatory Board	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
153 PPDA	0.99	1.90	-	-	2.88	2.88	1.04	2.18	-	-	3.22	3.22
154 Uganda National Bureau of Standards	27.15	78.98	40.88	-	147.01	147.01	28.51	90.82	44.97	-	164.30	164.30
136 Uganda Export Promotion Board	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
138 Uganda Investment Authority (UIA)	7.17	20.24	250.66	-	278.08	278.08	7.53	23.27	275.73	-	306.54	306.54
140 Capital Markets Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
161 Uganda Free Zones Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
162 Uganda Microfinance Regulatory Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
163 Uganda Retirement Benefits Regulatory Authority	8.21	6.74	0.83	-	15.78	15.78	8.63	7.75	0.91	-	17.28	17.28
500 Missions Abroad	-	12.71	-	-	12.71	12.71	-	12.71	-	-	12.71	12.71
122 Kampala Capital City Authority	-	0.59	-	-	0.59	0.59	-	0.67	-	-	0.67	0.67
110 Uganda Industrial Research Institute	-	0.59	-	-	0.59	0.59	-	0.67	-	42.21	0.67	42.88
158 Uganda Freezones and Export Promotion Authority	8.09	7.50	2.71	-	18.30	18.30	8.50	8.62	2.98	-	20.10	20.10
167 Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation	-	0.59	-	-	0.59	0.59	-	0.67	-	-	0.67	0.67
607 601-999 Local Governments	-	9.46	0.91	-	10.36	10.36	-	10.87	1.00	-	11.87	11.87
SUB-TOTAL PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT	62.02	1,746.02	296.00	273.03	2,104.03	2,377.06	68.82	1,971.23	325.59	84.42	2,365.65	2,450.07
MANUFACTURING												
006 Ministry of Foreign Affairs	-	1.40	-	-	1.40	1.40	-	1.61	-	-	1.61	1.61
008 Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
015 Trade, Industry and Cooperatives	3.35	243.57	7.22	-	254.14	254.14	3.51	280.10	7.94	-	291.56	291.56
110 Uganda Industrial Research Institute	-	0.35	-	-	0.35	0.35	-	0.40	-	-	0.40	0.40
138 Uganda Investment Authority (UIA)	0.57	0.35	-	49.22	0.92	50.13	0.59	0.40	-	39.27	1.00	40.26
154 Uganda National Bureau of Standards	-	0.77	-	-	0.77	0.77	-	0.89	-	-	0.89	0.89
161 Uganda Free Zones Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
108 National Planning Authority	-	0.12	-	-	0.12	0.12	-	0.13	-	-	0.13	0.13
136 Uganda Export Promotion Board	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
007 Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs	-	0.23	-	-	0.23	0.23	-	0.27	-	-	0.27	0.27
119 Uganda Registration Services Bureau	-	0.23	-	-	0.23	0.23	-	0.27	-	-	0.27	0.27
168 Uganda Freezones and Export Promotion Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
500 Missions Abroad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUB-TOTAL MANUFACTURING	3.91	247.03	7.22	49.22	258.16	307.38	4.11	284.08	7.94	39.27	296.13	335.40
INTEGRATED TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES												
016 Works and Transport	55.93	792.73	1,022.87	5,737.29	1,871.53	7,608.82	58.73	911.64	1,125.16	6,429.02	2,095.52	8,524.55
023 Ministry of Kampala Capital City and Metropolitan Affairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
113 Uganda National Roads Authority (UNRA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
118 Road Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
122 KCCA Road Rehabilitation Grant	-	-	232.30	271.38	232.30	503.68	-	-	255.53	-	255.53	255.53
609 601-999 Local Governments	-	205.92	57.64	-	263.56	263.56	-	236.81	63.40	-	300.21	300.21
SUB-TOTAL INTEGRATED TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	55.93	998.65	1,312.81	6,008.67	2,367.39	8,376.06	58.73	1,148.45	1,444.09	6,429.02	2,651.26	9,080.29
SUSTAINABLE ENERGY DEVELOPMENT												
013 Ministry of Education and Sports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
017 Energy and Minerals	8.18	68.27	346.76	1,370.60	423.22	1,793.82	8.59	78.51	381.44	1,592.67	468.54	2,061.21
150 National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)	-	0.12	-	-	0.12	0.12	-	0.13	-	-	0.13	0.13
008 Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development	-	3.51	-	-	3.51	3.51	-	4.04	-	-	4.04	4.04
012 Ministry of Lands, Housing & Urban Development	-	0.59	-	-	0.59	0.59	-	0.67	-	-	0.67	0.67
154 Uganda National Bureau of Standards (UNBS)	-	1.11	-	-	1.11	1.11	-	1.28	-	-	1.28	1.28
007 Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs	-	0.59	-	-	0.59	0.59	-	0.67	-	-	0.67	0.67
005 Ministry of Public Service	-	0.59	-	-	0.59	0.59	-	0.67	-	-	0.67	0.67
006 Ministry of Foreign Affairs	-	0.68	-	-	0.68	0.68	-	0.79	-	-	0.79	0.79
308 Soroti University	-	4.34	-	-	4.34	4.34	-	4.99	-	-	4.99	4.99
500 Missions Abroad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUB-TOTAL SUSTAINABLE ENERGY DEVELOPMENT	8.18	79.79	346.76	1,370.60	434.73	1,805.34	8.59	91.76	381.44	1,592.67	481.79	2,074.46
DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION												
013 Ministry of Education and Sports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
020 Ministry of ICT and National Guidance	13.78	105.97	0.66	-	120.41	120.41	14.47	121.86	0.73	-	137.06	137.06
111 National Curriculum Development Centre	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
119 Uganda Registration Services Bureau	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
122 Kampala Capital City Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
123 National Lotteries and Gaming Regulatory Board	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
126 National Information Technology Authority	10.82	35.18	46.02	228.74	92.02	320.76	11.37	40.45	50.62	329.83	102.44	432.27
SUB-TOTAL DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION	24.61	141.15	46.68	228.74	212.43	441.17	25.84	162.32	51.35	329.83	239.50	569.33
SUSTAINABLE URBANISATION AND HOUSING												
011 Ministry of Local Government	1.17	0.59	-	-	1.75	1.75	1.22	0.67	-	-	1.90	1.90
012 Ministry of Lands, Housing & Urban Development	17.53	116.30	45.51	-	179.33	179.33	18.40	133.74	50.06	-	202.21	202.21
016 Ministry of Works and Transport	1.87	1.40	-	-	3.27	3.27	1.96	1.61	-	-	3.58	3.58
023 Ministry of Kampala Capital City and Metropolitan Affairs	-	16.37	17.25	1,218.23	33.62	1,251.85	-	18.82	18.98	652.86	37.80	690.66
122 Kampala Capital City Authority	-	0.59	-	-	0.59	0.59	-	0.67	-	-	0.67	0.67
161 Uganda Free Zones Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
168 Uganda Freezones and Export Promotion Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
108 National Planning Authority	-	6.90	-	-	6.90	6.90	-	7.94	-	-	7.94	7.94
156 Uganda Land Commission	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
610 601-999 Local Governments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUB-TOTAL SUSTAINABLE URBANISATION AND HOUSING	20.6	142.1	62.8	1,218.2	225.5	1,443.7	21.6	163.5	69.0	652.9	254.1	907.0

Table 27 cont'd: Medium term expenditure framework (excluding energy savings, arrears and non-VAT) , billion shillings, 2024/25 - 2029/2030

Programme/vote	FY 2026/27 Budget Estimates						FY 2027/28 Budget Estimates					
	Wage	Non-Wage Recurrent	Domestic dev't	External Financing	Total excl. External Financing	Total incl. External Financing	Wage	Non-Wage Recurrent	Domestic dev't	External Financing	Total excl. External Financing	Total incl. External Financing
HUMAN CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT												
003 Office of the Prime Minister	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
119 Uganda Registration Services Bureau	6.35	-	-	330.72	6.35	337.07	6.66	-	-	-	6.66	6.66
011 Ministry of Local Government	-	0.02	-	-	0.02	0.02	-	0.02	-	-	0.02	0.02
013 Ministry of Education and Sports	55.73	577.69	91.31	241.76	724.74	966.50	58.51	664.35	100.45	284.67	823.31	1,107.98
014 Ministry of Health	23.82	204.06	220.40	373.31	448.28	821.59	25.01	234.67	242.44	38.24	502.12	540.37
018 Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development	5.95	339.77	2.95	77.54	348.68	426.21	6.25	390.74	3.24	23.56	400.23	423.79
019 Ministry of Water and Environment	4.29	0.52	239.55	-	244.37	244.37	4.51	0.60	263.51	-	268.62	268.62
021 East African Community	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
107 Uganda AIDS Commission	6.42	23.07	0.64	-	30.13	30.13	6.75	26.53	0.71	-	33.98	33.98
108 National Planning Authority	-	11.54	-	-	11.54	11.54	-	13.27	-	-	13.27	13.27
305 Busitema University	39.43	28.30	13.12	-	80.85	80.85	41.41	32.54	14.43	-	88.37	88.37
114 Uganda Cancer Institute	27.38	59.23	116.85	61.41	203.47	264.88	28.75	68.12	128.54	11.78	225.41	237.19
115 Uganda Heart Institute	18.96	36.43	9.24	78.20	64.63	142.83	19.91	41.90	10.16	9.07	71.97	81.04
116 National Medical Stores	21.34	914.14	1.65	-	937.13	937.13	22.41	1,051.26	1.81	-	1,075.48	1,075.48
122 Kampala Capital City Authority	65.18	28.78	-	-	93.95	93.95	68.43	33.09	-	-	101.53	101.53
124 Equal Opportunities Commission	-	4.62	-	-	4.62	4.62	-	5.32	-	-	5.32	5.32
306 Muni University	24.94	13.88	4.32	-	43.15	43.15	26.19	15.97	4.75	-	46.91	46.91
128 Uganda National Examinations Board	17.99	155.39	11.97	-	185.35	185.35	18.89	178.70	13.17	-	210.75	210.75
132 Education Service Commission	3.31	9.07	1.82	-	14.20	14.20	3.48	10.43	2.00	-	15.91	15.91
134 Health Service Commission	2.98	13.29	8.10	-	24.37	24.37	3.13	15.28	8.92	-	27.33	27.33
138 Uganda Investment Authority (UIA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
149 National Population Council	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
301 Makerere University	232.69	158.05	26.90	108.17	417.64	525.80	244.32	181.76	29.59	196.33	455.67	651.99
302 Mbarara University	45.49	27.47	39.95	-	112.91	112.91	47.77	31.59	43.95	-	123.30	123.30
303 Makerere University Business School	96.38	70.90	2.16	-	169.45	169.45	101.20	81.54	2.38	-	185.12	185.12
304 Kyambogo University	70.53	92.08	4.59	-	167.20	167.20	74.06	105.89	5.05	-	185.00	185.00
312 Uganda Management Institute	23.76	25.02	-	-	48.78	48.78	24.95	28.77	-	-	53.72	53.72
313 Mountains of the Moon University	26.48	18.64	5.92	-	51.04	51.04	27.80	21.43	6.52	-	55.75	55.75
309 Gulu University	47.98	36.16	22.22	-	106.37	106.37	50.38	41.59	24.45	-	116.41	116.41
151 Uganda Blood Transfusion Service (UBTS)	12.97	33.15	4.75	-	50.87	50.87	13.62	38.12	5.22	-	56.96	56.96
401 Mulago Hospital Complex	52.76	75.54	26.73	-	155.04	155.04	55.40	86.88	29.40	-	171.68	171.68
402 Butabika Hospital	10.08	12.84	2.60	-	25.53	25.53	10.59	14.77	2.86	-	28.22	28.22
403 Arua Referral Hospital	9.45	5.13	5.30	-	19.88	19.88	9.92	5.90	5.83	-	21.65	21.65
404 Fort Portal Referral Hospital	10.31	5.34	0.12	-	15.78	15.78	10.83	6.14	0.14	-	17.11	17.11
405 Gulu Referral Hospital	10.87	7.58	0.12	-	18.57	18.57	11.41	8.71	0.14	-	20.26	20.26
406 Hoima Referral Hospital	10.50	4.82	0.12	-	15.45	15.45	11.03	5.55	0.14	-	16.71	16.71
407 Jinja Referral Hospital	13.87	10.50	0.12	-	24.50	24.50	14.57	12.08	0.14	-	26.78	26.78
408 Kabale Referral Hospital	7.86	7.17	0.12	-	15.15	15.15	8.25	8.25	0.14	-	16.64	16.64
409 Masaka Referral Hospital	10.39	5.41	0.12	-	15.92	15.92	10.91	6.22	0.14	-	17.27	17.27
410 Mbale Referral Hospital	12.43	9.28	1.62	-	23.34	23.34	13.06	10.68	1.78	-	25.51	25.51
411 Soroti Referral Hospital	8.86	3.89	0.12	-	12.88	12.88	9.31	4.48	0.14	-	13.92	13.92
412 Lira Referral Hospital	10.53	9.64	0.12	-	20.30	20.30	11.05	11.09	0.14	-	22.28	22.28
413 Mbarara Referral Hospital	12.01	10.77	0.12	-	22.91	22.91	12.61	12.39	0.14	-	25.14	25.14
414 Mubende Referral Hospital	11.67	3.74	0.16	-	15.57	15.57	12.25	4.30	0.17	-	16.73	16.73
415 Moroto Referral Hospital	8.45	5.06	0.12	-	13.63	13.63	8.87	5.82	0.14	-	14.83	14.83
416 Naguru Referral Hospital	11.31	5.71	8.30	-	25.32	25.32	11.88	6.56	9.13	-	27.57	27.57
417 Kiruddu Referral Hospital	11.68	19.77	1.58	-	33.03	33.03	12.26	22.73	1.74	-	36.74	36.74
418 Kawempe Referral Hospital	15.83	13.07	0.93	-	29.84	29.84	16.63	15.03	1.02	-	32.68	32.68
419 Entebbe Regional Referral Hospital	9.57	8.88	0.93	-	19.39	19.39	10.05	10.22	1.02	-	21.29	21.29
420 Mulago Specialized Women and Neonatal Hospital	16.90	19.21	2.35	-	38.46	38.46	17.75	22.09	2.58	-	42.42	42.42
421 Kayunga Referral Hospital	7.18	10.36	0.35	-	17.88	17.88	7.53	11.91	0.38	-	19.82	19.82
422 Yumbe Referral Hospital	7.66	7.24	0.12	-	15.02	15.02	8.05	8.33	0.13	-	16.50	16.50
310 Lira University	30.21	15.08	4.89	-	50.18	50.18	31.72	17.34	5.38	-	54.44	54.44
111 National Curriculum Development Centre	10.13	32.87	0.45	-	43.45	43.45	10.63	37.80	0.50	-	48.94	48.94
127 Uganda Virus Research Institute (UVRI)	4.10	6.36	-	-	10.46	10.46	4.31	7.32	-	-	11.62	11.62
307 Kabale University	45.89	28.89	2.36	-	77.14	77.14	48.18	33.22	2.60	-	84.01	84.01
308 Soroti University	25.88	17.64	12.64	-	56.15	56.15	27.18	20.28	13.90	-	61.36	61.36
164 National Council for Higher Education	8.18	10.71	0.12	-	19.01	19.01	8.59	12.32	0.13	-	21.04	21.04
165 Uganda Business and Technical Examination Board	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
169 Uganda Vocational and Technical Assessment Board	21.01	105.60	20.67	-	147.28	147.28	33.08	175.44	22.74	-	231.26	231.26
166 National Council of Sports	3.16	63.32	513.52	-	580.00	580.00	3.32	72.81	564.87	-	641.01	641.01
500 Missions Abroad	-	0.34	-	-	0.34	0.34	-	0.34	-	-	0.34	0.34
612 601-999 Local Governments	3,085.56	832.11	516.19	-	4,433.85	4,433.85	3,239.83	956.92	567.80	-	4,764.56	4,764.56
SUB-TOTAL HUMAN CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT	4,394.69	4,255.17	1,951.45	1,271.10	10,601.31	11,872.41	4,625.45	4,947.39	2,146.60	563.65	11,719.44	12,283.09

Table 27 cont'd: Medium term expenditure framework (excluding energy savings, arrears and non-VAT) , billion shillings, 2024/25 - 2029/30

Programme/vote	FY 2026/27 Budget Estimates					FY 2027/28 Budget Estimates					Total excl. External	Total incl. External
	Wage	Non-Wage	Domestic	External	Total excl. External	Wage	Non-Wage	Domestic	External	Total excl. External		
	Recurrent	Recurrent	Dev	Financing	Financing	Recurrent	Recurrent	Dev	Financing	Financing		
INNOVATION, TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSFER												
002 State House	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
006 Ministry of Foreign Affairs	-	0.43	-	-	0.43	-	0.49	-	-	-	0.49	0.49
110 Uganda Industrial Research Institute	10.84	10.66	3.33	-	24.83	11.38	12.26	3.66	-	-	27.31	27.31
119 Uganda Registration Services Bureau	1.03	1.31	-	-	2.33	1.08	1.50	-	-	-	2.58	2.58
167 Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation	4.37	371.96	47.15	-	423.47	4.59	427.75	51.86	-	-	484.20	484.20
500 Missions Abroad	-	0.37	-	-	0.37	-	0.37	-	-	-	0.37	0.37
SUB-TOTAL INNOVATION, TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSFER	16.24	384.72	50.47	-	451.44	17.05	442.38	55.52	-	-	514.95	514.95
COMMUNITY MOBILIZATION AND MINDSET CHANGE												
001 Office of the President	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
006 Ministry of Foreign Affairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
013 Ministry of Education and Sports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
018 Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
020 Ministry of ICT and National Guidance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
112 Directorate of Ethics and Integrity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
119 Uganda Registration Services Bureau	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
122 Kampala Capital City Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
123 National Lotteries and Gaming Regulatory Board	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
124 Equal Opportunities Commission	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
149 National Population Council	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
500 Missions Abroad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
615 601-999 Local Governments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUB-TOTAL COMMUNITY MOBILIZATION AND MINDSET CHANGE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GOVERNANCE AND SECURITY												
001 Office of the President	32.95	327.53	23.14	-	383.63	34.60	376.66	25.46	-	-	436.72	436.72
002 State House	39.64	518.44	31.88	-	589.96	41.62	596.21	35.07	-	-	672.89	672.89
003 Office of the Prime Minister	0.34	2.64	-	-	2.98	0.36	3.04	-	-	-	3.40	3.40
004 Ministry of Defence	1,461.08	1,799.15	1,863.03	-	5,123.26	1,534.13	2,215.29	2,049.33	-	-	5,798.76	5,798.76
006 Ministry of Foreign Affairs	14.82	30.46	4.09	-	49.37	15.57	35.03	4.49	-	-	55.09	55.09
007 Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs	17.40	102.15	19.13	-	138.68	18.27	117.48	21.04	-	-	156.79	156.79
008 Ministry of Finance, Planning & Economic Dev.	-	4.03	-	-	4.03	-	4.63	-	-	-	4.63	4.63
009 Ministry of Internal Affairs	3.38	54.71	0.79	-	58.89	3.55	62.92	0.87	-	-	67.34	67.34
011 Ministry of Local Government	0.30	0.22	-	-	0.52	0.31	0.26	-	-	-	0.57	0.57
018 Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development	0.00	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.00
021 East African Community	1.65	44.35	0.11	-	46.10	1.73	51.00	0.12	-	-	52.85	52.85
102 Electoral Commission	40.31	642.62	3.85	-	686.78	42.33	739.01	4.24	-	-	785.58	785.58
103 Inspectorate of Government (IG)	25.70	39.69	26.22	-	91.60	26.98	45.65	28.84	-	-	101.47	101.47
105 Law Reform Commission	3.59	14.69	0.43	-	18.72	3.77	16.90	0.48	-	-	21.14	21.14
106 Uganda Human Rights Commission	11.57	17.77	7.78	-	37.12	12.15	20.43	8.56	-	-	41.14	41.14
311 Law Development Centre	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
112 Ethics and Integrity	3.94	11.75	0.07	-	15.76	4.13	13.51	0.08	-	-	17.73	17.73
119 Uganda Registration Services Bureau	7.43	42.02	4.49	-	53.94	7.80	48.33	4.93	-	-	61.06	61.06
120 National Citizenship and Immigration Control	7.20	190.94	23.62	-	221.76	7.56	219.58	25.99	-	-	253.12	253.12
122 Kampala Capital City Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
123 National Lotteries and Gaming Regulatory Board	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
124 Equal Opportunities Commission	-	1.42	-	-	1.42	-	1.64	-	-	-	1.64	1.64
129 Financial Intelligence Authority (FIA)	13.00	37.88	1.70	-	52.58	13.65	43.56	1.87	-	-	59.08	59.08
130 Treasury Operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
131 Auditor General	50.95	69.62	1.80	-	122.38	53.50	80.07	1.98	-	-	135.55	135.55
133 Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
144 Uganda Police Force	548.60	478.86	306.21	-	1,333.67	576.04	550.68	336.83	-	-	1,463.55	1,463.55
145 Uganda Prisons	156.50	375.35	67.51	-	599.36	164.32	431.65	74.26	-	-	670.24	670.24
148 Judicial Service Commission	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
153 PPDA	14.33	12.74	1.49	-	28.56	15.05	14.65	1.64	-	-	31.34	31.34
158 Internal Security Organisation (ISO)	86.10	183.40	11.78	-	281.28	90.41	210.92	12.95	-	-	314.28	314.28
159 External Security Organisation	28.40	102.36	0.81	-	131.56	29.81	117.72	0.89	-	-	148.42	148.42
500 Missions Abroad	41.21	231.25	55.69	-	328.15	41.21	231.25	55.69	-	-	328.15	328.15
135 Directorate of Government Analytical Laboratory	3.85	16.22	26.14	-	46.21	4.04	18.65	28.76	-	-	51.45	51.45
023 Ministry of Kampala Capital City and Metropolitan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
137 National Identification and Registration Authority (N	21.38	257.77	15.98	-	295.13	22.45	296.44	17.58	-	-	336.47	336.47
SUB-TOTAL GOVERNANCE AND SECURITY	2,635.62	5,610.04	2,497.75	-	10,743.41	2,765.34	6,563.13	2,741.95	-	-	12,070.42	12,070.42

Table 27 cont'd: Medium term expenditure framework (excluding energy savings, arrears and non-VAT) , billion shillings, 2024/25 - 2029/2030

Programme/vote	FY 2024/25 Budget Projections						FY 2025/26 Budget Projections					
	Wage	Non-Wage Recurrent	Domestic Dev	External Financing	Total excl. External Financing	Total incl. External Financing	Wage	Non-Wage Recurrent	Domestic Dev	External Financing	Total excl. External Financing	Total incl. External Financing
PUBLIC SECTOR TRANSFORMATION												
005 Ministry of Public Service	6.67	33.42	12.07	-	52.16	52.16	7.00	38.44	13.27	-	58.71	58.71
011 Ministry of Local Government	-	10.75	-	-	10.75	10.75	-	12.36	-	-	12.36	12.36
020 Ministry of Information, and Communications Technology	-	1.33	-	-	1.33	1.33	-	1.53	-	-	1.53	1.53
021 East African Community	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
023 Ministry of Kampala Capital City and Metropolitan Affairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
103 Inspectorate of Government (IG)	4.03	6.11	-	-	10.14	10.14	4.23	7.03	-	-	11.26	11.26
108 National Planning Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
111 National Curriculum Development Centre	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
122 Kampala Capital City Authority	109.48	63.82	-	-	173.30	173.30	114.95	73.40	-	-	188.35	188.35
123 National Lotteries and Gaming Regulatory Board	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
126 National Information Technologies Authority	-	0.95	-	-	0.95	0.95	-	1.09	-	-	1.09	1.09
137 National Identification and Registration Authority (NIRA)	-	0.32	-	-	0.32	0.32	-	0.36	-	-	0.36	0.36
146 Public Service Commission	3.93	20.98	2.92	-	27.83	27.83	4.13	24.12	3.21	-	31.46	31.46
147 Local Government Finance Commission	2.99	8.04	1.73	-	12.75	12.75	3.14	9.24	1.90	-	14.28	14.28
614 601-999 Local Governments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
500 Missions Abroad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUB-TOTAL PUBLIC SECTOR TRANSFORMATION	127.10	145.72	16.72	-	289.53	289.53	133.45	167.57	18.39	-	319.41	319.41
REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT												
003 Office of the Prime Minister	0.53	51.32	-	67.06	51.85	118.91	0.56	59.01	-	272.48	59.57	332.05
011 Ministry of Local Government	32.06	22.36	7.16	33.98	61.58	95.56	33.67	25.71	7.87	14.69	67.25	81.94
108 National Planning Authority	-	0.12	-	-	0.12	0.12	-	0.13	-	-	0.13	0.13
138 Uganda Investment Authority (UIA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
147 Local Government Finance Commission	-	2.47	-	-	2.47	2.47	-	2.84	-	-	2.84	2.84
010 Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
015 Ministry of Trade, Industry and Co-Operatives	-	0.12	-	-	0.12	0.12	-	0.13	-	-	0.13	0.13
016 Ministry of Works, and Communications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
017 Ministry of Energy and Minerals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
020 Ministry of Information, and Communications Technology	-	0.18	-	-	0.18	0.18	-	0.20	-	-	0.20	0.20
022 Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Heritage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
142 National Agricultural Research Organization(NARO)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
617 601-999 Local Governments	469.27	967.59	221.45	-	1,658.31	1,658.31	492.73	1,112.73	243.59	-	1,849.05	1,849.05
SUB-TOTAL REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT	501.86	1,044.14	228.61	101.04	1,774.61	1,875.65	526.96	1,200.76	251.47	287.16	1,979.19	2,266.35
DEVELOPMENT PLAN IMPLEMENTATION												
001 Office of the President	0.29	25.83	-	-	26.13	26.13	0.31	29.71	-	-	30.02	30.02
003 Office of the Prime Minister	6.25	75.16	6.29	6.56	87.70	94.27	6.56	86.44	6.92	272.48	99.92	372.40
006 Ministry of Foreign Affairs	-	1.06	-	-	1.06	1.06	-	1.22	-	-	1.22	1.22
008 Ministry of Finance, Planning & Economic Dev.	11.58	340.37	203.65	-	555.60	555.60	12.16	391.43	224.01	157.06	627.60	784.66
011 Ministry of Local Government	0.16	11.14	-	-	11.31	11.31	0.17	12.81	-	-	12.99	12.99
023 Ministry of Kampala Capital City and Metropolitan Affairs	-	0.06	-	-	0.06	0.06	-	0.07	-	-	0.07	0.07
103 Inspectorate of Government (IG)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
108 National Planning Authority	22.54	32.37	51.65	-	106.56	106.56	23.66	37.22	56.82	-	117.70	117.70
119 Uganda Registration Services Bureau	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
122 Kampala Capital City Authority	-	11.10	22.56	-	33.66	33.66	-	12.76	24.82	-	37.58	37.58
131 OAG	-	4.68	-	-	4.68	4.68	-	5.38	-	-	5.38	5.38
141 URA	420.27	482.33	74.51	-	977.11	977.11	441.28	554.68	81.96	-	1,077.92	1,077.92
143 Uganda Bureau of Statistics	24.43	108.49	21.11	-	154.03	154.03	25.65	124.76	23.23	-	173.63	173.63
123 National Lotteries and Gaming Regulatory Board	5.36	13.21	1.15	-	19.71	19.71	5.62	15.19	1.27	-	22.08	22.08
124 Equal Opportunities Commission	6.12	13.56	0.91	-	20.60	20.60	6.43	15.60	1.00	-	23.03	23.03
130 Treasury Operations	-	1,026.17	-	-	1,026.17	1,026.17	-	1,180.09	-	-	1,180.09	1,180.09
147 Local Government Finance Commission	-	1.49	-	-	1.49	1.49	-	1.71	-	-	1.71	1.71
149 National Population Council	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
163 Uganda Retirement Benefits Regulatory Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
005 Ministry of Public Service	-	1.18	-	-	1.18	1.18	-	1.36	-	-	1.36	1.36
137 NIRA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
153 Public Procurement & Disposal of Public Assets (PPDA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
500 Missions Abroad	-	23.57	-	-	23.57	23.57	-	23.57	-	-	23.57	23.57
SUB-TOTAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN IMPLEMENTATION	497.00	2,171.77	381.83	6.56	3,050.60	3,057.16	521.85	2,494.00	420.01	429.54	3,435.86	3,865.40
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE												
101 Judiciary	114.54	315.95	64.41	-	494.90	494.90	120.27	363.34	70.85	-	554.46	554.46
148 Judicial Service Commission	5.26	14.82	2.87	-	22.95	22.95	5.52	17.04	3.16	-	25.72	25.72
311 Law Development Centre	11.09	30.70	4.66	-	46.45	46.45	11.65	35.30	5.12	-	52.07	52.07
133 Directorate of Public Prosecution(DPP)	40.75	48.70	21.09	-	110.53	110.53	42.79	56.00	23.20	-	121.99	121.99
018 Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development	-	5.15	-	-	5.15	5.15	-	5.92	-	-	5.92	5.92
144 Uganda Police Force	-	0.82	-	-	0.82	0.82	-	0.94	-	-	0.94	0.94
008 Ministry of Finance, Planning & Economic Dev.	-	0.12	-	-	0.12	0.12	-	0.13	-	-	0.13	0.13
009 Ministry of Internal Affairs	-	1.38	-	-	1.38	1.38	-	1.59	-	-	1.59	1.59
135 Directorate of Government Analytical Laboratory	-	0.12	-	-	0.12	0.12	-	0.13	-	-	0.13	0.13
122 Kampala Capital City Authority	-	0.12	-	-	0.12	0.12	-	0.13	-	-	0.13	0.13
011 Ministry of Local Government	-	0.23	-	-	0.23	0.23	-	0.27	-	-	0.27	0.27
145 Uganda Prisons Service	-	-	1.15	-	1.15	1.15	-	-	1.27	-	1.27	1.27
LEGISLATION, OVERSIGHT & REPRESENTATION												
104 Parliamentary Commission	125.78	1,011.46	51.96	-	1,189.20	1,189.20	132.07	1,163.18	57.16	-	1,352.41	1,352.41
007 Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs	-	0.37	-	-	0.37	0.37	-	0.43	-	-	0.43	0.43
105 Law Reform Commission	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
011 Ministry of Local Government	-	0.20	-	-	0.20	0.20	-	0.23	-	-	0.23	0.23
SUB-TOTAL LEGISLATION, OVERSIGHT & REPRESENTATION	125.78	1,012.03	51.96	-	1,189.77	1,189.77	132.07	1,163.84	57.16	-	1,353.06	1,353.06
INTEREST PAYMENTS DUE												
Domestic Interest	-	12,667.59	-	-	12,667.59	12,667.59	-	14,567.72	-	-	14,567.72	14,567.72
External Interest	-	2,384.24	-	-	2,384.24	2,384.24	-	2,741.87	-	-	2,741.87	2,741.87
SUB-TOTAL INTEREST PAYMENTS	-	15,051.83	-	-	15,051.83	15,051.83	-	17,309.60	-	-	17,309.60	17,309.60
TOTAL CENTRE												
600 Total Local Government Programmes	5,275.65	17,465.75	7,229.39	13,309.40	29,970.79	43,280.19	5,552.10	20,205.09	7,946.76	12,068.04	33,703.95	45,771.99
Statutory Interest Payments	3,731.21	2,107.63	842.66	-	6,681.50	6,681.50	3,917.77	2,423.78	926.92	-	7,268.47	7,268.47
GRAND TOTAL	9,006.86	34,625.21	8,072.05	13,309.40	51,704.12	65,013.52	9,469.87	39,938.46	8,873.68	12,068.04	58,282.02	70,350.06

Table 27 cont'd: Medium term expenditure framework (excluding energy savings, arrears and non-VAT) , billion shillings, 2024/25 - 2029/30

Sector/vote	FY 2028/29 Budget Estimates						FY 2029/30 Budget Estimates					
	Wage	Non-Wage Recurrent	Domestic Dev	External Financing	Total excl. External Financing	Total Incl. External	Wage	Non-Wage Recurrent	Domestic Dev	External Financing	Total excl. External Financing	Total Incl. External
AGRO- INDUSTRIALISATION												
010 Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry & Fisheries	42.75	491.22	213.71	206.30	747.68	953.98	44.89	589.47	256.45	-	890.81	890.81
011 Ministry of Local Government	0.14	0.34	-	-	0.48	0.48	0.15	0.41	-	-	0.55	0.55
015 Trade, Industry and Cooperatives	-	2.94	-	-	2.94	2.94	-	3.53	-	-	3.53	3.53
019 Ministry of Water and Environment	1.85	-	93.46	-	95.32	95.32	1.94	-	112.16	-	114.10	114.10
021 East African Community	-	0.31	-	-	0.31	0.31	-	0.37	-	-	0.37	0.37
108 National Planning Authority	-	0.98	-	-	0.98	0.98	-	1.18	-	-	1.18	1.18
121 Dairy Development Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
122 Kampala Capital City Authority	-	0.44	-	-	0.44	0.44	-	0.52	-	-	0.52	0.52
125 National Animal Genetic Res. Centre and Data Bank	6.64	8.48	99.41	-	114.54	114.54	6.97	10.18	119.30	-	136.45	136.45
150 National Environment Management Authority	-	1.13	1.37	-	2.50	2.50	-	1.36	1.64	-	3.00	3.00
142 National Agricultural Research Organisation	50.31	59.84	152.56	-	262.71	262.71	52.83	71.80	183.07	-	307.70	307.70
152 NAADS Secretariat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
154 Uganda National Bureau of Standards	-	1.16	-	-	1.16	1.16	-	1.40	-	-	1.40	1.40
155 Uganda Cotton Development Organisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
160 Uganda Coffee Development Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
161 Uganda Free Zones Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
119 Uganda Registration Services Bureau	-	0.16	-	-	0.16	0.16	-	0.19	-	-	0.19	0.19
138 Uganda Investment Authority (UIA)	-	0.32	-	-	0.32	0.32	-	0.39	-	-	0.39	0.39
168 Uganda Freezones and Export Promotion Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
500 Missions Abroad	-	-	-	-	8.13	8.13	-	-	-	-	-	-
601 601-999 Local Governments	194.47	111.08	61.35	-	366.89	366.89	204.19	133.29	73.62	-	411.10	411.10
SUB-TOTAL AGRO- INDUSTRIALISATION	296.16	678.40	621.86	206.30	1,604.56	1,810.85	310.97	814.08	746.24	-	1,871.29	1,871.29
MINERAL DEVELOPMENT												
017 Energy and Minerals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
108 National Planning Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
138 Uganda Investment Authority (UIA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
161 Uganda Free Zones Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
500 Missions Abroad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUB-TOTAL ENERGY DEVELOPMENT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUSTAINABLE EXTRACTIVES INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT												
008 Ministry of Finance, Planning & Economic Dev.	-	2.42	-	-	2.42	2.42	-	2.91	-	-	2.91	2.91
013 Ministry of Education and Sports	-	1.61	-	-	1.61	1.61	-	1.94	-	-	1.94	1.94
017 Energy and Minerals	10.65	86.17	86.46	-	183.28	183.28	11.18	103.41	103.76	-	218.34	218.34
139 Petroleum Authority of Uganda	33.24	49.13	47.92	-	130.30	130.30	34.91	58.96	57.51	-	151.37	151.37
144 Uganda Police Force	-	3.23	-	-	3.23	3.23	-	3.88	-	-	3.88	3.88
154 Uganda National Bureau of Standards (UNBS)	-	4.20	-	-	4.20	4.20	-	5.04	-	-	5.04	5.04
150 National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)	-	3.71	0.00	-	3.71	3.71	-	4.46	0.00	-	4.46	4.46
006 Ministry of Foreign Affairs	-	3.10	-	-	3.10	3.10	-	3.72	-	-	3.72	3.72
007 Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
500 Missions Abroad	-	-	-	-	0.36	0.36	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUB-TOTAL SUSTAINABLE EXTRACTIVES INDUST	43.89	153.58	134.38	-	332.22	332.22	46.09	184.30	161.26	-	391.65	391.65
TOURISM DEVELOPMENT												
022 Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities	4.18	473.98	71.39	-	549.55	549.55	4.39	568.78	85.66	-	658.83	658.83
117 Uganda Tourism Board	5.51	83.20	0.07	-	88.78	88.78	5.79	99.84	0.08	-	105.70	105.70
122 Kampala Capital City Authority	-	0.97	-	-	0.97	0.97	-	1.16	-	-	1.16	1.16
020 Ministry of ICT and National Guidance	-	0.65	-	-	0.65	0.65	-	0.78	-	-	0.78	0.78
605 601-999 Local Governments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
500 Missions Abroad	-	3.71	-	-	26.59	26.59	-	4.46	-	-	-	-
SUB-TOTAL TOURISM DEVELOPMENT	9.69	562.51	71.45	-	666.53	666.53	10.18	675.01	85.74	-	766.47	766.47
CLIMATE CHANGE, NATURAL RESOURCE, ENVIRONMENT AND WATER MANAGEMENT												
003 Office of the Prime Minister	0.47	32.77	-	-	33.24	33.24	0.50	39.32	-	-	39.82	39.82
011 Ministry of Local Government	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
012 Ministry of Lands, Housing & Urban Development	-	0.16	4.55	-	4.72	4.72	-	0.19	5.46	-	5.66	5.66
019 Ministry of Water and Environment	21.24	52.44	109.95	167.49	183.64	351.13	22.30	62.93	131.95	-	217.18	217.18
108 National Planning Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
122 Kampala Capital City Authority	-	28.99	-	-	28.99	28.99	-	34.79	-	-	34.79	34.79
150 National Environment Management Authority	16.11	26.70	10.98	-	53.79	53.79	16.92	32.04	13.17	-	62.13	62.13
156 Uganda Land Commission	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
157 National Forestry Authority	11.21	26.64	6.27	23.13	44.12	67.24	11.77	31.96	7.53	-	51.26	51.26
109 Uganda National Meteorological Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
500 Missions Abroad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
606 601-999 Local Governments	-	16.66	-	-	16.66	16.66	-	20.00	-	-	20.00	20.00
SUB-TOTAL CLIMATE CHANGE, NATURAL RESOUR	49.03	184.37	131.75	190.62	365.16	555.77	51.48	221.24	158.11	-	430.83	430.83

Table 27 cont'd: Medium term expenditure framework (excluding energy savings, arrears and non-VAT) , billion shillings, 2024/25 - 2029/2030

Programme/vote	FY 2028/29 Budget Estimates						FY 2029/30 Budget Estimates					
	Wage	Non-Wage Recurrent	Domestic Dev	External Financing	Total excl. External Financing	Total incl. External	Wage	Non-Wage Recurrent	Domestic Dev	External Financing	Total excl. External Financing	Total incl. External
PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT												
008 Ministry of Finance, Planning & Economic Dev.	12.88	2,168.52	-	-	2,181.41	2,181.41	17.61	2,602.23	-	-	2,619.84	2,619.84
015 Ministry of Trade, Industry and Cooperatives	1.33	3.57	-	-	4.90	4.90	1.40	13.87	-	-	15.27	15.27
021 East African Community	-	2.79	-	-	2.79	2.79	-	3.35	-	-	3.35	3.35
023 Ministry of Kampala Capital City and Metropolitan Affairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
108 National Planning Authority	-	0.40	-	-	0.40	0.40	-	0.48	-	-	0.48	0.48
119 Uganda Registration Services Bureau	5.03	8.28	-	-	13.32	13.32	5.29	9.94	-	-	15.23	15.23
123 National Lotteries and Gaming Regulatory Board	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
153 PPDA	1.09	2.62	-	-	3.70	3.70	1.14	3.14	-	-	4.28	4.28
154 Uganda National Bureau of Standards	29.93	108.99	53.96	-	192.88	192.88	31.43	130.78	64.76	-	226.97	226.97
136 Uganda Export Promotion Board	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
138 Uganda Investment Authority (UIA)	7.91	27.93	330.88	-	366.72	366.72	8.31	33.51	397.05	-	438.87	438.87
140 Capital Markets Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
161 Uganda Free Zones Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
162 Uganda Microfinance Regulatory Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
163 Uganda Retirement Benefits Regulatory Authority	9.06	9.30	1.09	-	19.45	19.45	9.51	11.16	1.31	-	21.98	21.98
500 Missions Abroad	-	-	-	-	12.71	12.71	-	-	-	-	-	-
122 Kampala Capital City Authority	-	0.81	-	-	0.81	0.81	-	0.97	-	-	0.97	0.97
110 Uganda Industrial Research Institute	-	0.81	-	-	0.81	0.81	-	0.97	-	-	0.97	0.97
168 Uganda Freezones and Export Promotion Authority	8.92	10.35	3.58	-	22.85	22.85	9.37	12.42	4.29	-	26.08	26.08
167 Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation	-	0.81	-	-	0.81	0.81	-	0.97	-	-	0.97	0.97
607 601-999 Local Governments	-	13.05	1.20	-	14.25	14.25	-	15.66	1.44	-	17.10	17.10
SUB-TOTAL PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT	76.16	2,358.22	390.71	-	2,837.80	2,837.80	84.05	2,839.45	468.86	-	3,392.36	3,392.36
MANUFACTURING												
006 Ministry of Foreign Affairs	-	1.94	-	-	1.94	1.94	-	2.33	-	-	2.33	2.33
008 Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
015 Trade, Industry and Cooperatives	3.69	336.12	9.53	-	349.34	349.34	3.87	403.35	11.44	-	418.66	418.66
110 Uganda Industrial Research Institute	-	0.48	-	-	0.48	0.48	-	0.58	-	-	0.58	0.58
138 Uganda Investment Authority (UIA)	0.62	0.48	-	94.51	1.11	95.62	0.66	0.58	-	-	1.24	1.24
154 Uganda National Bureau of Standards	-	1.06	-	-	1.06	1.06	-	1.27	-	-	1.27	1.27
161 Uganda Free Zones Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
108 National Planning Authority	-	0.16	-	-	0.16	0.16	-	0.19	-	-	0.19	0.19
136 Uganda Export Promotion Board	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
007 Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs	-	0.32	-	-	0.32	0.32	-	0.39	-	-	0.39	0.39
119 Uganda Registration Services Bureau	-	0.32	-	-	0.32	0.32	-	0.39	-	-	0.39	0.39
168 Uganda Freezones and Export Promotion Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
500 Missions Abroad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUB-TOTAL MANUFACTURING	4.31	340.90	9.53	94.51	354.75	449.26	4.53	409.08	11.44	-	425.05	425.05
INTEGRATED TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES												
016 Works and Transport	61.66	1,093.97	1,350.19	5,750.40	2,505.82	8,256.22	64.75	1,312.76	1,620.23	-	2,997.73	2,997.73
023 Ministry of Kampala Capital City and Metropolitan Affairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
113 Uganda National Roads Authority (UNRA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
118 Road Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
122 KCCA Road Rehabilitation Grant	-	-	306.64	-	306.64	306.64	-	-	367.96	-	367.96	367.96
609 601-999 Local Governments	-	284.17	76.08	-	360.25	360.25	-	341.00	91.30	-	432.30	432.30
SUB-TOTAL INTEGRATED TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE	61.66	1,378.14	1,732.91	5,750.40	3,172.70	8,923.10	64.75	1,653.76	2,079.49	-	3,798.00	3,798.00
SUSTAINABLE ENERGY DEVELOPMENT												
013 Ministry of Education and Sports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
017 Energy and Minerals	9.02	94.21	457.72	2,705.20	560.96	3,266.16	9.47	113.06	549.27	-	671.80	671.80
150 National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)	-	0.16	-	-	0.16	0.16	-	0.19	-	-	0.19	0.19
008 Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development	-	4.84	-	-	4.84	4.84	-	5.81	-	-	5.81	5.81
012 Ministry of Lands, Housing & Urban Development	-	0.81	-	-	0.81	0.81	-	0.97	-	-	0.97	0.97
154 Uganda National Bureau of Standards (UNBS)	-	1.53	-	-	1.53	1.53	-	1.84	-	-	1.84	1.84
007 Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs	-	0.81	-	-	0.81	0.81	-	0.97	-	-	0.97	0.97
005 Ministry of Public Service	-	0.81	-	-	0.81	0.81	-	0.97	-	-	0.97	0.97
006 Ministry of Foreign Affairs	-	0.94	-	-	0.94	0.94	-	1.13	-	-	1.13	1.13
308 Soroti University	-	5.99	-	-	5.99	5.99	-	7.19	-	-	7.19	7.19
500 Missions Abroad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUB-TOTAL SUSTAINABLE ENERGY DEVELOPMENT	9.02	110.11	457.72	2,705.20	576.86	3,282.06	9.47	132.13	549.27	-	690.87	690.87
DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION												
013 Ministry of Education and Sports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
020 Ministry of ICT and National Guidance	15.20	146.24	0.73	-	162.16	162.16	15.96	175.48	0.87	-	192.31	192.31
111 National Curriculum Development Centre	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
119 Uganda Registration Services Bureau	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
122 Kampala Capital City Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
123 National Lotteries and Gaming Regulatory Board	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
126 National Information Technology Authority	11.93	48.55	50.62	-	111.10	111.10	12.53	58.26	60.75	-	131.53	131.53
SUB-TOTAL DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION	27.13	194.78	51.35	-	273.26	273.26	28.49	233.74	61.62	-	323.84	323.84
SUSTAINABLE URBANISATION AND HOUSING												
011 Ministry of Local Government	1.29	0.81	-	-	2.09	2.09	1.35	0.97	-	-	2.32	2.32
012 Ministry of Lands, Housing & Urban Development	19.32	160.49	60.08	-	239.89	239.89	20.29	192.59	72.09	-	284.97	284.97
016 Ministry of Works and Transport	2.06	1.94	-	-	4.00	4.00	2.16	2.33	-	-	4.49	4.49
023 Ministry of Kampala Capital City and Metropolitan Affairs	-	22.59	22.77	524.24	45.36	569.59	-	27.11	27.32	-	54.43	54.43
122 Kampala Capital City Authority	-	0.81	-	-	0.81	0.81	-	0.97	-	-	0.97	0.97
161 Uganda Free Zones Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
168 Uganda Freezones and Export Promotion Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
108 National Planning Authority	-	9.53	-	-	9.53	9.53	-	11.43	-	-	11.43	11.43
156 Uganda Land Commission	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
610 601-999 Local Governments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUB-TOTAL SUSTAINABLE URBANISATION AND HOUSING	22.67	196.16	82.85	524.24	301.67	825.91	23.80	235.39	99.42	-	358.60	358.60

Table 27 cont'd: Medium term expenditure framework (excluding energy savings, arrears and non-VAT) , billion shillings, 2024/25 - 2029/30

Programme/vote	FY 2028/29 Budget Estimates						FY 2029/30 Budget Estimates					
	Wage	Non-Wage Recurrent	Domestic Dev	External Financing	Total excl. External Financing	Total incl. External	Wage	Non-Wage Recurrent	Domestic Dev	External Financing	Total excl. External Financing	Total incl. External
HUMAN CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT												
003 Office of the Prime Minister	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
119 Uganda Registration Services Bureau	7.00	-	-	-	7.00	7.00	7.35	-	-	-	7.35	7.35
011 Ministry of Local Government	-	0.03	-	-	0.03	0.03	-	0.03	-	-	0.03	0.03
013 Ministry of Education and Sports	61.44	797.22	120.54	261.20	979.19	1,240.39	64.51	956.66	144.64	-	1,165.81	1,165.81
014 Ministry of Health	26.27	281.60	290.93	6.86	598.80	605.65	27.58	337.92	349.12	-	714.61	714.61
018 Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development	6.56	468.89	3.89	-	479.34	479.34	6.89	562.67	4.67	-	574.23	574.23
019 Ministry of Water and Environment	4.73	0.72	316.21	-	321.66	321.66	4.97	0.87	379.45	-	385.29	385.29
021 East African Community	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
107 Uganda AIDS Commission	7.08	31.84	0.85	-	39.77	39.77	7.44	38.20	1.02	-	46.66	46.66
108 National Planning Authority	-	15.92	-	-	15.92	15.92	-	19.10	-	-	19.10	19.10
305 Busitema University	43.48	39.05	17.31	-	99.84	99.84	45.65	46.86	20.78	-	113.28	113.28
114 Uganda Cancer Institute	30.19	81.74	154.25	11.96	266.18	278.14	31.70	98.09	185.09	-	314.89	314.89
115 Uganda Heart Institute	20.91	50.28	12.19	-	83.38	83.38	21.95	60.33	14.63	-	96.91	96.91
116 National Medical Stores	23.53	1,261.52	2.17	-	1,287.22	1,287.22	24.70	1,513.82	2.61	-	1,541.13	1,541.13
122 Kampala Capital City Authority	71.86	39.71	-	-	111.57	111.57	75.45	47.65	-	-	123.10	123.10
124 Equal Opportunities Commission	-	6.38	-	-	6.38	6.38	-	7.66	-	-	7.66	7.66
306 Muni University	27.50	19.16	5.71	-	52.36	52.36	28.87	22.99	6.85	-	58.71	58.71
128 Uganda National Examinations Board	19.83	214.43	15.80	-	250.07	250.07	20.82	257.32	18.96	-	297.10	297.10
132 Education Service Commission	3.65	12.52	2.40	-	18.57	18.57	3.83	15.02	2.88	-	21.74	21.74
134 Health Service Commission	3.29	18.34	10.70	-	32.32	32.32	3.45	22.01	12.84	-	38.29	38.29
138 Uganda Investment Authority (UIA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
149 National Population Council	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
301 Makerere University	256.54	218.11	35.51	199.39	510.15	709.54	269.36	261.73	42.61	-	573.70	573.70
302 Mbarara University	50.16	37.90	52.74	-	140.80	140.80	52.66	45.48	63.28	-	161.43	161.43
303 Makerere University Business School	106.26	97.85	2.86	-	206.97	206.97	111.58	117.41	3.43	-	232.42	232.42
304 Kyambogo University	77.76	127.07	6.06	-	210.89	210.89	81.65	152.49	7.27	-	241.40	241.40
312 Uganda Management Institute	26.19	34.52	-	-	60.72	60.72	27.50	41.43	-	-	68.93	68.93
313 Mountains of the Moon University	29.19	25.72	7.82	-	62.73	62.73	30.65	30.87	9.38	-	70.90	70.90
309 Gulu University	52.90	49.90	29.33	-	132.14	132.14	55.55	59.88	35.20	-	150.63	150.63
151 Uganda Blood Transfusion Service (UBTS)	14.30	45.74	6.26	-	66.31	66.31	15.02	54.89	7.52	-	77.43	77.43
401 Mulago Hospital Complex	58.17	104.25	35.28	-	197.70	197.70	61.08	125.10	42.34	-	228.52	228.52
402 Butabika Hospital	11.12	17.72	3.43	-	32.27	32.27	11.67	21.26	4.12	-	37.06	37.06
403 Arua Referral Hospital	10.42	7.08	6.99	-	24.49	24.49	10.94	8.50	8.39	-	27.83	27.83
404 Fort Portal Referral Hospital	11.37	7.37	0.16	-	18.90	18.90	11.94	8.84	0.20	-	20.98	20.98
405 Gulu Referral Hospital	11.99	10.45	0.16	-	22.60	22.60	12.58	12.54	0.20	-	25.33	25.33
406 Hoima Referral Hospital	11.58	6.66	0.16	-	18.40	18.40	12.16	7.99	0.20	-	20.34	20.34
407 Jinja Referral Hospital	15.30	14.49	0.16	-	29.95	29.95	16.06	17.39	0.20	-	33.65	33.65
408 Kabale Referral Hospital	8.66	9.90	0.16	-	18.72	18.72	9.10	11.88	0.20	-	21.17	21.17
409 Masaka Referral Hospital	11.46	7.46	0.16	-	19.08	19.08	12.03	8.96	0.20	-	21.18	21.18
410 Mbale Referral Hospital	13.71	12.81	2.14	-	28.66	28.66	14.39	15.38	2.56	-	32.33	32.33
411 Soroti Referral Hospital	9.77	5.37	0.16	-	15.31	15.31	10.26	6.45	0.20	-	16.90	16.90
412 Lira Referral Hospital	11.61	13.31	0.16	-	25.08	25.08	12.19	15.97	0.20	-	28.35	28.35
413 Mbarara Referral Hospital	13.24	14.87	0.16	-	28.28	28.28	13.91	17.84	0.20	-	31.94	31.94
414 Mubende Referral Hospital	12.86	5.17	0.20	-	18.23	18.23	13.51	6.20	0.25	-	19.95	19.95
415 Moroto Referral Hospital	9.31	6.98	0.16	-	16.46	16.46	9.78	8.38	0.20	-	18.36	18.36
416 Naguru Referral Hospital	12.47	7.87	10.95	-	31.30	31.30	13.10	9.45	13.14	-	35.69	35.69
417 Kiruddu Referral Hospital	12.88	27.28	2.09	-	42.24	42.24	13.52	32.74	2.51	-	48.76	48.76
418 Kawempe Referral Hospital	17.46	18.04	1.23	-	36.73	36.73	18.33	21.65	1.48	-	41.45	41.45
419 Entebbe Regional Referral Hospital	10.55	12.26	1.23	-	24.04	24.04	11.08	14.71	1.48	-	27.27	27.27
420 Mulago Specialized Women and Neonatal Hospital	18.64	26.51	3.10	-	48.25	48.25	19.57	31.81	3.72	-	55.10	55.10
421 Kayunga Referral Hospital	7.91	14.29	0.46	-	22.66	22.66	8.31	17.15	0.55	-	26.00	26.00
422 Yumbe Referral Hospital	8.45	10.00	0.15	-	18.60	18.60	8.87	12.00	0.18	-	21.05	21.05
310 Lira University	33.31	20.81	6.45	-	60.57	60.57	34.98	24.97	7.74	-	67.69	67.69
111 National Curriculum Development Centre	11.17	45.36	0.60	-	57.13	57.13	11.72	54.43	0.72	-	66.88	66.88
127 Uganda Virus Research Institute (UVRI)	4.52	8.78	-	-	13.30	13.30	4.75	10.53	-	-	15.28	15.28
307 Kabale University	50.59	39.87	3.12	-	93.58	93.58	53.12	47.84	3.75	-	104.71	104.71
308 Soroti University	28.53	24.34	16.68	-	69.55	69.55	29.96	29.21	20.01	-	79.18	79.18
164 National Council for Higher Education	9.02	14.79	0.15	-	23.96	23.96	9.47	17.74	0.18	-	27.40	27.40
165 Uganda Business and Technical Examination Board	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
169 Uganda Vocational and Technical Assessment Board	46.32	275.32	40.93	-	362.57	362.57	60.79	330.38	65.49	-	456.66	456.66
166 National Council of Sports	3.49	87.38	677.84	-	768.71	768.71	3.66	104.85	813.41	-	921.93	921.93
500 Missions Abroad	-	-	-	-	0.34	0.34	-	-	-	-	-	-
612 601-999 Local Governments	3,401.83	1,148.31	681.36	-	5,231.50	5,231.50	3,571.92	1,377.97	817.64	-	5,767.52	5,767.52
SUB-TOTAL HUMAN CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT	4,868.31	6,001.25	2,589.56	479.41	13,459.46	13,938.87	5,123.88	7,201.50	3,123.84	-	15,449.22	15,449.22

Table 27 cont'd: Medium term expenditure framework (excluding energy savings, arrears and non-VAT) , billion shillings, 2024/25 - 2029/30

Programme/vote	FY 2028/29 Budget Estimates						FY 2029/30 Budget Estimates					
	Wage	Non-Wage Recurrent	Domestic Dev	External Financing	Total excl. External Financing	Total incl. External	Wage	Non-Wage Recurrent	Domestic Dev	External Financing	Total excl. External Financing	Total incl. External
INNOVATION, TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSFER												
002 State House	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
006 Ministry of Foreign Affairs	-	0.6	-	-	0.6	0.6	-	0.7	-	-	0.7	0.7
110 Uganda Industrial Research Institute	12.0	14.7	4.4	-	31.1	31.1	12.6	17.7	5.3	-	35.5	35.5
119 Uganda Registration Services Bureau	1.1	1.8	-	-	2.9	2.9	1.2	2.2	-	-	3.4	3.4
167 Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation	4.8	513.3	62.2	-	580.4	580.4	5.1	616.0	74.7	-	695.7	695.7
500 Missions Abroad	-	-	-	-	0.4	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUB-TOTAL INNOVATION, TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSFER	17.9	530.4	66.6	-	615.3	615.3	18.8	636.5	80.0	-	735.2	735.2
COMMUNITY MOBILIZATION AND MINDSET CHANGE												
001 Office of the President	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
006 Ministry of Foreign Affairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
013 Ministry of Education and Sports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
018 Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Developme	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
020 Ministry of ICT and National Guidance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
112 Directorate of Ethics and Integrity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
119 Uganda Registration Services Bureau	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
122 Kampala Capital City Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
123 National Lotteries and Gaming Regulatory Board	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
124 Equal Opportunities Commission	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
149 National Population Council	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
500 Missions Abroad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
615 601-999 Local Governments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUB-TOTAL COMMUNITY MOBILIZATION AND MINDSET CHANGE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GOVERNANCE AND SECURITY												
001 Office of the President	36.3	452.0	30.5	-	518.9	518.9	38.1	542.4	36.7	-	617.2	617.2
002 State House	43.7	715.4	42.1	-	801.2	801.2	45.9	858.5	50.5	-	954.9	954.9
003 Office of the Prime Minister	0.4	3.6	-	-	4.0	4.0	0.4	4.4	-	-	4.8	4.8
004 Ministry of Defence	1,610.8	3,024.8	2,459.2	-	7,094.8	7,094.8	1,691.4	3,629.7	2,951.0	-	8,272.1	8,272.1
006 Ministry of Foreign Affairs	16.3	42.0	5.4	-	63.8	63.8	17.2	416.9	6.5	-	440.5	440.5
007 Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs	19.2	141.0	25.3	-	185.4	185.4	20.1	169.2	30.3	-	219.6	219.6
008 Ministry of Finance, Planning & Economic Dev.	-	5.6	-	-	5.6	5.6	-	6.7	-	-	6.7	6.7
009 Ministry of Internal Affairs	3.7	75.5	1.0	-	80.3	80.3	3.9	90.6	1.3	-	95.8	95.8
011 Ministry of Local Government	0.3	0.3	-	-	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.4	-	-	0.7	0.7
018 Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Developme	0.0	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	0.0	0.0
021 East African Community	1.8	61.2	0.1	-	63.2	63.2	1.9	73.4	0.2	-	75.5	75.5
102 Electoral Commission	44.4	886.8	5.1	-	936.3	936.3	46.7	1,064.2	6.1	-	1,116.9	1,116.9
103 Inspectorate of Government (IG)	28.3	54.8	34.6	-	117.7	117.7	29.7	65.7	41.5	-	137.0	137.0
105 Law Reform Commission	4.0	20.3	0.6	-	24.8	24.8	4.2	24.3	0.7	-	29.2	29.2
106 Uganda Human Rights Commission	12.8	24.5	10.3	-	47.5	47.5	13.4	29.4	12.3	-	55.1	55.1
311 Law Development Centre	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
112 Ethics and Integrity	4.3	16.2	0.1	-	20.7	20.7	4.6	19.5	0.1	-	24.1	24.1
119 Uganda Registration Services Bureau	8.2	58.0	5.9	-	72.1	72.1	8.6	69.6	7.1	-	85.3	85.3
120 National Citizenship and Immigration Control	7.9	263.5	31.2	-	302.6	302.6	8.3	316.2	37.4	-	361.9	361.9
122 Kampala Capital City Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
123 National Lotteries and Gaming Regulatory Board	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
124 Equal Opportunities Commission	-	2.0	-	-	2.0	2.0	-	2.4	-	-	2.4	2.4
129 Financial Intelligence Authority (FIA)	14.3	52.3	2.2	-	68.8	68.8	15.0	62.7	2.7	-	80.5	80.5
130 Treasury Operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
131 Auditor General	56.2	96.1	2.4	-	154.6	154.6	59.0	115.3	2.9	-	177.1	177.1
133 Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
144 Uganda Police Force	604.8	660.8	404.2	-	1,669.9	1,669.9	635.1	793.0	485.0	-	1,913.1	1,913.1
145 Uganda Prisons	172.5	518.0	89.1	-	779.6	779.6	181.2	621.6	106.9	-	909.7	909.7
148 Judicial Service Commission	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
153 PPDA	15.8	17.6	2.0	-	35.3	35.3	16.6	21.1	2.4	-	40.1	40.1
158 Internal Security Organisation (ISO)	94.9	253.1	15.5	-	363.6	363.6	99.7	303.7	18.7	-	422.0	422.0
159 External Security Organisation	31.3	141.3	1.1	-	173.6	173.6	32.9	169.5	1.3	-	203.7	203.7
500 Missions Abroad	-	-	-	-	328.2	328.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
135 Directorate of Government Analytical Laboratory	4.2	22.4	34.5	-	61.1	61.1	4.5	26.9	41.4	-	72.7	72.7
023 Ministry of Kampala Capital City and Metropolitan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
137 National Identification and Registration Authority (23.6	355.7	21.1	-	400.4	400.4	24.8	426.9	25.3	-	476.9	476.9
SUB-TOTAL GOVERNANCE AND SECURITY	2,860.3	7,964.7	3,223.5	-	14,376.7	14,376.7	3,003.3	9,924.1	3,868.2	-	16,795.6	16,795.6

Table 27 cont'd: Medium term expenditure framework (excluding energy savings, arrears and non-VAT) , billion shillings, 2024/25 - 2029/2030

Programme/vote	FY 2028/29 Budget Estimates						FY 2029/30 Budget Estimates					
	Wage	Non-Wage Recurrent	Domestic Dev	External Financing	Total excl. External Financing	Total incl. External	Wage	Non-Wage Recurrent	Domestic Dev	External Financing	Total excl. External Financing	Total incl. External
PUBLIC SECTOR TRANSFORMATION												
005 Ministry of Public Service	7.35	40.36	15.93	-	63.64	63.64	7.72	48.43	19.12	-	75.26	75.26
011 Ministry of Local Government	-	12.98	-	-	12.98	12.98	-	15.57	-	-	15.57	15.57
020 Ministry of Information, and Communications Technology	-	1.61	-	-	1.61	1.61	-	1.93	-	-	1.93	1.93
021 East African Community	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
023 Ministry of Kampala Capital City and Metropolitan Affairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
103 Inspectorate of Government (IG)	4.45	7.38	-	-	11.83	11.83	4.67	8.86	-	-	13.52	13.52
108 National Planning Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
111 National Curriculum Development Centre	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
122 Kampala Capital City Authority	120.70	77.07	-	-	197.76	197.76	126.73	92.48	-	-	219.21	219.21
123 National Lotteries and Gaming Regulatory Board	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
126 National Information Technologies Authority	-	1.14	-	-	1.14	1.14	-	1.37	-	-	1.37	1.37
137 National Identification and Registration Authority (NIRA)	-	0.38	-	-	0.38	0.38	-	0.46	-	-	0.46	0.46
146 Public Service Commission	4.33	25.33	3.86	-	33.52	33.52	4.55	30.40	4.63	-	39.57	39.57
147 Local Government Finance Commission	3.30	9.71	2.28	-	15.28	15.28	3.46	11.65	2.73	-	17.84	17.84
614 601-999 Local Governments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
500 Missions Abroad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUB-TOTAL PUBLIC SECTOR TRANSFORMATION	140.12	175.95	22.06	-	338.14	338.14	147.13	211.14	26.48	-	384.75	384.75
REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT												
003 Office of the Prime Minister	0.59	61.96	-	217.81	62.55	280.36	0.62	74.36	-	-	74.97	74.97
011 Ministry of Local Government	35.35	27.00	9.45	-	71.80	71.80	37.12	32.40	11.34	-	80.85	80.85
108 National Planning Authority	-	0.14	-	-	0.14	0.14	-	0.17	-	-	0.17	0.17
138 Uganda Investment Authority (UIA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
147 Local Government Finance Commission	-	2.98	-	-	2.98	2.98	-	3.58	-	-	3.58	3.58
010 Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
015 Ministry of Trade, Industry and Co-Operatives	-	0.14	-	-	0.14	0.14	-	0.17	-	-	0.17	0.17
016 Ministry of Works, and Communications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
017 Ministry of Energy and Minerals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
020 Ministry of Information, and Communications Technology	-	0.21	-	-	0.21	0.21	-	0.25	-	-	0.25	0.25
022 Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Heritage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
142 National Agricultural Research Organization(NARO)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
617 601-999 Local Governments	517.37	1,168.36	292.31	-	1,978.04	1,978.04	543.24	1,402.03	350.78	-	2,296.05	2,296.05
SUB-TOTAL REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT	553.30	1,260.80	301.76	217.81	2,115.87	2,333.68	580.97	1,512.96	362.12	-	2,456.04	2,456.04
DEVELOPMENT PLAN IMPLEMENTATION												
001 Office of the President	0.32	35.65	-	-	35.98	35.98	0.34	42.78	-	-	43.12	43.12
003 Office of the Prime Minister	6.89	103.72	8.30	217.81	118.92	336.73	7.24	124.47	9.96	-	141.67	141.67
006 Ministry of Foreign Affairs	-	1.46	-	-	1.46	1.46	-	1.76	-	-	1.76	1.76
008 Ministry of Finance, Planning & Economic Dev.	12.77	469.71	269.15	199.39	751.62	951.01	13.41	563.65	323.38	-	900.44	900.44
011 Ministry of Local Government	0.18	15.38	-	-	15.56	15.56	0.19	18.45	-	-	18.64	18.64
023 Ministry of Kampala Capital City and Metropolitan Affairs	-	0.08	-	-	0.08	0.08	-	0.10	-	-	0.10	0.10
103 Inspectorate of Government (IG)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
108 National Planning Authority	24.85	44.66	68.18	-	137.70	137.70	26.09	53.60	81.82	-	161.51	161.51
119 Uganda Registration Services Bureau	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
122 Kampala Capital City Authority	-	15.32	29.78	-	45.10	45.10	-	18.38	35.74	-	54.12	54.12
131 OAG	-	6.46	-	-	6.46	6.46	-	7.75	-	-	7.75	7.75
141 URA	463.35	665.62	98.35	-	1,227.32	1,227.32	486.52	798.74	118.02	-	1,403.28	1,403.28
143 Uganda Bureau of Statistics	26.93	149.71	27.87	-	204.51	204.51	28.28	179.65	33.44	-	241.38	241.38
123 National Lotteries and Gaming Regulatory Board	5.90	18.23	1.52	-	25.65	25.65	6.20	21.87	1.62	-	29.90	29.90
124 Equal Opportunities Commission	6.75	18.72	1.20	-	26.67	26.67	7.09	22.46	1.44	-	30.99	30.99
130 Treasury Operations	-	1,416.11	-	-	1,416.11	1,416.11	-	1,699.34	-	-	1,699.34	1,699.34
147 Local Government Finance Commission	-	2.05	-	-	2.05	2.05	-	2.46	-	-	2.46	2.46
149 National Population Council	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
163 Uganda Retirement Benefits Regulatory Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
005 Ministry of Public Service	-	1.63	-	-	1.63	1.63	-	1.96	-	-	1.96	1.96
137 NIRA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
153 Public Procurement & Disposal of Public Assets (PPDA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
500 Missions Abroad	-	-	-	-	23.57	23.57	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUB-TOTAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN IMPLEMENTATION	547.95	2,964.52	504.35	417.20	4,040.38	4,457.58	575.34	3,557.42	605.62	-	4,738.38	4,738.38
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE												
101 Judiciary	126.28	436.01	85.02	-	647.32	647.32	132.60	523.22	102.03	-	757.84	757.84
148 Judicial Service Commission	5.80	20.45	3.79	-	30.04	30.04	6.09	24.54	4.55	-	35.18	35.18
311 Law Development Centre	12.23	42.37	6.15	-	60.74	60.74	12.84	50.84	7.38	-	71.06	71.06
133 Directorate of Public Prosecution(DPP)	44.93	67.20	27.84	-	139.96	139.96	47.17	80.64	33.40	-	161.22	161.22
018 Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development	-	7.10	-	-	7.10	7.10	-	8.53	-	-	8.53	8.53
144 Uganda Police Force	-	1.13	-	-	1.13	1.13	-	1.36	-	-	1.36	1.36
008 Ministry of Finance, Planning & Economic Dev.	-	0.16	-	-	0.16	0.16	-	0.19	-	-	0.19	0.19
009 Ministry of Internal Affairs	-	1.91	-	-	1.91	1.91	-	2.29	-	-	2.29	2.29
135 Directorate of Government Analytical Laboratory	-	0.16	-	-	0.16	0.16	-	0.19	-	-	0.19	0.19
122 Kampala Capital City Authority	-	0.16	-	-	0.16	0.16	-	0.19	-	-	0.19	0.19
011 Ministry of Local Government	-	0.32	-	-	0.32	0.32	-	0.39	-	-	0.39	0.39
145 Uganda Prisons Service	-	-	1.52	-	1.52	1.52	-	-	1.82	-	1.82	1.82
SUB-TOTAL ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE	189.23	576.98	124.31	-	890.53	890.53	196.70	692.38	149.18	-	1,040.25	1,040.25
LEGISLATION, OVERSIGHT & REPRESENTATION												
104 Parliamentary Commission	138.68	1,395.82	68.59	-	1,603.08	1,603.08	145.61	1,674.98	82.30	-	1,902.89	1,902.89
007 Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs	-	0.51	-	-	0.51	0.51	-	0.61	-	-	0.61	0.61
105 Law Reform Commission	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.57	-	-	-	-
011 Ministry of Local Government	-	0.28	-	-	0.28	0.28	-	0.33	-	-	0.33	0.33
SUB-TOTAL LEGISLATION, OVERSIGHT & REPRESENTATION	138.68	1,396.60	68.59	-	1,603.87	1,603.87	145.61	1,676.50	82.30	-	1,903.84	1,903.84
INTEREST PAYMENTS DUE												
Domestic Interest	-	18,127.15	-	-	18,127.15	18,127.15	-	21,752.58	-	-	21,752.58	21,752.58
External Interest	-	3,401.28	-	-	3,401.28	3,401.28	-	4,081.53	-	-	4,081.53	4,081.53
SUB-TOTAL INTEREST PAYMENTS	-	21,528.43	-	-	21,528.43	21,528.43	-	25,834.11	-	-	25,834.11	25,834.11
Total Centre	5,801.90	24,286.73	9,472.99	10,585.68	39,958.11	50,543.79	6,108.24	29,520.67	11,384.36	-	47,008.24	47,008.24
600 Total Local Government Programmes	4,113.66	2,741.63	1,112.31	-	7,967.59	7,967.59	4,319.34	3,289.95	1,334.77	-	8,944.06	8,944.06
Statutory Interest Payments	-	21,528.43	-	-	21,528.43	21,528.43	-	25,834.11	-	-	25,834.11	25,834.11
GRAND TOTAL	9,915.56	48,556.78	10,585.30	10,585.68	69,454.13	80,039.61	10,427.58	58,644.73	12,719.13	-	81,786.42	81,786.42

Table 28: External Debt Service Payments By Creditor Excluding Debt Relief
2022/23 - 2024/25

Creditor Category	Principal (US Million Dollars)			Interest (US Million Dollars)			Principal as % of Total		
	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Multilateral creditors									
African Dev Bank/Fund (ADB/F)	26.0	31.8	38.3	18.4	24.1	36.3	6.31%	6.51%	6.43%
Arab Bank for Econ Dev in Africa (BADEA)	1.1	1.6	1.8	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.30%	0.26%	0.22%
European Dev Fund (EDF)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
European Investment Bank (EIB)	7.8	6.3	8.6	1.9	1.5	1.8	1.03%	0.91%	0.89%
Int Bank for Recons and Dev (IBRD) (5)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Int Dev Association (IDA)	86.4	95.3	128.9	31.8	33.3	36.0	15.96%	14.97%	14.21%
Int Fund for Agricult (IFAD)	8.4	9.0	9.3	1.9	1.8	2.1	1.37%	1.26%	0.98%
Int Monetary Fund (IMF)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Islamic Dev Bank (IDB)	22.1	8.7	20.0	3.4	5.6	21.1	1.52%	1.66%	3.54%
Opec Fund	7.3	6.3	7.6	1.3	1.1	1.3	0.95%	0.86%	0.77%
Shelter Afrique	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Nordic Dev Fund	2.4	2.4	2.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.34%	0.31%	0.24%
Total multilateral creditors	161.7	161.4	217.0	59.9	68.3	99.6	27.79%	26.73%	27.29%
Non-Paris club bilateral creditors									
Abu Dhabi	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.07%	0.05%	0.08%
Burundi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
China, P.R. of	181.9	218.0	219.9	83.6	108.2	115.9	37.87%	37.96%	28.94%
Cuba	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
India	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.00%	0.06%	0.02%
Kuwait	1.7	2.6	3.0	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.40%	0.38%	0.30%
Libya	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Saudi Arabia	1.5	1.6	2.2	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.26%	0.24%	0.24%
Tanzania	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
North Korea	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
South Korea	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.03%	0.03%	0.04%
Other		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Total non- Paris club bilateral creditors	185.6	222.9	226.5	84.8	109.9	117.1	38.64%	38.73%	29.61%
Paris club bilateral creditors									
Austria	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.03%	0.03%	0.01%
France	10.2	10.5	13.0	1.6	3.1	3.1	1.51%	1.58%	1.38%
Germany	2.2	3.8	6.0	0.3	0.6	1.1	0.52%	0.52%	0.61%
Italy	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Japan	16.6	8.9	15.0	1.2	0.4	0.0	1.27%	1.09%	1.30%
Spain	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.08%	0.10%	0.00%
United Kingdom	28.7	26.6	61.5	3.6	3.4	3.0	3.80%	3.49%	5.56%
United States	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Sweden		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Norway		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Finland		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Israel		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Total Paris club	59.0	50.4	95.5	7.0	8.0	7.2	7.21%	6.80%	8.86%
Commercial non banks	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Commercial banks	165.5	128.8	251.7	81.1	109.6	145.6	26.37%	27.75%	34.24%
Other loan category ²	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Total Commercial	165.5	128.8	251.7	81.1	109.6	145.6	26.37%	27.75%	34.24%
Grand total³	571.7	563.4	790.8	232.8	295.9	369.6	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Note: (1) Arrears Include arrears of principal, interest and penalty interest

(2) Loans extended to private companies with government guarantee, but not currently serviced by government

(3) Small discrepancies between totals and the sum of individual components are due to rounding errors.

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

Table 29: Uganda External Debt Service Payment by Creditor including Debt Relief, 2022/23 - 2024/25

	Principal (US Million Dollars)			Interest (US Million Dollars)			Total (US Million Dollars)			Percentage			
	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
	pre-Relief	pre-Relief	pre-Relief	pre-Relief	pre-Relief	pre-Relief	pre-Relief	pre-Relief	pre-Relief	pre-Relief	pre-Relief	pre-Relief	pre-Relief
Multilateral creditors													
African Dev Bank/Fund (ADB/F)	26.0	43.5	52.4	19.5	27.8	38.2	45.5	71.3	90.6	7.68%	4.76%	6.95%	6.95%
Arab Bank for Econ Dev in Africa (BADEA)	1.1	1.6	1.8	0.8	0.6	0.8	1.9	2.2	2.6	0.61%	0.20%	0.21%	0.20%
European Dev Fund (EDF)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
European Investment Bank (EIB)	8.0	6.3	8.6	1.9	1.5	1.8	9.9	7.8	10.3	1.33%	1.03%	0.76%	0.79%
Int Bank for Recons and Dev (IBRD) ⁵	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Int Dev Association (IDA)	211.2	214.4	244.0	46.8	46.7	44.4	258.0	261.1	288.4	31.38%	26.99%	25.43%	22.12%
Int Fund for Agricult (IFAD)	8.4	9.0	9.3	1.9	1.8	2.1	10.4	10.8	11.4	1.50%	1.08%	1.05%	0.87%
Int Monetary Fund (IMF)	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.67%	0.57%	0.00%	0.00%
Islamic Dev Bank (IDB)	24.3	19.1	20.0	3.4	7.5	21.1	27.7	26.7	41.1	0.85%	2.90%	2.60%	3.15%
Opec Fund	8.0	7.9	8.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	9.4	9.2	9.7	1.15%	0.98%	0.90%	0.75%
Shelter Afrique	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Nordic Dev Fund	2.4	2.4	2.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	2.8	2.6	2.8	0.19%	0.29%	0.26%	0.21%
Total Multilateral creditors	294.3	304.3	347.0	76.6	87.5	110.0	371.0	391.8	457.0	45.36%	38.82%	38.15%	44.50%
Non-Paris club bilateral creditors													
Abu Dhabi	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.59	0.47	0.93	0.03%	0.06%	0.05%	0.07%
Burundi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
China, P.R. of	181.9	218.0	219.9	83.6	108.2	115.9	265.44	326.19	335.80	29.18%	27.77%	31.76%	25.75%
Cuba	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
India	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.00	0.55	0.25	0.04%	0.00%	0.05%	0.02%
Kuwait	2.4	3.5	4.2	0.5	0.8	0.5	2.88	4.22	4.71	0.48%	0.30%	0.41%	0.36%
Libya	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Saudi Arabia	1.5	2.0	2.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	1.90	2.55	2.96	0.22%	0.20%	0.25%	0.23%
Tanzania	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
North Korea	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
South Korea	1.0	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.39	0.25	0.67	0.14%	0.15%	0.02%	0.05%
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0										
Total Non-Paris club bilateral creditors	187.1	224.1	228.2	85.1	110.2	117.1	272.2	334.2	345.3	30.10%	28.48%	32.54%	33.62%
Paris club bilateral creditors ⁶													
Austria	0.72	0.31	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.07	0.73	0.31	0.07	0.17%	0.08%	0.03%	0.01%
France	10.19	10.48	12.99	1.56	3.07	3.06	11.76	13.55	16.06	2.41%	1.23%	1.32%	1.23%
Germany	2.18	3.82	6.00	0.35	0.61	1.11	2.53	4.43	7.11	0.37%	0.26%	0.43%	0.54%
Italy	0.00	1.19	0.92	0.00	0.93	0.00	0.00	2.12	0.92	0.24%	0.00%	0.21%	0.07%
Japan	16.64	8.88	15.04	1.19	0.45	0.01	17.83	9.33	15.05	4.82%	1.87%	0.91%	1.15%
Spain	0.55	0.41	0.00	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.81	0.90	0.92	0.02%	0.08%	0.09%	0.07%
United Kingdom	28.68	26.58	61.51	3.64	3.41	2.98	32.32	29.99	64.49	2.32%	3.38%	2.92%	4.94%
United States	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Sweden	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Norway	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Finland	0.00	1.78	0.01	0.00	0.12	0.01	0.00	1.90	0.03	0.02%	0.00%	0.18%	0.00%
Israel	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Total Paris club bilateral creditors	59.0	53.5	96.5	7.0	9.1	8.2	66.0	62.5	104.6	10.38%	6.90%	6.09%	8.02%
Commercial non banks	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Commercial banks	165.5	128.8	251.7	81.1	109.6	145.6	246.61	238.42	397.32	14.16%	25.80%	23.21%	30.46%
Other loan category ³	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Grand total ⁴	705.90	710.67	923.38	249.87	316.36	380.91	955.77	1027.04	1304.28	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

NOTE: (1) Including arrears

(2) Includes interest on arrears

(3) Loans extended to private companies with government guarantee.

(4) Small discrepancies between totals and the sum of components are due to rounding errors.

(5) PARIS CLUB VI "Naples Terms": all figures are actual payments (i.e. Excludes HIPC Relief)

(7) 2000/01 - 2002/03 data is before application of HIPC and enhanced HIPC debt relief.

(8) Figures for 2002/03 are provisional

SOURCE: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

Table 30: Depository Corporations Survey: June 2021 - March 2025 (billion shillings)

	2021 Jun	2022 Jun	2023 Jun	2023 Jul	2023 Aug	2023 Sep	2023 Oct	2023 Nov	2023 Dec	2024 Jan	2024 Feb	2024 Mar	2024 Apr	2024 May	2024 Jun	2024 Jul	2024 Aug	2024 Sep	2024 Oct	2024 Nov	2024 Dec	2025 Jan	2025 Feb	2025 Mar
Net Foreign Assets	16,449.4	15,966.2	15,742.3	15,515.9	15,913.6	15,708.0	15,457.8	14,808.1	14,648.8	14,197.7	14,628.4	14,629.0	14,888.6	14,538.7	14,375.3	13,136.8	13,641.3	12,540.3	13,019.4	12,782.0	13,323.6	12,939.0	13,610.8	13,769.1
Central Bank(net)	15,574.3	14,369.6	13,916.0	13,952.7	14,497.3	14,304.6	14,174.9	13,851.5	13,559.9	13,077.5	13,020.8	13,083.3	13,017.6	12,359.4	12,105.4	11,230.0	11,512.5	10,762.3	11,189.0	11,471.8	11,552.6	11,328.0	11,701.9	12,479.1
Of which: Official Foreign Assets	14,775.4	15,466.8	14,943.2	14,299.4	14,778.7	14,611.5	14,773.5	14,535.6	14,122.4	13,688.7	13,736.3	13,551.3	13,222.3	12,923.9	11,988.1	12,372.7	12,626.7	12,006.6	12,384.2	12,551.0	12,158.1	12,439.8	12,683.4	13,137.5
Other Depository Corporations(net)	875.2	1,536.6	1,826.3	1,563.2	1,416.3	1,403.4	1,283.0	956.6	1,088.9	1,120.2	1,807.6	1,545.7	1,881.0	2,179.4	2,289.9	1,906.8	2,128.7	1,778.0	1,830.3	1,310.2	1,771.0	1,611.1	1,908.9	1,290.0
Net Domestic Assets (NDA)	16,169.8	19,962.8	22,508.4	22,258.7	22,246.4	22,395.9	23,361.7	24,617.6	25,096.8	24,596.6	24,774.8	24,735.0	24,181.1	26,135.7	27,196.4	29,320.0	29,224.8	29,936.3	29,229.8	29,749.2	29,004.0	29,051.6	29,231.1	29,495.9
Domestic Claims	28,190.7	32,988.4	39,015.1	38,998.7	38,662.9	39,010.5	40,138.5	41,434.3	42,320.8	42,320.8	42,524.1	42,883.5	42,208.7	44,052.2	45,489.2	47,450.1	48,350.1	48,003.6	47,310.6	48,632.3	48,132.5	48,630.3	49,166.5	49,352.7
Claims on Central Government(net)	9,320.3	11,990.6	15,881.1	15,238.6	15,154.9	14,918.6	16,077.3	17,043.2	17,141.8	17,415.4	17,401.8	17,256.7	17,474.1	19,214.2	20,127.3	21,837.1	22,598.7	22,168.6	21,348.9	22,135.6	21,591.0	22,070.8	22,339.4	22,241.2
Claims on Central Government	15,944.6	17,252.1	22,426.4	20,123.3	20,689.3	20,635.5	20,970.1	22,588.7	22,721.5	23,389.2	22,947.5	22,700.5	22,726.4	25,281.3	25,571.0	26,735.7	28,020.5	27,293.3	27,785.5	27,538.1	27,554.7	28,452.5	28,544.1	27,840.7
Less Liabilities to Central Government	6,624.3	5,261.5	6,545.3	4,884.7	5,534.3	5,716.9	4,892.8	5,545.6	5,579.7	5,963.8	5,545.6	5,443.8	5,252.3	6,067.2	5,443.7	4,898.6	5,421.8	5,124.8	6,436.5	5,402.5	5,963.7	6,381.7	6,204.7	5,599.4
Claims on Other Sectors	18,870.4	20,977.8	23,134.0	23,360.0	23,507.9	24,091.9	24,061.3	24,391.1	25,179.0	24,765.6	25,122.3	25,428.8	24,734.5	24,837.8	25,361.8	25,613.0	25,751.4	25,835.0	25,961.6	26,466.7	26,541.5	26,559.6	26,817.2	27,111.5
Other Financial Corporations	15.9	52.0	825.8	927.1	780.3	919.7	950.9	925.2	1,092.9	825.3	931.4	1,171.9	711.2	730.0	953.7	887.0	993.4	930.9	998.9	961.7	869.5	826.3	831.2	916.5
State and Local Government	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	-
Public Non Financial Corporations	68.1	70.8	85.0	87.2	95.2	96.8	96.4	94.9	95.7	92.3	91.7	91.4	90.4	89.7	39.3	96.9	91.6	89.8	81.5	84.4	76.0	75.9	81.9	99.0
Private Sector	18,785.4	20,854.6	22,222.9	22,345.4	22,632.2	23,075.1	23,013.7	23,370.7	23,990.2	23,847.7	24,095.9	24,163.3	23,932.7	24,017.9	24,368.6	24,628.9	24,666.2	24,814.2	24,881.0	25,450.5	25,696.0	25,657.5	25,904.1	26,096.0
Of which: Loans	18,765.6	20,760.5	22,174.0	22,299.1	22,587.4	23,020.5	22,945.6	23,292.5	23,922.5	23,781.3	23,972.6	24,040.0	23,843.4	23,933.5	24,296.6	24,561.2	24,609.3	24,761.1	24,832.0	25,404.2	25,545.6	25,614.3	25,862.3	26,024.5
Other Items(Net)	-12,020.9	-13,005.6	-16,506.7	-16,339.9	-16,416.5	-16,614.6	-16,776.8	-16,816.6	-17,223.9	-17,584.5	-17,749.3	-17,948.6	-18,027.6	-17,916.3	-18,292.8	-18,130.1	-19,125.3	-18,067.3	-18,080.8	-18,883.1	-19,128.4	-19,578.8	-19,925.4	-19,856.8
Shares and Other Equity	10,966.0	12,020.7	13,925.3	14,034.9	14,357.1	14,672.7	15,086.5	15,558.4	15,887.6	16,139.4	16,347.2	16,511.8	16,559.5	16,688.0	16,680.0	16,972.3	17,238.9	17,237.1	17,343.4	17,004.0	17,946.3	18,218.1	18,478.0	18,700.2
Consolidation Adjustments	-255.5	-157.0	-148.3	-183.2	-173.8	-107.0	-22.5	-90.2	-12.4	2.4	135.3	-192.8	-206.0	-278.5	-148.5	2.4	-134.7	-231.0	-124.3	81.5	-242.0	-448.0	-232.4	22.0
Other Items(net)	-799.4	-827.9	-2,433.0	-2,121.8	-1,885.6	-1,834.9	-1,667.7	-1,170.0	-1,323.9	-1,447.5	-1,537.4	-1,244.0	-1,262.0	-949.7	-1,484.3	-1,160.2	-1,751.7	-599.2	-613.0	-1,360.6	-940.1	-912.6	-1,215.0	-1,178.5
Broad Money-M3	32,619.3	35,869.0	38,250.7	37,774.6	38,160.0	38,103.9	38,819.6	39,425.7	39,745.7	38,794.3	39,403.2	39,364.0	39,079.7	40,674.5	41,571.7	42,456.7	42,866.1	42,476.5	42,249.2	42,531.2	42,327.6	41,980.6	42,841.9	43,265.0
Foreign Currency Deposits	8,941.3	9,537.7	9,689.3	9,614.0	9,674.8	9,735.1	10,091.5	10,096.0	10,067.1	9,838.4	10,016.0	10,038.1	10,132.2	10,341.6	10,361.6	10,658.2	10,909.7	10,559.6	10,476.3	10,371.8	10,568.5	10,515.9	10,835.0	11,477.5
Other Deposits-Local Currency	9,916.2	10,437.1	11,959.1	12,114.8	12,481.1	12,317.5	12,473.6	12,555.0	12,468.8	12,493.9	12,423.2	12,362.1	12,659.9	12,803.9	13,354.1	14,154.8	14,186.3	14,026.2	13,900.6	14,192.3	13,522.0	13,461.1	13,922.4	13,692.2
Narrow Money-M1	13,761.8	15,894.2	16,602.3	16,045.8	16,004.1	16,051.3	16,254.4	16,772.7	17,209.8	16,461.9	16,864.0	16,963.8	16,287.5	17,528.9	17,856.0	17,643.7	17,770.0	17,890.7	17,872.3	17,967.1	18,237.2	18,013.5	18,084.5	18,095.4
Transferable Deposits-Local Currency	8,524.5	10,176.0	10,338.0	9,715.3	9,555.4	9,776.3	9,837.0	10,031.3	10,167.5	9,786.7	10,305.7	10,406.7	9,813.6	10,726.8	10,697.0	10,485.9	10,654.0	11,003.6	10,835.1	10,492.3	10,482.0	10,414.5	10,744.8	10,742.7
Currency Outside Depository Corporations	5,237.3	5,718.2	6,264.3	6,330.5	6,448.7	6,275.0	6,417.5	6,741.4	7,042.3	6,675.2	6,658.3	6,557.2	6,473.9	6,802.1	7,159.0	7,157.9	7,116.0	6,887.1	7,037.2	7,474.8	7,755.2	7,599.0	7,339.7	7,352.7

Note: The Depository Corporations Survey inc

Source: Bank of Uganda.

Table 31: Structure of interest rates 2021-2025

		Bank of Uganda		Treasury Bills			Commercial Banks shilling denominated				
		Rediscount rate	Commercial Banks	91 Days	182 Days	364 Days	Deposit Rates (Weighted Average)	Demand Deposits	Savings Deposits	Time Deposits (7-12 months)	Lending Rates
Calendar Year											
2021		9.7	10.7	6.9	8.9	9.9	2.2	1.5	2.4	8.6	18.5
2022		11.0	12.0	8.2	9.5	10.6	2.3	1.7	2.5	9.3	18.2
2023		12.8	13.8	9.5	10.5	11.1	2.7	2.1	2.7	10.8	18.6
2024		12.9	13.9	9.5	11.8	12.1	2.8	2.1	2.7	11.2	18.1
Fiscal Year											
2020/21		10.0	11.0	7.4	9.4	10.8	2.4	1.6	2.4	9.4	18.9
2021/22		9.6	10.6	6.7	8.1	9.0	2.1	1.5	2.4	8.2	18.6
2022/23		12.7	13.7	9.7	10.5	11.7	2.6	2.0	2.6	10.6	18.6
2023/24		12.8	13.8	9.3	11.3	11.5	2.7	2.1	2.6	10.8	17.9
Monthly											
2021	Jan	10.0	11.0	8.2	10.3	12.1	2.3	1.6	2.5	9.9	17.4
	Feb	10.0	11.0	7.4	10.1	11.0	2.3	1.6	2.5	9.8	19.9
	Mar	10.0	11.0	6.9	9.7	10.5	2.3	1.6	2.5	9.2	18.8
	Apr	10.0	11.0	6.9	9.5	10.5	2.3	1.6	2.5	8.6	18.1
	May	10.0	11.0	6.8	9.2	10.0	2.1	1.5	2.3	8.3	19.6
	Jun	9.5	10.5	6.7	8.7	9.1	2.1	1.5	2.3	8.0	17.0
	Jul	9.5	10.5	7.1	8.6	9.3	2.0	1.5	2.2	8.4	16.3
	Aug	9.5	10.5	6.9	8.4	9.0	2.1	1.5	2.3	8.7	18.3
	Sep	9.5	10.5	6.7	8.0	8.7	2.1	1.5	2.3	8.1	19.0
	Oct	9.5	10.5	6.5	8.0	9.2	2.1	1.5	2.3	8.2	19.7
	Nov	9.5	10.5	6.4	8.2	9.6	2.1	1.5	2.3	7.3	19.9
	Dec	9.5	10.5	6.4	8.1	9.4	2.1	1.5	2.5	8.7	18.6
2022	Jan	9.5	10.5	6.4	8.1	9.3	2.1	1.5	2.5	8.1	19.4
	Feb	9.5	10.5	6.4	8.1	8.9	2.1	1.6	2.4	8.5	18.8
	Mar	9.5	10.5	6.4	7.9	8.8	2.2	1.6	2.5	8.6	19.4
	Apr	9.5	10.5	6.4	7.7	8.3	2.1	1.6	2.5	8.3	18.8
	May	9.5	10.5	6.4	7.7	8.3	2.3	1.6	2.5	8.1	18.3
	Jun	10.5	11.5	7.8	8.5	9.5	2.1	1.6	2.4	8.0	16.3
	Jul	11.5	12.5	8.3	9.0	10.9	2.3	1.7	2.5	9.1	15.5
	Aug	12.0	13.0	8.7	10.3	12.0	2.3	1.8	2.5	10.0	17.3
	Sep	12.0	13.0	9.8	11.2	12.5	2.3	1.8	2.5	10.4	18.2
	Oct	13.0	14.0	10.7	12.4	13.2	2.6	1.9	2.6	10.9	18.4
	Nov	13.0	14.0	10.7	12.1	13.3	2.6	2.0	2.5	10.7	19.0
	Dec	13.0	14.0	10.5	11.1	12.1	2.6	2.0	2.5	10.7	18.9
2023	Jan	13.0	14.0	9.7	10.1	11.0	2.6	1.8	2.7	11.5	18.5
	Feb	13.0	14.0	9.8	9.7	11.0	2.6	2.0	2.7	10.8	20.2
	Mar	13.0	14.0	9.8	9.8	11.3	2.7	2.1	2.7	11.1	18.8
	Apr	13.0	14.0	9.8	9.8	11.1	2.9	2.2	2.7	11.4	19.3
	May	13.0	14.0	9.8	9.7	10.6	2.7	2.2	2.8	10.1	20.1
	Jun	13.0	14.0	9.3	10.7	10.9	2.7	2.0	2.8	11.0	18.4
	Jul	13.0	14.0	9.2	10.2	10.7	2.8	2.1	2.7	11.0	17.9
	Aug	12.5	13.5	9.7	10.5	11.1	2.7	2.2	2.7	10.4	18.4
	Sep	12.5	13.5	9.4	11.3	11.4	2.7	2.2	2.6	10.3	19.0
	Oct	12.5	13.5	8.8	11.3	11.4	2.6	2.0	2.6	10.1	18.9
	Nov	12.5	13.5	9.1	11.3	11.4	2.7	2.0	2.6	10.5	16.8
	Dec	12.5	13.5	9.3	11.3	11.4	2.7	2.0	2.6	11.9	16.7
2024	Jan	12.5	13.5	9.2	11.3	11.6	2.7	2.0	2.6	10.2	17.3
	Feb	12.5	13.5	9.0	11.3	11.6	2.7	2.1	2.6	10.9	18.1
	Mar	13.0	14.0	9.2	11.3	11.7	2.5	2.0	2.6	10.8	17.3
	Apr	13.3	14.3	9.3	11.5	11.8	2.7	2.1	2.6	10.2	17.7
	May	13.3	14.3	9.0	11.9	12.0	2.6	2.0	2.6	11.6	18.9
	Jun	13.3	14.3	10.0	11.9	12.0	2.6	2.0	2.8	11.5	17.6
	Jul	13.3	14.3	9.4	11.9	12.0	2.9	1.8	3.0	11.1	17.8
	Aug	13.0	14.0	9.0	12.0	12.0	2.7	1.9	2.9	10.8	19.1
	Sep	13.0	14.0	9.9	12.1	12.4	2.8	2.3	2.9	11.4	18.8
	Oct	12.8	13.8	10.0	12.2	12.6	2.8	2.3	2.7	11.1	19.4
	Nov	12.8	13.8	10.6	12.3	12.9	3.1	2.5	2.7	12.0	18.1
	Dec	12.8	13.8	9.8	12.2	13.1	2.9	2.4	2.6	12.4	17.4
2025	Jan	12.8	13.8	9.8	13.0	13.3	3.2	2.5	2.6	11.9	16.5
	Feb	12.8	13.8	10.0	12.6	13.0	3.0	2.3	3.0	12.0	18.8
	Mar	12.8	13.8	10.6	12.0	12.9	3.0	2.4	2.8	11.5	17.7

Note: (i) Treasury bill rates refer to monthly average annualised discount rates
(ii) Commercial banks rates are weighted averages

Source: Bank of Uganda.

Table 32: Foreign Exchange Rates 2021 - 2025 (Uganda Shillings per US\$)

Bureau Weighted Average					
		Buying Rate	Selling Rate	Bureau Middle Rate	Official Middle Rate
Calendar Year					
2020		3,704.37	3,717.04	3,710.71	3,717.54
2021		3,571.90	3,588.64	3,580.27	3,584.69
2022		3,676.06	3,688.39	3,682.22	3,694.98
2023		3,717.83	3,733.99	3,725.91	3,725.88
2024					
Financial Year					
2019/20		3,699.85	3,716.06	3,707.96	3,714.60
2020/21		3,644.98	3,661.25	3,653.12	3,661.06
2021/22		3,560.21	3,571.26	3,565.74	3,571.64
2022/23		3,739.20	3,754.53	3,746.87	3,754.13
2023/24					
Monthly					
2021	Jan	3,678.71	3,692.78	3,685.75	3,691.56
	Feb	3,646.91	3,665.21	3,656.06	3,667.32
	Mar	3,652.50	3,663.98	3,658.24	3,662.87
	Apr	3,562.47	3,628.24	3,595.36	3,623.30
	May	3,543.45	3,557.02	3,550.24	3,552.79
	Jun	3,525.99	3,538.34	3,532.17	3,540.35
	Jul	3,541.44	3,551.42	3,546.43	3,552.31
	Aug	3,529.54	3,542.42	3,535.98	3,537.04
	Sep	3,525.21	3,533.16	3,529.19	3,530.63
	Oct	3,569.23	3,581.31	3,575.27	3,579.94
	Nov	3,541.24	3,553.18	3,547.21	3,551.52
	Dec	3,546.11	3,556.58	3,551.35	3,554.99
2022	Jan	3,518.33	3,528.16	3,523.25	3,528.83
	Feb	3,504.63	3,514.34	3,509.49	3,514.51
	Mar	3,576.31	3,587.08	3,581.70	3,589.84
	Apr	3,532.31	3,541.37	3,536.84	3,541.46
	May	3,614.51	3,626.18	3,620.35	3,633.07
	Jun	3,723.69	3,739.90	3,731.80	3,747.38
	Jul	3,777.29	3,796.63	3,786.96	3,791.59
	Aug	3,817.36	3,834.39	3,825.88	3,832.45
	Sep	3,810.89	3,824.12	3,817.50	3,825.33
	Oct	3,808.83	3,820.45	3,814.64	3,822.27
	Nov	3,747.61	3,759.68	3,753.65	3,760.23
	Dec	3,680.93	3,692.82	3,686.88	3,690.86
2023	Jan	3,679.92	3,694.78	3,687.35	3,693.61
	Feb	3,670.69	3,704.76	3,687.72	3,685.72
	Mar	3,728.13	3,740.59	3,734.36	3,744.52
	Apr	3,732.76	3,746.21	3,739.49	3,745.82
	May	3,718.14	3,730.61	3,724.37	3,729.55
	Jun	3,697.82	3,710.14	3,703.98	3,707.79
	Jul	3,653.57	3,666.52	3,660.04	3,661.23
	Aug	3,670.23	3,691.63	3,680.93	3,689.12
	Sep	3,697.40	3,728.19	3,712.79	3,738.02
	Oct	3,775.78	3,785.78	3,780.78	3,755.63
	Nov	3,812.26	3,822.26	3,817.26	3,782.03
	Dec	3,777.22	3,787.22	3,782.22	3,780.66
2024	Jan	3,810.54	3,820.54	3,815.54	3,805.03
	Feb	3,927.25	3,937.25	3,932.25	3,873.59
	Mar	3,876.00	3,886.00	3,881.00	3,895.78
	Apr	3,806.00	3,816.00	3,811.00	3,822.69
	May	3,776.71	3,790.40	3,783.55	3,791.40
	Jun	3,734.72	3,748.90	3,741.81	3,747.19
	Jul	3,697.69	3,712.79	3,705.24	3,705.85
	Aug	3,715.17	3,726.11	3,720.64	3,723.65
	Sep	3,704.54	3,714.59	3,709.57	3,711.31
	Oct	3,659.87	3,671.12	3,665.50	3,667.93
	Nov	3,616.07	3,675.03	3,645.55	3,678.65
	Dec	3,650.84	3,667.11	3,658.98	3,664.08
2025	Jan	3,671.08	3,688.14	3,679.61	3,688.96
	Feb	3,673.10	3,678.32	3,675.71	3,677.71
	Mar	3,658.84	3,671.54	3,665.19	3,667.90

Notes:

(1) Data reported is on period averages basis.

(2) The weighted average inter-bank mid-rate is the official mid-rate

Source: Bank of Uganda

Table 33: Census Population by Sex and 2014-2025 Midyear Population Estimate

Year	Male	Female	Total
2014	16,979,700	17,495,900	34,475,600
2015	17,344,000	18,158,100	35,502,100
2016	17,926,900	18,725,800	36,652,700
2017	18,527,900	19,311,000	37,838,900
2018	19,146,800	19,912,200	39,059,000
2019	19,780,500	20,527,500	40,308,000
2020	20,427,800	21,155,800	41,583,600
2021	21,088,600	21,797,300	42,885,900
2022	21,761,900	22,451,000	44,212,900
2023	22,445,900	23,116,100	45,562,000
2024*	23,139,600	23,791,300	46,930,900
2025	23,941,450	24,615,733	48,557,183

Note: The 2024 shows census figures from National Population Housing Census 2024.*

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics





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