FOR GOD AND MY COUNTRY

THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

BACKGROUND TO THE BUDGET FISCAL YEAR 2016/17

ENHANCED PRODUCTIVITY FOR JOB CREATION

JUNE 2016

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FISCAL YEAR 2016/17

Enhanced Productivity for Job Creation

June 2016

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACDP	Agriculture Cluster Development Project
ACF	Agricultural Credit Facility
AEO	Atomic Energy Agency
AfDB	African Development Bank
AI	Artificial Insemination
AMISON	African Union Mission in Somalia
ATPS	Assessment Training Packages
AU	African Union
BRM	Budget Results Matrix
BTVET	Business, Technical and Vocational Education and Training
CBET	Competency Based Education and Training
CBR	Central Bank Rates
CCCC	China Communications Construction Company
CEDP	Competitiveness and Enterprise Development Project
CFR	Charter of Fiscal Responsibility
CMP	Common Market Protocol
C-MRF	COMESA Mutual Recognition Framework
CoEs	Centres of Excellence
CPA	Country Programmable Aid
DCIC	Directorate of Citizenship and Immigration Control
DLGs	District Local Governments
DPP	Directorate of Public Prosecution
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
EAC	East African Community
EALA	East African Legislative Assembly
EDB	Ease of Doing Business
EGI	E-Government Infrastructure
EPC	Engineering-Procurement-Construction
ESIA	Environment and Social Impact Assessment
EU	European Union
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
FY	Fiscal Year
GATS	General Agreement on Trade in Services
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GCI	Global Competitiveness Index
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GFS	Gravity Flow Schemes
GKMA	Greater Kampala Metropolitan Area

HC	Health Centre
HISP	Uganda Health Initiatives for the Private Sector
HLPF	High-Level Political Forum
HPPs	Hydro Power Projects
HPV	Human Papilloma Virus
HTTI	Uganda Hotel and Tourism Training Institute
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IDA	International Development Association
IDB	Islamic Development Bank
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
IMF	International Monetary Fund
JICA	Japanese Government
KCCA	Kampala Capital City Authority
KfW	Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau
LDCs	Least Developed Countries
LGs	Local Governments
LIS	Land Information and Infrastructure Bill
LVBCI	Lake Victoria Basin Commission Imitative
MAAIF	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries
MAFFACO	Masindi Fruits Farmer's Company
MATIP	Markets and Agriculture Trade Improvement Project
MBSA	Master Business Agreement
MCM	Million Cubic Meters
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MENP	Mount Elgon National Parks
MLHUD	Ministry of Land Housing and Urban Development
MoFPED	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development
MoGLSD	Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social development
MoICT	Ministry of Information Communication Technology
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MOWE	Ministry of Water and Environment
MPS	Ministerial Policy Statements
MRAs	Recognition Agreements
MSME	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
MT	Metric Tonnes
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MTIC	Ministry of Trade, Industry and Cooperatives
MU	Monetary Union
NAADS	National Agricultural Advisory Services

NBFP	National Budget Framework Paper
NBI	National Backbone Infrastructure
NBI	Nile Basin Initiative
NCDC	National Curriculum Development Centre
NCIP	Northern Corridor Integration Projects
NCTA	Northern Corridor Technology Alliance
NDP	National Development Plan
NEA	National Environmental Authority
NEET	Neither Employed nor in Education/Training
NELSAP	Nile Equatorial Lakes Subsidiary Action Plan
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NPA	National Planning Authority
NPHC	National Population and Housing Census
NPPB	National Physical Planning Board
NTBs	Non-Tariff Barriers
NTMP	National Transport Master Plan
NTR	Non Tax Revenue
OBT	Output-Based Budgeting
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
OPEC	Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries
OSBPs	One Stop Business Posts
OVOP	One Village Product
OWC	Operation Wealth Creation
PBB	Programme-Based Budgeting
PES	Payment for Ecosystem Services
PFM	Public Finance Management
PMA	Plan for Modernization of Agriculture
PPDA	Public Procurement and Disposal Act
PPPs	Public Private Partnerships
PRA	Pest Risk Analysis
PSDS	Private Sector Development Strategy
PSFU	Private Sector Foundation Uganda
PVOC	Pre-shipment Verification of Conformity
PWD	People with Disability
RGCs	Rural Growth Centers
RRH	Regional Referral Hospitals
RVR	Rift Valley Railways
SADC	South Africa Development Cooperation
SAGE	Social Assistance Grants for Empowerment

SCT	Single Customs Territory
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SGR	Standard Gauge Railway
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
SMP	Spectrum Management Policy
SSA	Sub Saharan Africa
SSASHEW	Strengthening Safeguards and Safety and Health in the Workplaces
SSES	Single Spine Extension System
SSM	Special Safeguard Mechanism
TFTA	Tripartite Free Trade Area
TGCU	The Grain Council of Uganda
ToT	Terms of Trade
TREP	Taxpayer Register Expansion Project
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UBTEB	Uganda Business and Technical Examinations Board
UCC	Uganda Communications Commission
UCDA	Uganda Coffee Development Authority
UCI	Uganda Cancer Institute
UDB	Uganda Development Bank
UDC	Uganda Development Corporation
UETCL	Electricity Transmission Company Limited
UHRC	Uganda Human Rights Commission
UHRC	Uganda Human Rights Commission
UIRI	Uganda Industrial research Institute
ULRC	Uganda Law Reform Commission
UMA	Uganda Manufactures' Association
UNAA	Uganda North America Association
UNBS	Uganda Nationanal Bureau of Standards
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UPDF	Uganda People's Defense Forces
UPE	Universal Primary Education
UPF	Uganda Police Force
UPS	Uganda Prisons Service
URA	Uganda Revenue Authority
URA	Uganda Revenue Authority
URC	Uganda Railways Cooperation
URSB	Uganda Registration Services Bureau
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USE	Universal Secondary Education
USMID	Uganda Support to Municipal Infrastructure Development

USSIA	Uganda Small Scale Industrialists Association
UTDA	Uganda Tea Development Agency
UWA	Uganda Wildlife Authority
UWEP	Uganda Women Entrepreneurship Programme
UWTI	Uganda Wildlife Training Institute
WEF	World Economic Forum
WfP	Water for Production
WHT	Withholding tax
WSDF-SW	Water and Sanitation Development Facility South-West
WTO	World Trade Organization
WTTC	World Travel and Tourism Council
YLP	Youth livelihood Project

Chapter 1: INTRODUCTION

The Budget for Fiscal Year 2016/17 is themed "Enhanced Productivity for Job Creation". This theme is shared across the East African Community and speaks to the bloc's strategic approach to its industrial development and furtherance of economic integration.

Fiscal Year 2016/17 is the second implementation year of the Second National Development Plan (FY 2015/16 to 2019/2020). It is also the first budget year for the recently re-elected Government of the National Resistance Movement (NRM). The start of FY 2016/17 is preceded by a range of national, regional and international developments in FY 2015/16 of profound significance to Uganda's development. Key among them was the release of the final report of the 2014 National Population and Housing Census (NPHC); the launch of EAC's long term planning framework – Vision 2050 – at the 17th Ordinary Summit of the EAC; the admission of the Government of South Sudan into the EAC as its 6th member state; and the adoption of a successor international development framework to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) – the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

At National level, the release of the final report of the 2014 National Population and Housing Census (NHPC) in April 2016 equips Government with new evidence on development effectiveness in Uganda over the past decade. The NHPC results provide a sound and comprehensive evidence base against which to reflect over the priorities and strategies spelt out in the National Budget Framework Paper for FY 2016/17 to 2020/21. According to the final population census results by Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS), Uganda's total population in 2014 was 34.6 million, with females constituting 51 percent of the Population. This represents an average annual population growth rate of 3.0 percent. The mid-year population for Uganda in 2016 is estimated at 36.6 million people.

The NHPC results also provide a contextual setting for assessing the newly elected Government's Charter of Fiscal Responsibility (CFR). The CFR is one of the requirements of the new PFM Act (2015). It specifies measurable fiscal objectives for the medium term based on fiscal principles such as sufficiency in revenue mobilisation to finance Government programmes; maintenance of prudent and sustainable levels of public debt; ensuring that the fiscal balance, when calculated without petroleum revenues, is maintained at a sustainable level over the medium term; management of revenues from petroleum resources and other finite natural resources for the benefit of current and future generations; management of fiscal risks in a prudent manner; consistency of the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) and the National Development Plan (NDP); and efficiency, effectiveness and value for money of public expenditure.

In line with the overall goal of NDP II – to graduate Uganda into a lower middle-income country with a per capita GDP of US$ 1,033 by 2020 – Government has also developed a Strategic Budget Results Matrix (SBRM) as a means for communicating the National Budget and its objectives in terms of results that are understandable by the public and in line with high-level National goals. The SBRM uses selected programme outcomes and indicators derived from the

Interim Version of the National Standard Indicator (NSI) framework[1] to set performance benchmarks for sectors in accordance with the objectives of the NDP II. It comes at the start of the transition from Output-Based Budgeting (OBT) to Programme-Based Budgeting (PBB), a reform aimed at raising the performance assessment criteria for MDAs to higher level results that reflect the development objectives in NDP II.

At regional level, the recently launched Vision 2050 for the EAC is a welcome enabler for development planning and economic management in Uganda. It provides a concrete regional roadmap against which the relevant national and local authorities in the country can assess and reexamine their plans and strategies. EAC's Vision 2050 projects the EAC bloc as a prosperous, competitive, secure, stable and politically-united East Africa. By 2050, the bloc will have transformed into an upper-middle income region within a secure and politically united East Africa based on the principles of inclusiveness and accountability. Key priorities under the EAC's Vision 2050 are consistent with those in Uganda's Vision 2040. The admission of the Republic of South Sudan into the EAC and its subsequent signing of the Treaty of Accession should further ease regional trade and speed up economic market integration. It also promises to strengthen ties to deal with regional developments such as infrastructure, and other challenges relating to insecurity and climate change.

EAC's Vision 2050 is also embedded within Agenda 2063 – Africa's 50-year continental development framework. Agenda 2063 is the strategic framework through which the global 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) will be domesticated in Africa at continent level.

As part of the adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals in September 2015, the United Nations established a High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) as its central platform for follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. As part of its commitment to domesticating the global 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, Government has progressed with operationalising a National steering mechanism for follow-up and review of the global 2030 Agenda. The first milestone in this process will be a National Review Report to be published and presented in July 2016 to the HLPF. The report will largely focus on Uganda's implementation readiness to domesticate the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Uganda is one of 22 countries presenting National Review Reports at the HLPF this year.

The rest of the report is structured as follows: Chapter Two provides a discussion on global and regional developments that influence and impact on Uganda. Chapter Three is an assessment of Uganda's engagement in development cooperation at regional and international level including its performance. Particular emphasis is on Uganda engagement in the East African Community (EAC); the Common Market for East and Southern Africa (COMESA); the African Union (AU) and the United Nations (UN). Chapter Four discusses the performance of the domestic economy in FY 2015/16 covering the real, monetary, fiscal and external sectors. Chapter Five discusses the Country's National development outcomes and priorities, and their implications for public investment. Chapter Six analyses service delivery results and impacts against specific sector policy, programme and service outcomes. Lastly, Chapter Seven provides a summary of the macroeconomic and fiscal outlook for FY 2016/17 and the medium term.

[1] UBoS 2016

Chapter 2: GLOBAL AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENTS AND PROSPECTS

2.1 Global Economic Developments and Prospects

Globally, all countries continue to face a number of development challenges including weaker commodity prices and increasing volatility in financial markets. Both manufacturing and trade activities have remained weak and these developments have serious implications for Uganda's economy. These are a reflection of not only developments in China, but also subdued demand and investment across the globe, and more especially the decline in investment within the global extractive industries. Also, a number of countries are facing challenges, some emanating from violent extremism or sectarian strife, while others are a result of natural causes such as extreme flooding and drought, especially in emerging markets and low-income developing countries[2]. These have led to population displacement, and currently worsening poverty levels in some of the affected countries.

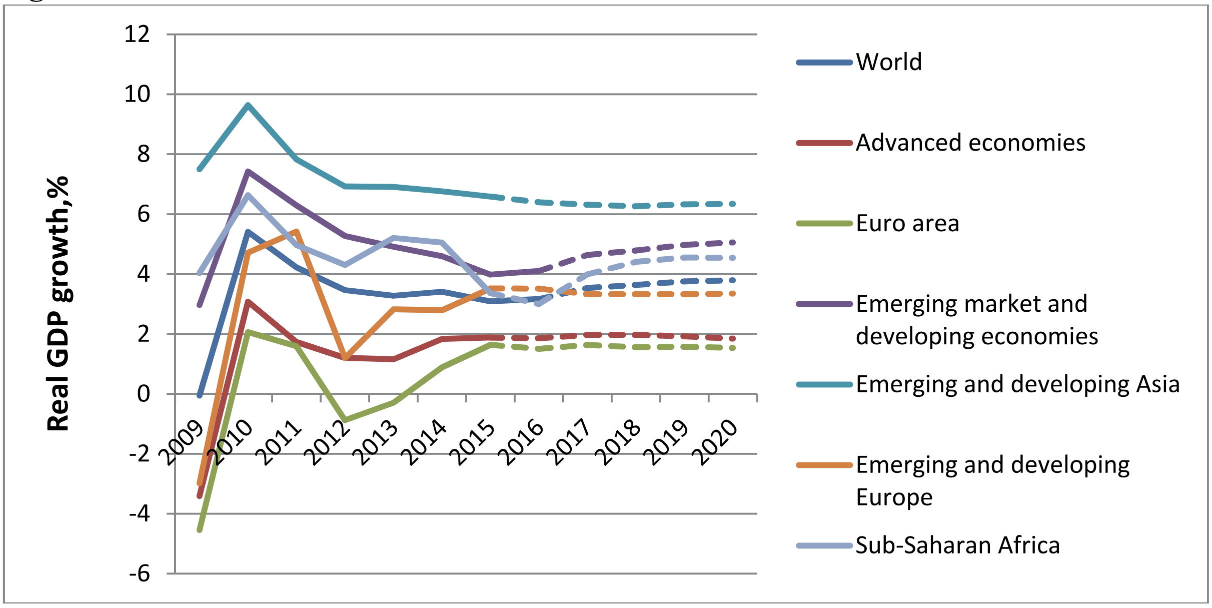
2.1.1 Global Economic Growth

During the year 2015, global economic activity remained subdued. Global growth is projected at 3.4 percent in 2016 and 3.6 percent in 2017[3]. This growth is low compared to the growth rates experienced between 2010 and 2011 as shown in Figure 2.1 below. Whereas growth in emerging market and developing economies like China accounts for over 70 percent of global growth, continued decline in economic growth over the last 5 years remains a major challenge while a modest recovery continued in advanced economies. Three key transitions have continued to influence the global outlook namely; the gradual slowdown and rebalancing of economic activity in China away from investment and manufacturing towards consumption and services; lower prices for energy and other commodities; and a gradual tightening in monetary policy in the United States.

In the emerging market and developing economies, growth is projected to increase from 3.9 percent in 2015 to 4.1 and 4.6 percent in 2016 and 2017 respectively[4]. Growth experienced in these countries in 2015 has been the lowest since the year 2010. Whereas China is currently ranked the largest economy on purchasing-power-parity terms and has experienced robust growth over a number of years, its growth levels are continuing to dwindle. The country's growth is expected to slow down to about 6.5 percent in 2016 and 6.2 percent in 2017 respectively, which is much slower compared to 10.6 percent realized in 2010. This has been mainly attributed to weaker investment growth, and more especially as the economy continues to rebalance. The rest of emerging Asia, India inclusive is projected to continue growing at a robust pace. However, a few countries in that region may continue to suffer from the effects of China's economic rebalancing and the general global manufacturing weakness.

[2] IMF World Economic Outlook, April 2016
[3] IMF World Economic Outlook, January 2016
[4] See IMF World Economic Outlook dataset, April 2016, http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2016/01/weodata/weoselagr.aspx, accessed on April 15, 2016, at 12.53 EAT

Figure 2.1: Global Economic Growth



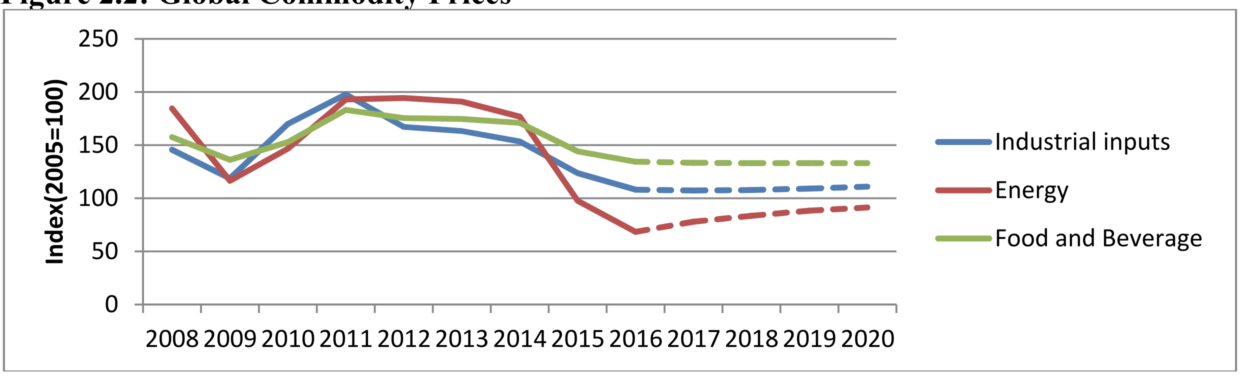
Source: IMF, Global Economic outlook database, April 2016

2.1.2 World Commodity Prices and Inflation

Globally, countries have continued to experience declines in commodity prices. Oil prices have been going down since September 2015[5], an indication of the sustained increases in oil production by the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) that exceeds demand and consumption of the commodity. Currently, there are signs around the global market that suggest a likely but modest increase in prices in 2016 and 2017.

Whereas the low oil prices cause a strain on the fiscal positions of the oil exporting economies and hence negatively affecting their growth prospects, importing countries such as Uganda enjoy certain economic benefits. It supports increased household demand and lower business energy costs, and other indirect benefits such as employment creation through increased private sector growth and development.

Figure 2.2: Global Commodity Prices



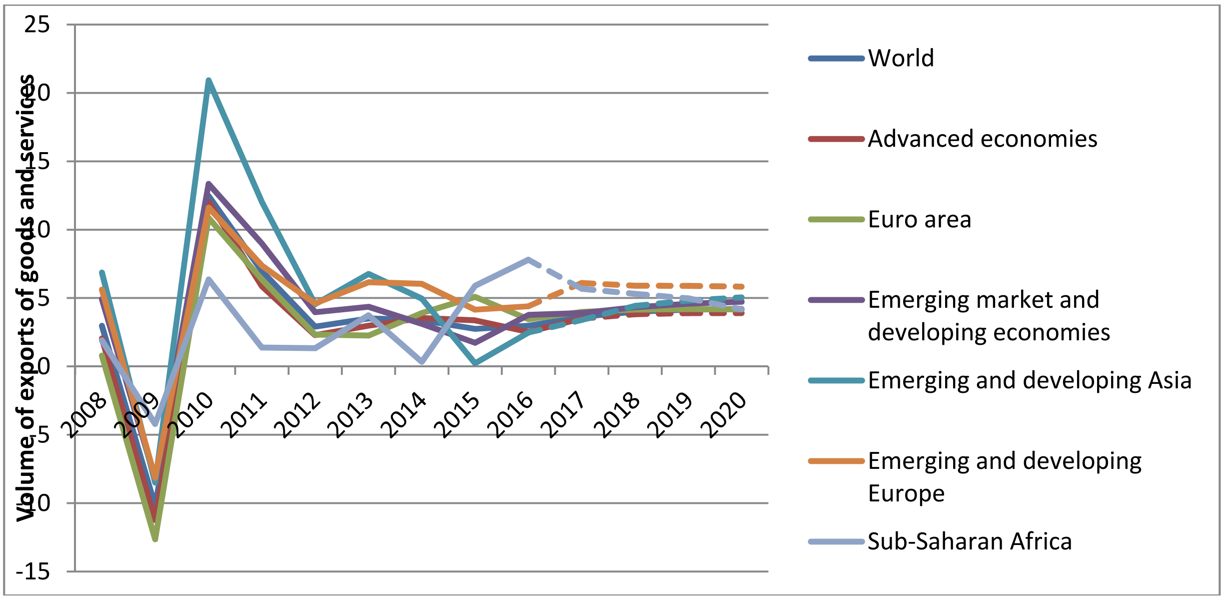
Source: IMF, Global Economic outlook database, April 2016

[5] IMF World economic Outlook, January 2016

2.1.3 International Trade

Globally, growth in trade has remained almost stagnant for the last five years. There has been a dramatic decline in imports in a number of emerging markets and developing economies that are experiencing economic distress and this is greatly impacting on global trade. China has in the recent past been a very important player in global trade. However, any economic slump to China could have substantial spillover effects to the rest of the emerging market and developing economies, Uganda inclusive.

Figure 2.3: Volume of Exports of Goods and Services



Source: IMF, Global Economic outlook database, April 2016

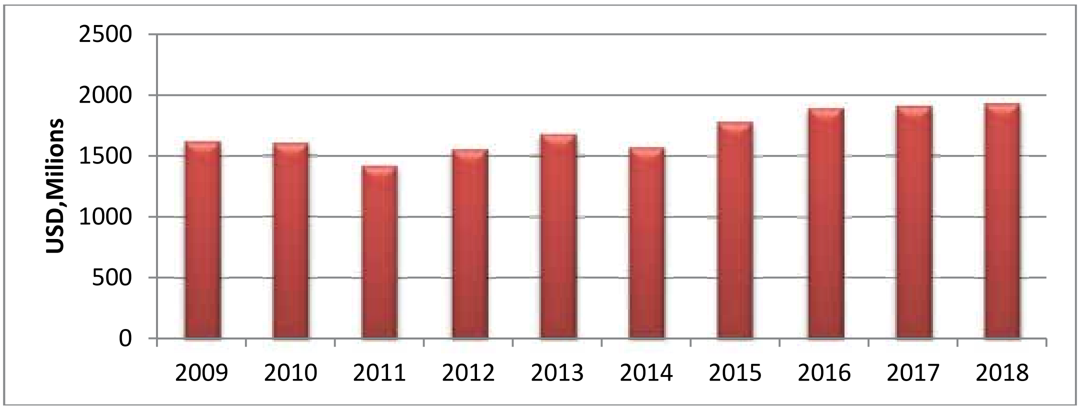
2.1.4 International Finance for Development

Globally, Country Programmable Aid (CPA) is projected to remain stable up to 2018. The trajectory for LDCs is projected to keep an upward trend. This resonates well with the decision made by DAC Ministers to allocate more of the total ODA to countries that are most in need[6]. Consequently, two thirds of LDCs will see a rise in CPA, but with significant increases going to Ebola-affected countries such as Guinea, and to Small Island Developing States (SIDS) such as Comoros among others. In Uganda's case, CPA is projected to increase but marginally as shown in Figure 2.4.

Aid to other vulnerable groups of countries is expected to continue to increase, with the exception of SIDS. Contrary to other groups of countries, SIDS have experienced a reduction in aid since 2010 and the projections suggest a continued stagnation of aid to these countries up to 2018. This trend will require special attention considering SIDS' structural vulnerability and high exposure to global environmental challenges and economic shocks.

[6] OECD Aid Outlook for 2015-2018, adapted from https://www.google.com/#q=by+DAC+Ministers+to+allocate+more+of+the+total+ODA+to+countries+that+are+most+in+need+2016

Figure 2.4: Country Programmable Aid to Uganda



Source: OECD data extracted on 16 Mar 2016 07:16 UTC (GMT) from OECD.Stat

2.2 Regional Economic Developments and Prospects

2.2.1 Sub Saharan Africa

Sub-Saharan Africa has experienced strong economic growth over the last decade. However, many countries in the region have recently been hit by many shocks, ranging from the sharp decline in commodity prices, tighter financing conditions, and a severe drought in Southern and Eastern Africa. In 2015, Sub-Saharan Africa's economic activity declined to 3.4 per cent from 5 per cent in 2014. It is projected to weaken even further to 3 per cent in 2016, but expected to pick up to 3.9 and 4.4 per cent in 2017 and 2018 respectively as shown in Figure 2.5 below. Despite the decline, growth in Sub-Saharan Africa still remains higher than in many other emerging and developing regions of the world.

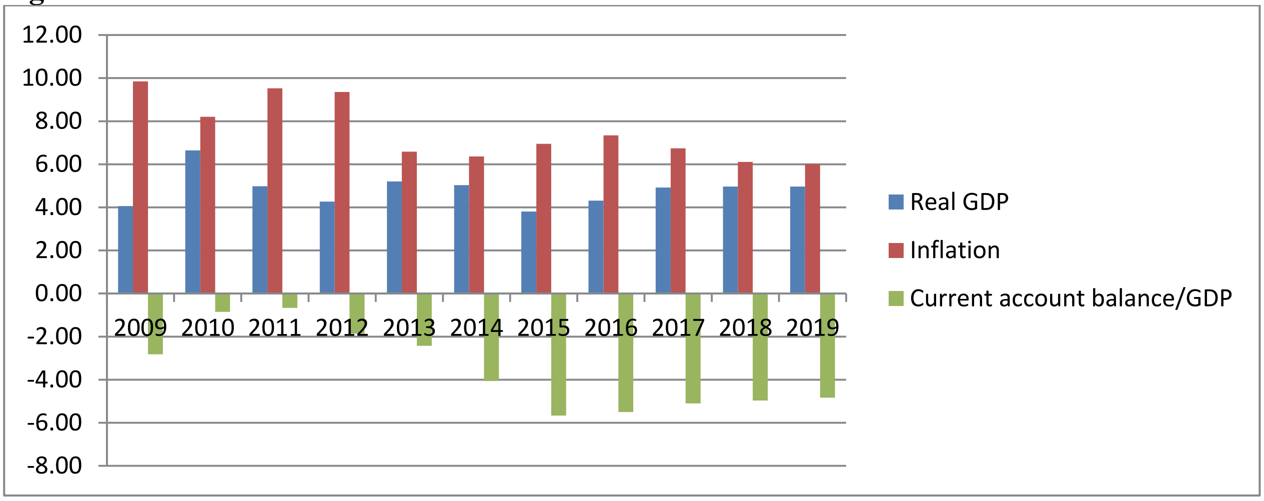
However, there are concerns that commodity prices will drop to even lower rates than those seen over the past decade[7]. The expected growth in Sub Saharan Africa (SSA) is a clear reflection of the continued adjustment not only to lower commodity prices, but also the higher borrowing costs. These are highly influencing growth in some of the region's largest economies (Angola, Nigeria, and South Africa) as well as a number of smaller commodity exporters such as Uganda among others. Continued decline in commodity prices especially those related to oil and gas may have serious implications for SSA countries. SSA countries are a net commodity exporter and hence, continued fall in commodity prices is increasingly putting pressure on the current account and fiscal balances[8]. As Uganda invests in oil and gas projects, the current developments in both regional and global markets need to be taken into consideration so that national development priorities are well planned and managed.

Despite the risks, the expected improvements in the economic performance of the euro area could have a positive influence on current-account balances of African countries in 2016 and 2017. Also, the current depreciation of major currencies is likely to promote and facilitate increased exports from Africa countries. However, for a number of African countries, the rate at which imports are growing is much faster than that of exports. Increased reliance on imports (especially capital goods) compared to exports may continue to aggravate external balances for

[7] IMF World economic Outlook, January 2016
[8] World Bank update, 28 March 2016, adapted from http://www.worldbank.org/en/region/afr/overview accessed at 15.00hrs EAT.

these countries[9]. Also, there are concerns that continued slowdown in China's growth may retard Africa's growth since the Chinese market has over the last five years been very key for the continent's exports.

Figure 2.5: Selected Sub-Saharan African Economic Indicators



Source: IMF data base, April 2016

2.2.2 The East African Community

Growth within the East African countries remained robust in 2015 and is expected to increase for all countries in 2016 and 2017 as indicated in Table 2.1 below. For close to five years, growth has been stronger in Rwanda and Tanzania compared to the other EAC countries. Growth in East Africa has been supported by large scale infrastructure investment, the ongoing mine development, and consumer spending. However, fiscal risks have increased in several countries in East Africa because of sharp increases in public debt and contingent liabilities[10]. Also, the political uncertainties and instabilities in Burundi and South Sudan and terrorism threats in Kenya and Somalia have continued to derail the sub region's growth.

[9] UN World economic situation and Prospects, 2016, adapted from chapter IV on regional Developments and Outlook, http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/policy/wesp/

[10] World Bank Global Outlook, Disappointments, Risks and Spillovers, January 2016

Table 2.1: Selected EAC Economic Indicators

		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016*	2017*	2018*	2019*
Burundi	Real GDP	4.45	4.5	4.7	-4.1	3.4	3.9	4.4	4.9
	Inflation	18.18	7.9	4.4	5.6	7.6	6.2	5.1	5.0
	Current account balance(% of GDP)	-18.58	-19.5	-18.8	-15.4	-8.9	-6.4	-6.0	-6.4
Kenya	Real GDP	4.56	5.7	5.3	5.6	6.0	6.1	6.5	6.5
	Inflation	9.38	5.7	6.9	6.6	6.3	6.0	5.1	5.0
	Current account balance(% of GDP)	-8.44	-8.9	-10.4	-8.2	-8.3	-6.9	-6.8	-6.7
Rwanda	Real GDP	8.79	4.7	7.0	6.9	6.3	6.7	6.8	7.0
	Inflation	6.29	4.2	1.8	2.5	4.8	5.0	5.0	5.0
	Current account balance(% of GDP)	-11.36	-7.4	-11.5	-13.8	-14.2	-12.5	-9.4	-8.9
S.Sudan	Real GDP	-52.43	29.3	2.9	-0.2	-7.8	8.2	7.2	10.5
	Inflation	45.08	0.0	1.7	52.8	212.4	21.6	17.8	7.5
	Current account balance(% of GDP)	-15.91	-1.2	2.1	-12.6	-6.2	-6.5	-12.7	-14.3
Tanzania	Real GDP	5.14	7.3	7.0	7.0	6.9	6.8	6.7	6.7
	Inflation	16.00	7.9	6.1	5.6	6.1	5.1	5.1	5.1
	Current account balance(% of GDP)	-11.62	-10.6	-9.5	-8.7	-7.7	-7.4	-7.1	-6.8
Uganda	Real GDP	2.63	4.0	4.9	5.0	5.3	5.7	5.9	6.1
	Inflation	14.02	4.8	4.6	5.8	6.7	5.9	5.0	5.0
	Current account balance(% of GDP)	-6.77	-7.1	-9.5	-8.9	-8.4	-8.5	-9.0	-10.1

Source: IMF data base, April 2016; Years with* indicate projections

Chapter 3: DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

Development Cooperation – bilateral and multilateral efforts of countries to achieve commonly held ambitions – remains vital for the growth, development and security of nations around the world. This chapter discusses Uganda's development cooperation across themes and frameworks for development both from a regional and global perspective. The topical themes range from trade and investment to peace and security, while development frameworks cover both regional and international agreements and protocols (EAC; COMESA; SADC-COMESA-EAC, EU, WTO and the UN)

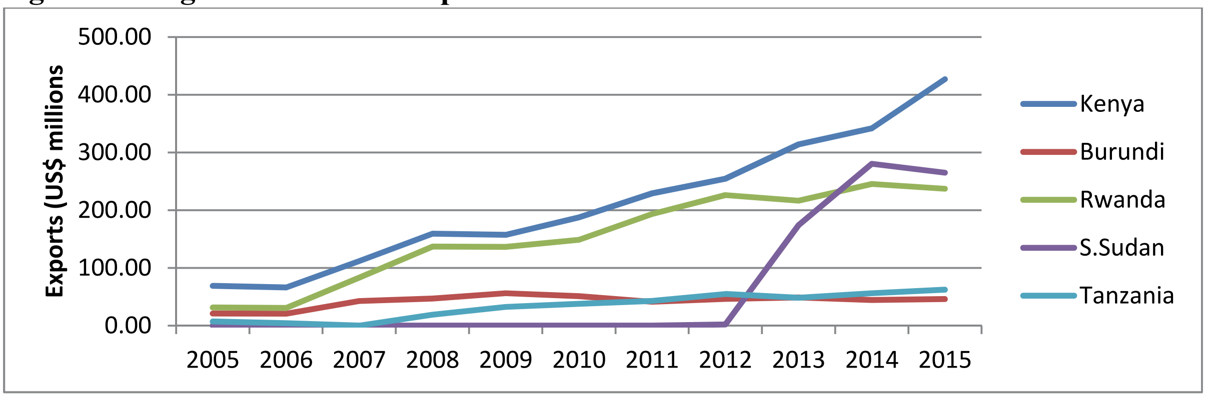
3.0 Regional Cooperation

Regional cooperation provides a competitive model to attract investment, facilitate trade and technological development and innovation[11] . These elements are important for the advancement of an economy in a changing and globalizing world. The main defining interest for Uganda's participation in the regional blocs[12] is shared prosperity and security through deeper economic and social integration that is facilitated by ease of trade and investment; and infrastructure connectivity objectives. At the regional level, key developments that relate to the major development cooperation frameworks to which Uganda is a signatory such as EAC, COMESA, IGAD, and COMESA-EAC-SADC tripartite are discussed along the thematic issues of trade and investment, infrastructural development and competitiveness in the subsections below.

3.1 Trade and Investment

Regional trade has continued to play a very critical role in Uganda's development . EAC is a significant export market for Uganda (Figure 3.1). Kenya still remains the largest importer of Uganda's tradables, while exports to South Sudan dropped by about 6 per cent from US$ 280.55 in 2014 to US$ 264.92 in 2015[13] as a result of political instability.

Figure 3.1: Uganda's Formal Exports to EAC Countries



Source: Bank of Uganda, April 2016

Uganda's overall EAC trade balance has improved over the years from a deficit of US$ 108 million in 2006 to a surplus of USD 125 million in 2014[14]. Uganda enjoys a trade suplus with all

[11] OECD, Foreign Direct Investment for Development, Maximising benefits and Minimising costs, 2002
[12] EAC; COMESA and the EAC-COMESA-SADC tripartite
[13] Bank of Uganda, database April 2016
[14] EAC Facts and Figures (2015)

EAC member states except Kenya. Its trade deficit with Kenya picked in 2011 before gradually reducing to its lowest level since 2006.

Over the NDP I period, Uganda's overall EAC trade balance improved by 52 per cent. This improvement was on account of a favorable balance of trade with Rwanda and Burundi. The trade deficit with Kenya and Tanzania fell over the same period widening by 13 and 40 percent respectively (Table 3.1).

Table 3.1: Uganda's EAC Trade Balance, USD (Millions)

EAC Member State	Trade Direction	2006	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Kenya	Export	162.9	281.7	298.8	334.6	383.8	440.2
	Import	346.8	473.1	657.3	603.5	618.4	605.8
	Balance	(183.90)	(191.40)	(358.50)	(268.90)	(234.60)	(165.60)
Tanzania	Export	25.8	90.9	71.6	102.4	91.1	79.3
	Import	25.7	50.1	39.2	52.5	49.2	54.9
	Balance	0.10	40.80	32.40	49.90	41.90	24.40
Rwanda	Export	55.6	181.8	228.5	264.2	244.4	213.8
	Import	0.4	6.6	7.6	7.9	8.1	11.8
	Balance	55.2	175.2	220.9	256.3	236.3	202.0
Burundi	Export	20.8	59.1	54.0	61.6	63.8	66.0
	Import	0.0	0.9	1.8	1.1	0.6	1.6
	Balance	20.80	58.20	52.20	60.50	63.20	64.40
Total EAC	Export	265.0	613.4	652.9	762.8	783.1	799.4
	Import	372.9	530.7	705.9	665.1	676.2	674.1
	Balance	(107.90)	82.70	(53.00)	97.70	106.90	125.30

Source: EAC Secretariat (2015)

The above performance of Uganda's EAC trade has been driven by a combination of legal, institutional and administrative reforms as well as the growing purchasing power of households in the bloc as evidenced by the growth of the middle class over the past decade[15]. The middle class population of East Africa reached 29.3 million people or 22.6 per cent of the population (AfDB, 2014).

3.1.1 Customs Union

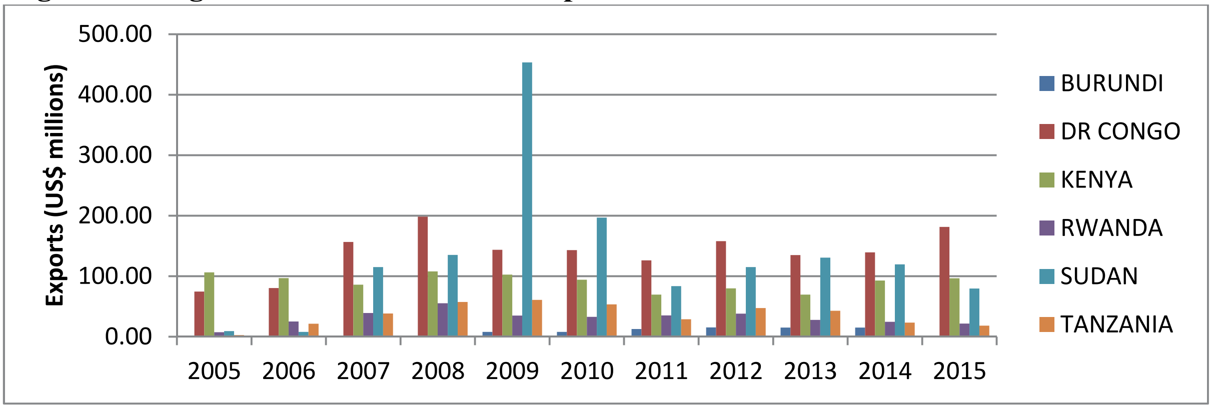
In terms of the most recent reforms, the Single Customs Territory (SCT) which initially commenced in 2014, consolidated in 2015 through finalization of key operational instruments entailing revision of business manuals, development of a Monitoring and Evaluation Tool, a Framework for Deployment of Staff in other Partner States, and revision of the Enforcement and

[15] Those spending between $2 and $20 a day

Compliance Framework. To ensure real time flow of information and minimum clearance time for goods, Ports and Customs system interconnectivity has been further enhanced[16].

The use of One Stop Business Posts (OSBPs) as a trade facilitation concept to minimize delays at border posts and on the major corridors in the region has also progressed. Currently, seven out of the 15 borders earmarked to operate as OSBPs have been completed and 4 others were operating as OSBPs using bilateral agreements. The seven borders include; Gasenyi/Nemba, Ruhwa, Lunga Lunga/HoroHoro, Holili/Taveta, Isebania/Sirari, Kagitumba/Mirama Hills and Rusumo. These OSBPs are critical for not only reducing delays in trade, but also for increasing formality within the region. Unnecessary obstacles usually lead to delays and hence hinder legitimate trade. For instance, Uganda still has large informal exports which stood at US$ 399.13 in 2015. The major destinations for the country's informal exports are Sudan, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and Kenya as indicated in Figure 3.2 below.

Figure 3.2: Uganda's Informal Trade Exports



Source: Bank of Uganda, April 2015

Uganda and other COMESA member states have started the process of ratifying the Tripartite Free Trade Area (TFTA) to enable all economies gain better market access in Africa. Implementation of the trade framework is expected to start in 2016 and is expected to help countries exchange tariff concessions based on the principle of reciprocity. The implementation of TFTA will open trade opportunities for Uganda and other EAC member states' goods which in the past could not easily access markets such as South Africa, Egypt, Ethiopia and Eritrea.

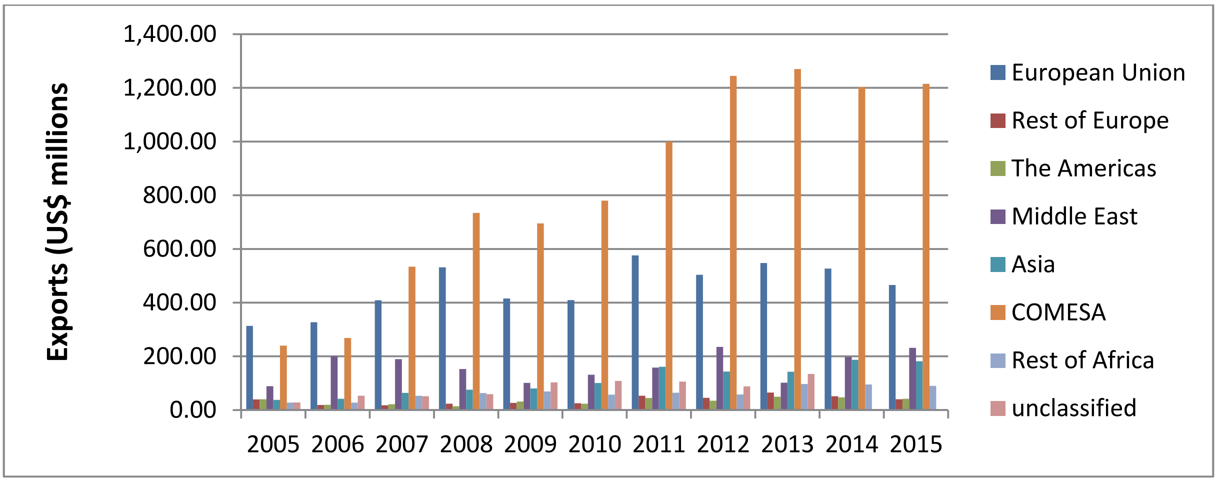
Implementation of the TFTA agreement is expected to act as a driving force for the completion of a Continental Free Trade Area by 2017. The Continental Free Trade Area is expected to boost trade within Africa by up to 30 per cent in the next decade, and consequently lead to the establishment of the African Economic Community.

[16] The state of the East African Community (EAC) address by Hon. Kassim M. Majaliwa (MP), to the 5th meeting of the 4th session of the third East African Legislative Assembly, 8th march 2016, http://www.eac.int/news-and-media/press-releases/20160308/rt-hon-majaliwa-delivers-state-eac-address-eala

During FY 2015/16, Uganda and other regional economies[17] initiated a number of other trade arrangements such as the COMESA Mutual Recognition Framework (C-MRF) that was signed in Kampala[18] seeking to eliminate multiple testing by both the exporting and importing countries. Currently, traders in the region face a number of restrictions in moving their maize across eastern and southern African markets. The countries have now agreed to recognise one another's quality certificates which will consequently promote trade in the region.

For conformity assessment, the C-MRF will be adopted by member states through Mutual Recognition Agreements (MRAs). Key components of the C-MRF include; the common grading criteria, proficiency testing for aflatoxin analysis and a risk-based sampling protocol. Under the MRAs, member states are required to accept each other's conformity assessment and grading systems to avoid subjecting maize products to unnecessary and overlapping conformity assessment and grading procedures. This will curtail the current regulatory barriers which have caused an unpredictable regulatory environment that usually causes high costs to traders, and consequently contributes to the large informal trade in the region. Continued removal of trade barriers under COMESA will accelerate Uganda's exports across the region. COMESA is the leading destination for Uganda's exports compared to other global export markets as shown in Figure 3.3 below.

Figure 3.3: Uganda's Exports to COMESA Countries



Source: Bank of Uganda, April 2015

3.1.2 The EAC Common Market

There have been further advances in actualizing the EAC's Common Market Protocol. The most recent of these were the following measures agreed to at the 17th EAC Summit in Tanzania.

Industrialisation: Guided by the aim to promote vertically integrated industries in the textile and leather sector within the region and trade in general, Partner States have agreed that it is paramount that countries under the EAC framework procure their textile and footwear requirements from within the region where quality and supply capacities are available competitively. The Summit endorsed a ban on the importation of used clothing and footwear.

[17] The other countries include; Kenya, Malawi, Rwanda, Zambia and Zimbabwe
[18] e-COMESA news letter, issue number 473_22rd January 2016

This is aimed at phasing out importation of used textile and foot wear within three years. Agreement was also reached on tougher controls on importation of used motor vehicles with the aim of promoting local manufacturing and assembling, which is showing good promise especially in Uganda.

Travel: The EAC launched the new international East African e-passport. Commencement of issuance of the EA e-passport is expected to take effect from 1st January, 2017. Similarly, implementation of the phase out programme for the current East African and national passports will start from 1st January, 2017 to 31st December, 2018. The Heads of State have directed Partner States to undertake awareness creation programmes and other continuous outreach programmes on the new international East African e- passport.

As far as measures to enhance existing initiatives are concerned, progress has been mostly centred on residual NTBs and easing movement of labour. For instance, the Republic of Burundi now recognizes the academic qualifications; experiences obtained; licenses and certifications obtained for workers from other Partner States. Similarly, as of end June 2015, the United Republic of Tanzania had issued a total of 3,222 simplified Certificates of Origin to EAC nationals compared to 2,355 certificates issued in 2014.

In Kenya, an SMS based NTBs Reporting System to facilitate reporting and subsequent elimination of NTBs has been initiated, and the system is expected to be in place by 30th June, 2016[19]. Similarly, the Republic of Rwanda has eliminated all Non-Tariff Barriers and harmonized demographic and social statistics for undertaking agricultural surveys and census as of March 2016. Uganda reduced the number of NTBs from five to three during the period January – June, 2015, while 360 EAC standards on traded goods had been adopted and were in application as of March 2016.

That notwithstanding, the region continues to face challenges. It is more than five years down the road and the Common Market Protocol has not been fully implemented due to a number of factors including; inadequate awareness amongst Private Sector players, implementing agencies and the general public on the provisions and implementation of the protocol, and the delays that continue to affect quick movement of goods and services. There has been delayed issuance of electronic Certificate of Origin, as these are yet to be adopted regionally. Also, of concern is the slow pace of harmonization of national laws into the EAC context which is still hampering implementation of the commitments, and the need to fast track the completion of the Annex on Mutual Recognition of Academic and Professional Qualifications. These challenges and many more were actually reported in the 2013 EAC Score Card. Partner States are in the process of establishing mechanisms for eliminating the existing challenges.

For instance, some Partner States are already discussing the issue of portability of social benefits[20] at a bilateral level. However, currently evidence shows that a number of areas of co-operation and implementation of the CMP have still remained in the remit of individual Partner

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[19] The State of the East African Community (EAC) address by Honorable Kassim M. Majaliwa (MP), Prime Minister of the United Republic of Tanzania to the 5th meeting of the 4th Session of the third

[20] EAC UPDATE ISSUE NO 101, 09 FEBRUARY 2016

States[21], which is not the goal of the protocol. Thus, it is important that all stakeholders under the EAC framework consider and promote increased advocacy to create more awareness of the benefits of the CMP among regional citizens and hence enable harmonization at the regional level. The EALA Members of Parliament have called upon Partner States to adopt a phased implementation of the EAC Common Market through prioritizing aspects that will carry 'quick wins' and deliver immediate multiplier effects in the region.

3.1.3 EAC Monetary Union

Partner States are still focused on ensuring EAC has a common currency by 2024. So far, significant progress has been recorded in terms of Partner States currencies convertibility; harmonization of banking rules and regulations, fiscal and monetary policies, and trading practices and regulations in the Stock Exchanges. However, as Partner States negotiate the modalities of implementing the EAC MU, a number of probable challenges have been identified such as; fears of the impact of a single currency; limited national and regional capacities; divergent socio-economic policies and structures; and disparities in political views and commitments; inadequate manpower, capacity and skills and inappropriate legislative and institutional frameworks for managing a robust financial sector. There are also concerns about the high degree of vulnerability to the adverse external effects, given that Partner States' external debts are unsustainable, but also lack general safeguards for the country specific problems that could subsequently be transferred to the entire EAC region[22].

3.2 Infrastructural Development and Competitiveness

The Heads of State reaffirmed their commitment to facilitate intra-regional trade by implementing the Community's ambitious 10-year Infrastructure Development Strategy especially through the construction of a vast and reliable road network in addition to ports, railways and power generation plant.

EAC Partner States are actively engaged in the Standard Gauge Railway. As of May 2016, the Republic of Kenya had completed about 75 per cent of the Mombasa to Nairobi segment of the SGR. East African Community Heads of State have also launched the construction works for the Arusha - Holili/Taveta road which will provide an additional link between the Central and Northern Transport corridors. The Tanzanian section of the Arusha - Holili road will link up with the Taveta- Voi road on the Kenyan side.

Under the Northern Corridor Integration framework, countries are making great progress in implementing the core projects. Table 3.2 below provides progress so far made in implementing NCIP projects as of April 2016.

[21] EAC UPDATE ISSUE NO 101, 09 FEBRUARY 2016
[22] EAC Vision 2050

Table 3.2: Northern Corridor Integration Projects

STATUS/PROGRESS	
December, 2015	**April 2016**
Standard Gauge Railway (SGR)	
• 60 Percent of the construction works of the Mombasa-Nairobi section completed. • Funding agreement for the Nairobi-Naivasha section with EXIM Bank of China signed. • Draft commercial contracts for the Naivasha-Malaba section reviewed. • Finalized preparation of bankable project proposals for Eastern, Western and Southern routes and Mirama-Kigali sections	• Completed 70 Percent of the construction works of the Mombasa-Nairobi section. 100 Percent completion is expected in June 2017. • Concluded financing agreements for the Nairobi-Naivasha section which is slated for construction in September 2016. • Undertaking operation for the Mombasa-Kampala section in the interim by the contractors as the two Partner states build their capacity. • Expediting the bankable feasibility studies for the remaining Northern, Western and Southern routes and Mirama-Kigali sections.
ICT infrastructure Development	
• An MOU between NCIP and the Northern Corridor Technology Alliance (NCTA) signed. • Production of affordable devices necessary to increase penetration of ICT undertaken.	• Development of a framework for regional data roaming with maximum retail tariff of USD 11 Cents per Megabyte and a maximum inter-operator tariff of USD 7 Cents per Megabyte. • Expediting the harmonization of Northern Corridor cross-border mobile financial services. • Singing of MOU on cooperation and information sharing.
Oil refinery Development	
• Incorporated the Refinery Holding Company through which Partner States shareholding will be channelled.	• United Republic of Tanzania decided to invest in the shareholding of the Uganda Oil Refinery project.
Project Financing	
• Expedited conclusion of the bankable project proposals.	• Harmonizing financing models to facilitate the private sector's participation in the projects. • Engaging private sector on financing of the refined petroleum product pipe line through Public Private Partnership. • Sourcing funds for other projects.
Power Generation, Transmission, and Interconnectivity	
• Completion of the Mirama-Shango transmission line and Installation of voltage control equipment in Western Kenya. • An MOU between NELSAP, Uganda and South Sudan for the 400kV Olwiyo-Juba Transition line signed. • Decision taken to commence power trading in April 2016.	• Delayed completion of the transition lines and acquisition of land has hindered the commencement of power trade. • Joint inspection is to be taken on the construction of the 220kV and 400kV transmission lines to determine the progress. • African Development Bank committed to finance the feasibility study for the Olwiyo-Juba 400kV transmission line.

STATUS/PROGRESS	
December, 2015	**April 2016**
Refined Petroleum Products Pipeline Development	
• Exploring Public Private Partnership as one of the financing options in funding development projects. • The Refined Petroleum Products Pipeline Development Cluster was merged with the Private Sector Cluster.	• Active engagement of the private sector coupled with commitment to provide innovative financing options expected to yield positive results towards progress of pipeline development.
Air Space Management	
• Bilateral Air service Agreements were signed between Rwanda and South Sudan; Rwanda and Uganda and Uganda and South Sudan • Conclusion of MOUs on Search and Rescue and on Incident and accident investigation • Concluded the Multilateral Air Service Agreement Studies for implementation by April 2016.	• Continuous engagement will be maintained with the airline industry and stakeholders to enhance competition and reduce the cost of air travel in the region.
Human Resource Capacity Building	
• Continuous engagement in developing alternative funding for Centres of Excellence to complement government support.	• Adopted the framework for offering scholarships to students in the Partner States' Centres of Excellence (CoEs). • Expediting the review of the legal status of CoEs to enable them access adequate funding.
Land for Infrastructure Corridor	
• Identified need to hasten the process of land acquisition for the infrastructure projects.	• Reviewing and amending the land laws to facilitate easier acquisition of land for projects.
Single Customs Territory (SCT)	
• Integration of the Regional Customs Transit Guarantees System and improvement in its functionality. • Expedited the procurement process of the Electronic Cargo Tracking System. • Addressed the issue of cash deposits and overstayed cargo in Mombasa.	• Achieved increased efficiency on the time it takes to move cargo from Mombasa sea port to the inland destinations along the Northern corridor. • Finalizing and signing an agreement on elimination of cash deposits for containers with the shipping lines and insurance companies
Immigration, Tourism, Trade Labour and Services	
• Operationalized the signed bilateral agreement on One Stop Boarder Post between Kenya and Uganda at Malaba, Busia Mirama Hills Posts. • Implementation of agreement on total liberalization of free movement of labour, starting with finalization of Mutual Recognition Agreements among professional bodies like Lawyers, ICT and Engineers.	• Implementing the Joint Schedule for Total Liberalization of Free Movement of Labour which was adopted. • Developing a strategy document on joint enforcement along the Northern Corridor.
Defence, Peace and Security Cooperation	

STATUS/PROGRESS	
December, 2015	**April 2016**
• Depositing of the instruments of ratification. • Finalized the accession procedures to Mutual Defence and Security Pacts for approval by the Heads of State and deposit of the instruments at the UN and the AU. • Signed and directed the implementation of Cooperation Agreements on transfer of prisoners and offenders. • Harmonised the road safety strategies to reduce road accidents in partner states.	• Finalizing the draft Accession Treaties to the Mutual Defense Pacts, Mutual Peace and Security Pact; Mechanism for Comprehensive Conflict and Dispute Resolution; and Draft Coordination Mechanism.
Private Sector Participation	
• Creation of the private Sector Cluster to be coordinated by the Ministries of Finance.	• Active participation and engagement of the private sector in the various clusters o the Northern Corridor integration projects. • Private Sector committing to provide innovative financing options.
Oil Refinery Development	
Discussions on-going for the pipeline for refined products under the Northern Corridor Development Agenda.	• Decision taken by 13th Summit to develop two crude oil pipelines from Lokichar to Lamu and from Hoima to Tanga by Kenya and Uganda respectively.
Commodity Exchange	
• Plans made to establish a commodity exchange to help solve the problem of thin markets by creating the needed mass and concentrating supply and demand in the EAC.	• Developing interlinked trading platforms and mechanisms for promoting economies of scale and value addition.

Source: Joint communiqué on the 12th and 13th Summit of the NCIP meeting

3.3 International Cooperation

This subsection discusses and analyses development cooperation on issues related to Uganda's international commitments at multilateral level. Within FY 2015/16, two commitments particularly stand out: the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the World Trade Organization's Ministerial Conference recently held in Nairobi, Kenya. These commitments and their implications for Uganda's economy and development trajectory in the short and long term are considered below.

3.3.1 The Global 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

At the international level, world leaders adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in September 2015. The 2030 Agenda has been dubbed the agenda for *People*, *Planet* and *Prosperity* and it became effective on 1st January 2016. The 2030 Agenda is expected to stimulate and advance convergence of action by all development actors around five outcome areas: People; Planet; Prosperity; Peace and Partnerships. Africa as a region plans on domesticating the 2030 Agenda through the AU's Agenda 2063 for the African continent (Table 3.3).

The 2030 Agenda for sustainable development is elaborated in a development framework of 17 global goals known as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) together with a corresponding set of 169 targets and 241 indicators awaiting formal adoption by the UN General Assembly

In the formulation of the sustainable development goals, considerable effort was made to ensure that the proposed goals, targets and indicators are in alignment with the vision, principles, guiding framework and criteria set out at the global, regional and national levels. The new goals and targets will influence the decisions that Uganda and other countries take over the next fifteen years. The NDP II has incorporated over 75 percent of the SDGs. Its mid-term review and the formulation of subsequent NDPs will continue to engage with the 2030 Agenda.

Whereas the SDGs are universal in nature, their implementation is expected to take into account different national realities, capacities and levels of development and to respect national policies and priorities. Unlike the MDGs, the SDGs are unique in that they are universal, holistic, transformative and ambitious in nature.

Table 3.3: Sustainable Development Goals

Orientation of the SDGs	SDG Distinctives
People: To end poverty and hunger, in all their forms and dimensions, and to ensure that all human beings can fulfil their potential in dignity and equality and in a healthy environment **Planet:** To protect the planet from degradation, including through sustainable consumption and production, sustainably managing its natural resources and taking urgent action on climate change, so that it can support the needs of the present and future generations **Prosperity**: To ensure that all human beings can enjoy prosperous and fulfilling lives and that economic, social and technological progress occurs in harmony with nature **Peace:** To foster peaceful, just and inclusive societies which are free from fear and violence" because "there can be no sustainable development without peace and no peace without sustainable development" **Partnership**: To mobilize the means required to implement this Agenda through a revitalised Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, based on a spirit of strengthened global solidarity, focused in particular on the needs of the poorest and most vulnerable and with the participation of all countries, all stakeholders and all people"	**Universal:** They apply to all countries, high and low income countries alike **Holistic:** They aim to achieve sustainable development in its three dimensions – economic, social and environmental – in a balanced and integrated manner **Transformative**: They seek to address the fundamental causes of poverty and underdevelopment as opposed to just focusing on their symptoms **Ambitious:** The aim to "leave no one behind"

Source: Adapted from https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org

3.3.2 International Trade Agreements

WTO members, Uganda inclusive concluded their 10th Ministerial Conference in Nairobi in December 2015[23]. The members secured a "historic agreement'' on a series of trade initiatives that are critical for the poorest member countries. Uganda like many other least developed countries is expected to benefit from the Nairobi Package that contains a set of six Ministerial Decisions, including those that relate to agriculture and other issues that affect least-developed countries. The core decisions reached include; a commitment to abolish export subsidies for farm exports, public stockholding for food security purposes, a special safeguard mechanism for developing countries, and measures related to cotton. Also, decisions were made regarding preferential treatment for least developed countries (LDCs) in the area of services and the criteria for determining whether exports from LDCs may benefit from trade preferences.

Agreements on Agriculture

Under agriculture, the Nairobi Package reached a Ministerial decision on Export Competition which includes a commitment to eliminate subsidies for farm exports. Member States, more especially developing countries have over the years consistently demanded action on this issue. This was due to the enormous distorting potential of these subsidies for domestic production and trade in general. Several countries are currently using export subsidies to support agriculture exports, which developing countries such as Uganda deem to be a distortion to international trade.

As a result, developed member countries have committed to remove export subsidies immediately, except for a handful of agriculture products, while developing countries agreed to remove the same subsidies by 2018. However, under the decision, developing members will continue to have the flexibility to cover marketing and transport costs for agriculture exports until the end of 2023. In the same spirit, the poorest and food-importing countries will have additional time to cut export subsidies.

Furthermore, the decision contains other disciplines to ensure that other export policies are not used as a disguised form of subsidies and these include; terms to limit the benefits of financing support to agriculture exporters; rules on state enterprises engaging in agriculture trade, and disciplines to ensure that food aid does not negatively affect domestic production. Developing countries are given longer time to implement these rules, and adhering to this legally-binding decision as agreed upon in the Nairobi Package, consequently, preventing governments from reverting to trade-distorting export support in the future.

The other decision adopted by the Ministers is on Public Stockholding for Food Security Purposes. This is a decision that commits members to engage constructively in finding a permanent solution to the issue. Currently, under the Bali Ministerial Decision of 2013, developing countries are allowed to continue food stockpile programmes.

[23] Adopted from https://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news15_e/mc10_19dec15_e.htm

However, there is a risk of breaching the WTO's domestic subsidy cap. Therefore member countries are expected to find a permanent solution before the Ministerial Conference in 2017.

Also adopted was a Ministerial Decision on a Special Safeguard Mechanism (SSM) for Developing Countries. This recognizes that developing member countries will have the right to temporarily increase tariffs in the face of import surges by using a SSM. Members will continue to negotiate the mechanism in dedicated sessions of the Agriculture Committee.

A Ministerial Decision on cotton was also adopted by the conference. The decision stresses the critical importance of the cotton sector to LDCs. The decision includes three agriculture elements: market access, domestic support and export competition. As far as market access is concerned, the decision calls for cotton from LDCs to be given duty-free and quota-free access to the markets of developed countries, and to those of developing countries declaring that they are able to do so with effect from 1 January 2016. Under the domestic support component, part of the cotton decision acknowledges members' reforms in their domestic cotton policies, and stresses that more efforts remain to be made, while on export competition for cotton, the decision mandates that developed countries prohibit cotton export subsidies immediately, while developing countries are to do it at a later date.

Other Decisions of Benefit to LDCs

Besides the agreements on Agriculture, the Nairobi Package also contains a number of other specific decisions that are of paramount importance to Uganda and other LDCs. Key among these are enhanced preferential rules of origin for LDCs and preferential treatment for LDC services providers.

Preferential rules of origin for LDCs: The Nairobi Ministerial Conference adopted a decision that will facilitate opportunities for least-developed countries' such as Uganda to export goods to both developed and developing countries under unilateral preferential trade arrangements in favour of LDCs. The decision builds mainly on the 2013 Bali Ministerial Decision on preferential rules of origin for LDCs. The Bali Decision laid out a set of multilaterally agreed guidelines that were aimed at making it easier for LDC exports to qualify for preferential market access.

In that regard, the Nairobi Decision expands upon it, by providing more detailed directions on specific issues such as methods for determining when a product qualifies as “made in an LDC,” and when inputs from other sources can be “cumulated” or combined together into the consideration of origin. Hence, the decision calls on preference-granting members to consider allowing the use of non-originating materials up to 75% of the final value of the product. Also, the decision calls on preference-granting members to consider simplifying documentary and procedural requirements related to origin. Once implemented, the key beneficiaries will be Sub-Saharan African countries, Uganda inclusive that make up the majority of the LDC Group. Sub-Saharan African countries are the proponents for the Nairobi Decision on Preferential Rules of Origin for LDCs.

LDC Trade in Services: Also critical for Uganda and other LDCs is a decision on trade in services. The Ministers adopted a decision on Implementation of Preferential Treatment in Favour of Services and Service Suppliers of Least Developed Countries, and increasing LDC participation in Services Trade which extends by four (4) years the current waiver[24] period under which non-LDC WTO members may grant preferential treatment to LDC services and service suppliers until 31 December 2030. Under the waiver, WTO members are allowed to deviate from their most-favoured nation obligation under the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS). So far, 21 members have submitted notifications granting preferences to LDC services and service suppliers. Furthermore, the decision also instructs the WTO's Trade in Services Council to encourage discussions among members on technical assistance aimed at increasing the capacity of LDCs to participate in services trade, and sets up a review to monitor the operation of the notified preferences. All these developments are critical for Uganda engagement in global trade prospects

[24]Adopted in December 2011 to run for 15 years

Chapter 4: PERFORMANCE OF THE ECONOMY

This Chapter discusses the performance of the domestic economy in FY 2015/16. It covers the real, monetary, fiscal and external sectors of the economy, and examines the performance of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by activity and its implication for structural transformation of the economy.

4.1 Real Sector Developments

4.1.1 Economic Growth Performance

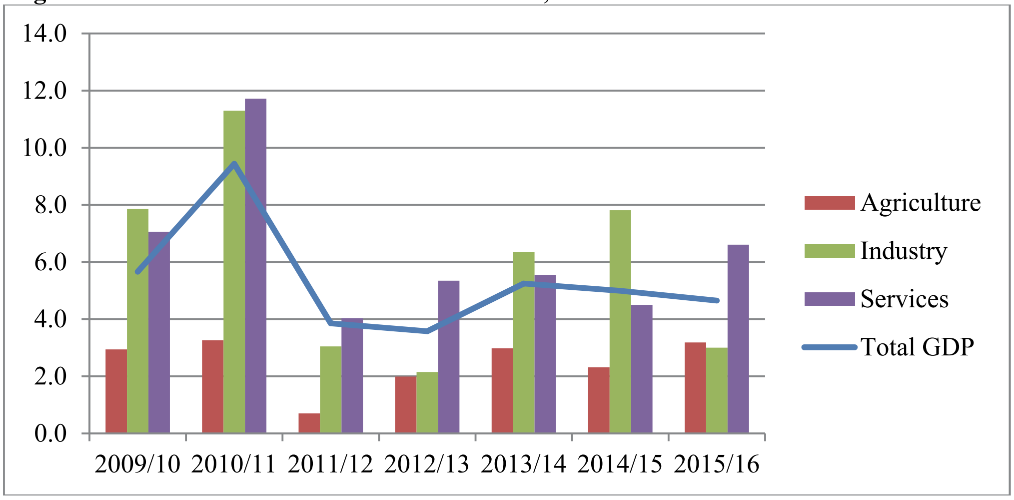
During the FY2015/16, the economy remained resilient in the face of a less favorable global economic environment, inflationary pressures, a volatile foreign exchange market and speculation over the recently concluded general elections. This resilience is, in part, attributed to a prudent monetary and fiscal policy response to these challenges. As a result, the economy is estimated to grow at a rate of 4.6 per cent during FY2015/16, compared to a growth rate of 5.0 per cent registered in FY 2014/15. Despite a slow-down, this represents a credible performance and is significantly higher than the 3.2 per cent and 3.4 per cent growth expected for the world and Sub-Saharan Africa economies respectively in 2016.

The slow-down in growth is largely attributed to both external and domestic shocks. On the external front, strengthening of the United States dollar affected the shilling leading to depreciation pressure which subsequently fed into increased domestic prices. In response to inflationary pressures, monetary policy rates rose followed by commercial bank lending rates. The tight credit conditions had a negative impact on private demand and investment. In addition, there were negative sentiments and uncertainty in the run-up to the 2016 general elections which affected investment decisions.

Sectoral Distribution of Growth

The services sector remains the biggest driver of growth contributing over half (51 per cent) of annual growth in FY 2015/16. The services sector posted real growth of 6.6 per cent in FY 2015/16 compared to 4.5 per cent in FY 2014/15. Growth in agricultural and industrial sectors is projected at 3.2 and 3.0 per cent, respectively. Figure 4.1 shows the sectoral GDP growth rates for FY 2015/16 against those of the previous fiscal years.

Figure 4.1: Real GDP Growth at Market Prices, FY 2009/10 to FY 2015/16



Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

GDP Performance by Sector

Agriculture, forestry and fishing sector: The agriculture, forestry and fishing sector is estimated to grow at 3.2 per cent, which represents an improvement compared to 2.3 per cent growth registered in FY 2014/15. This is mainly on account of increased activity in the cash crop subsector. The cash crop subsector, which includes coffee, cotton, tea, cocoa, tobacco, sugar cane and exported horticulture among others, is expected to grow by 7.2 per cent during the year, up from 4.3 per cent recorded in the previous fiscal year.

The other sub-sectors within the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector that performed well include the fishing and forestry sub-sectors which grew by 5.7 per cent and 3.7 per cent in FY 2015/16, up from 1.9 per cent and 1.7 per cent respectively in the previous year.

The food crops sub-sector, which accounts for over half of the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector, is estimated to have grown by 2.2 per cent during this fiscal year. This represents a marginal improvement from the 2.0 per cent growth achieved in FY 2014/15. Similarly, growth in the livestock subsector is estimated to have marginally improved to 3.1 per cent in FY 2015/16 from 2.9 per cent in FY 2014/15.

Industrial Sector: Preliminary estimates indicate that industrial output expanded by 3.0 per cent during FY 2015/16, compared to a growth of 7.8 per cent in FY 2014/15. The construction sub-sector posted the most remarkable growth (5.7 per cent) during the year, up from 2.5 per cent in FY 2014/15. This reflects the impact of on-going infrastructural developments.

Mining & quarrying and manufacturing sub-sectors recorded marginal improvements over the previous year. The mining & quarrying sub-sector grew at 1.4 per cent in FY15/16 compared to 19.5 per cent growth registered in FY 2014/15. This marginal growth is mainly attributed to the slowdown of activities in Uganda’s Oil and Gas sector. Similarly, output from the manufacturing sub-sector increased by 0.4 per cent during this financial year compared to 11.0 per cent growth achieved in FY 2014/15.

Services Sector: The services sector, which has been the leading driver of Uganda's economic growth in recent years, grew by 6.6 per cent during FY 2015/16, up from 4.5 per cent in FY 2014/15. This growth is mainly attributed to increased activities in accommodation and food services as well as the information and communication sub-sectors. The information and communication sub-sector is estimated to have grown by 16.7 per cent during the year compared to a contraction of 2.5 per cent in FY 2014/15. Similarly, accommodation and food services activities grew by 6.9 per cent in FY 2015/16 compared to a contraction of 0.1 per cent in FY 2014/15.

The other drivers of growth in the services sector include: real estate activities (6.0 per cent); transport and storage services (7.7 sector); and public administration (19.6 per cent).

Table 4.1: Percentage Change in GDP by Economic Activity, FY 2011/12 - FY 2015/16

	Outturns				Projected Outturn 2015/16
	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	
GDP at market prices	**3.9**	**3.6**	**5.2**	**5.0**	**4.6**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	**0.7**	**2.0**	**3.0**	**2.3**	**3.2**
Cash crops	9.1	-0.6	0.3	4.3	7.2
Food crops	-1.4	-0.3	2.9	2.0	2.2
Livestock	2.2	2.5	2.8	2.9	3.1
Agriculture Support Services	-12.8	7.8	0.5	16.8	-5.6
Forestry	2.2	11.9	4.7	1.7	3.7
Fishing	1.7	-3.0	2.6	1.9	5.7
Industry	**3.0**	**2.1**	**6.3**	**7.8**	**3.0**
Mining & quarrying	-5.6	11.3	5.7	19.5	1.4
Manufacturing	2.7	-2.5	2.2	11.0	0.4
Electricity	7.4	9.9	1.9	5.7	3.1
Water	6.1	6.3	6.3	6.1	6.0
Construction	3.9	4.2	12.5	2.5	5.7
Services	**4.0**	**5.3**	**5.6**	**4.5**	**6.6**
Trade and Repairs	0.8	2.5	-1.5	4.1	2.8
Transportation and Storage	7.8	4.5	5.8	6.2	7.7
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	9.3	5.1	8.8	-0.1	6.9
Information and Communication	18.5	18.0	14.5	-2.5	16.7
Financial and Insurance Activities	-1.9	7.9	18.0	7.0	2.9
Real Estate Activities	4.4	4.8	6.3	6.5	6.0
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	-7.5	0.5	1.8	-5.7	-0.1
Administrative and Support Service Activities	-3.6	-11.4	8.1	25.6	-17.9
Public Administration	-4.0	0.2	0.3	22.2	19.6
Education	7.6	8.1	4.5	4.8	6.9

	Outturns				Projected
	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	Outturn 2015/16
Human Health and Social Work Activities	4.8	4.1	5.3	4.9	4.4
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	9.1	-2.6	6.7	5.4	-2.1
Other Service Activities	7.7	5.1	10.7	7.9	9.4
Activities of Households as Employers	1.8	2.1	2.4	2.8	3.4
Taxes on products	**15.3**	**0.6**	**7.6**	**9.4**	**0.5**

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

4.2 Monetary and Financial Sector Developments

4.2.1 Monetary Policy Framework

Bank of Uganda (BoU) continued to conduct monetary policy using the Inflation Targeting 'Lite' (ITL) monetary policy framework, currently in its 5th year of implementation. Under this framework, a Central Bank Rate (CBR) is set on a bi-monthly basis, centered on the inflation outlook, the projected output gap[25] as well as other macroeconomic fundamentals, with the aim of maintaining price stability with a medium term core inflation target of 5 percent.

Implementation of monetary policy involves using a wide range of instruments to ensure that the 7-day interbank money market rate is steered towards the CBR, with the view that this rate will influence the outcome of all other rates along the interest rate horizon. Over the year, BoU used the Repurchase (REPO)/Reverse Repurchase agreements as well as issuance of Government Securities in the secondary market to pursue this goal.

Government continued to support monetary policy operations by further recapitalizing BOU in FY2015/16 through securities worth UShs. 200 billion. These recapitalization securities issued in the secondary market continue to supplement the REPO and reverse REPO instruments in liquidity management.

FY 2015/16 has seen BoU pursue a tight monetary policy stance in a bid to rein-in on inflationary pressures. The CBR was increased from 13 per cent in June 2015, to a high of 17 per cent by October 2015 which was maintained until March 2016. The band on the CBR was maintained at +/-3 percentage points (PPs) and the margin on the rediscount rate at 4 percentage points on the CBR over the same period.

The tight monetary policy stance was deemed appropriate because the risks to the medium-term inflation outlook were, on balance, sufficiently tilted to the upside, despite indications of weaker growth. At the time, the impact of exchange rate depreciation was slowly feeding through to domestic prices, and this continued to put upward pressure on domestic inflation. In addition, global weather forecasts indicated a possible increase in the severity of the El Niño weather phenomenon, which could disrupt food production and distribution, with possible adverse consequences for food prices.

[25]The difference between actual output and the potential output when an economy is producing at full capacity

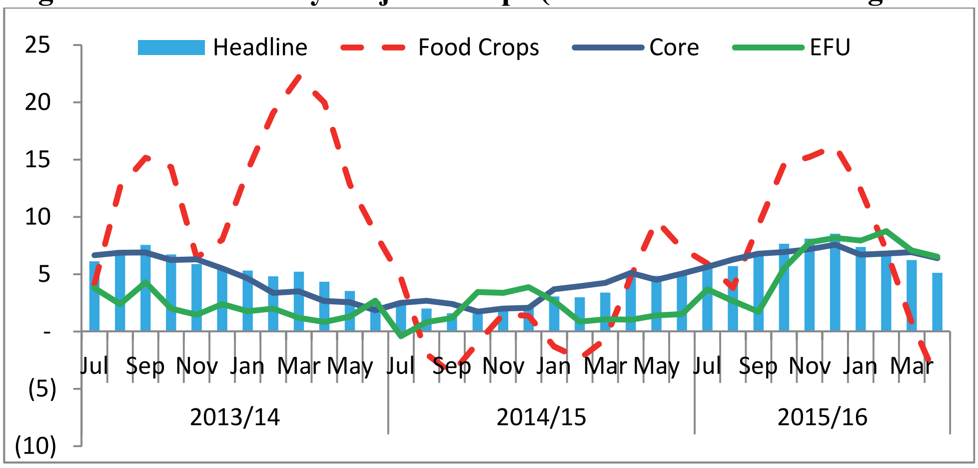
By April 2016, the inflation outlook had improved as pressures on the exchange rate begun to subside, food prices declined faster, and due to the persistent subdued global outlook that would expectedly weigh in on inflation, directly through lower import prices and indirectly via dampened domestic economic activity. As such, BoU reduced the CBR by one percentage point to 16 per cent. The band on the CBR was maintained at +/-3 percentage points and the margin on the rediscount rate at 4 percentage points on the CBR. Consequently, the rediscount rate and the bank rate were reduced to 20 percent and 21 percent, respectively.

BoU remains committed to ensuring that inflation is stable and close to the medium-term target of 5 +/-3 percentage points to encourage savings, investments and support economic growth. BoU will carefully adapt its monetary policy stance to changing economic, domestic and external developments with the aim of maintaining core inflation within its target.

Inflation

Inflationary pressures have substantially reduced since the beginning of 2016. After peaking in December 2015 at 8.5 per cent, annual headline inflation dropped to 6.4 per cent over the last four months to April 2016. Core inflation also dropped to 6.7 per cent from 7.6 per cent over the same period. These inflation outturns are well within BoU's medium term target of 5 +/-3 percentage points for core inflation. The decline in inflation was mainly on account of stability of the exchange rate, proactive monetary policy, continued decline in domestic oil pump prices following sustained decline in global oil prices. The evolution of inflation[26] is shown in Figure 4.3 and Table 4.2.

Figure 4.2: Inflation by Major Groups (Year-on-Year Percentage Change, 2013 -2016)



[26] The Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBoS) rebased the Consumer Price Index (CPI) from base year FY 2005/06 to FY 2009/10 in line with international based practice to reflect changes in household consumption patterns and technological progress.

Table 4.2: Annual Inflation (%), Simple Averages

	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	Jul 2015 to Apr 2016
Headline	6.3	21.0	5.1	5.4	3.0	6.8
Core	5.6	19.1	5.6	4.8	3.3	6.7
Services	-	12.3	9.6	6.6	3.6	6.0
Other goods	-	23.8	3.2	3.5	3.2	7.3

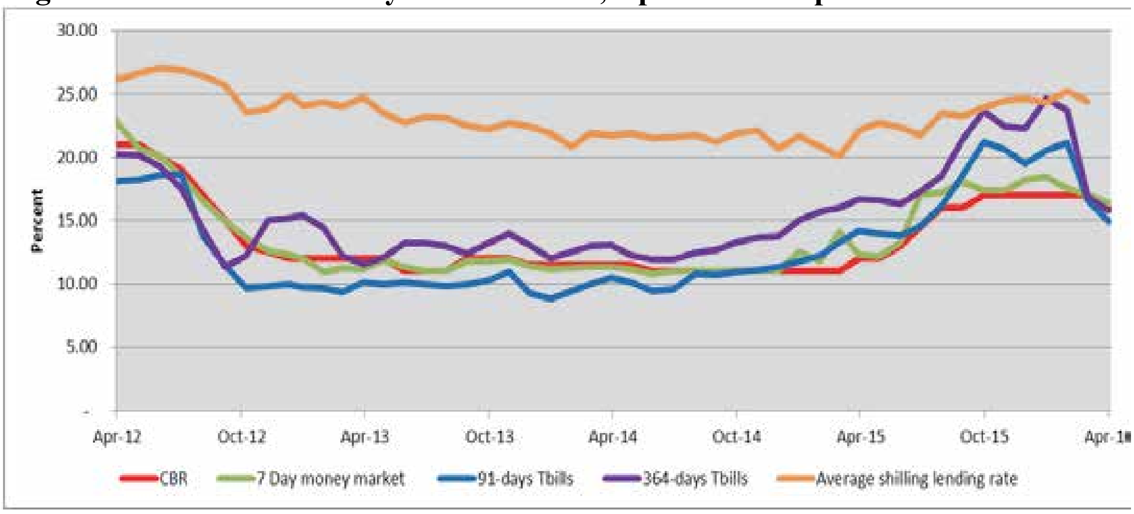
Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

In the short run, inflation is projected to be lower albeit with occasional spouts, reflecting weather and global factors. Like any other forecast, there are risks to the inflation outlook. While external sources of inflation remain subdued, at least in the short-run, given persistently low global commodity and food prices, and weak global demand conditions, the future path of the exchange rate, which depends on the trajectory of the balance of payments and fiscal positions, in addition to other domestic and external factors remains uncertain.

Interest Rates

The weighted average 7-day money market rate, which is the operational target of monetary policy, trended close to the CBR for most of the first half of the financial year. This was in line with the tight liquidity conditions allowed by BOU given the risk of the exchange rate depreciation to the inflation forecast. BoU raised the CBR from 13.0 per cent in June 2015 to 17.0 per cent in October 2015, and subsequently the 7-day rate rose from 13.3 to 17.3 per cent in over the same period. The 7-day rate started to decline in the quarter ended March 2016, and remained relatively stable averaging 17.3 percent as conditions normalized. Figure 4.3 shows the evolution of key interest rates for the period March 2012 to March 2016.

Figure 4.3: Evolution of Key Interest Rates, April 2012 – April 2016



Source: Bank of Uganda

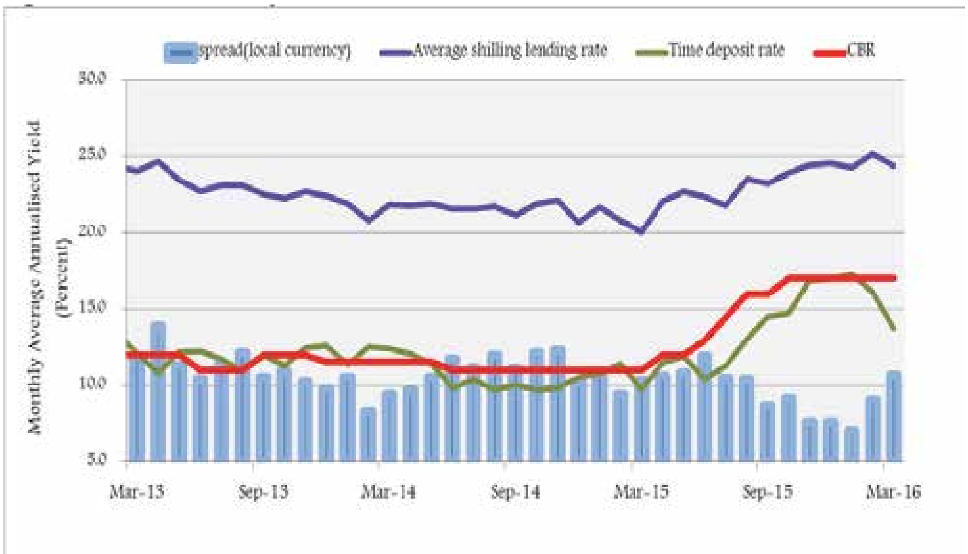
Interest rates on Government securities remained elevated and close to historical highs throughout the first half of FY 2015/16. This, in part, reflected the tight monetary policy stance as well as expectations of increased domestic financing of the budget and higher inflation. The 91-day, 182-day and 364-day Treasury bill annualized yields rose from 14.6, 16.2, and 17.3 per cent respectively in July 2015 to 19.4, 22.8, and 22.3 per cent in December 2015. The yields however declined in the second half of the fiscal year to 14.9 per cent for the 91-day and 15.8 per cent for the 182-day in April 2016. This was partly driven by increased demand for these securities, lower inflation expectations following the monetary policy tightening, and indications that government may be reducing the domestic financing requirement for FY 2015/16.

Treasury Bonds followed a similar trend during the course of FY 2015/16. The annualized yields for the 2-year, 5-year, 10-year and 15-year Treasury Bonds rose from 16.7, 16.8, 17.6 and 17.5 per cent respectively in June 2015 to peak at 23.6, 21.2, 19.5 and 19.2 in January 2016 before declining to 15.4, 18.3, 17.0 and 16.9 in April 2016. There have been high oversubscriptions to all auctions held since November 2015, especially for the longer dated securities.

Commercial bank interest rates rose steadily throughout the FY 2015/16 in line with the high yields on Government securities. The Weighted Average Lending Rate on shilling denominated loans moved from a weighted average of 21.8 per cent in July 2015 to 24.7 per cent in March 2016. Subsequently, most commercial banks adjusted their base and prime lending rates upwards. The shilling time deposit rates rose from 3.9 per cent in July 2015 to 4.1 per cent in December 2015 and back down to 3.5 per cent in March 2016. The weighted average lending rate on foreign currency denominated loans rose to 9.0 percent in July 2015 to 10.5 percent in March 2016.

Overall, the high interest rates reflected the impact of the tight monetary policy stance and structural factors such as the high cost of doing business. The high interest rate environment if prolonged could further reduce lending to the private sector as demand for credit reduces and non-performing loans increase. Figure 4.4 below shows the trend in key interest rates.

Figure 4.4: Trend in Key Interest Rates



Source: Bank of Uganda

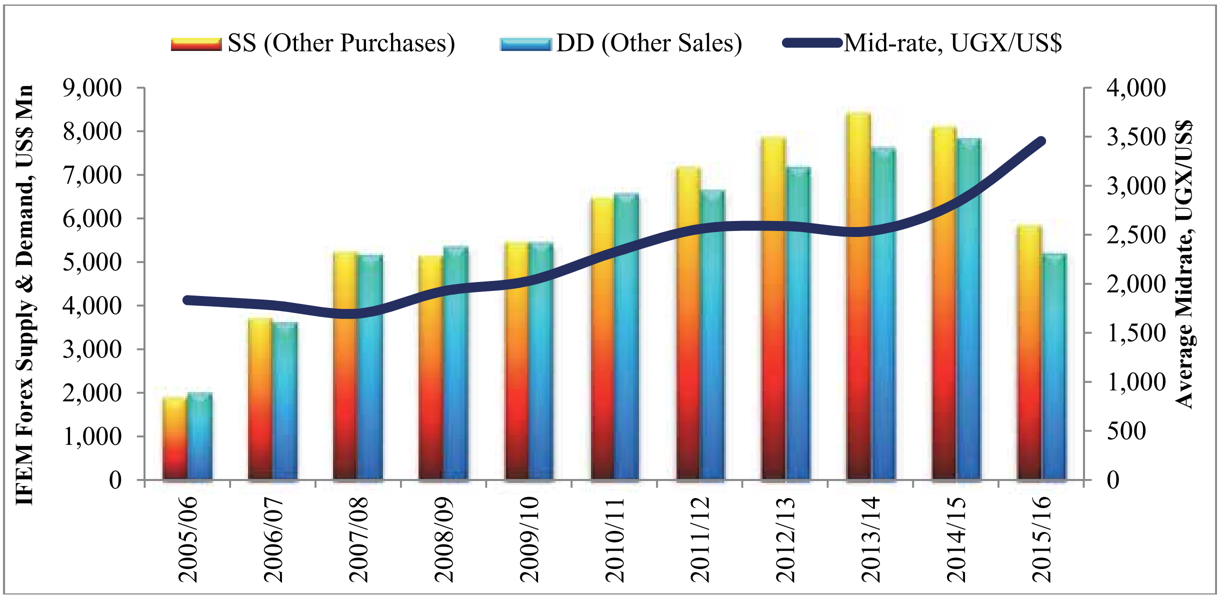
Exchange Rate Developments

The Uganda Shilling weakened further against the US Dollar in FY 2015/16, depreciating by 4.5 per cent to Shs. 3,343.6 per US dollar in April 2016 from Shs. 3,199.9 per US dollar in June 2015. The depreciation was, however, concentrated in the first quarter of 2015/16, with the Uganda Shilling weakening by 14.6 percent in September 2015 compared to June 2015. However, by April 2016, the average exchange rate had appreciated by 8.8 percent compared to its September 2015 level.

Global strengthening of the US Dollar, elevated corporate and offshore dollar demand, weakness in the current account and sentiments surrounding an expansionary fiscal policy and election cycle at the time, all contributed to the depreciation of the exchange rate particularly during the opening months of FY 2015/16.

In October 2015, the exchange rate started to appreciate driven mainly by the tight monetary policy pursued by BoU that supported a pickup in portfolio inflows. Low activity in the Interbank Foreign Exchange Market (IFEM) as highlighted in Figure 4.5 below and a lower import bill, in part driven by declining international oil prices and delays in implementation of some Government projects, have also contributed to the strengthening of the Uganda Shilling for the larger part of FY 2015/16.

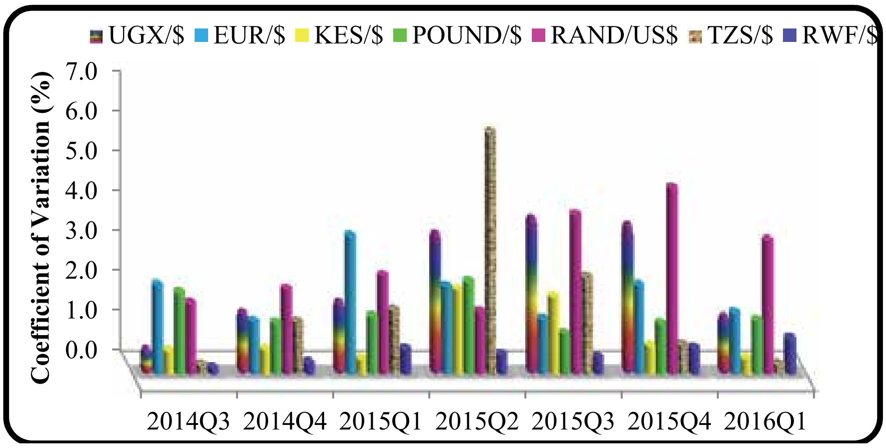
Figure 4.5: Supply & Demand Conditions in the IFEM versus Trend of the Exchange Rate: 2005/6 – 2015/16



Source: Bank of Uganda

It is important to note that depreciation pressures, particularly at the beginning of FY 2015/16, were not unique to Uganda. Other regional and international currencies also weakened significantly against the US Dollar. This underscores the impact of international financial market volatility on individual country currencies. According to Figure 4.6 below which shows the variance of selected currencies against the US dollar, the South African Rand, Kenya and Tanzania Shillings also recorded significant volatility at the start of Financial Year 2015/16.

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



Source: Bank of Uganda

Overall, the Government remains committed to a floating exchange rate regime as the movement of the exchange rate, whether appreciation or depreciation, provides a mechanism for adjustment to changes in the domestic and/or global macroeconomic conditions. However, the Bank of Uganda remains able and ready to intervene in the Foreign Exchange Market to stave off elevated volatility pressures.

Private Sector Credit

Annual Private Sector Credit (PSC) growth declined during FY 2015/16 from 20.2 per cent Year-on-Year in June 2015 to 8.7 per cent in March 2016 on account of weakening demand for credit due to rising interest rates, reflecting the impact of the tight monetary policy stance. The quality of loan assets also declined over the same period with the ratio of non-performing loans (NPLs) to total loans increasing from 3.8 per cent in June 2015 to 7.0 per cent in March 2016.

In FY 2015/16, the building, mortgage, construction and real estate, trade, manufacturing and personal and household loans continued to receive the largest shares of private sector credit, together accounting for 73 per cent of total credit in March 2016. Lending to manufacturing, building & construction and transport & communication sectors grew on average by 33.4, minus 34.3 and 19.8 per cent compared to growths of 13.8, 8.6 and 18.7 per cent, respectively in the previous year. On the other hand, lending to the agriculture, trade and personal loans grew at a slower pace of 17.9, 15.4 and 6.9 per cent in the year so far following 35.8, 16.5 and 17.1 per cent growths in the previous year as shown in Table 4.3.

Table 4.3: Average Annual Private Sector Credit Growth

	FY 2014/15	FY 2015/16[1]
By Sector		
Agriculture	35.8	17.9
Manufacturing	13.8	33.4
Trade	16.5	15.4
Transport and Communication	8.6	34.3
Building, Manufacturing, Construction and Real Estate	18.7	19.8
Personal and Household Loans	17.1	6.9

	FY 2014/15	FY 2015/16[1]
Other Sectors[2]	3.9	12.8
By Currency		
Shilling lending	10.6	12.4
Foreign currency lending	24.0	25.9
By Lending Institution		
Commercial banks	15.3	17.4
Credit Institutions	26.0	21.3
Microfinance deposit-taking institutions	9.0	28.3
Total Credit to the Private Sector	15.2	17.7

Source: Bank of Uganda

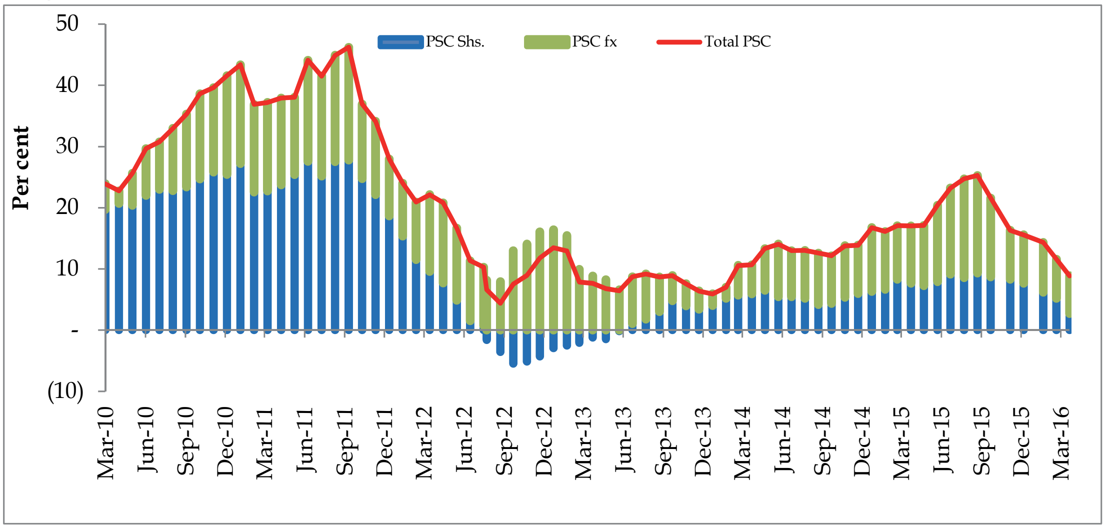
Notes: figures in percent;

[1]*Average annual growth rate based on performance up to March 2016*

[2]*includes mining & quarrying; electricity & water; business services; community, social and other services*

In FY 2015/16, growth in Shilling denominated lending increased to an average of 12.4 per cent from 10.6 per cent in the previous year. Similarly, growth in the shilling value of foreign currency denominated loans increased to an average of 25.9 per cent from 24.0 per cent in FY 2014/15. Growth in foreign currency denominated loans continued to outstrip that of shilling denominated loans during the year as shown in Figure 4.7 below.

Figure 4.7: Contributions to Annual Private Sector Credit Growth



Source: Bank of Uganda

4.2.2 Financial Sector Developments

Commercial Banks

The banking sector remained strong and financially sound in FY 2015/16. All banks were liquid and adequately capitalized. Ratios for core capital/risk weighted assets and total qualifying capital/risk weighted assets, stood at 19.1 per cent and 21.8 per cent respectively, well above the respective minimum requirements of 8 per cent and 12 per cent. The total assets of commercial banks grew by 1.4 per cent between June 2015 and March 2016 mainly driven by an increase in net loans and advances as well as holdings of Government securities. The sector also registered an improvement in profitability with annual net after tax profits increasing by 9.2 per cent between June 2015 and March 2016. Asset quality, however, deteriorated with the ratio of non-performing loans (NPLs) to total gross loans rising from 3.8 to 7.0 per cent between June 2015 and March 2016. This was mainly driven by an increase in non-performing foreign currency denominated loans to the agricultural sector.

In October 2015, BoU took over management of Imperial Bank Uganda Limited (IBUL) after the Central Bank of Kenya placed its majority shareholder, Imperial Bank Kenya Limited under receivership. BoU formally exited the statutory management of IBUL in March 2016 following a sale of the majority shares formerly held by Imperial Bank Kenya Limited to Exim Bank (Tanzania) Limited.

There were several regulatory reforms instituted in FY 2015/16 with the view of improving the soundness of the financial system. The Financial Institutions Act 2004 was amended in January 2016 to allow for implementation of Agent Banking, Islamic Banking and Bancassurance; revision of capital requirements; reform of the Deposit Protection Fund (DPF) and expansion of the Credit Reference Bureau (CRB) to other service providers. In November 2015, Metropol (U) Ltd was licensed as the second Credit Reference Bureau in Uganda, a move that is expected to further improve loan quality.

Credit Institutions

All Credit Institutions (CIs) remained well capitalized, liquid and financially sound during FY 2015/16. The total assets of CIs grew during the financial year by 5.9 per cent between June 2015 and March 2016 mainly on account of increased lending activity. Net loans and advances increased by 11.3 per cent from Shs.192.2 billion as at end June 2015 to Shs. 214.6 billion as at end March 2016.

All institutions maintained paid-up capital above the statutory minimum of Shs.1 billion and also complied with the minimum core capital to risk weighted assets ratio requirement of 8 per cent. CI's total capital grew from Shs. 60.7 billion in June 2015 to Shs. 76.8 billion at the end of March 2016.

Microfinance Institutions

All Microfinance Deposit-Taking Institutions (MDIs) were financially sound, liquid and adequately capitalized during the financial year. The total assets of MDIs increased by 16.6 per cent from Shs. 360.6 billion in June 2015 to Shs. 420.3 billion in March 2016. The increase in assets was mainly driven by an 18.7 per cent increase in net loans from Shs. 224.3 billion in June 2015 to Shs. 266.1 billion in March 2016. Similarly, customer deposits increased by 17.7 per cent from Shs. 159.1 billion in June 2015 to Shs. 187.3 billion in March 2016.

All MDIs maintained unimpaired paid-up capital above the statutory requirements of Shs.500 million and complied with the minimum core capital-to-risk-weighted-assets ratio requirement of 15 per cent. MDIs' paid up capital grew from Shs. 31.6 billion in June 2015 to Shs. 51.1 billion at the end of March 2016. All MDIs complied with the statutory liquidity requirements during FY 2015/16. Bank of Uganda issued a Microfinance Deposit-Taking Institutions license to Yako Microfinance Limited in September 2015, thereby increasing the number of institutions to four.

With regard to the legal framework, the process to amend the MDI Act 2003 is in advanced stages. The Tier IV Microfinance Bill is also due to be presented to parliament for discussion. Once the Bill is approved, Tier IV institutions including Savings and Credit Cooperative Organisations (SACCOs) which meet a certain threshold of volume of voluntary savings will come under the regulation and supervision of the Bank of Uganda while those below the threshold will be regulated by the proposed Uganda Microfinance Regulatory Authority.

Financial Inclusion

Financial Inclusion (FI) continues to play an integral role in the realization of inclusive and sustainable growth. All FI initiatives are geared towards not only increasing access and usage of appropriate financial services to the entire population, but also ensuring safety of financial resources.

Currently, initiatives are run under the four broad pillars:

a) Financial Literacy; which aims at ensuring that the public has the knowledge, skills and confidence to manage their and their family's finances well. During the year, several Training of Trainers workshops were conducted; new reading materials on core messages, training manuals and games were developed and distributed to the public. This was achieved with support from partnerships with various organisations[27].

b) Financial innovations; This pillar aims at leveraging technology to extend usage and access of financial services. Over the year, the focus remained on advancing the use of digital financial services, through promotion of use of mobile money and agent banking.

c) Financial Consumer Protection which strives to promote fair and equitable financial services practices by setting minimum standards for financial services providers in dealing with consumers. In FY 2015/16, a print and radio media "*Know Your Rights*" campaign was conducted, and Key Facts Documents (KFDs) rolled out during the FY 2014/15, also continued to be issued to all Supervised Financial Institutions (SFIs).

d) Data and Measurement which strives to collect, compile, and disseminate financial inclusion indicators relating to access, usage and quality on a regular basis. At the moment, a core set of FI indicators is being collected on a bi annual basis. The process of carrying out a FINSCOPE survey is also being undertaken. This survey will be a follow up on the one conducted in 2013 and should be released some time in 2017.

[27] Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) , MoFPED

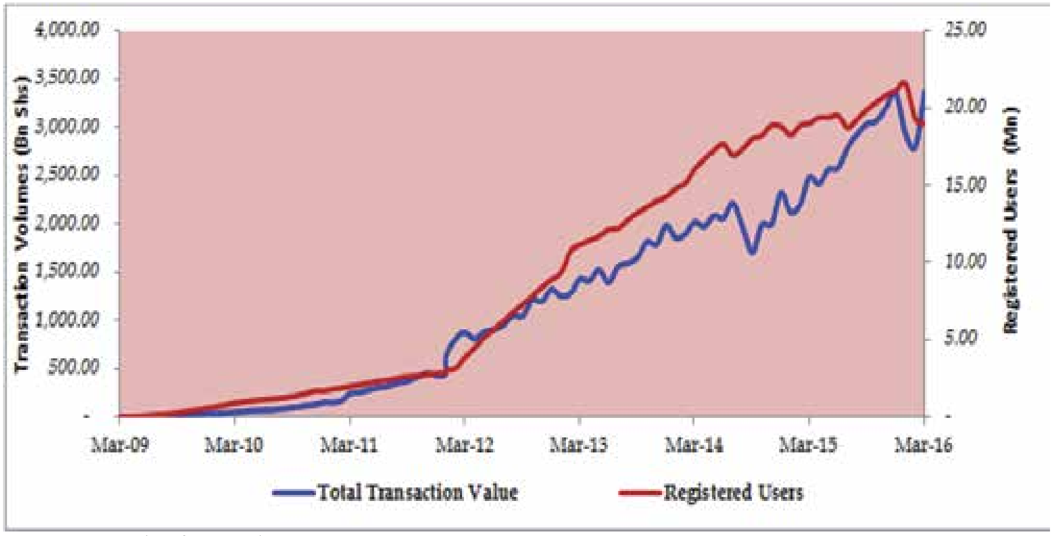
Legal and Regulatory Issues

In January 2016, Parliament passed amendments to the 2004 Financial Institutions Act[28]. These reforms introduced three new products: Islamic Banking, Banc assurance and Agent Banking, to Uganda's banking sector. Particular to FI, agent banking allows for SFIs to contract agents to provide banking services on their behalf. Banking through retail agents has the potential to extend financial services to the unbanked and previously marginalised communities.

Mobile Money

During the year, inward transfers of cross border mobile money were launched to enable the transfer of wallet balances across selected providers with in the EAC region[29]. This was a step forward over and above the integration of mobile money with the formal money transfer services[30] that has enabled transfers from outside the country to settle directly onto the mobile money accounts of recipients. Mobile money remains a viable and popular option among all segments of society, although growth in the number in registered users has over the past year stagnated at *approx*. 19 million. Notwithstanding, the transaction volumes registered 35 per cent growth, tending to Shs 3,357 billion by March 2016 compared to Shs 2,480 billion a year earlier. Figure 4.8 below shows the trend of mobile money transactions and usage since 2009.

Figure 4.8: Mobile Money Users & Transaction Volumes since March 2009



Source: Bank of Uganda

Future Prospects

The already established Inter-Institutional Committee on Financial Inclusion, chaired by the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development will in the coming FY, develop and roll out a National Strategy on Financial Inclusion. It is hoped that this strategy will harmonize all efforts by different MDAs and other stakeholders in the pursuit of financial inclusion.

[28]Passed reforms are refered to as the Financial Institutions (amendment) Bill 2015

[29]http://www.monitor.co.ug/Business/Technology/MTN-launches-mobile-money-transfer-between-Uganda/-/688612/2861120/-/iq4o44z/-/index.html

[30] Most common are Western Union or MoneyGram and Ria, among others

Capital Markets

In FY 2015/2016, the capital markets industry witnessed a decline in activity compared to the previous financial year with no primary issues being recorded in the bond and equity markets and secondary trading at the Uganda Securities Exchange (USE) declining. However, on a more positive note, progress was recorded on the legal-regulatory front as well as in public education initiatives.

Equity Markets: Secondary Market Activity

Key market indicators posted mixed performance in the review period. Equity turnover declined by 40 per cent to Shs.164.70 billion compared to Shs. 275.98 billion recorded in a similar period in the previous fiscal year. Average turnover per trading day fell by 40 percent to Shs. 796 million from Shs.1,308 million previously. Share volume also trended downward by 55 per cent to 771 million shares changing hands compared to 1,702 million shares in the previous year. Trading activity at USE was mainly affected by a high interest rate environment that saw investors shift from equities to the government securities market.

Domestic market capitalization (representing the value of all domestic listed companies) shot up by 18 per cent to Shs. 4.48 trillion from Shs. 3.80 trillion reported in the previous financial year. USE Local Counter Index that tracks share price movements of domestic counters closed 20 per cent higher at 389.54 points from the previous close of 325.96 points (Table 4.4).

In FY 2016/17, activity at the USE is expected to intensify driven by off-shore investor activity, low interest rates and positive sentiments as the economy continues expanding.

Table 4.4: Trends in Market Activity at the USE (2013/14-2015/16)

	2015/16	2014/15	2013/2014
Share Volume (Million)	771	1,702	1627
Equity Turnover (Shs. Billion)	164.70	275.98	91.09
Average Turnover per trading day (Shs. Million)	796	1,308	433
Domestic Market Capitalization (Shs. Trillion)[31]	4.48	3.80	3.10
USE Local Counter Index[32]	389.54	325.96	270.23

Source: Uganda Securities Exchange

Legal and Regulatory Framework

On the legal-regulatory front, Parliament passed the CMA Amendment Act 2016, with the President giving his assent. The enactment of the CMA Amendment Act is a major milestone in the history of capital markets in Uganda. It will enable CMA apply to become an appendix A signatory to the International Organization of Securities Commissions Multi-lateral Memorandum of Understanding on information sharing. Furthermore, the amendments also provide for recognition of the EAC laws, regulations and Council Directives which is a critical step towards facilitating the integration of the EAC capital markets.

Additionally, to spur diversification through a wider product offering, the CMA Board passed Regulations on Real Estate Investment Trusts as well as guidelines on Exchange Trade Funds. In

[31] End of April figures
[32] End of April figures

the same breath, a Regulatory Guidance Note on Offer of Exceptional Securities to the Public was issued by the Authority. The guidance note seeks to provide direction to the offer of securities to the public where there are no specific regulations. The guidance note empowers CMA to fast track the roll-out of new products and services in Uganda's capital markets pending the enactment of a comprehensive regulatory framework.

Public Education

CMA continued with public education efforts that aim at reaching out to potential investors through face to face presentations made to groups. The public sensitization efforts have seen external resource persons contracted by CMA crisscrossing different parts of the country educating the public on saving and investing in the capital markets. In the review period, a total of 5,000 individuals were reached, bringing the total number of people reached since inception of the program in FY 2014/15 to 14,500 individuals. The public sensitization exercise is expected to translate into increased trading activity in the capital markets.

CMA also continued with an initiative aimed at reaching out to potential issuers of securities. Several one-on-one meetings were held with CEOs' of companies identified as having a high potential of issuing securities in the course of FY 2015/16. Through this initiative, CMA hopes to engage with decision makers in the private sector and expose them to the fund raising opportunities available in the capital markets. With such exposure, decision makers will be better enlightened to take advantage of the long term capital available in the capital markets.

Development of a Capital Markets Development Master Plan

CMA (with support from the Financial Sector Deepening Africa) hired Cadogan Financial Ltd at the start of FY 2015/16 to facilitate the process of developing a ten-year capital markets master plan for Uganda. The final master plan is expected to be launched in the financial year 2016/17.

The master plan will be a comprehensive plan that will chart the strategic positioning and future direction of Uganda's capital markets. The plan is expected to provide market participants with strategic clarity on the vision and objectives of the capital markets in a dynamic operating environment. Additionally the master plan will ensure that Uganda's capital markets are well positioned to play their role in supporting national growth needs with reference to Vision 2040 that seeks to transform Uganda into a middle income country.

4.3 Fiscal Sector Developments

Government's Fiscal Objectives for FY 2015/16

Government's fiscal objectives for FY 2015/16 were anchored on the second National development plan (NDP 11) and are consistent with the Government's medium term policy objectives.

The fiscal strategy for FY 2015/16 was focused on maintaining infrastructure investment, mindful of ensuring a sustainable level of public debt over the medium term and promoting excellence in public service delivery.

However, because of the increase in costs associated with servicing our domestic debt and the need to enhance democracy and rule of law through peaceful elections, overall expenditures on capital formation were slightly below the levels approved in the budget. The increase in recurrent expenditures was partially financed from the excess in revenues above the levels approved. Table 4.5 shows selected fiscal operations indicators for the current financial year compared to previous years.

Table 4.5: Selected indicators of Central Government Operations (FY 2013/14-15/16)

Description	Outturn 2012/13	Outturn 2013/14	Outturn 2014/15	Budget 2015/16	Proj Outturn 2015/16
Revenue & Grants / GDP	12.8%	12.5%	14.0%	14.4%	14.6%
Domestic Revenue incl Oil / GDP	11.4%	11.5%	12.8%	12.9%	13.2%
Domestic Revenue / GDP	11.4%	11.5%	12.7%	12.9%	13.1%
Tax revenue incl Oil / GDP	11.1%	11.3%	12.4%	12.6%	12.7%
Tax revenue / GDP	11.1%	11.3%	12.3%	12.6%	12.6%
Total Expenditure (excl domestic arrears repayments) / GDP	16.2%	16.5%	18.0%	20.9%	21.1%
Total Expenditure (incl domestic arrears repayments) / GDP	16.3%	16.5%	18.3%	21.1%	21.2%
Gross Operating Balance / GDP	1.3%	0.4%	1.7%	1.2%	1.1%
Domestic Balance / GDP	-1.4%	-2.2%	-2.8%	-4.0%	-3.8%
Primary Balance / GDP	-2.1%	-2.6%	-2.7%	-4.8%	-4.7%
Budget Deficit (excl Grants) / GDP	-4.9%	-5.0%	-5.4%	-8.2%	-8.0%
Budget Deficit (incl Grants) / GDP	-3.5%	-4.0%	-4.2%	-6.7%	-6.6%
Domestic Financing (net) / GDP (-borrowing/+ saving)	-1.1%	-2.3%	-3.2%	-1.9%	-1.8%
o/w Bank Financing (-borrowing/+ saving)	-0.8%	-0.9%	-1.6%	-1.1%	-1.1%
o/w Non-Bank Financing (-borrowing/+ saving)	-0.3%	-1.4%	-1.5%	-0.8%	-0.8%
Foreign Disbursements (grants and loans) / Total Budget (incl domestic arrears)	24.4%	15.7%	14.7%	31.6%	30.0%
Foreign Disbursements (grants and loans) / GDP	4.0%	2.6%	2.7%	6.7%	6.4%
External Borrowing (net) (disbursements less armotization) / GDP	-2.2%	-1.3%	-1.2%	-4.8%	-4.8%
External Borrowing Disbursements / GDP	-2.5%	-1.6%	-1.5%	-5.2%	-5.0%
Ratio of external borrowing disbursements to budget deficit (incl grants and Oil)	72.5%	40.1%	35.3%	77.4%	74.8%
Ratio of external borrowing disbursements to budget deficit (excl grants and Oil)	51.2%	32.1%	27.6%	63.5%	61.6%
Total public debt / GDP	25.9%	27.2%	31.0%	34.2%	34.1%
o/w Domestic debt / GDP	10.5%	11.8%	12.7%	12.9%	12.9%
o/w External debt / GDP	15.4%	15.4%	18.4%	21.2%	21.2%
Memorandum Items					
GDP at Current Market Prices (Ush.s Billion)	*64,465*	*70,882*	*78,770*	*87,891*	*87,891*

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

4.3.1 Overall Fiscal Performance in FY 2015/16

In spite of the challenging macroeconomic environment during FY 2015/16, fiscal policy management remained prudent, with overall expenditures exceeding the approved budget by just 0.1 percent. The increase in spending was necessitated by the need to provide additional resources to offset higher domestic interest costs as well as for the smooth conduct of the 2016 general elections. The slight fiscal expansionary stance was largely financed by reallocations within the budget. The overall fiscal deficit – excluding grants and the oil capital gains tax revenue is projected to amount to 8.2 percent of GDP, same as at budget time. The overall deficit including grants and oil revenues will amount to Shs 5,820.4 billion or 6.6 percent of GDP.

Table 4.6 shows Central Government Fiscal Operations using the format in which the budget is presented to Parliament (the 1986 GFS Format) and Table 4.7 gives the classification of Central Government operations based on the 2001 GSF format which helps to show clearly the economic classification for which Government expenditure was utilized.

Table 4.6: Central Government Fiscal Operations for the Fiscal years 2013/14-2015/16 (1986 GFS Format),(Shs, Billion)

	Outturn 2012/13	Outturn 2013/14	Outturn 2014/15	Budget 2015/16	Proj Outturn 2015/16
Revenues and Grants	**8,277.0**	**8,870.4**	**11,044.8**	**12,628.6**	**12,985.8**
Revenues	**7,340.9**	**8,167.9**	**10,114.0**	**11,333.0**	**11,748.5**
URA	7,149.5	8,031.0	9,772.9	11,071.3	11,338.6
Non-URA	191.4	136.9	221.5	261.7	285.5
Oil Revenues	0.0	0.0	119.6	0.0	124.4
Grants	**936.2**	**702.5**	**930.8**	**1,295.6**	**1,237.3**
Budget Support	198.7	191.4	258.2	252.5	110.5
Project Support	737.5	511.0	672.7	1,043.1	1,126.8
Expenditure and net Lending	**10,521.5**	**11,682.3**	**14,378.7**	**18,510.2**	**18,556.2**
Current Expenditures	**5,812.3**	**6,706.3**	**7,689.3**	**8,681.1**	**8,962.3**
Wages and Salaries	2,160.5	2,385.3	2,759.5	2,894.1	2,826.1
Interest Payments	889.7	970.1	1,213.0	1,687.6	1,658.7
Domestic	788.5	853.4	1,076.8	1,370.5	1,446.4
External	101.2	116.8	136.1	317.1	212.4
Other Recurr. Expenditures/1	2,762.1	3,350.9	3,716.8	4,099.5	4,477.5
Development Expenditures	**4,236.9**	**4,936.5**	**5,229.5**	**7,182.6**	**7,061.2**
Domestic Development/2	2,073.8	3,065.6	3,296.5	3,814.3	**3,572.7**
External Development	2,163.1	1,870.9	1,933.0	3,368.3	3,488.4
Net Lending/Repayments	**409.4**	**19.4**	**1,235.2**	**2,471.9**	**2,452.2**
Domestic Arrears and others	**62.9**	**20.0**	**224.7**	**174.6**	**80.5**
Domestic Balance	**(916.3)**	**(1,526.7)**	**(2,195.5)**	**(3,491.9)**	**(3,107.0)**
Primary Balance	**(1,354.7)**	**(1,841.7)**	**(2,120.9)**	**(4,194.0)**	**(3,911.7)**
Overall Fiscal Bal. (excl. Grants)	**(3,180.6)**	**(3,514.3)**	**(4,264.7)**	**(7,177.2)**	**(6,807.7)**
Overall Fiscal Bal. (incl. Grants)	**(2,244.4)**	**(2,811.9)**	**(3,333.9)**	**(5,881.6)**	**(5,570.4)**
Financing:	**2,244.4**	**2,811.9**	**3,333.9**	**5,881.6**	**5,570.4**
External Financing (Net)	**1,417.9**	**886.9**	**919.0**	**4,212.8**	**4,204.7**
Deposits	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Disbursements	1,627.8	1,128.4	1,177.1	4,554.4	4,355.4
Budget Support Loans	324.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Project Loans	1,303.4	1,128.4	1,177.1	4,554.4	4,355.4
Armotization	(209.9)	(241.5)	(258.2)	(341.5)	(150.7)
Domestic Financing (Net)	**717.3**	**1,650.0**	**2,483.4**	**1,668.8**	**1,365.7**
Bank Financing (Net)	498.6	643.1	1,288.1	982.8	814.6
Non-bank Financing (Net)	218.7	1,006.9	1,195.2	686.0	551.1
Errors and Omissions	**109.2**	**274.9**	**(68.5)**	**(0.0)**	**(0.0)**

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

Table 4.7: Central Government Fiscal Operations for the Fiscal years 2013/14-2015/16 (2001 GFS Format), (Shs, Billion, unless otherwise stated)

Description	Outturn 2012/13	Outturn 2013/14	Outturn 2014/15	Budget 2015/16	Proj Outturn 2015/16
Revenue	**8,276.5**	**8,870.4**	**11,044.8**	**12,628.6**	**12,985.8**
Taxes	7,149.5	8,031.0	9,892.5	11,071.3	11,338.6
Grants	936.2	702.5	930.8	1,295.6	1,237.3
Budget Support	198.7	191.4	258.2	252.5	110.5
Project Support	737.5	511.0	672.7	1,043.1	1,126.8
Oil Revenues	0.0	0.0		0.0	124.4
Other revenue	190.9	136.9	221.5	261.7	285.5
Expenses	**7,454.2**	**8,582.9**	**9,698.4**	**11,599.5**	**11,759.2**
Compensation of employees	1,403.2	1,516.3	1,762.9	2,024.8	2,078.4
Wages and salaries/1	892.8	967.4	1,176.8	1,215.3	1,269.0
Allowances/1	414.4	414.6	459.5	541.6	541.6
Other employee costs/1	95.9	134.3	126.6	267.9	267.9
Use of goods and services/1	1,708.9	2,159.7	2,505.5	3,455.7	3,282.8
Interest payments	889.7	970.1	1,213.0	1,687.6	1,658.7
Domestic	788.5	853.4	1,076.8	1,370.5	1,446.4
External	101.2	116.8	136.1	317.1	212.4
Subisidies	29.0	35.7	68.0	0.1	0.1
Grants	2,879.3	3,257.4	3,666.6	4,220.8	4,528.6
Local governments	1,763.0	1,971.0	2,146.3	2,361.4	2,373.9
Wage bill	1,081.1	1,233.1	1,405.1	1,439.6	1,470.2
Reccurent	384.0	384.9	465.3	587.2	569.2
Development	297.9	352.9	275.9	334.6	334.6
Transfers to International organizations	29.0	43.1	40.4	81.8	81.8
Transfers to Missions abroad	64.3	89.6	102.4	119.6	132.9
Transfers to Tertiary Institutions	132.2	154.6	178.1	242.9	242.9
Transfers to District Refferal hospitals	46.7	61.2	65.8	83.2	83.2
Transfers to other agencies (incl URA)	844.0	937.9	1,133.6	1,331.9	1,613.9
Social benefits (pensions)	260.3	228.7	244.2	9.4	9.4
Other expenses/1	283.7	415.0	238.2	201.1	201.1
Gross operating balance	**822.3**	**287.5**	**1,346.4**	**1,029.1**	**1,226.6**
Investment in Non-Financial Assets	**2,595.1**	**3,059.9**	**3,220.3**	**4,264.3**	**4,264.3**
Domestic development budget	1,250.4	1,773.9	1,914.4	2,466.7	2,466.7
Donor projects	1,344.7	1,286.0	1,305.9	1,797.5	1,797.5
Total Outlays	**10,049.2**	**11,642.8**	**12,918.8**	**15,863.7**	**16,023.5**
Net borrowing	**(1,772.7)**	**(2,772.4)**	**(1,874.0)**	**(3,235.1)**	**(3,037.7)**
less Payables (domestic arrears repayments)	409.4	20.0	224.7	174.6	80.5
less Net lending for policy purposes	62.9	19.4	1,235.2	2,471.9	2,452.2
Overall deficit including grants	**(2,245.0)**	**(2,811.9)**	**(3,333.9)**	**(5,881.6)**	**(5,570.4)**
Overall deficit excluding grants	**(3,181.2)**	**(3,514.3)**	**(4,264.7)**	**(7,177.2)**	**(6,807.7)**
Net Change in Financial Worth (Financing)	**(2,245.0)**	**(2,811.9)**	**(3,333.9)**	**(5,881.6)**	**(5,570.4)**
Domestic	**(717.3)**	**(1,650.0)**	**(2,483.4)**	**(1,668.8)**	**(1,365.7)**
Bank Financing	(498.6)	(643.1)	(1,288.1)	(982.8)	(814.6)
Non Bank Financing	(218.7)	(1,006.9)	(1,195.2)	(686.0)	(551.1)
External	**(1,417.9)**	**(886.9)**	**(919.0)**	**(4,212.8)**	**(4,204.7)**
Net change in financial assets	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Net change in Liabilities	1,417.9	886.9	919.0	4,212.8	4,204.7
Disbursement	1,627.8	886.9	919.0	4,554.4	4,355.4
Project loans	1,303.4	1,128.4	1,177.1	4,554.4	4,355.4
Import support loans	324.4	0.0	0.0		
Amortization (-)	(199.9)	(229.8)	(244.1)	(327.2)	(136.3)
Payment of foreign debt arrears	0.0	0.0	0.0	(10.8)	(10.8)
exceptional fin.	(10.1)	(11.7)	(14.0)	(3.5)	(3.5)
Errors and ommissions	**(109.8)**	**(274.9)**	**68.5**	**0.0**	**0.0**

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

4.3.2 Performance of the Resource Envelope in FY 2015/16

URA Revenues

As of March 2016, overall net revenues collected by URA, amounted to Shs 8,185.7 billion against the target of Shs.8,384.9 billion, representing a performance rate of 97.6 percent. Of this, tax revenue collections amounted to Shs. 7,865.3 billion, which reflects a shortfall of Shs.134.89 billion or 1.7% of the projected collections (Table 4.8). The shortfall in revenue collections was largely attributed to a number of factors including; a lower import demand as a result of depreciation pressures, slow-down in business activities in the run up to the 2016 general elections, and the impact of tight credit conditions on private investments.

Table 4.8: Performance of Major Revenue Sources as of March 2016, Shs. Bn

Sources	Target	Outturn	Variance
Net URA Revenue	8,384.89	8,185.70	- 199.19
Net tax revenue (Excluding refunds)	8,000.17	7,865.28	- 134.89
Non Tax revenue (URA)	384.72	320.42	- 64.30
Income taxes	**2,533.02**	**2,558.48**	**25.46**
Paye	1,327.82	1,273.07	- 54.75
Corpation tax	444.60	464.40	19.80
Withholding tax	422.73	484.00	61.27
Others	337.88	337.02	- 0.86
Consumption taxes	**1,966.53**	**1,785.48**	**- 181.05**
Excise duty	594.18	500.92	- 93.26
Value Added Tax	1,372.35	1,284.56	- 87.79
Trade Taxes	**3,628.43**	**3,585.66**	**- 42.77**
Petroleum duty	1,011.56	1,001.70	- 9.86
Import duty	711.39	694.72	- 16.67
Excise duty	173.04	180.75	7.71
Value Added Tax	1,500.62	1,470.39	- 30.23
Others	231.82	238.10	6.28
			-
Infrastructure Levy	**51.21**	**46.64**	**- 4.57**
			-
Refunds	**- 179.02**	**- 110.97**	**68.05**
			-
Non Tax Revenue	**401.46**	**438.86**	**37.40**
URA	384.72	320.42	- 64.30
Other MDAs (Includes AIA)	16.74	118.44	101.70

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

On the basis of the performance to March 2016 and taking into account the projected economic performance, net URA revenue collections for FY2015/16 (excluding capital tax gains from oil) is now projected to amount to Shs. 11,474.2 billion, representing a surplus of 141.1 billion or 1.2 percent against the annual budget target. As a proportion of GDP, tax revenue collections will amount to 12.9 per cent which represents an increase of 0.2 percentage points compared to FY 2014/15 and below the policy target of 0.5 percentage point increase each year.

Trade tax collections are projected to exceed their target by Shs 87 billion or 1.7 percent, as a result of strong performance by import duty and excise duty on fuel – two of the three largest items in this category. This performance is expected to mitigate the shortfall on VAT on trade activities. On the other hand, domestic income and consumption tax collections have been affected by underperformance of Pay As You Earn, excise duty and consumption-related VAT. Reduced profitability of companies, subdued domestic demand and reduced employment benefits are some of the factors attributed to the underperformance by these two tax categories. Income taxes and consumption taxes are projected to fall short of their targets by 0.2 percent and 7.1 percent, respectively.

In FY 2016/17, Government will continue with its policy of increasing revenue to GDP by 0.5% points through a mixture of policy and compliance measures. There is limited room for a comprehensive new tax policy and resort will be on adjusting modestly some rates. These rates are the specific ones and the adjustment will take into account inflation so that the rates reflect the true value of the tax.

Government will also review the tax system to ensure that it is competitive. This will include reforming the treatment of donor funded projects so that there is no discrimination between imports and domestic goods. The tax treatment of business process outsourcing (BPOS) will also be reviewed to make BPO services competitive internationally.

Land is an important factor of production but contributes minimally to taxation. Government will explore the possibility of increasing stamp duty on transfers as part of the efforts to increase revenue. Government will also work closely with KCCA and local government to reform the land tax system.

More emphasis will be placed on tax administration to enforce collection of taxes that are being avoided or evaded. The measures will include:

a) Intensification of data mining and matching focusing on customs and domestic tax filings to enhance compliance.
b) Strengthening risk assessment of VAT offset claims and refunds.
c) Expanding the scope of the single customs territory to cover more goods and to strengthen the related enforcement processes.
d) Implement a sector focused taxpayer education strategy with emphasis on AEO clients, enforcement procedures, VAT threshold, preferential trading regimes, withholding tax (WHT) and presumptive tax regimes.
e) Strengthening risk based audit processes to enhance detection of non-compliance.
f) Continue implementing the Taxpayer Register Expansion Project (TREP) which aims at expanding the tax base and enforcing the recently simplified presumptive regime in all major urban centers.
g) Expand and strengthen the international taxation office through attachment, training and purchase of equipment.
h) Decentralize the Large Taxpayer Office and Medium Taxpayer Office.
i) Paying close attention to classification and valuation of goods at customs to minimize cases of under valuation, under declaration and misclassification

In line with the Sustainable Development Goal of enhancing domestic resource mobilization, Government will design a strategy on increasing taxes. This will be discussed with Parliamentarians, MDAs, taxpayers and academicians so as to embrace the views of a wide spectrum of the public.

Non-Tax Revenues

Non-tax revenue collections are estimated to amount to Shs 510.6 billion against a target of Shs553billion, representing a shortfall of Shs 42.4 billion or 7.7 percent against the target for the year. There is still scope to increase non-tax revenue collections through institutional reforms to increase transparency, reporting and accountability. Government departments and agencies which collect and retain NTRs are required to submit details of their revenue collections to the Treasury to ensure that resources available are consistent with their work plans.

As part of the reform, Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development will engage MDAs to amend fees and other charges so that they represent the cost of provision of a service and the need to generate additional resources. We will also include in the estimates NTR that is retained at source so that the actual picture of Government revenue is portrayed.

East African Community Regional Integration

The EAC Partner States have continued to embrace a common approach to develop regional infrastructure aimed at enhancing domestic and regional cross-border investment within East Africa. Under the Single Customs Territory (SCT), there has been reduced cost of doing business through elimination of cumbersome processes, reduced administrative costs and regulatory requirements.

Other Regional Initiatives

One Stop Border Posts (OSBPs)

During FY 2015/16, One Stop Border Posts (OSBP) were completed at the border points of Malaba, Mutukula, Busia, and Mirama Hills. As a result of the OSBPs, there is now faster and simplified clearance of goods, reduced process duplication, improved work environment, improved inter-agency coordination and information sharing and reduced cost of doing business. All Government border agencies should embrace this reform and work with Uganda Revenue Authority as a lead agency to fully operationalize the OSBPs.

Uganda National Single Window Project

The Uganda National Single Window Project was launched in FY 2015/16. The project provides a platform under which all parties involved in trade and transport lodge standardized information and documents at a single point to fulfill all import, export, and transit -related regulatory requirements. This initiative is anticipated to further reduce the cost of doing business, create transparency in the supply chain, and result into an increase in Government revenue.

The collaborating agencies for the National Single Window Project include, among others; Uganda Revenue Authority, Uganda Export Promotion Board, Uganda Coffee Development Agency, Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development, National Drug Authority, Uganda National Bureau of Standards, and Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industry and Fisheries.

Table 4.9: Projected Outturn for FY 2015/2016 as of April 2016

Sources	Outturn FY 2014/2015	Target FY 2015/2016	Projected Outturn	Variance	Year on year growth
Net URA Revenue	9927.48	11,703.	11,579.14	-124.43	16.6%
Net tax revenue (Excluding refunds)	9539.18	11,174.	11,113.90	- 60.24	16.5%
Non Tax revenue (URA)	388.30	529.42	465.23	- 64.19	19.8%
Income taxes	**3248.72**	**3,684.23**	**3,675.29**	**- 8.93**	**13.1%**
Paye	1612.99	1824.96	1,765.08	- 59.87	9.4%
Corpation tax	714.77	781.85	774.89	- 6.97	8.4%
Withholding tax	546.86	617.12	673.35	56.23	23.1%
Others	374.10	460.29	461.97	1.68	23.5%
Consumption taxes	**2133.66**	**2,682.45**	**2,492.32**	**-190.13**	**16.8%**
Excise duty	623.48	790.37	720.33	- 70.04	15.5%
Value Added Tax	1510.17	1,892.07	1,771.99	-120.09	17.3%
Trade Taxes	**4276.13**	**4,974.86**	**5,061.53**	**86.67**	**18.4%**
Petroleum duty	1197.75	1,372.62	1,380.71	8.09	15.3%
Import duty	756.87	981.81	1,007.51	25.70	33.1%
Excise duty	292.03	236.20	232.16	- 4.05	-20.5%
Value Added Tax	1783.52	2,069.67	2,052.92	- 16.75	15.1%
Others	245.97	314.56	388.24	73.68	57.8%
Infrastructure Levy	**57.27**	**68.15**	**67.41**	**- 0.74**	**17.7%**
Refunds	**-176.61**	**- 235.54**	**- 182.65**	**52.89**	**3.4%**
Non Tax Revenue	**426.21**	**553.00**	**510.56**	**- 42.44**	**19.8%**
URA	388.30	529.42	465.23	- 64.19	19.8%
Other MDAs	37.91	23.58	45.33	21.75	19.6%

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

External Resource Mobilisation

External resources have remained an important source of financing the budget. External resources are channeled through different aid modalities including but not limited to Budget Support, Project Support, and off- budget. Aid modalities are important because they give a picture whether donors trust public financial management systems of recipient countries to deliver their aid. Budget support, for example, finances the overall budget, and by definition, uses the country's Public Financial Management (PFM) system. Project aid and technical cooperation, on the other hand, are modalities that often rely much less on the country's PFM system. It is important to note, however, that all aid modalities can use country PFM systems (in part or in their entirety).

4.3.3 Financing Strategy

External Resource for the Medium Term

The donor commitments for the Medium Term FY 2016/17 - FY 2020/21 is summarized in the table below. During FY 2016/17 a total of USD 1,786.52 m is projected to be disbursed in form of project support and USD 215.6 m as budget support. FY 2016/17 budget support projections show an improvement from USD 25.7m in FY2015/16. The improvement is mainly contributed by the PTA loan facility of USD 200 m for foreign exchange facility. However, given the ongoing reforms in strengthening public financial management, the trend of budget support may improve further as progress is made on financial management reforms.

There is a significant proportion of external resources channeled outside Government systems, and in some sectors it exceeds 90 per cent of the total funding coming from development partners. During the FY 2016/17, over USD 440 m is projected to be disbursed in this modality of which over 35 per cent will go to the heath sector. Other major beneficiaries include Social Development Sector; Accountability; Justice, Law and Order; Transport and Education.

External Resource Envelope for the Medium Term by Sector

Table 4.10 shows sectoral allocation of external assistance by sector. Over the medium term, Works and Transport sector is projected to receive higher amounts of external resources, followed by Energy and Minerals and Health in that order. This is in line with Government policy on external financing that emphasizes borrowing for priority sectors that have a higher multiplier effect on growth.

Table 4.10: External Resource Envelope for the Medium Term by Sector, FY 2014/15 – FY 2018/19

MTEF Project Support	Proj. Outturn	Forecast (US $M)				
SECTOR	FY 2015/16	FY 2016/17	FY 2017/18	FY 2018/19	FY 2019/20	FY 2020/21
Accountability	22.50	28.34	14.04	5.80	-	-
Agriculture	37.16	59.36	60.57	42.86	36.87	2.00
Education	51.63	113.58	86.54	49.80	28.34	5.00
Energy & Mineral Development	651.39	533.30	704.75	566.08	459.09	404.58
Health	145.53	247.05	16.60	9.35	3.30	-
ICT	15.39	5.99	9.05	14.99	14.99	-
JLOS	0.47	-	-	-	-	-
Lands, Housing & Urban Development	30.09	53.41	48.59	31.03	-	-
Public Sector Management	62.72	152.77	81.37	89.06	70.50	38.51
Security	181.01	130.00	110.00	70.00	70.00	-
Tourism, Trade & Industry	0.25	0.39	2.33	3.19	4.43	2.66
Water & Environment	67.02	83.34	34.42	22.88	10.13	4.20
Works & Transport	370.68	379.00	785.76	991.13	949.52	231.62
Total	**1,635.84**	**1,786.52**	**1,954.02**	**1,896.17**	**1,647.16**	**688.57**
Summary						
Loans	1,299.67	1,380.14	1,789.63	1,795.01	1,560.97	684.31
Grants	336.17	406.38	164.39	101.16	86.19	4.26
TOTAL	**1,635.84**	**1,786.52**	**1,954.02**	**1,896.17**	**1,647.16**	**688.57**

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

During the FY 2016/17, the biggest benefiting sectors are Energy and Minerals projected to receive 30 per cent, Works and Transport 21 per cent, Health sector 14 per cent, and Public sector Management 7 per cent of total external projected project support.

Total Official Development Assistance (ODA) to Uganda over the Medium Term
During the FY 2016/17 a total of USD 2,371.2 m of ODA is projected of which about 16 per cent (USD 369.1 m) will be channeled outside Government systems (off-budget Support)[33], 75 per cent (USD 1,786.52m) will be in form of on-budget project support and about 0.9 per cent will be in form of Budget support. This trend is likely to persist over the medium term. A significant proportion of ODA to Uganda is still channeled outside Government systems despite Government efforts for harmonization, alignment and streamlining of aid into government systems. These projects (mainly grants) are those whose activities or finances are not directly managed by and/or channeled through Government financial management systems.

[33] *The off-budget are numbers that have just been estimated from submissions from Development Partners and may not be accurate.*

Table 4.11: Summary of ODA Projections over for the Medium Term

TYPE	FY 2015/16	FY 2016/17	FY 2017/18	FY 2018/19	FY 2019/20	FY 2020/21
On Budget	1,635.84	1,786.52	1,954.02	1,896.17	1,647.16	688.57
Budget Support	14.29	215.56	8.76	-	-	-
Off-Budget	439.61	369.12	279.61	107.86	37.44	-
Total ODA	**2,089.75**	**2,371.20**	**2,242.39**	**2,004.03**	**1,684.60**	**688.57**

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

The main reason put forward by Development Partners for channeling support outside Government systems is that Government institutions lack the capacity to implement projects efficiently and therefore prefer to exercise direct control by channeling support outside Government Systems. The fiduciary risk associated with using Government systems prompts donor management of projects outside government systems. Government has in the recent past invested heavily in Public finance management systems and it is hoped that Development Partners will eventually consider channeling all their assistance through government systems for efficiency and effectiveness of ODA. This form of Aid delivery is not only a deviation from best practices in development cooperation, as resolved in the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness[34] , Accra Action Agenda but also the Busan Agreement on Development Cooperation Effectiveness[35].

External Resource Risks

Uganda has agreed with her development partners to commit to the five principles of ownership, alignment, harmonization, results, and mutual accountability. Official Development Assistance (ODA) objective has changed from aid effectiveness to development effectiveness. Over time the contribution of the external financing to the national budget has reduced to 23 per cent in this Financial Year 2012/13, although it will still prevail to support development infrastructure. However, the financial crisis experienced by donor countries may affect the terms and the volume of aid granted to Uganda.

As the world suffers the worst economic crisis since the 1930s, there have been a number of consequences for aid budgets. The crisis has highlighted a number of global macroeconomic imbalances which particularly afflict *traditional* donor countries such as European Member States, the US, and Japan. The consequence has been a reduction in Aid budgets of donor countries. Addressing these imbalances, among others, requires macroeconomic prudence, a reduction in sovereign debts, and government spending cuts. Although the full extent of consequences of this crisis are not yet clear, it has already led to important shifts in economic and political power from the North to the South. Emerging market economies (such as China, India and Brazil) have so far shown remarkable resilience to the current economic turmoil making them new potential development partners. As aid resources become scarcer, donors might increase resources to countries most in need at the expense of other more developed; or attention may shift to resource rich countries to support the donor economies. Uganda's discovery of oil while still deemed an LDC, may give it leverage against such actions.

[34] High Level Forum on Aid Harmonisation and Alignment Paris, March 2005, Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, Article 26.
[35] Busan Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation, December 2011

Higher political sensitivity to aid among the general public in donor countries, will probably imply a shift from budget support to projects and other forms of cooperation, as budget support is considered politically more risky by donor countries. In their most recent assessment of Underlying Principles, the Development Partners of the Joint Budget Support Framework noted Uganda's "questionable commitments to upholding the rule of law, especially pertaining to the protection of constitutionally defined human rights. This demonstrates that political conditionality is likely to have a bigger influence on Uganda's budget support disbursements in the near future.

External Stability

The quest for macroeconomic stability dictates that we strive to achieve both domestic and external stability. External stability entails the need to maintain stability in the current account balance, foreign exchange and external debts. The country needs to promote exports of both goods and services. The goods exports that were initially dominated by traditional exports have gradually shifted to other important nontraditional exports like fish, flowers etc The services exports subsector has a huge potential that government has to unlock in order to increase earnings. This needs more targeted marketing strategies to market the beauty and scenery of Uganda to potential tourists. The resources available for spending in the FY 2016/17 should therefore be aligned to ensure that productive sectors are accorded priority to generate the growth target set by government while at the same time, minimize expenditures on non productive sectors that may contribute to inflationary pressures.

Financial Performance of Development Assistance

External assistance continues to contribute significantly to the overall budget resource envelope. In FY 2015/16, external funding contributed 44 per cent of the Development Budget. This section therefore assesses implementation of externally funded projects and examines the absorption capacity of external resources by MDAs.

Budgeted Versus Actual Disbursements: The total external resources approved during FY 2015/16 amounted to USD 1,788.6 million, of which 50 per cent had been disbursed by end March 2016. The over disbursement of grants Budget support is attributed to the EU disbursement that was a carry-over /delayed disbursement of the past financial year.

Table 4.12: Disbursement Performance of Loans and Grants (excluding Debt Relief), FY 2015/16

	Budget (USD m)	Actual (USD m)	Performance rate (%)
GRANTS			
Project support	426.74	178.69	42
Budget Support	14.29	32.34	226
Total Grants	**441.03**	**211.03**	**48**
LOANS			
Project Support	1,347.58	685.07	51
Budget Support	-	-	NA
Total Loans	**1,788.62**	**896.10**	**50**

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

During FY 2015/16, Government projected USD 1,788.6 million of external assistance inflows (disbursements) to finance the National Budget. As at end March 2016, only 50 per cent (USD 896.1 million) has been realized. Based on this performance, it is projected that by the end of the FY 2015/16, Government will not realize the targeted projected inflows. The main challenge is low absorption arising from inadequate preparedness by implementing agencies and low capacities in procurement, project management and social and environmental safeguards.

To address the above challenges, the following measures have/will be undertaken:

a) Improve project selection, design, appraisal and analysis before the project is approved and sanctioned for funding. On this front, a Project Appraisal Department was created in MFPED as an important step in Government's efforts in improving the quality and design of projects. The department will review and appraise projects to ensure that projects selected for funding are well prepared and ready for timely and efficient implementation.
b) MFPED is working on new Public Investment Management Guidelines that all MDAs will have to adhere to.
c) MFPED is working with other ministries like Ministry of Gender and Social Development and National Environmental Authority to ensure social and environmental issues are put in consideration during the project design.
d) MFPED will not appoint or renew contracts for the Accounting Officers who have experienced unsatisfactory project/programme implementation, and this has already been communicated to All Accounting Officers.

4.3.3 Public Debt Management

Government policy towards Public Debt over the medium term is guided by the 2013 Public Debt Management Frame work. The main objectives of public debt management are as follows,

a) To meet governments financing requirements at the minimum cost subject to a prudent degree of risk,
b) To ensure that the level of public debt remains sustainable over the medium and long-term horizon while being mindful of the future generations, and
c) To promote development of domestic financial markets.

Public Debt Position as at End March 2016

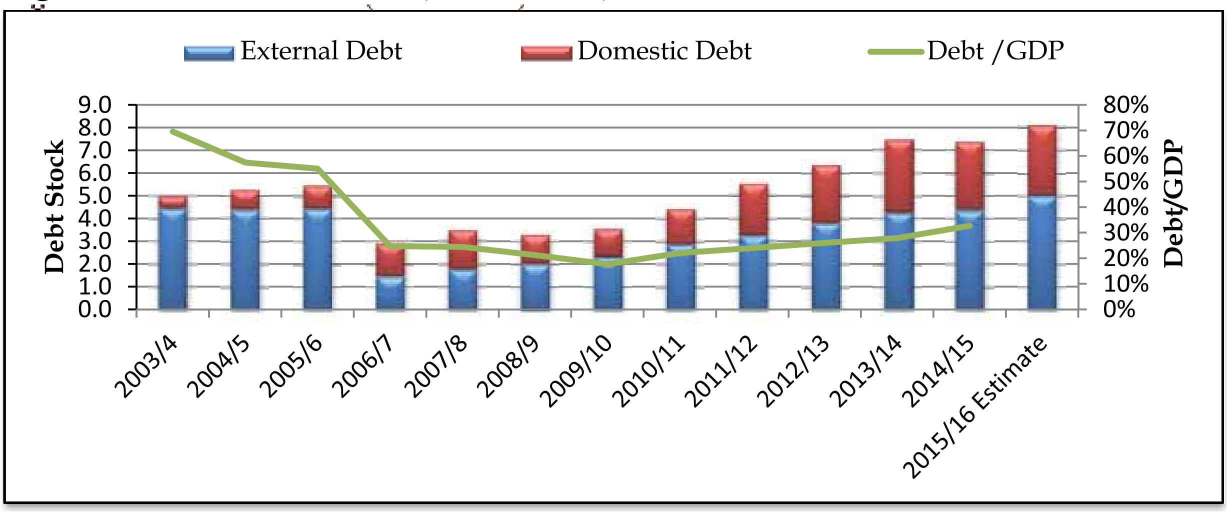
As of 31st March 2016, Uganda's total public debt stock (domestic and external) was Ushs 27.4 trillion (USD 8.1 billion) compared to Ushs 21.5 trillion (USD 7.3 billion) by end March 2015, indicating a 27 per cent increase over the past one year. Out of this, total external debt that is both disbursed and outstanding (DOD) was Ushs 17 trillion (US$ 5.0 billion) while domestic debt was Ushs 10.4 trillion (US$ 3.1 billion).

Currently 62 per cent of the public debt portfolio is denominated in foreign currency (external debt) while 38 per cent is Shilling denominated (domestic debt). Hence part of the increase in public debt has been due to the huge depreciation that hit the country over the past one year and Government's external borrowing for investment in huge infrastructure projects mainly in the transport, energy and oil sectors.

Despite the level of public debt stock being higher today (Figure 4.10), the debt to GDP ratio dropped to 32.7 per cent in FY 2014/15 compared to 70 per cent in FY 2003/4. This implies that there has been significant economic growth over the last 10 years. As a priority, Government will borrow for highly productive fixed capital investments that can generate direct financial and economic returns to ensure debt sustainability and risk management. At the same time, highly concessional borrowing will be undertaken for social service delivery and development.

Figure 4.9 indicates that total debt to GDP ratio increased to 32.7 per cent in FY 2014/15 compared to 27.8 per cent in FY 2013/14. This rise was due to increased external borrowing by Government to finance huge infrastructure projects mainly in the transport and energy sectors.

Figure 4.9: Public Debt Stock (USD Billions)



Source: Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development

External Debt

Uganda's total external debt exposure has risen over the years and currently stands at USD 10.4 billion as at 31st March 2016. Of the overall total debt exposure, total debt disbursed constituted USD 5.06 billion and loans committed but not yet disbursed aggregated to USD 5.3 billion.

Analysis of the total external debt exposure from FY 2009/10 when it stood at USD 3.25 billion and the current status of USD 10.4 billion as at 31st March 2016 reveals an increase in total external debt exposure over the years. The increment in exposure arose out of continued borrowing to finance priority infrastructure investments required to enhance productivity, particularly in sectors such as Energy and Mineral Development, Works and Transport, Education and Health.

The stock of outstanding external debt as of 31st March 2016 stood at USD 5.06 billion of which 79 per cent is due to multilaterals and 21 per cent to bilateral creditors. Multilateral debt is dominated by IDA and ADF, while bilateral debt is dominated by China and Japan. There was an increment in the DOD during FY 2015/16 to USD 5.06 billion from USD 4.18 billion in FY 2014/15.

This follows the effectiveness of four large Chinese funded infrastructure projects namely; Karuma and Isimba Hydro power projects, Rehabilitation of Entebbe Airport and Phase three of the National Transmission Back Bone Project. Loan disbursements during the month of December 2015 alone amounted to UGX. 879 billion (approx. USD 261 million), of which 88 per cent was disbursed by China Exim Bank on account of the above mentioned projects.

External Debt Stock Position and Exposure

Total external debt exposure rose to USD 10.3 billion (Ushs 34.7 trillion) as at end March from USD 7.3 billion (Ushs 21.6 trillion) in March 2015. Out of this USD 5.0 billion (UGX 17 trillion) accounted for external debt stock and USD 5.2 billion (UGX 17.7 trillion) for undisbursed amounts implying that slightly over 50% of signed amounts have not disbursed yet.

The Government of Uganda will continue to address the constraints that hinder disbursements of borrowed funds including, fulfilling the conditions for project execution, providing counterpart funding and bridging the gaps in implementation capacity through utilization of short term technical assistance.

Domestic Debt Stock

The total stock of Government domestic debt at cost increased by 11 per cent to Ushs 10.4 trillion between June 2015 and end of March 2016. In line with Government's debt strategy, the proportion of T-Bonds was significantly increased to 71 per cent, which explains the large increase of Ushs 1.064 trillion in the stock of T-Bonds outstanding, while the stock of T-Bills outstanding fell by Ushs 40 billion as indicated in Table 4.13.

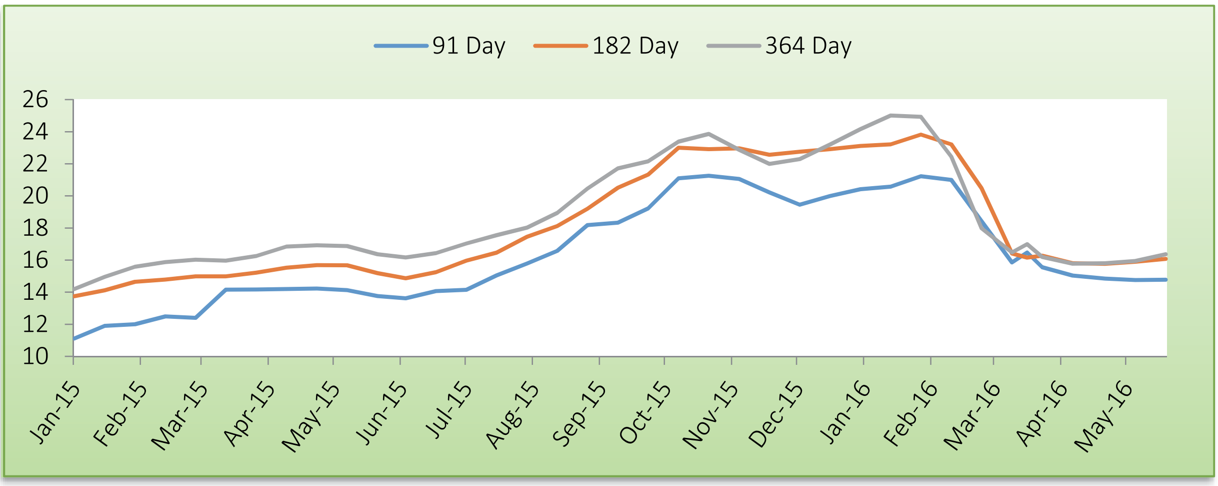
Table 4.13: Domestic Debt Stock at Cost, Ushs Trillion

	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	31st March 2016
Treasury Bills%	2.11 *41.5%*	2.10 *38.7%*	2.73 *37.9%*	3.03 *32.4%*	2.99 *28.8%*
Treasury Bonds%	2.98 *58.5%*	3.33 *61.3%*	4.48 *62.1%*	6.32 *67.6%*	7.38 *71.2%*
Total Fiscal Domestic Debt	**5.09**	**5.42**	**7.21**	**9.34**	**10.37**
Percentage Change		*6.5%*	*33.0%*	*29.5%*	*11.0%*

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

The market environment was challenging at the start of FY 2015/16, with yields rising significantly and auctions being undersubscribed. The main reasons behind this were the market's speculations about Government spending during the election period. However, as the market was assured of Government's control over the budget after the election, yields started to decline and have stabilised recently as indicated in Figure 4.10

Figure 4.10: Monthly T-Bill Average yields at primary auction January 2015- May 2016



Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

The Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development in collaboration with Bank of Uganda is undertaking efforts to enhance the development of the domestic debt financial market among which is reforming the primary dealer system which is expected to result into favourable yields and curb under subscriptions.

4.3.4 Government Expenditure Performance

Total expenditure during FY 2015/16 is projected to increase by 29 per cent to Shs. 18,665.7 billion compared to the FY 2014/15 level. The increase in overall spending largely reflects the commitment to scaling up of implementation of public infrastructure investments commenced from previous years. Expenditures on capital formation will account for about 51 percent of overall spending, while as a percentage of GDP, total expenditures excluding domestic arrears payments are projected at 21.1 per cent.

Interest Payments

The total amount of interest payments is estimated at Shs. 1,658.7 billion representing a 36.7 per cent growth compared to last fiscal year. The projected estimate is also below the budget estimate of FY by Shs. 28.9 billion. This resulted from lower than programmed payments on external obligations. However, in spite of lower domestic borrowing, domestic interest payments are projected to be higher than programmed by Shs. 75 billion partly as a result of the high interest rates on government securities.

Transfers to Other Levels of Government

Transfers to other levels of Government including extra-budgetary institutions and local governments are projected to amount to Shs. 4,528.6 billion against the programmed target of Shs. 4,220.8 billion. The grants to local governments grew by 10 percent compared to last financial year.

Table 4.14 below shows Central Government expenditure by sector classification according to the Medium Term Expenditure Framework.

Table 4.14: Total Expenditure - including donor projects.

National Budgetary Framework Sector Classifications	Outturn 2013/14	Outturn 2014/15	Budget 2015/16	Projection 2015/16
Security	1,252.2	1,275.1	1,636.1	1,980.0
Roads & Works	2,105.9	2,292.7	3,299.6	3,032.4
Agriculture	428.5	412.0	480.0	480.0
Education	1,655.1	1,805.9	2,029.1	2,128.5
Health	803.3	871.5	1,270.8	1,260.0
Water & Environment	389.2	477.5	547.3	547.3
Justice, Law & Order	916.4	882.3	1,051.3	1,061.3
Accountability	686.1	790.1	1,005.5	1,005.8
Energy & Minerals	333.1	444.5	376.6	415.6
Tourism, Trade & Industry	57.8	69.0	81.2	57.0
Lands, Housing & Urban Development	96.2	155.5	164.8	167.0
Social Development	41.8	74.3	90.2	90.2
Information & Communication Technology	50.1	15.9	66.7	66.7
Public Sector Management	1,168.3	1,128.5	948.1	948.1
Public Administration	408.1	568.9	757.7	753.6
Parliament	236.4	320.8	371.3	371.3
Interest Payments Due	970.1	1,213.0	1,687.6	1,658.7
Domestic Interest	853.4	1,076.8	1,370.5	1,446.4
External Interest	116.8	136.1	317.1	212.4
Total Centre	8,678.2	9,416.4	11,843.9	11,994.8
Total Local Government Programmes	1,950.6	2,130.4	2,361.4	2,370.0
Total Interest	970.1	1,213.0	1,687.6	1,658.7
Grand total	11,598.8	12,759.8	15,863.7	16,023.5

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

4.4 External Sector Developments

4.4.1 Overall Balance of Payments

Uganda has experienced trade deficits in the last three years which have largely been financed by current transfers (particularly grants to Government and worker remittances) and foreign direct investments inflows in the financial account. The FY 2015/16 current account deficit is projected to widen to 8.7 percent of GDP from 8.3 percent recorded in FY 2014/15, largely on account of income payments.

Table 4.15: Balance of Payments Indicators (% of GDP)

Item	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16 (Projected)
Exports	11.8	10.0	10.4	10.9
Imports	20.4	18.8	18.9	18.9
Current Account Balance	-6.4	-7.8	-8.3	-8.7
Current Account Balance (Excl. Grants)	-7.8	-8.5	-9.0	-9.5
BOP overall balance	-1.4	-1.4	2.0	-0.4

Source: Bank of Uganda

During the 12-month period ending March 2016, preliminary estimates indicate that the overall balance of payments position was a deficit of US$ 8.7 million, compared to the deficit of US$ 483.3 million that was recorded in the 12-month period ending March 2015. The total external gross reserves position was US$ 2,824.4 million at end March 2016, sufficient to cover 4.2 months of future imports of goods and services, compared to US$ 2,819.0 million recorded as at end March 2015 equivalent to the 4.3 months imports cover. Table 4.16 below summarizes the developments in Uganda's Balance of Payments.

Table 4.16: Balance of Payments Summary (millions US$)

	Outturn				Preliminary	Preliminary Outturn	Projection
	Apr 2014 - Mar 2015	Apr-Jun 2015	Jul - Sep 2015	Oct -Dec 2015	Jan -Mar 2016	**Apr 2015 - Mar 2016**	**2015/16**
A. Current account	**-2,280.48**	**-557.97**	**-512.22**	**-716.82**	**-295.53**	**-2,082.55**	**-2,120.14**
A1. Goods	-2,372.78	-522.77	-556.69	-614.06	-255.21	-1,948.73	-1,955.54
a)Exports	2,722.58	689.56	645.04	636.46	698.38	2,669.44	2,651.59
b) Imports	5,095.36	1212.33	1201.73	1250.52	953.58	4,618.17	4,607.13
A2. Services net	-613.78	-197.60	-166.49	-116.57	-89.69	-570.35	-478.29
a) Inflows	2,140.38	572.11	512.69	516.61	577.39	2,178.80	2,119.76
b) Outflows	2,754.16	769.71	679.18	633.18	667.08	2,749.15	2,598.05
A3. Income Account (net)	-627.26	-191.11	-204.86	-343.63	-248.76	-988.35	-925.88
a) Inflows	24.57	6.37	16.60	4.32	3.05	30.34	40.03
b) Outflows	651.83	197.48	221.46	347.95	251.80	1018.69	965.91
A4. Current transfers (net)	1,333.34	353.50	415.82	357.44	298.12	1,424.88	1,239.58
a) Inflows	1,532.78	391.26	463.21	402.10	336.23	1,592.80	1,418.83
b) Outflows	199.44	37.75	47.40	44.66	38.11	167.92	179.26
B. Capital account	**97.00**	**19.31**	**37.49**	**38.66**	**13.82**	**109.28**	**111.57**
a) Inflows	97.00	19.31	37.49	38.66	13.82	109.28	111.57
b) Outflows	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
C. Financial account	**-1,222.20**	**-503.16**	**-230.17**	**-661.73**	**-322.22**	**-1,717.28**	**-1,893.11**
a) Direct investment	-1,065.21	-292.61	-219.49	-249.61	-323.67	-1,085.39	-1,071.29
b) Portfolio investment	91.57	52.51	43.26	27.77	80.95	204.49	1.87
c) Financial derivatives	-4.37	-1.31	2.90	-3.82	-2.93	-5.16	-3.85
d) Other investment	-244.19	-261.75	-56.84	-436.07	-76.57	-831.23	-819.84
C. Errors and Omissions	**477.98**	**52.05**	**52.57**	**161.73**	**-19.08**	**247.26**	**217.43**
D. Overall Balance	**483.31**	**-16.55**	**191.99**	**-145.29**	**-21.43**	**8.72**	**-101.97**
E. Reserve position *(end period)*	**2,818.99**	**2895.27**	**2713.32**	**2843.09**	**2824.44**	**2,824.44**	**3,005.37**

Source: Bank of Uganda

4.4 .2 The Current Account

Trade Balance
The deficit on the trade account improved by 17.9 per cent to US$ 1,948.7 million in the 12 months ending March 2016, from US$ 2,372.8 million in the 12 months to March 2015, largely driven by a lower import bill.

Imports: The total value of goods imported decreased by 9.4 per cent to US$4,618.2 million during the 12 months ended March 2016, from US$ 5,095.4 million in the previous period ending March 2015. This decline was mainly due to lower oil and non oil private sector formal imports. Oil imports dropped by US$ 298.8 million to US$7 10.1 million, while non-oil imports dropped by US$ 375.6 million to US$ 3,379.5 million in the 12 month period to March 2016. The drop in the oil import bill is majorly attributed to a decline in the price of oil on the international market, while the decline in the non-oil import bill may be in part attributed to slow down in activities by the private sector in the run-up to the just concluded elections. Total Government imports increased by 92.4 per cent to US$ 466.5 million, largely driven by project imports related to the major infrastructure projects Government is presently implementing. Informal imports decreased by 9.8 per cent to US$ 62.1 million in the year ended March 2016, compared to US$ 68.9 million in the previous 12-month period to March 2015, as illustrated in Table 4.17.

Table 4.17: Imports of Merchandise (millions of US$)

	Total				Preliminary	Total
	Apr 2014 - Mar 2015	**Apr-Jun 2015**	**Jul - Sep 2015**	**Oct - Dec 2015**	**Jan - Mar 2016**	**Apr 2015 - Mar 2016**
Total Imports (fob)	**5,095.36**	**1,212.33**	**1,201.73**	**1,250.52**	**953.58**	**4,618.17**
Government Imports	**262.56**	**40.77**	**128.38**	**233.45**	**63.88**	**466.48**
Project	217.24	36.41	112.77	214.02	54.77	417.98
Non-Project	45.31	4.35	15.62	19.43	9.11	48.50
Formal Private Sector Imports	**4,763.96**	**1,152.73**	**1,060.08**	**1,002.13**	**874.62**	**4,089.56**
Oil imports	1,008.90	217.38	177.31	176.32	139.08	710.09
Non-oil imports	3,755.05	935.35	882.77	825.82	735.54	3,379.47
Estimated Private Sector Imports	68.85	18.83	13.26	14.94	15.09	62.13

Source: Bank of Uganda

Exports: Total export earnings for the period April 2015 to March 2016 are estimated at US$ 2,669.4 million, a decline of 2.0 percent compared to the similar period ending March 2015. This could be largely attributed to lower commodity prices on the international market.

Table 4.18: Exports of Goods (millions of US$)

	Total					Total
	Apr 2014 - Mar 2015	Apr-Jun 2015	Jul - Sep 2015	Oct - Dec 2015	Jan - Mar 2016	Apr 2015 - Mar 2016
Total Exports	**2,722.58**	**689.56**	**645.04**	**636.46**	**698.38**	**2,669.44**
1. Coffee (Value)	**411.65**	**98.65**	**104.93**	**81.52**	**80.12**	**365.22**
Volume ('000 60-Kg bags)	3.27	0.86	1.01	0.82	0.85	3.54
Average unit value	2.11	1.92	1.73	1.67	1.57	1.72
2. Non-Coffee formal exports	**1,883.98**	**478.70**	**443.74**	**462.30**	**521.24**	**1,905.98**
Electricity	32.96	4.11	4.26	4.19	4.35	16.91
Gold	0.33	0.00	0.06	35.59	86.83	122.48
Cotton	21.24	6.13	3.99	1.30	7.38	18.80
Tea	80.99	18.62	17.98	20.29	16.00	72.90
Tobacco	61.35	5.22	14.29	38.01	30.09	87.60
Fish & its prod.(excl. regional)	134.77	30.33	26.37	28.26	32.46	117.42
Hides & skins	69.46	15.63	14.03	14.90	12.69	57.26
Simsim	46.92	9.94	13.26	5.05	7.97	36.22
Maize	51.57	31.55	24.40	21.06	19.96	96.98
Beans	23.56	17.53	17.14	13.25	9.48	57.40
Flowers	55.99	15.06	12.76	8.94	12.52	49.28
Oil re-exports	145.29	32.78	34.07	31.46	26.23	124.55
Cobalt	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	1,159.52	291.79	261.14	240.01	255.27	1,048.20
3.Informal Exports	**426.95**	**112.21**	**96.37**	**92.64**	**97.01**	**398.24**

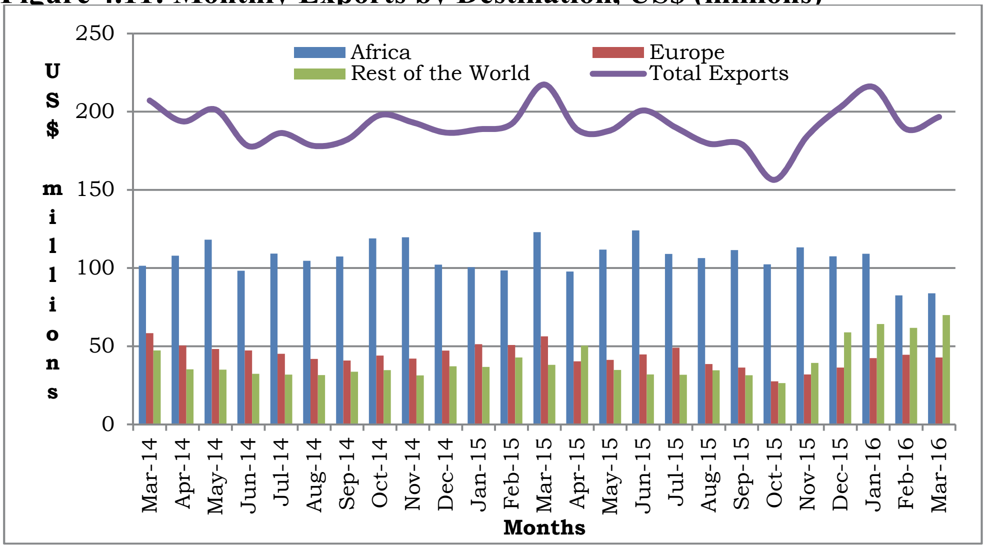
Source: Bank of Uganda

Coffee export receipts during the 12 months to March 2016 decreased by 11.3 per cent to US$ 365.2 million, compared to the previous 12-month period's performance of US$411.7 million. The decline was on account of lower coffee prices on the global market. The average price of coffee is estimated to have dropped by 18.3 per cent to US$ 1.72 per kilogram over the 12 month period ending March 2016, from US$ 2.0 over a similar period ending March 2015. The volume of coffee exported increased to 3.5 million (60 kilogram) bags during the 12 month period ending March 2016, from 3.3 million (60 kilogram) bags exported over the 12-month period ending March 2015.

Formal non-coffee export earnings were estimated at US$1,906.0 million compared to US$ 1,884.0 million realized in the year to March 2015. This increase could largely be attributed to improvement in mineral exports, particularly gold, following the lifting of the ban on the export of minerals. Export earnings from the major non-coffee export commodities including cotton, tea, fish, flowers and hides and skins fell as international prices continued to deteriorate.

With regard to exports destination, there was a decline in regional exports driven by a fall in exports to South Sudan, Sudan, Rwanda and DR Congo. The unrest in South Sudan continued to negatively impact on Uganda's export performance. There was also a decline in exports to advanced countries particularly from Europe, while exports to the rest of the world, mainly Asia and the Middle East, increased. Figure 4.11 summarizes the trend of monthly export destination.

Figure 4.11: Monthly Exports by Destination, US$ (millions)



Source: Bank of Uganda

Informal exports amounted to US$ 398.2 million, compared to US$ 427.0 million in 12 months to March 2015, a decline of 6.7 percent. This drop is largely attributed to lower exports destined to South Sudan and Burundi over the 12-month period ending March 2016. This could be attributed to the political situation in both countries over the period under review. Informal exports accounted for 14.9 percent of total export earnings, down from 15.7 percent in the 12 months to March 2015.

Services Account

The services account balance improved by 7.1 percent from a deficit of US$ 627.3 million recorded in the year ending March 2015 to a deficit of US$ 570.4 million during the 12 months under review.

Primary Income Account

The deficit on the primary income account worsened by 57.6 percent to US$ 988.4 million from US$ 627.3 million recorded over the previous 12 months, mainly due to increased payment of dividends to non-resident direct investors and higher compensation payments to non-resident employees.

Secondary Income (Current Transfers)

The secondary income account recorded a net surplus of US$ 1,424.9 million over the year ended March 2016, which is 6.9 percent more than the US$ 1,333.3 million recorded in the previous corresponding period. This was largely on account of higher personal transfers. Personal transfers (remittances) were estimated to have increased by 12.3 percent to US$ 1,062.5 million, from US$ 946.0 million recorded in the year ended March 2015. NGO transfers on the other hand, reduced by 20.6 percent to US$ 301.3 million over the same period. Official transfers increased by US$ 21.9 million to US$ 229.1 million in the period under review, largely driven by capital gains tax receipt in June 2015. All other official transfers, namely budget support and project aid registered declines over the period under review.

4.4.3 Capital Account

The Capital account inflows increased to US$ 109.3 million in the 12 months to March 2016, from US$ 97.0 million during the 12 months to March 2015. This was mainly on account of higher capital transfers to Government.

4.4.4 Financial Account

The Financial account recorded a surplus of US$ 1,717.3 million compared to the surplus of US$ 1,222.2 million in the 12 months to March 2015. This improvement was mainly due to other investment inflows during the 12 months period to March 2016. In comparison to the same period 12 month earlier, direct investment inflows increased marginally by US$ 20.2 million to US$ 1,085.4 million at the end of March 2016. Direct investment inflows increased due to higher equity investment. Other Investment inflows increased by US$587.0 million to US$ 831.2 million over the 12 months period ending March 2016. On the other hand, portfolio investments registered higher net outflows of US$ 204.5 million in comparison to net outflows of US$ 91.6 million recorded in the 12 month period ending March 2015. This trend is attributed to acquisition of foreign assets in form of equity and debt instruments by resident entities especially in the EAC regional markets over the period under review as well as reduced participation and in some cases exit of offshore investors in the Uganda's debt securities market in the period under review.

Chapter 5: NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Uganda's medium term development goal, as per the National Development Plan 2015/16-2019/20 (NDPII), is to become a lower middle-income country by FY 2019/20, implying the attainment of a per capita GDP of USD 1,033. Broader progress against this goal is assessed using both economic and social development outcome indicators. This chapter provides an analysis of key development outcomes over the 2002 to 2014 inter-censual period, based on the 2014 National Population and Housing Census Results and also assesses the progress towards achieving NDPII objectives.

5.1 National Development Outcomes

The 2014 National Population and Housing Census Results, given that they follow a twelve year inter-censual period (2002-2014), enable the assessment of development outcomes for the period prior to and after the formulation of the first NDP in 2010. The key development outcomes assessed relate to: standards of living; human capital development; job creation and incomes; and public service delivery.

5.1.1 Standards of Living

The 2014 National Population and Housing Census Results show that the share of Uganda's population with access to basic necessities required to live in dignity increased over the lastest inter-censual period (2002-2014). Over that period, the share of households with access to two meals a day, for household members aged 5 years and above, was more than half (51%). Access to electricity more than doubled (from 7.8% to 20.4%) with the use of local paraffin candles reducing by nearly 20 per cent. Access to safe water increased from 61% to 71% - with 1 in 5 households using piped water. Overall, more than 60 percent of households have their nearest source of drinking water within a radius of 1 km. In addition, government efforts to ensure adequate and equitable sanitation have seen the share of households without a toilet facility reduced by more than half, from 17.3 to 8.3 per cent, between 2002 and 2014.

However, the demand for utilities such as power, water and sewerage services is likely to increase as commercial housing continues to be a lucrative segment of the construction industry. This will necessitate reforming the financing models for some of the utilities that attract a high investment cost, especially sewerage services in urban areas where safe sanitation demands transitioning from site-based septic tanks to sewerage network connections. Over the medium term, the design and cost of this transition needs to be factored in the approval of building plans, construction permits and user fees for sewerage networks.

On the other hand, private motorised transport nearly tripled from 4.2 to 12.5 per cent between 2002 and 2014 respectively. Household ownership of motor cycles increased much faster compared to that of car ownership. Ownership of motorised transport is higher in urban areas (19%) compared to rural areas (10%). This indicates that national demand for motor fuels and the pressure for transport infrastructure are both set to continue growing, especially in urban areas.

Therefore, Government's current focus on supporting urban local governments, especially Municipal Local Governments, in closing their infrastructure gaps needs to be sustained. Plans to set up a Metropolitan Planning Authority and a mass transport system for Greater Kampala Metropolitan Area (GKMA) need to be expedited.

Implementation of the urban housing and settlement policy also needs to be strengthened to ensure that home development plans in urban areas are informed by key considerations such as: the fast growing demand for rental housing units; the declining average household size; and the need to promote orderly development of real estate in urban areas.

5.1.2 Human Capital Development

Human Capital Development is critical for harnessing the demographic dividend and creating a strong human resource base that complements other investments and policies to boost productivity and economic progress, and is thus a key priority in the NDPII. Over the inter-censual period (2002-2014), the rate of human capital accumulation increased. The net enrolment rate increased from 83.4% in 2002 to 87% in 2014, implying that a larger share of children are starting and finishing primary education on-time. The share of the population with post-primary education attainment also increased from 12% in 2002 to 18.5% in 2014. The largest increase in education attainment was in the population with advanced secondary education, whose share tripled from 1 to 3 per cent. Given that the first UPE cohort of pupils joined Senior One in 2004, this surge in secondary education attainment is a key achievement of the UPE programme.

On the other hand, 33 percent of people with tertiary education attainment had no advanced secondary education in 2014 compared to 70 percent in 2002. This could be attributed either to a larger share of students enrolling for advanced secondary education (S5 to S6) failing or a larger share of the population with ordinary secondary education enrolling for tertiary education as mature entrants. As a policy objective therefore, public investment in vocational education and training will continue to be targeted at expanding access and improving competencies of BTVET graduates to compete in the labour market. Government will also consider reforming the BTVET educational path to allow for progression beyond diploma level.

Progress has also been made with respect to gender equality across all levels of education attainment - with the segment of the population with tertiary education attainment recording the greatest gender improvement ratio[36] from 50 to 77 over the 12-year period, followed by secondary education (from 71 to 84) and primary education (from 92 to 98). Sustained effort in advancing gender equality shall therefore remain a priority.

5.1.3 Jobs and Incomes

The 2014 Population and Housing Census results also show that household reliance on subsistence farming has stagnated, with the share of households reporting subsistence agriculture as their main source of livelihood marginally rising from 68 to 69 percent between 2002 and 2014. The share of households relying on employment income as the main source of livelihood also declined from 22% to 16% over the 12-year period (representing a decline of 27%). Employment income is particularly very significant in urban areas where more than 2 out of every 5 households rely on it as their main source of livelihood. The decline in the share of households primarily engaged in employment is coupled with a rise in the share of the working population that is Neither Employed nor in Education/Training (NEET) from 4.6% to 5.4% over the same period. This reflects the inability of economic growth, which has been predominantly driven by the services sector over the last decade, to translate into commensurate job opportunities.

[36]Gender ratio here is defined as the number of females per 100 males and the target is to reach a ratio of 100

In 2014, 3 out of every 10 people in the working population (29%) were not working. Of these, 2 out of every 5 were full-time students leaving 3 in every 5 of them in the NEET section of the working population. Amongst the non-working population in school, 61% were 19 years or less suggesting that they were either undergoing primary education (10-12 year olds) or secondary education (13-18 year olds). The average years of schooling of the labour force is set to rise in the medium to long term given that full-time schooling is now accounting for a significant share of the non-working population. Two out of every five people (2 million) in the non-working population were full-time students. The other 3 in every 5 people (2.8 million) in the non-working population were Neither Employed nor in Education or Training (NEET).

Commercial activity[37] is the other significant source of livelihood for households, with 1 in 10 households reporting it as their main livelihood source. On the other hand, four percent of households (255,500 households) rely on social support systems for their livelihood. Agricultural land remains the dominant production asset for the majority of households, especially in rural areas where more than 70 per cent of households reported ownership of agricultural land. Of the 5.2 million farming households in the country in 2014, only 119,209 (2.3 per cent) were in commercial farming, and were almost evenly distributed between rural and urban areas. Government's efforts to encourage farming households to practice agriculture as a business through the PMA (2005 to 2010) and the Agriculture Sector Development Strategy and Investment Plan (2010/11 to 2014/15) are yet to bear substantial results.

Attention needs to be given to rethinking Uganda's industrialization agenda because it remains the most credible route for creating gainful and sustainable jobs. Whereas past Government interventions have significantly succeeded in improving the business environment and lowering the cost of doing business, the benefits of these interventions have mostly been limited to the services sector which has not be able to significantly contribute to the job growth agenda. Agricultural commodities with potential for developing specific product lines have accordingly been identified and their value chains detailed as part of a deliberate industrialization plan.

5.1.4 Public Administration and Service Delivery

The public administration structures at Local Government level have become concentrated at the top. The average number of parishes per district reduced from 94 to 65 and that of sub-counties from 17 to 12. Districts doubled in number over this period (from 56 to 112) while Lower Local Governments (sub-counties) increased by less than half (44%) – from 958 to 1,382.

Table 5.1: Growth of Administrative Units by Level

Administrative Unit by Level	Number of Units			Level of Increase
	2002	2014	New Units	
District	56	112	56	100%
County	163	181	18	11%
Sub-county	958	1382	424	44%
Parish	5238	7241	2003	38%

Source: NPHC (2014)

[37]Encompasses business enterprises, commercial farming or cottage industry

Municipal Local Governments have registered the fastest growth in average population size over the 12-year inter-censual period (72 per cent) compared to KCCA (27 per cent). The average population size of town councils on the other hand declined by 17 per cent over the same period.

Table 5.2: Changes in Average Population Size of Urban Centres

Type of Urban Centre	1991	2002	2014
City	774,241	1,189,142	1,507,080
Municipalities	36,994	57,310	98,473
Town Councils	10,270	17,462	14,485

Source: NPHC (2014)

The foregoing indicates that progress in increasing the proximity of public services to citizens has been slower at community level compared to the district level. The policy objective of Government in creating more administrative units over the reference period was to bring public services closer to the citizens. This policy was not, however, clear on which particular public services Government intended to bring closer to households. Demand for social services and economic opportunities are growing fastest in secondary cities yet many of them have only recently attained municipality status. Municipal Local Governments should accordingly be accorded accelerated social and infrastructure investment programmes to keep up with their high rate of population increase. A strategy to transform these urban centres into economic centres is also necessary to mitigate against the urbanization ills of poverty, crime and development of slums. The on-going projects to support urban infrastructure development in municipalities (USMID and MATIP) are both timely and appropriate.

5.2 NDPII Core Projects: Implementation Progress

The National Development Plan (NDP II) has prioritized a number of core projects in critical areas that foster economic growth; enhance regional trade and integration; and improve the business environment. There majority of the 31 core projects identified in NDP fall under the energy (8) and transport (8) sectors. These projects are various stages of implementation as detailed in Table 5.3 below.

Table 5.3: Implementation Status of NDP II Core Projects

Baseline Status: July 2015	Current Status: April 2016	Projected Status: June 2017
1) Karuma Hydro Power Plant (600MW)		
Construction work commenced. Detailed geotechnical and topographic surveys as well as Hydrological analysis of the river done. The construction of access roads of 15.6km to the Dam Area and power intake area completed.	Construction ongoing in phase II. Project is 30% complete but is currently under investigations due to claims of shoddy work on the spill way section of the dam that is experiencing cracks.	Near completion of project. (expected completion is December 2018) final product is a 20 m-high, 311.53 m-large RCC concrete gravity dam, coffer dams, power intake works and a surface power house (6x 100 MW)
2) Isimba Hydro Power Plant (183MW)		
Site topographic survey, and Geological Mapping, for both	Construction works are progressing as expected. The	Near completion of project. (expected commissioning of

Baseline Status: July 2015	Current Status: April 2016	Projected Status: June 2017
the plant and the line, seismic safety assessment and soil resistivity tests completed. Basic design of the whole project Study in line with the above complementary geological and surveying investigation results was completed.	Resettlement Action Plan for both the dam area and the transmission line is on going with progress at 83%. The overall construction works stand at 25%	project is August 2018)
3) Ayago hydro power plant (600MW)		
Government signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with M/s China Gezhouba Group of Companies (CGGC) for the construction of the Ayago Hydropower plant and the Transmission Line under an Engineering Procurement and Construction (EPC) arrangement.	The feasibility study for this project was accomplished and CGGC submitted a bridge financing proposal aimed at facilitating the Ayago project commence construction in the financial year 2016/17 which is being evaluated by Government.	Near completion of project (expected completion is 2021)
4) Grid Extension in North-East, Central and Lira as well as those for regional power pool.		
A number of evacuation transmission lines and system extension projects were conceptualized within the Grid Investment Plan and works commenced at different paces. Construction a total of 2,002 Km of transmission lines across the country is envisaged.	Construction is on-going for a number of transmission Lines and associated substations with commissioning expected during the FY 2016/17.	Expected commissioning of a number of projects.
5) Masaka-Mbarara Transmission Line		
Feasibility Study, ESIA and RAP studies were completed.	Construction ongoing.	Project to be commissioned in 2018. The final product is approximately 135km, 220kV, Double Circuit Transmission Line, and the associated connection to Mbarara and Masaka 220kV Substations
6) Kabale-Mirama Transmission Line		
Cabinet approved a proposal to borrow $83.75m from the Islamic Development Bank	Transmission line has been prepared for implementation.	Project to be commissioned in 2019. Final product is construction of 76km 132kV

Baseline Status: July 2015	Current Status: April 2016	Projected Status: June 2017
(IDB) to finance the construction of the Mirama-Kabale electricity transmission line and distribution project		Double circuit transmission Line from Mirama Hills to Kabale and Kabale 132/33kV substation
7) Standard Gauge Railway		
Preliminary engineering studies commenced and cooperation agreements with Heads of state were signed. Project launched.	Construction works for the Mombasa-Nairobi section commenced and is at 75 percent. Financing agreement for Nairobi-Naivasha section concluded. Construction works to begin in September 2016.	Completion of Mombasa-Nairobi section is expected in June 2017.
8) Entebbe Airport Rehabilitation		
COWI was hired as the planning and design consultant for CCCC (China Communications Construction Company), on phase 1 of the airport expansion that will include strengthening of the main Runway 17/35 and its associated Taxiways, expansion and strengthening of Aircraft parking aprons 1, 2 and 4 and rehabilitation of the old Runway 12/30 and its associated Taxiways.	Construction works under phase 1 are ongoing.	Near end of phase 1 and start of phase 2.The first phase will end in 2018, the second phase will be implemented between 2019-2023 and the third phase between 2024-2034.
9) Kampala-Jinja Express Highway		
Detailed designs for the project were completed	Procurement process for a contractor to build the highway commenced.	Near end of project. (expected completion is November 2017) Final product is a 77km expressway road of 4-8 lanes of mainline Expressway with a design speed of up to 120kph between Kampala and Jinja

Baseline Status: July 2015	Current Status: April 2016	Projected Status: June 2017
10) Kampala Southern By-pass		
Detailed designs for the project were completed	Procurement process for a contractor to build the highway commenced.	Near end of project. (expected completion is November 2017) Final product is an 18km-road stretch that will start at Butabika, on the eastern outskirts of Kampala and connect the new Kampala-Jinja Expressway and Munyonyoat the new Kampala-Entebbe Expressway. It will have a design speed of up to 100 kph with 2by2 lanes for the entire 18km.
11) Kampala-Bombo Express Highway		
N/A	The designs for this 30km expressway will be completed later this year.	Commencement of construction works.
12) Kampala-Mpigi Express Highway		
Detailed designs for the project were completed	Procurement process for a contractor to build the highway commenced.	Construction works to begin. The proposal is for a four-lane, dual carriage highway connecting, Kampala, and Bombo, in Luweero District
13) Upgrading of Kapchorwa-Suam Road		
N/A	Resettlement plans for the entire road as well as Environment and Social Impact assessment completed.	Ongoing works on 73 kilometers on the Ugandan side. The aim is to upgrade from the current gravel to tarmac class IIb paved road.
14) Hoima Oil Refinery		
Procurement of lead investor completed.	Documentation for the Lead Investor Consortium and GOU to constitute a Special Purpose Vehicle (the Refinery Company) to take forward engineering and financing aspects of the Project was finalised Negotiations of the Project Agreements for the Refinery	The refinery first phase is expected in place by 2018.

Baseline Status: July 2015	Current Status: April 2016	Projected Status: June 2017
	Project between GOU and the RT Global Resources led Consortium are in final stages and are expected to be concluded this month. Consultants expected to complete study report on routing of the pipeline in June 2016, to enable call for bidders.	
15) Oil-related Infrastructure Projects		
Discussions on-going for the pipeline for refined products under the Northern Corridor Development Agenda.	Decision taken by 13th summit of Northern corridor integration projects to develop two pipelines. One from Hoima to Tanga(to be financed by Uganda and Tanzania) and another from Lokichar to Lamu (to be financed by Kenya) The Master plan and the detailed designs for the airport were completed. Civil Aviation Authority will take forward the construction of the Airport. The airport is to be developed in the Albertine Graben, to be located at Kabaale in Hoima District, so as to facilitate delivery of equipment and transportation of personnel during the exploration and development phases of oil fields, construction of the oil refinery and other activities in the Graben. A detailed routing study and Baseline Environmental survey for Hoima-Buloba multi-product pipeline (Utility Corridor); and the Resettlement Action Plan	Raising the finances for the project to commence.

Baseline Status: July 2015	Current Status: April 2016	Projected Status: June 2017
	study for the Hoima-Buloba product pipeline are on-going. Under the Public Private Partnership arrangement, the 30 million litre Jinja Storage facility is operational and payment to Government of the concession fees as Non Tax Revenue commenced.	
16) Albertine Region Airport and Roads.		
The Albertine Region Sustainable Development Project was approved and included in the Public Investment Plan with the aim to improve regional and local access to infrastructure, markets and skills development in the Albertine region The contract for the upgrading of 100km of road between Kyenjojo and Kabwoya was signed with Shengli Engineering Construction Company of Shengli Oil Field The supervision contract was signed with Comptran Engineering and Planning associates to run through November 2019 to cover the defects and liabilities period	The process for selection of the consultants to prepare the detailed designs and bidding documents for the small-scale infrastructure works in the targeted districts and towns commenced. However the project has been affected by suspension of funding by the World Bank.	Contracts for planning in 9 towns are expected to be completed in June 2017 Works projects that will result from the engineering work are expected to tender in January 2017. Project is expected to close in July 2019.
17) Mineral development for strategic minerals		
Six key minerals earmarked for exploitation within NDPII including; limestone/marble, copper/cobalt, phosphates, dimension stones and uranium	Government commenced on uranium exploration in Ndale, Fort Portal and Rusekere volcanic fields (Fort Portal west uranium anomaly) and Rare Earth Elements (REE) exploration at Makutu-Buwaya radiometric anomaly in Eastern Uganda. Three	Exploitation and production of valuable minerals to continue.

Baseline Status: July 2015	Current Status: April 2016	Projected Status: June 2017
	Hundred Sixty Seven (367) samples were collected and analyzed. Geological studies have confirmed an area of 160km^2 in Kibito, Fortportal for further follow-up and detailed studies to establish the Uranium potential in the area. New mineral targets of tourmaline, gold, wolfram, tin, columbite-tantalite, beryl, zinc, cobalt, nickel and chromium and potential of black sands that host heavy metals such as magnetite, ilmenite and rutile have been discovered from geological mapping and geochemical surveys done.	
18) Development of iron ore and steel industry		
Geological surveys revealed large deposits of iron ore that is required for the steel industry. (200 million tonnes reserves of hematite iron ore in south west Uganda and 60 million tonnes of magnetite iron ore in the south east)	The ground geological and geochemical mapping that were conducted resulted into new discoveries of iron ore resources in Nyakarambi, Kitunga, Kashambya Kitojo, Kobutare, Katagata in Rukiga County, Kabale District. The study has confirmed the Iron Ore Resources in the Rutenga Magnetic anomaly.	Continue to follow-up on targets that were identified by airborne geophysical surveys.
19) Agriculture Cluster Development Project (ACDP)		
Project conceptualised to raise productivity, production, and commercialization of selected agricultural commodities in specified clusters of districts across the country. Five focus commodities	Project being implemented in 12 geographical clusters including the following districts ; Masaka, Mpigi, Rakai, Iganga, Bugiri, Namutamba, Pallisa, Tororo, Butaleja, Kapchorwa, Bukwo, Mbale, Soroti,	Near completion of project (Expected to close in 2019).

Baseline Status: July 2015	Current Status: April 2016	Projected Status: June 2017
(maize, beans, rice, cassava and coffee) have been selected according to the priorities articulated in the DSIP.	Serere, Amuru, Nwoya, Gulu, Apac, Kole, Oyam, Lira, Dokolo, Kabarole, Kamwenge, Kasese, Kyenjojo, Kyegwega, Mubende, Kibaale, Hoima, Masindi, Kiryandong, Ntungamo, Kabale, Bushenyi, Isingiro, Nebbi, Arua , Maracha and Yumbe.	
20) Markets & Agriculture Trade Improvement Project (MATIP II)		
Second phase of MATIP approved to reconstruct an additional 11 out of the remaining 14 identified markets in four regions of the country.	Rehabilitation ongoing at different stages	Near completion of construction of central and auxiliary markets. (expected completion is 2020)
21) Farm Income Enhancement and Forest Conservation II		
N/A	Parliament of Uganda and AfDB, in January 2016, approved Government's request to borrow up to US$76.7m to finance implementation of the project. It was included in the PIP for FY 2016/17. Project aims to improve household incomes, food security and climate resilience through development of agricultural infrastructure. Project to be implemented over a five year period in five districts where proposed irrigation schemes are located namely Nebbi, Oyam, Butaleja, Kween and Kasese.	Near end of project. (expected closure is 2021)
22) Phosphate Industry in Tororo		
Commencement of works under the Uganda Sukulu	Underground study to ascertain the quality and	Final product is a mine and a beneficiation plant with

Baseline Status: July 2015	Current Status: April 2016	Projected Status: June 2017
Phosphate Comprehensive Industrial Development Project in Tororo. Project to manufacture key products such as phosphate fertilisers, steel products, sulphuric acid, rare earth minerals and generate electricity with the capacity of 12 megawatts. Financial closure signed in December 2015, making it one of the largest privately-funded mining sector investments in Uganda.	quantity of phosphate in the area, alongside land leasing, relocation and compensation of local communities carried out. Assembling of the processing plant equipment is on-going in China and is expected to be shipped in the course of 2016.	annual capacity of two million tonnes, a phosphate fertilizer plant of annual production of 300,000 tonnes, a sulfuric acid plant of annual production of 400,000, a 12MW waste heat-based power generation plant and a steel mill of annual production of 300,000 tonnes.
23) Tourism Development Projects (Namugongo, and Source of the Nile)		
N/A	Rehabilitation works on Namugongo shrine commenced and were completed. Evaluation of a consultant to undertake a feasibility study for development of Source of the Nile completed.	Commencement of construction works on source of the Nile.
24) Renovation of 25 Selected General Hospitals		
Major rehabilitation works started in 5 out of the 25 government-owned general hospitals including Masindi, Kiboga, Kapchorwa, Bugiri and Apac hospitals.	Rehabilitation works progressing at different stages.	Completion of works on the 5 ongoing projects and commencement of rehabilitation works on the 15 remaining hospitals.
Under the Uganda-Spanish Debt Swap Grant, Kawolo hospital is to be refurbished and equipped	Project approved by bi-national committee for construction and refurbishment. Works commenced.	Near completion. (expected finalization is 2019)
25) Mass treatment of malaria for prevention		
National Malaria control Programme launched to provide quality assured services for Malaria prevention and treatment to all people in Uganda.	Government embarked on an indoor residual spraying campaign targeting 4.5 million people in 16 districts in the east and north of the country.	Protection of at least 85 percent of the people at risk of malaria by 2017 guided by various interventions as highlighted within the Uganda Malaria Reduction

Baseline Status: July 2015	Current Status: April 2016	Projected Status: June 2017
		Strategic Plan 2014-2020.
26) Comprehensive Skills Development Project		
N/A	Proposed Skills Development Project conceptualized, targeted at improving the regionally located technical colleges into centres of excellence. Project agreement approved by Parliament and currently before Solicitor General for clearance.	Near finalisation of Technical centres of excellence to provide appropriate skills to the youth.
27) Uganda Women Entrepreneurship Project (UWEP)		
N/A	Cabinet approves programme and it is included in the Public Investment Plan and Medium Term Expenditure Framework with a Government commitment of 53 billion Ushs for each of the next three years starting, in July 2016, with FY 2016/17 to FY 2018/19.	Implementation commences with intention to cover all 112 districts.
28) Youth livelihood Project (YLP)		
Phase I and II of implementation completed with all 112 districts covered and 5,507 youth groups financed. 71,866 beneficiaries (45% female) engaged directly in self-employment and income generating activities. UShs. 655 Million repaid by 649 groups by the end of the first year of access of funds by the groups.	6970 projects have been funded to date. Beneficiaries have increased to 89,884. A total of UGX. 2,541,541,835 has been repaid by 2,101 Youth Groups as at April 31, 2016.	Increased scope and coverage of programme to reach more youth in the country through financing of 7200 approved projects (approximately 93,600 beneficiaries)
29) Strengthening effective mobilization, management and accounting for use of public resources		
Introduction of the Treasury Single Account led to efficient cash management through the closure of dormant bank accounts.	PFMA regulations being finalised to enforce the Act.	PFMA regulations in place.

Baseline Status: July 2015	Current Status: April 2016	Projected Status: June 2017
Integrated Financial Management System rolled out countrywide Public Financial Management Act (PFMA) passed.		
30) Revitalization of UDC and recapitalization of UDB		
UGX 5billion provided in Budget for recapitalization of UDB	UDC Bill 2014 passed by Parliament.	Increased efforts towards full recapitalization of UDB to a tune of UGX 500 billion
31) ICT National Backbone Project		
2nd phase of National Backbone Infrastructure (NBI) project completed with 1400.734Km of Optical Fibre Cable laidconnecting Busia, Tororo, Mbale, Malaba, Kumi, Soroti, Lira, Gulu, Elegu, Masindi, Kyenjojo, Fort Portal, Kasese, Bushenyi and Mbarara	48 Government entities utilizing the Internet Bandwidth provisioned through the National Data Transmission Backbone. E-Government Infrastructure installed in 27 main line Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) and the Primary Data Center. Phase 3 of the NBI/EGI project which will extend connectivity to the towns of Masaka, Mutukula, Mbarara, Kabale and the Katuna Border Post commenced.	Finalisation of Phase III to connect all major towns and Government agencies within the country onto a high speed Optical Fibre Cable based Network. Phase III will also provide an alternative route to the undersea cables at Mutukula through mainland Tanzania to the East African Submarine cables and connect Uganda to the Rwandan border.

5.3 Private Sector Development

The private sector remains the major revenue base contributing up to 75% of GDP and is also increasingly playing a key role in the provision of services, particularly in the health and education sectors. In line with overall government policy and the National Development Plan 2015/16-2019/20 (NDPII), Government will continue to pursue a private sector-led, export oriented, industrialization strategy with a view to fostering increased growth and development in the medium term and a sustainable economy in the long-term. Uganda's growing population rate, currently at about 3 percent, further necessitates the need to enhance the ability of the private sector to create more jobs for the increasing young population.

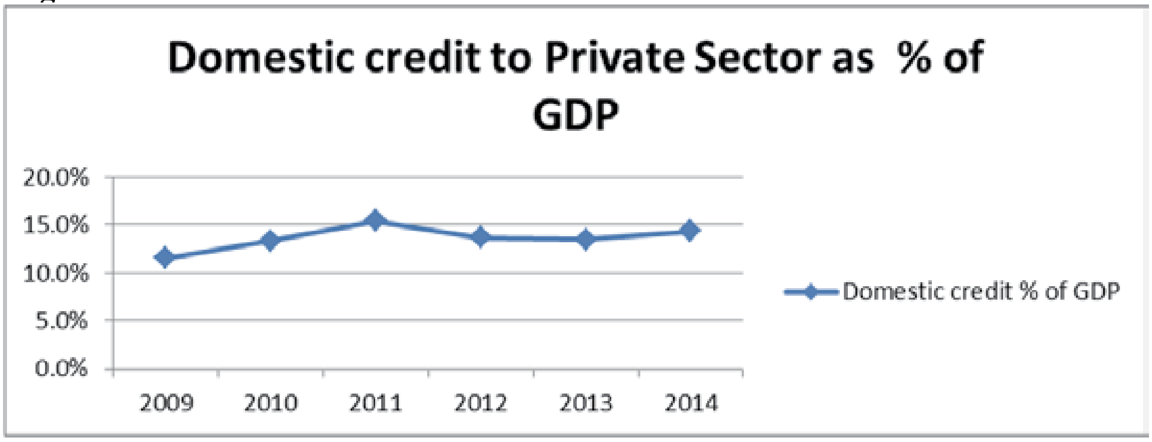
5.3.1 Private Sector Performance

Uganda's private sector is characterized by a large Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector, which contributes 18 per cent out of the 75 per cent share of GDP contributed by the Private sector. The business registry in 2010 had more than 93per cent registered businesses as Micro enterprises employing not more than 4 persons each. According to the Investor Survey (2012), most enterprises are located in Kampala Business District (45 per cent), Central Uganda (21 per cent) and the rest are distributed across the other regions, namely: Western (14 per cent), Eastern (13 per cent), and Northern (7 per cent). The Industry sector's contribution to GDP remained stagnant at 20.4% in FY 2014/15. There are a number of constraints which undermine private sector development, which include: inadequate access to credit; access to and cost of power; inadequate skills; limited value addition; and high level of informality.

Access to credit

Although domestic credit increased between 2009 and 2014, it continues to increase at a decreasing rate due to a number of factors. High interest rates and commercial bank's reluctance to provide credit to Private Sector without collateral continue to limit the availability of capital to start or expand businesses. This is mainly attributed to a high Central Bank Rates (CBR) and the high risk portfolio of borrowers. In addition, Government's increased issuing of Government bonds are a preferred risk free investment for banks and hence crowds out private sector credit. The limited access to titled land is another impediment in accessing loans, since most loans require collateral.

Figure 5.1: Domestic Credit to Private Sector



Source: World Development Indicators, 2015

Cost and access to power

High tariffs, availability and reliability of power constitute one of the key constraints to private sector competitiveness. Power supply is unreliable particularly in regions outside Kampala, which may explain the concentration of businesses in Kampala and Central region. With approximately 30% of production costs attributed to energy costs it becomes increasingly difficult for Uganda's private sector to compete with producers in the region and other economies such as India, Egypt, China and South Africa.

Skills development

Uganda's high population growth rates generates increased demand for jobs and necessitates increasing the access to, and quality of, education at all levels and vocational training system to equip the labour force with the skills required to compete in the job market. In 2011 the BTVET Strategic Plan: Skilling Uganda (2011-2020), was adopted. However, enrolment rates in BTVET institutions have of recent declined and there is still need to improve the quality of BTVET Training. In addition management and entrepreneurial skills are crucial for large number of SMEs in Uganda's Private sector. Despite its good performance in the Global Entrepreneurial Ranking, business mortality rate remains high and the majority of businesses die within the first five years of establishment.

Limited value addition

Government has emphasized the importance of industrialization to increase value addition. Of recent the contribution of Industry to GDP has slightly decreased from 20.8% in 2012 to 20.4% in 2014/15. Value addition remains low in the agriculture sector, with the key foreign exchange earning products exported in raw form. Limited value addition can be attributed to high energy costs, lack of packaging materials, low quality seeds and breeds, lack of processing facilities throughout the country and limited availability of quality inputs. This affects the competitiveness of Ugandan products in regional and international markets.

High informality of the sector

A cross-cutting challenge facing the development of the private sector is the large informal sector and its activities under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs). The MSMEs comprise about 1,100,000 businesses and employ approximately 2.5 million people, spread out across all the sectors with 49% in service sector, 33% in commerce and trade, 10% in manufacturing and 8% in others[38]. The informal sector contributed 43% to GDP in FY 2014/15 reflecting very high potential in contribution to the country's revenue generation and GDP when formalized. The large informal sector also negatively affects formal businesses through unfair competition from counterfeits, and cheap low quality goods. It exhibits low quality of labour, low productivity and high mortality rate. The sector also offers limited jobs, with the majority of SMEs employing between 1-5 people. However, in terms of total employment it still accommodates the majority of the labour force, employing 93.5%[39], compared to other EAC countries, Rwanda 73.4%, Kenya 77.9%[40] and Tanzania: 92.13%[41]. Uganda still has a long path to formalization of businesses.

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[38] URSB.2015. The Registry Newsletter, Issue 3, volume 3
[39] Uganda National Bureau of Statistics2013. Integrated Labour Force Survey The National Labour Force and Child Activities Survey 2011/12
[40] United Nations Economic Commission for Africa 2015. Industrializing through trade. Economic report for Africa.
[41] United Republic of Tanzania 2015. National Bureau of Statistics. Integrated Labour Force Survey

Most of the MSMEs in Uganda remain informal due to among other reasons; unknown procedures on formalization, fear of taxation before realization of profit, cumbersome requirements for declaration of VAT monthly, low management skills that lead to a tax charge which is determined by Uganda Revenue Authority (URA) and the newly introduced online system which the users are not familiar to. The informal sector is also driven by a constrained business environment that is characterized by cumbersome regulation procedures and inadequate supply of jobs in the formal sector; and weak institutional capacity particularly among associations.

5.4 Business Environment and Competitiveness in Uganda

Government continues to prioritise the provision of key economic infrastructure (roads, railways, airports, and power generation) across the country and has prioritized development of financial and capital markets and improvement of the quality of the education system and skilling of labor. This is with a view to enhancing production and productivity and reducing the cost of doing business.

5.4.1 Private Sector Competitiveness

Uganda adopts the definition of Competitiveness from the Global Competitiveness report which defines competitiveness as a set of institutions, policies, and factors that determine the level of productivity of a country.[42]The level of productivity, in turn, sets the level of prosperity that determines the 12 fundamental Pillars of competitiveness, which include: Institutions; infrastructure; macro-economic environment; health and primary education; high education and training; goods market efficiency; labour market efficiency; financial market development; technological readiness; market size; business sophistication; and innovation. Competitiveness is measured based on two globally adopted indices, namely: the Global Competitiveness Index (GCI) and Ease of Doing Business (EDB).

The World Bank's Ease of Doing Business report, 2016 ranked Uganda 12th out of 47 economies in Sub-Sahara Africa and 122 out of 189 world economies, gaining 13 points in the overall ranking compared to the previous year. Uganda was recognized for its most improved business environment in Africa.[43]The tremendous performance was registered in getting credit (with a change of 86 points i.e. from 128th position in 2015 to 42nd position in 2016); resolving insolvency (104); getting electricity (167) and dealing with construction permits (161).

The improvement is attributed to the prudent macro-economic management and the business reforms undertaken in the year 2015 which include the introduction of the e- trade licensing system that enhanced the reduction of business incorporation fees; cost reduction of starting a business; improved access to credit information through the expansion of borrower coverage by the credit bureau and reduced delays in new electricity connections and time taken for inspections and meter installations. However, deterioration has been registered in the indicators of registering property, paying taxes and trading across borders.

Similarly, according to the IMF global competitiveness survey, Uganda registered a 7 point gain in the latest global competitiveness ranking from 122 to 115 out of 140 economies. It was applauded for its improvement in a number of indicators, namely:

[42] Global Competitiveness report
[43]The World Bank Ease of Doing Business 2016

Macro-economic environment which moved up by 29 points from 96th to 67th position; institutional development; and higher education and training (Table 5.4). However, Uganda needs to focus on improving and promoting technological readiness, infrastructure development and expanding market size in order to further improve its competitiveness and economic growth in the region.

Table 5.4: Ease of doing Business ranking for Uganda

Indicator	2016	2015	Change
Number of Economies Considered	**189**	**189**	
Overall performance	**122**	**135**	**+13**
Starting a Business	168	168	0
Dealing with Construction permits	161	166	**+5**
Getting Electricity	167	172	**+5**
Registering Property	120	118	-2
Getting Credit	42	128	**+86**
Protecting Investors	99	98	-1
Paying Taxes	105	101	-4
Trading Across Borders	128	126	-2
Enforcing Contracts	78	78	0
Resolving Insolvency	104	106	+2

Source: World Bank Ease of Doing Business Report, 2016

To further improve the business climate, Government will implement the following reforms:

a) Review the cumbersome procedures of business licensing. Currently, through the Business License Reform Committee, Government has reviewed a number of licenses leading to a reduction in the regulatory burden imposed by licenses, permits and approvals by 26 percent from UGX 725bn to 188bn between 2012 and 2014. A total of the remaining 307 business licenses are to be streamlined in the next Financial Year and the medium term.
b) Develop an e-system that would improve the submission of export and import documents.
c) Further improve access to credit through the completion of Chattel Securities regulations that could pave way for using moveable assets as collateral.
d) Adapt a local content policy, Buy Uganda Build Uganda (2015) and the amendment of the PPDA Act.
e) Improve the functionality of the online one-stop center for business facilitation
f) Enforce the use of National ID as unique identifier to reduce time and costs of verification across government.
g) Integrate national databases across government. This would enhance individual information synchronization across government data systems including businesses.

5.4.2 Private Sector Development Outlook

Government is finalizing a Private Sector Development Strategy (2015/16-2019/20) specifically geared at repositioning the industrialization agenda within private sector development and improving performance measurement and management of public sector services. The PSDS identifies constraints facing the private sector at Macro, Meso and Micro levels and provides performance benchmarks and service delivery targets for MDAs. The benchmarks include, among others:

a) Formalization of the Local Economic Development Strategy
b) Completion of the computerization of the National land registry
c) Implementation of MSME Policy and Strategy
d) Revitalisation of the Uganda Commodity Exchange
e) Completion of the Standard Gauge Railway
f) Implementation of the National Export Development Strategy and
g) Operationalization of Regional Industrial Parks and Free Zones

Chapter 6: PUBLIC SERVICE DELIVERY: SECTOR PERFORMANCE AND PRIORITIES FOR FY 2016/17 AND THE MEDIUM-TERM

6.0 Introduction

This chapter provides an analysis of public service delivery across Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) of Government in FY 2015/16. It also discusses the priorities for improvement of service delivery in FY 2016/17 and the medium term. The analysis in the Chapter is based on programme outcomes associated with the respective MTEF sectors and NDP II sector objectives. The chapter is structured around the four major MTEF sector clusters: Public Governance; Infrastructure Development; Wealth Creation and Employment; and Human Development.

6.1 Public Governance

Public Governance is an enabling function. It is critical to national development in general and service delivery in particular because it provides the frameworks and norms for other functions of Government.Within the context of the MTEF and NDP II, Public Governance encompasses the following sectors: Security; Legislature; Justice, Law and Order; Public Administration; Public Sector Management; and Accountability Sectors. From the perspective of development results, the performance of these sectors is reflected in terms of the programme outcomes in Table 6.1 below.

Table 6.1: Public Governance Outcomes by Sector

MTEF Sectors	Programme Outcomes
Security	• National stability, peace and security • Regional stability
Legislature	• Effective representation • Effective legislation • Financial oversight
Justice, Law and Order	• Law and order • Civil liberty and freedom
Public Administration Public Sector Management	• Effective service delivery oversight • Share of HH income spent on publicly available services
Accountability	• Fiscal credibility • Budget absoption • Fiscal sustainability* • Macroeconomic stability • Sustainable and inclusive economic growth

Source: NSI Framework, *Refined

Security

6.1.1 National Stability, Peace and Security

Over the course of FY 2015/16, Government successfully maintained national peace and stability. Uganda's security forces remained active and committed to the protection of her national territorial integrity and sovereignty of the citizens. Security forces successfully averted different kinds of external aggression and are to increase their efforts in this direction within the course of FY 2016/17 and the medium term.

Recent incidences of insecurity in the Ruwenzori region were effectively quelled by security forces. These incidences of insecurity were largely criminal in nature. Uganda People's Defense Forces (UPDF) is currently deployed in the mountainous areas of Bundibunyo to conduct a peace operation code-named "Usalama Rwenzori" aimed at flushing out criminal elements and destroying their bases.

In FY 2016/17 and the medium term, Government will continue efforts to expand good accommodation for soldiers within the various barracks. These efforts will be coupled with training and a range of welfare enhancement measures including expansion of modern healthcare facilities, timely payment of pension and gratuity entitlements, strengthening performance of the WAZALENDO SACCOS, improving the performance of the military's Duty Free Shop, and strengthening the contribution of Operation Wealth Creation (OWC) to boosting agricultural production and household incomes in rural areas.

6.1.2 Regional Stability

Uganda has also sustained its contribution to regional peace and stability. Under the AMISOM mission in Somalia, Uganda has been able to exert pressure on the Al-Shabaab militia and succeeded in preventing them from escalating instability in Somalia. AMISOM forces have prevented Al-Shabaab militia from crossing into countries neigbouring Somalia and destabilising them.

Within the EAC context, Uganda continues to play an active role in fostering conflict resolution through peaceful dialogue. The EAC Heads of State Summit at their 17th Ordinary Summit clarified that H.E. Yoweri Kaguta Museveni is the EAC appointed Mediator for the Inter-Burundi Dialogue with H.E. Benjamin William Mpaka as the chair and facilitator of the mediation. An inter-Burundi EAC dialogue was held in May 2016 under this arrangement.

Uganda also participated in the Peace and Security Cluster of the Northern Corridor Integration Projects meeting of Experts, Security Chiefs, Permanent Secretaries and Ministries held in April 2016. The meeting considered the documents on the following subjects: Boarder Security; Road Safety Management; and Combating Wildlife and other Environmental Crimes.

Legislature

6.1.3 Parliamentary Representation, Oversight and Legislation

The functions and outcomes of Parliament are clustered around three primary areas: oversight; representation and legislation. Parliamentarians oversee and represent constituent development and views respectively. They also scrutinise the national budget for conformity with national development objectives and public accountability requirements.

The 9th Parliament concluded its term before the close of FY 2015/16. Over the 5-years of its tenure, the 9th Parliament passed a total of 102 laws, 207 resolutions, 261 reports and 161 ministerial statements. The Rt. Hon. Prime Minister responded to several oral questions and issues of public concern during his question time that runs on weekly basis.

Specifically within FY 2015/16, the 9th Parliament had, as at end of March 2016, passed a total of 26 pieces of legislation under its legislative programme for FY 2015/16. Notable among these under the financial sectors were:

a) The Financial Institutions (Amendment) Bill, 2016
b) Tier IV Microfinance Institutions and Money Lenders Bill, 2015
c) The Capital Markets Authority (Amendment) Bill, 2015

FY 2016/17 will be the first legislative year for the newly elected 10th. The 10th Parliament consists of 427 Legislators, 34 per cent of whom are women (Table 6.2)

Part of the performance enhancement measures of Parliament in FY 2016/17 and the medium term include:

a) Increasing efficiency in passing legislation through enforcing the mandatory period of 45 days within which bills must be amended by the committees of parliament.
b) Strengthening representation of peoples' views in the legislative process by conducting regular parliamentary sessions in all regions of the country and also to arrange regular committee meetings for Parliamentarians at regional levels.
c) Strengthening the oversight role of Parliament by building the capacity of MPs to internalize and influence the preparation of the national budget as well as monitoring disbursements of the national budgets as appropriated.

Table 6.2: Composition of the 10th Parliament

ELECTED MEMBERS OF THE 10TH PARLIAMENT OF UGANDA	
Category	**Number**
Women representatives	112
Youth representatives	5
Workers representatives	5
Army (UPDF) representatives	10
PWD representatives	5
Directly Elected (Males and Females)	290
Total Legislators	**427**
o/w Directly Elected MPs	290
o/w Directly Elected Women	32
o/w District Women Representatives	112
o/w Youth	5
o/w Workers	5
o/w Army	10
o/w PWD	5

Source: Parliament of Uganda

Justice, Law and Order

6.1.4 Law and Order

Sustained respect of the rule of law under a stable and peaceful environment enables citizens to concentrate on initiating development interventions for sustainable economic growth. Efforts to this end are spearheaded in the country by the Justice, Law and Order sector (JLOS). Among the key achievements registered by the JLOS in FY 2015/16 in this regard were the following:

a) JLOS fast tracked the enactment and enforcement of laws and regulations (some of which are listed above) to enhance service delivery in the sector, and the following milestones were registered: 10 Bills were drafted and published, 4 Acts and 19 Statutory Instruments published.

b) The appointment of the Chief Justice and his Deputy enhanced the leadership of the Judiciary and harmonization of administrative service delivery standards. This was followed by the more recent appointment and swearing in of seven new Judges in May 2016. The new appointments raises to 50 the total number of judges in the High Court compared to the required 82.

c) The Uganda Police Force (UPF) simplified the Standard Operating Procedure (SOPs) and conducted consultations on the development of a Gender Policy to mainstream gender issues in policing.

d) Uganda Prisons Service (UPS) reviewed the Prisons Standing Orders and Management Guidelines for Remand Homes and Rehabilitation Centres; and developed a Child Justice Strategy to foster overall protection of children in contact with the law among others.

e) On reform and simplification, Uganda Law Reform Commission (ULRC) finalized a study report on Birth and Death Registration Act.

f) The Directorate of Citizenship and Immigration Control (DCIC) drafted guidelines for the issuance of visas and handling passport applications

Increased access of JLOS services particularly to the vulnerable persons; has remained a top priority of the sector. Currently, 75% of people traverse shorter distances in search of JLOS services. In total, 84 districts out of 112 have a complete chain of JLOS service points and 6 out of every 10 JLOS service points now operate from their own buildings. UPS, UPF, DPP and other major institutions under JLOS, undertook recruitments and trainings that resulted in improved investigations and growth in conviction rates that now stand at 64 per cent. The sector also registered a 13 per cent reduction in the rate of adult reoffending (from 26.7 to 13 per cent) due to strong rehabilitation programs and the adoption of a correctional as opposed to a punitive prison approach. The sector further registered a 25 per cent reduction in average length of stay on remand for adult capital offenders from 14 to 10.5 months.

Beyond recognition of human rights, the sector ensures that human rights are streamlined in planning and budgeting notwithstanding some isolated challenges. In FY 2015/16, the sector improved in addressing justice challenges of the poor and vulnerable persons, with the following key performance indicators:

a) Uganda Human Rights Commission case disposal stands at 30% of the registered cases

b) There was a reduction in the Bucket System in 76.1 per cent of Prisons (over and above the sector target of 58 per cent) was achieved
c) Functional committees were established country wide in 200 Prison Units.
d) Police Human Rights Desks were established in 16 of the 26 Police Regions (62%) together with a functional complaints handling mechanism
e) Human rights inspection mechanisms were put in place ensuring a culture of human rights accountability and improved welfare in most detention places.

In terms of routine outcomes, the sector achieved the following:

i. *Case Disposals*: 6 civil appeals were disposed of in the Supreme Court, 140 cases in the Court of Appeal, 42 constitutional Appeals and 488 Criminal Cases;
ii. *Administration of Estates*: a total of 2,088 new files for clients were opened by the Administrator General country wide and 53 estates inspected, and 4 letters of Administration granted.
iii. *Immigration Control*: through the Directorate of Citizenship and Immigration Control, the sector facilitated travel for citizens by issuing 64,437 national passports. 125 Ugandans were issued with East African Passports, and the Ministry of Internal Affairs issued 16,587,303 National Identity Cards to citizens.
iv. *Prevention and detection of crime*: Uganda Police recorded 43,020 reported cases, investigated 30,092 cases, submitted 10,010 cases to DPP, took 8,170 cases to court and secured 132 convictions. In addition, 135,271 crime preventers were trained to support general crime prevention and community policing.
v. *Prisoners Welfare*: A daily average of 45,253 prisoners and 7,369 prison staff respectively, were looked after (dressed with a pair of uniform each) and prisoners provided with adequate and clean sanitary facilities.

In FY 2016/17 and the medium term, Government will continue to strengthen the legal reforms commissions and review committees, ensure harmonization of administrative service delivery standards, the functionality of complaints resolution committees, and implementation of UHRC and Sector inspection reports and planning.

6.1.5 Civil Liberties and Freedom

Uganda Human Rights Commission launched its 17th annual Human Rights Report in April 2015. According to the report, the Commission registered a total number of 895 complaints on alleged human rights violations. These were mainly on:

a) Deprivation of the right to personal liberty (detention beyond 48 hours) that increased by 34.54 per cent, from 275 complaints registered in 2013 to 381 in 2014;
b) Torture, cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment which increased by 30.76 per cent, from 273 complaints registered in 2013 to 357 in 2014,
c) Denial of child maintenance which decreased by 4.37 per cent from 137 in 2013 to 131in 2014, and
d) Violation of the right to property that increased by 22 per cent from 63 in 2013 to 77 percent in 2014.

Of the registered complaints above, Uganda Police Force had the biggest number with an increase of 35 per cent, from 424 complaints registered in 2013 to 572 complaints in 2014. This was followed by complaints against private individuals which increased by 21 per cent, from 163 complaints in 2013 to 198 in 2014. Registered complaints against the UPDF doubled (an increase of 104 per cent) from 55 in 2013 to 112 in 2014, and those against the Uganda Prisons Services remained at 36 complaints. Registered complaints against Local Governments increased by 14 per cent from 28 in 2013 to 32 in 2014.

UHRC investigated a total number of 1,884 complaints of which 812 complaints were investigated to completion (43 per cent), while 1,072 complaints were partially investigated (53 per cent). In addition, 121 complaints were mediated, representing a reduction of 15 per cent from 143 in 2013. The denial of child maintenance was the most mediated complaint with 100 complaints, also representing a reduction of 17 per cent from 120 in 2013.

It is important to note that the increase in registered human rights violations was not due to a rise in human rights violations but rather the establishment of toll-free lines in all the UHRC's regional and field offices. These toll-free lines enabled 1,665 callers from the general public to report complaints or seek legal advice on various human rights issues.

In FY 2016/17 and the medium term, Government will continue strengthening human rights committees and inspections in detention facilities (police, prisons, military, and remand homes) with the view to detecting early warnings of human rights violations. It will also work on phasing out the bucket system during the day, increasing construction and renovation of police facilities, and increasing access to health services in prisons, police facilities and other detention facilities. In addition, Government's efforts will be geared towards reduction in violations of human rights with a focus on prevention of the violations through civic and human rights awareness rather than putting energy on redress after the violations have occurred.

Public Administration and Public Sector Management

6.1.6 Effective Service Delivery Oversight

The effectiveness of the public sector is mainly reflected in its delivery of public services. Service delivery depends on a range of functions carried out by Government's structures for public sector management and public administration. The Decentralisation Policy of Government places Local Governments at the forefront of service delivery with central government agencies mainly focusing of policy, regulation and supervision.

Over the 15–year period of Uganda's implementation of the MDG agenda (2001 to 2015), administration units across the country have undergone significant changes in number and composition (Table 7 & 8, Chapter 5). District Local Governments have doubled over this period (from 56 to 112) while other lower administrative units have grown slower. Lower Local Governments (sub-counties) increased by less than half (44 per cent) – from 958 to 1382, reducing the average number of sub-counties per district from 17 to 12 and that of parishes from 94 to 65. These changes show that LG structures have become more concentrated at the top.

Urban area administrative units have equally undergone a significant change in their number and composition (Table 8). Municipalities and town councils increased in number by 154 and 167 per cent respectively between 2002 and 2014.

Improvements in development outcomes highlighted in Chapter 5 are partly a result of the above changes in the administrative units of Government.

In regard to the specific undertakings of Government in FY 2015/16 within the Public Administration and PSM sectors, the following key achievements were recorded:

National and District Elections: Government successfully conducted Presidential, Parliamentary, and Local Government Council elections for the next 5-year political term. Preparation for these elections included stakeholder sensitization at all levels on the different stages of the electoral cycle and their respective roles in them; display of the National Voter Register across the country; and training of staff involved in areas of election and general elections management.

Government Annual Performance Report (GAPER): The annual Government performance assessment for FY 2014/15 revealed that of the 61 MDA assessed, more than half (54%) achieved the average score of 58 per cent. A total of 167 sector-wide outcome indicators were identified for assessment. Of these, 53 per cent showed a positive trend, 20 per cent a negative trend, 17 per cent remained unchanged while 7 per cent were not assessed due to insufficient data. An assessment of the same indicators against their annual targets revealed that, on average, 54 per cent of the hit their annual targets. This was attributed to improvement in data management. Among the sectors with insufficient data are ICT with a data gap of 31 per cent followed by health (18.2 per cent) and Public Administration (10 per cent)

Capacity Building for Planning**:** Development Planning Guidelines and a concept note for the preparation of statutory instruments for decentralised planning were prepared by National Planning Authority. In light of this development, NPA carried out training programmes in 75 Local Governments on application of training guidelines and established terms of reference for production of NDP II Popular Version in different languages.

Papal Visit: Government successfully led Ugandans in hosting the Pope. The latest Papal visit is the 3rd for Uganda during her post-independence era and has served to further publicise Uganda as a global destination for international visitors and tourists.

Swearing-in Ceremony of the President Elect: Government also successfully organised the swearing-in ceremony of H.E. the President on May 12, 2016. The ceremony attracted 14 Heads of State and Government.

Regional and International Meetings: Government hosted a number of high-level international meetings. Uganda hosted the first Development Cooperation Forum immediately following the adoption of the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The meeting drew a mix of high-level delegates and reached decisions with far reaching implications on the architecture of development cooperation in the Post-2015 development era. The country also hosted a regional Summit on the security situation in Burundi and the 13th Summit on the Northern Corridor Integration Projects (NCIP) in April 2016. Uganda also participated in an IGAD Summit on resolution of the crisis in Southern Sudan.

Government also coordinated and participated in various business related meetings with UNCTAD (Geneva), COMESA, China and Germany. The Ministry of East African Affairs participated in all regional meetings in the trade subsector and remitted 100%, the mandatory Uganda's contribution to EAC organs and institutions.

6.1.7 Share of HH income spent on Publicly Available Services

Nationally, the largest share of household expenditure still goes to food, beverages and tobacco, and has been increasing for close to a decade as shown in Table 6.3 below. Household expenditure on rent, fuel and energy marginally reduced, while expenditure on transport and communication increased over the same period.

Household monthly expenditure on education and health slightly decreased between FY 2005/6 and FY 2012/13. However, in real terms, household spending on education and healthcare considerably increased between FY 2002/03 and FY 2012/13, growing at an average annual rate of 8.3 per cent and 10.6 per cent respectively[44]. This is far above the growth of public spending of 1.1 per cent and 5.4 per cent on education and health respectively. The 2015 MDG report for Uganda shows that close to 70 per cent of the country's education and health expenditure is currently financed directly by households compared to 53 per cent over a decade ago.

Table 6.3: Share of Monthly Household Expenditure for Major Items (%)

Expenditure item	2005/06	2009/10	2012/13
Food, drink and Tobacco	44.8	44.7	46.0
Rent, fuel and Energy	16.4	15.8	15.6
Household and personal goods	5.4	5.4	6.1
Transport and communication	6.8	8.7	8.9
Education	9.6	8.5	7.5
Health	6.5	5.8	5.0

Source: UNHS 2012/13

Accountability

6.1.8 Fiscal Credibility

In FY 2015/16, the Office of the Auditor General (AOG) planned to conduct a total of 2,212 financial audits, 10 Value for Money (VfM) audits and 6 specialised on Government's accounts for FY 2014/15. As of December 2015, OAG had completed 1,518 financial audits, 11 VfM audits and 4 specialised audits. Findings of the OAG raised 24 key challenges that the Central Government continues to face including nugatory expenditure; unsustainable pension liabilities; escalating liabilities; and outstanding court awards and compensations and other liabilities. The findings of OAG's offices also identified other key fiscal challenges with Statutory Corporations (7) and Local Authorities (12).

[44] Uganda's 2015 MDG report

According to the Internal Audit Office of Government, 63.3 per cent of Internal Audit recommendations made in FY 2013/14 were implemented in FY 2014/15. This compares favourably with 56.2 per cent of Internal Audit recommendations made in FY 2012/13 and implemented in FY 2013/14.

In FY 2016/17, Government will strengthen the capacity for prevention and detection of corruption through implementing risk management and enhancing internal controls across Government in accordance with the new PFMA 2015. Government will develop a risk management policy to guide all Accounting Officers. As part of reforms in Government; the internal audit function is being strengthened to provide enhanced scrutiny over public expenditure by carrying out more specialised audits in the areas of forensics, audit of automated systems, audit externally funded projects and value for money audits. Government will also pursue a multi-sectoral collaborative approach in its anti-corruption response. The collaboration will enhance Government's capacity to detect, investigate and successfully prosecute cases of corruption.

6.1.9 Budget Absorption

The semi-annual budget performance report for FY 2015/16 shows that overall absorption rate in the first-half of FY 2015/16 was relatively high at 92.9 per cent of the annual budget. By end December 2015, 53.1 per cent of the annual budget for the FY (Ushs 5,801.6 billion) had been released and 49.3 per cent had been spent leaving Ushs 410.5 billion unspent.

There was however a varied absorption performance at sector level with the agriculture sector underperforming the most (70 per cent). Service delivery expenditure was generally high at sector level. Budget execution was strong for most sectors with the exception of Energy which performed at 58.5 per cent followed by Tourism, Trade and Industry at 64.2 per cent; Public Administration at 64.7 per cent; and Agriculture at 65.8 per cent. Releases to consumption expenditure outputs were higher than those to investment and grants though all three categories registered high absorption rates. No expenditure was incurred against the Contingency Fund during the first-half of the FY. The incidence of in-year virements however remains significant suggesting that more remains to be done on budget planning and execution.

Wage Expenditure: Wage expenditure for the FY 2015/16 is projected at Ushs 2,996 billion against the approved budget of Ushs 2,894 billion. The over expenditure on salaries, pension and gratuity is largely on account of weaknesses in the budgeting system leading to under provisions, additional recruitment of staff in the course of the Financial Year, especially to fill critical posts under local governments and security agencies, and loss poundage for Missions Abroad due to depreciation of the Ugandan Shilling against major international currencies. The wage bill allocation for the FY 2016/17 has increased to Ushs 3,353.76 billion mainly on account of the salary increment for Primary School teachers by 15%, salary enhancement for Public Universities, creation of new Universities and local government Votes as well as planned recruitment to fill the critical posts in local governments.

***Payroll and Payment Management*: In order to improve the management of the Government payroll and payment system for salaries, pension and gratuity, Government decentralized the final approval of the payroll and payments to Accounting Officers. The decentralized payment system has led to timely payment of salaries, pension and gratuity with staff and pensioners paid by the 28th of every month and elimination of salary and pension arrears. The process has also improved the accuracy and credibility of the Government payroll and resulted in removal of ghosts, clear accountability and increased transparency. By end of April 2016, a total 66,066 pension records had already been decentralized leaving a balance of approximately 6,000 that are yet to be decentralized after proper verification. In FY 2016/17, emphasis will be put on consolidating the decentralized payroll management and salary payment system by strengthening the Human Resource Management function; enhanced monitoring and support supervision; elimination of outstanding salary and pension arrears; and integration of the payroll system with the IFMS and the Budgeting System.

Externally Funded Projects: On-going analysis by Office of the Prime Minister on performance of externally funded projects implemented by Government institutions has revealed that the performance of 60 (81%) projects is unsatisfactory, with the loan unlikely to be fully disbursed at the current rate by the initial projects closure date[45]. Only 9 (12%) externally funded projects performed satisfactorily, while the performance of 5 (7%) projects is moderately satisfactory, meaning the Likely to be completed in project timeframe and funds disbursed as planned, albeit with additional effort. Most affected sectors in terms of poor absorption were Education and Water sectors where the proportion of projects with unsatisfactory performance was at 100%, followed by the Energy Sector at 92%, Health Sector at 86%, Agriculture at 80%, Public Sector Management at 77%, and Private sector at 40%.

The rest of the outcomes under the accountability sector (fiscal sustainability; macroeconomic stability; and sustainable and inclusive economic growth) are discussed wthin the context of chapters 4 and 5 of the report.

6.2 INFRASTRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Developing and maintaining reliable, sustainable, affordable and climate resilient infrastructure in both rural and urban areas has been identified as being critical for driving social, cultural and economic development[46]. Infrastructure is highly associated with connecting people to jobs, education and health services among others[47]. With quality infrastructure in place, the country will be able to the supply goods and services to both domestic and external markets. Infrastructure facilitates interaction and generates the knowledge and solutions that foster long-term growth. Infrastructure spending is thus a major driver of Government's fiscal deficit which is estimated to peak at 8.6 percent of GDP by 2016/17 and 2017/18 and later consolidate to 4.8 percent in 2019/20 in preparation for the East African Community convergence criteria[48]. The Major infrastructure outcomes that government seeks to achieve over the medium term are summarized is Table 6.4 below.

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[45] OPM (2015), Task force report on Performance of externally funded projects implemented by the government institutions (draft)
[46] Common African Position(CAP) on the Post 2015 Development Agenda
[47] World Bank, 2015 Air Transport Annual report
[48] The second National development Plan(NDPII)

Table 6.4: National Infrastructure Outcomes

MTEF Sector	Programme Outcomes
Transport	• A reliable and efficient national transport network • An inclusive construction industry
Energy	• Energy security • Universal access to modern energy • Affordable energy • Green growth
ICT	• Inclusive ICT opportunities • An innovative ICT industry • Cyber security and privacy • A dynamic ICT legal & regulatory framework
Water for Production	• Limited reliance on rain fed agriculture

Source: NSI Framework

In the short and medium term, Government will maintain its focus on addressing the infrastructure challenge of high electricity and transport costs, through investing in energy, railway and road infrastructure, and Information and Communication Technology (ICT) with the aim of facilitating Uganda's domestic, regional and international trade.

Transport Sector

Roads Sub-Sector

6.2.1. A Reliable and Efficient National Transport Network Roads Sub-Sector

Over the last decade, Government has prioritized transport infrastructure as a critical component for driving Uganda's economic and social development. Government has been upgrading numerous gravel national roads to bitumen standard. It has also been maintaining (rehabilitation and reconstruction) a number of national, districts, urban and community access roads. The share of the unpaved National road network in fair to good condition increased from 64 per cent in 2011 to 70 per cent in 2015/16 while that of paved roads improved from 74 per cent in 2011 to 80 per cent in FY 2015/16 with a medium term target of 85 per cent[49].

Government intends to improve the condition of Urban Unpaved Roads in fair to good condition to 45 per cent and 50 per cent in the FY 2016/17 and the medium term respectively. The proportion of paved urban road in fair to good condition is projected at 74 per cent in FY 2016/17 and at 80 per cent in the medium term, while the proportion of district roads in fair to good condition is projected to reach 70 per cent in FY 2016/17 and 75 per cent in the medium term compared to 65 per cent in 2011 as indicated in Table 6.5.

[49] National Budget Framework Paper FY 2016/17

Table 6.5: Road Network in Good Condition

Service Outcome Indicator	Performance	
	Baseline	Target: FY 16/17
Proportion of unpaved urban roads in fair to good condition	44 (2012)	45
Proportion of paved urban roads in fair to good condition	61 (2012)	74
Proportion of National unpaved roads in fair to good condition	64 (2011)	75
Proportion of National paved roads in fair to good condition	74 (2011)	85
Proportion of district roads in fair to good condition	65 (2011)	70

Source: National Budget Framework Paper, FY 2016/17

Within the specific context of FY 2015/16, Government undertook to implement the following measures:

a) Address the challenge of the maintenance of road equipment by detailing and enforcing operational procedures for equipment management: Guidelines on the use and management of equipment were issued to Local Governments with respect to the road equipment that was imported from China; Uganda Road Fund allocated funds for equipment maintenance to the designated agencies; and the Ministry supported the 3 regional mechanical workshops to undertake major repairs for the district road equipment. Inadequate resources however, continue to stifle road equipment maintenance.

b) Establish a road reserve protection unit comprising of Police and UNRA officials to patrol and demolish structures set up in road reserve, gazette the road reserves, freeze any future development in the reserves and install mark posts to demarcate the road reserves.15 roads were gazzetted. Titles were acquired for 2 roads and process for 30 road titles is on-going.

c) Enforce zero tolerance for corruption at weighbridges by dismissing and prosecuting corrupt officials manning weighbridges. A commission of inquiry into the mismanagement of UNRA was instituted by H.E the President and its report finalized and handed over to Government in May 2016 for appropriate action. The restructuring process of UNRA is on-going.

d) Amend the law to make it more punitive to transporters who overload. The provisions for axel load control in the Traffic and Road Safety Act 1998 were moved to the draft Roads Bill. The Roads Bill now provides for punitive fines to overloaded offenders. The provisions are in line with the EAC Vehicle Load Control Act 2013. The Roads Bill will be discussed in Cabinet and tabled to Parliament in FY 2016/17.

e) Issue a statutory instrument banning the transporting of wet sand. The statutory instrument was issued and is being enforced by UNRA and Uganda Police

With regard to implementation of road projects, Government committed to:

a) Complete construction of a total of 16 road projects,
b) Continue construction of 18 road projects,
c) Commence construction of 28 road projects,
d) Commence procurement of contractors for 6 road projects,
e) Carry out feasibility studies and conduct designs for 26 road projects,
f) Construct 23 strategic bridges, and to
g) Complete procurement of construction of 12 strategic bridges

Table 6.6: Construction of Roads and Bridges

	ROAD NAME	PERFORMANCE: Physical Progress (End Feb 2016)	
		Completion Status	**Target**
A	**Complete Construction of the Following Roads:**		
	Atiak-Nimule (35km)	87.55%	99.44%
	Maracha and Koboko town roads(6.9km)	4.60%	4.80%
	Mvara-Ediofe-Cathedral road in Arua Municipaility(10.1km)		
	Kamwenge-Fortportal (65km)	56%	100%
	Kafu-Kiryandongo(43km)	Substantially Completed	
	Bundibugyo Town roads(6km)	Substantially Completed	
	Rwentobo-Kabala-Katuna road(65km)	Substantially Completed	
	Ishaka-Kagamba (35km)	Substantially Completed	
	Kabale Town road(2.3km)	Substantially Completed	
	Moroto-Nakapiripit(92km)	Under procurement	
	Masaka-Nyendo(8km)	Contract Awarded	Contract pending: No funds in FY16/17
	Seeta-Namugongo (7.2km)	Works completed	
	Kyaliwajala-Kira(3.5km)	Works completed	
	Naalya-Kyaliwajala(2.5km)	Works completed	
	Namugongo ring road(1.8km) and Shrine Access(1.8km)	Works completed	
	Nakasongola road(2km)	Contract signed	10% works completed
B	**Continue Construction Works on the Following Roads:**		
	Kampala-Entebbe express way with a spur to Munyonyo (51km)	58.76%	68.64%
	Mpigi-Kanoni(65km)	33.25%	68.99%
	Kampala Northern by-pass(17km)	21.09%	37.06%

	ROAD NAME	PERFORMANCE: Physical Progress (End Feb 2016)	
		Completion Status	Target
	Kanoni-Sembabule-Villa Maria (110km)	23.96%	33.98%
	Mukono-Katosi/Kisoga-Nyenga(74km)		
	Mukono-Kayunga-Njeru (94km)	23.02%	23.24%
	Pakwach-Nebbi (54km)	44%	68%
	Karuma-Kamdini	99%	93%
	Kamdini-Gulu(65km) ;Olwiyo(Anaka)-Gulu (70km)	111% ;12.81%	96% ; 31.26%
	Gulu-Acholibur(77km)	No Status	
	Acholibur-Kitgum-Musingo border (86km)	No Status	
	Lira-Akia & Lira Railway & Army Barracks Accesses (12km)		
	Kiryandongo-Karuma	99%	93%
	Mbarara by-pass (40km)	58.30%	92.60%
	Ntungamo-Mirama Hills(37km)	47.25%	60.55%
	Musita-Mayuge-Lumino-Busia/Majanji (104km)	0.13%	40.63%
	Namunsi-Sironko-Muyembe (32km)	6%	27%
	Iganga-Kaliro(32km)	29.70%	100%
C	Commence Construction of the Following Roads:		
	Trinyi-Pallisa-Kumi/Pallisa-Kamonkolli (111km)	Bids were invited	Contract awarded
	Mbale-Bubulo-Lwakhakha road(45km)	Contract awarded	Contract signed
	Nakalama-Tirinyi-Mbale(101km)	2.20%	33%

	ROAD NAME	PERFORMANCE: Physical Progress (End Feb 2016)	
		Completion Status	**Target**
	Mbale-Nkokonjeru(21km)	Procurement cancelled because of high bid prices	
	Soroti-Arapai Railway Station (10km)	Procurement cancelled – to be handled under Soroti – Moroto upgrading project	
	Soroti State lodge road (2km)		
	Kamuli and Jinja town roads(22.2km)	Contract awarded	Contract pending signature due to lack of funds
	Ngora town road (2km)	Procurement cancelled because of inadequate budget	
	Mityana-Mubende(89km)		
	Kibuye-Entebbe Airport (37km)		
	Kampala-Mukono(21km)		
	Nansana-Busunju(47km)	22.50%	56%
	Masaka-Bukakata (41km)	Contract awarded	Contract signed
	Luuka-Kalangala(60km) phase 2	Contract for design consultant awarded.	Contract signed
	Fort Portal-Kyenjojo (50km)	Contractor mobilizing	Works commenced
	Fort Portal-Hima (55km)	Evaluation of bids	Contract signed
	Hima-Katunguru (58km)	Contract signed	Mobilization completed
	Hoima-Butiaba-Wanseko (111km)	Evaluation of bids completed	Contracts signed
	Bulima-Kabwoya(65km)	Commenced	10%
	Kabwoya-Kyenjojo (105km)	Commenced	5%
	Mubende-Kibale-Kagadi-Ndaiga(142km);	Commenced	Draft design
	Kigumba-Masindi-Bulima (69km) in western Uganda.	Contract awarded	Contract signed
	Rukungiri-Kihihi-Ishasha/Kanungu (78km)	Contract awarded	Contract signed
	Ishaka-Rugazi-Katunguru (55km);	Evaluating bids	Contract signed b
	Kabale-Bunyonyi Lake road (8km) in South Western Uganda	No budget	

	ROAD NAME	PERFORMANCE: Physical Progress (End Feb 2016)	
		Completion Status	**Target**
	Karenga-South Sudan border (44km) in Northern Uganda	No budget	
	Soroti-Katakwi-Moroto-Lokitanyala (208km)	Contracts awarded First Lot 1 contract signed	Mobilization by contractor
	Muyembe-Nakapiripirit (92km);	Bids invited	Contract awarded
D	**Commence procurement of contractors to undertake the following roads:**		
	Tororo-Mbale-Soroti maintenance and Lira-Kamdini construction and maintenance (all together 341km) with support from the World Bank (WB);	Evaluation of bids completed; report with WB.	Contract awarded
	Two Kampala Flyovers and road upgrading project with assistance from the Japanese Government (JICA);	Draft Design	Tendered works
	Kabwoya-Buhuka(43km) and Karugutu-Ntoroko road (55km) with assistance from the UK Government;	Loan being processed	Loan secured
	Rwenkunye-Masindi Port-Apac-Lira-Acholibur(250km) under IDB funding;	Design review ongoing	Draft design
	Kapchorwa-Suam road funded by African Development Bank;	Advance procurement commenced	Bids invited
	Kampala –Jinja expressway (77km) under the Public Private Partnership (PPP) arrangement.	Finalizing structuring of the project	Updating of EIA report
E	**Carry out feasibility studies and conduct designs on the following roads;**		
	Luwero-Butalangu-Ngoma(83km)	Design ongoing	Draft design
	Lusalira-Kasmbya-Nkonge-Sembabule (97km)	Design ongoing	Draft design
	Kanoni-Misingi-Mityana (61km)	Design contract awarded	Design Contract signed
	Bombo-Ndejje-Kalasa(19km)		
	Kampala-Bombo expressway (35km)	Design ongoing	Draft design
	Kampala-Mpigi expressway (21km)	Design completed	Tender for supervision
	Nakasero-Northern by-pass express route	Contract awarded	Contract signed
	Seeta-Kyaliwajjala-Matugga-Wakiso-Buloba-Nsangi road	Contract signed	Services commenced
	Najjanankumbi-Busabala road	Design contract awarded	
	Nambole-Namilyango road	Design ongoing	Draft design
	Karugutu-Ntoroko road(55km)	Design Contracts awarded	Contracts signed
	Muhororo-Ndaiga road (31km)		

	ROAD NAME	PERFORMANCE: Physical Progress (End Feb 2016)	
		Completion Status	**Target**
	Kyenjojo (Kahunge)- Nyarukoma-Kigarale-Rwamwanja (34km)		
	Kabwohe-Bwizibwera/Nsika-Ibanda-Kabujogera-Masyoro- Rwenjaza / Kyambura (85km)	Design ongoing	Draft design
	Rwamwanja-Kiruhura (34km)	Contracts awarded	Contracts signed
	Hamurwa-Kerere-Kanungu/Buleme-Buhoma-Butogota-Hamayanja-Ifasha-Ikumba (149km)		
	Ishasha-Katunguru (88km)		
	Kisoro-Mgahinga gate (14km)		
	Kisoro-Rubuguli-Muko (48km)		
	Muhanga-Kisiizi-Rwashamaire (50km)		
	Nabumali-Butaleja-Namutumba (90km)		
	Magale-Bumbo-Lwakhakha road(14km); Kumi-Ngora-Serere-Kagwara/Soroti (75km)		
	Soroti-Katakwi-Moroto,Mayuge-Mbaale-Nakivumbi-Bugiri-Namayingo-Lugala (90km)	Evaluation of proposals ongoing	Contracts awarded
	Busia-Tororo (90km)		
	Simu-Kamu-Bulago-Masisa (with a loop to Bumasobo in Buyaga) and Bubulo-Bududa circular road (28km)		
	Atiak-Adjumani-Afoji,Goli-Paidha-Zombo-Warr-Arua (59km)		
	Kitgum-Kapedo road.		
	BRIDGES		
F	**Construct the following strategic bridges;**		
	Second Nile Bridge at Jinja	21.02%	48.16%
	Pakwala,Nyacyara	Substantially Completed	
	Goli, Nyagak-3 (Nebbi)	75%	Completed
	Enyau-3 and Alla (Arua)	Substantially Completed	
	Apak bridge on Lira-Moroto road	75%	Completed
	Ntungwe Bridge on Ishasha-Katunguru road (Kanungu)	Substantially Completed	
	Mitano Bridge Rukungiri-Kanungu road	Substantially Completed	
	Kabaale(linking Kyankwanzi to Ngoma in Nakaseke)	30% complete	65% completed
	Kasozi (Lugogo) Bridge (Linking Ngoma-Buruli)	Design ongoing	Tendering

	ROAD NAME	PERFORMANCE: Physical Progress (End Feb 2016)	
		Completion Status	**Target**
	Nalakasi Bridge on Ariamoi-Kotido-Kaabong-Kapedo road	Evaluation of bids	Contract signed
	Lopei bridge on Moroto-Ariamoi-Kotido road	Evaluation of Bids	Contract signed
	Nyamugasani bridge on Kinyamaseke-Kisinga-Kyarumba-Kibirizi road	Commenced	20% completed
	Maliba-Nkenda bridge on Bugoye-Nyakalingijo road in Kasese	Commenced	20% completed
	Ruboni bridge which provides access to Mt Mageritta tourist site in Kasese	Commenced	20% completed
	Cido bridge on Nebbi-Goli,Nebbi district	25%	50% completed
	Leresi bridge on Butaleja-Leresi-Budaka road	Commenced	40% completed
	Nyaliti Bridge on Kapchorwa-Suam road	Commenced	40% completed
	Ora bridge on Okokko-Anyiribu road in Arua	Evaluation of Bids	Contract signed
	Aji bridge on Ullepi Offaka-Nyiribu road in Arua	Evaluation of Bids	Contract signed
	Kangole bridge on Katakwi-Moroto road	To be constructed under upgrading project	
	Seretiyo on Kapchorwa-Suam road	Commenced	40% completed
	Kaabong bridge	Evaluation of Bids	Contract signed
	Design of Kiakia,Ora, Mutukula,Semiliki and Murungo bridges	Procuring design consultants	Proposals invited
	Kabuhuuna bridge on Nguse river Kibaale District	Not for UNRA	
G	**Complete Procurement of Construction of the Following Strategic Bridges**		
	Ora 2 bridge on Pakwach-Inde-Ocoko road	Bid evaluation	
	Ora 1 bridge,Awa bridge and Olemika Bridge on Pakwach-Inde-Ocoko road	Bid evaluation	
	Nyakambu bridge on Kabwohe-Bwizibwera road	Bid evaluation	
	Koch bridge on Keri-Midigo-Kerwa road	Bid evaluation	
	Osu bridge on Arua-Biliafe-Otrevu road	Bid evaluation	
	Odrua bridge on Arua-Vurra Custon-Paidha Goli road	Bid evaluation	
	Nariamabune bridge on Ariamoi-Kotido-Kabong-Kapedo road	Bid evaluation	
	Malaba 2 bridge, Malaba 3 bridge, Okane bridge and Halukada bridge all on Tororo-Busia road	Bid evaluation	

	ROAD NAME	PERFORMANCE: Physical Progress (End Feb 2016)	
		Completion Status	Target
	Maziba (Omukabaare) bridge on old Kabale road(Kigata –Kabunyonyi-Nyakigugwe) road	Bid evaluation	
	Bridge on Kagandi (Kaku) Natete-Busanza-Mpaka road, Kiruruma bridge on Katojo-Kihihi road	Bid evaluation	
	Dungulwa bridge,Rwembyo bridge and Kajwenge bridge all on Kinyamaseke-Kisinga-Kyarumba-Kibirizi	Bid evaluation	
	Kamira bridge on Kabwohe-Bwizibwera road.	Bid evaluation	

Source: UNRA (May, 2016)

While resources will continue to be provided to facilitate the completion of the ongoing projects, Government will prioritise proper maintenance and sustainability of completed road projects. Government has accordingly prioritised a number of road projects totaling more than 480 KMs for periodic maintenance as summarised in the Tables 6.7 and 6.8 below.

Table 6.7: Periodic Maintenance - Regravelling of Unpaved Roads

Road	Length (Km)	Actual Progress as at March 2016 (%)
Masodde-Nkooko	38	88
Nkooko-Nalweyo	33	92
Kibuuku-Nyabushozi (14km) & Kahunge-Bisozi-Rwamwanja (0-34km)	48	98
Rwamwanja-Mbuza-Rweitengya-Kihura (34-68)	34	95.7
Ihungu-Kinjubwa-Bulyamusenyu	42	99.8
Kakumiro-Kikwaya (0-44)	44	98
Kikwaya-Kafu (44-78)	34	98
Nsiika - Bihanga - Katerera	44	100
Kyambura - Katerera - Buhindagye - Kabujogera - Mahyoro Landing site	57	100
Nyakabirizi - Burere - Nsiika	45	100
Ruti - Mwizi - Kabuyanda - Kikagati	67	100
TOTAL	**486**	

Source: UNRA, Update on Road Maintenance (March 2016)

Procurement for road projects totaling 1,461 km under periodic maintenance was completed in FY 2015/16 and Government has prioritized these projects for completion in FY 2016/17 (Table 6.8). In addition to the above concluded procurements, Government initiated procurement for a number of projects in FY 2015/16 which have also been prioritized in the budget for FY 2016/17.

Table 6.8: Periodic Maintenance (Grading and Regravelling) - Procurement Initiated.

Road Project	KMs	Road Project	KMs
Aromo - Agweng	17	Pader-Kalongo-Paimol	46
Ogur - Apala	17	Ngomoromo-Nymur-Bibia (0-36)	36
Kaliro-Namwiwa	23	Ngomoromo-Nymur-Bibia (36-72)	36
Bulimba-Namwiwa-Saaka	27	Moyo-Obongi (0-28)	28
Kaliro-Nakiwoke-Irundu (0-26)	26	Moyo-Obongi (28-56)	28
Kaliro-Nakiwoke-Irundu (26-52)	26	Pakele-Pabbo (0-32)	32
Nyakigumba-Katebwa (7km) & Ntandi-Kikyo (22km)	29	Pakele-Pabbo (32-63)	31
Kasisi-Kabata-Kyanga	30	Kasiso-Mazzi-Kalungi	57

Source: UNRA, Update on Road Maintenance, (March 2016)

Under District Urban and Community Access Roads (DUCAR), 35.1km, 25.3 and 54.33km of district roads had been fully graveled, spot graveled and compacted under Force Account. 20 and 80 percent of works at the Katuna and Busia One Stop Border Post (OSBP) road works respectively had also been completed by the same period.

In FY 2016/17, Government will tarmac a total of 400 km-equivalent of gravel national roads and reconstruct/rehabilitate 250 km-equivalent of old paved national roads. Specific works will include:

a) Construction works will continue across a total of 49 roads;
b) Contractors will be procured for a total of 6 roads;
c) A total of 27 road designs will be completed;
d) Capacity improvement will continue across 4 projects: Kampala-Bombo Expressway (35km) – preparation of the final design report will be completed; Kampala Flyover – designs will be completed; Nakasero-KNB VVIP Express Route (5km) – preparation of feasibility study and preliminary design will be undertaken; Kampala-Busungu Expressway (55km) – a design consultant will be procured
e) Construction of road infrastructure for delivery of oil (2 roads);
f) Construction of 66 selected bridges (phase 1)
g) Construction of 66 selected bridges (phase 2)
h) Completion of 18 bridge projects
i) National roads maintenance
j) Commence procurement for 4 pipeline projects: Kampala-Mpigi Expressway (35km) with AfDB funding; Kampala-Jinja (77km) and Kampala Southern Bypass (18km) as a PPP; Kabwoja-Buhuka road (43km) and Karugutu-Ntoronko (55kms) and Semilik Bridge

Rail Sub-Sector

Rail transport is key for the development of a country because it brings about large economies of scale, through moving many tons of freight or passengers at ago. It has been proven to be the best transport mode for conveying large volumes of bulky commodities or passengers at a relatively low cost[50]. Government is thus committed to improving the quality of the railway transport.

[50] Railway reform: A tool kit for improving rail sector performance. Adopted from http://www.ppiaf.org/sites/ppiaf.org/files/documents/toolkits/railways_toolkit/ch1_1_4.html

In FY 2015/16, Government's interventions in the rail sub-sector focused on two aspects: revitalizing the railway network in order to lower cost of freight especially for bulky commodities, and fast tracking the construction of the Standard Gauge Railway throughout Uganda. The following performance had been achieved against these aspects by the 3rd Quarter of FY 2015/16:

a) Construction of the railway Inland Container Depot at Mukono was completed and it will be fully operational by end of 2016,
b) RVR procured and delivered the first batch of 240 out of 480 enhanced capacity container flat wagons and rehabilitated three light service locomotives. The company runs 4 trips a day between Kampala and Namanve which is around 14km from the city centre. If embraced by people, this move is expected to reduce traffic in the city.
c) Preliminary engineering designs of the Eastern (Kampala-Malaba) line were completed,
d) Preliminary engineering design of the Western (Kampala-Mirama Hills-Kigali/Bihanga-Kasese-Mpondwe/ Muko) and the Northern (Tororo-Gulu-Nimule/Gulu-Pakwach-Arua-Vurra) lines commenced,
e) Feasibility studies for both the development of the Western route and Greater Kampala Light Rail Transit (LRT) system started,
f) Acquisition of land for the construction of the Eastern Route (Kampala-Malaba) gazette and acquisition process is on-going. 7, 837 acres of land for had been gazetted for construction of the Eastern Route by December 2015, and
g) A Project Management Unit for the SGR was formed and staffed accordingly.

In FY 2016/17, Government aims to:

a) Secure funding and commence construction of the Kampala-Malaba (Eastern) Standard Gauge Railway line
b) Revitalize the railway network in order to lower cost of freight especially for bulky commodities.
c) Fully launch the passenger train services in Kampala Metropolitan Area and extend the service further east and west of Kampala.

Air Sub-sector

Air transport has been found to provide very important economic benefits especially those related to improving the quality of life through broadening people's leisure and cultural experiences[51]. A number of economic benefits associated with air transport include; helping to improve living standards; promotes social inclusion as it provides transportation means in remote areas; contributes to sustainable development through facilitating tourism and trade and consequently generates economic growth, provides jobs, increases revenues from taxes, and fosters the conservation of protected areas and facilitates the delivery of emergency and humanitarian aid relief. For over a decade, Uganda's passenger and cargo statistics have been fluctuating as shown in Table 6.9 below. The total number of passengers passing through Entebbe International Airport decreased by 1 per cent from 1,464,004 in 2013 to 1,449,824 in 2014[52].

[51] ICAO, economic and social benefits of air transport
[52] UBOS, Statistical Abstract , 2015

This reduction consisted of a 0.8 per cent decline in international passenger arrivals from 1,438,546 to 1,427,035 and a 10.5 per cent decline in the number of domestic passengers from 25,458 to 22,789. The volume of cargo offloaded decreased by 5.0 per cent from 21,724 tonnes in 2013 to 20,644 tonnes in 2014 and the volume of cargo loaded also decreased by 5.2 from 33,982 tonnes in 2013 to 32,198 tonnes in 2014.

a)

Table 6.9: Cargo Traffic Statistics (Tonnes), Entebbe International airport

Year	2005/6	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Total Cargo	51,954	55,862	64,943	54,710	51,213	46,665	53,250	57,366	54,119
% Growth	0.5	7.5	16.3	-15.8	-6.4	-8.9	14.1	7.7	-5.7

Source: CAA[53]

To sustain the growth and development that the country has witnessed in its air transport sector, Government undertook the following measures in FY 2015/16:

a) Upgrade Entebbe International Airport as Uganda's principal international airport to improve the quality of operation and maintenance. A contract for the upgrade of Entebbe International Airport was signed in August 2015. The contractor is on site and 90 per cent camp site presence has been established.
b) Construct a new cargo center, new passenger terminal, strengthening runways and replacement of navigations aids. Under phase two of the on-going upgrade Entebbe Internal Airport, a new cargo center will be constructed, runway 12/13 rehabilitated and apron 1 and 2 strengthened and expanded.
c) Fast track several regional aerodromes and airport at Kabale (Hoima) to ease the development of the oil refinery. Watch towers, community access road and construction works of the perimeter fence at Kasese Airport were completed. Works for improvement of the following aerodromes carried out: Arua, Pakuba, Masindi, Kidepo, Moroto, Lira, Tororo, Jinja, Mbarara, Kisoro, Soroti and Gulu. A feasibility study Kabale airport was also conducted and sourcing for financing is on-going
d) A contract for procurement of a mobile ground lighting system for Soroti airport was finalised

Government also signed bilateral air service agreements with the Rwanda and South Sudan counterparts, and will continue to engage with the airline industry and other stakeholders to enhance competition and to reduce the cost of air travel within the region in line with the directive of the 13th Summit of the Northern Corridor Integration Projects.

In FY 2016/17, Government aims to:

a) Continue with rehabilitation of Entebbe International Airport (Phase 1). The annual targets are to: complete 90 per cent of the cargo centre complex; complete rehabilitation of runway 12/13 and associated taxiways; complete strengthening and expansion of Apron 1 as well as rehabilitation of Apron
b) Remodel and improve the existing passenger terminal building

[53] http://www.caa.co.ug/index.php?option=com_phocadownload&view=category&id=5%3AStatistics&Itemid=108

c) Provide technical support for the establishment of Kabaale (Hoima) International Airport
d) Complete training of fifteen cadet pilots, 7 course 26 and 14 flight operators at the East African Civil Aviation Academy (Soroti)
e) Carry out maintenance and operations of runways, apron and taxiways at Arua, Pakuba, Masindi, Kidepo, Moroto, Lira, Tororo, Jinja, Mbarara, Kisoro, Kasese, Soroti and Gulu aerodromes, and
f) Construct a perimeter fence (7.2Kms) and commence construction of a car park and access roads at Arua aerodrome

Service excellence; maintenance of aircrafts and buildings; and procurement of a Twin Engine for the EACAA to ensure that students always graduate in time and at a reduced cost of training from Entebbe Airport are the additional undertakings that Government has committed to in the short term.

Water Sub-sector

Total freight moving through the ports of the country is a major indicator of the significance of water transport within the wider transport network. Between June 2012 and June 2015, total freight on ferries as registered at Port Bell border post significantly decreased 45 per cent, from 106,315 to 58,899 tonnes[54]. Between June 2014 and June 2015 alone, total freight declined by about 38.7 per cent from 96,128 tonnes. To reverse this trend and ensure that the water transport plays its optimum role within the transport sector, Government undertook to do the following in FY 2015/16:

a) Improve the existing marine infrastructure so as to reduce the cost of transportation and increase connectivity. Design of landing sites at Buvuma, Bule and Gabba are underway. Preparation of the final report for the ESIA for development of a new inland Port at Bukasa was also completed
b) Increase the volume of passenger and cargo traffic by marine transport. An investment plan for interconnectivity of islands in Lake Victoria was formulated and is due for implementation.
c) Initiate a number of legislative interventions as measures to provide safe, secure and environmentally friendly inland water transport. Drafting Principles for an Inland Water Transport Bill were submitted to Cabinet.
d) Commission new ferries for Wanseko-Panyamur, Namasale-Lwampanga and Sigulu Islands (Bugiri district). Assembly of Wanseko-Panyimar Ferry (MV Albert Nile-1) was completed. Finalization of contract agreement for the Sigulu Islands ferry is awaiting Solicitor General's approval, and
e) Complete rehabilitation of Kiyindi ferry

In FY 2016/17, Government aims to:

a) Finalize a number of legislative interventions as measures to provide safe, secure and environmentally friendly inland water transport.
b) Improvement of the existing marine infrastructure so as to reduce the cost of transportation and increase connectivity

[54] The 11th Joint Transport Sector Review workshop presentation

c) Commission new ferries Amuru-Rhino Camp Ferry crossing, Lake Bisina Ferry Crossing, Lake Bunyonyi Ferry Project, Bukungu-Muntu Ferry
d) Rehabilitate the Old Bukakata Ferry

6.2.2 An Inclusive Construction Industry

Anecdotal evidence suggests that about 95 per cent of road contracts awarded by Uganda National Roads Authority are taken by foreign companies. Government aims to progressively turn this situation around in favour of local firms as part of its broader effort to link public investment and Private Sector Development. UNRA has plans to establish a construction unit and to review its procurement processes to accommodate local content in construction contracts.

With support from Development Partners, a number of initiatives are being implemented to facilitate and support local firms to become effective players in the transport sector in general and the roads subsector in particular. 438 contractors are currently benefiting from in-depth training in business skills, a new state-of-the-art facility set up to train equipment operators, access to challenge and guarantee[55] funds under the CrossRoads Programme. The Programme is also working with UNRA to set up and run a commercialized plant hire pool and to roll out a commercialized equipment management system for UNRA's equipment.

Energy Sector

Energy has generally been found to be vital to modern economies, more especially for industrial development, transport, infrastructure, information technology[56]. As Uganda progresses to graduate from a low to middle-income country by 2040, national demand for energy is bound to continue rising. Annual growth in demand for electricity for example, is currently estimated at over 10 per cent per annum[57]. Energy will therefore continue to be among the top priorities of Government.

Government's priorities in the energy sector over the medium term are to:

a) Increase electricity generation capacity and expansion of the transmission and distribution networks;
b) increase access to modern energy services through rural electrification and renewable energy development;
c) Promote and monitor petroleum exploration and development in order to increase the reserve base;
d) Develop petroleum refining, pipeline transportation, and bulk storage infrastructure.
e) Streamline petroleum supply and distribution;
f) Promote efficient utilisation of energy; and
g) Monitoring geo-tectonic disturbances and radioactive emissions

[55] Contractor have used the CrossRoads Programme Guarantee Fund to bid on Ushs 60 billion (approx USD 25 million) worth of contracts that they might otherwise not have been able to tender for. would , contractors can bid for contract worth
[56] The New Climate Economy Report 2016, adopted from http://2014.newclimateeconomy.report/energy/
[57] World Bank: https://energypedia.info/wiki/Uganda_Energy_Situation#cite_ref-23

6.2.3 Energy Security

To ensure that Uganda has a reliable and adequate supply of the energy it needs to meet its development aspirations, Government is continuing to invest in the necessary energy infrastructure to facilitate exploitation of the abundant renewable energy sources including hydropower, geothermal, and nuclear[58]. The aim is to increase power generation capacity from 850MW in 2013 to 2,500MW in 2020, and to ensure that the target for the required 41,738 Mega Watts by year 2040 is attained. Government also targets to increase per capita electricity consumption from 80 Kwh to 588kWh by 2020 and 3,668 kWh by 2040. Uganda's demand for electricity has been increasing with energy purchases by Uganda Electricity Transmission Company increasing by 5 percent from 3,040 GWh in 2013 to 3,203 GWh in 2014[59].

During FY 2016/17, Government will direct efforts towards accelerating the construction of the major HPPs of Karuma, Isimba and Ayago and mini-hydro power projects such as Muzizi and Nyagak HEPl as well as Power Sub-stations as detailed in Table 6.10 below.

Table 6.10: Implementation Status of Electricity Projects (FY 2015/16)

Energy Sector Programs	Current Status: March 2016
A) Generation Plan	
Completing construction of HPPs: Karuma 600MW; Isimba 183 MW; Ayago 840MW Mini-hydros: Kaakaka 7.2MW, NyagakIII 4.5 MW, Nengo Bridge 6.8 MW, Rwimi 9.6 MW, Waki 4.8 MW, Lubilia 5.4 MW, Siti 5 MW, Nyamwamba 14 MW Kikagati (16MW). Muzizi 44.7 MW, Nshungyezi 40 MW Achwa-Agago 88 MW, Mitaano 2.9 MW Muyembe, 3.1 MW, Kyambura 8.3 MW and Nyamabuye 2.2 MW. Muvumba 4.5MW, Maziba 1.0MW , Ndugutu 0.5MW, Ntono 9.2MW, Nkusi 4.8MW, Siti 21.5MW, Solar 20MW	**Karuma dam 600MW** is currently at about 27% of the works have been completed and project completion is still targeted during the FY 2018/19. **Isimba dam 183MW** under construction with overall construction works stands at 25% and the project is expected to be commissioned by August 2018 **Ayago 840MW**: The feasibility study for this project was accomplished and China Ghezouba Group Company and construction commences in FY 2016/17 Other mini-hydros are at different stages of construction include: achwa, muzizi, kikagati, nyagak, waki, ,rwimi, muvumbe,siti I&II, Nyamwamba
B) Increasing Generation Capacity	
Additional electricity generating capacity at Murchison Falls (700MW), Ariang (392MW), Uhuru (350MW), Kiba (300MW), and Albatros thermal plant (50MW. Exploration of another 300MW of electricity from the geo-thermal potential	The feasibility studies of these projects are underway with aerial and topographical surveys already accomplished. Geo-technical surveys are being carried out. The Environment and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) is being undertaken.

[58] The Second National Development Plan
[59] UBOS, Statistical abstract 2015

Energy Sector Programs	Current Status: March 2016
in the country. The Rwenzori region, (the Ebitagata) in the Katwe area has the potential to generate energy	
C) Transmission Plans: Completing Construction of the Following Transmission Projects	
I. Nkenda – Mputa – Hoima (132KV, 254km); II. Karuma – Kawanda (400KV, 264 km); III. Karuma – Olwiyo (132KV, 60km); IV. Karuma – Lira (132 KV, 80km); V. Karuma-Gulu (132KV, 70km) VI. Isimba interconnection (132KV, 40km). VII. Kawanda – Masaka (220KV, 142km); VIII. Kampala – Entebbe (132KV); IX. Mirama – Kabale (132 KV); X. Hoima Kafu (132 KV); XI. Lira – Gulu – Nebbi (132 KV); XII. Opuyo – Moroto (132KV, 200km); XIII. Tororo – Opuyo – Lira upgrade (132KV, 260km); XIV. and Mbarara – Nkenda (132KV, 160km) XV. Lira-Kitgum (132KV, 125km). XVI. Lira-Gulu-Agago 132kV XVII. Hoima – Kinyara -Kafu 220kV line; VIII. Masaka-Mbarara 220kV XIX. Hoima-Kinyara-Kafu 220Kv XX. Bulambuli(Atari)-Mbale Industrial area 132kv XXI. Nkenda-Mpondwe-Beni 220kv	Construction is on-going for the following Transmission Lines and associated substations with commissioning expected during the FY 2016/17: Bujagali switchyard upgrade to 220kV; Bujagali-Tororo 220kV, 127km line; Mbarara – Mirama 220kV, 66km line; Tororo – Opuyo – Lira 132kV, 260km line; Mbarara – Nkenda 132kV, 160km line; and Kawanda – Masaka 220kV, 137km line, and Nkenda-Fort Portal-Hoima 220kV, 226km line. Contracts have been signed for the construction of the following power transmission projects, Industrial Parks and associated substations, namely Namanve- South Industrial Park, 132kV transmission line (10km); Namanve-Luzira 132kV transmission line (31km); Mukono Industrial Park, 132kV transmission line (5km); Iganga Industrial Park, 132 kV double ciciurt transmission line (12km);Isimba- Bujagali Interconnection project 132kV, 41km line; Karuma Interconnection project, comprising of Karuma-Kawanda 400kV, 248.2km; Karuma –Olwiyo 400kV, 54.25km; and Karuma-Lira 132kV, 75.5km and associated substations.
The following sub-stations are being upgraded: Lugogo; Mutundwe; Queens Way; and Bujagali switchyard	Four new sub-stations to boost power supply to industrial parks are also being constructed namely: Namanve South, Luzira, Mukono, Iganga
D) Exploiting Alternative Energy Sources:	
Promoting the use of alternative sources of energy, including continuing to build the capacity needed to exploit nuclear energy using the locally available uranium deposits	Pre-feasibility studies for nuclear power development are on-going. Studies so far undertaken include: the study on integrating nuclear power into the generation capacity plan 2015 – 2040 and preliminary survey of potential areas. These studies identified Kyoga region as the most suitable region for nuclear power development.

Energy Sector Programs	Current Status: March 2016
E) Strengthening the Policy, Legal and Institutional Framework	
Review of the electricity act and related legislation is on going	

Source: MEMD

Oil and Gas also forms a major part of Uganda's energy mix. Government's commitments for the Oil and Gas sector in FY 2015/16 were to:

a) Commence detailed engineering studies for the Oil Refinery, following the selection of a Lead Investor on a Private – Public Partnership (PPP) basis. Documentation for the Lead Investor Consortium and GOU to constitute a Special Purpose Vehicle (the Refinery Company) to take forward engineering and financing aspects of the Project was finalised. Negotiations of the Project Agreements for the Refinery Project between GOU and the RT Global Resources led Consortium are scheduled for comclusion within FY 2015/16. A number of related developments also taken place. The Boards of the National Oil Company and that of the Petruluem Authority were inaugurated and have commenced their operations. The National content policy and strategy for Oil and Gas sector was finalised and is now in place. Government progressed with the first licensing round of oil fields by issueing bidding documents to 16 qualified applicants with the target of issuing new exploration licenses by mid-2016

b) Fast track infrastructure development for the commercialization of oil, including the development of an airport near the Oil Refinery project site at Hoima and also concretize the development of the Crude Oil Pipeline to the Indian Ocean and petroleum products pipelines.

   Acquisition for the 29 sq.km: Land for the Refinery Development has progressed with so far 97% of the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) who opted for cash compensation paid fully. For the affected persons who opted for physical resettlement, 533 acres of land was purchased in Kyakaboga parish, Buseruka sub-county, Hoima district for construction of resettlement houses and other social infrastructutre. The physical development plan for the resettlement land was completed and construction of the resettlement houses and other social infrastruture such as schools, health centers is on-going.

   Development of the Airport: The Master plan and the detailed designs for the airport were completed. Civil Aviation Authority will take forward the construction of the Airport. The airport is to be developed in the Albertine Graben, to be located at Kabaale in Hoima District, so as to facilitate delivery of equipment and transportation of personnel during the exploration and development phases of oil fields, construction of the oil refinery and other activities in the Graben.

   Development of Petroleum Pipelines: The studies for the development of the crude oil export pipeline have been completed with three pipeline routes evaluated; these include the Hoima-Lokichar-Lamu route, Hoima-Mombasa route, and Hoima-Tanga route. A final decision on the selected least cost route for transporting Uganda's crude oil to the East African Coast is expected by the end of May 2016.

A detailed routing study and Baseline Environmental survey for Hoima-Buloba multi-product pipeline (Utility Corridor); and the Resettlement Action Plan study for the Hoima-Buloba product pipeline are on-going.

Storage and Transportation of Petroleum Products: Under the Public Private Partnership arrangement, the 30 million litre Jinja Storage facility is operational and payment to Government of the concession fees as Non Tax Revenue commenced.

c) Continue the exploration and production of oil and other valuable minerals such as Iron Ore and Phosphates.

Geological Surveys: Government commenced on Uranium exploration in Ndale, Fort Portal and Rusekere volcanic fields (Fort Portal west uranium anomaly) and Rare Earth Elements (REE) exploration at Makutu-Buwaya radiometric anomaly in Eastern Uganda. Three Hundred Sixty Seven (367) samples were collected and analyzed. Geological studies have confirmed an area of 160km^2 in Kibito, Fortportal for further follow-up and detailed studies to establish the Uranium potential in the area.

Geothermal Energy Exploration and Development: Geothermal surface exploration is coming to an end at two promising area namely Kibiro and Buranga in Hoima and Bundiugyo districts respectively. Government is currently carrying out passive seismic surveys to obtain a passive seismic model of the area.

6.2.4 Universal Access to Modern Energy

One in every 5 Ugandan households now has access to electricity (20% household access). This number has more than doubled over the past decade, from 7.8 percent in 2002 to 20.4 percent in 2014, and household use of local paraffin candles reduced by nearly 20 per cent[60].

Connections to the national power grid are steadily growing. The total number of UMEME customers increased by 13 per cent between 2013 and 2014, and by 22 per cent between 2014 and 2015. According to UMEME's operational results for the year ending December 2015:

a) Customer numbers increased to 793,544 in 2015, marking the highest connection rate in Uganda's history
b) Out of the additional 142,971 customers registered in 2015, over 70,000 connections were attributed to the Output Based Aid (OBA) project funded by the Government of Uganda in partnership with the World Bank and KFW
c) Prepaid customers increased to 52.2 per cent of UMEME's total customer base as at 31 December 2015 compared to 25.5% as at 31 December 2014. The Company converted 87,354 customers to prepaid metering during the year
d) Energy losses for the year averaged 19.5 per cent compared to 21.3 per cent in 2014
e) Revenue collection for the period was 98.2 per cent compared to 99.1 per cent in 2014

[60] The National Population and Housing census , 2014

With regard to energy distribution, Government's undertaking in FY 2015/16 was to complete ongoing projects totaling 1,938 kms of medium voltage lines and 1,633 kms of low voltage distribution. Projects associated with these are due for completion within FY 2015/16. In FY 2016/17, works will commence on a total of over 8,000 kms of Medium Voltage and 4,000 kms of Low Voltage networks located in over 98 districts

Rural Electrification

Implementation of Rural Electrification Programme is progressing well. Out of the 112 districts in the country, 108 are now connected to the electricity grid. Over 150 rural electrification schemes have been implemented across 50 districts in FY 2015/16.

Table 6.11: Rural Electrification Proejcts

A) Grid-based rural electrification projects		
Lot	**Description**	**Completion Status**
Lot:1	Wakiso/Butambala/Mpigi/Mityana/Mubende	100% completion
Lot:2	Masaka /Sembabule/Rakai/Gomba/Kiruhura	100% completion
Lot:3	Nakasongola/Luwero/Nakaseke/Hoima	70% completion
Lot:4	Kayunga/Mukono/Jinja/Luuka/Kamuli	75% completion
Lot:5	Manafwa/Mbale/Tororo/Sironko/Butaleja/Budaka/ Bulambuli/Bududa	80% completion
Lot:6	Serere/Soroti/Pallisa/Kapckorwa/Kumi	100% completion
Lot:7	Mbarara/Sheeme/Bushenyi/Ibanda	90% completion
Lot:8	Ntugamo/Rukungiri/Kabale/Kanungu/Kisoro	60% completion
Lot:9	Bundibugyo/Kasese/Ruburizi	90% completion
Lot:10	Gulu/Kitgum/Pader/Otuke/Lira/Lamwo	100% completion
B) Solar-based Rural Electrification for Social Services		
In the mean time solar and off grid systems are also being rolled out to various areas for water pumping , health centres and schools		

Source: MEMD

While household access to electricity at National level is improving as discussed above, Uganda's population without access to electricity remains relatively high compared to its regional neighbours, with the problem being more pronounced in rural areas of the country (Table 6.12). Uganda's rural electrification rate was at 7 percent in 2013 which is 3 points lower than that of Ethiopia, but equal to that of Kenya. The country's rural electrification rate was however high than that of Tanzania and Rwanda.

Table 6.12: Electricity access for selected regional countries as of 2013

Region	Population without electricity millions	National electrification rate %	Urban electrification rate %	Rural electrification rate %
Burundi	10	5%	28%	2%
Ethiopia	71	24%	85%	10%
Kenya	35	20%	60%	7%
Rwanda	9	21%	67%	5%
Tanzania	37	24%	71%	4%
Uganda	32	15%	55%	7%

Source: WEO 2015 Electricity access database; accessed on 5 May 2016

Rural electrification accordingly remains a major priority in Government's investment agenda. Rural electrification has brought an increase in access to affordable modern sources of energy, more especially for low income earners. This is seen from the decline in household use of local paraffin candles noted above.

Government is focused on increasing the number of transmission lines under the Rural Electrification Programme. In FY 2016/17, priority will be on enhancing transmission of energy infrastructure with the aim of accelerating value addition through agro processing to enhance export growth. Government will continue with extension of the National electricity grid to the remaining district headquarters, rural growth centres and rural social infrastructure services like schools and health centres.

Works will commence to connect the districts of Nwoya, Kaboong and Kotido. Government of Uganda received a grant from Islamic Development Bank to undertake a feasibility study to connect Buvuma district to the national grid. The feasibility study is now underway and the report is expected at the beginning of FY 2016/17. Undertaking the above projects will bring to 100% coverage of district headquarters.

GoU and the German Development Cooperation signed a Euro 10 million (about Shs40b) grant in FY 2015/16 to finance the electrification programme for rural communities in the country, especially those located along existing power lines in rural and peri urban areas of the country. This will promote investments in medium and low-voltage electricity lines, transformers and household connections, and hence benefit private households, small-scale companies and public institutions such as schools and hospitals.

6.2.5 Affordable Energy

Uganda has made strides in improving household access to modern energy, but the cost of accessing it remains high (Table 6.13). Uganda's end user tariff for domestic consumers increased from Ushs 531.5 per kilowatt hour in 2015 to Ushs 651 in 2016. In order to cater for the country's poor, the life line tariff was not increased and remains at Ushs 150 per unit up to the first 15 kWh per month.

Table 6.13: Base Electricity End-user Tariffs

CATEGORY	2015				2016			
DOMESTIC CONSUMERS: CODE 10.1[61]								
Lifeline-first 15 units (Shs/kWh)	150.0				150			
Energy above 15 units (Shs/kWh)	531.5				651.0			
COMMERCIAL CONSUMERS:CODE 10.2[62]								
	Average	Peak	Shoulder	Off-Peak	Average	Peak	Shoulder	Off-Peak
Energy Charge(Shs/kWh)	484.6	602.5	485.1	484.6	587.0	164.2	542.2	322.1
MEDIUM INDUSTRIAL CONSUMERS: CODE 20[63]								
	Average	Peak	Shoulder	Off-Peak	Average	Peak	Shoulder	Off-Peak
Energy Charge(Shs/kWh)	461.6	570.1	461.9	314.5	544.9	704.4	542.2	322.1
LARGE INDUSTRIAL CONSUMERS:CODE 30[64]								
	Average	Peak	Shoulder	Off-Peak	Average	Peak	Shoulder	Off-Peak
Energy Charge(Shs/kWh)	315.6	383.5	316.4	233.0	369.4	488.0	375.7	233.1
STREET LIGHTING: CODE 50								
Energy Charge(Shs/kWh)	502.5				628.4			

Source: ERA, Statistics and Tariffs, May 2016

6.2.6 Green Growth

Efficient resource use is one of the tenets of green growth. In the context of the energy sector, this implies minimizing system inefficiencies that result into power loss as well as improving the energy mix in favour of renewal sources of energy. Climate change has been recognised globally to have adverse effects on the growth and development of economies, Uganda inclusive. The global rate of Green House Gas (GHG) emissions is increasing with adverse effects on the environment which could affect the sustainable development objectives enshrined in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable development. Like many countries, Uganda is at risk of increasing emissions, reduced forest cover, pollution due to oil and gas exploration with negative effects on the Country's wildlife and associated benefits from tourism.

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[61] Consumers metered at low voltage single phase and supplied at 240 volts
[62] Consumers metered at low voltage three phase with a load not exceeding 100 Amperes and supplied at 415 volts
[63] Medium industrial users taking power at low voltage 415Volts, with a maximum demand of up to 500kVA
[64] Large industrial users taking power at high voltage (11,0000 Volts or 33,000 Volts) with maximum demand of up to 10,000 kVA

As a result, Government with support from Development Partners is developing a holistic and inclusive Green Growth Development Strategy to address challenges associated with climate change. In FY 2015, Power Loss Reduction in the distribution network further reduced from 21.3% in 2014 to 19.1% by end of 2015. This was achieved through multiple investments including rolling out of enhanced automated meter reading system for industrial customers, rolling out of prepayment meters to domestic consumers, community engagements and public sensitization. Uganda also started implementing the Green Growth Pathways Project which aims to lay policy foundations for Green Growth in the country, through the Green Growth Development Strategy, Green Growth Implementation Roadmap, capacity building for policy makers, development of the Uganda Green City Development Roadmap/guidelines, and identifying green investment opportunities in Uganda. In FY 2016/17, Government will continue to focus on exploitation of Uganda's abundant renewable energy sources including hydropower and geothermal. This is meant to meet the target of increasing power generation capacity from 825MW in 2012 to 2,500MW by 2020[65]. This will be done through expanding the National electricity power grid network, through accelerating efforts on the major energy projects such as Karuma, Isimba and completion of other small energy projects, and promoting energy efficiency and use of alternative sources of energy such as solar, wind and bio energy.

Information and Communication Technology

ICT has proven to be an important facilitator of Uganda's development. Both the formal and informal sectors of Uganda's economy have experienced benefits associated with developments in the ICT sector with poor people enjoying increased income, improved education and training, access to job opportunities and family connections, enterprise development among other benefits (PSR, 2014). Many of the key ICT industry performance indicators show continuity of the positive trend that Uganda's ICT sector has experienced in past years.

6.2.7 Inclusive ICT Opportunities

Table 6.14 summaries the main outcome indicators on inclusiveness of Uganda's ICT sector.

Table 6.14: Selected ICT outcome indicators

ICT Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Status: 2014*& 2015**	MT Forecast: 2016
Proportion of households with a radio (%)	30 (2008)	55*	75
Proportion of household with a TV (%)	12 (2011)	20*	20
National Tele-density (percentage number of fixed lines and mobile lines)	27 (2008)	64.3**	65
Proportion of population utilization postal services (no. of letter boxes) (%)	2 (2008)	0.5*	2
Proportion of households accessing internet (%)	1 (2011)	7*	4
Proportion of households accessing broadband internet (%)	1 (2012)	NA	5

Source: MoICT, Policy Statement FY 2016/17; UBoS (2016); UCC (2015)
* Census Results: Statistics are for main source of information in the household
** UCC 3rd Quarter, 2015 Market Industry Report

[65] The second National Development Plan

Government is driving efforts to increase the role of ICT in improving service delivery. In FY2015/16, Government launched an eCitizen Portal - a one stop online centre for Government online services. Through the eCitizen Portal (ecitizen.go.ug), Government aims to enhance service delivery to citizens, non-citizens, businesses as well as G2G services (Intra-MDA Services). More than 20 MDAs and their eservices already feature on the Portal.

In FY 2016/17, Government will focus on improving access to efficient and affordable ICT services with a view to lowering the cost of doing business. Specifically, interventions in that regard will include; Construction of an ICT Park; Finalization of the analogue to digital migration; and Completion of the third phase of the National Backbone Infrastructure. As a result of public investments in the first and second phases of the NBI/EGI project, the average cost of internet bandwidth to Government has dropped from US$ 600 per Mbps to US$ 300 for all entities connected to the NBI saving the country US$ 1.9 million annually (NITA-U, 2016). These savings are set to increase to a total of US$ 5.2 per annum with the connection of an additional 60 MDAs over the medium term.

NITA-U has already commenced implementation of the 3rd phase of the National Data Transmission Backbone Infrastructure and e-Government Infrastructure Project (NBI/EGI). The 3rd phase of the NBI will provide for an alternative route to the undersea cables; complete the NBI ring around the country; and connect the border town of Katuna.

6.2.8 Innovative ICT Opportunities

Uganda's ICT opportunities need to be upgraded to improve competitiveness of the economy. Uganda still ranks low in its use of ICT to boost economic competitiveness as measured by the Networked Readiness Index[66]. The country was ranked 110th out of 148 countries and 115 out of 144 countries in 2013 and 2014 respectively with a constant value score of 3.3 in both years, while it ranked 116th in 2015 with a value score of 3.2[67].

Government through the National Information Technology Authority (NITA), Private Sector Associations, selected Ugandan SMEs and United Nations International Trade Centre (ITC) with the support of the Netherlands Government have developed and validated an "IT & ITES Export sector plan". The plan provides measures that have been identified as being critical for enhancing the export competitiveness of Ugandan IT & ITES companies across regional and international markets. Over the duration of the IT & ITES Export Plan, Government aims to focus on developing a pool of young talent, with emphasis on closing the gender gap and a conducive environment for the development of the IT & ITES industry. Under the plan, the export capabilities of SMEs will be developed and target markets identified. The SMEs to be targeted include companies engaged in IT products and services, and those that are using IT as an enabler of services, such as those that operate as call centres, data entry, research, publishing and transcription among others.

[66] Measures on a scale from 1 (worst) to 7 (best), the performance of 143 economies in leveraging information and communications technologies to boost competitiveness and well-being, adapted from https://widgets.weforum.org/gitr2015/

[67] World Economic Forum: The Global Information Technology Report, 2015

In addition, UCC and MoICT held a consultative workshop on spectrum Management Policy that is aimed at realising cost savings for Government through reducing the cost of licenses and applications and therefore promote e-government. In that regard, Government through NITA-U signed a Master Business Agreement (MBSA) with Microsoft in FY 2015/16. Six (6) MDAs have been enrolled and are using software licenses from Microsoft Business and Services. Key among the MDAs include; Uganda Business and Technical Examinations Board (UBTEB); Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (MoFPED); Uganda Electricity Transmission Company Limited (UETCL) and Uganda Coffee Development Authority (UCDA). The development has brought the total number of MDAs that have so far signed the MoUs to eleven.

In FY 2016/17, Government through NITA-U will strengthen the policy, legal and regulatory environment for IT development in the country through gap analysis, development of priority policies and strategies and enactment of priority laws, regulations and standards.

6.2.9 Cyber Security and Privacy

Increasingly, the uptake of Information and Communications Technology (ICT) has come with benefits and challenges that are greatly impacting on the way people live across the globe. Key among the challenges is concerned with cyber security and privacy. In its planning and budgeting strategies, Government is taking into account the need to protect digital assets against increasing cyber threats. In FY 2015/16, Uganda signed an MoU on Cyber Security with Rwanda and Kenya.

6.2.10 A dynamic ICT Legal and Regularly Framework

A legal and regulatory framework for ICT is a very important enabler for the development of the entire sector in the country. Implementation of a supporting legal and regulatory framework that creates a conducive environment promotes public confidence and ensures stability, transparency, competition, investment, innovation, and growth across the entire in the sector[68]. With the aim to protecting consumers from sub-standard IT products and services, while improving competitiveness globally, Government through NITA-U developed and obtained approval of the IT certification framework in FY 2015/16.

Water for Production

Government has continued to focus on expanding storage capacity of Water for Production (WfP) as a measure to increase production and productivity. The second NDP II target is to increase access in the cattle corridor from the current 50 per cent to 70 per cent and those outside the cattle corridor from 20 per cent to 30 per cent.

6.2.5 Limited Reliance on Rain-fed Agriculture

High dependence on rain-fed agriculture[69] has been identified as one of the major challenges that are hampering agricultural productivity in Uganda[70]. Government is accordingly working on reducing the country's reliance on rain-fed agriculture. Over the last two years, Government has constructed over 250 valley tanks in various parts of the country through making use of the heavy earth moving equipment available from the Agriculture Engineering Unit in Namalere;

[68] ICT Regulatory toolkit, legal and regulatory framework, www.ictregulationtoolkit.org downloaded Wednesday, May 11, 2016
[69] **Farming** practices that rely on rainfall for water
[70] Policy Statement for the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries FY 2016/17

In FY 2015/16, the following specific undertakings were implemented:

a) *Dams*: Construction of Andibo dam in Nebbi district reached 93.8 per cent completion and that of Ongole dam in Katakwi district 60 per cent.
a) *Valley tanks*: Four valley tanks were excavated and earth works completed in Gomba district under Kisozi Livelihood Improvement Project; 17 valley tanks were constructed (4 in Gomba district each with 10,000m^3; 4 in Kyankwanzi district each with a capacity of 5,000m^3; 3 in Nakaseke district each with a capacity of 2,000m^3; 1 in Lyantonde district with a capacity 2,400m^3; 5 in Kiruhura district of which 4 had a capacity of 8,000m^3 each and the 5th a capacity of 2,400m^3); 10 valley tanks as completed in Kaabong, Abim and Nakapiripirit districts in conjunction with Office of the Prime Minister.
b) *Irrigation Schemes*: Rehabilitation of Olweny Irrigation Scheme in Lira district progressed to 67% completion level.

In FY 2016/17, Government will embark on the following measures to continue reducing the country's reliance on rain-fed agriculture:

a) Increasing water for agricultural production at farm level through direct public project support and promoting Public Private Partnerships (PPPs). This will involve setting up medium to large community irrigation schemes; starting with support to rice farmers in Bugiri and Iganga districts.
b) Completing the designing of small scale irrigation projects on various river systems, starting with Central and Eastern Uganda, with support from the Japanese Government (JICA).
c) Continue to subsidise the construction of small scale on-farm valley tanks and valley dams for various farmers in water stricken areas and in FMD prone districts to avoid unnecessary movement of animals during the dry season.

With increased emphasis on WfP infrastructure under the Agriculture Sector Support Programme (ASSP), Government negotiated loans with IDA and IDB to boost investment in crop based irrigation. Once the loan becomes effective in FY 2016/17, the activities supported by the IDB loan will commence in Bugiri district. The activities mainly focus on the construction of irrigation schemes to support rice growing. In addition, Government is increasing capacity for water for livestock.

6.3 Wealth Creation and Employment

Improving household incomes and expanding the production base of the economy are at the heart of Uganda's socio-economic transformation agenda. With 69% of households still reporting agriculture as their main source of livelihood[71], raising productivity and profitability of agriculture remains vital for Uganda's economic development. As the bridge between Uganda's current large primary production base and her potential industrial base, agro-processing and its expansion in the short to medium term holds the key to raising household incomes, improving export earning and expanding non-farm employment opportunities.

[71] UBOS (2016), NPHC 2014

Within Government's expenditure framework, the sectors directly responsible for driving Government's wealth creation and employment agenda are agriculture; tourism and hospitality; trade and industry; and lands, housing and urban development. Table 6.15 below highlights the programme outcomes associated with each of these sectors. The following sub-sections, discuss the annual performance of these sectors against key indicators associated with their programme outcomes and the on-going public investments in them.

Table 6.15: Key Wealth Creation and Employment Programme Outcomes by Sector

MTEF Sectors	Programme Outcomes
Agriculture	• Higher incomes for agricultural households • Higher share of commercial farming households • Increased agricultural exports • Increased agricultural productivity • Greater institutional efficiency
Tourism and Hospitality Trade & Industry	• Positive international image • Positive trade balance • Better terms of trade • A strong industrial base • Trade Capacity (Ease of doing business)* • Low carbon industrial development
Lands, Housing and Urban Development	• Decent shelter • Security of land tenure • An efficient land market (Ease of doing business)* • Ease of mobility in GKMA urban centres Sustainable urbanization • Fiscal autonomy of urban LGs*

Source: NSI Framework, *Refine

Agriculture

The agriculture sector is a major employer in the economy. In FY 2014/15, 85 per cent of the labour force was employed in the Sector[72]– and the sector's share of GDP stood at 23.7 per cent of GDP (current prices) compared to 25.1 per cent[73] in FY2013/14

6.3.1 Higher Incomes for Agricultural Households

Returns to farming are influenced by multiple factors including access to agro markets, bulking and storage capacity, commodity demand from agro industries and enterprise selection[74]. A number of interventions implemented by Government in FY 2015/16 were aimed at improving these variables as discussed below:

a) **Supply of planting materials**: By December 2015, the acreage established under crop by enterprise was 343,166 against the annual target of 679,189 acres, a performance of 50.5%. The number of farmers supported with inputs by enterprise was 822,417 against the annual target of 717,515 farmers, a performance of 114.6%.

[72] OPM, GAPR FY 2014/15
[73] UBOS 2015 GDP Rebased data
[74] MFPED, Poverty Status Report (PSR) 2014

b) Operation Wealth Creation has so far procured and distributed improved planting materials as shown in Table 23 below. Operation Wealth Creation also procured and distributed livestock including; 188 heifers that were delivered to 9 DLGs to support 188 Households. In addition, 3,576 heifers were delivered to various District Local Governments (DLGs) under Letter of Credit for the FY 2014/15. Procurement of Artificial Insemination (AI) kits was also initiated. However, 50 AI kits were delivered to 50 DLGs under Letter of Credit for the FY 2014/15.[75]

Table 6.16: Planting Materials Distributed Under Operation Wealth Creation, FY 2015/16

Crop	Quantity	Districts	Households	Acreage
Maize seed	2,770.81 tons	103	1,108,324	277,081
Bean seed	2,233.75 tons	103	224,448	56,121.2
Soya Bean seed	164.22 tons	13	16,422	4,105.5
Rice seed	12 tons	4	960	480
Ground nut seed	44.73 tons	15	5,964	1,491
Apple seedlings	37,000 seedlings	6	370	92.5
Cassava cuttings	76,672 bags	62	43,8130	10,953.14
Banana suckers	291,111 Suckers	34	12,946	647
Irish potato	7,526 bags	28	-	-

Source: Semi Annual Budget Performance Report, FY15/16.

c) **Markets**: Government commenced implementation of the second phase of the Markets and Agriculture Trade Improvement Project (MATIP II) as a continuation of the first phase under which 7 urban markets were constructed. Under the second phase, Government will construct mini-storage facilities; provide five units of first level value addition equipment for cleaning, grading/sorting and de-stoning; establish quality control, management, grading, standardization systems and an additional 14 markets have also been identified for construction. The primary beneficiaries constitute about 20,000 registered vendors of which more than 60% are women. It is estimated that about 900,000 households (approximately 4.5 million people) within the catchment of the markets will benefit directly or indirectly from the project of which about 150,000 to 200,000 households will be headed by women.

d) **Commodity Storage and Bulking**: The current national commodity storage capacity is 550,000MT. Of this, grains occupy approximately 200,000MT against the current production of over 2 Million MT. It is projected that over the next 5 years, the private sector will establish up to 400,000 MT of grain handling and storage capacity with its own funds (approximately Ushs 780 billion). The Grain Council of Uganda began constructing grain silos countrywide to help in maintaining good grain standards. The silos are expected to be able to cater for approximately 200,000 kg of grain and are intended to serve close to 10,000 farmers. Construction of six silos in the districts of Nakaseke, Rakai, Kasese, Masindi, Gulu and Nwoya is due to be completed this year. The silos will be regional grain hubs with a concentration of producers and processors of grain and other service providers within the value chain for the grain. In the near future, such facilities will be linked to the National Network of Warehouse Receipt System Authority.

[75] MFPED 2016. Semi Annual Budget Performance Report FY15/16

This is to enable farmers who deposit their grains to receive a receipt that can be presented to a financial institution as collateral to get credit.

e) **Quality Control:** The use of low quality and fake inputs has been cited as one of the major reasons for the low agricultural productivity. It is estimated that about 30 per cent of the inputs in the market are fake, which has adversely hurt the output from the agricultural industry. Uganda Nation Bureau of Standards (UNBS) in collaboration with MAAIF launched the Electronic Verification System called the E-Tag in November, 2015. The E-tag enables consumers to verify whether the inputs are genuine or not by sending an SMS and getting an instant response at no cost. In addition, MAAIF issued 6,911 Phytosanitary Certificates after Inspection, 281 Form X (for Plant/Research materials of unknown health status), 619 Import Permits after Pest Risk Analysis (PRA), also registered 73 Agricultural Chemicals, 45 agrochemical dealers and their premises registered. A total of 15,409 MTs of cocoa beans for exports were also inspected for quality in 3-ware houses in Bundibugyo and 3 in Kampala.

In FY 2016/17, Government will:

a) Commence implementation of the Coffee 2020 strategy, with the goal of increasing National coffee production from 3 to 20 million 60-kg-bags. An addition of Ushs 40 billion has been provided to UCDA for this purpose. This brings the total budget for coffee seedlings in FY 2016/17 to Ushs 68 billion.

b) Support NAADS with establishment of 150,000 MT handling and storage capacity (district warehouses) in partnership with The Grain Council of Uganda (TGCU) at an expected cost of Ushs 90 billion out of which NAADS will contribute about 30 per cent. MTIC has a plan to establish up to 500,000MT handling and storage capacity in partnership with private sector.[76]

6.3.2 Higher Share of Commercial Farming Households

Of the 5.2 million farming households in the country in 2014, only 119,209 (2.3 per cent) were in commercial farming. In a bid to improve this situation, Government is intensifying its promotion of commercial agriculture by supporting stronger linkages between farmers and agro-industries as well as farmers and export markets. Measures to this effect in FY 2015/16 included:

a) Agriculture Finance: Credit to the agricultural sector continued to grow in 2014 with a percentage rise of 4.7 per cent from Ushs 837 billion in December 2013 to Ushs 876 billion in December 2014. The increase resulted from increases in lending for both production and processing, with lending for marketing following closely. In 2014, leasing for the acquisition of agricultural machinery contributed 1 percent of total agricultural lending, indicating a shift towards agricultural mechanization[77]

[76] MFPED 2015, Government Strategy for Investment and Export Development
[77] Agriculture Finance Year Book 2015

The Agricultural Credit Facility (ACF) also displayed tremendous improvement in FY 2014/15. Disbursements increased to Ushs 179.02 billion in June 2015 from Ushs 150.2 billion in June 2014. GoU contribution under ACF reached Ushs 88.22 billion by June 2015 from Ushs 73.9 billion in 2014. A total of 303 projects across the country have so benefited from the ACF and funds amounting to Ushs 12.57 billion have also been earmarked for a number of projects pending disbursement. The improved performance in the scheme is attributed to continued Government support, enhanced public awareness and increased participation of financial institutions from 11 in December 2010 to 16 in 2015. The share of private sector credit to the agricultural rose to 9.8 percent in June 2015 from 9.6 in June 2014, partly because of the disbursements from the scheme[78].

b) **Agro-Insurance:** Despite agriculture being the backbone of the economy, insurance companies have been reluctant to come up with products for Uganda's biggest employers. The insurance penetration in Uganda remains low at 0.86 percent in 2014. The Insurance Bill 2015 which was approved by Cabinet and is awaiting enactment by Parliament will provide a strong platform through which insurance penetration can be accelerated in the country. Insurance products for agricultural risks are offered by only 8 out of the 26 licensed insurers and the insurance covers three risks namely livestock/ animal and crop insurance, weather indexed cover[79]. Government has earmarked Shs 5 billion as a subsidy for agriculture insurance in FY 2016/17. The subsidy will help boost the uptake of agriculture insurance and save farmers from losses suffered in case of mainly weather disasters

6.3.3 Increased Agricultural Exports

In FY 2014/15, agricultural exports earned the country USD 1.44 billion. The total export value of principle agriculture products for the first two quarters of FY 2015/16 was USD 297.3 with a 7.0 per cent increase in Q2 (US 153.7million) over Q1 (US 143.6 million).[80] Aggressive marketing and raising commodity volumes, quality and standards are essential to improving this performance. As a strategy to support production in key crops, Government is focusing on giving support to farmers across the entire value chain. Particularly in value addition, this is very critical to be able to increase the value of exports.

In FY 2015/16, Government implemented a number of interventions in this direction:

a) The coffee and tea sub-sectors were supported through distribution of seedlings to farmers under OWC. UCDA through private nursery operators raised 65.8 million coffee seedlings, comprising 48 million Robusta and 17.8 million Arabica seedlings. A total of 61.054 million seedlings were distributed.
b) Government distributed a total of 114,699,191 tea seedlings to farmers in 16 District Local Governments
c) A total of 1,316 Mt of delinted and graded cotton planting seed were processed; out of which 1,256 Mt were supplied to farmers in 59 districts in Eastern, Northern, West Nile and Mid-West & Central and Western Regions.[81]

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[78] Bank of Uganda Annual Report FY 2014/15
[79] Annual Report 2014 – IRA

[80] UBOS (2016), Key Economic Indicators Q2 FY15/16
[81] MFPED 2016. Semi Annual Budget Performance Report FY15/16

d) There was a resumption of cotton marketing and construction of a cotton seed processing plant
e) UCDA promoted Uganda's coffee in 11 international events
f) 939 dairy premises were inspected together with 3,900 MT of cocoa for exports. Fisheries exports were also inspected and certified at exit borders and Entebbe airport.[82]

6.3.4 Increased Agricultural Productivity

Value added for the agriculture sector is estimated to have grown by 3.5 percent in the second quarter of FY 2015/16 compared to a growth of 1.8 percent (revised) in the first quarter. The main public services that impact of agricultural productivity include extension services, research and development, input supply, water for production, inputs and bulking and marketing infrastructure.

In FY 2015/16, Government implemented a range of interventions along these services:

a) Cabinet approved a National Fertilizer Policy
b) Ushs 10 billion was allocated for continued implementation of the Single Spine Extension System (SSES). Out of the 672 and 3,236 extension officers provided for under the SSES, 77 (13%) and 389 (12%) had been put in place by December 2015[83].
c) Four (4) production technologies were generated, 25 technological innovations were delivered to uptake pathways, 24 new varieties/ prototypes were submitted to the Variety Release Committee for release and 7 technological innovation platforms were established or supported.
d) Six (6) irrigation dams had been constructed in Karamoja sub region, 3 were rehabilitated and 6 feasibility studies were undertaken. Just about one per cent of land in Uganda is currently under irrigation.[84]

In FY 2016/17, Government will:

a) Accelerate implementation of the SSES. The wage budget for extension workers in LGs has been increased to Ushs 39.4 billion to cater for additional recruitments
b) Increasing water for agricultural production at farm level through direct public project support and promoting Public Private Partnerships (PPPs).
c) Undertake R&D to generate improved technologies.

6.3.5 Institutional Efficiency

As part of the wider effort to improve efficiency in the agriculture sector, Government continued implementation of the single spine extension system was undertaken with the establishment of the Directorate of Agricultural Extension Services at MAAIF Headquarters. The Ministry also finalized the National Agricultural Extension Policy 2016.

[82] MFPED 2016, Semi Annual Budget Performance Report FY15/16
[83] MAAIF (2016), MPS
[84] MFPED (2016), Semi Annual Budget performance report FY 2015/16

During FY 2016/17, Government will work on:

a) Enhancing implementation of the refined Agriculture Single Spine Extension System, which involves recruitment of extension workers at the district and sub county levels.
b) Approval of the Fertilizer policy and the Seed Policy,
c) Finalizing implementation guidelines for the Irrigation Policy,
d) Developing the mechanization policy,
e) Developing the Plant Variety Protection regulations,
f) Dissemination of the Plant Protection and Health Act , and
g) Operationalising the Agriculture Police Unit to support enforcement of laws regarding crop regulation, plant variety, seed regulation, animal movements, animal cruelty and promotion of a sustainable fisheries subsector

Tourism and Hospitality

Uganda's 2015 ranking in Travel and Tourism Competitiveness improved by two places from position number 116 in 2013 to 114 in 2015 out of a total of 141 economies. Improvement were specifically registered in safety and security; business environment; international openness; ICT readiness; culture resources and prioritizing of tourism. The specific areas where Uganda regressed in ranking are environmental stability; price competitiveness; natural resource; air and ground infrastructure; health and hygiene; human resource and labour market.

The World Travel and Tourism Council (WTTC) through its travel and tourism competitiveness index monitors four broad aspects that enables an economy to exploit its tourism value chain: a) enabling environment; b) travel and tourism policy and enabling conditions; c) infrastructure and d) natural and culture resources. The four aspects have 14 pillars that determine the competiveness of a country's tourism sector.

Table 6.17: Travel and Tourism Competitiveness Ranking for Uganda 2015

Pillars	2013 Ranking	2015 Ranking	Change
Travel and Tourism Competitiveness Index	116/141 Economies	114/141 Economies	+2
Enabling Environment			
Business environment	121	117	+4
Safety and Security	124	109	+15
Health and Hygiene	125	135	-10
Human resource and Labour Market	79	104	-30
ICT Readiness/infrastructure	124	118	+6
Travel and Tourism Policy and Enabling Conditions			
Prioritizing of Tourism and travel	109	103	+6
International Openness	80	72	+8
Price competitiveness	45	61	-16
Environmental Sustainability	51	80	-29
Infrastructure			
Air transport infrastructure	120	125	-5
Ground and port infrastructure	108	112	-4
Tourist service infrastructure	124	121	+3
Natural and Cultural Resources			
Natural resources	25	45	-20
Cultural resources and business travel	130	82	+48

Source: Travel & Tourism Competitiveness Report, 2015

6.3.6 Positive International Image

In order to enhance the visibility and image of Uganda as a favourite tourism destination, Government through the Competitiveness and Enterprise Development Project (CEDP) procured three International Public Relations Firms to promote and market Uganda tourism products in the growing global tourism and travel markets. This was planned at a cost of USD 1.5m. The companies will also, on behalf of Government, seek tourism investment in the markets of North America, United Kingdom, Ireland and German among other markets.

In order to enhance visibility, Government participated in a number of both regional and international events such as the Uganda North America Association (UNAA) convention in USA and the Birding niche product at the British Bird Watching expo among others with aim of attracting tourists. At the continental and regional level, government carried out tourism promotions in South Africa, Rwanda and Kenya, and in all the exhibitions, Uganda emerged best exhibitor and tourism board out of 106 exhibitors.

In FY 2015/16, Government's main interventions for boosting Uganda's tourism experience and international image included:

a) **Infrastructure Development**: Government completed the construction of Soroti and Kabale Museums and constructed a 24 km track from the top of the falls to Rubongo road to promote tourism in the southern section of Murchison falls national park.

In addition, it constructed warthog and ungulate enclosures and completed 80 percent of construction of modern gates at Kichumbanyobo within Murchison falls national park and at Kabaatoro Queen Elizabeth national park. Government received donation of road equipment from United States Agency for International Development (USAID) worth UGX 4.165 bn to maintain the road network of 1, 520 km of the protected areas.

b) **Expanding the National Product Offering**: The refurbishment of Namugongo Martyrs Shrine was completed in Q4 of the FY 2015/16, with a contribution from Government totalling UGX 5bn. Government developed 10 conversation education products for Lake Mburo conservation education centre and collected 70 artefacts from Fort Portal, Ankole, Kabale and Rukungi to beef up museum services. To boost tourism in the southern bank, in January, 2016, UWA trans-located 20 giraffes and maintained 66km and 35 foot bridges in the tourism zone. Renovated 2.7 km of buffalo wall in Mgahinga Gorilla National Park. Under publicity of cultural and religious heritage, Government continued to run adverts on different websites, Auto Magazine and media houses to promote tourism and its products. Uganda participated in different domestic, regional and international Exhibitions such as; the UN World Tourism expo in Medellin Colombia and Milan expo in Italy to promote and market the sector.

c) **Quality and Standards Assurance**: To promote tourism and standards in Hotels, Government in tandem with the East Africa Community criteria for Classification of Accommodation and restaurant establishments, developed a hotel and accommodation facilities classification plan. The plan is to enhance competition, improve hospitality services and check quality. In 2015, Government inspected 63 accommodation facilities, of which 29 qualified for hotel star rating. Out of the 29, 3 hotels were classified as five star hotels.

d) **Human Resource Development**: In order to increase skilling in the tourism sector, Government enrolled 190 students at Uganda Hotel and Tourism Training Institute (HTTI) to undertake research in the hospitality field. In addition, 136 students were enrolled at Uganda Wildlife Training Institute (UWTI) for industrial and paramilitary trainings. To further enhance skilling and competitiveness of the tourism sector, Government through the World Bank project (CEDP) will put up a new training and tourism hotel, classrooms, laboratories and dormitories in Jinja starting in the next FY 2016/17. It will also, upgrade and renovate the HTTI in Jinja.

As far as improving and diversifying natural tourism attractions are concerned, Government interventions in FY 2015/16 included:

e) **Conservation**: Government launched a Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) fund, Carbon Fund and Eco-Trust Endowment Fund that will be an incentive to encourage local communities to support conservation activities. A feasibility study was conducted to establish a Conservation Education Centre at Lake Mburo National Park. Furthermore, an area of 45 hectares degraded sections of Mount Elgon National Parks (MENP) was re-afforested by indigenous tree species.

f) **Recruitment**: Government recruited and deployed 226 rangers to all gazetted areas to increase community operations and response to animal problems.

In FY 2016/17, Government will focus on:

a) Reviewing the Wildlife Act;
b) Broadening and enhancing the Nile Adventure;
c) Conducting feasibility studies;
d) Zoning 6 International Golf Circuits;
e) Harmonizing Uganda's quality assurance program on grading and classification;
f) Branding and positioning personnel at entry points of the country;
g) Investing in tourism product enhancement and development;
h) Establishment of a cable car from Rwenzori park gate to Nyabitaba camp;
i) Development of a tourism master plan for Entebbe-Jinja Lake Victoria tourism circuit;
j) Establishment of one wildlife satellite centre at regional levels and;
k) Developing an investment profile and incentive regime

Trade and Industry

Uganda's share of regional and international trade and its performance over time is a key indicator of its competitiveness and sustainable development. Government is accordingly committed to strengthening the linkage between trade and development for job creation. Sustainable job creation is however dependent on an increased level of industrialization. Since a large share of Uganda's labour remains trapped in subsistence agriculture, Government will continue to direct efforts towards increasing exports, more especially through enhancing manufactures which are accounting for a growing share of the country's exports. It is within this context that Government has prioritised attainment of the outcomes discussed in the subsequent sections.

6.3.7 Positive Trade Balance

Uganda's trade deficit narrowed by USD 79.81 million in 2015 although its export performance slightly reduced during the same period due to the decline in demand of its commodities both in regional and international markets including COMESA and increased competition for products from other regions[85]. The reduction in trade deficit is attributed to reduction in imports. Despite the decline in exports, COMESA remains Uganda's lead export destination accounting for 52 per cent of all export earnings followed by the EU with 23 per cent, Asia at 8 per cent and the Middle East at 7 per cent. In 2014 Uganda's exports to COMESA totalled USD 1,221 million of which the EAC was USD 643.6 million, reflecting the gains of the EAC integration. It is further anticipated that with the recent membership to the COMESA Free Trade Area, there are better opportunities for Uganda's exports to the block.

Over the medium term, Government will continue to take advantage of its membership in regional integration blocs to access markets that guarantee her exports duty and quota free access. It will sustain on-going efforts to address impediments to Uganda's competitiveness and access to these markets which include low production and productivity, product counterfeits and low levels of value addition among others.

[85] MTIC

6.3.8 Better Terms of Trade

In 2015, both the price index of exports and imports declined. However, the price of exports relatively increased compared to imports at a ratio of 0.86 reflecting an increase in the demand of Ugandan exports in regional and international markets. This is a short term improvement that needs to be further boosted. Uganda still relies mainly on raw commodity exports with the contribution to total export earnings in FY 2014/15 from main commodities such as coffee at 15 per cent; tea 3 per cent; fish 5 per cent, oil re-export 5 per cent and base metals and products 5 per cent. Part of the challenge arises from the high informal cross board trade exports which stand at 16 per cent of total exports[86].

6.3.9 A Strong Industrial Base

Industrialization of the economy remains high on Government's development agenda. The share of industry in GDP stood at 20.4 per cent in FY 2014/15 and almost plateaued at this level over the NDP 1 period. Over the last decade, growth in the industrial sector occurred mainly on account of the construction sub-sector, rather than through investment in machinery and equipment, the essentials for industrial sector expansion and future economic growth.[87] The manufacturing sector which accounts for nearly half of the output from the industrial sector, is characterized by a large number of small scale producers who constitute up to 90 per cent of establishments in the sector. Goods manufactured in the country also have high import content, a reflection of low value addition. Production costs remain very high with most establishments characterized by under capacity utilization (50 per cent on average). Approximately 39 per cent of manufactured goods are of agro-processed nature. These are usually low value-added basic consumer goods in form of processed foods, beverages and tobacco, leaving only few capital goods industries in the country. Most exports are resource based (47 per cent in 2012), and 33 per cent of exports are high and medium technology products[88].

In FY 2015/16, Government focused on continued implementation of its industrial and business park development programme. Specifically, Government:

a) Finalised the Karamoja Industrial and Business Park master plan; constructed and commissioned two (2) Power lines at Kampala Business and Industrial Park (KIBP) in Namanve; attained a cumulative physical progress of 52 per cent on road construction within KIBP; and commissioned 5 firm sites in KIBP (Hansoms, Sino Watsons, MADA Hotels and Green Hedges)
b) Licensed 172 projects between July and December 2015. The highest number of these were registered under the manufacturing sector (43 per cent) and the agriculture sector (17 per cent)
c) Supported a number of industrial initiatives aimed at furthering value addition, namely: Arua juice processing plant; Kabale potato processing and research facility; Lira peanut processing and research centre; and Mbarara winery processing facility.

[86] MTIC (2016) Draft National Export Development Strategy
[87] AfDB (2014)
[88] AfDB (2014)

Government also sustained its mineral development programme during the course of FY 2015/16 through the following:

a) *Geological Surveys*: Government commenced on Uranium exploration in Ndale, Fort Portal and Rusekere volcanic fields (Fort Portal west uranium anomaly) and Rare Earth Elements (REE) exploration at Makutu-Buwaya radiometric anomaly in Eastern Uganda. Three Hundred Sixty Seven (367) samples were collected and analyzed. Geological studies have confirmed an area of 160km^2 in Kibito, Fortportal for further follow-up and detailed studies to establish the Uranium potential in the area.

b) *New Mineral Discoveries*: Thirty percent (30 per cent) of the current mineral map of Karamoja has been updated by carrying out ground geological and geochemical surveys. New mineral targets of tourmaline, gold, wolfram, tin, columbite-tantalite, beryl, zinc, cobalt, nickel and chromium and potential of black sands that host heavy metals such as magnetite, ilmenite and rutile have been discovered from geological mapping and geochemical surveys done. More minerals are anticipated to be discovered after the planned airborne surveys have been carried out in the region followed by carrying out geological mapping, geochemical surveys and ground geophysical surveys.

c) *Mineral Exploration:* Government is making follow up on mineral targets for mining and industrial development. The projects are being promoted for both public and private partnership (PPP). The projects include those of: i) iron ore; ii) nickel-platinum group metals (PGMs); iii) nickel-copper-lead; and iv) Busia gold bearing zone.

d) *Sukulu Phosphate and Steel Project:* Financial closure for this project was achieved in December 2015. The licensee (Guangzhou Dong Song) signed an Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) contract with 23rd MCC Group of China, which has commenced the construction of the administration block and staff housing. Assembling of the processing plant equipment is on-going in China and is expected to be shipped in the course of 2016.

e) *Iron ore discoveries:* A follow-up on targets that were identified by airborne geophysical surveys. The ground geological and geochemical mapping that were conducted resulted into new discoveries of iron ore resources in Nyakarambi, Kitunga, Kashambya Kitojo, Kobutare, Katagata in Rukiga County, Kabale District. The study has confirmed the Iron Ore Resources in the Rutenga Magnetic anomaly.

In FY 2016/17, Government will:

a) Increase infrastructure expansion in the 22 industrial parks and complete water and power installations within the plots.
b) Complete the construction of Teso fruit factory, commence construction of the Luwero fruit factory and provide trainings on agribusiness, value addition and value chain management. The Soroti Fruit Processing Factory is expected to process oranges and mangoes into concentrates and ready to drink juice. This project is expected to process at least 30,000 Metric tonnes of fruits in a year, with the processing facility having a double line combined operational capacity of 8 MT/hr (6 MT/hr for oranges and 2MT /hr for mangoes). Once operational, the factory will provide ready market for the farmers, increasing household

incomes hence creating wealth in the Teso region. A number of employment opportunities will be generated along the value chains and spur infrastructure development.

c) Commence consideration of applications from Private Developers intending to establish Free Zones in Arua and Wakiso Districts. The Arua Special Economic Zone (SEZ) is a planned investment of US$ 12.7 million with projected direct employment of 1,200 persons. The Zone will house factory units and warehouse facilities for Timber and Fish processing in the West Nile region. The Authority also acquired land in Jinja, Kasese and Soroti Industrial Parks to develop Public Free Zones.
d) Undertake a National Mapping Study to identify suitable sites for gazetting Free Zones in Uganda; facilitate the establishment and development of at least two (2) Free Zones and attract private operators in these zones; Carry out preliminary feasibility studies and develop a master plan for the establishment of one Public Free Zone; and Undertake intensive promotional activities to attract private sector investment in Free Zone schemes.
e) Construct an Agri-industrial Park in Luwero district through a Private Public Partnership (PPP) with China Development Gateway
f) Continue undertaking value addition projects for tea in Kisoro and Kabale, and plans to procure machinery and equipment for installation at both Mabaale and Kayonza Tea factories.
g) Strengthen regulation mechanisms and development of Quality Infrastructure and Standards Programme
h) Expand Warehouse Storage Infrastructure through the Warehouse Receipt System Authority, and
i) Strengthen farmer cooperatives in conjunction with Development Partners. Over 40,000 cooperative unions scattered across the country are set to be revamped into viable businesses with support from USAID.

6.3.10 Trade Capacity (Ease of Doing Business)

Policy and Regulatory Environment
In FY 2015/16, Government also sustained its policy and regulatory regime for improving the business environment and enhancing productivity of business firms through the following undertakings:

a) Uganda Registration Services Bureau (URSB) expanded its regional presence to a total of 16 registration services centres across the country (Gulu, Arua, Mbarara, Mbale, Posta Uganda, Uganda Investment Authority, Diamond Trust Rubaga division, Nakawa city hall, Kwampe and Makindye Central Division). This has increased the number of business registrations and Non-Tax Revenue (Table 6.18). URSB also conducted business clinics in Kampala to sensitize the business community about trade and enterprise registration products.

Table 6.18: Performance of Business Registration

Registration	Base: Dec, 2015	New: May 2016	Targets: FY 2016/17
Companies	217,365	11,722	280,000
Business Names	218,595	4,391	250,000
TREP	11,550	6,829	40,000
Legal Documents	-	8,481	20,000
Total	**447,510**	**31,423**	**590,000**

Source: URSB (2016)

b) USRB further developed an electronic document management system to effectively easy file location, tracking and retrieval. Online reservation system has also been established to facilitate company name reservations and reduce replication.

c) The collaboration between URSB, KCCA and URA to boost tax compliance was also extended to include Ministry of Local Government through a MoU under the 3rd phase of the Taxpayer Registration Expansion Project (TREP 3). TREP 3 is a 2-year programme aimed at simplifying tax payment procedures and formalizing business firms. In the FY 2016/17, Government plans to expand the use of National Identity Numbers in delivery of public services.

d) An online system for obtaining trading license was introduced in order to ease the processes of starting a business. In January 2015, KCCA launched an electronic revenue management system known as e-CITIE through which all trading license applications and all related dues are effected.

Trade Finance

Sectoral distribution of Private Sector Credit indicates a decline of credit to the trade sector. As of March 2016, total credit to trade was Ushs 1,891 bn compared to UGX 1,770 bn in March 2015[89]. Wholesale trade accounted for 45 per cent of the credit to the trade sector as at March 2016 while the remaining 55 per cent was accounted for by the retail sector.

Trade Infrastructure

In addition to the key initiatives discussed under section 4.3.2 in Chapter 4 (One Stop Boarder Posts and the Uganda National Single Window Project), Uganda also improved in its doing business ranking by the World Bank. It ranked 122nd in 2016 compared to 150th and 152nd in 2015 and 2014 respectively. This was on account of many reforms including changes in getting electricity. Government reduced the time taken for inspection, meter installation and new connections by deploying more customer service engineers. Under the Warehouse Receipt System, 19 warehouses have been inspected and qualified to apply for a license. In FY 2016, efforts will focus on the mobilization of farmers to bulking and marketing.

[89] BoU (2016)

Trade Concentration
The contribution of formal traditional exports to overall formal export earnings decreased from 27.5 per cent in 2013 to 25.8 per cent in 2014 after rising from 25.1 per cent in 2012. The share of the non-traditional exports to total formal export earnings slightly rose from 72.5 per cent in 2013 to 74.2 percent in 2014. Among the commodities that attracted considerable earnings in 2014 were petroleum products (US$ 144.9 million), fish and fish products (US$ 134.8 million), animal/vegetable fats and oils (US$ 4.5 million) and cement (US$ 3.9 million). Overall, there has been a shift from agricultural exports to services and manufactured goods.

Growth in the manufacturing sub-sector has also resulted in to increased presence of locally produced goods in wholesale and retail outlets. UNBS figures put the number of local certified products in retail outlets at 120. In 2010, UEPB negotiated for 30 per cent shelf space for Ugandan Products in all Nakumatt stores within the country.

Trade Development
Uganda Export Promotion Board: In FY 2015/16, Uganda Exports Promotion Board (UEPB) in collaboration with the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Cooperatives drafted a new National Export Development Strategy (NEDS) for the period FY 2015/16 to 2019/20. UEPB also facilitated 500 local producers, exporters and other stakeholders with market information. Companies' capacity was also built in areas of fruits and vegetables, and coffee handling. Export Marketing Plans for potential exporters and engaged strategic partners to help the Regional Information Points (REIPs) In FY 2016/17, UEPB will develop an online export trade portal and establish five regional branches across the country (Entebbe, Gulu, Mbale, Mbarara, and Arua)

Uganda National Chamber of Commerce and Industry: In FY 2015/16 UNCCI participated in International trade fairs, trained members on innovation, creativity and standards; and advocated for lifting of entry visa restrictions for traders to Asian countries. In FY 2016/17, UNCCI will focus on policy advocacy for a more conducive investment climate, sanitization of the member organization, and facilitate member participation in local and international trade events.

Missions Abroad: Missions and Embassies abroad play a crucial role in promoting Uganda's commercial and trade interests through negotiation of international, regional and bilateral trade agreements. In FY 2015/16, Government, through its missions abroad signed 10 MoUs with South Korea and 6 with Turkey; participated in the 10th Biennial US-Africa Business Summit held in Addis Ababa and participated in German-Africa Business Day 2016.

In FY 2016/17, Government will continue negotiations of the COMESA -EAC-SADC Tripartite Free Trade Area; recruit staff and improve on the incentives for Foreign Service officers; and continue strengthening its international relations in order to promote trade

6.3.11 Low Carbon Industrial Development

Maximizing renewal energy within its overall energy mix and expanding the geographical coverage of the national electricity grid are currently the major elements of Government's strategy for minimizing carbon intensive industrialization. Planned measures to improve mass transportation within the GKMA and limit importation of obsolete technologies into the country will also contribute to lowering the level of carbon emission from industries in the country.

In 2013, Government adopted the National Climate Change Policy, identifying key areas for climate change mitigation action as forestry, agriculture, water, energy, transport, waste and industry. In FY 205/16, Government started the process of formulating the Uganda Green Growth Development Strategy (UGGDS), as part of the commitment to address Uganda's contribution to global climate change and Global Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions. Through the strategy, Government will be able to establish key conditions and tools for the emerging international GHG emission management framework.

The Uganda Green Growth Development Strategy, is a project aimed at combating climate change effects as well as poverty reduction, sustainable economic growth, enhanced social inclusion and employment opportunities while maintaining a healthy functioning ecosystems. The strategy is centered on enormous tree planting, use of renewable energy and proper land use. Government's target is to reduce emissions by 22 per cent by 2030.[90]

Lands, Housing and Urban Development

6.3.12 Security of Land Tenure

To increase security of land tenure, Government undertook the following measures in FY 2015/16:

a) Continued implementation of the National Land Policy;
b) Developed an issues paper for the development of the National Acquisition, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy;
c) Continued with the dissemination and implementation of the Land Sector Strategic Plan II[91].
d) Finalized the drafting of the Uganda Land Commission Bill;
e) Trained and inducted four (4) District Land Boards (Mbarara, Hoima, Kibaale and Buliisa) and 18 Area Land Committees from the same districts trained.
f) Finalized stakeholder consultations on the proposed principles for LIS law, Land Acquisition (amendment) Bill, Survey and Mapping Bill, Registration of Titles (amendment) Bill, and Surveyors Registration (Amendment) Bill.

During the first half of FY 15/16, the following certificates were processed and issued: 718 certificates of Leasehold; 6,315 certificates of freehold and 10,694 certificates of Mailo titles. In addition 59,210 other land registration transactions were completed, 135 Court cases attended to and 15 cases handled.

[90] Ministerial Policy Statement: Ministry of Water, Environment and Sanitation
[91] MLHUD MPS FY 2016/17

Planned outputs in FY 2016/17 aimed at addressing security of land tenure include among others:

a) Continued implementation of the National Land Policy
b) Finalization of the drafting of the five (5) land related Bills (Surveyors' Registration Act (Amendment) Bill; Registration of Titles Act (Amendment) Bill; Land Acquisition Act (Amendment) Bill; Survey and Mapping Bill; and the Land Information and Infrastructure Bill (LIS);
c) Enactment of Uganda Land Commission Law

6.3.13 Decent Shelter

Owner occupancy remains high in the country (72.8 per cent of households) despite being on a declining trend[92], and housing units built using permanent materials have increased from 26 to 48 percent over the last decade (2002 to 2014). According to the Statistical Abstract 2015, the total number of Plans Approved progressively increased from 861 in 2009 to 5,581 Plans in 2013 (548 per cent). The number of Plans Approved registered a 117 percent increase from 2,566 in 2012 to 5,581 in 2013. The increase was mainly due to an increase in Residential Plans Approved that more than doubled from 1,444 Plans to 3,729 Plans and Commercial Plans from 860 Plans to 1,464 Plans. Occupational Permits issued declined by 8.9 per cent between 2012 and 2013. Only 226 Occupational Permits were however issued in 2013[93].

During FY15/16:

a) MLHUD finalized the development of the National Urban Policy and the National Housing Policy and submitted them to Cabinet for consideration and approval;
b) finalized drafting of the Housing Landlord-Tenant Bill;
c) vetted 12 Condominium Plans,
d) divested 26 pool institutional houses,
e) distributed and disseminated the Land Use policy and Physical Planning Act,[94] 2010 in three (3) districts of Kapchorwa, Kween and Isingiro;
f) Monitored and supervised Physical Planning and Urban development activities in 34 urban areas.

In addition, 4 Institutional Housing projects have been developed and are due for implementation in partnership with Shelter Afrique and Housing Finance Bank; and 108 Houses under Kasooli Housing project are being constructed[95].

In FY16/17; MLHUD is aims to:
a) Commence implementation of the National Urban Policy and National Housing Policy;
b) Finalize the development of the National Resettlement Policy and operationalize the Land Fund Regulations;
c) Finalize the enactment of the Housing Landlord-tenant Law;

[92] UBOS (2014 NPHS)
[93] UBOS, Statistical Abstract 2015
[94] MLHUD MPS FY 16/17
[95] MFPED 2016, Semi Annual Budget Performance FY15/16

d) Continue with the public education, sensitization and awareness campaigns on Ministry related services; carry out monitoring and evaluation of Ministry programmes and projects; amongst other activities.

6.3.14 An Efficient Land Market (Ease of Doing Business)

The World Bank's Ease of Doing Report 2016 indicates that there are ten (10) procedures involved in registering property in Uganda and these take on average forty days to complete with associated cost of 2.6 per cent of the property[96]. The Government is addressing the constraints associated with land titling and transfer through the Competitiveness Enterprise Development Project (CEDP) and the Land Reform Commission.

In FY 2015/16, Government:

a) Continued the extension and maintenance of the Land Information System. 63,991 Land transactions were processed through the system.
b) Computerized Mailo, Freehold and Leasehold titles for six zonal areas.
c) Operationalised six ministry zonal offices in the districts of Kampala, Wakiso, Mukono, Mbarara, Mukono, Masaka and Jinja thus decentralizing the land services and bringing them close to the public.
d) Continued with implementation of land component activities under CEDP.

In FY 2016/17, Government will open up nine more ministry zonal offices in the districts of Kabale, Luwero, Mityana, Mubende, Mpigi, Moroto, Rukungiri, Soroti and Tororo[97].

6.3.15 Ease of Mobility in GKMA Urban Centres

Kampala City is the major business and industrial hub of the country contributing over 60% of the country's GDP[98]. In FY 2015/16, Kampala Capital City Authority undertook a number of projects to improve infrastructure in the city including roads, drainage, traffic signals among others. Specifically, KCCA:

a) Improved city market infrastructure including Busega, Kasubi, Nakawa, Kitintale and Usafi markets
b) Completed reconfiguration of traffic signals at Natete, Wandegeya and Nakawa. The signals are now operational under defects liability period
c) Completed construction works on the following roads: Lugoba (3.85km), Bahai (2.8km), Kyebando Central (1km), Kawaala section (0.6km), Mutundwe (4.50km), Weraga (2.45km), Wansaso (0.18km), Kiyimba (1.20km), Kyabaggu (0.50km), Go down (0.35km), Bukasa ring (2.80km), Kibuli (1.80km), Church (0.45km), Mugwanya (1.40km) and Pookino (0.47km),
d) Is undertaking internal maintenance of Lubigi channel desilting, construction repairs, slashing and silt loading activities. Several other drainages in the city are being maintained internally by the Emergency Team
e) Conducted maintenance for Nakivubo Channel and auxiliary drains with funding from LVEMP.

[96] World Bank 2016, Ease of Doing Report
[97] MLHUD MPS FY 2016/17
[98] KCCA STRATEGI PLAN FY 2014/15-2018/19

The Strategic Implementation Plan for the National Transport Master Plan (NTMP)/Greater Kampala Metropolitan Area was finalized and is being implemented. In December 2015, URC, KCCA in partnership with Rift Valley Railways launched the commencement of passenger train services in Kampala.

In FY 2016/17, KCCA will continue implementation of:

a) The on-going contracts under KIIDP2 – World Bank Funding, Phase 1 Civil Works (13 junctions and 23 Lane KMs
b) GKMA Physical development plan
c) Kampala fly over construction and road upgrading project worth JPY 199.98m signed on September 2015[99].

6.3.16 Sustainable Urbanization

Over 20 per cent of Uganda population now resides in urban areas (2014 NHPC). This increase in the share of the urban population comes with an increased in the demand for urban services notably, the need for jobs, housing and infrastructure as key contributory factors for urban productivity.

In FY 2015/16, Government with funding from the World Bank continued the implementation of the Uganda Support to Municipal Infrastructure Development (USMID) Programme. Under the USMID project, MLHUD:

a) Commenced drafting of 14 Municipal Development Strategies,
b) Review of Physical Planning Standards and Guidelines,
c) Monitored implementation of USMID related activities in 14 USMID Municipalities. All the 14 municipalities are now implementing batch 1 infrastructure projects and the implementation progress is shown in the table 6.18 below:

Table 6.19: Physical Progress of Infrastructure Development under USMID Programme

Municipality	No of Roads	Total Length (km)	Average width of roads (m)	Physical Progress	Expected Substantial Completion
Arua	2	1.68	6.5	83%	7-June-16
Gulu	5	3.637	11.6	96%	Completed
Lira	6	2.285	16.08	99%	Completed
Mbale	4	3.142	28	68%	30-June-16
Soroti	5	2.862	7.5	39%	30-June-16
Tororo	6	1.503	10.42	85%	30-June-16
Jinja	1	2.22	12.2	98%	Completed
Entebbe	4	2.193	10	99%	Completed
Masaka	2	1.559	12	95%	Completed
Mbarara	4	3.473	-	Mobilization	31-March-17
Kabale	3	2.439	-	Mobilization	30-March-17
Fort Portal	2	0.618	8	21%	22-Aug-16

[99] MFPED 2016, MACRO ECONOMIC POLICY DEPARTMENT

Municipality	No of Roads	Total Length (km)	Average width of roads (m)	Physical Progress	Expected Substantial Completion
Hoima	7	2.732	18.75	94%	22-July-16
Moroto	Bus Terminal Phase 1	NA	NA	100%	Completed
	Bus Terminal Phase 2	NA	NA	0%	30-Sep-16
Total/ Average	**51**	**30.343**	**12.82**	**75%**	

Source: MLHUD

Four municipalities of Moroto, Masaka, Hoima, and Arua updated their Physical Development plans and the plans were approved by the National Physical Planning Board (NPPB). Jinja Municipality was identified for planning as a model town to guide future urban planning for all municipalities in Uganda.

MLHUD also inspected 26 out of the planned 34 urban councils to ensure compliance with the physical development plans and also carried out a physical planning assessment in 22 out of 30 districts[100].

Government in FY 2016/17 will:

a) Continue with the implementation of the USMID municipal infrastructure improvement project,
b) Continue with physical development planning of the Albertan Grabben and other areas;

6.3.17 Fiscal Autonomy of Local Governments

Municipal and District LGs are now aware of the potential revenue they are able to realize. In the first half of the FY 2015/16, only 18 percent of urban councils and 36 percent of local governments had an unqualified audit opinion by the OAG[101].

Under the USMID programme, 12 out of the 14 MLGs had revenue increases and all 14 MCs had an unqualified audit opinion by the OAG for FY 2014/15 financial audit. The MCs also achieved improvement in procurement management from 16.1 percent in FY 2013/14 to 57 percent in FY 2014/15[102].

[100] MLHUD MPS FY 16/17
[101] MFPED 2016, Semi Annual Budget Performance Report FY 15/16
[102] MLHUD 2016, USMID Mid –Term Review 2013/14-2015/2016

In the FY16/17, Government will focus on:

a) Supporting interventions for financial management and accountability in LGs and Urban Councils
b) Fostering utilization and strengthening of government systems at the district, municipality and urban council levels to enhance sustainable local government investments and priorities.

6.4 Human Capital Development

Human capital development is among the three fundamentals identified in the Second National Development Plan (NDP II). The health, education and social security of Uganda's population critically impacts on the country's furtherance of its development and on its ability to transform from an agricultural based to a modern economy. Uganda's population is estimated at 36.5 million people in 2016 with an average annual growth rate of 3.0 per cent, down from 3.2% in 2002. The population below 30 years stood at 75.7 per cent of the total population in 2014. This signifies a great potential in terms of the labour force that Uganda can harness. The main programme outcomes associated with NDP II sector objectives for human capital development are summarized in table 6.19 below against their respective MTEF sectors.

Table 6.20: Key Human Development Outcomes by MTEF sectors

MTEF Sector	Programme Outcomes
Education	• Basic education • Skilled labour force • Employability of BTVET graduates
Health	• Inclusive and quality healthcare services • Inclusive healthcare financing • Coherent and integrated inter-sectoral frameworks • Competitive healthcare centres of excellence
Water & Sanitation	• Inclusive access to safe water • Inclusive access to sanitation • Sustainable Environment and Natural Resources • Effective inter-governmental trans-boundary natural resource-based cooperation
Social Development	• Social Justice • Labour productivity • Inclusive development • Dignity of persons

Source: NSI Framework

Education

This section focuses on the delivery of education services and how these services translate into human development which spurs economic development. The key education services include school teaching, vocational training, teacher training and development, research. Performance in the delivery of services is discussed along the sector program outcomes – basic education; skilled labour force; and increased employability of BTVET graduates.

These programme outcomes are embedded or aligned to the NDP II sector objectives – Increased Access to primary and secondary education; better learning outcomes; increased access to quality BTVET, respectively. The main services provided by public institutions in the education sector are summarised in table 6.20 below.

Table 6.21: Key education sector services

MDA	Public Service
Ministry of Education, Science, Technology and Sports	• Policy guidance and strategic direction • Sector regulation • Public education • Sector Statistics
Uganda National Examinations Board	• National Assessment of Education Attainment
Education Service Commission	• Education professional cadre development
Public Universities and Uganda Management Institute (UMI)	• Tertiary education
Uganda National Council for Higher Education	• Regulation of higher education
National Curriculum Development Centre	• Curriculum development
Directorate of Industrial Training	• Skills development
Local Governments	• Primary and secondary education

6.4.1 Basic Education

Universal Primary Education (UPE) and Universal Secondary Education (USE) are the flagship programmes of Government for delivery of basic education. In FY 2015/16, the following performance outcomes were recorded in the primary and secondary education sub-sectors:

a) Enrolment increased in both primary and secondary education levels by 3.7% and 2.1% from 8,459,720 to 8,772,655 and from 1,362,739 to 1,391250 respectively between 2013/14 and 2014/15. The increase in the enrolment numbers is attributed to the increase in the population of school age going children and the implementation of the USE and the use of a PPP strategy in the USE program.[103]
b) The PLE pass rates improved by 0.2 per cent from 88.1% in 2013 to 88.3% in 2014 before declining by 2.3 percent in 2015 to 86 per cent. USE pass rates on the other hand improved by 1.8 per cent 91.2 per cent in 2013 to 93 per cent in 2014 before declining by 2 per cent in 2015 to 91 per cent.
c) Good performance was recorded in the three indicators used in the District League Tables for 2014: Net intake; Completion rate and PLE performance index. Districts from the western region outperformed those from other regions especially the Northern regions.
d) The stock of primary school classrooms increased by 0.6 per cent from 148,702 in 2013/14 to 149,591 in 2014/15 while that of secondary schools increased by 1.5 per cent from 27,302 in 2013/14 to 27,706 in 2014/15. This increase is attributed to the classroom construction initiatives under the Emergency Construction and Rehabilitation Project; School Facilities

[103] ESSAPR 2014/15

Grants; PRDP and Presidential pledges among others. The increase in classroom numbers caters for the growing enrolments at both lower and upper secondary levels.

e) Gender parity at primary level has been achieved with ratio of girls to boys reach 100 per cent. However, at the secondary and tertiary levels, there is still some work to be done as the ratio of girls to boys stands at 88.3% and 79.1% respectively.[104]

To consolidate achievements and tackle challenges in the primary sub-sector, the following initiatives were carried out in FY 2015/16:

a) Initiated procurement of instruction materials for P5 English course books and English teacher's Guide books for P5 and P7.
b) Procured and distributed assorted instructional materials for P1 and P.2
c) A total of 2,635 Head teachers and 260 trainers of trainers were trained in early grade reading
d) Teachers guide and orthographies in 11 different languages were disseminated to participants
e) Review of the UPE program

In the secondary sub-sector, the following measures were implemented:

a) Over 1,900 teachers were trained under the Secondary Science and Mathematics Teachers (SESEMAT)program
b) Solar energy packages were installed in over 140 post primary schools

In FY 2016/17, maintenance of solar equipment in over 500 schools will be undertaken under the Energy for Rural Transformation program. This will be coupled with training of over 1,000 science and mathematics teachers to enhance their pedagogical skills of teaching.

The following challenges however remain in provision of good quality basic education:

a) Inadequate teachers especially for Science, Mathematics and English language. Rural areas are more affected by this challenge compared to urban areas.
b) Persistent high student classroom ratios in some schools
c) Ineffective utilization of instructional materials
d) Continued absenteeism of staff and students
e) Lack of staff accommodation in the majority of schools
f) High cost of the curriculum review process
g) High staff turnover especially in private secondary.

6.4.2 Skilled Labour Force

Good pass rates (P7 and S4) and proficiency scores (literacy, numeracy and communication skills) are fundamental to the realisation of a skilled work force. In terms of proficiency levels, there was an increase in the share of P3 pupils rated proficient in literacy from 57.6 per cent in 2010 to 64.2 per cent in 2014. The share of pupils rated proficient in numeracy has also improved from 42.9 per cent in 2003 to 72.7 per cent in 2014. Proficiency levels for P 6 level pupils in both numeracy and literacy have however declined from 45.2 per cent and 40.8 per cent in 2012 to 39.4 per cent and 38.3 per cent in 2013.

[104] Millennium Development Goals Report 2015

A decline has also been registered in the proficiency level of S.2 student in mathematics from 46.9 per cent in 2013 to 41.5 in 2014. S.2 proficiency scores for both English and Biology however improved over the same period from 43.1 per cent in 2013 to 49.3per cent in 2014 and 14.5 per cent in 2013 to 20.5 per cent in 2014 respectively.

The survival rate from P1 to P5 improved by 2.1 per cent, from 58.5 per cent in 2013 to 60.6 per cent in 2014 while that from P5 to P7 improved by 3.1 per cent, from 30 per cent in 2013 to 33.1 per cent in 2014 respectively. These improvements however reversed in 2015. The survival rate from P1 to P5 declined by 0.7 per cent, from 60.6 to 59.9 per cent and that from P5 to P7 declined by 3 per cent, from 32.9 to 30 per cent.[105] This performance translates into a completion rate of 72 per cent between 2013 and 2014. This is one of the few targets that Uganda still has a challenge to meet under the Millennium Development Goals framework.[106] There was an improvement in retention rate at secondary level of 1.1 per cent between FY 2013/14 and FY 2014/15 which translates into a 4.3 per cent completion rate within the same period.[107]

6.4.3 Employability of BTVET Graduates

Key public services delivered in this sub-sector include instruction of students and tutors, training and inspection of BTVET institutions. Total enrolment in the BTVET sub-sector reduced by 7.5 per cent between FY 2013/14 and FY 2014/15 from 42,674 to 39,712 students respectively. This is on account of the negative perception about career opportunities associated with BTVET. Female enrolment as well reduced by 2.8 per cent from 14,650 in FY2013/14, to 14,227 in FY2014/15. This is explained by the perceptions about roles of men versus women. Pass rates in the sub-sector however improved by 33.3 per cent, from 62.5 per cent in 2013 to 95.8 in 2015.

BTVET institutions are playing a key role in the development of employable skills and competencies in the labour market through special interventions and programmes such as Skilling Uganda and the Competency Based Education and Training (CBET). These interventions have narrowed the gap between the BTVET institutions and the labour market, especially the private sector by streamlining skills development towards labour market requirements. For example, BTVET institutions have engaged several private sector players like PSFU, FUE, UMA, USSIA, UNABEC, CISO and HOA in the review of curricula and development of Assessment Training Packages (ATPS). More interventions have been initiated by Government in a bid to make an economic case for BTVET institutions. These include;

a) Strengthening the institutional capacity of BTVET providers
b) Expansion and improvement of Agricultural training
c) Promotion of skills for productivity in the informal sector and the MSEs
d) Strengthening employer based training
e) Better production and deployment of instructors/tutors
f) Creation of awareness about BTVET career patterns
g) Enhancement of the participation of disadvantaged target groups to skills development

[105] MoESTS
[106] Millennium Development Goals Report 2015
[107] ESSAPR 2014/15

In FY 2016/17, Government plans to:

a) Finalize the BTVET curriculum for business and technical courses by the National Curriculum Development Centre (NCDC)
b) Complete six technical and vocational national certificate assessment guides
c) Produce orientation manuals for 6 technical and vocational programmes
d) Train 237 instructors on the 6 technical and Vocational national Certificate programmes

Health
The quality of health services impacts crucially on human development. This section discusses the outcomes in the health sector along four programme outcomes: inclusive and quality healthcare services, inclusive healthcare financing, coherent and integrated inter-sectoral frameworks, competitive healthcare centres of excellence. The programme outcomes are aligned to the NDP II health specific objectives.

6.4.4 Inclusive and Quality Healthcare Services

Government has continued to concentrate its efforts on improving both access to and quality of health services. Access to health care facilities as measured by Outpatient Department Utilisation (OPD) increased from 1.0 in 2013/14 to 1.2 in 2014/15[108]. More efforts to further increase access to facilities have continued such as the construction of hospitals and health centres.

In terms of quality of health services, the share of clients expressing satisfaction with health services improved from 48 per cent in 2008 to 69 per cent in 2014[109]. There has been a general decline in the risk of a mother dying in a health facility while giving birth. Facility-based maternal mortality has reduced from 168 deaths per 100,000 deliveries in FY 2012/13 to 146 deaths per 100,000 in FY 2014/15. Similarly infant mortality declined from 87 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2002 to 53 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2014. The proportion of deliveries in health facilities stood at 44.4 per cent in FY 2013/14 and is expected to reach 56 per cent in FY 2016/17.[110] Reported Malaria cases have reduced from 460 per 1,000 persons in FY 2013/14 to 367 in FY 2015/16[111].

In FY 2015/16:

a) Government commenced the construction of 9 hospitals, some of which have been completed, while others are in the final stage of completion. Construction is facilitated with support by the World Bank amounting to US $ 52 million. In addition, construction, expansion and equipping of Mulago National Referral Hospital is still on-going and completion is expected in December 2016. Further resources have been devoted to

[108] MoH (2015), Health Sector Performance Report
[109] UHSSP Client Satisfaction Survey
[110] Ministry of Health. 2016. Ministerial Policy Statement 2015/16.
[111] This refers to 2015/16 Half Year Performance as quoted in the Ministerial Policy Statement 2015/16.

rehabilitation of 14 general hospitals and 26 HC IV. Ten ambulances were procured for Kampala Metropolitan area, a development which will facilitate access to emergency treatment.

b) New HIV infections declined from 137,000 in 2014 to 87,000 in 2015 and HIV prevalence is estimated at 7.3 per cent. Asero survey will take place in June 2016 the results of which will give the updated prevalence rate. The PMTCT facility coverage increased significantly over the past year; from 2,138 in the year 2013 to 3,248. The proportion of pregnant women tested for HIV increased from 30 per cent in 2008 to 95 per cent. The proportion of pregnant women tested, living with HIV while receiving ARVs increased from 87 per cent to 92 per cent. The number of infections in new born children also significantly declined from 9,000 in 2014 to 5,000 in 2015.

c) The share of approved post filled by trained personnel increased by 13 per cent over the NDP I period. Nearly 7 in 10 (69 per cent) of posts in public health facilities are now filled by health workers. Staffing disparities are also pronounced between the 14 Regional Referral Hospitals (RRH) with Arua RRH being staffed at 101% and Moroto RHH at 44%. At district level, Kiruhura district has only 28 per cent of health worker positions filled compared to 91 per cent for Iganga district.

In FY 2016/17, Government will:

a) Continue to focus on Maternal, Newborn and Child Health through strengthening health services at all levels. Interventions include among others Country wide immunizations against Human Papilloma Virus (HPV); implementation of four strategies to further reduce incidence of Malaria; improving TB case detection and management and infection control through improving TB treatment centres and assuring better equipment in health centres with Gene Xpert machines; and reducing HIV infection rates through effective implementation of the National HIV prevention strategy
b) Continue construction of new hospitals and rehabilitation of those in need of renovation.
c) Establish a National Ambulance Call and Dispatch Centre to coordinate calls and dispatch information for ambulance services. This is in recognition of the need for an effective and reliable emergency response system through ambulances.
d) Further improve share of approved post filled by trained personnel to 75 per cent.

6.4.5 Inclusive Healthcare Financing

Government's per capita financing on health care has grown at an average of 5.4% between 2002/3-12/13 with the major share coming from private spending (70% in 2012/13).[112] Government recognizes the important role played by private health care providers and aims to establish a favourable environment to attract private investors. In addition, government plans the finalization of an affordable credit facility for private providers. So far initiatives have mainly come from donors, with one of the examples being the Uganda Health Initiatives for the Private Sector (HISP) that received $ 17 million to improve private sector service delivery. Uganda will be the last country among the first five EAC members to introduce a National Health Insurance

[112] Millennium Development Goals Report 2015

Scheme. The National Health Insurance Bill 2016 has been gazetted and is awaiting its first reading in Parliament. It aims to improve access to healthcare through mandatory contributions of 4 per cent of monthly salary deductions by both employers and employees.

6.4.6 Coherent and Integrated Inter-Sectoral Frameworks

One of the objectives of NDP II under the health sector is to address key determinants of health through strengthening inter-sectoral collaboration and partnerships. Different sectors are going ahead to foster synergies that help them achieve their targets. For the Health Sector, linkages with potential positive synergies are happening with the Education and Water and Environment Sectors. As a result, latrine coverage in schools improved from a pupil to stance ratio of 70:1 in FY 2013/14 to 67:1 in FY 2014/15. In FY 2015/16, a total of 72 villages were able to achieve 100 per cent latrine coverage and access to hand washing. Additionally, support was also extended to the Appropriate Technology Centre by the Ministry of Water and Environment (MOWE) towards the establishment of the low cost sanitary pad making project which is so far covering 2 schools in Mukono district among other achievements.

Collaboration between the health and the education sector has also been significant especially in areas of health education and prevention of teenage pregnancy through school health programmes involving sports competitions, drama competitions and health education talks. These have seen the health and education sector achieve significant improvement in some of the cross-cutting indicators. Linkages also exist in the training of staff in health training institutions.

6.4.7 Competitive Healthcare Centres of Excellence

Government continues to direct efforts towards turning key health institutions into centres of excellence thereby improving the competitiveness of Uganda's healthcare system in the region and reducing the national cost of travel abroad for medical attention.

Government completed and equipped a new building for cancer research. Uganda Cancer Research Institute is undergoing transformation into a Regional Cancer Centre of Excellence. In FY 2015/16, Government directed efforts towards investing in equipment, research and increasing the number of patients attended to. The Institute was chosen as the centre of excellence for cancer treatment and training in East Africa under an EAC regional project of the AfDB. The project will benefit the EAC in enhancing her competitiveness through a highly skilled workforce in biomedical sciences. It will also enable EAC increase capacity and competitiveness through expanding higher education and specialised service delivery that are demanded by the rapid economic development in East Africa.

With a high unemployment rate in EAC, it additionally has potential to create jobs for professionals and support services through medical tourism within the EAC as well as from other African regions. For example, the increase in number of EAC citizen's medical travellers to South Asia has opened an investment window for entrepreneurs in those countries in areas such as travel, logistics, medical billing and accommodation.

The Uganda Heart Institute [UHI] installed cardiac catheterization facility and a theatre that can handle at least 1000 operations / procedures per year when fully operational. In addition, Government has invested in UVRI to enable it detect new viruses that have been causing outbreaks such as ebola and murburg.

In FY 2016/17, Government:

a) Through Uganda Cancer Institute, plans to complete construction of a radiotherapy bunker and nuclear medicine department. The Cancer Institute Bill, which was approved by Cabinet and recently passed by Parliament, will strengthen cancer screening, registration, management and prevention in the country. Other institutions of excellence in the pipeline include: Uganda Heart Institute, Lira Referral Hospital, Kabale Referral Hospital and Mubende Referral Hospital.
b) Will continue and complete the following constructions: rehabilitation of the nine hospitals expansion, rehabilitation and equipping of Mulago Hospital, specialized Maternal and Neonatal Hospital in Mulago, expansion and rehabilitation of maternity wards and theatres in 26 health Centre IVs country wide.

c) With a further shs 8.2 billion, will continue with the program for rehabilitation of the 14 hospitals and in addition rehabilitate, Kagadi, Kambuga, Gombe, Bududa and Tororo. With the Saudi fund support of shs 11.9 for FY 2016/17, Yumbe and Kayunga hospitals will be rehabilitated, expanded and equipped.

d) With the Spanish Debt Swap Grant worth shs 10.2 bn, will rehabilitate Kawolo and Busolwe hospitals. Preparatory work for the construction of a 240 bed specialized hospital at Lubowa and a pediatric surgery hospital in Entebbe will start. Construction of the radiotherapy bunker and nuclear medicine department will be undertaken and establish cancer treatment and nuclear medicine centres in Mbarara, Gulu, Mbale.

Government is also in advanced stages of commencing construction of a 250-bed National Referral Hospital for the UPDF in Mbuya, Kampala. It also finalised an agreement with Aga Khan Development Network to establish a teaching hospital on a 60-acre piece of land in Nakawa-Naguru at a cost of $100 million (about Shs350 billion). The project was launched in December 2015 and the first phase of constructing the university teaching hospital will start in 2017 and will be completed in 2020.

Construction of the new State-of-the-Art Warehouse at Kajansi will commence with support of funding from the Global Fund for AIDS, TB and Malaria. A new management information system (MIS) and additional two 15-ton trucks will be procured to further strengthen the NMS distribution fleet.

Water and Sanitation

Access to safe water crucially impacts on health and ultimately the productivity of labour and land. Government has set the ambitious target to achieve full coverage of safe piped water access by 2040. The NDP II aims at increasing access to safe water to 79 percent in rural are and to 100 percent in urban areas by FY 2019/20. This is to be done through rehabilitation, expansion and construction of piped water systems, borehole drilling, and construction of Gravity Flow Schemes (GFS) and sewerage facilities.

6.4.8 Inclusive Access to Safe Water

Access to safe and clean water stood at 65 per cent in rural and at 72.8 per cent in urban areas in FY 2014/15. With regard to urban access, the total population served increased from 4,840,410 in FY 2013/14 to 5,106,379 in FY 2014/15. The sector's target for FY 2016/17 is to increase access to rural water supply to 68 per cent and urban water supply access to 100 per cent. Functionality rates of water sources have also seen improvement with rural water source functionality increasing from 85 per cent in FY 2013/14 to 88 per cent in FY 2014/15. Urban water source functionality increased from 89 per cent in FY 2013/14 to 92 per cent in FY 2014/15.

In FY 2016/17, Government aims to provide access to safe water facilities for an additional 800,000 people; establish 7 town water projects; 7 water supply systems in central Uganda and rehabilitate water supply systems as well as constructing 70 demonstration toilets in 15 towns

6.4.9 Inclusive Access to Sanitation

Outcome indicators for sanitation have registered improvement signifying better public health and safety. The Pupil:Latrine stance ratio improved from 70:1 in FY 2013/14 to 67:1 in FY 2014/15 through construction of new toilet facilities in schools. In FY 2015/16 toilet facilities were constructed in the 6 Rural Growth Centers (RGCs), 271 boreholes were rehabilitated and 86 Local Government Staff were trained in Operation and Maintenance. In urban areas public toilet facilities were constructed in Buwumi, Suam, Kagoma, Kalongo, Midigo and Pajule among other locations.

Sixty three (63) sanitation facilities were also constructed, increasing access to safe sanitation facilities by two percentage points to 84 per cent in FY 14/15. The Water and Sanitation Development Facility South-West (WSDF-SW) established in 2006 and funded with support from the EU remains ongoing and it is expected that by 2017 WSDF-SW will have served 8-RGCS/STs (with over 800,000 people).

6.4.10 Sustainable Environment and Natural Resources

Under the function of environment and natural resource management, Government is providing services, which aim at empowering communities to use natural resources sustainably. These include, among others, forestry support services, metrological and climate monitoring services and wetland ecosystem conservation and management services.

Forest protection has improved through an increase in the demarcated area by 26 per cent (from 285 km in FY 2013/14 to 359.9 km in FY 2014/15). Wetland area coverage however remained at 10.9 per cent between FY 2013/14 and FY 2014/15. In 2015/16, ToRs for procurement of pillars for the demarcation of 250kms of 16 critical wetlands were developed, 14.9 km of River Nile banks protection zones were demarcated and 12 ha of River Nile Protection was restored.

In FY 2016/17, Government intends to demarcate 3 local forest reserves, establish 9,000 hectares of commercial timber, complete the demarcation of 150km of wetland boundaries (Pallisa, Dokolo, Hoima, Kisoro and Luwero) and demarcate 20kms of River Nile banks protection zone.

Water resource management also plays an important role in the effective management of the environment and natural resources. Efforts geared at the improvement of water resources include assessment and monitoring, planning and quality management. In FY 2015/16:

a) 59 per cent of major polluters were regulated according to water laws and regulations
b) 23 new water permit applications were assessed and permits issued,
c) 10 renewals were issued, and
d) 50 permit holders were monitored for compliance.

In FY 2016/17, Government plans to establish a water resource institute for capacity development for water resource management, promote regional cooperation on shared water resources, establish 10 new water quality monitoring stations, issue 240 water permits. In terms of compliance it is envisaged that:

a) 54 per cent of waste water discharge permit holders comply with permit conditions,
b) 75 per cent of water abstraction permit holders comply with permit conditions, and
c) 60 per cent of major polluters/abstractors are regulated.

6.4.11 Effective Trans-Boundary Resource-Based Inter-Governmental Cooperation

Uganda has continued to secure its interest in trans-boundary water resources through the Lake Victoria Basin Commission Imitative (LVBCI) and the Nile Basin Initiative (NBI). In FY 2015/16, ToRs for the National Policy focusing on the Nile System were developed and the identification of Uganda's trans-boundary water system remained on going.

In FY 2016/17, Government aims to identify and map trans-boundary catchments and develop sub-catchment management plans at 100 per cent. It also aims to coordinate preparation for one new trans-boundary project and will to promote Uganda's interests in regional programmes (IGAD, LVBC and NBI).

6.4.12 Limited Reliance on Rain-Fed Agriculture

The use of water for production can greatly enhance agricultural productivity. Currently, only 2 per cent of water is used for production, with only 1 per cent of potentially irrigable land being irrigated.[113] Services under Water for production include construction of new facilities, setting up community management structures and building capacity for managing Water for Production.

The cumulative storage capacity for water for production stands at 29.1 million cubic meters (MCM) and is projected to increase to 30.71 million cubic meters in FY 2016/2017. Government has established a total of 671 WFP facilities over the period 2000 to 2015, of which 503 (75 per cent) are fully functional. A total of 41 valley tanks have been constructed and 6 fish ponds have been established. Crucial irrigation schemes (Mobuku, Doho and Agoro) have been reconstructed to support agricultural production, currently servicing a total of 2,150 hectare of arable land.

[113] OPM (2015) Government Annual Performance Report (FY 2014/15)

Social Development

Under the Social Development Sector, Government aims at achieving better standards of living through promoting issues of labour productivity and employment, social protection, gender equality, human rights, culture and empowerment. The Social Development sector is led by the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development, which works in collaboration with affiliated institutions such as the National Youth Council, the National Council for Children, the National Cultural Center, the National Library and the Industrial Court. The relevant programme outcomes in this sector are: labour productivity, social justice, dignity of persons and livelihood security as well as youth employment.

6.4.13 Labour Productivity

The majority of Uganda's labour force is still engaged in informal employment with a large share engaged in subsistence agriculture (69 per cent). The limited skills of the labour force pose a critical constraint to improving labour productivity. Of the total working population technicians and associate professional workers constitute less than 2 per cent.[114] Government has continued to promote skilling of the labour force through initiatives like the Skilling Uganda programme with emphasis on provision of hands-on technical skills training and entrepreneurship.

BTVET attendance rates reduced by 7 per cent; from 42,674 in FY 2012/13 to 39,712 in FY 2014/15. Government has directed efforts towards improving the quality of BTVET as part of the Skilling Uganda BTVET Strategic Plan. In this context, performance in BTVET examinations improved by 33.3 per cent from 62.5 per cent in 2013 to 95.8 per cent in 2014. Further to this, an additional 1,000 operational training centers have been established.

Significant revenue is generated from remittances of Ugandan's working abroad. Since 2014, Migrant workers who have gone through the Externalization of Labour Programme have remitted USD 24.96 million, averaging USD 2 million per month. As of December 2015 a total of 10 companies had been licensed with 4,160 Ugandan migrant workers placed abroad[115].

6.4.14 Social Justice

To create a just social environment Government continues to monitor working conditions and employers compliance with labour laws. In FY 2014/15, workplace accidents reduced by 2 percent, from 42 per cent in FY 2013/14 to 40 in FY 2014/15.

Strengthening Safeguards and Safety and Health in the Workplaces (SSASHEW) programme was established to ensure safety and health measures at work places.

In FY 2015/16, the following were undertaken:

a) 445 workplaces were assessed/inspected and registered;
b) 286 pieces of statutory equipment were examined and certified; and
c) 53 cases were referred to the industrial court. The Industrial Court was established in 2006 to resolve labour disputes and settled in its own offices in 2014. In FY 2015/16 it commenced the hearing of 20 cases and registered 314 referred cases.

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[114] UBOS (2016) National Population and Housing Census 2014, Main Report
[115] Ministry of Education, Science, Technology and Sports, Ministerial Policy Statement FY 2016/17

In FY 2016/17, Government aims to:

a) Inspect 300 workplaces for compliance with labour standards;
b) Reduce labour dispute and complaints by 25 per cent;
c) Reduce work place accidents and diseases by 10 per cent, and
d) Strengthen the Industrial Court and reduce the backlog of labour disputes by at least 50 per cent

Government has prioritized the wellbeing of the youngest segment of the population. In this regard, an alternative framework for children has been established, which aims at delivering and facilitating care options for children deprived of parental care. In FY 2015/16, 1,728 children were provided with care and protection under public institutions in the form of food and non-food items.

6.4.15 Dignity of Persons

To ensure that all persons regardless of their background are dignified, government has committed to provide social protection for the vulnerable groups. These include: Children, Youth, People with Disability (PWD) and elderly. Overall the participation of vulnerable persons in decision-making has improved from 17 per cent in 2013/14, to 20 per cent in 2014/15.

Children: With regards to child protection, the Uganda Child Helpline continues to operate and received a total of 22,625 phone calls in FY 2015/16, out of which 1,242 cases were for child abuse and needed follow up. There have been efforts to sensitize people using a helpline in 111 districts. In FY 2015/16 1,728 children were provided with food and non-food items in ministry institutions.

Youth: Youth empowerment and inclusion in development is addressed through the Youth Livelihood programme and discussed under the subsequent programme outcome inclusive development (6.4.4.4). In FY 2015/16, Government carried out sensitization activities in all districts on the Youth Livelihood Programme. Furthermore, networking and advocacy has been strengthened through conducting talk shows on Youth Livelihoods (88 in FY 2015/16) and the International Youth Day and International Day of the Girl Child was celebrated with 4,500 stakeholders in attendance.

PWD: The share of Persons With Disability (PWD's) in Uganda's population is estimated at 16%.[116] Government's efforts to ensure equal access to basic services have resulted in an increase in accessibility of basic services from 31 per cent in 2013/14 to 35 per cent in FY 2014/15. Rights of PWD have been mainstreamed in Government policies. 170 PWDs were trained in FY 2015/16.

Women: Government focused on sensitization on gender issues and rolled out programmes for elimination of GBV to 27 local governments in FY 2014/15. Other measures include support to drama groups which deal with Gender Based Violence (GBV) issues, training health workers on Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) laws.

[116] OPM (2015) Government Annual Performance Report (FY 2014/15)

The Elderly: Current public measures of social protection include the Social Assistance Grants for Empowerment (SAGE) which gives grants to Senior Citizens as well as vulnerable families. In FY 2015/16 the grant was received by 118,840 Senior Citizens and Vulnerable families in 6040 villages. A social protection policy was drafted in FY 2014/15 and was adopted in November 2015.

6.4.16 Inclusive Development

Ensuring livelihood security and providing social protection is crucial to inclusive development, and Government is determined to ensure that Uganda's development is inclusive at all levels.

Gender: To empower women, Government, through the Uganda Women Entrepreneurship Programme (UWEP), has been established and is currently being piloted in 20 Local governments. UWEP includes support of women groups through credit provision, training, assistance in marketing, provision of technology and strengthening of policy and legal frameworks. In FY 2016/17, Government targets to support 2,809 women projects worth Shs. 35.124 Billon in 140 Local Governments.

The **Youth**: High youth unemployment (21.3 per cent) calls for Government action to facilitate their integration into the labor market. This proves especially difficult since jobs in the formal sector remain limited and around 90 per cent of the labor force is employed in the informal sector (UBOS 2013). In FY 2015/16, Government continued to foster youth entrepreneurship through the Youth Livelihood Programme, which had benefited a total of 80,286 youth by December 2015. These beneficiaries are engaged in 6,181 projects already processed worth of Ushs 43,621,073,459 bn. Of these projects 46 per cent are in the agricultural sector, 25.9 per cent in trade, 9.5 per cent in services and 7.2 per cent in vocational skills, with others being in industry (5.7per cent), agro industry (3.6 per cent), ICT (0.9 per cent), Agro-Forestry (1 per cent) and the Creative Industry (0.2 per cent). A total of 10,267 members of the Youth Project Management Committees, Youth Procurement Committees, and Social Accountability Committee members received training. In addition 610 ToTs have been trained at local government level.

Chapter 7: MACROECONOMIC AND FISCAL OUTLOOK FOR FY 2016/17 AND THE MEDIUM TERM

7.1 Macroeconomic and Fiscal Policy Framework

Government's primary objective in FY 2016/17 remains to deliver macroeconomic stability to support inclusive and sustainable economic growth and socio-economic transformation. The specific macroeconomic policies to support our objective include: achieving and maintaining low and stable rates of inflation, improving domestic revenue mobilisation efforts, promoting a stable and competitive exchange rate and maintaining a foreign exchange reserve cover at least the equivalent of 4.5 months of imports of goods and services. The macroeconomic policy framework for FY2016/17 will continue to prioritise infrastructure investment projects which are necessary to facilitate private sector development and enhance the productive capacity of the economy. This is in line with the Budget Theme for FY 2016/17: "Enhancing productivity for job creation".

The macroeconomic and fiscal policy framework for FY 2016/17 is in line with the second National Development Plan (NDPII). The NDPII constitutes the main policy framework underpinning Government's macroeconomic and development policy agenda over the period FY2015/16 to FY2019/20. The plan prioritizes three (3) of the nine (9) opportunities identified in the Vision 2040 - agriculture; tourism; and mining, oil and gas - and identifies infrastructure and human capital as two fundamental areas of development in order to achieve the priorities.

It is against this background that the macroeconomic and fiscal policy framework has incorporated a number of new infrastructure projects which, alongside the already ongoing ones, will enhance integration of the East African Community, prepare for oil production and utilisation of other resources, improve the business environment through enhancing competitiveness and investment climate, all resulting into creation of employment opportunities.

7.2 Macroeconomic Projections for FY2016/17 and the Medium Term

Real GDP is projected to grow by 4.6 per cent in FY 2015/16, constrained by slower than expected absorption on a number of key projects, subdued domestic demand and the impact of tight credit conditions on private sector investment. Growth is however projected to pick up to 5.5 per cent in FY 2016/17, mainly driven by improved absorption on key projects, implementation of planned infrastructure investments and a rebound in private sector activities. Private sector investment is expected to receive a boost as the monetary policy stance normalizes and foreign direct investment inflows linked to the planned issuance of oil production licenses materialize.

In the medium term, growth is expected to average 6.2 per cent per annum following completion of a number of public investment projects. In addition, the budget will focus on financing priority interventions in the NDPII including development of infrastructure, improving agricultural productivity and value addition, skills development and strategies to stimulate employment. However, the stimulatory impact of new public investment projects will begin to have a large impact on economic activities from FY2017/18, when economic growth is expected to accelerate and surpass its medium-term objective.

Inflationary pressures, which picked up in the first half of FY2015/16 – on account of increases in food prices and depreciation pressures, abated during the second half. For FY2015/16, annual headline inflation is projected to average 7.3 per cent. In FY 2016/17, the outlook on inflation remains positive, with average inflation projected to remain low and within single digits. Table 7.1 shows the macroeconomic assumptions for the period FY2014/15 to FY2019/20.

Table 7.1: Macroeconomic Assumptions for FY2014/15 – FY2020/21

	2014/15 Outturn	2015/16 Proj.	2016/17 Proj.	2017/18 Proj.	2018/19 Proj.	2019/20 Proj.	2020/21 Proj.
Real MP GDP growth	5.0%	4.6%	5.5%	6.1%	6.3%	6.5%	6.5%
Nominal GDP at Market Prices (shs bn)	78,770	87,891	92,878	103,368	114,437	127,542	142,112
Average Headline Inflation	2.7%	7.3%	5.5%	4.9%	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%
Average Core Inflation	3.3%	6.8%	5.1%	4.4%	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

7.3 Resource Envelope Projections for 2016/17 and the Medium Term Fiscal Framework

Resources available to Government for budget expenditures for FY2016/17 will be obtained from domestic tax and non-tax revenues, donor grants, concessional and non-concessional external borrowing as well as domestic borrowing. From these, the financing requirements of both external and domestic debt repayments are excluded, as debt obligations take a first call on resources available. The Government of Uganda (GoU) resource envelope net of arrears and debt repayments is projected to amount to Shs. 13,906.3 billion in FY2016/17 and is projected to increase to Shs. 20,121.7 billion by FY2020/21. The table below shows the medium term resource projections.

Table 7.2: Resource Projections for FY2016/17–FY2020/21 (Shs. Bn)

		Budget 2016/17	Proj. 2017/18	Proj. 2018/19	Proj 2019/202	Proj 2020/21
1	**Domestic Resources**	**12,914.3**	**14,022.9**	**15,549.6**	**17,765.2**	**19,948.5**
	Tax Revenues	12,536.0	13,639.6	15,111.3	17,260.0	19,364.5
	Non Tax Revenues	302.3	383.3	438.2	505.2	584.0
	Oil revenues	75.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	**Budget Support**	**926.6**	**136.6**	**32.5**	**33.2**	**33.9**
	Grants	54.9	33.8	32.5	33.2	33.9
	Loans	871.7	102.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	**Project support**	**6,524.5**	**6,957.2**	**6,705.8**	**5,951.5**	**2,760.0**
	Grants	1,490.0	602.7	356.2	310.0	15.7
	Loans	5,034.5	6,354.5	6,349.6	5,641.5	2,744.3
4	**Domestic Financing**	**5,323.3**	**910.7**	**519.4**	**401.3**	**795.6**
5	**Total Resource inflows (1+2+3+4)**	**25,688.7**	**22,027.3**	**22,807.2**	**24,151.2**	**23,537.9**
6	External debt repayments	-169.2	-880.5	-356.3	-354.6	-546.3
7	**Total Resource inflows less Debt repayments**	**25,519.5**	**21,146.8**	**22,450.9**	**23,796.7**	**22,991.6**
8	Externally financed projects	6,524.5	6,957.2	6,705.8	5,951.5	2,760.0
9	**GoU Resource Env. Excl donor projects (7-8)**	**18,995.0**	**14,189.6**	**15,745.1**	**17,845.2**	**20,231.7**
a	Domestic Arrears	111.0	110.0	110.0	110.0	110.0
b	Domestic Debt Refinancing	4,977.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10	**GoU Resource Env net of Arrears & Domestic Debt Repayments (9-a-b)**	**13,906.3**	**14,079.6**	**15,635.1**	**17,735.2**	**20,121.7**

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

7.3.1 Domestic Revenues

Domestic revenues, which include tax and non tax revenues are projected to increase by about 0.5 per cent of GDP per year on average over the next 5 years. It is projected at Shs 12,914.3 billion in FY 2016/17, which is a 11.3 per cent increase on the projected outturn for this fiscal year and equivalent to 14.8 per cent of GDP. These projections include some modest tax policy measures and efficiencies in tax administration. Domestic revenue is then projected to increase to 14.9 per cent of GDP in FY 2017/18 and 16.3 per cent of GDP by 2020/21. These projections exclude any changes in tax policy that may impact on revenue collections.

In the medium term, tax administration will be a key driver for domestic revenue enhancement. In particular, a number of measures will be introduced including; sensitization; comprehensive audits; tapping into the informal sector through collaboration with key stakeholders (such as Kampala Capital City Authority (KCCA), Local Governments, Uganda Registration Services Bureau (URSB)) and use of the national identification in identifying tax payers.

7.3.2 External Financing

Budget support in the form of grants and concessional loans is projected to amount to Shs 926.6 billion in FY 2016/17. Budget support is projected to significantly fall in FY 2017/18 to Shs 136.6 billion and then decline further to Shs 32.5 billion in FY 2018/19 and thereafter remain at fairly the same levels for the remainder of the period. The projected decline in budget support financing in the outer years in part reflects the reduced access to concessional loans from multilateral institutions for this purpose.

Project support is projected to amount to Shs 6,524.5 billion, out of which Shs 5,034.5 billion or 77.2 per cent will be in form of loans. Project loans are projected to increase by 26.2 per cent during FY2017/18 to Shs 6,354.5 billion and remain at almost the same level in Shilling terms, the following year. The increase in loan financing during the next 3 years is attributed to the scaling up in Government infrastructure investment.

7.3.3 Domestic Financing

Government borrowing from domestic financial markets in FY 2016/17 is estimated at Shs 602 billion, compared to Shs 1,384 billion budgeted for FY 2015/16. This is a deliberate move by Government to minimize borrowing from domestic source in order to *crowd-in* the private sector. This will also help to reduce on the fiscal burden of domestic interest payments, which account for about 7.5 per cent of budgetary resources.

7.4 Medium Term Fiscal Framework

As noted earlier, fiscal policy in FY 2016/17 and the medium term will continue to support the maintenance of macroeconomic stability, at the same time as stimulating economic growth and reducing Uganda's infrastructure deficit. As in previous years, there will be close coordination between fiscal and monetary policies. FY 2016/17 will be the first year Government's fiscal policy is underpinned by a Charter for Fiscal Responsibility (CFR), a requirement of the Public Finance Management Act (PFMA) 2015. The Charter will specify measurable fiscal objectives for the medium term, which shall be based on the following fiscal principles:

1. Sufficiency in revenue mobilisation to finance Government programmes;
2. Maintenance of prudent and sustainable levels of public debt;
3. Ensuring that the fiscal balance, when calculated without petroleum revenues, is maintained at a sustainable level over the medium term;
4. Management of revenues from petroleum resources and other finite natural resources for the benefit of current and future generations;
5. Management of fiscal risks in a prudent manner;
6. Consistency of the Medium Term Expenditure Framework to the National Development Plan; and
7. Efficiency, effectiveness and value for money in expenditure.

The medium term fiscal framework is summarized in the Table 7.3.

Table 7.3: Medium-Term Fiscal Projections

MTFF (Shs billions)	Outturn 2014/15	Proj. outturn 2015/16	Proj. 2016/17	Proj. 2017/18	Proj. 20118/19	Proj. 2019/20	Proj. 2020/21
Total revenue and grants	10,898	12,845	14,459	14,908	16,145	18,348	20,460
Revenue	10,114	11,598	12,914	14,023	15,550	17,765	19,948
Tax revenue	9,773	11,192	12,480	13,640	15,111	17,260	19,364
Non-tax revenue	221	282	302	383	438	505	584
Oil revenues	120	124	132	0	0	0	0
Grants	784	1,247	1,545	886	596	583	511
Budget support	111	120	55	34	32	33	34
Project grants	673	1,127	1,490	852	563	550	477
Expenditures and net lending	14,361	18,666	20,780	21,396	23,463	25,037	25,308
Recurrent expenditures	7,671	9,072	9,952	9,781	10,754	11,838	13,002
Wages and salaries	2,615	2,826	3,359	3,143	3,301	3,466	3,639
Non-wage	2,482	3,752	3,603	3,334	3,667	4,154	4,794
Statutory	1,379	835	968	947	1,033	1,128	1,279
Interest payments	1,195	1,659	2,023	2,357	2,754	3,090	3,290
o/w: domestic	1,077	1,446	1,592	1,615	1,673	1,688	1,677
o/w: foreign	118	212	431	742	1,080	1,402	1,613
Development expenditures	5,230	7,061	8,651	9,701	11,424	12,421	10,528
External	1,933	3,488	5,036	5,402	6,543	6,524	4,233
Domestic	3,296	3,573	3,615	4,299	4,881	5,897	6,295
Net lending and investment	1,235	2,452	1,605	1,805	1,175	667	1,668
Others	225	81	362	110	110	110	110
Overall balance	-3,462	-5,820	-6,321	-6,487	-7,318	-6,689	-4,848
Excluding grants	-4,247	-7,067	-7,866	-7,373	-7,913	-7,271	-5,359
Financing	3,530	5,820	6,321	6,487	7,318	6,689	4,848
External financing (net)	1,047	4,205	5,724	5,577	6,798	6,287	4,053
Disbursement	1,177	4,355	5,906	6,457	7,155	6,642	4,599
Budget support	0	0	274	0	0	0	0
Concessional project loans	1,177	1,315	2,521	1,673	2,456	2,102	2,333
Non-concessional loans	0	3,041	2,514	4,682	4,699	4,539	2,266
Revolving credit	-130	0	598	103	0	0	0
Amortisation (-)	-130	-151	-169	-880	-356	-355	-546
Domestic financing (net)	2,483	1,616	597	911	519	401	796
Memo items:							
Fiscal deficit (% of GDP)							
Including grants and HIPC debt relief	-4.2%	-6.4%	-6.6%	-6.1%	-6.2%	-5.1%	-3.3%
Excluding grants	-5.4%	-8.0%	-8.5%	-7.1%	-6.9%	-5.7%	-3.8%
Expenditure (% of GDP)	18.2%	21.2%	22.4%	20.7%	20.5%	19.6%	17.8%
Donor grants and loans (% of GDP)	2.5%	6.4%	8.0%	7.1%	6.8%	5.7%	

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

Table 7.4: Sector Allocations

SECTOR	FY 2015/16		FY 2016/17	
	Ushs Bn	Share ('%)	Ushs Bn	Share (%)
WORKS AND TRANSPORT	3,328.8	18.2%	3,823.8	18.7%
EDUCATION	2,029.1	11.1%	2,447.5	12.0%
ENERGY AND MINERAL DEVELOPMENT	2,826.4	15.4%	2,377.2	11.6%
INTEREST PAYMENTS DUE	1,656.2	9.0%	2,022.9	9.9%
HEALTH	1,270.8	6.9%	1,827.3	8.9%
SECURITY	1,636.1	8.9%	1,578.4	7.7%
PUBLIC SECTOR MANAGEMENT	948.1	5.2%	1,273.6	6.2%
JUSTICE/LAW AND ORDER	1,051.3	5.7%	1,103.6	5.4%
ACCOUNTABILITY	1,005.5	5.5%	962.1	4.7%
AGRICULTURE	480.0	2.6%	823.4	4.0%
WATER AND ENVIRONMENT	547.3	3.0%	689.6	3.4%
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	757.7	4.1%	532.3	2.6%
LEGISLATURE	371.3	2.0%	470.0	2.3%
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	90.2	0.5%	192.8	0.9%
LANDS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEV'T	164.8	0.9%	147.0	0.7%
TOURISM, TRADE AND INDUSTRY	81.2	0.4%	103.8	0.5%
ICT	66.7	0.4%	55.3	0.3%
TOTAL	**18,311.4**	**100.0%**	**20,430.6**	**100.0%**

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

Statistical Appendices

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Statistical Appendix: Table of Contents

Table 1: Summary of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at market prices, 2008 - 2015

	Gross Domestic Product			Per capita GDP		
	GDP, Bill. shs.		Growth rate	Per capita GDP, shs		Growth rate
	Current price	Constant 2009/10 price	Constant 2009 price	Current price	Constant 2009/10 price	Constant 2009/10 price
Calendar year						
2008	36,583	37,210	-	1,299,695	1,321,982	-
2009	41,715	39,781	6.9	1,438,629	1,371,916	3.8
2010	43,055	43,046	8.2	1,443,044	1,442,741	5.2
2011	55,397	45,594	5.9	1,803,836	1,484,636	2.9
2012	61,964	47,070	3.2	1,959,365	1,488,393	0.3
2013	67,249	49,297	4.7	2,065,528	1,514,134	1.7
2014	74,538	51,697	4.9	2,224,383	1,542,763	1.9
2015	84,239	54,564	5.5	2,443,097	1,582,463	2.6
Fiscal year						
2008/09	40,922	38,747	-	1,391,257	1,317,307	-
2009/10	40,942	40,942	5.7	1,353,076	1,353,076	2.7
2010/11	47,649	44,806	9.4	1,529,017	1,437,802	6.3
2011/12	60,134	46,533	3.9	1,874,123	1,450,224	0.9
2012/13	64,465	48,196	3.6	1,951,761	1,459,200	0.6
2013/14	70,882	50,725	5.2	2,085,359	1,492,328	2.3
2014/15	78,770	53,257	5.0	2,252,483	1,522,928	2.1
2015/16	87,891	55,733	4.6	2,443,501	1,549,439	1.7

Source: Uganda bureau of Statistics

Table 2a: Value added by economic activity at current prices, Bill. Shs, Calendar years

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
GDP at market prices	**55,397**	**61,964**	**67,249**	**74,538**	**84,239**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	**14,493**	**16,185**	**16,754**	**18,245**	**19,403**
Cash crops	1,299	1,059	1,077	1,204	1,343
Food crops	7,843	8,546	8,530	9,601	9,895
Livestock	2,242	2,899	3,004	3,100	3,478
Agrculture Support Services	22	22	25	26	31
Forestry	2,244	2,754	3,097	3,151	3,353
Fishing	844	905	1,023	1,163	1,304
Industry	**11,404**	**12,246**	**13,133**	**13,816**	**15,573**
Mining & quarrying	430	580	535	514	533
Manufacturing	5,796	5,811	6,008	5,913	6,942
Electricity	365	588	600	653	734
Water	862	978	1,014	1,209	1,408
Construction	3,951	4,290	4,976	5,527	5,956
Services	**25,798**	**29,309**	**32,462**	**36,899**	**42,758**
Trade and Repairs	8,123	8,651	9,027	9,171	11,075
Transportation and Storage	1,437	1,798	2,182	2,274	2,465
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	1,321	1,618	1,868	1,994	2,092
Information and Communication	2,319	2,540	2,989	4,795	6,822
Financial and Insurance Activities	1,351	1,583	1,614	2,047	2,068
Real Estate Activities	2,053	2,468	2,970	3,290	3,733
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	1,828	1,965	1,764	1,833	2,074
Administrative and Support Service Activities	992	1,008	990	1,209	1,421
Public Administration	1,626	1,802	1,901	2,141	2,286
Education	2,405	2,926	3,680	4,314	4,485
Human Health and Social Work Activities	1,440	1,847	2,234	2,482	2,731
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	164	184	204	216	241
Other Service Activities	520	666	763	843	948
Activities of Households as Employers	220	255	276	290	317
Adjustments	**3,702**	**4,224**	**4,900**	**5,578**	**6,505**
Taxes on products	3,702	4,224	4,900	5,578	6,505

Table 2b: Expenditure on GDP at current prices, Bill. Shs, Calendar years

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
GDP at market prices	**55,397**	**61,964**	**67,249**	**74,538**	**84,239**
Final Consumption Expenditure	**48,140**	**51,577**	**55,318**	**64,096**	**72,513**
General Government Final Consumption Exp	5,717	4,973	5,373	6,485	6,845
NPISH Final Consumption Exp	831	1,001	1,156	1,336	1,244
Household Final Consumption Exp	41,592	45,603	48,790	56,275	64,424
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	**14,956**	**17,213**	**18,013**	**18,375**	**19,871**
Dwellings	3,975	4,369	4,893	5,275	5,609
Other Buildings	5,436	6,051	6,723	7,375	7,570
Other Structures	810	881	954	1,011	1,155
Transport Equipment	1,408	1,485	1,556	1,484	1,411
ICT Equipment	714	571	760	509	530
Other Machinery and Equipment	2,436	3,636	2,881	2,454	3,301
Biological Resources	82	99	127	138	214
Research and Development	1	1	1	1	1
Mineral & Petroleum Exploration	96	121	118	127	80
Changes in Inventories	**187**	**228**	**301**	**328**	**336**
Acquisitions less Disposals of Valuables	**10**	**8**	**5**	**3**	**5**
Exports less Imports of Goods and Services	**-7,896**	**-7,061**	**-6,388**	**-8,264**	**-8,487**
Exports	**10,871**	**12,315**	**13,374**	**12,032**	**15,284**
Goods	6,361	7,023	7,325	7,085	8,293
Services	4,510	5,292	6,049	4,947	6,991
Less Imports	**18,767**	**19,376**	**19,762**	**20,296**	**23,771**
Goods	12,620	13,169	12,863	13,217	14,710
Services	6,147	6,207	6,899	7,079	9,061
Statistical Discrepancy					

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 2c: Monetary and non-monetary Value Added for Selected Activities at current prices, Bill. Shs, Calendar years

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total GDP at market prices	**55,397**	**61,964**	**67,249**	**74,538**	**84,239**
Monetary	44,682	49,535	53,585	59,249	67,278
Non-monetary	7,013	8,205	8,763	9,711	10,456
Total Agriculture	**7,677**	**8,214**	**8,342**	**9,118**	**9,830**
Monetary	7,677	8,214	8,342	9,118	9,830
Non-monetary	3,729	4,313	4,293	4,813	4,916
Food crops	**7,843**	**8,546**	**8,530**	**9,601**	**9,895**
Monetary	4,396	4,648	4,667	5,225	5,460
Non-monetary	3,447	3,898	3,862	4,376	4,434
Livestock	**2,242**	**2,899**	**3,004**	**3,100**	**3,478**
Monetary	1,960	2,485	2,574	2,666	3,001
Non-monetary	282	414	430	434	477
Forestry	**2,244**	**2,754**	**3,097**	**3,151**	**3,353**
Monetary	1,721	2,119	2,395	2,430	2,570
Non-monetary	523	636	702	721	783
Fishing	**844**	**905**	**1,023**	**1,163**	**1,304**
Monetary	788	841	949	1,077	1,206
Non-monetary	56	64	74	86	98
Construction	**3,951**	**4,290**	**4,976**	**5,527**	**5,956**
Monetary	3,875	4,206	4,894	5,449	5,880
Non-monetary	76	84	83	78	76
Real estate activities	**2,053**	**2,468**	**2,970**	**3,290**	**3,733**
Monetary rents	316	332	388	423	461
Owner-occupied dwellings	1,736	2,136	2,583	2,866	3,272

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 3a: Value added by economic activity at constant (2009) prices, Bill shs. Calendar years

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
GDP at market prices	**45,594**	**47,070**	**49,297**	**51,697**	**54,564**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	**11,173**	**11,221**	**11,540**	**11,871**	**12,229**
Cash crops	850	825	866	858	941
Food crops	6,037	5,935	6,024	6,205	6,298
Livestock	1,924	1,968	2,018	2,077	2,141
Agrculture Support Services	13	12	12	12	13
Forestry	1,763	1,871	2,052	2,122	2,222
Fishing	587	609	568	597	614
Industry	**8,492**	**8,589**	**8,956**	**9,534**	**10,286**
Mining & quarrying	582	621	636	719	853
Manufacturing	3,827	3,782	3,804	3,963	4,363
Electricity	382	453	451	477	495
Water	841	893	949	1,008	1,071
Construction	2,860	2,841	3,116	3,369	3,504
Services	**22,437**	**23,487**	**24,840**	**26,034**	**27,451**
Trade and Repairs	5,883	5,877	5,939	6,015	6,262
Transportation and Storage	1,221	1,285	1,357	1,431	1,546
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	938	1,001	1,077	1,156	1,217
Information and Communication	2,833	3,540	4,250	4,166	4,783
Financial and Insurance Activities	1,080	1,098	1,140	1,454	1,442
Real Estate Activities	2,315	2,400	2,547	2,715	2,885
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	1,541	1,492	1,471	1,517	1,429
Administrative and Support Service Activities	838	750	700	841	946
Public Administration	1,368	1,341	1,348	1,490	1,521
Education	2,308	2,512	2,701	2,800	2,847
Human Health and Social Work Activities	1,317	1,367	1,441	1,513	1,584
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	138	136	144	150	159
Other Service Activities	430	454	488	543	577
Activities of Households as Employers	228	233	238	244	251
Adjustments	**3,493**	**3,773**	**3,960**	**4,258**	**4,598**
Taxes on products	3,493	3,773	3,960	4,258	4,598

Table 3b: Expenditure on GDP at constant (2009) prices, Bill shs. Calendar years

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
GDP at Market Prices	**45,594**	**47,070**	**49,297**	**51,697**	**54,564**
Final Consumption Expenditure	**39,623**	**39,154**	**40,504**	**44,178**	**45,940**
General Government Final Consumption Exp	5,300	4,277	4,393	4,956	5,365
NPISH Final Consumption Exp	753	775	802	833	867
Household Final Consumption Exp	33,570	34,102	35,309	38,389	39,708
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	**12,200**	**12,861**	**13,137**	**13,324**	**14,198**
Dwellings	3,253	3,215	3,552	3,833	4,030
Other Buildings	4,397	4,391	4,827	5,251	5,353
Other Structures	647	635	674	714	797
Transport Equipment	1,159	1,165	1,165	1,104	1,022
ICT Equipment	584	432	575	392	386
Other Machinery and Equipment	2,004	2,853	2,158	1,825	2,394
Biological Resources	59	61	78	83	83
Research and Development	1	1	1	1	1
Mineral and Petroleum Exploration	95	108	107	122	133
Changes in Inventories	**137**	**142**	**186**	**197**	**197**
Acquisitions less Disposals of Valuables	**8**	**6**	**4**	**2**	**3**
Exports less Imports of Goods and Services	**-6,374**	**-5,093**	**-4,534**	**-6,003**	**-5,775**
Exports	**7,789**	**8,773**	**9,646**	**7,907**	**9,246**
Goods	4,462	5,001	5,386	4,671	4,981
Services	3,327	3,772	4,260	3,236	4,265
Less Imports	**14,163**	**13,865**	**14,180**	**13,910**	**15,021**
Goods	9,441	9,322	8,986	8,637	8,980
Services	4,722	4,543	5,194	5,273	6,041
Statistical Discrepancy					

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 3c: Monetary and Non-monetary Value Added For Selected Activities at constant (2009) prices, Bill shs. Calendar years

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total GDP at market prices	**45,594**	**47,070**	**49,297**	**51,697**	**54,564**
Monetary	36,432	37,420	39,225	41,122	43,541
Non-monetary	5,669	5,877	6,112	6,318	6,425
Total Agriculture	**8,823**	**8,741**	**8,920**	**9,152**	**9,393**
Monetary	5,892	5,746	5,842	6,039	6,355
Non-monetary	2,931	2,995	3,078	3,114	3,039
Food crops	**6,037**	**5,935**	**6,024**	**6,205**	**6,298**
Monetary	3,364	3,207	3,221	3,379	3,550
Non-monetary	2,673	2,728	2,803	2,826	2,748
Livestock	**1,924**	**1,968**	**2,018**	**2,077**	**2,141**
Monetary	1,666	1,702	1,742	1,791	1,855
Non-monetary	258	266	276	286	286
Forestry	**1,763**	**1,871**	**2,052**	**2,122**	**2,222**
Monetary	1,364	1,467	1,643	1,708	1,802
Non-monetary	399	403	408	414	420
Fishing	**587**	**609**	**568**	**597**	**614**
Monetary	547	568	525	553	569
Non-monetary	40	41	43	44	46
Construction	**2,860**	**2,841**	**3,116**	**3,369**	**3,504**
Monetary	2,792	2,771	3,045	3,297	3,432
Non-monetary	68	69	70	72	73
Real estate activities	**2,315**	**2,400**	**2,547**	**2,715**	**2,885**
Monetary rents	850	857	906	964	1,017
Owner-occupied dwellings	1,465	1,543	1,641	1,751	1,868

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 4a: Percentage growth rates for Value added by economic activity at constant prices, calendar years

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
GDP at market prices	**5.9**	**3.2**	**4.7**	**4.9**	**5.5**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	**2.1**	**0.4**	**2.8**	**2.9**	**3.0**
Cash crops	10.7	-2.9	5.0	-0.9	9.7
Food crops	0.2	-1.7	1.5	3.0	1.5
Livestock	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.9	3.1
Agrculture Support Services	0.9	-5.8	-0.4	0.0	11.8
Forestry	5.0	6.1	9.7	3.4	4.7
Fishing	0.5	3.8	-6.8	5.1	2.9
Industry	**10.4**	**1.1**	**4.3**	**6.5**	**7.9**
Mining & quarrying	12.6	6.7	2.5	12.9	18.6
Manufacturing	6.1	-1.2	0.6	4.2	10.1
Electricity	3.4	18.6	-0.5	5.8	3.9
Water	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.2	6.3
Construction	19.0	-0.7	9.7	8.1	4.0
Services	**5.4**	**4.7**	**5.8**	**4.8**	**5.4**
Trade and Repairs	5.3	-0.1	1.1	1.3	4.1
Transportation and Storage	8.3	5.2	5.7	5.4	8.0
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	6.1	6.8	7.6	7.3	5.3
Information and Communication	3.8	25.0	20.1	-2.0	14.8
Financial and Insurance Activities	5.1	1.6	3.8	27.6	-0.8
Real Estate Activities	4.1	3.7	6.1	6.6	6.3
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	4.1	-3.2	-1.4	3.1	-5.8
Administrative and Support Service Activities	12.1	-10.5	-6.7	20.1	12.6
Public Administration	2.3	-1.9	0.5	10.5	2.1
Education	8.2	8.9	7.5	3.6	1.7
Human Health and Social Work Activities	4.5	3.8	5.4	5.0	4.7
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	5.3	-1.2	5.9	3.7	6.2
Other Service Activities	6.6	5.8	7.3	11.3	6.3
Activities of Households as Employers	1.8	1.9	2.2	2.6	3.1
Adjustments	**12.0**	**8.0**	**5.0**	**7.5**	**8.0**
Taxes on products	12.0	8.0	5.0	7.5	8.0

Table 4b: Percentage growth rates for Expenditure on GDP at constant prices- , calendar years

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
GDP at market prices	**5.9**	**3.2**	**4.7**	**4.9**	**5.5**
Final Consumption Expenditure	**5.2**	**-1.2**	**3.4**	**9.1**	**4.0**
General Government Final Consumption Exp	6.8	-19.3	2.7	12.8	8.3
NPISH Final Consumption Exp	3.5	2.9	3.5	3.8	4.0
Household Final Consumption Exp	5.0	1.6	3.5	8.7	3.4
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	**14.4**	**5.4**	**2.1**	**1.4**	**6.6**
Dwellings	19.7	-1.2	10.5	7.9	5.1
Other Buildings	18.7	-0.1	9.9	8.8	1.9
Other Structures	19.5	-1.9	6.1	5.9	11.6
Transport Equipment	22.2	0.5	0.0	-5.3	-7.4
ICT Equipment	42.8	-25.9	33.0	-31.8	-1.4
Other Machinery & Equipment	-9.1	42.4	-24.4	-15.4	31.2
Biological Resources	8.4	2.8	28.5	5.4	0.1
Research and Development	6.4	1.3	3.5	1.3	5.9
Mineral & Petroleum Exploration	18.2	12.8	-0.6	14.4	8.8
Changes in Inventories	**8.3**	**3.5**	**31.0**	**6.0**	**0.2**
Acquisitions less Disposals of Valuables	**83.1**	**-34.9**	**-33.2**	**-40.8**	**50.1**
Exports less Imports of Goods and Services	**17.9**	**-20.1**	**-11.0**	**32.4**	**-3.8**
Exports	**4.0**	**12.6**	**10.0**	**-18.0**	**16.9**
Goods	-5.1	12.1	7.7	-13.3	6.6
Services	19.6	13.4	12.9	-24.0	31.8
Less Imports	**9.8**	**-2.1**	**2.3**	**-1.9**	**8.0**
Goods	3.4	-1.3	-3.6	-3.9	4.0
Services	25.6	-3.8	14.3	1.5	14.6
Statistical Discrepancy					

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 4c: Percentage growth rates for Monetary and non-monetary Value Added of Selected Activities at constant(2009) prices , calendar years

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total GDP at market prices	**5.9**	**3.2**	**4.7**	**4.9**	**5.5**
Monetary	6.0	2.7	4.8	4.8	5.9
Non-monetary	1.8	3.7	4.0	3.4	1.7
Total Agriculture	**1.6**	**-0.9**	**2.1**	**2.6**	**2.6**
Monetary	2.8	-2.5	1.7	3.4	5.2
Non-monetary	-0.6	2.2	2.8	1.2	-2.4
Food crops	**0.2**	**-1.7**	**1.5**	**3.0**	**1.5**
Monetary	1.1	-4.7	0.5	4.9	5.0
Non-monetary	-0.8	2.1	2.7	0.8	-2.8
Livestock	**2.4**	**2.3**	**2.5**	**2.9**	**3.1**
Monetary	2.5	2.2	2.4	2.8	3.5
Non-monetary	1.7	3.1	3.6	3.6	0.2
Forestry	**5.0**	**6.1**	**9.7**	**3.4**	**4.7**
Monetary	6.4	7.6	12.0	3.9	5.5
Non-monetary	0.3	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.5
Fishing	**0.5**	**3.8**	**-6.8**	**5.1**	**2.9**
Monetary	0.3	3.8	-7.5	5.3	2.9
Non-monetary	2.7	3.8	4.0	2.2	3.2
Construction	**19.0**	**-0.7**	**9.7**	**8.1**	**4.0**
Monetary	19.5	-0.7	9.9	8.3	4.1
Non-monetary	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Real estate activities	**4.1**	**3.7**	**6.1**	**6.6**	**6.3**
Monetary rents	3.5	0.8	5.8	6.4	5.5
Owner-occupied dwellings	4.5	5.3	6.3	6.7	6.7

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 5a: Percentage share for Value added by economic activity at current prices, calendar years

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
GDP at market prices	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	**26.2**	**26.1**	**24.9**	**24.5**	**23.0**
Cash crops	2.3	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6
Food crops	14.2	13.8	12.7	12.9	11.7
Livestock	4.0	4.7	4.5	4.2	4.1
Agriculture Support Services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Forestry	4.1	4.4	4.6	4.2	4.0
Fishing	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5
Industry	**20.6**	**19.8**	**19.5**	**18.5**	**18.5**
Mining & quarrying	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6
Manufacturing	10.5	9.4	8.9	7.9	8.2
Electricity	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Water	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.7
Construction	7.1	6.9	7.4	7.4	7.1
Services	**46.6**	**47.3**	**48.3**	**49.5**	**50.8**
Trade and Repairs	14.7	14.0	13.4	12.3	13.1
Transportation and Storage	2.6	2.9	3.2	3.1	2.9
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.5
Information and Communication	4.2	4.1	4.4	6.4	8.1
Financial and Insurance Activities	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.7	2.5
Real Estate Activities	3.7	4.0	4.4	4.4	4.4
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	3.3	3.2	2.6	2.5	2.5
Administrative and Support Service Activities	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.7
Public Administration	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.7
Education	4.3	4.7	5.5	5.8	5.3
Human Health and Social Work Activities	2.6	3.0	3.3	3.3	3.2
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Other Service Activities	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Activities of Households as Employers	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Adjustments	**6.7**	**6.8**	**7.3**	**7.5**	**7.7**
Taxes on products	6.7	6.8	7.3	7.5	7.7

Table 5b: Percentage share for Expenditure on GDP at current prices, calendar years

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
GDP at Market Prices	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Final Consumption Expenditure	**86.9**	**83.2**	**82.3**	**86.0**	**86.1**
General Government Final Consumption Exp	10.3	8.0	8.0	8.7	8.1
NPISH Final Consumption Exp	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.5
Household Final Consumption Exp	75.1	73.6	72.6	75.5	76.5
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	**27.0**	**27.8**	**26.8**	**24.7**	**23.6**
Dwellings	7.2	7.1	7.3	7.1	6.7
Other Buildings	9.8	9.8	10.0	9.9	9.0
Other Structures	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
Transport Equipment	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.0	1.7
ICT Equipment	1.3	0.9	1.1	0.7	0.6
Other Machinery and Equipment	4.4	5.9	4.3	3.3	3.9
Biological Resources	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
Research and Development	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mineral and Petroleum Exploration	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Changes in Inventories	**0.3**	**0.4**	**0.4**	**0.4**	**0.4**
Acquisitions less Disposals of Valuables	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**
Exports less Imports of Goods and Services	**-14.3**	**-11.4**	**-9.5**	**-11.1**	**-10.1**
Exports	**19.6**	**19.9**	**19.9**	**16.1**	**18.1**
Goods	11.5	11.3	10.9	9.5	9.8
Services	8.1	8.5	9.0	6.6	8.3
Less Imports	**33.9**	**31.3**	**29.4**	**27.2**	**28.2**
Goods	22.8	21.3	19.1	17.7	17.5
Services	11.1	10.0	10.3	9.5	10.8
Statistical Discrepancy					

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 5c: Percentage share for Monetary and non-monetary value added at current prices, calendar years

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total GDP at market prices	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Monetary	80.7	79.9	79.7	79.5	79.9
Non-monetary	12.7	13.2	13.0	13.0	12.4
Total Agriculture	**13.9**	**13.3**	**12.4**	**12.2**	**11.7**
Monetary	13.9	13.3	12.4	12.2	11.7
Non-monetary	6.7	7.0	**6.4**	**6.5**	**5.8**
Food crops	**14.2**	**13.8**	**12.7**	**12.9**	**11.7**
Monetary	7.9	7.5	6.9	7.0	6.5
Non-monetary	6.2	6.3	5.7	5.9	5.3
Livestock	**4.0**	**4.7**	**4.5**	**4.2**	**4.1**
Monetary	3.5	4.0	3.8	3.6	3.6
Non-monetary	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
Forestry	**4.1**	**4.4**	**4.6**	**4.2**	**4.0**
Monetary	3.1	3.4	3.6	3.3	3.1
Non-monetary	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9
Fishing	**1.5**	**1.5**	**1.5**	**1.6**	**1.5**
Monetary	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
Non-monetary	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Construction	**7.1**	**6.9**	**7.4**	**7.4**	**7.1**
Monetary	7.0	6.8	7.3	7.3	7.0
Non-monetary	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Real estate activities	**3.7**	**4.0**	**4.4**	**4.4**	**4.4**
Monetary rents	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5
Owner-occupied dwellings	3.1	3.4	3.8	3.8	3.9

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 6a: Implicit price deflators for Value added by economic activity (2009=100), calendar years

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
GDP at market prices	**121.5**	**131.6**	**136.4**	**144.2**	**154.4**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	**129.7**	**144.2**	**145.2**	**153.7**	**158.7**
Cash crops	152.9	128.3	124.3	140.3	142.7
Food crops	129.9	144.0	141.6	154.7	157.1
Livestock	116.5	147.3	148.8	149.3	162.4
Agriculture Support Services	172.8	188.0	208.3	221.6	231.0
Forestry	127.3	147.2	150.9	148.5	150.9
Fishing	143.7	148.4	180.0	194.9	212.3
Industry	**134.3**	**142.6**	**146.6**	**144.9**	**151.4**
Mining & quarrying	74.0	93.4	84.0	71.6	62.6
Manufacturing	151.5	153.6	157.9	149.2	159.1
Electricity	95.6	129.8	133.1	137.0	148.2
Water	102.4	109.5	106.8	119.9	131.5
Construction	138.1	151.0	159.7	164.1	170.0
Services	**115.0**	**124.8**	**130.7**	**141.7**	**155.8**
Trade and Repairs	138.1	147.2	152.0	152.5	176.9
Transportation and Storage	117.7	140.0	160.8	158.9	159.4
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	140.9	161.6	173.4	172.5	171.9
Information and Communication	81.9	71.8	70.3	115.1	142.6
Financial and Insurance Activities	125.1	144.2	141.6	140.9	143.5
Real Estate Activities	88.7	102.9	116.6	121.2	129.4
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	118.6	131.7	120.0	120.8	145.1
Administrative and Support Service Activities	118.5	134.4	141.4	143.8	150.1
Public Administration	118.9	134.4	141.1	143.7	150.3
Education	104.2	116.4	136.2	154.1	157.5
Human Health and Social Work Activities	109.3	135.1	155.0	164.0	172.4
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	118.9	134.6	141.6	144.4	151.4
Other Service Activities	121.0	146.5	156.4	155.2	164.2
Activities of Households as Employers	96.4	109.6	115.9	119.1	126.1
Adjustments	**106.0**	**111.9**	**123.7**	**131.0**	**141.5**
Taxes on products	106.0	111.9	123.7	131.0	141.5

Table 6b: Implicit price deflators for expenditure on GDP- (2009=100), calendar years

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
GDP at Market Prices	**121.5**	**131.6**	**136.4**	**144.2**	**154.4**
Final Consumption Expenditure	**121.5**	**131.7**	**136.6**	**145.1**	**157.8**
General Government Final Consumption Exp	107.9	116.3	122.3	130.9	127.6
NPISH Final Consumption Exp	110.3	129.3	144.1	160.4	143.6
Household Final Consumption Exp	123.9	133.7	138.2	146.6	162.2
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	**122.6**	**133.8**	**137.1**	**137.9**	**140.0**
Dwellings	122.2	135.9	137.8	137.6	139.2
Other Buildings	123.6	137.8	139.3	140.4	141.4
Other Structures	125.1	138.6	141.5	141.6	144.9
Transport Equipment	121.4	127.4	133.6	134.5	138.1
ICT Equipment	122.3	132.1	132.3	130.0	137.3
Other Machinery and Equipment	121.6	127.4	133.5	134.5	137.9
Biological Resources	137.6	162.0	162.5	167.3	258.9
Research and Development	108.3	125.6	135.0	142.4	116.2
Mineral and Petroleum Exploration	100.7	112.1	110.3	103.8	59.7
Changes in Inventories	**136.2**	**160.4**	**162.0**	**166.6**	**170.4**
Acquisitions less Disposals of Valuables	**119.8**	**139.6**	**146.7**	**152.9**	**152.0**
Exports less Imports of Goods and Services	**123.9**	**138.7**	**140.9**	**137.7**	**147.0**
Exports	**139.6**	**140.4**	**138.6**	**152.2**	**165.3**
Goods	142.6	140.4	136.0	151.7	166.5
Services	135.6	140.3	142.0	152.9	163.9
Less Imports	**132.5**	**139.7**	**139.4**	**145.9**	**158.3**
Goods	133.7	141.3	143.1	153.0	163.8
Services	130.2	136.6	132.8	134.3	150.0
Statistical Discrepancy					

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 6c: Implicit price deflators Monetary and non-monetary value added (2009=100), calendar years

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total GDP at market prices	**121.5**	**131.6**	**136.4**	**144.2**	**154.4**
Monetary	122.6	132.4	136.6	144.1	154.5
Non-monetary	123.7	139.6	143.4	153.7	162.7
Total Agriculture	**129.3**	**143.3**	**141.6**	**152.2**	**157.0**
Monetary	130.3	142.9	142.8	151.0	154.7
Non-monetary	127.2	144.0	139.5	154.6	161.8
Food crops	**129.9**	**144.0**	**141.6**	**154.7**	**157.1**
Monetary	130.7	144.9	144.9	154.6	153.8
Non-monetary	128.9	142.9	137.8	154.8	161.3
Livestock	**116.5**	**147.3**	**148.8**	**149.3**	**162.4**
Monetary	117.7	146.0	147.7	148.8	161.8
Non-monetary	109.2	155.8	155.8	152.1	166.7
Forestry	**127.3**	**147.2**	**150.9**	**148.5**	**150.9**
Monetary	126.2	144.4	145.7	142.3	142.7
Non-monetary	131.0	157.6	171.9	174.1	186.3
Fishing	**143.7**	**148.4**	**180.0**	**194.9**	**212.3**
Monetary	143.9	148.0	180.7	194.9	212.1
Non-monetary	140.6	154.5	171.7	195.0	214.6
Construction	**138.1**	**151.0**	**159.7**	**164.1**	**170.0**
Monetary	138.8	151.8	160.7	165.3	171.3
Non-monetary	110.7	120.4	117.2	109.0	104.9
Real estate activities	**88.7**	**102.9**	**116.6**	**121.2**	**129.4**
Monetary rents	37.2	38.8	42.8	43.9	45.3
Owner-occupied dwellings	118.5	138.4	157.4	163.7	175.2

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 7a: Value added by economic activity at current prices, Bill shs. Fiscal years

	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
GDP at market prices	**60,134**	**64,465**	**70,882**	**78,770**	**87,891**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	**15,691**	**16,338**	**17,507**	**18,587**	**19,880**
Cash crops	1,189	1,121	1,055	1,281	1,351
Food crops	8,271	8,325	9,226	9,524	10,099
Livestock	2,682	2,944	3,039	3,296	3,619
Agriculture Support Services	21	23	25	30	29
Forestry	2,628	2,974	3,095	3,206	3,425
Fishing	899	951	1,066	1,251	1,358
Industry	**12,345**	**12,714**	**13,507**	**14,679**	**16,051**
Mining & quarrying	541	536	525	534	527
Manufacturing	6,205	6,050	5,855	6,565	7,187
Electricity	469	585	633	677	800
Water	904	969	1,141	1,284	1,580
Construction	4,226	4,574	5,353	5,619	5,957
Services	**28,065**	**30,843**	**34,752**	**39,323**	**45,426**
Trade and Repairs	8,732	8,904	8,911	9,709	10,981
Transportation and Storage	1,639	1,979	2,307	2,341	2,570
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	1,490	1,744	1,984	1,986	2,220
Information and Communication	2,450	2,676	4,034	5,319	7,727
Financial and Insurance Activities	1,529	1,594	1,901	2,103	2,200
Real Estate Activities	2,264	2,753	3,126	3,477	3,943
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	1,900	1,860	1,810	2,016	2,095
Administrative and Support Service Activities	1,031	979	1,099	1,409	1,227
Public Administration	1,745	1,866	1,942	2,343	2,828
Education	2,640	3,262	3,970	4,613	5,179
Human Health and Social Work Activities	1,611	2,058	2,361	2,592	2,917
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	182	191	211	228	236
Other Service Activities	610	714	812	886	1,020
Activities of Households as Employers	242	265	284	301	284
Adjustments	**4,033**	**4,569**	**5,116**	**6,181**	**6,534**
Taxes on products	4,033	4,569	5,116	6,181	6,534

Table 7b: Expenditure on GDP at current prices, Bill shs. Fiscal years

	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
GDP at Market Prices	**60,134**	**64,465**	**70,882**	**78,770**	**87,891**
Final Consumption Expenditure	**51,610**	**52,951**	**58,889**	**68,468**	**75,982**
General Government Final Consumption Exp	4,860	5,095	5,877	7,118	5,344
NPISH Final Consumption Exp	894	1,093	1,238	1,401	1,331
Household Final Consumption Exp	45,857	46,763	51,774	59,949	69,307
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	**15,933**	**17,808**	**18,587**	**18,570**	**20,429**
Dwellings	4,281	4,527	5,209	5,322	5,728
Other Buildings	5,888	6,304	7,116	7,334	7,813
Other Structures	852	920	1,023	1,033	1,162
Transport Equipment	1,374	1,565	1,603	1,362	1,461
ICT Equipment	672	617	639	429	642
Other Machinery and Equipment	2,659	3,645	2,744	2,822	3,305
Biological Resources	94	113	132	141	287
Research and Development	1	1	1	1	1
Mineral and Petroleum Exploration	113	117	121	128	32
Changes in Inventories	**215**	**264**	**313**	**334**	**337**
Acquisitions less Disposals of Valuables	**9**	**7**	**3**	**4**	**5**
Exports less Imports of Goods and Services	**-7,634**	**-6,566**	**-6,911**	**-8,606**	**-8,861**
Exports	**11,959**	**12,938**	**12,588**	**13,787**	**15,496**
Goods	6,794	7,547	6,868	7,702	8,425
Services	5,165	5,391	5,719	6,085	7,071
Less Imports	**19,592**	**19,504**	**19,499**	**22,392**	**24,357**
Goods	13,389	13,038	12,878	14,030	14,808
Services	6,203	6,465	6,620	8,362	9,549
Statistical Discrepancy	**59,420**	**63,905**	**68,371**	**74,765**	**74,766**

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 7c: Monetary and Non-monetary Valued Added for Selected Activities at current prices, Bill shs. Fiscal years

	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Total GDP at market prices	**60,134**	**64,465**	**70,882**	**78,770**	**87,891**
Monetary	48,385	51,453	56,381	62,814	71,288
Non-monetary	7,716	8,443	9,384	9,776	10,069
Total Agriculture	**12,164**	**12,413**	**13,345**	**14,131**	**15,098**
Monetary	8,078	8,188	8,652	9,509	10,473
Non-monetary	6,349	6,646	7,413	7,892	8,593
Food crops	**8,271**	**8,325**	**9,226**	**9,524**	**10,099**
Monetary	4,535	4,522	4,960	5,363	5,938
Non-monetary	5,005	5,141	5,927	6,008	6,444
Livestock	**2,682**	**2,944**	**3,039**	**3,296**	**3,619**
Monetary	2,332	2,522	2,612	2,835	3,157
Non-monetary	1,000	1,223	1,272	1,477	1,735
Forestry	**2,628**	**2,974**	**3,095**	**3,206**	**3,425**
Monetary	2,010	2,313	2,392	2,451	2,636
Non-monetary	1,238	1,376	1,410	1,490	1,634
Fishing	**899**	**951**	**1,066**	**1,251**	**1,358**
Monetary	837	883	987	1,159	1,256
Non-monetary	345	417	518	692	767
Construction	**4,226**	**4,574**	**5,353**	**5,619**	**5,957**
Monetary	4,143	4,492	5,272	5,542	5,878
Non-monetary	1,477	1,709	2,120	2,305	2,452
Real estate activities	**2,264**	**2,753**	**3,126**	**3,477**	**3,943**
Monetary rents	332	367	403	438	904
Owner-occupied dwellings	1,407	1,871	2,194	2,487	2,787

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 8a: Value added by economic activity at constant (2009) prices, Bill shs, fiscal years

	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
GDP at market prices	**46,533**	**48,196**	**50,725**	**53,257**	**55,733**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	**11,158**	**11,380**	**11,719**	**11,990**	**12,372**
Cash crops	855	851	853	890	954
Food crops	5,962	5,945	6,118	6,244	6,383
Livestock	1,944	1,992	2,047	2,107	2,172
Agriculture Support Services	11	12	12	14	13
Forestry	1,791	2,004	2,097	2,132	2,212
Fishing	595	577	592	603	638
Industry	**8,515**	**8,698**	**9,250**	**9,973**	**10,272**
Mining & quarrying	566	631	666	797	808
Manufacturing	3,854	3,759	3,840	4,264	4,282
Electricity	412	453	461	487	502
Water	866	920	979	1,038	1,101
Construction	2,817	2,936	3,303	3,386	3,578
Services	**23,078**	**24,312**	**25,662**	**26,816**	**28,589**
Trade and Repairs	5,852	5,999	5,912	6,155	6,329
Transportation and Storage	1,262	1,319	1,395	1,482	1,596
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	1,090	1,146	1,246	1,245	1,330
Information and Communication	3,252	3,836	4,393	4,282	4,998
Financial and Insurance Activities	1,061	1,145	1,351	1,446	1,488
Real Estate Activities	2,359	2,472	2,627	2,798	2,965
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	1,470	1,476	1,503	1,417	1,416
Administrative and Support Service Activities	800	710	767	963	791
Public Administration	1,352	1,355	1,358	1,660	1,986
Education	2,415	2,611	2,727	2,858	3,054
Human Health and Social Work Activities	1,348	1,402	1,476	1,548	1,616
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	142	138	147	155	152
Other Service Activities	445	468	518	559	611
Activities of Households as Employers	230	235	241	247	256
Adjustments	**3,781**	**3,806**	**4,093**	**4,478**	**4,500**
Taxes on products	3,781	3,806	4,093	4,478	4,500

Table 8b: Expenditure on GDP at constant (2009) prices, Bill shs. fiscal years

	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
GDP at Market Prices	**46,533**	**48,196**	**50,725**	**53,257**	**55,733**
Final Consumption Expenditure	**40,181**	**40,087**	**41,335**	**45,615**	**47,005**
General Government Final Consumption Exp	4,276	4,282	4,605	5,318	5,053
NPISH Final Consumption Exp	758	788	818	854	887
Household Final Consumption Exp	35,146	35,017	35,912	39,443	41,066
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	**12,015**	**13,184**	**13,511**	**13,491**	**14,491**
Dwellings	3,205	3,312	3,783	3,877	4,096
Other Buildings	4,345	4,552	5,095	5,237	5,509
Other Structures	623	657	723	729	794
Transport Equipment	1,079	1,205	1,190	1,014	1,045
ICT Equipment	512	466	486	326	463
Other Machinery & Equipment	2,089	2,816	2,039	2,100	2,365
Biological Resources	60	70	80	83	83
Research and Development	1	1	1	1	1
Mineral & Petroleum Exploration	100	106	113	126	137
Changes in Inventories	**139**	**164**	**192**	**197**	**197**
Acquisitions less Disposals of Valuables	**7**	**5**	**2**	**3**	**3**
Exports less Imports of Goods and Services	**-5,808**	**-5,244**	**-4,315**	**-6,049**	**-5,965**
Exports	**8,438**	**9,005**	**9,019**	**8,702**	**9,303**
Goods	4,745	5,217	5,069	4,861	5,026
Services	3,694	3,788	3,950	3,841	4,277
Less Imports	**14,247**	**14,249**	**13,334**	**14,751**	**15,268**
Goods	9,653	9,405	8,432	8,843	8,942
Services	4,594	4,845	4,903	5,908	6,326
Statistical Discrepancy	**810**	**3**	**-915**	**1,417**	**517**

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 8c: Monetary and non-monetary Value Added for selected Activities at constant (2009) prices, Bill shs. fiscal years

	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Total GDP at market prices	**46,533**	**48,196**	**50,725**	**53,257**	**55,733**
Monetary	36,985	38,396	40,419	42,472	44,858
Non-monetary	5,766	5,994	6,212	6,307	6,375
Total Agriculture	**8,773**	**8,800**	**9,031**	**9,255**	**9,522**
Monetary	5,815	5,767	5,932	6,239	6,505
Non-monetary	2,958	3,032	3,099	3,016	3,018
Food crops	**5,962**	**5,945**	**6,118**	**6,244**	**6,383**
Monetary	3,266	3,183	3,300	3,516	3,655
Non-monetary	2,697	2,762	2,818	2,728	2,728
Livestock	**1,944**	**1,992**	**2,047**	**2,107**	**2,172**
Monetary	1,682	1,721	1,766	1,819	1,884
Non-monetary	262	271	281	288	288
Forestry	**1,791**	**2,004**	**2,097**	**2,132**	**2,212**
Monetary	1,390	1,598	1,685	1,715	1,790
Non-monetary	401	406	411	417	422
Fishing	**595**	**577**	**592**	**603**	**638**
Monetary	554	535	548	559	591
Non-monetary	41	42	44	45	47
Construction	**2,817**	**2,936**	**3,303**	**3,386**	**3,578**
Monetary	2,748	2,866	3,232	3,314	3,505
Non-monetary	69	70	71	72	73
Real estate activities	**2,359**	**2,472**	**2,627**	**2,798**	**2,965**
Monetary rents	857	882	932	990	1,157
Owner-occupied dwellings	1,502	1,590	1,695	1,808	1,808

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 9a: Percentage growth rates for Value added by economic activity at constant (2009) prices, fiscal years

	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
GDP at market prices	**3.9**	**3.6**	**5.2**	**5.0**	**4.6**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	**0.7**	**2.0**	**3.0**	**2.3**	**3.2**
Cash crops	9.1	-0.6	0.3	4.3	7.2
Food crops	-1.4	-0.3	2.9	2.0	2.2
Livestock	2.2	2.5	2.8	2.9	3.1
Agriculture Support Services	-12.8	7.8	0.5	16.8	-5.6
Forestry	2.2	11.9	4.7	1.7	3.7
Fishing	1.7	-3.0	2.6	1.9	5.7
Industry	**3.0**	**2.1**	**6.3**	**7.8**	**3.0**
Mining & quarrying	-5.6	11.3	5.7	19.5	1.4
Manufacturing	2.7	-2.5	2.2	11.0	0.4
Electricity	7.4	9.9	1.9	5.7	3.1
Water	6.1	6.3	6.3	6.1	6.0
Construction	3.9	4.2	12.5	2.5	5.7
Services	**4.0**	**5.3**	**5.6**	**4.5**	**6.6**
Trade and Repairs	0.8	2.5	-1.5	4.1	2.8
Transportation and Storage	7.8	4.5	5.8	6.2	7.7
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	9.3	5.1	8.8	-0.1	6.9
Information and Communication	18.5	18.0	14.5	-2.5	16.7
Financial and Insurance Activities	-1.9	7.9	18.0	7.0	2.9
Real Estate Activities	4.4	4.8	6.3	6.5	6.0
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	-7.5	0.5	1.8	-5.7	-0.1
Administrative and Support Service Activities	-3.6	-11.4	8.1	25.6	-17.9
Public Administration	-4.0	0.2	0.3	22.2	19.6
Education	7.6	8.1	4.5	4.8	6.9
Human Health and Social Work Activities	4.8	4.1	5.3	4.9	4.4
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	9.1	-2.6	6.7	5.4	-2.1
Other Service Activities	7.7	5.1	10.7	7.9	9.4
Activities of Households as Employers	1.8	2.1	2.4	2.8	3.4
Adjustments	**15.3**	**0.6**	**7.6**	**9.4**	**0.5**
Taxes on products	15.3	0.6	7.6	9.4	0.5

Table 9b: Percentage growth rates for Expenditure on GDP at constant (2009) prices, fiscal years

	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
GDP at Market Prices	**3.9**	**3.6**	**5.2**	**5.0**	**4.6**
Final Consumption Expenditure	**3.0**	**-0.2**	**3.1**	**10.4**	**3.0**
General Government Final Consumption Exp	-27.1	0.1	7.5	15.5	-5.0
NPISH Final Consumption Exp	2.5	3.9	3.8	4.5	3.8
Household Final Consumption Exp	8.5	-0.4	2.6	9.8	4.1
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	**2.7**	**9.7**	**2.5**	**-0.1**	**7.4**
Dwellings	4.5	3.3	14.2	2.5	5.6
Other Buildings	3.2	4.8	11.9	2.8	5.2
Other Structures	5.6	5.4	10.1	0.8	8.9
Transport Equipment	-3.8	11.7	-1.3	-14.8	3.0
ICT Equipment	-2.3	-9.1	4.4	-33.0	42.1
Other Machinery and Equipment	2.6	34.8	-27.6	3.0	12.6
Biological Resources	7.3	16.2	15.5	2.7	0.0
Research and Development	-1.5	2.9	6.2	-0.9	2.8
Mineral and Petroleum Exploration	6.4	6.8	5.8	11.5	8.9
Changes in Inventories	**7.3**	**18.2**	**16.8**	**3.0**	**0.0**
Acquisitions less Disposals of Valuables	**-3.5**	**-31.2**	**-59.5**	**32.5**	**24.6**
Exports less Imports of Goods and Services	**-3.7**	**-9.7**	**-17.7**	**40.2**	**-1.4**
Exports	**14.0**	**6.7**	**0.2**	**-3.5**	**6.9**
Goods	8.4	10.0	-2.8	-4.1	3.4
Services	22.2	2.6	4.3	-2.8	11.4
Less Imports	**6.0**	**0.0**	**-6.4**	**10.6**	**3.5**
Goods	5.2	-2.6	-10.3	4.9	1.1
Services	7.8	5.5	1.2	20.5	7.1
Statistical Discrepancy					

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 9c: Percentage growth rate for Monetary and non-monetary value added by economic activity at constant (2009) prices, fiscal years

	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Total GDP at market prices	**3.9**	**3.6**	**5.2**	**5.0**	**4.6**
Monetary	3.0	3.8	5.3	5.1	5.6
Non-monetary	2.6	4.0	3.6	1.5	1.1
Total Agriculture	**0.3**	**0.3**	**2.6**	**2.5**	**2.9**
Monetary	0.3	-0.8	2.9	5.2	4.3
Non-monetary	0.4	2.5	2.2	-2.7	0.1
Food crops	**-1.4**	**-0.3**	**2.9**	**2.0**	**2.2**
Monetary	-2.7	-2.5	3.7	6.5	4.0
Non-monetary	0.3	2.4	2.1	-3.2	0.0
Livestock	**2.2**	**2.5**	**2.8**	**2.9**	**3.1**
Monetary	2.2	2.3	2.6	3.0	3.6
Non-monetary	2.2	3.6	3.6	2.7	0.0
Forestry	**2.2**	**11.9**	**4.7**	**1.7**	**3.7**
Monetary	2.7	15.0	5.5	1.8	4.4
Non-monetary	0.4	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.0
Fishing	**1.7**	**-3.0**	**2.6**	**1.9**	**5.7**
Monetary	1.5	-3.5	2.6	1.9	5.8
Non-monetary	3.9	3.8	2.7	2.6	4.7
Construction	**3.9**	**4.2**	**12.5**	**2.5**	**5.7**
Monetary	4.0	4.3	12.8	2.5	5.8
Non-monetary	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Real estate activities	**4.4**	**4.8**	**6.3**	**6.5**	**6.0**
Monetary rents	3.6	2.9	5.7	6.2	16.8
Owner-occupied dwellings	4.9	5.8	6.6	6.7	0.0

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 10a: Percentage share for Value added by economic activity at current prices, fiscal years

	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
GDP at market prices	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	**26.1**	**25.3**	**24.7**	**23.6**	**22.6**
Cash crops	2.0	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.5
Food crops	13.8	12.9	13.0	12.1	11.5
Livestock	4.5	4.6	4.3	4.2	4.1
Agriculture Support Services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Forestry	4.4	4.6	4.4	4.1	3.9
Fishing	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5
Industry	**20.5**	**19.7**	**19.1**	**18.6**	**18.3**
Mining & quarrying	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6
Manufacturing	10.3	9.4	8.3	8.3	8.2
Electricity	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Water	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.8
Construction	7.0	7.1	7.6	7.1	6.8
Services	**46.7**	**47.8**	**49.0**	**49.9**	**51.7**
Trade and Repairs	14.5	13.8	12.6	12.3	12.5
Transportation and Storage	2.7	3.1	3.3	3.0	2.9
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.5
Information and Communication	4.1	4.2	5.7	6.8	8.8
Financial and Insurance Activities	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.5
Real Estate Activities	3.8	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.5
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	3.2	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.4
Administrative and Support Service Activities	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.4
Public Administration	2.9	2.9	2.7	3.0	3.2
Education	4.4	5.1	5.6	5.9	5.9
Human Health and Social Work Activities	2.7	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Other Service Activities	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2
Activities of Households as Employers	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
Adjustments	**6.7**	**7.1**	**7.2**	**7.8**	**7.4**
Taxes on products	6.7	7.1	7.2	7.8	7.4

Table 10b: Percentage share for Expenditure on GDP at current prices, fiscal years

	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
GDP at Market Prices	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Final Consumption Expenditure	**85.8**	**82.1**	**83.1**	**86.9**	**86.4**
General Government FCE	8.1	7.9	8.3	9.0	6.1
NPISH FCE	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.5
Household FCE	76.3	72.5	73.0	76.1	78.9
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	**26.5**	**27.6**	**26.2**	**23.6**	**23.2**
Dwellings	7.1	7.0	7.3	6.8	6.5
Other Buildings	9.8	9.8	10.0	9.3	8.9
Other Structures	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3
Transport Equipment	2.3	2.4	2.3	1.7	1.7
ICT Equipment	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.7
Other Machinery and Equipment	4.4	5.7	3.9	3.6	3.8
Biological Resources	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
Research and Development	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mineral and Petroleum Exploration	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0
Changes in Inventories	**0.4**	**0.4**	**0.4**	**0.4**	**0.4**
Acquisitions less Disposals of Valuables	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**
Exports less Imports of Goods and Services	**-12.7**	**-10.2**	**-9.8**	**-10.9**	**-10.1**
Exports	**19.9**	**20.1**	**17.8**	**17.5**	**17.6**
Goods	11.3	11.7	9.7	9.8	9.6
Services	8.6	8.4	8.1	7.7	8.0
Less Imports	32.6	30.3	27.5	28.4	27.7
Goods	22.3	20.2	18.2	17.8	16.8
Services	10.3	10.0	9.3	10.6	10.9
Statistical Discrepancy	**98.8**	**99.1**	**96.5**	**94.9**	**85.1**

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 10c: Percentage share for Monetary and non-monetary value added at current prices, fiscal years

	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Total GDP at market prices	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Monetary	80.5	79.8	79.5	79.7	81.1
Non-monetary	12.8	13.1	13.2	12.4	11.5
Total Agriculture	**20.2**	**19.3**	**18.8**	**17.9**	**17.2**
Monetary	13.4	12.7	12.2	12.1	11.9
Non-monetary	10.6	10.3	10.5	10.0	9.8
Food crops	**13.8**	**12.9**	**13.0**	**12.1**	**11.5**
Monetary	7.5	7.0	7.0	6.8	6.8
Non-monetary	8.3	8.0	8.4	7.6	7.3
Livestock	**4.5**	**4.6**	**4.3**	**4.2**	**4.1**
Monetary	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.6
Non-monetary	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.0
Forestry	**4.4**	**4.6**	**4.4**	**4.1**	**3.9**
Monetary	3.3	3.6	3.4	3.1	3.0
Non-monetary	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.9
Fishing	**1.5**	**1.5**	**1.5**	**1.6**	**1.5**
Monetary	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4
Non-monetary	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.9
Construction	**7.0**	**7.1**	**7.6**	**7.1**	**6.8**
Monetary	6.9	7.0	7.4	7.0	6.7
Non-monetary	2.5	2.7	3.0	2.9	2.8
Real estate activities	**3.8**	**4.3**	**4.4**	**4.4**	**4.5**
Monetary rents	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.0
Owner-occupied dwellings	2.3	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.2

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 11a: Implicit price deflators for Value added by economic activity (2009=100), fiscal years

	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
GDP at market prices	**129.2**	**133.8**	**139.7**	**147.9**	**157.7**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	**140.6**	**143.6**	**149.4**	**155.0**	**160.7**
Cash crops	139.1	131.8	123.6	143.9	141.5
Food crops	138.7	140.0	150.8	152.5	158.2
Livestock	138.0	147.8	148.4	156.4	166.6
Agriculture Support Services	194.3	196.9	213.0	215.8	224.5
Forestry	146.8	148.4	147.6	150.3	154.8
Fishing	151.1	164.8	180.2	207.4	212.9
Industry	145.0	146.2	146.0	147.2	156.3
Mining & quarrying	95.6	84.9	78.8	67.1	65.2
Manufacturing	161.0	161.0	152.4	154.0	167.8
Electricity	113.8	129.2	137.3	138.9	159.4
Water	104.4	105.3	116.5	123.6	143.4
Construction	150.0	155.8	162.0	165.9	166.5
Services	**121.6**	**126.9**	**135.4**	**146.6**	**158.9**
Trade and Repairs	149.2	148.4	150.7	157.7	173.5
Transportation and Storage	129.9	150.0	165.4	157.9	161.0
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	136.6	152.2	159.2	159.6	166.9
Information and Communication	75.3	69.7	91.8	124.2	154.6
Financial and Insurance Activities	144.0	139.1	140.7	145.4	147.9
Real Estate Activities	96.0	111.4	119.0	124.3	133.0
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	129.3	126.0	120.4	142.2	147.9
Administrative and Support Service Activities	128.8	137.9	143.2	146.2	155.0
Public Administration	129.1	137.8	143.0	141.1	142.4
Education	109.3	125.0	145.6	161.4	169.6
Human Health and Social Work Activities	119.6	146.7	160.0	167.4	180.5
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	128.8	138.2	143.6	147.0	155.7
Other Service Activities	137.2	152.6	156.8	158.6	166.9
Activities of Households as Employers	105.0	112.7	117.9	121.8	111.0
Adjustments	**106.7**	**120.0**	**125.0**	**138.0**	**145.2**
Taxes on products	106.7	120.0	125.0	138.0	145.2

Table 11b: Implicit price deflators for Expenditure on GDP (2009=100), fiscal years

	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
GDP at Market Prices	**129.2**	**133.8**	**139.7**	**147.9**	**157.7**
Final Consumption Expenditure	**128.4**	**132.1**	**142.5**	**150.1**	**161.6**
General Government FCE	113.6	119.0	127.6	133.9	105.8
NPISH FCE	118.0	138.7	151.4	164.0	150.1
Household FCE	130.5	133.5	144.2	152.0	168.8
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	**132.6**	**135.1**	**137.6**	**137.6**	**141.0**
Dwellings	133.6	136.7	137.7	137.3	139.9
Other Buildings	135.5	138.5	139.7	140.0	141.8
Other Structures	136.7	140.0	141.4	141.6	146.3
Transport Equipment	127.3	129.9	134.7	134.3	139.8
ICT Equipment	131.2	132.4	131.5	131.5	138.7
Other Machinery and Equipment	127.3	129.4	134.6	134.4	139.8
Biological Resources	156.2	161.9	163.8	170.3	346.9
Research and Development	117.5	130.4	139.1	145.9	120.2
Mineral and Petroleum Exploration	113.3	109.6	107.5	101.7	23.3
Changes in Inventories	**154.5**	**160.8**	**163.5**	**169.4**	**170.6**
Acquisitions less Disposals of Valuables	**136.0**	**140.9**	**156.5**	**151.4**	**154.9**
Exports less Imports of Goods and Services	**131.4**	**125.2**	**160.2**	**142.3**	**148.6**
Exports	**141.7**	**143.7**	**139.6**	**158.4**	**166.6**
Goods	143.2	144.7	135.5	158.4	167.6
Services	139.8	142.3	144.8	158.4	165.3
Less Imports	**137.5**	**136.9**	**146.2**	**151.8**	**159.5**
Goods	138.7	138.6	152.7	158.7	165.6
Services	135.0	133.5	135.0	141.5	151.0
Statistical Discrepancy					

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 11c: Implicit price deflator for Monetary and non-monetary value addeds (2009=100), fiscal years

	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Total GDP at market prices	**106.3**	**129.2**	**133.8**	**139.7**	**147.9**
Monetary	106.9	130.8	134.0	139.5	147.9
Non-monetary	104.6	133.8	140.9	151.1	155.0
Total Agriculture	**105.3**	**138.7**	**141.1**	**147.8**	**152.7**
Monetary	107.9	138.9	142.0	145.9	152.4
Non-monetary	115.9	214.6	219.2	239.2	261.7
Food crops	**100.7**	**138.7**	**140.0**	**150.8**	**152.5**
Monetary	101.2	138.9	142.0	150.3	152.5
Non-monetary	101.6	185.6	186.2	210.3	220.3
Livestock	**103.8**	**138.0**	**147.8**	**148.4**	**156.4**
Monetary	104.0	138.6	146.5	147.9	155.8
Non-monetary	128.4	382.3	451.5	453.4	512.5
Forestry	**108.9**	**146.8**	**148.4**	**147.6**	**150.3**
Monetary	107.9	144.6	144.7	141.9	142.9
Non-monetary	139.1	309.1	339.2	342.7	357.2
Fishing	**126.6**	**151.1**	**164.8**	**180.2**	**207.4**
Monetary	126.9	151.0	165.2	180.0	207.5
Non-monetary	496.0	844.7	982.9	1190.8	1551.3
Construction	**116.3**	**150.0**	**155.8**	**162.0**	**165.9**
Monetary	116.7	150.7	156.7	163.1	167.2
Non-monetary	753.3	2146.2	2444.0	2986.0	3195.5
Real estate activities	**81.9**	**96.0**	**111.4**	**119.0**	**124.3**
Monetary rents	34.0	38.7	41.6	43.2	44.3
Owner-occupied dwellings	71.4	93.6	117.7	129.4	137.6

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 12: Composite CPI for Uganda, 2011- 2016 (Base 2009/10=100)

	Food And Non-Alcoholic Beverages	Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco & Narcotics	Clothing and Footwear	Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels	Furnishings, Household Equipment and Routine Household Maintenance	Health	Transport	Communication	Recreation and Culture	Education	Restaurants and Hotels	Miscellaneous Goods and Services	All Items Index	Monthly % change	Annual % change
Weights	**284.6198**	**27.9824**	**50.8029**	**119.4255**	**38.6638**	**57.5151**	**137.7904**	**51.8153**	**55.1688**	**55.0753**	**57.2272**	**63.9136**	**1000.0000**		
Calendar year															
2011	125.39	114.64	125.44	121.44	127.06	110.14	115.85	87.68	108.07	105.75	115.79	118.93	117.54		
2012	141.48	127.82	148.34	146.68	144.86	131.37	123.87	91.38	114.14	117.78	130.12	134.39	132.68		12.9
2013	144.71	142.09	155.82	156.85	153.38	142.50	128.72	92.75	117.76	134.84	138.57	141.11	139.35		5.0
2014	149.73	143.45	163.16	161.40	158.91	149.89	129.09	96.49	120.17	147.43	140.18	143.70	143.70		3.1
2015	160.77	145.59	174.63	170.46	165.74	155.28	132.26	110.01	122.13	156.81	145.91	150.37	151.66		5.5
Financial year															
2009/10	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00		
2010/11	107.62	106.65	107.49	108.01	113.01	104.89	107.38	88.97	102.51	104.48	107.96	108.74	106.32		6.3
2011/12	139.67	123.53	145.31	137.91	139.21	120.26	121.63	91.86	113.08	111.29	124.47	129.13	128.62		21.0
2012/13	140.43	134.99	147.90	152.29	148.44	137.48	126.22	91.93	115.42	125.27	134.75	137.77	135.03		5.0
2013/14	149.15	143.19	160.85	159.24	156.14	146.73	129.65	92.92	119.27	141.30	139.78	142.98	142.30		5.4
2014/15	153.11	143.91	167.13	164.60	162.60	153.23	129.25	103.71	120.82	152.52	142.20	146.07	146.58		3.0
Monthly															
2012 Jan	136.03	126.54	154.39	143.74	141.77	123.97	123.77	92.87	113.97	107.18	125.76	131.87	129.56	0.9	23.0
Feb	144.02	126.04	155.65	145.68	144.59	126.52	123.19	92.54	114.44	114.61	127.38	132.94	132.87	2.6	24.5
Mar	143.73	127.32	152.78	144.25	144.14	127.17	123.20	92.45	114.50	118.47	127.60	132.67	132.74	-0.1	21.3
Apr	148.18	126.27	153.55	143.35	143.49	127.70	120.82	90.17	115.51	118.47	128.09	133.12	133.58	0.6	19.3
May	146.10	128.44	152.00	142.59	145.12	130.77	122.32	89.87	114.05	118.47	128.88	133.05	133.27	-0.2	18.1
Jun	141.37	126.77	145.39	144.33	144.20	130.98	123.16	89.97	113.55	118.73	129.86	132.87	131.88	-1.0	15.1
Jul	139.10	129.90	141.17	146.82	143.84	130.98	123.81	89.95	114.23	119.02	131.76	134.08	131.71	-0.1	10.5
Aug	139.53	125.66	141.17	148.18	145.37	131.06	123.72	90.10	114.19	118.97	132.48	134.34	131.99	0.2	10.0
Sep	140.99	125.57	141.96	146.82	145.84	136.76	123.44	90.60	113.84	119.36	131.12	136.12	132.65	0.5	5.1
Oct	140.49	128.36	144.04	152.13	146.24	136.73	124.39	91.80	113.65	120.02	132.08	137.72	133.72	0.8	4.7
Nov	139.90	129.44	148.26	151.99	145.98	136.88	125.82	92.44	113.70	120.02	132.89	136.60	133.99	0.2	4.7
Dec	138.29	133.55	149.71	150.32	147.74	136.90	128.85	93.81	114.01	120.02	133.49	137.34	134.17	0.1	4.5
2013 Jan	136.60	139.87	148.93	154.25	148.85	139.89	125.78	93.69	114.54	120.08	135.50	138.35	134.30	0.1	3.7
Feb	138.84	141.37	148.89	155.60	150.31	139.90	125.39	93.29	116.64	128.75	136.51	137.64	135.72	1.1	2.1
Mar	140.46	141.17	150.91	155.57	149.49	139.68	127.49	92.78	117.45	131.18	136.74	139.03	136.78	0.8	3.0
Apr	142.92	141.34	152.65	155.68	151.90	139.64	128.10	91.37	117.54	131.18	137.69	139.52	137.78	0.7	3.1
May	144.02	142.40	153.20	155.42	152.76	140.57	127.10	91.60	117.41	136.82	138.34	141.50	138.55	0.6	4.0
Jun	143.98	141.29	153.97	154.69	153.02	140.77	130.75	91.74	117.87	137.84	138.37	141.01	139.04	0.4	5.4
Jul	144.25	142.92	155.03	159.20	152.96	141.21	130.71	91.79	118.30	137.84	139.06	140.38	139.80	0.5	6.1
Aug	149.08	143.09	157.62	158.64	154.93	141.59	129.65	94.77	118.55	137.86	140.00	139.77	141.38	1.1	7.1
Sep	151.67	142.79	157.89	159.14	155.91	146.62	129.74	94.57	118.65	138.53	139.76	142.28	142.70	0.9	7.6
Oct	150.93	142.94	163.35	158.48	156.00	146.66	129.53	92.64	118.37	139.32	140.02	144.13	142.73	0.0	6.7
Nov	147.86	143.19	164.12	158.13	156.20	146.67	129.58	92.43	118.53	139.32	140.45	144.03	141.89	-0.6	5.9
Dec	145.90	142.75	163.24	157.36	158.24	146.77	130.77	92.31	119.27	139.32	140.41	145.73	141.57	-0.2	5.5
2014 Jan	145.82	143.53	162.56	159.58	155.15	147.92	129.36	92.07	119.55	139.40	140.02	144.38	141.45	-0.1	5.3
Feb	148.22	143.00	161.10	160.96	155.92	147.93	129.33	91.35	119.89	143.57	139.04	142.40	142.27	0.6	4.8
Mar	153.11	143.77	160.44	160.22	157.05	147.94	130.00	92.88	120.09	144.18	139.78	143.45	143.93	1.2	5.2
Apr	153.03	143.18	161.96	159.62	156.04	148.17	130.04	92.97	120.32	144.20	139.45	141.71	143.76	-0.1	4.3
May	151.50	143.33	162.78	159.57	157.40	149.69	128.69	93.18	119.86	144.21	139.57	143.89	143.45	-0.2	3.5
Jun	148.38	143.74	160.11	159.98	157.86	149.53	128.41	94.07	119.82	147.88	139.80	143.62	142.70	-0.5	2.6
Jul	148.04	143.15	161.13	161.37	159.01	149.54	129.03	95.02	120.17	150.65	140.83	144.55	143.27	0.4	2.5
Aug	149.69	143.44	164.13	161.76	160.30	149.34	129.03	99.79	120.11	150.66	140.73	144.33	144.21	0.7	2.0
Sep	151.73	142.92	163.86	162.63	161.96	152.02	128.38	99.91	120.49	150.81	140.15	144.23	145.00	0.5	1.6
Oct	150.18	143.61	166.80	163.90	160.55	152.11	129.19	101.18	120.06	151.21	141.01	143.15	144.98	0.0	1.6
Nov	148.96	143.93	165.61	163.64	162.55	152.13	129.69	102.41	120.71	151.21	140.17	144.22	144.82	-0.1	2.1
Dec	148.12	143.77	167.48	163.63	163.15	152.38	127.92	103.05	120.93	151.21	141.58	144.49	144.61	-0.1	2.1
2015 Jan	148.15	144.81	166.68	165.95	164.42	156.02	130.26	104.98	121.08	151.27	142.76	146.97	145.80	0.8	3.1
Feb	150.65	144.59	165.93	166.44	164.08	156.35	129.58	105.14	120.76	153.94	142.47	146.48	146.53	0.5	3.0
Mar	157.16	144.64	169.44	166.54	164.69	156.54	129.14	106.60	121.43	154.44	142.84	148.37	148.83	1.6	3.4
Apr	162.94	144.00	170.97	166.26	163.58	156.74	129.15	107.46	121.37	154.44	144.32	148.19	150.58	1.2	4.7
May	163.45	144.05	170.89	166.34	163.33	152.76	129.01	107.63	121.34	154.43	144.33	147.31	150.43	-0.1	4.9
Jun	158.28	144.04	172.62	166.72	163.54	152.86	130.58	111.38	121.39	155.92	145.25	150.53	149.86	-0.4	5.0
Jul	159.21	144.90	174.94	169.25	163.92	153.03	132.74	114.93	121.98	155.84	145.68	151.44	151.18	0.9	5.5
Aug	160.08	145.57	176.96	171.61	166.70	153.06	134.13	118.64	122.08	155.88	147.23	152.08	152.46	0.8	5.7
Sep	164.63	146.77	179.85	171.60	167.85	155.49	134.29	120.97	122.92	160.27	148.20	152.60	154.64	1.4	6.7
Oct	168.28	147.39	181.28	176.98	168.11	155.69	135.56	107.48	123.15	161.75	149.01	153.17	156.09	0.9	7.7
Nov	168.29	147.54	182.27	178.76	168.34	157.41	136.04	107.48	124.00	161.78	149.14	152.91	156.57	0.3	8.1
Dec	168.13	148.78	183.77	179.02	170.29	157.41	136.63	107.49	124.06	161.80	149.65	154.41	156.95	0.2	8.5
2016 Jan	165.46	151.04	185.05	179.02	170.50	158.41	137.38	107.49	124.00	161.80	150.85	154.70	156.57	-0.2	7.4
Feb	164.93	152.53	187.71	180.15	168.74	158.85	137.75	107.94	123.16	161.80	150.70	155.69	156.78	0.1	7.0
Mar	167.05	153.49	187.48	178.85	171.28	158.85	138.01	106.66	121.55	173.97	151.66	158.44	158.12	0.9	6.2
Apr	168.91	153.16	187.45	177.80	173.16	159.30	135.42	106.02	120.96	173.97	152.14	159.77	158.30	0.1	5.1

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics.

Table 13: Composite CPI by major groups, 2011- 2016 (Base: 2009/10=100)

	Food Crops	Elec, Fuel & Utilities (EFU)	Core	All items index	Annual percentage changes: Food Crops	Elec, Fuel & Utilities (EFU)	Core	All items index
Weights	**101.6003**	**74.4556**	**823.9441**	**1000.0000**				
Calender year								
2011	123.92	126.56	115.94	117.54				
2012	145.63	152.58	129.28	132.68	17.5	20.6	11.5	12.9
2013	146.52	156.15	136.95	139.35	0.6	2.3	5.9	5.0
2014	157.72	159.02	140.59	143.70	7.6	1.8	2.7	3.1
2015	168.45	164.12	148.46	151.66	6.8	3.2	5.6	5.5
Financial year								
2009/10	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00				
2010/11	109.43	110.13	105.59	106.32	9.4	10.1	5.6	6.3
2011/12	139.70	145.78	125.71	128.62	27.7	32.4	19.0	21.0
2012/13	139.43	154.06	132.77	135.03	-0.2	5.7	5.6	5.0
2013/14	157.68	157.41	139.04	142.30	13.1	2.2	4.7	5.4
2014/15	160.10	160.14	143.68	146.58	1.5	1.7	3.3	3.0
Monthly								
2012 Jan	129.87	153.19	127.39	129.56	20.6	41.6	21.6	23.0
Feb	153.22	154.46	128.41	132.87	39.3	40.4	21.1	24.5
Mar	157.15	152.38	127.95	132.74	27.8	35.8	19.0	21.3
Apr	164.32	149.38	128.36	133.58	28.0	29.0	17.1	19.3
May	157.02	148.63	128.95	133.27	24.1	29.2	16.3	18.1
June	145.86	151.02	128.42	131.88	19.1	28.8	13.2	15.1
July	139.55	153.45	128.78	131.71	12.3	18.9	9.4	10.5
Aug	140.54	154.66	128.89	131.99	16.1	23.3	7.9	10.0
Sep	141.35	152.57	129.78	132.65	8.5	7.3	4.4	5.1
Oct	138.88	154.42	131.21	133.72	4.7	4.4	4.7	4.7
Nov	142.85	154.73	131.02	133.99	8.3	4.6	4.3	4.7
Dec	136.98	152.08	132.21	134.17	6.3	3.0	4.4	4.5
2013 Jan	131.16	153.59	132.94	134.30	1.0	0.3	4.4	3.7
Feb	132.68	155.63	134.30	135.72	-13.4	0.8	4.6	2.1
Mar	137.95	156.16	134.88	136.78	-12.2	2.5	5.4	3.0
Apr	143.50	155.07	135.51	137.78	-12.7	3.8	5.6	3.1
May	144.86	153.93	136.38	138.55	-7.7	3.6	5.8	4.0
June	142.86	152.44	137.35	139.04	-2.1	0.9	7.0	5.4
July	145.35	159.26	137.35	139.80	4.2	3.8	6.7	6.1
Aug	158.24	158.36	137.76	141.38	12.6	2.4	6.9	7.1
Sep	162.80	159.12	138.73	142.70	15.2	4.3	6.9	7.6
Oct	158.83	157.51	139.40	142.73	14.4	2.0	6.2	6.7
Nov	152.07	157.00	139.27	141.89	6.5	1.5	6.3	5.9
Dec	147.95	155.73	139.50	141.57	8.0	2.4	5.5	5.5
2014 Jan	149.59	156.31	139.11	141.45	14.1	1.8	4.6	5.3
Feb	158.01	158.75	138.83	142.27	19.1	2.0	3.4	4.8
Mar	168.59	158.03	139.61	143.93	22.2	1.2	3.5	5.2
Apr	172.18	156.37	139.12	143.76	20.0	0.8	2.7	4.3
May	163.46	155.95	139.86	143.45	12.8	1.3	2.6	3.5
June	155.12	156.54	139.92	142.70	8.6	2.7	1.9	2.6
July	152.11	158.62	140.80	143.27	4.7	-0.4	2.5	2.5
Aug	155.14	159.67	141.47	144.21	-2.0	0.8	2.7	2.0
Sep	156.86	161.01	142.09	145.00	-3.7	1.2	2.4	1.6
Oct	157.29	162.94	141.84	144.98	-1.0	3.4	1.7	1.6
Nov	154.35	162.31	142.06	144.82	1.5	3.4	2.0	2.1
Dec	149.98	161.76	142.39	144.61	1.4	3.9	2.1	2.1
2015 Jan	147.64	160.47	144.25	145.80	-1.3	2.7	3.7	3.1
Feb	154.27	160.14	144.34	146.53	-2.4	0.9	4.0	3.0
Mar	167.46	159.73	145.54	148.83	-0.7	1.1	4.2	3.4
Apr	180.39	158.00	146.24	150.58	4.8	1.0	5.1	4.7
May	179.28	158.15	146.17	150.43	9.7	1.4	4.5	4.9
June	166.38	158.92	147.00	149.86	7.3	1.5	5.1	5.0
July	161.15	164.46	148.75	151.18	5.9	3.7	5.7	5.5
May	161.05	163.94	150.37	152.46	3.8	2.7	6.3	5.7
Sep	171.43	163.80	151.74	154.64	9.3	1.7	6.8	6.7
Oct	180.25	171.93	151.68	156.09	14.6	5.5	6.9	7.7
Nov	177.87	174.94	152.28	156.57	15.2	7.8	7.2	8.1
Dec	174.26	175.00	153.19	156.95	16.2	8.2	7.6	8.5
2016 Jan	165.91	173.22	153.92	156.57	12.4	7.9	6.7	7.4
Feb	165.24	174.17	154.16	156.78	7.1	8.8	6.8	7.0
Mar	168.79	171.04	155.63	158.12	0.8	7.1	6.9	6.2
Apr	172.79	168.33	155.61	158.30	-4.2	6.5	6.4	5.1

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics.

Table 14: Producer Price Index for Manufacturing (Combined): 2012– 2016, (July – Sept. 2004=100)

		Food Processing	Drinks & Tobacco	Textiles, Clothing & Foot Wear	Paper Products	Chemicals, Paint, Soap & Foam Products	Bricks & Cement	Metals & Related Products	Miscellaneous	PPI-M (Combined)
	Weight	**41.9**	**18.5**	**4.2**	**4.8**	**10.6**	**6.8**	**9.1**	**4.1**	**100.0**
Calendar year										
2012		303.7	219.0	301.1	204.1	224.5	208.8	219.3	209.2	253.2
2013		304.7	239.3	302.8	199.2	231.3	205.5	214.7	214.1	255.8
2014		300.2	237.1	316.6	221.9	220.6	205.4	206.7	214.7	254.4
2015		329.0	248.1	356.7	238.0	221.2	228.9	209.7	233.1	272.3
Fiscal Year										
2011/12		310.0	223.3	285.7	209.0	226.6	203.2	221.8	203.3	256.4
2012/13		307.1	228.7	297.5	200.7	227.9	209.7	217.5	211.9	255.6
2013/14		300.2	240.1	309.4	206.8	227.6	201.0	210.9	214.4	254.2
2014/15		311.0	237.5	335.8	232.3	217.4	217.9	204.9	225.1	260.4
Monthly										
2013	Jan	304.6	244.0	296.5	200.1	238.1	209.8	217.8	211.2	258.4
	Feb	306.5	235.9	297.6	200.0	233.3	209.7	216.5	212.5	256.9
	Mar	307.2	236.6	297.5	199.8	232.8	209.8	216.1	212.5	257.2
	Apr	310.4	237.0	297.3	199.6	230.5	208.7	215.5	212.7	257.7
	May	309.0	234.5	298.0	199.8	230.8	208.1	215.5	212.7	256.7
	Jun	307.5	244.9	298.0	200.0	230.9	207.7	215.9	214.4	258.2
	Jul	309.7	252.0	301.7	198.2	231.4	207.7	216.6	214.4	260.0
	Aug	309.1	258.4	310.1	198.6	232.4	207.4	215.4	215.6	261.2
	Sep	304.9	228.2	310.0	198.6	232.0	205.1	212.3	216.0	253.1
	Oct	297.8	226.6	309.1	198.7	228.2	200.0	212.0	215.7	249.6
	Nov	292.8	227.0	309.0	197.8	228.0	195.6	211.8	215.7	247.3
	Dec	297.5	246.0	308.9	199.1	227.8	196.1	210.5	215.7	253.2
2014	Jan	293.7	234.4	307.9	212.9	229.1	197.1	210.4	216.3	251.6
	Feb	294.0	229.0	307.7	212.1	227.7	198.7	210.1	216.3	250.5
	Mar	296.7	252.7	308.2	212.7	229.5	200.2	210.8	216.3	256.9
	Apr	302.4	243.3	311.1	215.7	224.4	199.7	209.0	211.1	256.6
	May	298.7	240.2	314.4	218.2	218.3	202.7	209.0	209.2	254.0
	Jun	304.4	243.8	314.8	218.7	221.8	202.2	202.6	210.9	256.9
	Jul	305.2	248.5	315.2	219.1	218.7	207.5	203.9	211.5	258.2
	Aug	305.0	237.6	315.0	218.7	218.2	207.3	203.6	211.4	256.0
	Sep	302.8	226.4	324.0	232.9	213.3	210.9	204.7	218.0	253.1
	Oct	302.5	228.6	324.5	233.4	214.3	213.0	205.5	218.2	253.7
	Nov	302.3	230.6	328.4	233.9	215.5	212.8	205.6	218.3	254.3
	Dec	295.0	229.7	328.2	234.4	216.8	212.4	205.1	218.8	251.1
2015	Jan	304.3	237.6	342.7	233.7	217.6	220.8	200.2	224.1	257.8
	Feb	302.9	234.6	343.6	234.9	212.0	215.0	200.1	232.4	255.7
	Mar	314.8	237.1	341.3	235.8	213.7	220.1	205.1	232.6	262.3
	Apr	316.4	238.9	341.9	233.1	217.2	222.7	206.3	234.0	264.0
	May	321.0	239.3	343.9	233.1	217.4	226.4	205.8	234.1	266.2
	Jun	331.5	248.1	357.4	237.9	221.2	229.4	207.7	234.9	273.7
	Jul	339.9	250.7	359.4	239.4	230.2	234.2	210.4	237.9	279.1
	Aug	340.8	258.9	360.8	241.6	231.2	235.1	214.6	237.8	282.0
	Sep	346.2	264.4	367.0	241.9	232.0	235.4	216.4	231.0	284.1
	Oct	343.9	257.9	374.9	241.8	232.3	236.2	217.0	231.0	283.4
	Nov	341.1	254.9	373.9	240.3	215.0	236.1	216.0	231.2	278.7
	Dec	345.2	254.6	373.7	242.8	214.9	236.0	216.3	236.7	280.3
2016	Jan	343.9	255.5	372.0	243.5	215.1	236.0	216.7	236.8	280.2
	Feb	341.9	254.9	360.1	244.0	214.2	235.7	215.9	236.8	278.5
	Mar	345.3	255.3	359.7	243.6	214.0	235.7	216.0	236.7	279.4

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statsitics

Table 15: Index of Production, Manufacturing (Base 2002=100) –Formal sector 2011-2015

		Food Processing	Drinks & Tobacco	Textiles, Clothing & Foot Wear	Paper Products	Chemicals, Paint, Soap & Foam Products	Bricks & Cement	Metals & Related Products	Miscellaneous	ALL ITEMS
Weight		**400.2**	**201.4**	**42.5**	**35.3**	**96.6**	**75.2**	**82.8**	**66.1**	**1000.0**
Calendar year										
2011		145.4	251.5	188.4	212.4	218.9	244.4	150.7	157.3	186.7
2012		158.4	266.4	192.1	234.4	209.3	239.9	140.0	152.7	193.4
2013		175.2	261.3	138.8	248.9	207.2	251.2	148.7	161.3	199.3
2014		210.9	288.1	116.3	221.9	214.2	243.7	155.8	186.2	219.4
2015		211.8	289.6	118.8	221.7	218.3	247.5	159.8	186.6	221.2
Fiscal Year										
2011/12		139.4	262.7	196.5	209.5	217.9	245.3	137.9	157.5	185.7
2012/13		174.9	263.3	149.1	251.7	204.3	244.2	147.1	150.0	198.4
2013/14		188.1	274.3	117.8	231.0	202.2	244.3	150.2	174.9	205.5
2014/15		200.1	293.6	119.8	228.7	239.5	279.9	173.2	192.4	223.6
Monthly										
2013	Jan	174.1	257.6	151.1	240.1	210.3	239.5	143.5	161.2	197.3
	Feb	160.3	256.8	203.3	259.0	209.7	243.3	140.6	148.4	193.6
	Mar	161.3	306.5	200.4	235.3	194.8	256.3	145.1	143.3	202.7
	Apr	196.3	238.3	180.5	262.1	211.2	246.1	148.1	156.1	204.9
	May	221.0	219.6	199.5	329.4	224.2	257.9	150.1	149.5	216.1
	Jun	192.3	254.3	176.2	250.0	194.0	249.0	137.3	147.2	203.0
	Jul	164.4	236.9	127.7	261.8	215.3	276.6	164.3	190.0	195.9
	Aug	151.4	236.3	72.9	242.9	222.5	272.8	152.7	178.3	186.2
	Sep	159.8	248.8	61.3	231.6	201.9	242.9	150.2	162.5	185.8
	Oct	168.9	252.7	116.1	224.9	178.9	245.0	156.7	185.7	192.3
	Nov	168.2	240.2	68.6	228.0	192.5	237.8	157.3	175.2	187.7
	Dec	184.3	388.2	108.5	221.8	230.6	247.4	138.5	138.5	225.8
2014	Jan	194.7	277.7	125.9	231.6	212.7	240.5	148.0	178.3	210.0
	Feb	185.7	272.1	153.0	237.5	205.3	227.9	147.4	198.1	206.3
	Mar	216.7	310.2	188.7	213.9	195.3	243.6	158.0	191.8	227.7
	Apr	237.4	292.0	145.1	227.3	190.1	232.1	134.8	159.0	225.5
	May	218.6	255.0	115.1	241.5	208.1	229.4	139.3	172.4	212.5
	Jun	206.6	281.6	130.5	208.6	173.2	236.2	155.3	169.0	210.8
	Jul	192.0	281.8	93.2	226.2	225.4	252.8	164.1	192.8	212.6
	Aug	209.4	274.8	78.0	227.9	226.6	249.6	167.4	224.8	219.9
	Sep	204.3	264.8	96.7	207.5	213.2	219.5	164.5	199.0	210.4
	Oct	210.8	254.7	69.4	220.0	228.1	236.4	166.9	195.2	212.9
	Nov	230.0	284.6	78.1	199.0	247.7	279.7	166.7	193.9	231.3
	Dec	224.3	408.3	121.8	221.7	245.0	277.0	157.6	160.2	253.1
2015	Jan	205.2	295.3	155.5	228.9	261.4	285.9	195.2	183.5	231.3
	Feb	174.8	284.4	174.6	202.5	238.9	295.2	169.3	196.8	214.1
	Mar	182.4	327.9	195.0	235.7	250.7	409.2	184.4	179.6	237.7
	Apr	184.8	278.9	126.4	257.0	215.2	289.4	188.4	198.9	215.9
	May	182.9	271.1	117.6	245.8	271.3	281.2	166.4	183.8	214.7
	Jun	199.9	296.4	130.8	272.0	250.7	282.9	187.9	200.8	229.1
	Jul	181.3	271.3	128.1	246.0	265.2	303.5	181.2	213.1	218.8
	Aug	183.2	259.3	97.0	246.3	364.3	278.1	156.5	214.9	221.6
	Sep	191.6	292.2	95.3	245.9	292.3	283.3	168.6	229.1	226.9
	Oct	193.4	266.9	94.4	273.3	250.9	253.9	150.5	206.7	214.2
	Nov	184.7	246.6	98.2	278.4	273.6	249.4	140.0	221.5	209.0
	Dec	210.5	379.7	102.0	224.7	273.1	283.9	116.1	170.9	241.6

Source: *Uganda Bureau of Statsitics*

Table 16: Production and procurement and exports of principal agricultural products, 2011 - 2016

		Coffee			Tea			Cotton		Tobacco	
		Procurement	Exports		Production	Exports		Exports		Exports	
		tonnes	tonnes	000 US$	tonnes	tonnes	000 US$	tonnes	000 US$	tonnes	000 US$
Calendar year											
2011		189,671	188,623	466,659	54,178	55,650	72,126	25,587	86,011	28,402	53,981
2012		186,125	161,656	372,166	57,939	52,277	73,902	43,258	74,898	20,993	69,844
2013		222,895	220,546	425,407	60,971	61,971	85,589	18,671	31,686	33,719	120,201
2014		211,872	206,831	410,064	65,373	60,296	84,739	12,674	21,918	25,461	66,018
2015		231,784	216,064	402,634	58,588	53,458	70,317	15,440	20,778	27,665	72,897
Fiscal year											
2009/10		174,862	164,618	262,130	41,320	52,757	71,072	9,406	17,503	37,694	72,043
2010/11		169,897	166,750	370,297	52,286	52,017	63,900	24,741	83,010	24,921	57,549
2011/12		188,201	182,249	444,209	53,484	53,186	71,610	42,490	76,895	29,602	58,087
2012/13		219,783	202,341	422,351	64,371	61,598	86,090	21,903	36,215	21,971	82,771
2013/14		225,905	219,193	404,005	61,002	59,167	83,237	12,518	22,007	30,028	96,308
2014/15		195,971	194,418	403,161	58,639	53,748	73,797	13,315	18,260	26,023	63,995
Monthly											
2013	Jan	21,331	20,733	42,623	6,052	6,304	8,751	1,833	2,909	1,581	7,670
	Feb	19,525	20,686	42,290	4,431	5,022	6,910	3,632	5,863	1,774	9,125
	Mar	18,061	18,677	38,041	4,075	4,201	5,255	3,649	6,090	1,683	6,669
	Apr	15,090	14,925	30,502	6,336	5,728	7,869	3,735	6,479	3,724	15,353
	May	22,812	23,627	48,267	6,450	6,628	9,314	2,841	5,032	1,647	5,897
	Jun	23,237	21,669	42,770	5,084	5,457	7,219	1,298	2,317	816	2,250
	Jul	25,741	23,713	45,074	3,731	4,465	6,396	727	1,296	972	3,330
	Aug	21,852	19,100	35,937	2,988	2,850	4,008	148	284	2,089	7,440
	Sep	16,217	13,458	24,992	4,336	3,996	5,615	60	105	4,098	14,036
	Oct	10,805	12,633	22,738	6,376	6,167	8,628	684	1,203	5,079	18,951
	Nov	14,120	15,846	26,710	5,730	5,614	7,885	-	-	5,016	16,774
	Dec	14,102	15,479	25,463	5,381	5,538	7,740	65	108	5,241	12,706
2014	Jan	18,015	23,491	38,882	5,600	5,714	7,808	1,023	1,785	2,669	7,651
	Feb	21,783	21,290	35,533	3,046	3,528	4,626	1,349	2,419	1,267	4,614
	Mar	23,120	20,905	38,872	3,610	3,233	4,304	3,193	5,575	2,111	7,156
	Apr	15,147	20,201	41,072	7,153	4,667	6,718	2,587	4,454	672	2,442
	May	22,818	17,200	35,910	7,228	7,484	10,721	1,022	1,847	439	590
	Jun	22,185	15,877	32,823	5,821	5,910	8,789	1,660	2,930	377	617
	Jul	18,619	18,858	37,862	5,528	5,231	7,310	696	1,225	570	663
	Aug	16,873	16,082	32,469	4,588	4,087	5,788	100	177	985	2,852
	Sep	13,787	12,475	26,701	5,311	4,461	6,548	206	318	1,747	2,405
	Oct	10,231	13,766	30,669	6,405	5,334	7,503	2	2	6,903	18,160
	Nov	13,989	13,197	29,494	5,527	5,674	7,611	79	121	5,776	15,547
	Dec	15,306	13,488	29,778	5,556	4,972	7,014	756	1,065	1,948	3,319
2015	Jan	19,693	18,650	39,700	4,806	4,639	6,238	1,651	2,318	2,036	5,755
	Feb	18,604	17,428	36,903	2,096	2,946	4,018	1,968	2,617	2,158	6,252
	Mar	16,817	18,705	40,936	2,289	2,335	3,065	3,201	4,223	1,669	3,656
	Apr	14,506	15,844	32,806	5,213	3,485	4,517	2,061	2,693	840	1,900
	May	15,635	15,800	30,580	6,202	5,856	7,820	818	1,073	623	1,605
	Jun	21,911	20,124	35,263	5,120	4,729	6,365	1,775	2,428	770	1,881
	Jul	27,625	24,203	43,068	5,511	5,046	6,561	1,719	2,327	1,054	3,205
	Aug	25,024	19,218	32,537	4,514	4,660	6,133	937	1,270	1,350	2,228
	Sep	19,422	17,179	29,321	4,742	4,013	5,319	307	462	3,668	9,310
	Oct	14,706	13,431	22,933	5,851	5,162	6,596	428	582	4,125	11,046
	Nov	15,448	14,935	25,002	5,879	5,158	6,754	299	417	6,784	18,937
	Dec	22,392	20,546	33,585	6,365	5,430	6,930	275	370	2,588	7,123
2016	Jan	22,974	20,064	32,102	4,902	5,487	7,113	1,099	1,447	9,115	20,458
	Feb	21,150	16,316	25,121	2,080	3,643	4,749	1,722	2,116	1,877	3,868
	Mar	16,491	14,870	23,118	1,071	2,979	3,875	3,090	3,850	1,500	4,180
	Apr				1,242						

Note: 2016 figures are provisional

Source: Uganda Coffee Development Authority; Uganda Tea Authority; C Development Organisation ; B.A.T Uganda(1984) Ltd

Table 17: Value of non- traditional exports ('000 US$), 2012 - 2016

		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																
2012		128,322	56,916	14,237	26,802	38,434	110,427	41,632	16,414	9,166	83,240	136,664	122,672	106,867	874,954	1,766,746
2013		126,727	42,254	20,577	28,725	54,833	100,050	64,352	17,159	3,132	94,320	131,892	85,304	102,885	872,641	1,744,852
2014		134,791	43,567	26,191	28,732	59,429	102,321	73,758	34,185	240	93,129	144,894	68,937	89,097	779,953	1,679,225
2015		117,554	90,898	62,693	23,210	56,685	78,959	63,018	17,031	35,643	86,597	125,404	65,724	80,016	796,951	1,700,383
Fiscal year																
2009/10		119,580	28,904	12,396	24,583	35,816	53,244	11,278	14,356	38,470	51,953	81,560	57,661	78,656	566,655	1,175,113
2010/11		130,030	28,533	14,092	20,820	41,567	76,316	25,721	13,907	6,975	63,766	88,802	70,474	77,247	631,343	1,289,594
2011/12		138,350	45,246	16,585	26,076	37,063	111,284	39,009	17,277	10,598	77,970	121,754	105,107	103,391	781,088	1,630,797
2012/13		122,532	52,805	20,996	26,825	48,624	107,797	47,468	16,259	6,170	89,643	132,934	102,257	107,777	939,532	1,821,618
2013/14		124,192	36,416	21,785	30,474	60,231	98,124	75,547	27,156	253	93,183	137,556	70,230	92,130	828,669	1,695,948
2014/15		137,662	70,216	40,326	26,098	54,936	90,356	67,761	24,426	164	92,918	137,858	75,303	91,879	791,017	1,700,921
Monthly																
2013	Jan	9,534	5,525	3,971	1,802	6,837	12,521	4,318	1,303	122	5,246	10,922	8,301	7,172	73,248	150,821
	Feb	8,573	4,930	2,273	2,807	5,488	9,620	4,674	1,292	313	6,459	9,667	7,105	8,623	91,189	163,012
	Mar	10,593	3,392	845	2,421	4,074	7,402	4,289	1,458	1,260	7,572	10,456	9,535	9,748	78,117	151,163
	Apr	11,014	3,074	628	1,306	4,974	9,926	5,953	1,339	748	8,222	10,796	10,571	8,066	79,808	156,427
	May	13,591	4,714	662	3,304	3,259	8,404	5,715	1,512	145	8,340	11,574	6,404	9,276	82,960	159,860
	Jun	9,263	3,216	2,579	2,989	6,045	7,480	3,693	1,439	392	8,633	10,562	5,687	8,965	65,549	136,494
	Jul	9,711	3,133	2,900	2,135	1,912	6,997	6,465	1,541	140	9,993	11,120	5,283	9,177	70,957	141,465
	Aug	10,086	7,068	685	2,748	2,612	7,789	6,071	1,698	0	8,361	11,180	7,039	9,373	68,141	142,852
	Sep	10,152	2,383	523	2,998	2,598	7,610	5,965	1,429	0	8,517	10,404	5,879	9,222	71,437	139,118
	Oct	10,848	3,082	689	2,647	2,629	8,040	6,044	1,410	0	8,613	11,130	6,255	8,455	65,933	135,775
	Nov	12,372	1,113	3,340	1,696	4,088	7,549	6,038	1,343	12	7,473	11,437	6,619	6,668	60,505	130,254
	Dec	10,987	625	1,482	1,872	10,318	6,712	5,126	1,395	0	6,893	12,643	6,626	8,138	64,796	137,612
2014	Jan	10,707	2,895	1,733	2,512	7,610	8,998	8,331	1,403	0	5,679	13,315	4,323	6,186	73,364	147,056
	Feb	11,372	3,763	1,648	3,616	8,992	9,588	6,336	1,201	0	6,963	10,887	6,271	7,022	77,689	155,348
	Mar	9,655	3,235	4,930	2,479	6,700	9,086	7,637	3,088	0	6,841	11,801	6,064	6,829	73,010	151,354
	Apr	9,270	3,346	1,434	2,544	4,435	9,269	6,047	3,733	22	6,959	10,684	5,730	5,145	68,750	137,368
	May	9,430	2,544	704	3,298	4,958	7,764	6,229	6,022	0	7,727	11,066	4,919	7,268	77,127	149,056
	Jun	9,601	3,228	1,718	1,930	3,379	8,722	5,258	2,894	79	9,165	11,889	5,222	8,647	56,959	128,692
	Jul	10,493	3,260	3,575	2,262	4,215	7,847	4,204	2,905	29	8,599	12,175	8,072	7,906	57,969	133,511
	Aug	9,627	4,452	3,150	1,867	1,371	8,420	4,774	2,682	26	8,923	12,796	7,526	8,990	55,103	129,706
	Sep	11,945	4,395	2,895	2,377	2,779	8,787	7,574	3,808	0	9,695	12,278	5,199	8,264	58,900	138,898
	Oct	14,720	4,260	1,419	2,273	3,736	8,706	6,294	2,859	67	8,173	13,019	5,296	7,599	56,334	134,755
	Nov	13,537	5,035	1,609	1,867	6,563	7,236	5,950	1,922	17	7,543	11,875	4,739	6,718	59,283	133,896
	Dec	14,435	3,155	1,375	1,706	4,689	7,898	5,124	1,669	0	6,862	13,109	5,577	8,523	65,464	139,586
2015	Jan	12,775	4,660	2,017	1,429	6,610	6,144	5,056	1,584	25	7,258	11,016	4,426	6,565	65,176	134,742
	Feb	9,894	4,067	1,274	3,229	5,175	7,556	6,197	1,376	0	8,871	9,340	5,483	7,085	72,740	142,287
	Mar	10,134	5,087	3,513	1,935	6,119	7,813	6,979	1,513	0	8,113	10,808	7,630	7,821	87,675	165,141
	Apr	10,337	6,102	2,028	1,714	4,238	6,680	5,147	1,239	0	7,674	10,112	6,144	7,091	77,886	146,393
	May	9,535	15,479	4,458	3,574	5,163	6,896	5,474	1,359	0	5,616	10,366	5,630	7,447	66,017	147,015
	Jun	10,230	10,265	13,012	1,865	4,277	6,372	4,987	1,511	0	5,591	10,963	9,581	7,869	68,469	154,991
	Jul	9,181	5,116	6,270	1,426	5,887	6,337	3,908	1,480	0	6,720	10,001	7,688	7,396	62,802	134,213
	Aug	7,920	11,360	9,052	1,738	3,657	5,505	5,635	1,436	0	7,558	11,714	2,937	5,659	63,180	137,351
	Sep	9,197	7,743	3,562	1,608	4,126	6,000	4,557	1,340	27	9,264	10,719	4,483	5,118	66,945	134,689
	Oct	8,027	7,548	4,114	1,696	2,120	6,793	4,838	1,209	790	8,164	10,050	3,876	4,957	50,982	115,164
	Nov	9,689	7,969	7,717	1,810	3,693	6,921	4,723	1,403	9,088	6,990	9,431	4,105	5,830	54,054	133,423
	Dec	10,635	5,502	5,676	1,186	5,620	5,942	5,517	1,581	25,713	4,777	10,882	3,741	7,178	61,024	154,974
2016	Jan	13,206	4,774	5,508	1,542	8,808	6,057	5,652	1,549	27,259	3,264	48	3,440	4,395	54,467	139,970
	Feb	8,865	11,396	7,518	2,486	8,021	3,785	3,932	1,328	26,131	3,663	29	2,181	4,511	60,984	144,829
	Mar	9,630	4,396	3,836	1,463	12,825	7,144	5,068	1,476	33,436	3,900	559	4,171	5,946	67,904	161,756

Note: Export values for 2016 are provisional.
Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 18: Volume of non- traditional exports, 2012 - 2016

	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													
2012	22,928	174,965	30,357	4,297	19,664	73,505	23,484	99,345	199	74,006	128,087	158,285	556,118
2013	20,087	122,107	37,785	4,364	26,352	79,540	30,714	105,242	48	92,526	123,977	124,852	592,590
2014	17,596	134,903	39,483	3,935	25,720	85,299	33,533	167,731	5	96,730	136,326	118,507	485,163
2015	18,052	358,592	157,770	4,184	25,915	79,784	30,157	121,370	1,088	96,201	118,270	124,619	434,578
Fiscal year													
2011/12	22,039	136,529	28,477	4,032	17,711	72,706	23,171	93,149	243	67,771	120,190	127,567	535,908
2012/13	22,234	166,271	42,284	4,255	23,794	79,972	24,464	102,592	104	85,353	124,757	139,754	594,440
2013/14	17,783	104,553	33,813	4,143	26,744	79,567	32,989	142,850	8	93,208	129,408	113,229	529,331
2014/15	22,943	272,246	100,087	5,383	32,332	87,019	43,130	172,552	53	98,991	129,704	131,506	486,818
Monthly													
2013 Jan	1,955	15,763	7,257	329	3,093	10,228	2,237	8,379	2	5,175	10,267	11,558	40,095
Feb	1,854	17,942	3,858	366	2,555	7,570	2,588	7,731	6	6,546	9,039	10,101	47,173
Mar	1,815	9,336	1,845	385	2,053	5,790	2,090	8,379	28	7,730	9,859	14,415	54,491
Apr	1,637	8,270	1,318	251	2,656	7,679	2,893	7,769	3	8,435	10,161	14,546	46,490
May	1,916	13,287	1,217	393	1,760	6,556	3,079	8,675	4	8,495	10,867	9,206	55,254
Jun	1,521	10,559	4,292	408	2,973	5,877	1,842	9,120	0	7,966	9,916	7,982	52,273
Jul	1,478	9,654	4,729	378	939	5,411	3,333	10,186	4	8,769	10,429	7,702	53,533
Aug	1,522	17,700	1,510	395	1,263	6,137	2,784	10,583	0	8,263	10,544	10,324	54,161
Sep	1,410	6,178	942	393	1,217	6,130	2,730	8,540	0	8,411	9,768	8,621	52,957
Oct	1,625	8,107	1,555	405	1,280	6,636	2,815	8,663	0	8,733	10,492	9,318	49,469
Nov	1,763	2,299	7,790	332	2,005	6,250	2,613	7,977	0	7,278	10,738	10,330	38,877
Dec	1,593	3,011	1,470	330	4,556	5,276	1,709	9,239	0	6,726	11,898	10,749	47,819
2014 Jan	1,677	8,325	2,442	361	3,151	7,263	3,833	8,988	0	5,953	12,556	7,313	36,044
Feb	1,507	9,948	2,358	409	3,509	8,076	2,855	7,901	0	7,085	10,241	10,687	39,545
Mar	1,404	9,690	4,135	349	2,873	7,699	3,103	15,088	0	7,165	11,124	10,437	38,524
Apr	1,232	10,300	1,727	343	2,125	7,501	2,592	16,609	1	6,948	10,026	9,920	29,457
May	1,302	8,931	1,364	427	2,217	6,217	2,356	24,922	0	8,237	10,431	8,852	40,574
Jun	1,271	10,409	3,788	23	1,605	6,971	2,264	14,155	2	9,639	11,161	8,976	48,372
Jul	1,416	12,005	6,698	356	2,008	6,596	1,948	14,796	1	8,902	11,447	13,700	42,629
Aug	1,301	15,707	5,400	287	761	7,087	2,050	14,000	1	9,328	12,047	12,668	47,826
Sep	1,320	15,435	3,121	357	1,038	7,973	3,628	17,252	0	9,596	11,575	8,539	44,295
Oct	1,754	13,210	2,710	383	1,552	7,352	3,411	13,834	1	8,467	12,171	9,483	39,716
Nov	1,712	11,718	2,891	357	2,618	6,009	2,865	10,242	0	8,140	11,205	8,437	34,796
Dec	1,702	9,225	2,847	284	2,260	6,555	2,627	9,946	0	7,270	12,343	9,495	43,387
2015 Jan	1,422	9,540	3,388	249	2,491	5,450	2,664	10,240	50	7,857	10,292	8,049	33,361
Feb	1,374	10,608	1,894	445	2,223	6,933	2,716	9,322	0	9,622	8,803	9,999	37,558
Mar	1,380	24,340	12,923	357	2,869	7,627	3,571	10,561	0	9,016	10,174	13,150	41,929
Apr	1,365	22,143	9,441	342	1,919	6,517	2,958	8,948	0	8,196	9,513	9,962	38,689
May	1,499	57,223	11,207	583	2,191	6,424	2,354	9,296	0	6,137	9,771	10,149	40,141
Jun	1,531	36,938	29,118	358	1,498	6,066	2,245	10,094	0	6,462	10,365	17,873	42,493
Jul	1,658	19,662	13,223	258	2,139	5,953	1,752	10,863	0	7,554	9,448	15,315	39,806
Aug	1,340	51,202	23,213	319	1,847	6,013	2,600	10,542	0	8,193	11,046	5,765	32,200
Sep	1,605	35,877	12,144	325	2,759	6,349	2,182	10,047	63	10,976	10,262	9,229	28,361
Oct	1,515	35,568	11,787	346	1,367	7,880	2,148	9,273	21	9,752	9,448	8,059	27,481
Nov	1,756	29,754	14,545	359	1,972	8,034	2,222	10,668	209	6,258	8,887	8,955	32,048
Dec	1,605	25,737	14,887	244	2,640	6,537	2,744	11,515	746	6,180	10,262	8,112	40,510
2016 Jan	2,135	17,630	8,232	301	3,046	7,380	2,701	12,406	773	4,611	44	7,692	25,286
Feb	1,290	45,761	19,576	386	3,662	4,312	1,821	11,410	680	5,179	29	5,090	26,186
Mar	1,618	17,609	7,988	291	4,419	8,002	2,427	12,731	835	5,366	1,176	9,102	34,980

Note: Export quantities for 2016 are provisional.
Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 19: Balance of payments (million US$), 2011/12 - 2015/16

					2015/16		
	2011/12	**2012/13**	**2013/14**	**2014/15**	**Q1**	**Q2**	**Q3**
Current account	**-2,042.4**	**-1,582.4**	**-2,109.5**	**-2,188.5**	**-507.9**	**-703.0**	**-295.5**
Credit	6,371.8	6,717.0	6,452.7	6,630.1	1,643.2	1,526.5	1,615.0
Debit	8,414.2	8,299.4	8,562.2	8,818.7	2,151.1	2,229.5	1,910.6
Goods and services	**-2,986.2**	**-2,527.7**	**-2,697.7**	**-2,924.2**	**-719.4**	**-717.3**	**-344.9**
Goods	-2,574.0	-2,123.0	-2,367.2	-2,249.6	-556.7	-614.5	-255.2
Services	-412.1	-404.8	-330.5	-674.5	-162.7	-102.8	-89.7
Credit	2,030.8	2,139.4	2,341.4	2,261.8	518.3	522.2	577.4
Debit	2,442.9	2,544.2	2,671.9	2,936.4	681.0	625.0	667.1
Primary income	-470.7	-527.6	-616.2	-671.4	-204.4	-343.1	-248.8
Secondary income	1,414.5	1,472.9	1,204.4	1,407.1	415.8	357.4	298.1
Capital account	**17.6**	**32.7**	**91.0**	**99.1**	**37.5**	**38.7**	**13.8**
Net lending (+) / net borrowing (-) (balance from current and capital account)	-2,024.8	-1,549.6	-2,018.5	-2,089.5	-470.4	-664.4	-281.7
Financial account							
Net lending (+) / net borrowing (-) (balance from financial account)	-2,098.4	-1,485.9	-1,701.9	-1,630.7	-230.5	-661.7	-322.2
Direct investment	-1,243.9	-939.9	-1,087.4	-1,103.7	-219.5	-249.6	-323.7
Net acquisition of financial assets	17.2	-0.4	-10.1	13.5	0.1	0.1	0.0
Net incurrence of liabilities	1,261.1	939.4	1,077.3	1,117.2	219.6	249.8	323.7
Equity and investment fund shares	926.3	706.1	794.8	770.3	138.8	236.9	270.2
Equity other than reinvestment of earnings	742.7	596.8	653.3	442.1	37.0	37.4	119.5
Debt instruments	334.8	233.3	282.5	346.9	80.8	12.9	53.5
Portfolio investment	-264.7	46.5	-4.8	161.8	43.3	28.2	81.0
Net acquisition of financial assets	-1.1	75.7	209.7	203.7	3.4	22.0	48.3
Net incurrence of liabilities	263.6	29.2	214.5	41.9	-39.9	-6.2	-32.7
Other investment	-577.5	-591.8	-608.5	-683.6	-57.2	-436.5	-76.6
Other equity	-19.9	-11.6	-2.3	-1.5	-0.4	8.8	-0.4
Currency and deposits	**150.1**	**225.5**	**-216.3**	**-100.5**	**165.4**	**-158.2**	**-27.7**
Net acquisition of financial assets	105.2	222.7	-148.9	4.1	189.6	-148.6	-66.0
Net incurrence of liabilities	-44.9	-2.8	67.4	104.6	24.2	9.6	-38.3
Loans	**-710.4**	**-821.4**	**-408.1**	**-558.4**	**-191.0**	**-230.2**	**-35.1**
Net acquisition of financial assets	40.3	-93.5	3.5	-5.3	14.2	-10.5	68.5
Net incurrence of liabilities	750.6	727.8	411.6	553.1	205.2	219.7	103.6
Trade credit and advances	**5.4**	**15.4**	**18.1**	**-23.2**	**-31.2**	**-56.9**	**-13.4**
Net acquisition of financial assets	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Net incurrence of liabilities	-5.4	-15.4	-18.1	23.2	31.2	56.9	13.4
Net errors and omissions	**673.0**	**401.8**	**695.0**	**384.2**	**47.9**	**147.9**	**-19.1**
Overall Balance	**-746.6**	**-338.0**	**-378.5**	**74.6**	**192.0**	**-145.3**	**-21.4**

Estimates based on BPM6
Source: Bank of Uganda

Table 20: Selected macro-economic indicators, 2010/11 - 2015/16 (Ratio as a Percentage)

Description	Outturn 2010/11	Outturn 2011/12	Outturn 2012/13	Outturn 2013/14	Outturn 2014/15	Budget 2015/16	Projection 2015/16
Revenue & Grants / GDP	15.3	12.9	12.8	12.5	14.0	14.4	14.6
Domestic Revenue incl Oil / GDP	13.4	11.0	11.4	11.5	12.8	12.9	13.2
Domestic Revenue / GDP	10.9	10.4	11.4	11.5	12.7	12.9	13.1
Tax revenue incl Oil / GDP	10.7	10.2	11.1	11.3	12.4	12.6	12.7
Tax revenue / GDP	8.2	9.6	11.1	11.3	12.3	12.6	12.6
Total Expenditure (excl domestic arrears repayments) / GDP	18.4	14.9	16.2	16.5	18.0	20.9	21.1
Total Expenditure (incl domestic arrears repayments) / GDP	18.8	15.4	16.3	16.5	18.3	21.1	21.2
Gross Operating Balance / GDP	-0.2	1.0	1.3	0.4	1.7	1.2	1.1
Domestic Balance / GDP	-3.0	-1.4	-1.4	-2.2	-2.8	-4.0	-3.8
Primary Balance / GDP	-2.6	-1.5	-2.1	-2.6	-2.7	-4.8	-4.7
Budget Deficit (excl Grants) / GDP	-5.4	-4.4	-4.9	-5.0	-5.4	-8.2	-8.0
Budget Deficit (incl Grants) / GDP	-3.5	-2.5	-3.5	-4.0	-4.2	-6.7	-6.6
Domestic Financing (net) / GDP (-borrowing/+ saving)	-2.3	0.0	-1.1	-2.3	-3.2	-1.9	-1.8
o/w Bank Financing (-borrowing/+ saving)	-0.9	2.1	-0.8	-0.9	-1.6	-1.1	-1.1
o/w Non-Bank Financing (-borrowing/+ saving)	-1.4	-2.1	-0.3	-1.4	-1.5	-0.8	-0.8
Foreign Disbursements (grants and loans) / Total Budget (incl domestic arrears)	19.7	26.8	24.4	15.7	14.7	31.6	30.0
Foreign Disbursements (grants and loans) / GDP	3.7	4.1	4.0	2.6	2.7	6.7	6.4
External Borrowing (net) (disbursements less armotization) / GDP	-1.5	-1.9	-2.2	-1.3	-1.2	-4.8	-4.8
External Borrowing Disbursements / GDP	-1.8	-2.3	-2.5	-1.6	-1.5	-5.2	-5.0
Ratio of external borrowing disbursements to budget deficit (incl grants and Oil)	52.3	89.8	72.5	40.1	35.3	77.4	74.8
Ratio of external borrowing disbursements to budget deficit (excl grants and Oil)	34.2	51.4	51.2	32.1	27.6	63.5	61.6
Capital Formation / Total Budget	22.2	23.4	25.9	27.2	31.0	34.2	34.1
Expenses / Total Budget	8.0	9.4	10.5	11.8	12.7	12.9	12.9
Consumption / Total Budget	14.2	14.0	15.4	15.4	18.4	21.2	21.2
Memorandum Items							
GDP at Current Market Prices (Ush.s Billion)	47,649	60,134	64,465	70,882	78,770	87,891	87,891

***Source:** Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development*

Table 21: Overall Fiscal Operations, 2010/11 -2015/16 (GFSM 1986), billion shillings

	Outturn 2010/11	Outturn 2011/12	Outturn 2012/13	Outturn 2013/14	Outturn 2014/15	Budget 2015/16	Projected 2015/16
Revenues and Grants	**7,292.5**	**7,763.4**	**8,277.0**	**8,870.4**	**11,044.8**	**12,628.6**	**12,845.3**
Revenues	**6,402.0**	**6,634.1**	**7,340.9**	**8,167.9**	**10,114.0**	**11,333.0**	**11,598.5**
URA	5,114.2	6,135.9	7,149.5	8,031.0	9,772.9	11,071.3	11,192.3
Non-URA	95.1	105.9	191.4	136.9	221.5	261.7	281.8
Oil Revenues	1,192.7	392.3	-	-	119.6	-	124.4
Grants	**890.5**	**1,129.3**	**936.2**	**702.5**	**930.8**	**1,295.6**	**1,246.8**
Budget Support	515.5	576.0	198.7	191.4	258.2	252.5	120.0
Project Support	375.0	553.3	737.5	511.0	672.7	1,043.1	1,126.8
Expenditure and net Lending	**8,972.5**	**9,273.4**	**10,521.5**	**11,682.3**	**14,378.7**	**18,510.2**	**18,665.7**
Current Expenditures	**5,958.0**	**5,420.9**	**5,812.3**	**6,706.3**	**7,689.3**	**8,681.1**	**9,071.8**
Wages and Salaries	1,659.5	1,831.8	2,160.5	2,385.3	2,759.5	2,894.1	2,826.1
Interest Payments	423.5	603.3	889.7	970.1	1,213.0	1,687.6	1,658.7
Domestic	348.1	514.7	788.5	853.4	1,076.8	1,370.5	1,446.4
External	75.4	88.6	101.2	116.8	136.1	317.1	212.4
Other Recurr. Expenditures[1]	3,875.0	2,985.9	2,762.1	3,350.9	3,716.8	4,099.5	4,587.0
Development Expenditures	**2,850.9**	**3,602.9**	**4,236.9**	**4,936.5**	**5,229.5**	**7,182.6**	**7,061.2**
Domestic Development[2]	1,808.9	1,901.5	2,073.8	3,065.6	3,296.5	3,814.3	3,572.7
External Development	1,042.0	1,701.4	2,163.1	1,870.9	1,933.0	3,368.3	3,488.4
Net Lending/Repayments	**-30.2**	**-39.4**	**409.4**	**19.4**	**1,235.2**	**2,471.9**	**2,452.2**
Domestic Arrears Repaym.	**193.8**	**289.0**	**62.9**	**20.0**	**224.7**	**174.6**	**80.5**
Domestic Balance	**-1,453.1**	**-849.2**	**-916.3**	**-1,526.7**	**-2,195.5**	**-3,491.9**	**-3366.5**
Primary Balance	**-1,256.5**	**-906.7**	**-1,354.7**	**-1,841.7**	**-2,120.9**	**-4,194.0**	**-4161.7**
Overall Fiscal Bal. (excl. Grants)	**-2,570.5**	**-2,639.2**	**-3,180.6**	**-3,514.3**	**-4,264.7**	**-7,177.2**	**-7,067.2**
Overall Fiscal Bal. (incl. Grants)	**-1,680.0**	**-1,510.0**	**-2,244.4**	**-2,811.9**	**-3,333.9**	**-5,881.6**	**-5,820.4**
Financing:	**1,680.0**	**1,510.0**	**2,244.4**	**2,811.9**	**3,333.9**	**5,881.6**	**5,820.4**
External Financing (Net)	**724.1**	**1,153.9**	**1,417.9**	**886.9**	**919.0**	**4,212.8**	**4,204.7**
Deposits	-	-	-	-	-		
Disbursements	878.2	1,356.4	1,627.8	1,128.4	1,177.1	4,554.4	4,355.4
Budget Support Loans	233.4	125.7	324.4	0.0	-	-	-
Project Loans	644.8	1,230.8	1,303.4	1,128.4	1,177.1	4,554.4	4,355.4
Armotization	-154.04	-202.49	-209.92	-241.45	-258.16	-341.55	-150.65
Domestic Financing (Net)	**1,104.3**	**24.6**	**717.3**	**1,650.0**	**2,483.4**	**1,668.8**	**1,615.7**
Bank Financing (Net)	421.41	-1,237.7	498.6	643.1	1,288.1	982.8	939.3
Non-bank Financing (Net)	682.9	1,262.3	218.7	1,006.9	1,195.2	686.0	676.4
Errors and Omissions	**-148.4**	**331.4**	**109.2**	**274.87**	**-68.5**	**0.0**	**0.0**

Note: [1] *Includes exceptional spending reclassified from the development budget of the security sector.*
[2] *Excludes exceptional spending reclassified as current spending.*
Salaries, Other recurr and domestic development include transfers to other levels of government including Local Governments and extra-budgetary institutions.

Source: *Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development*

Table 22: Budgetary Central Government financial Operations (GFSM 2001 framework)

Description	Outturn 2010/11	Outturn 2011/12	Outturn 2012/13	Outturn 2013/14	Outturn 2014/15	Budget 2015/16	Projection 2015/16
Revenue	**7,292.5**	**7,763.4**	**8,276.5**	**8,870.4**	**11,044.8**	**12,628.6**	**12,845.3**
Taxes	5,114.2	6,135.9	7,149.5	8,031.0	9,772.9	11,071.3	11,192.3
Grants	890.5	1,129.3	936.2	702.5	930.8	1,295.6	1,246.8
Budget Support	515.5	576.0	198.7	191.4	258.2	252.5	120.0
Project Support	375.0	553.3	737.5	511.0	672.7	1,043.1	1,126.8
Oil Revenues	1,192.7	392.3	0.0	0.0	119.6	0.0	124.4
Other revenue	95.1	105.9	190.9	136.9	221.5	261.7	281.8
Expenses	**7,408.5**	**7,176.9**	**7,454.2**	**8,582.9**	**9,698.4**	**11,599.5**	**11,868.7**
Compensation of employees	985.0	1,199.0	1,403.2	1,516.3	1,762.9	2,024.8	2,078.4
Wages and salaries[1]	671.4	776.9	892.8	967.4	1,176.8	1,215.3	1,269.0
Allowances[1]	237.2	329.6	414.4	414.6	459.5	541.6	541.6
Other employee costs[1]	76.5	92.5	95.9	134.3	126.6	267.9	267.9
Use of goods and services[1]	2,715.9	2,001.2	1,708.9	2,159.7	2,505.5	3,455.7	3,392.3
Interest payments	423.5	603.3	889.7	970.1	1,213.0	1,687.6	1,658.7
Domestic	348.1	514.7	788.5	853.4	1,076.8	1,370.5	1,446.4
External	75.4	88.6	101.2	116.8	136.1	317.1	212.4
Subisidies	184.0	186.8	29.0	35.7	68.0	0.1	0.1
Grants	2,644.7	2,783.0	2,879.3	3,257.4	3,666.6	4,220.8	4,528.6
Local governments	1,505.0	1,588.9	1,763.0	1,971.0	2,146.3	2,361.4	2,373.9
Wage bill	913.6	919.3	1,081.1	1,233.1	1,405.1	1,439.6	1,470.2
Reccurent	236.6	293.7	384.0	384.9	465.3	587.2	569.2
Development	354.7	375.9	297.9	352.9	275.9	334.6	334.6
Transfers to International organizations	16.2	35.3	29.0	43.1	40.4	81.8	81.8
Transfers to Missions abroad	64.4	90.0	64.3	89.6	102.4	119.6	132.9
Transfers to Tertiary Institutions	115.5	105.7	132.2	154.6	178.1	242.9	242.9
Transfers to District Refferal hospitals	53.7	68.8	46.7	61.2	65.8	83.2	83.2
Transfers to other agencies (incl URA)	890.0	894.3	844.0	937.9	1,133.6	1,331.9	1,613.9
Social benefits (pensions)	203.2	201.1	260.3	228.7	244.2	9.4	9.4
Other expenses[1]	252.1	202.6	283.7	415.0	238.2	201.1	201.1
Gross operating balance	**-116.0**	**586.4**	**822.3**	**287.5**	**1,346.4**	**1,029.1**	**976.6**
Investment in Non-Financial Assets	1,400.5	1,846.9	2,595.1	3,059.9	3,220.3	4,264.3	4,264.3
Domestic development budget	913.2	894.7	1,250.4	1,773.9	1,914.4	2,466.7	2,466.7
Donor projects	487.2	952.2	1,344.7	1,286.0	1,305.9	1,797.5	1,797.5
Total Outlays	**8,809.0**	**9,023.8**	**10,049.2**	**11,642.8**	**12,918.8**	**15,863.7**	**16,133.0**
Net borrowing	**-1,516.5**	**-1,260.4**	**-1,772.7**	**-2,772.4**	**-1,874.0**	**-3,235.1**	**-3,287.7**
less Payables (domestic arrears repayments)	193.8	289.0	409.4	20.0	224.7	174.6	80.5
Net lending for policy purposes)	-30.2	-39.4	62.9	19.4	1,235.2	2,471.9	2,452.2
Overall deficit excluding grants	**-1,680.0**	**-1,510.0**	**-2,245.0**	**-2,811.9**	**-3,333.9**	**-5,881.6**	**-5,820.4**
Overall deficit including grants	**-2,570.5**	**-2,639.2**	**-3,181.2**	**-3,514.3**	**-4,264.7**	**-7,177.2**	**-7,067.2**
Net Change in Financial Worth (Financing)	**-1,680.0**	**-1,510.0**	**-2,245.0**	**-2,811.9**	**-3,333.9**	**-5,881.6**	**-5,820.4**
Domestic	-1,104.3	-24.6	-717.3	-1,650.0	-2,483.4	-1,668.8	-1,615.7
Bank Financing	-421.4	1,237.7	-498.6	-643.1	-1,288.1	-982.8	-939.3
Non Bank Financing	-682.9	-1,262.3	-218.7	-1,006.9	-1,195.2	-686.0	-676.4
External	-724.1	-1,153.9	-1,417.9	-886.9	-919.0	-4,212.8	-4,204.7
Net change in financial assets	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Net change in Liabilities	724.1	1,153.9	1,417.9	886.9	919.0	4,212.8	4,204.7
Disbursement	878.2	1,356.4	1,627.8	886.9	919.0	4,554.4	4,355.4
Project loans	644.8	1,230.8	1,303.4	1,128.4	1,177.1	4,554.4	4,355.4
Import support loans	233.4	125.7	324.4	0.0	0.0		
Amortization (-)	-146.1	-192.9	-199.9	-229.8	-244.1	-327.2	-136.3
Payment of foreign debt arrears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-10.8	-10.8
exceptional fin.	-8.0	-9.6	-10.1	-11.7	-14.0	-3.5	-3.5
Errors and ommissions	148.4	-331.4	-109.8	-274.9	68.5	0.0	0.0

Note: *All transfers include salaries, non-wage and development related spending*

1 Excludes transfers to other levels of government and external development budgets

Source: *Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development*

Table 23: Expenditure including Donor Projects by National Budgetary Framework Sector Classifications, 2010/11 - 2015/16 (billion shillings)

	Outturn 2010/11	Outturn 2011/12	Outturn 2012/13	Outturn 2013/14	Outturn 2014/15	Budget 2015/16	Projection 2015/16
Security	1,807.9	1,171.6	979.5	1,252.2	1,275.1	1,636.1	1,980.0
Roads & Works	884.9	1,296.5	1,719.1	2,105.9	2,292.7	3,299.6	3,141.9
Agriculture	347.6	348.4	354.3	428.5	412.0	480.0	480.0
Education	1,148.9	1,248.0	1,456.6	1,655.1	1,805.9	2,029.1	2,128.5
Health	663.3	684.3	1,073.4	803.3	871.5	1,270.8	1,260.0
Water & Environment	131.3	204.8	317.5	389.2	477.5	547.3	547.3
Justice, Law & Order	784.2	604.2	594.1	916.4	882.3	1,051.3	1,061.3
Accountability	409.1	413.7	581.0	686.1	790.1	1,005.5	1,005.8
Energy & Minerals	591.5	493.6	250.9	333.1	444.5	376.6	415.6
Tourism, Trade & Industry	35.6	69.1	64.5	57.8	69.0	81.2	57.0
Lands, Housing & Urban Development	14.0	49.7	27.7	96.2	117.5	164.8	167.0
Social Development	25.3	36.7	28.6	41.8	74.3	90.2	90.2
Information & Communication Technology	19.5	14.1	13.8	50.1	15.9	66.7	66.7
Public Sector Management	868.2	1,170.2	1,100.8	1,168.3	1,128.5	948.1	948.1
Public Administration	495.8	360.7	365.6	408.1	568.9	757.7	753.6
Parliament	158.2	254.9	232.1	236.4	320.8	371.3	371.3
Interest Payments Due	423.5	603.3	889.7	970.1	1,213.0	1,687.6	1,658.7
Domestic Interest	348.1	514.7	788.5	853.4	1,076.8	1,370.5	1,446.4
External Interest	75.4	88.6	101.2	116.8	136.1	317.1	212.4
Total Centre	**6,885.4**	**6,834.0**	**7,404.7**	**8,678.2**	**9,416.4**	**11,843.9**	**12,080.4**
Total Local Government Programmes	**1,500.0**	**1,586.5**	**1,754.8**	**1,950.6**	**2,130.4**	**2,361.4**	**2,393.8**
Total Interest	**423.5**	**603.3**	**889.7**	**970.1**	**1,213.0**	**1,687.6**	**1,658.7**
Grand total	**8,809.0**	**9,023.8**	**10,049.2**	**11,598.8**	**12,759.8**	**15,863.7**	**16,133.0**

Note: *Includes recurrent, domestic development and external development*

Table 24: Consolidated Expenditures excluding Donor Projects, 2010/11 - 2015/16 (billion shillings)

	Outturn 2010/11	Outturn 2011/12	Outturn 2012/13	Outturn 2013/14	Outturn 2014/15	Budget 2015/16	Projection 2015/16
Security	1,627.1	1,003.1	749.0	977.3	1,073.9	1,073.8	1,305.2
Roads & Works	741.7	832.4	1,191.0	1,784.5	1,847.8	2,074.0	1,949.9
Agriculture	276.9	266.2	263.6	335.7	378.5	388.2	388.2
Education	1,093.2	1,170.2	1,338.1	1,463.0	1,690.7	1,828.6	1,908.0
Health	564.1	591.0	616.0	670.8	720.1	818.9	800.2
Water & Environment	122.1	139.8	166.5	227.8	242.4	314.0	314.0
Justice, Law & Order	771.3	596.8	573.7	916.2	869.9	1,051.3	1,051.3
Accountability	330.9	377.4	499.3	637.7	735.1	907.9	908.2
Energy & Minerals	364.7	338.3	116.7	176.6	223.2	144.1	159.9
Tourism, Trade & Industry	34.8	46.6	64.5	54.4	65.3	80.4	56.3
Lands, Housing & Urban Development	14.0	24.9	24.4	27.6	54.3	71.3	64.2
Social Development	24.2	34.0	28.4	41.8	74.3	90.2	90.2
Information & Communication Technology	15.6	12.8	13.8	14.6	15.9	22.5	22.5
Public Sector Management	708.8	670.7	753.8	829.4	891.4	843.0	843.0
Public Administration	495.8	360.1	365.4	407.8	568.9	757.7	753.6
Parliament	158.2	254.9	232.1	236.4	320.8	371.3	371.3
Interest Payments Due	423.5	603.3	889.7	970.1	1,213.0	1,687.6	1,658.7
Domestic Interest	348.1	514.7	788.5	853.4	1,076.8	1,370.5	1,446.4
External Interest	75.4	88.6	101.2	116.8	136.1	317.1	212.4
Total Centre	**5,843.4**	**5,132.7**	**5,241.6**	**6,851.2**	**7,642.4**	**8,475.7**	**8,592.0**
Total Local Government Programmes	**1,500.0**	**1,586.5**	**1,754.8**	**1,950.6**	**2,130.4**	**2,361.4**	**2,393.8**
Total Interest	**423.5**	**603.3**	**889.7**	**970.1**	**1,213.0**	**1,687.6**	**1,658.7**
Grand total	**7,766.9**	**7,322.4**	**7,886.1**	**9,771.9**	**10,985.7**	**12,495.5**	**12,644.5**

Note: *Excludes external development*

Source: *Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development*

Table 25: Function Classification of Budgetary Central Government Outlays (GFSM 2001 framework)[5] 2010/11 - 2015/16 (billion shillings)

	Outturn 2010/11	Outturn 2011/12	Outturn 2012/13	Outturn 2013/14	Outturn 2014/15	Budget 2015/16	Projection 2015/16
Total Outlays	**8,809.3**	**9,023.8**	**10,049.2**	**11,642.8**	**12,918.8**	**15,863.7**	**16,133.0**
General public services	1,970.0	1,986.5	2,512.2	2,803.1	3,344.2	3,968.3	4,047.7
Public debt transactions	423.5	603.3	889.7	970.1	1,213.0	1,687.6	1,658.7
Transfers of general character between levels of government	228.2	215.1	217.1	243.8	268.6	467.8	561.3
Defense	1,807.9	1,171.6	979.5	1,259.2	1,330.1	1,636.1	1,980.0
Public order and safety	799.6	627.2	617.8	851.4	911.3	810.1	972.2
Economic affairs	1,913.7	2,526.6	2,613.3	3,248.3	3,475.2	4,555.1	4,309.2
General Economic, Commercial and Labour Affairs	37.4	103.1	50.5	48.1	105.0	173.6	190.9
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	323.0	310.8	465.9	524.5	497.8	580.0	522.0
Fuel and Energy	588.7	472.6	266.1	315.1	425.2	376.6	415.6
Mining, manufacturing, and construction	3.2	22.4	13.4	27.6	11.4	13.0	15.6
Transport	850.3	1,508.0	1,695.6	2,108.2	2,223.9	3,376.4	3,098.3
Communication	18.2	14.1	13.8	50.1	15.9	35.6	66.7
Environmental protection	13.3	50.3	62.5	92.5	142.7	254.4	254.4
Housing and community amenities	125.9	234.1	256.8	417.8	494.2	499.1	424.2
Health	664.7	718.1	1,075.2	827.4	877.0	1,370.8	1,260.0
Outpatient services	4.5	22.7	7.9	7.8	8.3	8.5	8.1
Hospital services	130.9	158.8	130.9	200.9	214.1	338.2	338.2
Public health services	297.1	231.1	217.5	272.7	298.4	515.8	670.5
Recreation, culture and religion	5.5	5.5	7.2	7.6	9.0	11.4	10.8
Education	1,151.4	1,229.6	1,454.0	1,631.9	1,828.7	2,079.1	2,128.5
Pre-primary and primary education	627.2	640.6	674.6	757.1	903.4	956.2	956.2
Secondary education	255.6	266.2	323.7	501.5	429.0	325.4	325.4
Tertiary education	217.5	154.8	276.2	249.1	306.0	303.4	303.4
Social protection	357.3	474.4	470.7	503.7	506.4	670.8	737.9

Note: *[5] Published to facilitate international comparisons. Includes transfers to local governments*

Source: *Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development*

Table 26: Consolidated Local Government Financial Operations [6], 2009/10 - 2013/14 (billion shillings)

	Outturn 2009/10	Outturn 2010/11	Outturn 2011/12	Outturn 2012/13	Outturn 2013/14
Revenue and Grants incl NGO and Donor grants	**1,481.1**	**1,651.2**	**1,850.1**	**2,002.3**	**2,249.2**
Revenue and Grants excl NGO & Donor grants	**1,413.0**	**1,596.4**	**1,739.6**	**1,856.6**	**2,116.9**
Total Local Revenue	**70.8**	**64.5**	**66.4**	**76.4**	**80.8**
Tax Revenue	25.8	21.9	26.3	31.8	19.8
Non-Tax Revenue	45.0	42.6	40.1	44.6	61.0
Grants	1,410.3	1,586.7	1,783.8	1,925.8	2,168.4
Central Government	1,342.2	1,531.8	1,673.3	1,780.2	2,036.0
Donors & NGO's	68.1	54.9	110.5	145.7	132.4
Total Expenditure & Net Lending	**1,537.8**	**1,668.6**	**1,847.0**	**2,044.4**	**2,196.8**
Total Expenditure	1,473.8	1,678.3	1,849.9	2,038.0	2,195.3
Current Expenditure	1,397.4	1,550.9	1,741.3	1,827.2	2,044.7
Wages & Salaries	655.2	844.8	870.7	980.9	1,069.9
Recurrent Non wage	742.2	706.1	870.5	846.3	974.8
Capital Expenditure	76.4	127.4	108.7	210.8	150.6
Net Advances & Sundry Debtors	64.0	-9.7	-2.9	6.4	1.5
Overall balance	**-56.7**	**-17.4**	**3.1**	**-42.2**	**52.4**
Financing	56.7	17.4	-3.1	42.2	-9.6
Domestic	-12.6	8.1	8.5	-1.0	-9.6
Bank	-15.7	12.3	7.0	-0.8	-47.3
Changes in Deposits	-58.6	11.8	7.0	-1.4	-48.0
Loans	43.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.7
Net Non Bank Creditors	3.1	-4.2	1.5	-0.1	37.7
External financing	-42.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Residual	66.7	9.2	-11.5	43.1	62.0

Note:[6] includes districts, municipalities and town councils
Source: Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development

Table 27: Consolidated Functional Classification of Local Government Outlays [7,] 2009/10 - 2013/14 (billion shillings)

	Outturn 2009/10	Outturn 2010/11	Outturn 2011/12	Outturn 2012/13	Outturn 2013/14
TOTAL OUTLAYS	**1,428.3**	**1,678.0**	**1,849.9**	**2,038.1**	**2,195.3**
General public services	**336.8**	**302.3**	**320.7**	**428.8**	**366.8**
Defense					
Public order and safety	**0.8**	**0.9**	**1.2**	**1.0**	**944.0**
Police services	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.0	0.9
Prisons	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Economic affairs	**256.9**	**301.1**	**314.8**	**322.5**	**339.6**
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	129.8	153.2	161.2	159.1	187.6
Fuel and energy	-	-	-		-
Transport	78.5	100.7	75.8	83.0	70.0
Environmental protection	**7.8**	**9.3**	**6.6**	**9.9**	**12.5**
Housing and community amenities	**65.2**	**95.8**	**90.8**	**80.9**	**99.5**
Health	**192.4**	**235.7**	**266.3**	**282.6**	**318.2**
Outpatient services	-	-	-	-	
Hospital services	21.6	25.0	23.3	17.4	16.8
Public health services	91.2	123.3	121.7	105.9	115.2
Recreation, culture and religion	**1.6**	**1.4**	**1.0**	**2.7**	**6.4**
Education	**560.8**	**724.8**	**839.0**	**899.9**	**1,027.3**
Pre-primary and primary education	354.7	517.6	509.7	530.5	607.3
Secondary education	109.7	119.2	167.5	209.0	230.9
Tertiary education	13.2	16.4	17.3	35.9	47.6
Education not definable by level	19.7	1.4	1.9	1.7	2.3
Subsidiary services to education	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.5	1.2
Education n.e.c	63.4	69.4	142.5	122.3	138.1
Social protection	**6.0**	**6.7**	**9.4**	**9.8**	**12.6**

Source: Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development

Table 28a: Function classification of central government recurrent expenditure 2011/12 - 2015/16 (million shillings)

Function	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	Approved estimates 2015/16
General Public Administration	1,858,816	2,075,632	2,053,380	2,713,758	3,483,116
Defence	681,762	661,971	701,723	971,988	934,186
Public Order and Safety Affairs	450,504	496,535	574,743	648,376	788,538
Education	270,157	285,124	286,174	337,025	690,568
Health	313,478	337,347	352,674	370,457	454,724
Community and Social services					
Water	5,458	6,452	2,950	2,236	6,033
Other community and social services	37,098	71,484	332,367	323,947	130,007
Economic services					
Agriculture	62,803	63,317	87,639	93,927	165,599
Roads	299,473	274,595	394,148	465,128	466,316
Other economic services	42,010	46,071	69,933	94,010	242,739
Total	**4,021,559**	**4,318,529**	**4,855,731**	**6,020,853**	**7,361,827**

Transfers from Treasury to decentralised districts and Urban Administration are excluded
Source: *Uganda Bureau of Statistics*

Table 28b: Function classification of central government recurrent expenditure 2011/12 - 2015/16 (by percentage)

Function	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	Approved estimates 2015/16
General Public Administration	46.2	48.1	42.3	45.1	47.3
Defence	17.0	15.3	14.5	16.1	12.7
Public Order and Safety Affairs	11.2	11.5	11.8	10.8	10.7
Education	6.7	6.6	5.9	5.6	9.4
Health	7.8	7.8	7.3	6.2	6.2
Community and Social services	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-
Water	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other community and social services	0.9	1.7	6.8	5.4	1.8
Economic services	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-
Agriculture	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.6	2.2
Roads	7.4	6.4	8.1	7.7	6.3
Other economic services	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.6	3.3
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 29a: Economic classification of central government recurrent expenditure 2011/12 - 2015/16 (million shillings)

Economic classification	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	Approved estimates 2015/16
Government Consumption					
Wages and Salaries	925,353	1,084,010	1,085,842	1,383,736	1,606,782
Allowances	316,183	311,287	266,325	333,546	519,574
Travel Abroad	47,977	49,086	99,373	107,351	165,997
Travel In Land	102,067	88,323	58,906	58,907	72,305
Other Goods and Services	1,047,514	1,056,745	1,319,843	1,563,217	1,899,002
Domestic Arrears	-	41,133	-	-	-
Depreciation	63				
Employer Contributions					
Social security schemes	95,170	44,385	51,325	60,514	97,861
Pension and Gratuity	212,627	278,081	304,898	304,070	236,502
Interest (iv)					
Domestic	453,647	722,471	812,865	1,132,868	1,326,665
Abroad	83,798	86,423	94,449	109,546	258,912
Subsidies	186,768	29,021	35,730	0	158
Transfers					
Domestic					
Other government units	322,008	314,003	491,463	612,544	716,663
Local Organizations	3,010	770	653	804	12475
Households (iii)	42,991	60,168	5,857	4,865	8,513
Abroad	35,036	28,411	41,603	38,550	45,744
Other Transfers NEC	147,347	124,213	186,598	310,335	394,673
Total	**4,021,559**	**4,318,529**	**4,855,731**	**6,020,853**	**7,361,827**

Note: *(i) Figures from 2011/12 to 2014/15 are actual and include Statutory expenditure.*

(ii) Salaries and wages include Autonomous Wage Subvention

(iii) Transfers to Households is money given directly for personal use or assistance for medical, funerals etc

(iv) Figures from 2011/12 to 2014/15 represent interest accrued for that period.

Table 29b: Economic classification of central government recurrent expenditure 2011/12 - 2015/16 (by percentage)

Economic classification	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	Approved estimates 2015/16
Government Consumption					
Wages and Salaries	23.0	25.1	22.4	23.0	21.8
Allowances	7.9	7.2	5.5	5.5	7.1
Travel Abroad	1.2	1.1	2.0	1.8	2.3
Travel In Land	2.5	2.0	1.2	1.0	1.0
Other Goods and Services	26.0	24.5	27.2	26.0	25.8
Domestic Arrears	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Depreciation	0.0	-	-	-	-
Employer Contributions					
Social security schemes	2.4	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.3
Pension and Gratuity	5.3	6.4	6.3	5.1	3.2
Interest Payments					
Domestic	11.3	16.7	16.7	18.8	18.0
Abroad	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.8	3.5
Subsidies	4.6	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Transfers					
Domestic					
Other government units	8.0	7.3	10.1	10.2	9.7
Local Organizations	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Households	1.1	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.1
Abroad	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.6
Other Transfers NEC	3.7	2.9	3.8	5.2	5.4
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Source: *Uganda Bureau of Statistics*

Table 30a: Function classification of central government development expenditure 2011/12 - 2015/16 (million shillings)

Function	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	Approved Estimates 2015/16
General Public Administration	289,977	261,454	464,996	531,883	699,917
Defence	311,238	107,407	81,402	104,607	140,039
Public Order and Safety Affairs	130,715	123,134	120,356	136,752	187,666
Education	65,984	60,879	78,033	83,146	139,079
Health	50,654	41,986	42,276	48,164	65,353
Community and Social services					
Water	56,514	93,604	71,089	91,362	135,208
Other community and social services	64,437	108,845	169,275	212,332	206,285
Economic services					
Agriculture	96,492	90,702	118,040	235,898	245,464
Roads	501,835	861,020	1,315,897	1,322,978	1,534,939
Other economic services	1,059,222	186,771	269,271	738,305	473,635
Total	**2,627,068**	**1,935,802**	**2,730,634**	**3,505,425**	**3,827,584**

Transfers from Treasury to decentralized districts and Urban Administration excluded.
Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 30b: Function classification of central government development expenditure 2011/12 - 2015/16 (percentage)

Function	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	Approved Estimates 2015/16
General Public Administration	11.0	13.5	17.0	15.2	18.3
Defence	11.8	5.5	3.0	3.0	3.7
Public Order and Safety Affairs	5.0	6.4	4.4	3.9	4.9
Education	2.5	3.1	2.9	2.4	3.6
Health	1.9	2.2	1.5	1.4	1.7
Community and Social services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Water	2.2	4.8	2.6	2.6	3.5
Other community and social services	2.5	5.6	6.2	6.1	5.4
Economic services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Agriculture	3.7	4.7	4.3	6.7	6.4
Roads	19.1	44.5	48.2	37.7	40.1
Other economic services	40.3	9.6	9.9	21.1	12.4
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 31a: Economic classification of central government development expenditure 2011/12 - 2015/16 (million shillings)

Economic classification	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	Approved estimates 2015/16
Payments to Personnel					
Consultants	27,011	39,280	53,099	68,923	91,584
Wages and Salaries	35,811	43,268	112,691	116,391	82,887
Employer Contributions					
Social Security Schemes	1,264	1,503	1,808	4,732	5,008
Pension and Gratuity	964	1,354	2,723	6,344	1,928
Fixed Assets					
Construction & Buildings	136,117	179,593	205,140	208,726	269,268
Roads & Bridges	403,810	690,978	922,352	1,016,005	1,039,814
Transport Equipment	52,150	36,424	71,184	92,942	150,674
Machinery & Equipment	164,985	199,149	189,933	212,328	298,698
Purchase of Land/Land Improvements	49,365	83,909	282,276	284,418	410,692
Other fixed assets	604,093	156,028	149,712	640,440	234,405
Mineral and energy resource	-	-	-	-	-
Arrears and Taxes					
Arrears	-	12,802	-	-	-
Taxes	207,312	115,506	81,610	37,134	130,714
Transfers	512,182	222,276	188,271	236,738	532,444
Other Goods & Services	**432,003**	**153,731**	**469,835**	**580,696**	**579,467**
Total	**2,627,068**	**1,935,802**	**2,730,634**	**3,505,425**	**3,827,584**

Source: *Uganda Bureau of Statistics*

Table 31b: Economic classification of central government development expenditure 2011/12 - 2015/16 (percentage share)

Economic classification	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	Approved estimates 2015/16
Payments to Personnel					
Consultants	1.0	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.4
Wages and Salaries	1.4	2.2	4.1	3.3	2.2
Employer Contributions					
Social Security Schemes	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Pension and Gratuity	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Fixed Assets					
Construction & Buildings	5.2	9.3	7.5	6.0	7.0
Roads & Bridges	15.4	35.7	33.8	29.0	27.2
Transport Equipment	2.0	1.9	2.6	2.7	3.9
Machinery & Equipment	6.3	10.3	7.0	6.1	7.8
Purchase of Land/Land Improvements	1.9	4.3	10.3	8.1	10.7
Other fixed assets	23.0	8.1	5.5	18.3	6.1
Mineral and energy resource	-	-	-	-	-
Arrears and Taxes					
Arrears	-	0.7	-	-	-
Taxes	7.9	6.0	3.0	1.1	3.4
Transfers	19.5	11.5	6.9	6.8	13.9
Other Goods & Services	16.4	7.9	17.2	16.6	15.1
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Source: *Uganda Bureau of Statistics*

Table 32a: Function classification of donor funded central government development expenditure 2011/12 - 2015/16 (million shillings)

Function	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	Approved estimates 2015/16
General Public Services					
Executive; Legislative; & other General Services	56,051	60,531	19,707	10,551	16,380
Financial & Fiscal Affairs, General Economic, Social and Statistical Services	31,836	36,663	25,100	54,087	97,624
External Affairs	481.074	217	234		
Defence					
Defence Affairs and Services	184,928	223,286	228,349	211,619	562,319
Public order and safety					
Law Courts and Legal Services	5,636	18,359	156	12417	-
Prisons, Police and Corrective Services	-	-	-		
Education					
Pre-primary and Primary Education	86,945	-			
Secondary Education	332.112	131,373	156,439	48,238	1,744
Business, Technical, and Vocation Education	32,513	3,233	22,068	67,191	97,609
National Health Service training colleges	-	1,806	-		
University Education	15,077	522	3,604	543	2,973
Education NEC	1,609	91	-	11,322	98,150
Health					
Hospital Affairs & Services	123,372	417,073	32,590	79,202	306,495
Health Affairs and Services	40,183	1,691	97,761	95,077	140,766
Economic Affairs					
Petroleum	20,354	-	14,596	3,949	-
Other Fuel And Energy Affairs	158,430	154,661	146,070	216,919	2,398,586
Mining and Mineral Resources	13,497	5,991			63,145
Agriculture Support services	10,584	87,352	13,568	18,890	37,352
Agricultural Research Services	-	-	62,220	28,050	54,364
Agriculture NEC	101,175	163,199	-		-
Road Maintenance and Construction	615,223	517,476	351,228	512,970	1,132,468
Transport	-	-	-		48,209
Other Economic Affairs NEC	70,730	97,455	82,547	29,575	49,754
Environmental protection					
Protection of the environment	18,615	41,091	43,765	66,695	46,719
Community amenities					
Welfare Services	34,505	26,106	105,506	55,958	20,458
Community Development	144,159	67,727	168,137	210,733	162,979
Water Supply	36,183	36,350	159,127	186,545	186,557
Total	**1,802,418**	**2,092,252**	**1,732,771**	**1,920,533**	**5,524,651**

Source: *Uganda Bureau of Statistics*

Table 32b: Function classification of donor funded central government development expenditure 2011/12 - 2015/16, (percentage share)

Function	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	Approved estimates 2015/16
General Public Services					
Executive; Legislative; and other General Services	3.1	2.9	1.1	0.5	0.3
Financial And Fiscal Affairs, General Economic, Social and Statistical Services	1.8	1.8	1.4	2.8	1.8
External Affairs	0.0	0.0	0	0	0
Defence					
Defence Affairs and Services	10.3	10.7	13.2	11	10.2
Public order and safety					
Law Courts and Legal Services	0.3	0.9	0	0.6	0
Prisons, Police and Corrective Services	-	-	-	0	0
Education					
Pre-primary and Primary Education	4.8	-	-	0	0
Secondary Education	0.0	6.3	9	2.5	0
Business, Technical, and Vocation Education	1.8	0.2	1.3	3.5	1.8
National Health Service training colleges	-	0.1	-	0	0
University Education	0.8	0.0	0.2	0	0.1
Education NEC	0.1	0.0	-	0.6	1.8
Health					
Hospital Affairs & Services	6.8	19.9	1.9	4.1	5.5
Health Affairs and Services	2.2	0.1	5.6	5	2.5
Economic Affairs					
Petroleum	1.1	-	0.8	0.2	0
Other Fuel And Energy Affairs	8.8	7.4	8.4	11.3	43.4
Mining and Mineral Resources	0.7	0.3	-	0	1.1
Agriculture Support services	0.6	4.2	0.8	1	0.7
Agricultural Research Services	-	-	3.6	1.5	1
Agriculture NEC	5.6	7.8	-	0	0
Road Maintenance and Construction	34.1	24.7	20.3	26.7	20.5
Transport	-	-	-	0	0.9
Other Economic Affairs NEC	3.9	4.7	4.8	1.5	0.9
Environmental protection					
Protection of the environment	1	2	2.5	3.5	0.8
Community amenities					
Welfare Services	1.9	1.2	6.1	2.9	0.4
Community Development	8	3.2	9.7	11	3
Water Supply	2	1.7	9.2	9.7	3.4
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Source: *Uganda Bureau of Statistics*

Table 33a: Function classification of local government expenditure 2011/12- 2015/16 (million shillings),

Function	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	Provisional 2015/16
General Public Administration	328,663	347,472	370,132	481,892	502,627
Public Order and safety Affairs	816	1,061	828	1,417	1,423
Education	710,662	874,323	943,485	1,085,661	1,202,073
Health	228,563	250,904	280,610	323,892	349,916
Community and Social services					
Water	26,440	19,037	22,001	25,057	22,838
Other Community and Social Services	36,752	43,867	50,902	90,340	97,415
Economic Affairs and services					
Agriculture	138,186	140,451	161,431	48,592	60,214
Roads	66,514	75,920	77,979	130,651	136,384
Other Economic affairs and services	2,119	3,072	4,706	4,168	5,461
Total	**1,538,715**	**1,756,107**	**1,912,074**	**2,191,670**	**2,378,349**

Local government expenditure is a summation of Districts and Urban authorities' expenditures.
Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 33b: Function classification of local government expenditure 2011/12- 2015/16 (by percentage),

Function	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	Provisional 2015/16
General Public Administration	21.4	19.8	19.4	22.0	21.1
Public Order and safety Affairs	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Education	46.2	49.8	49.3	49.5	50.5
Health	14.9	14.3	14.7	14.8	14.7
Community and Social services					0.0
Water	1.7	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.0
Other Community and Social Services	2.4	2.5	2.7	4.1	4.1
Economic Affairs and services					0.0
Agriculture	9.0	8.0	8.4	2.2	2.5
Roads	4.3	4.3	4.1	6.0	5.7
Other Economic affairs and services	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 34a: Function classification of urban authorities expenditure 2011/12- 2015/16 (million shillings)

Function	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	Revised 2014/15	Provisional 2015/16
General Public Administration	52,230	54,564	54,846	67,786	69,094
Public Order and Safety Affairs	692	901	678	924	917
Education	55,562	67,308	72,184	90,363	98,674
Health	12,425	15,138	16,227	18,844	20,745
Community and Social services					
Water	275	356	880	808	1,111
Other Community and Social Services	3,225	4,350	5,157	8,487	9,453
Economic Affairs and services					
Agriculture	3,778	4,641	4,847	1,129	1,664
Roads	9,727	12,739	12,491	45,132	46,514
Other Economic affairs and services	215	153	197	687	678
Total	**138,130**	**160,150**	**167,507**	**234,161**	**248,850**

(i) Expenditure figures include: Local, Central Government transfers and donor funds

(ii) Figures from FY 2011/12 exclude Kampala City. Kampala City, now KCCA, is now covered under Central government.

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 34b: Function classification of urban authorities expenditure 2011/12- 2015/16 (percentage share)

Function	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	Revised 2014/15	Provisional 2015/16
General Public Administration	37.8	34.1	32.7	28.9	27.8
Public Order and Safety Affairs	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4
Education	40.2	42.0	43.1	38.6	39.7
Health	9.0	9.5	9.7	8.0	8.3
Community and Social services					
Water	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.4
Other Community and Social Services	2.3	2.7	3.1	3.6	3.8
Economic Affairs and services					
Agriculture	2.7	2.9	2.9	0.5	0.7
Roads	7.0	8.0	7.5	19.3	18.7
Other Economic affairs and services	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Source: *Uganda Bureau of Statistics*

Table 35a: Function classification of districts expenditure, 2011/12 - 2015/16 (million shillings)

Function Classification	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	Provisional 2015/16
General Public Administration	276,433	292,908	315,286	414,106	433,533
Public Order and Safety Affairs	124	160	150	493	506
Education	655,100	807,015	871,302	995,298	1,103,399
Health	216,138	235,766	264,383	305,048	329,171
Community and Social services					
Water	26,165	18,681	21,121	24,249	21,727
Other community and social services	33,527	39,517	45,745	81,853	87,962
Economic Affairs and services					
Agriculture	134,408	135,810	156,583	47,462	58,550
Roads	56,787	63,181	65,488	85,519	89,870
Other economic affairs and services	1,904	2,919	4,508	3,481	4,783
Total	**1,400,585**	**1,595,957**	**1,744,566**	**1,957,510**	**2,129,499**

Note: (i) Expenditure figures include: Local, Central Government transfers and donor funds
(ii) The figures exclude Kampala.
Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 35b: Function classification of districts expenditure, 2011/12 - 2015/16 (percentage share)

Function Classification	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	Provisional 2015/16
General Public Administration	19.7	18.4	18.1	21.2	20.4
Public Order and Safety Affairs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Education	46.8	50.6	49.9	50.8	51.8
Health	15.4	14.8	15.2	15.6	15.5
Community and Social services					
Water	1.9	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.0
Other community and social services	2.4	2.5	2.6	4.2	4.1
Economic Affairs and services					
Agriculture	9.6	8.5	9.0	2.4	2.7
Roads	4.1	4.0	3.8	4.4	4.2
Other economic services	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 36: Medium term expenditure framework (excluding energy savings, arrears and non-VAT) , billion shilllings, 2015/16 - 2020/2021

		FY 2015/16 Approved Budget						FY 2016/17 Budget Projections					
	Sector/vote	Wage	Non-Wage Recurrent	Domestic dev't	Donor Project	Total excl. Donor Project	Total incl. Donor Project	Wage	Non-Wage Recurrent	Domestic dev't	Donor Project	Total excl. Donor Project	Total incl. Donor Project
Security													
001	ISO	29.48	21.19	0.65	-	51.32	51.32	37.69	21.19	0.65	-	59.53	59.53
004	Defence (incl. Auxiliary)	388.82	470.25	138.99	562.32	998.07	1,560.39	410.39	467.37	138.99	475.22	1,016.76	1,491.98
159	ESO	9.26	14.78	0.39	-	24.43	24.43	11.76	14.78	0.39	-	26.93	26.93
	Sub total- security	**427.57**	**506.22**	**140.04**	**562.32**	**1,073.83**	**1,636.14**	**459.84**	**503.33**	**140.04**	**475.22**	**1,103.22**	**1,578.44**
Works and transport													
016	Works and Transport	8.87	32.32	170.12	716.72	211.31	928.02	9.01	36.04	241.71	116.55	286.77	403.32
113	Uganda National Roads Authority (UNRA)	18.43	18.23	1,130.12	465.93	1,166.78	1,632.71	71.11	29.79	1,084.81	1,268.91	1,185.70	2,454.61
118	Road Fund	1.99	415.94	-	-	417.93	417.93	2.51	412.66	2.67	-	417.84	417.84
501- 850	District Roads Rehabilitation(PRDP&RRP)			35.57		35.57	35.57			22.64		22.64	22.64
113	Transport Corridor Project		-	179.51	-	179.51	179.51	-	-	179.51		179.51	179.51
122	KCCA Road Rehabilitation Grant			62.90	72.15	62.90	135.05			64.90	280.80	64.90	345.70
	Sub-total Works and transport	**29.29**	**466.48**	**1,578.22**	**1,254.80**	**2,074.00**	**3,328.79**	**82.63**	**478.49**	**1,596.24**	**1,666.26**	**2,157.36**	**3,823.62**
Agriculture													
010	Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries	5.59	42.36	45.27	37.35	93.22	130.57	5.58	43.82	44.14	154.01	93.54	247.54
121	Dairy Development Authority	1.57	2.47	1.00		5.04	5.04	1.57	2.91	2.13		6.62	6.62
125	National Animal Genetic Res. Centre and Data Bank	1.90	2.25	-	-	4.15	4.15	1.90	2.24	8.00		12.14	12.14
142	National Agricultural Research Organisation (NARO)	18.97	8.77	9.13	54.36	36.87	91.23	22.47	8.52	9.13	67.74	40.13	107.86
152	NAADS Secretariat	2.18	4.09	172.70	-	178.97	178.97	2.18	4.01	312.41	-	318.61	318.61
155	Uganda Cotton Development Organisation	-	1.39	3.91	-	5.30	5.30	-	0.89	4.41	-	5.30	5.30
160	Uganda Coffee Development Authority	-	27.91	-	-	27.91	27.91	-	67.91	-	-	67.91	67.91
501-850	LG Agriculture and Commercial Services	16.28	14.14	-	-	30.42	30.42	39.01	6.54	5.53		51.08	51.08
122	KCCA Agriculture Grant	0.05	0.08	6.22		6.36	6.36	0.05	0.08	6.22		6.36	6.36
	Sub-total Agriculture	**46.55**	**103.46**	**238.23**	**91.72**	**388.25**	**479.96**	**72.77**	**136.93**	**391.98**	**221.75**	**601.68**	**823.42**
Education													
013	Education and Sports	11.22	131.23	81.48	200.48	223.93	424.41	12.82	145.37	105.80	396.92	263.99	660.91
132	Education Service Commission	1.27	4.57	0.65	-	6.49	6.49	1.26	4.65	0.65	-	6.56	6.56
136	Makerere University	72.48	21.47	21.11	-	115.06	115.06	100.08	24.01	10.16	-	134.24	134.24
137	Mbarara University	17.34	3.31	3.89	-	24.54	24.54	23.93	3.94	3.80	-	31.67	31.67
138	Makerere University Business School	11.43	2.96	2.80	-	17.18	17.18	16.26	3.44	2.80	-	22.50	22.50
139	Kyambogo University	23.23	7.29	0.22	-	30.75	30.75	32.18	8.64	0.32	-	41.14	41.14
140	Uganda Management Institute	1.23	0.30	1.50	-	3.02	3.02	1.68	0.35	1.50	-	3.53	3.53
149	Gulu University	13.19	5.09	2.82	-	21.09	21.09	18.46	4.15	2.50	-	25.11	25.11
111	Busitema University	12.15	7.24	1.10	-	20.49	20.49	17.33	7.55	1.08	-	25.96	25.96
127	Muni University	2.64	3.33	4.76	-	10.73	10.73	3.53	3.47	4.55	-	11.55	11.55
128	UNEB	3.45	27.50	-	-	30.95	30.95	3.95	27.50	-	-	31.45	31.45
301	Lira University	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.70	2.75	1.50		7.95	7.95
303	National Curriculum Development Centre	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.97	4.57	-		8.54	8.54
307	Kabale University	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.69	2.94	0.60		8.23	8.23
308	Soroti University	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.38	1.62	6.00		11.01	11.01
501-850	LG Education	997.53	231.58	63.06	-	1,292.16	1,292.16	1,099.41	231.58	46.93	-	1,377.91	1,377.91
122	KCCA Education Grant	24.82	6.07	1.30		32.20	32.20	24.82	6.07	1.30	-	32.20	32.20
	Sub-total Education	**1,191.98**	**451.92**	**184.69**	**200.48**	**1,828.59**	**2,029.07**	**1,371.46**	**482.59**	**189.49**	**396.92**	**2,043.54**	**2,440.47**
Health													
014	Health	6.99	64.37	29.68	444.02	101.04	545.07	8.98	51.46	72.34	874.79	132.78	1,007.57
107	Uganda Aids Commission(Statutory)	1.38	6.24	0.13	-	7.75	7.75	1.32	6.24	0.13	-	7.69	7.69
114	Uganda Cancer Institute	2.35	2.05	8.72	3.24	13.12	16.36	2.35	1.99	10.52	26.44	14.86	41.31
115	Uganda Heart Institute	2.29	4.70	4.56	-	11.55	11.55	2.83	4.46	4.50	-	11.80	11.80
116	National Medical Stores	-	218.61	-	-	218.61	218.61	-	237.96	-	-	237.96	237.96
134	Health Service Commission	1.15	2.77	0.45	-	4.37	4.37	1.19	3.50	0.45	-	5.14	5.14
151	Uganda Blood Transfusion Service (UBTS)	2.17	6.10	0.37	-	8.65	8.65	2.71	5.79	0.37	-	8.88	8.88
161	Mulago Hospital Complex	20.04	16.70	5.02	-	41.77	41.77	22.71	17.95	22.02	-	62.67	62.67
162	Butabika Hospital	3.80	3.66	1.86	-	9.33	9.33	3.80	5.43	1.81	-	11.04	11.04
304	Uganda Virus Research Institute	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.95	0.71	-		1.66	1.66
163-176	Regional Referral Hospitals	42.67	26.62	13.91	-	83.19	83.19	48.07	19.59	21.32		88.97	88.97
501-850	LG Health	244.52	43.68	26.28	4.68	314.48	319.16	279.61	45.85	9.50	1.86	334.96	336.83
122	KCCA Health Grant	3.55	1.32	0.13	-	5.00	5.00	3.55	1.32	0.13	-	5.00	5.00
	Sub-total Health	**330.92**	**396.84**	**91.11**	**451.94**	**818.86**	**1,270.80**	**378.07**	**402.27**	**143.08**	**903.10**	**923.42**	**1,826.51**

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

Table 36 cont'd: Medium term expenditure framework (excluding energy savings, arrears and non-VAT) , billion shilllings, 2015/16 - 2020/2021

		FY 2015/16 Approved Budget						FY 2016/17 Budget Projections					
	Sector/vote	Wage	Non-Wage Recurrent	Domestic dev't	Donor Project	Total excl. Donor Project	Total incl. Donor Project	Wage	Non-Wage Recurrent	Domestic dev't	Donor Project	Total excl. Donor Project	Total incl. Donor Project
Water and enviroment													
019	Water	5.36	20.82	183.45	233.28	209.63	442.90	4.37	10.64	199.41	357.13	214.42	571.55
019	Environment	-	1.85	17.34	-	19.19	19.19	-	1.85	17.34	-	19.19	19.19
157	National Forestry Authority	5.40	0.13	2.22	-	7.75	7.75	5.40	0.13	1.93	-	7.46	7.46
150	National Environment Management Authority	3.78	4.22	1.23	-	9.22	9.22	3.70	4.22	1.05	-	8.97	8.97
302	Uganda National Meterological Authority		-	-	-	-	-	1.22	5.12	16.28		22.61	22.61
501-850	LG Water and Environment		7.86	60.37	-	68.23	68.23		7.79	51.78	-	59.57	59.57
122	KCCA Water, Env.& Sanitation Grant		0.01			0.01	0.01		0.01			0.01	0.01
	Sub-total Water and enviroment	**14.53**	**34.89**	**264.61**	**233.28**	**314.03**	**547.31**	**14.68**	**29.77**	**287.78**	**357.13**	**332.23**	**689.36**
Justice/law and order													
007	Justice Court Awards (Statutory)	-	9.35	-	-	9.35	9.35	-	9.35	-		9.35	9.35
007	Justice, Attorney General excl Compensation	4.25	21.88	32.21	-	58.34	58.34	3.55	17.68	31.32		52.55	52.55
007	Justice, Attorney General - Compensation	-	0.60	-	-	0.60	0.60		23.60	-		23.60	23.60
009	Internal Affairs(Excl. Auxiliary forces)	2.43	8.84	2.11	-	13.38	13.38	1.78	10.42	1.99	-	14.20	14.20
101	Judiciary (Statutory)	25.88	60.73	6.71	-	93.32	93.32	27.18	83.42	5.95	-	116.55	116.55
105	Law Reform Commission (Statutory)	4.15	5.54	0.24	-	9.92	9.92	4.07	6.08	0.20	-	10.36	10.36
106	Uganda Human Rights Comm (Statutory)	5.59	7.41	0.74	-	13.74	13.74	5.59	7.51	0.70	-	13.80	13.80
109	Law development Centre	3.80	1.50	0.87	-	6.18	6.18	3.80	2.19	0.87		6.87	6.87
119	Uganda Registration Services Bureau	7.06	6.66	-		13.72	13.72	7.06	6.59	-		13.64	13.64
120	National Citizenship and Immigration Control Board	4.11	10.48	131.67		146.26	146.26	4.02	10.34	112.19		126.55	126.55
133	DPP	5.93	14.57	7.93	-	28.43	28.43	7.18	16.15	7.98	-	31.31	31.31
144	Uganda Police (incl LDUs)	194.89	231.22	101.66	-	527.77	527.77	236.24	187.70	101.66	-	525.61	525.61
145	Uganda Prisons	45.86	60.48	20.73	-	127.06	127.06	52.19	65.76	32.57	-	150.52	150.52
148	Judicial Service Commission	0.78	2.16	0.27	-	3.21	3.21	0.78	2.36	0.24	-	3.37	3.37
305	Directorate of Government Analytical Laboratory		-	-	-	-	-	0.76	1.24	3.34	-	5.34	5.34
	Sub-total Justice/law and order	**304.72**	**441.41**	**305.15**	**-**	**1,051.28**	**1,051.28**	**354.21**	**450.40**	**299.01**	**-**	**1,103.62**	**1,103.62**
Accountability													
008	MFPED	4.36	110.36	366.31	94.67	481.03	575.70	4.27	114.49	184.94	99.13	303.71	402.83
103	Inspectorate of Government (IGG) (Statutory)	17.76	17.82	3.14	1.30	38.72	40.02	19.79	19.72	3.93	1.98	43.44	45.42
112	Directorate of Ethics and Integrity	0.48	4.67	0.21	-	5.36	5.36	0.59	4.73	0.21	-	5.53	5.53
129	Financial Inteligence Authority		-	-	-	-	-	2.31	4.30	0.84	-	7.45	7.45
130	Treasury Operations	-	7.14	-	-	7.14	7.14	-	87.23	-	-	87.23	87.23
131	Audit (Statutory)	19.59	22.29	4.94	-	46.82	46.82	19.57	26.79	4.83	-	51.19	51.19
141	URA	107.13	84.09	45.66	1.65	236.88	238.53	112.13	108.39	55.66	2.18	276.18	278.36
143	Uganda Bureau of Statistics	8.63	23.31	33.60	-	65.54	65.54	12.85	23.31	20.48	-	56.64	56.64
153	PPDA	3.68	4.79	2.26	-	10.72	10.72	6.55	5.34	2.32	-	14.21	14.21
501-850	District Grant for Monitoring and Accountability	-	15.24	-	-	15.24	15.24	-	-	-	-	-	-
122	KCCA Accountability Grant	-	0.43			0.43	0.43	-	0.43			0.43	0.43
	Sub-total Accountability	**161.62**	**290.14**	**456.12**	**97.62**	**907.89**	**1,005.51**	**178.06**	**394.74**	**273.21**	**103.29**	**846.00**	**949.29**
Energy and mineral development													
017	Energy and Minerals	4.06	5.35	307.88	2,449.83	317.29	2,767.11	4.06	3.33	389.93	1,710.76	397.31	2,108.07
123	Rural Electrification Agency (REA)			47.40	11.90	47.40	59.31			56.98	212.19	56.98	269.16
	Sub-total Energy and mineral dev'telopment	**4.06**	**5.35**	**355.28**	**2,461.73**	**364.69**	**2,826.42**	**4.06**	**3.33**	**446.90**	**1,922.94**	**454.29**	**2,377.23**
Tourism, trade and industry													
015	Trade, Industry and Cooperatives	2.16	8.68	11.85	0.78	22.70	23.47	1.94	16.07	23.69	1.42	41.69	43.12
022	Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities	1.33	9.29	8.77		19.40	19.40	1.78	9.87	5.77		17.43	17.43
154	Uganda National Bureau of Standards	5.76	3.48	3.28	-	12.53	12.53	6.36	4.01	3.66	-	14.03	14.03
110	Uganda Industrial Research Institute	3.72	2.20	8.32	-	14.24	14.24	3.72	2.16	8.32	-	14.21	14.21
117	Uganda Tourism Board	1.86	8.99	0.55	-	11.40	11.40	1.86	8.90	0.55	-	11.31	11.31
306	Uganda Export Promotion Board		-	-	-	-	-	1.16	2.16	0.40		3.72	3.72
501-850	District Trade and Commercial Services		0.11	-		0.11	0.11		-	-		-	-
	Sub-total Tourism, trade and industry	**14.83**	**32.76**	**32.78**	**0.78**	**80.38**	**81.16**	**16.81**	**43.18**	**42.39**	**1.42**	**102.39**	**103.81**

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

Table 36 cont'd: Medium term expenditure framework (excluding energy savings, arrears and non-VAT) , billion shilllings, 2015/16 - 2020/2021

		FY 2015/16 Approved Budget						FY 2016/17 Budget Projections					
	Sector/vote	Wage	Non-Wage Recurrent	Domestic dev't	Donor Project	Total excl. Donor Project	Total incl. Donor Project	Wage	Non-Wage Recurrent	Domestic dev't	Donor Project	Total excl. Donor Project	Total incl. Donor Project
Lands, housing and urban development													
012	Lands, Housing and Urban development	3.39	13.65	38.57	25.05	55.60	80.65	4.20	21.00	19.95	85.99	45.15	131.14
156	Uganda Land Commission	0.30	0.59	14.79	-	15.68	15.68	0.37	0.71	14.79		15.86	15.86
501-850	USMID Grant				68.42		68.42				109.26		109.26
	Sub-total Lands, housing and urban dev't	**3.69**	**14.24**	**53.36**	**93.47**	**71.29**	**164.75**	**4.57**	**21.70**	**34.74**	**195.26**	**61.01**	**256.27**
Social development						-						-	
018	Gender, Labour and Social development	2.38	26.98	49.24	-	78.60	78.60	3.44	22.11	152.79	-	178.33	178.33
124	Equal Opportunities Commission	2.52	1.38	0.36		4.26	4.26	2.97	3.38	0.30		6.65	6.65
501-850	LG Social Development	-	7.14	-	-	7.14	7.14	-	7.14	-	-	7.14	7.14
122	KCCA Social Development Grant		0.17	-		0.17	0.17		0.17	-	-	0.17	0.17
	Sub-total Social development	**4.89**	**35.67**	**49.60**	**-**	**90.17**	**90.17**	**6.40**	**32.80**	**153.09**	**-**	**192.29**	**192.29**
Information and communication technology						-						-	
020	Information and Communication Technology	0.94	6.51	1.15	-	8.60	8.60	0.82	5.59	0.97	-	7.38	7.38
126	National Information Technology Authority (NITA -U)	5.96	3.72	4.19	44.25	13.88	58.13	6.35	17.83	1.91	21.88	26.09	47.97
	Sub-total Information &communication technology	**6.91**	**10.23**	**5.34**	**44.25**	**22.48**	**66.73**	**7.16**	**23.42**	**2.89**	**21.88**	**33.47**	**55.35**
Public sector management													
003	Office of the Prime Minister	2.50	46.09	75.45	20.46	124.03	144.49	2.71	61.68	64.46	60.81	128.85	189.66
003	Information and National Guidance	-	2.80	0.20	-	3.00	3.00	-	2.80	0.20		3.00	3.00
005	Public Service	3.95	24.02	6.88	-	34.85	34.85	3.95	17.81	8.05		29.80	29.80
011	Local Government	6.74	8.87	36.48	84.92	52.10	137.01	6.62	11.95	18.59	198.58	37.17	235.74
021	East African Affairs	0.84	25.91	0.54	-	27.29	27.29	0.57	28.01	0.62		29.20	29.20
108	National Planning Authority (Statutory)	5.76	9.94	0.41	-	16.10	16.10	5.76	15.28	1.50	-	22.53	22.53
146	Public Service Commission	1.50	3.35	0.70	-	5.56	5.56	1.57	4.36	0.78	-	6.71	6.71
147	Local Govt Finance Comm	1.12	3.49	0.67	-	5.28	5.28	1.12	3.49	0.57		5.18	5.18
501-850	LG Unconditional	181.29	105.33	-	-	286.61	286.61	215.76	110.76	-	-	326.52	326.52
501-850	LG Discretionary Development Equalisation	-	3.59	76.18	-	79.77	79.77	-	-	141.61	-	141.61	141.61
501-850	LG Public Sector Management		158.57			158.57	158.57		130.55	11.89		142.44	142.44
122	Kampala Capital City Authority (KCCA)	24.10	20.34	5.10	-	49.53	49.53	24.10	11.57	5.10	-	40.76	40.76
	Sub-total Public sector management	**227.79**	**412.31**	**202.61**	**105.37**	**842.70**	**948.08**	**262.15**	**398.26**	**253.37**	**259.39**	**913.78**	**1,173.17**
Public administration													
001	Office of the President (excl E&I)	10.71	40.57	5.25	-	56.53	56.53	10.71	35.63	4.81		51.15	51.15
002	State House	10.58	228.36	18.34	-	257.28	257.28	13.23	227.45	16.62		257.29	257.29
006	Foreign Affairs	4.15	23.18	0.83	-	28.17	28.17	4.68	25.53	0.77		30.99	30.99
100	Specified Officers - Salaries (Statutory)	0.52	-	-	-	0.52	0.52	0.52	-	-		0.52	0.52
102	Electoral Commission (Statutory)	8.30	242.72	44.56	-	295.58	295.58	8.30	34.89	0.20		43.39	43.39
201-231	Missions Abroad	16.42	87.28	15.93	-	119.62	119.62	20.87	112.19	15.93	-	148.98	148.98
	Sub-total Public administration	**51.26**	**622.11**	**84.92**	**-**	**757.71**	**757.71**	**58.30**	**435.69**	**38.33**	**-**	**532.32**	**532.32**
Legislature													
104	Parliamentary Commission (Statutory)	74.04	282.37	14.89	-	371.30	371.30	86.86	358.12	25.00	-	469.98	469.98
	Sub-total Legislature	**74.04**	**282.37**	**14.89**	**-**	**371.30**	**371.30**	**86.86**	**358.12**	**25.00**	**-**	**469.98**	**469.98**
Interest payments due													
	Domestic Interest	-	1,370.53	-	-	1,370.53	1,370.53	-	1,591.68	-	-	1,591.68	1,591.68
	External Interest	-	285.66	-	-	285.66	285.66	-	431.23	-	-	431.23	431.23
	Sub-total Interest payments	**-**	**1,656.19**	**-**	**-**	**1,656.19**	**1,656.19**	**-**	**2,022.91**	**-**	**-**	**2,022.91**	**2,022.91**
	Pensions and Gratuity (Statutory)												
	Total Centre	**1,292.08**	**2,847.62**	**3,719.75**	**5,523.35**	**7,858.86**	**13,382.21**	**1,545.29**	**3,000.19**	**3,985.23**	**6,411.43**	**8,530.71**	**14,942.14**
	Total Local Government Programmes	**1,439.62**	**587.24**	**261.46**	**73.10**	**2,288.31**	**2,361.41**	**1,633.79**	**540.20**	**289.88**	**111.13**	**2,463.87**	**2,575.00**
	Line Ministries + Loc. Gov't Programmes	**2,731.70**	**3,434.85**	**3,981.21**	**5,596.45**	**10,147.17**	**15,743.62**	**3,179.07**	**3,540.39**	**4,275.11**	**6,522.56**	**10,994.58**	**17,517.14**
	Statutory Interest Payments	**-**	**1,656.19**	**-**	**-**	**1,656.19**	**1,656.19**	**-**	**2,022.91**	**-**	**-**	**2,022.91**	**2,022.91**
	Statutory excluding Interest Payments	**162.96**	**671.55**	**75.76**	**1.30**	**910.26**	**911.57**	**178.96**	**654.62**	**42.43**	**1.98**	**876.01**	**877.99**
	GRAND TOTAL	**2,894.66**	**5,762.59**	**4,056.97**	**5,597.75**	**12,713.62**	**18,311.37**	**3,358.04**	**6,217.92**	**4,317.54**	**6,524.54**	**13,893.50**	**20,418.04**

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

Table 36 cont'd: Medium term expenditure framework (excluding energy savings, arrears and non-VAT) , billion shilllings, 2015/16 - 2020/2021

		FY 2017/18 Budget Projections						FY 2018/19 Budget Projections					
	Sector/vote	Wage	Non-Wage Recurrent	Domestic dev't	External Financing	Total excl. External Financing	Total incl. External Financing	Wage	Non-Wage Recurrent	Domestic dev't	External Financing	Total excl. External Financing	Total incl. External Financing
Security													
001	ISO	37.69	21.19	0.65	-	59.53	59.53	39.57	23.31	0.75	-	63.63	63.63
004	Defence (incl. Auxiliary)	410.39	467.37	138.99	380.38	1,016.76	1,397.14	430.91	514.10	159.84	246.51	1,104.86	1,351.37
159	ESO	11.76	14.78	0.39	-	26.93	26.93	12.35	16.26	0.45	-	29.06	29.06
	Sub total- security	**459.84**	**503.33**	**140.04**	**380.38**	**1,103.22**	**1,483.60**	**482.84**	**553.67**	**161.04**	**246.51**	**1,197.55**	**1,444.06**
Works and transport													
016	Works and Transport	9.01	36.04	241.71	860.75	286.77	1,147.52	9.46	39.65	277.97	1,769.89	327.08	2,096.98
113	Uganda National Roads Authority (UNRA)	71.11	29.79	1,084.81	1,856.44	1,185.70	3,042.14	74.66	32.77	1,247.53	1,720.34	1,354.96	3,075.29
118	Road Fund	2.51	412.66	2.67	-	417.84	417.84	2.64	453.93	3.07	-	459.63	459.63
501- 850	District Roads Rehabilitation(PRDP&RRP)			22.64		22.64	22.64			24.92		24.92	24.92
113	Transport Corridor Project	-	-	179.51		179.51	179.51	-	-	206.44		206.44	206.44
122	KCCA Road Rehabilitation Grant			64.90	28.96	64.90	93.86			74.64	4.21	74.64	78.84
	Sub-total Works and transport	**82.63**	**478.49**	**1,596.24**	**2,746.14**	**2,157.36**	**4,903.51**	**86.76**	**526.34**	**1,834.56**	**3,494.44**	**2,447.66**	**5,942.10**
Agriculture													
121	Dairy Development Authority	1.57	2.91	2.13		6.62	6.62	1.65	3.21	2.45		7.31	7.31
125	National Animal Genetic Res. Centre and Data Bank	1.90	2.24	8.00		12.14	12.14	2.00	2.46	9.20		13.66	13.66
142	National Agricultural Research Organisation (NARO)	22.47	8.52	9.13	27.73	40.13	67.85	23.60	9.38	10.50		43.47	43.47
152	NAADS Secretariat	2.18	4.01	312.41	-	318.61	318.61	2.29	4.41	359.27	-	365.98	365.98
155	Uganda Cotton Development Organisation	-	0.89	4.41		5.30	5.30	-	0.98	5.07		6.05	6.05
160	Uganda Coffee Development Authority	-	67.91	-		67.91	67.91	-	74.70	-		74.70	74.70
501-850	LG Agriculture and Commercial Services	-	6.54	5.53		12.07	12.07	-	7.19	6.36		13.55	13.55
122	KCCA Agriculture Grant	0.05	0.08	6.22	-	6.36	6.36	0.06	0.09	7.15	-	7.30	7.30
	Sub-total Agriculture	**33.76**	**136.93**	**391.98**	**185.24**	**562.67**	**747.91**	**35.45**	**150.62**	**450.78**	**122.76**	**636.85**	**759.61**
											0		
Education											-		
013	Education and Sports	12.82	145.37	105.80	281.98	263.99	545.97	13.46	159.90	121.67	157.75	295.04	452.79
132	Education Service Commission	1.26	4.65	0.65	-	6.56	6.56	1.32	5.12	0.75	-	7.19	7.19
137	Mbarara University	23.93	3.94	3.80	-	31.67	31.67	25.13	4.34	4.37	-	33.83	33.83
138	Makerere University Business School	16.26	3.44	2.80	-	22.50	22.50	17.08	3.78	3.22	-	24.08	24.08
139	Kyambogo University	32.18	8.64	0.32	-	41.14	41.14	33.79	9.50	0.37	-	43.67	43.67
140	Uganda Management Institute	1.68	0.35	1.50	-	3.53	3.53	1.77	0.38	1.73	-	3.87	3.87
149	Gulu University	18.46	4.15	2.50		25.11	25.11	19.39	4.56	2.88		26.82	26.82
111	Busitema University	17.33	7.55	1.08		25.96	25.96	18.20	-	1.24		19.44	19.44
127	Muni University	3.53	3.47	4.55		11.55	11.55	3.71	3.82	5.23		12.75	12.75
128	UNEB	3.95	27.50	-		31.45	31.45	4.15	30.25	-		34.40	34.40
301	Lira University	3.70	2.75	1.50		7.95	7.95	3.89	3.02	1.73		8.63	8.63
303	National Curriculum Development Centre	3.97	4.57	-		8.54	8.54	4.16	5.03	-		9.19	9.19
307	Kabale University	4.69	2.94	0.60		8.23	8.23	4.93	3.23	0.69		8.85	8.85
308	Soroti University	3.38	1.62	6.00		11.01	11.01	3.55	1.78	6.90		12.24	12.24
501-850	LG Education	1,099.41	231.58	46.93	-	1,377.91	1,377.91	1,154.38	254.73	53.97	-	1,463.08	1,463.08
122	KCCA Education Grant	24.82	6.07	1.30	-	32.20	32.20	26.06	6.68	1.50	-	34.24	34.24
	Sub-total Education	**1,371.46**	**482.59**	**189.49**	**281.98**	**2,043.54**	**2,325.53**	**1,440.04**	**522.55**	**217.91**	**157.75**	**2,180.50**	**2,338.25**
											-		
Health											-		
014	Health	8.98	51.46	72.34	32.72	132.78	165.51	9.43	56.61	83.19	14.24	149.23	163.47
114	Uganda Cancer Institute	2.35	1.99	10.52	29.11	14.86	43.98	2.47	2.19	12.10	23.24	16.76	40.00
115	Uganda Heart Institute	2.83	4.46	4.50		11.80	11.80	2.98	4.91	5.18		13.06	13.06
116	National Medical Stores	-	237.96	-		237.96	237.96	-	261.76	-		261.76	261.76
134	Health Service Commission	1.19	3.50	0.45		5.14	5.14	1.25	3.85	0.51		5.61	5.61
151	Uganda Blood Transfusion Service (UBTS)	2.71	5.79	0.37		8.88	8.88	2.85	6.37	0.43		9.65	9.65
161	Mulago Hospital Complex	22.71	17.95	22.02	-	62.67	62.67	23.84	19.74	25.32	-	68.90	68.90
162	Butabika Hospital	3.80	5.43	1.81	-	11.04	11.04	3.99	5.97	2.08	-	12.04	12.04
304	Uganda Virus Research Institute	0.95	0.71	-		1.66	1.66	1.00	0.78	-		1.78	1.78
163-176	Regional Referral Hospitals	48.07	19.59	21.32		88.97	88.97	50.47	21.55	24.52		96.53	96.53
501-850	LG Health	279.61	45.85	9.50	-	334.96	334.96	293.59	50.44	10.93	-	354.95	354.95
122	KCCA Health Grant	3.55	1.32	0.13	-	5.00	5.00	3.72	1.45	0.15	-	5.33	5.33
	Sub-total Health	**378.07**	**402.27**	**143.08**	**61.84**	**923.42**	**985.25**	**396.97**	**442.49**	**164.54**	**37.49**	**1,004.01**	**1,041.49**

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

Table 36 cont'd: Medium term expenditure framework (excluding energy savings, arrears and non-VAT) , billion shillings, 2015/16 - 2020/2021

		FY 2017/18 Budget Projections						FY 2018/19 Budget Projections					
	Sector/vote	Wage	Non-Wage Recurrent	Domestic dev't	External Financing	Total excl. External Financing	Total incl. External Financing	Wage	Non-Wage Recurrent	Domestic dev't	External Financing	Total excl. External Financing	Total incl. External Financing
Water and enviroment													
019	Water	4.37	10.64	199.41	119.03	214.42	333.45	4.58	11.71	229.32	80.55	245.61	326.17
019	Environment	-	1.85	17.34		19.19	19.19	-	2.03	19.94		21.98	21.98
157	National Forestry Authority	5.40	0.13	1.93		7.46	7.46	5.67	0.15	2.21		8.03	8.03
150	National Environment Management Authority	3.70	4.22	1.05		8.97	8.97	3.88	4.64	1.21		9.74	9.74
302	Uganda National Meterological Authority	1.22	5.12	16.28		22.61	22.61	1.28	5.63	18.72		25.63	25.63
501-850	LG Water and Environment		7.79	51.78	-	59.57	59.57		8.57	59.54	-	68.11	68.11
122	KCCA Water, Env.& Sanitation Grant		0.01		-	0.01	0.01		0.01		-	0.01	0.01
	Sub-total Water and enviroment	**14.68**	**29.77**	**287.78**	**119.03**	**332.23**	**451.26**	**15.41**	**32.74**	**330.95**	**80.55**	**379.11**	**459.66**
Justice/law and order													
007	Justice Court Awards (Statutory)	-	9.35	-		9.35	9.35	-	10.28	-		10.28	10.28
007	Justice, Attorney General excl Compensation	3.55	17.68	31.32		52.55	52.55	3.73	19.45	36.02		59.20	59.20
007	Justice, Attorney General - Compensation	-	23.60	-	-	23.60	23.60	-	25.96	-	-	25.96	25.96
009	Internal Affairs(Excl. Auxiliary forces)	1.78	10.42	1.99	-	14.20	14.20	1.87	11.47	2.29	-	15.63	15.63
101	Judiciary (Statutory)	27.18	83.42	5.95	-	116.55	116.55	28.54	91.77	6.84	-	127.14	127.14
105	Law Reform Commission (Statutory)	4.07	6.08	0.20	-	10.36	10.36	4.28	6.69	0.23	-	11.20	11.20
106	Uganda Human Rights Comm (Statutory)	5.59	7.51	0.70		13.80	13.80	5.87	8.26	0.81		14.94	14.94
109	Law development Centre	3.80	2.19	0.87		6.87	6.87	3.99	2.41	1.00		7.41	7.41
119	Uganda Registration Services Bureau	7.06	6.59	-		13.64	13.64	7.41	7.24	-		14.65	14.65
120	National Citizenship and Immigration Control Board	4.02	10.34	112.19	-	126.55	126.55	4.22	11.37	129.02	-	144.61	144.61
133	DPP	7.18	16.15	7.98	-	31.31	31.31	7.54	17.77	9.17	-	34.48	34.48
144	Uganda Police (incl LDUs)	236.24	187.70	101.66		525.61	525.61	248.05	206.47	116.91		571.44	571.44
145	Uganda Prisons	52.19	65.76	32.57		150.52	150.52	54.80	72.34	37.45		164.59	164.59
148	Judicial Service Commission	0.78	2.36	0.24		3.37	3.37	0.82	2.59	0.27		3.69	3.69
305	Directorate of Government Analytical Laboratory	0.76	1.24	3.34	-	5.34	5.34	0.80	1.36	3.85	-	6.00	6.00
	Sub-total Justice/law and order	**354.21**	**450.40**	**299.01**	**-**	**1,103.62**	**1,103.62**	**371.92**	**495.44**	**343.86**	**-**	**1,211.22**	**1,211.22**
Accountability													
008	MFPED	4.27	114.49	184.94	41.22	303.71	344.92	4.48	125.94	212.68	17.61	343.11	360.72
103	Inspectorate of Government (IGG) (Statutory)	19.79	19.72	3.93		43.44	43.44	20.78	21.69	4.52		46.99	46.99
112	Directorate of Ethics and Integrity	0.59	4.73	0.21		5.53	5.53	0.62	5.20	0.24		6.06	6.06
129	Financial Inteligence Authority	2.31	4.30	0.84	-	7.45	7.45	2.42	4.73	0.97	-	8.12	8.12
130	Treasury Operations		87.23		-	87.23	87.23		95.95		-	95.95	95.95
131	Audit (Statutory)	19.57	26.79	4.83	-	51.19	51.19	20.55	29.46	5.55	-	55.57	55.57
141	URA	112.13	108.39	55.66	2.09	276.18	278.27	117.74	119.23	64.01	-	300.98	300.98
143	Uganda Bureau of Statistics	12.85	23.31	20.48		56.64	56.64	13.49	25.64	23.55		62.68	62.68
153	PPDA	6.55	5.34	2.32		14.21	14.21	6.88	5.87	2.67		15.42	15.42
501-850	District Grant for Monitoring and Accountability	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
122	KCCA Accountability Grant	-	0.43			0.43	0.43	-	0.48			0.48	0.48
	Sub-total Accountability	**178.06**	**394.74**	**273.21**	**43.31**	**846.00**	**889.31**	**186.96**	**434.21**	**314.19**	**17.61**	**935.36**	**952.97**
Energy and mineral development													
017	Energy and Minerals	4.06	3.33	389.93	2,054.00	397.31	2,451.31	4.27	3.66	448.41	1,465.90	456.34	1,922.24
123	Rural Electrification Agency (REA)			56.98	331.19	56.98	388.17			65.52	439.51	65.52	505.03
	Sub-total Energy and mineral dev'telopment	**4.06**	**3.33**	**446.90**	**2,385.19**	**454.29**	**2,839.48**	**4.27**	**3.66**	**513.94**	**1,905.41**	**521.86**	**2,427.27**
Tourism, trade and industry													
015	Trade, Industry and Cooperatives	1.94	16.07	23.69	8.04	41.69	49.74	2.04	17.67	27.24	11.23	46.95	58.18
022	Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities	1.78	9.87	5.77		17.43	17.43	1.87	10.86	6.64		19.37	19.37
154	Uganda National Bureau of Standards	6.36	4.01	3.66		14.03	14.03	6.67	4.41	4.21		15.30	15.30
110	Uganda Industrial Research Institute	3.72	2.16	8.32	-	14.21	14.21	3.91	2.38	9.57	-	15.86	15.86
117	Uganda Tourism Board	1.86	8.90	0.55		11.31	11.31	1.95	9.80	0.64		12.38	12.38
306	Uganda Export Promotion Board	1.16	2.16	0.40		3.72	3.72	1.22	2.38	0.46		4.05	4.05
501-850	District Trade and Commercial Services		-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-
	Sub-total Tourism, trade and industry	**16.81**	**43.18**	**42.39**	**8.04**	**102.39**	**110.43**	**17.66**	**47.50**	**48.75**	**11.23**	**113.91**	**125.14**

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

Table 35 cont'd: Medium term expenditure framework (excluding energy savings, arrears and non-VAT) , billion shilllings, 2015/16 - 2020/2021

		FY 2017/18 Budget Projections						FY 2018/19 Budget Projections					
	Sector/vote	Wage	Non-Wage Recurrent	Domestic dev't	External Financing	Total excl. External Financing	Total incl. External Financing	Wage	Non-Wage Recurrent	Domestic dev't	External Financing	Total excl. External Financing	Total incl. External Financing
Lands, housing and urban development													
012	Lands, Housing and Urban development	4.20	21.00	19.95	64.62	45.15	109.77	4.41	23.10	22.95	109.29	50.45	159.74
156	Uganda Land Commission	0.37	0.71	14.79	-	15.86	15.86	0.38	0.78	17.01	-	18.17	18.17
501-850	USMID Grant				103.41								
	Sub-total Lands, housing and urban dev't	**4.57**	**21.70**	**34.74**	**168.04**	**61.01**	**125.63**	**4.79**	**23.87**	**39.95**	**109.29**	**68.62**	**177.91**
Social development													
018	Gender, Labour and Social development	3.44	22.11	152.79		178.33	178.33	3.61	24.32	175.71		203.63	203.63
124	Equal Opportunities Commission	2.97	3.38	0.30		6.65	6.65	3.12	3.72	0.35		7.18	7.18
501-850	LG Social Development	-	7.14	-	-	7.14	7.14	-	7.86	-	-	7.86	7.86
122	KCCA Social Development Grant		0.17	-		0.17	0.17		0.19	-		0.19	0.19
	Sub-total Social development	**6.40**	**32.80**	**161.09**	**-**	**200.29**	**200.29**	**6.72**	**36.08**	**185.25**	**-**	**228.05**	**228.05**
											-		
Information and communication technology													
020	Information and Communication Technology	0.82	5.59	0.97	-	7.38	7.38	0.86	6.15	1.12	-	8.13	8.13
126	National Information Technology Authority (NITA -U)	6.35	17.83	1.91	31.28	26.09	57.36	6.66	19.61	2.20	52.77	28.47	81.24
	Sub-total Information &communication technology	**7.16**	**23.42**	**2.89**	**31.28**	**33.47**	**64.75**	**7.52**	**25.76**	**3.32**	**52.77**	**36.60**	**89.37**
Public sector management													
003	Office of the Prime Minister	2.71	61.68	64.46	88.52	128.85	217.37	2.84	67.85	74.13	105.64	144.82	250.47
003	Information and National Guidance	-	2.80	0.20		3.00	3.00	-	3.08	0.23		3.31	3.31
005	Public Service	3.95	17.81	8.05		29.80	29.80	4.14	19.59	9.26		32.99	32.99
			-			-	-		-		-	-	-
011	Local Government	6.62	11.95	18.59	139.71	37.17	176.87	6.95	13.15	21.38	161.52	41.48	203.00
021	East African Affairs	0.57	28.01	0.62		29.20	29.20	0.60	30.81	0.71		32.12	32.12
108	National Planning Authority (Statutory)	5.76	15.28	1.50		22.53	22.53	6.04	16.80	1.72		24.57	24.57
146	Public Service Commission	1.57	4.36	0.78	-	6.71	6.71	1.65	4.80	0.90	-	7.35	7.35
147	Local Govt Finance Comm	1.12	3.49	0.57		5.18	5.18	1.17	3.84	0.66		5.67	5.67
501-850	LG Unconditional	215.76	110.76	-	-	326.52	326.52	226.55	121.84	-	-	348.39	348.39
501-850	LG Discretionary Development Equalisation	-	-	141.61	-	141.61	141.61	-	-	162.85	-	162.85	162.85
501-850	LG Public Sector Management		130.55	11.89		142.44	142.44		130.55	13.67		144.22	144.22
122	Kampala Capital City Authority (KCCA)	24.10	11.57	5.10	-	40.76	40.76	25.30	12.73	5.86	-	43.89	43.89
	Sub-total Public sector management	**262.15**	**398.26**	**253.37**	**228.22**	**913.78**	**1,142.00**	**275.25**	**425.03**	**291.38**	**267.17**	**991.67**	**1,258.83**
Public administration													
001	Office of the President (excl E&I)	10.71	35.63	4.81		51.15	51.15	11.24	39.20	5.53		55.97	55.97
002	State House	13.23	227.45	16.62		257.29	257.29	13.89	250.19	19.11		283.19	283.19
006	Foreign Affairs	4.68	25.53	0.77		30.99	30.99	4.91	28.09	0.89		33.89	33.89
100	Specified Officers - Salaries (Statutory)	0.52	-	-		0.52	0.52	0.55	-	-		0.55	0.55
102	Electoral Commission (Statutory)	8.30	34.89	0.20		43.39	43.39	8.71	38.38	0.23		47.32	47.32
201-231	Missions Abroad	20.87	112.19	15.93		148.98	148.98	21.91	123.41	18.32		163.64	163.64
	Sub-total Public administration	**58.30**	**435.69**	**38.33**	**-**	**532.32**	**532.32**	**61.21**	**479.26**	**44.08**	**-**	**584.55**	**584.55**
Legislature													
104	Parliamentary Commission (Statutory)	86.86	358.12	25.00	-	469.98	469.98	91.21	393.93	28.75	-	513.88	513.88
	Sub-total Legislature	**86.86**	**358.12**	**25.00**	**-**	**469.98**	**469.98**	**91.21**	**393.93**	**28.75**	**-**	**513.88**	**513.88**
Interest payments due													
	Domestic Interest	-	1,615.88	-	-	1,615.88	1,615.88	-	1,606.45	-	-	1,606.45	1,606.45
	External Interest	-	714.66	-	-	714.66	714.66	-	1,105.86	-	-	1,105.86	1,105.86
	Sub-total Interest payments	**-**	**2,330.54**	**-**	**-**	**2,330.54**	**2,330.54**	**-**	**2,712.31**	**-**	**-**	**2,712.31**	**2,712.31**
	Pensions and Gratuity (Statutory)												
	Total Centre	**1,545.29**	**3,000.19**	**4,046.50**	**6,535.27**	**8,591.97**	**15,127.24**	**1,622.55**	**3,291.91**	**4,590.60**	**6,502.98**	**9,505.05**	**16,008.03**
	Total Local Government Programmes	**1,594.78**	**540.20**	**297.88**	**103.41**	**2,432.86**	**2,432.86**	**1,674.52**	**581.17**	**341.44**	**-**	**2,597.13**	**2,597.13**
	Line Ministries + Loc. Gov't Programmes	**3,140.07**	**3,540.39**	**4,344.37**	**6,638.68**	**11,024.83**	**17,560.10**	**3,297.07**	**3,873.07**	**4,932.04**	**6,502.98**	**12,102.19**	**18,605.16**
	Statutory Interest Payments	**-**	**2,330.54**	**-**	**-**	**2,330.54**	**2,330.54**	**-**	**2,712.31**	**-**	**-**	**2,712.31**	**2,712.31**
	Statutory excluding Interest Payments	**178.96**	**654.62**	**42.43**	**-**	**876.01**	**876.01**	**187.91**	**720.08**	**48.80**	**-**	**956.79**	**956.79**
	GRAND TOTAL	**3,319.03**	**6,525.55**	**4,386.80**	**6,638.68**	**14,231.38**	**20,870.06**	**3,484.98**	**7,305.46**	**4,980.84**	**6,502.98**	**15,771.28**	**22,274.26**

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

Table 36 cont'd: Medium term expenditure framework (excluding energy savings, arrears and non-VAT) , billion shilllings, 2015/16 - 2020/2021

		FY 2019/20 Budget Projections						FY 2020/21 Budget Projections					
	Sector/vote	Wage	Non-Wage Recurrent	Domestic dev't	External Financing	Total excl. External Financing	Total incl. External Financing	Wage	Non-Wage Recurrent	Domestic dev't	External Financing	Total excl. External Financing	Total incl. External Financing
Security													
001	ISO	41.55	25.64	0.90	-	68.09	68.09	43.63	29.48	1.08	-	74.19	74.19
004	Defence (incl. Auxiliary)	452.46	565.52	191.81	251.79	1,209.79	1,461.57	475.08	650.34	230.18	-	1,355.60	1,355.60
159	ESO	12.97	17.88	0.54	-	31.39	31.39	13.62	20.56	0.65	-	34.83	34.83
	Sub total- security	**506.98**	**609.03**	**193.25**	**251.79**	**1,309.27**	**1,561.05**	**532.33**	**700.39**	**231.90**	**-**	**1,464.62**	**1,464.62**
Works and transport													
016	Works and Transport	9.94	43.61	333.56	2,236.38	387.11	2,623.49	10.43	50.16	400.28	692.23	460.87	1,153.10
113	Uganda National Roads Authority (UNRA)	78.39	36.04	1,497.04	1,178.97	1,611.47	2,790.44	82.31	41.45	1,796.44	158.71	1,920.21	2,078.92
118	Road Fund	2.77	499.32	3.68	-	505.77	505.77	2.91	574.22	4.42	-	581.54	581.54
501- 850	District Roads Rehabilitation(PRDP&RRP)			29.10		29.10	29.10			34.84		34.84	34.84
113	Transport Corridor Project	-	-	247.73		247.73	247.73	-	-	297.27		297.27	297.27
122	KCCA Road Rehabilitation Grant			89.56	-	89.56	89.56			107.47	-	107.47	107.47
	Sub-total Works and transport	**91.10**	**578.97**	**2,200.67**	**3,415.34**	**2,870.74**	**6,286.09**	**95.65**	**665.82**	**2,640.72**	**850.95**	**3,402.20**	**4,253.14**
Agriculture													
010	Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries	6.16	53.02	60.91	111.04	120.09	231.12	6.46	60.97	73.09	-	140.53	140.53
121	Dairy Development Authority	1.73	3.53	2.94		8.20	8.20	1.82	4.06	3.53		9.41	9.41
125	National Animal Genetic Res. Centre and Data Bank	2.09	2.71	11.04		15.85	15.85	2.20	3.12	13.25		18.56	18.56
142	National Agricultural Research Organisation (NARO)	24.78	10.31	12.60		47.69	47.69	26.01	11.86	15.12		52.99	52.99
152	NAADS Secretariat	2.41	4.85	431.13	-	438.39	438.39	2.53	5.58	517.36	-	525.46	525.46
155	Uganda Cotton Development Organisation	-	1.08	6.09		7.16	7.16	-	1.24	7.30		8.54	8.54
160	Uganda Coffee Development Authority	-	82.17	-		82.17	82.17	-	94.50	-		94.50	94.50
501-850	LG Agriculture and Commercial Services	-	7.91	7.64		15.54	15.54	-	9.09	9.16		18.26	18.26
122	KCCA Agriculture Grant	0.06	0.10	8.58	-	8.74	8.74	0.06	0.12	10.30	-	10.48	10.48
	Sub-total Agriculture	**37.22**	**165.68**	**540.93**	**111.04**	**743.84**	**854.87**	**39.09**	**190.54**	**649.12**	**-**	**878.74**	**878.74**
					-								
Education					-								
013	Education and Sports	14.14	175.89	146.00	83.96	336.03	419.99	14.84	202.28	175.20	-	392.32	392.32
132	Education Service Commission	1.39	5.63	0.90	-	7.92	7.92	1.45	6.48	1.08	-	9.01	9.01
136	Makerere University	110.34	29.05	14.02	-	153.40	153.40	115.85	33.40	16.82	-	166.08	166.08
137	Mbarara University	26.38	4.77	5.24	-	36.40	36.40	27.70	5.49	6.29	-	39.48	39.48
138	Makerere University Business School	17.93	4.16	3.86	-	25.96	25.96	18.83	4.79	4.64	-	28.25	28.25
139	Kyambogo University	35.48	10.45	0.45	-	46.38	46.38	37.26	12.02	0.53	-	49.81	49.81
140	Uganda Management Institute	1.85	0.42	2.07	-	4.34	4.34	1.95	0.48	2.48	-	4.91	4.91
149	Gulu University	20.36	5.02	3.45		28.82	28.82	21.37	5.77	4.14		31.28	31.28
111	Busitema University	19.11	-	1.49		20.60	20.60	20.06	-	1.78		21.85	21.85
127	Muni University	3.89	4.20	6.28		14.37	14.37	4.09	4.83	7.53		16.45	16.45
128	UNEB	4.35	33.28	-		37.64	37.64	4.57	38.27	-		42.84	42.84
301	Lira University	4.08	3.32	2.07		9.48	9.48	4.29	3.82	2.48		10.59	10.59
303	National Curriculum Development Centre	4.37	5.53	-		9.90	9.90	4.59	6.36	-		10.95	10.95
307	Kabale University	5.17	3.56	0.83		9.56	9.56	5.43	4.09	0.99		10.51	10.51
308	Soroti University	3.73	1.96	8.28		13.97	13.97	3.92	2.26	9.94		16.11	16.11
501-850	LG Education	1,212.10	280.21	64.76	-	1,557.07	1,557.07	1,272.70	322.24	77.71	-	1,672.65	1,672.65
122	KCCA Education Grant	27.36	7.35	1.80	-	36.51	36.51	28.73	8.45	2.16	-	39.34	39.34
	Sub-total Education	**1,512.04**	**574.80**	**261.50**	**83.96**	**2,348.34**	**2,432.29**	**1,587.64**	**661.02**	**313.80**	**-**	**2,562.46**	**2,562.46**
					-								
Health					-								
014	Health	9.90	62.27	99.83	3.13	172.00	175.13	10.40	71.61	119.79	-	201.80	201.80
107	Uganda Aids Commission(Statutory)	1.45	7.55	0.18	-	9.18	9.18	1.53	8.68	0.21	-	10.42	10.42
114	Uganda Cancer Institute	2.59	2.41	14.52	11.87	19.52	31.39	2.72	2.77	17.42	-	22.91	22.91
115	Uganda Heart Institute	3.13	5.40	6.21		14.74	14.74	3.28	6.21	7.45		16.94	16.94
116	National Medical Stores	-	287.94	-		287.94	287.94	-	331.13	-		331.13	331.13
134	Health Service Commission	1.31	4.24	0.62		6.17	6.17	1.38	4.87	0.74		6.99	6.99
151	Uganda Blood Transfusion Service (UBTS)	2.99	7.01	0.51		10.51	10.51	3.14	8.06	0.61		11.82	11.82
161	Mulago Hospital Complex	25.03	21.72	30.39	-	77.14	77.14	26.28	24.97	36.47	-	87.72	87.72
162	Butabika Hospital	4.19	6.57	2.50	-	13.26	13.26	4.40	7.56	2.99	-	14.95	14.95
304	Uganda Virus Research Institute	1.05	0.86	-		1.91	1.91	1.10	0.99	-		2.09	2.09
163-176	Regional Referral Hospitals	52.99	23.71	29.42		106.12	106.12	55.64	27.26	35.30		118.21	118.21
501-850	LG Health	308.27	55.48	13.11	-	376.86	376.86	323.68	63.80	15.73	-	403.22	403.22
122	KCCA Health Grant	3.91	1.60	0.18	-	5.69	5.69	4.11	1.84	0.22	-	6.16	6.16
	Sub-total Health	**416.82**	**486.74**	**197.45**	**15.00**	**1,101.01**	**1,116.01**	**437.66**	**559.75**	**236.94**	**-**	**1,234.36**	**1,234.36**

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

Table 35 cont'd: Medium term expenditure framework (excluding energy savings, arrears and non-VAT) , billion shilllings, 2015/16 - 2020/2021

		FY 2019/20 Budget Projections						FY 2020/21 Budget Projections					
	Sector/vote	Wage	Non-Wage Recurrent	Domestic dev't	Donor Project	Total excl. Donor Project	Total incl. Donor Project	Wage	Non-Wage Recurrent	Domestic dev't	Donor Project	Total excl. Donor Project	Total incl. Donor Project
Water and enviroment													
019	Water	4.81	12.88	275.19	36.42	292.88	329.30	5.05	14.81	330.22	15.43	350.09	365.52
019	Environment	-	2.24	23.93		26.17	26.17	-	2.57	28.72		31.29	31.29
157	National Forestry Authority	5.95	0.16	2.66		8.77	8.77	6.25	0.19	3.19		9.62	9.62
150	National Environment Management Authority	4.08	5.11	1.45		10.64	10.64	4.28	5.87	1.74		11.90	11.90
302	Uganda National Meterological Authority	1.34	6.20	22.46		30.00	30.00	1.41	7.12	26.95		35.49	35.49
501-850	LG Water and Environment		9.43	71.45	-	80.88	80.88		10.84	85.74	-	96.58	96.58
122	KCCA Water, Env.& Sanitation Grant		0.01		-	0.01	0.01		0.01		-	0.01	0.01
	Sub-total Water and enviroment	**16.19**	**36.02**	**397.14**	**36.42**	**449.34**	**485.76**	**16.99**	**41.42**	**476.56**	**15.43**	**534.98**	**550.41**
Justice/law and order													
007	Justice Court Awards (Statutory)	-	11.31	-		11.31	11.31	-	13.01	-		13.01	13.01
007	Justice, Attorney General excl Compensation	3.91	21.40	43.22		68.53	68.53	4.11	24.61	51.87		80.58	80.58
007	Justice, Attorney General - Compensation	-	28.56	-	-	28.56	28.56	-	32.84	-	-	32.84	32.84
009	Internal Affairs(Excl. Auxiliary forces)	1.97	12.61	2.74	-	17.32	17.32	2.07	14.50	3.29	-	19.86	19.86
101	Judiciary (Statutory)	29.96	100.94	8.21	-	139.12	139.12	31.46	116.08	9.85	-	157.40	157.40
105	Law Reform Commission (Statutory)	4.49	7.36	0.28	-	12.13	12.13	4.72	8.46	0.33	-	13.51	13.51
106	Uganda Human Rights Comm (Statutory)	6.16	9.09	0.97		16.22	16.22	6.47	10.45	1.16		18.08	18.08
109	Law development Centre	4.19	2.65	1.21		8.05	8.05	4.40	3.05	1.45		8.90	8.90
119	Uganda Registration Services Bureau	7.78	7.97	-		15.75	15.75	8.17	9.16	-		17.33	17.33
120	National Citizenship and Immigration Control Board	4.44	12.51	154.82	-	171.77	171.77	4.66	14.38	185.79	-	204.83	204.83
133	DPP	7.92	19.54	11.01	-	38.47	38.47	8.31	22.48	13.21	-	44.00	44.00
144	Uganda Police (incl LDUs)	260.45	227.12	140.30		627.87	627.87	273.47	261.19	168.36		703.02	703.02
145	Uganda Prisons	57.54	79.57	44.94		182.06	182.06	60.42	91.51	53.93		205.86	205.86
148	Judicial Service Commission	0.86	2.85	0.33		4.04	4.04	0.90	3.28	0.40		4.58	4.58
305	Directorate of Government Analytical Laboratory	0.84	1.50	4.62	-	6.95	6.95	0.88	1.72	5.54	-	8.14	8.14
	Sub-total Justice/law and order	**390.51**	**544.98**	**412.64**	**-**	**1,348.13**	**1,348.13**	**410.04**	**626.73**	**495.16**	**-**	**1,531.93**	**1,531.93**
					-						-		
Accountability					-						-		
008	MFPED	4.71	138.54	255.22		398.46	398.46	4.94	159.32	306.26		470.52	470.52
103	Inspectorate of Government (IGG) (Statutory)	21.82	23.86	5.42		51.10	51.10	22.91	27.44	6.51		56.86	56.86
112	Directorate of Ethics and Integrity	0.65	5.72	0.29		6.66	6.66	0.68	6.58	0.35		7.61	7.61
129	Financial Inteligence Authority	2.54	5.21	1.16	-	8.91	8.91	2.67	5.99	1.39	-	10.05	10.05
130	Treasury Operations		105.55		-	105.55	105.55		121.38		-	121.38	121.38
131	Audit (Statutory)	21.58	32.41	6.66	-	60.65	60.65	22.66	37.27	7.99	-	67.92	67.92
141	URA	123.63	131.15	76.81	-	331.59	331.59	129.81	150.82	92.18	-	372.81	372.81
143	Uganda Bureau of Statistics	14.17	28.21	28.26		70.63	70.63	14.87	32.44	33.91		81.22	81.22
153	PPDA	7.22	6.46	3.20		16.88	16.88	7.58	7.43	3.84		18.85	18.85
501-850	District Grant for Monitoring and Accountability	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
122	KCCA Accountability Grant	-	0.52			0.52	0.52	-	0.60			0.60	0.60
	Sub-total Accountability	**196.31**	**477.63**	**377.03**	**-**	**1,050.97**	**1,050.97**	**206.12**	**549.28**	**452.43**	**-**	**1,207.83**	**1,207.83**
Energy and mineral development													
017	Energy and Minerals	4.48	4.02	538.10	1,112.84	546.60	1,659.44	4.70	4.63	645.72	1,208.15	655.05	1,863.20
123	Rural Electrification Agency (REA)			78.63	448.54	78.63	527.17			94.35	241.52	94.35	335.87
	Sub-total Energy and mineral dev'telopment	**4.48**	**4.02**	**616.72**	**1,561.38**	**625.23**	**2,186.61**	**4.70**	**4.63**	**740.07**	**1,449.67**	**749.40**	**2,199.07**
Tourism, trade and industry													
015	Trade, Industry and Cooperatives	2.14	19.44	32.69	15.94	54.27	70.20	2.25	22.36	39.23	9.77	63.83	73.60
022	Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities	1.97	11.95	7.97		21.88	21.88	2.06	13.74	9.56		25.36	25.36
154	Uganda National Bureau of Standards	7.01	4.86	5.05		16.91	16.91	7.36	5.58	6.06		19.00	19.00
110	Uganda Industrial Research Institute	4.10	2.62	11.49	-	18.20	18.20	4.31	3.01	13.78	-	21.10	21.10
117	Uganda Tourism Board	2.05	10.77	0.76		13.58	13.58	2.15	12.39	0.92		15.46	15.46
306	Uganda Export Promotion Board	1.28	2.61	0.55		4.44	4.44	1.34	3.01	0.66		5.01	5.01
501-850	District Trade and Commercial Services		-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-
	Sub-total Tourism, trade and industry	**18.54**	**52.25**	**58.50**	**15.94**	**129.29**	**145.23**	**19.47**	**60.09**	**70.20**	**9.77**	**149.75**	**159.52**

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

Table 36 cont'd: Medium term expenditure framework (excluding energy savings, arrears and non-VAT) , billion shilllings, 2015/16 - 2020/2021

		FY 2019/20 Budget Projections						FY 2020/21 Budget Projections					
	Sector/vote	Wage	Non-Wage Recurrent	Domestic dev't	External Financing	Total excl. External Financing	Total incl. External Financing	Wage	Non-Wage Recurrent	Domestic dev't	External Financing	Total excl. External Financing	Total incl. External Financing
Lands, housing and urban development													
012	Lands, Housing and Urban development	4.63	25.41	27.53	-	57.57	57.57	4.86	29.22	33.04	-	67.12	67.12
156	Uganda Land Commission	0.40	0.86	20.41	-	21.67	21.67	0.42	0.98	24.49	-	25.90	25.90
501-850	USMID Grant												
	Sub-total Lands, housing and urban dev't	**5.03**	**26.26**	**47.94**	**-**	**79.24**	**79.24**	**5.29**	**30.20**	**57.53**	**-**	**93.02**	**93.02**
Social development													
018	Gender, Labour and Social development	3.79	26.75	210.85		241.39	241.39	3.98	30.76	253.02		287.76	287.76
124	Equal Opportunities Commission	3.27	4.09	0.41		7.77	7.77	3.43	4.70	0.50		8.63	8.63
501-850	LG Social Development	-	8.64	-	-	8.64	8.64	-	9.94	-	-	9.94	9.94
122	KCCA Social Development Grant		0.21	-		0.21	0.21		0.24	-		0.24	0.24
	Sub-total Social development	**7.06**	**39.69**	**222.30**	**-**	**269.05**	**269.05**	**7.41**	**45.64**	**266.76**	**-**	**319.82**	**319.82**
					-						-		
020	Information and Communication Technology	0.90	6.77	1.34	-	9.01	9.01	0.95	7.78	1.61	-	10.34	10.34
126	National Information Technology Authority (NITA -U)	7.00	21.57	2.64	53.90	31.21	85.11	7.35	24.81	3.17	-	35.32	35.32
	Sub-total Information &communication technology	**7.90**	**28.34**	**3.98**	**53.90**	**40.22**	**94.12**	**8.29**	**32.59**	**4.78**	**-**	**45.66**	**45.66**
Public sector management													
003	Office of the Prime Minister	2.99	74.63	88.96	107.91	166.58	274.48	3.14	85.83	106.75	91.85	195.71	287.56
003	Information and National Guidance	-	3.39	0.28		3.66	3.66	-	3.90	0.33		4.23	4.23
005	Public Service	4.35	21.55	11.11		37.01	37.01	4.57	24.78	13.33		42.68	42.68
			-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-
011	Local Government	7.30	14.46	25.65	88.11	47.42	135.53	7.66	16.63	30.78	12.89	55.08	67.98
021	East African Affairs	0.63	33.89	0.86		35.38	35.38	0.66	38.98	1.03		40.67	40.67
108	National Planning Authority (Statutory)	6.35	18.49	2.07		26.90	26.90	6.66	21.26	2.48		30.40	30.40
146	Public Service Commission	1.73	5.28	1.08	-	8.09	8.09	1.82	6.07	1.30	-	9.18	9.18
147	Local Govt Finance Comm	1.23	4.23	0.79		6.25	6.25	1.30	4.86	0.95		7.10	7.10
501-850	LG Unconditional	237.88	134.02	-	-	371.90	371.90	249.77	154.13	-	-	403.90	403.90
501-850	LG Discretionary Development Equalisation	-	-	195.42	-	195.42	195.42	-	-	234.50	-	234.50	234.50
501-850	LG Public Sector Management		143.60	16.41		160.01	160.01		165.14	19.69		184.83	184.83
122	Kampala Capital City Authority (KCCA)	26.57	14.00	7.04	-	47.60	47.60	27.89	16.10	8.44	-	52.43	52.43
	Sub-total Public sector management	**289.02**	**467.54**	**349.66**	**196.02**	**1,106.21**	**1,302.23**	**303.47**	**537.67**	**419.59**	**104.74**	**1,260.72**	**1,365.46**
Public administration													
001	Office of the President (excl E&I)	11.80	43.12	6.63		61.55	61.55	12.39	49.58	7.96		69.94	69.94
002	State House	14.58	275.21	22.94		312.73	312.73	15.31	316.49	27.52		359.33	359.33
006	Foreign Affairs	5.16	30.89	1.07		37.12	37.12	5.42	35.53	1.28		42.23	42.23
100	Specified Officers - Salaries (Statutory)	0.57	-	-		0.57	0.57	0.60	-	-		0.60	0.60
102	Electoral Commission (Statutory)	9.15	42.21	0.28		51.64	51.64	9.61	48.55	0.33		58.48	58.48
201-231	Missions Abroad	23.01	135.75	21.98		180.74	180.74	24.16	156.11	26.38		206.65	206.65
	Sub-total Public administration	**64.27**	**527.18**	**52.90**	**-**	**644.35**	**644.35**	**67.49**	**606.26**	**63.48**	**-**	**737.22**	**737.22**
Legislature													
104	Parliamentary Commission (Statutory)	95.77	433.32	34.50	-	563.58	563.58	100.56	498.32	41.40	-	640.27	640.27
	Sub-total Legislature	**95.77**	**433.32**	**34.50**	**-**	**563.58**	**563.58**	**100.56**	**498.32**	**41.40**	**-**	**640.27**	**640.27**
Interest payments due													
	Domestic Interest	-	1,577.67	-	-	1,577.67	1,577.67	-	1,540.29	-	-	1,540.29	1,540.29
	External Interest	-	1,394.35	-	-	1,394.35	1,394.35	-	1,588.77	-	-	1,588.77	1,588.77
	Sub-total Interest payments	**-**	**2,972.02**	**-**	-	**2,972.02**	**2,972.02**	**-**	**3,129.06**	**-**	-	**3,129.06**	**3,129.06**
	Pensions and Gratuity (Statutory)												
	Total Centre	**1,703.68**	**3,621.10**	**5,556.93**	**5,740.77**	**10,881.71**	**16,622.48**	**1,788.86**	**4,164.26**	**6,711.52**	**2,430.56**	**12,664.64**	**15,095.19**
	Total Local Government Programmes	**1,758.25**	**639.28**	**408.92**	**-**	**2,806.45**	**2,806.45**	**1,846.16**	**735.18**	**490.63**	**-**	**3,071.96**	**3,071.96**
	Line Ministries + Loc. Gov't Programmes	**3,461.92**	**4,260.38**	**5,965.86**	**5,740.77**	**13,688.16**	**19,428.94**	**3,635.02**	**4,899.44**	**7,202.14**	**2,430.56**	**15,736.60**	**18,167.16**
	Statutory Interest Payments	**-**	**2,972.02**	**-**	**-**	**2,972.02**	**2,972.02**	**-**	**3,129.06**	**-**	**-**	**3,129.06**	**3,129.06**
	Statutory excluding Interest Payments	**197.31**	**792.09**	**58.55**	**-**	**1,047.95**	**1,047.95**	**207.17**	**910.90**	**70.27**	**-**	**1,188.34**	**1,188.34**
	GRAND TOTAL	**3,659.23**	**8,024.48**	**6,024.41**	**5,740.77**	**17,708.13**	**23,448.90**	**3,842.19**	**8,939.40**	**7,272.41**	**2,430.56**	**20,054.00**	**22,484.56**

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

Table 37: Outstanding Uganda public external debt by creditor, million US dollars, 2013/14 - 2015/16

	Amount Outstanding			Of which Arrears			Outstanding as % of Total		
Creditor Category	**2013/14**	**2014/15**	**2015/16**	**2013/14**	**2014/15**	**2015/16**	**2013/14**	**2014/15**	**2015/16**
Multilateral creditors									
African Dev Bank (ADB)	0.8	2.5	5.7	-	-		0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
African Dev Fund (ADF)	894.1	918.6	993.0	-	-		20.8%	21.0%	19.7%
Arab Bank for Econ Dev in Africa (BADEA)	19.6	21.2	31.8	-	-		0.5%	0.5%	0.6%
East African Dev Bank (EADB)	-	0.0	0.0	-	-		-	-	0.0%
European Dev Fund (EDF)	-	0.0	0.0	-	-		-	-	0.0%
European Investment Bank (EIB)	25.2	49.5	67.5	-	-		0.6%	0.7%	1.3%
Int Bank for Recons and Dev (IBRD)	-	0.0	0.0	-	-		-	-	0.0%
Int Dev Association (IDA)	2,508.3	2,440.9	2,563.7	-	-		58.5%	56.8%	50.9%
Int Fund for Agricult (IFAD)	201.1	197.0	199.8	-	-		4.7%	4.5%	4.0%
Int Monetary Fund (IMF)	2.8	0.8	0.0	-	-		0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Islamic Dev Bank (IDB)	12.9	12.4	39.0	0.6	-		0.3%	0.4%	0.8%
Opec Fund	14.5	25.5	26.3	-	-		0.3%	0.6%	0.5%
Nordic Development Fund (NDF)	71.1	59.3	59.5	-	-		1.7%	1.4%	1.2%
Total multilateral creditors	**3,750.4**	**3,727.7**	**3,986.2**	**0.6**	**-**		**87.5%**	**85.9%**	**79.1%**
Non-Paris club bilateral creditors									
Burundi	-	0.0	0.0	-	-		-	-	0.0%
China, P.R. of	330.4	419.0	791.1	-	-		7.7%	9.2%	15.7%
Nigeria	17.1	11.5	11.5	17.1	17.3	11.5	0.4%	0.4%	0.2%
India	3.2	0.0	0.0	-	-		0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Iraq	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Kuwait	23.0	23.0	24.6	-	-		0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
Libya	-	0.0	0.0	-	-		-	-	0.0%
Pakistan	-	0.0	0.0	-	-		-	-	0.0%
Saudi Arabia	8.3	10.8	18.8	-	-		0.2%	0.2%	0.4%
Tanzania, Un. Rep. of	58.3	58.3	58.3	58.3	58.3	58.3	1.4%	1.4%	1.2%
United Arab Emirates	1.6	0.0	0.0	-	-		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
North Korea	-	0.0	0.0	-	-		-	-	0.0%
South Korea	4.7	11.1	13.1	-	-		0.1%	0.3%	0.3%
Total non- Paris club bilateral creditors	**446.5**	**533.7**	**917.4**	**75.4**	**75.6**	**69.8**	**10.4%**	**12.0%**	**18.2%**
Paris club bilateral creditors									
Austria	11.7	8.7	8.1	-	-		0.3%	0.2%	0.2%
France	11.2	14.5	23.4	-	-		0.2%	0.2%	0.5%
Germany	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-		-	-	0.0%
Italy	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-		-	-	0.0%
Japan	57.3	75.1	104.7	-	-		1.3%	1.7%	2.1%
Norway	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-		-	-	0.0%
Sweden	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-		-	-	0.0%
Spain	15.0	0.0	0.0	-	-		0.4%	0.0%	0.0%
United Kingdom	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-		-	-	0.0%
United States	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-		-	-	0.0%
Finland	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-		-	-	0.0%
Israel	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-		-	-	0.0%
Total Paris club	**95.2**	**98.3**	**136.3**	**0.0**	**0.0**		**2.1%**	**2.1%**	**2.7%**
Commercial non banks	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-		-	-	0.0%
Commercial banks	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-		-	-	0.0%
Other loan category[2]	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-		-	-	0.0%
Grand total[3]	**4,300.7**	**4,359.8**	**5,039.9**	**76.0**	**75.6**	**69.8**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Note: (1) Arrears Include arrears of principal, interest and penalty interest

(2) Loans extended to private companies with government guarantee, but not currently serviced by government

(3) Small discrepencies between totals and the sum of individual components are due to rounding errors.

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

Table 38: Uganda External Debt Service Payment by Creditor including Debt Relief, (US Million Dollars) 2013/14 - 2015/16

	Principal [1]			Interest [2]			Total			Percentage		
	2013/14 pre-Relief	2014/15 pre-Relief	2015/16 pre-Relief	2013/14 pre-Relief	2014/15 pre-Relief	2015/16 pre-Relief	2013/14 pre-Relief	2014/15 pre-Relief	2015/16 pre-Relief	2013/14 pre-Relief	2014/15 pre-Relief	2015/16 pre-Relief
Multilateral creditors												
African Dev Bank/Fund (ADB/F)	14.8	14.7	15.0	11.3	11.7	10.6	26.1	26.4	25.6	11.1%	11.3%	10.9%
Arab Bank for Econ Dev in Africa (BADEA)	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
European Dev Fund (EDF)		0.0					0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
European Investment Bank (EIB)	10.6	5.9	3.2	0.4	0.3	0.5	11.0	6.1	3.7	4.7%	2.6%	1.6%
Int Bank for Recons and Dev (IBRD) [5]		0.0					0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Int Dev Association (IDA)	121.4	124.1	120.8	36.6	36.6	34.8	158.0	160.7	155.6	67.1%	68.7%	66.5%
Int Fund for Agricult (IFAD)	3.2	3.3	0.7	0.9	2.6	0.1	4.1	5.9	0.8	1.8%	2.5%	0.4%
Int Monetary Fund (IMF)	1.5	1.5	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.5	0.8	0.6%	0.6%	0.4%
Islamic Dev Bank (IDB)	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.5	1.1	0.5	0.8	1.7	0.2%	0.3%	0.7%
Opec Fund	0.3	1.1	1.8	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.4	1.2	2.2	0.2%	0.5%	1.0%
Shelter Afrique							0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Nordic Dev Fund	1.9	1.9	2.0	0.6	0.5	0.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%
Total Multilateral creditors	**154.6**	**153.4**	**145.8**	**50.5**	**52.6**	**48.2**	**205.1**	**206.0**	**194.0**	**87.1%**	**88.0%**	**82.8%**
Non-Paris club bilateral creditors												
Abu Dhabi	1.6			1.0			2.53	0.00	0.00	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Burundi	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
China, P.R. of	6.7	8.4	8.0	8.3	8.9	21.0	15.03	17.23	28.98	6.4%	7.4%	12.4%
Cuba				0.0			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
India	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Kuwait	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.16	0.94	0.86	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%
Libya	0.0		0.0			0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Saudi Arabia	-0.1	-0.1	0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.1	-0.16	-0.18	0.24	-0.1%	-0.1%	0.1%
Tanzania		0.0					0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
North Korea		0.0					0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
South Korea	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.33	0.14	0.31	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Other							0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total Non-Paris club bilateral creditors	**9.6**	**9.3**	**9.2**	**9.3**	**8.8**	**21.2**	**18.9**	**18.1**	**30.4**	**8.0%**	**7.7%**	**13.0%**
Paris club bilateral creditors [6]												
Austria	1.61	1.53	1.27	0.35	0.19	1.15	1.96	1.72	2.41	0.8%	0.7%	1.0%
France	0.97	1.12	0.68	0.31	0.46	0.42	1.28	1.58	1.11	0.5%	0.7%	0.5%
Germany	0.16	0.15	0.08	0.24	0.06	0.00	0.39	0.22	0.08	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%
Italy	0.18	0.22	0.25	0.99	0.98	0.98	1.18	1.20	1.23	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
Japan	3.69	3.13	2.88	0.34	0.26	0.21	4.03	3.39	3.08	1.7%	1.5%	1.3%
Spain	0.67		0.00			0.0	0.67	0.00	0.02	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%
United Kingdom	0.52	0.60	0.68	0.48	0.43	0.38	0.99	1.03	1.06	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%
United States	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Sweden	0.00		0.00	0.03		0.02	0.03	0.00	0.02	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Norway	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Finland	0.17	0.15	0.14	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.21	0.18	0.17	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Israel	0.27	0.32	0.37	0.29	0.26	0.24	0.55	0.58	0.61	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%
Total Paris club bilateral creditors	**8.2**	**7.2**	**6.4**	**3.1**	**2.7**	**3.5**	**11.3**	**9.9**	**9.8**	**4.8%**	**4.2%**	**4.2%**
Commercial non banks					0.0		0.00		0.00	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Commercial banks					0.0		0.00		0.00	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other loan category [3]	0.21				0.0		0.21		0.00	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
							0.00		0.00	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Grand total [4]	**172.61**	**169.91**	**161.34**	**62.89**	**64.10**	**72.85**	**235.50**	**234.01**	**234.19**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

NOTE: (1) Including arrears
(2) Includes interest on arrears
(3) Loans extended to private companies with government guarantee.
(4) Small discrepancies between totals and the sum of components are due to rounding errors.
(5) IBRD: of the total paid in 1994/5, US$ 7.3 million was prepaid on debt falling due in future years with money from Norway in order to clear all outstanding IBRD debt.
(6) PARIS CLUB VI "Naples Terms": all figures are actual payments (i.e. Excludes HIPC Relief)

SOURCE: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

Table 39: Depository Corporations Survey: June 2011- March 2016 (billion shillings)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015							2016		
	Jun	Jun	Jun	Jun	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
1- Net Foreign Assets	**6,668.5**	**7,900.9**	**8,426.8**	**8,851.1**	**9,655.8**	**9,937.2**	**10,749.0**	**10,692.9**	**10,353.6**	**9,687.1**	**10,256.3**	**10,349.1**	**9,898.5**	**10,249.5**
Central Bank (net)	6,177.4	6,845.2	8,304.9	9,454.9	10,092.0	9,993.1	11,041.8	10,960.0	10,536.3	9,961.3	10,230.4	10,272.5	9,939.8	10,192.2
of which Foreign Reserves	5,361.7	6,536.4	7,552.7	8,822.1	9,559.5	9,466.3	10,235.6	10,026.4	9,756.1	9,165.1	9,601.1	9,686.3	9,461.0	9,746.9
Other Depository Corporations(net)	491.2	1,055.7	121.9	-603.8	-436.2	-55.8	-292.8	-267.1	-182.7	-274.2	25.8	76.6	-41.3	57.3
2- Net Domestic Credit	**7,528.1**	**7,036.3**	**3,620.5**	**5,290.9**	**6,733.4**	**6,725.5**	**6,370.7**	**6,574.7**	**6,675.6**	**7,092.4**	**6,813.3**	**6,732.6**	**7,204.3**	**6,678.8**
Claims on Central Government (net)	692.2	-568.8	-104.6	538.5	1,826.7	1,867.3	1,669.7	1,861.0	1,963.9	2,016.5	1,891.3	1,893.2	2,315.9	2,326.2
Claims on Public Non Financial Corporatior	38.8	38.6	55.9	46.8	37.7	37.5	39.1	39.4	35.9	33.5	31.1	27.9	28.4	28.1
Claims on Other Financial Corporations	39.9	34.2	31.3	37.1	45.7	51.2	55.3	56.9	48.9	48.8	49.8	53.2	50.3	51.2
Claims on State and Local Government	0.9	0.3	0.7	0.7	1.2	3.9	7.2	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.6
Claims on the Private Sector	6,756.4	7,532.1	8,010.6	9,123.5	10,985.6	11,345.5	11,607.9	11,716.3	11,544.8	11,336.4	11,353.1	11,418.6	11,194.3	11,186.7
of which Loans	6,739.7	7,524.3	7,989.8	9,114.2	10,973.1	11,333.3	11,596.0	11,704.7	11,535.6	11,331.2	11,349.5	11,416.1	11,190.7	11,184.8
3- Other Items (net)	**-3,637.7**	**-3,624.7**	**-4352.7**	**-4455.8**	**-6,163.5**	**-6,579.9**	**-7,008.4**	**-7,100.6**	**-6,919.8**	**-6,344.7**	**-6,513.9**	**-6,661.8**	**-6,386.1**	**-6,915.0**
Shares and Other Equity	3,552.2	3,475.9	4,408.1	4,774.7	6,841.9	7,220.3	7,785.2	7,790.4	7,531.7	6,989.2	7,280.5	7,387.1	7,089.1	7,445.8
Other (net)	-11.7	-159.6	40.0	343.3	646.3	631.4	768.5	665.5	649.7	648.8	784.6	712.6	626.7	492.3
Consolidation Adjustments	-73.8	10.9	15.4	-24.4	32.2	9.0	8.3	24.2	-37.7	-4.3	-18.0	12.7	76.3	38.6
4- Money Supply														
Broad Money - M3	**10,542.4**	**11,296.2**	**12,047.3**	**14,142.0**	**16,389.2**	**16,662.7**	**17,119.7**	**17,267.6**	**17,029.2**	**16,779.5**	**17,069.6**	**17,081.7**	**17,102.8**	**16,928.3**
Foreign Exchange Deposits	2,486.0	3,575.4	3,115.0	3,946.8	5,293.9	5,638.0	5,922.6	5,885.0	5,710.0	5,367.4	5,391.4	5,533.7	5,394.6	5,441.5
Broad Money - M2	**8,056.4**	**7,720.8**	**8,932.3**	**10,195.2**	**11,095.3**	**11,024.7**	**11,197.2**	**11,382.6**	**11,319.1**	**11,412.1**	**11,678.2**	**11,548.0**	**11,708.1**	**11,486.8**
Other Deposits-Local Currency	3,365.4	3,295.0	3,687.5	4,141.8	4,370.3	4,429.7	4,485.4	4,628.4	4,650.2	4,652.4	4,826.5	4,731.3	4,584.4	4,731.6
Narrow Money - M1	**4,691.0**	**4,425.7**	**5,244.9**	**6,053.4**	**6,725.1**	**6,595.1**	**6,711.8**	**6,754.2**	**6,669.0**	**6,759.7**	**6,851.7**	**6,816.7**	**7,123.7**	**6,755.2**
Currency in Circulation	1,888.1	1,939.3	2,141.2	2,335.1	2,762.1	2,827.6	2,943.5	2,921.9	2,944.6	3,011.9	3,167.9	3,077.3	3,045.4	2,883.7
Transferable Deposits-Local Currency	2,802.9	2,486.4	3,103.7	3,718.3	3,963.0	3,767.4	3,768.3	3,832.3	3,724.4	3,747.8	3,683.8	3,739.4	4,078.3	3,871.5
Deposits Excluded from Broad Money	**16.5**	**16.4**	**20.7**	**20.8**										

Note: The Depository Corporations Survey inc

Source: Bank of Uganda.

Table 40: Structure of interest rates 2012-2016

		Bank of Uganda		Treasury Bills			Commercial Banks shilling denominated				
		Rediscount rate	Commercial Banks	91 Days	182 Days	364 Days	Deposit Rates (Weighted Average)	Demand Deposits	Savings Deposits	Time Deposits	Lending Rates
Calendar Year											
2012		22.0	23.0	14.2	15.4	14.7	3.3	1.5	3.2	16.8	26.2
2013		14.8	15.8	9.4	11.5	11.6	2.9	1.7	2.9	12.1	23.3
2014		14.2	15.2	9.6	11.1	11.3	3.1	1.8	2.7	10.8	21.6
2015		17.4	18.4	14.4	15.6	15.6	3.2	1.5	3.3	12.8	22.6
Fiscal Year											
2012/13		16.9	17.9	10.3	12.4	12.0	2.9	1.6	3.1	13.0	24.6
2013/14		14.5	15.5	9.3	11.1	11.3	3.2	1.8	2.8	11.7	22.2
2014/15		14.3	15.3	11.1	12.4	12.7	2.9	1.6	3.0	10.5	21.6
Monthly											
2012											
	Jan	27.0	28.0	20.3	21.0	19.7	3.4	1.3	3.2	21.2	27.3
	Feb	26.0	27.0	17.6	16.8	16.0	3.3	1.3	3.2	19.8	26.8
	Mar	25.0	26.0	15.7	16.8	16.2	3.4	1.4	3.3	20.0	27.6
	Apr	25.0	26.0	16.3	17.4	16.9	3.7	1.6	3.3	20.6	26.1
	May	25.0	26.0	16.4	17.5	16.8	3.5	1.4	3.3	19.0	26.7
	Jun	24.0	25.0	16.7	17.1	16.1	3.5	1.3	3.3	19.9	27.0
	Jul	23.0	24.0	16.7	16.4	14.9	3.6	1.4	3.3	17.8	26.9
	Aug	21.0	22.0	12.7	13.5	12.5	3.6	1.6	3.2	15.2	26.4
	Sep	19.0	20.0	10.7	10.8	10.2	3.1	1.7	3.1	11.9	25.7
	Oct	17.0	18.0	9.1	11.4	10.9	3.0	1.6	3.1	12.7	24.9
	Nov	16.5	17.5	9.3	13.5	13.1	2.9	1.7	3.2	10.8	23.7
	Dec	16.0	17.0	9.4	13.2	13.2	2.6	1.6	3.2	12.7	24.8
2013											
	Jan	16.0	17.0	9.2	13.6	13.4	2.8	1.6	3.3	13.5	24.2
	Feb	15.0	16.0	9.1	13.3	12.6	2.6	1.5	2.3	13.5	24.3
	Mar	15.0	16.0	8.8	11.2	10.9	2.8	1.6	3.2	12.1	24.0
	Apr	15.0	16.0	9.5	10.3	10.4	2.8	1.6	3.2	10.8	24.6
	May	15.0	16.0	9.4	10.3	10.8	2.9	1.6	3.1	12.2	23.5
	Jun	14.0	15.0	9.5	11.0	11.6	2.6	1.5	3.1	12.3	22.7
	Jul	14.0	15.0	9.4	10.7	11.7	2.9	1.7	3.3	11.7	23.1
	Aug	14.0	15.0	9.2	10.6	11.5	2.9	1.7	3.3	10.9	23.1
	Sep	15.0	16.0	9.4	10.9	11.0	3.0	1.7	3.3	12.0	22.5
	Oct	15.0	16.0	9.7	11.4	11.7	2.6	1.6	2.3	11.3	22.2
	Nov	15.0	16.0	10.2	12.6	12.3	2.9	1.7	2.4	12.5	22.7
	Dec	14.5	15.5	8.8	11.7	11.5	3.4	2.3	2.5	12.6	22.4
2014	Jan	14.5	15.5	8.4	10.7	10.7	3.9	2.2	3.1	11.4	21.9
	Feb	14.5	15.5	8.9	11.0	11.1	4.6	2.0	3.4	12.5	20.8
	Mar	14.5	15.5	9.4	11.3	11.5	3.1	1.9	2.5	12.4	21.9
	Apr	14.5	15.5	9.9	11.3	11.5	3.8	1.9	2.5	12.1	21.8
	May	14.5	15.5	9.5	10.8	10.9	3.0	1.7	2.3	11.4	21.9
	Jun	14.0	15.0	8.9	10.4	10.6	2.4	1.8	2.3	9.8	21.5
	Jul	14.0	15.0	9.1	10.3	10.7	2.8	1.7	2.3	10.4	21.6
	Aug	14.0	15.0	10.1	10.5	11.1	2.5	1.6	2.3	9.7	21.7
	Sep	14.0	15.0	10.0	10.9	11.2	2.5	1.8	2.4	10.0	21.2
	Oct	14.0	15.0	10.3	11.6	11.7	2.5	1.7	2.5	9.7	21.9
	Nov	14.0	15.0	10.4	12.2	12.0	2.8	1.7	3.6	9.8	22.1
	Dec	14.0	15.0	10.6	12.3	12.1	3.0	1.6	3.2	10.5	20.7
2015	Jan	14.0	15.0	11.0	12.9	13.1	2.9	1.7	3.3	10.8	21.7
	Feb	14.0	15.0	11.4	13.3	13.6	3.4	1.6	2.9	11.4	20.8
	Mar	14.0	15.0	12.3	13.5	13.8	2.7	1.4	3.3	9.8	20.1
	Apr	15.0	16.0	13.1	13.9	14.3	3.5	1.5	3.3	11.5	22.1
	May	15.0	16.0	12.8	13.8	14.3	3.1	1.6	3.1	11.9	22.7
	Jun	16.0	17.0	12.8	13.5	14.0	2.7	1.5	3.3	10.4	22.3
	Jul	17.5	18.5	13.4	14.5	14.8	3.2	1.4	3.6	11.3	21.8
	Aug	20.0	21.0	14.7	15.7	15.6	3.3	1.1	3.2	13.1	23.5
	Sep	20.0	21.0	16.7	17.7	17.7	3.3	1.6	3.5	14.5	23.3
	Oct	21.0	22.0	18.8	19.6	19.1	3.3	1.5	3.6	14.8	23.9
	Nov	21.0	22.0	18.3	19.5	18.3	3.5	1.6	3.5	16.9	24.5
	Dec	21.0	22.0	17.6	19.5	18.5	4.2	1.5	3.5	17.0	24.6
2016	Jan	21.0	22.0	18.2	19.8	19.7	4.1	1.5	3.2	17.3	24.3
	Feb	21.0	22.0	18.7	20.0	19.1	3.3	1.4	3.2	16.1	25.2
	Mar	21.0	22.0	15.1	15.7	14.4	3.4	1.5	3.2	13.7	24.4
	Apr	20.0	21.0	13.7	14.1	13.6					

Note: (i) Treasury bill rates refer to monthly average annualised discount rates

(ii) Commercial banks rates are weighted averages

Source: Bank of Uganda.

Table 41: Foreign Exchange Rates 2012 - 2016 (Uganda Shillings per US$)

		Bureau Weighted Average			
		Buying Rate	Selling Rate	Bureau Middle Rate	Official Middle Rate
Calendar Year					
2012		2,493.89	2,504.29	2,499.09	2,504.56
2013		2,578.46	2,586.96	2,582.71	2,586.89
2014		2,590.19	2,599.30	2,594.75	2,599.79
2015		3,226.47	3,241.71	3,234.10	3,240.65
Financial Year					
2011/12		2,541.81	2,557.94	2,549.87	2,557.15
2012/13		2,580.33	2,589.22	2,584.78	2,591.12
2013/14		2,531.06	2,539.29	2,535.17	2,538.03
2014/15		2,815.51	2,825.41	2,820.46	2,827.73
Monthly					
2012	Jan	2,402.37	2,410.12	2,406.25	2,414.19
	Feb	2,327.57	2,350.05	2,338.81	2,327.97
	Mar	2,464.71	2,477.85	2,471.28	2,485.02
	Apr	2,495.06	2,503.41	2,499.24	2,506.21
	May	2,464.63	2,479.21	2,471.92	2,479.05
	Jun	2,471.78	2,485.29	2,478.54	2,484.36
	Jul	2,468.50	2,474.22	2,471.36	2,474.18
	Aug	2,484.52	2,490.67	2,487.60	2,492.04
	Sep	2,505.75	2,511.93	2,508.84	2,515.88
	Oct	2,570.15	2,576.88	2,573.52	2,579.43
	Nov	2,608.44	2,617.96	2,613.20	2,622.95
	Dec	2,663.19	2,673.91	2,668.55	2,673.48
2013	Jan	2,672.50	2,681.87	2,677.19	2,683.79
	Feb	2,644.79	2,656.03	2,650.41	2,657.55
	Mar	2,627.11	2,636.40	2,631.76	2,636.89
	Apr	2,570.81	2,575.86	2,573.34	2,578.01
	May	2,562.56	2,583.18	2,572.87	2,586.11
	Jun	2,585.66	2,591.74	2,588.70	2,593.08
	Jul	2,582.48	2,590.27	2,586.38	2,588.90
	Aug	2,573.03	2,579.33	2,576.18	2,578.87
	Sep	2,564.69	2,572.00	2,568.35	2,568.86
	Oct	2,530.13	2,537.22	2,533.67	2,534.39
	Nov	2,519.63	2,525.55	2,522.59	2,523.27
	Dec	2,508.06	2,514.13	2,511.10	2,512.94
2014	Jan	2,495.07	2,500.98	2,498.03	2,499.90
	Feb	2,448.88	2,473.55	2,461.22	2,471.96
	Mar	2,528.20	2,535.08	2,531.64	2,534.22
	Apr	2,523.24	2,530.63	2,526.93	2,529.79
	May	2,525.49	2,532.59	2,529.04	2,532.39
	Jun	2,573.79	2,580.13	2,576.96	2,580.86
	Jul	2,625.55	2,633.64	2,629.60	2,633.52
	Aug	2,595.33	2,606.29	2,600.81	2,612.50
	Sep	2,614.49	2,619.55	2,617.02	2,618.80
	Oct	2,668.66	2,678.23	2,673.44	2,680.51
	Nov	2,726.37	2,734.27	2,730.32	2,734.22
	Dec	2,757.27	2,766.64	2,761.96	2,768.79
2015	Jan	2,847.21	2,856.74	2,851.98	2,860.71
	Feb	2,860.00	2,868.91	2,864.46	2,868.85
	Mar	2,937.82	2,952.14	2,944.98	2,951.74
	Apr	2,983.86	2,994.40	2,989.13	2,995.58
	May	2,993.23	3,003.10	2,998.17	3,007.60
	Jun	3,176.29	3,191.05	3,183.67	3,199.90
	Jul	3,344.66	3,372.42	3,358.54	3,360.09
	Aug	3,538.27	3,546.54	3,542.41	3,548.25
	Sep	3,656.18	3,667.86	3,662.02	3,667.50
	Oct	3,621.00	3,640.49	3,630.75	3,636.02
	Nov	3,413.26	3,443.78	3,428.52	3,429.00
	Dec	3,345.80	3,363.06	3,354.60	3,362.49
2016	Jan	3,426.09	3,443.56	3,434.82	3,451.21
	Feb	3,414.59	3,431.04	3,422.82	3,435.11
	Mar	3,354.37	3,368.22	3,361.30	3,365.50

Notes:

(1) Data reported is on period averages basis.

(2) The weighted average inter-bank mid-rate is the official mid-rate

Source: Bank of Uganda

Table 42: Census Population by Residence and 2015-2016 Midyear Population Estimate

Year	Urban	Rural	Total
1969	634,952	8,900,099	9,535,051
1980	938,287	11,697,892	12,636,179
1991	1,889,622	14,782,083	16,671,705
2002	2,921,981	21,305,316	24,227,297
2014	7,425,864	27,208,786	34,634,650
2015	7,348,700	28,167,600	35,516,300
2016	7,586,800	29,006,200	36,593,000

Note: The 2014 shows figures from National Population Housing Census 2014. The figures for 1969, 1980 and 1991 are as per the 1991 definition while those for 2002 and 2014 are as per the 2014 definition of urban areas. The urban population of 2014 excludes the population enumerated in Town Boards.

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statsitics

Table 43: Census Population (1991, 2002 and 2014) by Region and District and Projected (2015 and 2016) Mid Year Population

District/ Region	Census Population 1991	2002	2014	2015	2016
Central					
Buikwe	250,511	329,858	422,771	429,500	437,600
Bukomansimbi	126,549	139,556	151,413	152,000	152,700
Butambala	74,062	86,755	100,840	101,800	102,800
Buvuma	18,482	42,483	89,890	94,600	100,500
Gomba	119,550	133,264	159,922	161,800	163,900
Kalangala	16,371	34,766	54,293	56,000	58,000
Kalungu	152,028	160,684	183,232	184,700	186,300
Kampala	774,241	1,189,142	1,507,080	1,529,900	1,557,300
Kayunga	236,177	294,613	368,062	373,300	379,500
Kiboga	98,153	108,897	148,218	151,200	154,800
Kyakwanzi	43,454	120,575	214,693	223,200	233,800
Luwero	255,390	341,317	456,958	465,700	476,200
Lwengo	212,554	242,252	274,953	277,000	279,300
Lyantonde	53,100	66,039	93,753	95,900	98,600
Masaka	203,566	228,170	297,004	302,100	308,200
Mityana	223,527	266,108	328,964	333,400	338,600
Mpigi	157,368	187,771	250,548	255,300	261,000
Mubende	277,449	423,422	684,337	706,800	734,200
Mukono	319,434	423,052	596,804	610,500	626,900
Nakaseke	93,804	137,278	197,369	202,200	208,100
Nakasongola	100,497	127,064	181,799	186,100	191,500
Rakai	330,401	404,326	516,309	524,400	534,200
Ssembabule	144,039	180,045	252,597	258,300	265,100
Wakiso	562,887	907,988	1,997,418	2,107,900	2,246,800
Sub Total	**4,843,594**	**6,575,425**	**9,529,227**	**9,783,600**	**10,095,900**
Western					
Buhweju	55,534	82,881	120,720	123,700	127,500
Buliisa	47,709	63,363	113,161	117,700	123,300
Bundibugyo	92,311	158,909	224,387	229,600	235,800
Bushenyi	160,982	205,671	234,440	236,200	238,300
Hoima	197,851	343,618	572,986	593,000	617,600
Ibanda	148,029	198,635	249,625	253,300	257,600
Isingiro	226,365	316,025	486,360	500,600	517,800
Kabale	417,218	458,318	528,231	532,700	537,900
Kabarole	299,573	356,914	469,236	477,600	487,600
Kamwenge	201,654	263,730	414,454	427,200	442,600
Kanungu	160,708	204,732	252,144	255,500	259,300
Kasese	343,601	523,033	694,992	707,900	723,400
Kibaale	220,261	405,882	785,088	821,000	865,800
Kiruhura	140,946	212,219	328,077	337,700	349,500
Kiryandongo	83,405	187,707	266,197	272,400	279,900
Kisoro	186,681	220,312	281,705	286,100	291,500
Kyegegwa	63,547	110,925	281,637	300,200	323,900
Kyenjojo	182,026	266,246	422,204	435,400	451,600
Masindi	129,682	208,420	291,113	297,500	305,400
Mbarara	267,457	361,477	472,629	480,800	490,700
Mitooma	134,251	160,802	183,444	184,900	186,500
Ntoroko	24,255	51,069	67,005	68,200	69,600
Ntungamo	305,199	379,987	483,841	491,300	500,400
Rubirizi	75,361	101,804	129,149	131,100	133,500
Rukungiri	230,072	275,162	314,694	317,100	320,100
Sheema	153,009	180,234	207,343	209,100	211,100
Sub Total	**4,547,687**	**6,298,075**	**8,874,862**	**9,087,800**	**9,348,200**

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 43 (Cont'd): Census Population (1991, 2002 and 2014) by Region and District, and Projected (2015 and 2016) Mid Year Population

District/ Region	Census Population 1991	2002	2014	2015	2016
Northen					
Abim	47,572	51,803	109,039	113,500	120,400
Adjumani	96,264	202,290	232,813	226,600	228,100
Agago	100,659	184,018	227,486	230,900	234,500
Alebtong	112,584	163,047	225,327	232,600	238,600
Amolatar	68,473	96,189	146,904	151,400	156,500
Amudat	11,336	63,572	111,758	109,400	113,900
Amuru	88,692	135,723	190,516	190,700	195,300
Apac	162,192	249,656	368,786	378,200	390,000
Arua	368,214	559,075	785,189	799,500	820,500
Dokolo	84,978	129,385	182,579	187,300	192,500
Gulu	211,788	298,527	443,733	447,400	460,900
Kaabong	91,236	202,758	169,274	171,300	175,400
Kitgum	104,557	167,030	204,012	206,700	209,600
Koboko	62,337	129,148	208,163	213,000	221,100
Kole	115,259	165,922	241,878	245,200	252,300
Kotido	57,198	122,541	178,909	185,800	191,600
Lamwo	71,030	115,345	134,050	135,600	137,000
Lira	191,473	290,601	410,516	417,200	428,400
Maracha	107,596	145,705	186,176	189,000	192,600
Moroto	59,149	77,243	104,539	105,400	107,800
Moyo	79,381	194,778	137,489	141,600	144,600
Nakapiripirit	66,248	90,922	169,691	162,600	169,800
Napak	37,684	112,697	145,219	144,300	146,900
Nebbi	185,551	266,312	385,220	407,400	420,400
Nwoya	37,947	41,010	128,094	144,900	159,500
Otuke	43,457	62,018	105,617	107,900	112,500
Oyam	177,053	268,415	388,011	392,700	403,800
Pader	80,938	142,320	183,723	180,600	183,500
Yumbe	99,794	251,784	485,582	506,900	534,300
Zombo	131,315	169,048	240,368	245,700	252,400
Sub Total	**3,151,955**	**5,148,882**	**7,230,661**	**7,371,300**	**7,594,700**

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 43 (Cont'd): Census Population (1991, 2002, 2014) by Region and District and Projected (2015 and 2016) Mid Year Population

	Census Population			Mid Year Projected Population	
Region	**1991**	**2002**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**
Eastern					
Amuria	69,353	180,022	270,928	278,400	287,500
Budaka	100,348	136,489	207,597	213,500	220,600
Bududa	79,218	123,103	210,173	217,900	227,400
Bugiri	171,269	237,441	382,913	395,400	410,600
Bukedea	75,272	122,433	203,600	210,700	219,400
Bukwo	30,692	48,952	89,356	93,100	97,700
Bulambuli	64,576	97,273	174,508	181,600	190,200
Busia	163,597	225,008	323,662	331,500	341,000
Butaleja	106,678	157,489	244,153	251,300	260,300
Buyende	130,775	191,266	323,067	334,600	348,900
Iganga	235,348	355,473	504,197	515,900	530,100
Jinja	289,476	387,573	471,242	477,000	483,900
Kaberamaido	81,535	131,650	215,026	222,200	231,000
Kaliro	105,122	154,667	236,199	243,000	251,200
Kamuli	249,317	361,399	486,319	495,800	507,100
Kapchorwa	48,667	74,268	105,186	107,600	110,600
Katakwi	75,244	118,928	166,231	170,000	174,400
Kibuku	91,216	128,219	202,033	208,300	215,900
Kumi	102,030	165,365	239,268	245,100	252,300
Kween	37,343	67,171	93,667	95,700	98,200
Luuka	130,408	185,526	238,020	241,900	246,400
Manafwa	178,528	262,566	353,825	360,700	369,100
Mayuge	216,849	324,674	473,239	485,200	499,600
Mbale	240,929	332,571	488,960	501,600	517,000
Namayingo	68,038	174,954	215,442	218,300	221,600
Namutumba	123,871	167,691	252,562	259,500	268,000
Ngora	59,392	101,867	141,919	145,100	148,800
Pallisa	166,092	255,870	386,890	397,700	410,800
Serere	90,386	176,479	285,903	295,300	306,800
Sironko	147,729	185,819	242,422	246,600	251,600
Soroti	113,872	193,310	296,833	305,500	315,900
Tororo	285,299	379,399	517,082	527,600	540,300
Sub Total	**4,128,469**	**6,204,915**	**9,042,422**	**9,273,600**	**9,554,200**
Uganda	**16,671,705**	**24,227,297**	**34,634,650**	**35,516,300**	**36,593,000**

Note: 2014 are Results from the National Population Housing Census 2014 and 2015 and 2016 are estimates

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

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