FOR GOD AND MY COUNTRY

THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

BACKGROUND TO THE BUDGET
FISCAL YEAR 2017/18

INDUSTRIALISATION
FOR JOB CREATION AND SHARED
PROSPERITY

JUNE 2017

FOR GOD AND MY COUNTRY

THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

BACKGROUND TO THE BUDGET FISCAL YEAR 2017/18

INDUSTRIALISATION FOR JOB CREATION AND SHARED PROSPERITY

JUNE 2017

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACF	Agricultural Credit Facility
AFD	Agence Francaise de Developpement
AfDB	African Development Bank
AIA	Appropriation in Aid
AMISOM	African Union Mission in Somalia
ASCYUDA	Automated Systems for Customs Data
AU	African Union
BBWF	Brondband World Forum
BFPs	Budget Framework Papers
BoU	Bank of Uganda
BTTB	Background to the Budget
BTVET	Business, Technical, Vocational Education and Training
BUBU	Buy Uganda Build Uganda
CAA	Civil Aviation Authority
CBR	Central Bank Rate
CET	Common External Tariff
CFA	Co-operative Framework Agreement
CFR	Charter for Fiscal Responsibility
CFRs	Central Forest Reserves
COIN	City Operators Identification Number
COMESA	Common Market for East and Southern Africa
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
DLGs	District Local Governments
EAC	East African Community
EACMA	East African Customs Management Act
eAIPs	Aeronautical Information Publications
EALA	East African Legislative Assembly
EAMI	East Africa Monetary Institute
EAMU	East Africa Monetary Union
EASB	East African Statistics Bureau
ECD	Early Childhood Development
EOC	Equal Opportunities Commission
EPA	Economic Partnership Agreement
ESI	Environmental and Social Impacts
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organisation
FATF	Financial Action Task Force
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FfD	Financing for Development
FIA	Financial Intelligence Authority
FY	Financial Year
GAPs	Good Agricultural Practices

GCC	Gulf Cooperation Council
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GETFiT	Global Energy Transfer Feed-in Tariff
GFS	Government Fiscal Operations
GKMA	Greater Kampala Metropolitan Area
GLTFP	Great Lakes Trade Facilitation Project
GNI	Gross National Income
GoU	Government of Uganda
HC	Health Centre
HEST	Higher Education Science and Technology
ICD	Inland Container Deport
ICGLR	International Conference on the Great Lakes Region
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IDA	International Development Association
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
IECD	Integrated Early Childhood Development
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IFEM	Interbank Foreign Exchange Market
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IRAU	Insurance Regulatory Authority of Uganda
IsDB	Islamic Development Bank
JLOS	Justice, Law and Order Sector
KCCA	Kampala City Council Authority
KIA	Kabale International Airport
KIBP	Kampala Industrial and Business Park
KIIDP	Kampala Institutional and Infrastructure Development Project
KPEP	Karamoja Primary Education Project
LDCs	Least Developed Countries
MAAIF	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries
MATIP	Markets and Agriculture Trade Improvement Project
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MDIs	Microfinance Deposit-Taking Institutions
MEMD	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development
MFIs	Microfinance Institutions
MLHUD	Ministry of Lands Housing and Urban Development
MoES	Ministry of Education and Sports
MFPED	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoLG	Ministry of Local Government

MoPS	Ministry of Public Service
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MoWT	Ministry of Works and Transport
MSMEs	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MTIC	Ministry of Trade, Industries and Cooperatives
MWE	Ministry of Water and Environment
MZOs	Ministry Zonal Offices
NAEP	National Agricultural Extension Policy
NBFP	National Budget Framework Paper
NBI	Nile Basin Initiative
NCCP	National Climate Change Policy
NCDP	National Community Development Policy
NCIP	Northern Corridor Infrastructure Projects
NDP	National Development Plan
NEDS	National Export Development Strategy
NIRA	National Identification and Registration Authority
NITA-U	National Information Technology Authority-Uganda
NPLs	Non-Performing Loans
NRM	National Resistance Movement
NSSF	National Social Security Fund
NTCs	National Teachers Colleges
NTR	Non-Tax Revenue
NWSC	National Water and Sewerage Corporation
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
OPEC	Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries
OSBPs	One Stop Boarder Posts
OSH	Operational Safety and Health
PAPs	Project Affected Persons
PAYE	Pay As You Earn
PFMA	Public Finance Management Act
PIMS	Public Investment Management System
PIP	Public Investment Plan
PPDA	Public Procurement and Disposal of Public Assets Authority
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PROFIRA	Project for Financial Inclusion in Rural Areas
PSC	Private Sector Credit
PWDs	Persons with Disabilities
R&D	Research and Development
REC	Regional Economic Community
RECTS	Regional Electronic Cargo Tracking System
SACCOs	Savings and Credit Cooperative Societies

SADC	Southern African Development Community
SAGE	Social Assistance Grant for Empowerment
SCT	Single Customs Territory
SDF	Skills Development Facility
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SGR	Standard Gauge Railway
SSA	Sub-Saharan Africa
UBoS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UCC	Uganda Communications Commission
UCDA	Uganda Coffee Development Authority
UDHS	Uganda Demographic and Health Survey
UEPB	Uganda Export Promotion Board
UETCL	Uganda Electricity Transmission Company Limited
UHI	Uganda Heart Institute
UHRC	Uganda Human Rights Commission
UIA	Uganda Investment Authority
UMI	Uganda Management Institute
UMRA	Uganda Microfinance Regulatory Authority
UNAA	Uganda Northern American Association
UNBS	Uganda National Bureau of Standards
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UN	United Nations
UPDF	Uganda People's Defence Forces
UPOLET	Universal Post Level Education and Training
UPS	Uganda Prisons Service
URA	Uganda Revenue Authority
URSB	Uganda Registration Services Bureau
USE	Universal Secondary Education
USMID	Uganda Support to Municipal Infrastructure Development
UTB	Uganda Tourism Board
UVQF	Uganda Vocational Qualifications Framework
UWEC	Uganda Wildlife Education Centre
VAT	Value Added Tax
VSLAs	Village Savings and Loan Associations
WASH	Water and Sanitation Hygiene
WHO	World Health Organisation
WTM	World Travel Market
WTO	World Trade Organization
YLP	Youth Livelihood Project

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF FIGURES

Chapter 1: INTRODUCTION

The Budget for Fiscal Year 2017/18 is themed: "Industrialisation for Job Creation and Shared Prosperity" in line with that of the East African Community. This theme corresponds with that of the second National Development Plan (NDPII):"Strengthening Uganda's Competitiveness for Sustainable Wealth Creation, Employment and Inclusive Growth". It is also consistent with the theme of Africa's Agenda 2063 which is about a prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development[1].

Fiscal Year 2017/18 is the third implementation year of NDP II and the second budget year of the current NRM Government. Key milestones have so far been achieved in implementation of NDP II core projects and complementary legal reforms. A number of NDP II core projects are on course for timely completion including Karuma and Isimba Hydro Power Projects which are due in FY 2017/2018. Implementation of all the 23 Presidential Guidelines and Directives issued in July 2016 has notably progressed.

Uganda's mid-year population for FY 2016/17 is estimated at 36.9 million people. The 2016 Uganda Demographic and Health Survey (UDHS) shades new light on the quality of this population. Overall it confirms that there is continuity in the positive trend of Uganda's development outcomes established by the results of the 2014 National Housing and Population Census. Significant progress has been registered in many demographic and health outcomes. The average number of children born by a Ugandan woman in her life time (fertility rate) declined from 6.2 in 2011 to 5.4 in 2016[2]. Infant mortality also further declined from 54 to 43 deaths per 1,000 live births over the same period while under-five mortality reduced from 90 to 64 deaths per 1,000 live births. There has also been a sustained reduction in maternal deaths with the Maternal Mortality Ratio further declining from 438 deaths per 100,000 births in 2011 to 336 in 2016[3]. This translates to just over 3 maternal deaths for every 1,000 births. These results add to the much needed evidence base for guiding a wide range of policies and investments in human development.

Uganda's performance on socioeconomic development between 2013 and 2017 will be confirmed by the results of the on-going 2016/17 Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS) whose results are expected within 2017. These national survey datasets coupled with recent administrative data from sectors will go a long way in reinforcing performance measurement and management under the auspices of the National Standard Indicator framework and the newly adopted Programme Based Budgeting approach.

Uganda's development efforts in FY 2017/18 will face challenges emanating from the continued uncertainty surrounding the recovery in global economic growth, weak commodity prices and geo-political events in some of the key trading partners. Such developments could continue to have negative effects on the country's export earnings, FDI flows and remittances.

In FY 2016/17, Government completed the Charter for Fiscal Responsibility, which provides a strategy for operating a fiscal policy that is consistent with sustainable fiscal balances over the medium term and the maintenance of prudent and sustainable levels of public debt. It specifies measurable fiscal objectives for the medium term. The Charter will be key in propelling the country to attain the East Africa Monetary Union (EAMU) convergence criteria in 2021.

1 The Africa Agenda 2063
2 UDHS 2016: Key indicators
3 Maternal mortality estimates from the 2016 UDHS are not comparable to the estimates from the previous UDHS surveys due to differences in methodology. According to the UDHS, 2016, the previous surveys did not collect data on whether deaths were due to accident or violence, and the time limit between the end of a pregnancy and death was 2 months rather 42 days.

At the regional level, the EAC has expanded to a six Partner State bloc following the admission of South Sudan. The Republic of South Sudan deposited the instrument of ratification on the Accession to the Treaty for the Establishment of the East African Community to the Secretary General of the East African Community (EAC) at the EAC Headquarters in Arusha, Tanzania. EAC Partner States produced the second EAC Common Market Scorecard in 2016 (CMS 2016). The scorecard indicated that the EAC is yet to fully implement the Common Market Protocol.

On the global scene, the Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA) which was opened for ratification by WTO member countries in November 2014 entered into force in February 2017. The total number of ratifications reached 112 countries. These countries met the legal threshold of two-thirds of the WTO membership required for the TFA that was concluded under the Bali Ministerial Conference to come into force[4]. It is estimated that full implementation of the TFA could reduce trade costs by an average of 14.3 percent and boost global trade by up to $1 trillion per year, and the biggest gains are expected in the poorest countries such as Uganda as they usually have a higher level of trade costs.

Other major global undertakings included agreements around climate and the environment. Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, in the 12th Session of the Conference of the Parties, held in Marrakesh, Morocco discussed and agreed that the climate is warming at an alarming and unprecedented rate. The Parties called upon all stakeholders to tackle the issue with urgency so as to benefit and support the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and the associated Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Parties underscored the need to support efforts towards enhancing their adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability. The Parties were also called upon to strengthen and support efforts towards eradicating poverty, ensure food security and to take stringent action in dealing with climate change challenges in agriculture.

The rest of this report is structured along the following chapters: Chapter Two provides a discussion on developments and prospects within the global and regional context as they relate to Uganda. Chapter Three is an assessment of Uganda's participation and performance within its regional and international development cooperation frameworks including the East African Community (EAC) and the Common Market for East and Southern Africa (COMESA), African Union and United Nations among others. Chapter Four discusses the performance of the domestic economy in FY 2016/17 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 sector performance in FY 2016/17 along the National Standard Indicators results framework and their plans for the medium term. Lastly, Chapter Seven provides a summary of the macroeconomic and fiscal outlook for FY 2017/18 and the medium term.

4 World Trade Organisation(WTO),adapted from https://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/tradfa_e/tradfa_e.htm

Chapter 2: GLOBAL AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENTS AND PROSPECTS

2.1 Global Economic Developments and Prospects

The world has continued to face binding structural impediments which have kept countries from recovery. A slowdown in global trade, weak investment and heightened policy uncertainty have continued to depress world economic activity[5]. Over the medium term, major risks are expected to continue affecting global development prospects. Structural challenges such as low productivity growth and high income inequality have persisted and many advanced economies are increasingly adopting inward-looking policies. However, these policies are becoming a threat to global economic integration and cooperation[6], which were positively impacting on many countries, more especially emerging market and developing economies such as Uganda and other EAC countries.

2.1.1 Global Economic Growth

The sluggish economic performance witnessed at the start of 2016 progressively picked up with global economic growth strengthening towards the fourth quarter of 2016. Growth is projected to increase over the next 5 years as shown in Figure 2.1 below. It is estimated to increase from 3.1 percent in 2016 to 3.5 percent in 2017 and to 3.6 percent in 2018[7]. Growth in 2017 and 2018 is premised on the continued recovery and strength of financial markets and the expected cyclical recovery in global manufacturing and trade.

Economic activity is expected to pick up more especially in the emerging market and developing economies. According to IMF, the rise in economic activity for these economies will be due to gradual improvement in the conditions of commodity exporters who are experiencing macroeconomic strains. The expected improvement will be supported by the partial recovery in commodity prices. Growth in the United States picked up as a result of firms gaining more confidence towards future demand, but also as a result of inventories that started to contribute positively to growth. Similarly, growth remained strong in the United Kingdom, with spending showing resilience in the aftermath of the June 2016 referendum, which favoured leaving the European Union (Brexit). Economic activity was strong in Japan due to robust net exports. In the euro area, growth in countries such as Germany and Spain was strong as a result of domestic demand.

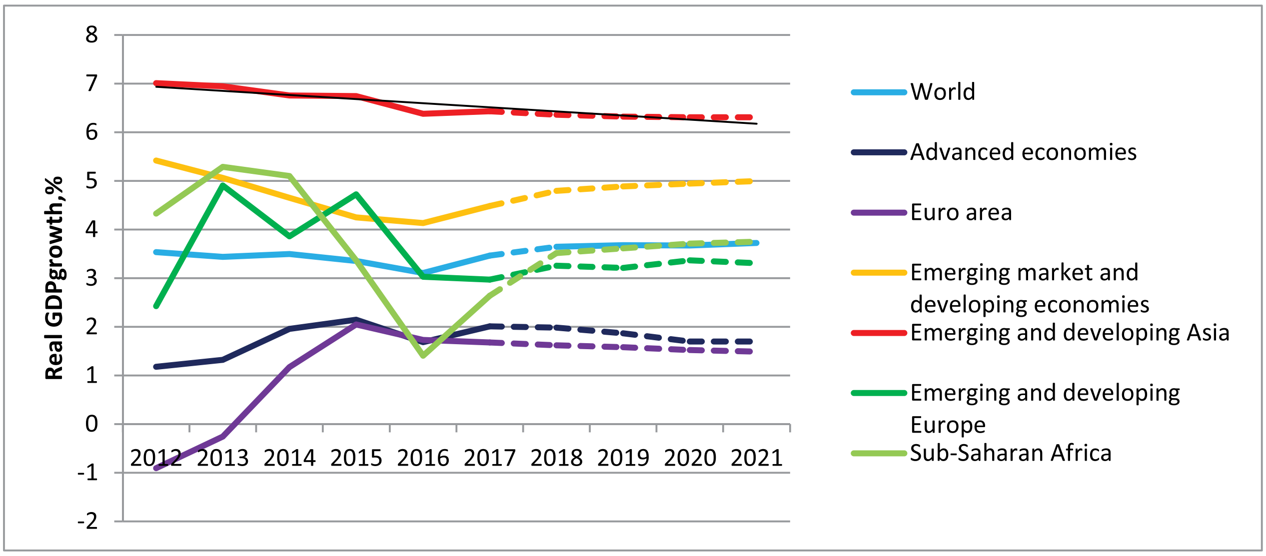
Economic growth across the emerging market and developing economies has remained mixed over the same period. China's growth remained strong as a result of continued policy support. In other countries such as India, economic activity was slow due to the impact of the currency exchange initiative, while in Brazil it was slow due to a deep recession.

5 World Bank: Global Economic Prospects: Weak investment in Uncertain times adapted from https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/bitstream/handle/10986/25823/9781464810169.pdf

6 IMF World Economic Outlook, April 2017 adapted from http://www.imf.org/en/Publications/WEO/Issues/2017/04/04/world-economic-outlook-april-2017

7 IMF World Economic Outlook, April 2017 adapted from http://www.imf.org/en/Publications/WEO/Issues/2017/04/04/world-economic-outlook-april-2017

Figure2.1: Global Economic Growth



Source: IMF dataset, April 2017

2.1.2 World Commodity Prices and Inflation

Commodity prices have also strengthened as shown in Figure 2.2 below, with IMF's Primary Commodities Price Index increasing by 15 percent between August 2016 and February 2017. Fuels experienced the strongest price increases during the period. Oil prices increased by some 20 percent partly attributed to the agreement between the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and other producers to cut oil production[8]. It is also partly due to the stronger economic activity and the high expectation on the future global demand.

Whereas, oil prices stood at about US$50 a barrel as of end-March, 2017, they are still 12 percent stronger than in August 2016. The current fuel prices are still favourable for fuel importing countries such as Uganda because it supports household demand and reduced business energy costs, which promotes investment. However, oil exporting countries in Africa such as Angola and Nigeria among others saw widening of fiscal deficits from 6.2 per cent in 2015 to 6.5 per cent of GDP in 2016 due to low global prices, while oil importers such as Uganda registered an improved deficit margin of 5.5 per cent from 5.6 per cent in 2015[9].

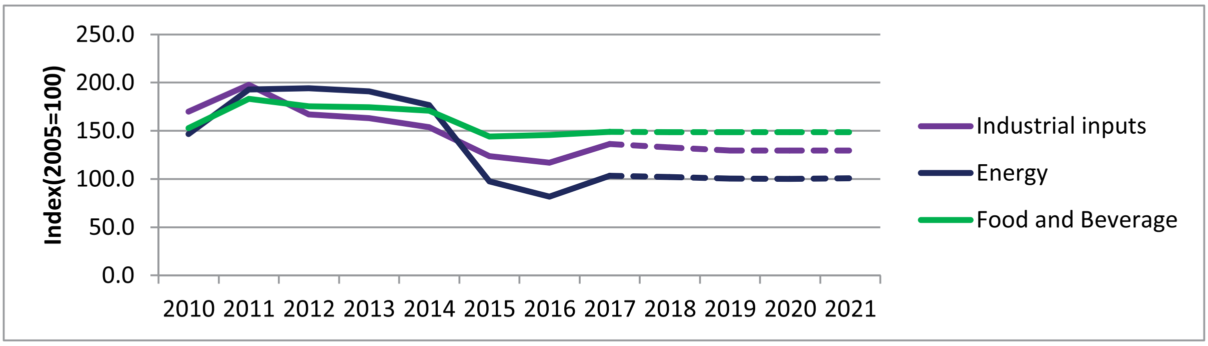
Other fuel commodities also increased. The average price for natural gas in Europe, Japan and in the United States increased by about 19 percent as of February 2017 compared to August 2016. In Europe, natural gas prices have increased following the higher oil prices. Initially, prices in Asia and the United States had increased due to the expectations of strong winter demand. However, a moderately mild winter led to subdued demand for gas-fired power generation and this kept gas prices stable. Coal prices have also increased with the average of Australian and South African prices in February 2017 being more than 20 percent higher than in August 2016. The increase has been due to government-led reductions in coal production in China and production and shipment outages in Australia[10].

8 IMF World Economic Outlook, April 2017 adapted from http://www.imf.org/en/Publications/WEO/Issues/2017/04/04/world-economic-outlook-april-2017
9 UNECA, Economic Report on Africa 2017; Urbanization and Industrialization for Africa's Transformation; Adapted from http://www.uneca.org/publications/economic-report-africa-2017
10 IMF World Economic Outlook, April 2017

The prices of some of the non-fuel commodities have also experienced an increase. For instance, metal prices increased by 23.6 percent, while agricultural commodity prices increased by 4.3 percent during the reference period. The high metal prices have been supported by higher real estate investment and capacity reduction efforts in China. The increase in metal prices has also been attributed to the anticipated fiscal policy easing in the United States.

Food prices increased most among the agricultural commodities. They increased by 4.9 percent as excess supply eased, especially for grains and vegetable oils.

Figure2.2: Global Commodity Prices



Source: IMF dataset, April, 2017

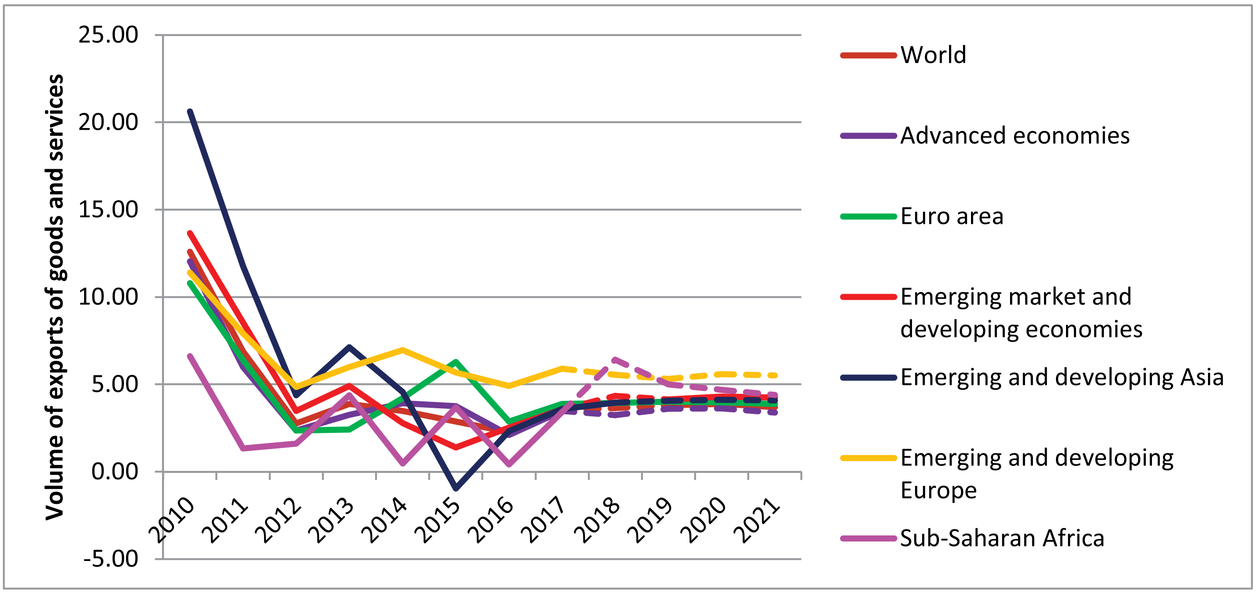
2.1.3 International Trade

World trade has remained slow over the last 5 years as shown in Figure 2.3. The World trade Organisation (WTO) forecast shows that global trade will expand by 2.4 percent in 2017 from 1.3 percent in 2016[11]. Globally, the volume of exports of goods and services is estimated to have declined from 12.5 percent in 2010 to 2.26 percent in 2016[12].

The weak trade growth in 2016 was partly due to cyclical factors as economic activity slowed down. It is also attributed to the deeper structural changes in the relationship between trade and economic output. In particular, the most trade-intensive components of global demand were weak during the year. Investment spending in the United States dropped, while China continued to rebalance its economy, shifting focus from investment towards consumption. This dampened import demand and hence affected global trade[13], Uganda inclusive.

11 World Trade Organisation(WTO), adapted from https://www.wto.org/english/news_e/pres17_e/pr791_e.htm
12 IMF data set , adapted from http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2017/01/weodata/weoseladv.aspx?a=1&c=001%2c163%2c119%2c200%2c505%2c903%2c603&s=TRADEPCH on April 2017 accessed on April 21,2017 at 10.45 am
13 World Trade Organisation(WTO), adapted from https://www.wto.org/english/news_e/pres17_e/pr791_e.htm

Figure2.3: Volume of exports of goods and services



Source: IMF dataset, April, 2017

2.1.4 International Finance for Sustainable Development

Development aid reached a new peak of USD 142.6 billion in 2016. There was an increase of 8.9 percent from 2015 after adjusting for exchange rates and inflation. This was boosted partly by an increase in aid spent on refugees in donor countries, and the allocation for meeting refugee costs aid which rose by 7.1 percent[14].

The 2016 data shows that bilateral (country to country) aid to the least-developed countries such as Uganda dropped by 3.9 percent in real terms from 2015. Similarly, aid to Africa declined by 0.5 percent. This resulted from some DAC members backtracking on their commitment to reverse past reductions in aid flows to the poorest countries.

During the same period, official development assistance (ODA) from the 29 DAC member countries averaged 0.32 percent of gross national income (GNI), up from 0.30 percent in 2015. This was a result of aid volumes rising in most donor countries.

Recent data shows that from 2015, ODA spent on hosting refugees inside donor countries has risen by 27.5 percent, in real terms to reach USD 15.4 billion in 2016. Over the last two years, several donor countries have had unprecedented inflows of refugees. Currently, DAC is working towards clarifying its ODA reporting rules so as to ensure that refugee costs do not negatively affect funding for development[15].

In 2016, Germany joined five other countries namely; Denmark, Luxembourg, Norway, Sweden and the United Kingdom to meet the United Nations target of keeping ODA at or above 0.7 percent of GNI, while the Netherlands dropped back to below 0.7 percent, hence joining the other 22 donors that are under the threshold. Currently, ODA is more than two thirds of external finance for least-developed countries such as Uganda[16].

14 OECD, adapted from http://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-aid-rises-again-in-2016-but-flows-to-poorest-countries-dip.htm
15 OECD, adapted from http://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-aid-rises-again-in-2016-but-flows-to-poorest-countries-dip.htm
16 OECD, adapted from http://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-aid-rises-again-in-2016-but-flows-to-poorest-countries-dip.htm

As a result, the DAC is pushing for its effective use as a lever to generate private investment and domestic tax revenues in poor countries, Uganda inclusive. This will go a long way in contributing to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030.

2.1.5. Foreign Direct Investments and Remittances

Foreign Direct Investments

Globally, foreign direct investments (FDI) flows fell by 13 percent in 2016, reaching an estimated US$1.52 trillion[17]. This is attributed to the weak global economic growth and a decline in world trade volumes. The FDI flows to Europe declined by 29 percent, while flows to developing Asia and Oceania declined by 22 percent. FDI flows to Latin America and the Caribbean declined by 19 percent, while those to Africa declined by 5 percent. However, transition economies experienced a rebound in FDI flows, accounting for about 38 percent and more than doubled in other developed economies, mainly due to a strong recovery in investment for countries such as Australia and Japan. The share of developed economies in world FDI flows is estimated to have risen further to about 57 percent of the total flows. Developing economies continue to comprise half of the top 10 host economies, with the United States of America (USA) remaining the largest recipient of FDI. USA attracted an estimated US$385 billion in inflows, followed by the United Kingdom with flows of US$179 billion, while China remained in third position with a record inflow of US$139 billion.

Africa's decline in FDI flows was mainly due to external vulnerabilities[18]. Commodity prices have remained low and this has continued to impact on resource-seeking FDI. For instance, flows to Angola more than halved in comparison to the 2015 performance, while flows to Mozambique fell by 11 percent, amounting to about US$3 billion. However, flows to the traditional FDI recipients in Africa increased in 2016. For instance, inflows to Egypt rose from US$6.9 billion in 2015 to US$7.5 billion in 2016, while inflows to Nigeria increased from US$3.1 billion in 2015 to US$4 billion in 2016, and inflows to South Africa increased by 38 percent

Remittances

Remittances to developing countries, Uganda inclusive, have declined over the last two consecutive years[19]. It is estimated that remittances declined by 2.4 percent to $429 billion in 2016. This followed a 1 percent decline in 2015. According to the World Bank, it is the first time in recent history that remittance flows to these countries have declined for two successive years. Key among the countries affected is India, the largest remittance-receiving country worldwide, whose remittances decreased by 8.9 percent.

The decline in remittances has been mainly attributed to the weak economic growth in Europe, the Russian Federation, and the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries which were affected by cyclical factors. Also structural factors such as exchange controls, burdensome regulations, and anti migrant policies in many countries greatly affected remittances. Similarly, the flows of remittance to South Asia and Central Asia were mainly affected by low oil prices and weak economic growth in Russia and the GCC countries. The low remittance flows to North Africa and Sub-Saharan Africa were mainly due to weak growth in Europe.

17 UNCTAD, Global Investment trends Monitor, No 25, February 2017 ,adapted from http://unctad.org/en/PublicationsLibrary/webdiaeia2017d1_en.pdf
18 UNCTAD, Global Investment trends Monitor, NO 25, February 2017 ,adapted from http://unctad.org/en/PublicationsLibrary/webdiaeia2017d1_en.pdf
19 World Bank Development Brief 27: Migration and Remittances: Recent Developments and Outlook, April 2017, adapted from http://pubdocs.worldbank.org/en/992371492706371662/MigrationandDevelopmentBrief27.pdf

East Africa and South Asia are increasingly experiencing the fastest growth rates of mobile money-based global remittances. This is due to the proliferation of smart phones, which have made online transfers more convenient and cheaper. Of recent, mobile money services have increased their partnership with the traditional remittance providers and digital-first start-ups. The partnership has provided an alternative to traditional cash-to-cash models, and this has promoted the instant online money transfers to mobile accounts[20].

That notwithstanding, the cost of sending money has continued to be extremely high and regressive. It is still well above the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) target of 3 percent, and Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) has continued to experience the highest average cost, estimated at 9.8 percent in the first quarter of in 2017[21]. The remittance costs across many African countries, Uganda inclusive, and the small islands have remained above 10 percent for some time. This is has been attributed to the low volume of formal flows, inadequate penetration of new technologies, and lack of a competitive market environment.

2.2 Regional Economic Developments and Prospects

2.2.1 Sub Saharan Africa

Sub-Saharan Africa has experienced persistent decline in growth over the last four years as shown in Figure 2.4 below. Growth is estimated at 1.4 percent, dropping from 5.1 percent in 2014 and 3.4 percent in 2015[22], which has been the worst growth performance since 1994[23]. Consequently, regional per capita GDP is estimated to have contracted by 1.1 percent in 2016. The slow growth has been attributed to a number of major challenges ranging from low commodity prices; weak external demand; drought and security problems[24]. For instance, crude oil prices averaged $43 per barrel in 2016, which is 15 percent down from 2015.

On the other hand, metal prices increased, but were on average 11 percent lower than in 2015, while agricultural prices remained generally weak. Inflation across the region was on average very high in 2016 and is projected to remain high till 2018, while the current account balance as a percentage of GDP has deteriorated over the years as shown in Figure 2.4 below. However, the region is showing signs of recovery and growth is projected to reach 2.6 percent in 2017[25]. The recovery remains weak however, with growth expected to rise only slightly above population growth, a pace that hampers efforts to boost employment and reduce poverty.

Furthermore, the region's terms of trade worsened and capital inflows dropped. The challenges were compounded by adverse external developments as many countries suffered negative domestic shocks. Natural calamities such as El Niño-related drought caused sharp falls in agricultural production in many eastern and southern countries of Africa such as in Ethiopia, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Rwanda, South Africa and Uganda. Also, the region suffered cutbacks in hydro-electricity generation in some countries such as South Africa and Zambia. The region continued to suffer from security related challenges such as the attack of the militants' on Nigeria's oil pipelines and the political turmoil in South Sudan, which all impacted on growth and development in the region.

20 World Bank Development Brief 27: Migration and Remittances: Recent Developments and Outlook, April 2017, adapted from http://pubdocs.worldbank.org/en/992371492706371662/MigrationandDevelopmentBrief27.pdf

21 World Bank Development Brief 27: Migration and Remittances: Recent Developments and Outlook, April 2017, adapted from http://pubdocs.worldbank.org/en/992371492706371662/MigrationandDevelopmentBrief27.pdf

22 See IMF dataset for April 2017,adapted from http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2017/01/weodata/weorept.aspx?pr.x=42&pr.y=4&sy=2010&ey=2020&scsm=1&ssd=1&sort=country&ds=.&br=1&c=603&s=NGDP_RPCH%2CPCPIPCH%2CBCA_NGDPD&grp=1&a=1

23 World Bank: Global Economic Prospects: Weak investment in Uncertain times adapted from https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/bitstream/handle/10986/25823/9781464810169.pdf

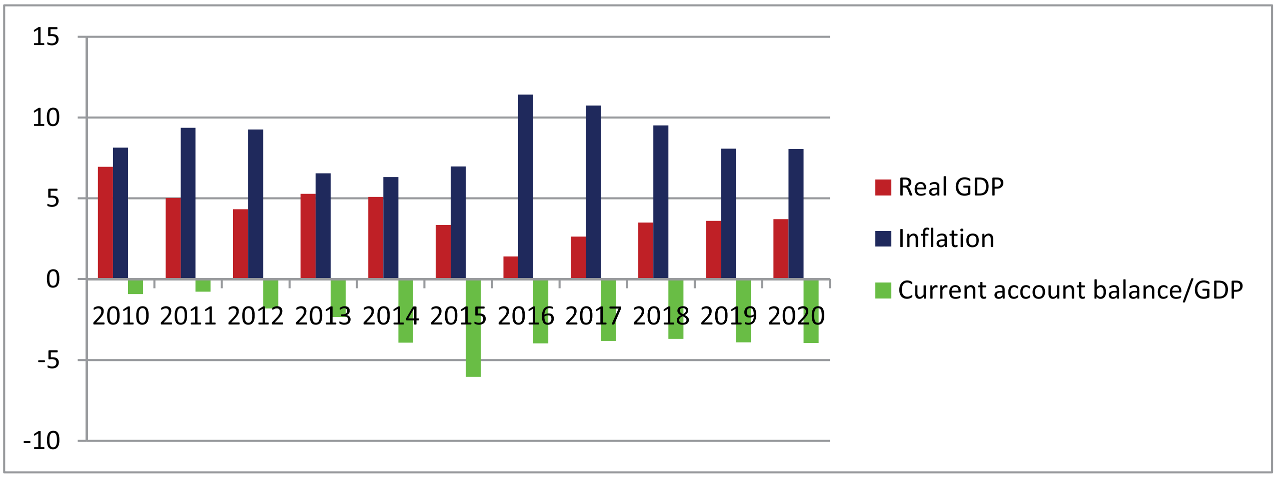
24 World Bank: Global Economic Prospects: Weak investment in Uncertain times adapted from https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/bitstream/handle/10986/25823/9781464810169.pdf

25 World Bank: Economic growth in Africa is on the upswing following a sharp slowdown, adapted from http://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2017/04/19/economic-growth-in-africa-is-on-the-upswing-following-a-sharp-slowdown

However, aggregate growth for the continent is projected to increase to 3.5 percent in 2018 and 3.6 in 2019[26]. This is mainly reflected in the recovery of the largest economies on the continent such as South Africa and Nigeria[27]. In contrast, growth will remain subdued for oil exporters such as Angola, while metal exporters are projected to see a moderate growth.

The growth for countries such as Uganda whose economies depend less on extractive commodities are expected to remain strong , underpinned mainly by infrastructure investments, resilient services sectors, and the recovery of agricultural production[28].

Figure 2. 4: Selected Sub-Saharan African Economic Indicators



Source: IMF dataset, April, 2017

2.2.2 The East African Community

Within the EAC economies, growth has remained resilient amidst global shocks and natural disasters such as drought and crop pests and diseases. The latest data shows that 3 EAC countries (including Kenya, Rwanda and Tanzania) are among the 7 countries in Africa that continued to exhibit economic resilience, which has mainly been supported by domestic demand[29]. EAC growth is projected to increase to 6.0 per cent in 2017 and 6.3 per cent in 2018, backed by a robust performance in the three countries[30]. According to the IMF projections, Uganda's economy is projected to grow at 5 percent in 2017 and 5.8 percent in 2018 (Table 2.1).

Growth in Kenya was driven up by investments in infrastructure and a high household consumption rate. However, there was a decline in tourism due to increasing security concerns in the country. Similarly, the strong growth in Rwanda was supported by the agriculture and services sectors, but low commodity prices mainly for coffee and tea, and poor infrastructure have continued to impact the growth potential of the country. The strong growth in Tanzania was as a result of a robust domestic demand for the growing services and manufacturing sectors in 2016. However, political uncertainties in some member countries such as Burundi and South Sudan continue to impact on growth and trade.

26 IMF dataset; World Economic Outlook for April 2017

27 World Bank: Economic growth in Africa is on the upswing following a sharp slowdown, adapted from http://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2017/04/19/economic-growth-in-africa-is-on-the-upswing-following-a-sharp-slowdown

28 World Bank: Economic growth in Africa is on the upswing following a sharp slowdown, adapted from http://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2017/04/19/economic-growth-in-africa-is-on-the-upswing-following-a-sharp-slowdown

29 World Bank: Economic growth in Africa is on the upswing following a sharp slowdown, adapted from http://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2017/04/19/economic-growth-in-africa-is-on-the-upswing-following-a-sharp-slowdown

30 UNECA, Economic Report on Africa 2017; Urbanization and Industrialization for Africa's Transformation; Adapted from http://www.uneca.org/publications/economic-report-africa-2017

The current account balance as a percentage of GDP has deteriorated for all Member States, with the worst deterioration happening in Burundi as shown in Table 2.1 below. The fiscal deficit widened from 4.0 per cent to 4.6 per cent in 2016[31]. On one hand, it is mainly attributed to the building of a new railway line and the government decision to increase salaries for its employees and budgetary allocation to county governments in Kenya. On the other hand, it is attributed to the number of hydropower projects that are on-going in Uganda.

Table 2. 1: Selected EAC Economic Indicators

		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017*	2018*	2019*	2020*
Uganda	Real GDP	3.97	5.16	4.99	4.67	5.02	5.75	6.16	6.41
	Inflation	4.90	3.08	5.42	5.46	6.28	6.00	4.85	5.00
	Current account balance/GDP	-6.91	-8.32	-6.65	-5.89	-7.02	-8.14	-8.63	-8.33
Burundi	Real GDP	5.94	4.49	-3.96	-1.04	0.00	0.15	0.42	0.50
	Inflation	7.94	4.42	5.55	5.53	12.43	16.41	19.64	19.63
	Current account balance/GDP	-19.67	-19.25	-22.01	-17.10	-14.11	-14.18	-13.39	-13.09
Kenya	Real GDP	5.69	5.33	5.65	6.00	5.25	5.75	6.16	6.52
	Inflation	5.72	6.88	6.58	6.30	6.47	5.19	4.98	4.95
	Current account balance/GDP	-8.78	-9.76	-6.81	-5.55	-5.82	-5.68	-5.49	-5.37
Rwanda	Real GDP	5.69	5.33	5.65	6.00	5.25	5.75	6.16	6.52
	Inflation	5.72	6.88	6.58	6.30	6.47	5.19	4.98	4.95
	Current account balance/GDP	-8.78	-9.76	-6.81	-5.55	-5.82	-5.68	-5.49	-5.37
South Sudan	Real GDP	29.33	2.92	-0.17	-13.83	-3.53	-1.09	3.87	7.02
	Inflation	-0.04	1.66	52.81	379.85	142.97	28.50	13.75	7.50
	Current account balance/GDP	-3.89	-1.61	-7.22	6.20	0.04	-8.68	-8.40	-8.51
Tanzania	Real GDP	7.26	6.97	6.96	6.58	6.80	6.92	6.73	6.53
	Inflation	7.87	6.13	5.59	5.17	5.05	5.00	5.00	5.00
	Current account balance/GDP	-10.56	-10.09	-7.97	-6.32	-7.16	-7.03	-6.82	-6.57

Source: IMF dataset, April, 2017; Years with * indicate projections

31 UNECA, Economic Report on Africa 2017; Urbanization and Industrialization for Africa's Transformation; Adapted from http://www.uneca.org/publications/economic-report-africa-2017

Chapter 3: DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

Globally, development cooperation remains a critical component for economic growth, development and security. This chapter discusses Uganda's development cooperation along selected themes and frameworks at both regional and global level. The key themes under the chapter include trade and investment; tourism; and peace and security. The development frameworks cover both regional and international agreements (multilateral and bilateral), and protocols, including those under the EAC; IGAD, COMESA, SADC-COMESA-EAC, AU, EU, WTO, and the United Nations among others.

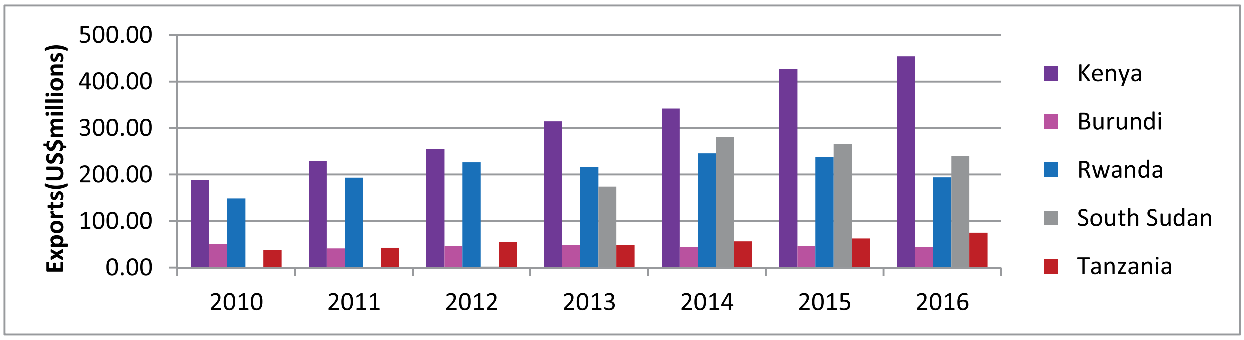
3.0 Regional Cooperation

The EAC expanded to six member states in September 2016, following the deposit, by the Republic of South Sudan, of the instrument of ratification on the Accession to the Treaty for the Establishment of the EAC to the Secretary General of the EAC at the EAC Headquarters in Arusha, Tanzania[32]. This development presents opportunities to Uganda to further exploit the export market in South Sudan, which will bolster the country's export earnings from the region.

3.1 Trade and Investment

Uganda's exports to the EAC consistently increased between 2012 and 2015. This trend however reversed in 2016 with a decline of 31.1 percent in annual earnings from the region. Kenya remained the major export destination in the region (Figure 3.1 below), with export earnings increasing from U$D 187.6 in 2010 million to US$ 454.2 in 2016[33]. In contrast, exports to Rwanda declined from US$ 237.6 million in 2015 to US$193.9 million in 2016, representing an 18.4 percent decline. Also, exports to South Sudan declined from US$265.3 million in 2015 to US$ 239.6 in 2016, representing a 9.7 percent decline.

Figure 3.1: Uganda's formal exports to EAC countries



Source: Bank of Uganda, February 2017

3.1.1 Customs Union

In a bid to further strengthen facilitation of trade and partnership in the region, Uganda has continued to operationalize the One Stop Border Posts (OSBP's) at Malaba, Busia, Mutukula and Mirama Hills. Elegu and Katuna OSBPs are still under construction and are expected to be completed in the FY 2017/18. Under the OSPB arrangement, border clearance are undertaken once on either side of the boarder. This has resulted in significant reduction of time to clear goods at the borders hence reducing congestion.

32 Communique: 17th Extra- Ordinary Summit of the Heads of State of the EAC: EAC Update Issue No 106.
33 Bank of Uganda dataset, adapted from https://www.bou.or.ug/bou/rates_statistics/statistics.html accessed on 28.2.2017

Further to strengthen transit cargo monitoring and facilitate quicker movement of cargo in the region, Uganda, Kenya and Rwanda launched the Regional Electronic Cargo Tracking System (RECTS). The web-based cargo tracking system monitors movement of transit cargo in the three countries. It was developed and implemented by the Uganda Revenue Authority (URA) in 2013, and has subsequently been adopted by Kenya and Rwanda. Prior to its adoption, dumping of cargo, delays in clearing cargo, poor information exchange and theft of cargo in transit compromised trade and this usually led to loss of revenue as a result of countries operating separate systems.

The East African Community continues to make more strides in the implementation of the Single Customs Territory (SCT) which is expected to further facilitate the removal of non-tariff barriers, elimination of multiple transit bonds and customs declarations, hence improving the business environment in the region. EAC Partner States took a decision to rollout the implementation of the SCT to all imported products by 31st July 2017. This will ensure declaration and clearance of goods at the first point of entry into the partner state hence improving the clearance times leading to a reduction in the cost of doing business and tax compliance.

.

URA Customs processes were re-engineered in order to streamline clearance of goods by implementing the centralized Document Processing Center (DPC). This DPC operates 24 hours and enables consistency in clearance of goods at Customs. It is anticipated to enhance compliance and facilitate trade. The Uganda National Electronic Single Window (UESW) was initiated by Government to facilitate trade, increase investment and improve the lives of Ugandans. Its implementation under URA Customs as a lead agency continues to progress with Six (6) agencies already linked to it notably; Uganda National Bureau of Standards, Uganda Coffee Development Authority, Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries, National Drug Authority.

Under the UESW arrangement, all licenses, permits and controls are issued through the system and this eases facilitation. Since its implementation, Uganda has processed 6823 preferential certificates of origin through the UESW and have been accepted by other countries. In order to further enhance facilitation of trade and compliance, URA also implemented reforms in the licensing of customs clearing agents. These reforms included online license application processing, competence testing and strengthened vetting. In order to enhance their performance, they were issued Key Performance Indicators on which they are monitored periodically to ensure professionalism and increased service. As part of the wider scheme of efforts to sustain a reduction in the cost of doing business, the Republic of Tanzania is to construct a new Inland Container Deport (ICD) at Isaka, near Mwanza to boost trade with Uganda. Upon its completion, Uganda bound goods will be transported by train to the new ICD at no charge. This is expected to make the distance for Ugandan traders shorter and cheaper compared to a number of other existing routes in the region.

Under COMESA, the implementation of the Great Lakes Trade Facilitation Project (GLTFP) started in December 2016[34]. Project implementation started with the launch of recruitment of Trade Information Officers (TIOs) who are to be based at selected locations in the eastern borderlands of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) along the neighbouring countries of Uganda and Rwanda. The project is being financed by the World Bank and implemented by COMESA. The main objective of the project is to facilitate cross-border trade through enhancing the capacity for commerce and reducing the costs faced by small-scale traders, especially women who form the majority.

34 COMESA, adapted from http://www.comesa.int/new-great-lakes-trade-facilitation-project-rolls-out/

GLTFP will build on existing Trade Information Desks (TIDs) that were established by COMESA in the selected border regions such as Goma in DRC and Rubavu in Rwanda, Kasindi in DRC, Mpondwe in Uganda, Bunagana in DRC and Bunagana in Uganda. Under GLTFP, an additional 20 TID officers will be recruited to complement the existing capacity, including for the new desks that will be identified through the on-going assessment mission undertaken by the COMESA Secretariat in the Great Lakes region.

Under the project, new TIDs are expected to be established at Mahagi and Bukavu in DRC, Goli in Uganda, and Rusizi in Rwanda border regions. The new TID officers will help traders to apply the COMESA's Simplified Trade Regime (STR), whose objective is to facilitate cross border trade. This will be done through provision of information about the applicable duty and documentary requirements, receiving complaints and reporting incidents, and assisting with conflict resolution. The desk along with dealing with traders, will also work with various border agencies such as immigration, customs and security officials, local cross-border traders associations, as well as local government authorities. The project is critical for ensuring that the current largely informal trade is gradually formalized.

In terms of continental integration, progress has been made in the negotiations of the COMESA-EAC-SADC Tripartite Free Trade Area (TFTA) that was officially launched in Egypt in June 2015. The key areas covered under these negotiations relate to the Rules of Origin, trade remedies and exchange of tariff offers.

So far, 24 Member/Partner States have signed the TFTA Declaration[35], with Libya and Eritrea yet to formally agree to the TFTA Declaration. The TFTA Agreement has been signed by 18 out of the 26 member countries, namely Angola, Burundi, Comoros, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Djibouti, Egypt, Kenya, Libya, Malawi, Namibia, Rwanda, Seychelles, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The Agreement requires 14 ratifications to enter into force, but so far, only Egypt has ratified the TFTA.

3.1.2 The EAC Common Market

Partner States under the EAC framework produced the second East African Community Common Market Scorecard 2016 (CMS 2016). The scorecard revealed that the EAC is yet to fully implement the Common Market protocol. The Scorecard 2016 (CMS 2016) was launched in Kampala, Uganda in 2016. Despite positive progress made so far, evidence from the report shows that Partners States have largely remained non-compliant in their services and trade liberalisation commitments as Partner States have continued in some capacity to run their trade as separate and distinct markets.

EAC countries are still keeping their economies small and disconnected due to a number of bottlenecks, more especially those relating to regulations. This has been mainly attributed to failure by the individual states to lift legal barriers such as recognition of business certificates from each other and double taxation among others. The Common Market was aimed at significantly boosting trade and investment in order to make the region more productive and prosperous. Evidence from the EAC Secretariat shows that Partners States have largely remained non-compliant in their services and trade liberalisation commitments. The same concerns had been raised in the first scored that was launched in 2014.

35 https://www.tralac.org/resources/by-region/comesa-eac-sadc-tripartite-fta.html

Since the 2014 report, countries have implemented a number of reforms and this has led to a slight reduction in the number of non-conforming measures from 63 in 2014 to 59 in 2016. However, the report shows that challenges still exist. For instance, efforts to freely offer cross-border services such as professional services, distribution, transport and communication were slowed down by at least 63 non-conforming measures. Similarly, the report indicated that only two of the 20 operations that facilitate deeper financial integration are free of restrictions in all the countries.

Also, in order to boost free movement of people across the region, EAC has made key milestones in fast tracking the implementation of the EA e-Passport. The 35th EAC Council of Ministers' meeting held in Arusha Tanzania directed that the Partner States start the issuance of the New EAC e-Passports by 31st January 2018[36]. The Council of Ministers took into account the different status of preparedness by the Partner States during their recent meeting in Arusha.

According to the 35th EAC Council of Minister's report, the Republic of Burundi reported that through Public Private Partnership (PPP) arrangement had completed the process of procuring the EA e-Passport booklets and was ready to commence issuance by 3rd April 2017. Similarly, Kenya, Uganda and Rwanda reported that they will commence issuance of the New International EA e-passport not later than April 2017, while the United Republic of Tanzania will be ready to commence the issuance of EA e–Passport by 1st January 2018[37].

3.1.3 EAC Monetary Union

The East African Community Monetary Union Protocol was signed by East African Heads of State in Kampala on the 30th November 2013. This was a significant step towards further integration within the region.

In this regard, Partner States agreed to achieve certain fiscal and monetary policy targets and harmonize their financial frameworks as mentioned in Article 5 of EAMU Protocol. These targets include:

a) A set of agreed monetary and fiscal convergence criteria to enforce sound macroeconomic policies at national level:
   i. A ceiling on headline inflation of 8 percent
   ii. A ceiling on fiscal deficit (incl. grants) of 3 percent of GDP
   iii. A ceiling on gross public debt of 50 percent of GDP in Net Present Value terms
   iv. Reserves cover of 4.5 months of imports

b) Harmonization of policies and regulatory frameworks, which includes:
   i. Harmonization of monetary and exchange rate policies
   ii. Harmonization of fiscal policies
   iii. Harmonization of statistics

Uganda has taken significant steps in implementing the agreed policies and targets. In particular, the PFMA, 2015 and Charter of Fiscal Responsibilities, 2016, which were passed by Parliament set the necessary legal framework to deliver the above agreed macroeconomic convergence criteria and are facilitating the harmonization of policies and regulation of frameworks with other EAC Partner States.

36 Adapted from http://www.eac.int/news-and-media/press-releases/20170407/eac-start-issuing-ea-e-passport-january-2018
37 Adapted from http://www.eac.int/news-and-media/press-releases/20170407/eac-start-issuing-ea-e-passport-january-2018

The protocol also seeks to establish the following supporting institutions:

a) East African Monetary Institute (EAMI), which is to be set up as a precursor to the East Africa Central Bank (EACB)
b) East African Statistics Bureau,
c) East African Financial Services Commission,
d) East African Surveillance, Compliance and Enforcement Commission (EASCEC).

Draft legislations seeking to create the East Africa Monetary Institute (EAMI) and the East African Statistics Bureau (EASB) were adopted by the 35th EAC Council of Ministers in April 2017 and forwarded to the East African Legislative Assembly (EALA) for consideration and enactment. The draft bill for the establishment of the East African Surveillance, Compliance and Enforcement Commission was developed and negotiated by Partner States. It is to be considered by the Sectoral Committee on Legal and Judicial affairs before consideration by the Council and EALA. Meanwhile a draft bill for the establishment of the East African Financial Services Commission is currently being developed with support from the International Monetary Fund.

All the above developments bring the EAC closer towards attaining the East African Monetary Union.

3.1.4 Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA)

The EAC-EU EPA is a reciprocal free trade agreement between Europe and EAC aimed at ensuring that EAC economies develop sustainably and integrate into the global economy while providing a market access to Europe. The EAC-EU EPA negotiations were launched in early 2000s, but concluded in October 2014.

Rwanda and Kenya signed the agreement in September 2016[38], while Burundi, Uganda and Tanzania have not yet signed due to a number of outstanding issues that need to be addressed before the agreement is signed. Tanzania has cited the market access offer as a major risk on her industrialisation as the main reason for not signing the agreement, while Burundi has not done so because of the EU sanctions. As a result of Tanzania's position, Uganda has been at the forefront of building concensus to ensure that all the EAC Partner States sign the agreement as a bloc to consolidate the EAC Customs Union and regional integration spirit.

3.2 Infrastructural Development and Competitiveness

The Northern Corridor Infrastructure Projects (NCIP) is the major framework through which Uganda, Rwanda, Kenya and South Sudan are conducting cooperation on infrastructure development.

3.2.1 Roads

In an effort to support the regional integration objectives of the EAC and the Great Lakes Region, the African Development Bank (AfDB) approved US$ 245 million in loans and grants to the Governments of Uganda and Rwanda to finance a transport project that will boost regional trade and decongest traffic from Kampala (Busega) city to Mpigi in Uganda.[39] The total project cost is estimated at US$ 376.5 million and is co-financed by AfDB (US$ 244.6 million), Japan International Cooperation Agency (US$ 56.3 million), European Union (US$ 22.4 million) and the Governments of Uganda and Rwanda (US$ 53.2million).

About US$ 151 million of the funding will finance the construction of a 23.7 kilometre expressway, which will facilitate the journey between Kampala (Busega) and Mpigi on the Northern Corridor while about US$ 94 million of the loan will finance the rehabilitation of a 208-km road (Kagitumba-Kayonza-Rusumo) in eastern Rwanda.

38 http://ec.europa.eu/newsroom/trade/itemdetail.cfm?item_id=34138&newsletter=230
39 The Community: The official magazine of the EAC; issue 26 | March 2017

The project also includes the construction of two cross-border markets at Kagitumba and Rusumo; training of women traders and entrepreneurs. On completion, the vehicle travel time from Busega to Mpigi will be reduced, on average, from one hour to 20 minutes. In Rwanda, the average vehicle travel time on the Kagitumba-Kayonza-Rusumo road will be reduced by 50 per cent, from six to three hours.[40]

3.2.2 Railways

Railway transport is beginning to take shape across the EAC region. A number of projects relating to enhancing the railway system in the region, including the Standard Gauge Railway are on-going. In FY 2016/17, the East African Legislative Assembly (EALA) based on the report of the Committee on Communication, Trade and Investments, recommended improvement of the extensive rail network and penetration in the region. In that regard, Uganda and Kenya have signed a bilateral agreement for the seamless operation of the Standard Gauge Railway (SGR) between the two countries. The agreement was signed in November, 2016 in Nairobi, Kenya. The agreement was a key milestone in the project's schedule, for it stipulates the steps through which the two countries will develop, operate and harmonize operations.[41]

The bilateral agreement not only spells out how the two countries will exchange locomotives at the Malaba border, but also provides for seamless transition by the diesel traction system operated by Kenya to the Ugandan electric system. However, there are provisions for Kenya to upgrade to electric traction in the future. In addition, the agreement provides for the tariffs to be charged between the two countries and the establishment of a one-stop-border post at Malaba station in Kenya. In FY 2016/17, Government of Uganda made progress in regard to the land acquisition process. The marking of the right of way from Malaba to Kampala has been completed. Also, the Resettlement Action Plan (assessment and valuation) in all 11 districts along the Eastern Route from Malaba to Kampala have been completed. Government has fully compensated the affected persons in, Namutumba, Luuka and 95 percent in Tororo while payments are close to 50 percent in Iganga[42]. The process of compensating the affected persons in other districts is on-going and will continue in FY 2017/18.

3.3 Tourism and Development

The three Northern Corridor integration project Partner States of Rwanda, Kenya and Uganda launched the East African Tourism portal in February 2017. The portal was developed with the aim of marketing the region as single tourism destination. As an online platform, the portal is expected to boost tourism in the three East African countries. In FY 2016/17, Uganda hosted the Pearl of Africa expo, which is an annual tourism event in the East African region. The event provides a distinctive opportunity for the tourism business operators across the region to meet new clients, network, and discuss business relating to the tourism sector. The expo was organised by Uganda Tourism Board (UTB) and brought together travel agents, tour operators, hoteliers, destination managers and other service providers along the tourism value chain in the region.

3.4 Peace and Security

Peace and security are key for sustainable economic growth and development. In order to promote sustainable peace and security in the region, a number of initiatives have been undertaken to promote peace and security. Under the Chairmanship of H.E. Hailemariam Desalegn, Prime Minister of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) Assembly of Heads of State and Government held its 30th Extra-Ordinary Summit on 25th March 2017 in Nairobi, Kenya to deliberate on the situation in the Republic of South Sudan[43], and a special

40 https://www.afdb.org/en/news-and-events/afdb-approves-usd-245-million-to-finance-uganda-rwanda-transport-project-and-boosts-regional-trade-in-east-africa-15873/

41 The Standard Gauge Railway Newsletter, Issue 2, December 2016 adapted from https://www.sgr.go.ug/Newsletter/SGR_Newsletter.pdf

42 The Standard Gauge Railway Newsletter, , Issue 2, December 2016 adapted from https://www.sgr.go.ug/Newsletter/SGR_Newsletter.pdf

43 Communiqué of the 30th Extra-Ordinary Summit of IGAD Assembly of Heads of State and Government on South Sudan ;adapted from https://igad.int/attachments/article/1520/Final%20Communique%20of%20the%2030th%20Extra-Ordinary%20IGAD%20Summit%20on%20South%20Sudan.

Summit in regard to the protection and durable solutions for Somali refugees and reintegration of returnees in Somalia[44]. The Assembly agreed to facilitate the voluntary return of Somali refugees in safety and dignity by addressing the root causes of displacement, violence and armed conflict in order to achieve the necessary political solutions and the peaceful settlement of disputes.

Furthermore, the assembly agreed to provide support to the Federal Government of Somalia through increased and coordinated regional engagement in the development of its security institutions, more especially supporting the Somali National Army and the Somali Police Force, to build its own capacity to deliver security and the rule of law through an effective, representative and accountable national security system and justice sector. The assembly also agreed to support the strengthening of security and stability in Somalia by enhancing the discharge of the mandate of the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) and reinforce its capacity and that of the National Security Forces of Somalia to enable unimpeded humanitarian access and the delivery of assistance to the civilian population, as well as development-based engagements;

The Assembly called upon both the Government of the Republic of Sudan and the Government of the Republic of South Sudan to ensure that their territories are not used by any armed groups that threaten the security of both countries. Furthermore, the Assembly called upon parties to implement the Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan (ARCSS), and encouraged the parties involved to fully commit to the implementation of the ARCSS, and in particular to focus on security sector reforms in order to build a republican army that will guarantee the safety and security of South Sudan and its people. The Assembly called upon all factions to immediately end the fighting, and the Government of the Republic of South Sudan agreed to announce a unilateral ceasefire and agreed to grant amnesty to those that will renounce violence.

Also, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with Inter-peace to work together on peace initiatives in Eastern Africa and the Horn of Africa[45]. The MOU provides a framework for the two institutions to work together in promoting peace and security in the region. IGAD is a Regional Economic Community (REC), established in 1986 with a mandate for regional economic cooperation and development. Its eight member states are Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda.

On the other hand, Inter-peace is an international peace building organisation created by the United Nations in 1994 to find innovative solutions to conflict. The organisation currently implements peace building programmes in 21 countries across the world in strategic partnership with the UN. Inter-peace has worked with local partners in Somalia for over 20 years to support and advance peace building and state building processes, building on pre-existing resilience factors among the local communities.

Similarly, the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR) and the East African community (EAC) held a joint meeting in Bujumbura, Burundi in March 2017. The meeting agreed to adopt common approaches in enhancing peace and security. It is aimed at creating an enabling environment for investment and economic growth in the region.

pdf

44 Communiqué of the 30th Extra-Ordinary Summit of IGAD Assembly of Heads of State and Government ;Nairobi Declaration on Durable Solutions for Somali refugees and Reintegration of Returnees in Somalia, Nairobi, Kenya, 25th March 2017, adapted from https://igad.int/communique/1519-communique-special-summit-of-the-igad-assembly-of-heads-of-state-and-government-on-durable-solutions-for-somali-refugees

45 https://igad.int/divisions/peace-and-security/1522-igad-and-interpeace-sign-mou-for-collaboration-on-peace-initiatives-in-eastern-africa-and-the-horn

The two institutions agreed to enhance collaboration in five major areas, including; democracy and good governance; peace and security; economic development and regional integration cross-cutting issues; and issues affecting gender, women and children. Furthermore, they agreed to conduct joint studies in specific areas of interest; collaborate in capacity building of law enforcement officials and security forces on human rights and the rule of law; and to develop a counter-terrorism strategy for the Great Lakes region.

3.5 International Cooperation

3.5.1 Implementation of Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development

At the international level, the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is currently on-going. The United Nations under the auspices of ECOSOC held a meeting in July 2016 to review progress made in regard to implementation of the Agenda at the national and sub-national levels. The 2016 and subsequent annual reviews are voluntary, state-led, undertaken by both developed and developing countries. They provide a platform for partnerships. The annual reviews are presented at the High Level Political Forum, which is the central platform for follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals. Uganda being one of the first countries to domesticate the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development into its national planning frameworks as well as creating national awareness about the Agenda, was one of the 22 countries that volunteered to present a National Review report.

The Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) are aimed at facilitating the sharing of experiences, including successes, challenges and lessons learned, with a view to accelerating the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. The reviews seek to strengthen policies and institutions of governments and to mobilize multi-stakeholder support and partnerships for the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals. The review in July 2016 provided an opportunity for Uganda to explore better approaches for learning and networking with other countries on the critical approaches to sustainable development.

This will enable the country to address key impediments to sustainable development objectives as enshrined in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the associated SDGs. Similarly, the second Financing for Development (FfD) Forum was organised and convened by the President of ECOSOC in May, 2017 at the United Nations Headquarters in New York in which Uganda participated. The forum aimed at building on the inaugural FfD Forum, which devoted particular attention to setting up the monitoring framework for the follow-up to the Addis Ababa Action Agenda. The 2017 Forum provided a strong base for the implementation of FfD outcomes and the delivery of means of implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

3.5.2 International Trade Agreements

Trade Facilitation Agreement

Over three years ago, the Bali Ministerial Conference concluded negotiations and reached the landmark Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA). The Agreement opened for ratifications by WTO member countries in November 2014, and entered into force in February 2017 following its ratification by two-thirds of the WTO membership. The total number of ratifications reached 112 countries, which means that the required legal threshold of two-thirds of the WTO membership has been achieved for the Agreement to come into force[46]. The TFA contains provisions for expediting the movement, release and clearance of goods, including goods in transit. It further sets out measures for effective cooperation between customs and other appropriate authorities on trade facilitation and customs compliance issues. The TFA also contains provisions for technical assistance and capacity building.

46 World Trade Organisation(WTO),adapted from https://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/tradfa_e/tradfa_e.htm

It is estimated that full implementation of the TFA could reduce trade costs by an average of 14.3 percent and boost global trade by up to $1 trillion per year, and the biggest gains are expected in the poorest countries such as Uganda as they usually have a higher level of trade costs. The requirement to implement the Agreement is directly linked to the capacity of the country to do so. In that regard, a Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility (TFAF) has been created to help ensure developing and least-developed countries obtain the assistance needed to reap the full benefits of the TFA.

Under the TFA, countries will be able to diversify their trade. In particular, developing countries could increase the number of products they export by 20 per cent, while Least Developed Countries (LDCs) could see an increase of up to 35 per cent. On average, developing countries could enter a third more foreign markets, while LDCs could access 60 per cent more. This would make these countries less vulnerable to external economic shocks. The Facility also provides developing countries and LDCs with the flexibility to tailor the implementation of their commitments in line with their specific needs and levels of development[47].

3.6 Climate Change

Towards the end of 2016, the Heads of State, Government, and Delegations, gathered in Marrakech, Morrocco for the High-Level Segment of the 22nd Session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the 12th Session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, and the 1st Session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement[48].

The Parties welcomed the Paris Agreement, with its ambitious goals, its inclusive nature and its reflection of equity and common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities in the light of different national circumstances. The Parties affirmed their commitment to the full implementation of the Agreement. All parties were called upon to build momentum in order to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and to foster adaptation efforts.

The momentum is expected to benefit and support the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and the associated and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Parties underscored the need to support efforts towards enhancing their adaptive capacity, and strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability. The Parties were called upon to strengthen and support efforts towards eradicating poverty, ensure food security and to take stringent action to deal with climate change challenges in agriculture. Parties also called for an increase in the volume, flow and access to finance for climate projects, alongside improved capacity and technology, including from developed to developing countries. In that regard, developed Country Parties reaffirmed the USD $100 billion mobilization goal.

3.7 Refugees

Across the globe, refugees have been on the rise increasing worldwide by 1.4 million to 16.5 million in 2016.[49] This rise has been due to fundamental drivers of distress migration, including violence, drought and famine which have over the years remained unabated. The number of refugees is estimated to be much close to the post-war high of 17.8 million experienced in 1992.[50] The number of refugees in the 28 European Union countries is estimated to have increased by 273,000 in 2015 to 1.6 million in 2016.

47 World Trade Organisation(WTO),adapted from https://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/tradfa_e/tradfa_e.htm
48 http://unfccc.int/meetings/marrakech_nov_2016/meeting/9567.php
49 World Bank Development Brief 27: Migration and Remittances: Recent Developments and Outlook, April 2017, adapted from http://pubdocs.worldbank.org/en/992371492706371662/MigrationandDevelopmentBrief27.pdf
50 World Bank Development Brief 27: Migration and Remittances: Recent Developments and Outlook, April 2017

Projections indicate that Africa is expected to have more than 11.4 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) in 2017, of which 4.7 million are refugees, while 1.4 million are asylum seekers.[51] Refugees from South Sudan are fleeing to several neighbouring countries including; Uganda, Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya, the Democratic Republic of Congo, and the Central African Republic among others. The flow of refugees to Uganda and other countries is costing governments huge resources to cater for their welfare. Since the eruption of the conflict in South Sudan, the number of refugees is estimated to have reached 1.7 million. Similarly, Somalia has been affected by the worst drought in 20 years and about 1.1 million people are reported to have been internally displaced by drought. This has led to an increase in the number of refugees to 1.1 million. The Syrian Arab Republic is estimated to be the source of the largest number of refugees worldwide, with more than half of its population being displaced.

Uganda is now home to over 1.2 million refuges many of whom are on account of the conflict in South Sudan. Uganda has made key milestones in enhancing national response capacity to refugee emergency management as enshrined in NDPII. Government has strengthened policies and laws in regard to receiving and granting asylum to refugees and their settlement in the country. Uganda's refugee laws have been acknowledged as being among the most progressive in the world[52], with refugees and asylum seekers in the country being able to work, have freedom of movement; and can access key social services (such as health and education).

51 World Bank Development Brief 27: Migration and Remittances: Recent Developments and Outlook, April 2017, adapted from http://pubdocs.worldbank.org/en/992371492706371662/MigrationandDevelopmentBrief27.pdf

52 World Bank(2016):An Assessment of Uganda's Progressive Approach to Refugee Management; adapted from https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/bitstream/handle/10986/24736/An0assessment00o0refugee0management.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y

Chapter 4: PERFORMANCE OF THE ECONOMY

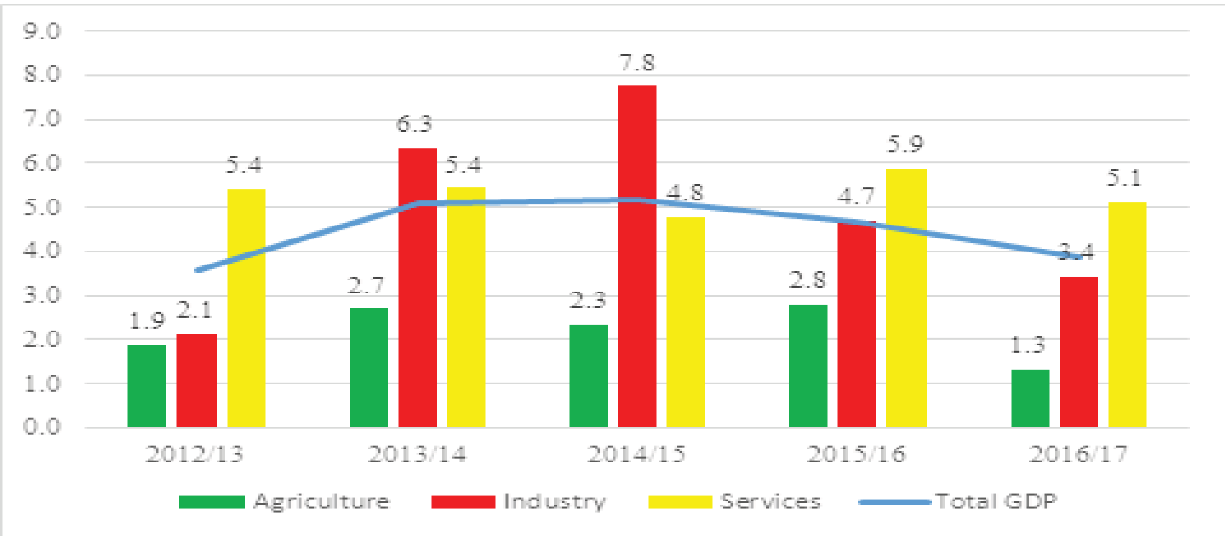
This chapter discusses the performance of the domestic economy in FY 2016/17. It details developments in the real, monetary, fiscal and external sectors of the economy. It further provides an assessment of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) performance and its implication for structural transformation of the economy.

4.1 Real Sector Developments

Economic Growth Performance

The economy is estimated to have expanded by 3.9 percent during the FY 2016/17, slower than the 4.7 percent recorded in the previous year. The slower growth recorded during FY 2016/17 is on account of a smaller increase in agriculture, forestry and fishing sector production due to the prolonged drought that affected many parts of the country especially in the first half of the year. Meanwhile the industrial sector and the services sector that collectively accounted for 75 percent of total production in FY 2016/17 performed better than the agricultural sector during the year growing at 3.4 percent and 5.1 percent respectively. Figure 4.1shows sectoral GDP growth rates for FY2012/13 to FY2016/17.

Figure 4. 1: Real GDP Growth, FY2012/13 to FY2016/17



Source: UBoS

Agriculture, forestry and fishing: The agriculture, forestry and fishing sector that accounted for 25.0 percent of total output in FY 2016/17 posted growth of 1.3 percent which was lower than 2.8 percent recorded in FY 2015/16. The slower growth in the agriculture sector was on account of the prolonged drought that affected many parts of the Country. Cash crops declined by 0.4 percent in FY 2016/17 compared to growth of 7.9 percent recorded in FY 2015/16.

Growth in the agriculture sector was driven by food crops which performed well growing by 1.4 percent compared to 1.3 percent the previous year. Forestry, fishing and livestock valued added posted slower growth of 1.2 percent; 2.4 percent and 1.6 percent in FY 2016/17 compared to 4.7 percent, 4.8 percent and 2.8 percent in the previous year respectively. Livestock activities were hampered by the drought that affected cattle farming regions.

Industry: The industrial sector contributed 19.6 percent of total GDP in FY 2016/17 and is estimated to have grown by 3.4 percent down from 4.7 percent recorded in the previous year. The slower growth was attributed to the weaker performance of mining & quarrying and construction activities when compared to the previous year.

Growth in the industrial sector was mainly on account of improved value addition in the manufacturing sector, and increased electricity generation and water supply. Manufacturing posted growth of 2.5 percent in FY2016/17 from a modest growth of 0.6 percent the previous year. The growth in manufacturing came from food processing, chemical & pharmaceutical production and cement & lime production.

Services: The services sector is the biggest of the three broad sectors of the economy, contributing 51.7 percent of total real output during FY2016/17. The sector posted slower growth of 5.1 percent during the year compared to 5.9 percent recorded in the previous fiscal year. The drivers of this growth include: information & communication (12.2 percent), education (9.2 percent), and real estate activities (5.5 percent).

However, when compared to last fiscal year, there was lower growth in the services sector mainly explained by trade & repairs whose output increased by 0.9 percent compared to 3.6 percent in FY2015/16. In addition, growth in financial and insurance services contracted by 1.8 percent from 5.8 percent in the previous fiscal year. Table 4.1 shows real GDP growth rates for FY2013/14 to FY2016/17.

Table 4.1: Real GDP Growth Rates FY 2012/13- FY 2016/17

	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Real GDP at market prices	**3.6**	**5.1**	**5.2**	**4.7**	**3.9**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	**1.9**	**2.7**	**2.3**	**2.8**	**1.3**
Cash crops	-0.1	-0.3	4.0	7.9	-0.4
Food crops	-0.3	2.9	2.2	1.3	1.4
Livestock	2.5	2.7	2.9	2.8	1.6
Agriculture Support Services	7.8	0.5	17.6	-4.6	2.6
Forestry	11.2	3.5	1.7	4.7	1.2
Fishing	-3.5	2.1	1.5	4.8	2.2
Industry	**2.1**	**6.3**	**7.8**	**4.7**	**3.4**
Mining & quarrying	11.3	5.7	18.1	11.4	-4.5
Manufacturing	-2.5	2.2	11.6	0.6	2.5
Electricity	9.9	1.9	5.7	4.0	6.0
Water	6.3	6.3	6.1	6.3	6.6
Construction	4.2	12.5	1.9	7.9	5.2
Services	**5.4**	**5.4**	**4.8**	**5.9**	**5.1**
Trade and Repairs	2.7	-1.8	3.1	3.6	0.9
Transportation and Storage	4.9	6.1	6.6	6.0	3.5
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	5.1	8.8	-0.5	5.7	9.1
Information and Communication	18.0	14.5	-1.8	14.1	12.2
Financial and Insurance Activities	8.0	17.8	10.8	5.8	-1.8
Real Estate Activities	4.8	6.3	6.5	6.1	5.5
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	0.5	0.9	-5.6	-0.3	-3.5
Administrative and Support Service Activities	-11.4	8.1	25.6	-13.9	1.8
Public Administration	0.1	0.7	24.0	8.5	4.5
Education	8.1	4.4	5.2	7.8	9.2
Human Health and Social Work Activities	4.1	5.3	5.4	3.4	4.7
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	-2.8	6.6	5.4	-5.1	-6.1
Other Service Activities	5.1	10.7	7.9	9.2	12.2
Activities of Households as Employers	2.1	2.4	2.8	3.4	4.1
Adjustments	**0.7**	**7.5**	**9.9**	**2.2**	**4.1**
Taxes on products	0.7	7.5	9.9	2.2	4.1

Source: UBOS

4.2 Monetary and Financial Sector Developments

4.2.1 Monetary Policy Framework

Bank of Uganda (BoU) continues to conduct monetary policy using the Inflation Targeting 'Lite' (ITL) monetary policy framework, currently in its 6th year of implementation. This framework involves the use of a Central Bank Rate (CBR) which is set on a bi-monthly basis, in consideration of the Bank's outlook on inflation, the projected output gap[53]as well as other macroeconomic fundamentals, with the aim of maintaining price stability with a medium term core inflation target of 5 percent.

During implementation of this frame work, BoU employs a wide array of instruments to guide the 7-day interbank money market rate towards the CBR, with the view that this rate will influence the outcome of all other rates along the interest rate horizon. These instruments include Repurchase (REPO)/Reverse Repurchase agreements, Deposit Auctions as well as issuance of Government Securities in the secondary market to pursue this goal.

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

Government continued to support monetary policy operations by further recapitalizing BOU in FY 2016/17 through securities worth Shs. 100 billion. These recapitalization securities issued in the secondary market continue to supplement the Deposit Auctions, REPO and reverse REPO instruments in liquidity management.

BoU has pursued an accommodative monetary policy stance in FY 2016/17, on account of an improved inflation outlook and in a bid to support economic activity. The CBR was systematically reduced from 15 per cent in June 2016 to 11 per cent by April 2017. The band on the CBR was maintained at +/-3 percentage points and the margin on the rediscount rate at 4 percentage points on the CBR over the same period.

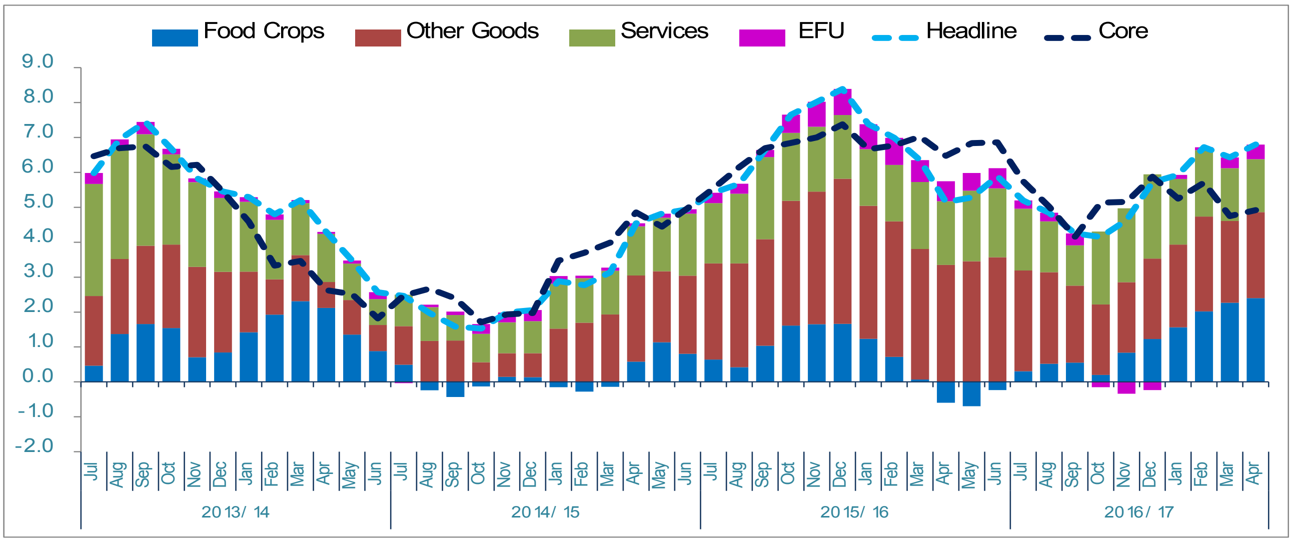
The risks to the medium term inflation outlook including, a relatively stable exchange rate and the subdued economic activity were generally tilted to the downside during the FY, amidst indications of weaker economic growth. This deemed BoU's accommodative monetary policy stance appropriate with the expectation that it would boost private sector credit and the growth momentum.

BoU remains committed to ensuring that inflation is stable and close to the medium-term target of 5 per cent 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 this target.

Inflation

The disinflationary trend observed since January 2016 at the back of a stable exchange rate, reversed in the second quarter of 2016/17. After bottoming at 4.1 per cent in October 2016, annual headline inflation gradually rose, reaching 6.8 per cent in April 2017. Similarly, Core inflation also bottomed in September 2016 at 4.2 per cent, rose to 5.9 per cent in December before declining to 4.9 per cent in April 2017. The inflation outturn is well within BoU's medium term target of 5 +/-3 percentage points for core inflation. The increase in inflation was mainly driven by food prices following the prolonged drought which impacted the country during the first three quarters of 2016/17, the rebound in the international oil prices and depreciation pressures registered during the second quarter of this financial year. The evolution of inflation is shown in Figure 4.2 and Table 4.2.

Figure 4. 2: Contribution to annual Monthly Inflation (%), 2013 -2017



Source: UBoS

Nonetheless, FY2016/17 registered lower inflation compared to the previous year. In the first ten months of 2016/17, the outturns for headline and core inflation were 5.5 per cent and 5.2 percent respectively (Table.4.1 below), which is lower than 6.8 per cent and 6.7 per cent observed in the first ten months of FY2015/16. The adverse supply factors favoring higher inflation notwithstanding, the low inflation in 2016/17 can be attributed to weak aggregate demand.

Table 4.2: Annual Inflation (%) by Components, 2010-2017

	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17 (Jul-Apr)
Headline	4.6	20.8	4.8	5.3	2.9	6.6	5.5
Core	6.0	18.8	5.4	4.6	3.2	6.7	5.2
Services	3.9	12.1	9.1	6.5	3.5	5.8	5.5
Other goods	8.5	23.4	3.1	3.4	3.0	7.3	5.0
EFU	4.6	32.2	5.7	2.0	1.8	6.7	1.3
Food Crops	0.4	27.5	-0.2	13.2	1.4	5.5	10.8

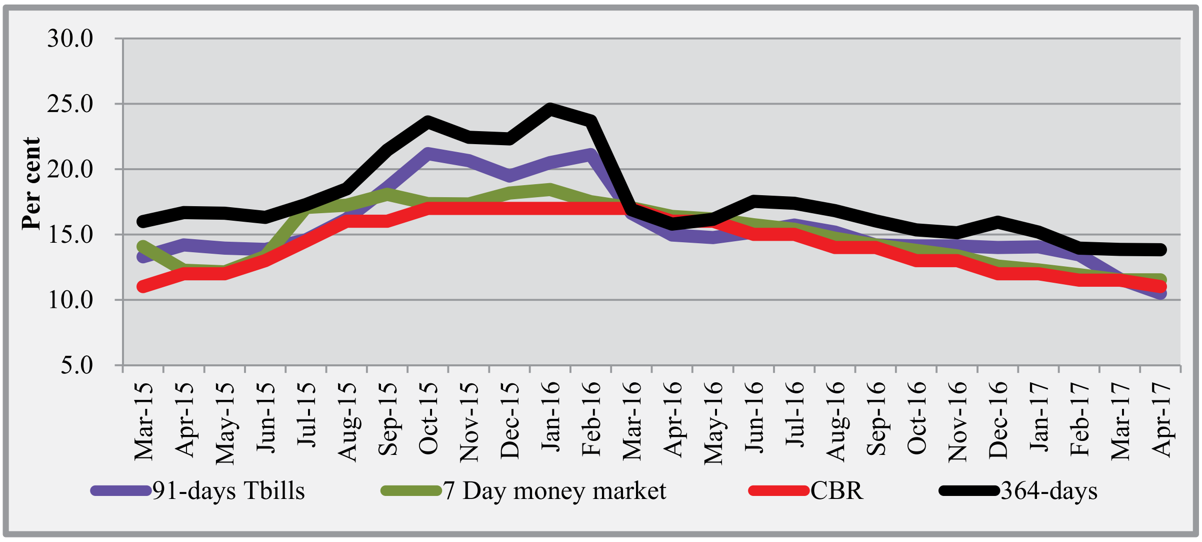
Source: UBoS

In the near term, inflation is projected to edge up slightly but will remain well anchored to the medium term target of 5 percent. This projection largely reflects global factors such as, the anticipated increase in international oil and commodity prices and, the tightening of global financial conditions and its associated effects on the exchange rate. The residual impact of the drought could also lead to higher prices. Like any other forecast, there are risks to the inflation projection. While external sources of inflation are stronger due to stronger global economic activity and the rebound in international commodities prices, uncertainties remain regarding mainly the future path of the exchange rate. The future path of the exchange rate depends on the trajectory of the balance of payments, fiscal position, actual and anticipated demand management policies in advanced economies, which also remain uncertain.

Interest Rates

The weighted average 7-day money market rate, which is the operational target of monetary policy, trended downwards, close to the CBR during the financial year. This was in line with the accommodative monetary policy stance allowed by BOU given the low growth prospects amid projected low inflation outlook. BoU continued its easing cycle that started in April 2016, gradually reducing the CBR by 600 basis points to 11.0 per cent in April 2017, and subsequently the 7-day rate fell from 16.4 to 11.5 per cent over the same period. Figure 4.3 shows the evolution of key interest rates for the period March 2015 to April 2017.

Figure 4.3: Evolution of Key Interest Rates, March 2015 – April 2017



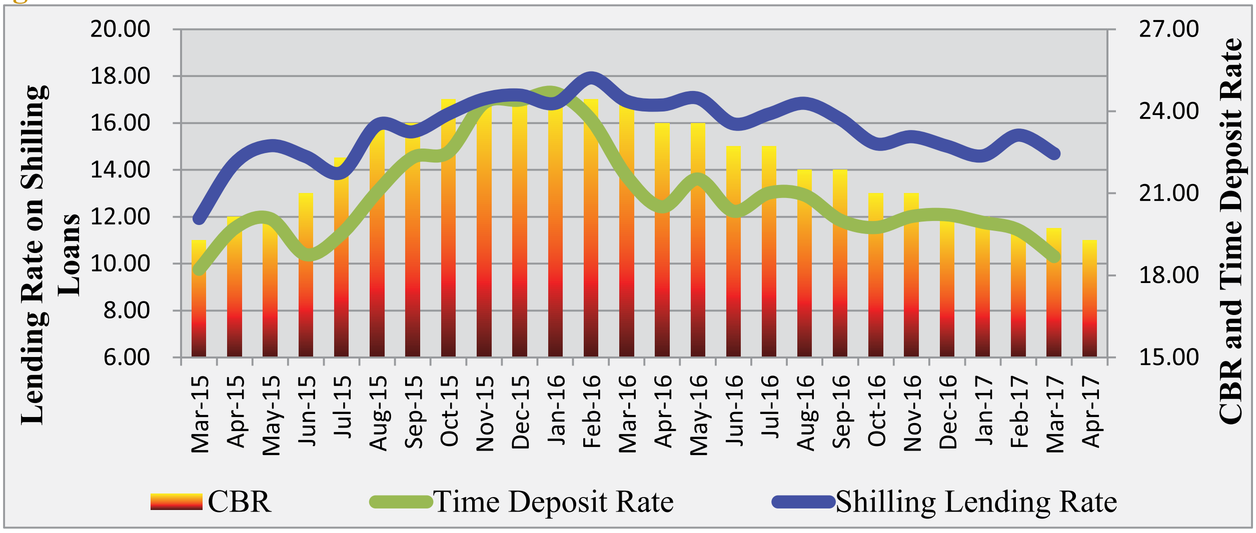
Source: Bank of Uganda

Similarly, interest rates on Government securities gradually declined during FY 2016/17. This, in part, reflected the accommodative monetary policy stance as well as expectations of lower domestic inflation and announcement of reduced domestic financing requirements for the FY 2016/17. The 91-day, 182-day and 364-day Treasury bill annualized yields fell from 15.7, 16.1, and 17.4 per cent respectively in July 2016 to 10.5, 11.9, and 13.8 per cent in April 2017. The yields however increased in December 2016 to 15.1 per cent for the 182-day and 15.9 per cent for the 364-day respectively. This temporary increase was partly attributed to seasonal effects, indications that government would be increasing the domestic financing requirement, and anticipation of monetary tightening following depreciation pressures in October/November 2016. Treasury Bonds followed a similar trend during the course of FY 2016/17. The annualized yields for the 2-year, 5-year, 10-year and 15-year Treasury Bonds fell from 15.9, 16.5, 17.6 and 16.9 per cent respectively in June 2016 to 15.1, 15.4, 16.3 and 16.4 in April 2017.

Partly reflecting the easing of monetary policy, commercial bank interest rates declined over the course of the FY. The weighted average lending rate on shilling denominated loans fell from 24.3 per cent in August 2016 to 22.5 per cent in March 2017. Subsequently, most commercial banks adjusted their base and prime lending rates downwards. Likewise, the shilling weighted average time deposit rate fell from 13.0 per cent to 10.3 per cent within the same period. Further, the weighted average lending rate on foreign currency denominated loans declined from 9.5 per cent in July 2016 to 8.1 percent in March 2017 although it rose to 10.4 per cent and 10.1 per cent in October/November 2016 respectively, partly on account of depreciation pressures.

Generally, interest rates mirror the effect of monetary policy easing over the year. However, the downward adjustment in commercial bank lending rates on shilling loans is slow relative to the CBR reduction. The stickiness is partly driven by structural rigidities in the financial sector, such as the high cost of doing business. However, heightened risk aversion as a result of increased provisioning for bad debt during the year could have also kept lending rates sticky. Going forward, lending rates are expected to decline further as loan quality improves, which may lend support to private sector investment and growth. Figure 4.4 shows the trend in CBR and commercial interest rates.

Figure 4.4: Trend in CBR and Commercial Banks' Interest Rates



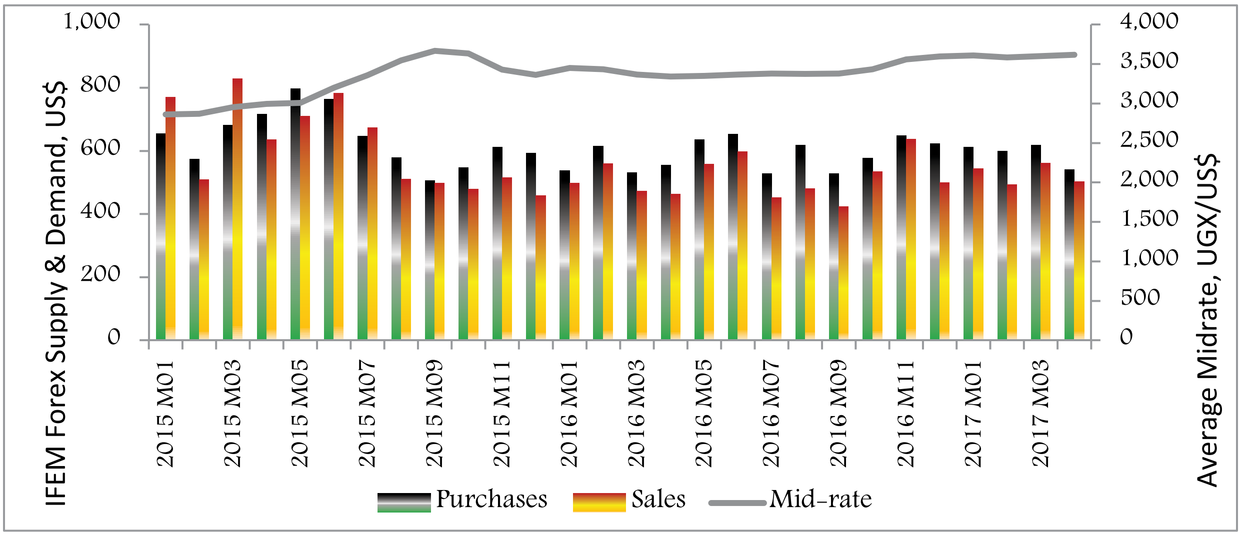
Source: Bank of Uganda

Exchange Rate Developments

The Uganda exchange rate is market determined and as such is susceptible to both external and domestic shocks. The Uganda Shilling weakened further against the US Dollar in FY 2016/17, depreciating by 7.4 per cent to Shs. 3,618.70 per US dollar in April 2017 from Shs. 3,367.99 per US Dollar in June 2016. The depreciation of the Shilling was generally attributed to strengthening of the US Dollar due to interest rates hikes in the USA and increased demand from Oil, manufacturing and telecom sectors.

In the first ten months of FY 2016/17, the Bank of Uganda purchased USD 728.25 million for reserve build-up. However, US$ 147.33 million was sold as targeted sales to particular companies and a further US$ 10.15 million in intervention sales to stem volatility in the market. Therefore, the total net BoU actions in the Interbank Foreign Exchange Market (IFEM) amounted to a US$ 583.47 million purchase. Over the medium term, the Shilling is expected to continue weakening on account of global financial conditions, weak current account position and increased Government foreign exchange requirements to finance infrastructure development.

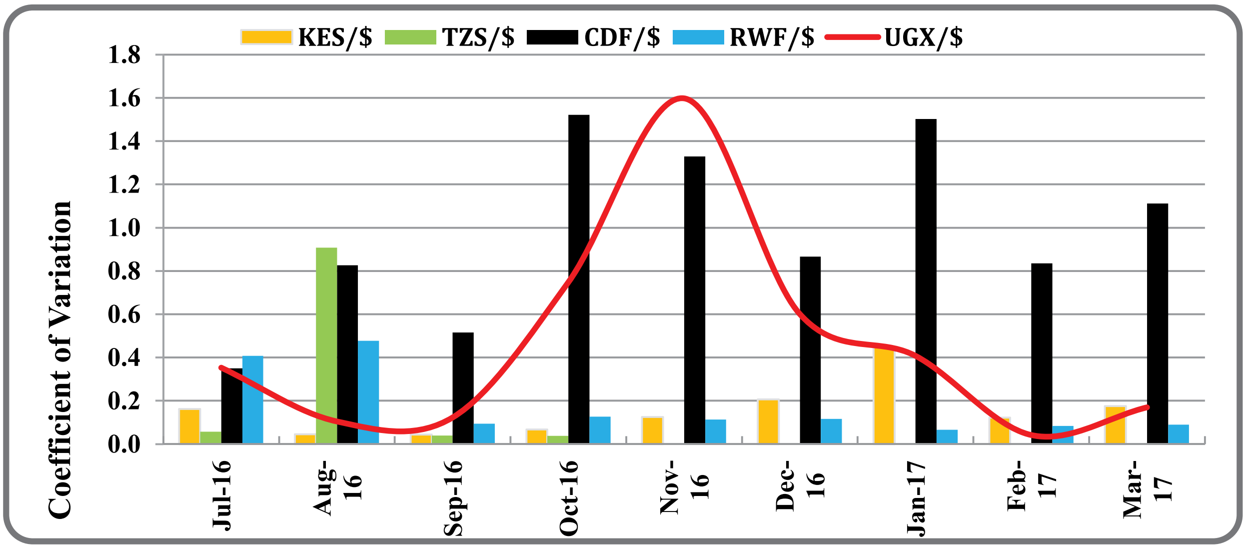
Figure 4.5: Supply & Demand Conditions in the IFEM versus Trend of the Exchange Rate, 2005/06 – 2016/17



Source: Bank of Uganda

In comparison to other countries in the region, the Ugandan Shilling experienced higher volatility relative to most regional currencies during FY 2016/17. 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 2016/17, as shown in Figure 4.6. 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. Notably, the volatility of the Uganda shilling that peaked in the second quarter of 2016/17 has gradually calmed down.

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 ward off elevated volatility pressures.

Private Sector Credit

During FY 2016/17, lending to the private sector was constrained despite the lower cost of credit. The annual Private Sector Credit (PSC) growth, net of valuation changes on account of exchange rate movements, declined to an average of 3.5 per cent for the period July 2016-to-March 2017 relative to 6.8 per cent for the previous period. Both credit demand and supply have been restrictive to private sector lending although the supply side seems to have a greater effect. While the number of loan approvals has not been much lower than the number of applications, the value of applications approved has been way below the value applied for. The supply side constraint was reflected by tightening of lending standards by banks as a result of increased risk aversion towards lending following a worsening of loan quality. Notably, a pickup in both the number and value of applications received and approved has been observed in February/March 2017, contrary to the decelerating trend since November 2016. The growth of PSC is likely to improve in the remaining months of FY 2016/17 as loan quality improves.

In FY 2016/17, 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 70 per cent of total credit in March 2017. Credit growth to these sectors slowed with the exception of the personal and household loans sector. Lending to the agriculture, manufacturing, trade and building & construction sectors grew lower on average by 9.7, *minus* 8.1, 0.8 and *minus*

0.5 per cent compared to growths of 16.5, 24.6, 11.9 and 17.1 per cent, respectively in the previous year. Lending to the personal and household loans sector grew at a higher rate of 14.8 in the year so far relative to 7.0 per cent in the previous year as shown in Table 4.3.

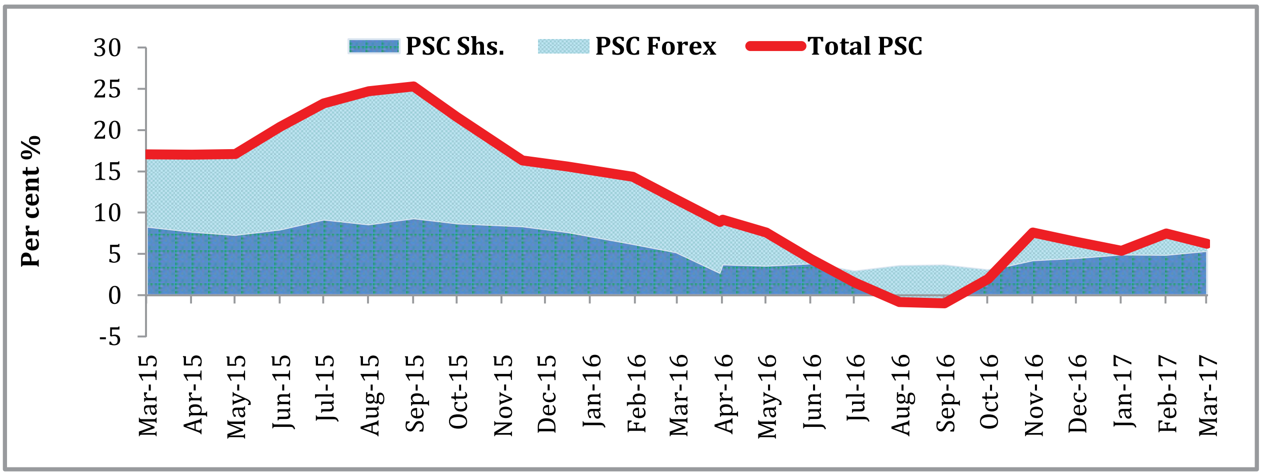
Table 4.3: Average Annual Private Sector Credit Growth

	FY 2015/16	FY 2016/17[1]
By Sector		
Agriculture	16.5	9.7
Manufacturing	24.6	-8.1
Trade	11.9	0.8
Transport and Communication	37.4	27.5
Building, Manufacturing, Construction and Real Estate	17.1	-0.5
Personal and Household Loans	7.0	14.8
Other Sectors[2]	10.1	2.3
By Currency		
Shilling lending	10.8	7.2
Foreign currency lending	21.2	-0.3
Total Credit to the Private Sector	15.2	3.9
Total Credit to the Private Sector[3]	5.9	3.5

Source: Bank of Uganda

In FY 2016/17, growth in Shilling denominated lending fell to an average of 7.2 per cent from 10.8 per cent in the previous year. Similarly, growth in the shilling value of foreign currency denominated loans fell to an average of *minus* 0.3 per cent from 21.2 per cent in FY 2015/16. Contrary to the previous year, growth in shilling denominated loans outstripped that of foreign currency denominated loans during the year as shown in Figure 4.7.

Figure 4. 7: Contributions to Annual Private Sector Credit Growth



Source: Bank of Uganda

4.2.2 Financial Sector Developments

Uganda's financial sector has remained buoyant and has registered steady growth over the medium term. In FY 2016/17, Government undertook several institutional and legislative reforms with a view to improving the financial sector landscape and related outcomes. The challenges facing the sector notwithstanding, Government in FY 2016/17 registered a number of achievements.

Commercial Banks

The banking sector remained stable and resilient in FY 2016/17. Generally, banks held adequate liquidity and capital buffers, as the ratio of liquid assets to total deposits increased from 43.4 per cent in June 2016 to 48.8 percent in March 2017. This was well above the regulatory minimum of 20 percent. The ratios of core capital and total capital to risk weighted assets stood at 20.4 per cent and 22.8 per cent respectively in March 2017, well above the respective minimum requirements of 8 per cent and 12 per cent. The total assets of commercial banks grew by 6.2 per cent between June 2016 and March 2017 mainly driven by an increase in net loans and advances as well as holdings of Government securities.

Nevertheless, the decline of loan quality where the Non-Performing Loans (NPLs) ratio rose to 10.5 per cent in December 2016 was a challenge. During the year, NPLs rose across all sectors and banks. This reflected the decline in economic growth and a rise in government arrears. The poor performance of Crane bank, which held half of the bad loans amounting to Sh.564 billion, was also a major cause of the rise in NPLs. In October 2016, BoU took over management of Crane Bank Uganda Limited (CBL). In January 2017, BoU formally exited the statutory management of CBL following a transfer of the liabilities formerly held by CBL to DFCU Bank Limited.

There were several regulatory reforms instituted in the FY 2016/17 with the view of improving the soundness of the financial system. The Insurance Act (2000) was amended to strengthen the legal and regulatory framework for the sector. The amendments covered compliance with Insurance Core Principles (ICPs) and FAFT. In addition, risk based supervision was introduced, improved harmonization with EAC requirements and the introduction of other international best practices were considered. These developments are expected to strengthen the stability of the financial sector going forward.

Credit Institutions

All Credit Institutions (CIs) remained well capitalized, liquid and financially sound during FY 2016/17. The total assets of CIs grew during the financial year by 6.1 per cent between June 2016 and March 2017 mainly on account of increased lending activity. Net loans and advances increased by 7.3 per cent from Shs.233.6 billion as at end June 2016 to Shs. 250.5 billion as at end March 2017. 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. 80.4 billion in June 2016 to Shs. 93.0 billion at the end of March 2017.

Microfinance Institutions

All Microfinance Deposit-Taking Institutions (MDIs) were financially sound during the financial year. The total assets of MDIs increased by 6.8 per cent from Shs. 442.0 billion in June 2016 to Shs. 472.2 billion in March 2017. The increase in assets was mainly driven by increased balances with other financial institutions in Uganda of Shs.39.6 billion. MDI's net loans within the same period fell by 3 per cent from Shs. 278.7 billion to Shs. 270.2 billion. This followed an increase in net loans to Shs.286.7 billion in December 2016. Similarly, customer deposits increased by 2.7 per cent from Shs. 198.8 billion in June 2016 to Shs. 208.0 billion in March 2017.

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. 39.1 billion in June 2016 to Shs. 41.9 billion at the end of March 2017. All MDIs complied with the statutory liquidity requirements during FY 2016/17.

With regard to the legal framework, following the passage of the Tier 4 Microfinance and Money Lenders Act, 2016 by Parliament, BoU embarked on sensitization of registered societies that Section 110 of the aforementioned Act may apply. Additionally, the bank is in the process of drafting regulations for the Tier 4 Institutions that would be regulated and supervised by BoU. In addition, the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development in collaboration with Bank of Uganda has embarked on the process of amending the Micro Finance Institutions Act (MDI Act), No.5 of 2003 with the aim of facilitating increased access to microfinance services countrywide; deepening financial inclusion; enhancing competitiveness and resilience of Microfinance Deposit-taking Institutions in Uganda.

Financial Inclusion

Financial Inclusion (FI), which refers to access and usage of appropriate financial services, continues to play an integral role in the realisation of inclusive and sustainable growth. It is therefore vital for both the economic and social development of a country. In 2015, the Minister of Finance, Planning and Economic Development established an Inter Institutional Committee on Financial Inclusion (IICFI) to develop and implement a National Financial Inclusion Strategy. The Committee is chaired by the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development, with Bank of Uganda as the Secretariat. The Committee will oversee the development and implementation of a National Strategy on Financial Inclusion (NFIS).

To this end, Bank of Uganda and Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (MoFED) in conjunction with various stakeholders have been actively involved in the process of developing a National Financial Inclusion Strategy (NFIS), with financial support from the Alliance for Financial Inclusion (AFI). The National Financial Inclusion Strategy 2017-2022 will focus on five key areas: reduce financial exclusion and access barriers to financial services; develop the credit infrastructure; build out the digital infrastructure for efficiency; deepen and broaden formal savings, investment and insurance usage; and empower and protect individuals with enhanced financial capability. The end goal of financial inclusion is not just having more people with accounts, who are making transfers and are getting loans, rather it is ultimately about reducing poverty and the economic security of families through usage of affordable financial services. This is an important reference point that is part of the vision and definition of financial inclusion in the NFIS.

Legal and Regulatory Issues

Following the passage of the Financial Institutions (Amendment) Act 2016, in the last half of 2015/2016, BoU has focused on formulating the various regulations to operationalize the Act in 2016/2017. Regulations regarding agent banking, Bancassurance and Islamic Banking have been worked on and forwarded to the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (MoFPED) for subsequent gazetting.

Parliament of Uganda passed the Tier 4 Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) and Money Lenders Bill, 2016 into law on 4th May 2016. The Act aims to promote savings and enhance consumer protection for all Ugandans and establishes the Uganda Microfinance Regulatory Authority (UMRA) which is responsible for the licensing/registration and regulation of all Microfinance Institutions that are not regulated under the Bank of Uganda Act, namely: Savings and Credit Cooperative Societies (SACCOs) and Money Lenders, The Act also provides forself-help groups and commodity microfinance. The commencement date for the Act has been designated as July 1, 2017. To this end, the Ministry aims to have all the requisite institutional and other arrangements, including the regulations for implementing the Act in place by that date.

Government will also continue to invest strongly in capacity building of Microfinance institutions, through the Project for Financial Inclusion in Rural Areas (PROFIRA) and extend credit through, among others, the Microfinance Support Centre. This will support and ensure sustainability of SACCOs, support Village Savings and Loan Association (VSLAs) and Uganda cooperative Savings and Credit Union (UCUSCU) as well as other apex bodies which will foster increase in access to financial services in rural areas in Uganda.

In 2016, Government also amended the 2004 Financial Institutions Act with the aim of enhancing market discipline. The amended Act is expected to:

a) Enhance information symmetry by fostering wider access to credit referencing by other credit and service providers. It is expected to minimize information asymmetry through facilitating timely and adequate information flow to creditors, borrowers and investors;
b) Provide an enabling legal framework for Bancassurance and agent banking business. The resulting partnerships between banks and insurance companies, through Bancassurance will result in greater financial deepening and integration. Agent banking on the other hand is expected to lower overhead costs for financial institutions resulting in lower cost of credit. In addition, it is expected to deepen financial inclusion by extending access to banking and other service infrastructure to a substantial segment of the unbanked population, particularly in the rural areas of the country; and
c) Enable financial institutions to engage in Islamic banking. It is anticipated that this will engender greater inclusion through greater access to bank credit by borrowers to finance investment.

In FY 2017/18, Government will finalize the regulations for Agency Banking and Islamic Banking to operationalize the Financial Institutions (Amendment) Act 2016. Also, the Bancassurance regulations that are in the final stages of gazetting will be finalized.

In FY 2016/17, Government through Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development, constituted the Uganda Anti-money Laundering Committee and Task Force to fast track implementation of legal and institutional reforms necessary for ensuring that Uganda's Anti-Money Laundering and Combating of Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT) regime complies with international best practices, particularly with respect to the recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force. In that regard, Parliament of Uganda passed the Anti-Money Laundering (Amendment) Bill 2016; the Anti-terrorism (Amendment) Bill 2016; and the Insurance Amendment Bill, and the Acts have been gazzeted.

In addition, the Financial Intelligence Authority (FIA), in collaboration with relevant MDAs and Development Partners, conducted a National Risk Assessment (NRA) which has identified and assessed money laundering and terrorist financing risks and threats to Uganda. It is expected that at the next meeting of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), slated for June 2017, Uganda will be cleared to exit the FATF/ICRG Review process and thus avoid being blacklisted.

In FY 2017/18, The MFPED will finalise and submit the National Risk Assessment (NRA) Report to Cabinet for consideration. Government will also empower locally licensed insurance companies to issue all policies relating to domestic marine cargo insurance. The Insurance Regulatory Authority will effective 1st July 2017, administratively enforce and implement provisions in the Insurance Act under Section (3)(2), that strictly mandates that only insurance companies licensed under the Act can issue insurance policies on: ships, aircraft or other vehicles registered in Uganda; and on goods imported from other countries, except personal effects and donations. Effective FY 2017/18, Motor Third Party Insurance will be part of the mandatory requirements checked by vehicle inspection firm SGS in its quality assurance inspection of motor vehicles.

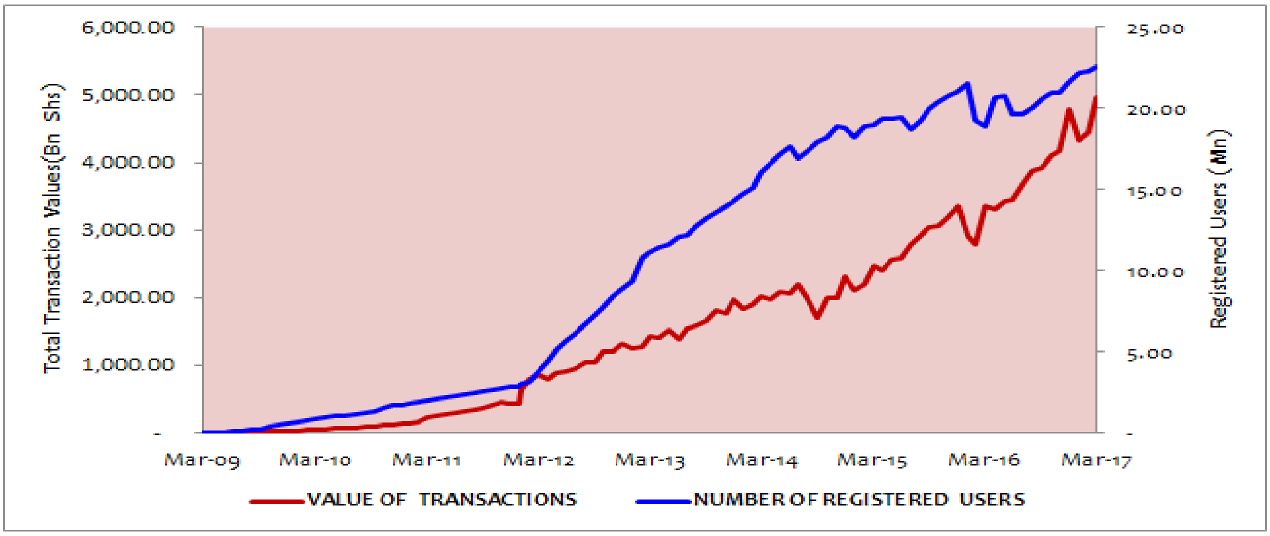
In FY 2016/17, Government undertook consultations with key stakeholders in regard to the ongoing efforts to reform the retirement benefits sector, including the Bill that is currently before Parliament. Government is committed to ensuring that the reforms take into account the views and aspirations of all stakeholders. It is expected that Parliament will be able to pass the relevant Bill once the consultations are completed.

In FY 2017/18, Government will develop the Uganda Retirement Benefits Law that will establish one National Scheme and other mandatory Schemes with percentage shares of the Mandatory contributions. The new law shall also provide for social security for the informal sector in Uganda.
In order to support efficient and timely payments and settlements, the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development in collaboration with Bank of Uganda have considered formulation of a National policy framework that will guide regulations and development of digital payment platforms. The overarching policy goal for the National Payment System Policy Framework is to provide safe and efficient payment systems to the Ugandan population to foster economic growth and financial stability. Government will also, in FY2017/18, develop the National Payments and Settlement Policy framework that will provide a basis for enactment of the payment systems Act.

Mobile Money

The use of mobile money remains a viable and popular option to access and transfer funds, with various developments observed during the year. Mobile money has been in existence over the last eight years and has had tremendous impact on access to the delivery of financial services to the populace. Starting at transaction values of shs 490 million and offerings by one player in March 2009, the service had by March 2017 grown to register transaction values of Shs. 4,969.2 billion across 7 players. By March 2017, annual growth rates in transaction volumes and registered users stood at 47.82 per cent and 18.97 per cent, respectively, compared to 35.51 percent and -0.29 percent over the same period in the previous year. Figure 4.8 below shows the trend of mobile money transactions and usage since 2009.

Figure 4.8: Mobile Money Users & Transaction Volumes March 2009 – March 2017



Source: Bank of Uganda

Government has noted the recent proliferation of payments systems, particularly those associated with digital and mobile-telephone platforms and is keen to address the legislative and regulatory gaps. In that regard, MFPED in conjunction with BoU drafted a National Payment Policy Framework. This Policy Framework clarifies on the roles of regulators and market participants and its principle aim is to strengthen the safety and efficiency of payment and settlement systems.

In FY 2017/18, MFPED will finalise and submit to Cabinet for consideration, the framework, which will be a precursor to the formulation and enactment of a comprehensive national payment systems law that aims to achieve the long term objective of creating a best practice framework for the regulation of payment services in the country. Enhanced safety and efficiency will result in greater public confidence and transacting through payment infrastructure resulting into greater financial inclusion, while creating an enabling environment for the development and deployment of more sophisticated and integrated payment infrastructure to support financial deepening and innovation.

Capital Markets

Government through the Capital Markets Authority and MFPED has drafted the Capital Markets Master Plan which will be launched within FY 2016/17. The Plan is an industry blueprint that will provide direction to the development of the Uganda capital markets and the East African Community security exchange. It identifies gaps and challenges within financial markets, and makes recommendations for the success of capital markets and the Uganda Securities exchange in provision of long term capital for Ugandans. Government will roll-out the Capital Markets Master Plan in FY 2017/18.

Agriculture Insurance

In FY 2016/17, Government operationalized the Uganda Agriculture Insurance Scheme. The scheme has raised significant interest by farmers and financial institutions, particularly those offering agriculture loans to farmers. To that end, a number of farmers have benefited and received insurance cover for both crops and animals, and these include; farmers under Nucafe, Centenary Bank, Cairo Banks, Advance Microfinance, Community Funds, Ifish fish farm, dejolisa farm, Biyinzika Farm Ltd, Sr Afro Cheeks, Eclof, Muiis Project, Kaweri, solace farm, Feed the Future and FIT Uganda, Individual farmers, among others. The subsidy utilization projections, for the current season, are as per table 4.4 below.

Table 4.4: Subsidy Utilization Projections (January to April 2017)

No.	Month	Monthly Subsidy Utilisation	Cumulative Subsidy Utilisation Projection
1	January	92,800,000	92,800,000
2	February	150,000,000	242,800,000
3	March	560,000,000	802,800,000
4	April	1,250,000,000	2,052,800,000

Source: Uganda Insurers Association

In FY 2017/18, Government will continue to implement the Uganda Agriculture Insurance Scheme as a pilot, to further subsidize agriculture insurance premiums for both small and large scale farmers so as to guarantee the returns expected from crop and livestock farming. The scheme will cover all regions of the country focusing on strategic crops and animals. The prospects and businesses to be underwritten in the next 6 months are estimated at Ushs 8,249,000,000 in total premiums before applying the Government subsidy (Uganda Insurers Association).

Government will also continue with the process of formulating an Agriculture Financing Policy for Uganda. The policy formulation is being undertaken through the inter-institutional Agriculture Finance Technical Working Committee which is chaired by The National Planning Authority.
The Policy will streamline financing of agriculture in Uganda and increase access to agriculture finance by farmers through practical models.

Future Prospects

The Inter Institutional Committee on Financial Inclusion (IICFI) composed of Insurance Regulatory Authority of Uganda (IRAU), Ministry of Trade, Industries and Cooperatives (MTIC), Uganda Communications Commission (UCC), Uganda Microfinance Regulatory Authority (UMRA), financial sector associations, development partners, and civil society representatives completed the drafting of the National Financial Inclusion Strategy (NFIS) 2017-2022. In collaboration with the secretariat (Bank of Uganda), the IICFI will seek to operationalize the NFIS 2017-2022 to further the objectives set out at the inauguration of the financial inclusion programme in 2011.

4.3 Fiscal Sector Developments;

4.3.1 Government's Fiscal Objectives for FY 2016/17

Government's Fiscal Objectives for FY 2016/17 were in line with the Charter for Fiscal Responsibility which emphasizes sufficiency in revenue mobilization, sustainable levels of fiscal balance and public debt over the medium term, management of revenues from natural resources, management of fiscal risks in a prudent manner and consistency of the Medium Term Expenditure Framework with the National Development Plan.

As such, Government continued to pursue the infrastructure investment agenda to achieve the FY 2016/17 theme of "enhanced productivity for inclusive growth" while mindful of a sustainable level of public debt over the medium term. Government is therefore projected to invest over 5.3 trillion in the non-financial assets, both domestic and external, in FY2016/17 compared to 3.5 trillion in the previous financial year.

4.3.2 Revenue Performance for FY 2016/17

Over the last decade, the revenue to GDP ratio has averaged at 13 percent with an average growth of 0.2 percentage points per annum. This growth is relatively lower than the expected increase of 0.5 percentage points, which is required to achieve the National Development Plan II (NDPII) target of 16 percent. In FY2015/16, the tax revenue to GDP ratio was 13.4 percent, the projected outturn for FY2016/17 is equivalent to a tax revenue to GDP ratio of 13.9 percent, which is an increase of 0.5 percentage points of GDP. Despite this significant increase, the tax to GDP ratio remains below the Sub Saharan average. Government will therefore continue to support URA's efforts to improve compliance and enforcement by providing additional resources so that the Authority can meet its capacity gaps in terms of human capital development, systems infrastructure and required facilities to mitigate revenue leakage and increase the revenue effort over and above the policy target of 0.5 percentage points of GDP every financial year.

Total revenue (target) excluding refunds for FY 2016/17 is estimated at Shs 13,259.29bn, of which Shs 12,929.28 bn is tax revenue, Shs 330bn is non-tax revenue (NTR) and Shs 177.52bn is fees and licenses. This does not include Appropriation in Aid (AIA) which is estimated to be Shs 671.98bn. However, the net revenue collections for the 10 months (up to April 2017) amounted to Shs10, 263.16 billion against the target of Shs10, 619.18 billion, registering a shortfall of Shs356.02 billion. Of this;

a). Tax revenue collected by URA for the period amounted to Shs9,987.84 billion against the target of Shs10,342.53 billion giving a shortfall of Shs354.69 billion; and b). Non Tax Revenue (NTR) for the period July 2016 to April2017 amounted to Shs275.31 billion against the target of Shs276.65 billion, giving a shortfall of Shs1.34 billion.

Based on the performance for the ten months, the projected overall net revenue outturn for FY 2016/17 is Shs12,882.27 billion of which Shs12,552.2 billion is tax revenue and Shs 330.1 billion is Non Tax Revenue. This reflects a shortfall of Shs 377.02 billion. However, the performance above shows a revenue growth of 13.6 percent in revenue collections compared to the same period last Financial Year. This growth is lower than the 18 percent average year on year growth rate for the last five fiscal years. The lower than anticipated growth in revenue is largely attributable to the slowdown in the level of economic activity, and depreciation of the shilling whose gains from valuation of imports are being offset by the decline in dutiable import volumes. Dutiable volumes were expected to grow by 15 percent nonetheless, a growth of 8 percent has so far been registered. Generally, all imports have registered a sluggish growth of 0.79 percent which is significantly lower that the projected 9.1 percent growth for the year, which further points to lower levels of economic activity.

Direct Domestic Taxes

Direct domestic taxes include taxes on business income, employment income, withholding taxes and property income. The bases for such taxes are business profits, wages and salaries and wages, dividend distributed, management fees, royalty, interest paid and rental income respectively. The performance of these bases broadly depends on the level of economic activity in any given year of income and URA's effort to unearth inflated expenses, undeclared income and enforcement activities that deter tax evasion and avoidance. In the aftermath of dampened level of economic activity, the performances of these taxes is largely affected and may necessitate policy interventions that provide a boost to the overall level of economic activity for better returns in subsequent periods.

Direct domestic taxes for the period July 2016 to April 2017 amounted to Shs3,189.69 billion against the target of Shs3,285.73 billion giving a shortfall of Shs96.04 billion and growth of 13.24% compared to the same period last Financial Year. Pay As You Earn (PAYE), Casino Tax, Tax on Bank Interest and Rental Income Tax performed above their respective targets while Corporation tax, Withholding taxes and Presumptive taxes posted shortfalls over the period.

This under performance is mainly on account of corporation tax which registered a shortfall of Shs 121.52 billion due to decline in profitability of corporations as a result of slowdown in economic growth. At the start of the FY 2017/18, GDP was projected to grow at 5.5 percent. However, the numbers were revised to 3.5 percent during the financial year on account of contractions of 0.1 percent in Quarter one and a slight growth of 0.8 percent in Quarter two. The minimal increases in the level of economic activity affect profitability of the companies hence lower than anticipated growth in revenue. In addition, Private Sector Credit has been slowing down since October 2015 yet most of the wholesale traders depend on it for conducting business, which points to the high cost credit and its impact on corporation tax. It should be noted that interest payable on these loans is tax deductible; hence higher interest rates imply higher deductions and lower chargeable income.

Notably, PAYE collected on employment income for the period July 2016 to April 2017 amounted to Ushs. 1,682.95 billion, against the target of Ushs.1, 562.41 billion, hence a surplus of Ushs. 120.54 billion and a year on year growth of 18.91 percent compared to the same period in FY 2015/16. PAYE performance was boosted by payment of bonuses and terminal benefits for some companies in the banking sector, soft drink producers, beer producers and telecommunication sectors during the first half of FY 2016/17. In addition, enhanced enforcement by URA Public Sector Office (PSO) resulted into remittance of PAYE arrears by Local Governments and Municipalities, hence bolstering the performance of PAYE. However, there are risks to the performance of PAYE going forward due to the laying off of employees by some companies and these include MTN Uganda and CNOOC.

Indirect Domestic Taxes

Indirect domestic taxes are taxes levied on consumption of goods and services. These are Value Added Tax and Excise Duty. Collections from indirect domestic taxes for the period July 2016 to April 2017 amounted to Shs 2,368.46 billion against the target of Shs 2,335.89 billion giving a surplus of Shs32.57 billion and growth in revenue of 17.13 percent compared to the same period last Financial Year. This performance indicates that there is demand in the economy.

VAT registered surplus of Shs65.22 billion against the target of Shs 1,618.82 billion, while excise duty which is levied on goods of a luxury nature as well as goods whose consumption/production is associated with negative externalities that culminate into market failures, registered a shortfall of Shs 32.65 billion against the target of Shs717.04billion. The under performance in excise duty is mainly on account of international calls levy and phone talk time that registered shortfalls of Shs 20.73 billion and Shs 16.64 billion respectively.

The under performance of international calls levy is attributed to tax evasion associated with lack of a monitoring system that is capable of verifying the source of international calls. In addition, sim boxes are also being used to reroute international calls destined to terminate in Uganda to appear as if they are originating from one of the countries from the one network area where duty is not applicable. The expected revenue loss will be at least Shs 40 billion by end June 2017.

International Trade Taxes

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

For the period July 2016 to April 2017, collections amounted to Shs4,405.46 billion against the target of Shs 4,733.07 billion giving a shortfall of Shs327.60 billion and growth of 8.04 percent compared to the same period last Financial Year. This underperformance is mainly attributed to lower than projected growth in import volumes of 0.71 percent as compared to the projected 9.1 percent. For tax purposes, the dutiable volumes were expected to grow by 15 percent nonetheless, a growth of 8 percent has so far been registered, which undermines revenue performance.

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

Fees and Licenses

Collections for the period July 2016 to April 2017 amounted to Shs 168.80 billion against the target of Shs 143.34 billion giving a surplus of Shs 25.46 billion. This performance posted growth of 42.02 percent compared to the same period last Financial Year.

Non Tax Revenue

Non Tax Revenue is payment for a service provided by Government; such payments include passport fees, license fees, driving permit fees, mining and royalty fees, migration fees and company registration fees among others. Majority of the fees are collected by Uganda Revenue Authority on behalf of Government Departments and Agencies (MDAs) while others are still being collected by the MDAs themselves. For transparency and ease of monitoring, all such fees should be collected by the Uganda Revenue Authority. Collections for the period July 2016 to April 2017 amounted to Shs 275.31 billion against the target of Shs 276.65 billion giving a slight shortfall of Shs1.33 billion. This performance was boosted by a remittance of Shs26.16 billion from Uganda Communications Commission during the month of April 2017.

Projected Revenue Outturn for FY 2016/17

Based on the above performance, revised GDP growth at 3.9 percent, policy measures and improvements in tax administration, the projected revenue outturn for FY 2016/2017 is Shs 12,882.27 billion of which Shs 12,552.19 billion and Shs 330.40 billion is tax and NTR respectively. Therefore, revenue is projected to underperform by Shs 377.02 billion during FY 2016/2017 as indicated in Table 4.5 below.

Table 4.5: Projected Revenue Performance FY2016/17

Projetected revenue performance compared to the URA			
	July 2016-June 2017		
Categories	URA Target	Projected otturn	Var
Overall Net Revenue (+NTR)	**13,259.29**	**12,882.27**	**- 377.02**
Net URA tax Revenue (less refunds & NTR)	**12,929.28**	**12,552.19**	**- 377.08**
Gross Revenues (Includes all NTR)	13,446.79	13,047.98	- 398.80
Direct Domestic Taxes	4,328.02	4,233.25	- 94.78
Indirect Domestic Taxes	2,819.28	2,902.33	83.05
Taxes on International Trade	5,791.96	5,378.61	- 413.34
Fees and Licenses	177.52	219.59	42.07
Non Tax Revenue (NTR)	330.01	330.40	0.39

Source: MFPED

Revenue Outlook for FY 2017/18

The overall net revenue target for FY 2017/18 is Shs 15,062.4 billion of which Shs 14,682.2 billion is tax and Shs 380.3 billion is non-tax revenue. Government will continue to invest in tax administration in order to improve URA's capacity to implement the current tax laws so as to enforce taxpayer compliance, improve taxpayer education and continuous collaboration between different government entities for purposes of improving revenue collection and easing compliance.

Government is further committed to increasing efforts in Domestic Revenue Mobilization focusing on identifying gaps in the existing structure and developing a strategy to improve efficiency of the various tax heads and overall efficiency in tax administration. This will consequently broaden the tax base such that all productive sources of growth are brought into the tax net. The strategy will provide for avenues to raise additional revenue and make technical amendments in the tax laws to simplify compliance, harmonize procedures, limit tax avoidance and ease the cost of doing business.

In view of the next financial year and the medium term, studies to estimate Uganda's tax potential will be undertaken in collaboration with Development Partners to inform the development of the Domestic Revenue Mobilization strategy. The studies will focus on how changes over the past two decades could have created a misalignment between the tax structure and the economic structure, an in-depth analysis of elasticities and tax gaps; and how the current structure of taxation could be adjusted to maximize revenue mobilization effort.

In a broader sense, firms in the telecom sector tend to externalize their expenses by purchasing highly priced software/systems from related parties with no comparable arms-length price which to a greater extent erodes the tax base in Uganda. Such practices demand strengthening the capacity of Uganda Revenue Authority in transfer pricing and international tax audit of multi-national corporations. The Government will together with Development Partners work towards enhancing the capacity of Uganda Revenue Authority in this area in the next financial year and the medium term.

To improve the performance of excise duty revenues, specific excise duty regime is being incorporated in the excise duty law which will minimize undervaluation by firms in the manufacturing sector. In collaboration with Development Partners, a study of the entire excise duty regime is underway and will focus on:

a) Undertaking a diagnostic study of the existing excise duty regime and its administration to determine its efficiency and effectiveness;
b) Undertaking a comparative analysis of Uganda's excise duty regime against regional and international best practices;
c) Identification of gaps in the existing excise duty regime and its administration; and
d) Formulation of strategies to improve the excise regime. The findings from these studies will form a critical input to the development of the long-term revenue mobilization strategy.

To improve the performance of all NTR in the next financial year and the medium term, all fees will be collected by Uganda Revenue Authority on behalf of the respective MDAs.

Measures and Strategies to Raise Revenue Effort in FY 2017/18

Government has put in place policy and administrative measures which are estimated to generate Shs. 184.37billion and Shs. 268.46 billion respectively. These measures include;

Policy measures

a) Reinstate VAT on wheat grain so as to minimize revenue leakages arising from the exemption and promote wheat growing in Uganda,
b) With effect from FY 2017/18, the Minister of Finance, Planning and Economic Development shall issue a Statutory Instrument to prescribe estimates of minimum rent chargeable for rental income tax purposes,
c) Impose 15 percent withholding tax on winnings from gambling to widen the tax base and increase compliance in the gambling sector,
d) Change the excise duty regime for beer, and soda from advalorem to specific to ease compliance and minimize under valuation,
e) Increase excise duty on cigarettes to enhance tax revenue,
f) Reinstate the 10 percent import duty on Crude Palm Oil to stimulate growing and use of local oil seed,
g) Remove cement clinkers from Uganda's list of raw materials, and
h) Expand the scope of the infrastructure levy.

Tax administrative measures to enforce compliance

a) Build a stronger compliance culture across all segments of the taxpayer population, through a more developed approach to risk management, as well as a judicious balance of audit, compliance and taxpayer service initiatives,

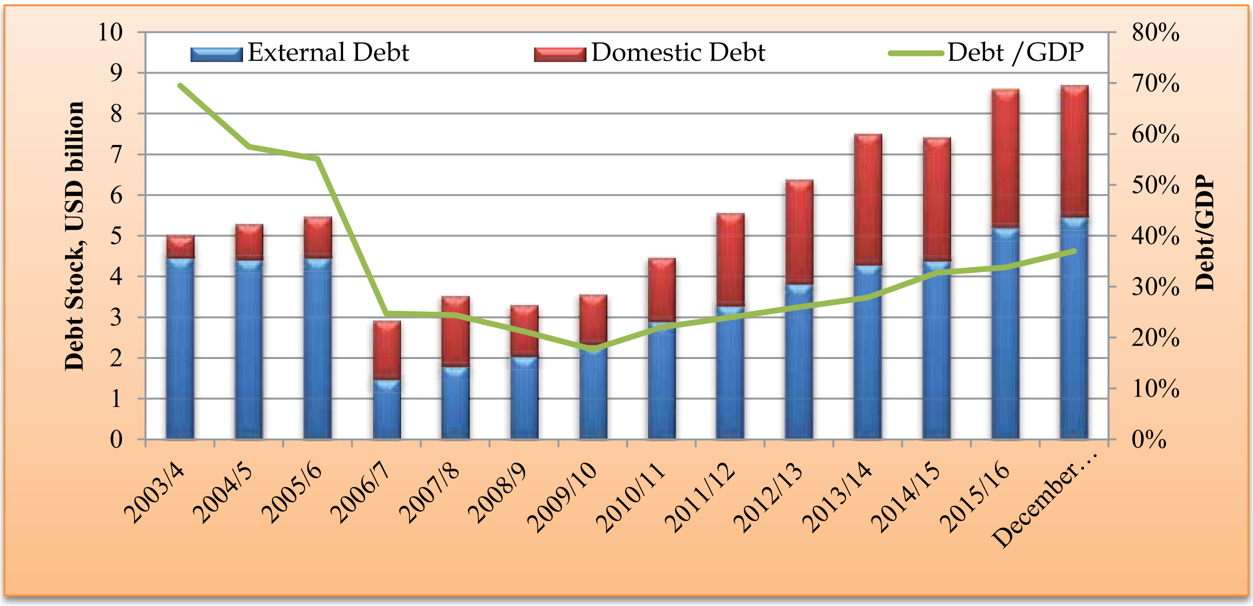
b) Implement a comprehensive joint risk compliance strategy to improve risk management,
c) Provide good taxpayer services and taxpayer education,
d) Strengthen the effectiveness of international taxation,
e) Review the existing risk identification, mitigation and prioritization mechanism and implement a more robust mechanism,
f) Invest in third party information matching and minimize revenue leakages,
g) Ensure timely submission of returns and develop a validation mechanism that will ensure accuracy of the submitted information,
h) Review the existing e-platforms to accommodate all the amendments over the past years and monitor closely to ensure full compliance,
i) Strengthen compliance management through enhanced use of information and data analysis,
j) Strengthen debt recovery and arrears management, and
k) Improve rental income tax collections by empowering the Minister to determine rental income tax in specific geographical areas and also put in place other rental income tax management strategies.

4.3.3 External Resource Mobilisation

Public Debt Stock

As at end December 2016, Uganda's total Public debt stock (domestic and external) amounted to USD 8.7 billion, out of which external debt disbursed and outstanding (DOD) accounted for 62.7 percent (USD 5.5 billion) while domestic debt contributed 37.3 percent (US$ 3.2 billion). Over the last ten years, the stock of public debt has grown steadily from USD 2.9 billion in FY 2006/7 (when the country benefited from the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative) to USD 8.7 billion as at December 31st 2016.

Figure 4. 9: Public Debt Trends 2003/4 to December 2016



Source: MFPED

Uganda's external public and publicly guaranteed debt remains sustainable and at low risk of debt distress. However, Government remains cognizant of the recent increase in public debt, and shall continue to prioritize concessional financing as the preferred means of meeting financing. Non-concessional debt will only be contracted for projects that are economically and financially viable.

External Debt Sector Performance

A major challenge for externally financed projects is low absorption. Compared to the projections from the FY2016/17 Budget, only 24.5% of external project assistance has been disbursed as of December 2016. The poor performance is attributed to a number of implementation challenges that are discussed in detail in Chapter 5.

Table 4.6: Summary of Sector disbursement as at 31st December 2016 in USD Millions

Sector	Approved Budget	Actual Disbursements FY 16/17	Performance (%)
Accountability	27.52	22.28	81.0%
Agriculture	54.72	18.42	33.7%
Budget Support	200.00	74.60	37.3%
Education	200.00	74.60	30.0%
Energy and Mineral Development	492.30	87.49	17.8%
Health	247.05	39.69	16.1%
Information and Communication	5.99	1.43	23.9%
Lands, Housing &Urban Devt	53.41	29.38	55.0%
Public Sector Management	147.77	17.11	11.6%
Security	85.00	58.42	68.7%
Tourism, Trade and Industry	-	-	0.0%
Water and Environment	76.72	59.67	77.8%
Works and Transport	367.40	15.62	4.3%
TOTAL	**1,860.36**	**455.88**	**24.5%**
o/w Project Support	**1,660.36**	**381.28**	**23.0%**

Source: MFPED,

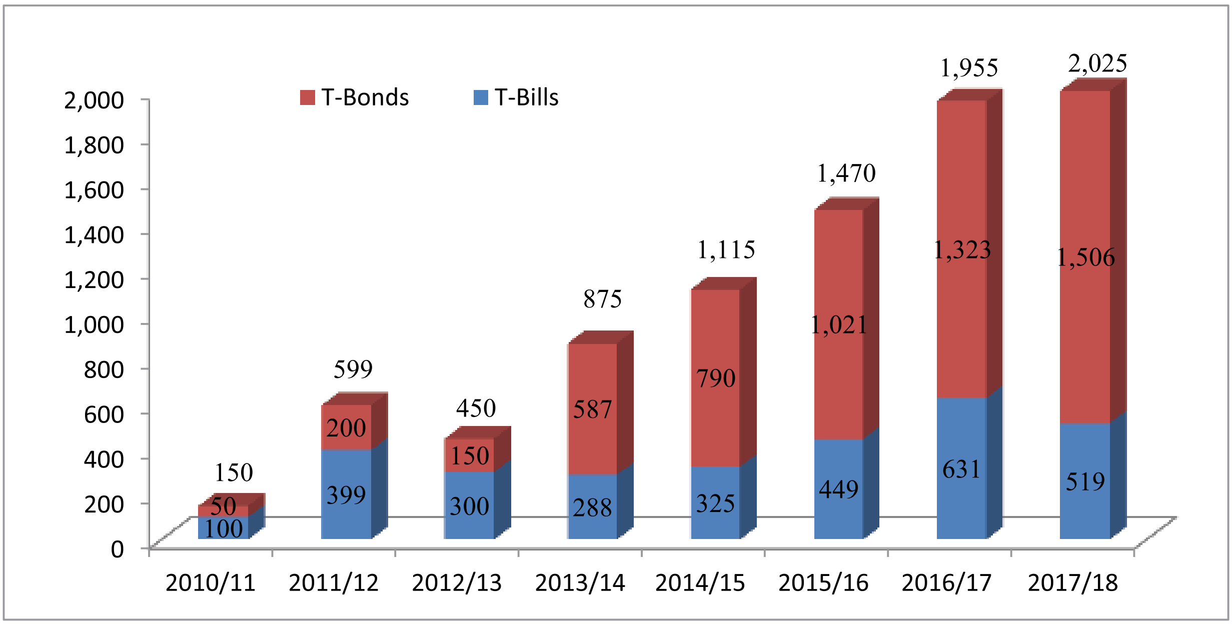
Domestic Debt

The appropriated budget for FY2017/18 envisions Ushs 954bn to be issued in government securities for net domestic financing, compared to the Ushs 612bn budgeted for in FY2016/17. In addition, Ushs 4,999bn is to be issued for domestic debt redemptions, bringing total issuance to UGX 5,953bn in FY 2017/18. In FY 2017/18, Government will reduce its borrowing from the domestic market in a bid to reduce interest costs to the budget and to enhance private sector credit.

Domestic Debt Interest Payments

The biggest challenge for domestic debt has been interest payments which have been rising sharply over recent years and are expected to continue to rise due to the rising stock of domestic government debt. The approved budget for domestic interest payments in FY 2017/18 is Ushs 2,025 billion, up from Ushs 1,955bn in FY 2016/17 and Ushs 1,470bn in FY 2015/16.

Figure 4.10: Domestic Interest Payments, UGX Billion



Source: MFPED

4.3.4 Overall Fiscal Performance in FY 2016/17

In order to support the scaling-up of public infrastructure investment, Government pursued an expansionary fiscal policy stance with the budget deficit projected to be 3.6 percent of GDP in the Financial Year 2016/17. This is, however less than the planned fiscal deficit of 6.6 percent at the start of the Financial Year. Expenditure and net lending is therefore projected to amount to 19 percent of GDP at the end of the financial year compared to 22.4 percent of GDP at the start of the financial year. This performance is largely attributed to the under performance of the externally financed development budget. Table 4.7 shows selected fiscal operations indicators for the current financial year compared to previous years.

Table 4.7: Selected indicators of Central Government Operations (FY2013/14-2016/17)

Description	Outturn 2013/14	Outturn 2014/15	Outturn 2015/16	Budget 2016/17	Proj Outturn 2016/17
Revenue & Grants / GDP	12.8%	14.4%	15.2%	15.8%	15.5%
Domestic Revenue incl Oil / GDP	11.7%	13.2%	13.8%	13.9%	14.4%
Domestic Revenue / GDP	11.7%	13.0%	13.7%	13.8%	14.2%
Tax revenue incl Oil / GDP	11.5%	12.7%	13.3%	13.4%	13.9%
Tax revenue / GDP	11.5%	12.6%	13.2%	13.3%	13.7%
Total Expenditure (excl domestic arrears repayments) / GDP	16.8%	18.4%	20.0%	22.0%	18.8%
Total Expenditure (incl domestic arrears repayments) / GDP	16.8%	18.7%	20.1%	22.4%	19.0%
Gross Operating Balance / GDP	0.4%	1.8%	1.3%	3.6%	3.0%
Domestic Balance / GDP	-2.2%	-2.9%	-3.2%	-2.6%	-1.7%
Primary Balance / GDP	-2.6%	-2.8%	-2.9%	-4.4%	-0.9%
Budget Deficit (excl Grants) / GDP	-5.1%	-5.5%	-6.3%	-8.5%	-4.6%
Budget Deficit (incl Grants) / GDP	-4.0%	-4.3%	-4.9%	-6.6%	-3.5%
Domestic Financing (net) / GDP (-borrowing/+ saving)	-2.4%	-3.2%	-2.3%	-0.6%	-0.9%
o/w Bank Financing (-borrowing/+ saving)	-0.9%	-1.7%	-1.1%	-0.3%	-0.5%
o/w Non-Bank Financing (-borrowing/+ saving)	-1.4%	-1.6%	-1.2%	-0.3%	-0.5%
Foreign Disbursements (grants and loans) / Total Budget (incl domestic arrears	15.7%	14.7%	23.6%	36.9%	21.6%
Foreign Disbursements (grants and loans) / GDP	2.6%	2.7%	4.8%	8.3%	4.1%
External Borrowing (net) (disbursements less armotization) / GDP	-1.3%	-1.2%	-3.0%	-5.9%	-2.6%
External Borrowing Disbursements / GDP	-1.6%	-1.5%	-3.4%	-6.4%	-3.0%
Ratio of external borrowing disbursements to budget deficit (incl grants and Oi	40.1%	35.3%	68.6%	96.6%	84.9%
Ratio of external borrowing disbursements to budget deficit (excl grants and Oi	32.1%	27.6%	53.6%	75.0%	64.1%
Total public debt / GDP	27.7%	31.8%	34.5%	32.2%	33.2%
o/w Domestic debt / GDP	12.0%	13.0%	13.1%	13.0%	13.5%
o/w External debt / GDP	15.7%	18.8%	21.4%	19.2%	19.7%
Memorandum Items					
GDP at Current Market Prices (Ush.s Billion)	69,544.1	76,883.0	83,120.4	92,878.0	90,513.9

Source: MFPED

Overall, expenditures excluding interest payments and externally financed development activities is projected to increase by 8 percent from Shs. 11,150.95 billion in FY2015/16. This is due to the increase in wages and domestic development, which offset a projected decline in other recurrent expenditures. The scale-up in infrastructure investments in recent years has required increased allocations to the development budget. Domestic interest payments are projected to amount to Shs. 1,954.5 billion during FY2016/17 as compared to Shs 1,592 billion the year last year. External interest payments are projected at Shs.401 billion in the FY2016/17 as compared to Shs.212 billion the previous year. The increase is largely on account of increased servicing obligations on external loans.

External loan disbursements are projected to amount to Shs. 2,692 billion as compared to Shs. 5,907 billion at the start of the financial year. This performance is attributed to two main factors; first, the cancellation of a World Bank budget support loan equivalent to Shs.274 billion, on account of social safety issues related to World Bank projects; and secondly, there were lower than projected disbursements of project loans. Project loan disbursements are tied to progress in execution of projects. Therefore, the slow progress in execution of a number projects affected disbursement. However, the shortfall was partially offset by a loan disbursement from the PTA Bank, which was not planned for at the start of the year.

In line with the provisions of the Charter for fiscal responsibility and the PFMA (2015), the oil revenues equivalent to Shs 133 billion was received in the third quarter of FY 2016/17 and deposited in the Petroleum Fund at the central bank.

Table 4.8 shows Central Government Fiscal operations using the format in which the budget is presented to parliament (the 1986 GFS format) and table 4.9 gives the classification of Central Government operations based on the 2001 GFS format which helps to clearly show the economic classifications for which Government expenditure was utilized.

Table 4.8: Central Government Fiscal Operations for the Fiscal Years FY2014/15 to 2016/17 in the Budgetary Framework (Billion Shillings unless otherwise stated)

Description	Outturn 2014/15	Outturn 2015/16	Budget 2016/17	Proj Outturn 2016/17
Revenues and Grants	**11,044.8**	**12,645.1**	**14,680.0**	**14,039.7**
Revenues	**10,114.0**	**11,498.7**	**12,914.0**	**13,011.9**
URA	9,772.9	11,059.1	12,480.0	12,552.0
Non-URA	221.5	318.1	302.0	330.1
Oil Revenues	119.6	121.4	132.0	129.8
Grants	**930.8**	**1,146.4**	**1,766.0**	**1,027.8**
Budget Support	258.2	339.6	276.0	274.4
Project Support	672.7	806.8	1,490.0	753.4
Expenditure and net Lending	**14,378.7**	**16,748.2**	**20,793.5**	**17,210.6**
Current Expenditures	**7,689.3**	**9,190.9**	**9,600.6**	**9,936.5**
Wages and Salaries	2,759.5	3,074.6	3,359.0	3,437.3
Interest Payments	1,213.0	1,681.7	2,023.0	2,355.7
Domestic	1,076.8	1,469.7	1,592.0	1,954.5
External	136.1	212.0	431.0	401.2
Other Recurr. Expenditures/1	3,716.8	4,434.6	4,218.6	4,143.5
Development Expenditures	**5,229.5**	**5,905.8**	**9,225.9**	**6,491.3**
Domestic Development/2	3,296.5	3,522.8	4,189.9	4,249.5
External Development	1,933.0	2,383.0	5,036.0	2,241.9
Net Lending/Repayments	**1,235.2**	**1,532.5**	**1,605.0**	**585.3**
Others	**224.7**	118.9	**362.0**	197.5
Domestic Balance	**(2,195.5)**	**(2,654.5)**	**(2,412.5)**	**(1,555.6)**
Primary Balance	**(2,120.9)**	**(2,421.3)**	**(4,090.5)**	**(815.2)**
Overall Fiscal Bal. (excl. Grants)	**(4,264.7)**	**(5,249.5)**	**(7,879.5)**	**(4,198.7)**
Overall Fiscal Bal. (incl. Grants)	**(3,333.9)**	**(4,103.1)**	**(6,113.5)**	**(3,170.9)**
Financing:	**3,333.9**	**4,103.1**	**6,113.5**	**3,170.9**
External Financing (Net)	**919.0**	**2,493.8**	**5,517.0**	**2,324.5**
Deposits	-			
Disbursements	1,177.1	2,813.2	5,907.0	2,692.2
Budget Support Loans	-		872.0	703
Project Loans	1,177.1	2,813.2	5,035.0	1,989
Armotization	(258.2)	(319.4)	(390.0)	(367.6)
Domestic Financing (Net)	**2,483.4**	**1,898.8**	**596.4**	**846.4**
Bank Financing (Net)	1,288.1	923.0	290.2	435
Non-bank Financing (Net)	1,195.2	975.8	306.2	411
Errors and Omissions	**(68.5)**	**(289.6)**	**0.0**	**0.0**

Source: MFPED

Table 4.9: Central Government Fiscal operations for the Fiscal years 2014/15-2016/17(2001 GFS format (In Billion Shilling unless otherwise stated)

Description	Outturn 2014/15	Outturn 2015/16	Budget 2016/17	Proj Outturn 2016/17
Revenue	**11,044.8**	**12,645.1**	**14,680.0**	**14,039.7**
Taxes	9,772.9	11,059.1	12,480.0	12,552.0
Grants	930.8	1,146.4	1,766.0	1,027.8
Budget Support	258.2	339.6	276.0	274.4
Project Support	672.7	806.8	1,490.0	753.4
Oil Revenues	119.6	121.4	132.0	129.8
Other revenue	221.5	318.1	302.0	330.1
Expenses	**9,698.4**	**11,589.2**	**11,364.9**	**11,287.9**
Compensation of employees	1,762.9	1,970.2	2,379.3	1,938.1
Wages and salaries/1	1,176.8	1,263.9	1,545.3	1,308.69
Allowances/1	459.5	537.3	681.4	476.9
Other employee costs/1	126.6	168.9	152.6	152.5
Use of goods and services/1	2,505.5	3,396.4	2,021.5	2,107.2
Interest payments	1,213.0	1,681.7	2,023.0	2,355.7
Domestic	1,076.8	1,469.7	1,592.0	1,954.5
External	136.1	212.0	431.0	401.2
Subisidies	68.0	55.7	0.2	0.2
Grants	3,666.6	4,107.1	4,398.3	4,344.1
Local governments	2,146.3	2,361.6	2,580.5	2,534.9
Wage bill	1,405.1	1,566.6	1,633.8	1,682.8
Reccurent	465.3	533.6	636.9	573.2
Development	275.9	261.5	309.8	278.8
Transfers to International organizations	40.4	74.2	48.3	48.3
Transfers to Missions abroad	102.4	163.9	149.0	149.0
Transfers to Tertiary Institutions	178.1	251.3	241.3	241.3
Transfers to District Refferal hospitals	65.8	82.3	163.9	155.4
Transfers to other agencies (incl URA)	1,133.6	1,173.7	1,215.3	1,215.3
Social benefits (pensions)	244.2	157.7	326.1	326.1
Other expenses/1	238.2	220.4	216.6	216.6
Gross operating balance	**1,346.4**	**1,055.9**	**3,315.1**	**2,751.7**
Investment in Non-Financial Assets	**3,220.3**	**3,507.6**	**7,461.5**	**5,139.9**
Domestic development budget	1,914.4	2,204.9	3,131.4	2,974.9
Donor projects	1,305.9	1,302.7	4,330.1	2,165.0
Total Outlays	**12,918.8**	**15,096.8**	**18,826.4**	**16,427.8**
Net borrowing	**(1,874.0)**	**(2,451.6)**	**(4,146.4)**	**(2,388.2)**
less Payables (domestic arrears repayments)	224.7	118.9	362.0	197.5
less Net lending for policy purposes	1,235.2	1,532.5	1,605.0	585.3
Overall deficit including grants	**(3,333.9)**	**(4,103.1)**	**(6,113.4)**	**(3,170.9)**
Overall deficit excluding grants	**(4,264.7)**	**(5,249.5)**	**(7,879.4)**	**(4,198.7)**
Net Change in Financial Worth (Financing)	**(3,333.9)**	**(4,103.1)**	**(6,113.4)**	**(3,170.9)**
Domestic	**(2,483.4)**	**(1,898.8)**	**(596.4)**	**(846.4)**
Bank Financing	(1,288.1)	(923.0)	(290.2)	(435.4)
Non Bank Financing	(1,195.2)	(975.8)	(306.2)	(411.0)
External	**(919.0)**	**(2,493.8)**	**(5,517.0)**	**(2,324.5)**
Net change in financial assets	-			
Net change in Liabilities	919.0	2,493.8	5,517.0	2,324.5
Disbursement	919.0	2,813.2	5,907.0	2,692.2
Project loans	1,177.1	2,813.2	5,907.0	2,692.2
Import support loans	-			
Amortization (-)	(244.1)	(313.0)	(386.0)	(363.6)
Payment of foreign debt arrears	-			
exceptional fin.	(14.0)	(6.4)	(4.0)	(4.0)
Errors and ommissions	**68.5**	**289.6**	-	**(0.0)**

Source: MFPED

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 FY2016/17 current account deficit is projected to narrow to 4.8 percent of GDP from 6.2 percent recorded in FY2015/16, largely on account of lower imports and improved export receipts.

Table 4.10: Balance of Payments Indicators (% of GDP)

	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	Proj. 2016/17
Exports	9.7	9.9	10.9	11.1
Imports	18.3	18.1	18.5	16.9
Current Account Balance	-7.6	-7.1	-6.2	-4.8
Current Account Balance (Excl. Grants)	-8.3	-7.8	-7.0	-5.4
BOP overall balance	-1.4	1.3	-0.4	-0.9

Source: Bank of Uganda

During the 12-month period ending March 2017, preliminary estimates indicate that the overall balance of payments position was a surplus of US$ 440.4 million, compared to the deficit of US$ 3.3 million that was recorded in the 12-month period ending March 2016. This resulted in a buildup of external reserve assets amounting to US$ 438.4 million leading to a total external gross reserves position of US$ 3,216.3 million at end March 2017, sufficient to cover 5.2 months of future imports of goods and services, compared to US$ 2,894.2 million recorded as at end March 2016 equivalent to the 5.3 months imports cover. Table 4.11 below summarizes the developments in Uganda's Balance of Payments.

Table 4.11: Balance of Payments Summary (millions US$)

	Outturn				Prel.	Prel. Outturn	Projection
	Apr 2015 - Mar 2016	Apr-Jun 2016	Jul - Sep 2016	Oct - Dec 2016	Jan - Mar 2017	Apr 2016 - Mar 2017	2016/17
A. Current account	**-1,681.88**	**-264.14**	**-376.77**	**-146.73**	**-162.70**	**-950.35**	**-1,262.14**
A1. Goods	-2,064.15	-345.26	-428.80	-265.09	-282.44	-1,321.58	-1,520.36
a)Exports	2,670.59	706.80	677.11	837.81	809.72	3,031.44	2,907.82
b) Imports	4,734.74	1052.06	1105.91	1102.90	1092.16	4,353.02	4,428.17
A2. Services net	-534.20	-135.43	-156.72	-114.85	-126.63	-533.64	-541.40
a) Inflows	2,036.52	363.14	451.35	377.73	398.38	1,590.61	1,641.06
b) Outflows	2,570.72	498.57	608.08	492.58	525.02	2,124.25	2,182.46
A3. Income Account (net)	-470.15	-123.35	-134.82	-156.20	-145.19	-559.55	-579.79
a) Inflows	30.56	17.33	4.29	-0.79	6.56	27.39	22.61
b) Outflows	500.71	140.68	139.10	155.41	151.75	586.94	602.40
A4. Current transfers (net)	1,386.62	339.89	343.56	389.41	391.55	1,464.42	1,379.41
a) Inflows	1,532.06	371.97	392.24	436.10	440.95	1,641.26	1,551.31
b) Outflows	145.44	32.08	48.68	46.69	49.39	176.84	171.91
B. Capital account	**109.28**	**29.85**	**19.86**	**86.83**	**11.63**	**148.16**	**125.21**
a) Inflows	109.28	29.85	19.86	86.83	11.63	148.16	125.21
b) Outflows	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
C. Financial account	**-957.55**	**-320.43**	**-279.75**	**-159.58**	**-163.43**	**-923.19**	**-1,083.45**
a) Direct investment	-485.31	-179.17	-136.64	-143.49	-133.07	-592.37	-590.59
b) Portfolio investment	180.84	22.85	-78.32	63.35	152.50	160.38	164.35
c) Financial derivatives	-3.94	-0.07	-1.70	2.11	-0.76	-0.42	-2.84
d) Other investment	-649.13	-164.04	-63.09	-81.55	-182.10	-490.78	-654.37
C. Errors and Omissions	**611.70**	**35.22**	**104.61**	**40.20**	**139.32**	**319.34**	**283.34**
D. Overall Balance	**3.34**	**-121.35**	**-27.44**	**-139.88**	**-151.68**	**-440.35**	**-229.87**
E. Reserve position *(end period)*	**2,894.20**	**2959.70**	**2979.10**	**3034.40**	**3216.30**	**3,216.30**	**3,189.87**

Source: Bank of Uganda

4.4.2 The Current Account

Trade Balance

The deficit on the trade account improved by 36.0 percent to US$ 1,321.6 million in the 12 months ending March 2017, from US$ 2,064.2 million in the 12 months to March 2016, largely driven by a lower import bill and improved export receipts.

Exports

Total export earnings for the period April 2016 to March 2017 are estimated at US$ 3,031.4 million, an increase of 13.5 percent compared to the similar period ending March 2016. This is largely attributed to increased gold, coffee and cotton export receipts.

Table 4.12: Exports of Goods (millions of US$)

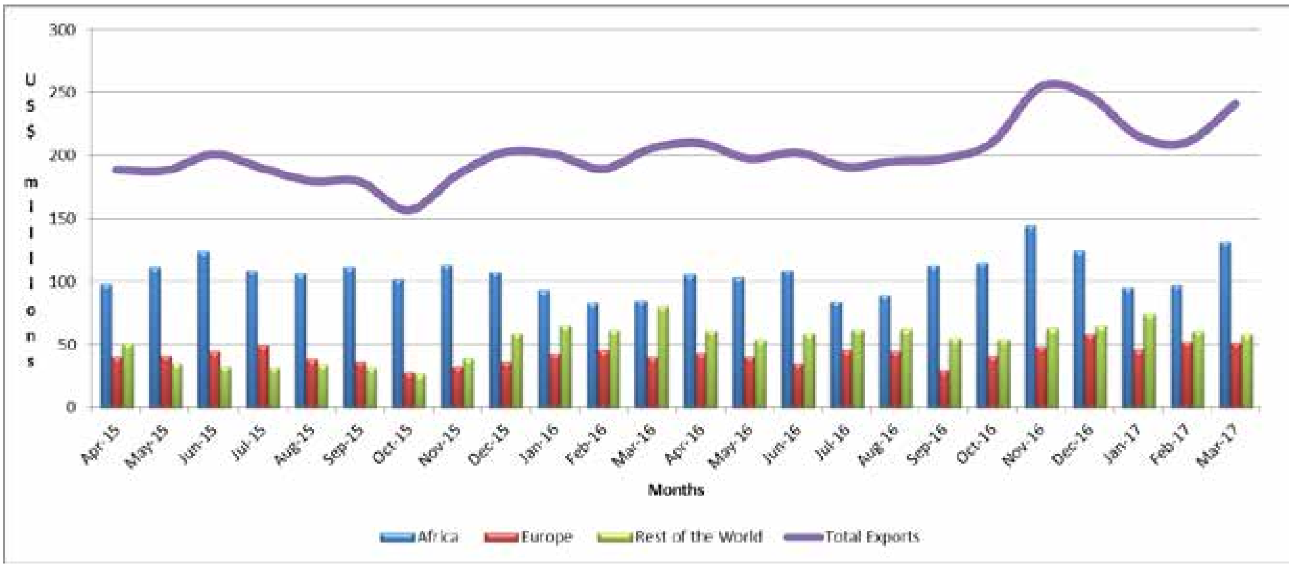
	Total					Total
	Apr 2015 - Mar 2016	Apr-Jun 2016	Jul - Sep 2016	Oct - Dec 2016	Jan - Mar 2017	Apr 2016 - Mar 2017
Total Exports	**2,670.59**	**706.80**	**677.11**	**837.81**	**809.72**	**3,031.44**
1. Coffee (Value)	**365.44**	**85.25**	**80.01**	**126.06**	**147.93**	**439.24**
Volume ('000 60-Kg bags)	3.54	0.88	0.77	1.04	1.21	3.90
Average unit value	1.72	1.62	1.74	2.00	2.03	1.85
2. Non-Coffee formal exports	**1,900.42**	**524.37**	**503.96**	**586.35**	**519.19**	**2,133.87**
Electricity	16.91	4.30	5.36	7.31	18.66	35.63
Gold	122.48	81.79	91.95	78.98	74.99	327.70
Cotton	18.77	11.66	6.61	5.81	20.64	44.73
Tea	72.65	20.46	16.11	19.24	13.77	69.58
Tobacco	72.80	5.66	13.48	27.31	2.22	48.67
Fish & its prod.(excl.	117.58	27.90	26.07	35.21	33.94	123.11
Hides & skins	59.85	11.79	12.08	12.50	11.75	48.12
Simsim	36.26	3.27	2.03	1.22	6.40	12.92
Maize	96.20	17.32	16.77	16.89	20.01	70.99
Beans	57.07	9.51	7.10	12.50	8.90	38.01
Flowers	49.28	14.88	12.81	11.44	13.70	52.83
Oil re-exports	128.54	27.32	31.27	31.04	29.82	119.45
Cobalt	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	1,052.03	288.53	262.31	326.90	264.39	1,142.13
3.Informal Exports	**404.73**	**97.18**	**93.15**	**125.40**	**142.61**	**458.34**

Source: Bank of Uganda

Coffee export receipts during the 12 months to March 2017 increased by 20.2 percent to US$ 439.2 million, compared to the previous 12-month period's performance of US $365.4 million. The increase was on account of higher coffee prices on the global market particularly over the period Nov 2016 to March 2017 and higher volume of coffee exported. The average price of coffee is estimated to have improved by 7.4 percent to US$ 1.85 per kilogram over the 12 month period ending March 2017, from US$ 1.72 over a similar period ending March 2016. The volume of coffee exported increased to 3.9 million (60 kilogram) bags during the 12 month period ending March 2017, from 3.5 million (60 kilogram) bags exported over the 12-month period ending March 2016.

Formal non-coffee export earnings were estimated at US$2,133.9 million compared to US$ 1,900.4 million realized in the year to March 2016. This increase is largely attributed to improvement in mineral exports, particularly gold, following the commencement of operations by a gold refinery at Entebbe. Notable increases in export receipts were registered for cotton, electricity as well as ICBT. Export earnings from the other non-coffee export commodities including tobacco, tea, hides and skins, maize simsim and beans fell as international prices continued to deteriorate. Figure 4.11 below summarizes the trend of monthly export destination.

Figure 4.11: Monthly Exports by Destination, millions US$



Source: Bank of Uganda

Informal exports amounted to US$ 458.3 million, compared to US$ 404.7 million in 12 months to March 2016, an increase of 13.2 percent. This increase is largely attributed to higher exports destined to DRC, Tanzania and Rwanda over the 12-month period ending March 2017. Informal exports accounted for 15.1 percent of total export earnings

Imports

The total value of goods imported decreased by 8.1 percent to US$4,353.0 million during the 12 months ended March 2017, from US$ 4,734.74 million in the previous period ending March 2016. This decline was mainly due to lower government imports and private sector non-oil formal imports. Oil imports dropped by US$51 million to US$657.1 million, while non-oil imports dropped by US$ 217.3 million to US$ 3,163.97 million in the 12 month period to March 2017. 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. Total government imports declined by 56.8 percent to US$ 211.2 million, largely driven by lower project imports related to the major infrastructure projects government is presently implementing. Informal imports increased by 104.1 percent to US$ 320.8 million in the year ended March 2017, compared to US$156.9 million in the previous 12-month period to March 2016. This is largely attributed to, higher informal non-monetary gold imports. Informal imports excluding non-monetary gold increased slightly from US$ 62.6 million in the year ended March 2016 to US$ 68.5 million in the 12 months to March 2017. Details are presented in Table 4.13 below.

Table 4.13: Imports of Merchandise (millions of US$)

	Total				*Preliminary*	Total
	Apr 2015 - Mar 2016	**Apr-Jun 2016**	**Jul - Sep 2016**	**Oct - Dec 2016**	**Jan - Mar 2017**	**Apr 2016 - Mar 2017**
Total Imports (fob)	**4,734.74**	**1,052.06**	**1,105.91**	**1,102.90**	**1,092.16**	**4,353.02**
Government Imports	**488.50**	**46.44**	**51.36**	**97.89**	**15.45**	**211.15**
Project	440.00	45.50	37.96	93.60	14.54	191.60
Non-Project	48.50	0.94	13.41	4.29	0.92	19.55
Formal Private Sector Imports	**4,089.36**	**926.02**	**968.78**	**925.93**	**1,000.32**	**3,821.05**
Oil imports	708.08	155.23	154.51	151.53	195.82	657.08
Non-oil imports	3,381.28	770.80	814.28	774.40	804.50	3,163.97
Estimated Private Sector Imports	156.88	79.60	85.76	79.08	76.39	320.82

Source: Bank of Uganda

Services Account

The services account balance changed marginally from a deficit of US$ 534.2 million recorded in the year ending March 2016 to a deficit of US$ 533.6 million during the 12 months under review.

Primary Income Account

The deficit on the primary income account worsened by 19.0 percent to US$ 559.6 million from US$ 470.2 million recorded over the previous 12 months, mainly due to increased payment of dividends to non-resident direct investors

Secondary Income (Current Transfers)

The secondary income account recorded a net surplus of US$ 1,464.4 million over the year ended March 2017, which is 5.6 percent higher than the US$ 1,386.6 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 19.2 percent to US$ 1,090.8 million, from US$ 914.8 million recorded in the year ended March 2016. NGO transfers on the other hand, reduced by 17.3 percent to US$ 317.5 million over the same period. Official transfers remained flat, largely due to reduced inflows of both budget and project support grants which was offset by higher capital gains tax inflows.

4.4.3 Capital and Financial Accounts

The Capital account inflows increased to US$ 125.2 million in the year ending March 2017, from US$ 109.3 million during the 12-months to March 2016. This was mainly on account of higher capital transfers to Government. The Financial account recorded a surplus of US$ 923.2 million, which was US$ 34.4 million lower than the surplus of US $957.6 million in the 12 months to March 2016. Direct investment inflows increased by US$ 107.1 million to US$592.4 million at in the year ended March 2017, mainly on account of higher equity investment. Other Investment inflows declined by US$158.4 million to US$ 490.8 million over the 12 months period ending March 2017. On the other hand, portfolio investments registered lower net outflows of US$ 160.4 million in comparison to net outflows of US$ 180.4 million recorded in the 12-month period ending March 2016. This trend is attributed to acquisition of foreign assets in form of equity and debt instruments by resident entities especially in the EAC regional markets over the period under review as well as reduced participation and in some cases exit of offshore investors in the Uganda’s debt securities market over the period under review.

Chapter 5: NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

5.0 Introduction

Since implementation of the Second National Development Plan (NDP II) started in FY 2015/16, a significant amount of new evidence on Uganda's development outcomes has emerged. The most recent and notable of these is the sub-national set of the 2014 National Population and Housing Census results; and the 2016 Uganda Demographic and Health Survey results. These new statistics provide a more complete and conclusive picture of Uganda's performance over the course of two major development frameworks: the 15-year period of the Millennium Development Goals (2001 to 2015) and the 5-year period of the first National Development Plan (2010/11 to 2014/15). They also provide a solid statistical base for assessing the performance of the second National Development Plan (FY 2015/16 to 2019/20) which significantly embodies the global 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This chapter uses this recent evidence to discuss Uganda's socioeconomic and structural transformation outcomes as well as developments in the associated investment promotion and management regime.

5.1 National Development Outcomes

Highlights of national level development outcomes revealed by the 2014 National Population and Housing Census were presented in the BTTB report for FY 2016/17. Following the release of Sub-county level results of the 2014 NPHC by UBOS in 2016, this BTTB presents a sub-national analysis of Uganda's development outcomes over the 12 year inter-censual period (2002 to 2014) coupled with relevant findings for the latest UDHS review period (2011 to 2016).

5.1.1 Quality of Life

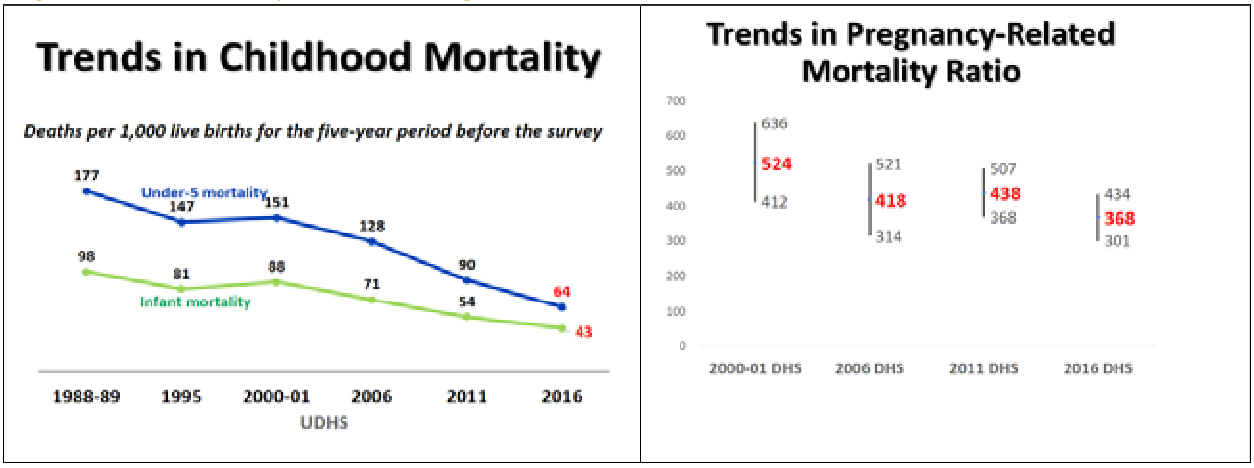
Ugandans are now known to be living longer and better lives. The increase in longevity of Ugandans confirmed by the 2014 NPHC results[54] is being matched by better health and demographic outcomes. The incidence of preventable deaths amongst Ugandans has fallen further across different age groups since 2011. Infant, under-five and maternal mortality declined between 2011 and 2016 from 54 to 43 deaths per 1000 live births, 90 to 64 deaths per 1000 live births, and 438 to 336 deaths per 100,000 births respectively (Figure 5.1). The 2016 maternal mortality rate translates to just over 3 maternal deaths for every 1,000 births.[55]

The decline in maternal mortality is explained by many factors. Among the evident factors between 2011 and 2016 is the decline in the fertility rate from an average of 6.2 to 5.4 children per woman, the rise in the share of births delivered in a health facility from 57 to 73 percent and the increased uptake of family planning, with the share of currently married women aged 15 to 49 practicing family planning increasing from 30 to 39 percent.

54 "There was a gain of about 13 years in life expectancy between 2002 and 2014 which can be attributed to the overall improvement in the childhood moratlity rates." UBOS, 2016 Statistical Abstract (page 16).

55 Maternal mortality estimates from the 2016 UDHS are not comparable to the estimates from the previous UDHS surveys due to differences in methodology According to the UDHS, 2016, the previous surveys did not collect data on whether deaths were due to accident or violence, and the time limit between the end of a pregnancy and death was 2 months rather 42 days.

Figure 5.1: Mortality Trends in Uganda (1988 to 2016)



Source: UBoS (2017)

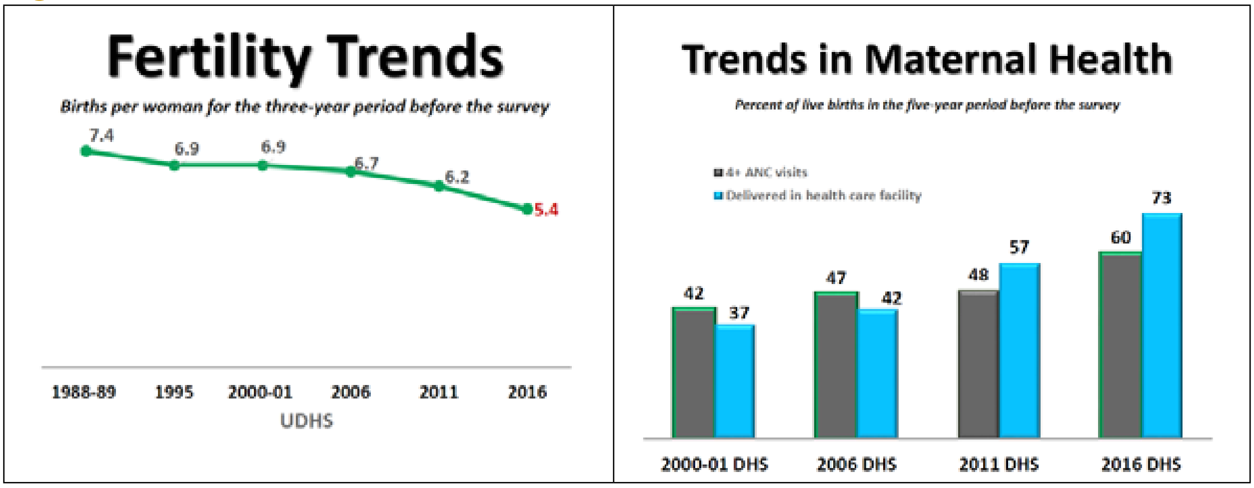
Maternal health outcomes also show a strong relationship with trends in education outcomes amongst mothers. Evidence from the 2016 UDHS shows that the proportion of teenagers who have started childbearing decreases with increasing level of education. More than one third (35 percent) of teenagers aged 15-19 with no education had begun childbearing compared to 11 percent of their counterparts who have more than secondary education[56]. The 2016 UDHS results also established that the likelihood that a delivery was assisted by a skilled provider and or took place in a health facility increases with the mother's educational status. Nearly all births to mothers with more than secondary education were assisted by a skilled provider (98 percent) and in a health facility (96 percent) compared to 63 percent and 61 percent of births to mothers with no education. This underscores the inter-sectoral nature of the returns to public investment.

Maternal and child health outcomes are also influenced by household access to healthcare. Public investments in the national healthcare system over the NDP I period have translated into a significant rise in supervised deliveries. The share of births delivered in a health facility increased to 73 percent in 2016 from 58 percent in 2011[57]. The 2016 UDHS also established that nearly three-quarters (74 percent) of live births between 2011 and 2016 were delivered by a skilled provider. The situation is much better in urban areas where 90 percent of births were assisted by a skilled provider and 88 percent were delivered in a health facility compared with 70 percent of births to rural women.

According to MoH, 90 percent of the 290 counties in the country now have a HC IV[58]. However, 93 out of the 1440[59] sub-counties (6.5 percent) do not have a health facility at all. Government has progammed within FY 2017/18 to undertake health facility upgrades that will see a HC IV in all counties as detailed in Chapter 6.

56 UBOS (2017), 2016 UDHS
57 UBOS (2012), 2011 UDHS
58 MoH (2017) MPS 2017/18
59 UBoS (2016)

Figure 5.2: Trends in Maternal Related Indicators, 1988 to 2016



Source: UBoS (2017)

The 2014 census revealed that there has been a general improvement in education indicators across the country. School attendance increased across all regions of the country between the inter-censual period 2002 to 2014. Within the central region, 89.58 percent children of school going age were attending school in 2014 compared to 41.3 percent in 2002, a more than two-fold increase. This magnitude of increase is mirrored in the Northern region (from 37.8 to 75.6 percent), the Eastern region (from 42.1 to 90.2 percent) and the western region (40.6 to 82.3 percent).

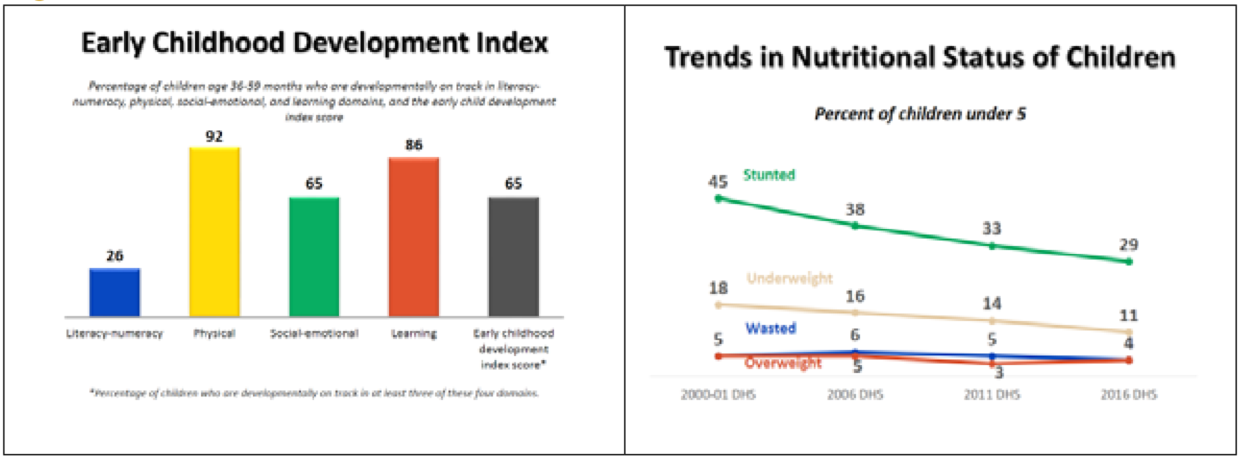
There are however significant differences in the magnitude of gains registered in school attendance compared to educational outcomes at both national and regional levels. Literacy gains amongst persons aged 18 years and above at national level, for example, marginally improved between 2002 and 2012 from an average of 70 to 72 percent. At regional level, literacy levels in central region improved from 41.7 to 58.3 percent; Northern region from 34.5 to 65.5 percent; Eastern region from 53.8 to 66.2 percent; and Western region from 72.5 to 72.5 percent. This significant difference between service provision levels and service outcomes is a confirmation of the concerns about the quality of public education services. Government is accordingly paying more attention to policy outcomes as opposed to policy outputs. The adoption of a National Standard Indicator framework in FY 2016/17 and the introduction of Programme Based Budgeting for FY 2017/18 are some of the specific measures to this end.

Early Child Development

With nearly 3 out of every 5 Ugandans (57 percent) aged 18 years and below, the quality of life of children is imperative to Uganda's sustainable development. It is now known that the chances of children surviving and successfully developing into productive adults are strongly dependent on their health and cognitive development during the first 3 to 5 years of their lives (including during pregnancy)[60]. According to the 2016 UDHS results, the country continued to register improvements in the nutritional status of children. The downward trend in stunting, wasting and underweight continued between 2011 and 2016, falling by 4, 3 and 1 percentage points respectively (Figure 5.3). The actual share and absolute numbers of children affected by malnutrition however remains high and calls for accelerated effort by all stakeholders in addressing the problem.

60 https://www.unicef.org/agenda2030/files/SD_children_FINAL.pdf

Figure 5.3: Trends in Nutritional Health of Children, 2000 to 2016



Source: UBoS (2017)

The above nutritional trends reflect the state of food security in the country. Food security encompasses availability, affordability and adequacy of food among other factors. Results from the 2014 NPHC revealed that the share of households having at least two meals a day more than doubled during the inter-censual period 2002 to 2014 with limited differences across the regions of the country. In the western region, 92.2 percent of households had at least two meals a day compared with 90.2 percent in the eastern region; 87.7 percent in the central region and 71.3 percent in the northern region.

The 2016 UDHS also featured a new composite indicator – Early Childhood Development (ECD) Index – a measure of the percentage of children aged 36 to 59 months who are developmentally on track in four core early childhood development parameters: literacy-numeracy; physical development; social-emotional development and learning. Uganda scored an ECD index of 65 in 2016. Of the four parameters under the ECD index, learning outcomes lags the most. This is consistent with the large difference between school enrolment and learning outcome levels earlier noted.

5.1.2 Living Standards

Quality of life is also a function of the standards of living of households. These standards cover many areas, but some areas are considered basic and therefore of policy priority. The basic areas include shelter, food, clothing and housing. The Background to the Budget (BTTB) for FY 2016/17 significantly discussed the condition of Ugandan households in these basic areas at national level. The following sections highlight a regional perspective of households' standards of living in these basic areas over the 2002 to 2014 inter-censual period.

Energy: The share of households accessing electricity across all the regions of the country more than doubled, with the central region registering the highest increase (from 19.1 to 41.8 percent), followed by the western region (from 3.3 percent to 15.1 percent), the eastern region (from 3.4 percent to 8.6 percent) and the Northern (from 1.2 percent to 8.1 percent). Whereas the northern region has the lowest share of households accessing electricity, it had the fastest growth of household access to electricity of all the four regions (almost seven-fold increase)

Water and Sanitation: Access to safe water increased across all regions. Eastern region (increased from 67.0 percent to 82.7 percent), central region (from 63.1percent to 68.8 percent) and Western region (from 52.1 percent to 58.7 percent). However, the share of households accessing safe water in northern region declined from 61.1 percent to 33.7 percent especially in the districts of Abim (1.7 percent) and Kotido (8.6 percent).

The aridity of the region tends to limit the durability and sustainability of the water levels hence reducing the share of households accessing water despite government efforts towards equitable water access. The share of households without toilet facilities significantly reduced (by 19.9 percent), with the greatest reduction happening in the central region (from 21.5 percent to 3.5 percent) followed by western region (from 17.5 percent to 3.2 percent), Eastern region (from 40.2 percent to 17.7 percent) and Northern region (from 48.4 percent to 23.3 percent).

Despite the above reduction, the share of households having unimproved toilet facilities remain high across all regions: central region (70 percent); western region (78.6 percent); eastern region (67.7 percent) and northern region (51.1 percent). The districts with the highest shares of households with unimproved toilets include Ssembabule (78.3 percent), Kiryandongo (94.1 percent), Sironko (76.2 percent) and Dokolo (80.7 percent). This reflects the need to re-refocus the implementation agenda of WASH[61] programmes across the country. There is need to improvise appropriate toilet technologies that increase sanitation levels among both rural and urban areas and also eradicate the cropping up of new diseases among households.

Housing: The 2002 census categorised houses owned by households as either permanent or temporary, while the 2014 census took into consideration the different components of a housing unit with a categorization of whether a household owned a temporary or permanent wall, roof and floor as indicated in Table 5.1 below. Using the 2002 categorisation, ownership of permanent houses was highest in the central region (38.3 of households) followed by the eastern region (11.3 percent of households), the western region (8.7percent of households) and the northern region (3.6 percent of households) Based on the revised categorisation of the 2014 census, the central region emerges with the highest share of households owning houses with a permanent wall (75.5 percent), roof (94.4 percent) or floor (63.7 percent). Whereas the western region registered the second largest share of houses with a permanent roof (87.1 percent), there is still exist a large share of houses with temporary walls (70.8 percent). The northern region has the lowest share of houses having a permanent wall (22.8 percent), roof (24.9 percent) or floor (13.7 percent). This indicates the continued low standards of living in the northern region that is further exacerbated by poor water and sanitation facilities as discussed in the preceding sections.

61 Water and Sanitation Hygiene

Table 5.1: Types of housing per region

WESTERN REGION			CENTRAL REGION		
Housing components	**Housing type**	**% of HH**	**Housing components**	**Housing type**	**% of HH**
wall	Temporary	70.8	Wall	Temporary	23.2
	Permanent	29.2		Permanent	75.5
Roof	Temporary	13.0	Roof	Temporary	5.6
	Permanent	87.1		Permanent	94.4
Floor	Temporary	75.9	Floor	Temporary	36.3
	Permanent	24.1		Permanent	63.7
EASTERN REGION			**NORTHERN REGION**		
Housing components	Housing type	% of HH	Housing components	Housing type	% of HH
Wall	Temporary	54.5	Wall	Temporary	77.2
	Permanent	45.5		Permanent	22.8
Roof	Temporary	30.8	Roof	Temporary	75.1
	Permanent	69.2		Permanent	24.9
Floor	Temporary	74.1	Floor	Temporary	86.3
	Permanent	25.8		Permanent	13.7

Source: NPHC 2014 data

5.1.3 Employment and Incomes

Uganda's graduation to middle income status by 2020 is pegged on its attainment of a per capita GDP of USD 1039 by then. Uganda's real GDP in the first two years of NDP II increased from USD 24.1 billion in FY 2015/16 to USD 25.7 billion in FY 20/16/17[62]. This represents an increase in per capita GDP from 766 to 773 over the same period, an equivalent of a one percent annual growth rate.

Uganda's population is projected to reach 41.2 million people in 2020[63]. GDP will accordingly need to grow by an additional US$ 16 billion by 2020 for the country to meet the NDP per capita GDP target of USD 1,039 by 2020. This target remains within reach provided the on-going NDP II core projects are properly executed; corresponding private investment flows associated with the expanded base of the economy that includes the oil and gas sector are realised; and the National coffee 2020 roadmap is comprehensively implemented with maximum impetus. An estimated 2 out of the 7.3 million households in the country are involved in coffee production which takes place in 93 of the 116 districts of the country.

By 2014, the majority of the population (80 percent) was still involved in agriculture. The share of the population involved in non-agriculture activities is however significant in many parts of the country. Eight out of the 15 regions of the country have more than 30 percent of their population involved in non-agricultural activities (Table 5.2). As productivity in agriculture rises, this share of the population in expected to increase in line with the current economic structure of the country's GDP, where the agriculture, industry and services sectors accounted for 22.1, 18.8 and 51.3 percent of GDP respectively in FY 2015/16[64].

62 UBoS (2017), Preliminary GDP growth estimates for FY 2016/17
63 UBOS 2017
64 MFPED (2016), Annual Economic Performance Report FY 2015/16

Table 5.2: Population Involvement in Non-Agriculture Activities, 2014

Region	Share of Population (%)	Region	Share of Population (%)
Kampala	97.7	Bukedi	31.2
Buganda (South)	62.5	Tooro	29.4
Buganda (North)	48.8	Kigezi	27.3
Bunyoro	38.7	West Nile	26.7
Busoga	34.2	Teso	25.8
Karamoja	33.0	Acholi	20.7
Ankole	31.5	Lango	20.2
Elgon	31.3		

Source: UBOS (2016)

5.2 Sustainable Development Goals and the Unfinished MDGs Business

Uganda's national performance on Millennium Development Goals was last assessed in 2015[65]. This assessment was inconclusive because, in some cases, it relied on statistics as outdated as 2011. Updated statistics recently published by UBoS, show that Uganda's progress towards the MDG targets it missed is better than earlier thought. Consistent with the internationally agreed treatment of the unfinished MDGs as an integral part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals, the subsequent sections highlight Uganda's performance on SDGs that build on the MDG targets and indictors.

SDG 2: Zero Hunger

Target 2.1: *By 2030 end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round:* The prevalence of underweight children under five years of age was reported in 2015 at 13.8 percent. The 2016 UDHS shows that this indicator is now as at 11 percent which is just shy of the 10 percent MDG target for 2015. Uganda is accordingly on track to fulfill this MDG commitment within the short term. Goal 2 of the SDG (Zero Hunger) is indeed a more ambitious challenge for the Country. Continued implementation of the Uganda Nutrition Action Plan that aims to reduce levels of malnutrition among women of reproductive age, infants, and young children is a key strategic effort of Government towards meeting the relevant targets under SDG 2.

SDG 4: Quality Education

Target 4.1: *By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes:* This was one of the four MDG targets that Uganda did not meet by 2015 with a recorded gross primary completion rate of 54 percent. According to the latest statistics from the education sector, the gross primary completion rate has experienced a decline from 72 percent in 2014/15 to 61.6 in 2015/16.[66] In order to strengthen the foundations for learning outcomes and completion of a full course of primary schooling, Government adopted the National Integrated Early Childhood Policy for Uganda in March 2016.

65 The 2015 Millennium Development Goals Report was the last in its series and indicated that Uganda had achieved 2 targets, was on course to achieve 6 targets; narrowly missed 3 targets and had not met 4 targets by 2015. http://www.ug.undp.org/content/uganda/en/home/library/mdg/final-millennium-development-goals-report-for-uganda-2015.html

66 ESSAPR 2015/16

The policy is based on the Integrated Early Childhood Development (IECD) approach which includes a variety of strategies and a wide range of services to provide basic health care, adequate nutrition, nurturing and stimulation within a caring, safe and clean environment for children and their families. This approach tackles the education sector in a holistic manner by addressing all elements that encompass the life of a child up to 8 years. Further measures have also been put in place especially in provision of basic educational materials as discussed in chapter 6.

Target 4.5: *By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations:* The 2015 MDG report recorded Uganda's progress towards achieving this indicator as "on track." While gender parity in primary education had been achieved by 2015, the progress was slow at secondary and tertiary levels. However equity in education at all levels remains a priority for government. To address gender disparities in secondary and tertiary education, government has continued to put in place strategies to enable increased participation for girls in secondary education. As a result, the Gender Parity Index in secondary education improved from 0.884 in FY 2014/15 to 0.902 in FY 2015/16.[67] However under BTVET education, male students have continued to outnumber females due to the current perceptions on male versus female labour roles.

SDG 5: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

Target 3.1: *By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births:* The progress in achieving this indicator was reported as stagnant by 2015 with a maternal mortality ratio (per 1000 live births) of 438. According to the results of the 2016 UDHS, this indicator has considerably improved to 336 although this is still below the 2015 MDG target of 131. Sustaining the efforts that have yielded the progress registered between 2011 and 2016 puts target 3.1 of SDG 5 within Uganda's reach.

Target 3.2: *By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births:* Uganda was on track to meet this target. The results of the 2016 UDHS further consolidate this position. The under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) reduced from 90 to 64 in five years. Relatedly, the Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) reduced from 54 to 43 in five years. Whereas the two indicators still fall short of the 2015 MDG targets of 56 and 31 respectively, they surpass the targets set by the health sector for FY 2015/16. Both targets have been achieved and are close to the 2020 targets of 44 for infant mortality and 52 for under five mortality. The gains achieved so far show Government's continued commitment to increase investments targeted at improving household access to healthcare and improved nutrition for children especially. The 2016 Uganda Demographic Health Survey further reveals an increase in the proportion of 1-year-old children immunised against measles from 75.8 percent recorded in 2015 to 80 percent in 2016.

Target 3.3: *By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases:* By 2015, Uganda was experiencing a reversal of this indicator. However, the country is making progress in reversing the spread of HIV/AIDS. The proportion of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS increased from 38.1 percent to 45.7 percent (women) and from 39.5 percent to 44.8 percent (male) between 2011 and 2016.[68] There has also been intensified condom programming with the development of a national condom action plan.

67 ESSAPR 2015/16
68 UDHS 2016, MDG report 2015

A National HIV and AIDS Strategic Plan (NSP) 2015/2016-2019/2020 was developed after a mid-term review of its predecessor. The goal of the plan is to ensure zero new infections, zero HIV and AIDS-related mortality and morbidity and Zero discrimination. As of 2016, there were about 1.5 million Ugandans living with HIV[69]. By December 2016, 1,015,447 of the estimated 1,461,756 PLHIV in Uganda (69.4percent) had been identified and linked to care[70].

In August 2016, government flagged off a Ug shs 16.6b Uganda Population HIV Assessment (UPHIA) survey which is expected to generate new data on the HIV prevalence and infection rates by bringing on board new estimates of HIV incidence, prevalence and viral load suppression among children and adults. It is the first time children were included in a survey of this kind as a sign of Government commitment to eliminate peadiatric HIV. The results of this assessment will be released later this year and will provide up to date information to inform the necessary policy interventions that need to be undertaken to further reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS.

5.3 Public investment

5.3.1 National Development Plan (NDP II) Core Projects: Implementation progress

Uganda's goal of graduation to a lower middle-income status country by 2020 is hinged on the delivery of a number of flagship projects with economy-wide impacts (NDP II Core Projects). Successful completion of these projects is critical to the realization of a competitive economy and the expansion of the economic base. This subsection provides a discussion on the status of implementation for the Core NDPII projects

5.3.2 Infrastructure development

The NDPII core infrastructure projects aim to meet the country's energy needs though increasing generation capacity to 2000MW by 2020 as well as enhance connectivity and accessibility to improve the country's competitiveness. Their implementation is progressing as detailed in Table 5.3 below.

69 MOH estimates
70 Uganda Aids Commission 2016

Table 5.3: Progress on the implementation of NDPII core infrastructure projects

Core Project	Objective	Implementation status
Karuma Hydro Power Plant (600MW)	To increase energy capacity by 600MW through construction of a 20 m-high, 311.53 m-large RCC concrete gravity dam, coffer dams, power intake works and a surface power house (6x 100 MW)	51percent of physical works completed. The project is expected to be completed in December 2018.
Isimba Hydro Power Plant (188MW)	To increase energy capacity by 188MW through construction of a concrete gravity dam, a clay-core rock fill dam, a spillway, a powerhouse, switching stations and auxiliary power transmission works.	Physical works estimated at 76 percent by end April 2017, while general concreting works are at 88 perent. The project is expected to be completed by August 2018, with the first phase to be commissioned in May 2018 (45.8MW)
Ayago hydro power plant (600MW)	To increase energy capacity by 600 MW through construction of a 24m high concrete gravity dam, 6 Nos. of intake on the left bank of the Nile river feeding 6 Nos. of 6.6m circular shaped pressure shaft, underground power house housing 6 units of 113.33 MW and a 7.2 km Long Tail Race Tunnel.	Discussions are ongoing with a potential private developer.
Grid Extension in North-East, Central and Lira as well as those for regional power pool.	Construction of 2,002 km of transmission lines across the country.	Funds from IDA secured to finance Gulu- Nebbi- Lira Transmission line; and discussions are ongoing with Germany KfW to finance Agago - Gulu transmission line and substation at Agago
Masaka-Mbarara Transmission Line	To improve reliability and security of supply to the Western Region of Uganda and provide transmission capacity to cater for grid interconnection between Uganda and Rwanda through construction of approximately 135km, 220kV, Double Circuit Transmission Line, and the associated connection to Mbarara and Masaka 220kV Substations.	Negotiations with the AFD and KfW to finance the project were finalized and submitted to Cabinet for consideration. Works are expected to commence at the end of 2017.

Core Project	Objective	Implementation status
Kabale-Mirama Transmission Line	To extend national grid capacity through construction of approximately 85km of 132kV transmission line backbone from the Mirama 132/33kV Hills to Kabale and Kabale 132/33kV substation to the proposed new 132/33Kv-2 x40 MVA substation in Kabale town; 904km of 33Kv lines and 131km of low voltage network in 121 villages.	Secured financing of $ 83.75m from IDB to finance the project. The agreement was signed and implementation is under way.
Standard Gauge Railway	To develop and operate a modern, fast, reliable, efficient and high capacity railway transport system as a seamless single railway operation.	97 percent of Right of Way and 84 percent of Resettlement Action Plan for Malaba-Kampala SGR route was completed Feasibility study and Engineering designs for GKMA LRT was completed Government also developed and signed the Standard Gauge Railway local content strategy, paving way for its implementation
Entebbe Airport Rehabilitation	To expand, modernize and reconstruct Entebbe International Airport.	The automation of the Aeronautical Information Management processes at Entebbe International Airport has been completed. Installation of a new Baggage Handling System (BHS) in the check-in area at a cost of USD 4.8 million was completed in September 2016. Construction of the new Cargo Centre is progressing with about 98 percent of the preliminary earthworks completed by end February 2017.

Core Project	Objective	Implementation status
Kampala-Jinja Expressway	Construction of a 77km expressway road of 4-8 lanes of mainline Expressway with a design speed of up to 120kph between Kampala and Jinja.	A Transaction Advisor (IFC) is on board and is assessing its PPP viability before it can be tendered as PPP project. The Feasibility Study Report has been submitted to the PPP committee for approval Compensation of PAPs on Southern Bypass expected to commence in March 2017
Kampala Southern by-pass	Construction of an 18km- road stretch from Butabika, on the eastern outskirts of Kampala and connect the new Kampala- Jinja Expressway and Munyonyo at the new Kampala-Entebbe Expressway. It will have a design speed of up to 100 kph with 2by2 lanes for the entire 18km.	Discussions are ongoing with AFD, EU, AfDB and private investors to provide funding.
Kampala-Bombo Express Highway	Construction of a four-lane, dual carriage highway in the central region of Uganda connecting Kampala and Bombo in Luweero district.	Feasibility study and preliminary design expected in May 2017 IFC to carry out Transaction Advisory Services once designs are complete.
Kampala-Mpigi Express Highway	Construction of a four- lane, dual carriage highway connecting, Kampala, and Mpigi districts.	Secured US$ 150.9m from African Development Bank to finance Busega Mpigi express highway. Kampala Kibuye will be financed by JICA under the support to Kampala Flyover project. Construction is scheduled to commence in early 2018.
Upgrading of Kapchorwa-Suam Road	To support regional integration and cross border trade between Uganda and Kenya through upgrade of the current road from gravel to a tarmac class 1b bitumen standard paved road.	Negotiations with AfDB have been concluded and implementation is expected to commence in FY 2017/18.
Kibuye-Busega-Nabingo	Construction of a four- lane, dual carriage highway connecting, Kampala, and Mpigi districts.	Discussions are ongoing with EXIM Bank of China to provide the financing.

Core Project	Objective	Implementation status
Rwekunye-Apac-Lira-Kitgum-Musingo Road;	To upgrade 191 km of existing Gravel road between Rwenkunye, Apac, Lira and Puranga towns to Asphaltic Paved road Standard.	Financing of US$ 210m from the IDB has been secured, pending Parliamentary approval.
ICT National Backbone Project	To connect all major towns within the country onto an Optical Fibre Cable based Network and to connect Ministries and Government Departments onto the e-Government Network.	Phase 3 of the National Data Transmission Backbone Infrastructure and e-Government Infrastructure Project (NBI/EGI) was completed December 2016 covering districts of Masaka, Mbarara and Kabale. Last mile connections are yet to be started.

Source: Sector reports FY 2016/17

5.3.2 Industrial development

Expanding exports, generating employment and raising agricultural productivity are all contingent on increasing the pace of industrialization. The NDPII core projects identified to boost industrilisation are centered on the energy sector given the imminent production of oil which will harness an industrial revolution. The projects are progressing as detailed in Table 5.4 below.

Table 5.4: Progress on the implementation of NDPII core projects to boost industrialisation

Core Project	Objective	Implementation status
Hoima Oil Refinery	To construct a green field refinery with a capacity of 60,000 barrels of crude oil per day.	Government issued three production licenses to Total E&P Uganda B.V (the operator for EA1) and five to Tullow Uganda Operations Pty Limited (the operator for EA2) in August 2016. The PLs give a licensee a right to develop and produce for 25 years. The licensees are going to do more studies before a final investment decision (FID) is made.
Oil-related Infrastructure Projects	To enable oil production by 2020.	Discussions are underway with EXIM Bank of China to provide US$ 303.3m to finance the following oil roads: Hoima-Butiaba-Wanseko; Masindi-Biiso; Kaseeta-Lwera via Bugoma Forest; Wanseko-Bugungu; Buhimba-Nalweyo-Kakindu-Kakumiro; Lusalira-Nkonge-Ssembabule; Kyotera-Rakai; Kabale-Kiziranfumbi; Tangi Gate Bridge; Bridge after Paraa Crossing; Hohwa-Nyairongo-Kyarushesha Feasibility studies for these oil roads are on-going and contracts are expected to be awarded by June 2017.

Albertine Region Airport	To improve regional and local access to infrastructure, markets and skills development in the Albertine region	Government is undertaking the process of securing land and negotiations for financing the project are underway. MoWT and CAA are completing the structuring of the Kabale International Airport project for submission and necessary approvals.
Albertine region roads	To improve regional and local access to infrastructure, markets and skills development in the Albertine region	Secured US$ 95m from the World Bank to finance the stretch from Kyenjojo to Kabwoya. Kabwoya to Kigumba is being financed by AfDB. Albertine roads are budgeted for in FY 2017/18.
Phosphate Industry in Tororo	Construction of a mine and a beneficiation plant with annual capacity of two million tonnes,a phosphate fertilizer plant of annual production of 300,000 tonnes, a sulfuric acid plant of annual production of 400,000, a 12MW waste heat-based power generation plant and a steel mill of annual production of 300,000 tonnes	Construction of the administration block, dining area and staff housing complete by end of December 2016. The phosphate plant was originally planned to be completed by end of December 2016. However, this date has been extended to 2017 to cater for resolution of outstanding issues.

Source: Sector reports FY 2016/17

5.3.3 Trade and business development

In order to move towards a middle income country, Uganda must remain competitive in regional and international markets. This will require continuous innovation, research and development and value addition of its products in order to move up the global value chain. Uganda's trade policy is export oriented and aims to develop and nurture private sector competitiveness and to support the productive sectors of the economy to trade at both domestic and international levels. The NDPII core projects under this component are therefore focused on enhancing access to markets, encouraging innovation, expanding business opportunities and creating employment opportunities. The projects are progressing at different stages as highlighted in Table 5.5 below.

Table 5.5: Progress on the implementation of NDPII core projects to boost trade and business development

Core Project	Objective	Implementation status
Agriculture Cluster Development Project (ACDP)	To raise productivity, production, and commercialization of selected agricultural commodities in specified clusters of districts across the country.	Parliament approved the project in September 2016 and the project became active in January 2017. The detailed comprehensive criterion for selection of farmers to participate in the project has been developed. The project will be piloted in five districts in five different clusters covering 30,000 farming households in the first year beginning with five crops including maize, rice, beans, cassava and coffee. The project will be rolled out in subsequent years to all the 42 districts in 12 clusters covering 450,000 farming households.
Markets and Agriculture Trade Improvement Project (MATIP II)	To provide a link between the rural and urban markets in the country in order to expand the commodity value chain.	The second phase under which 11 new modern markets will be constructed in Busia, Tororo, Soroti, Arua, Kasese, Mbarara, Kitgum, Masaka, Moroto, Lugazi and Entebbe districts is ongoing. Preliminary design reviews for 10 markets were finalised and concepts for high level value addition facilities for Arua, Busia and Soroti design are ongoing.
Farm Income Enhancement and Forest Conservation II	To improve household incomes, food security and climate resilience through development of agricultural infrastructure.	Project start up activities were undertaken. Project implementation set up is almost complete as the key implementation ministries have designated technical staff to the project. In addition the five District Local Governments (DLGs) where Irrigation Schemes Infrastructure shall be constructed have also completed designation of the key staff to the District Technical Support Team. The project is undertaking procurement of consultants for construction supervision of the five irrigation schemes and has completed designs of the schemes.
Uganda Women Entrepreneurship Project (UWEP)	To improve women's access to financial services and equip them with skills for enterprise growth, value addition and marketing of their products and services.	Government scaled up the implementation of the Uganda Women Entrepreneurship Programme (UWEP) to all Local Governments in order to strengthen the economic empowerment of women. As at 31st December, 2016, 349 women Projects/ enterprises worth Shs. 1,708,725,080 were financed reaching 4,619 women.

Youth Livelihood Project (YLP)	To empower the youth to harness their socio-economic potential and increase self-employment opportunities and income levels.	A total of 114,471 youth (62,637 male representing 55 percent and 51,834 female representing 45 percent) have directly received skills and financial support that enabled them to generate 8,963 projects worth Shs 64, 478,558,063.

Source: Sector reports FY 2016/17

5.3.4 Social development

In order for development efforts to be effective, they must be people-centered. Economic prosperity is achieved when people are part of the development process and are empowered to improve their livelihoods. In this way, social development promotes economic growth and leads to a better quality of life. Government is cognizant of this and has accordingly put in place core projects in the NDPII that are geared towards improving the productivity of Ugandan workers. Table 5.6 below highlights the implementation progress of the projects.

Table 5.6: Progress on the implementation of NDPII core projects for improving productivity of workers

Core Project	Objective	Implementation status
Comprehensive Skills Development Project	To improve the regionally located technical colleges into centres of excellence.	*Funding*: Government has secured a loan of: • A loan of US$ 14.3m and US$ 106.1m from the OPEC Fund for International Development and IDB respectively to finance Vocational training. • A loan of US$ 150.0m from the World Bank for a Skills Development Project. • Loan of US$ 22.5m from AfDB to finance the East Africa's centers of Excellence for Skills and Tertiary Education in Biomedical Sciences– Phase 1; and support from JICA • A grant of US$ 17.6m from Belgium to finance Implementation of the Skilling Uganda Strategy
Renovation of 25 Selected General Hospitals	To improve access to healthcare by rehabilitating 25 general hospitals across the country.	Rehabilitation works progressing as expected at different stages in Apac, Bugiri, Kapchorwa, Kiboga and Masindi hospitals.

Core Project	Objective	Implementation status
Mass treatment of malaria for prevention	To provide quality assured services for Malaria prevention and treatment to all people in Uganda.	• Government launched a campaign to distribute 24 million Long Lasting Insecticide treated mosquito nets (LLINS) across the country. • The campaign will distribute nets to all 116 districts in Uganda in six waves. One net will be given per two registered people in a household. The first wave has been completed with a total of 4,439,639 nets distributed to over 8 million Ugandans.

Source: Sector reports FY 2016/17

5.3.5 Public Investment Management

Delivery of NDP II core projects has generally been affected by slow implementation. This has brought to the fore the imperative for strong public investment management systems. In order to decisively address this challenge, Government conducted a diagnostic study to inform reforms geared towards enhancing the performance of Public Investment Management (PIM). The study identified eight (8) key challenges which Government will endeavour to address in FY 2017/18 and the medium term (Table 5.7).

Table 5.7: Challenges affecting Public Investment Management

Challenge	Description
Funding un-ready projects	A number of projects have made their way into the budget in past before undergoing the mandatory preparatory stages of approval, as required by the new PIMS reforms. In other cases, projects that are approved by the executive tend to be implemented without the requisite due diligence and feasibility studies.
Weak Legal Framework for PIMS	The legal framework for guiding and managing public investment has been relatively weak. This has made it difficult to effectively enforce the new approval process.
Limited capacity to prepare and appraise projects	There is weak capacity to appraise projects across the entire Government, more especially for the externally funded development projects.
Slow and cumbersome procurement processes	Implementation of several projects in the country has often suffered delays associated with setbacks arising from the procurement process. In the case of externally funded projects, some of the PDUs are not conversant with the procurement guidelines and regulations of the development partners.
Inadequate counterpart funding and budgetary allocations	There has often been failure to avail timely counterpart funding that is in line with agreed project schedules, and this affects loan disbursements and project implementation.
Inadequate Capacity to Implement, Supervise, Monitor and Evaluate Projects	Supervision of projects tendered to private sector firms has been inadequate in many Government entities due to inadequate capacity to carry out the monitoring and evaluation of projects.

Challenge	Description
Poor Coordination among MDAs	Interventions of a cross cutting nature are often undermined by weak Sector Working Group arrangements, inconsistent sector strategies and policy frameworks to ensure proper coordination.
Conditions of Effectiveness and Disbursements for loan funded projects	Lack of adequate internal consultation and ownership of projects by implementing agencies often compromises adherences to negotiated requirements because of limited appreciation of the complexities of undertakings by sectors.

Source: MFPED, 2017

In line with the findings of the diagnostic study, Government has so far undertaken the following to address the above challenges:

Establishment of Projects Analysis and Public Investment Department

Government has restructured MFPED to provide for a Projects Analysis and Public Investment Department which is mandated to undertake overall policy formulation, coordination, appraisal, analysis, monitoring and evaluation of development projects and to champion the reforms in Public Investment Management.

Development of a New Project Approval Framework

Government through MFPED has developed a new project approval framework for all projects to address the challenge of funding un-ready projects. The new framework emphasises the gradual development of each project idea through the mandatory stages of the project appraisal cycle. The admission of projects into the budget are now subject to completion of the following four key stages:

a) Preparation of a concept which demonstrates the alignment of the project idea to the National Development Plan;
b) Preparation of a project profile which demonstrates the key results to be delivered and how these results shall be measured;
c) Undertaking a prefeasibility study which demonstrates whether all alternative interventions have been evaluated; and
d) Undertaking a detailed feasibility study for the option that contributes greatest to the economy.

Strengthening of the Development Committee

Government through MFPED has strengthened the Development Committee by establishing strong institutional arrangements which involve all relevant stakeholders. Key participating institutions now include National Planning Authority; Office of the Prime Minister; Solicitor General; Office of the President; and Public Procurement and Disposal of Public Assets Authority (PPDA).

Compliance to the stringent appraisal process by MDAs is creating a more reliable and sustainable inventory of bankable projects that are ready for inclusion in the Public Investment Plans. The following interventions have also been accomplished to enhance the capacity MDAs:

a) Finalised and disseminated Development Committee Guidelines for the approval and review of projects;
b) Prepared a manual for project preparation and appraisal;
c) Commenced the development of a database for unit prices and parameters to be used by all government officials in the analysis, appraisal and evaluation of projects

Sequenced Financing of Projects by Submission of Multiyear Commitments

Government through MFPED is also enforcing the submission of a statement of multi-year commitments as part of the annual budget as required by the Public Finance Management Act, 2015. This is aimed at addressing the issue of inadequate counterpart funding for donor funded projects as well as funding for on-going GoU projects. Based on the statement of multiyear commitments, MDAs that are judged to be over committed will not be allowed to take on new projects, until there is evidence to show that new resources available are sufficient to meet all the counterpart obligations of the proposed projects. In addition, measures have been instituted to ensure that existing projects have the first call on resource allocation over new projects in the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF).

Development of Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

Government through the Office of the Prime Minister (the Monitoring and Evaluation coordinator) has established an M&E framework for monitoring and evaluating public sector programmes. The framework which is aimed at fostering efforts towards promoting a performance culture across MDAs, outlines the purpose and objectives, key concepts and principles of M&E, defines the roles and responsibilities of each stakeholder, and includes an implementation plan.[71] Other efforts in that regard include those of the Budget Monitoring and Analysis Unit (BMAU) under MFPED and Value for Money Audits by the Auditor General's Office. The PPDA also carries out value for money audits of public contracts awarded under the PPDA Act.

Furthermore, in order to ensure close monitoring, reporting and accountability, Government through MFPED is implementing the following measures;

a) **Undertaking annual project portfolio reviews:** MFPED interfaces with the respective MDAs in order to establish any bottlenecks during project implementation and hence propose timely remedial action. The Ministry also undertakes annual portfolio reviews with Development Partners and Project Coordinators to review the performance of donor funded projects.
b) **Strengthen accountability mechanism for donor funded projects**: This has been done through migrating the management of financial transactions of donor projects on to the IFMS. It is now mandatory that all donor project disbursements are warranted in line with the PFMA.
c) Enforcement of submission for **quarterly performance reports to MFPED.** Guided by the PFMA, MDAs are now required to comply with reporting requirements, including the recently introduced on line Program Budgeting System.
d) **Developed the National Standard Indicator (NSI) framework.** MFPED, National Planning Authority (NPA), Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) and the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBoS) have developed the framework to support national development and measurement of progress against international and regional development frameworks. The NSI framework will guide planning, budget, monitoring and evaluation as the indicators are aligned to the overall goal and objectives of NDP II and the mandates of the respective MDAs of Government within the sector planning frameworks.

5.4 Private Sector Development

Government's economic development policy agenda envisages an inclusive and export-oriented private sector-led economy. This implies progress towards: a larger share of both the formal economy and monetary GDP which currently stands at 57 and 81 percent of GDP respectively[72]; higher value-added by the manufacturing sector and a positive balance of trade position. Attaining progress necessitates enterprises in the country to be competitive within regional and international markets. This, in turn, depends on the business and investment climate within which enterprises operate in the country.

71 The National Policy on Public Sector M&E – OPM – Passed by Cabinet in March 2013
72 MFPED (2015), BTTB FY 2016/17; According to 2014 NPHC, 69 percent of households are engaged in subsistence agriculture: Draft National Strategy for Private Sector Development

The private sector accounted for 80.4 percent of GDP in FY 2015/16[73] and about the same share over the NDP I period. Private investment has steadily risen in the country in line with growth in gross domestic saving which averaged of 15 percent of GDP over the NDP I period (2010 to 2015)[74]. While Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) continues to account for a leading share of direct investments in the country, local investors have equally taken advantage of the growing investment opportunities in the country. Uganda tops the breakdown of the cumulative monetary value of approved investments by source over the last 25 years (Table 5.8). FDI inflows to Uganda averaged 4 percentage of GDP over the NDP I period (2010 to 2015)[75].

Table 5.8: UIA Cummulative Licensed Investments by Value and Source, 1990 to 2015

S/N	Country of origin	Planned Investments (US$)	Share (%)
1.	Uganda	8,739,429,250	42.77
2.	China	1,776,792,098	8.70
3.	India	1,498,969,757	7.34
4.	United Kingdom	1,450,016,367	7.10
5.	Kenya	1,334,140,942	6.53
6.	Canada	697,035,400	3.41
7.	Cayman Islands	644,282,000	3.15
8.	Singapore	486,169,000	2.38
9.	United States	381,507,234	1.87
10.	Netherlands	374,258,504	1.83
Total		17,382,600,552	85.1

Source: UIA, 2017

In FY 2015/16, UIA registered an 8 percent increase in the number of licensed projects from 327 in 2014/15 to 353. Foreign investors registered the highest number of licensed projects (246) accounting for 69.7 percent of all the licensed projects during the period. On the other hand, a number of projects owned by the domestic investors increased by 66 percent from 55 in 2014/15 to 91 in 2015/16 of which 28 projects were in the Manufacturing sector and 27 were in the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries sector. However, licensed jobs declined from 48,165 in 2015 to 46,665 in 2016.

Competitiveness

Uganda's global competitiveness has marginally improved from the 115th position in FY 2015/16 to 113th position out of 138 economies in FY 2016/17[76]. The main areas of improvement included: Institutions (+8); infrastructure (+2); Health and Primary Education (+2); Higher Education and training (+1); Goods Market Efficiency (+5); Financial Market Development (+4); Market Size (+1); and Innovation (+8) as shown in Table 5.9 below.

73 MFPED (2016), AEPR FY 2015/16
74 IMF (2017), cross country macroeconomic statistics www.imf.org
75 World Bank (2017)
76 The Global Competitiveness Index (GCI) measures the micro and macroeconomics aspects of National Competitiveness. It is published by the World Economic Forum (WEF) and covers over 100 economies/countries

Table 5.9: Uganda's Global Competitiveness Ranking

Indicator	2016	2017	Change
Institutions	101	93	+8
Infrastructure	128	126	+2
Macro-Economic environment	67	73	-6
Health & Primary Education	120	118	+2
Higher Education & training	130	129	+1
Goods Market efficiency	120	115	+5
Labour Market efficiency	27	29	-2
Financial Markets development	81	77	+4
Technology Readiness	117	118	-1
Market size	82	81	+1
Business Sophistication	107	111	-4
Innovation	85	77	+8
Number of Economies	**144**	**138**	
Overall Rank	**115**	**113**	**+2**

Source: Global Competitiveness Reports

Uganda's business environment also improved in 2017. In Sub-Saharan African region, Uganda ranks 12th out of 48 economies and third in the EAC following Rwanda and Kenya. The country registered improvements in seven of the ten indicators ranked by the Doing Business Report[77]. The improvement was driven by reforms on the indicators of Starting a business where Uganda made starting a business easier by eliminating the requirement to commission and file a declaration of compliance when incorporating a company; *Paying Taxes;* where Uganda has made paying taxes easier by making direct online submission; *Trading Across Borders;* with the completion of the One-Stop Border Post (OSBP) and introduction of a modernized version of the ASCYUDA World System for processing of documents for exports at Malaba, which has reduced border compliance time for exports.

77 World Bank (2017), The Doing Business ('DB') Report. The DB report is an annual report which compares business regulation for domestic firms in about 189 economies. Uganda ranked 115th out of 189 economies, an improvement of seven positions from 122nd position ranking of 2016.

Chapter 6: SECTOR PERFORMANCE AND PRIORITIES FOR FY 2017/18 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 2016/17. It also discusses the priorities for improvement of service delivery in FY 2017/18 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 that determines how government is run to effectively deliver services. In this respect, it is made up of six sectors as guided by the NDPII namely; Justice, Law and Order; Legislature; Security; Legislature; Public Administration; Public Sector Management; and Accountability.

Justice, Law and Order

6.1.1 Law and order

The Justice, Law and order sector (JLOS) maintains its vision of ensuring that Ugandans live in a safe and just society. To that end, the third Sector Investment Plan (SIP III) aims to promote the rule of law and ensure that 70 percent of Uganda's population is satisfied with JLOS services and that public confidence in the justice system is increased from 34 percent in 2008 to 50 percent in 2017.[78]

The concerted efforts of all sector players have resulted in increased public trust, increased stakeholder engagement, awareness and higher satisfaction by the people who seek services from JLOS institutions. According to the World Justice Project Report 2015, Uganda is ranked 68th in the World, 9th in Africa and the first in East Africa in accessibility and affordability of civil justice with a score of 0.43 out of 1. This is comparable to USA which has a score of 0.47 out of 1. Public knowledge of the JLOS institutions now stands at 90 percent, while satisfaction levels with JLOS services, by those who have used the services, has also increased from 59 percent to 72 percent on average.[79]

During FY 2016/17, Government through the sector registered the following achievements;

a) Monitored and processed 10 critical bills that impact on JLOS service delivery including: the fight against corruption; regulation of CSO's; elections; functionality of Local Council Committees and vulnerability among others. Laws which will promote national development objectives and improve the environment for doing business in Uganda were also enacted.
b) As of 2016, the sector is functionally present in 82 percent of the districts compared to 75 percent functional presence in FY2014/15. The number of districts with a complete chain[80] of infrastructure for frontline JLOS services increased from 53 percent in FY 2014/15 to 59.8 percent in 2015/16, just shy of the 2016 target of 60 percent, following completion of various construction projects in UPF, UPS, Court and DPP.
c) As a result of improved case disposal, the average length of stay on remand reduced from 30 months in 2012 to 10.4 months in 2016 and case backlog has reduced from 32 percent in FY2014/15 to 25 percent in FY 2015/2016.[81]

78 JLOS Annual Performance Report 2015/16
79 JLOS Annual Performance Report 2015/16
80 A district having a complete chain of JLOS services entails the presence of one top JLOS service centers which provide customized homes for the JLOs institutions, particularly Court, DPP and the Police, in the districts, as well as integrated services that operate together to provide a complete chain of justice in the districts.
81 JLOS Annual Performance Report 2015/16

d) In terms of protection of property rights, Uganda's ranking improved from position 112 in 2014 to 97 in FY2015/16 and its property rights index also increased by 14.4 percent from 3.4 in 2014 to 3.89 in FY 2015/16.[82]
e) The sector continued to invest in correctional services and rehabilitation of offenders which resulted in a reduction in the rate of recidivism from 27 percent in 2014/15 to 21 percent in 2016. This is one of the lowest recidivism rates in the world.
f) The Uganda Police Force successfully maintained security and order throughout the year and intensified community policing initiatives to ensure safety in neighborhoods. After a significant recruitment of 5634 staff in FY 2014/15, the police: population ratio improved from 1:812 in 2013 to 1:757 in 2014. However it stood at 1:764 in 2016.
g) The fight against corruption is on course with 12 percent increased case disposal and improved internal disciplinary mechanisms that were implemented. The Chief Justice strengthened the inspectorate function in Judiciary, by appointing a Justice of the Supreme Court as Chief Inspector of Courts.

6.1.2 Civil liberties and freedom

In terms of human rights observance, the number of reported human rights violations by JLOS agencies reduced by 41 percent between 2014 and 2016. Improvements were recorded in UPS with 90 percent of the prison units eliminating the Bucket system and there are on-going efforts to provide decent water-borne sanitation facilities in all prisons by the end of 2017.

In its 18th annual Human Rights report of July 2016, the Uganda Human Rights Commission reported a total number of 4,227 complaints, an increase by 8.27 percent from 2014. The increase is however attributed to increased public awareness programmes conducted by UHRC, as well as complaints that arose from the pre-election period in 2015. The highest number of allegations was on violation of freedom from torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, which constituted 37.95 percent of the total complaints registered. This was followed by detention beyond 48 hours (27.17 percent), denial of child maintenance (14.30 percent), deprivation of property (7.04 percent) and deprivation of life (3.96 percent).

New complaints that were not raised in 2014 were registered in 2015. These were: complaints on forced labour (01), enforced disappearance (02), denial of fair treatment in administrative decisions (05), denial of freedom of worship (02), denial of access to a prisoner (02), detention of children with adults (02), denial of food (01), denial of freedom of movement (01) and denial of freedom of expression (02). The highest number of complaints on torture (or cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment or punishment), totaling 198, was against the UPF, followed by the Uganda People's Defence Forces (UPDF), with 69.

In the medium term, the sector will continue efforts aimed at ensuring efficient delivery of services through opening up more regional offices, automation of business processes in all Directorates and departments and operationalization of the new structure for the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs.

6.1.3 National Citizenship and Immigration Control

JLOS sector is also charged with ensuring effective control, regulation and facilitation of citizenship and immigration for the development of Uganda. This mandate is discharged through the Directorate of National Citizenship and Immigration Control (DCIC). In FY 2016/17, the following achievements were registered:
a) Facilitated travel of Ugandans citizens through issuance of 63,515 Passports. (Comprised of

82 JLOS Annual Performance Report 2015/16

34,884 males and 28,631 females)

b) Facilitated trade and investment in the country through issuance of 5,031 work permits to foreigners in the country.
c) 1,509 dependants of Work Permit holders were issued dependant Passes. (Comprised of 926 spouses 515 children and 68 Other forms of dependants)
d) Granted Residence Permits to 43 foreigners living and working in the country.
e) Granted Citizenship in the following categories; 35 by naturalization, 138 by registration and 138 for Dual Citizenship to foreigners.
f) Granted Dual Citizenship to 191 former Ugandans living in the Diaspora.
g) Deployed 300 Immigration Officers and Immigration Assistants at the borders and regional offices. This recruitment and deployment has improved border control and post entry management of aliens.
h) Commissioned the Uganda E-Visa and E-permit automated online system operational at Entebbe Airport and Immigration Headquarters. The Web portal www.visas.immigration.go.ug is accessible and serving people around the globe.

To further consolidate the performance highlighted above and to ensure efficient facilitation of citizenship and immigration control, the DCIC will prioritise the following interventions in the medium term:

a) Construct the Headquarters to house the National Citizenship and Immigration Board;
b) Gazette, operationalize and open strategic border points considering the principles of security, revenue, reciprocity, regional integration and distance between existing border points with emphasis on Sigulu, Lolwe, Wayasi, Kitigum, Maracha, Yumbe, Adjumani, Moroto, Kween and Bududa;
c) Acquire land and construct entry-exit points, regional offices and staff houses; and
d) Fully automate business processes including; issuance of the electronic passports among others.

Security

6.1.4 National Stability, Peace and Security

Peace and security is a prerequisite for economic progress. In FY 2016/17, Government continued to preserve, defend and protect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Uganda. Peace and security of person and property was maintained throughout the year with successful aversion of external threats and aggression.[83] Intercommunal tensions in the areas bordering the Democratic Republic of the Congo were also abated. Furthermore, 101 former members of M23 were arrested and 44 ex-M23 combatants, who had fled to Uganda following clashes with FARDC were apprehended.[84]

Logistical support was also provided to the troops to enhance their performance. The Ministry of Defence and Veteran Affairs acquired and distributed 30,000 pairs of bulk uniforms and 17,000 pairs of ranger boots. These items catered for AMISOM troops, UPDF, general recruitment and training of 3,000 recruits and 300 officer cadets.[85]

6.1.5 Regional Stability

Uganda has continued to provide a significant contribution towards sustainable peace and development within the region. The AMISOM mission in Somalia has been effective in the pacification of Somalia. UPDF was a key force multiplier in the operations against the remnants of LRA in Central African Republic under the AU-RTF until April 2017, when Government took a decision to start withdrawing its troops from CAR. The withdrawal is on account of the declining threat of the LRA to peace and stability in CAR.

83 MoDVA 2017
84 UN Security Council Reports, 2017
85 MoDVA MPS 2017

Uganda has also been active in leading conflict resolution engagements around the recent conflict and insecurity in South Sudan and Burundi.

The UN Secretary General recently hailed Uganda's efforts in ensuring peace and security in the region and for her efforts as mediator in the Burundi conflict to ensure dialogue by all stakeholders.[86] UPDF also participated in regional training exercises including the EAC Ushirikiano Imara that was held in November 2016 in Mombasa, Kenya.[87] This field training exercise reflected both multi-national and multi- dimensional aspects of peace support operations. UPDF also participated in the ACRIC joint training exercise that was held in Angola to test Africa's readiness to quickly respond to crisis.[88]

Owing to sustained peace, Uganda has become a safe haven for refugees fleeing conflict around the region. Consequently, Uganda currently houses over 900,000 refugees and is the largest refugee holding country in Africa and fifth in the world.[89] Against this background, Uganda in collaboration with the UN will host a solidarity conference for refugees in June 2017.

To further secure a peaceful environment and defend the country's sovereignty, the sector's focus in the medium term will be on providing the welfare of the troops and their families; providing logistical support; enhancing capabilities through training and acquisition of equipment. The following will be undertaken in this regard;

a) Shift Air Force elements to Nakasongola.
b) Ensure adequate food and clothing for soldiers.
c) Construct housing accommodation for UPDF Officers and Militants (30,000 housing units)
d) Construct a UPDF referral hospital.

Legislature

6.1.6 Parliamentary Representation, Oversight and Legislation

Parliament is mandated to perform legislative, representation and oversight roles. In 2016, the 10th Parliament of Uganda was instituted, consisting of 426 MPs. The number has since increased with the addition of new districts which will push the total number to 458 Members of Parliament (MPs).

Last FY, in order to ensure smooth and effective operations, preliminary activities for constitution of the new Parliament were carried out including swearing in of Members-elect, election of the Speaker and Deputy Speaker of Parliament and constitution of Parliamentary Committees. The new Parliament registered the following achievements in its first session that commenced in May 2016[90];

a) Passed four Bills;
b) Debated and adopted 13 Committee Reports;
c) Passed 36 Resolutions on motions;
d) Debated 56 Ministerial Policy Statements;
e) Carried out 25 oversight field visits;
f) Responded to 273 questions for oral answers especially during the Prime Ministers question time; and
g) Held 815 Committee meetings against the planned 1,500 and 46 plenary sittings against the planned 107, as per the Parliamentary Calendar.

86 MoFA 2017
87 MoDVA MPS 2017
88 MoDVA MPS 2017
89 UNHCR, 2017
90 Parliamentary Commission MPS 2017

Parliament's priorities in the medium term include; speeding up the construction of the New Chamber to address the current challenge of inadequate space. The Hall of Honour will also be constructed and the existing chamber remodeled. This project is expected to commence in July, 2017 for a period of three years. Furthermore, the sector plans to fast track the Parliamentary Television and Radio in order to increase national awareness on the role of Parliament and create a mechanism that links the electorate and Parliament consistent with the principles of good governance and inclusive democracy.[91]

Public Administration and Public Sector Management

6.1.7 Effective Service Delivery Oversight

Public Administration and Public Sector Management are critical aspects for any effective government. The two are important for ensuring coherent policy development as well as functionality of service delivery structures and systems. In FY 2016/17, the following achievements were recorded within these sectors:

Policy coherence and relevance: The Manifesto Implementation Unit analyzed six reports from MDAs and conducted six monitoring visits to 8 Districts on Manifesto Implementation; reviewed 38 submissions for adequacy and harmony with National Frameworks, Regional and International commitments and facilitated 116 RDCs and DRDCs to conduct awareness campaigns and monitoring of Government programs at district level.

In FY 2017/18, Government will continue to institutionalize and implement the Cabinet Committee System as well as coordinate the operations of the Public Administration Sector through implementation of Public Administration Sector Development Plan in line with the NDP II priorities.

Development planning: 13 MDA strategic plans and 12 Local Government Plans were quality assured and aligned to NDP II. This is in line with the National Planning Authority's mandate to ensure establishment of development planning systems and integrated development plans.

District elections: In FY 2016/17, Government conducted elections for District Chairpersons and District Woman Representatives to Parliament in the new districts of Kagadi, Kakumiro, Omoro, Rubanda including Kibaale. It also recruited parish and sub county supervisors, conducted residual elections in areas where General Elections did not take place due to change in symbols, no nominations, and death of candidates among others.

Notwithstanding Government's commitment to conduct the LC1 and LC2 elections in January 2017, the elections were deferred to FY 2017/18, due to financial constraints. The decision was reached solely to allow Government to respond to the hunger crisis in several parts of the country during the early part of FY 2016/17.

H.E The President appointed a new Chairman and Commissioners to the Electoral Commission, after the mandate of the old one ended in November, 2016; after 14 years in which the team had presided over three general elections and a referendum. The new EC consists of the Chairman, Vice Chairperson and five commissioners who passed vetting and consequently approved by Parliament.
In the medium term, Government will continue to conduct Elections at all levels, procure election materials, carry out countrywide update and display of the National Voters Register, hold stakeholders sensitization engagements on the Electoral process, hold by-elections as and when they occur, and conduct post General Elections evaluation and stakeholders' consultative meetings.

91 Parliamentary Commission MPS 2017

Regional and International meetings: Government participated in and hosted a number of high-level international meetings. Uganda hosted the twenty-first session of the Joint Action Forum (JAF) of the African Programme for Onchocerciasis Control.[92] The meeting was organized to discuss progress in addressing Onchocerciasis in the 16 Onchocerciasis endemic countries and also facilitate the transition from APOC to Expanded Special Project for the Elimination of Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs) in Africa (ESPEN) which will cater for all NTDs.

Uganda also participated in the 28th Ordinary African Union (AU) summit in January 2017; during which the country was honoured for the commitment and innovation in the fight against malaria, and H.E the President was elected as first Vice Chairman of the AU summit and also Africa's Champion on Refugees and Immigration. Other meetings in which the country participated include the 17th extra-ordinary Summit of Heads of State of the EAC and the IGAD Summit on Migration Policy Development to address cross border migration.

In FY 2017/18, Government will focus on strengthening the monitoring and implementation of Government programs for improved service delivery; promotion of Security for Ugandans within and outside the Country; promotion of regional and international relations for cordial Multi and Bi-lateral Relations that help in attracting more Foreign Direct Investment and trade opportunities; offering leadership in the coordination of the HIV/AIDS multi-sectoral response; dissemination and enactment of Anti-corruption legislation and rebuilding of ethics and integrity.

Disaster preparedness and refugee management: Under this component, 970 tons of relief food and 2,300 assorted Non Food Items were distributed to IDPs in Karamoja region and other parts of the country. In addition, risk and hazard mapping in 10 districts was undertaken and 90,882 new refugees resettled in conformity to international laws. In the medium term, the sector intends to establish a national disaster monitoring, early warning and reporting system covering all disaster-prone areas.

Accountability

The Accountability Sector is one of the enabling sectors that provide a conducive environment for the efficient performance of the primary sectors of the economy. The Sector is concerned with the *mobilisation, management and accountable use* of public resources to facilitate the delivery of quality and equitable services. The Sector contributes to the fourth objective of NDP II which is to Strengthen Mechanisms for Quality, Effective and Efficient Service Delivery. The Mission of the accountability sector is to promote efficiency and effectiveness in mobilization and utilization of public resources.

The accountability sector is composed of two sub sectors: (i) economic and financial management services and (ii) audit. Under economic and financial management services sub sector, the sector objectives are to: increase the tax to GDP ratio; increase access to finance; increase private investments; reduce interest rates; improve Public Financial Management and consistency in the economic development framework; increase insurance penetration; increase national savings; increase the level of capitalisation and widen investment opportunities in the capital markets; and improve statistical data production and policy research. The sector's objectives under the Audit sub sector are: enhance the prevention, detection, and elimination of corruption; increase public demand for accountability; improve compliance with accountability rules and regulations; improve collaboration and networking amongst development institutions; and enhance public contract management and performance[93].

92 WHO, 2017
93 Accountability Secretariat, 2017

6.1.8 Budget Absorption

At aggregate level UShs.8, 166.9 Bn of the budget was released by end of December 2016. This equates to 43.1 percent of the approved budget. Aggregate absorption was 91.4 percent which represents a decline from 92.9 percent in FY 2015/16. Similarly, the total wage budget for the FY 2016/17 during the same period stood at UShs 3,359 Bn. At the end of Q2, UShs 1,951.4 Bn had been released and UShs 1,915.3 spent, representing absorption of 98.1 percent.

During the first half of the year, UShs 2,052.2 Bn (50.1percent) out of the approved recurrent non-wage budget of UShs 4,093.8 Bn, was released. Of this the votes were able to spend UShs 1,903.1 Bn, representing an absorption rate of 92.7 percent. This resulted in an unspent balance of UShs. 149.1 Bn. The half year release for the domestic development budget stood at UGX. 2,214.1 Bn which equates to 52.7 percent of the approved budget. UShs. 1,907.9 Bn of this amount was spent, which represents absorption of 86.2 percent.

During the first half of FY 2016/17, the sector undertook the following activities among others:
a) Conducted Central Government and Local Government Budget Consultations;
b) Government continued the regular engagement of Civil Society and the private sector during the budgeting process;
c) Organised training for technical staff in MDAs on the Program Based System (PBS);
d) Prepared quarterly budget releases for central and local governments in the leading newspapers and on the budget Website www.budget.go.ug;
e) Prepared the National Budget Framework Paper FY2017/18;
f) The Output Based Budgeting system was upgraded to a Programme Based Budgeting (PBB) System which has been rolled out in all central government MDAs. This system links government spending to programs and their outcomes and allows proper measurement of results obtained from government expenditures;

In FY2017/18, the sector will:
a) Conduct both the National Budget Consultative Conference and Local Government consultative workshops for FY 2018/19;
b) Ensure that all outstanding salaries, pension and gratuity arrears are cleared;
c) Prepare the local government Budget Framework Papers(BFPs), National Budget Framework Papers (NBFP), National Budget and Budget Speech for FY18/19;
d) Roll out Performance Based Budgeting System to Local Governments;
e) Strengthen Programme Based System(PBS) usability in CG through training and on-site support engagement of the PBS user;

6.1.9 Fiscal Sustainability

The overall fiscal deficit (including grants) for the first half of Financial Year 2016/17 stood at UShs 1,820.4 billion. This was lower than the programmed UShs 4,502.8 billion as total expenditure and net lending were below the program by UShs 3,455.8 billion. Revenue and grants also registered a short fall of UShs. 773.3 billion from the program as less than programmed project grants were received for the period[94].

The results of the latest Debt Sustainability Analysis conducted in November 2016 show that Public Debt is sustainable in the medium term and the long term. The significant growth in debt accumulation has been as a result of deliberate effort to frontload infrastructure investment in a bid to achieve the goals of the National Development Plan. The stock of total public debt grew from US$ 7.2 billion at the end of June 2015 to US$ 8.4billion in June 2016 and expected to grow to US$ 9.8 billion by the end of June 2017. This represents an increase in share from 30.6 percent of GDP to 33.8 percent

94 Semi Annual Budget Performance Report, FY 2016/17, MFPED

between June 2016 and 2015 and is further expected to increase to 37 percent in June 2017. The increase between June 2016 and 2015 was largely on account of external debt, which grew from US$ 4.4 billion to US$ 5.2 billion over the period. Domestic debt increased from US$ 2.8 billion to US$ 3.2 billion95.

URA Collections for the first half of 2016/17 were UShs. 6, 022.36 bn against the target of UShs. 6,259.13 billion giving a shortfall of UShs. 236.77 billion. The NTR amounted to Ushs. 146 billion against the target of 161.30 giving a shortfall of UShs. 14.80 billion[96].
In the first half of FY 2016/17 the sector:
a) Developed a Macro-Economic Model;
b) Updated and produced Medium Term Macro-Economic Framework;

During FY2017/18, the sector will:
a) Develop the Petroleum fiscal regime;
b) Initiate the development of the National Domestic Revenue Mobilization Strategy
c) Produce the Medium Term Debt Strategy (MTDS)
d) Produce the draft public debt management framework and develop cash management policies and procedures.

Value for money in management of public resources

In FY 2016/17, there was an improvement in the percentage of statutory bodies with unqualified audit opinions from 61.8 percent in 2014/15 to 78 percent in FY 2015/16. The percentage of MDAs with unqualified audit opinions increased to 79 percent in 2015/16 from 70 percent in 2014/15. The percentage of Higher Local Governments with unqualified audit opinions also improved to 91 percent in 2015/16 from 69.38 in 2014/15[97].

In terms of Financial Management, by half year there was 69 percent compliance with set financial reporting standards, 100 percent compliance with Treasury Single Account Requirements, and 83 percent compliance of Donor Financed Projects with financing agreements Terms of Reference. These were all on target while only 80 percent of MDAs submitted reports on time below the target of 100 percent[98].

PPDA completed audits in 94 MDALGs (16 in northern, 24 in western, 15 in Eastern and 39 in Central). The Authority observed that Entities did not conduct market price assessment thus causing variances between the estimated price and contract prices. The findings revealed poor performance of some evaluation committees in 78.6 percent of the cases evidenced by failure to conduct post qualifications and irregularities in the evaluation process. Only 40 percent of the audited contracts were procured in accordance with the planned timelines in the procurement plan, 65 percent of the sampled procurements were procured outside the planned estimates of the procurement plan; there were delayed payments of providers in 41 percent of all the audited cases.

In the first half of FY 2016/17, the sector carried out the following:
a) Produced and approved the corporate Plan 2016-2021 for the office of the Auditor General;
b) Ensured compliance to the Single Treasury Single Account Requirements;
c) Continued the implementation and improvement (published DC guidelines, reviewed the PIP, developed the PIMS manual) of the Public Investment Management System (PIMS) to ensure efficient returns.

95 Semi Annual Budget Performance Report, FY 2016/17, MFPED
96 Ministerial Policy Statement FY2017/18, MFPED
97 Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development, 2017
98 Semi Annual Budget Performance Report, FY 2016/17, MFPED

d) Commenced on the development of National Parameters and shadow prices in support of project appraisal.
e) Completed 8 out of 11 annual planned VFM Audits and 3 out of 3 annual planned Specialized audits, 3 VFM studies were at audit draft stage
f) Undertook 1,406 financial audits, (88 MDAs, 1037 higher and lower local governments, 105 projects, 3 PSAs, 90 statutory bodies and 83 special investigations);

During FY2017/18, the sector will:
a) Commence the implementation of Corporate Plan 2016-2021 for the office of the Auditor General.
b) Continued with the implementation and compliance to the PIMS
c) Undertake 2433 financial audits and 16 Value for Money and Forensic Investigations and Special audits
d) Deepen reforms in strengthening public investment management through;
  - Establishing a database of National Parameters and shadow prices in support of project appraisal
  - Commencing works on the establishment of an Integrated Bank of Projects(IBP)
  - Train MDAs on project appraisal

The PFM Act, 2015 is now under full implementation and has provided a robust framework for planning, allocation, control and management of the public finances to enhance service delivery.
The IFMS upgrade; implementation of TSA and CEMAS; restriction of cash withdraws; the strengthening of reconciliation of all Government transactions between MoFPED, BoU and Accounting Officers; sanctioning of non-compliant Accounting Officers have all improved public finance management.

The Accountability Sector spearheaded various reforms to promote transparency, accountability and competition so as to curb corruption in public procurement. In preparation for e-procurement roll out, the Sector embarked on massive sensitisation of stakeholders on the reform and the e-GP Technical Committee also developed the roadmap for the pilot of the e-procurement system later this FY 2016/17.

The Government Procurement Portal is fully in use by providers of government services and general public, this has helped in creating a one stop centre' where bid opportunities can be accessed. The portal also provides an avenue for the bidders to track the status of their bids through the display of best evaluated bidder notices and awarded contracts.

In FY 2016/17, Government through the sector:
a) Created the department of special investigation under Inspectorate of Government to enhance investigation and prosecution of syndicated and grand corruption;
b) Cabinet approved the Agreement for the ratification for the establishment of the International Anti-Corruption Academy (IACA);
c) Drafted the Law on Asset Recovery and Mutual Legal Assistance;
d) Finalised the development of Zero Tolerance to Corruption Policy;
e) Implemented measures to expand the reach of audit reports to enhance readability, access and public interest in audit work, these include: publishing of reports on the OAG website; promptly disseminating reports to all key stakeholders including regional public libraries, production of abridged versions of the annual audit report and production of CDs containing the annual audit reports.
f) Redrafted the Anti-Corruption legal framework, the Leadership code (Amendment) Bill, 2016 to incorporate the directives of Cabinet;
g) Rolled out online wealth declaration system and 27 out of the planned 30, (90%) verifications of

leaders' declarations were conducted by December, 2016;
h) Strengthened the internal and external Audit functions by commissioning of regional offices in Mbarara, Hoima and Moroto regional offices and recruiting the internal auditors.

In FY2017/18, the sector will:
a) Enhance the independence of the accountability sector institutions through construction of offices both head offices and regional offices;
b) Promote the use of Government Procurement Portal and client charters in MDALGs;
c) Recruit additional staff as well as build the capacity building of the existing staff to improve efficiency and effectiveness of the MDAs;
d) Roll out IFMS to 108 entities including 45 LGs, 50DFP, 9 Pus, 4CG;
e) Roll out the fixed assets module in the remaining votes including 30 CGs and 14 LGs;
f) Strengthen the internal audit function across government; interfacing and rolling out the integrated Financial Management System and the Integrated Personnel Payroll System;
g) Strengthen procurement and contract management through additional more procurement audits, follow ups and compliance checks, regulation of procurement professionals across government.

Other proposed anti-corruption initiatives include:
a) Continued implementation of the online wealth declaration system;
b) Reinforcement of investigation and prosecution of syndicated and grand corruption by strengthening the special investigation department in IG; and
c) Strengthening the Anti-Corruption legal framework by reviewing the existing laws and policies, enacting new laws and policies; mainstreaming ethical values in MDALGs, Education Institutions and the wider society.

To improve public demand for accountability, the Sector will
a) Build the capacity of district integrity promotion forums;
b) Conduct regional accountability forums and promote down ward accountability initiatives implemented by other stakeholders; and
c) Strengthen measures to expand reach of audit reports to enhance readability, access and public interest in audit work.

6.2 Infrastructural Development

Transport infrastructure is key for the structural transformation of Uganda's economy. Government has through the Second NDP II made it a priority to increase the stock and quality of economic infrastructure so as to accelerate the country's competitiveness.

6.2.1 A reliable and Efficient Transport Network

Roads

Over the NDP II period, Government targets to upgrade 2,205km of gravel roads to tarmac and to rehabilitate 700km of old paved roads. During the same period, Government aims to maintain 2,500km of paved roads and 10,000km of unpaved roads. In FY 2016/17, key milestones were achieved in relation to upgrading, maintaining and rehabilitating roads. As of February 2017, the following milestones were made;
a) 183.9km of gravel upgraded to bitumen
b) 114.2km of old paved roads rehabilitated
c) 5,198km of roads were maintained under term maintenance
d) 1,584.5km of roads were maintained under periodic maintenance.

Road Construction and Rehabilitation

In FY 2016/17, several road projects were undertaken and as of February 2017, a number of roads were substantially completed (upgraded to bitumen).

Table 6.1: Roads Completed as of February 2017

Road	Number of KM
Gulu - Atiak	74km
Atiak-Nimule	35km
Ishaka -Kagamba Road	35.4km
Moroto-Nkapiripirit	93km
Rwentobo (Ntungamo)	59km
Rwentobo (Ntungamo-Kabale-Katuna	65km
Mukono-Jinja)	52km
Kiryanndongo-Karuma-Kamdini	59km
Kamdini-Gulu Road	62km

Source: UNRA

In FY 2017/18, Government intends to increase the proportion of national paved roads in fair to good condition to 80 percent, from the current 78.5 percent, while the share of the national unpaved road is expected to reduce by one percentage point, to 70 percent as shown in Table 6.2 below. The increase in national paved roads in fair to good condition has been mainly due to the upgrade of roads to bitumen as well as rehabilitation of the old paved roads. In that regard, Government will in FY 2017/18, undertake the following;

a) Maintain the completed road projects;
b) Construct and upgrade 295 Km of national roads;;
c) Rehabilitate over 146 Km of national roads;
d) Maintain 100km of paved national roads under periodic maintenance;
e) Maintain 300km of paved national roads under routine maintenance; and
f) Maintain 2,225km of national roads under the periodic maintenance

More importantly, Government has prioritised key oil roads, as they are very critical for enabling oil production by 2020. Feasibility studies for the selected oil roads are on-going and contracts are expected to be awarded by June 2017. The major oil road projects include:

a) Hoima- Butiba- Wanseko road (11km);
b) Masindi–Biiso (54km);
c) Masindi-Bugungu via Murchison falls (80km);
d) Kaseeta- Lwera (16km);
e) Hohwa-Nyairongo-Kyarushesha (25km);and
f) Wanseko-Bugungu(23km).

In addition, Government will aim to complete the following roads:

a) Lusalira-Nkonge-Sembabule (97km),
b) Kyotera–Rakai (20km),
c) Buhimba-Nalweyo-Kakindu-Kakumiro-Mubende (100km) and;
d) Kabale- Kiziramfumbi (30km).

Table 6.2: Performance of Sector Outcome Indicators

Sector Outcome: Improved Transportation System			
Outcome Indicators	**Baseline**	**Physical performance as at Feb 2016**	**Target:FY17/18**
Proportion of National paved roads in fair to good condition	74 (2011)	78.5percent	80 percent
Proportion of National unpaved roads in fair to good condition	64 (2011)	71 percent	70 percent
Proportion of district roads in fair to good condition	65 (2011)		**70** percent
Proportion of freight traffic by rail transport			10 percent

Source: National Budget Framework Paper, FY 2017/18

Expressways

Government has undertaken construction of major expressways aimed at reducing traffic congestion in and around Kampala City. Major steps have been taken in that regard and progress for the five core expressways, as at February 2017 is indicated in Table 6.3 below.

Table 6.3: Status of construction expressways

No.	Expressways	Progress as at February, 2017 (%)
1	Kampala – Entebbe Expressway/Munyonyo (51km)	• Civil works commenced in December 2012 and scheduled to be completed by November 2017 • UNRA has given a no objection to EoT of 169 days • Cumulative progress by end of February 2017 was 77.35 percent against the programmed 93.02 percent Time elapsed was78.18 percent • Land compensation remains the major issue affecting project progress
2.	Feasibility Study and Detailed Design of Kampala-Jinja Highway 77km.	• A Transaction Advisor (IFC) is on board and is assessing its PPP viability before it can be tendered as PPP project • The Feasibility Study Report has been submitted to the PPP committee for approval • Compensation of PAPs on Southern Bypass was expected to commence in March 2017
3.	Feasibility Study Detailed Design of Kampala – Bombo Expressway	• Feasibility study and preliminary design expected in May 2017; • IFC to carry out Transaction Advisory Services once designs are complete

4.	Kampala – Busunju Expressway (approx. 55km)	• EoI Evaluation Report stayed by CC. • PDU to re-submit report • RFP document approved by Contracts Committee.
5.	Nakasero-Northern Bypass Express Route (VVIP Express Route)	• Contract signed in November 2016 • Initial strategic meeting held between UNRA and Consultant • Mobilisation ongoing • Inception report was submitted in January 2017

Source: UNRA, February 2017

Periodic Road Maintenance

Government has over last decade directed efforts towards not only constructing new roads, but also periodically maintaining the existing road network. In FY 2016/17, a total of 1,500km of roads were under periodic maintenance and progress is highlighted in Table 6.4 below.

Table 6.4: Periodic Maintenance - Regravelling of Unpaved Roads

No	ROAD	Length (Km)	Physical Progress as at February, 2017 (%)
A	**Periodic Maintenance (Grading and Regravelling) - 11 Lots**		
1	Masodde-Nkooko	38	97.5
2	Nkooko-Nalweyo	33	97.5
3	Kibuuku-Nyabushozi (14km) & Kahunge-Bisozi-Rwamwanja (0-34km)	48	100
4	Rwamwanja-Mbuza-Rweitengya-Kihura (34-68)	34	96
5	Ihungu-Kinjubwa-Bulyamusenyu	42	100
6	Kakumiro-Kikwaya (0-44)	44	98
7	Kikwaya-Kafu (44-78)	34	98
8	Nsiika - Bihanga - Katerera	44	100
9	Kyambura - Katerera - Buhindagye - Kabujogera - Mahyoro Landing site	57	100
10	Nyakabirizi - Burere - Nsiika	45	100
11	Ruti - Mwizi - Kabuyanda - Kikagati	67	100
	TOTAL	486	
B	**Periodic Maintenance (Grading and Regravelling) - Procurement Completed**		
12	Soroti-Gweri-Magoro	54	75
13	Magoro-Ngariam	27	
14	Amuria-Amucu-Kapelebyong	36	76
15	Amuria-Obalanga-Alito	39	
16	Arapai-Amuria	30	

No	ROAD	Length (Km)	Physical Progress as at February, 2017 (%)
17	Serere-Kasilo-Kagwara	38	85
18	Kaitabawala-Busota	58	97
19	Kapenguria-Kwoti	15	98
20	Budaka-Kaderuna-Butebo	22	
21	Bugusege-Buteza	9	
22	Mairirwe-Bugambe	8	100
23	Katasiha-Bugambe Tea Estate Gate	16	
24	Waiga-Bugana-Ngwedo	22	100
25	Kabwoya - Kituti	42	56
26	Nkenda - Bugoye - Nyakalingijo	18	
27	Rwashamaire - Kyafora - Kiyenje	19	90
28	Muhanga-Kyogo-Kamwezi	20	
29	Katobo - Bugangari - Bwambara	44	98
30	Kanungu-Rwegyeyo-Kabaranga	39	25.5
31	Kihihi - Nyamirama - Kikongi - Burama	26	
32	Katuna - Rubaya - Muko	67	
33	Kihihi - Nyamirama - Kikongi - Burama	26	
34	Katuna - Rubaya - Muko	67	
35	Apala-Aloi-Alebtong	31	
36	Aloi-Abaka-Bata-Dokolo	45	
37	Aduku-Teboke-Loro	35	
38	Apac-Cegere-Teboke	28	
39	Kyabakuza-Kyojja-Matete-Kaliiro	70	
40	Mbirizi-Matete-Sembabule-Katonga	58	10
41	Zirobwe-Lwajjali-Kabimbiri	22	99.4
42	Kasambya-Nabakazi	24	
43	Kabasanda-Kakindu-Zigoti	21	
44	Lukolo-Bunjako	14	
45	Kayabwe-Nkozi-Ngando-Kabulasoke	45	
46	Obongi-Kulikulinga	45	100
47	Adjumani-Shinyanya	33	
48	Dzaipi-Tete-Nimule	35	
49	Aber-Anyeke-Ngai-Aromo-Awere	100	100
50	Rwenjaza - Kabujogera	34	97
51	Kabujogera - Kagongo	8	
52	Ruhoko - Kagongo	4	

No	ROAD	Length (Km)	Physical Progress as at February, 2017 (%)
53	Kyankanda - Bitsya - Ruhoko and Access	56	98
54	Nyakiraguju-Bugamba-Kitwe	53	
	TOTAL	1,503.00	
C	**Periodic Maintenance (Grading and Regravelling) - Procurement Initiated.**		
55	Aromo - Agweng	17	100
56	Ogur - Apala	17	
57	Kaliro-Namwiwa	23	
58	Bulimba-Namwiwa-Saaka	27	
59	Kaliro-Nakiwoke-Irundu (0-26)	26	44
60	Kaliro-Nakiwoke-Irundu (26-52)	26	
61	Nyakigumba-Katebwa (7km) & Ntandi-Kikyo (22km)	29	25
62	Kasisi-Kabata-Kyanga	30	70
63	Pader-Kalongo-Paimol	46	
64	Ngomoromo-Nymur-Bibia (0-36)	36	
65	Ngomoromo-Nymur-Bibia (36-72)	36	72
66	Moyo-Obongi (0-28)	28	20
67	Moyo-Obongi (28-56)	28	
68	Pakele-Pabbo (0-32)	32	
69	Pakele-Pabbo (32-63)	31	
70	Kasiso-Mazzi-Kalungi	57	
71	Kitgum - Kalongo - Patongo	77	40.3
72	Patongo - Lukee	20	
	TOTAL	586	

Source: UNRA, February 2017

Bridges

In FY 2016/17, Government completed a number of bridges as shown in Table 6.5 below. Works on several other bridges are on-going as indicated in Table 6.6 and 6.7 below, and are expected to be completed in FY 2017/18. In FY 2017/18, efforts will be directed towards constructing more bridges in the Albertine region, especially in the swampy spots of the roads. Government will also build 14 Small bridges in Northern and North Eastern parts of the Country.

Table 6.5: Completed Bridges

Name of Bridge	District
Alla-2	Arua
Lukale , Mwikaye, Mayenze Bridges	Manafwa
Nyagak	Zombo
SimuPondo	Sironko
Kabuceera Swamp	Mitoma
Mahoma Bridge	Kabarole
Nyanga Swamp Crossing	Isingiro
Kabundaire Bridge	Kabarole
Rushaaya Bridge	Mitoma

Source: MoWT

Table 6.6: MoWT Bridges Under Construction

Bridge/swamp crossing	Location (District)	Physical Progress (%) as at End April 2017
Saaka Swamp Crossing	Kaliro/Pallisa	80
Kabuhunna Swamp	Kibale	
Kaguta Bridge	Lira	90
Agwa Pier	Lira	90
Okokor Bridge	Kumi	60
Lot 1 under IDB funded project - Balla, Abalang-3, Agali and Enget in Lira and Dokolo Districts - 30% works completed;	Lira/Dokolo	100
Lot 2 - Nyawa and Kochi-2 in Yumbe and Moyo Districts	Yumbe	70
Lot 3 - Olyanai, Abalang, Alipa, Aakol and Airogo in Soroti, Bukedea, Kaberamaido & Kumi Districts	Soroti/Kumi/ Kaberamaido/ Bukedea	95
Orom Bridge	Kitgum	95

Source: MoWT

Table 6.7: UNRA Bridges Under Construction

Bridge	Progress as at February 2017
2nd Nile bridge at Jinja (Span 525m cable stayed bridge)	• Financial progress stands at 39.1 percent versus 55.98 percent target • Physical progress is at 30.73 percent versus 52.69 percent target
Apak bridge in Lira district	• Substantially completed and it is being used by public
Design and Build of Manafa Bridge on Tororo-Mbale road	• Both abutments are complete, and the deck slab has been cast. Backfilling works and gabion works downstream are on progress. • Physical progress is at 85 percent while financial progress is at 49.4 percent. The Contractor was also paid advance of which 52 percent has been recovered.
Aswa 55.2m (18.4+18.4+18.4) and Manafa 25m	• The bridge substructure is complete. Backfilling works behind both abutments are on progress. • Physical progress is at over 68 percent while financial progress is at 29.5percent. Advance was also paid to the Contractor.
Alla (20m) and Enyau (15m) Bridges Arua	• Substantially completed and both bridges are being used
Birara Bridge Span 32m	• Final inspection after defects liability completed
Kyanzuki Bridge on Kasese Kilembe road Span 39.2m	• Substantially completed and it is being used by public.
Pakwala (15m) and Nyacara (15m) Bridges in Nebbi	• Substantially completed and in use by the public
Goli (20m) and Nyagak (3 lines of 4.5m dia turbo sider culverts) Bridges in Nebbi	• Goli bridge has been completed
Mitaano (60m) Bridge in Kanungu & Ntungwe) Bridge in Kasese(IshashaKatunguru)(GOU)	• The bridges were substantially completed and are being used by public. Final inspection was carried out and final accounts under preparation.
Cido Bridge (15m) on Nebbi – Goli road (GOU)	• Physical progress at 40 percent against a time progress of 87 percent. Financial progress is at 24.77percent. The substructure is complete. Fabrication of universal beams ongoing.
Nyalit (15m) and Seretyo Bridges on Kapchorwa – Suam (GOU)	• Overall physical progress is at 38percent while the financial progress is at 20percent.
Leresi Bridge (Butaleja) Butaleja – Leresi – Budaka road	• Works were substantially completed, and the crossing is being used by the public.

Bridge	Progress as at February 2017
Kabaale Bridge (linking Kyankwanzi to Ngoma in Nakaseke)	• Current Financial progress is at 71.61 percent while achieved physical progress is estimated at 90 percent against 95.83 percent
Ruboni access Bridge to Mt Magaritta tourist Site Kasese	• Ruboni box culvert completed
Design & Build of Nalakasi Bridge on Nalakasi-ArimoiKaabong Road in Karamoja Sub-region	• Design criteria submitted and detailed engineering designs are ongoing.
Design & Build of Kaabong Bridge on Kaabong-Kotido	• Design criteria submitted anddetailed engineering design ongoing.
Design & Build of Lopei Bridge on Kaabong-Kotido Road in Karamoja Sub-region	• Design criteria submitted and detailed engineering designs are ongoing.

Source: UNRA Feb 2016

Railways

Government has directed efforts towards revamping the railway system to take advantage of the associated benefits, more especially in reducing the costs of transportation. These efforts are aimed at reducing damage to roads, lowering the cost of freight especially for bulky cargo, and increasing the competitiveness of the country. In that regard, progress is being made in terms of implementing the Standard Guage Railway.

In FY 2016/17, 97 percent of Right of Way and 84 percent of Resettlement Action Plan for Malaba-Kampala SGR route was completed; Feasibility study and Engineering designs for GKMA LRT was completed. Government also developed and signed the Standard Gauge Railway local content strategy, paving way for its implementation[99].

Similarly, Government of Uganda and that of Kenya have since 2006 run a concession under the Rift Valley Railways (RVR). However, over the years, there have been performance related issues, and RVR has failed to meet its agreed targets as per the concession. As a result, the two governments have reviewed the performance of RVR in relation to performance as per the terms of the concession, and have agreed to terminate the concession. In that regard, Government of Uganda issued a 90 day notice in April, 2017 to terminate the concession.

Water Transport

Government recognises the critical role that water transport plays in the country's economic growth and development, through facilitating the development of a relatively cheaper means of transport for both cargo and passengers as spelt out in the second National Development Plan. It is energy efficient and well known for being the most friendly transport mechanism.[100] In that regard, Government has continued to prioritise the improvement of inland water facilities through the provision of ferry services and construction of landing sites on Uganda's major water bodies. This is aimed at improving the existing marine infrastructure so as to reduce the cost of transportation and increase connectivity.

99 http://www.works.go.ug/2017/01/23/the-standard-gauge-railway-sgr-local-content-strategy/
100 The second National Development Plan (NDPII)

In FY 2016/17, the process of designing the landing sites at Buvuma, Bule and Gaba started and works are expected to be completed in FY 2017/18. Also, Government formulated an investment Plan for interconnectivity of islands in Lake Victoria and its implementation is expected to immediately follow. A number of achievements were registered in FY 2016/17 in regard to improving existing marine infrastructure with a view to reducing the cost of transportation and increase connectivity.

These include:

a) Completion of feasibility studies for the construction of the Bukasa Port which is expected in FY 2017/18;
b) Commissioned a ferry on Lake Bisina;
c) Rehabilitated the ferry plying the Bukakata-Bugala route; and
d) Launched the MV Kyoga II, (Zengebe – Namasale route), which connects the districts of Nakasongola and Amolatar.

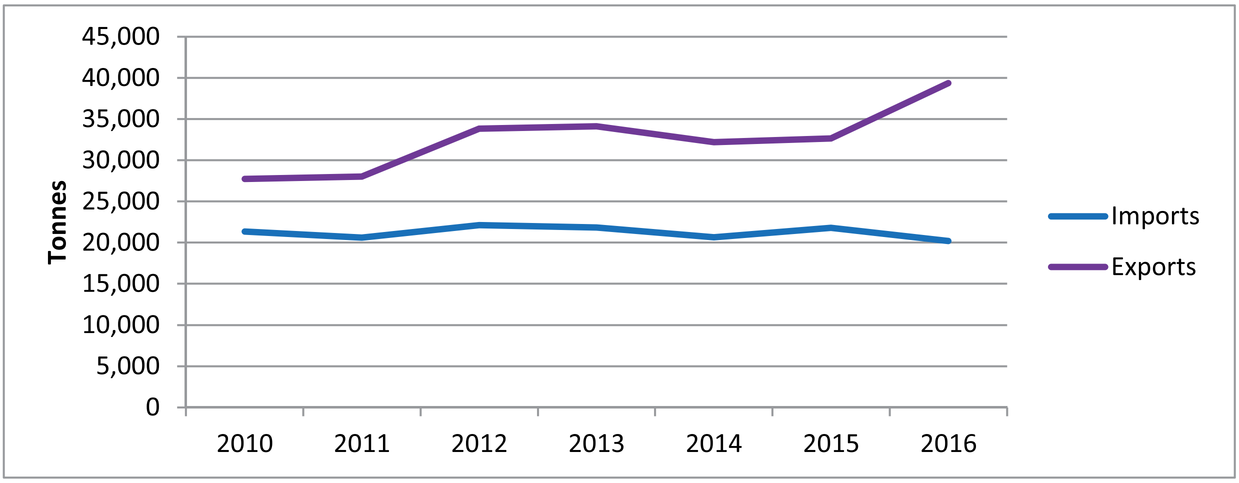
In FY 2017/18, Government will increase enforcement of regulations, in order to make water transport in the country safe and environmentally suitable for the movement of both passenger and cargo traffic. Government will also rehabilitate Portbell and Jinja ports.

Air Transport

Air transport is key for facilitating economic growth, through promoting business growth, tourism and jobs in developing countries[101]. Government is currently undertaking a number of projects to promote air transport as enshrined in the second National Development Plan (NDPII). Over the last 5 years, Uganda's cargo traffic has been varying as shown in Figure 6.1 below. Cargo exports increased from 32,660 tonnes in 2015 to 39,376 tonnes in 2016, representing a 20.6 percent increase. On the other hand, imports declined from 21,789 tonnes in 2015 to 20,182 tonnes in 2016, representing a 7.4 percent decline.

The ongoing redevelopment of Entebbe International Airport is expected to further increase cargo traffic after completion. It is estimated that Cargo volumes through Entebbe International Airport will reach 100,000 metric tons per annum by 2023.

Figure 6.1: Cargo Traffic Statistics-Entebbe International Airport



Source: CAA statistics, 2016

101 http://www.icao.int/Meetings/wrdss2011/Documents/JointWorkshop2005/ATAG_SocialBenefitsAirTransport.pdf

Entebbe International Airport Redevelopment

Redevelopment of the Entebbe International Airport is one of the core projects of NDPII. Government through Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) commenced the implementation programme for upgrade and expansion of Entebbe International Airport in FY 2014/15. The redevelopment is in line with the 20-year National Aviation Master Plan (2014-2033) that was launched in January, 2015. A number of strides have so far been made in regard to the re-development of the airport as highlighted in the subsequent sections.

Automation of the Aeronautical Information Management System: The automation of the Aeronautical Information Management processes at Entebbe International Airport was completed in FY 2016/17. This has enabled the automated management of flight plans, notices to airmen (NOTAM) and electronic Aeronautical Information Publications (eAIPs). As a result, the new system has brought about efficiency and timely provision of accurate aeronautical information. It has also led to a reduction in the costs incurred by air operators in updating AIPs, reduction in human errors, and Ubiquitous Flight preparation. The pilots and other users find convenience to perform flight planning and self briefing (Pre-Flight Information Bulletins and access to electronic Aeronautical Information Publications using any web enabled device.

Baggage Handling System: The redevelopment has also brought about installation of a new Baggage Handling System (BHS) in the check-in area at a cost of USD 4.8 million. The installation of the system was done between May and September 2016 in response to, inter alia, the anticipated increase in Passenger throughput, which called for enhanced Passenger handling capacity.

The new system which has an extra 6 check-in counters, automated with enhanced security capabilities has the following benefits:

a) Supports 24-hour continuous operations;
b) Provides for easy maintenance and parts replacement because it is equipped with two identical integrated systems with each one able to operate independently as the other is under maintenance;
c) Able to handle between 1200-1800 bags per hour (compared to the old, which handled 500-700 bags per hour); and
d) Provides for future upgrade options.

Landside expansion of the Passenger Terminal: The redevelopment of the airport has also included landside expansion of the passenger terminal. The expansion is very important for growth and ensuring good customer experience, through providing more room and comfort for service users, who are mainly passengers. The expansion that is funded by Government will have new Arrivals and Departure blocks.

The existing Passenger Terminal building was opened in 1974 for peak hour traffic of 250 arriving and departing passengers. Government last did some improvements to the Terminal in 2007, during the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (CHOGM). The improvements led to an expansion in the current capacity of 410 arriving and 360 departing passengers. The number of passengers is expected to increase as per the Master Plan. It projects that by 2033, the number will rise to 930 arriving passengers and 820 departing passengers during peak hours.

Cargo Centre: Work on construction of the new Cargo Centre is progressing well. About 98 percent of the preliminary earthworks complete by end February 2017. In FY 2016/17, Government directed efforts towards planning for relocation of various services and facilities like the Police Barracks at Makerere, power lines and roads. New Aviation Police houses have been constructed in Kigungu and AVPOL subsequently relocated from the current police barracks, which was in the Cargo Centre project site, to pave way for the works. The proposed new 100,000 tones capacity Cargo Centre will be a self-contained facility with a Parking Apron, landslide and airside access roads, cooling facilities, a Freight Forwarders Parlor and ancillary business outlets.

Hoima (Kabaale) International Airport (Phase I)

The project was proposed as a strategic intervention to enhance the development of the Oil and Gas industry in Western Uganda, through providing an expedient air transport facility for bulk assets destined to the region. A preliminary design estimates the cost of construction at USD 250 million and draft term sheet by UKEF, a private equity fund, was submitted to MFPED. In addition, the prospective location of the KIA is part of the 29 square miles refinery project area acquired by the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development. In FY 2017/18, Government aims to construct a runway for the airport and its associated Taxiways.

6.2.2 An Inclusive Construction Industry

In FY 2016/17, Government completed the Standard Gauge Railway local content strategy which is very critical for the construction industry. The local content is aimed at supporting local contractors to fully participate in the construction of the SGR. The strategy provides that up to 40 per cent of supplies for works come from local entities, while out of every 10 employees, nine should be Ugandan. It also provides that foreign skills should only be sourced if such skills cannot be found locally. The local private sector is expected to play a key role in the supply of major construction materials including cement, timber, steel and stone products among others.

Energy Sector

As is the case with many developing countries, the national demand for energy in Uganda is expected to continue rising, more especially as the country progresses towards graduation to lower middle income status.

6. 2.3 Universal Access to Modern Energy

National Electrification

Uganda's national electrification rate stands at 20.5 percent (2016) with grid coverage of 15.7 percent.[102] Thus Uganda's population without access to electricity remains relatively high, with the problem being more pronounced in rural areas of the country. District coverage stands at 97.3 percent with 109 of 112 districts connected to the national electricity grid.

The customer base of UMEME, the largest distribution company, reached 950,814 in December 2016. This represents an annual increase of 19.8 percent from 793,544 customers in December 2015. This increase was driven mostly by grid extensions. Nearly 7 out of every 10 UMEME customers (65 percent) were on prepaid metering (yaka) in December 2016 compared to 52.2 percent in December 2015. The pre-paid metering system was also rolled out to Government installations in FY 2016/17.

Rural Electrification

In FY 2016/17, Government undertook to expand electricity coverage under the rural electrification programme. According to the Rural Electrification Agency, Government has implemented over 121 rural electrification schemes[103]. This includes construction of up to 345.8 km of electrical power lines in the districts of Arua, Yumbe, Koboko, Moyo, and Nebbi.[104] The lines include:

a) Wandi - Yumbe – Moyo Line: 304.3 km of medium voltage and 82 transformers, being fed from Arua- Koboko - Yumbe line at either Yumbe or Wandi; and
b) Onduparaka – Odrmachaku – Abiria Line: 41.5 km of medium voltage and 16 transformers; being supplied from the Arua - Koboko - Yumbe line at Onduparaka.

102 National Budget Framework Paper 2017/18
103 Rural Electrification Agency, adapted from http://www.rea.or.ug/ accessed on 9 May 2017,at 12.41pm
104 Uganda's Rural Electrification Agency, adapted from http://www.rea.or.ug/westnile.html

As of end March, 2017, 391.63 kms of Low Voltage lines and 474.33 kms of Medium Voltage lines had been constructed[105], and it is expected that the targeted 450 kms of Low Voltage lines and 550kms of Medium Voltage lines will be achieved by the end of June 2017 after completing the on-going projects as indicated in Table 6.8 below.

Table 6.8: Status of some of the on-going rural electrification projects

On-going projects	Completion Status (Feb 2017)
Bikira-Namirembe	85 percent
Muhanga – Kisizi	48 percent
Kyambura-Katerera	25 percent
Ssembabule-Lwemiyaga	17percent
Arua-Koboko	67percent

Source: Rural Electrification Agency

6.2.4 Energy Affordability

The cost of accessing energy remains comparatively high for end users. The average generation tariff in 2016 was US$ 11 cents. Between 2016 and 2017, the end user tariff for domestic consumers increased by 7, rising from UShs 651 to 696.6 per kilowatt hour respectively. However, the life line tariff remained at UShs150 per unit for the first 15 kWh per month. In FY 2017/18, Government made a decision to continue to waive corporate income tax of at least Ush96 billion ($28 million) per year beyond June 2017, as it seeks to reduce the price of electricity produced by the hydropower project. This is expected to lead to a 3.1cents/kWh reduction in the tariff. More energy consumption is being encouraged in Uganda especially among industries, in order to increase capacity utilisation at Bujagali from about 70 per cent to 84 per cent, which will potentially also reduce another 1.8 cents/kWh off the tariff.

6.2.5 Energy Security

Over the last decade, Government directed efforts towards reducing the energy gap in the country through increasing the country's energy supply capacity. The total installed capacity of electricity power plants increased by 1.2 percent from 885 MW in 2014 to 895.5 MW in 2015. This is mainly attributed to the 19.4 percent increase in the installed capacity of Bagasse electricity, which increased from 54 MW in 2014 to 64.5 MW in 2015[106]. In FY 2016/17, new milestones were reached in relation to increasing energy generation capacity and transmission.

Overall progress on Karuma HPP as of April, 2017 was 51 percent, while that of Isimba HPP was at 76 percent. Other power generation infrastructure that are at various phases of development are: Muzizi HPP (44.7MW); Nyagak III HPP (5.4MW); and the GETFiT Portfolio (156.5MW). The Global Energy Transfer Feed-in Tariff (GETFiT) Programme is supporting 17 renewable power generation projects developed by the private sector to generate about 156.5 MW plus 20MW of Solar; and Agago-Achwa hydropower projects (83MW). In addition, Pre-feasibility studies for nuclear power development are on-going.

Table 6.9 below provides a progress summary n development of Power Transmission Infrastructure

105 Ministerial Policy Statement, FY 2016/18
106 UBOS 2016: Statistical Abstract 2015

Table 6.9: Status of the on-going Transmission Projects

Project	Commissioning date
Bujagali switchyard upgrade to 220kV works	• Construction works at 100 percent completion. • To be commissioned in 2017
Bujagali-Tororo-Lessos 220kV, 127km line	• Construction works on going at 92 percent completion. • RAP implementation is on-going with 89 percent PAPs compensated. • To be commissioned in 2017
Mbarara-Mirama, 220kV, 66 km line	• Construction works on going at 92 percent completion. • RAP implementation is on-going with 89 percent PAPs compensated. • Commissioning Projected for September 2017
Tororo – Opuyo – Lira 132kV	• Construction works on going at 83 percent completion. • RAP implementation is on-going with 86 percent PAPs compensated. • To be commissioned in 2017
Mbarara – Nkenda 132kV, 160km line	• Commissioning Projected for August 2017
Kawanda – Masaka 220kV, 137km line	• Works at 80 percent completion and project is set to be completed in 2017. • RAP implementation is on-going with 77 percent compensated • Commissioning Projected for September 2017
Nkenda-Fort Portal –Hoima 220kV 227km	• Works are ongoing with 80 percent completion. • RAP implementation is on-going with 76 percent compensated • To be completed in 2017. • Commissioning Projected for August 2017
Karuma-Kawanda 400kV 254km, Karuma-Lira 132kV 75km, and Karuma-olwiyo 400kV 60km	• RAP implementation is on-going with 62 percent PAPs compensated. • To be commissioned in 2018
Isimba Interconnection 132kV, 40km	• RAP implementation is on-going with 76 percent compensated • Commissioning Projected for 2018
Industrial Parks and associated substations (Namanve South-Namanve 132kV transmission line 10km; Namanve-Luzira 132kV transmission line 31km; Nalubaale-Namanve 132kV transmission line: Mukono Tee off (5km); Nalubaale-Tororo 132kV line: Tembo Steels Ltd tee off (12km);	• RAP implementation is on-going with 20 percent PAPs compensated. • To be commissioned in 2019.

Source: Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development

6.2.6 Oil Infrastructure

Government is in the process of building an oil refinery which will ensure a secured supply of petroleum within Uganda and the region. This is coupled with construction of the Hoima (Uganda) – Tanga (Tanzania) crude oil export pipeline as a more secure, lower cost and lower tariff option.
The following developments were realized in FY 2016/17 within the petroleum sector:

Upstream

a) Eight (8) Production Licenses were granted on 30th August 2016 – three to Total E&P Uganda B.V (the operator for EA1) and five to Tullow Uganda Operations Pty Limited (the operator for EA2). The PLs give a licensee a right to develop and produce for 25 years. The licensees are going to do more studies before a final investment decision (FID) is made. Another oil discovery by Total (Lyec discovery) is under appraisal and an application for its production is expected to be submitted by May 2017 subjected to commercial viability;
b) After a successful international competitive bidding for round of six blocks, Government is expected to issue five (5) new exploration licenses. Due diligence and additional negotiations are ongoing. The target is to complete the entire process within 2017; and
c) Phase-3 construction of the National Petroleum Data Repository, Laboratories and Offices at PEPD, Entebbe is in progress.

Midstream

a) Government shortlisted four firms for the oil refinery project in April 2017. Government targets to conclude the commercial contract for the refinery within 2017;
b) Hoima-Tanga route was agreed upon as the least cost route for transporting Uganda's crude oil to the East African Coast; and
c) Construction of houses and other social infrastructure for resettlement of Project Affected Persons is in progress.

Downstream

a) Procurement process to restock Jinja storage tanks with 12 million litres of reserve fuel supply is in progress

6.2.7 Energy Sustainability and Green Growth

Government is heavily investing in the energy infrastructure to facilitate exploitation of the abundant renewable energy sources including hydropower, geothermal, and nuclear energy source with the aim of ensuring that the Country achieves a capacity of 2,500MW in 2020 from 850MW in 2013. Government is also supporting investments in solar and wind energy. In FY 2016/17, Government commissioned a 10MW solar power plant in Soroti. The US$19m plant is so far the largest in East Africa and will provide clean electricity to 40,000 residents. The power plant has the potential to increase its net output capacity by a further 20MW of solar energy.

Government also undertook the following intervention in FY 2016/17 as part of its effort to promote energy sustainability, efficiency and green growth:
a) Advanced the biofuel bill for petroleum which will regulate blending of biofuels;
b) Installed solar water heaters in 14 hospitals;
c) Rehabilitated the wind water pumps in Karamoja;
d) Continued dissemination of improved cook stoves (15 percent coverage by 2020); and
e) Through, UMEME, lowered energy losses to an annual average of 19.0 percent in 2016 compared to 19.5 percent achieved in 2015.

In FY 2017/18, Government will:

a) Continue construction works on Large Hydro Power Plants (Karuma, Isimba Hydro Power Projects);
b) Continue construction of transmission lines and the associated Way leaves;
c) Embark on Resettlement Action Plan and capacity payments towards thermal power generation.
d) Focus on the implementation of the refinery development activities including the development of the oil pipelines, aerodrome, and the implementation of the oil and gas policy;
e) Commence construction of critical roads in the Albertine Graben especially the Hoima-Wanseko and Buliisa– Bugungu gate roads to provide improved access to the development areas as well as fast tracking the development of Kabale International Airport (KIA);
f) Implement the Mineral Certification Mechanism, Expand the Seismological Network;and
g) Construct one Mineral Beneficiation Center and continue mapping and exploration of the mineral wealth potential of the country

Information, Communication and Technology

Government recognizes Information and Communication Technology (ICT) as being critical for Uganda's socio-economic transformation as enshrined in NDPII. This is consistent with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development which identifies the spread of information and communication technology (ICTs) and global interconnectedness as being key in accelerating human progress[107]. Its promotion is associated with reducing the digital gap and to develop knowledge products.

6.2.8 Inclusive ICT opportunities

In order to accrue benefits from ICT, Government has prioritised extending the National Backbone Infrastructure (NBI) together with construction of ICT incubation hubs/Centers and ICT parks across the country. The goal is to complete the NBI as well as the last mile connections so as to receive high speed internet bandwidth and reduce internet costs (from USD 300per Mbps per month in 2016 to USD 150 by 2020).

In FY 2016/17, Government through NITA-U completed Phase 3 of the National Data Transmission Backbone Infrastructure and e-Government Infrastructure Project (NBI/EGI) covering the Districts of Masaka, Mbarara and Kabale in December, 2016. Phase 3 extends connectivity to the border points with Tanzania and Rwanda at Mutukula and Katuna respectively.

The overall objective of the project is to provide connectivity to MDAs and Local Governments through optical fiber cable backbone. It is intended to enhance data transmission and other e-Government Services across Government thus increasing efficiency and effectiveness of communication as well as service delivery to the citizens. It is expected that completion of the project will bring about a reduction in the costs of internet bandwidth as a result of increased competiveness through the increase in the number of upstream providers available to IT providers in Uganda.

In FY 2016/17, Government further supported National IT development initiatives in private and public sector entities including technical support such as support to MFPED (IFMS Tier-I, PBS); MoPS (IPPS); MoGLSD (single registry); MoLG (IFMS Tier-II); FIA (Global Anti-Money Laundering System); DCIC (e-Visa); NIRA (National ID) as well as Open Source Conference (IDLELO 7) to leverage the absorption of Open source in government was held successfully.

107 Sustainable development Knowledge Platform, adapted from https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/index.php?page=view&type=20000&nr=579&menu=2993

Government also launched the Free Wi-Fi in Kampala City and Entebbe following a declaration by UN of Internet being a human right. Government through (NITA-Uganda) on August 18th, 2016 decided to avail all citizens within the borders of Kampala and Entebbe with free Wi-Fi dubbed "**MyUG**". This started effective October,2016 and runs every day from 6 p.m. to 6 a.m.

6.2.9 Innovative ICT opportunities

Government is keen to supporting and promoting ICT innovation in the country. In FY 2016/17, a framework for support to ICT initiatives was developed. Government will in FY 2017/18 rationaling the existing funds under the Youth Livelihood and the Science Innovation Fund, with at least Ushs15bn per year directed towards supporting the category of youth involved in ICT innovations and also the development of ICT parks. This was a directive by H.E, The President of the Republic of Uganda in FY 2016/17.

Uganda Electricity Transmission Company Limited (UETCL) in partnership with ZTE (U) Ltd also introduced a high speed data infrastructure called the Dense wavelength Division Multiplexing (DWDM) which will provide high speed internet connection with Uganda and the EAC region. The first phase of the infrastructure has been installed, tested and rolled to cover areas in Kampala, Jinja, Tororo and the Malaba border post of Kenya. The second phase will commence in May 2017 and cover Soroti, Lira, Masaka, Mbarara, Fort-portal and Mirama boarder post of Rwanda. The data infrastructure will provide quality, faster and cheap internet connection across the country.

6.2.10 Cyber security and privacy

Government has made significant progress towards developing a robust ICT industry. Critical steps to address cyber threats that come with increased access to the Internet and connectivity, have accordingly been undertaken, including putting in place cyber laws and establishment of the Computer Emergence Response Team (CERT). In FY 2016/17, Government started developing the Cyber City Strategy, and this is expected to be finalized by end June 2017. The strategy focuses on enabling the country to have a secure online environment which is adequately risked-proofed from cyber threats.

Similarly, Government signed an MoU with the Government of Malawi, aimed at promoting a collaboration in cyber security so as to create security of online data. Furthermore, in a bid to cub cyber security and reduce crime, Government through Uganda Communications Commission (UCC) issued a directive regarding registration of all SIM cards by August 2017 using their national IDs for nationals and passports for foreigners, and this is aimed at curbing crime in the country.

6.2.11 A dynamic ICT legal and regulatory framework

Government is taking critical steps to strengthen the ICT legal and regulatory framework. In FY 2016/17 the data protection and privacy Bill 2015 was presented to Parliament for the first reading, and when finalized in FY 2017/18, it will safeguard the fundamental rights to privacy. It is also through this Bill that Government will be able to control the abuse of information. It is further expected promote citizens and consumers' confidence in regard to protection of personal information.

In FY 2016/17, Government started the process of developing the Certification of the Providers of IT Services and Products Regulations and NITA-U Authentication of IT Training Regulations. These were signed by the responsible Minister on 16th October, 2016 and are pending publication in the Uganda Gazette.

In FY 2017/18, and in the medium term, Government will focus on expanding the existing interventions which include:

a) Investment in expansion of ICT infrastructure network;
b) Investment in research, innovation and promote the use of e-business;
c) Investment in human capital development;
d) Implementation of policy reforms to ensure increased local participation, and ownership of ICT infrastructure and businesses, and;
e) Provision of an enabling environment to attract more investments in the ICT

6.3 Wealth Creation and Employment

Agriculture

6.3.1 Higher Incomes for Agricultural Households

Returns to farming are influenced by multiple factors including agronomy, market access, post-harvest handling and storage, industrial linkages and enterprise selection. A number of interventions were implemented by Government in FY 2016/17, and all were aimed at promoting wealth creation and employment as discussed below:

Agro markets: Government recognizes that markets are essentially public goods and strategic components that are critical for poverty reduction and promoting economic growth. Through the Markets and Agricultural Trade Improvement Programme (MATIP), Government is making very important strides in strengthening the linkage between rural and urban markets in order to expand the commodity value chain. In that regard, Government through the second phase of Markets and Agricultural Trade Improvement Programme (MATIP-2), is under taking construction of 11 new modern markets in Busia, Tororo, Soroti, Arua, Kasese, Mbarara, Kitgum, Masaka, Moroto, Lugazi and Entebbe districts.

In FY 2016/17, Government finalized the preliminary design review for 10 markets and concepts for high level value addition facilities for Arua, Busia and Soroti design.[108] Government is also in the process of finalizing the biding process for the construction and completion of seven additional markets namely; Entebbe - Kitooro market, Tororo Central market, Kasese Central market, Masaka Central market, Mbarara Central market, Soroti Main market and Arua Central market.[109]

In FY 2016/17**,** Government carried out consultations with high end market operators in maize and rice in the districts of Masindi, Kiryandongo, Jinja and Bugiri and two farmer groups were linked to market operators including Agrovet Farmers limited and Upland Rice millers in Masindi, Kibaale, Hoima, Iganga, Butaleja, Mbale and Bugiri.

Similarly, Government has over the last 4 years provided advisory services, inputs and technologies to all sub-counties in the country. By December, 2016, 4 production technologies had been generated, 25 technological innovations delivered to uptake pathways, 24 new varieties/ prototypes submitted to Variety Release Committee for release and 7 technological innovation platforms established or supported.

Supply of planting materials: In FY 2016/17 under the Operation Wealth Creation, various agricultural inputs, planting materials and stocking materials were procured and distributed to farmers. For stance, by December 2016, 188 heifers had been delivered to 9 District LGs in order to support 188 Households and planting materials as indicated in the Table 6.10 below. In addition, bush clearing for pasture seed multiplication was undertaken on 364 acres out of the 469 acres in 51 planned farms

108 Half year Annual Budget Performance Report 2016/17
109 MATIP II project documents

giving a performance rate of 77.8 percent of the completed works in various locations within the nine (9) districts of Isingiro, Sheema, Ibanda, Lyantonde,Ssembabule, Bushenyi, Kiruhura, Mbarara, and Ntungamo of South Western Zone[110]

Table 6.10: Planting materials distributed under operation wealth creation, FY 2016/17[111]

Crops	Quality	Districts	Households	Acreage
Maize seeds	2,484.89	82	993,956	248,489
Bean seed	1,040	74	104,000	26,000
Rice seed	10	1	-	400
Apple seedlings	432,220	-	4,322	1,081
Cassava cuttings	27,457	-	7,845	3,922
Banana suckers	285,371	-	1,268	634
Irish potato	4,744	-	1,460	365
Citrus	11,306,376	-	185,350	92,675

Source: NAADS MPS 2017/18

Commodity Storage and Bulking: In 2016, the grain council of Uganda launched a regional grain hub (a concentration of producers and processors of grain and other service providers within the value chain for grains) in Namunkekera, Nakaseke district. The Kapeeka regional grain hub is one of 28 hubs across the country that the grain council is developing. Government is also undertaking the construction of silos in Lwengo-Rakai area, Kasese-Lubirizi, Masindi-Kiryandongo, Gulu and Nyoya.

Future plans are to link such facilities to the National Network of Warehouse Receipt System Authority to facilitate farmer access to credit. The centers will also be linked to the National Commodity Exchange, an online market for grain to tap into the markets of South Sudan, Rwanda and Kenya which are the major gain markets for Uganda.[112]

In order to minimize post-harvest wastage and enhance quality maintenance, Government will in FY 2017/18 and the medium term focus on improvement of the stock and quality of storage facilities for crops, livestock and fish products to enable individual farmers and farmer associations to bulk, clean, grade, and store their produce more effectively. This will be achieved through investment in adequate storage facilities including cold chain storage infrastructure using Public Private Partnerships (PPPs), establishment of granaries at the household level and silos at sub-county level, and, revival of the cooperative societies to provide storage facilities at various levels.

Quality Control: It is estimated that about 30 per cent of the inputs in the market are fake, which has adversely affected the output from the agricultural industry.[113] In response to this, Government in FY 2016/17 introduced the mobile phone powered e-verification programme spear headed by Uganda National Bureau of Standards to help farmers distinguish fake farm inputs from genuine ones. Government further endorsed plans to put quality seals on agro-inputs to reduce counterfeits supplied to farmers. The move is aimed at protecting farmers from dealers who are taking advantage of the liberalised economy to sell fake agro-inputs to them. Similarly, 2,346 Phytosanitary certificates were issued for export consignments of flowers, fruits, vegetables, coffee, Tea, Tobacco, Cocoa, Simsim, Pulses, and spices.

110 NAADS MPS 2017/18
111 Half year performance
112 The Grain Council of Uganda
113 IGC "Low quality, low returns, low adaptation report 2015"

6.3.2 Higher share of Commercial Farming Households

Government's effort to increase the share of farming household engaged in commercial agriculture is so far largely commodity-centred, and the main commodities featuring in this approach include coffee, tea, citrus and fruits and oil seeds,

Coffee: Coffee is Uganda's main foreign exchange earner. Uganda Coffee Development Authority (UCDA) continues to implement an ambitious program which involves increasing the planted area and yields. In FY 2016/17, Government procured 30.639 MT of Robusta and 14.696 MT of Arabica seeds and distributed 111,880 CWD-R seedlings to 84 nursery operators. In addition, 72.7 million seedlings benefiting 471,655 households were planted, while a total of 148 million seedlings which were generated by 2,058 private nursery operators were available for planting by June, 2017. Public and private sector efforts in the coffee sub-sector have started to yield results as evidenced from the performance of coffee exports. Total export value for the period July, 2016 to March, 2017 amounted to US$ 353.72 million compared to US$ 266.34 million for the same period in FY 2015/16, a 32.81 percentage increase.

In FY 2016/17, Government also launched the Coffee 2020 Roadmap targeting to increase coffee production to 20 million 60-kilogramme bags per annum. The coffee 2020 roadmap features 9 initiatives organised around three areas: boosting demand and value addition; increasing production; and strengthening enables. Following the 23 Presidential directives issued in 2016, coffee has been elevated from a sectoral to a national priority. The drive to increase coffee exports to 20 million bags by 2020 will not only attract new entrants into coffee production, but will also encourage small scale farmers to increase productivity and competitiveness in this sector.

In FY 2017/18, Government will prioritize the following:

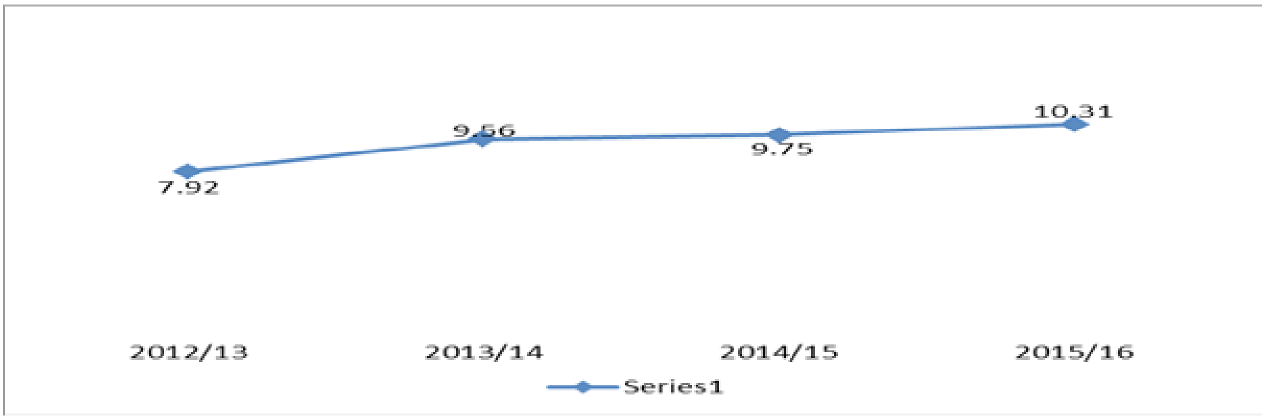
a) Expand the area under coffee production and rejuvenate old trees;
b) Increase the yield per tree from 550gms in FY 2016/17 to 880gms in FY 2017/18 through promotion of Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs) and use of inputs;
c) Improve quality at all stages of the coffee value chain;
d) Increase volumes of coffee exports to new markets by 10 percent;
e) Brand Uganda as a global Centre of Excellence for Robusta Coffee; and
f) Increase domestic consumption from 360 gms to 450 gms per capita by 2018

Tea: Tea production in Uganda was at 39,298,960 Kgs in 2016, down from 58,588,208 Kgs in 2015. This represents a 33 percent decline in production.[114] Among the factors explaining this decline is poor quality of seeds and seedlings supplied by nursery operators to farmers. Some seedlings fail to germinate while others yield poorly. This has caused huge losses to both farmers and the public sector. Government has accordingly finalized plans to establish a tea laboratory at Rwebitaba, in Kabarole to ease multiplication of tea clones. A team of five agricultural scientists has been hired to undertake tea research. The initiative will support tea farmers to have high-yielding, disease-resistant tea varieties and enable them benefit faster from tea farming.

Agricultural Credit: Agricultural credit has continued to rise since 2012. By end June 2016, credit to agriculture by commercial banks had reached 10.31 percent of total PSC (Figure 6.2). By end of December, 2016, the PSC growth rate had reduced from 10.4 percent in FY 2015/16 to 8.5 percent, implying a -1.9 percent reduction in the overall growth rate of PSC[115]

114 Uganda Tea Association
115 BoU, 2016

Figure 6.2: Share of Private Sector Credit to Agriculture Sector (%)



Source: Promoting Financial Stability Annual report FY 2015/16

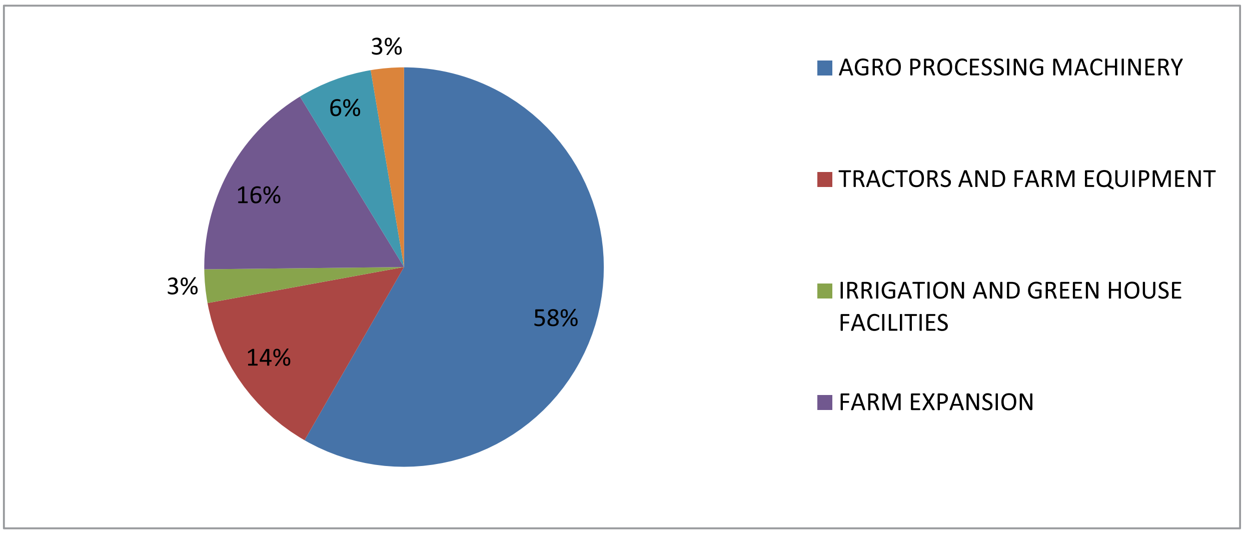
The agriculture sector has also continued to attract innovative forms of financing. In 2017, the EU in partnership with the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the National Social Security Fund (NSSF), launched an Agro Equity Impact Fund (The Yield Uganda Investment Fund) to catalyze investment in agriculture value chain in the country[116]. The Fund that is a partnership between public and private investors will offer innovative and tailored financial solutions to 20 small and medium sized enterprises.

An initial €12 million (Ushs 46 billion) has been made available to provide much needed access to capital for small and medium agri-businesses in Uganda. An additional Ugsh 49.8 (€13m) billion is expected to be mobilized by the end of 2017 realizing Ushs 95.8 billion (€25) as total commitments. Up to 100,000 rural households will benefit from this investment fund, in addition to improving access to markets for an estimated 26,000 farmers.

Financial institutions in Uganda still consider agriculture a high risk sector for lending. This perception prompted Government to introduce the Agricultural Credit Facility (ACF) in FY 2009/10, which has steadily grown and is now in its fifth implementation phase. The number of participating Financial Institutions (PFIs) has increased from eleven (11) in 2010 to eighteen (18) in 2016; cumulative disbursements were at Ushs 208.42 billion as at June 2016 to 337 eligible projects across the country[117]. Agro-processing accounts for 58.3 percent of the funds disbursed, which is consistent with one of the scheme's key objectives – promotion of value addition (Figure 6.3). This is followed by farm expansion in the sense of enterprise structures (16.46 percent), tractors and farm equipment (13.82 percent), while others accounted for 11.43 percent[118]

116 Chapter 130 https://www.ifad.org
117 BOU Annual Report, FY 2015/16
118 Agriculture Financing year book 2015

Figure 6.3: Distribution of ACF Portfolio as at 30 June 2015[119]



Source: Agriculture Finance Year Book, 2015

In FY 2016/17, Government through the Microfinance Support Centre (MSC) launched a product for agro-inputs loans.[120] The product is intended to finance farmer's acquisition of agro-inputs such as seeds and seedlings, agro-equipment such as spray pumps and irrigation tools, fertilisers and agro-chemicals like acaricides, pesticides and herbicides, as well as packaging materials. Borrowers will be allowed to acquire a minimum of Shs 5 million at an interest rate of one (1) per cent per month. The loan repayment is up to four years and the borrowers can repay monthly, quarterly or seasonally.

Agro-Insurance**:** Despite its significant role, agriculture faces a number of challenges and risks which include; excessive weather variations, fire, epidemics, crop pests and diseases, and limited access to finance among others. The challenges greatly affect the country's farm production and productivity. For example, the last five years have seen many parts of the country experience long periods of drought, flooding and landslides. These have resulted in food insecurity and reduced household incomes in the affected communities as farmers.

The overall economic impact of agricultural risk is estimated to amount between USD 606 and 804 million per year.[121] Based on an agricultural GDP of USD 5.71 billion, the losses are estimated to range between 10.6 and 14.08 percent of total annual production or between 2.3 percent and 3.1percent of the national GDP. An evaluation of all risks was carried out based on the average frequency and severity, and the impact of the worst case scenario. The top six risks make up more than 99 percent of average annual losses in Uganda; and they include crop pests and diseases; post-harvest losses; price risk; food, cash crops and livestock pest and diseases; droughts and counterfeit inputs[122].

In order to address the above challenges, Government launched the Agriculture Insurance Scheme in July 2016 to provide an insurance premium subsidy to farmers, who directly purchase agriculture insurance products. It will also provide an insurance premium subsidy to farmers accessing agriculture financing through financial institutions. The insurance scheme is a cover that is aimed at protecting agricultural producers (farmers, ranchers and others) against either loss of crops or livestock due to pests and diseases; natural disasters, such as hailstorms, drought and floods.

119 Disbursed and committed funds
120 Microfinance Support Centre
121 Agricultural Risk Assessment Study - Uganda, 2015
122 Agricultural Risk Assessment Study - Uganda, 2015

6.3.3 Increased Agricultural Exports

The traditional cash crops of Uganda include: Coffee, Tea, Cotton and Tobacco. The half year performance for FY 2016/17 showed there was a general increase in export volumes of traditional crops with the exception of tea and tobbaco. For the period July 2016 – March 2017, the total volume of coffee exported was 3,021,355 60-kilo bags compared to 2,378,304 bags for the same period in FY 2015/16. This rise in coffee exports is attributed to newly planted coffee which has started fruiting as well as favourable weather in the Central and Eastern regions' main harvesting season (Nov-Mar). The export performance had earlier on been counteracted by a lower output from Masaka and South-Western Regions' main crop in the first quarter on account of drought.

In FY 2016/17, Government constructed and commissioned two agro-processing plants including maize milling and rice hauler under the Community Agricultural Infrastructural Improvement programme (CAIIP) in Tororo district. The plants will address issues of value addition on agricultural products so as to improve production and consequently raise house hold incomes.

6.3.4 Increased Agricultural Productivity

The production trend of major agricultural commodities has been positive, but with more efforts needed to boost production of the priority commodities. Over the last 5 years (from 2012 to 2016), oil seed registered the largest increase in production (79.7 percent); followed by cocoa beans (57.9 percent); milk (40.4 percent); coffee (26.9 percent); tea (24.8 percent); and maize (20.8 percent). It should however be noted that the first half of FY 2016/17 was faced with a series of challenges that hampered agriculture productivity as highlighted below.

Drought: Many parts of the country experienced drought more especially between the months of September to December 2016, which led to crop losses and lower than expected harvests. This caused hunger across many parts of the country. In response to this, Government launched a comprehensive plan for emergency food distribution to distressed communities and schools across the county[123].
Striga: This is a deadly weed also known as witch weed. It is a parasitic weed that survives by siphoning off water and nutrients from the crops for its own growth. It causes serious damage to its host crop before emerging from the soil by producing phytotoxins which are harmful to the host crop[124]. The districts that were most hit by Striga are: Tororo, Busia, Budaka, Namutumba, Kasese, Iganga and Mbale. Traditional approaches to controlling Striga include crop rotation, intercropping, and various other planting techniques. NASECO Seed, one of the leading seed companies in Uganda came up with an innovation of a striga-tolerant maize variety; Longe 7H-IR/KayongoGo (an IR-maize technology package comprised of the conventionally bred herbicide resistant maize variety and Imazapyr seed treatment, a herbicide seed coating.

Armyworm: Uganda experienced an outbreak of armyworm caterpillars in early 2017. The worm was identified in at least 20 districts that are known for maize production. The pests eat leaves and stems, leaving only rickety stalks and brown residue as they move from one crop to another. They pose a serious threat to the country given that they are usually difficult to control with a single type of pesticide. Government set up a task force to help farmers combat the outbreak of the pest. The taskforce, has crafted an action plan for combating the pest, and started with dissemination of information to farmers.[125]

Irrigation schemes: In FY 2016/17, Government continued with the construction of infrastructure to support water for production and intensification of mechanization in Agriculture. With the assistance of heavy equipment, the following was carried out:[126]

123 Grain Council of Uganda, January 2017
124 Grain Council of Uganda, January 2017
125 Grain Council of Uganda, January 2017
126 NBFP 2017/18

a) 4 Valley dams were constructed in Karamoja sub region;
b) 14 Valley tanks were constructed;
c) 814 acres of bush was opened for agriculture, and
d) 5 farm roads of 15 Km were opened

In FY 2017/18, MAAIF will undertake pre-feasibility studies for construction of small scale irrigation schemes in the cluster production areas. Valley tanks will continue to be constructed in livestock keeping water stricken areas with the use of the MAAIF earth moving heavy equipment.

Research and Development: In FY 2016/17, Government intervene on this front through the following:

a) Conducted fruit fly survey in the districts of Kyagwegwa, Kamwenge and Kyenjojo and Kasese;
b) Conducted performance evaluation of 64 hybrid progenies of crosses between CWD-r and CWD-s Robusta coffee; and
c) Cleaned three sweet potato varieties through virus indexing and multiplied in vitro in screen houses.

Extension services: In FY 2016/17, Government launched the National Agricultural Extension Policy (NAEP) 2016, which was passed by Parliament on 25th October 2016[127]. The policy will provide direction to implement the single spine agricultural extension system that was developed in an effort to restructure the system of agricultural extension. It provides options for interventions for the short, medium and long term; as well as the immediate actions that Government will undertake to address the sector challenges such as: low production, productivity and household incomes.

To strengthen value-addition to agricultural products, Government will in FY 2017/18 and the medium term focus on promoting contract farming or out-grower schemes for high-value produce in order to enhance large scale agro-processing and ensure a steady supply of quality produce[128]. In addition, Government will promote and support private investment in agro-processing of the prioritized agricultural products[129]; support women and youth associations to engage in agro-processing; facilitate equal access to appropriate agro-processing machinery and equipment through favourable credit facilities, and intensify enforcement of standards to ensure high quality of local agricultural produce and improved market information flow.

Tourism and Hospitality

The tourism sector continues to be a pivotal pillar of the Ugandan economy. In FY 2015/16, Uganda earned USD 1.35bn from tourism[130]. The country recorded a total of 1.73 million international arrivals and 1.71 million departures in 2015. Tourism visits to national parks increased from about 202,885 in 2014 to about 215,558 in 2015[131].

Uganda was named the 5th best tourism destination for 2017 by the US-based Cable News Network (CNN). The rating follows a ranking by Rough Guides, which named Uganda forth among the top 10 countries in the world to visit in 2017[132]. The top four countries in order were India, Scotland, Canada and Uganda. The incredibly diverse nation of Uganda remains a fascinating yet vastly underexplored destination. Government commitment to heavy investment in the tourism promotion and infrastructure will create better tourism opportunities for the country. In 2017, Uganda is expected to strongly compete with the neighbouring countries, namely Kenya, Rwanda and Tanzania among others for international visitors, and the country's amazing wildlife is expected to attract more tourists.

127 UMC – Office of the President
128 NBFP FY 2017/18.
129 NDPII 12 enterprises (Cotton, Coffee,Tea, Maize, Rice, Cassava, Beans, Fish, Beef, Milk, Citrus and Bananas)
130 Tourism and Trade Sector BFP FY2017/18, MFPED
131 Statistical Abstract 2016, UBOS
132 Uganda Tourism Board 2017

6.3.5 Positive International Image

Tourism Promotion and Marketing

In order to enhance visibility, Government participated in and organised a number of events in FY 2016/17 including; Miss Tourism completion; celebration of World Tourism Day; representation of Uganda's interests in the 1st meeting of African Union Specialist Technical Committee Sector (Tourism) and at Africa Travel Association (ATA) meetings; and participated at the Joint Tourism Marketing Committee and Northern Corridor meetings in Nairobi. Uganda also participated in bilateral meetings in Egypt and Turkey.

As part of strengthening the hospitality experience and industry, Government in FY 2016/17:

a) Star-rated 35 hotels which were awarded star-rating plaques and certificates during the World Tourism Day activities;
b) Identified 122 classifiable accommodation facilities in the national parks through an inventory exercise;
c) Sensitized 91 owners and managers of accommodation facilities located in the National Parks;
d) Provided technical support to the Tourism Clusters of GANTONE, Kinkiinzi and Busoga to develop and promote their tourism products.

Specifically, Government undertook the following measures in Kampala to promote tourism:

a) Registered 879 accommodation facilities;
b) Trained 99 hotel staff from different hotels;
c) Sensitized 14 leaders from the 5 City divisions of Kampala;
d) Trained 36 inspectors from the 5 City divisions

The tourism sector also showcased Uganda through:

a) *International marketing*: Uganda Northern American Association (UNAA) and Photo journalist engagements USA, Brondband World Forum (BBWF) London, and World Travel Market (WTM);
b) *Regional marketing*: participation in Kwiti Izina, Magical Kenya, JTMC Meeting EALA;
c) *Domestic marketing*: Kampala cycling adventure; Big Birding events; placing signage on tourism sites; tourism awareness campaigns in schools in Jinja, Lira and Gulu; procurement of 5,000 branded promotional materials; 5 trips for foreign tour and trade operators and media concluded with funding from CEDP. This has exposed Uganda's tourism attractions to the world.

In addition, Uganda Wildlife Education Centre (UWEC); Recorded 288,241 visitors; produced and distributed 22,000 copies of Conservation Educational Materials to educational institutions; Conducted education programs in Gulu, Mbale, Kabale, Soroti, Mengo and Jinja districts; Organised and conducted conservation education on 3 festivities of Iddi Aduha, Independence Day celebrations and Zoofest; and Formed 45 new wildlife clubs across the country.

In FY 2017/18, Government through the sector will:

a) Organize 6 domestic tourism fairs to showcase Uganda's tourism potential
b) Participate in 4 regional marketing events and 6 international tourism marketing exhibitions to showcase Uganda's tourism potential;
c) Produce and distribute 30,000 promotional materials in the various promotional engagements and markets;
d) Classify 100 hotels and sensitize 600 tourism facility managers on standards;
e) Inspect and register 4,000 tourism facilities; and
f) Train 432 Local Government staff of the major tourism districts in quality assurance

6.3.6 Improved Heritage Conservation

The major on-going developments under heritage conversation include development of museums and heritage sites for cultural promotion; establishment of Lake Victoria Tourism Circuit; development of source of the Nile and training of sector service providers.

The following measures were specifically implemented in FY 2016/17:

a) Soroti Museum was fenced and compound landscaped;
b) Construction of Uganda museum transport gallery was commenced and is underway;
c) Contract agreement was signed for the contractor to prepare designs and BOQs and to establish the structural integrity of the Mugaba palace building.
d) 3 Rock art sites of Mukongoro, Kakoroand, Nyero were protected with buffer zones.
e) Final ToRs for the consultancy to develop the Master plan for the Source of the Nile and Social and Environmental Impact Assessments were completed.

In FY2017/18, Government through the tourism sector will:

a) Develop the final master plan for the Source of the Nile;
b) Finalize a feasibility study for the cable car on Mt. Rwenzori;
c) Refurbish the Mugaba's palace;
d) Aim to strategically position Uganda for Meetings, International engagements, Conferences and Events (MICE) through destination branding.

Trade and Industry

Trade is vital for boosting the country's development and plays a critical role in poverty reduction through enhancing growth and increased commercial opportunities and investment, as well as expanding the productive base through private sector development. In addition, trade enhances competitiveness of the country by providing low cost inputs, increased value addition of their products and enabling the country to move up the global value chain. This can result into improved earnings of its citizens and improve their livelihoods as a result of improvement in quality, of products and competition among trade partners. Uganda is the 127th largest export economy in the world and the 83rd most complex economy according to the Economic Complexity Index (ECI)[133].

6.3.7 Industrial and Technological Development

Uganda aims to accelerate industrialization and to increase the share of industry in GDP from 26.4 percent in 2010 to 31.4 percent in 2040, and that of manufactured exports to 50 percent from 4.2 percent in 2010. This is being achieved through economic upgrading and diversification with the aim of effectively harnessing local resources, off-shoring industries and developing industrial clusters along value chains[134]. Uganda has opportunities to establish processing industries based on its abundant resources such as oil and gas, minerals, water resources, fertile land for agriculture and abundant labour force, which will attract labour intensive manufacturing industries.

This is in line with goal 9 of the Sustainable Development goal (SDG) on building resilient infrastructure, promoting inclusive and sustainable industrialization and fostering innovation[135].

6.3.8 Industrial Parks

In FY 2017/18 and over the medium term, Government plans to develop 22 industrial parks. The physical performance of the Development of Industrial Parks project was at 40 percent by half year in FY 2016/17. The major deliverables were opening and maintenance of roads at Luzira, Bweyogerere and Kampala Industrial and Business Parks (KIBP) Namanve. The offices at KIBP were renovated; a 15Km road in the North Estate of the park paved and all roads at the Kampala Industrial and

133 Atlas of Economic Complexity, 2015
134 Vision 2040, National Planning Authority
135 United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, 2016

Business Park (KIBP) were maintained. Construction of murram roads in the KIBP is in progress and the cumulative physical progress stands at 85 percent and Luzira 3.7km, Bweyogerere1.9km. There was extension of Industrial Power supply to seven selected sites in the KIBP and currently 28 industries are operational, 82 under construction and 150 at different stages of development. Progress has been achieved on compensation of the 864 squatters in Mbale Industrial Park; 484 families have been compensated, 54 have signed agreement forms and 326 families with pending claims are yet to sign payment agreements for the compensation. A number of activities such as carrying out the master plan for Mbale Industrial park and construction of a side drain in Soroti Industrial Park were at varying stages of procurement[136].

Free Zone Development

In FY 2016/17, Government licensed its first free zone (Arua Special Economic Zone) in Arua district. The zone will focus on fish processing, timber processing and construction of pre-built factory units and warehousing facilities to provide storage and manufacturing space for operators within the Zone. Pertinent to this, Government launched a five year strategic plan to guide the implementation of the free zone schemes in Uganda that would facilitate the realisation of an increase in export oriented trade and investments.

In the FY 2017/18, Government plans to:

a) Establish an operations manual for free zones;
b) Expedite the acquisition of land identified in the districts of Busia, Bukasa Port, Mityana, Mubende, Rakai, Masaka and Moroto;
c) Process certificates of tittle and procure firms to undertake feasibility studies and master plans for the different free zones identified; and
d) Continue with the mapping exercise for the western and northern regions.

Agro Industry

Fruit Processing: Construction work at the Soroti fruit factory was at 95 percent in December 2016; Environmental Impact Assessment report for the solid waste disposal site was completed; 98 percent of the ICT infrastructure for the factory has also been completed; 5 technical staff who were recruited for the factory underwent training in Korea; Terms of Reference for the design and development of the solid waste disposal have been completed. The Isingiro fruit factory was commissioned by H.E the President in March, 2017. The UShs.3 billion fruit factory has a daily production of 90,000 bottles of juice (350 milliliters each) from locally produced fruits. The factory is currently operating at under capacity, employs 106 people and receives fruits from hundreds of farmers from Isingiro district and the neighbouring districts in the Ankole Sub-Region.

Tea Processing: Government is setting up tea processing equipment in Kyenjojo (Mabale) and Kanungu (Kayonza). In FY 2016/17, the evaluation of bids for the supply, installation and commissioning of tea processing equipment was finalized and this will be fast tracked in FY 2017/18. For tea factories in Kabale and Kisoro, a lease financing agreement was signed between UDC and Kigezi Highland Tea Ltd (Beneficiary); machinery and equipment for the tea factories was procured and installation was completed in March 2017; and contracts have been signed for the supply of trucks, generators, Weigh Bridge as well as electrical and cabling works for the generators.

Textile Manufacturing: San Belt Textiles Limited was officially opened by H.E the President of Uganda on May 1, 2017. The factory has been operating since 2012 and has invested over US$ 18m with current employment of over 1,200 local people. The company plans to scale up investment to US$ 50m in the next years. The manufactured textile products are exported to Ethiopia, Kenya, South Sudan and Tanzania[137].

136 Semi Annual Budget Performance Report FY2016/17, MFPED
137 Uganda Investment Authority, 2017

Dairy Industry: Vital Tomosi's Dairy (VTD), a new dairy production, processing and marketing company in Uganda, and was launched in November, 2016. It was established to modernize and fortify the dairy industry, with the aim of enriching lives and providing the highest quality dairy products on the market. The products are processed in a technologically advanced dairy processing factory located in Rushere, Kiruhura district, the largest milk-producing region in the country. The factory houses high-tech laboratories, modern storage facilities and has the capacity to process up to 50,000 litres of milk per day. Milkman is available in 170g and 450g in flavours of vanilla, mango and strawberry. They also have plain yoghurt and one litre UHT milk[138].

Bio-Fuels: Kamtech Logistics, a joint venture between Ugandan, Saudi Arabian and Lebanese investors, invested in a US$1.8 million ethanol extraction plant that was opened in February 2017. The plant uses 15 tonnes of cassava daily to produce 4,000 litres of ethanol, and this has provided a good market for the cassava farmers in the northern part of the country. A US$ 36 million ethanol distillery investment by Kakira Sugar Factory in Jinja was also commissioned in January 2017. The facility has an annual production capacity of 20 million litres of fuel grade anhydrous ethanol. The Biofuel Bill under consideration provides for the blending of biofuels with fossil fuels (Petroleum Fuel) in regulated proportions and will allow for the blending of between 5 and 15 per cent of ethanol to fuel.

Mineral Development

Gold: The African Gold Refinery in Entebbe was inaugurated in February, 2017. The refinery has been operating since 2014, and is the biggest Gold refinery in East African region. Gold is now Uganda's second leading export commodity, after coffee. The value of gold exports rose to US$ 204 million in FY 2015/16 up from US$ 0.23 million in FY 2014/15[139].

Phosphates: Underground studies to ascertain the quality and quantity of phosphate in the Tororo Sukuru phosphate project area were conducted, alongside land leasing, relocation and compensation of local communities. Currently, the assembling of the processing plant equipment is on-going in China and is expected to be shipped in the course of 2017.

Cement: A new cement manufacturer, Kampala Cement Company, opened operations in the country. The company is located at Namataba in Mukono district and has an installed capacity of one million tons of cement under three brand names: Nyati 32.5, Kifaru 42.5 and Ndovu 42.5 and Supercrete 52.5[140]. Hima Cement, an old industry player in the sector, also launched its new grinding plant in Tororo in January, 2017. The plant that is located at Nyakesi, Rubongi is expected to cost US$40 and is planned to meet demand for local infrastructure projects and for regional markets. On completion, the new plant will increase Hima Cement's capacity from the current 0.9million Metric Tons to 1.9 million Metric tons per year. The project is also expected to create hundreds of jobs, directly and indirectly through the supply chain[141].

Automotive Industry

Kiira Motors Corporation (KMC): The land title certificate for the 100 acres of land was acquired in FY2015/16,and developed a business strategy that presents 3 alternative viable business models for realization of KMC mission. In FY 2016/17, evaluation of bids for consultancy services for the development of technical designs and bills of quantities for the perimeter wall were finalized; while the kayoola solar bus model developed and Kayoola solar bus fully integrated solar system was tested in the first half of FY2016/17. KMC has received a letter of intent from a prospective financier.

138 Dairy Development Authority, 2017
139 Bank of Uganda Statistics, 2017
140 Uganda Investment Authority, 2017
141 Ministry of Trade, industry and Cooperatives, 2017

In FY 2017/18, Government through the sector will focus on the following:
a) Continue with the expansion of infrastructure in the 22 industrial parks especially Namanve, Luzira, Bweyogere and Mbale;
b) Development of essential oils industry at an estimated cost of Ushs 6.8bn over the next four (4) financial years;
c) Expansion of Business Incubation Services and development of cottage industries at an estimated cost of Ushs 16bn over the next five (5) financial years;
d) Establishment of a Mineral Beneficiation Center at an estimated cost of Ushs 10bn over the next five (5) financial years;
e) Operationalization of a Machining, Manufacturing and Industrial Skills Training Centre (MMISTC) at Namanve, at an estimated cost of Ushs 28.7bn, over a period of two (2) financial years, effective FY 2019/20;
f) Construct and develop an effluent or waste water treatment plant at the Soroti fruit factory; operationalize the factory;
g) Develop Profiles of Potential Partners for Local Content Participation and KMC Products Marketing Strategy;
h) CTC Tea Factory in Zombo/Nebbi: 5 Acres of Titled Land procured for the establishment of a building to house the Factory machinery and equipment;

6.3.9 Low Carbon Industrial Development

Uganda adopted the National Climate Change Policy in 2015 and also embarked on the formulation of the Uganda Green Growth Development Strategy (UGGDS). The UGGDS aims at combating climate change effects as well as poverty reduction, sustainable economic growth, enhanced social inclusion and employment opportunities while maintaining healthy functioning ecosystems.

Under the Uganda Green Growth Development Strategy (UGGDS), the following measures are being undertaken;
a) The Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE) has been supported to develop the monitoring, reporting and verification system for tracking and reporting greenhouse emissions;
b) Ministry of Lands Housing and Urban Development(MLHUD) has been supported to develop the National Urban Solid Wastage Management Policy;
c) Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI) is supporting the GoU to build readiness capacity to receive funding from the Green Climate Fund (GCF);
d) The national urban policy is being aligned to green growth strategy;
e) MLHUD received support to develop the green cities development road map;
f) Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development (MEMD) is being supported to develop the national renewable energy roadmap and investment plan;
g) Uganda launched a 19 million U.S. dollar solar power plant in the Eastern district of Soroti. The project which is the largest in East Africa, is the latest addition to Uganda's power generation plants, to feed its increasing demand for power as the east African country strives to fast track its development. The new 10MW facility was developed under the global energy transfer feedin tariff (GET FiT), and will provide clean, low-carbon and sustainable electricity to 40,000 homes, schools and businesses in the country[142].

In FY 2017/18:
a) GGGI will promote transition to green renewable energy system, especially promoting the productive use of solar home by MSMEs in Gulu and Mbarara;
b) Support the implementation of the national renewable energy roadmap and support the development of the implementation plans/strategies for National Urban Solid Wastage Management Policy.

142 Electricity Regulatory Authority Get Fit Programme, 2017

6.3.10 Trade Capacity

Policy and Regulatory Reforms

Government launched the Buy Uganda Build Uganda (BUBU) policy on March 2, 2017. The BUBU policy is premised on the Public Procurement and Disposal of Public Assets (PPDA) local content strategy which advocates for Government agencies to procure at least 20 percent of the total goods and services locally. The policy aims to give preference to local manufacturers, more especially MSMEs in national projects in order to enable them compete favourably with international investors[143]. Also, PPDA developed and launched reservation schemes to promote local content in public procurement; consultations with different stakeholders on the upcoming guidelines were concluded[144].

The National Export Development Strategy (NEDS), 2016 which majorly deals with expanding Uganda's exports, as well as placing new ones in global markets was adopted by Ministry of Trade, Industry and Cooperatives (MTIC). A number of related bills were passed by Parliament and assented to by H.E the President of Uganda namely:
a) The Uganda Development Corporation Act 2016;
b) Trade Licensing Amendment Act 2015; and
c) The Hire Purchase Act 2009.

Also, a number of Bills are before Parliament and they include:
a) The Anti-Counterfeit Goods Bill;
b) The Sale of Goods and Supply of Services Bill;
c) The Cooperative Societies Act (Amendment) Bill;
d) The Common Market for the Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) Bill; and
e) The Sugar Bill

In addition, Uganda Registration Services Bureau (URSB) is in the final stages of drafting the "Movable Property Security Interest Act 2017" which will enable individuals and MSMEs to use movable assets as collateral for credit.

Trade Finance

Trade is critical for driving growth and development of economies. However, its effectiveness depends so much on the level and adequacy of financing available[145]. Over the years, access to trade finance in Uganda has been a challenge. In that regard, Government has put in place a number of measures to address the challenge. For instance, In FY 2016/17;
a) Uganda Development Bank was capitalized with UShs. 5 bn
b) Tier 4 Microfinance Institutions and Money Lenders Act, 2016 passed by parliament and statutory instrument issued by Hon. MFPED designating July1st, 2017 as the commencement date for the Act;
c) Developed guidelines for Islamic Banking; and
d) Developed and submitted the National Payment System Policy to cabinet for approval.

In FY 2017/18 the Government will;
a) Commence the implementation of the Tier 4 Microfinance Institutions and Money Lenders Act, 2016;
b) Develop the National Financial services Development Policy and Strategy;
c) Approve and Implement the National Financial inclusion Strategy;
d) Review the Microfinance policy and develop regulations for Tier 4 MFIs; and
e) Disburse loans worth UShs 35 bn to clients and projects

143 Buy Uganda Build Uganda Press Release, Ministry of Trade, Industry and Cooperatives, 2017
144 Public Procurement and Disposal of Public Assets Authority, 2017
145 WTO; Trade Finance and SMES adapted from https://www.wto.org/english/res_e/booksp_e/tradefinsme_e.pdf

Trade Infrastructure

Trade infrastructure is key in facilitating trade development. In FY 2016/17, Uganda, Kenya and Rwanda adopted the regional electronic cargo tracking system (RECTS) under the East African Northern Corridor Integration Project to monitor movement of transit cargo in the three countries. The implementation RECTS allows for clearing of goods through a central processing centre which enhances consistency in service provision. RECTS is expected to reduce by 60 percent the average clearing time of 2.07 days and the average trucking time of goods from Mombasa to Kigali to 1.7 days from 3.1 days[146]. It will also facilitate seamless flow of goods, reduce costs through saved time and money, foster real time detection of violations to allow rapid response and improve information sharing.

The Governments of Uganda and Tanzania have also committed to several measures on the Kampala-Dar- es-Salam route (central corridor) to reduce costs and ease movement of goods and cargo on route. These measures are expected to be in place by end July, 2017. They include:

a) Development of Udungu Dry Port for handling dry cargo;
b) Operationalisation of Isaka Dry Port for Cargo pick up;
c) The 1,680 km route (central corridor) has been tarmacked, weigh bridges have been reduced from 56 to 3 days
d) Completion of the SGR from Port Bell to transit cargo from Dar through Mwanza Port.

When the above commitments are fully implemented, it is estimated that cargo will take 4 days from Dar-es-salam to Mutukula and 1.5 days from Mutukula to Kampala. This is less compared to the average of 7-8 days the Northern Corridor (Mombasa-Kampala) takes[147].

Under the East African Trade and Transportation Facilitation Project, the construction of different One Stop Boarder Posts (OSBPs) registered the following progress: the construction works for Elegu was at 80 percent progress and construction works for Katuna was at 65 percent. Additionally, construction works for exit roads at Busia OSBP had been completed while the exit road of Malaba OSBP was at 30 percent. In FY 2016/17,Government continued with implementation of the Electronic Single Window System Customs enhancement.

In FY 2017/18, Government will:

a) Continue with development of Border Export Zones at select Border Posts starting with Elegu Bibia site;
b) Set up and maintenance of Trade Information Posts at Kyanika, Malaba, Busia and Elegu Border Points to enhance access to information by cross border traders; and
c) Set up and maintain Trade Information Posts at Kyanika, Malaba, Busia and Elegu Border Points to enhance access to information by cross border traders

Trade Facilitation

The first multilateral deal agreed at the WTO came into force on 22nd February 2017, a step billed as a milestone for the WTO. The Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA) was ratified by 112 countries of the WTO members, crossing the two thirds threshold needed for activation. Under the deal nations agreed to simplify and standardize customs procedures at the boarders to make it easier for goods to flow around the world. The TFA is estimated to trim global trade costs by 14 percent, boost global growth by half percentage point per year, increased access to developed markets by the poorer countries[148]. Government participated in various trade negotiations namely EAC Common Market Protocol, COMESA Free Trade Area, WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement, EAC-COMESA-SADC Tripartite Agreement, and the EAC-EU Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA). Government also

146 Uganda Revenue Authority, 2017
147 Ministry of Trade, Industry and Cooperatives, 2017
148 World Trade Organisation(WTO), 2017

continued with the implementation of the elimination of the NTBs Programme.
In FY 2017/18, the trade sector will:

a) Continue implementation of NTB monitoring and reporting system;
b) Strengthening domestication of Regional and Multilateral Treaties, and trade promotion;

Business Registration One-Stop-Shop and Business Licensing E-Registry

Uganda is to establish a One-Stop-Shop to serve as a single access point for businesses to complete registration procedures and a business licensing e-registry to serve as the sole repository of all approved business licenses in the country. The activities will include: construction of the central office at URSB; establishment of a business registry and licensing technology platform and software application; establishment of a network of local/regional offices of the business registration one-stop-shop; streamlining of business registration and business licensing procedures and elimination of unnecessary licenses and procedures, including a focus on priority sectors such as tourism and construction; and impact evaluation and identification of a package of incentives that have the most impact on formalization and performance of newly established businesses.

During FY 16/17 URSB:

a) Registered 9661 new companies, 7544 business names, 18786 legal documents, 517 debentures, 175 chattels, received 36 resolutions in liquidation, 572 foreign trade mark renewals, and 29 copyrights;
b) Introduced a new system, Business Registration System (BRS) for registration of businesses. This system offers to the clients a full online registration of businesses;
c) Upgraded from version 2.7 to version 3.2 for simplification of registration of Intellectual Property Rights which include; Trademarks, Copyrights, industrial designs and patents. The upgraded system enables faster registration of Intellectual Property Rights

In FY 17/18, Government planeds to open up 3 new offices to bring services closer to the people and to commence review the Company Act, 2012.

Investor Facilitation

One Stop Centre (OSC): Uganda Investment Authority (UIA) has been operating the physical One-Stop Centre (OSC) for investors since 2014. The One Stop Centre brings all investor-related services under one roof and aimed at easing the process of facilitating investors with primary and secondary certificates and licenses. To date several agencies have established presence at the Investors One Stop Centre. Under UIA, a physical and virtual one stop centre is planned for construction in Kololo. Once completed, the facility will house key agencies like UIA, URSB, and CMA among others. This will reduce turn round time of investors moving from agency to agency to get government services.

Digital One Stop Centre: In February, 2017, UIA launched the online one-stop portal eBIZ which integrates a number of government services. The eBIZ allows potential and existing investors to access investor relevant government services from the comfort of their businesses, homes or host countries. One can register/incorporate a business; obtain a tax identification number; obtain an investment license, do EIA assessment, apply for work permits, apply for land verification, certify products/services and apply for the City Operators Identification Number (COIN) on the eBIZ platform (www.ebiz.go.ug).

Improved Storage

According to Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO), adequate levels of improved storage are key in the reduction of losses (stored grains are kept dry and free from fungal and insect pest and rodent attacks), and hence a critical component in promoting food security[149]. Also, the capacity to

149 http://teca.fao.org/technology/labour-saving-technologies-and-practices-improved-storage-facilities

store crops for a long period of time enables farmers to sell their crops at peak prices rather than immediately after harvesting when prices are often at their lowest level. In that regard, Government ensured that the following are achieved in FY 2016/17;

a) The Warehouse and Warehousing Standard for bagged cereals and pulses were developed and harmonization for interpretation with other East African Partner States
b) Terms of Reference for the re-instatement of the Delivery Assurance Mechanism were drafted;
c) 92 storage facilities were pre-inspected for WRS public licensing. Specifically 26 of these with capacity of 156,400MTs were approved for licensing before end of FY 2016/17.

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

a) Harmonise Warehouse and Warehousing Standard for bagged cereals and pulses with EAC Partner states;
b) Procure Quality Assurance Kits for promotion of EAC Grain standards in licensed facilities;

Export Development

In FY 2016/17, Government through Uganda Export Promotion Board (UEPB) identified a direct market for tea in Iran for 10,000MT of BP, BP1 and D1 grades in the initial year. In FY 2017/18, UEPB will focus on the implementation of the National Export Development Strategy (NEDS) 2015, in order to increase the country's foreign exchange earnings through increased exports of both goods and services.

Standards Development, Promotion and Enforcement

Government is taking critical measures to ensure that standards are developed and enforced to safe guard the country from consuming poor quality products, and prevent the associated health hazards. In that regard, Government through Uganda National Bureau of Standards undertook the following in FY 2016/17:

a) Developed, adopted and harmonized 95 standards of which 4 were for Food and Agriculture, 17 for Engineering, 45 for Chemical and Consumer and 29 for management services;
b) Issued 529 certification permits including 50 permits for MSMEs[150];
c) Conducted 522 market inspections in factories, warehouses, supermarkets and shops across the country. These inspections covered all regions of the country i.e. central, eastern, northern and western region;
d) Tested 5481 samples drawn from sampled imported goods, voluntary submitted samples ad samples from market surveillance. These samples also included samples from MSMEs across the country;

In FY 2017/18, Government, through the Uganda National Bureau of Standards (UNBS), plans to adopt 253 standards in addition to other routine operations of the agency

Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development

Government set up and operalisationalised the MSME directorate in MTIC in FY 2016/17. This followed the passing of the MSME policy by Cabinet in FY2015/16. MTIC is in the process of finalizing the MSME implementation strategy. In support of local artisans, MTIC organised the EAC Jua-Kali Nguvu Kazi (MSMEs) exhibition at Lugogo UMA Show Grounds. MTIC also developed the MSME implementation strategy and trained 870 students in entrepreneurship at MTAC.

In FY 2017/18, Government aims to achieve a 5 percent growth of formalised MSMEs in domestic and export market and increase MSMEs access to business incubation and industrial infrastructure by 10 percent.

150 411 were issued in the central region, 58 issued in the Eastern region, 6 issued in the Northern region and 54 issued in the western region. Of the 50 permits that were issued to MSMEs, 40 were from central region, 3 from Eastern region, 5 from the Northern region and 2 from the western region. 11 of the MSMEs were female owned while 39 were male owned

Cooperatives Development

The significance of cooperatives for development in Uganda cannot be overemphasized. In FY 2017/18, Government will commence the process of re-establishment of the Cooperative Bank so as to ease financing of agricultural production and marketing.

Lands Housing and Urban Development

6.3.11 Land Tenure Security

The share of titled land in Uganda marginally increased to 21.01 percent in 2015/16 from 20 percent in FY2014/15, a 0.01 percentage increase. At the end of January, 2017, the number of titles that had been scanned into the Land Information System stood at 734,637 while 105,800 titles had been indexed for scanning in the 15 Ministry Zonal Offices (MZOs)[151].

In the first half of FY 2016/17, Government:

a) Launched the Lira Ministry Zonal Office in a bid to take land services to the citizens of Lango Sub-Region. The Lira MZO serves the districts of Oyam, Apac, Kole, Amolatar, Dokolo, Lira, Alebtong and Otuke;
b) Established a complaints handling desks at municipalities and zonal offices;
c) Issued 31,683 titles out of the annual target of 30,000 and handled 54,595 land conveyances out of the annual target of 100,000;
d) Instituted measures to fight frauds and forgeries in Land Administration institutions by introducing the land information systems controls and compliance measures;
e) Undertook routine land information system maintenance in all LIS centers;
f) Procured ICT Infrastructure for Lira and Kabarole MZOs, monitored performance of 6 MZOs and supervised Construction works for the upcoming 7 MZOs;
g) Attended to 111 land related court cases;
h) Concluded consultation with 1st Parliamentary Counsel on the 5 Land related laws and developed final draft Land Regulations;
i) Disseminated the NLP in 10 Districts of Lamwo, Amuru, Nwoya, Oyam, Kasese, Soroti, Napak, Mukono, Hoima and Moroto;
j) Undertook One Specialized training for Registrars.

Under the Competitive and Enterprise Development Project (CEDP), Government is undertaking systematic registration of communal and individually owned land. A number of achievements have so far been registered in this regard: putting in place the Systematic Land Adjudication and Certification Technical Committee to oversee implementation of Systematic Titling/Certification process; selection of the working areas for the exercise has been conducted in 61 districts in the Northern, Eastern and Western parts of the country.

The number of transactions registered in the land information system has been increasing over time. It increased from 37,609 in FY2013/14 to 113,886 in FY 2015 /16. By mid FY 2016/17, the number of transactions that had been registered was 62,714 as indicated in Table 6.11 below. Some of the transactions that received the highest applications and registrations under the system include: transfers, search letters, reports, mortgages, conversions from customary or leasehold to freehold to freehold and sub-divisions.

151 Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development, 2017

Table 6.11: Types of Registered Land Transactions

Transaction	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	Total
Transfer Mailo	716	9,583	24,225	34,21	19,633	**88,367**
Transfer leasehold	37	996	1,827	1,998	1,196	**6,054**
Transfer Freehold	23	492	1,134	1,875	1,021	**4,545**
Search	1,306	6,728	13,700	25,285	11,254	**58,273**
Grant Freehold	1	752	978	1,119	494	**3,344**
Conversions	1	3,385	7,196	9,059	4,359	**24,000**
Mortgage Charge	944	6,974	12,155	13,086	7,541	**40,700**
Mortgage Release	269	2,184	4,132	4,307	2,321	**13,213**
Subdivision Mailo		0	0	146	105	**251**
Subdivision-mailo	0	1,802	5,511	6,543	4,512	**18,368**
Leasehold-ULC		0	0	23	27	**50**
Lease hold-DLB		0	0	368	336	**704**
Other lease processes	10	815	2,229	1,877	875	**5,806**
Other titles	0	403	1,826	2,265	1,392	**5,886**
Caveat Registered	119	1253	2,515	3,020	2,132	**9,039**
Caveats withdrawn	20	594	1,258	1,484	1,007	**4,363**
Other transaction	76	1,648	5,039	7,221	4,509	**18,493**
Total	**3,522**	**37,609**	**83,725**	**113,886**	**62,714**	**301,456**

Source: MLHUD, 2017

In FY 2017/18, Government will continue with the construction of nine ministry zonal offices in the district of Kabale, Rukungiri, Mityana, Mpigi, Luweero, Soroti, Mukono, Tororo and Moroto. Additionally MLHUD will open up public and corporate portals to the citizens for accessing online services.

6.3.12 Sustainable Land Use

Uganda's population density has been growing rapidly over the last 20 years, placing significant pressure on the use of land. Evidence shows that if managed properly, this increase can support economic growth, but the right systems must be in place to promote efficient land use[152]. The key recommendations to improve efficiency in land use include: accelerating the process of land registration; redesigning the land fund to enhance its efficiency and equity in supporting resolution of overlapping rights; strengthening institutions for Land Administration Management including for dispute resolution, for documentation; information storage and retrieval; and valuation. In the case of urban authorities, finances to allow them acquire land and pay for infrastructure development; reviewing and prioritizing the many existing policy commitments to identify and close critical gaps such as in restrictions on rental markets, disincentives such as taxation for speculative holding of land, urban land use, expropriation and compensation to promote equity and fairness in land transaction[153].

152 World Bank (2016) Economic Update
153 Uganda Economic Update: Uganda's Land and Economic Transformation, World Bank, 2016

In FY 2016/17, Government through the MLHUD:
a) Continued the implementation of the Physical Planning Act (2010) to promote orderly planning and making the whole country a planning area;
b) Developed a National Enforcement Framework for compliance to Physical Development Plans (PDPs) ;
c) Concluded supervision of land acquisition for a number of infrastructure projects and is continuing with supervision of 45 other projects;
d) Instituted a commission of inquiry into land matters which commenced work in May 2017;
e) Rehabilitated and scanned about 60 percent of 60,000 maps. Out of the rehabilitated and scanned maps, 54 percent have been geo-referenced for use under the LIS by the Surveys and Mapping Department;
f) Produced base maps for the entire country except Kiruhura district which is still under process; and
g) Prepared draft PDPs for Wanseko, Biiso and Kigorobya T/Cs in the Albertine Graben.

Kampala City Council Authority (KCCA) on the other hand issued 245 construction permits applicable on large size projects, received 599 building plans for assessment of fees, carried out 543 construction site inspections, handled 477 new submissions for building plans, inspected 32 private schools premises to ensure compliance to physical planning standards and handled 545 applications for construction permits, out of which 22 were deferred. In FY 2017/18, KCCA plans to process 1,200 building plans and ensure 15 percent effective utilization of land for optimal results[154].

During FY 2017/18, Government through the MLHUD will:
a) Finalize the development of the National Physical Development Plan;
b) Ensure preparation of the Northern Corridor Regional Development Plan is finalized;
c) Conclude the development of Model Sub county Physical Development Plan;
d) Train at least 20 Physical planning committees;

6.3.13 Sustainable Urbanization

In FY16/17, the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development:
a) Concluded consultations for development of Housing Standards and Guidelines;
b) Commenced the drafting of the Physical Planners Registration Bill.
c) Commenced the development of the Mortgage Liquidity Facility.

The overall performance of the Uganda Support to Municipal Infrastructure Development (USMID) project as of October, 2016 was satisfactory. The USMID program aims to enhance the capacity of the targeted municipalities to improve urban service delivery in the context of a rapidly urbanizing society in which significant service delivery responsibilities have been decentralized.

All the 14 municipal councils had a functional IFMS system in place, clean audit reports for FY15/16, qualified core staff, established bus parks, markets and parking lots. 7 out of 14 municipalities had at least 10 percent annual increase in on Source Revenue, garbage collection was at 56 percent, while technical support by MoLHUD was at 87 percent[155].

The Ministry under the USMID Programme, carried out infrastructure investments in 14 municipalities as indicated in Table 6.12 below:

154 Ministerial Policy Statement FY 2017/18, KCCA
155 Implementation Status and Results Report –USMID Program, World Bank

Table 6.12: USMID Infrastructure Investments

Municipality	Roads	Distance (Km)
Arua	Enyau road, Idi Amin road	1.68
Entebbe	Church road, Nyondo road, Basude rise & Fulu road	2.193
Fort Portal	Nyakana road, Kagote road	0.613
Gulu	Ring road, Labour line road, Acholi lane road, Alokolum road and Cemetery road	3.637
Hoima	Rukurato road, Main street, Old Toro road, Coronation road, Persy road, Government road and Kabalega road	2.732
Jinja	Nalufenya-Clive road	2.22
Kabale	Nkunda road, Keita road, Nyerere road, Nyerere avenue, Kigongi road	2.439
Lira	Aduku road, Oyite Ojok road, Imat Maria road, Maruzi road, Awange Mola road, Ambobhai road	2.285
Masaka	Yellow Knife road, Kabula street drainage	1.559
Mbale	Republic street, Pallisa road, Mugisu Hill road, Nabuyonga rise	3.142
Mbarara	Akiki-Nyabongo road, McAllister road, Constatino Lobo road Buremba road	3.43
Total		25.930

Source: MLHUD, 2017

In FY 2017/18, the following will be undertaken:

a) 14 Municipal Councils will be supported to maintain their local revenue database;
b) Commence the Implementation of the National Urban Policy;
c) Land use regulatory and compliance framework in 30 selected urban councils across the country and the Greater Kampala Metropolitan Area (GKMA) will be monitored for compliance to the land use regulatory framework;

6.3.14 Decent Shelter

Real estate activities which include rental and owner occupied building activities – are estimated to have grown by 6.0 percent in FY 2015/16. Although this growth was lower than the 6.5 percent growth registered in 2014/15, the contribution to it from owner occupied and rental buildings for both housing and commercial purposes are noteworthy. The share of real estate activities to total GDP was 4.7 percent in 2015/16 compared to 4.5 percent in the previous period[156].

Residential plans submitted increased from 2,884 Plans in 2014 to 3,845 Plans in 2015 representing 33.3 percent increase. The increase in the submitted plans translated to increases in approved residential plans. However Occupational Permits issued in 2015 are far below the number of plans submitted and approved in the previous year, meaning that the structures take years to be habitable, while others are occupied without requesting for occupational permits from authorities[157].

156 Statistical Abstract 2016, UBOS
157 Statistical Abstract 2016, UBOS

In FY 2016/17; Government through MLHUD:
a) Commissioned the Police Housing Project;
b) Commenced the development of building standards for earthquake prone areas;
c) Launched the National Housing Policy which aims at enhancing the quality of life, through providing affordable housing;
d) Vetted condominium plans

In FY 2017/18, the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development will focus on:
a) Preparation, reproduction & dissemination of prototype house plans to 15 districts;
b) Sensitization on condominium property law & regulations in 6 municipalities;
c) Vet 22 condominium plans to promote Green building technology in 15 districts;
d) Support NHCCL to construct over 6240 planned housing units;
e) Finalise the Landlord-Tenant Bill

Mobility in the Greater Kampala Metropolitan Area (GKMA)
In a bid to curb traffic congestion, KCCA is implementing the Second Kampala Institutional and Infrastructure Development Project (KIIDP 2) which aims to enhance infrastructure and improve urban mobility for inclusive economic growth.
In FY 2016/17, there were number of achievements under the KIIDP including: road and traffic light works on Fairway Junction, Kabira Junction, Kira four lane Road junctions, Mambule two lane Road, Bwaise Junction, Makerere Hill four lane, Bakuli-Nakulabye-Kasubi four lane road and updated drainage master plan around Kampala among others. Government also tabled before Parliament the KCCA Amendment Bill (2015) which provides for the establishment of a Metropolitan Physical Planning Authority which will go a long way in improving physical order and traffic flow.

In FY2017/18, KCCA will:
a) Continue with the improvement, expansion and upgrade of Kampala's road network including construction and modification of the Makerere Hill four lane, construction of a stretch of 65 kms of drainage construction around Kampala on Lubigi, Kinawataka, Kansanga, Gaba and Nalukolongo channels
b) Undertake maintenance and upgrade of roads in the city.
c) Revamp and expand the street Lighting network

6.4 Human Capital Development

6.4.1 Basic Education
Basic education is an integral dimension of Government's strategy for the structural transformation of the economy and improving living standards of households. NDPII articulates the need to focus on strengthening Early Childhood Development (ECD); and increasing retention at primary and secondary levels, especially for girls. It also emphasizes increasing primary to secondary transition; increasing investment in school inspection; reviewing and upgrading the education curricula.

Pre-primary Education: Government adopted the Integrated Early Childhood Development Policy in FY 2016/17. The ECD policy aims to ensure equitable access to quality and relevant ECD services for holistic development of all children from conception to 8 years[158]. Enrolment in the pre-primary increased from 435,258 in 2014 to 477,123 pupils in 2015. This is less than 10 percent of the children aged 3 to 6 years old[159]. Of the pupils that enrolled in 2015, 240,839 were girls[160].

158 National Integrated Early Childhood Development Policy of Uganda, March 2016
159 National Integrated Early Childhood Development Policy of Uganda, March 2016
160 Education and Sports Sector Annual Performance Report FY 2015/16

Over the medium term, Government intends to have an Early Childhood Development Centre in every village across the country. Also, Government will prioritize monitoring and support supervision of pre-primary education centre and Capacity Building for Nursery teachers/Care givers.

Primary Education: Primary enrollment in 2016 reached 8,655,924 compared to 8,264,317 in 2015 and 8,772,655 in 2014[161]. There were 19,718 primary schools in the country in 2016 of which 12,405 were public schools[162]. The pupil: teacher ratio for the same period (2016) stood at 43:1 (54:1 for public schools and 21:1 for private schools)[163]. Learning outcomes registered a slight improvement between 2015 and 2016. Primary Six numeracy and literacy rates stood at to 52.6 and 51.9 in 2016[164] compared to 41.4 and 51.9 percent respectively in 2015[165] The Primary Leaving Examination (PLE) pass rate improved from 88.3 percent in 2015 to 93.5 percent in 2016, with 94.7 percent being boys and 92.3 percent being girls. The number of primary teachers in 2016 stood at 202617. Primary teachers on the Government payroll account for 64.5 percent of total primary teachers[166].

During the first half of FY 2016/17, the sector:
a) Procured 4,389,543 copies of literacy and numeracy materials for P1-P7 for distribution to 12,198 Government Primary Schools;
b) Supported the supervision to 80 UPE schools in the districts of Lwengo, Masaka, Kalungu, Bukomansimbi, Sembabule, Rakai, Lyantonde and Nakasongola) with a focus on sanitation, hygiene and girls education to enhance provision of quality UPE provided;
c) Monitored the supply of solar equipment and instructional materials; including other Karamoja Primary Education Project (KPEP) activities;
d) Inspected 1,000 schools using the ICT base inspection system.
e) Signed contracts for 55 schools under Uganda Teacher and School Effectiveness Project (UTSEP).

In FY 2017/18, Government will focus on:
a) Provision of 636,262 basic education instructional materials;
b) Procurement and installation of 140 lightening arrestors for schools in the lightening corridor;
c) Constructing 966 new classroom and rehabilitating 51 classrooms;
d) Ensuring an enrollment growth rate of 0.14 percent;
e) Conduct 2000 monitoring visits to ensure teacher attendance;
f) Monitor and supervise 360 schools.
g) Salary Enhancement for Primary Teachers

Secondary Education: Secondary school enrollment rose from 1,284,008 in 2015 to 1,457,277 in 2016. Senior Four completion rates increased from 36.2 percent in 2015 to 38 percent in 2016, while the survival rate of Universal Secondary Education (USE) students to S.4 improved from 70 percent in 2015 to 76.5 percent in 2016.[167]

The Uganda Certificate of Education (UCE) pass rate slightly declined from 90.3 percent in 2015 to 86.9 percent in 2016. Females performed relatively better in English and Christian Religious Education, while the males were better in all other subjects. The performance in sciences continued to be poor for majority of the candidates implying that the impact of Science and Mathematics Teachers (SESEMAT) programme is yet to be reflected in the quality of the candidates' work[168].

161 EMIS 2002-2016
162 Administrative Data from the Ministry of Education and Sports, 2017
163 Ministry of Education and Sports, 2017
164 Ministry of Education and Sports, 2017
165 UNEB, 2017
166 Ministry of Eduaction and Sports, 2017
167 EMIS 2002 -2016
168 Statement on Release of 2016 UCE Examination Results, UNEB

The UACE pass rate improved to 98.7 percent in 2016 compared to 97.8 percent in 2015. Female students outperformed their male counterparts in general. Performance was weakest in economics and science subjects[169].

In FY 2016/17, the sector:
a) Facilitated site inspections of secondary schools in different sub-counties of the country by Engineering Assistants;
b) Facilitated maintenance of Solar equipment in 500 secondary schools;
c) Procured textbooks for Universal Post Level Education and Training (UPOLET) Secondary Schools with a high enrollment of 80 and above;
d) Provided support supervision to 90 Government USE secondary schools and administrative support to 3 USE schools; and
e) Monitored and supervised 267 Non-USE private schools and 261 USE/UPOLET private schools.

During FY 2017/18, Government will:
a) Strive to achieve an enrollment growth rate of 0.9 percent
b) Construct 36 new classrooms, complete 5 classrooms currently under construction and rehabilitate 16 classrooms
c) Construct 12 new secondary schools;
d) Strengthen the implementation of the SESEMAT programme to enhance effective practical teaching of sciences by training 2,000 science and mathematics teachers;
e) Regulate the school fee structure to curb exploitation of parents;
f) Procure and distribute 22,000 instructional materials
g) Procure and distribute 120 science kits to schools.
h) Finalise the adoption of a new Lower Secondary School Education under the Curriculum Assessment Reform Programme (CURASSE)

School Inspections: The Sector in FY 2016/17 inspected 2,303 secondary schools, 300 BTVET institutions, 6 national teachers colleges and 23 PTCs to ensure compliance with the basic requirements and minimum standards. Also, 112 local governments were monitored to establish compliance with school calendar throughout the country and a follow up inspection was conducted in 54 secondary schools to establish the status of implementation of recommendations from the previous inspections. In FY 2017/18, Government will continue ensuring efficient and effective monitoring, supervision and inspection of education institutions.

Sports Education: Through Physical Education, students acquire the knowledge, skills, right attitudes and values towards the pursuit of a lifelong physically active and healthy lifestyle. It also provides an avenue for students to express themselves through movement and physical activity. It is against this background that Government will continue to integrate physical education into the education policies and curriculum every year. In FY 2017/18, Government will continue with its efforts in the construction of the High Altitude Athletics Centre (HAAC) that is scheduled to start this FY (2016/17)

6.4.2 Skills Development

Business, Technical, Vocational Education and Training (BTVET) is core in promoting entrepreneurship, job creation and attracting investments in the country. In FY 2016/17, Government continued with the implementation of the BTVET strategic plan 2012/13 – 2022/23 which builds on the progress in the reform of the BTVET system and the establishment of the Uganda Vocational Qualifications Framework (UVQF). The BTVET plan aims at boosting the creation of employable skills and competencies relevant in the labour market.

169 Statement on Release of 2016 UACE Examination Results, UNEB

Total BTVET enrollment in 2016 was 45,242 (male: 29,675 female: 15,675) implying greater enrollment of boys as detailed in Table 6.13 below. However the enrollment rate of girls has experienced considerate growth form 14,227 in 2015 to 15,675 in 2016. The education ministry embarked on setting up of technical institutes within each constituency. Currently, 90 districts have at least a BTVET institution. The aim of Government in the short term is to ensure that all the 116 districts have an institution before rolling out to constituency level[170].

The number of students assessed by Uganda Business and Technical Examinations Board (UBTEB) in 2016 was 25,876 compared to 24,917 in 2015. The results of the UNMEB candidates presented for the May 2016 examinations indicate 86 percent and 87 percent pass rates for certificate and diploma candidates respectively. The total number of the certificate candidates was 3,432 while the diploma candidates were 328.

Table 6.13: Enrollment in BTVET institutions

	Government			Private			Overall		
	Male	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**
Community Polytechnics	2,068	600	2,668	395	295	690	2,463	895	3,358
Cooperatives/Business institutions	104	1	105	55	189	244	159	190	349
Health/Nursing institutions	1,259	786	2,045	571	1,135	1,706	1,830	1,921	3,751
Specialized institutions	225	200	425	21	130	151	246	330	576
Technical Institutes	7,643	1,771	9,414	4,136	2,432	6,568	11,779	4,203	15,982
Technical Schools	3,889	1,211	5,100	1,184	517	1,701	5,073	1,728	6,801
Vocational Institutions/ Schools	2,969	406	3,375	5,048	6,002	11,050	8,017	6,408	14,425
Grand Total	**18,157**	**4,975**	**23,132**	**11,410**	**10,700**	**22,110**	**29,567**	**15,675**	**45,242**

Source: Ministry of Education and Sports, 2017

In FY 2016/17, Government under the BTVET sub-sector:

a) Continued with construction works at UCC Aduku, UCC Busheny UTC Kyema, UTC Elgon, UTC Kicwamba and Hoima School of nursing, counterpart funding for civil works for IDB II, Badea, Kuwait and KOICA Projects;
b) Paid for completed works at Nakaseke Technical Institute;
c) Commenced training of Sixty three (63) instructors in Mechatronics and programmable logic controllers, 39 instructors were trained locally in Uganda while 24 instructors were trained in Japan.
d) Paid capitation grants for trainees at Lugogo Vocational Training Institute (190 students) and Nakawa Vocational Training Institute (285 students);

e) Also paid capitation grants for: 1,800 students, examination and industrial training fees for 1600 students in 5 UCCs and 2,400 students, examination and industrial training fees for 1600 students in 5 UTCs;
f) Paid industrial training fees for trainees at Tororo Cooperative College (148 students) and Jinja Training Vocational (187 students);
a) Disbursed Examination Fees to Technical Institutes (2300 students); Technical schools (2784 students); Agricultural Institutes (248 students); Polytechnics (1786 students);

170 Ministry of Education and Sports, 2017

b) Provided funds to 10 BTVET institutions for procurement of instructional materials in form of sand, iron sheets, detergents, dummies, text books and simulators;
c) Prepared the John Kale Institute of Science and Technology (JKIST) site layout plan and master plan. Submitted a completed set of drawings and BOQs developed by the consultant;
d) Continued with construction works for a hostel at Tororo Cooperative College, and a dormitory at St. Kizito Technical institute - Masaka and a boy‟s hostel at Butabika School of psychiatric nursing.
e) Commenced the construction of a boys dormitory and staff quarter in Lake Katwe TI
f) Monitored the BTVET institutions of UCC Kabale, Kabale School of Nursing, Kabale Technical Institute, Kizinga TS and Rukole Community Polytechnic.
g) Procured training equipment and materials for Survey and Land Management Training School, Entebbe.

Government also rolled out a Skills Development Facility (SDF) of Ushs 71 billion that is being implemented by the Ministry of Education and Sports (MoES) and PSFU among others. The SDF seeks to bridge the skills gap in various sectors by promoting employer-led short-term training and demand-driven skills development in the key sectors of agriculture, construction and manufacturing. Kakira Sugar was the first beneficiary from the SDF, 60 student interns were trained in agriculture, building, construction, plumbing, electrical installation, maintenance, machining, fitting, carpentry and motor vehicle mechanics.

In FY 2017/18, Government will:
a) Provide capitation grants for students in BTVET institutions to support 1,600 students in UCCs and UTCs;
b) Support 8,000 students under non-formal training;
c) Construct 5 accommodation facilities;
d) Establish 2 new BTVET institutions and 1 workshop facility;
e) Increase the number of students assessed by UBTEB, UAHEB and UNMEB to 77,550, 9,856 and 9,560 respectively.
f) Procure assorted equipment for skills laboratories for Fort Portal and Gulu School of Comprehensive Nursing;
g) Procure assorted tools and equipment for engineering for UCC Soroti, UTC Kichwamba, UTC Lira, Kasodo T.I, Kyema UTC and Tororo Uganda Cooperative College;
h) Monitor and supervise BTVET institutions;
i) Continue with assessment and profiling of industrial skills (DIT Industrial Training Council);
j) Continue facilitation of the Skilling Uganda Reform Task Force;
k) Implement the rehabilitation and expansion programme of all the five national Teachers colleges (NTCs).

6.4.3 Higher Education and Training Sub Sector

The higher education sub-sector is comprised of universities, polytechnic institutes, colleges and institutions offering formal post-secondary education. There are 44 private universities in the country and 11 public universities after the operationalisation of Soroti, Lira and Kabale Universities[171].

In FY 2016/17, Government continued to sponsor 4,000 students at the seven (7) public universities and 6,000 students at other tertiary institutions. A total of 896 students were admitted to public universities on district quota system based on a threshold of five (05) students per district and the balance based on the district population. Eighty (80) students benefited from the bi-lateral scholarship scheme.

171 Education and Sports Sector Annual Performance Report FY 2015/16

Top-up allowances were paid to 371 students on scholarship abroad, while 384 students from the 6 public universities benefitted from scholarships under the Support to Higher Education Science and Technology (HEST) Project[172].In FY 2016/17, student loans were provided to students across the 15 participating universities (8 private and 7 public). Out of the 1,325 beneficiaries, 922 were male (69.6 percent) while 403 were female (30.4 percent) as shown in the Table 6.14 below.

Table 6.14: Student Loan Applications and Beneficiaries FY 201/17 by category

Discipline	Applicants (No.)	Beneficiaries (No.)	Gender (No.)		Share by Discipline (%)
			Male	Female	
Agriculture	167	96	57	39	57
Human Medicine [including Clinical Medicine & Dental Surgery]	671	214	163	51	32
Nursing & Midwifery	324	84	35	49	26
Health Care Management Sciences [including Radiotherapy, Orthopedics, Physiotherapy, Occupational therapy, Audiology, Psychiatry, Public Health, Community Health & Environmental Health, Optometry, Anesthesia, Medical entomology, Ophthalmology]	102	41	27	14	40
Pharmacy & Pharmaceutical Sciences	139	55	43	12	40
Laboratory Science Programmes	111	30	24	6	27
Animal Science [Veterinary Medicine, Animal Production & Management]	78	24	14	10	31
Engineering [including Architecture, Cartography, meteology, mining, construction management, surveying and Land Mgt]	1,082	380	289	91	35
Petroleum & Geoscience Engineering	27	9	7	2	33
Science Education	598	238	171	67	40
Special Needs Education	5	3	1	2	60
Statistics	48	28	18	10	58
Computer Science & Technology	382	111	65	46	29
Pure Sciences [industrial chemistry, microbiology, biotechnology, biomedical sciences]	30	12	8	4	40%
TOTAL	**3,764**	**1,325**	**922**	**403**	**35**

Source: HESFB, 2017

172 Ministerial Policy Statement , MoES FY 2015/2016

During FY 2016/17, the sector undertook major construction, rehabilitation and expansion of facilities in 6 Public Universities: Makerere University; Kyambogo University; Gulu University; Busitema University; Muni University; Mbarara University of Science and Technology and 2 degree awarding Institutions namely, Uganda Management Institute and Makerere University Business School (MUBS).

In order to enhance efficient and effective service delivery of university education, Government in FY 2017/18 will focus on:
a) Payment of top-up allowances and funding research in public universities;
b) Monitoring of Public and Private Universities;
c) Accreditation of programs, licensing of private universities and other tertiary institutions;
d) Establishment of a task force for Soroti University;
e) Efficiency approaches in Public Universities through capacity building, and
f) Increasing delivery of territory education innovations through R&D

Health

6.4.4 Inclusive and quality health care services

Government has continued to direct efforts towards provision of inclusive and comprehensive health care services to all Ugandans. The efforts are assessed under the HSSP III using health impact indicators covered in Chapter 5 and key health and related services outcome targets namely: ART coverage; DPT coverage; bed occupancy rates; contraceptive prevalence rate; average length of stay (hospitals & HC IVs); health facility deliveries and ANC 4 coverage.

The sector registered the following progress against the key outcome indicators highlighted above[173]:
a) In FY 2015/16, ART coverage increased from 56 percent to 88 percent which is above the Health Sector Development Plan target of 57percent.
b) In Patient malaria deaths also significantly declined from 30/100,000 persons in FY 2013/14 to 22/100,000 persons in FY 2015/16.
c) DPT3 coverage was 103 percent (1,562,180/1,537,542) in 2016 compared to 102.4 percent in 2015.
d) Measles coverage improved from 90 percent in 2014/15 to 96 percent (1,443,015/1,537,542) in FY 2015/16.
e) Health facility deliveries improved from 53 percent in FY 2014/15 to 73 percent in 2016, above the HSDP target (54 percent) for FY 2015/16.
f) The proportion of HC IVs offering CEmOC services (Caesarean Section and blood transfusion) was 36 percent (72/198) compared to 33 percent in FY 2014/15.
g) The number of HC IVs conducting Caesarean Sections without blood transfusion services also increased significantly to 62 percent (122/198) from 51 percent in the previous FY. Similarly there was an increase in the proportion of HC IVs offering blood transfusion services from 38.5 percent to 40.4 percent (80/198) in FY 2015/16.

Over the years, family planning has been highly recognized as one of the most cost-effective health interventions. It has been demonstrated that modest investments in family planning can save lives and considerably improve maternal and child health[174]. In Uganda, Government working with other stakeholders has made strides in promoting family planning as a means of reducing the population. As a result, the proportion of married women with unmet need for family planning has reduced over the years. It reduced from 38 percent in 2006 to 34 percent in 2011 and to 28 percent in 2016[175].

173 Health Sector BFP 2017/18
174 http://www.prb.org/Publications/Articles/2010/bangladeshfp.aspx
175 UBOS(2016): Uganda Demographic Health Survey(UDHS) 2016

Similarly, the percentage of married women using modern contraceptives has increased from 8 percent in 1995 to 35 percent in 2016.

Government is undertaking key steps to improve health infrastructure in order to address constraints related to both healthcare access and quality. Key among them are the following:

a) Ongoing construction of a 320 bed Specialized Maternal and Neonatal Health Care Unit at Mulago National Referral Hospital under the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB) support. This will be a multi-storey building that will offer facilities for High Risk Antenatal Care, Delivery and Postnatal Services, Gynecology Uro-gynaecology especially obstetric fistula, Assisted Reproductive Health Technologies, Pharmacy, Blood Bank, Labour Suites, Intensive Care Unit and eight Operation Theatres. Construction works are progressing with 50 percent registered physical progress and the unit is expected to be complete by June 2017.
b) Completion of Out Patient Department (OPD), theatre, accident and emergency departments in Hoima and Kabale hospitals by JICA. Under the same program, JICA supplied medical equipment to Fort portal, Hoima and Kabale hospitals. The facilities have been finalized and are due for technical handover and commissioning.
c) Ongoing construction, expansion, rehabilitation and equipping of Mulago National Referral Hospital estimated at US$ 47 million. 70 percent of works are complete with full works expected to be completed by December 2017.
d) Earmarked resources totaling to Ushs 8.2 billion to support 14 General Hospitals and 2 HCIV that were in dire need of renovations and facelift of the old structures.
e) Sixteen hospital laboratories were flagged off for International accreditation after meeting required standards. This will brings the number of Internationally Accredited laboratories in Uganda to 21. The move will ensure that the country has reliable laboratories to combat the current public health challenges.

6.4.5 Competitive Health Care Centres of Excellence

Uganda recognizes the importance of establishing centres of excellence in the country to increase efficiency of health systems, while reducing costs and creating market differentiation through clinical excellence and high patient satisfaction. To that end, Uganda Cancer Institute has been chosen to be a centre of excellence for cancer treatment in East Africa. The Uganda Cancer Institute Bill, 2015 was passed by Parliament and under ADB support, the project received its first disbursement of USD 71,383 in FY 2015/16. The procurement of consultancy for design supervision of the multipurpose building to house the project and developing specification for medical equipment for Mayuge and Arua satellite clinics was finalized.

The Uganda Heart Institute (UHI) has newly installed cardiac catheterization facility and a theatre that can handle at least 1,000 operations/ procedures per year when fully operational. The UHI shall continue to scale up cardiac operations, and offering fellowship training programmes for super specialised procedures. Plans are also underway to construct a Regional Centre of Excellence for Paediatric Surgery in Lunyo, Entebbe, Wakiso district, of which a ground breaking ceremony was held in February, 2017. The Regional Paediatric Hospital is estimated at Ushs 88 billion and will give 100 percent free service to children with special care surgery needs. It is expected to be a state of the art facility that will serve Ugandans, the region and the wider continent.

Furthermore, in November 2016, Uganda National Health Laboratory Services and the National TB Reference Laboratory were commissioned. This is in line with Government's commitment to transform the National Health Laboratory service into a world-class network. With support from Health Development partners, efforts have been focused on building capacity of the Central Public Health Laboratory, to provide the necessary stewardship for the national laboratory network; improvement of laboratory infrastructure at all levels; building the capacity of the laboratory workforce; strengthening the laboratory equipment and supplies system; establishing a robust national specimen and results referral system; establishing a comprehensive health laboratory information management system and consolidating a strong sustainable quality assurance program. Already, Uganda's specimen referral network was selected by the World Health Organisation (WHO) as a best practice, identifying it as having one of the best specimen referral systems in the world, which enables specimens that cannot be tested at one level to be transported to where they can be analysed and results relayed back within 48 – 72 hours.

6.4.6 Inclusive healthcare financing

According to the National Health Accounts expenditure tracking, Uganda's per capita health expenditure stands at an average of US$56[176]. This indicates that the country has 40 percent out of pocket expenditure which is still high. The WHO's recommended maximum level of household out of pocket spending on health is 15 percent. Currently, the share of household income spent on healthcare is 33 percent. Plans are underway to introduce a National Health Insurance Scheme. The National Health Insurance Bill 2016 is presently before Parliament. It is envisaged that the scheme will reduce out of pocket health care costs through regularly paid premiums of 4 percent for both employers and employees.

Future plans for health investment

In the medium term, capital investments of the sector will be directed towards health systems development with the aim of functionalizing existing facilities, reducing referrals abroad, improving maternal and reproductive health indicators and provision of requisite medical equipment. Key among the planned investments is the revamping and making functional all Health Centre (HC) IVs including upgrading HC IIIs to HC IVs in counties where they do not exist. Of the 290 counties only 29 do not have HC IVs. The existing HC IIIs in these counties require upgrade. Furthermore 225 sub-counties have HC IIs that need to be upgraded to HC IIIs while 93 sub counties have no public health facility at all. Priority will be given to the 93 sub counties without any public health facility and subsequently determine the total cost for upgrading these HC IIs.[177]

Water and sanitation

6.4.7 Inclusive Access to Safe Water

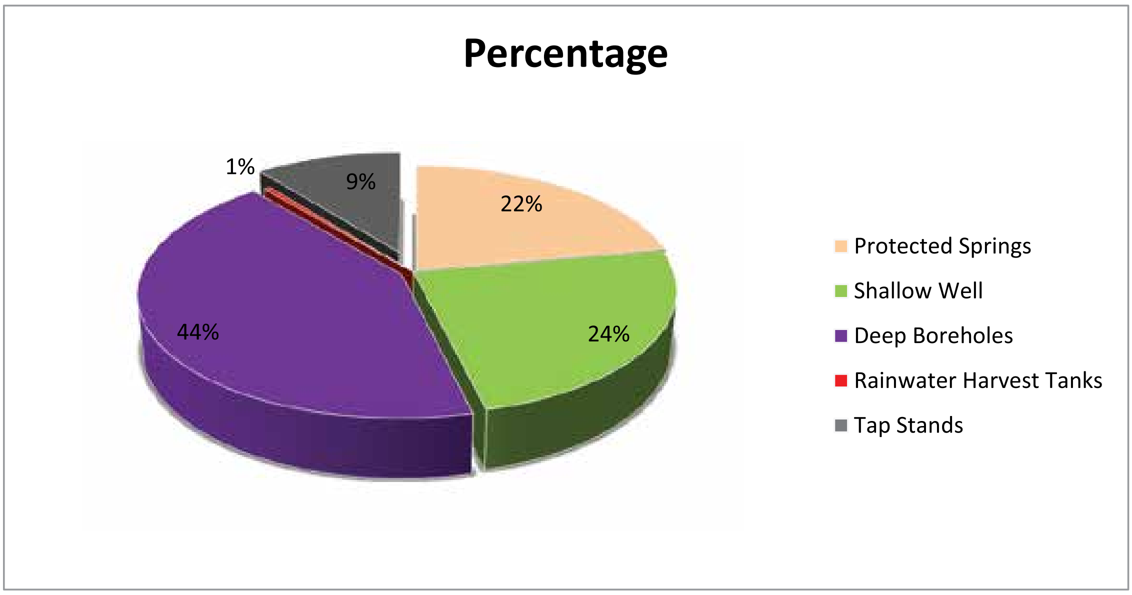
Government is making progress in promoting inclusive access to safe water across the country. As of end 2016, Uganda had an estimated 109,695 and 11,232 water sources that serve a total population of 20,383,789 and 4,519,823 people in rural and urban areas respectively[178].

***Rural Areas*: ** As of June 2016, the national safe water coverage in rural areas was estimated at 67 percent compared to 65 percent in June 2015. The functionality rate for rural water supply sources has on the other hand been at 86 percent. The main technology options used for water supply improvements in rural areas include; deep boreholes (44 percent), shallow wells (24 percent), and protected springs at 2 percent (Figure 6.4). By the end of December 2016, the accumulative construction of Bukwo GFS and Butebo Health Centre IV piped system was estimated at 80per cent and 75 per cent level of completion respectively. Government constructed 15 mini-piped solar water systems in different districts like Kiryandongo, Kumi, Mpigi, Jinja, among others. Government is also completing construction works for a number of other projects (currently at 75 percent), with water flowing on 7 sites of Kumi, Otuke, Kaliro, Namayingo, Butaleja, Ngora and Busia.

176 Health Sector BFP 2017/18
177 Health Sector BFP 2017/18
178 MoWE database, 2017

In FY 2017/18, Government plans to construct new boreholes and kick start the rehabilitation of water supply systems across the country.

Figure 6.4: Percentage of the people served per technology in rural areas FY 2015/2016



Source: GAPR, 2016

Urban Areas: By December 2016, NWSC was operating in 178 towns (Areas) [179] serving a total population of about 7 million people[180]. By the end of FY 2015/16, the total NWSC customer base was 472,193 customers of which 429,696 (91 percent) were active connections. Access to improved water supplies in urban areas, based on estimated total population served, in both large and small towns, is 66 per cent as at the end FY 2015/16. Of the 11,232 urban water sources, 9,672 are functional, while 1,560 are non-functional. This translates to an average functional rate of 86 percent (Table 6.15).

Table 6.15: Water Coverage by Selected Indicators, 2017

Indicator	Total	Urban	Rural
Population	37,037,781	6,809,592	30,228,189
Population served	24,903,612	4,519,823	20,383,789
Access	67%	66%	67%
Functionality	86%	86%	86%
Total Sources	120,927	11,232	109,695

Source: MWE Database, 2017

Also, in line with the overall national water strategic framework and policy aspiration, Government launched the Service Coverage and Acceleration Project (SCAP100) in January 2017, with the aim of having over 15,500 villages and 8.5 million people added to the piped water grid. The project focuses on villages with sufficient network but limited public water points. As part of the Kampala Water Lake Victoria WatSan Project (LV-WATSAN), Government commissioned the newly refurbished Ggaba Water Works in FY 2016/17. This is expected to increase water supply in Kampala from 200 million litres in 2016 to 250 million litres per day in 2035. The LV-WATSAN project aims at addressing water supply challenges in greater Kampala metropolitan area up to the year 2035.

179 NWSC 2017
180 MWE database, 2017

In FY 2017/18, Government will focus on the following in order to promote inclusive access to safe water:

a) Greater Kampala Metropolitan Area (GKMA) water and sewerage systems rehabilitation and upgrade of the Gaba water works and extension of distribution networks to cover the entire GKMA and neighboring areas.
b) Construction of sewerage treatment plants and rehabilitation of the existing dilapidated lines will be undertaken
c) Rolling out piped water infrastructure in rural areas through construction of high yielding construction wells fitted with solar pumps replacing the current hand-pumped point sources especially in water stressed sources
d) Develop urban water supply system and provide framework for sustainable operation and maintenance

6.4.8 Inclusive Access to Sanitation

In Uganda, 83 percent of the households use pit latrines, while 10 percent do not use any toilet facilities[181]. The NPHC 2014 results show that 86 percent of households in Uganda do not have hand washing facilities. Of the 14 percent households that have hand washing facilities, only half of them had facilities with both water and soap. By the end of the first half of FY 2016/17, Government had commenced construction of 2 lined Pit-Latrines blocks for each school in the towns of Kashaka-Bubare and Buyamba, construction of at least 1 public water-borne toilets for each town in Kiko and construction of water and sanitation facilities in the three (03) STs/RGCs of Nyahuka in Bundibugyo district, Kasagama and Kaliiro in Lyantode district. The construction of two (02) Faecal Sludge Treatment Plants (FSTPs) reached 10 percent for Kasaali-Rakai, and 02 percent for Ishogororo-Ibanda.

6.4.9 Sustainable Environment and Natural Resources

Uganda's forest cover in 2015 was 11 percent, having declined from 24 percent in 1990; the major challenge for this decline of forest cover is de-forestation[182]. Also, Uganda has 506 central forest reserves adding up to 1.2 million ha of forest land[183]. During FY 2016/17, Government cancelled out all land titles that were illegally issued to residents of Luwafu Forest Reserve (FR); 239km of boundaries of FRs were resurveyed and marked with concrete pillars in districts of Mukono, Buvuma, wakiso, Ntungamo among others; and 297ha of degraded forests were restored by replanting.

Uganda's wetland cover is classified as seasonal wetlands (7.7 percent), permanent (3.4 percent) and swamp forests (<0.1 percent). The data shows that the national area of wetlands declined by 30 per cent between 1994 and 2008 before increasing between 2008 and 2014 from 26,307km^2 to 26,315 km^2 - a 0.03% increase[184]. In collaboration with United Nations, Government launched the National Wetlands Atlas in February 2017, which details the location and current state of wetlands in the country. The Atlas not only maps the location of wetland, but also indicates the trend of their degradation over the years and makes recommendations on their restoration[185].

In FY 2017/18, Government will resurvey and mark with concrete pillars a total of 500 Km of boundaries in selected Central Forest Reserves (CFRs), a total of 14,000 to 15,000 hectares of new plantations will be maintained in all plantation areas, and monitoring and enforcement activities will be enhanced to ensure compliance with respect to the utilization of fragile ecosystems. Also, Government intends to have the National Environment Bill (Amendment) discussed and passed into law for effective management of mainly the emerging issues of Oil and gas and Electronic.

181 UBoS (2016), National Population and Housing Census 2014
182 WES, SPR 2015/16
183 NBFP 2017/18.
184 Uganda Wetlands Atlas Volume Two, 2016
185 http://www.ug.undp.org

6.4.10 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, Terms of Reference (ToRs) for the National Policy focusing on the Nile System were developed and the identification of Uganda's trans-boundary water system is still on-going.

In FY 2016/17, Government organized the Nile Council of Ministers (Nile-COM) meeting on 27th March, 2017 at Entebbe, in which Uganda's interests were defended. The meeting was intended to facilitate the resumption of Egypt's full participation in Nile Basin Initiative (NBI) activities that had been frozen since 2010. At the meeting, the Egyptian demands for greater control of activities related to the flow of the river Nile were rejected, maintaining the fact that all member countries have equal rights over the water under the Co-operative Framework Agreement (CFA)[186].

6.4.11 Limited Reliance on Rain-Fed Agriculture

A heavy dependence on rain for agriculture means that production is particularly vulnerable to climate variability and increased intensity and frequency of natural hazards, with serious consequences for food security. In the year 2016, farmers countrywide faced huge challenges as the rains did not fall during the expected periods, and were not even in sufficient amounts to facilitate production and productivity. Uganda being an agro-based country can no longer rely on purely rain-fed agriculture. The country has an irrigation potential of 566,466 ha, of which only 14,420 (2.5 percent) ha is estimated to have been equipped for formal irrigation and with another 53,000 ha of informal irrigation being on managed wetlands[187].

In FY 2016/17, Government put in place a joint task force composed of MWE and MAIF which commenced the process of drafting and finalizing the developing of the National Irrigation Policy. The implementation of this Policy will facilitate coordinated development of the sub-sector. This will enable and encourage accelerated development of irrigation infrastructure, increased productivity per unit volume of water, increased water harvesting and storage, improved scheme management, enhanced stakeholder participation and improved business orientation in the sector.

Government has also completed the construction of three (3) large irrigation schemes to support all-year round irrigated crop production. In addition, the bidding process for the execution of works for construction of irrigation infrastructure in districts of Nebbi, Oyam, Kasese, Butaleja and Kween was finalized.

In FY 2017/18, Government plans to construct a number of irrigation schemes including Kabale micro-irrigation model, Rwengaju Irrigation scheme in Kabarole, Olweny irrigation scheme in Lira and 14 windmill-powered water systems in Karamoja sub-region among others.

Social Development

Social Development promotes social inclusion of the poor and vulnerable by empowering people, building cohesive and resilient societies, and making institutions accessible and accountable to citizens. In that regard, Government aims to improve the standards of living, equity and to promote social cohesion. Focus has been put on empowerment of communities to harness their potential through skills development, increased labor productivity and cultural growth. The targeted core program outcomes under social development include; social justice, labour productivity, dignity of persons and inclusive development as well as youth employment. The sector empowerment efforts target women, youth, children, Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) and other vulnerable persons.

186 Nile Basin Initiative; http://www.nilebasin.org/index.php/media-center/press-releases
187 National Irrigation Master Plan of Uganda report, 2011

6.4.12 Youth Employment

Under job creation and employment, Government continued to pursue youth friendly programs to address the high unemployment amongst the youth. A total of 114,471 youth (62,637 male representing 55 percent and 51,834 female representing 45percent) had directly received skills and financial support by December 2016 that enabled them to generate 8,963 projects worth UShs 64,478,558,063. A breakdown of the beneficiaries of the Youth Livelihood Programme by category shows the following distribution (Table 6.16).

Table 6.16: Beneficiaries of Youth Livelihood Programme

SN	Category	Percentage
1.	School dropout	38
2.	Youth who have completed primary school	22.6
3.	Youth with an O'Level education	17.3
4.	Single Parent youth	11.8
5.	Youth with no formal education	8.5
6.	Graduates of tertiary education	6.9
7.	Youth with an A'Level education	6.7
8.	Youth with disabilities	2.8
9.	Youth living with HIV/AIDS	2.5

Source: MGLSD, December 2016

A breakdown of the 8,963 Youth Livelihood Programme projects by category is detailed in Table 6.17 below.

Table 6.17: Youth Livelihood Programme Projects by sector, 2016

SN	Sector	Number of Projects	% of amount disbursed
10.	Agriculture	3,846	42.7
11.	Trade	2,616	27.5
12.	Services	985	13.0
13.	Vocational Skills	492	6.0
14.	Industry (Small Scale Manufacturing)	554	5.3
15.	Industry (Agro)	309	3.8
16.	ICT	56	0.7
17.	Agro-Forestry	95	0.9
18.	Creative Industry	10	0.1

Source: MGLSD, December 2016

Revolving funds repayment has commenced in both Phase 1 and Phase 11 and a total of Ushs 7, 152,229,942 has been repaid by 4,582 youth groups[188]. Government also provided over 100 youth with non-formal vocational skills training including entrepreneurship skills at Kobulin and Ntawo regional youth skills centre, as well as formal education to 31 vulnerable children and youth. Similarly, 270 adolescent were sensitized on adolescent sexual reproductive health and rights issues.

6.4.13 Social Protection

Government developed the Social Protection Policy to include all vulnerable groups and the Policy Action Plan to implement the Policy was launched in September 2016. Government empowerment efforts are targeted at women, youth, children, Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) and other vulnerable persons through a number of initiatives and programs.

Pension sector: Government is considering options through which civil servants will contribute towards their retirement benefits in more or less the same manner as private sector employees. This is aimed at having a pool of money for payment of pensions and gratuity for public employees after their retirement.

In FY 216/17, the Uganda Retirement Benefits Regulatory Authority continued to regulate contributory schemes like National Social Security Fund (NSSF) and other 64 formal and informal schemes.
Social Assistance Grant for Empowerment (SAGE): The SAGE programme was rolled out to 20 new districts in FY 2015/16, and subsequently 5 new districts will be added every Financial Year until 2019/20. In FY 2016/17, a total of over 25,000 new beneficiaries were enrolled and received partial payment in 25 new Government financed districts namely: Abim, Agago, Amolatar, Amuria, Bundibugyo, Gulu, Kaabong, Kamuli, Kayunga, Kibaale, Kisoro, Koboko, Kotido, Kween, Lamwo, Mayuge, Nakasongola, Namayingo, Pader and Pallisa. Preparations are currently underway to bring on board beneficiaries from the new districts of Amuru, Bugiri, Kabale, Kitgum and Nakaseke in the FY 2016/17.

Child Protection: In a bid to protect children, Government mapped the child protection systems and launched Integrated Early Childhood Development Policy on 15th September 2016, under the theme "Best Start in Life" to guide different stakeholders to provide services to the children. Government also began implementing the street children strategy which aims and withdrawing children from the street as well as providing conducive settlement areas for them.

Persons with Disability: The share of Persons with Disability (PWD's) in Uganda's population is estimated at 16 percent as of December 2016[189]. In FY 2016/17, 180 PWDs were supported, cared for and protected. Government also provided food and nonfood items to a total of 1,168 children in children institutions.

Gender and Equity Compliance: Government through the Equal Opportunities Commission (EOC) ensures that all persons have equal opportunities to participate in different spheres of life. EOC assesses sectors for compliance to measures that equalise opportunities for all as well as issuing a Gender compliance certificate. The Gender and equity certificate is issued after assessing the sector Budget framework papers to ensure that the budgets accommodate the interests of all persons including marginalised persons, disadvantaged regions and special needs groups.

In FY 2017/18, the National Gender and Equity compliance rate averaged 60 percent. Table 6.18 below shows progress in Gender and Equity compliance rates, having improved to 60 percent in 2017/18 from 57 percent in FY2016/17.

188 MGLSD
189 Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development

Table 6.18: Sector specific compliance to concerns of Gender and Equity for FY 2017/18

S/N	Sector	2016/17	2017/18
1.	Agriculture	54%	51%
2.	Lands, Housing and Urban Development	45%	71%
3.	Energy and Mineral Development	34%	36%
4.	Works and Transport	61%	5%
5.	ICT	49%	59%
6.	Tourism, Trade & Industry	33%	57%
7.	Education	64%	64%
8.	Health	66%	72%
9.	Water and Environment	40%	64%
10.	Social Development	94%	88%
11.	Security	76%	66%
12.	Accountability	66%	57%
13.	Public Administration	61%	64%
14.	Justice Law and Order	40%	50%
15.	Public Sector Management	61%	52%
16.	Legislature	63%	63%
	National Average	**57%**	**60%**

Source: MGLSD

6.4.14 Community mobilization and empowerment

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Government scaled up the implementation of the Uganda Women Entrepreneurship Programme (UWEP) to all Local Governments in order to strengthen the economic empowerment of women. As of 31st December, 2016, 349 women Projects/enterprises under the programme worth Shs. 2,952,691,938 were financed and had reached 7379 women. The categories of the projects so far generated are detailed in Table 6.19 below.

Table 6.19: categories of the projects generated

SN	Sector	Number of Projects	Share amount Disbursed (%)
1.	Agriculture	147	42.1
2.	Wholesale and Retail Trade	137	39.3
3.	Manufacturing and Processing	21	6.0
4.	Arts , Entertainment & Recreation	18	5.2
5.	Accommodation and food Services	18	5.2
6.	Services	3	0.9
7.	Trade & Industry	2	0.6
8.	Health and social work activities	1	0.3
9.	Transportation and storage	1	0.3
10.	Water supply	1	0.3
	Total	**349**	**100**

Source: Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development

Community mobilization

In FY2016/17, the National Community Development Policy (NCDP) was completed and disseminated. Government also carried out the following:

a) Facilitated 14 Cultural/Traditional leaders: These included; the Emorimor Papa Iteso; Omukama wa Tooro; Omukama wa Bunyoro Kitara; Lawi Rwodi me Acholi; Kwar Adhola; Omusinga bwa Rwenzururu; Won Nyaci me Lango; Rwoth Ubimu me Alur; Omukama wa Buruuli; Kamuswaga wa Kooki; Inzu ya Masaba; Obudingiya bwa Bwamba; Isebantu Kyabazinga wa Busoga; and Ikumbania bwa Bugwere;
b) International Literacy Day commemorated at Nabitende sub county-Iganga district on 8th September, 2016 where the 2017 Roadmap launched
c) National Culture Forum conducted and International Cultural Fare conducted.

6.4.15 Promotion of Labour Productivity and Employment

Government in an effort to promote employment initiated the Externalization of Labour Programme. As of 31st January 2017, a total of 63 companies had been licensed to source and formally/officially place Ugandans to work abroad in Afghanistan, Bahrain, Kuwait, Somalia, Iraq, United Arab Emirates, South Sudan and Saudi Arabia. Government signed Bilateral Labour Agreements with the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia on 7th July, 2015 and Heshemite Kingdom of Jordan on 8th November, 2016. Discussions are already underway to conclude and sign bilateral labour agreements with other countries including Qatar, United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Oman and Kuwait.

Government through MGLSD conducted regular inspection and monitoring of working environments to ensure compliance with labour and occupational and health standards country wide. Over the year 2016 period, MoGLSD carried out the following;

a) 120 Work places assessed in relation to the terms and conditions of work
b) 421 workplaces assessed for compliance with the safety and health standards;
c) 8 Architectural plans reviewed;

d) 23 Environmental Impact Assessment reviewed.
e) 255 work places registered
f) 219 statutory equipment examined & certified;

Over the same period, Government also registered, investigated and handled 110 cases of violation of workers and 68 cases referred to the Industrial Court; 5 industrial Actions settled (Royal Van Zanten, Polly pack, Rift Valley Railways and in flower farms). In addition, 100 cases arbitrated at the Industrial Court; and 32 cases arbitrated in the Gulu, Lira and Masaka Court Circuit.

In FY 2017/18, Government aims to:
a) Advance its legislative programme by finalizing the Persons with disabilities Bill; developing the Older person's Bill; finalizing the training curriculum for vocational institutions; developing a National Youth Service Scheme Policy; Reviewing the Equal Opportunities Policy and the Equity Promotion Strategy
b) Implement Street Children Strategy
c) Conduct advocacy and network for mobilization and empowerment of communities
d) Ensure compliance with Labour and Occupational Safety and Health standards countrywide by: conducting inspections of 300 workplaces for Terms and Conditions of work; inspecting 800 workplaces for OSH Standards; examining 572 statutory equipment and 50 architectural plans; reviewing 20 EIAs & Audit Reports; monitoring 60 external recruitment agencies; following up job placement
e) Train 180 PWDs in employable skills
f) Settle at least 200 workers complaints and disputes and arbitrate 120 Labour disputes in the four regions of Eastern, Northern, Western and Southern;
g) Train 20 Labour officers in labour administration; orient 44 labour officers on procedures for submitting cases to IC; Induct New Labour Officers on dispute resolution procedures; and train 100 workers in OSH MIS

Government will also pursue provision of a conducive environment for labour, employment and productivity through:
a) Development of the Labour Production Policy, Operational Safety and Health (OSH) Policy, OSH Regulations in oil and gas and chemical safety and security; National Employment Policy and employment regulation 2011,
b) Review of the Child Labour Policy; and
c) Recruitment of migrant workers regulation.

Chapter 7: MACROECONOMIC AND FISCAL OUTLOOK FOR FY 2017/18 AND THE MEDIUM TERM

7.1 Macroeconomic and Fiscal Policy Framework

The overall macroeconomic goal remains maintaining macroeconomic stability while raising adequate resources to bridge the infrastructure gap in support of sustainable economic growth and socio-economic transformation. The specific macroeconomic objectives also remain the same: achieve high rates of economic growth; achieve low and stable rates of inflation; increase domestic revenue mobilization efforts; maintain a minimum level of international reserves; promote a sustainable and competitive exchange rate.

Macroeconomic stability remains the cornerstone of macroeconomic management and is a pre-requisite for sustainable economic growth and structural transformation of the economy. In addition, Government will continue with measures to ensure that the external position with the rest of the world is stable and sustainable. This will be achieved through promoting a competitive exchange rate and building international reserves of 4.5 months of future imports of goods and services to cushion the country against increasingly unpredictable external shocks.

7.2 Macroeconomic Projections for FY2017/18 and the Medium Term

GDP growth for FY 2016/17 is projected at 3.9 percent compared to the 4.7 percent growth for FY 2015/16. The lower growth projection is on account of the slowdown in the global economy, coupled with domestic factors including significant drought which has affected agricultural production across the country, subdued domestic demand and low private sector investment. Growth is however projected to pick up at 5.0 percent in FY 2017/18, mainly on account of improved efficiency and effectiveness in implementation of public investments as well as a recovery in private sector activity since lending rates are expected to continue declining given the reduction in the Central Bank Rate (CBR).

In the medium term, economic growth is projected to average 6.3 percent owing to a rebound in private sector demand and completion of a number of public infrastructure investments. The recovery in the global and regional economies will also support Uganda's export growth over the medium term. 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.

Average annual headline inflation in FY 2016/17 is projected at 5.6 percent. This is mainly on account of reduced food supplies as a result of the drought across the country. For FY2017/18, annual headline inflation is projected to average 5.8 percent, sustaining a positive outlook since inflation will remain within single digits. Table 7.1 shows the macroeconomic assumptions for the period FY2015/16 to FY2019/20.

Table 7.1: Macroeconomic Assumptions for FY2015/16 – FY2020/21

	2015/16 Outturn	Preliminary 2016/17 Proj.	2017/18 Proj.	2018/19 Proj.	2019/20 Proj.	2020/21 Proj.
Nominal GDP at Market Prices (Shs bn)	83,120	90,514	100,552	111,539	124,374	139,116
Real MP GDP growth	4.7%	3.9%	5.0%	6.0%	6.3%	6.5%
Average Headline Inflation	6.6%	5.6%	5.8%	4.6%	4.9%	5.2%
Average Core Inflation	6.7%	5.2%	5.2%	4.9%	4.8%	5.0%

Source: MFPED

7.3 Resource Envelope Projections for 2017/18 and the Medium Term Fiscal Framework

Resources available to Government for budget expenditures for FY 2017/18 will be obtained from domestic tax and non-tax revenues, donor grants, concessional and non-concessional external borrowing as well as domestic borrowing. Government of Uganda's resource envelope net of arrears, debt repayments appropriation of aid (AIA) is projected to amount to Ushs. 14,926.4 billion in FY2017/18 and increase to Ushs. 22,093.5 billion by FY2020/21. The table below shows the medium term resource projections.

Table 7.2: Medium-Term Resource Projections

Medium-Term Budget Framework - Shs Bn	Proj. 2017/18	Proj. 2018/19	Proj. 2019/20	Proj. 2020/21	Proj. 2021/22
A. Budget Support (net of HIPC debt relief) - Shs	34.9	35.1	36.3	33.9	34.6
Grants	34.9	35.1	36.3	33.9	34.6
Loans (including revolving credit)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
B. Externally financed projects - Shs	7,077.0	7,336.1	6,302.4	3,307.4	2,973.7
Grants	1,600.8	1,269.6	1,122.3	260.0	22.4
Concessional loans	2,013.0	2,299.8	1,827.2	865.5	266.4
Non-concessional loans	3,463.1	3,766.8	3,352.8	2,181.9	2,684.9
o/w HPPs	1,276.4	1,035.4	920.9	0.0	0.0
o/w Other	2,186.7	2,731.4	2,431.9	2,181.9	2,684.9
C. Domestic Resources	15,062.4	16,929.5	19,395.0	21,885.5	24,993.8
Tax Revenue	14,682.2	16,498.6	18,896.8	21,312.8	24,326.65
Non-Tax Revenue	380.3	431.0	498.2	572.7	667.12
Oil revenue	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
D. External Debt Repayments - Shs	-949.6	-259.7	-287.2	-437.4	-590.1
Amortisation (net of HIPC debt relief and rescheduling)	-949.6	-259.7	-287.2	-437.4	-590.1
Arrears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
E. Domestic Financing	6,078.2	811.0	781.1	721.5	634.8
o/w domestic debt repayments	4,998.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
o/w domestic borrowing	954.20	811.0	781.1	721.5	634.8
o/w petroleum fund withdrawal	125.28	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
F. Resource Envelope Including Projects (A+B+C+D+E)	**27,303.0**	**24,852.1**	**26,227.5**	**25,510.9**	**28,046.7**
G. GoU Resource Envelope (F–B)	**20,226.0**	**17,516.0**	**19,925.2**	**22,203.5**	**25,073.0**
GoU Res Env net of Interest, HPPs, Arrears & Domestic Debt Repayments	**12,251.0**	**14,685.9**	**16,747.1**	**18,142.1**	**21,257.2**
GoU Res Env net of Arrears & Domestic Debt Repayments	**14,926.4**	**17,406.0**	**19,815.2**	**22,093.5**	**24,963.0**

Source: MFPED

7.3.1 Domestic Revenue

Domestic revenue in FY 2017/18 is projected at Ushs 15,062.4 billion, equivalent to 14.6 percent of GDP. It is projected to further rise to Ushs 16,930 billion in FY2018/19 and 24,994 billion (or 15.5 percent of GDP) in FY 2021/22. These projections will be driven by reforms in the tax system and efficiency in tax administration.

7.3.2 External Financing

Budget support in the form of grants and concessional loans is projected to significantly fall in FY 2017/18 and FY 2018/19 to Ushs 34.9 billion and Ushs 35.1 billion, respectively. It is thereafter expected to remain at nearly the same levels for the outstanding period. The projected decline in budget support financing reflects the reduced access to concessional loans from multilateral institutions for this purpose.

Project support is projected to amount to Ushs 7,077.0 billion, of which Ushs 5,476.2 billion (or 77.4 percent) will be in form of loans. Project loans are projected to increase to Ushs 6,066.5 billion in FY2018/19 before declining to Ushs 5,180.1 billion in FY2019/20. A further decline in project loans is expected thereafter on account of completion of some of the major infrastructure investments.

7.3.3 Domestic Financing

Government borrowing from the domestic financial market in FY 2017/18 is estimated to amount to Ushs 954.2 billion, keeping it below 1 percent of GDP. This level of borrowing takes into consideration the need to avoid crowding out the private sector.

7.4 Medium Term Fiscal Framework

Fiscal policy in FY 2017/18 and the medium term will continue to support the maintenance of macroeconomic stability while stimulating economic growth and reducing Uganda's infrastructure deficit. This will be achieved through coordination of fiscal and monetary policies. As in FY2016/17, fiscal policy in FY2017/18 will be underpinned by the Charter for Fiscal Responsibility (CFR), a requirement of the Public Finance Management Act (PFMA) 2015. The medium term fiscal framework is summarized in the Table 7.3.

Table 7.3: Medium-Term Fiscal Projections

Medium-Term Fiscal Framework (Shs bn)	Proj. Outturn 2015/16	Proj. 2016/17	Proj. 2017/18	Proj. 2018/19	Proj. 2019/20	Proj. 2020/21	Proj. 2021/22
Total revenue and grants	12,455	13,818	16,698	18,613	21,559	23,992	26,934
Revenue	11,499	13,012	15,062	16,992	19,337	22,036	25,233
Tax revenue	11,059	12,552	14,682	16,560	18,838	21,457	24,557
Non-tax revenue	318	330	380	432	499	579	676.082
Oil revenues	121	130	0	0	0	0	0
Grants	956	806	1,636	1,622	2,222	1,956	1,702
Budget support	148	53	35	35	37	38	39
Project grants	808	753	1,601	1,587	2,185	1,918	1,663
Expenditures and net lending	16,715	17,175	22,304	25,368	27,320	28,097	30,816
Recurrent expenditures	9,157	9,902	10,560	12,342	13,895	14,811	16,332
Wages and salaries	3,075	3,437	3,548	3,987	4,504	4,989	5,583
o/w: Statutory	163	180	188	189	198	208	219
Non-wage	4,435	4,144	4,336	5,187	5,834	6,084	6,711
o/w: Statutory	672	666	546	729	802	1,090	1,061
Interest payments	1,648	2,321	2,675	3,168	3,556	3,739	4,038
o/w: domestic	1,470	1,954	2,025	2,173	2,246	2,261	2,226
o/w: foreign	178	367	650	995	1,310	1,478	1,812
Development expenditures	5,907	6,490	10,167	11,878	12,382	12,254	12,761
External	2,384	2,241	5,801	6,752	6,523	5,782	5,493
Domestic	3,523	4,249	4,366	5,126	5,859	6,472	7,269
Net lending and investment	1,532	585	1,276	1,038	933	922	212
Contingency fund	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,400
Others	119	197	301	110	110	110	110
Overall balance	-4,261	-3,357	-5,606	-6,755	-5,761	-4,105	-3,882
Excluding grants	-5,217	-4,163	-7,242	-8,377	-7,983	-6,061	-5,583
Financing	4,550	3,357	5,606	6,755	5,761	4,105	3,882
External financing (net)	2,651	2,510	4,527	5,944	4,980	3,384	3,247
Disbursement	2,814	2,692	5,476	6,204	5,271	3,864	3,830
Budget support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Concessional project loans	1,537	1,271	2,013	2,384	1,859	1,396	828
Non-concessional loans	1,276	718	3,463	3,820	3,412	2,468	3,002
Revolving credit	0	703	0	0	0	0	0
Amortisation (-)	-162	-182	-950	-260	-291	-480	-583
Domestic financing (net)	1,899	846	1,079	811	781	721	635
Memo items:							
Fiscal deficit (% of GDP)							
Including grants and HIPC debt relief	-4.9%	-3.5%	-5.6%	-5.9%	-4.4%	-2.8%	-2.3%
Excluding grants	-6.3%	-4.6%	-7.2%	-7.5%	-6.4%	-4.4%	-3.6%
Expenditure (% of GDP)	20.1%	19.0%	22.2%	22.7%	22.0%	20.2%	19.8%
Donor grants and loans (% of GDP)	3.0%	2.3%	3.6%	3.6%	3.3%	2.4%	1.6%

Source: MFPED: Note: Figures net of HIPC debt relief unless stated otherwise

Table 7.4: Sector Allocations

SECTOR/VOTE	FY2016/17		FY2017/18	
	Ushs Bn	Share ('%)	Ushs Bn	Share ('%)
SECURITY	1,578.4	7.7%	1,472.8	6.7%
WORKS AND TRANSPORT	3,823.8	18.7%	4,587.3	20.8%
AGRICULTURE	823.4	4.0%	828.5	3.8%
EDUCATION	2,447.5	12.0%	2,501.3	11.4%
HEALTH	1,827.3	8.9%	1,824.0	8.3%
WATER AND ENVIRONMENT	689.6	3.4%	632.0	2.9%
JUSTICE/LAW AND ORDER	1,103.6	5.4%	1,159.3	5.3%
ACCOUNTABILITY	962.1	4.7%	896.2	4.1%
ENERGY AND MINERAL DEVELOPMENT	2,377.2	11.6%	2,319.8	10.5%
TOURISM, TRADE AND INDUSTRY	89.6	0.4%	116.6	0.5%
LANDS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT	147.0	0.7%	139.9	0.6%
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	192.8	0.9%	175.8	0.8%
ICT & NATIONAL GUIDANCE	55.3	0.3%	104.3	0.5%
PUBLIC SECTOR MANAGEMENT	1,273.6	6.2%	1,450.4	6.6%
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	532.3	2.6%	563.4	2.6%
LEGISLATURE	470.0	2.3%	483.8	2.2%
SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION	14.2	0.1%	71.9	0.3%
INTEREST PAYMENTS DUE	2,022.9	9.9%	2,675.40	12.2%
TOTAL	20,430.61	100%	22,002.7	100%

Source: MFPED

ANNEX 1: INTEGRATION OF SDGS INTO NDPII

Goal	NDP 2 Targets / Interventions
SDG 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere	• Reduce the percentage of people living on less than \$1 per day from 19.7 percent to 14.2 percent by 2020 • Increase the number of vulnerable people accessing social protection interventions from one million to three million by 2020 • Increase the percentage of women accessing economic empowerment initiatives from 12 percent to 30 percent by 2020 • Reduce the rate of discrimination and marginalization by 4percent by 2020 • Develop capacity for mitigation, preparedness and response to natural and human induced disasters for quality effective service delivery
SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture	• Reduce child stunting as a percentage of under-five from 31 to 25 • Increase agricultural production and productivity • Enhance consumption of diverse diets at household level • Promote commercialization of agriculture particularly amongst small holder farmers • Strengthen ecologically sound agricultural research and climate change resilient technologies and practices • Establish and operationalize trade information centres across the country. • Establish satellite border markets across the country
SDG 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	• Reduce maternal mortality rate per 100,000 live births from 438 to 320 by 2020 • Reduce infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births from 54 to 44 by 2020 • Integrate reproductive health into national strategies and programs • Reduce annual outpatient department attendance to reduce malaria cases from 12,224,100 to 2,600,000 • Reduce new HIV infections among adults • Establish a functional surveillance, monitoring and research system to support the prevention and control of Non Communicable Diseases. • Design and implement a National Health Insurance scheme

SDG 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all	• Increase primary to secondary school transition • Increase net secondary school completion rates • Achieve equitable access to relevant and quality education and training • Develop and implement Early Childhood Development policy framework • Expand and improve social infrastructure for all levels including water supply infrastructure, sanitation, and hand washing facilities, school physical education and community facilities • Increase adult literacy rates from the current 73percent to 80 percent by 2020 • Increase the number of scholarships for disadvantaged areas to enroll in higher education
SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	• Reduce the rate of discrimination and marginalization by 4percent • Mainstream gender and rights in policies, plans, and programs in sectors and LGs • Promote formulation of gender sensitive regulatory frameworks in all sectors and LGs with a focus on emerging areas of climate change and oil and gas • Promote women economic empowerment • Promote and protect the rights of vulnerable groups-children, PWDs, older persons against abuse, exploitation, violence and neglect
SDG 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	• Protect and manage water catchment areas • Prepare and implement the National irrigation Master Plan that takes into account the impacts of climate change • Increase access to safe water supply in rural areas from 65percent (2012/13) to 79percent and urban areas from 77percent (2012/13) to 100 percent by 2019/20 • Increase access to improved sanitation in rural and urban areas • Increase the proportion of major polluters, abstractors regulated according to the water laws and regulations from 55percent to 70percent • Safeguard Uganda’s interests in international waters by developing a national policy and strategy for management of international waters and promoting regional cooperation for equitable and reasonable utilization of the shared water resources • Restore and maintain the integrity and functionality of degraded fragile ecosystems

SDG 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all	• Increase percent of the population with access to electricity from 14 percent to 30 percent • Increase power generation capacity from 825MW in 2012 to 2,500MW by 2020 • Promote energy efficiency through development and enforcement of standards and revamping the transmission networks to reduce technical power losses • Promote and facilitate the use of renewable energy technologies such as bio-fuels, wind, solar, improved cook stoves, and LPG at household and institutional level • Develop decentralized village-based agricultural processing centers that incorporate low-carbon sources of energy such as bio-gas digesters and solar driers
SDG 8: Promote sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.	• Average targeted growth is about 6.3% less than the proposed 7% • Develop and implement a policy on mandatory association membership for informal sector players • Develop locally manufactured goods through supporting MSMIs. • By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education, or training by 20% • By 2020 develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the ILO Global Jobs Pact • Improve decent work coverage from 40% to 70% by 2020 • Promote decent employment opportunities and labor productivity • Improve the resilience and productive capacity of vulnerable persons for inclusive growth • Promote rights, gender equality, and women's empowerment in the development process
SDG 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation	• Prioritizes infrastructure development as a critical component to increase competitiveness and spurring growth in the country. The strategic infrastructure that the plan focuses on includes transport, energy, ICT, oil and gas, and water for production. • Construct and rehabilitate national roads and Develop and implement mechanisms to ensure that the existing and future transport infrastructure is climate change resilient • Strengthen the legal and policy environment to support industrialization • Improve the regions road, electricity and water infrastructure, as well as production skills to promote agriculture, fishing, agro-processing, light manufacturing, tourism and mining • Establish and foster a national Innovation System for proper and adequate exploration of Research and Development (R&D) outputs and promote emerging technological needs

SDG 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries	• Enhance effective participation of the marginalised in social, economic and political activities for sustainable and equitable development. • Eliminate discrimination, marginalisation and ensure that all persons have equal opportunities in accessing goods and services
SDG 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable	• Increase access to housing for all income groups for rental and owner occupation to 7.8 million units by 2019/20 • Reduce slums and informal settlements and increase access to affordable housing finance • Operationalize the Physical Planning Act, 2010 to support orderly and sustainable development
SDG 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	• Increase the sustainable use of Environment and Natural Resources • Popularize and encourage efficient and zero waste technologies and practices. • Promote sound management of hazardous chemicals and e-wastes including the establishment of modern waste management infrastructure.
SDG 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts	• Increase automation of climate monitoring network from 10% in 2015 to 40% in 2020 • Develop a National REDD+ Strategy and action plan • Integrate and implement the National Climate Change Policy (NCCP) including awareness creation in all MDAs, LGs as well as CSOs and the private sector. • Increase public awareness on ENR opportunities, green economy and sustainable consumption and production practices.
SDG 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas, and marine resources for sustainable development	• Decrease in level of pollution of large water bodies • Develop and implement ecosystem management and restoration plans; Restore the degraded fragile ecosystems (river banks, bare hills, range lands and lake shores).
SDG 15: Protect, restore, and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss	• Increase the percentage of forest cover from 14% in 2013 to 18% in 2020 • Enhance environmental compliance to national standards from 70% in 2014 to 90% in 2020 • Restore and maintain the integrity and functionality of degraded fragile ecosystems. • Increase afforestation, reforestation, adaptation and mitigate deforestation for sustainable forestry

SDG 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all, and build effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions for all	• Enhance the prevention, detection, and elimination of corruption • Improve democracy and governance for increased stability and development • Promote accountability and the observance of human rights • Increase community participation from 50% to 70% in the development process
SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development	• Emphasis is put on domestic resource mobilization and harnessing new sources of financing beyond the traditional sources. • Strengthen Inter-Agency collaboration among agencies concerned with investment promotion i.e. UIA, KCCA, LGs, URA & URBS to design and implement a mutually beneficial comprehensive investment regime • Strengthen Project Preparation and Appraisal system • Land Acquisition Legal Frameworks • Public Service Contractual Reforms • Public Procurement Reforms • Strengthen implementation planning • Rationalize the special regional programmes • Build an education and training system that produces human resources with capacity to generate and effectively apply STI based on contemporary needs of society. • Develop and strengthen national, regional and international partnerships and networks.

Source: Uganda Report on Readiness to Implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, July 2016.

Statistical Appendices

Statistical Appendix: Table of Contents

Statistical Appendix: Table of Contents

Table 1: Summary of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at market prices, 2008 - 2016

	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	31,314	37,235	-	1,112,523	1,322,882	-
2009	38,695	39,802	6.9	1,334,481	1,372,657	3.8
2010	42,878	43,054	8.2	1,437,130	1,443,025	5.1
2011	54,256	45,582	5.9	1,766,688	1,484,252	2.9
2012	61,373	47,055	3.2	1,940,674	1,487,910	0.2
2013	66,764	49,273	4.7	2,050,628	1,513,395	1.7
2014	72,660	51,520	4.6	2,168,348	1,537,468	1.6
2015	81,688	54,441	5.7	2,308,768	1,538,691	0.1
2016	86,555	55,706	2.3	2,378,501	1,530,774	-0.5
Fiscal year						
2012/13	63,946	48,188	3.6	1,936,069	1,458,965	-
2013/14	69,544	50,651	5.1	2,046,005	1,490,167	2.1
2014/15	76,883	53,276	5.2	2,198,909	1,523,728	2.3
2015/16	83,120	55,755	4.7	2,316,318	1,553,732	2.0
2016/17	90,514	57,914	3.9	2,452,717	1,569,338	1.0

Source: Uganda bureau of Statistics

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
GDP at market prices	**61,373**	**66,764**	**72,660**	**81,688**	**86,555**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	**16,072**	**16,661**	**18,071**	**19,327**	**20,323**
Cash crops	1,086	1,096	1,236	1,369	1,529
Food crops	8,544	8,528	9,599	10,069	10,390
Livestock	2,831	3,007	3,047	3,378	3,753
Agrculture Support Services	22	25	26	31	32
Forestry	2,693	2,998	3,022	3,208	3,252
Fishing	895	1,007	1,139	1,272	1,367
Industry	**12,587**	**13,743**	**14,559**	**16,661**	**18,085**
Mining & quarrying	580	535	514	536	569
Manufacturing	5,812	6,010	5,989	7,307	7,784
Electricity	588	600	653	734	823
Water	1,318	1,623	1,877	2,088	2,403
Construction	4,290	4,976	5,526	5,997	6,506
Services	**28,490**	**31,459**	**34,451**	**39,196**	**41,259**
Trade and Repairs	8,630	8,981	9,156	11,022	11,058
Transportation and Storage	1,800	2,193	2,291	2,493	2,616
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	1,618	1,868	1,989	2,078	2,360
Information and Communication	1,727	2,010	2,413	2,772	1,954
Financial and Insurance Activities	1,598	1,628	2,104	2,356	2,716
Real Estate Activities	2,468	2,970	3,290	3,733	3,985
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	1,965	1,761	1,822	2,054	2,212
Administrative and Support Service Activities	1,008	989	1,209	1,420	1,300
Public Administration	1,801	1,904	1,977	1,909	1,982
Education	2,926	3,680	4,368	5,129	6,603
Human Health and Social Work Activities	1,847	2,234	2,487	2,727	2,771
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	182	203	214	239	226
Other Service Activities	666	763	843	948	1,121
Activities of Households as Employers	255	276	290	317	356
Adjustments	**4,224**	**4,900**	**5,578**	**6,505**	**6,889**
Taxes on products	4,224	4,900	5,578	6,505	6,889

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
GDP at market prices	**61,373**	**66,764**	**72,660**	**81,688**	**86,555**
Final Consumption Expenditure	**50,986**	**54,833**	**61,891**	**70,644**	**72,074**
General Government Final Consumption Exp	4,973	5,373	6,485	6,845	6,896
NPISH Final Consumption Exp	1,001	1,156	1,336	1,244	1,561
Household Final Consumption Exp	45,012	48,305	54,070	62,555	63,617
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	**17,213**	**18,013**	**18,375**	**19,894**	**20,668**
Dwellings	4,369	4,893	5,275	5,644	6,041
Other Buildings	6,051	6,723	7,375	7,619	8,381
Other Structures	881	954	1,011	1,165	1,206
Transport Equipment	1,485	1,556	1,484	1,411	1,280
ICT Equipment	571	760	509	530	431
Other Machinery and Equipment	3,636	2,881	2,454	3,301	3,072
Biological Resources	99	127	139	143	143
Research and Development	1	1	1	1	1
Mineral & Petroleum Exploration	121	118	127	80	112
Changes in Inventories	**228**	**301**	**329**	**376**	**455**
Acquisitions less Disposals of Valuables	**8**	**5**	**3**	**5**	**4**
Exports less Imports of Goods and Services	**-7,061**	**-6,388**	**-7,937**	**-9,231**	**-6,646**
Exports	**12,315**	**13,374**	**12,352**	**15,636**	**15,962**
Goods	7,023	7,325	7,085	8,616	10,078
Services	5,292	6,049	5,267	7,021	5,884
Less Imports	**19,376**	**19,762**	**20,289**	**24,867**	**22,608**
Goods	13,169	12,863	13,258	16,063	14,443
Services	6,207	6,899	7,032	8,804	8,165
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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total GDP at market prices	**61,373**	**66,764**	**72,660**	**81,688**	**86,555**
Monetary	48,657	52,583	56,802	64,148	76,686
Non-monetary	8,493	9,280	10,280	11,035	2,981
Total Agriculture	**12,484**	**12,656**	**13,909**	**14,848**	**15,704**
Monetary	8,171	8,363	9,096	9,931	15,697
Non-monetary	4,313	4,293	4,813	4,916	7
Food crops	**8,544**	**8,528**	**9,599**	**10,069**	**10,390**
Monetary	4,646	4,666	5,223	5,635	10,390
Non-monetary	3,898	3,862	4,376	4,434	-
Livestock	**2,831**	**3,007**	**3,047**	**3,378**	**3,753**
Monetary	2,417	2,578	2,613	2,901	3,753
Non-monetary	414	430	434	477	-
Forestry	**2,693**	**2,998**	**3,022**	**3,208**	**3,252**
Monetary	2,058	2,297	2,302	2,426	2,479
Non-monetary	635	701	720	782	773
Fishing	**895**	**1,007**	**1,139**	**1,272**	**1,367**
Monetary	832	934	1,056	1,177	1,266
Non-monetary	63	73	84	95	101
Construction	**4,290**	**4,976**	**5,526**	**5,997**	**6,506**
Monetary	4,206	4,894	5,448	5,921	6,429
Non-monetary	84	83	78	76	77
Real estate activities	**2,468**	**2,970**	**3,290**	**3,733**	**3,985**
Monetary rents	332	388	423	461	3,985
Owner-occupied dwellings	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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
GDP at market prices	**61,373**	**66,764**	**72,660**	**81,688**	**86,555**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	**16,072**	**16,661**	**18,071**	**19,327**	**20,323**
Cash crops	1,086	1,096	1,236	1,369	1,529
Food crops	8,544	8,528	9,599	10,069	10,390
Livestock	2,831	3,007	3,047	3,378	3,753
Agrculture Support Services	22	25	26	31	32
Forestry	2,693	2,998	3,022	3,208	3,252
Fishing	895	1,007	1,139	1,272	1,367
Industry	**12,587**	**13,743**	**14,559**	**16,661**	**18,085**
Mining & quarrying	580	535	514	536	569
Manufacturing	5,812	6,010	5,989	7,307	7,784
Electricity	588	600	653	734	823
Water	1,318	1,623	1,877	2,088	2,403
Construction	4,290	4,976	5,526	5,997	6,506
Services	**28,490**	**31,459**	**34,451**	**39,196**	**41,259**
Trade and Repairs	8,630	8,981	9,156	11,022	11,058
Transportation and Storage	1,800	2,193	2,291	2,493	2,616
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	1,618	1,868	1,989	2,078	2,360
Information and Communication	1,727	2,010	2,413	2,772	1,954
Financial and Insurance Activities	1,598	1,628	2,104	2,356	2,716
Real Estate Activities	2,468	2,970	3,290	3,733	3,985
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	1,965	1,761	1,822	2,054	2,212
Administrative and Support Service Activities	1,008	989	1,209	1,420	1,300
Public Administration	1,801	1,904	1,977	1,909	1,982
Education	2,926	3,680	4,368	5,129	6,603
Human Health and Social Work Activities	1,847	2,234	2,487	2,727	2,771
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	182	203	214	239	226
Other Service Activities	666	763	843	948	1,121
Activities of Households as Employers	255	276	290	317	356
Adjustments	**4,224**	**4,900**	**5,578**	**6,505**	**6,889**
Taxes on products	4,224	4,900	5,578	6,505	6,889

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
GDP at Market Prices	**47,055**	**49,273**	**51,520**	**54,441**	**55,706**
Final Consumption Expenditure	**39,142**	**40,647**	**43,500**	**44,685**	**44,521**
General Government Final Consumption Exp	4,277	4,393	4,956	5,365	4,758
NPISH Final Consumption Exp	775	802	833	867	907
Household Final Consumption Exp	34,090	35,452	37,711	38,453	38,856
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	**12,861**	**13,137**	**13,324**	**14,267**	**14,360**
Dwellings	3,215	3,552	3,833	4,056	4,223
Other Buildings	4,391	4,827	5,251	5,389	5,772
Other Structures	635	674	714	804	793
Transport Equipment	1,165	1,165	1,104	1,021	895
ICT Equipment	432	575	392	386	314
Other Machinery and Equipment	2,853	2,158	1,825	2,394	2,145
Biological Resources	61	78	83	83	83
Research and Development	1	1	1	1	1
Mineral and Petroleum Exploration	108	107	122	133	134
Changes in Inventories	**142**	**186**	**197**	**197**	**197**
Acquisitions less Disposals of Valuables	**6**	**4**	**2**	**3**	**3**
Exports less Imports of Goods and Services	**-5,096**	**-4,702**	**-5,503**	**-4,711**	**-3,374**
Exports	**8,774**	**9,673**	**8,076**	**9,361**	**9,025**
Goods	5,002	5,396	4,656	5,206	5,692
Services	3,772	4,277	3,420	4,155	3,333
Less Imports	**13,870**	**14,375**	**13,579**	**14,073**	**12,399**
Goods	9,326	9,111	8,479	8,845	7,746
Services	4,544	5,264	5,100	5,227	4,653
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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total GDP at market prices	**47,055**	**49,273**	**51,520**	**54,441**	**55,706**
Monetary	37,406	39,201	40,947	43,398	49,524
Non-monetary	5,876	6,111	6,316	6,422	1,542
Total Agriculture	**8,760**	**8,940**	**9,170**	**9,539**	**9,468**
Monetary	5,766	5,861	6,057	6,501	9,462
Non-monetary	2,995	3,078	3,114	3,039	6
Food crops	**5,935**	**6,024**	**6,205**	**6,425**	**6,297**
Monetary	3,207	3,221	3,379	3,677	6,297
Non-monetary	2,728	2,803	2,826	2,748	-
Livestock	**1,969**	**2,019**	**2,077**	**2,138**	**2,185**
Monetary	1,703	1,743	1,792	1,852	2,185
Non-monetary	266	276	286	286	-
Forestry	**1,837**	**1,999**	**2,053**	**2,141**	**2,173**
Monetary	1,434	1,591	1,640	1,722	1,749
Non-monetary	403	408	413	419	424
Fishing	**603**	**559**	**585**	**599**	**624**
Monetary	562	517	542	555	579
Non-monetary	41	42	43	44	46
Construction	**2,841**	**3,116**	**3,369**	**3,528**	**3,708**
Monetary	2,771	3,045	3,297	3,455	3,635
Non-monetary	69	70	72	73	74
Real estate activities	**2,400**	**2,547**	**2,715**	**2,885**	**3,045**
Monetary rents	857	906	964	1,017	3,045
Owner-occupied dwellings	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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
GDP at market prices	**3.2**	**4.7**	**4.6**	**5.7**	**2.3**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	**0.3**	**2.6**	**2.7**	**4.0**	**-0.1**
Cash crops	-2.3	4.8	-1.0	9.9	1.0
Food crops	-1.7	1.5	3.0	3.5	-2.0
Livestock	2.5	2.5	2.9	2.9	2.2
Agrculture Support Services	-5.8	-0.4	0.0	15.6	-3.1
Forestry	5.4	8.8	2.7	4.3	1.5
Fishing	3.4	-7.3	4.6	2.5	4.2
Industry	**1.2**	**4.3**	**6.6**	**8.3**	**2.4**
Mining & quarrying	6.7	2.5	12.9	20.2	-3.3
Manufacturing	-1.1	0.6	4.5	10.2	-0.1
Electricity	18.6	-0.5	5.8	3.9	5.6
Water	6.2	6.3	6.2	6.3	6.5
Construction	-0.7	9.7	8.1	4.7	5.1
Services	**4.7**	**5.8**	**4.2**	**5.0**	**3.7**
Trade and Repairs	-0.1	1.3	0.4	4.7	0.7
Transportation and Storage	5.3	6.0	5.7	8.4	1.2
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	6.8	7.6	7.2	5.2	4.9
Information and Communication	25.0	20.1	-2.0	11.7	14.2
Financial and Insurance Activities	2.1	3.7	29.8	4.0	2.7
Real Estate Activities	3.7	6.1	6.6	6.3	5.6
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	-3.2	-1.9	2.6	-6.5	-1.6
Administrative and Support Service Activities	-10.5	-6.7	20.1	12.5	-13.5
Public Administration	-2.0	0.7	2.0	-7.6	-2.9
Education	8.9	7.5	3.6	3.6	2.9
Human Health and Social Work Activities	3.8	5.4	5.3	4.2	4.2
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	-1.5	5.8	3.7	6.2	-11.8
Other Service Activities	5.8	7.3	11.3	6.3	13.1
Activities of Households as Employers	1.9	2.2	2.6	3.1	3.7
Adjustments	**8.0**	**5.0**	**7.5**	**8.5**	**0.4**
Taxes on products	8.0	5.0	7.5	8.5	0.4

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
GDP at market prices	**3.2**	**4.7**	**4.6**	**5.7**	**2.3**
Final Consumption Expenditure	**-1.2**	**3.8**	**7.0**	**2.7**	**-0.4**
General Government Final Consumption Exp	-19.3	2.7	12.8	8.3	-11.3
NPISH Final Consumption Exp	2.9	3.5	3.8	4.0	4.6
Household Final Consumption Exp	1.6	4.0	6.4	2.0	1.0
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	**5.4**	**2.1**	**1.4**	**7.1**	**0.6**
Dwellings	-1.2	10.5	7.9	5.8	4.1
Other Buildings	-0.1	9.9	8.8	2.6	7.1
Other Structures	-1.9	6.1	5.9	12.6	-1.3
Transport Equipment	0.5	0.0	-5.3	-7.5	-12.4
ICT Equipment	-25.9	33.0	-31.8	-1.5	-18.5
Other Machinery & Equipment	42.4	-24.4	-15.4	31.2	-10.4
Biological Resources	2.8	28.5	5.4	0.1	0.0
Research and Development	1.3	3.5	1.3	5.9	-7.3
Mineral & Petroleum Exploration	12.8	-0.6	14.4	8.8	0.5
Changes in Inventories	**3.5**	**31.0**	**6.0**	**0.2**	**0.0**
Acquisitions less Disposals of Valuables	**-34.9**	**-33.2**	**-40.8**	**50.1**	**-19.2**
Exports less Imports of Goods and Services	**-20.0**	**-7.7**	**17.0**	**-14.4**	**-28.4**
Exports	**12.7**	**10.2**	**-16.5**	**15.9**	**-3.6**
Goods	12.1	7.9	-13.7	11.8	9.3
Services	13.4	13.4	-20.1	21.5	-19.8
Less Imports	**-2.1**	**3.6**	**-5.5**	**3.6**	**-11.9**
Goods	-1.2	-2.3	-6.9	4.3	-12.4
Services	-3.8	15.8	-3.1	2.5	-11.0
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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total GDP at market prices	**3.2**	**4.7**	**4.6**	**5.7**	**2.3**
Monetary	2.7	4.8	4.5	6.0	14.1
Non-monetary	3.6	4.0	3.4	1.7	-76.0
Total Agriculture	**0.3**	**2.6**	**2.7**	**4.0**	**-0.1**
Monetary	-2.3	1.7	3.3	7.3	45.5
Non-monetary	2.2	2.8	1.2	-2.4	-99.8
Food crops	**-1.7**	**1.5**	**3.0**	**3.5**	**-2.0**
Monetary	-4.7	0.5	4.9	8.8	71.3
Non-monetary	2.1	2.7	0.8	-2.8	-100.0
Livestock	**2.5**	**2.5**	**2.9**	**2.9**	**2.2**
Monetary	2.4	2.4	2.8	3.4	18.0
Non-monetary	3.1	3.6	3.6	0.2	-100.0
Forestry	**5.4**	**8.8**	**2.7**	**4.3**	**1.5**
Monetary	6.7	10.9	3.1	5.0	1.6
Non-monetary	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.1
Fishing	**3.4**	**-7.3**	**4.6**	**2.5**	**4.2**
Monetary	3.4	-8.1	4.9	2.4	4.3
Non-monetary	3.1	3.4	1.6	2.7	3.5
Construction	**-0.7**	**9.7**	**8.1**	**4.7**	**5.1**
Monetary	-0.7	9.9	8.3	4.8	5.2
Non-monetary	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Real estate activities	**3.7**	**6.1**	**6.6**	**6.3**	**5.6**
Monetary rents	0.8	5.8	6.4	5.5	199.5
Owner-occupied dwellings	5.3	6.3	6.7	6.7	-100.0

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
GDP at market prices	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	**26.2**	**25.0**	**24.9**	**23.7**	**23.5**
Cash crops	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8
Food crops	13.9	12.8	13.2	12.3	12.0
Livestock	4.6	4.5	4.2	4.1	4.3
Agriculture Support Services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Forestry	4.4	4.5	4.2	3.9	3.8
Fishing	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6
Industry	**20.5**	**20.6**	**20.0**	**20.4**	**20.9**
Mining & quarrying	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7
Manufacturing	9.5	9.0	8.2	8.9	9.0
Electricity	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0
Water	2.1	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.8
Construction	7.0	7.5	7.6	7.3	7.5
Services	**46.4**	**47.1**	**47.4**	**48.0**	**47.7**
Trade and Repairs	14.1	13.5	12.6	13.5	12.8
Transportation and Storage	2.9	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.0
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.7
Information and Communication	2.8	3.0	3.3	3.4	2.3
Financial and Insurance Activities	2.6	2.4	2.9	2.9	3.1
Real Estate Activities	4.0	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.6
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	3.2	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.6
Administrative and Support Service Activities	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.5
Public Administration	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.3	2.3
Education	4.8	5.5	6.0	6.3	7.6
Human Health and Social Work Activities	3.0	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.2
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Other Service Activities	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3
Activities of Households as Employers	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Adjustments	**6.9**	**7.3**	**7.7**	**8.0**	**8.0**
Taxes on products	6.9	7.3	7.7	8.0	8.0

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
GDP at Market Prices	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Final Consumption Expenditure	**83.1**	**82.1**	**85.2**	**86.5**	**83.3**
General Government Final Consumption Exp	8.1	8.0	8.9	8.4	8.0
NPISH Final Consumption Exp	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.8
Household Final Consumption Exp	73.3	72.4	74.4	76.6	73.5
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	**28.0**	**27.0**	**25.3**	**24.4**	**23.9**
Dwellings	7.1	7.3	7.3	6.9	7.0
Other Buildings	9.9	10.1	10.1	9.3	9.7
Other Structures	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
Transport Equipment	2.4	2.3	2.0	1.7	1.5
ICT Equipment	0.9	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.5
Other Machinery and Equipment	5.9	4.3	3.4	4.0	3.5
Biological Resources	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Research and Development	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mineral and Petroleum Exploration	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Changes in Inventories	**0.4**	**0.5**	**0.5**	**0.5**	**0.5**
Acquisitions less Disposals of Valuables	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**
Exports less Imports of Goods and Services	**-11.5**	**-9.6**	**-10.9**	**-11.3**	**-7.7**
Exports	**20.1**	**20.0**	**17.0**	**19.1**	**18.4**
Goods	11.4	11.0	9.8	10.5	11.6
Services	8.6	9.1	7.2	8.6	6.8
Less Imports	**31.6**	**29.6**	**27.9**	**30.4**	**26.1**
Goods	21.5	19.3	18.2	19.7	16.7
Services	10.1	10.3	9.7	10.8	9.4
Statistical Discrepancy					

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total GDP at market prices	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Monetary	79.3	78.8	78.2	78.5	88.6
Non-monetary	13.8	13.9	14.1	13.5	3.4
Total Agriculture	**20.3**	**19.0**	**19.1**	**18.2**	**18.1**
Monetary	13.3	12.5	12.5	12.2	18.1
Non-monetary	7.0	6.4	6.6	6.0	0.0
Food crops	**13.9**	**12.8**	**13.2**	**12.3**	**12.0**
Monetary	7.6	7.0	7.2	6.9	12.0
Non-monetary	6.4	5.8	6.0	5.4	-
Livestock	**4.6**	**4.5**	**4.2**	**4.1**	**4.3**
Monetary	3.9	3.9	3.6	3.6	4.3
Non-monetary	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	-
Forestry	**4.4**	**4.5**	**4.2**	**3.9**	**3.8**
Monetary	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.0	2.9
Non-monetary	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9
Fishing	**1.5**	**1.5**	**1.6**	**1.6**	**1.6**
Monetary	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.5
Non-monetary	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Construction	**7.0**	**7.5**	**7.6**	**7.3**	**7.5**
Monetary	6.9	7.3	7.5	7.2	7.4
Non-monetary	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Real estate activities	**4.0**	**4.4**	**4.5**	**4.6**	**4.6**
Monetary rents	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	4.6
Owner-occupied dwellings	3.5	3.9	3.9	4.0	-

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
GDP at market prices	**130.4**	**135.5**	**141.0**	**150.0**	**155.4**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	**143.5**	**144.9**	**153.0**	**157.4**	**165.7**
Cash crops	128.7	123.9	141.1	142.3	157.2
Food crops	144.0	141.6	154.7	156.7	165.0
Livestock	143.8	149.0	146.7	158.0	171.8
Agriculture Support Services	188.1	208.3	221.5	228.1	241.8
Forestry	146.6	150.0	147.2	149.8	149.7
Fishing	148.4	180.1	194.9	212.2	218.9
Industry	**146.5**	**153.5**	**152.5**	**161.2**	**170.9**
Mining & quarrying	93.4	84.0	71.6	62.0	68.1
Manufacturing	153.7	158.0	150.7	166.9	178.0
Electricity	129.8	133.1	137.0	148.2	157.4
Water	147.6	171.0	186.3	195.0	210.7
Construction	151.0	159.7	164.1	170.0	175.4
Services	**121.3**	**126.6**	**133.0**	**144.1**	**146.2**
Trade and Repairs	147.0	151.0	153.4	176.4	175.6
Transportation and Storage	140.0	160.9	159.0	159.6	165.5
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	161.6	173.4	172.2	171.1	185.3
Information and Communication	48.8	47.3	57.9	59.6	36.8
Financial and Insurance Activities	144.1	141.6	140.9	151.8	170.4
Real Estate Activities	102.9	116.6	121.2	129.4	130.9
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	131.7	120.2	121.2	146.1	160.0
Administrative and Support Service Activities	134.4	141.4	143.8	150.1	158.8
Public Administration	134.4	141.1	143.7	150.3	160.6
Education	116.4	136.2	156.0	176.8	221.4
Human Health and Social Work Activities	135.1	155.1	164.0	172.5	168.2
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	134.6	141.6	144.3	151.4	162.2
Other Service Activities	146.5	156.4	155.2	164.2	171.7
Activities of Households as Employers	109.6	115.9	119.1	126.1	136.7
Adjustments	**111.9**	**123.7**	**131.0**	**140.8**	**148.5**
Taxes on products	111.9	123.7	131.0	140.8	148.5

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
GDP at Market Prices	**130.4**	**135.5**	**141.0**	**150.0**	**155.4**
Final Consumption Expenditure	**130.3**	**134.9**	**142.3**	**158.1**	**161.9**
General Government Final Consumption Exp	116.3	122.3	130.9	127.6	144.9
NPISH Final Consumption Exp	129.3	144.1	160.4	143.6	172.1
Household Final Consumption Exp	132.0	136.3	143.4	162.7	163.7
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	**133.8**	**137.1**	**137.9**	**139.4**	**143.9**
Dwellings	135.9	137.8	137.6	139.1	143.1
Other Buildings	137.8	139.3	140.4	141.4	145.2
Other Structures	138.6	141.5	141.6	144.9	152.1
Transport Equipment	127.4	133.6	134.5	138.2	143.1
ICT Equipment	132.1	132.3	130.0	137.4	137.2
Other Machinery and Equipment	127.4	133.5	134.5	137.9	143.2
Biological Resources	162.0	162.5	167.8	172.9	172.9
Research and Development	125.6	135.0	142.4	116.2	160.1
Mineral and Petroleum Exploration	112.1	110.3	103.8	59.7	83.9
Changes in Inventories	**160.4**	**162.0**	**166.9**	**190.2**	**230.3**
Acquisitions less Disposals of Valuables	**139.6**	**146.7**	**152.9**	**152.0**	**161.6**
Exports less Imports of Goods and Services	**138.6**	**135.9**	**144.2**	**195.9**	**196.9**
Exports	**140.4**	**138.3**	**152.9**	**167.0**	**176.9**
Goods	140.4	135.8	152.2	165.5	177.1
Services	140.3	141.4	154.0	169.0	176.5
Less Imports	**139.7**	**137.5**	**149.4**	**176.7**	**182.3**
Goods	141.2	141.2	156.4	181.6	186.4
Services	136.6	131.1	137.9	168.4	175.5
Statistical Discrepancy					

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total GDP at market prices	**130.4**	**135.5**	**141.0**	**150.0**	**155.4**
Monetary	130.1	134.1	138.7	147.8	154.8
Non-monetary	144.5	151.9	162.8	171.8	193.4
Total Agriculture	**142.5**	**141.6**	**151.7**	**155.6**	**165.9**
Monetary	141.7	142.7	150.2	152.8	165.9
Non-monetary	144.0	139.5	154.6	161.8	116.7
Food crops	**144.0**	**141.6**	**154.7**	**156.7**	**165.0**
Monetary	144.9	144.8	154.6	153.3	165.0
Non-monetary	142.9	137.8	154.8	161.3	-
Livestock	**143.8**	**149.0**	**146.7**	**158.0**	**171.8**
Monetary	141.9	147.9	145.8	156.6	171.8
Non-monetary	155.8	155.8	152.1	166.7	-
Forestry	**146.6**	**150.0**	**147.2**	**149.8**	**149.7**
Monetary	143.5	144.4	140.4	140.9	141.7
Non-monetary	157.6	172.0	174.2	186.4	182.5
Fishing	**148.4**	**180.1**	**194.9**	**212.2**	**218.9**
Monetary	148.0	180.8	194.9	212.1	218.8
Non-monetary	154.5	171.7	195.0	214.6	220.5
Construction	**151.0**	**159.7**	**164.1**	**170.0**	**175.4**
Monetary	151.8	160.7	165.3	171.3	176.9
Non-monetary	120.4	117.2	109.0	104.9	104.4
Real estate activities	**102.9**	**116.6**	**121.2**	**129.4**	**130.9**
Monetary rents	38.8	42.8	43.9	45.3	130.9
Owner-occupied dwellings	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

	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
GDP at market prices	**63,946**	**69,544**	**76,883**	**83,120**	**90,514**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	**16,240**	**17,372**	**18,351**	**19,661**	**22,589**
Cash crops	1,147	1,073	1,305	1,424	1,635
Food crops	8,323	9,225	9,532	10,058	12,349
Livestock	2,911	3,026	3,183	3,561	3,848
Agriculture Support Services	23	25	30	32	33
Forestry	2,897	2,975	3,078	3,263	3,256
Fishing	939	1,047	1,223	1,323	1,468
Industry	**13,171**	**14,173**	**15,348**	**17,186**	**17,772**
Mining & quarrying	536	525	528	551	538
Manufacturing	6,050	5,854	6,618	7,229	7,102
Electricity	585	633	677	801	880
Water	1,426	1,808	1,938	2,294	2,531
Construction	4,574	5,353	5,588	6,310	6,722
Services	**29,967**	**32,883**	**37,003**	**39,606**	**42,883**
Trade and Repairs	8,869	8,872	9,714	10,631	10,739
Transportation and Storage	1,985	2,321	2,362	2,552	2,694
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	1,744	1,984	1,974	2,163	2,556
Information and Communication	1,815	2,176	2,851	2,149	2,360
Financial and Insurance Activities	1,609	1,918	2,195	2,591	2,710
Real Estate Activities	2,753	3,126	3,477	3,883	4,154
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	1,860	1,802	2,003	2,132	2,322
Administrative and Support Service Activities	979	1,099	1,408	1,294	1,365
Public Administration	1,864	1,949	2,385	2,610	2,739
Education	3,262	3,970	4,625	5,292	6,662
Human Health and Social Work Activities	2,058	2,361	2,595	2,772	2,861
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	189	209	226	228	226
Other Service Activities	714	812	886	1,025	1,192
Activities of Households as Employers	265	284	301	284	301
Adjustments	**4,569**	**5,116**	**6,181**	**6,668**	**7,270**
Taxes on products	4,569	5,116	6,181	6,668	7,270

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

	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
GDP at Market Prices	**63,946**	**69,544**	**76,883**	**83,120**	**90,514**
Final Consumption Expenditure	**52,433**	**57,552**	**66,292**	**70,757**	**74,996**
General Government Final Consumption Exp	5,095	5,877	7,118	6,236	7,405
NPISH Final Consumption Exp	1,093	1,238	1,401	1,313	1,592
Household Final Consumption Exp	46,245	50,436	57,773	63,208	65,999
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	**17,808**	**18,587**	**18,496**	**20,766**	**20,964**
Dwellings	4,527	5,209	5,287	5,909	6,333
Other Buildings	6,304	7,116	7,293	8,068	8,620
Other Structures	920	1,023	1,034	1,183	1,238
Transport Equipment	1,565	1,603	1,362	1,472	1,162
ICT Equipment	617	639	429	645	424
Other Machinery and Equipment	3,645	2,744	2,822	3,284	2,904
Biological Resources	113	132	142	143	143
Research and Development	1	1	1	1	1
Mineral and Petroleum Exploration	117	121	128	62	137
Changes in Inventories	**264**	**313**	**336**	**434**	**450**
Acquisitions less Disposals of Valuables	**7**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**
Exports less Imports of Goods and Services	**-6,566**	**-6,911**	**-8,245**	**-8,841**	**-5,902**
Exports	**12,938**	**12,588**	**14,113**	**15,502**	**17,252**
Goods	7,547	6,868	7,751	9,304	11,131
Services	5,391	5,719	6,362	6,198	6,120
Less Imports	**19,504**	**19,499**	**22,358**	**24,343**	**23,153**
Goods	13,038	12,878	14,092	15,771	15,278
Services	6,465	6,620	8,266	8,572	7,875
Statistical Discrepancy					

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

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

	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Total GDP at market prices	**63,946**	**69,544**	**76,883**	**83,120**	**90,514**
Monetary	50,547	54,476	60,369	65,780	72,381
Non-monetary	8,831	9,952	10,333	10,672	10,863
Total Agriculture	**12,404**	**13,349**	**14,050**	**15,075**	**17,864**
Monetary	8,179	8,656	9,427	10,451	13,238
Non-monetary	4,225	4,693	4,623	4,625	4,627
Food crops	**8,323**	**9,225**	**9,532**	**10,058**	**12,349**
Monetary	4,520	4,959	5,370	5,897	8,187
Non-monetary	3,803	4,266	4,162	4,162	4,162
Livestock	**2,911**	**3,026**	**3,183**	**3,561**	**3,848**
Monetary	2,489	2,599	2,722	3,100	3,387
Non-monetary	422	427	461	461	461
Forestry	**2,897**	**2,975**	**3,078**	**3,263**	**3,256**
Monetary	2,236	2,273	2,325	2,477	2,489
Non-monetary	660	703	754	786	768
Fishing	**939**	**1,047**	**1,223**	**1,323**	**1,468**
Monetary	872	970	1,134	1,225	1,361
Non-monetary	67	77	89	98	107
Construction	**4,574**	**5,353**	**5,588**	**6,310**	**6,722**
Monetary	4,492	5,272	5,511	6,233	6,644
Non-monetary	83	80	77	78	77
Real estate activities	**2,753**	**3,126**	**3,477**	**3,883**	**4,154**
Monetary rents	367	403	438	844	1,115
Owner-occupied dwellings	2,387	2,724	3,039	3,039	3,039

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

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

	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
GDP at market prices	**48,188**	**50,651**	**53,276**	**55,755**	**57,914**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	**11,353**	**11,659**	**11,932**	**12,267**	**12,428**
Cash crops	872	869	903	975	970
Food crops	5,945	6,118	6,253	6,332	6,423
Livestock	1,993	2,048	2,108	2,166	2,201
Agriculture Support Services	12	12	14	13	14
Forestry	1,962	2,031	2,065	2,163	2,189
Fishing	569	581	590	618	631
Industry	**8,698**	**9,249**	**9,967**	**10,434**	**10,791**
Mining & quarrying	631	666	787	876	837
Manufacturing	3,759	3,840	4,287	4,312	4,418
Electricity	453	461	487	507	537
Water	920	979	1,038	1,104	1,176
Construction	2,936	3,303	3,368	3,635	3,822
Services	**24,331**	**25,653**	**26,883**	**28,463**	**29,916**
Trade and Repairs	6,005	5,895	6,080	6,302	6,360
Transportation and Storage	1,323	1,403	1,495	1,585	1,641
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	1,146	1,246	1,241	1,312	1,431
Information and Communication	3,836	4,393	4,316	4,923	5,522
Financial and Insurance Activities	1,157	1,363	1,510	1,597	1,569
Real Estate Activities	2,472	2,627	2,798	2,968	3,132
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	1,476	1,489	1,406	1,401	1,352
Administrative and Support Service Activities	710	767	963	829	844
Public Administration	1,353	1,363	1,690	1,833	1,916
Education	2,611	2,726	2,868	3,093	3,378
Human Health and Social Work Activities	1,402	1,476	1,556	1,609	1,684
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	137	146	154	146	137
Other Service Activities	468	518	559	610	684
Activities of Households as Employers	235	241	247	256	266
Adjustments	**3,806**	**4,090**	**4,494**	**4,591**	**4,780**
Taxes on products	3,806	4,090	4,494	4,591	4,780

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

	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
GDP at Market Prices	**48,188**	**50,651**	**53,276**	**55,755**	**57,914**
Final Consumption Expenditure	**40,203**	**41,252**	**44,777**	**45,207**	**46,415**
General Government Final Consumption Exp	4,282	4,605	5,318	5,051	4,531
NPISH Final Consumption Exp	788	818	854	887	925
Household Final Consumption Exp	35,132	35,830	38,605	39,269	40,959
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	**13,184**	**13,510**	**13,436**	**14,632**	**14,362**
Dwellings	3,312	3,783	3,851	4,166	4,406
Other Buildings	4,552	5,095	5,207	5,612	5,901
Other Structures	657	723	730	790	815
Transport Equipment	1,205	1,190	1,014	1,044	778
ICT Equipment	466	486	326	467	294
Other Machinery & Equipment	2,816	2,039	2,100	2,331	1,945
Biological Resources	70	80	83	83	83
Research and Development	1	1	1	1	1
Mineral & Petroleum Exploration	106	113	126	137	140
Changes in Inventories	**164**	**192**	**197**	**197**	**197**
Acquisitions less Disposals of Valuables	**5**	**2**	**3**	**3**	**4**
Exports less Imports of Goods and Services	**-5,368**	**-4,305**	**-5,137**	**-4,284**	**-3,064**
Exports	**9,023**	**9,023**	**8,808**	**9,126**	**9,137**
Goods	5,224	5,070	4,854	5,521	5,830
Services	3,799	3,953	3,955	3,604	3,307
Less Imports	**14,391**	**13,328**	**13,945**	**13,409**	**12,201**
Goods	9,498	8,428	8,443	8,472	7,902
Services	4,893	4,901	5,502	4,938	4,299
Statistical Discrepancy					

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

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

	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Total GDP at market prices	**48,188**	**50,651**	**53,276**	**55,755**	**57,914**
Monetary	38,389	40,351	42,475	44,790	46,691
Non-monetary	5,993	6,210	6,306	6,374	6,444
Total Agriculture	**8,821**	**9,046**	**9,278**	**9,486**	**9,608**
Monetary	5,789	5,947	6,261	6,467	6,587
Non-monetary	3,032	3,099	3,017	3,019	3,021
Food crops	**5,945**	**6,118**	**6,253**	**6,332**	**6,423**
Monetary	3,183	3,300	3,524	3,603	3,694
Non-monetary	2,762	2,818	2,729	2,729	2,729
Livestock	**1,993**	**2,048**	**2,108**	**2,166**	**2,201**
Monetary	1,722	1,767	1,820	1,878	1,913
Non-monetary	271	281	288	288	288
Forestry	**1,962**	**2,031**	**2,065**	**2,163**	**2,189**
Monetary	1,557	1,620	1,649	1,742	1,763
Non-monetary	405	411	416	422	426
Fishing	**569**	**581**	**590**	**618**	**631**
Monetary	528	539	546	573	586
Non-monetary	42	42	43	45	46
Construction	**2,936**	**3,303**	**3,368**	**3,635**	**3,822**
Monetary	2,866	3,232	3,296	3,562	3,748
Non-monetary	70	71	72	73	74
Real estate activities	**2,472**	**2,627**	**2,798**	**2,968**	**3,132**
Monetary rents	882	932	990	1,160	1,324
Owner-occupied dwellings	1,590	1,695	1,808	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

	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
GDP at market prices	**3.6**	**5.1**	**5.2**	**4.7**	**3.9**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	**1.9**	**2.7**	**2.3**	**2.8**	**1.3**
Cash crops	-0.1	-0.3	4.0	7.9	-0.4
Food crops	-0.3	2.9	2.2	1.3	1.4
Livestock	2.5	2.7	2.9	2.8	1.6
Agriculture Support Services	7.8	0.5	17.6	-4.6	2.6
Forestry	11.2	3.5	1.7	4.7	1.2
Fishing	-3.5	2.1	1.5	4.8	2.2
Industry	**2.1**	**6.3**	**7.8**	**4.7**	**3.4**
Mining & quarrying	11.3	5.7	18.1	11.4	-4.5
Manufacturing	-2.5	2.2	11.6	0.6	2.5
Electricity	9.9	1.9	5.7	4.0	6.0
Water	6.3	6.3	6.1	6.3	6.6
Construction	4.2	12.5	1.9	7.9	5.2
Services	**5.4**	**5.4**	**4.8**	**5.9**	**5.1**
Trade and Repairs	2.7	-1.8	3.1	3.6	0.9
Transportation and Storage	4.9	6.1	6.6	6.0	3.5
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	5.1	8.8	-0.5	5.7	9.1
Information and Communication	18.0	14.5	-1.8	14.1	12.2
Financial and Insurance Activities	8.0	17.8	10.8	5.8	-1.8
Real Estate Activities	4.8	6.3	6.5	6.1	5.5
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	0.5	0.9	-5.6	-0.3	-3.5
Administrative and Support Service Activities	-11.4	8.1	25.6	-13.9	1.8
Public Administration	0.1	0.7	24.0	8.5	4.5
Education	8.1	4.4	5.2	7.8	9.2
Human Health and Social Work Activities	4.1	5.3	5.4	3.4	4.7
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	-2.8	6.6	5.4	-5.1	-6.1
Other Service Activities	5.1	10.7	7.9	9.2	12.2
Activities of Households as Employers	2.1	2.4	2.8	3.4	4.1
Adjustments	**0.7**	**7.5**	**9.9**	**2.2**	**4.1**
Taxes on products	0.7	7.5	9.9	2.2	4.1

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

	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
GDP at Market Prices	**3.6**	**5.1**	**5.2**	**4.7**	**3.9**
Final Consumption Expenditure	**0.1**	**2.6**	**8.5**	**1.0**	**2.7**
General Government Final Consumption Exp	0.1	7.5	15.5	-5.0	-10.3
NPISH Final Consumption Exp	3.9	3.8	4.5	3.8	4.3
Household Final Consumption Exp	0.0	2.0	7.7	1.7	4.3
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	**9.7**	**2.5**	**-0.5**	**8.9**	**-1.8**
Dwellings	3.3	14.2	1.8	8.2	5.8
Other Buildings	4.8	11.9	2.2	7.8	5.2
Other Structures	5.4	10.1	1.0	8.2	3.1
Transport Equipment	11.7	-1.3	-14.8	3.0	-25.6
ICT Equipment	-9.1	4.4	-33.0	43.4	-37.2
Other Machinery and Equipment	34.8	-27.6	3.0	11.0	-16.6
Biological Resources	16.2	15.5	2.7	0.0	0.0
Research and Development	2.9	6.2	-0.9	2.8	-7.2
Mineral and Petroleum Exploration	6.8	5.8	11.5	8.9	2.7
Changes in Inventories	**18.2**	**16.8**	**3.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**
Acquisitions less Disposals of Valuables	**-31.2**	**-59.5**	**32.5**	**24.1**	**16.7**
Exports less Imports of Goods and Services	**-7.4**	**-19.8**	**19.3**	**-16.6**	**-28.5**
Exports	**6.9**	**0.0**	**-2.4**	**3.6**	**0.1**
Goods	10.1	-2.9	-4.3	13.8	5.6
Services	2.9	4.0	0.0	-8.9	-8.3
Less Imports	**1.1**	**-7.4**	**4.6**	**-3.8**	**-9.0**
Goods	-1.5	-11.3	0.2	0.3	-6.7
Services	6.6	0.2	12.3	-10.3	-12.9
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

	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Total GDP at market prices	**3.6**	**5.1**	**5.2**	**4.7**	**3.9**
Monetary	3.8	5.1	5.3	5.4	4.2
Non-monetary	3.9	3.6	1.5	1.1	1.1
Total Agriculture	**0.4**	**2.6**	**2.6**	**2.2**	**1.3**
Monetary	-0.7	2.7	5.3	3.3	1.9
Non-monetary	2.5	2.2	-2.6	0.1	0.1
Food crops	**-0.3**	**2.9**	**2.2**	**1.3**	**1.4**
Monetary	-2.5	3.7	6.8	2.2	2.5
Non-monetary	2.4	2.1	-3.2	0.0	0.0
Livestock	**2.5**	**2.7**	**2.9**	**2.8**	**1.6**
Monetary	2.3	2.6	3.0	3.2	1.8
Non-monetary	3.6	3.6	2.7	0.0	0.0
Forestry	**11.2**	**3.5**	**1.7**	**4.7**	**1.2**
Monetary	14.1	4.1	1.7	5.6	1.2
Non-monetary	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.1
Fishing	**-3.5**	**2.1**	**1.5**	**4.8**	**2.2**
Monetary	-4.0	2.1	1.4	4.9	2.2
Non-monetary	3.2	2.0	2.0	4.2	1.4
Construction	**4.2**	**12.5**	**1.9**	**7.9**	**5.2**
Monetary	4.3	12.8	2.0	8.1	5.2
Non-monetary	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Real estate activities	**4.8**	**6.3**	**6.5**	**6.1**	**5.5**
Monetary rents	2.9	5.7	6.2	17.2	14.1
Owner-occupied dwellings	5.8	6.6	6.7	0.0	0.0

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

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

	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
GDP at market prices	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	**25.4**	**25.0**	**23.9**	**23.7**	**25.0**
Cash crops	1.8	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.8
Food crops	13.0	13.3	12.4	12.1	13.6
Livestock	4.6	4.4	4.1	4.3	4.3
Agriculture Support Services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Forestry	4.5	4.3	4.0	3.9	3.6
Fishing	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6
Industry	**20.6**	**20.4**	**20.0**	**20.7**	**19.6**
Mining & quarrying	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6
Manufacturing	9.5	8.4	8.6	8.7	7.8
Electricity	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0
Water	2.2	2.6	2.5	2.8	2.8
Construction	7.2	7.7	7.3	7.6	7.4
Services	**46.9**	**47.3**	**48.1**	**47.6**	**47.4**
Trade and Repairs	13.9	12.8	12.6	12.8	11.9
Transportation and Storage	3.1	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.0
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	2.7	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.8
Information and Communication	2.8	3.1	3.7	2.6	2.6
Financial and Insurance Activities	2.5	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.0
Real Estate Activities	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.7	4.6
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
Administrative and Support Service Activities	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.5
Public Administration	2.9	2.8	3.1	3.1	3.0
Education	5.1	5.7	6.0	6.4	7.4
Human Health and Social Work Activities	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.2
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
Other Service Activities	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3
Activities of Households as Employers	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
Adjustments	**7.1**	**7.4**	**8.0**	**8.0**	**8.0**
Taxes on products	7.1	7.4	8.0	8.0	8.0

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

	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
GDP at Market Prices	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Final Consumption Expenditure	**83.4**	**81.4**	**84.0**	**81.1**	**80.1**
General Government FCE	8.9	9.1	10.0	9.1	7.8
NPISH FCE	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Household FCE	72.9	70.7	72.5	70.4	70.7
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	**27.4**	**26.7**	**25.2**	**26.2**	**24.8**
Dwellings	6.9	7.5	7.2	7.5	7.6
Other Buildings	9.4	10.1	9.8	10.1	10.2
Other Structures	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
Transport Equipment	2.5	2.3	1.9	1.9	1.3
ICT Equipment	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.5
Other Machinery and Equipment	5.8	4.0	3.9	4.2	3.4
Biological Resources	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Research and Development	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mineral and Petroleum Exploration	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Changes in Inventories	**0.3**	**0.4**	**0.4**	**0.4**	**0.3**
Acquisitions less Disposals of Valuables	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**
Exports less Imports of Goods and Services	**-11.1**	**-8.5**	**-9.6**	**-7.7**	**-5.3**
Exports	**18.7**	**17.8**	**16.5**	**16.4**	**15.8**
Goods	10.8	10.0	9.1	9.9	10.1
Services	7.9	7.8	7.4	6.5	5.7
Less Imports	29.9	26.3	26.2	24.1	21.1
Goods	19.7	16.6	15.8	15.2	13.6
Services	10.2	9.7	10.3	8.9	7.4
Statistical Discrepancy					

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

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

	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Total GDP at market prices	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Monetary	79.0	78.3	78.5	79.1	80.0
Non-monetary	13.8	14.3	13.4	12.8	12.0
Total Agriculture	**19.4**	**19.2**	**18.3**	**18.1**	**19.7**
Monetary	12.8	12.4	12.3	12.6	14.6
Non-monetary	6.6	6.7	6.0	5.6	5.1
Food crops	**13.0**	**13.3**	**12.4**	**12.1**	**13.6**
Monetary	7.1	7.1	7.0	7.1	9.0
Non-monetary	5.9	6.1	5.4	5.0	4.6
Livestock	**4.6**	**4.4**	**4.1**	**4.3**	**4.3**
Monetary	3.9	3.7	3.5	3.7	3.7
Non-monetary	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5
Forestry	**4.5**	**4.3**	**4.0**	**3.9**	**3.6**
Monetary	3.5	3.3	3.0	3.0	2.7
Non-monetary	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8
Fishing	**1.5**	**1.5**	**1.6**	**1.6**	**1.6**
Monetary	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5
Non-monetary	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Construction	**7.2**	**7.7**	**7.3**	**7.6**	**7.4**
Monetary	7.0	7.6	7.2	7.5	7.3
Non-monetary	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Real estate activities	**4.3**	**4.5**	**4.5**	**4.7**	**4.6**
Monetary rents	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.0	1.2
Owner-occupied dwellings	3.7	3.9	4.0	3.7	3.4

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

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

	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
GDP at market prices	**132.7**	**137.3**	**144.3**	**149.1**	**156.3**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	**143.1**	**149.0**	**153.8**	**160.3**	**181.8**
Cash crops	131.6	123.6	144.5	146.1	168.5
Food crops	140.0	150.8	152.4	158.9	192.3
Livestock	146.1	147.8	151.0	164.4	174.8
Agriculture Support Services	197.0	212.9	215.1	236.8	239.5
Forestry	147.6	146.5	149.1	150.8	148.8
Fishing	164.9	180.1	207.4	214.0	232.5
Industry	151.4	153.2	154.0	164.7	164.7
Mining & quarrying	84.9	78.8	67.2	62.9	64.3
Manufacturing	161.0	152.4	154.4	167.7	160.7
Electricity	129.2	137.3	138.9	158.2	163.9
Water	154.9	184.7	186.6	207.8	215.1
Construction	155.8	162.0	165.9	173.6	175.8
Services	**123.2**	**128.2**	**137.6**	**139.1**	**143.3**
Trade and Repairs	147.7	150.5	159.8	168.7	168.9
Transportation and Storage	150.1	165.4	158.0	161.1	164.2
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	152.2	159.2	159.1	164.9	178.7
Information and Communication	47.3	49.5	66.1	43.7	42.7
Financial and Insurance Activities	139.1	140.7	145.4	162.2	172.7
Real Estate Activities	111.4	119.0	124.3	130.8	132.6
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	126.0	121.0	142.5	152.2	171.8
Administrative and Support Service Activities	137.9	143.2	146.2	156.1	161.8
Public Administration	137.8	143.0	141.1	142.4	143.0
Education	125.0	145.6	161.3	171.1	197.2
Human Health and Social Work Activities	146.8	160.0	166.8	172.3	169.9
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	138.1	143.6	146.9	156.4	165.0
Other Service Activities	152.6	156.8	158.6	168.0	174.2
Activities of Households as Employers	112.7	117.9	121.8	111.0	113.2
Adjustments	**120.0**	**125.1**	**137.5**	**145.2**	**152.1**
Taxes on products	120.0	125.1	137.5	145.2	152.1

Table 11b: Implicit price deflators for Expenditure on GDP (2009=100), fiscal years

	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
GDP at Market Prices	**132.7**	**137.3**	**144.3**	**149.1**	**156.3**
Final Consumption Expenditure	**130.4**	**139.5**	**148.0**	**156.5**	**161.6**
General Government FCE	119.0	127.6	133.9	123.5	163.4
NPISH FCE	138.7	151.4	164.0	148.0	172.2
Household FCE	131.6	140.8	149.7	161.0	161.1
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	**135.1**	**137.6**	**137.7**	**141.9**	**146.0**
Dwellings	136.7	137.7	137.3	141.8	143.7
Other Buildings	138.5	139.7	140.1	143.8	146.1
Other Structures	140.0	141.4	141.6	149.6	152.0
Transport Equipment	129.9	134.7	134.3	140.9	149.5
ICT Equipment	132.4	131.5	131.5	138.1	144.5
Other Machinery and Equipment	129.4	134.6	134.4	140.9	149.3
Biological Resources	161.9	163.8	171.8	172.9	172.9
Research and Development	130.4	139.1	145.9	120.6	163.7
Mineral and Petroleum Exploration	109.6	107.5	101.7	45.0	97.8
Changes in Inventories	**160.8**	**163.5**	**170.2**	**219.7**	**228.1**
Acquisitions less Disposals of Valuables	**140.9**	**156.5**	**151.4**	**155.4**	**159.7**
Exports less Imports of Goods and Services	**122.3**	**160.5**	**160.5**	**206.4**	**192.6**
Exports	**143.4**	**139.5**	**160.2**	**169.9**	**188.8**
Goods	144.5	135.5	159.7	168.5	190.9
Services	141.9	144.7	160.9	172.0	185.1
Less Imports	**135.5**	**146.3**	**160.3**	**181.5**	**189.8**
Goods	137.3	152.8	166.9	186.2	193.4
Services	132.1	135.1	150.2	173.6	183.2
Statistical Discrepancy					

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 11c: Implicit price deflator for Monetary and non-monetary value addeds (2009=100), fiscal years

	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Total GDP at market prices	**132.7**	**137.3**	**144.3**	**149.1**	**156.3**
Monetary	131.7	135.0	142.1	146.9	155.0
Non-monetary	147.3	160.3	163.9	167.4	168.6
Total Agriculture	**140.6**	**147.6**	**151.4**	**158.9**	**185.9**
Monetary	141.3	145.5	150.6	161.6	201.0
Non-monetary	139.3	151.4	153.2	153.2	153.1
Food crops	**140.0**	**150.8**	**152.4**	**158.9**	**192.3**
Monetary	142.0	150.3	152.4	163.7	221.6
Non-monetary	137.7	151.4	152.5	152.5	152.5
Livestock	**146.1**	**147.8**	**151.0**	**164.4**	**174.8**
Monetary	144.5	147.1	149.6	165.1	177.1
Non-monetary	155.9	152.1	159.9	159.9	159.9
Forestry	**147.6**	**146.5**	**149.1**	**150.8**	**148.8**
Monetary	143.6	140.2	141.0	142.2	141.2
Non-monetary	163.0	171.1	181.0	186.5	180.2
Fishing	**164.9**	**180.1**	**207.4**	**214.0**	**232.5**
Monetary	165.2	180.0	207.6	213.8	232.4
Non-monetary	160.6	182.3	205.5	217.4	234.1
Construction	**155.8**	**162.0**	**165.9**	**173.6**	**175.8**
Monetary	156.7	163.1	167.2	175.0	177.3
Non-monetary	118.1	113.2	106.2	106.0	103.9
Real estate activities	**111.4**	**119.0**	**124.3**	**130.8**	**132.6**
Monetary rents	41.6	43.2	44.3	72.7	84.2
Owner-occupied dwellings	150.1	160.7	168.1	168.1	168.1

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 12: Composite CPI for Uganda, 2012- 2017 (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															
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
2016	169.68	153.47	184.86	176.12	170.64	155.04	138.37	106.14	124.76	180.44	154.00	160.66	159.00		4.8
Financial year															
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
2015/16	165.54	149.85	181.50	175.12	168.25	154.56	136.13	109.63	123.52	165.70	149.91	155.73	155.75		6.3
Monthly															
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	165.24	151.08	181.87	175.89	167.44	153.10	137.43	107.53	123.89	162.12	150.10	154.82	155.54	-0.9	6.7
Feb	164.79	152.57	182.26	177.05	166.17	153.39	137.93	107.64	124.27	162.12	149.96	155.56	155.71	0.1	6.3
Mar	166.74	153.53	183.40	175.70	168.70	153.39	138.27	106.37	124.01	174.29	151.26	158.11	157.16	0.9	5.6
Apr	168.68	153.38	182.58	174.98	169.90	153.72	135.42	105.73	123.65	174.29	152.04	159.05	157.31	0.1	4.5
May	166.95	153.51	183.76	174.74	170.92	154.47	137.44	105.78	123.80	174.29	152.69	163.50	157.55	0.2	4.7
Jun	165.41	153.15	185.08	175.91	170.63	154.60	137.62	105.52	124.38	184.02	154.00	161.13	157.80	0.2	5.3
Jul	166.97	153.10	183.94	174.88	171.14	154.97	137.30	105.77	124.49	184.02	153.68	162.28	158.13	0.2	4.6
Aug	168.27	153.76	185.47	175.44	171.81	155.70	138.81	105.69	124.40	184.20	154.81	162.46	159.02	0.6	4.3
Sep	172.22	154.43	185.87	176.61	171.72	156.19	138.98	105.71	125.31	184.06	155.23	162.39	160.44	0.9	3.7
Oct	174.05	154.36	186.83	177.36	172.50	156.72	137.91	106.09	125.77	193.95	157.03	162.79	161.72	0.8	3.6
Nov	176.78	153.99	187.38	176.82	172.73	156.88	139.80	106.01	125.96	193.95	158.13	162.43	162.78	0.7	4.0
Dec	180.01	154.82	189.93	178.01	174.07	157.36	143.55	105.87	127.21	193.95	159.13	163.37	164.77	1.2	5.0
2017 Jan	179.95	154.42	189.39	181.23	176.60	157.33	140.43	105.67	127.01	193.95	158.77	164.01	164.76	0.0	5.9
Feb	183.00	154.38	190.09	181.12	177.84	157.64	142.05	106.24	127.38	194.90	160.46	164.61	166.18	0.9	6.7
Mar	186.08	153.30	191.39	181.94	178.61	157.22	142.36	106.11	128.03	194.90	160.26	164.79	167.27	0.7	6.4
Apr	189.72	153.89	191.20	181.15	179.09	157.12	139.12	106.12	132.14	194.95	160.08	164.81	168.00	0.4	6.8

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics.

Table 13: Composite CPI by major groups, 2012- 2017 (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								
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
2016	173.47	169.46	156.26	159.00	3.0	3.3	5.3	4.8
Financial year								
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
2015/16	168.96	169.60	152.87	155.75	5.5	5.9	6.4	6.3
Monthly								
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	165.32	172.87	152.77	155.54	12.0	7.7	5.9	6.7
Feb	164.59	173.83	152.98	155.71	6.7	8.6	6.0	6.3
Mar	167.76	170.68	154.64	157.16	0.2	6.9	6.2	5.6
Apr	171.71	167.97	154.57	157.31	-4.8	6.3	5.7	4.5
May	169.08	166.73	155.29	157.55	-5.7	5.4	6.2	4.7
June	163.00	169.01	156.15	157.80	-2.0	6.3	6.2	5.3
July	165.61	167.60	156.36	158.13	2.8	1.9	5.1	4.6
May	168.78	168.62	156.95	159.02	4.8	2.8	4.4	4.3
Sep	179.98	170.55	157.11	160.44	5.0	4.1	3.5	3.7
Oct	183.13	168.37	158.49	161.72	1.6	-2.1	4.5	3.6
Nov	190.40	167.52	158.94	162.78	7.0	-4.2	4.4	4.0
Dec	192.27	169.81	160.93	164.77	10.3	-3.0	5.0	5.0
2017 Jan	189.21	175.30	160.79	164.76	14.5	1.4	5.3	5.9
Feb	195.56	175.59	161.71	166.18	18.8	1.0	5.7	6.7
Mar	202.84	177.22	161.98	167.27	20.9	3.8	4.7	6.4
Apr	208.81	176.81	162.18	168.00	21.6	5.3	4.9	6.8

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics.

Table 14: Producer Price Index for Manufacturing (Combined): 2013– 2017, (July – Sept. 2004=100)

		Food Processing	Drinks & Tobacco	Textiles, Clothing & Foot Wear	Paper Products	Chemicals, Paint, Soap & Foam Products	Bricks & Cement	Metals & Related Products	Miscellaneous	PPI-M (Combined)
	Weight	**41.9**	**18.5**	**4.2**	**4.8**	**10.6**	**6.8**	**9.1**	**4.1**	**100.0**
Calendar year										
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
2016		350.6	240.3	377.1	243.2	233.4	233.6	213.3	231.0	281.7
Fiscal Year										
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		308.6	237.5	335.8	232.3	217.4	217.9	204.9	225.1	260.4
2015/16		343.2	248.7	373.5	241.9	227.0	235.3	213.7	233.3	280.2
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	345.5	237.6	380.2	243.1	229.8	235.6	211.2	232.6	279.5
	Mar	345.4	238.3	379.9	242.2	229.7	235.6	210.3	232.6	279.2
	Apr	340.4	237.3	380.2	242.1	229.4	236.0	210.0	230.6	277.7
	May	339.6	237.5	379.7	242.1	229.6	236.5	210.0	230.6	277.5
	Jun	346.4	237.6	380.0	242.2	235.0	230.7	215.3	230.6	280.6
	Jul	351.3	237.7	379.9	242.5	235.0	230.5	214.7	230.6	281.6
	Aug	352.9	238.3	381.7	244.9	235.0	230.5	213.2	230.6	282.2
	Sep	357.0	241.0	371.8	242.5	238.1	232.4	211.5	229.2	283.4
	Oct	356.9	241.0	372.3	243.0	238.1	232.9	212.4	229.2	283.6
	Nov	366.4	241.1	373.4	244.5	243.3	233.0	214.5	229.2	287.9
	Dec	360.9	241.1	374.1	245.1	242.5	233.6	220.3	229.2	287.1
2017	Jan	362.4	241.1	374.3	245.3	242.6	233.6	228.1	229.2	288.6

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statsitics

Table 15: Index of Production, Manufacturing (Base 2002=100) –Formal sector 2012-2016

		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										
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		189.5	289.2	126.3	246.4	267.3	291.3	167.0	200.0	222.9
2016		206.3	287.3	153.4	251.7	292.5	289.6	163.0	214.2	233.5
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
2015/16		191.8	280.1	143.5	247.7	297.5	282.3	156.5	204.3	224.4
Monthly										
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
2016	Jan	204.7	274.3	178.2	240.7	297.5	291.6	137.2	203.9	228.7
	Feb	176.0	276.8	186.4	236.7	218.4	254.2	148.3	175.9	206.6
	Mar	176.2	342.7	256.6	257.5	323.6	308.4	175.4	228.0	243.6
	Apr	209.2	245.0	142.1	250.1	355.6	290.5	182.0	193.8	232.0
	May	199.7	241.0	161.9	227.0	334.7	307.1	164.3	198.6	225.5
	Jun	191.6	264.8	182.3	245.6	321.3	283.5	157.9	194.7	224.7
	Jul	195.2	266.2	151.5	222.3	263.5	313.5	178.9	212.2	223.8
	Aug	218.0	269.2	113.9	263.4	285.1	300.8	179.0	219.8	235.1
	Sep	235.0	280.7	89.0	241.6	263.1	292.6	182.8	217.0	239.8
	Oct	206.3	256.6	63.1	239.3	255.8	283.3	138.4	223.2	217.6
	Nov	218.8	291.2	130.3	280.6	282.6	270.9	176.4	281.0	242.5
	Dec	244.3	439.8	185.1	315.8	308.8	278.7	135.0	222.9	282.0

Source: *Uganda Bureau of Statsitics*

Table 16: Production and procurement and exports of principal agricultural products, 2012 - 2017

		Coffee			Tea			Cotton		Tobacco	
		Procurement	Exports		Production	Exports		Exports		Exports	
		tonnes	tonnes	000 US$	tonnes	tonnes	000 US$	tonnes	000 US$	tonnes	000 US$
Calendar year											
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
2016		237,552	212,622	371,674	60,377	56,417	71,488	23,486	31,571	27,089	64,061
Fiscal year											
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
2015/16		237,383	213,507	352,058	63,432	57,419	74,472	18,786	24,543	28,555	73,180
Monthly											
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	5,881	5,487	7,113	1,099	1,447	3,847	9,516
	Feb	21,150	16,316	25,121	2,980	3,643	4,749	1,722	2,116	1,484	3,238
	Mar	16,491	14,870	23,118	5,747	2,979	3,875	3,090	3,850	946	2,807
	Apr	17,047	19,608	31,121	6,273	4,156	5,390	2,382	3,148	932	1,705
	May	17,403	17,157	27,620	5,551	6,299	8,285	3,087	4,108	936	2,230
	Jun	17,700	15,980	26,531	4,138	5,386	6,767	3,440	4,448	840	1,834
	Jul	17,109	16,109	27,057	3,626	5,022	6,319	2,773	3,730	1,182	2,014
	Aug	17,452	17,464	30,085	4,170	3,671	4,638	1,682	2,348	1,103	2,074
	Sep	16,210	12,537	22,865	5,300	3,993	5,147	391	544	4,094	10,181
	Oct	17,186	12,569	24,232	5,915	5,044	6,388	86	116	4,278	9,222
	Nov	25,594	24,482	50,407	5,398	5,759	6,895	1,051	1,590	5,690	14,267
	Dec	31,235	25,467	51,416	5,398	4,978	5,921	2,683	4,126	1,755	4,972
2017	Jan	24,815	24,280	48,982		4,916	5,996	4,688	7,604	226	1,093
	Feb	23,325	23,873	48,501		2,791	3,556	3,968	6,485	316	1,389

Note: 2017 figures are provisional

Source: Uganda Coffee Development Authority; Uganda Tea Authority; Cotton Development Organisation ; B.A.T Uganda(1984) Ltd

Table 17: Value of non- traditional exports ('000 US$), 2013 - 2017

	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															
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
2016	121,467	70,301	50,519	24,571	74,996	62,090	51,375	21,274	339,529	70,840	114,096	100,251	60,897	781,315	1,943,520
Fiscal year															
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
2015/16	114,772	81,660	65,365	21,351	71,591	68,449	56,132	17,086	204,219	71,148	117,486	60,941	68,410	744,483	1,763,091
Monthly															
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	13,766	4,003	5,628	1,542	8,808	6,057	5,765	1,549	27,259	3,299	10,320	3,449	4,395	52,625	148,466
Feb	9,423	10,616	7,533	2,486	8,021	3,805	4,047	1,328	26,131	3,663	8,130	2,181	4,511	61,144	153,017
Mar	9,417	4,589	3,850	1,463	12,825	7,153	5,480	1,476	33,436	3,869	10,318	4,121	5,946	66,243	170,187
Apr	10,028	3,235	2,925	1,401	9,728	4,145	3,885	1,247	25,904	5,095	9,169	6,125	4,712	79,579	167,177
May	8,899	6,939	2,577	2,891	4,080	4,369	4,016	1,425	25,777	5,552	8,686	9,158	5,771	63,097	153,238
Jun	8,590	7,042	6,461	2,103	3,026	5,423	3,763	1,611	30,094	6,196	8,064	9,078	6,938	62,806	161,192
Jul	8,671	5,835	2,795	2,132	3,282	4,312	4,073	1,700	25,337	7,302	10,158	5,145	5,184	64,419	150,344
Aug	8,273	6,187	2,580	2,240	2,288	5,026	3,437	1,833	37,613	7,459	9,653	8,601	5,151	54,086	154,428
Sep	8,664	4,863	1,969	2,007	1,881	4,712	4,514	1,832	29,002	8,449	9,893	11,547	4,653	63,284	157,271
Oct	9,867	7,274	2,419	2,680	3,924	6,254	3,984	1,761	27,706	9,602	9,415	12,756	4,511	66,974	169,129
Nov	12,737	5,120	6,543	1,935	6,234	4,970	4,690	2,412	27,992	5,616	9,312	13,699	4,559	74,192	180,011
Dec	13,131	4,599	5,239	1,690	10,900	5,865	3,721	3,099	23,278	4,738	10,977	14,391	4,567	72,865	179,060
2017 Jan	11,824	5,602	1,432	1,868	6,867	4,812	3,759	5,362	29,067	3,120	9,628	7,410	2,741	58,405	151,897
Feb	9,646	7,641	3,217	2,638	6,821	5,157	4,492	7,806	19,118	3,838	8,804	5,626	3,290	56,032	144,125
Mar	12,544	8,080	3,199	2,342	5,012	6,106	3,363	5,490	19,922	6,254	9,672	10,269	3,817	81,631	177,702

Note: Export values for 2017 are provisional.
Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 18: Volume of non- traditional exports, 2013 - 2017

		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														
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
2016		19,112	268,465	128,147	4,329	29,761	66,492	24,021	165,004	8,612	91,851	108,296	157,500	356,544
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	615,603	261,818	9,266	63,022	162,751	69,416	309,339	5,384	183,559	241,220	251,805	876,790
2015/16		18,976	343,357	161,731	3,883	30,689	75,732	26,286	136,787	5,330	84,567	111,516	120,299	389,972
Monthly														
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	17,632	8,233	301	3,046	7,380	2,701	12,406	773	4,611	9,723	7,692	25,286
	Feb	1,290	45,782	19,576	386	3,662	4,312	1,821	11,410	680	5,179	7,671	5,090	26,186
	Mar	1,618	17,612	7,988	291	4,419	8,002	2,427	12,731	835	5,366	10,382	9,057	34,980
	Apr	1,396	12,048	6,931	259	3,714	4,422	1,843	10,840	644	5,122	8,643	12,273	27,808
	May	1,516	23,639	7,540	441	1,684	5,087	1,973	12,604	633	7,371	8,171	16,597	34,282
	Jun	1,541	28,844	21,664	355	1,441	5,762	1,873	13,888	727	8,007	7,573	14,156	41,023
	Jul	1,400	21,827	8,369	378	1,475	4,516	1,595	13,926	862	9,131	9,592	8,035	31,154
	Aug	1,359	24,071	6,720	394	806	5,111	1,592	14,461	844	9,260	9,104	12,786	29,945
	Sep	1,432	19,881	6,065	358	636	4,758	2,084	14,073	656	10,969	9,363	16,751	26,877
	Oct	1,533	24,470	11,220	424	1,743	5,960	1,890	13,899	677	13,337	8,876	18,265	26,075
	Nov	1,848	17,177	14,654	393	2,598	5,416	2,278	16,105	697	7,301	8,827	18,081	26,208
	Dec	2,043	15,482	9,188	349	4,536	5,766	1,945	18,661	585	6,198	10,371	18,719	26,720
2017	Jan	1,807	16,626	2,602	339	3,219	10,357	1,897	28,413	732	17,711	9,120	4,359	1,319
	Feb	1,485	25,207	5,748	411	2,889	7,929	2,573	37,977	773	23,592	8,349	5,225	1,399
	Mar	1,797	23,343	3,523	420	2,605	14,175	1,853	29,492	508	26,269	9,053	7,584	1,892

Note: Export quantities for 2017 are provisional.

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 19: Balance of payments (million US$), 2012/13 - 2016/17

					2016/17	
	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	Q1	Q2
Current account	**-1,582.4**	**-2,106.1**	**-1,966.4**	**-1,409.9**	**-383.9**	**-80.7**
Credit	6,717.0	6,452.7	6,604.3	6,260.5	1,649.8	1,750.3
Debit	8,299.4	8,558.7	8,570.8	7,670.4	2,033.7	1,830.9
Goods and services	**-2,527.7**	**-2,697.7**	**-2,928.2**	**-2,524.1**	**-555.4**	**-322.0**
Goods	-2,123.0	-2,367.2	-2,249.6	-1,870.0	-397.4	-228.0
Services	-404.8	-330.5	-678.5	-654.2	-158.1	-94.0
Credit	2,139.4	2,341.4	2,235.7	1,801.9	490.1	463.8
Debit	2,544.2	2,671.9	2,914.2	2,456.1	648.2	557.7
Primary income	-527.6	-612.7	-445.3	-429.0	-226.1	-175.5
Secondary income	1,472.9	1,204.4	1,407.1	1,543.2	397.7	416.8
Capital account	**32.7**	**91.0**	**99.1**	**119.8**	**16.5**	**72.4**
Net lending (+) / net borrowing (-) (balance from current and capital account)	-1,549.6	-2,015.0	-1,867.3	-1,290.1	-367.4	-8.3
Financial account						
Net lending (+) / net borrowing (-) (balance from financial account)	-1,485.9	-1,722.2	-1,031.6	-937.5	-340.0	-176.7
Direct investment	-939.9	-1,087.4	-861.6	-511.9	-224.1	-201.6
Net acquisition of financial assets	-0.4	-10.1	13.5	0.3	0.1	0.1
Net incurrence of liabilities	939.4	1,077.3	875.2	512.2	224.1	201.7
Equity and investment fund shares	706.1	794.8	528.3	413.3	204.8	164.9
Equity other than reinvestment of earnings	596.8	653.3	415.2	245.3	47.0	54.2
Debt instruments	233.3	12.5	13.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Portfolio investment	46.5	-25.1	200.9	158.7	-78.3	63.3
Net acquisition of financial assets	75.7	209.7	203.7	126.4	5.2	16.2
Net incurrence of liabilities	29.2	234.8	2.8	-32.3	83.5	-47.2
Other investment	-591.8	-608.5	-365.6	-581.6	-35.9	-40.5
Other equity	-11.6	-2.3	-1.5	8.9	-0.1	8.4
Currency and deposits	**225.5**	**-216.3**	**177.8**	**106.6**	**22.9**	**214.6**
Net acquisition of financial assets	222.7	-148.9	282.4	118.6	15.8	218.6
Net incurrence of liabilities	-2.8	2.3	1.5	-8.9	0.1	-8.4
Loans	**-821.4**	**-408.1**	**-558.4**	**-637.1**	**-62.3**	**-220.2**
Net acquisition of financial assets	-93.5	3.5	-5.3	-22.2	-1.2	-0.3
Net incurrence of liabilities	727.8	411.6	553.1	614.9	61.1	220.0
Trade credit and advances	**15.4**	**18.1**	**16.5**	**-60.0**	**3.6**	**-43.4**
Net acquisition of financial assets	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Net incurrence of liabilities	-15.4	-18.1	-16.5	60.0	-3.6	43.4
Net errors and omissions	**401.8**	**671.3**	**482.9**	**447.4**	**54.8**	**-28.5**
Overall Balance	**-338.0**	**-378.5**	**352.8**	**-94.7**	**-27.4**	**-139.9**

Estimates based on BPM6
Source: Bank of Uganda

Table 20: Selected macro-economic indicators, 2011/12 - 2016/17 (Ratio as a Percentage)

Description	Outturn 2011/12	Outturn 2012/13	Outturn 2013/14	Outturn 2014/15	Outturn 2015/16	Budget 2016/17	Projection 2016/17
Revenue & Grants / GDP	12.9	12.9	12.8	14.4	15.2	15.8	15.5
Domestic Revenue incl Oil / GDP	11.0	11.5	11.7	13.2	13.8	13.9	14.0
Domestic Revenue / GDP	10.4	11.5	11.7	13.0	13.7	13.8	13.9
Tax revenue incl Oil / GDP	10.2	11.2	11.5	12.7	13.3	13.4	13.5
Tax revenue / GDP	9.6	11.2	11.5	12.6	13.2	13.3	13.4
Total Expenditure (excl domestic arrears repayments) / GDP	14.9	16.4	16.8	18.4	20.0	22.0	20.7
Total Expenditure (incl domestic arrears repayments) / GDP	15.4	16.5	16.8	18.7	20.1	22.4	20.9
Gross Operating Balance / GDP	1.0	1.3	0.4	1.8	1.3	3.6	3.3
Domestic Balance / GDP	-1.4	-1.4	-2.2	-2.9	-3.2	-2.6	-2.3
Primary Balance / GDP	-1.5	-2.1	-2.6	-2.8	-2.9	-4.4	-2.8
Budget Deficit (excl Grants) / GDP	-4.4	-5.0	-5.1	-5.5	-6.3	-8.5	-6.8
Budget Deficit (incl Grants) / GDP	-2.5	-3.5	-4.0	-4.3	-4.9	-6.6	-5.4
Domestic Financing (net) / GDP (-borrowing/+ saving)	0.0	-1.1	-2.4	-3.2	-2.3	-0.6	-0.9
o/w Bank Financing (-borrowing/+ saving)	2.1	-0.8	-0.9	-1.7	-1.1	-0.3	-0.2
o/w Non-Bank Financing (-borrowing/+ saving)	-2.1	-0.3	-1.4	-1.6	-1.2	-0.3	-0.7
Foreign Disbursements (grants and loans) / Total Budget (incl domestic arrears)	26.8	24.4	15.7	14.7	23.6	36.9	30.3
Foreign Disbursements (grants and loans) / GDP	4.1	4.0	2.6	2.7	4.8	8.3	6.3
External Borrowing (net) (disbursements less armotization) / GDP	-1.9	-2.2	-1.3	-1.2	-3.0	-5.9	-4.5
External Borrowing Disbursements / GDP	-2.3	-2.5	-1.6	-1.5	-3.4	-6.4	-4.9
Ratio of external borrowing disbursements to budget deficit (incl grants and Oil)	89.8	72.5	40.1	35.3	68.6	96.6	90.4
Ratio of external borrowing disbursements to budget deficit (excl grants and Oil)	51.4	51.2	32.1	27.6	53.6	75.0	71.2
Capital Formation / Total Budget	23.4	26.1	27.7	31.8	34.5	32.2	32.4
Expenses / Total Budget	9.4	10.6	12.0	13.0	13.1	13.0	13.2
Consumption / Total Budget	14.0	15.5	15.7	18.8	21.4	19.2	19.2
Memorandum Items							
GDP at Current Market Prices (Ush.s Billion)	60,134	63,946	69,544	76,883	83,120	92,878	92,734

Source: *Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development*

Table 21: Overall Fiscal Operations, 2011/12 -2016/17 (GFSM 1986), billion shillings

	Outturn 2011/12	Outturn 2012/13	Outturn 2013/14	Outturn 2014/15	Outturn 2015/16	Budget 2016/17	Projected 2016/17
Revenues and Grants	**7,763.4**	**8,277.0**	**8,870.4**	**11,044.8**	**12,645.1**	**14,680.0**	**14,039.7**
Revenues	**6,634.1**	**7,340.9**	**8,167.9**	**10,114.0**	**11,498.7**	**12,914.0**	**13,011.9**
URA	6,135.9	7,149.5	8,031.0	9,772.9	11,059.1	12,480.0	12,552.0
Non-URA	105.9	191.4	136.9	221.5	318.1	302.0	330.1
Oil Revenues	392.3	-	-	119.6	121.4	132.0	129.8
Grants	**1,129.3**	**936.2**	**702.5**	**930.8**	**1,146.4**	**1,766.0**	**1,027.8**
Budget Support	576.0	198.7	191.4	258.2	339.6	276.0	274.4
Project Support	553.3	737.5	511.0	672.7	806.8	1,490.0	753.4
Expenditure and net Lending	**9,273.4**	**10,521.5**	**11,682.3**	**14,378.7**	**16,748.2**	**20,793.5**	**17,210.6**
Current Expenditures	**5,420.9**	**5,812.3**	**6,706.3**	**7,689.3**	**9,190.9**	**9,600.6**	**9,936.5**
Wages and Salaries	1,831.8	2,160.5	2,385.3	2,759.5	3,074.6	3,359.0	3,437.3
Interest Payments	603.3	889.7	970.1	1,213.0	1,681.7	2,023.0	2,355.7
Domestic	514.7	788.5	853.4	1,076.8	1,469.7	1,592.0	1,954.5
External	88.6	101.2	116.8	136.1	212.0	431.0	401.2
Other Recurr. Expenditures[1]	2,985.9	2,762.1	3,350.9	3,716.8	4,434.6	4,218.6	4,143.5
Development Expenditures	**3,602.9**	**4,236.9**	**4,936.5**	**5,229.5**	**5,905.8**	**9,225.9**	**6,491.3**
Domestic Development[2]	1,901.5	2,073.8	3,065.6	3,296.5	3,522.8	4,189.9	4,249.5
External Development	1,701.4	2,163.1	1,870.9	1,933.0	2,383.0	5,036.0	2,241.9
Net Lending/Repayments	**-39.4**	**409.4**	**19.4**	**1,235.2**	**1,532.5**	**1,605.0**	**585.3**
Domestic Arrears Repaym.	**289.0**	**62.9**	**20.0**	**224.7**	**118.9**	**362.0**	**197.5**
Domestic Balance	**-849.2**	**-916.3**	**-1,526.7**	**-2,195.5**	**-2,654.5**	**-2412.5**	**-1555.6**
Primary Balance	**-906.7**	**-1,354.7**	**-1,841.7**	**-2,120.9**	**-2,421.3**	**-4090.5**	**-815.2**
Overall Fiscal Bal. (excl. Grants)	**-2,639.2**	**-3,180.6**	**-3,514.3**	**-4,264.7**	**-5,249.5**	**-7,879.5**	**-4,198.7**
Overall Fiscal Bal. (incl. Grants)	**-1,510.0**	**-2,244.4**	**-2,811.9**	**-3,333.9**	**-4,103.1**	**-6,113.5**	**-3,170.9**
Financing:	**1,510.0**	**2,244.4**	**2,811.9**	**3,333.9**	**4,103.1**	**6,113.5**	**3,170.9**
External Financing (Net)	**1,153.9**	**1,417.9**	**886.9**	**919.0**	**2,493.8**	**5,517.0**	**2,324.5**
Deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disbursements	1,356.4	1,627.8	1,128.4	1,177.1	2,813.2	5,907.0	2,692.2
Budget Support Loans	125.7	324.4	0.0	-	-	872.0	703.3
Project Loans	1,230.8	1,303.4	1,128.4	1,177.1	2,813.2	5,035.0	1,988.8
Armotization	-202.49	-209.92	-241.45	-258.16	-319.43	-390.00	-367.65
Domestic Financing (Net)	**24.6**	**717.3**	**1,650.0**	**2,483.4**	**1,898.8**	**596.4**	**846.4**
Bank Financing (Net)	-1,237.7	498.6	643.1	1,288.1	923.0	290.2	435.4
Non-bank Financing (Net)	1,262.3	218.7	1,006.9	1,195.2	975.8	306.2	411.0
Errors and Omissions	**331.4**	**109.2**	**274.87**	**-68.5**	**-289.6**	**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	Outturn 2015/16	Budget 2016/17	Projection 2016/17
Revenue	**7,292.5**	**7,763.4**	**8,276.5**	**8,870.4**	**11,044.8**	**12,645.1**	**14,680.0**	**14,039.7**
Taxes	5,114.2	6,135.9	7,149.5	8,031.0	9,772.9	11,059.1	12,480.0	12,552.0
Grants	890.5	1,129.3	936.2	702.5	930.8	1,146.4	1,766.0	1,027.8
Budget Support	515.5	576.0	198.7	191.4	258.2	339.6	276.0	274.4
Project Support	375.0	553.3	737.5	511.0	672.7	806.8	1,490.0	753.4
Oil Revenues	1,192.7	392.3	0.0	0.0	119.6	121.4	132.0	129.8
Other revenue	95.1	105.9	190.9	136.9	221.5	318.1	302.0	330.1
Expenses	**7,408.5**	**7,176.9**	**7,454.2**	**8,582.9**	**9,698.4**	**11,589.2**	**11,364.9**	**11,287.9**
Compensation of employees	985.0	1,199.0	1,403.2	1,516.3	1,762.9	1,970.2	2,379.3	1,938.1
Wages and salaries[1]	671.4	776.9	892.8	967.4	1,176.8	1,263.9	1,545.3	1,308.7
Allowances[1]	237.2	329.6	414.4	414.6	459.5	537.3	681.4	476.9
Other employee costs[1]	76.5	92.5	95.9	134.3	126.6	168.9	152.6	152.5
Use of goods and services[1]	2,715.9	2,001.2	1,708.9	2,159.7	2,505.5	3,396.4	2,021.5	2,107.2
Interest payments	423.5	603.3	889.7	970.1	1,213.0	1,681.7	2,023.0	2,355.7
Domestic	348.1	514.7	788.5	853.4	1,076.8	1,469.7	1,592.0	1,954.5
External	75.4	88.6	101.2	116.8	136.1	212.0	431.0	401.2
Subisidies	184.0	186.8	29.0	35.7	68.0	55.7	0.2	0.2
Grants	2,644.7	2,783.0	2,879.3	3,257.4	3,666.6	4,107.1	4,398.3	4,344.1
Local governments	1,505.0	1,588.9	1,763.0	1,971.0	2,146.3	2,361.6	2,580.5	2,534.9
Wage bill	913.6	919.3	1,081.1	1,233.1	1,405.1	1,566.6	1,633.8	1,682.8
Reccurent	236.6	293.7	384.0	384.9	465.3	533.6	636.9	573.2
Development	354.7	375.9	297.9	352.9	275.9	261.5	309.8	278.8
Transfers to International organizations	16.2	35.3	29.0	43.1	40.4	74.2	48.3	48.3
Transfers to Missions abroad	64.4	90.0	64.3	89.6	102.4	163.9	149.0	149.0
Transfers to Tertiary Institutions	115.5	105.7	132.2	154.6	178.1	251.3	241.3	241.3
Transfers to District Refferal hospitals	53.7	68.8	46.7	61.2	65.8	82.3	163.9	155.4
Transfers to other agencies (incl URA)	890.0	894.3	844.0	937.9	1,133.6	1,173.7	1,215.3	1,215.3
Social benefits (pensions)	203.2	201.1	260.3	228.7	244.2	157.7	326.1	326.1
Other expenses[1]	252.1	202.6	283.7	415.0	238.2	220.4	216.6	216.6
Gross operating balance	**-116.0**	**586.4**	**822.3**	**287.5**	**1,346.4**	**1,055.9**	**3,315.1**	**2,751.7**
Investment in Non-Financial Assets	1,400.5	1,846.9	2,595.1	3,059.9	3,220.3	3,507.6	7,461.5	5,139.9
Domestic development budget	913.2	894.7	1,250.4	1,773.9	1,914.4	2,204.9	3,131.4	2,974.9
Donor projects	487.2	952.2	1,344.7	1,286.0	1,305.9	1,302.7	4,330.1	2,165.0
Total Outlays	**8,809.0**	**9,023.8**	**10,049.2**	**11,642.8**	**12,918.8**	**15,096.8**	**18,826.4**	**16,427.8**
Net borrowing	**-1,516.5**	**-1,260.4**	**-1,772.7**	**-2,772.4**	**-1,874.0**	**-2,451.6**	**-4,146.4**	**-2,388.2**
less Payables (domestic arrears repayments)	193.8	289.0	409.4	20.0	224.7	118.9	362.0	197.5
Net lending for policy purposes)	-30.2	-39.4	62.9	19.4	1,235.2	1,532.5	1,605.0	585.3
Overall deficit excluding grants	**-1,680.0**	**-1,510.0**	**-2,245.0**	**-2,811.9**	**-3,333.9**	**-4,103.1**	**-6,113.4**	**-3,170.9**
Overall deficit including grants	**-2,570.5**	**-2,639.2**	**-3,181.2**	**-3,514.3**	**-4,264.7**	**-5,249.5**	**-7,879.4**	**-4,198.7**
Net Change in Financial Worth (Financing)	**-1,680.0**	**-1,510.0**	**-2,245.0**	**-2,811.9**	**-3,333.9**	**-4,103.1**	**-6,113.4**	**-3,170.9**
Domestic	-1,104.3	-24.6	-717.3	-1,650.0	-2,483.4	-1,898.8	-596.4	-846.4
Bank Financing	-421.4	1,237.7	-498.6	-643.1	-1,288.1	-923.0	-290.2	-435.4
Non Bank Financing	-682.9	-1,262.3	-218.7	-1,006.9	-1,195.2	-975.8	-306.2	-411.0
External	-724.1	-1,153.9	-1,417.9	-886.9	-919.0	-2,493.8	-5,517.0	-2,324.5
Net change in financial assets	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net change in Liabilities	724.1	1,153.9	1,417.9	886.9	919.0	2,493.8	5,517.0	2,324.5
Disbursement	878.2	1,356.4	1,627.8	886.9	919.0	2,813.2	5,907.0	2,692.2
Project loans	644.8	1,230.8	1,303.4	1,128.4	1,177.1	2,813.2	5,907.0	2,692.2
Import support loans	233.4	125.7	324.4	-	-	-	-	-
Amortization (-)	-146.1	-192.9	-199.9	-229.8	-244.1	-313.0	-386.0	-363.6
Payment of foreign debt arrears	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
exceptional fin.	-8.0	-9.6	-10.1	-11.7	-14.0	-6.4	-4.0	-4.0
Errors and ommissions	148.4	-331.4	-109.8	-274.9	68.5	289.6	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, 2011/12 - 2016/17 (billion shillings)

	Outturn 2011/12	Outturn 2012/13	Outturn 2013/14	Outturn 2014/15	Outturn 2015/16	Budget 2016/17	Projection 2016/17
Security	1,171.6	979.5	1,252.2	1,275.1	1,729.2	1,470.0	1,281.9
Roads & Works	1,296.5	1,719.1	2,105.9	2,292.7	2,124.2	3,441.7	2,758.2
Agriculture	348.4	354.3	428.5	412.0	408.1	772.8	686.3
Education	1,248.0	1,456.6	1,655.1	1,805.9	2,002.7	2,356.9	2,215.6
Health	684.3	1,073.4	803.3	871.5	1,106.9	1,621.2	1,247.4
Water & Environment	204.8	317.5	389.2	477.5	588.7	608.1	459.8
Justice, Law & Order	604.2	594.1	916.4	882.3	1,161.2	1,103.6	1,119.1
Accountability	413.7	581.0	686.1	790.1	793.3	936.5	904.2
Energy & Minerals	493.6	250.9	333.1	444.5	557.1	1,938.5	1,121.4
Tourism, Trade & Industry	69.1	64.5	57.8	69.0	86.2	89.3	89.9
Lands, Housing & Urban Development	49.7	27.7	96.2	117.5	133.3	127.4	91.4
Social Development	36.7	28.6	41.8	74.3	72.9	192.8	195.5
Information & Communication Technology	14.1	13.8	50.1	15.9	29.8	50.4	39.5
Public Sector Management	1,170.2	1,100.8	1,168.3	1,128.5	1,297.6	1,189.5	1,046.3
Public Administration	360.7	365.6	408.1	568.9	907.0	532.3	539.8
Parliament	254.9	232.1	236.4	320.8	416.8	470.0	476.6
Interest Payments Due	603.3	889.7	970.1	1,213.0	1,681.7	2,023.0	2,355.7
Domestic Interest	514.7	788.5	853.4	1,076.8	1,469.7	1,592.0	1,954.5
External Interest	88.6	101.2	116.8	136.1	212.0	431.0	401.2
Total Centre	**6,834.0**	**7,404.7**	**8,678.2**	**9,416.4**	**11,843.9**	**14,531.0**	**11,869.7**
Total Local Government Programmes	**1,586.5**	**1,754.8**	**1,950.6**	**2,130.4**	**2,361.4**	**2,369.9**	**2,403.1**
Total Interest	**603.3**	**889.7**	**970.1**	**1,213.0**	**1,681.7**	**2,023.0**	**2,355.7**
Grand total	**9,023.8**	**10,049.2**	**11,598.8**	**12,759.8**	**15,857.8**	**18,924.0**	**16,628.5**

Note: *Includes recurrent, domestic development and external development*

Table 24: Consolidated Expenditures excluding Donor Projects, 2011/12 - 2016/17 (billion shillings)

	Outturn 2011/12	Outturn 2012/13	Outturn 2013/14	Outturn 2014/15	Outturn 2015/16	Budget 2016/17	Projection 2016/17
Security	1,003.1	749.0	977.3	1,073.9	1,345.1	1,103.2	1,118.6
Roads & Works	832.4	1,191.0	1,784.5	1,847.8	1,826.8	2,155.6	2,185.7
Agriculture	266.2	263.6	335.7	378.5	366.4	601.7	610.1
Education	1,170.2	1,338.1	1,463.0	1,690.7	1,850.8	2,050.5	2,079.2
Health	591.0	616.0	670.8	720.1	790.6	924.2	937.1
Water & Environment	139.8	166.5	227.8	242.4	223.0	332.4	337.1
Justice, Law & Order	596.8	573.7	916.2	869.9	1,161.1	1,103.6	1,119.1
Accountability	377.4	499.3	637.7	735.1	647.1	856.8	868.8
Energy & Minerals	338.3	116.7	176.6	223.2	265.8	454.3	460.6
Tourism, Trade & Industry	46.6	64.5	54.4	65.3	78.8	88.2	89.4
Lands, Housing & Urban Development	24.9	24.4	27.6	54.3	61.9	61.0	61.9
Social Development	34.0	28.4	41.8	74.3	72.9	192.8	195.5
Information & Communication Technology	12.8	13.8	14.6	15.9	17.2	33.5	31.9
Public Sector Management	670.7	753.8	829.4	891.4	1,000.8	904.9	919.6
Public Administration	360.1	365.4	407.8	568.9	907.0	532.3	539.8
Parliament	254.9	232.1	236.4	320.8	416.8	470.0	476.6
Interest Payments Due	603.3	889.7	970.1	1,213.0	1,681.7	2,023.0	2,355.7
Domestic Interest	514.7	788.5	853.4	1,076.8	1,469.7	1,592.0	1,954.5
External Interest	88.6	101.2	116.8	136.1	212.0	431.0	401.2
Total Centre	**5,132.7**	**5,241.6**	**6,851.2**	**7,642.4**	**9,460.9**	**9,495.0**	**9,627.8**
Total Local Government Programmes	**1,586.5**	**1,754.8**	**1,950.6**	**2,130.4**	**2,361.4**	**2,369.9**	**2,403.1**
Total Interest	**603.3**	**889.7**	**970.1**	**1,213.0**	**1,681.7**	**2,023.0**	**2,355.7**
Grand total	**7,322.4**	**7,886.1**	**9,771.9**	**10,985.7**	**13,474.8**	**13,888.0**	**14,386.6**

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] 2011/12 - 2016/17 (billion shillings)

	Outturn 2011/12	Outturn 2012/13	Outturn 2013/14	Outturn 2014/15	Outturn 2015/16	Budget 2016/17	Projection 2016/17
Total Outlays	**9,023.8**	**10,049.2**	**11,642.8**	**12,918.8**	**15,096.8**	**18,826.4**	**16,427.8**
General public services	1,986.5	2,512.2	2,803.1	3,344.2	4,448.0	4,696.9	4,466.3
Public debt transactions	603.3	889.7	970.1	1,213.0	1,681.7	2,023.0	2,355.7
Transfers of general character between levels of government	215.1	217.1	243.8	268.6	307.5	383.5	371.0
Defense	1,171.6	979.5	1,259.2	1,330.1	1,729.2	1,420.0	1,281.9
Public order and safety	627.2	617.8	851.4	911.3	1,187.6	1,331.0	1,259.5
Economic affairs	2,526.6	2,613.3	3,248.3	3,475.2	3,538.1	5,991.3	4,767.3
General Economic, Commercial and Labour Affairs	103.1	50.5	48.1	105.0	149.1	180.9	179.8
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	310.8	465.9	524.5	497.8	601.1	684.6	655.2
Fuel and Energy	472.6	266.1	315.1	425.2	525.6	1,628.9	1,121.4
Mining, manufacturing, and construction	22.4	13.4	27.6	11.4	17.5	21.8	20.8
Transport	1,508.0	1,695.6	2,108.2	2,223.9	2,036.9	3,441.7	2,758.2
Communication	14.1	13.8	50.1	15.9	29.8	33.5	31.9
Environmental protection	50.3	62.5	92.5	142.7	206.5	257.5	229.1
Housing and community amenities	234.1	256.8	417.8	494.2	521.9	650.8	574.7
Health	718.1	1,075.2	827.4	877.0	1,088.5	1,721.2	1,247.4
Outpatient services	22.7	7.9	7.8	8.3	19.9	24.8	24.0
Hospital services	158.8	130.9	200.9	214.1	255.0	318.0	307.6
Public health services	231.1	217.5	272.7	298.4	326.3	406.9	393.7
Recreation, culture and religion	5.5	7.2	7.6	9.0	21.1	26.3	25.5
Education	1,229.6	1,454.0	1,631.9	1,828.7	1,995.7	2,356.9	2,215.6
Pre-primary and primary education	640.6	674.6	757.1	903.4	981.7	1,224.2	1,184.3
Secondary education	266.2	323.7	501.5	429.0	348.5	434.6	420.5
Tertiary education	154.8	276.2	249.1	306.0	405.3	505.4	488.9
Social protection	474.4	470.7	503.7	506.4	340.3	374.3	360.5

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 2012/13 - 2016/17 (million shillings)

Function	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	Approved estimates 2016/17
General Public Administration	2,075,632	2,053,380	2,619,802	3,297,339	3,638,126
Defence	661,971	701,723	971,988	1,205,086	963,579
Public Order and Safety Affairs	496,535	574,743	648,376	843,587	868,274
Education	285,124	286,174	337,025	436,566	800,408
Health	337,347	352,674	370,457	433,619	474,517
Community and Social services					
Water	6,452	2,950	2,236	4,216	6,738
Other community and social services	71,484	332,367	323,947	111,828	140,492
Economic services					
Agriculture	63,317	87,639	93,927	122,023	178,916
Roads	274,595	394,148	465,128	416,747	524,974
Other economic services	46,071	69,933	94,010	113,594	314,831
Total	**4,318,529**	**4,855,731**	**5,926,897**	**6,984,606**	**7,910,856**

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 2012/13 - 2016/17 (by percentage)

Function	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	Approved estimates 2016/17
General Public Administration	48.1	42.3	44.2	47.2	46.0
Defence	15.3	14.5	16.4	17.3	12.2
Public Order and Safety Affairs	11.5	11.8	10.9	12.1	11.0
Education	6.6	5.9	5.7	6.3	10.1
Health	7.8	7.3	6.3	6.2	6.0
Community and Social services	0.0	0.0	-	-	-
Water	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Other community and social services	1.7	6.8	5.5	1.6	1.8
Economic services	0.0	0.0	-	-	-
Agriculture	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.7	2.3
Roads	6.4	8.1	7.8	6.0	6.6
Other economic services	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.6	4.0
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 2012/13 - 2016/17 (million shillings)

Economic classification	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	Approved estimates 2016/17
Government Consumption					
Wages and Salaries	1,084,010	1,085,842	1,383,736	1,538,585	1,891,049
Allowances	311,287	266,325	333,546	489,847	499,303
Travel Abroad	49,086	99,373	107,351	162,446	94,960
Travel In Land	88,323	58,906	58,907	67,993	164,853
Other Goods and Services	1,056,745	1,319,843	1,563,217	1,990,436	1,902,809
Domestic Arrears	41,133	-	-	-	-
Depreciation					
Employer Contributions					
Social security schemes	44,385	51,325	60,514	75,006	118,425
Pension and Gratuity	278,081	304,898	304,070	267,163	300,918
Interest (iv)					
Domestic	722,471	812,865	1,132,868	1,351,505	1,592,684
Abroad	86,423	94,449	109,546	185,183	334,000
Subsidies	29,021	35,730	68,000	55,709	-
Transfers					
Domestic					
Other government units	314,003	491,463	612,544	580,791	755,076
Local Organizations	770	653	804	840	840
Households (iii)	3,986	5,857	4,865	5,571	7,416
Abroad	28,411	41,603	38,550	53,161	46,799
Other Transfers NEC	180,395	186,598	148,379	160,369	201,722
Total	**4,318,529**	**4,855,731**	**5,926,897**	**6,984,606**	**7,910,856**

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 2012/13 - 2016/17 (by percentage)

Economic classification	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	Approved estimates 2016/17
Government Consumption					
Wages and Salaries	25.1	22.4	23.3	22.0	27.1
Allowances	7.2	5.5	5.6	7.0	7.1
Travel Abroad	1.1	2.0	1.8	2.3	1.4
Travel In Land	2.0	1.2	1.0	1.0	2.4
Other Goods and Services	24.5	27.2	26.4	28.5	27.2
Domestic Arrears	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-
Employer Contributions					
Social security schemes	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.7
Pension and Gratuity	6.4	6.3	5.1	3.8	4.3
Interest Payments					
Domestic	16.7	16.7	19.1	19.3	22.8
Abroad	2.0	1.9	1.8	2.7	4.8
Subsidies	0.7	0.7	1.1	0.8	-
Transfers					
Domestic					
Other government units	7.3	10.1	10.3	8.3	10.8
Local Organizations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Households	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Abroad	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.7
Other Transfers NEC	4.2	3.8	2.5	2.3	2.9
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 2012/13 - 2016/17 (million shillings)

Function	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	Approved Estimates 2016/17
General Public Administration	261,454	464,996	531,883	441,488	439,798
Defence	107,407	81,402	104,607	140,039	140,039
Public Order and Safety Affairs	123,134	120,356	136,752	256,567	192,153
Education	60,879	78,033	83,146	126,615	164,975
Health	41,986	42,276	48,164	62,335	134,123
Community and Social services					
Water	93,604	71,089	91,362	118,525	164,185
Other community and social services	108,845	169,275	212,332	203,402	176,419
Economic services					
Agriculture	90,702	118,040	235,898	235,573	402,418
Roads	861,020	1,315,897	1,322,978	1,368,275	1,589,418
Other economic services	186,771	269,271	738,305	496,699	669,534
Total	**1,935,802**	**2,730,634**	**3,505,425**	**3,449,519**	**4,073,063**

Transfers from Treasury to decentralized districts and Urban Administration excluded.

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 30b: Function classification of central government development expenditure 2012/13 - 2016/17 (percentage)

Function	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	Approved Estimates 2016/17
General Public Administration	13.5	17.0	15.2	12.8	10.8
Defence	5.5	3.0	3.0	4.1	3.4
Public Order and Safety Affairs	6.4	4.4	3.9	7.4	4.7
Education	3.1	2.9	2.4	3.7	4.1
Health	2.2	1.5	1.4	1.8	3.3
Community and Social services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Water	4.8	2.6	2.6	3.4	4.0
Other community and social services	5.6	6.2	6.1	5.9	4.3
Economic services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Agriculture	4.7	4.3	6.7	6.8	9.9
Roads	44.5	48.2	37.7	39.7	39.0
Other economic services	9.6	9.9	21.1	14.4	16.4
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 2012/13 - 2016/17 (million shillings)

Economic classification	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	Approved estimates 2016/17
Payments to Personnel					
Consultants	39,280	53,099	68,923	71,588	70,489
Wages and Salaries	43,268	112,691	116,391	79,182	126,175
Employer Contributions					
Social Security Schemes	1,503	1,808	4,732	2,800	7349
Pension and Gratuity	1,354	2,723	6,344	1,385	8529
Fixed Assets					
Construction & Buildings	179,593	205,140	208,726	259,567	389,080
Roads & Bridges	690,978	922,352	1,016,005	939,332	926,142
Transport Equipment	36,424	71,184	92,942	143,508	171,838
Machinery & Equipment	199,149	189,933	212,328	292,696	312,460
Purchase of Land/Land Improvements	83,909	282,276	284,418	433,259	449,520
Other fixed assets	265,741	149,712	640,440	180,204	278,886
Mineral and energy resource	-	-	-	-	-
Arrears and Taxes					
Arrears	12,802	-	-	-	-
Taxes	115,506	81,610	37,134	110,362	-
Transfers	112,563	188,271	236,738	222,087	**524,227**
Other Goods & Services	**153,731**	**469,835**	**580,696**	**708,332**	**808,367**
Total	**1,935,802**	**2,730,634**	**3,505,425**	**3,444,301**	**4,073,063**

Source: *Uganda Bureau of Statistics*

Table 31b: Economic classification of central government development expenditure 2012/13 - 2016/17 (percentage share)

Economic classification	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	Approved estimates 2016/17
Payments to Personnel					
Consultants	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.1	1.7
Wages and Salaries	2.2	4.1	3.3	2.3	3.1
Employer Contributions					
Social Security Schemes	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Pension and Gratuity	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2
Fixed Assets					
Construction & Buildings	9.3	7.5	6.0	7.5	9.6
Roads & Bridges	35.7	33.8	29.0	27.3	22.7
Transport Equipment	1.9	2.6	2.7	4.2	4.2
Machinery & Equipment	10.3	7.0	6.1	8.5	7.7
Purchase of Land/Land Improvements	4.3	10.3	8.1	12.6	11.0
Other fixed assets	13.7	5.5	18.3	5.2	6.8
Mineral and energy resource	-	-	-	-	-
Arrears and Taxes					
Arrears	0.7	-	-	-	-
Taxes	6.0	3.0	1.1	3.2	-
Transfers	5.8	6.9	6.8	6.4	12.9
Other Goods & Services	7.9	17.2	16.6	20.6	19.8
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 2012/13 - 2016/17 (million shillings)

Function	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	Approved estimates 2016/17
General Public Services					
Executive; Legislative; & other General Services	60,531	19,707	10,551	1,341	-
Financial & Fiscal Affairs, General Economic, Social and Statistical Services	36,663	25,100	54,087	75,489	102,593
External Affairs	217	234	-	-	-
Defence					
Defence Affairs and Services	223,286	228,349	211,619	270,883	475,222
Public order and safety					
Law Courts and Legal Services	18,359	156	12417	124	-
Prisons, Police and Corrective Services	-	-	-	-	-
Education					
Pre-primary and Primary Education	- -	-		-	·
Secondary Education	131,373	156,439	48,238	29,183	2,720
Business, Technical, and Vocation Education	3,233	22,068	67,191	47,406	290,024
National Health Service training colleges	1,806	-	-	-	-
University Education	522	3,604	543	30,001	93,491
Education NEC	91	0	11,322	58,695	10,685
Health					
Hospital Affairs & Services	417,073	32,590	79,202	187,091	676,714
Health Affairs and Services	1,691	97,761	95,077	54,379	224,520
Economic Affairs					
Petroleum	0	14,596	3,949	6,778	119,340
Other Fuel And Energy Affairs	154,661	146,070	216,919	1,202,486	1,803,604
Mining and Mineral Resources	5,991	-	-	-	-
Agriculture Support services	87,352	13,568	18,890	28,176	190,806
Agricultural Research Services	0	62,220	28,050	40,131	86,017
Agriculture NEC	163,199	-	-	-	-
Road Maintenance and Construction	517,476	351,228	512,970	336,554	1,291,646
Transport	-	-	-	186,264	112,230
Other Economic Affairs NEC	97,455	82,547	29,575	49,463	111,302
Environmental protection					
Protection of the environment	41,091	43,765	66,695	81,168	54,965
Community amenities					
Welfare Services	26,106	105,506	55,958	38,025	99,180
Community Development	67,727	168,137	210,733	272,705	421,269
Water Supply	36,350	159,127	186,545	283,684	247,087
Total	**2,092,252**	**1,732,771**	**1,920,531**	**3,280,026**	**6,413,415**

Source: *Uganda Bureau of Statistics*

Table 32b: Function classification of donor funded central government development expenditure 2012/13 - 2016/17, (percentage share)

Function	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	Approved estimates 2016/17
General Public Services					
Executive; Legislative; and other General Services	2.9	1.1	0.5	0	-
Financial And Fiscal Affairs, General Economic, Social and Statistical Services	1.8	1.4	2.8	2.3	1.6
External Affairs	0.0	0	-	-	-
Defence					
Defence Affairs and Services	10.7	13.2	11	8.3	7.4
Public order and safety					
Law Courts and Legal Services	0.9	0	0.6	0	-
Prisons, Police and Corrective Services	-	-	-	-	-
Education					
Pre-primary and Primary Education	-	-	-	-	-
Secondary Education	6.3	9	2.5	0.9	0
Business, Technical, and Vocation Education	0.2	1.3	3.5	1.4	4.5
National Health Service training colleges	0.1	-	-	-	-
University Education	0.0	0.2	0	0.9	1.5
Education NEC	0.0	-	0.6	1.8	0.2
Health					
Hospital Affairs & Services	19.9	1.9	4.1	5.7	10.6
Health Affairs and Services	0.1	5.6	5	1.7	3.5
Economic Affairs					
Petroleum	-	0.8	0.2	0.2	1.9
Other Fuel And Energy Affairs	7.4	8.4	11.3	36.7	28.1
Mining and Mineral Resources	0.3	-	-	-	-
Agriculture Support services	4.2	0.8	1	0.9	3
Agricultural Research Services	-	3.6	1.5	1.2	1.3
Agriculture NEC	7.8	-	-	-	-
Road Maintenance and Construction	24.7	20.3	26.7	10.3	20.1
Transport	-	-	-	5.7	1.7
Other Economic Affairs NEC	4.7	4.8	1.5	1.5	1.7
Environmental protection					
Protection of the environment	2	2.5	3.5	2.5	0.9
Community amenities					
Welfare Services	1.2	6.1	2.9	1.2	1.5
Community Development	3.2	9.7	11	8.3	6.6
Water Supply	1.7	9.2	9.7	8.6	3.9
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Source: *Uganda Bureau of Statistics*

Table 33a: Function classification of local government expenditure 2012/13 – 2016/17 (million shillings),

Function	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	Revised 2016/17
General Public Administration	360,495	392,091	523,328	546,631	605,368
Public Order and safety Affairs	995	789	1,147	818	1,124
Education	914,030	991,996	1,134,645	1,272,686	1,393,626
Health	267,401	301,613	349,964	385,812	397,917
Community and Social services					
Water	38,247	52,648	58,733	70,373	72,131
Other Community and Social Services	44,602	52,252	90,631	73,638	74,820
Economic Affairs and services					
Agriculture	143,862	165,278	51,745	43,754	45,015
Roads	119,301	110,937	165,770	157,403	169,880
Other Economic affairs and services	3,394	5,060	4,048	4,028	4,231
Total	**1,892,328**	**2,072,663**	**2,380,010**	**2,555,143**	**2,764,112**

Local government expenditure is a summation of Districts and Municipalities' expenditures.

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 33b: Function classification of local government expenditure 2012/13 – 2016/17 (by percentage),

Function	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	Revised 2016/17
General Public Administration	19.1	18.9	22.0	21.4	21.9
Public Order and safety Affairs	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Education	48.3	47.9	47.7	49.8	50.4
Health	14.1	14.6	14.7	15.1	14.4
Community and Social services					
Water	2.0	2.5	2.5	2.8	2.6
Other Community and Social Services	2.4	2.5	3.8	2.9	2.7
Economic Affairs and services					
Agriculture	7.6	8.0	2.2	1.7	1.6
Roads	6.3	5.4	7.0	6.2	6.1
Other Economic affairs and services	0.2	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 municipalities expenditure 2012/13- 2016/17 (mill

Function	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	Revised 2015/16
General Public Administration	53,016	55,998	82,788	101,102
Public Order and Safety Affairs	873	678	901	577
Education	70,390	73,146	89,627	85,044
Health	16,026	16,668	18,104	17,686
Community and Social services				
Water	380	880	808	577
Other Community and Social Services	3,331	4,724	9,161	6,871
Economic Affairs and services				
Agriculture	5,425	5,362	1,133	1,021
Roads	17,100	13,892	40,058	31,617
Other Economic affairs and services	117	169	282	829
Total	**166,659**	**171,516**	**242,861**	**245,322**

(i) Figures for 2012/13 to 2014/15 include the net acquisition of non-financial assets for the municipalites.

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 34b: Function classification of municipalities expenditure 2012/13- 2016/17 (percentage share)

Function	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	Revised 2015/16
General Public Administration	31.8	32.6	34.1	41.2
Public Order and Safety Affairs	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.2
Education	42.2	42.6	36.9	34.7
Health	9.6	9.7	7.5	7.2
Community and Social services				
Water	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.2
Other Community and Social Services	2.0	2.8	3.8	2.8
Economic Affairs and services				
Agriculture	3.3	3.1	0.5	0.4
Roads	10.3	8.1	16.5	12.9
Other Economic affairs and services	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Source: *Uganda Bureau of Statistics*

Table 35a: Function classification of districts expenditure, 2012/13 - 2016/17 (million shillings)

Function Classification	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	Revised 2015/16	Provisional 2016/17
General Public Administration	307,479	336,093	440,540	445,529	447,064
Public Order and Safety Affairs	122	111	246	241	212
Education	843,640	918,850	1,045,018	1,187,642	1,254,359
Health	251,375	284,945	331,860	368,126	369,229
Community and Social services					
Water	37,867	51,768	57,925	69,797	71,233
Other community and social services	41,271	47,528	81,470	66,767	64,008
Economic Affairs and services					
Agriculture	138,437	159,916	50,612	42,734	43,387
Roads	102,201	97,045	125,712	125,786	120,523
Other economic affairs and services	3,277	4,891	3,766	3,200	2,937
Total	**1,725,669**	**1,901,147**	**2,137,149**	**2,309,821**	**2,372,952**

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, 2012/13 - 2016/17 (percentage share)

Function Classification	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	Revised 2015/16	Provisional 2016/17
General Public Administration	17.8	17.7	20.6	19.3	18.8
Public Order and Safety Affairs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Education	48.9	48.3	48.9	51.4	52.9
Health	14.6	15.0	15.5	15.9	15.6
Community and Social services					
Water	2.2	2.7	2.7	3.0	3.0
Other community and social services	2.4	2.5	3.8	2.9	2.7
Economic Affairs and services					
Agriculture	8.0	8.4	2.4	1.9	1.8
Roads	5.9	5.1	5.9	5.4	5.1
Other economic services	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 36: Medium term expenditure framework (excluding energy savings, arrears and non-VAT) , billion shilllings, 2016/17 - 2021/2022

	Sector/vote	FY 2016/17 Approved Budget Wage	Non-Wage Recurrent	Domestic dev't	External Financing	Total excl. External Financing	Total incl. External Financing	FY 2017/18 Budget Projections Wage	Non-Wage Recurrent	Domestic dev't	Donor Project	Total excl. Donor Project	Total incl. Donor Project
Security													
001	ISO	37.69	21.19	0.65	-	59.53	59.53	37.69	21.13	0.41	-	59.22	59.22
004	Defence (incl. Auxiliary)	410.39	467.37	138.99	475.22	1,016.76	1,491.98	414.09	470.84	138.99	353.55	1,023.93	1,377.48
159	ESO	11.76	14.78	0.39	-	26.93	26.93	11.76	14.41	0.39	-	26.57	26.57
	Sub total- security	**459.84**	**503.33**	**140.04**	**475.22**	**1,103.22**	**1,578.44**	**463.54**	**506.38**	**139.80**	**353.55**	**1,109.72**	**1,463.27**
Works and transport													
016	Works and Transport	9.01	36.04	241.71	116.55	286.77	403.32	9.18	39.23	190.57	236.56	238.98	475.54
113	Uganda National Roads Authority (UNRA)	71.11	29.79	1,084.81	1,268.91	1,185.70	2,454.61	71.11	29.27	1,367.29	1,971.54	1,467.66	3,439.20
118	Road Fund	2.51	412.66	2.67	-	417.84	417.84	2.51	412.43	2.47	-	417.41	417.41
501- 850	District Roads Rehabilitation(PRDP&RRP)			22.84		22.84	22.84			22.84		22.84	22.84
113	Transport Corridor Project	-	-	179.51		179.51	179.51	-	-	179.51		179.51	179.51
122	KCCA Road Rehabilitation Grant			64.90	280.80	64.90	345.70			64.90	31.79	64.90	96.69
	Sub-total Works and transport	**82.63**	**478.49**	**1,596.44**	**1,666.26**	**2,157.56**	**3,823.82**	**82.80**	**480.93**	**1,827.58**	**2,239.90**	**2,391.30**	**4,631.20**
Agriculture													
010	Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries	5.58	43.82	44.14	154.01	93.54	247.54	6.74	34.54	116.50	158.44	157.78	316.22
121	Dairy Development Authority	1.57	2.91	2.13		6.62	6.62	1.57	2.28	2.13		5.99	5.99
125	National Animal Genetic Res. Centre and Data Bank	1.90	2.24	8.00		12.14	12.14	1.90	1.81	7.50		11.21	11.21
142	National Agricultural Research Organisation (NARO)	22.47	8.52	9.13	67.74	40.13	107.86	22.47	7.38	8.78	45.54	38.63	84.17
152	NAADS Secretariat	2.18	4.01	312.41	-	318.61	318.61	2.18	3.25	310.26	-	315.70	315.70
155	Uganda Cotton Development Organisation	-	0.89	4.41	-	5.30	5.30	-	0.67	4.41		5.08	5.08
160	Uganda Coffee Development Authority	-	67.91	-	-	67.91	67.91	-	67.09	-		67.09	67.09
501-850	LG Agriculture and Commercial Services	39.01	6.54	5.53		51.08	51.08	39.55	6.54	5.53		51.62	51.62
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	**72.77**	**136.93**	**391.98**	**221.75**	**601.68**	**823.42**	**74.47**	**123.65**	**461.34**	**203.98**	**659.46**	**863.44**
Education													
013	Education and Sports	12.82	145.37	105.80	396.92	263.99	660.91	12.99	142.02	68.64	388.96	223.65	612.61
132	Education Service Commission	1.26	4.65	0.65	-	6.56	6.56	1.43	5.17	0.35	-	6.95	6.95
136	Makerere University	100.08	24.01	10.16	-	134.24	134.24	108.92	24.99	10.16	-	144.07	144.07
137	Mbarara University	23.93	3.94	3.80	-	31.67	31.67	23.93	3.84	3.60	-	31.37	31.37
138	Makerere University Business School	16.26	3.44	2.80	-	22.50	22.50	20.60	3.37	2.80	-	26.77	26.77
139	Kyambogo University	32.18	8.24	0.72	-	41.14	41.14	36.21	8.08	0.72	-	45.02	45.02
140	Uganda Management Institute	1.68	0.35	1.50	-	3.53	3.53	4.02	0.34	1.50	-	5.86	5.86
149	Gulu University	18.46	4.15	2.50	-	25.11	25.11	22.89	3.90	2.50		29.30	29.30
111	Busitema University	17.33	7.55	1.08	-	25.96	25.96	17.33	7.17	1.08		25.58	25.58
127	Muni University	3.53	3.47	4.55	-	11.55	11.55	4.52	3.25	4.55		12.32	12.32
128	UNEB	3.95	27.50	-	-	31.45	31.45	3.95	27.87	-		31.82	31.82
301	Lira University	3.70	2.75	1.50		7.95	7.95	4.53	2.61	1.50		8.64	8.64
303	National Curriculum Development Centre	3.97	4.57	-		8.54	8.54	3.61	3.09	-		6.70	6.70
307	Kabale University	4.69	2.94	0.60		8.23	8.23	5.82	2.81	0.60		9.23	9.23
308	Soroti University	3.38	1.62	6.00		11.01	11.01	4.17	1.53	6.00		11.70	11.70
501-850	LG Education	1,106.60	231.38	46.93	-	1,384.91	1,384.91	1,154.78	231.38	46.65	-	1,432.81	1,432.81
122	KCCA Education Grant	24.82	6.07	1.30	-	32.20	32.20	26.09	6.07	2.67	-	34.84	34.84
	Sub-total Education	**1,378.66**	**481.99**	**189.89**	**396.92**	**2,050.54**	**2,447.46**	**1,455.79**	**477.50**	**153.32**	**388.96**	**2,086.61**	**2,475.56**
Health													
014	Health	8.98	51.46	72.34	874.79	132.78	1,007.57	7.65	45.55	29.28	878.41	82.48	960.90
107	Uganda Aids Commission(Statutory)	1.32	6.24	0.13	-	7.69	7.69	1.32	5.87	0.13	-	7.31	7.31
114	Uganda Cancer Institute	2.35	1.99	10.52	26.44	14.86	41.31	3.31	3.17	11.94	31.96	18.41	50.38
115	Uganda Heart Institute	2.83	4.46	4.50	-	11.80	11.80	2.83	4.70	4.50		12.04	12.04
116	National Medical Stores	-	237.96	-	-	237.96	237.96	-	237.96	-		237.96	237.96
134	Health Service Commission	1.19	3.50	0.45	-	5.14	5.14	1.36	3.83	0.26		5.45	5.45
151	Uganda Blood Transfusion Service (UBTS)	2.71	5.79	0.37	-	8.88	8.88	2.71	6.55	0.37		9.64	9.64
161	Mulago Hospital Complex	22.71	17.95	22.02	-	62.67	62.67	22.95	21.61	22.02	-	66.58	66.58
162	Butabika Hospital	3.80	5.43	1.81	-	11.04	11.04	3.80	5.44	1.81	-	11.05	11.05
304	Uganda Virus Research Institute	0.95	0.71	-		1.66	1.66	0.95	0.50	0.40		1.85	1.85
163-176	Regional Referral Hospitals	48.07	19.59	21.32		88.97	88.97	48.22	21.47	21.32		91.01	91.01
501-850	LG Health	280.35	45.85	9.50	1.86	335.71	337.57	291.31	47.07	9.62	2.28	348.00	350.28
122	KCCA Health Grant	3.55	1.32	0.13	-	5.00	5.00	14.34	1.32	0.94	-	16.60	16.60
	Sub-total Health	**378.81**	**402.27**	**143.08**	**903.10**	**924.16**	**1,827.26**	**400.76**	**405.05**	**102.58**	**912.66**	**908.39**	**1,821.05**

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

Table 36 cont'd: Medium term expenditure framework (excluding energy savings, arrears and non-VAT) , billion shilllings, 2016/17 - 2021/2022

		FY 2016/17 Approved Budget						FY 2017/18 Budget Projections					
	Sector/vote	Wage	Non-Wage Recurrent	Domestic dev't	External Financing	Total excl. External Financing	Total incl. External Financing	Wage	Non-Wage Recurrent	Domestic dev't	Donor Project	Total excl. Donor Project	Total incl. Donor Project
Water and enviroment													
019	Water	4.37	10.64	199.41	357.13	214.42	571.55	4.53	9.17	227.01	233.61	240.71	474.32
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	1.93	-	7.46	7.46	5.40	0.09	1.93		7.42	7.42
150	National Environment Management Authority	3.70	4.22	1.05	-	8.97	8.97	3.70	3.37	1.05		8.12	8.12
302	Uganda National Meterological Authority	1.22	5.12	16.28		22.61	22.61	7.41	4.41	15.58		27.40	27.40
501-850	LG Water and Environment		7.79	51.97	-	59.76	59.76		7.79	51.59	-	59.38	59.38
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**	**287.98**	**357.13**	**332.42**	**689.55**	**21.05**	**26.68**	**314.50**	**233.61**	**362.23**	**595.84**
Justice/law and order													
007	Justice Court Awards (Statutory)	-	9.35	-		9.35	9.35	-	9.35	-		9.35	9.35
007	Justice, Attorney General excl Compensation	3.55	17.68	31.32		52.55	52.55	3.72	13.50	30.96		48.18	48.18
007	Justice, Attorney General - Compensation		23.60	-		23.60	23.60	-	23.60	-	-	23.60	23.60
009	Internal Affairs(Excl. Auxiliary forces)	1.78	10.42	1.99	-	14.20	14.20	1.95	14.05	1.26	-	17.26	17.26
101	Judiciary (Statutory)	27.18	83.42	5.95	-	116.55	116.55	30.63	81.90	4.07	-	116.59	116.59
105	Law Reform Commission (Statutory)	4.07	6.08	0.20	-	10.36	10.36	4.07	6.09	0.20	-	10.36	10.36
106	Uganda Human Rights Comm (Statutory)	5.59	7.51	0.70	-	13.80	13.80	5.59	7.13	0.41		13.14	13.14
109	Law development Centre	3.80	2.19	0.87		6.87	6.87	3.80	2.15	0.87		6.83	6.83
119	Uganda Registration Services Bureau	7.06	6.59	-		13.64	13.64	7.55	5.92	-		13.47	13.47
120	National Citizenship and Immigration Control Board	4.02	10.34	112.19		126.55	126.55	4.38	7.84	8.93	-	21.15	21.15
133	DPP	7.18	16.15	7.98	-	31.31	31.31	7.35	17.10	6.46	-	30.91	30.91
144	Uganda Police (incl LDUs)	236.24	187.70	101.66	-	525.61	525.61	236.24	183.86	101.66		521.76	521.76
145	Uganda Prisons	52.19	65.76	32.57	-	150.52	150.52	52.19	67.84	31.14		151.17	151.17
148	Judicial Service Commission	0.78	2.36	0.24	-	3.37	3.37	0.95	2.40	0.24		3.59	3.59
305	Directorate of Government Analytical Laboratory	0.76	1.24	3.34	-	5.34	5.34	0.76	2.99	5.34	-	9.09	9.09
309	National Identification and Registration Authority							25.06	42.16	27.34	-	94.56	94.56
	Sub-total Justice/law and order	**354.21**	**450.40**	**299.01**	**-**	**1,103.62**	**1,103.62**	**384.25**	**487.88**	**218.89**	**-**	**1,091.02**	**1,091.02**
Accountability													
008	MFPED	4.27	114.49	184.94	99.13	303.71	402.83	6.30	123.63	184.36	153.94	314.29	468.23
103	Inspectorate of Government (IGG) (Statutory)	19.79	19.72	3.93	1.98	43.44	45.42	21.17	18.97	3.93	1.48	44.07	45.55
112	Directorate of Ethics and Integrity	0.59	4.73	0.21	-	5.53	5.53	0.85	3.01	0.21		4.07	4.07
129	Financial Inteligence Authority	2.31	4.30	0.84	-	7.45	7.45	2.31	5.51	0.47	-	8.28	8.28
130	Treasury Operations	-	100.00	-	-	100.00	100.00		-		-	-	-
131	Audit (Statutory)	19.57	26.79	4.83	-	51.19	51.19	23.27	21.73	3.98	-	48.98	48.98
141	URA	112.13	108.39	55.66	2.18	276.18	278.36	133.96	176.56	52.64	2.29	363.16	365.45
143	Uganda Bureau of Statistics	12.85	23.31	20.48	-	56.64	56.64	12.85	21.64	18.67		53.16	53.16
153	PPDA	6.55	5.34	2.32	-	14.21	14.21	6.55	4.52	2.32		13.39	13.39
501-850	District Grant for Monitoring and Accountability	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
122	KCCA Accountability Grant	-	0.43			0.43	0.43	-	0.43			0.43	0.43
	Sub-total Accountability	**178.06**	**407.51**	**273.21**	**103.29**	**858.77**	**962.06**	**207.26**	**376.01**	**266.57**	**157.71**	**849.84**	**1,007.55**
Energy and mineral development													
017	Energy and Minerals	4.06	3.33	389.93	1,710.76	397.31	2,108.07	4.23	99.66	290.12	1,560.53	394.01	1,954.54
123	Rural Electrification Agency (REA)			56.98	212.19	56.98	269.16			56.98	367.64	56.98	424.62
	Sub-total Energy and mineral dev'telopment	**4.06**	**3.33**	**446.90**	**1,922.94**	**454.29**	**2,377.23**	**4.23**	**99.66**	**347.09**	**1,928.18**	**450.99**	**2,379.16**
Tourism, trade and industry													
015	Trade, Industry and Cooperatives	1.94	16.07	23.69	1.42	41.69	43.12	2.11	15.08	26.19	8.83	43.38	52.21
022	Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities	1.78	9.87	5.77		17.43	17.43	1.95	7.85	6.24		16.04	16.04
154	Uganda National Bureau of Standards	6.36	4.01	3.66	-	14.03	14.03	6.36	5.67	3.66		15.68	15.68
117	Uganda Tourism Board	1.86	8.90	0.55	-	11.31	11.31	1.86	8.80	0.55		11.21	11.21
306	Uganda Export Promotion Board	1.16	2.16	0.40		3.72	3.72	1.16	1.69	0.40		3.24	3.24
501-850	District Trade and Commercial Services		-	-		-	-		-	-	-	-	-
	Sub-total Tourism, trade and industry	**13.09**	**41.02**	**34.07**	**1.42**	**88.18**	**89.60**	**13.43**	**39.09**	**37.04**	**8.83**	**89.56**	**98.39**

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

Table 36 cont'd: Medium term expenditure framework (excluding energy savings, arrears and non-VAT) , billion shilllings, 2016/17 - 2021/2022

		FY 2016/17 Approved Budget						FY 2017/18 Budget Projections					
	Sector/vote	Wage	Non-Wage Recurrent	Domestic dev't	Donor Project	Total excl. Donor Project	Total incl. Donor Project	Wage	Non-Wage Recurrent	Domestic dev't	Donor Project	Total excl. Donor Project	Total incl. Donor Project
Lands, housing and urban development													
012	Lands, Housing and Urban development	4.20	21.00	19.95	85.99	45.15	131.14	4.69	20.01	8.32	91.12	33.02	124.14
156	Uganda Land Commission	0.37	0.71	14.79		15.86	15.86	0.58	0.65	14.79	-	16.02	16.02
501-850	USMID Grant				-		-				-		
	Sub-total Lands, housing and urban dev't	**4.57**	**21.70**	**34.74**	**85.99**	**61.01**	**147.00**	**5.28**	**20.66**	**23.11**	**91.12**	**49.05**	**140.17**
Social development													
018	Gender, Labour and Social development	3.44	22.11	152.79	-	178.33	178.33	3.61	36.83	107.30	3.78	147.74	151.51
124	Equal Opportunities Commission	2.97	3.38	0.30		6.65	6.65	2.97	3.13	0.30		6.40	6.40
501-850	LG Social Development	-	7.14	0.50	-	7.64	7.64	-	7.64	-	-	7.64	7.64
122	KCCA Social Development Grant		0.17	-	-	0.17	0.17		0.17	1.38		1.55	1.55
	Sub-total Social development	**6.40**	**32.80**	**153.59**	**-**	**192.79**	**192.79**	**6.57**	**47.77**	**108.98**	**3.78**	**163.32**	**167.10**
Information and communication technology													
020	Information and Communication Technology	0.82	5.59	0.97	-	7.38	7.38	1.74	26.83	17.60	-	46.17	46.17
126	National Information Technology Authority (NITA -U)	6.35	17.83	1.91	21.88	26.09	47.97	6.35	17.69	1.91	34.34	25.95	60.29
	Sub-total Information &communication technology	**7.16**	**23.42**	**2.89**	**21.88**	**33.47**	**55.35**	**8.09**	**44.52**	**19.51**	**34.34**	**72.12**	**106.46**
Public sector management													
003	Office of the Prime Minister	2.71	61.68	64.46	60.81	128.85	189.66	2.53	62.16	55.93	189.47	120.62	310.10
003	Information and National Guidance	-	2.80	0.20		3.00	3.00	-	-	-		-	-
005	Public Service	3.95	17.81	8.05		29.80	29.80	5.01	13.26	6.38		24.65	24.65
011	Local Government	6.62	11.95	18.59	198.58	37.17	235.74	6.90	9.72	15.84	235.97	32.46	268.43
021	East African Affairs	0.57	28.01	0.62		29.20	29.20	1.09	27.93	0.54		29.55	29.55
108	National Planning Authority (Statutory)	6.76	14.28	1.50	-	22.53	22.53	6.76	13.54	1.04		21.34	21.34
146	Public Service Commission	1.57	4.36	0.78	-	6.71	6.71	1.74	4.27	0.48	-	6.49	6.49
147	Local Govt Finance Comm	1.12	3.49	0.57		5.18	5.18	1.12	3.97	0.57		5.66	5.66
501-850	LG Unconditional	207.82	109.35	-	-	317.17	317.17	218.58	110.34	-	-	328.92	328.92
501-850	LG Discretionary Development Equalisation	-	-	142.13	109.26	142.13	251.39	-	-	141.67	93.36	141.67	235.03
501-850	LG Public Sector Management		130.55	11.89		142.44	142.44		160.28	11.89		172.17	172.17
122	Kampala Capital City Authority (KCCA)	24.10	11.57	5.10	-	40.76	40.76	24.10	12.47	1.55	-	38.12	38.12
	Sub-total Public sector management	**255.21**	**395.85**	**253.89**	**368.65**	**904.95**	**1,273.60**	**267.81**	**417.95**	**235.90**	**518.81**	**921.66**	**1,440.47**
Public administration													
001	Office of the President (excl E&I)	10.71	35.63	4.81		51.15	51.15	10.92	36.70	3.16		50.78	50.78
002	State House	13.23	227.45	16.62		257.29	257.29	13.73	219.50	12.34		245.57	245.57
006	Foreign Affairs	4.68	25.53	0.77		30.99	30.99	4.85	25.57	0.71		31.14	31.14
100	Specified Officers - Salaries (Statutory)	0.52	-	-		0.52	0.52	0.52	-	-		0.52	0.52
102	Electoral Commission (Statutory)	8.30	34.89	0.20		43.39	43.39	8.30	50.58	0.20		59.08	59.08
201-231	Missions Abroad	20.87	112.19	15.93	-	148.98	148.98	20.98	112.59	15.93		149.50	149.50
	Sub-total Public administration	**58.30**	**435.69**	**38.33**	**-**	**532.32**	**532.32**	**59.30**	**444.94**	**32.34**	**-**	**536.58**	**536.58**
Legislature													
104	Parliamentary Commission (Statutory)	86.86	358.12	25.00	-	469.98	469.98	86.86	330.47	25.00	-	442.33	442.33
	Sub-total Legislature	**86.86**	**358.12**	**25.00**	**-**	**469.98**	**469.98**	**86.86**	**330.47**	**25.00**	**-**	**442.33**	**442.33**
SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION													
023	Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation												
110	Uganda Industrial Research Institute							2.03	10.03	40.79	-	52.85	52.85
	SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION	**3.72**	**2.16**	**8.32**		**14.21**	**14.21**	**3.72**	**1.95**	**8.32**		**13.99**	**13.99**
Interest payments due													
	Domestic Interest	-	1,591.68	-	-	1,591.68	1,591.68	-	2,025.26	-	-	2,025.26	2,025.26
	External Interest	-	431.23	-	-	431.23	431.23	-	650.14	-	-	650.14	650.14
	Sub-total Interest payments	**-**	**2,022.91**	**-**	**-**	**2,022.91**	**2,022.91**	**-**	**2,675.40**	**-**	**-**	**2,675.40**	**2,675.40**
	Pensions and Gratuity (Statutory)												
	Total Centre	**1,545.29**	**2,999.79**	**3,985.63**	**6,411.43**	**8,530.71**	**14,942.14**	**1,654.53**	**3,224.47**	**4,033.90**	**6,978.28**	**8,912.90**	**15,891.18**
	Total Local Government Programmes	**1,633.79**	**538.59**	**291.29**	**111.13**	**2,463.67**	**2,574.80**	**1,704.22**	**571.03**	**289.80**	**95.64**	**2,565.05**	**2,660.69**
	Line Ministries + Loc. Gov't Programmes	**3,179.07**	**3,538.38**	**4,276.92**	**6,522.56**	**10,994.38**	**17,516.94**	**3,358.76**	**3,795.49**	**4,323.70**	**7,073.92**	**11,477.95**	**18,551.87**
	Statutory excluding Interest Payments	**179.96**	**666.39**	**42.43**	**1.98**	**888.78**	**890.76**	**188.49**	**545.62**	**38.96**	**1.48**	**773.07**	**774.55**
	GRAND TOTAL	**3,359.04**	**6,227.68**	**4,319.35**	**6,524.54**	**13,906.07**	**20,430.61**	**3,547.25**	**7,016.52**	**4,362.66**	**7,075.40**	**14,926.43**	**22,001.83**

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

Table 36 cont'd: Medium term expenditure framework (excluding energy savings, arrears and non-VAT) , billion shilllings, 2016/17 - 2021/2022

		FY 2018/19 Budget Projections						FY 2019/20 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	39.57	25.35	0.53	-	65.46	65.46	41.55	27.89	0.64	-	70.08	70.08
004	Defence (incl. Auxiliary)	434.80	565.01	180.69	913.99	1,180.50	2,094.49	456.54	621.52	216.83	274.88	1,294.88	1,569.76
159	ESO	12.35	17.29	0.51	-	30.15	30.15	12.97	19.02	0.61	-	32.60	32.60
	Sub total- security	**486.72**	**607.66**	**181.74**	**913.99**	**1,276.11**	**2,190.10**	**511.06**	**668.42**	**218.08**	**274.88**	**1,397.56**	**1,672.44**
Works and transport													
016	Works and Transport	9.64	47.07	247.74	454.33	304.45	758.78	10.12	51.78	297.29	608.30	359.19	967.49
113	Uganda National Roads Authority (UNRA)	74.66	35.12	1,777.47	1,578.17	1,887.26	3,465.42	78.39	38.63	2,132.97	1,281.88	2,250.00	3,531.88
118	Road Fund	2.64	494.92	3.21	-	500.77	500.77	2.77	544.41	3.85	-	551.03	551.03
501- 850	District Roads Rehabilitation(PRDP&RRP)			25.14		25.14	25.14			29.35		29.35	29.35
113	Transport Corridor Project	-	-	233.37		233.37	233.37	-	-	280.04		280.04	280.04
122	KCCA Road Rehabilitation Grant			84.37	4.55	84.37	88.92			101.24	-	101.24	101.24
	Sub-total Works and transport	**86.94**	**577.11**	**2,371.30**	**2,037.04**	**3,035.35**	**5,072.39**	**91.29**	**634.82**	**2,844.75**	**1,890.18**	**3,570.86**	**5,461.03**
Agriculture													
121	Dairy Development Authority	1.65	2.74	2.77		7.16	7.16	1.73	3.01	3.33		8.07	8.07
125	National Animal Genetic Res. Centre and Data Bank	2.00	2.18	9.75		13.92	13.92	2.09	2.39	11.70		16.19	16.19
142	National Agricultural Research Organisation (NARO)	23.60	8.85	11.41		43.86	43.86	24.78	9.74	13.70		48.21	48.21
152	NAADS Secretariat	2.29	3.91	403.34	-	409.54	409.54	2.41	4.30	484.01	-	490.72	490.72
155	Uganda Cotton Development Organisation	-	0.80	5.73		6.54	6.54	-	0.88	6.88		7.77	7.77
160	Uganda Coffee Development Authority	-	80.51	-		80.51	80.51	-	88.56	-		88.56	88.56
501-850	LG Agriculture and Commercial Services	41.53	7.84	7.19		56.56	56.56	43.60	8.63	8.63		60.86	60.86
122	KCCA Agriculture Grant	0.06	0.10	8.09	-	8.24	8.24	0.06	0.11	9.70	-	9.87	9.87
	Sub-total Agriculture	**78.19**	**148.37**	**599.75**	**207.38**	**826.31**	**1,033.70**	**82.10**	**163.21**	**719.70**	**244.92**	**965.01**	**1,209.93**
					-						0		
Education					-						-		
013	Education and Sports	13.64	170.42	89.23	313.36	273.29	586.66	14.32	187.47	107.07	287.96	308.87	596.82
132	Education Service Commission	1.50	6.21	0.46	-	8.16	8.16	1.57	6.83	0.55	-	8.95	8.95
137	Mbarara University	25.13	4.61	4.68	-	34.41	34.41	26.38	5.07	5.61	-	37.06	37.06
138	Makerere University Business School	21.63	4.04	3.64	-	29.31	29.31	22.71	4.45	4.37	-	31.52	31.52
139	Kyambogo University	38.02	9.70	0.94	-	48.66	48.66	39.92	10.67	1.13	-	51.72	51.72
140	Uganda Management Institute	4.22	0.41	1.95	-	6.57	6.57	4.43	0.45	2.34	-	7.22	7.22
149	Gulu University	24.04	4.68	3.25		31.97	31.97	25.24	5.15	3.90		34.29	34.29
111	Busitema University	18.20	-	1.40		19.60	19.60	19.11	-	1.68		20.79	20.79
127	Muni University	4.74	3.90	5.92		14.56	14.56	4.98	4.29	7.10		16.37	16.37
128	UNEB	4.15	33.44	-		37.59	37.59	4.35	36.79	-		41.14	41.14
301	Lira University	4.75	3.14	1.95		9.84	9.84	4.99	3.45	2.34		10.78	10.78
303	National Curriculum Development Centre	3.79	3.71	-		7.50	7.50	3.97	4.08	-		8.06	8.06
307	Kabale University	6.11	3.37	0.78		10.26	10.26	6.42	3.71	0.94		11.06	11.06
308	Soroti University	4.38	1.83	7.80		14.01	14.01	4.60	2.02	9.36		15.98	15.98
501-850	LG Education	1,212.52	277.65	60.65	-	1,550.82	1,550.82	1,273.15	305.42	72.77	-	1,651.34	1,651.34
122	KCCA Education Grant	27.40	7.29	3.47	-	38.16	38.16	28.77	8.02	4.17	-	40.95	40.95
	Sub-total Education	**1,528.58**	**564.39**	**199.31**	**313.36**	**2,292.28**	**2,605.64**	**1,605.01**	**620.83**	**239.18**	**287.96**	**2,465.01**	**2,752.97**
					-						-		
Health					-						-		
014	Health	8.03	54.67	38.06	658.49	100.76	759.24	8.43	60.13	45.67	444.22	114.24	558.46
114	Uganda Cancer Institute	3.47	3.80	15.52	22.62	22.80	45.42	3.65	4.18	18.63	12.96	26.45	39.41
115	Uganda Heart Institute	2.98	5.64	5.85		14.47	14.47	3.13	6.21	7.02		16.35	16.35
116	National Medical Stores	-	285.56	-		285.56	285.56	-	314.11	-		314.11	314.11
134	Health Service Commission	1.43	4.60	0.34		6.37	6.37	1.50	5.06	0.41		6.97	6.97
151	Uganda Blood Transfusion Service (UBTS)	2.85	7.86	0.48		11.20	11.20	2.99	8.65	0.58		12.22	12.22
161	Mulago Hospital Complex	24.09	25.93	28.63	-	78.66	78.66	25.30	28.53	34.35	-	88.18	88.18
162	Butabika Hospital	3.99	6.53	2.35	-	12.87	12.87	4.19	7.19	2.82	-	14.20	14.20
304	Uganda Virus Research Institute	1.00	0.60	0.52		2.12	2.12	1.05	0.66	0.62		2.33	2.33
163-176	Regional Referral Hospitals	50.63	25.77	27.71		104.11	104.11	53.16	28.34	33.26		114.76	114.76
501-850	LG Health	305.88	56.48	12.51	-	374.87	374.87	321.17	62.13	15.01	-	398.31	398.31
122	KCCA Health Grant	15.06	1.59	1.22	-	17.87	17.87	15.81	1.74	1.46	-	19.02	19.02
	Sub-total Health	**420.79**	**486.07**	**133.36**	**681.11**	**1,040.22**	**1,721.32**	**441.83**	**534.67**	**160.03**	**457.18**	**1,136.53**	**1,593.72**

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

Table 36 cont'd: Medium term expenditure framework (excluding energy savings, arrears and non-VAT) , billion shilllings, 2016/17 - 2021/2022

		FY 2018/19 Budget Projections						FY 2019/20 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	4.76	11.00	295.12	299.61	310.88	610.49	5.00	12.10	354.14	260.05	371.24	631.29
019	Environment	-	2.22	22.54		24.76	24.76	-	2.44	27.05		29.49	29.49
157	National Forestry Authority	5.67	0.11	2.50		8.29	8.29	5.95	0.12	3.00		9.08	9.08
150	National Environment Management Authority	3.88	4.04	1.37		9.29	9.29	4.08	4.45	1.64		10.16	10.16
302	Uganda National Meterological Authority	7.78	5.29	20.25		33.32	33.32	8.17	5.82	24.30		38.29	38.29
501-850	LG Water and Environment		9.35	67.07	-	76.41	76.41		10.28	80.48	-	90.76	90.76
122	KCCA Water, Env.& Sanitation Grant		0.01		-	0.01	0.01		0.01		-	0.01	0.01
	Sub-total Water and enviroment	**22.10**	**32.02**	**408.85**	**299.61**	**462.97**	**762.58**	**23.21**	**35.22**	**490.62**	**260.05**	**549.04**	**809.09**
Justice/law and order													
007	Justice Court Awards (Statutory)	-	11.22	-		11.22	11.22	-	12.34	-		12.34	12.34
007	Justice, Attorney General excl Compensation	3.90	16.20	40.25		60.35	60.35	4.10	17.82	48.30		70.21	70.21
007	Justice, Attorney General - Compensation	-	28.32	-	-	28.32	28.32	-	31.15	-	-	31.15	31.15
009	Internal Affairs(Excl. Auxiliary forces)	2.05	16.85	1.64	-	20.54	20.54	2.15	18.54	1.96	-	22.66	22.66
101	Judiciary (Statutory)	32.16	98.28	5.29	-	135.73	135.73	33.77	108.10	6.35	-	148.22	148.22
105	Law Reform Commission (Statutory)	4.28	7.30	0.26	-	11.84	11.84	4.49	8.03	0.31	-	12.84	12.84
106	Uganda Human Rights Comm (Statutory)	5.87	8.56	0.54		14.97	14.97	6.16	9.42	0.64		16.22	16.22
109	Law development Centre	3.99	2.58	1.14		7.71	7.71	4.19	2.84	1.36		8.40	8.40
119	Uganda Registration Services Bureau	7.93	7.11	-		15.04	15.04	8.32	7.82	-		16.14	16.14
120	National Citizenship and Immigration Control Board	4.60	9.40	11.61	-	25.62	25.62	4.83	10.34	13.94	-	29.11	29.11
133	DPP	7.72	20.53	8.39	-	36.64	36.64	8.10	22.58	10.07	-	40.75	40.75
144	Uganda Police (incl LDUs)	248.05	220.64	101.66		570.35	570.35	260.45	242.70	14.50		517.65	517.65
145	Uganda Prisons	54.80	81.40	40.48		176.69	176.69	57.54	89.54	48.58		195.66	195.66
148	Judicial Service Commission	1.00	2.89	0.31		4.19	4.19	1.05	3.17	0.37		4.59	4.59
305	Directorate of Government Analytical Laboratory	0.80	3.58	6.95	-	11.33	11.33	0.84	3.94	8.34	-	13.12	13.12
309	National Identification and Registration Authority	26.32	50.59	35.54	-	112.45	112.45	27.63	55.65	42.65	-	125.94	125.94
	Sub-total Justice/law and order	**403.46**	**585.46**	**254.06**	**-**	**1,242.98**	**1,242.98**	**423.64**	**644.00**	**197.37**	**-**	**1,265.01**	**1,265.01**
Accountability													
008	MFPED	6.62	148.35	239.67	56.81	394.64	451.45	6.95	163.19	287.60	44.37	457.74	502.11
103	Inspectorate of Government (IGG) (Statutory)	22.23	22.76	5.11	-	50.10	50.10	23.34	25.04	6.13	-	54.51	54.51
112	Directorate of Ethics and Integrity	0.89	3.61	0.27		4.77	4.77	0.94	3.97	0.33		5.23	5.23
129	Financial Inteligence Authority	2.42	6.62	0.60	-	9.64	9.64	2.54	7.28	0.73	-	10.54	10.54
130	Treasury Operations		-		-	-	-		-		-	-	-
131	Audit (Statutory)	24.44	26.08	5.17	-	55.69	55.69	25.66	28.69	6.20	-	60.55	60.55
141	URA	140.66	211.87	68.43	-	420.96	420.96	147.70	233.05	82.12	-	462.87	462.87
143	Uganda Bureau of Statistics	13.49	25.97	24.27		63.73	63.73	14.17	28.57	29.13		71.86	71.86
153	PPDA	6.88	5.43	3.02		15.32	15.32	7.22	5.97	3.62		16.81	16.81
501-850	District Grant for Monitoring and Accountability	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
122	KCCA Accountability Grant	-	0.52			0.52	0.52	-	0.57			0.57	0.57
	Sub-total Accountability	**217.63**	**451.21**	**346.54**	**56.81**	**1,015.38**	**1,072.19**	**228.51**	**496.33**	**415.85**	**-**	**1,140.69**	**1,140.69**
Energy and mineral development													
017	Energy and Minerals	4.44	119.59	377.15	1,592.02	501.19	2,093.20	4.67	131.55	452.58	1,721.81	588.80	2,310.61
123	Rural Electrification Agency (REA)			74.07	486.28	74.07	560.35			88.88	545.85	88.88	634.73
	Sub-total Energy and mineral dev'telopment	**4.44**	**119.59**	**451.22**	**2,078.30**	**575.26**	**2,653.55**	**4.67**	**131.55**	**541.47**	**2,267.66**	**677.68**	**2,945.34**
Tourism, trade and industry													
015	Trade, Industry and Cooperatives	2.22	18.10	34.04	12.15	54.36	66.51	2.33	19.91	40.85	17.40	63.09	80.49
022	Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities	2.05	9.42	8.11		19.58	19.58	2.15	10.36	9.73		22.25	22.25
154	Uganda National Bureau of Standards	6.67	6.80	4.76		18.23	18.23	7.01	7.48	5.71		20.20	20.20
117	Uganda Tourism Board	1.95	10.57	0.72		13.23	13.23	2.05	11.62	0.86		14.53	14.53
306	Uganda Export Promotion Board	1.22	2.02	0.52		3.76	3.76	1.28	2.23	0.62		4.12	4.12
501-850	District Trade and Commercial Services		-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-
	Sub-total Tourism, trade and industry	**14.10**	**46.91**	**48.15**	**12.15**	**109.16**	**121.31**	**14.81**	**51.60**	**57.78**	**17.40**	**124.19**	**141.59**

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

Table 36 cont'd: Medium term expenditure framework (excluding energy savings, arrears and non-VAT) , billion shilllings, 2016/17 - 2021/2022

		FY 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	4.93	24.02	10.81	106.37	39.76	146.13	5.18	26.42	12.97	-	44.57	44.57
156	Uganda Land Commission	0.61	0.78	19.23	-	20.62	20.62	0.64	0.86	23.07	-	24.57	24.57
501-850	USMID Grant												
	Sub-total Lands, housing and urban dev't	**5.54**	**24.79**	**30.04**	**106.37**	**60.37**	**166.74**	**5.82**	**27.27**	**36.04**	**-**	**69.14**	**69.14**
Social development													
018	Gender, Labour and Social development	3.79	44.19	139.49	3.78	187.47	191.25	3.98	48.61	167.39	5.53	219.98	225.51
124	Equal Opportunities Commission	3.12	3.76	0.39		7.27	7.27	3.27	4.14	0.47		7.88	7.88
501-850	LG Social Development	-	9.17	-	-	9.17	9.17	-	10.08	-	-	10.08	10.08
122	KCCA Social Development Grant		0.21	1.79		1.99	1.99		0.23	2.15		2.37	2.37
	Sub-total Social development	**6.90**	**57.33**	**141.67**	**3.78**	**205.90**	**209.68**	**7.25**	**63.06**	**170.01**	**5.53**	**240.31**	**245.84**
Information and communication technology													
020	Information and Communication Technology	1.83	32.20	22.88	-	56.90	56.90	1.92	35.41	27.45	-	64.79	64.79
126	National Information Technology Authority (NITA -U)	6.66	21.23	2.49	57.07	30.38	87.44	7.00	23.35	2.99	58.84	33.33	92.17
	Sub-total Information &communication technology	**8.49**	**53.42**	**25.37**	**57.07**	**87.28**	**144.35**	**8.92**	**58.76**	**30.44**	**58.84**	**98.12**	**156.96**
Public sector management													
003	Office of the Prime Minister	2.66	74.59	72.71	389.76	149.96	539.73	2.79	82.05	87.26	392.34	172.10	564.44
003	Information and National Guidance	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-		-	-
005	Public Service	5.26	15.91	8.29		29.47	29.47	5.53	17.50	9.95		32.98	32.98
005	Public Service Pension/Comp (Statutory)		-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-
011	Local Government	7.24	11.67	20.59	174.68	39.50	214.18	7.60	12.83	24.71	96.19	45.14	141.34
021	East African Affairs	1.14	33.51	0.70		35.35	35.35	1.20	36.86	0.84		38.90	38.90
108	National Planning Authority (Statutory)	7.09	16.25	1.36		24.70	24.70	7.45	17.87	1.63		26.95	26.95
146	Public Service Commission	1.82	5.13	0.63	-	7.58	7.58	1.92	5.64	0.76	-	8.31	8.31
147	Local Govt Finance Comm	1.17	4.77	0.74		6.69	6.69	1.23	5.24	0.89		7.37	7.37
501-850	LG Unconditional	229.51	132.41	-	-	361.92	361.92	240.98	145.65	-	-	386.63	386.63
501-850	LG Discretionary Development Equalisation	-	-	184.17	-	184.17	184.17	-	-	221.01	-	221.01	221.01
501-850	LG Public Sector Management		160.28	15.46		175.74	175.74		176.31	18.55		194.86	194.86
122	Kampala Capital City Authority (KCCA)	25.30	14.97	2.01	-	42.28	42.28	26.57	16.46	2.41	-	45.44	45.44
	Sub-total Public sector management	**281.20**	**469.48**	**306.67**	**564.44**	**1,057.35**	**1,621.80**	**295.26**	**516.43**	**368.00**	**488.53**	**1,179.70**	**1,668.23**
Public administration													
001	Office of the President (excl E&I)	11.47	44.04	4.10		59.61	59.61	12.04	48.44	4.92		65.41	65.41
002	State House	14.42	263.40	16.04		293.85	293.85	15.14	289.74	19.25		324.12	324.12
006	Foreign Affairs	5.09	30.69	0.93		36.71	36.71	5.35	33.76	1.11		40.22	40.22
100	Specified Officers - Salaries (Statutory)	0.55	-	-		0.55	0.55	0.57	-	-		0.57	0.57
102	Electoral Commission (Statutory)	8.71	60.70	0.26		69.67	69.67	9.15	66.77	0.31		76.23	76.23
201-231	Missions Abroad	22.03	135.11	20.71		177.84	177.84	23.13	148.62	24.85		196.60	196.60
	Sub-total Public administration	**62.27**	**533.93**	**42.04**	**-**	**638.23**	**638.23**	**65.38**	**587.32**	**50.45**	**-**	**703.15**	**703.15**
Legislature													
104	Parliamentary Commission (Statutory)	91.21	396.56	32.50	-	520.26	520.26	95.77	436.22	39.00	-	570.98	570.98
	Sub-total Legislature	**91.21**	**396.56**	**32.50**	**-**	**520.26**	**520.26**	**95.77**	**436.22**	**39.00**	**-**	**570.98**	**570.98**
SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION													
023	Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation	2.13	12.04	53.03	-	67.20	67.20	2.23	13.24	63.64	-	79.12	79.12
110	Uganda Industrial Research Institute	3.91	2.34	10.82		17.07	17.07	4.10	2.57	12.98		19.66	19.66
	SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION	**6.03**	**14.38**	**63.85**	**-**	**84.26**	**84.26**	**6.34**	**15.82**	**76.62**	**-**	**98.77**	**98.77**
Interest payments due													
	Domestic Interest	-	1,729.26	-	-	1,729.26	1,729.26	-	1,778.00	-	-	1,778.00	1,778.00
	External Interest	-	990.81	-	-	990.81	990.81	-	1,290.11	-	-	1,290.11	1,290.11
	Sub-total Interest payments	**-**	**2,720.07**	**-**	**-**	**2,720.07**	**2,720.07**	**-**	**3,068.11**	**-**	**-**	**3,068.11**	**3,068.11**
	Pensions and Gratuity (Statutory)												
	Total Centre	**1,737.26**	**3,860.75**	**5,381.22**	**7,331.41**	**10,979.23**	**18,310.64**	**1,824.12**	**4,246.82**	**6,376.54**	**6,297.50**	**12,447.48**	**18,744.98**
	Total Local Government Programmes	**1,789.43**	**653.18**	**372.19**	**-**	**2,814.80**	**2,814.80**	**1,878.91**	**718.49**	**445.81**	**-**	**3,043.21**	**3,043.21**
	Line Ministries + Loc. Gov't Programmes	**3,526.69**	**4,513.93**	**5,753.41**	**7,331.41**	**13,794.03**	**21,125.44**	**3,703.03**	**4,965.32**	**6,822.35**	**6,297.50**	**15,490.69**	**21,788.19**
	Statutory excluding Interest Payments	**197.92**	**654.75**	**50.64**	**-**	**903.31**	**903.31**	**207.81**	**720.22**	**60.77**	**-**	**988.81**	**988.81**
	GRAND TOTAL	**3,724.61**	**7,888.75**	**5,804.05**	**7,331.41**	**17,417.41**	**24,748.82**	**3,910.84**	**8,753.65**	**6,883.12**	**6,297.50**	**19,547.61**	**25,845.11**

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, 2016/17 - 2021/2022

	Sector/vote	FY 2020/21 Budget Projections						FY 2021/22 Budget Projections					
		Wage	Non-Wage Recurrent	Domestic dev't	External Financing	Total excl. External Financing	Total incl. External Financing	Wage	Non-Wage Recurrent	Domestic dev't	External Financing	Total excl. External Financing	Total incl. External Financing
Security													
001	ISO	43.63	32.07	0.77	-	76.47	76.47	45.81	32.07	0.77	-	78.65	78.65
004	Defence (incl. Auxiliary)	479.36	714.74	260.20	-	1,454.30	1,454.30	503.33	714.74	260.20	-	1,478.27	1,478.27
159	ESO	13.62	21.87	0.73	-	36.23	36.23	14.30	21.87	0.73	-	36.91	36.91
	Sub total- security	**536.61**	**768.69**	**261.70**	**-**	**1,567.00**	**1,567.00**	**563.44**	**768.69**	**261.70**	**-**	**1,593.83**	**1,593.83**
Works and transport													
016	Works and Transport	10.63	59.54	356.75	782.61	426.92	1,209.53	11.16	59.54	356.75	2,421.76	427.45	2,849.21
113	Uganda National Roads Authority (UNRA)	82.31	44.43	2,559.56	964.28	2,686.31	3,650.59	86.43	44.43	2,559.56	0.80	2,690.42	2,691.22
118	Road Fund	2.91	626.07	4.62	-	633.60	633.60	3.05	626.07	4.62	-	633.75	633.75
501- 850	District Roads Rehabilitation(PRDP&RRP)			29.35		29.35	29.35			29.35		29.35	29.35
113	Transport Corridor Project	-	-	336.05		336.05	336.05	-	-	336.05		336.05	336.05
122	KCCA Road Rehabilitation Grant			121.49	-	121.49	121.49			121.49	-	121.49	121.49
	Sub-total Works and transport	**95.85**	**730.05**	**3,407.83**	**1,746.90**	**4,233.72**	**5,980.62**	**100.64**	**730.05**	**3,407.83**	**2,422.56**	**4,238.51**	**6,661.08**
Agriculture													
010	Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries	7.80	52.43	218.09	80.89	278.33	359.22	8.19	52.43	218.09	37.47	278.72	316.19
121	Dairy Development Authority	1.82	3.47	3.99		9.28	9.28	1.91	3.47	3.99		9.37	9.37
125	National Animal Genetic Res. Centre and Data Bank	2.20	2.75	14.04		18.99	18.99	2.31	2.75	14.04		19.10	19.10
142	National Agricultural Research Organisation (NARO)	26.01	11.20	16.44		53.65	53.65	27.32	11.20	16.44		54.95	54.95
152	NAADS Secretariat	2.53	4.94	580.81	-	588.28	588.28	2.66	4.94	580.81	-	588.41	588.41
155	Uganda Cotton Development Organisation	-	1.02	8.26		9.27	9.27	-	1.02	8.26		9.27	9.27
160	Uganda Coffee Development Authority	-	101.84	-		101.84	101.84	-	101.84	-		101.84	101.84
501-850	LG Agriculture and Commercial Services	45.78	9.92	10.36		66.06	66.06	48.07	9.92	10.36		68.35	68.35
122	KCCA Agriculture Grant	0.06	0.13	11.64	-	11.83	11.83	0.06	0.13	11.64	-	11.84	11.84
	Sub-total Agriculture	**86.21**	**187.69**	**863.64**	**80.89**	**1,137.54**	**1,218.43**	**90.52**	**187.69**	**863.64**	**37.47**	**1,141.85**	**1,179.32**
Education													
013	Education and Sports	15.04	215.59	128.49	196.89	359.12	556.00	15.79	215.59	128.49	27.56	359.87	387.42
132	Education Service Commission	1.65	7.85	0.66	-	10.16	10.16	1.73	7.85	0.66	-	10.24	10.24
136	Makerere University	126.09	37.93	19.02	-	183.04	183.04	132.39	37.93	19.02	-	189.34	189.34
137	Mbarara University	27.70	5.83	6.74	-	40.26	40.26	29.09	5.83	6.74	-	41.65	41.65
138	Makerere University Business School	23.84	5.12	5.24	-	34.20	34.20	25.03	5.12	5.24	-	35.39	35.39
139	Kyambogo University	41.92	12.27	1.35	-	55.54	55.54	44.01	12.27	1.35	-	57.64	57.64
140	Uganda Management Institute	4.65	0.52	2.81	-	7.97	7.97	4.88	0.52	2.81	-	8.20	8.20
149	Gulu University	26.50	5.92	4.68		37.11	37.11	27.83	5.92	4.68		38.43	38.43
111	Busitema University	20.06	-	2.02		22.08	22.08	21.07	-	2.02		23.08	23.08
127	Muni University	5.23	4.93	8.52		18.68	18.68	5.49	4.93	8.52		18.94	18.94
128	UNEB	4.57	42.31	-		46.88	46.88	4.80	42.31	-		47.11	47.11
301	Lira University	5.24	3.97	2.81		12.02	12.02	5.50	3.97	2.81		12.28	12.28
303	National Curriculum Development Centre	4.17	4.70	-		8.87	8.87	4.38	4.70	-		9.08	9.08
307	Kabale University	6.74	4.27	1.12		12.13	12.13	7.07	4.27	1.12		12.46	12.46
308	Soroti University	4.83	2.32	11.23		18.38	18.38	5.07	2.32	11.23		18.62	18.62
501-850	LG Education	1,336.81	351.23	87.33	-	1,775.37	1,775.37	1,403.65	351.23	87.33	-	1,842.21	1,842.21
122	KCCA Education Grant	30.21	9.22	5.00	-	44.42	44.42	31.72	9.22	5.00	-	45.94	45.94
	Sub-total Education	**1,685.26**	**713.95**	**287.01**	**196.89**	**2,686.22**	**2,883.11**	**1,769.52**	**713.95**	**287.01**	**27.56**	**2,770.49**	**2,798.04**
Health													
014	Health	8.86	69.15	54.80	124.91	132.81	257.72	9.30	69.15	54.80	82.44	133.25	215.70
107	Uganda Aids Commission(Statutory)	1.53	8.91	0.24	-	10.67	10.67	1.60	8.91	0.24	-	10.75	10.75
114	Uganda Cancer Institute	3.83	4.81	22.35	-	30.99	30.99	4.02	4.81	22.35	-	31.18	31.18
115	Uganda Heart Institute	3.28	7.14	8.42		18.84	18.84	3.45	7.14	8.42		19.01	19.01
116	National Medical Stores	-	361.23	-		361.23	361.23	-	361.23	-		361.23	361.23
134	Health Service Commission	1.57	5.81	0.49		7.88	7.88	1.65	5.81	0.49		7.96	7.96
151	Uganda Blood Transfusion Service (UBTS)	3.14	9.95	0.69		13.78	13.78	3.30	9.95	0.69		13.94	13.94
161	Mulago Hospital Complex	26.56	32.81	41.22	-	100.59	100.59	27.89	32.81	41.22	-	101.92	101.92
162	Butabika Hospital	4.40	8.27	3.38	-	16.05	16.05	4.62	8.27	3.38	-	16.27	16.27
304	Uganda Virus Research Institute	1.10	0.76	0.75		2.61	2.61	1.16	0.76	0.75		2.67	2.67
163-176	Regional Referral Hospitals	55.82	32.59	39.91		128.32	128.32	58.61	32.59	39.91		131.11	131.11
501-850	LG Health	337.23	71.45	18.01	-	426.69	426.69	354.09	71.45	18.01	-	443.55	443.55
122	KCCA Health Grant	16.60	2.01	1.76	-	20.37	20.37	17.44	2.01	1.76	-	21.20	21.20
	Sub-total Health	**463.93**	**614.87**	**192.03**	**124.91**	**1,270.83**	**1,395.74**	**487.12**	**614.87**	**192.03**	**82.44**	**1,294.03**	**1,376.47**

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, 2016/17 - 2021/2022

		FY 2020/21 Budget Projections						FY 2021/22 Budget Projections					
	Sector/vote	Wage	Non-Wage Recurrent	Domestic dev't	Donor Project	Total excl. Donor Project	Total incl. Donor Project	Wage	Non-Wage Recurrent	Domestic dev't	Donor Project	Total excl. Donor Project	Total incl. Donor Project
Water and enviroment													
019	Water	5.25	13.91	424.97	163.29	444.13	607.42	5.51	13.91	424.97	54.46	444.40	498.86
019	Environment	-	2.81	32.46		35.27	35.27	-	2.81	32.46		35.27	35.27
157	National Forestry Authority	6.25	0.14	3.60		10.00	10.00	6.56	0.14	3.60		10.31	10.31
150	National Environment Management Authority	4.28	5.11	1.97		11.36	11.36	4.50	5.11	1.97		11.58	11.58
302	Uganda National Meterological Authority	8.58	6.69	29.16		44.43	44.43	9.01	6.69	29.16		44.86	44.86
501-850	LG Water and Environment		11.83	96.58	-	108.40	108.40		11.83	96.58	-	108.40	108.40
122	KCCA Water, Env.& Sanitation Grant		0.01		-	0.01	0.01		0.01		-	0.01	0.01
	Sub-total Water and enviroment	**24.37**	**40.51**	**588.74**	**163.29**	**653.61**	**816.90**	**25.58**	**40.51**	**588.74**	**54.46**	**654.83**	**709.29**
Justice/law and order													
007	Justice Court Awards (Statutory)	-	14.19	-		14.19	14.19	-	14.19	-		14.19	14.19
007	Justice, Attorney General excl Compensation	4.30	20.49	57.95		82.75	82.75	4.52	20.49	57.95		82.97	82.97
007	Justice, Attorney General - Compensation	-	35.83	-	-	35.83	35.83	-	35.83	-	-	35.83	35.83
009	Internal Affairs(Excl. Auxiliary forces)	2.26	21.32	2.36	-	25.94	25.94	2.37	21.32	2.36	-	26.05	26.05
101	Judiciary (Statutory)	35.46	124.32	7.62	-	167.39	167.39	37.23	124.32	7.62	-	169.17	169.17
105	Law Reform Commission (Statutory)	4.72	9.24	0.37	-	14.33	14.33	4.95	9.24	0.37	-	14.57	14.57
106	Uganda Human Rights Comm (Statutory)	6.47	10.83	0.77		18.07	18.07	6.80	10.83	0.77		18.40	18.40
109	Law development Centre	4.40	3.27	1.63		9.31	9.31	4.62	3.27	1.63		9.53	9.53
119	Uganda Registration Services Bureau	8.74	8.99	-		17.73	17.73	9.18	8.99	-		18.17	18.17
120	National Citizenship and Immigration Control Board	5.07	11.90	16.72	-	33.69	33.69	5.33	11.90	16.72	-	33.95	33.95
133	DPP	8.51	25.96	12.08	-	46.56	46.56	8.93	25.96	12.08	-	46.98	46.98
144	Uganda Police (incl LDUs)	273.47	279.10	17.40		569.98	569.98	287.15	279.10	17.40		583.65	583.65
145	Uganda Prisons	60.42	102.98	58.29		221.69	221.69	63.44	102.98	58.29		224.71	224.71
148	Judicial Service Commission	1.10	3.65	0.45		5.20	5.20	1.15	3.65	0.45		5.25	5.25
305	Directorate of Government Analytical Laboratory	0.88	4.53	10.00	-	15.42	15.42	0.92	4.53	10.00	-	15.46	15.46
309	National Identification and Registration Authority	29.01	64.00	51.18	-	144.20	144.20	30.46	64.00	51.18	-	145.65	145.65
	Sub-total Justice/law and order	**444.82**	**740.60**	**236.84**	**-**	**1,422.26**	**1,422.26**	**467.06**	**740.60**	**236.84**	**-**	**1,444.50**	**1,444.50**
					-						-		
Accountability													
008	MFPED	7.29	187.67	345.12	33.58	540.08	573.66	7.66	187.67	345.12	14.70	540.45	555.15
103	Inspectorate of Government (IGG) (Statutory)	24.50	28.80	7.36	-	60.66	60.66	25.73	28.80	7.36	-	61.88	61.88
112	Directorate of Ethics and Integrity	0.99	4.56	0.39		5.94	5.94	1.04	4.56	0.39		5.99	5.99
129	Financial Inteligence Authority	2.67	8.37	0.87	-	11.91	11.91	2.80	8.37	0.87	-	12.04	12.04
130	Treasury Operations		-		-	-	-		-		-	-	-
131	Audit (Statutory)	26.94	32.99	7.44	-	67.38	67.38	28.29	32.99	7.44	-	68.73	68.73
141	URA	155.08	268.01	98.54	-	521.63	521.63	162.83	268.01	98.54	-	529.39	529.39
143	Uganda Bureau of Statistics	14.87	32.85	34.95		82.68	82.68	15.62	32.85	34.95		83.42	83.42
153	PPDA	7.58	6.87	4.34		18.79	18.79	7.96	6.87	4.34		19.17	19.17
501-850	District Grant for Monitoring and Accountability	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
122	KCCA Accountability Grant	-	0.66			0.66	0.66	-	0.66			0.66	0.66
	Sub-total Accountability	**239.93**	**570.78**	**499.02**	**33.58**	**1,309.74**	**1,343.32**	**251.93**	**570.78**	**499.02**	**14.70**	**1,321.73**	**1,336.44**
Energy and mineral development													
017	Energy and Minerals	4.90	151.28	543.10	506.37	699.28	1,205.65	5.14	151.28	543.10	269.40	699.53	968.93
123	Rural Electrification Agency (REA)			106.66	224.16	106.66	330.82			106.66	43.52	106.66	150.18
	Sub-total Energy and mineral dev'telopment	**4.90**	**151.28**	**649.76**	**730.53**	**805.94**	**1,536.47**	**5.14**	**151.28**	**649.76**	**312.92**	**806.19**	**1,119.11**
Tourism, trade and industry													
015	Trade, Industry and Cooperatives	2.44	22.90	49.02	9.77	74.36	84.13	2.56	22.90	49.02	-	74.48	74.48
022	Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities	2.26	11.92	11.68		25.86	25.86	2.37	11.92	11.68		25.97	25.97
154	Uganda National Bureau of Standards	7.36	8.60	6.85		22.81	22.81	7.73	8.60	6.85		23.18	23.18
117	Uganda Tourism Board	2.15	13.37	1.04		16.55	16.55	2.26	13.37	1.04		16.66	16.66
306	Uganda Export Promotion Board	1.34	2.56	0.74		4.64	4.64	1.41	2.56	0.74		4.71	4.71
501-850	District Trade and Commercial Services		-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-
	Sub-total Tourism, trade and industry	**15.55**	**59.34**	**69.33**	**9.77**	**144.22**	**153.99**	**16.33**	**59.34**	**69.33**	**-**	**145.00**	**145.00**

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

Table 36 cont'd: Medium term expenditure framework (excluding energy savings, arrears and non-VAT) , billion shilllings, 2016/17 - 2021/2022

	Sector/vote	FY 2020/21 Budget Projections						FY 2021/22 Budget Projections					
		Wage	Non-Wage Recurrent	Domestic dev't	External Financing	Total excl. External Financing	Total incl. External Financing	Wage	Non-Wage Recurrent	Domestic dev't	External Financing	Total excl. External Financing	Total incl. External Financing
Lands, housing and urban development													
012	Lands, Housing and Urban development	5.43	30.38	15.57	-	51.38	51.38	5.71	30.38	15.57	-	51.65	51.65
156	Uganda Land Commission	0.68	0.98	27.69	-	29.35	29.35	0.71	0.98	27.69	-	29.38	29.38
501-850	USMID Grant												
	Sub-total Lands, housing and urban dev't	**6.11**	**31.37**	**43.25**	**-**	**80.73**	**80.73**	**6.42**	**31.37**	**43.25**	**-**	**81.04**	**81.04**
Social development													
018	Gender, Labour and Social development	4.17	55.90	200.87	-	260.95	260.95	4.38	55.90	200.87	-	261.16	261.16
124	Equal Opportunities Commission	3.43	4.76	0.56		8.75	8.75	3.61	4.76	0.56		8.93	8.93
501-850	LG Social Development	-	11.60	-	-	11.60	11.60	-	11.60	-	-	11.60	11.60
122	KCCA Social Development Grant		0.26	2.58		2.84	2.84		0.26	2.58		2.84	2.84
	Sub-total Social development	**7.61**	**72.52**	**204.01**	**-**	**284.14**	**284.14**	**7.99**	**72.52**	**204.01**	**-**	**284.52**	**284.52**
Information and communication technology													
020	Information and Communication Technology	2.02	40.73	32.94	-	75.69	75.69	2.12	40.73	32.94	-	75.79	75.79
126	National Information Technology Authority (NITA -U)	7.35	26.85	3.58	-	37.78	37.78	7.71	26.85	3.58	-	38.15	38.15
	Sub-total Information &communication technology	**9.36**	**67.58**	**36.53**	**-**	**113.47**	**113.47**	**9.83**	**67.58**	**36.53**	**-**	**113.94**	**113.94**
Public sector management													
003	Office of the Prime Minister	2.93	94.36	104.71	192.20	202.00	394.20	3.08	94.36	104.71	21.57	202.14	223.71
003	Information and National Guidance	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-		-	-
005	Public Service	5.80	20.13	11.94		37.88	37.88	6.09	20.13	11.94		38.17	38.17
005	Public Service Pension/Comp (Statutory)		-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-
011	Local Government	7.98	14.76	29.65	23.92	52.39	76.31	8.38	14.76	29.65	-	52.79	52.79
021	East African Affairs	1.26	42.39	1.01		44.66	44.66	1.32	42.39	1.01		44.72	44.72
108	National Planning Authority (Statutory)	7.82	20.55	1.95		30.33	30.33	8.21	20.55	1.95		30.72	30.72
146	Public Service Commission	2.01	6.48	0.91	-	9.40	9.40	2.11	6.48	0.91	-	9.50	9.50
147	Local Govt Finance Comm	1.30	6.03	1.07		8.40	8.40	1.36	6.03	1.07		8.46	8.46
501-850	LG Unconditional	253.03	167.50	-	-	420.53	420.53	265.68	167.50	-	-	433.18	433.18
501-850	LG Discretionary Development Equalisation	-	-	265.21	-	265.21	265.21	-	-	265.21	-	265.21	265.21
501-850	LG Public Sector Management		202.75	22.26		225.01	225.01		202.75	22.26		225.01	225.01
122	Kampala Capital City Authority (KCCA)	27.89	18.93	2.90	-	49.72	49.72	29.29	18.93	2.90	-	51.12	51.12
	Sub-total Public sector management	**310.03**	**593.89**	**441.60**	**216.12**	**1,345.52**	**1,561.64**	**325.53**	**593.89**	**441.60**	**21.57**	**1,361.03**	**1,382.59**
Public administration													
001	Office of the President (excl E&I)	12.64	55.71	5.91		74.26	74.26	13.27	55.71	5.91		74.89	74.89
002	State House	15.90	333.20	23.10		372.19	372.19	16.69	333.20	23.10		372.98	372.98
006	Foreign Affairs	5.61	38.82	1.33		45.77	45.77	5.89	38.82	1.33		46.05	46.05
100	Specified Officers - Salaries (Statutory)	0.60	-	-		0.60	0.60	0.63	-	-		0.63	0.63
102	Electoral Commission (Statutory)	9.61	76.78	0.37		86.76	86.76	10.09	76.78	0.37		87.24	87.24
201-231	Missions Abroad	24.29	170.91	29.82		225.02	225.02	25.50	170.91	29.82		226.23	226.23
	Sub-total Public administration	**68.65**	**675.42**	**60.54**	**-**	**804.60**	**804.60**	**72.08**	**675.42**	**60.54**		**808.04**	**808.04**
Legislature													
104	Parliamentary Commission (Statutory)	100.56	501.65	46.80	-	649.00	649.00	105.58	501.65	46.80	-	654.03	654.03
	Sub-total Legislature	**100.56**	**501.65**	**46.80**	**-**	**649.00**	**649.00**	**105.58**	**501.65**	**46.80**	**-**	**654.03**	**654.03**
SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION													
023	Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation	2.35	15.23	76.37	-	93.94	93.94	2.46	15.23	76.37	-	94.06	94.06
110	Uganda Industrial Research Institute	4.31	2.96	15.58		22.85	22.85	4.52	2.96	15.58		23.06	23.06
	SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION	**6.65**	**18.19**	**91.95**	**-**	**116.79**	**116.79**	**6.99**	**18.19**	**91.95**	**-**	**117.12**	**117.12**
Interest payments due													
	Domestic Interest	-	1,577.67	-	-	1,577.67	1,577.67	-	1,540.29	-	-	1,540.29	1,895.44
	External Interest	-	1,394.35	-	-	1,394.35	1,394.35	-	1,588.77	-	-	1,588.77	1,620.52
	Sub-total Interest payments	**-**	**2,972.02**	**-**	-	**2,972.02**	**2,972.02**	**-**	**3,129.06**	**-**	-	**3,129.06**	**3,515.96**
	Pensions and Gratuity (Statutory)												
	Total Centre	**1,915.33**	**4,883.85**	**7,732.18**	**3,302.87**	**14,531.36**	**17,834.23**	**2,011.10**	**4,883.85**	**10,007.57**	**2,973.69**	**16,902.51**	**19,876.20**
	Total Local Government Programmes	**1,972.85**	**826.27**	**529.10**	**-**	**3,328.22**	**3,328.22**	**2,071.49**	**826.27**	**529.10**	**-**	**3,426.86**	**3,426.86**
	Line Ministries + Loc. Gov't Programmes	**3,888.18**	**5,710.12**	**8,261.28**	**3,302.87**	**17,859.58**	**21,162.45**	**4,082.59**	**5,710.12**	**10,536.67**	**2,973.69**	**20,329.37**	**23,303.06**
	Statutory excluding Interest Payments	**218.20**	**828.26**	**72.93**	**-**	**1,119.39**	**1,119.39**	**229.11**	**828.26**	**72.93**	**-**	**1,130.30**	**1,130.30**
	GRAND TOTAL	**4,106.38**	**9,665.50**	**8,334.21**	**3,302.87**	**22,106.10**	**25,408.97**	**4,311.70**	**10,054.34**	**10,609.60**	**2,973.69**	**24,975.63**	**27,949.32**

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

Table 37: Outstanding Uganda public external debt by creditor, million US dollars, 2014/15 - 2016/17

	Amount Outstanding			Of which Arrears			Outstanding as % of Total		
Creditor Category	**2014/15**	**2015/16**	**2016/17**	**2014/15**	**2015/16**	**2016/17**	**2014/15**	**2015/16**	**2016/17**
Multilateral creditors									
African Dev Bank (ADB)	2.9	8.8	10.1	-	-	-	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%
African Dev Fund (ADF)	915.6	1,024.6	1,041.9	-	-	-	20.9%	19.3%	18.8%
Arab Bank for Econ Dev in Africa (BADEA)	24.4	34.5	37.7	-	-	-	0.6%	0.7%	0.7%
East African Dev Bank (EADB)	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
European Dev Fund (EDF)	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
European Investment Bank (EIB)	49.5	64.9	57.8	-	-	-	1.1%	1.2%	1.0%
Int Bank for Recons and Dev (IBRD)	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Int Dev Association (IDA)	2,446.1	2,594.2	2,567.3	-	-	-	55.8%	48.9%	46.3%
Int Fund for Agricult (IFAD)	199.5	205.0	198.8	-	-	-	4.6%	3.9%	3.6%
Int Monetary Fund (IMF)	0.8	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Islamic Dev Bank (IDB)	15.6	45.2	63.3	-	-	-	0.4%	0.9%	1.1%
Opec Fund	28.5	31.2	34.8	-	-	-	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%
Nordic Development Fund (NDF)	60.1	57.8	54.2	-	-	-	1.4%	1.1%	1.0%
Total multilateral creditors	**3,742.9**	**4,066.3**	**4,066.0**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**85.5%**	**76.6%**	**73.4%**
Non-Paris club bilateral creditors									
Burundi	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
China, P.R. of	419.2	944.1	1,099.0	-	-	-	9.6%	17.8%	19.8%
Nigeria	17.5	17.9	18.0	17.5	17.5	17.5	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%
India	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Iraq	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Kuwait	23.0	25.0	26.5	-	-	-	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
Libya	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Pakistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Saudi Arabia	10.6	18.8	21.2	-	-	-	0.2%	0.4%	0.4%
Tanzania, Un. Rep. of	58.3	58.3	58.3	58.3	58.3	58.3	1.3%	1.1%	1.1%
United Arab Emirates	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
North Korea	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
South Korea	10.9	19.1	18.4	-	-	-	0.2%	0.4%	0.3%
Total non- Paris club bilateral creditors	**539.4**	**1,083.0**	**1,241.4**	**75.7**	**75.7**	**75.7**	**12.3%**	**20.4%**	**22.4%**
Paris club bilateral creditors									
Austria	8.5	7.4	6.4	-	-	-	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
France	14.2	23.0	28.5	-	-	-	0.3%	0.4%	0.5%
Germany	0.0	0.0	2.1	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Italy	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%
Japan	75.2	129.6	124.3	-	-	-	1.7%	2.4%	2.2%
Norway	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%
Sweden	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%
Spain	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
United Kingdom	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%
United States	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%
Finland	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%
Israel	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%
Total Paris club	**97.8**	**159.9**	**161.4**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**2.2%**	**3.1%**	**2.9%**
Commercial non banks	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commercial banks	0.0	0.0	72.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other loan category[2]	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand total[3]	**4,380.1**	**5,309.2**	**5,540.9**	**75.7**	**75.7**	**75.7**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Note: (1) Arrears Include arrears of principal, interest and penalty interest

(2) Loans extended to private companies with government guarantee, but not currently serviced by government

(3) Small discrepencies between totals and the sum of individual components are due to rounding errors.

(4) FY2016/17 only reflect the 31st December 2016 position.

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

Table 38: Uganda External Debt Service Payment by Creditor including Debt Relief, (US Million Dollars) 2014/15 - 2016/17

	Principal [1]			Interest [2]			Total		
	2014/15 pre-Relief	2015/16 pre-Relief	2016/17 pre-Relief	2014/15 pre-Relief	2015/16 pre-Relief	2016/17 pre-Relief	2014/15 pre-Relief	2015/16 pre-Relief	2016/17 pre-Relief
Multilateral creditors									
African Dev Bank/Fund (ADB/F)	14.7	15.0	1.4	11.7	10.6	3.8	26.4	25.6	5.9
Arab Bank for Econ Dev in Africa (BADEA)	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.9	1.0	0.7
European Dev Fund (EDF)	0.0						0.0	0.0	0.0
European Investment Bank (EIB)	5.9	3.2	3.7	0.3	0.5	0.6	6.1	3.7	4.2
Int Bank for Recons and Dev (IBRD) [5]	0.0						0.0	0.0	0.0
Int Dev Association (IDA)	124.1	120.8	8.4	36.6	34.8	8.9	160.7	155.6	17.3
Int Fund for Agricult (IFAD)	3.3	0.7	2.3	2.6	0.1	0.8	5.9	0.8	3.1
Int Monetary Fund (IMF)	1.5	0.8		0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.8	0.0
Islamic Dev Bank (IDB)	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.5	1.1	0.0	0.8	1.7	0.7
Opec Fund	1.1	1.8	1.1	0.2	0.4	0.3	1.2	2.2	1.4
Shelter Afrique							0.0	0.0	0.0
Nordic Dev Fund	1.9	2.0	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.2	2.4	2.4	1.1
PTA									2.0
Total Multilateral creditors	**153.4**	**145.8**	**18.7**	**52.6**	**48.2**	**14.8**	**206.0**	**194.0**	**36.2**
Non-Paris club bilateral creditors									
Abu Dhabi							0.00	0.00	
Burundi		0.0			0.0		0.00	0.00	
China, P.R. of	8.4	8.0	3.5	8.9	21.0	10.3	17.23	28.98	17.39
Cuba							0.00	0.00	
India		0.0			0.0		0.00	0.00	
Kuwait	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.94	0.86	0.76
Libya		0.0			0.0		0.00	0.00	
Saudi Arabia	-0.1	0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.1	-0.18	0.24	0.25
Tanzania	0.0						0.00	0.00	
North Korea	0.0						0.00	0.00	
South Korea	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.14	0.31	0.16
Other							0.00	0.00	
Total Non-Paris club bilateral creditors	**9.3**	**9.2**	**4.3**	**8.8**	**21.2**	**10.6**	**18.1**	**30.4**	**18.6**
Paris club bilateral creditors [6]									
Austria	1.53	1.27	0.36	0.19	1.15	0.05	1.72	2.41	0.41
France	1.12	0.68	0.00	0.46	0.42	0.07	1.58	1.11	0.22
Germany	0.15	0.08	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.22	0.08	0.07
Italy	0.22	0.25	0.00	0.98	0.98		1.20	1.23	
Japan	3.13	2.88	0.18	0.26	0.21	0.01	3.39	3.08	0.19
Spain		0.00	0.00		0.0		0.00	0.02	
United Kingdom	0.60	0.68	0.00	0.43	0.38		1.03	1.06	
United States	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01		0.02	0.02	
Sweden		0.00	0.00		0.02		0.00	0.02	
Norway		0.00	0.00		0.00		0.00	0.00	
Finland	0.15	0.14	0.00	0.03	0.03		0.18	0.17	
Israel	0.32	0.37	0.00	0.26	0.24		0.58	0.61	
Total Paris club bilateral creditors	**7.2**	**6.4**	**0.5**	**2.7**	**3.5**	**0.1**	**9.9**	**9.8**	**0.9**
Commercial non banks				0.0				0.00	
Commercial banks				0.0				0.00	
Other loan category [3]				0.0				0.00	
								0.00	
Grand total [4]	**169.91**	**161.34**	**23.61**	**64.10**	**72.85**	**25.47**	**234.01**	**234.19**	**55.69**

NOTE: (1) Including arrears
(2) Includes interest on arrears
(3) Loans extended to private companies with government guarantee.
(4) Small discrepancies between totals and the sum of components are due to rounding errors.
(5) PARIS CLUB VI "Naples Terms": all figures are actual payments (i.e. Excludes HIPC Relief)

SOURCE: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

Table 39: Depository Corporations Survey: June 2011- February 2017 (billion shillings)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016							2017	
	Jun	Jun	Jun	Jun	Jun	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
1- Net Foreign Assets	**6,668.5**	**7,900.9**	**8,426.8**	**8,843.8**	**9,645.9**	**10,328.8**	**10,076.8**	**9,983.1**	**10,293.9**	**10,330.1**	**11,681.4**	**12,120.9**	**11,921.7**	**11,930.2**
Central Bank (net)	6,177.4	6,845.2	8,304.9	9,454.9	10,092.0	10,641.8	10,486.0	10,248.9	10,656.0	10,593.3	11,354.6	11,820.8	11,416.4	11,637.0
of which Foreign Reserves	5,361.7	6,536.4	7,552.7	8,822.1	9,559.6	10,085.5	9,990.9	9,722.6	10,094.9	9,915.3	10,590.3	10,955.6	10,913.8	11,378.7
Other Depository Corporations(net)	491.2	1,055.7	121.9	-611.1	-446.1	-313.0	-409.2	-265.8	-362.1	-263.2	326.8	300.1	505.2	293.2
2- Net Domestic Credit	**7,528.1**	**7,036.3**	**3,620.5**	**5,298.2**	**6,730.7**	**7,228.0**	**7,224.9**	**7,780.3**	**7,542.3**	**7,522.0**	**6,970.1**	**6,851.0**	**6,886.6**	**6,970.4**
Claims on Central Government (net)	692.2	-568.8	-104.6	538.5	1,826.7	2,749.4	2,612.4	3,222.0	2,987.1	2,752.1	2,526.1	2,258.6	2,435.3	2,681.2
Claims on Public Non Financial Corporation:	38.8	38.6	55.9	46.8	37.7	31.9	30.2	28.8	28.4	27.9	27.8	24.6	46.7	41.9
Claims on Other Financial Corporations	39.9	34.2	31.3	37.2	45.7	57.6	59.3	59.2	61.7	59.2	55.2	58.6	59.6	55.0
Claims on State and Local Government	0.9	0.3	0.7	0.7	1.2	2.0	1.3	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.1	1.0	2.4	1.5
Claims on the Private Sector	6,756.4	7,532.1	8,010.6	9,106.3	10,960.6	11,422.2	11,479.5	11,477.9	11,569.3	11,741.7	12,167.9	12,058.5	12,036.0	12,031.7
of which Loans	6,739.7	7,524.3	7,989.8	9,097.0	10,948.2	11,421.4	11,478.5	11,475.5	11,567.0	11,739.2	12,164.2	12,056.6	12,034.3	12,030.1
3- Other Items (net)	**-3,637.7**	**-3,624.7**	**-4,352.7**	**-4,431.3**	**-6,141.1**	**-7,035.0**	**-6,957.7**	**-7,009.6**	**-7,106.0**	**-7,060.5**	**-7,808.0**	**-7,550.3**	**-7,693.4**	**-7,840.7**
Shares and Other Equity	3,552.2	3,475.9	4,408.1	4,757.5	6,817.0	7,456.7	7,312.3	7,187.6	7,421.7	7,304.2	8,028.2	7,501.2	7,507.5	7,605.3
Other (net)	-11.7	-159.6	40.0	350.6	643.6	420.8	338.4	183.0	349.9	204.7	125.2	-84.7	-251.7	-266.4
Consolidation Adjustments	-73.8	10.9	15.4	-24.4	32.2	0.9	16.2	-5.0	-34.1	39.0	95.0	35.6	65.7	30.9
4- Money Supply														
Broad Money - M3	**10,542.4**	**11,296.2**	**12,047.3**	**14,142.0**	**16,376.7**	**17,556.8**	**17,301.7**	**17,763.4**	**17,836.2**	**17,852.1**	**18,651.5**	**18,971.9**	**18,808.3**	**18,900.6**
Foreign Exchange Deposits	2,486.0	3,575.4	3,115.0	3,946.8	5,281.3	5,471.7	5,317.4	5,466.1	5,473.0	5,333.1	5,602.1	5,706.8	5,705.6	5,754.1
Broad Money - M2	**8,056.4**	**7,720.8**	**8,932.3**	**10,195.2**	**11,095.3**	**12,085.1**	**11,984.3**	**12,297.3**	**12,363.2**	**12,519.0**	**13,049.4**	**13,265.1**	**13,102.6**	**13,146.4**
Other Deposits-Local Currency	3,365.4	3,295.0	3,687.5	4,141.8	4,370.3	4,908.8	4,948.1	5,078.3	5,113.0	5,138.4	5,267.8	5,439.9	5,248.0	5,256.7
Narrow Money - M1	**4,691.0**	**4,425.7**	**5,244.9**	**6,053.4**	**6,725.1**	**7,176.2**	**7,036.2**	**7,219.0**	**7,250.2**	**7,380.7**	**7,781.6**	**7,825.1**	**7,854.6**	**7,889.7**
Currency in Circulation	1,888.1	1,939.3	2,141.2	3,718.3	3,963.0	4,240.9	4,142.0	4,302.0	4,323.6	4,379.0	4,569.4	4,349.9	4,483.0	4,662.6
Transferable Deposits-Local Currency	2,802.9	2,486.4	3,103.7	2,335.1	2,762.1	2,935.3	2,894.2	2,917.0	2,926.6	3,001.6	3,212.2	3,475.2	3,371.7	3,227.1
Deposits Excluded from Broad Money	**16.5**	**16.4**	**20.7**	**20.8**	**16.0**	**16.8**	**17.0**	**17.1**	**17.0**	**17.3**	**17.9**	**12.2**	**12.1**	**12.2**

Note: The Depository Corporations Survey inc.

Source: Bank of Uganda.

Table 40: Structure of interest rates 2013-2017

		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											
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
2016		18.9	19.9	14.4	15.1	14.9	4.2	2.0	3.5	13.2	23.9
Fiscal Year											
2013/14		14.5	15.5	9.3	11.1	11.3	3.2	1.8	2.8	11.7	22.2
2014/15		14.3	15.3	11.1	12.4	12.6	2.9	1.6	3.0	10.5	21.6
2015/16		20.2	21.2	16.0	17.1	16.6	3.7	1.6	3.5	14.4	24.0
Monthly											
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	10.7	12.6	12.7	2.9	1.7	3.3	10.8	21.7
	Feb	14.0	15.0	11.4	13.3	13.6	3.4	1.6	2.9	11.4	20.8
	Mar	14.0	15.0	12.3	13.5	13.8	2.7	1.4	3.3	9.8	20.1
	Apr	15.0	16.0	13.1	13.9	14.3	3.5	1.5	3.3	11.5	22.1
	May	15.0	16.0	12.8	13.8	14.3	3.1	1.6	3.1	11.9	22.7
	Jun	16.0	17.0	12.8	13.5	14.0	2.7	1.5	3.3	10.4	22.3
	Jul	17.5	18.5	13.4	14.5	14.8	3.2	1.4	3.6	11.3	21.8
	Aug	20.0	21.0	14.7	15.7	15.6	3.3	1.1	3.2	13.1	23.5
	Sep	20.0	21.0	16.7	17.7	17.7	3.3	1.6	3.5	14.5	23.3
	Oct	21.0	22.0	18.8	19.6	19.1	3.3	1.5	3.6	14.8	23.9
	Nov	21.0	22.0	18.3	19.5	18.3	3.5	1.6	3.5	16.9	24.5
	Dec	21.0	22.0	17.6	19.5	18.5	4.2	1.5	3.5	17.0	24.6
2016	Jan	21.0	22.0	18.2	19.8	19.7	4.1	1.5	3.2	17.3	24.3
	Feb	21.0	22.0	18.7	20.0	19.1	3.3	1.4	3.2	16.1	25.2
	Mar	21.0	22.0	15.1	15.7	14.4	3.4	1.5	3.2	13.7	24.4
	Apr	20.0	21.0	13.7	14.1	13.6	4.2	1.9	3.7	12.4	24.2
	May	20.0	21.0	13.5	14.3	13.9	4.5	2.0	3.6	13.6	24.5
	Jun	19.0	20.0	13.9	14.8	14.9	4.1	1.9	3.7	12.2	23.5
	Jul	19.0	20.0	14.3	14.4	14.8	4.9	2.7	3.5	13.0	23.9
	Aug	18.0	19.0	13.9	14.2	14.4	4.5	2.3	3.5	12.9	24.3
	Sep	18.0	19.0	13.1	14.0	13.8	4.4	2.3	3.6	11.9	23.7
	Oct	17.0	18.0	13.0	13.5	13.3	4.1	2.1	3.3	11.5	22.8
	Nov	17.0	18.0	13.0	13.3	13.1	4.6	2.3	3.7	12.0	23.1
	Dec	16.0	17.0	13.0	13.6	13.7	3.9	1.9	3.7	12.1	22.7
2016	Jan	16.0	17.0	12.9	13.5	13.2	3.1	1.9	2.8	11.8	22.4
	Feb	15.5	16.5	12.4	12.4	12.2	2.6	1.7	2.6	11.4	23.1
	Mar	15.5	16.5	10.8	11.4	12.2					

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 2013 - 2017 (Uganda Shillings per US$)

		Bureau Weighted Average			
		Buying Rate	Selling Rate	Bureau Middle Rate	Official Middle Rate
Calendar Year					
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	3,234.09	3,240.65
2016		3,406.55	3,421.89	3,414.22	3,420.10
Financial Year					
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
2015/16		3,428.44	3,445.55	3,436.99	3,442.97
Monthly					
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	3,354.43	3,362.49
2016	Jan	3,426.09	3,443.56	3,434.82	3,451.21
	Feb	3,414.59	3,431.04	3,422.82	3,435.11
	Mar	3,354.37	3,368.22	3,361.30	3,365.50
	Apr	3,332.43	3,343.46	3,337.94	3,343.57
	May	3,337.36	3,355.41	3,346.39	3,348.92
	Jun	3,357.22	3,370.80	3,364.01	3,367.99
	Jul	3,357.11	3,388.31	3,372.71	3,379.29
	Aug	3,363.44	3,375.51	3,369.47	3,373.54
	Sep	3,372.80	3,382.79	3,377.79	3,381.41
	Oct	3,428.11	3,440.18	3,434.14	3,435.85
	Nov	3,551.87	3,564.71	3,558.29	3,560.62
	Dec	3,583.23	3,598.72	3,590.98	3,598.17
2017	Jan	3,575.35	3,630.42	3,602.88	3,609.48
	Feb	3,566.65	3,889.01	3,727.83	3,585.35
	Mar	3,589.02	3,608.82	3,598.92	3,599.01

Notes:

(1) Data reported is on period averages basis.

(2) The weighted average inter-bank mid-rate is the official mid-rate

Source: Bank of Uganda

Table 42: Census Population by Residence and 2015-2016 Midyear Population Estimate

Year	Urban	Rural	Total
1969	634,952	8,900,099	9,535,051
1980	938,287	11,697,892	12,636,179
1991	1,889,622	14,782,083	16,671,705
2002	2,921,981	21,305,316	24,227,297
2014	7,425,864	27,208,786	34,634,650
2015	7,348,700	28,167,600	35,516,300
2016	7,586,800	29,006,200	36,593,000

Note: The 2014 shows figures from National Population Housing Census 2014. The figures for 1969, 1980 and 1991 are as per the 1991 definition while those for 2002 and 2014 are as per the 2014 definition of urban areas. The urban population of 2014 excludes the population enumerated in Town Boards.

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statsitics

Table 43: Census Population (2002 and 2014) by Region and District and Projected (2015 - 2017) Mid Year Population

District/ Region	Census Population 2002	2014	2015	2016	2017
Central					
Buikwe	329,858	422,771	429,200	437,200	445,300
Bukomansimbi	139,556	151,413	152,000	152,700	153,300
Butambala	86,755	100,840	101,700	102,600	103,800
Buvuma	42,483	89,890	94,600	100,300	106,700
Gomba	133,264	159,922	161,600	163,800	165,900
Kalangala	34,766	54,293	56,000	58,000	60,000
Kalungu	160,684	183,232	184,400	186,200	187,700
Kampala	1,189,142	1,507,080	1,528,800	1,555,600	1,583,000
Kayunga	294,613	368,062	373,000	379,100	385,400
Kiboga	108,897	148,218	151,100	154,700	158,400
Kyankwanzi	120,575	214,693	223,000	233,500	244,400
Kyotera	226,182	278,660	282,100	286,400	290,800
Luwero	341,317	456,958	465,400	475,700	486,400
Lwengo	242,252	274,953	276,700	279,000	281,400
Lyantonde	66,039	93,753	96,000	98,400	101,200
Masaka	228,170	297,004	301,900	307,900	314,000
Mityana	266,108	328,964	333,100	338,400	343,500
Mpigi	187,771	250,548	255,000	260,800	266,400
Mubende	423,422	684,348	706,200	733,400	761,700
Mukono	423,052	596,804	610,000	626,300	643,100
Nakaseke	137,278	197,373	202,000	207,800	213,800
Nakasongola	127,064	181,795	185,900	191,300	196,600
Rakai	178,144	237,649	241,900	247,300	252,600
Ssembabule	180,045	252,597	258,000	264,900	271,800
Wakiso	907,988	1,997,418	2,107,200	2,244,200	2,391,500
Sub Total	**6,575,425**	**9,529,238**	**9,776,800**	**10,085,500**	**10,408,700**
Western					
Buhweju	82,881	120,720	123,700	127,200	131,100
Buliisa	63,363	113,161	117,700	123,200	129,000
Bundibugyo	158,909	224,387	229,300	235,500	241,900
Bunyangabu	127,062	170,247	173,400	177,300	181,200
Bushenyi	205,671	234,443	236,000	238,100	240,200
Hoima	343,618	572,986	592,600	617,100	642,400
Ibanda	198,635	249,625	253,000	257,300	261,700
Isingiro	316,025	486,360	500,200	517,300	535,000
Kabale	194,939	230,609	232,800	235,500	238,300
Kabarole	229,852	298,989	303,800	309,900	316,100
Kagadi	228,329	351,033	361,000	373,200	386,100
Kakumiro	108,357	293,108	313,600	340,000	368,600
Kamwenge	263,730	414,454	426,800	442,200	458,100
Kanungu	204,732	252,144	255,200	259,200	263,100
Kasese	523,033	694,987	707,400	722,600	738,300
Kibaale	69,196	140,947	147,800	156,500	165,700
Kiruhura	212,219	328,077	337,500	349,200	361,300
Kiryandongo	187,707	266,197	272,200	279,600	287,200
Kisoro	220,312	281,705	285,900	291,100	296,400
Kyegegwa	110,925	281,637	300,000	323,600	348,900
Kyenjojo	266,246	422,204	435,100	451,200	467,800
Masindi	208,420	291,113	297,400	305,000	313,100
Mbarara	361,477	472,629	480,500	490,200	500,200
Mitooma	160,802	183,444	184,700	186,300	187,900
Ntoroko	51,069	67,005	68,200	69,600	70,900
Ntungamo	379,987	483,841	491,000	499,800	508,800
Rubanda	172,780	196,896	198,200	200,000	201,600
Rubirizi	101,804	129,149	131,200	133,200	135,800
Rukiga	90,599	100,726	101,400	101,800	102,500
Rukungiri	275,162	314,694	317,000	319,800	322,500
Sheema	180,234	207,343	208,900	211,000	212,900
Sub Total	**6,298,075**	**8,874,860**	**9,083,500**	**9,343,500**	**9,614,600**

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 43 (Cont'd): Census Population (2002 and 2014) by Region and District, and Projected (2015 - 2017) Mid Year Population

District/ Region	2002	2014	2015	2016	2017
Northen					
Abim	51,803	107,966	113,500	120,300	127,600
Adjumani	202,290	225,251	226,400	227,900	229,500
Agago	184,018	227,792	230,600	234,300	238,000
Alebtong	163,047	227,541	232,400	238,300	244,600
Amolatar	96,189	147,166	151,300	156,400	161,600
Amudat	63,572	105,769	109,400	113,800	118,600
Amuru	135,723	186,696	190,400	195,200	199,900
Apac	249,656	368,626	378,100	389,500	401,600
Arua	559,075	782,077	798,900	819,600	840,900
Dokolo	129,385	183,093	187,100	192,300	197,400
Gulu	193,337	275,613	281,900	289,600	297,700
Kaabong	202,758	167,879	171,000	175,200	179,400
Kitgum	167,030	204,048	206,400	209,500	212,500
Koboko	129,148	206,495	212,900	220,900	229,200
Kole	165,922	239,327	245,000	252,000	259,200
Kotido	122,541	181,050	185,600	191,400	197,200
Lamwo	115,345	134,371	135,600	136,900	138,400
Lira	290,601	408,043	417,000	427,900	439,200
Maracha	145,705	186,134	188,900	192,400	195,900
Moroto	77,243	103,432	105,400	107,600	110,100
Moyo	194,778	139,012	141,400	144,600	147,600
Nakapiripirit	90,922	156,690	162,400	169,500	177,100
Napak	112,697	142,224	144,300	146,700	149,300
Nebbi	166,834	238,959	244,400	251,300	258,400
Nwoya	41,010	133,506	144,600	159,300	175,400
Omoro	105,190	160,732	165,200	170,800	176,600
Otuke	62,018	104,254	108,000	112,400	117,100
Oyam	268,415	383,644	392,500	403,400	414,800
Pader	142,320	178,004	180,400	183,400	186,400
Pakwach	99,478	157,835	162,600	168,700	174,900
Yumbe	251,784	484,822	506,400	533,800	562,600
Zombo	169,048	240,081	245,500	252,200	259,100
Sub Total	**5,148,882**	**7,188,132**	**7,365,500**	**7,587,100**	**7,817,800**

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development
Plot 2-12 Apollo Kaggwa Road
P. O. Box 8147, Kampala Uganda.
www.finance.go.ug

Designed and Printed by:
VISION PRINTING
delivering value

NOT FOR SALE