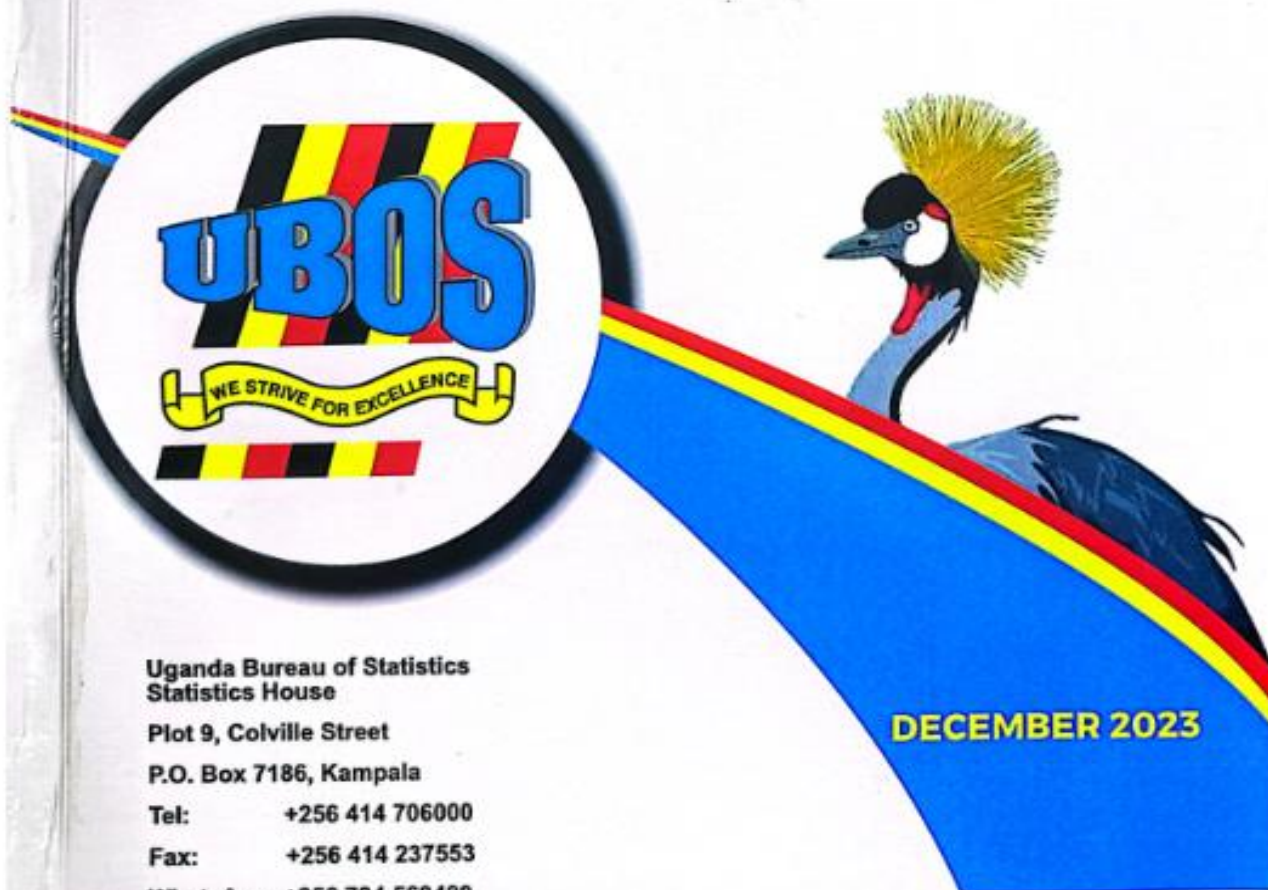




UGANDA BUREAU OF STATISTICS



2023 STATISTICAL ABSTRACT



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UGANDA BUREAU OF STATISTICS

2023

STATISTICAL ABSTRACT

FOREWORD

The Uganda Bureau of Statistics is committed to the production and dissemination of integrated statistical information that meets the national and international standards quality requirements. Specifically, indicators are required for monitoring the progress towards achieving the goal of the Third National Development Plan which covers Financial Years 2020/21 - 2024/25 with the theme, *"Increasing household incomes and improving the quality of life of Ugandans"*. In addition, quality statistics is required for monitoring and reporting on regional and International development frameworks that Uganda subscribes to such as the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, the Africa Union Agenda 2063, and the East African Community Vision 2050.

In meeting the requirement of making available and accessible these statistics to the different users, the Bureau produces annual statistical abstracts with priority indicators from different sectors. The Statistical Abstract is the principal statistical publication used to disseminate statistical information generated from different data sources with the main objective of informing the Government Budgeting and planning process.

The 2023 Statistical Abstract contains statistical information derived from the latest censuses, surveys and administrative records of Ministries, Departments and Agencies, Higher Local Governments and some Civil Society Organizations in the National Statistical System. The information covers statistics on Environment, Demographic characteristics, Socio-economic characteristics, Production and Macroeconomic status. The statistics is presented either in Calendar Year starting from January to December or Financial Year starting from July to June, depending on data availability.

The Bureau appreciates the continued cooperation of the Ministries, Departments and Agencies, Higher Local Governments and Civil Society Organizations in production and use of Statistics. A copy of the 2023 Statistical Abstract can be found on our official website: www.ubos.org.

It's my sincere hope that the statistical information in this publication will be used by our stakeholders to support the making of informed decisions.



Chris. N. Mukiza (PhD)

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

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List of Acronyms

ASL	Above Sea Level
Bill.Shs	Billion Shillings
BOP	Balance of Payments
BMUs	Beach Management Units
CAA	Civil Aviation Authority
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CDR	Crude Death Rate
CG	Central Government
CFR	Central Forest Reserve
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
CIS	Community Information System
CPAE	Consumption Per Adult Equivalent
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CSI	Construction Sector Index
CY	Calendar Year
DAP	Deposit Administrative Plan
DMBs	Deposit Money Banks
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
DWD	Directorate of Water Development
DPT3	Diphtheria, Pertussis and Tetanus
EPR	Employment to Population Ratio
EAC	East African Community
EPS	Express Penalty Scheme
EU	European Union
FISIM	Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured
FY	Fiscal Year
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GIR	Gross Intake Ratio
GO	Gross Output
GFS	Government Finance Statistics
GWh	Giga Watt Hours
H/C	Health Centre
HEP	Hydro-Electric Power
HFO	Heavy Fuel Oil
HFI	Health Facility Inventory

HH	Household
HSSP	Health Sector Strategic Plan
IoP	Index of Production
IC	Intermediate Consumption
ICBT	Informal Cross Border Trade
ICLS	International Classification of Labour Statistics
IDO	Industrial Diesel Oil
IER	Informal employment rate
ILO	International Labor Organisation
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
IPT	Intermittent Presumptive Treatment
IRTS	International Recommendations for Tourism Statistics
ISCO	International Standard Classification of Occupation
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification
KCCA	Kampala Capital City Authority
KWh	Kilo Watt Hours
LFR	Local Forest Reserve
LFPR	Labour Force Participation Rate
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
LPR	Low pay rate
MAAIF	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries
Mbps	Megabits per second
MFPED	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development
MGLSD	Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development
MoES	Ministry of Education and Sports
MOH	Ministry of Health
Mill.Shs	Million shillings
Mm	Millimetres
MRH	Mean Relative Humidity
Mt	Metric tonnes
MTN	Mobile Telephone Network
MW	Mega Watts
MWE	Ministry of Water and Environment
na	Not Available
nes	Not elsewhere specified
NFA	National Forestry Authority
NSDS	National Service Delivery Survey
NTEs	Non-Traditional Exports

NWSC	National Water and Sewerage Corporation
OPD	Out-Patient Department
OPI	Occupational Permits Issued
OPV	Oral Polio Vaccine
PPI	Producer Price Index
PHP	Private Health Practitioner
PLE	Primary Leaving Examinations
PPI-M	Producer Price Index-Manufacturing
PPI-H&R	Producer Price Index-Hotels and Restaurants
PNFP	Private Not For Profit
PS	Plans Submitted
RH	Relative Humidity
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SDR	Special Drawing Rights
Shs	Shillings
SITC	Standard International Trade Classification
Sq.Kms	Square Kilometres
TEs	Traditional Exports
THF	Tropical High Forest
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
TT	Tetanus
UA	Urban Authorities
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UCDA	Uganda Coffee Development Authority
UDHS	Uganda Demographic and Health Survey
UEDCL	Uganda Electricity Distribution Company Limited
UETCL	Uganda Electricity Transmission Company Limited
UHSBS	Uganda HIV/AIDS Sero-Behavioural Survey
ULFS	Urban Labour Force Survey
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEPI	Uganda National Expanded Programme on Immunisation
UNHS	Uganda National Household Survey
UNMHCP	Uganda National Minimum Health Care Package
UPE	Universal Primary Education
UPHC	Uganda Population and Housing Census
URA	Uganda Revenue Authority
USE	Universal Secondary Education
UTA	Uganda Tea Association

UTL	Uganda Telecommunication Limited
VA	Value Added
VAT	Value Added Tax
VCs	Vulnerable Children
WHO	World Health Organisation

Executive Summary

The Statistical Abstract is an annual publication compiled by Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) containing information on various socio-economic indicators for Uganda. The information in the abstract is generated from different data sources with an aim to inform decision making and planning process by Government.

This publication is divided into four major chapters which are all preceded by a glossary of definitions and general information on Uganda. There is also an annex with a set of Statistical Tables with detailed statistics on different areas provided for the readers' information. The reader is encouraged to refer to such tables while reading the text. The breakdown of chapters is as below.

Chapter One: Presents environmental statistics related to administrative units, land, climate, forestry and water supply with the following highlights:

Administrative units by June 2023

- There are 146 districts in Uganda
- There are 11 cities including the Capital City in Uganda.
- There are 31 municipalities.
- There are 309 counties and 2,197 sub counties.

Land Area by coverage by 2019

- Uganda has a total area of 241,555 square kilometers.
- Open water bodies covered 45,786 square kilometers.
- Wetlands cover 8,773 square kilometers.
- Land area is 195,769 square kilometers.
- Agricultural land increased from 106,656 sq. kms in the year 2017 to 107,728 sq. kms in 2019.
- Built up land area covered 2,595 square kilometers.

Forests

- Forest cover reduced significantly from 18 percent in 2005 to 13 percent in 2019.

- Woodlands cover declined to 17,399 sq km in the year 2019 from 28,347 sq km in 2000.
- Total forest cover declined by 6.4 percent between the years 2010 and 2019.

Climate

- Uganda received a bi modal rainfall pattern in 2022 with September recording the highest amount of 16211 mm.
- January and February recorded the least amount of rainfall of 375 and 429.2 respectively. Buginyanya ZARDI which covers Bugisu and Elgon sub-regions received the highest amount of rainfall totaling to 1874.6 mm whereas Rwebitaba ZARDI received the least amount of rainfall of 945.1 mm.

Chapter Two: Presents Demographic and Socio-Economic Statistics relating to Population, Education, Labour Force, Employment and Earning, Income and Expenditure, Public Health and Crime. Below are highlights:

Demographic and Socio-Economic Statistics

Uganda's population is projected at 44.2 million people (2023 midyear projections)

- According to 2014 National Population and Housing Census (NPHC) results;
 - Uganda's population was 45.6 million persons by mid 2023.
 - Annual population growth rate between 2002 and 2014 population and housing censuses was 3.0 percent.
 - Population density was 174 persons per square kilometre in the year.
 - Sex ratio was 94.5 percent in the year 2014; and
 - Life expectancy at birth in the year 2014 was 63.7 years with males at 62.8 compared to 64.5 years for females.
- According to the 2016 Uganda Demographic and Health Survey (UDHS);
 - Total fertility was 5.4 children per woman.
 - Infant mortality rate was 43 deaths per 1000 live births; and
 - Under five mortality rate was 64 deaths per 1000 live births.

Education

- The Gross Enrollment Rate at pre-primary level increased from 10.2 in the year 2013 to 16.6 in the year 2017.
- Primary school enrolment was at 8.8 million in the year 2017.

- Secondary school enrolment stood at 1,371,583 in the year 2017.
- 95.5 percent of the students who sat for Uganda Certificate of Education (UCE) exams in the year 2022, passed the examinations.
- 4.5 percent of the students who sat for UCE exams in the year 2022 failed.
- In the year 2017, more than two thirds of pupils attending primary school had adequate sitting space; and.
- 228,563 students were orphans in the year 2017.

Labour Force, Employment and Earnings

- The total working population was estimated at 18.3 million persons in the year 2021; an increase from 15.9 million persons in 2019/20.
- The Employment to Population Ratio (EPR) in the year 2021 was 43 percent, implying that less than half of the Working Age Population was employed during that period.
- There was a slight decrease in the proportion of working population in purely subsistence agriculture from 48 percent in 2019/20 to 40 percent in the year 2021.
- The highest percentage of the working population (61%) was engaged in Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry in the year 2021.
- The percentage of population in employment in Uganda increased from 8.3 million persons in 2019/2020 to about 10 million persons in the year 2021.
- The overall unemployment rate increased to 12 percent in the year 2021 from about nine percent in 2019/20; and
- About 40 percent of children aged 5 – 17 years were involved in child labour in the year 2021.

Income and Expenditure

- Findings from the different waves of the Uganda National Household Survey from 2012/13 to 2019/20 indicate that, the largest share of household expenditure continues to be food with a small reduction from 45.6 percent in 2022/13 to 42.9 percent in 2019/20, followed by housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuel with slight increase over time from 15 percent in 2012/13 to 17.4 percent in 2019/20 (17.4%), education (8.6%); and

- According to the 2018/19 and 2019/20 UNPS, 76 percent of the households remained in the bottom 40 percent of the wealth quintile while 10 percent remained in the top 60 percent of the wealth quintile.

Health

- The number of functional healthcare facilities increased from 6,404 in 2017/17 to 7,508 in 2022/21 irrespective of the ownership status.
- The human resource statistics for health indicate that 74 percent of approved posts in health facilities were filled up in the FY 2020/21 compared to 65 percent recorded in the FY 2019/20. The human resource capacity has been between 70 and 75 percent from 2016/17 to 2020/21 except for 2019/20 when it dropped to 65 percent.
- Government allocation on health increased from 6.7 percent in 2017/18 to 7.4 percent in 2021/22.
- Malaria continues to be the leading cause of death followed by Pneumonia.
- The health facility based on maternal mortality declined from 104 deaths per 100,000 live deliveries in 2017/18 to 85 deaths per 100,000 live deliveries in 2021/22.
- Haemorrhage still remains the leading cause of maternal illness and mortality in the country accounting for 39 percent of the deaths in 2021/22. The figure has been increasing over time from 34 percent in 2018/19 to 39 percent in 2021 /22; and
- Breast and Prostate cancer were the leading type of cancer recorded in patients in the FY 2020/21.

Crime

- The Annual Crime Rate (ACR) stood at 524 i.e out of every 100,000 people, 524 were victims of crime in 2022.
- The number of crimes reported to Police increased from 196,081 in 2021 to 231,653 in 2022. The crimes reported progressively reduced from 2018 to 2020, however from 2021 to 2022 it
- A total of 36,648 vehicles were involved in road accident crashes in 2022 compared to 26,066 vehicles reported in 2021.
- A total of 20,394 road traffic crashes were recorded by the Uganda Police Force in 2022.
- A total of 21,473 casualties were reported and accident severity index of 22 in the year 2022 compared to a total of 18,035 casualties and Accident Severity Index reported at 24 in 2021.

- The majority of the road accident crashes occurred between 4:00-7:59pm accounting for 26.9 percent of the total clashes in 2022. The least road accident crash occurred between 12:00 mid night – 3:59am accounting for 6.8percent in 2022; and
- 369 prisoners occupied space meant for 100 prisoners in 2022 compared to 331 prisoners recorded in 2021.

Chapter Three: Presents statistics on production, which for purposes of this Abstract includes Agriculture and Fisheries, Industry, Producer Prices, Energy, Building and Construction, Transport and Communications, Tourism and Migration. Below are the highlights of the chapter:

Agriculture

- In 2022, there was a decrease (18.4 percent in the volume of coffee produced from 414,00 MT in 2021 to 338,000 MT in 2021 Likewise Tea production decreased by 16 percent in 2022 from 82,000MT to 69,000MT.
- Production of all other food crops remained the same except for sweet potatoes, Maize and Plantain bananas that increased by 200,000MT, 1,200,000MT and 100,000MT respectively in 2022.

Index of production

- The index of production increased by 4.3 percent in 2022 from an average index of 316 in 2021 to an average index of 329.74 in 2022.

Energy

- Total import of petroleum products decreased by 0.1 percent from 2,298,129 in 2021 to 2,295,600 cubic meters recorded in 2022;
- A total of 2.284 billion litres of selected petroleum products were sold in 2022 reflecting a 0.1 percent increase in 2022 compared to 2.283 billion litres of sales in 2021;
- Total installed capacity of electricity power sources increased by 2.3 percent from 1346.7 MW in 2021 to 1,378.01 MW in 2022;
- Total Electricity generated increased by about 9.7 percent in 2022 i.e from 4,748.7 GWh in 2021 to5,211 GWh in 2022; and
- Electricity purchased by Uganda Electricity Transmission Company from the generating companies increased from 4,955 GWh in 2021 to 5,490 GWh in 2022.

Building and construction

- During 2021, the majority (57.5%) of Building Plans submitted were for residential structures, followed by commercial structures (27.8%), mixed-use structures (7.3%) and institutional structures (4.0%); and
- Total Net Domestic Supply of cement registered a 3.1 percent increase in 2022, with 4,122 thousand tonnes in 2022 from 3,997 thousand tonnes in 2021.

Minerals

- There was an increase in the total value of the minerals produced from 105.4 billion shillings in 2021 to 145.1 billion shillings.

Transport

- The total national road length during the FY2021/22 increased by 0.7 percent, from 21,019 km in FY2020/21 to 21,178.07 km in FY2021/22
- The number of newly registered motor vehicles and motor cycles increased by 7.9 percent to 245,999 in CY2022 from 227,92 recorded in CY2021
- There was a non significant decrease of 0.1 percent from 49.1 percent in CY2021 to 49 percent in CY 2022;
- In CY 2022, there was an increase in total number of passengers using Entebbe Airport to 1,594,760 (67.8%) in 2022, from 950,362 (66.3%) in 2021.

Communication

- The total number of mobile money registered customers increased by almost 12.3 percent, from 32.7 Million customers in CY2021 to 36.8 million customers in CY2022; and
- The total volume of letters handled by Posta Uganda decreased by 14.4 percent in CY2022, from 567,456 letters in CY2021 to 485,912 letters in 2022.

Migration and Tourism

- Uganda registered about 2.5 million people arriving and departing out of the country in 2022 compared to 1.58 million travellers recorded in 2021, reflecting a 50 percent increase;
- There were about 1.2 million persons entering the country (arrivals) and about 1.3 million leaving the country (departures) in 2022;
- In 2022, about 814,000 visitors entered Uganda through the eight ports of entry/exit and about 790,000 visitors left the country; and
- The main reason for visitors into Uganda in 2022 was for other reasons including medical, tourists, spiritual and training (48 percent).

Chapter Four: Presents Macro-Economic Statistics including National Accounts, Prices, External Trade, Public Finance, Banking, Currency and Insurance. Below are the highlights:

- The preliminary Gross Domestic Product (GDP) estimates for the FY2022/23 indicate that the Ugandan economy grew by 5.3 percent, compared to 4.6 percent growth registered in FY2021/22.

In nominal terms, GDP stood at Uganda Shillings 184,288 billion;

- GDP per capita increased from Uganda Shillings 3,726,000 in FY2021/22 to Uganda Shillings 4,086,000 in FY2022/23;
- The Services sector continues to be the lead contributor to GDP, accounting for 42.6 percent of the overall GDP in FY2022/23;
- The Final Consumption Expenditure (FCE) recorded a growth of 4.5 percent in FY2022/23, compared to 4.6 percent in FY2021/22; and
- In terms of Institutions, the Household Institution, was the lead contributor to the GDP, estimated at Uganda Shillings 96,879 billion in FY2022/23 and contributing 52.6 percent to GDP.

Balance of Payments

- The overall Balance of Payments (BoP) was a deficit of United States Dollars 66 million in 2021/22 following a previous deficit of United States Dollars 219 million recorded in 2020/21;
- The current account balance registered a deficit of United States Dollars 3,591 million in FY2021/22 compared to a deficit of United States Dollars 3,841 million in FY2020/21.

- The capital account position declined from 171 million United States Dollars in FY2020/21 to United States Dollars 158 million in 2021/22; and
- The financial account showed a net borrowing position of United States Dollars of 2,999 million in 2021/22, down from USD 3,393 million recorded in 2020/21.

Consumer Price Index (CPI)

- Calendar Year (CY) 2022 registered a higher annual average inflation of 7.2 percent compared to the annual average inflation of 2.2 percent in CY 2021;
- The annual average Core Inflation increased to 6.0 percent in CY 2022 from the 2.8 percent recorded during the CY2021;
- The annual average Food Crops inflation for CY 2022 increased to 14.9 percent from minus 0.9 percent for the CY2021; and
- During the CY2022, the annual average Energy Fuel and Utilities (EFU) inflation increased to 12.8 percent compared to minus 0.7 percent recorded during the CY 2021.

Producer Price Index-Manufacturing and Utilities (PPI-M&U)

- The PPI-M&U (Combined) registered an annual average increase of 15.3 percent from 191.65 in 2021 to 220.8 in 2022 compared to 6.2 percent recorded in CY2021;
- The PPI-M (Local) for the CY2022 increased of 18.5 percent from 193.07 to 228.76 compared to 9.9 percent increase recorded in CY2021; and
- The PPI-M (Export) on average registered an annual decrease to 10.2 percent from 251.59 annual average index in the FY2021 to 276.22 in 2021.

Producer Price Index - Hotels and Restaurants (PPI-H&R)

- The Annual Average Producer Prices for the Hotels and Restaurants Sector registered an increase of 2.8 percent in the CY2022, compared to an increase of 1.2 percent for the CY2021.

Construction Sector Index (CSI)

- The average prices in the construction industry increased to 7.7 percent in CY 2022 compared to 2.7 percent in CY2021; and

External Trade

- During the CY 2022, the total International Merchandise Trade was United States Dollars 13,953.4 million, representing a 2.4 percent increase in international trade in goods from US\$ 13,624.4 million recorded in CY2021.
- Total export earnings (Formal and Informal exports combined) in the CY2022 decreased by 7.7 percent from USD 4,469.2 million recorded in CY2021 to USD 4,126.3 million in CY2022;
- Similarly, the total imports bill increased by 7.3 percent to United States Dollars 9,827.1 million in 2022 from United States Dollars 9,155 million registered in 2021;
- The overall annual trade deficit increased to United States Dollars 5,700.8 million in 2022 from United States Dollars 4,686.1 million recorded in CY 2021;
- Formal exports earnings reduced from USD 3,57.4 million while informal exports earnings were worth United States Dollars 548.9 million;
- Total imports bill increased significantly by 7.3 percent to United States Dollars 9,827.1 million in CY 2022 from United States Dollars 9,155.3 million registered in CY 2021;
- The formal and informal import bills in CY 2022 stood at United States Dollars 9,747.8 million and United States Dollars 9,086.0 million respectively.

Government Finance Statistics (GFS)

- In the FY 2021/22, the net Central Government revenue (excludes tax refunds and government taxes) was Uganda Shillings 22,262 billion compared to Uganda Shillings 21,084 billion collected in the FY 2020/21; and
- Central government expenditure decreased by 86.6 percent from Uganda Shillings 36,485 billion in the FY2020/21 to Uganda shillings 36,387 billion in FY2021/22.

Banking and Currency

- The Net Foreign Assets (NFA) which shows a country's level of indebtedness, declined by 2.9 percent from Uganda Shillings 16,376 billion as at June 20201 to Uganda Shillings 15,906 billion as at June 2022;

- Net Domestic Assets (NDA) grew by 22.9 percent, from Uganda Shillings 16,242 billion in June 2021 to Uganda Shillings 119,962 billion in June 2022;
- M1 increased by 15.5 percent from Uganda Shillings 13,762 billion in June 2021 to Uganda Shillings 15,894 billion in June 2022;
- M2 increased by 11.2 percent from Uganda Shillings 23,678 billion in June 2021 to Uganda Shillings 26,331 billion in June 2022;
- M3 increased by 9.96 percent from Uganda Shillings 32,619 billion in June 2021 to Uganda Shillings 35,869 billion in June 2022;
- Total assets of commercial banks in shillings increased by 12.2 percent from Uganda Shillings 39,992 billion as at June 2021 to Uganda Shillings 44,873 billion as at June 2022;
- Net capital increased from Uganda Shillings 6,098 billion in June 2021 to 6,848 billion shillings in June 2022, representing a 12.2 percent increase;
- The Central Bank Rate (CBR), which is the rate at which commercial banks can borrow from the Central Bank decreased to 7.5 percent in June 2022 from 6.5 percent in June 2021;
- Commercial bank rate increased to 11.5 percent in June 2022 from 10.5 percent in June 2021; and
- The average buying rate for foreign exchange (US dollar) appreciated from Uganda Shillings 3,572 in CY2021 to Uganda Shillings 3,676 in CY2022 while the average selling rate appreciated from Uganda Shillings 3,589 shillings in CY2021 to Uganda Shillings 3,688 shillings in CY2022.

Insurance

- Life insurance Gross premium incomings increased by 20.4 percent in CY 2022, from Uganda Shillings 1,184 shillings in CY 2021 to Uganda Shillings 1,425 billion in 2022;
- Life group insurance category increased by 37.7 percent in 2022 compared to 8.8 percent growth in CY2021;
- Non-life Insurance premium incomings increased from Uganda Shillings 705 billion in CY 2021 to Uganda Shillings 817 billion in CY 2022, representing a growth of 15.8 percent;
- Insurance penetration which is the ratio of insurance premium to Gross Domestic Product (GDP), was estimated at 8.9 percent in CY 2022 compared to 8.0 percent reported in CY2021.

- Insurance density in monetary terms increased from 8.3 US dollars in CY2021 to 9.7 US dollars in CY2022.

Glossary

A nursery school	A place where children are prepared for entry into primary school education.
Accident fatality risk	The number of accidental deaths per 100,000 populations.
Accident Severity	Determined by or classified according to the most severe casualty involved in an accident. Severity is also used to rank accidents
Adult	A person aged 18 years and above, as per the Constitution of Uganda.
Agriculture	The growing of crops and rearing of animals for food, other human needs or economic gain.
An orphan	A child below 18 years of age who has lost either one or both parents.
Assault/Attack	This is the threatening/attacking someone in a way that frightens him/her. In most of the cases, violence is involved i.e. inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury.
Asset	Anything valuable that an entity owns, benefits from or has use of, in generating income.
Aviation fuel	More purified kerosene fuel used in aviation gas-turbine engines.
Base period	The reference period, to which a series of index numbers relate, It is usually expressed as 100.
BCG (Bacillus Camete Guerin)	A vaccine against Tuberculosis.
Bio-mass energy	Energy that is obtained from fuel wood, charcoal and crop residues.
Broad money – (M2)	Consists of the currency in circulation, as well as the demand, time and savings deposits. The deposits are those held by the private sector.
Broad money -	Equivalent to (M2) plus certificates of deposit.

(M2)A

Broad money - Equivalent to (M2) A plus foreign currency deposits.

(M3)

Careless Driving A person whose conduct is inconsiderate in disregard for the right of others and that endangers or is likely to endanger another person or property.

Casualty (Victim) Person who sustains a slight, serious or fatal injury.

Child A juvenile or a person aged below 18 years.

Child labour Work that is mentally, physically, socially and/or morally dangerous and harmful to children. Hazardous work which by its nature or the circumstances under which it is performed, jeopardises the health, safety and morals of a child. Also includes work or activities that interfere with children's school attendance.

Child Labour measurement framework National and international standards are used to define child labour. Based on these standards, children become child Labourers if they are aged 5-11 years and engaged in economic activities for at least one hour a week, or, aged 12-13 years and engaged in economic activities for at least 14 hours per week, or, aged 14-17 years and involved in economic activities for at least 43 hours a week, or 14-17 years and engaged in work regarded as hazardous. According to this definition, household chores are not among activities grouped in child labour.

Child work A child is regarded to be involved in child work, if she/he is aged 5-17 years and was involved in economic activities for at least one hour during the reference week, by extension, therefore, such a child will be regarded as a child worker.

Civil Servants Employees of line ministries, teaching service, police, prison, public universities and local governments.

Cohabiting A state where a man and woman are not officially married but are living together in a sexual union.

Completion rate The total number of new entrants in the last grade of any education level, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population at the entrance age to the last grade of that education level.

Crime	An unlawful act or omission punishable by law.
Crime Rate	The incidence of crime per 100,000 people.
Damage of property	The abstract measure of property not being intact, and may refer to any household item which suffered after a crime incidence.
Day Care	A place that looks after children between 0 - 2 years and their parents pick them in the evening.
Defrauding	This is the act of depriving an individual, organisation, or even a household of their money, or property through deceitful trickery or cheating methods. It is also a deliberate deception to secure unfair or unlawful gain.
Diesel fuel	Fuel used for internal combustion in diesel engines and as a burner material in heating installations such as furnaces. Another name for this product is automotive gasoil.
Divorced	A condition where legally married couples legally separate for life and each stays away from the other thereafter. However, either of the two (man or woman) can re-marry.
DMBs	Deposit Money Banks i.e commercial banks in Uganda's institutional settings.
DPT	A vaccine against Diphtheria, Pertussis (whooping cough) and Tetanus.
Driver	In relation to a motor vehicle, means a person who drives, or attempts to drive, or is in charge of a motor vehicle (including a cycle) or an instructor of a learner driver. In relation to animals, means a person who guides cattle, in singular or in herds, or flocks, pack saddle animals on a road. But in relation to a towed vehicle, a person who drives the towing vehicle.
Earnings for persons in paid employment	For paid employment jobs, earnings include: direct wages and salaries, bonuses and gratuities, commissions and tips, directors' fees, profit-sharing bonuses and other forms of profit-related pay, remuneration for time not worked as well as free or subsidised goods and services from an employer.
Economic activity	Covers all market production and certain types of non-market production, including production and processing of primary products for own consumption, own-account construction (owner occupied dwellings) and other production of fixed assets for own use.
Employed Persons	Persons who work for wage or salary in cash or in kind or both and have a formal job attachment.

Employment	Restricted to only the working age population who were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit. “For pay or profit” refers to work done as part of a transaction in exchange for remuneration payable in the form of wages or salaries for time worked or work done, or in the form of profits derived from the goods and services produced through market transactions.
Employment status	The status of an economically active person with respect to his/her position at his/her place of work and his/her mode of remuneration.
Engineering plant	Movable plant or equipment being a self-propelled vehicle or trailer designed or constructed for the special purposes of engineering operations which, when proceeding on a road, does not carry any load greater than such as is necessary for its propulsion or equipment.
Enterprise	A single legal entity or a combination of legal entities. It may also be a sole legal unit carrying out one or more activities at one or more locations. It may alternatively be several establishments.
Establishment	An economic unit engaged in one or predominantly one kind of economic activity under single ownership or control and is situated at a single physical location.
Exports	Outward flows comprising goods leaving the economic territory of a country to the rest of the world.
Fatal Accident	An accident in which death occurs at the scene of the accident or within one year of the accident as a result of injuries sustained in the accident.
Foreign Reserves	Consist of those external assets available to and controlled by central banks for direct financing of balance of payments imbalances, for indirectly regulating the magnitude of such imbalances through intervention in exchange markets to affect the currency exchange rate, and/or for other purposes. Included are monetary gold, Special Drawing Rights (SDRs), reserve position in the fund, foreign exchange assets (consisting of currency, deposits and securities) and other claims.

General Hospitals	Health facilities that provide preventive, outpatient curative, maternity, inpatient health services, emergency surgery, blood transfusion, laboratory and other general services. They also provide in-service training, consultation and research in support of community-based health care programmes.
Gross Domestic Product	The value of goods and services produced within the economic territory of the country.
Gross Enrolment Rate	The ratio of pupils in primary school (regardless of age) to the country's total population aged 6-12 years.
Gross Enrolment Ratio	Total enrolment in a specific level of education (Pre-primary, Primary, Secondary and Tertiary), regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the eligible official school-age population corresponding to the same level of education in a given school-year.
Gross Intake Rate	The ratio of the pupils enrolled in Primary One regardless of age to the country total population aged six years.
Gross Intake Ratio	The total number of new entrants in the last grade of a given level of education, regardless of age, expressed as percentage of the total population of the theoretical entrance age to the last grade of that education level.
Gross Output	The production value as compiled from total receipts from industrial and non-industrial goods and services in an economy, adjusted for stock changes but excluding Excise Duty and Indirect Taxes. This is Gross Output at factor cost.
Growth Rate	The number of people added to (or subtracted from) a population in a year due to natural increase and net migration expressed as a percentage of the population at the beginning of the time period.
Hazardous work	Refers to a situation where a person is engaged in work for more than 43 hours a week or works under conditions that entail them to work at night.
Health Centre II	Out-patient clinic treating common diseases and offering antenatal care. It is supposed to be led by an enrolled nurse, working with a midwife, two nursing assistants and a health assistant. According to the Ugandan Government's Health Policy, every parish is supposed to have a Health Centre II.

Health Centre III	Health Centre with facilities which include an operation room and a section for minor surgery. It is headed by a clinical officer, offers the continuous basic preventive and curative care and provides support supervision of the community and the Health Centre II facilities under its jurisdiction. According to the Ugandan Government's Health Policy, every sub-county is supposed to have a Health Centre III.
Health Centre IV	A mini-hospital that provides the kind of services found at Health Centre III, but in addition has separate wards in which to admit men, women and children. It should have a senior medical officer and another doctor as well as a theatre for carrying out emergency operations. According to the Ugandan Government's Health Policy, every county or parliamentary constituency is supposed to have a Health Centre IV.
Heavy Fuel Oil	Residual fuel obtained after refinery of petroleum products. It is used in ships and industrial large-scale heating installations as a fuel in furnaces or boilers.
Home based child care	An arrangement where a mother in the community looks after children at a cost in her premises and trains them basic skills necessary for proper upbringing.
Imports	Inward flows of goods from the rest of the world into the economic territory of a country.
Incarceration Rate/Imprisonment Rate	The number of inmates confined in prison or jail per 100,000 persons of the population.
Incidence of Crime	The total number of crimes reported per population of interest over a given period of time in a defined area (territory/country).
Index Number	A number that shows relative change in price or volume between the base period and another period.
Industry	This is an economic activity undertaken by a business establishment as specified in the International System of Industrial Classification (ISIC).
Infant Mortality Rate	The number of deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births in a given period.
Inflation	The persistent increase in the general level of prices of goods and services in

an economy over a period of time

**Informal
employment rate
(IER)**

Persons in informal employment comprise of:

- Employees whose employers' do not pay contributions to their social security or, if they do, do not benefit from annual leave or payment in lieu of leave not taken, or paid sick leave in case of illness or injury or income tax deduction.
- Employers and own account workers employed in their own businesses or places of work that are not registered for income tax and/or Value Added Tax (VAT).
- Members of producers' cooperatives employed in their cooperatives that are not registered.
- Own account workers engaged in the production of goods exclusively for own final use by their household (such as subsistence farming or do it yourself construction of own dwellings), if considered employed according to the 13th International Classification of Labour Services (ICLS) Edition definition of employment.
- Contributing family workers, irrespective of whether they work in formal or informal sector enterprises.

**Intermediate
Consumption**

The value of goods and services that are used in the process of production of other goods and services rather than final consumption

Juvenile

A person below 18 years of age (Children Statute, 1997).

Kerosene

This is fuel used as an illuminant for lighting and in some cases for cooking.

Labour force

The labour force consists of all persons of working age who were either employed or unemployed.

**Labour
underutilisation**

Labour underutilisation is a broad concept that encompasses unemployment and other forms of mal-employment such as with insufficiency of the volume of work (labour slack), low remuneration (low earnings) and incompatibility of education and occupation (skill mismatch). For the present purpose, labour underutilisation is defined to be the aggregate of labour slack (unemployed, time related under employment as well as those marginally attached to the

labour force), low earnings and skill mismatch.

Large Business	Business establishment employing 100 or more persons.
Life Expectancy	The average number of years a person could expect to live if current mortality trends were to continue for the rest of that person's life. Most commonly cited as life expectancy at birth.
Liquid Petroleum Gas	Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG) consists of hydrocarbons, which are gaseous under conditions of normal temperature and pressure but are liquefied by compression or cooling to facilitate storage, handling and transportation.
Literacy rate	The percentage of population aged 10 years and above that can read with understanding and write a simple sentence meaningfully in any language.
Loan	Money or securities supplied by one party (the lender) to a second party (the borrower) in a transaction in return for a promised future payment by the borrower. Such transactions normally include the payment of interest due to the lender as per agreed repayment schedules between the two parties.
Low pay rate	Low pay rate (LPR) or inadequate earnings rate refers to the proportion of the employed persons with hourly/monthly earnings less than 2/3 of median hourly/median earnings of full-time workers (persons working 40-48 hours a week); cf. Resolution on employment-related income by the 16 th ICLS (1998).
Marginally attached to the labour force	Discouraged workers and other inactive persons with labour force attachment.
Micro Hydro Power Stations	Hydro Power Stations generating electricity in the range of 5 KW – 100 KW
Mini Hydro Power Stations	Hydro Power Stations generating electricity in the range of 101 KW – 1 MW
Minor Accident	Accident where no persons are injured.
Minor Injury	Injury of a minor character such as a sprain, bruise or cut not judged to be

severe or slight shock requiring roadside attention.

Motor vehicle	Any self-propelled automobile intended or adapted for use on the road.
National Referral Hospitals	In addition to the services offered at the regional referral hospital, they provide comprehensive specialist services and are involved in teaching and health research.
Net Enrolment Rate	The ratio of pupils in primary school aged 6 – 12 to the country total population aged 6 -12 years.
Net Enrolment Ratio	The Enrolment of the official age-group for a given level of education (Pre-primary, Primary and Secondary) expressed as a percentage of the corresponding population.
Net Intake Rate	The ratio of the pupils aged six in primary one to the country total population aged six years.
Net Intake Ratio	The number of new entrants of official age expressed as a proportion of the official school entry age (<i>3 years for pre- primary, 6 years for primary, 13 years for secondary and 19 years for tertiary</i>).
Non-traditional exports	Refers to commodities other than traditional exports (Coffee, Cotton, Tea, and Tobacco) that have recently featured in Uganda's export trade.
Numeracy rate	The percentage of pupils who can use numbers, complete sequences, make additions, subtraction, simple multiplication, simple division, simple weights and measures, money counting, telling time, interpret a pictograph and draw a pictogram.
Occupation	Refers to the nature of task and duties performed during the reference period preceding the interview by persons in paid employment, unpaid family work or self-employment jobs.
Orphan	A child whose biological parent or both parents are dead. Single orphans are children who have lost one biological parent, while double orphans are those who have lost both biological parents.
Other crimes in general	Include threatening violence, human trafficking, abduction, kidnap, arson (general), malicious damage to property, escapes from lawful custody, rescues from lawful custody, examination leakage and stealing, piracy, criminal trespass, domestic violence, attempted suicide, attempted murder (by

shooting), attempted murder (other than shooting), other penal code offences (not categorised)

Overdraft	A type of a short-term loan particularly used to supply short-term credit to tide over the production cycle or finance for seasonal requirements.
Pass Rate	The percentage of pupils/students that passed exams at a given level of education.
Passengers	Travellers in a car, bus, train, plane or ship who are not driving or part of the other crew. These also include those embarked and disembarked.
Pedestrian	Any person travelling on foot.
Permissible light work	Light work refers to non-hazardous activities done by children in their homes under observation and supervision by their families in an environment free of exploitation.
Persons in employment	Refers to all persons of working age who, during a short reference period, were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit. For “pay or profit” refers to work done as part of a transaction in exchange for remuneration payable in the form of wages or salaries for the time worked or work done. The payment may also be in the form of profits derived from the goods and services produced through market transactions.
Petrol	A light hydrocarbon fuel used in positive ignition engines. Another name used for this type of fuel is premium motor spirit.
Population pyramid	A pictorial representation of the age distribution of a given population. Its shape is determined by the past birth and death rates in that population.
Poverty Gap (P1)	The sum over all individuals of the shortfall of their real private consumption per adult equivalent from the poverty line, divided by the poverty line. It is the measure of the depth of poverty. However, with limitations since it is insensitive to how consumption is distributed among the poor mainly below the poverty line. P1 is the per capita cost of eradicating poverty, as a percentage of the poverty line, if money could be targeted perfectly.
Poverty	The P0 indicator is “headcount”: the percentage of individuals estimated to be

Headcount (P0)	living in households with real private consumption per adult equivalent below the poverty line
Prison	Place where people are legally kept while awaiting trial or as a punishment for crimes they have committed.
Prison capacity	This is the number of inmates a prison can safely accommodate which is 01 prisoner per every 3.6m ² of accommodation space.
Prison occupancy rate	Is the number of inmates accommodated per available accommodation space of one prisoner expressed as a percentage.
Prisoner	A person deprived of liberty and kept under involuntary restraint, confinement, or custody.
Producer Price	The amount receivable by the producer from the purchaser for a unit of a good or service produced as output minus any VAT, or similar deductible tax, invoiced to the purchaser. It excludes any transport charges invoiced separately by the producer.
Proportional morbidity ratio	The proportion attributable to a given cause of illness. It is a proxy for the prevalence of sickness in a population.
Pupil-Classroom Ratio (PCR)	The average number of pupils (students) per classroom at a specific level of education in a given school year.
Pupil-Stance Ratio (PSR)	The average number of pupils (students) per latrine stance at a specific level of education in a given school year.
Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PTR)	The average number of pupils (students) per teacher at a specific level of education in a given school year.
Reckless/Dangerous Driving	A mental state in which the driver displays a wanton disregard for the rules of the road; the driver misjudges common driving procedures, often causing accidents and other damages.
Regional Referral Hospitals	In addition to the services offered at the general hospital, these hospitals offer specialist services such as psychiatry, ear, nose and throat, radiology, pathology, ophthalmology as well as higher level surgical and medical services, including teaching and research.

Relative Humidity	A measure (expressed as a percentage value) of the amount of water vapour/moisture in the air (at a specific temperature) compared to the maximum amount of water vapour air could hold at that temperature. Warm air can hold more moisture than cold air. Relative humidity of 100 percent, therefore, indicates that the air is holding all the water it can at the current temperature and any additional moisture at that point will result in condensation and precipitation.
Residents	Persons whose usual residence is in Uganda, including those whose nationality is not Ugandan.
Retained Reserves	The increase in value of a currency or the increase in value of fixed assets consisting mainly of freehold land and buildings.
Revaluation reserves	Reserves arising due to the revaluation of fixed assets but cannot be paid out as dividends because they are not realised profits. They merely restate the value of an asset.
Separated	A situation where married couples separate from each other without legalising the separation, and hence can re-unite after some time. However, they are still regarded as married from the legal point of view.
Serious Accident	Accident in which a person is admitted in the hospital as an “in-patient” or any of the following injuries whether or not one is admitted in the hospital, or sustains: fractures, concussion, internal injuries, crashing, severe cuts and lacerations.
Serious Injury	Injury for which a person is admitted in hospital as an ‘in-patient’, or any of the following injuries whether or not the person is admitted in hospital: fractures, concussion, internal injuries, crashing, burns, severe cuts and lacerations or severe general shock requiring medical treatment.
Single	A man or woman who has never been married or never been in a consensual union.
Skill mismatch or skill inadequate employment	Skill mismatch measures the incompatibility between education and occupation. Workers whose educational attainment is above the skill requirement of their jobs are in some sense underutilized. The return on investment in their education and training is below optimum and somewhat

wasted.

Solid waste Any semi-solid or solid matter created by human or animal activities, and which are disposed because they are hazardous or useless.

Squared Poverty Gap (P2) The sum over all individuals of the square of the shortfall of their real private consumption per adult equivalent and the poverty line divided by the poverty line. The reason to square the shortfall is to give greater weight to those who are living far below the line. The indicator caters for a policy which also makes transfers from someone just below the poverty line to the poorest person which P1 does not reflect.

Teaching Service Teachers of primary and secondary schools, technical or commercial institutes as well as other tertiary institutions, colleges and establishments.

The Employment-to-population ratio (EPR) The number of employed persons in the working age population given as a percentage of the total number of persons in the working age population. It is one of the measures of the extent of job creation in the economy. The indicator is calculated as:

$$\text{EPR (\%)} = \frac{\text{(Number of employed persons in working age population)}}{\text{Total number of persons in the working age population}} (\times 100)$$

The labour force participation rate (LFPR) The labour force participation rate measures the proportion of the working age population that is economically active .i.e. working and unemployed. LFPR is the number of persons in the labour force given as a percentage of the working age population. The indicator is calculated as:

$$\text{(LFPR (\%))} = \frac{\text{(Number of persons who are employed + Number of persons who are unemployed)}}{\text{Total number of persons in the working age population}} (\times 100)$$

The Performance index A measure of the quality of passing at all levels of education.

The Unemployment Rate (UR) Unemployment rate (UR) is the percentage of the labour force that is unemployed. It is calculated as follows:

$$\text{UR(\%)} = \frac{\text{Number of unemployed persons in the working age population}}{\text{Total number of persons in the labour force}} (\times 100)$$

Theft	The taking of another person's property without that person's freely-given consent.
Time-related underemployment (TRE)	The <i>time-related underemployed</i> includes all employed persons whose hours of work “are insufficient in relation to an alternative employment situation in which the person is willing and available to engage.” Hence, the criteria of time-related underemployment at the national level can be summarised as: (i) willingness to work additional hours; (ii) availability to work additional hours and, (iii) having worked below a threshold of working hours (less than 40 hours a week).
Total Fertility Rate (TFR)	The average number of children that would be born alive to a woman (or group of women) during her lifetime if she were to pass through her childbearing years conforming to the age-specific fertility rates of a given period.
Trade Balance	The difference in value between the country's visible imports and exports.
Traditional Exports	Long-term export cash crops introduced to Uganda long time ago (Coffee, Cotton, Tea and Tobacco).
Traffic Accident	Crashes between vehicles; between vehicles and pedestrians; between vehicles and animals; or between vehicles and fixed obstacles.
Transition Rate	The number of pupils (or students) admitted to the first grade of a higher level of education in a given year, expressed as a percentage of the number of pupils (or students) enrolled in the final grade of the lower level of education in the previous year.
Treasury Bill	Short-term bearer securities with maturities of 91 days, 182 days, 273 days or 364 days issued by Bank of Uganda.
Under-utilisation	An aggregate of persons who were unemployed, in time related under-employment and potential labour force.
Unemployment	Persons of working age are classified as unemployed if, during a short reference period such as a day or a week, they (a) were without work, i.e. did not work for even one hour in any economic activity (paid employment, self-employment, or unpaid work for a family business or farm); (b) were available for work; and (c) had taken active steps to seek work during the past four weeks.

Value Added	The value of outcome when factors of production interact to produce and avail goods and services. Value added is the difference between the value of gross output and the value of intermediate inputs.
Value Added Tax (VAT)	A form of consumption tax from the perspective of the buyer. It is a tax on the purchase price. From the seller's perspective, it is a tax only on the value added to a product, material or service.
Victim	A person who is offended as a result of a criminal act.
Wage Bill	All cash payments made by employers in return for labour provided by the employees. The payments include salaries and wages, overtime, holiday pay, bonuses, commissions, sick leave and any other allowances paid in cash to the employees.
Widowed	A situation where one partner in a marriage is dead. It applies to both monogamous and polygamous marriages. In case of polygamous marriages where the man is dead, the women are referred to as widows. However, where a man loses one of his many wives, he cannot be referred to as a widower.
Work	Comprises of own-use production work, employment work, unpaid trainee work, volunteer work and other forms of work. Work excludes activities that do not involve producing goods or services (e.g. begging and stealing), self-care (e.g. personal grooming and hygiene) and activities that cannot be performed by another person on one's own behalf (e.g. sleeping, learning and activities for own recreation).
Working age	While no international standard on age limits exists for purposes of statistical measurement, the working age population is commonly defined as persons aged 15 years and older, but this may vary from country to country.
Working persons	Persons of working age are classified as working or employed if, during a short reference period such as a day or a week, (i) they did some work (even for just one hour) for pay, profit or family gain, in cash or in kind; or (ii) they were attached to a job or had an enterprise from which they were 'temporarily' absent during this period (for such reasons as illness, maternity, parental leave, holiday, training, industrial dispute).

Working Poor Individuals forming part of the working population but whose incomes fell below the official poverty line.

Working Poverty Rate (WPR) WPR is the proportion of the employed population living in households that are classified as poor, i.e. their consumption or income levels are below a determined national poverty line. The direct measurement of the indicator can be expressed as:

$$WPR = \frac{\text{Number of employed persons in poor households (Number of working poor)}}{\text{Total number of employed persons}} (\times 100)$$

Worst Forms of Child Labour According to ILO convention No.182 (1999), the worst forms of child labour include:

- (i) Child slavery or practice similar to slavery, such as sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage and serfdom, use of children in armed conflict;
- (ii) Use, procurement and offering of a child for prostitution and pornography;
- (iii) Use of children in illicit activities such as drug trafficking; and
- (iv) Work that is likely to harm the health, safety and morals of children.

National Standard Indicator Framework (NSI)

NSI Level 1: Indicators for measuring the Graduation to Middle Income Criterion										
UN Indicators /Priority National Indicators[i]	Unit of measure	Periodicity	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Graduation Criterion 1: Income										
1.1. Gross National Income (GNI) per capita										
1.1.1: GDP Per Capita (US\$), Current Prices	US\$	Annual	807	833	864	878	905	954	1,052	1,088
1.1.2: GDP Growth Rate (%)	Percent	Annual	4.8	3.9	6.2	6.5	3.0	3.5	4.6	5.3
1.1.3: GDP at current Market prices	Billion UGX	Annual	104,447	108,518	115,197	128,694	138,283	148,278	162,123	184,288
1.1.4: Proportion of Population below the National Poverty Line (%)	Percent	Every 3 years	19.7	21.1	21.4	21.4	21.4	20.3	20.3	20.3
1.1.5: Income distribution (GINI Coefficient)		Every 3 years	Na	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.41	0.41	0.41
E1.1.6: US\$ Labour Productivity Per Worker – Total	US\$	Annual	Na	2,692	2,692	2,692	na	na	na	na
1.1.7: US\$ Labour Productivity Per Worker – Agriculture	US\$	Annual	Na	829	829	829	na	na	na	na
1.1.8: Sector Composition of GDP (%)										
a) Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	Percent	Annual	22.4	23.5	22.8	21.9	23.9	23.8	24.1	24.0
i. Cash Crops	Percent	Annual	2.1	2.4	2.2	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.8	2.5
ii. Food Crops	Percent	Annual	11.2	12.3	12	10.5	11.9	11.5	11.4	11.8
iii. Livestock	Percent	Annual	3	3	3.2	3.5	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.0
iv. Forestry	Percent	Annual	3.9	3.7	3.8	3.8	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.7
v. Fisheries	Percent	Annual	2.2	2	1.6	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.0	2.0
b) Manufacturing	Percent	Annual	26.4	26	26.5	27.1	26.2	16.5	26.8	15.7
c) Services	Percent	Annual	44.4	43.5	43.4	43.3	43.0	41.9	41.5	42.6
Graduation Criterion 2: Human Assets										
2.1: Adult Literacy Rate										
2.1.1: Literacy Rate (10 Yrs.+) - Total	Percent	Every 3 years	72.2	73.5	73.5	73.5	73.5	76	76	76
i Male	Percent	Every 3 years	77.4	77.5	77.5	77.5	77.5	81	81	81
ii Female	Percent	Every 3 years	67.6	69.9	69.9	69.9	69.9	72	72	72
2.1.2 Average years of schooling	Number	Every 3 years	Na	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	na	na	na

NSI Level 1: Indicators for measuring the Graduation to Middle Income Criterion											
UN Indicators /Priority National Indicators[ⁱ]	Unit of measure	Periodicity	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	
3.1: Gross School Enrolment											
3.1.1: Gross Enrolment Ratio*											
a) :Primary		Ratio	Annual CY	109	112	111	117	na	117	117	118
b) :Secondary		Ratio	Annual CY	25	27	25	38	na	37	37	37
3.2 Other Indicators related to human assets											
3.2.1: Transition Rate (Primary to Secondary)*		Percent	Annual CY	63.2	64.8	60.6	69.3	na	na	Na	Na
3.3: Net Secondary completion rate											
4.1: Undernourished Population (%)											
4.1.1: Underweight (Under 5-Years)		Percent	Every 5 years	Na	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
4.1.2: Stunting (Under 5-Years)		Percent	Every 5 years	Na	29	29	29	29	29	29	29
4.1.3: Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age by type	a): Wasting	Percent	Every 5 years	Na	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
	b): Overweight	Percent	Every 5 years	Na	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
5.1: Population											
5.1.1: Total Population (millions)		Number	Annual	36.5	37.8	39	40.3	41.6	42.9	44.2	45.5
5.1.2: Population growth rate		Percent	Every 10 years	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1
5.1.3: Total fertility rate		Number	Every 5 years	6.2	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4
5.1.4: Life expectancy at birth (years)		Number	Every 10 years	63.3	63.3	63.3	63.3	63.3	63.3	63.3	63.3
5.1.5: Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births		per 100,000 live births	Every 5 years	438	336	336	336	336	336	336	336
5.1.6: Infant mortality rate per 1000 live births		Number per 1,000 live births	Every 5 years	54	43	43	43	43	43	43	F43
5.1.7: Working-Age Population Employed		Percent	Every 3 years	53.2	47.5	47.5	47.5	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1
5.1.8: Labour force in agriculture, forestry and fisheries		Percent	Every 3 years	71.7	64.3	64.3	64.3	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1
5.1.9: Working Population in service sector		Percent	Every 3 years	21	28.2	28.2	28.2	23.9	23.9	23.9	23.9
5.1.10: Share of manufacturing jobs to total formal jobs		Percent	Every 3 years	8.7	9.5	9.5	9.5	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3

NSI Level 1: Indicators for measuring the Graduation to Middle Income Criterion										
UN Indicators /Priority National Indicators[1]	Unit of measure	Periodicity	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
5.1.11: Working Population in Manufacturing	Percent	Every 3 years	4.4	3.8	3.8	3.8	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.3
5.1.12: Working Population in Construction	Percent	Every 3 years	2.1	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.2
5.1.13: Working Population in Industrial sector***		Every 3 years	9.6	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.2
5.1.14: US\$ Labour Productivity Per Worker – Industry	US\$	Every 3 years	Na	6,479	na	na	na	na	na	na
5.1.15: US\$ Labour Productivity Per Worker – Service	US\$	Every 3 years	Na	5,868	na	na	na	na	na	na
5.1.16: Global Gender Gap Index*	Index	Annual	0.708	0.704	0.721	0.724	0.717	0.717	0.724	0.72
6.1: Under five mortality rate										
6.1.1: Under Five Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	Number of death per 1,000 live births	Every 5 years	90	64	64	64	64	64	64	64
Graduation Criterion 3: Economic Vulnerability										
7.1: Victims of natural disasters										
a. Number of Deaths registered*	Number	Annual	28	108	38	38	na	na	na	na
b. Number of Injured persons*	Number	Annual	32	20	411	411	na	9	na	na
c. Number of Missing Persons*	Number	Annual	0	0	51	51	na	na	na	na
d. Number of persons Affected*	Number	Annual	199,351	71,000	341,222	341,222	na	na	na	na
e. Number of persons relocated*	Number	Annual	0	0	37	37	na	na	na	na
f. Number of Persons Evacuated*	Number	Annual	150	37	22	22	na	na	na	na
8.1: Instability of Agricultural Production										
8.1.1: Volume of the agricultural production ('000 Tonnes)*										
i. Plantain Bananas (All types)	'000 Tonnes	Annual	4,623	3,396	4,660	8,220	9,000	11,756	11,177	
ii. Millet	'000 Tonnes	Annual	236	194	196	110	60	70	89	
iii. Maize	'000 Tonnes	Annual	2,813	2,483	2,809	2,770	4,180	4,559	6,165	
iv. Rice	'000 Tonnes	Annual	238	215	190	170	350	373	727	
v. Beans	'000' Tonnes	Annual	1,080	810	751	530	590	786	1,414	
vi. Gnuts	'000 Tonnes	Annual	296	275	198	190.	160	183	252	
8.1.2: Value of the Agriculture Exports ('000 US \$) (Formal)*										

NSI Level 1: Indicators for measuring the Graduation to Middle Income Criterion											
UN Indicators /Priority National Indicators[ⁱ]	Unit of measure	Periodicity	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	
i. Coffee	'000 US \$	Annual	352,058	490,514	492,214	436,084	438,544	515,534	718,959		
ii. Cotton	'000 US \$	Annual	24,543	48,417	41,170	44,346	58,199	34,798	20,520		
iii. Tea	'000 US \$	Annual	74,472	67,811	91,526	88,831	77,957	78,672	84,958		
iv. Tobacco	'000 US \$	Annual	73,180	52,292	59,999	86,372	74,877	49,722	71,089		
v. Fish and Fish Products	'000 US \$	Annual	114,815	131,601	144,220	169,905	174,164	124,898	116,165		
vi. Maize	'000 US \$	Annual	81,817	79,155	124,445	106,839	71,044	92,110	52,067		
8.1.3: Forest Cover (% of total area)**		Every 5 years	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.4	8.4	8.4	11.3	11.3	
8.1.4: Wetland cover (% of total area)**		Every 5 years	3.0	3.0	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.6	3.6	
9.1: Instability of Exports of Goods and Services											
9.1.1: Value of Exports (Million US \$) (Formal)*	Million US \$	Annual	4,666.39	4,835.08	5,341.12	3,087.40	3,563.80	4,851.24	3,965.32		
9.1.2: Export proportion of GDP		Annual	0.19	0.18	0.19	0.19	0.11	0.12	0.12		
11.1: Remoteness											
11.1.1: Total paved national road network (kms)	Kms	Annual	4,157	4,257	4,551	5,016	5,398	5,591	5,591	5,878.5	
11.1.2: Proportion of paved national to total national roads	Percent	Annual	20.2	20.7	22.2	24.1	25.7	26.5	26.6		
11.1.3: Kilometres of functional railway network	Kms	Annual	1,260	1,260	1,260	na	Na	na	na		
11.1.4: Volume of cargo transported by rail (Million tonnes-km)*	Million-Tons Per KM	Annual	165.7	118.9	355.3	105.7	193.7	196.9	181.9		
11.1.5: Percentage of households with access to electricity (Lighting)	Percent	Every 3 years	20	22.1	22.1	22.1	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	
11.1.6: Consumption of electricity (billion Kwh per capita)	Ratio		92.79	97.31	100.3	100.3	108.8	na	na	na	
11.1.7: Safe water coverage	a): Urban	Percent	Every 3 years	85	92.3	92.3	92.3	92.3	91.3	91.3	91.3
	b): Rural	Percent	Every 3 years	66.6	74.9	74.9	74.9	74.9	75.3	75.3	75.3

na_ survey not conducted/data not available

Data Sources:

Annual Gross Domestic Product (AGDP) Publication 2022/23: Indicators 1.1.1,1.1.3,1.1.8

Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS) 2019/20: Indicators

1.1.5,1.1.4,2.1.1,5.1.7,5.1.8,5.1.9,5.1.10,5.1.11,5.1.12,5.1.13,11.1.5,11.1.7,3.1.1

The Global Gender Gap Report: Indicator 5.16

National Population and Housing Census(NPHC) 2014: Indicators 5.1.2,5.1.4

Uganda Demographic and Health Survey (UDHS) 2016: Indicators 4.1.1,4.1.2,4.1.3
 Ministry of Works & Transport-Annual Sector Performance Report: Indicator 11.1.1,11.1.3

NSI Level II Indicators (NDP III Goal, Objectives and Key Result Areas Indicators)								
NDP 3 Goal and Objectives	Key Result Areas (KRA)	Indicators	Disaggregation	Unit of measure	Data Source	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Goal: Increased household incomes and improved Quality of life	Household incomes	Income per Capita (USD)		USD	UBOS	916	957	1042
		Real GDP growth rate (%)		percent	UBOS	3.0	3.5	4.7
		Population below the poverty line (%)	Total	percent	UBOS-UNHS	20.3	20.3	20.3
			Rural	percent	UBOS-UNHS	23.4	23.4	23.4
			Urban	percent	UBOS-UNHS	11.7	11.8	11.9
		Population below International Poverty line (\$1.9 per day) by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)	Total	percent	UBOS-UNHS	41.2	41.2	41.2
			Rural	percent	UBOS-UNHS	48.1	48.1	48.1
			Urban	percent	UBOS-UNHS	22	22	22
		Income Inequality (Gini coefficient)	National	Coefficient	UBOS-UNHS	0.413	0.413	0.413
		Gender Inequality Index (GII)	National	index	UNDP Website - Human development reports	0.53		
		Share of working Population	National	percent	UBOS-NLFS & UNHS	74.4	74.4	78.1
		Share of national labor force employed less subsistence (%)	National	percent	UBOS-UNHS	38.8	38.8	42.5
		Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	National	proportion	UBOS-UNHS	0.421	0.421	0.421
			Urban			0.19	0.197	0.197
			Central			0.2	0.2	0.2
			Eastern			0.457	0.457	0.457
Northern	0.629		0.629			0.629		
Western	0.451		0.451			0.451		
Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services	Total	percent	UBOS-UNHS	41.2	41.3	41.4		
	Rural			48.1	48.1	48.1		
	Urban			22	22	22		

NSI Level II Indicators (NDP III Goal, Objectives and Key Result Areas Indicators)									
NDP 3 Goal and Objectives	Key Result Areas (KRA)	Indicators	Disaggregation	Unit of measure	Data Source	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	
		Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income	National	percent	UBOS-UNHS	5.6	5.6	5.6	
		Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population	National	Rate	UBOS UNHS, SDG Metadata handbook	2.4			
		Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	National	percentage	UBOS-UNHS	10.8	10.8	10.8	
		Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers	National		UBOS NLFS				
		Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	National	percentage	UBOS NLFS	9.7	9.7	11.9	
			Male		UBOS NLFS	8.2	8.2	10.4	
			Female		UBOS NLFS	11.4	11.4	14.1	
		Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training / Youth unemployment (%)	National	percentage	UBOS NLFS	40.7	40.7	41.1	
			Male			29	29	28	
			Female			50.5	50.5	52.2	
		Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age	National	percentage	UBOS NLFS	15.1	15.1	39.5	
			Male			16.8	16.8	40.9	
			Female			13.5	13.5	38	
		Quality of life	Human Development Index Score	National	index	UNDP Website - Human development reports	0.524	0.535	
			Population growth rate (%)	National	percentage	UNHS	3.1	3.1	3.1

NSI Level II Indicators (NDP III Goal, Objectives and Key Result Areas Indicators)

NDP 3 Goal and Objectives	Key Result Areas (KRA)	Indicators	Disaggregation	Unit of measure	Data Source	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
		Homicide rate per 100,000 people	National	per 100,000 people	Uganda Police Crime Report	10.7	9.12	9.14
		Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age	0-17yrs: M	number	Uganda Police Crime Report	294,	582,	
			0-17yrs: F	number		294	582	
			18+yrs: M	number		234	440	
			18+yrs:F	number		717	723	
			18+ yrs :M	number		3677	3438	
			Total	number		4922	5183	
			Per 100,000 population	number		12.21	12.46	
		CO2 emission per unit of value added				0.44	0.415	0.38
Objective 1: Enhance value addition in Key Growth Opportunities	Agro and Mineral based industrialization	Average monthly nominal household Income (000' UGX)	Female	'000 Ugx	UBOS UNHS	123	123	123
			Male	'000 Ugx		233	233	233
			Total	'000 Ugx		190	190	190
		Sectorial contribution to GDP		percentage	UBOS - National Accounts	23.9	23.8	24.1
				percentage	UBOS - National Accounts	26.5	27.1	26.8
				percentage	UBOS - National Accounts	42.8	41.8	41.6
		Manufactured exports as a % of total exports		percentage	UBOS - External Trade	14.6	13.9	26.5
		High technology exports (% of manufactured exports)		percentage	UBOS - External Trade	4.92	4.24	4.245198688
		Share of intermediate goods (inputs) in total imports (%)		percentage	UBOS - External Trade	57.39759137	62.32740497	52.60728793
		Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status		Uganda Shillings	UBOS AAS	893047		
Manufacturing value	a proportion	Percentage	UBOS	15.8	16.4	16.4		

NSI Level II Indicators (NDP III Goal, Objectives and Key Result Areas Indicators)								
NDP 3 Goal and Objectives	Key Result Areas (KRA)	Indicators	Disaggregation	Unit of measure	Data Source	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
		added as a proportion of GDP and per capita	of GDP		National Accounts			
			per capita	percentage	UBOS National Accounts	133	131	
		Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment	Male	percentage	UBOS UNHS	6.7	6.7	6.7
			Female			10.3	10.3	10.3
			Total			8.2	8.2	8.2
		Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added		proportion	UBOS UNHS			
		Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit		proportion	UBOS UNHS			
	Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP		percentage	UBOS National Accounts	0.5	0.4	0.4	
	Tourism	Foreign exchange earnings from Tourism (USD billion)			WTTC, Tourism Satellite Accounts	1.24		
		Share of Tourism to GDP		percentage	WTTC, Tourism Satellite Accounts	3.64		
	ICT	Contribution of ICT to GDP		percentage	UBOS National Accounts	1.8	1.8	1.7
		Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added		percentage	UBOS National Accounts	0	3	
	Land	Percentage of title land			MULHUD	21.0%	22.0%	22.4%
Objective 2: Strengthen private sector capacity to drive growth and create jobs	Private Sector growth	Saving as a % of GDP			BOU / UBOS	19.2	18.0	9.4
		Foreign Direct Investment (% of GDP)			MoFPED			
		Gross Capital Formation as % of GDP		Percentage	UBOS National Accounts	24.2	24.1	24.2

NSI Level II Indicators (NDP III Goal, Objectives and Key Result Areas Indicators)									
NDP 3 Goal and Objectives	Key Result Areas (KRA)	Indicators	Disaggregation	Unit of measure	Data Source	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	
		Private sector credit		Annual % change	BOU	11.7	8.1	9.4	
				percentage	BOU	12.4	12.73	12.8	
		Export as % of GDP			UBOS External Trade	10.6	12.2	8.6	
				percentage	National Accounts	15.4	15.8	12.0	
		Youth unemployment rate (%)		percentage	UBOS UNHS and NLFS	13	17%		
		Net annual no. of jobs created			UBOS NLFS				
Objective 3: Consolidate & increase stock and quality of Productive Infrastructure	Energy	Energy generation capacity (MW)		MW	MEMD Annual reports	1278.6	1369.6	1370.8	
		Households with access to electricity, %	Main Grid	Percent	UBOS UNHS	19	19	19	
			Solar system			11	11	11	
			Solar Kit			27	27	27	
			Total electricity			57	57	57	
		Cost of electricity (USD cents)	Residential		UBOS UNHS	90.1	93.6	95.5	
			Industrial Large			84.7	84.7	83.2	
			Industrial Extra Large			49.4	50.9	51.4	
			Commercial			84.24	85.1	86.1	
		% of households using electricity		percent	UBOS UNHS	18.9	18.9	18.9	
		Electricity consumption (kWh per capita)		Kwh	Uganda Energy Balance 2020		78.6	83.5	
		Road	% of paved roads to total national road network		percent	UNRA Secondary data	26.3	26.5	
			Travel time within GKMA (min/km)		Minutes	MoWT Travel time Surveys	4.14	N/A	3.86
			Freight transportation costs (per ton per		USD	MoWT Secondary	0.04	0.044	

NSI Level II Indicators (NDP III Goal, Objectives and Key Result Areas Indicators)								
NDP 3 Goal and Objectives	Key Result Areas (KRA)	Indicators	Disaggregation	Unit of measure	Data Source	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
		km) from coast to Kampala - USD			Data			
		Percentage of district roads in Fair to good condition		Percent	MoWT survey	67	69	
		Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road		Proportion	MoWT Survey	0.53	0.53	
		Passenger and freight volumes, by road transport	Passenger		MoWT survey	N/A	N/A	
			Freight	tonnes	Secondary data	8,272,583		
	Railway	Proportion of freight cargo by rail (%)		Percent	Secondary data	7.26	7.8	
		Travel Time on Railway network (No of Days)		Days	Secondary data	25	15	
				Days	Secondary data	20	6	
		% of cargo freight on rail to total freight		Percent	Secondary data	7.26	7.8	
		Passenger and freight volumes, by railway transport		Persons	Secondary data	488,952	179,609	
		Total freight carried (million-tonne-km)		Tonne	Secondary data	169256	224414	
	Air	Volume of international air passenger traffic ((Mn)		Persons	secondary data	1355772	621548	
		Volume of domestic air passenger traffic		Persons	Secondary data	20281	3601	
		Freight Cargo Traffic (tones)	Exported	Tonne	Secondary data	37,829	25,038	25,038
			imported	Tonne	Secondary data	21,985	38,940	39,940
	Water transport	Freight Traffic on Lake Victoria (tons)			Secondary data	1,586.8	549.48	
	ICT	Proportion of area covered by broadband services	Fixed broadband	number	UCC Annual reports		29,412	37,468
			Mobile broadband	number			21,886,906	23,736,591

NSI Level II Indicators (NDP III Goal, Objectives and Key Result Areas Indicators)								
NDP 3 Goal and Objectives	Key Result Areas (KRA)	Indicators	Disaggregation	Unit of measure	Data Source	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
		Internet penetration rate (internet users per 100 people)		Percentage	UCC Market performance report 3Q FY 2022/23	45.5%	51.5%	55.1%
		Unit cost of internet (USD)	National	1Mbps/month of internet (UGX)	UCC Annual reports	230	205	70
		% of ICT contribution to GDP		Percent	National Accounts	1.8	1.8	1.7
		Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed5		Percent	UCC	0.144	0.134	
		Proportion of individuals using the Internet		Proportion	UCC	0.376	0.456	
		Cumulative WfP Storage capacity (million m3)		million m3	NRECCLWM Programme Performance Report, 2020/21, NDP III PIAP	54.32	42.025	52.165
	Water for production							
Objective 4: Increase productivity and wellbeing of Population	Labour productivity & Employment	Labour productivity (GDP per worker-USD)	Agriculture	USD	UBOS NLFS	64.9	64.9	61.4
			Industry	USD	UBOS NLFS	9.6	9.6	13.4
			Services	USD	UBOS NLFS	25.2	25.2	24.8
		Labour Force Participation rate (LFPR)		percentage	UBOS NLFS	52.7	52.7	48
		Employment Population Ratio		percentage	UBOS NLFS	48	48	43
		H/holds dependent on subsistence agriculture as a main source of livelihood (%)			UBOS UNHS	46.8	46.8	46.8
	Health	Life expectancy at birth (years)	Years		UBOS UNHS	60	63.3	63.7

NSI Level II Indicators (NDP III Goal, Objectives and Key Result Areas Indicators)

NDP 3 Goal and Objectives	Key Result Areas (KRA)	Indicators	Disaggregation	Unit of measure	Data Source	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
		Infant Mortality rate/1000	Rate		UBOS UDHS	43	43	43
		Maternal Mortality Ratio/100,000		Ratio	UBOS UDHS	336	336	336
		Neo-natal mortality rate		Rate	UBOS UDHS	27	27	27
		Total Fertility rate (number of children per women)		Number	UBOS UDHS	5.8	5.4	5.4
		Under five mortality rate (deaths/1000 live births)		Ratio	UBOS UDHS	64	64	64
		% of women who have had access to sexual and reproductive health service in the last 12 months		percent	UBOS UDHS	58.5	58.5	58.5
		Prevalence of underweight among children under 5		percentage	UBOS UDHS	11	11	11
		Number of New HIV infections per 1000 population		Number	HMIS	1.2		
		TB incidence per 1000 persons per year		Number 1000 People	TB Survey	142		
		Malaria incidence per 1000 per year		Number Per 1000 People	HMIS	340		
		% of eligible population with HIV having access to Anti-Retroviral Treatment		percentage				
	Education	Primary to secondary school transition rate			EMIS/ASC	0.812		
		Survival rates, %		Rate	EMIS/ASC	0.369		
				Rate	EMIS/ASC	0.291		
		Ratio of STEI / STEM graduates to Humanities						
		Quality adjusted years of schooling		years	MOES	4.5		

NSI Level II Indicators (NDP III Goal, Objectives and Key Result Areas Indicators)

NDP 3 Goal and Objectives	Key Result Areas (KRA)	Indicators	Disaggregation	Unit of measure	Data Source	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
		Proportion of primary schools attaining the BRMA, %		Proportion	MoES	0.54		
		Literacy rate (% of total population)		percentage	UBOS UNHS	76.1	76.1	76.1
		Proportion of the population participating in sports and physical exercise		Proportion				
		Employers satisfied with the TVET training (%)		percentage	MOES	40	40	
		% of children of pre-school age attending pre school		percentage	UBOS UNHS	38.1	38.1	38.1
		Net Primary school enrolment rate by Sex and age (No. of children of official primary age (6-12) enrolled in primary education)	Male	percentage	UBOS UNHS	79	79	79
			Female			81	81	81
			Total			80	80	80
		Secondary school net enrolment rate by Sex	Male	percent	UBOS UNHS	26	26	26
			Female			29	29	29
			Total			27	27	27
		Vocational school enrolment rate (% of total enrolled in tertiary)		Percent				
		Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex	P7 Reading/English Male	percent	MOES	82.90	85.80	
			P7 Reading/English Female		MOES	85.00	88.9	
			P7 Reading/English Total		MOES	80.00	87.5	
			P7 Mathematics		MOES	87.60	85.4	

NSI Level II Indicators (NDP III Goal, Objectives and Key Result Areas Indicators)

NDP 3 Goal and Objectives	Key Result Areas (KRA)	Indicators	Disaggregation	Unit of measure	Data Source	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
			Male					
			P7 Mathematics female		MOES	82.4	79.5	
			P7 Mathematics Total		MOES	84.9	82.3	
			S4 English Male		MOES	76.10	76.9	
			S4 English Female		MOES	78.4	79.3	
			S4 English Total		MOES	77.20%	78.1	
			S4 Mathematics Male		MOES	63.60	70.2	
			S4 Mathematics Female		MOES	57.80	64.3	
			S4 Mathematics Total		MOES	60.70	67.2	
		Completion rate (primary education, lower secondary education, upper secondary education)	Primary Education (P7)	Percent	MOES	62.9	67.2%	
			Lower Secondary Education (S4) Completion rate-		MOES	33.6	32.4	
		Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex	Literacy-numeracy: Female	percent	UBOS UDHS	28.4	28.4	28.4
			Literacy-numeracy: Urban			42.7	42.7	42.7
			Literacy-numeracy: Rural			21.9	21.9	21.9
			Literacy-numeracy:			26.3	26.3	26.3

NSI Level II Indicators (NDP III Goal, Objectives and Key Result Areas Indicators)

NDP 3 Goal and Objectives	Key Result Areas (KRA)	Indicators	Disaggregation	Unit of measure	Data Source	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
			Total					
			Physical: Male	percent		92.1	92.1	92.1
			Physical: Female	percent		90.1	90.1	90.1
			Physical: Urban	percent		92.3	92.3	92.3
			Physical: Rural	percent		90.7	90.7	90.7
			Physical: Total	percent		91.1	91.1	91.1
			Social-emotional: Male	percent		66	66	66
			Social-emotional: Female	percent		69.2	69.2	69.2
			Social-emotional: Urban	percent		71.9	71.9	71.9
			Social-emotional: Rural	percent		66.4	66.4	66.4
			Social-emotional: Total	percent		67.6	67.6	67.6
			Learning: Male	percent		86.6	86.6	86.6
			Learning: Female	percent		85.6	85.6	85.6
			Learning: Urban	percent		90.2	90.2	90.2
			Learning: Rural	percent		85	85	85
			Learning: Total	percent		86.1	86.1	86.1
			Early childhood development index score: Male	percent		62	62	62
			Early childhood	percent		64.6	64.6	64.6

NSI Level II Indicators (NDP III Goal, Objectives and Key Result Areas Indicators)								
NDP 3 Goal and Objectives	Key Result Areas (KRA)	Indicators	Disaggregation	Unit of measure	Data Source	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
			development index score: Female					
			Early childhood development index score: Urban	percent		75.8	75.8	75.8
			Early childhood development index score: Rural	percent		59.9	59.9	59.9
			Early childhood development index score: Total	percent		63.3	63.3	63.3
		Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex		percentage	Education Survey	63		
		Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex	Male	percentage	UBOS UDHS	62	62	62
	Female		64.6			64.6	64.6	
	Total		63.5			63.5	63.5	
		Proportion of teachers with the minimum required qualifications, by education level	Pre-primary	percentage	MoES	60		
	Primary		79.6					
	Secondary		83.5					
		Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study						
		Electricity consumption per capita (Kw h)		Kw h	UBOS UNHS	108.8	108.8	108.8
		Forest cover (% of Total land area)		percentage	MWE	13.3	13.3	13.3

NSI Level II Indicators (NDP III Goal, Objectives and Key Result Areas Indicators)

NDP 3 Goal and Objectives	Key Result Areas (KRA)	Indicators	Disaggregation	Unit of measure	Data Source	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
		Wetland cover (%)		percentage	MWE	4.3	4.3	4.3
		Safe water coverage (%)	Rural	percentage	UNHS	91.3	91.3	91.3
			Urban			75.3	75.3	75.3
		Sanitation Coverage (improved toilet)	Pit latrine	percentage		83	83	83
			Flush Toilet			3	3	3
			Water only			8.8	8.8	8.8
		Hygiene (Hand Washing)	Water and Soap-	percent	UBOS UNHS	7	7	7
			Water but no soap-			6	6	6
			No water, no soap-			4	4	4
	Energy	% of agricultural land placed under sustainable land management practice.		percent				
	Water and Environment	% population with access to safe piped water		percent	NRECCLWM Programme Performance Report, 2020/21, NDP III	68	67	
		Proportion of population accessing social insurance, %		percent	UBOS Annual statistical Abstract	0	0	
		Health insurance coverage (%)		percentage	UBOS Annual statistical Abstract	2	7.5	
		% of population receiving direct income support		Percent	UBOS Annual statistical Abstract	0.5	0.7	
		Proportion of eligible population with access to social care services, %		percentage	MGLSD	0.5	0.7	
		Extent of hunger in the population (%)		percentage				

NSI Level II Indicators (NDP III Goal, Objectives and Key Result Areas Indicators)								
NDP 3 Goal and Objectives	Key Result Areas (KRA)	Indicators	Disaggregation	Unit of measure	Data Source	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
		Stunting in children under 5 years (%)		percentage	UBOS UDHS	29	29	29
		Tax Revenue to GDP ratio (%)		percentage	URA	11.4	12.5	12.6
	Social protection coverage	Public resources allocated to Local Governments (%)		percentage	MoFPED			
		Cost of electricity for all processing and manufacturing enterprises (USD cents)						
		Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause		Number per 100000 People	UPF	0	0	
		% of people who believe that there are effective mechanisms and oversight institutions to hold their leaders accountable		percentage				
		% of people who perceive that there is freedom of the press.		percentage	UBOS NGPSS	61.5		
		% of people who believe that the elections are free, fair and transparent.		percentage	UBOS NGPSS	72.3		
Objective 5: Strengthen the role of the State in development		Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official or were asked for a bribe by these public officials during the previous twelve months		percentage	UBOS NSDS	23	22	22
		Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments, regional and local bodies		percentage	Parliamentary Annual reports	35	34	
		Proportion of women in managerial	Senior/ Middle	percentage	UBOS Manpower Survey/NLF	19.07	19.07	19.07

NSI Level II Indicators (NDP III Goal, Objectives and Key Result Areas Indicators)								
NDP 3 Goal and Objectives	Key Result Areas (KRA)	Indicators	Disaggregation	Unit of measure	Data Source	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
		positions	Junior		S	36.35	36.35	36.35
			Total			22.7	22.7	22.7

Sustainable Development Goal Indicator Matrix

CODE	INDICATOR NAME	DATA SOURCE	UNIT	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
1.1.1	Proportion of population below the international poverty line	UNHS	Percent						41.2	41.2	41.2
1.2.1	Proportion of population living below the national poverty line	UNHS	Percent			21.4			20.3	20.3	20.3
1.2.2	Proportion of population living in multidimensional poverty	UNHS	Percent			44.3			42.1	42.1	42.1
1.3.1	Proportion of population above statutory pensionable age receiving a pension	MGLSD	Percent	1.2	1.2	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.8		
1.4.1	Proportion of population using basic drinking water services	UNHS	Percent			80			79		
	Proportion of population using basic sanitation services	UNHS	Percent			92.8			95		
1.4.2	Proportion of people with legally recognized documentation of their rights to land out of total adult population	LMIS	Percent		21.7	36					
1.5.1	Number of directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	Admin data	PER_100000_POP	1.24	0.34	1.48	103				
1.a.2	Proportion of total government spending on essential services, education	GFS	Percent			13.3	13	12.2	12.1	14.7	14.7
	Proportion of total government spending on essential services, health	GFS	Percent			6.5	6.2	6.4	9.2	7.3	7.3
	Proportion of total government spending on essential services, social protection	GFS	Percent			1.1	1.2	1	1.1	1.2	1.2
2.1.2	Prevalence of moderate food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	UNPS	Percent	37							
	Prevalence of severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	UNPS	Percent	8							
2.2.1	Proportion of children moderately or severely stunted	UDHS	Percent		28.9						
2.2.2	Proportion of children moderately or severely wasted	UDHS	Percent		3.5						
	Proportion of children moderately or severely overweight	UDHS	Percent		3.7						
2.3.1	Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size	AAS	UGX (000)					10.4			
2.3.2	Average income of small-scale food producers	AAS	UGX (000)					893			
2.2.3	Proportion of women aged 15-49 years with anemia	UDHS	Percent		31.7						
2.5.1	Number of local breeds for which sufficient genetic resources are stored for reconstitution	Admin data	NUMBER	6	6	6	6	6	7		
	Plant genetic resources accessions stored ex situ (number)	Admin data	NUMBER	515	255	362	520	11	296		

CODE	INDICATOR NAME	DATA SOURCE	UNIT	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
2.5.2	Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk as a percentage of local breeds with known level of extinction risk	Admin data	NUMBER	0	0	0	0	0	0		
2.a.1	Agriculture value added share of GDP	GFS	Percent	21.9	24.2	22.9	22.9	23.6	24.8	23.4	23.4
	Agriculture orientation index for government expenditures	GFS	Index	0.17	0.16	0.22	0.16	0.16			
2.a.2	Total official flows (disbursements) for agriculture, by recipient countries	GFS	USD(000)			56872	53297	53322	72354	35972	35972
3.1.1	Maternal mortality ratio	UDHS	PER_100000_LIVE_BIRTHS		336						
3.1.2	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	UDHS	Percent		74						
3.2.1	Infant mortality rate	UDHS			43						
	Under-five mortality rate	UDH	PER_1000_LIVE_BIRTHS		64						
3.2.2	Neonatal mortality rate	UDHS			27						
3.3.1	Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population	HIV Impact Assessment	PER_1000_UNINFECTED_POP		1.9	1.6	1.4	1.2	1		
3.3.2	Tuberculosis incidence	TB Survey	PER_100000_POP	106	178	162	182	308	142		
3.3.3	Malaria incidence per 1,000 population at risk	HMIS	PER_1000_POP	193	433	382	242	340			
3.3.4	Prevalence of hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg)	HMIS	PER_100000_POP	54.4	1.2	1	0.6	0.8	25		
3.4.1	Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease	HMIS	Percent	38	36	37	37	45			
3.4.2	Suicide mortality rate	Admin data	PER_100000_POP	42	74	105	60	85			
3.6.1	Number of deaths rate due to road traffic injuries	Admin data	NUMBER	3224			3698	3880			
3.7.1	Proportion of women married or in a union of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	UDHS	Percent		53.9						
3.7.2	Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-19 and 10-14 years)	UDHS	Percent		2						
	Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-19 and 10-14 years)	UDHS	Percent		132						
3.8.1	Universal health coverage (UHC) service coverage index	HMIS	Percent				44		48.2		
3.8.2	Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health (greater than 10%) as a share of total household expenditure	UNHS	Percent		5				5.6		
3.9.2	Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene	HMIS	Percent	28	31	18	16	16			
3.9.3	Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisonings	HMIS	Percent	8	7	8	9	7			
3.a.1	Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older	UDHS	Percent		5.1						
3.b.1	Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme	UDHS	Percent		35.8						
4.1.1	Proportion of children in Primary Three attaining minimum proficiency in reading	NAPE	Percent	60.2			49.9				
	Proportion of children in Primary Three attaining minimum proficiency in mathematics	NAPE	Percent	71.7			55.2				
	Proportion of children in Primary Six attaining minimum proficiency in reading	NAPE	Percent	51.9			53.1				

CODE	INDICATOR NAME	DATA SOURCE	UNIT	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
	Proportion of children in Primary Six attaining minimum proficiency in mathematics	NAPE	Percent	52.6			50.1				
	Proportion of children at end of Primary seven achieving a minimum proficiency level in reading (English)	NAPE	Percent				87.7	80	87.5		
	Proportion of children at end of Primary seven achieving a minimum proficiency level in numeracy (mathematics)	NAPE	Percent				77	84.9	82.3		
	Proportion of children at end of Senior Four achieving a minimum proficiency level in reading (English)	NAPE	Percent					77.2	78.1		
	Proportion of children at end of Senior Four achieving a minimum proficiency level in Numeracy (Mathematics)	NAPE)	Percent					60.7	67.2		
4.1.2	Completion rate for Primary Education (P.7)	NAPE	Percent		61.5	60	62.8	62.9	67.2		
	Completion rate for Lower Secondary Education (S.4)	NAPE)	Percent		37.8	34.8	34.2	33.6	32.4		
4.2.1	Proportion of children who are developmentally on track in at least three of the following domains: literacy -numeracy , physical development, social-emotional development, and learning	UDHS	Percent		63.3						
4.2.2	Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age) [4.2.2]	Education survey	Percent	63							
4.3.1	Participation rate in formal and non-formal education and training	UNHS	Percent				15.4				
4.4.1	Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills in copying and moving a file or folder	UNHS	Percent		94.1	70.6					
	Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills in Using Copy and Paste tools to duplicate or move information within a document	UNHS	Percent		80.6	55.3					
	Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills in Sending E-mails with attached files	UNHS	Percent		51.9	41.2					
	Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills in Using Basic Arithmetic Formulae in a spreadsheet	UNHS	Percent		43.2	24.4					
	Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills in Connecting and installing new devices	UNHS	Percent		46	17.6					
	Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills in Finding, downloading, installing and configuring	UNHS	Percent		27.8	11.6					
	Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills in Creating electronic presentations with presentation software	UNHS	Percent		24.7	11.8					
	Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills in Transferring between a computer and other devices	UNHS	Percent		45.2	30.1					
	Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills in writing a computer program using specialized programme	UNHS	Percent		6.4	5.9					
4.6.1	Proportion of population achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional skills in literacy	UNHS	Percent			86.4			87.1		
4.a.1	Proportion of primary schools with basic hand-washing facilities	Admin data	Percent			40.9					
	Proportion of schools Lower Secondary schools with basic hand-washing facilities	Admin data	Percent			54.3					

CODE	INDICATOR NAME	DATA SOURCE	UNIT	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
	Proportion of upper secondary schools with basic hand-washing facilities,	Admin data	Percent			59.1					
	Proportion of primary schools with access to basic drinking water	Admin data	Percent		76.2	87.5					
	Proportion of lower secondary schools with access to basic drinking water	Admin data	Percent		82.7	92.2					
	Proportion of upper secondary schools with access to basic drinking water	Admin data	Percent		87	95.3					
	Proportion of primary schools with access to single-sex basic sanitation	Admin data	Percent		87.5	90					
	Proportion of lower secondary schools with access to single-sex basic sanitation	Admin data	Percent		85.2	90.7					
	Proportion of upper secondary schools with access to single-sex basic sanitation	Admin data	Percent		83.4	99.9					
4.c.1	Proportion of pre-primary teachers with the minimum required qualifications	Admin data	Percent		55.4	60					
	Proportion of primary teachers with the minimum required qualifications	Admin data	Percent		78.2	79.6					
	Proportion of secondary teachers with the minimum required qualifications	Admin data	Percent		80.9	83.5					
5.1.1	Legal frameworks that promote, enforce and monitor gender equality (percentage of achievement, 0 - 100)	Admin data	Percent	75	75	75	75	75	75		
5.2.1	Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls subjected to physical and sexual violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months	UDHS	Percent		18	18	18	18	18		
	Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls subjected to physical violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months	UDHS	Percent		22.5	22.5	22.5	22.5	22.5		
	Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls subjected to psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months	UDHS	Percent		29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3		
	Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls subjected to sexual violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months	UDHS	Percent		16.6	16.6	16.6	16.6	16.6		
5.2.2	Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months	UDHS	Percent		44	44	44	44	44		
5.3.1	Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15	UDHS	Percent		7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3		
	Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18	UDHS	Percent		34	34	34	34	34		
5.3.2	Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting	UDHS	Percent		0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3		
5.4.1	Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic chores and care work	Time Use Survey	Percent			13.3					
5.5.1	Proportion of seats held by women in local governments (% of total number of seats)	Election Admin data	Percent		45.7					46	46
	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (% of total number of seats)	Election Admin data	Percent		34.9					33.8	33.8
5.5.2	Proportion of women in managerial positions	UNHS	Percent						22.7		

CODE	INDICATOR NAME	DATA SOURCE	UNIT	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
5.6.1	Proportion of women who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care (% of women aged 15-49 years)	UDHS	Percent		58.5	58.5	58.5	58.5			
5.a.1	(a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land	AAS	Percent				39.6	41			
	(b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land	AAS	Percent				40.8	39			
5.b.1	Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone	UNHS	Percent			73			49.5	49.5	49.5
6.1.1	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	UNHS	Percent			79.8			79.3	79.3	79.3
6.2.1	Proportion of population with basic handwashing facilities on premises	UNHS	Percent			6.6			8.3	8.3	8.3
	Proportion of population using safely managed toilet	UNHS	Percent			17.9			20.7	20.7	20.7
6.3.1	Proportion of domestic and industrial wastewater flows safely treated	Admin data	Percent					28	30		
6.4.2	Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources	Admin data	Percent	1.8	1.7						
6.5.1	Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0-100)	Admin data	Percent		45	59					
6.5.2	Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation	Admin data	Percent			83.6					
6.a.1	Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan	Admin data	Percent				155.2				
6.b.1	Proportion of water points with functional user committee	Admin data	Percent		87	85	89	89			
7.1.1	Proportion of population with access to electricity	ERT III	Percent				51				
7.1.2	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology (Lighting)	UNHS	Percent		56						
7.2.1	Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	Admin data	Percent			86			90.5		
7.3.1	Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP	Energy Balance	Energy consumption per GDP	743.3	624.19	584.36	576.5				
8.1.1	Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita	national accounts	Percent		1.3	-0.1	3	3.1	-0.3	0.3	0.3
8.2.1	Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person	UNHS	Percent			3.9			27.6		
8.3.1	Proportion of informal employment (ILO harmonized estimates)	UNHS	Percent		90.7				92.6		87.9
8.5.1	Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by managers	UNHS	UGX						6,562		
	Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by professionals	UNHS	UGX						5,319		
	Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by Technicians and Associate Professionals	UNHS	UGX						4,704		
	Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by Clerical support workers	UNHS	UGX						2,859		

CODE	INDICATOR NAME	DATA SOURCE	UNIT	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
8.5.2	Unemployment rate	UNHS	Percent			9			8.6		11.9
8.6.1	Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training	UNHS	Percent			35.7			45.8		
8.7.1	Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour	UNHS	Percent		13.7				17.5		39.5
8.8.1	Fatal Occupational Injuries Per 100'000 Workers	NLFS	per 100,000 workers			29,650					
8.10.1	a. Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults	Financial Institutions survey (BOU)	per 100,000 adults	3	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5		
	b. number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults		per 100,000 adults	4.6	4.5	4.2	4.1	4	4.2		
8.10.2	Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank		Percent	28.8	31.8	44	53.8	63.9	76.1		
	Proportion of adults (15 years and older) other financial institution or with a mobile-money - service provider	Admin data	Percent				69.6	79.9	86.7		
9.1.1	Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road	NSDS	Percent	80.7							
9.1.2	Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport										
	Air Transport Cargo	Admin data	Tones (000)	54	60	69	63	65	59	54	
	Air Transport Passengers	Admin data	Number (000)	1,520	1,549	1,645	1,871	2,008	623	779	
	Railway Transport Cargo	Admin data	Tones (000)		600	355	106	194	197	391	
	Railway Transport passengers	Admin data	Number (000)				439	619	180	800	
	Water Transport Cargo	Admin data	Tones			755	1,186	1,846	2,110	2,835	
	Water Transport Passengers	Admin data	Number (000)			4,275	4,549	1,155	3,842		
9.2.1	Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP	national Accounts	Percent	17.5	15.3	15.6	15.6	15.3	16.0	16.4	15.8
	Manufacturing value added as a proportion of per capita		US\$	149	127	130	136	142	137	144	150
9.2.2	Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment	UNHS	Percent			9.4			8.2		
9.3.1	Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added	Admin data	Number				20	60	176	380	380
9.5.1	Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP	Admin data	Percent			0.6			0.5	0.4	
9.a.1	Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure	Admin data	US Dollars (000)			558,130	969,372	870,800	479,897	648,389	648,389
9.b.1	Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added	Admin data	Percent				0	0	0	3	3
9.c.1	Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology										
	2G Technology	Admin data	Percent					90	98	98	98
	3G Technology	Admin data	Percent					83	86	89	89
	4G Technology	Admin data	Percent					25	31	47	47

CODE	INDICATOR NAME	DATA SOURCE	UNIT	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
10.1.1	Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population	UNHS	Percent			1.4			2.5		
10.2.1	Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	UNHS	Percent			9.3			10.8		
10.5.1	Financial Soundness Indicators										
	Regulatory Tier 1 capital to assets	Admin data	Percent	13	11.7	13.8	13.9	13.7	13.4		
	Regulatory Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets	Admin data	Percent	18.6	17.3	20.9	19.8	20.1	20.6		
	Nonperforming loans net of provisions to capital	Admin data	Percent	11.8	17.2	8.1	5.2	8.8	9.2		
	Nonperforming loans to total gross loans	Admin data	Percent	5.3	10.5	5.6	3.4	4.9	5.3		
	Return on assets	Admin data	Percent	2.6	1.3	2.7	2.5	2.9	2.4		
	Liquid assets to short-term liabilities	Admin data	Percent	50	66.8	55.4	46.3	49	51		
Net open position in foreign exchange to capital	Admin data	Percent	-5.3	-7.4	-4.9	-6.9	-4.3	-5.6			
10.7.1	Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of yearly income earned in country of destination	Admin data	US\$	328.6	312.3	308.3	304.9	305.5	305.1		
10.b.1	Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (e.g. official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows)	Admin data	US\$ (000,000)			1,211	1,519	1,542	2,354	1,766	1,766
11.4.1	Total expenditure (public and private) per capita spent on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by type of heritage (cultural, natural, mixed and World Heritage Centre designation), level of government (national, regional and local/municipal), type of expenditure (operating expenditure/investment) and type of private funding (donations in kind, private non-profit sector and sponsorship)	Admin data	Per Capita UGX	1276	1673	1920	2723	2018	3265	3069	3069
12.b.1	Implementation of standard accounting tools to monitor the economic and environmental aspects of tourism sustainability	Admin data	Number	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	
13.1.1	Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	Admin data	PER_100000_POP	1.24	0.34	1.48	103				
15.1.1	Forest area as a proportion of total land area	Admin data	Percent	12.7	12.5	12.3	12.1	11.9	11.7		
15.7.1	Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked	Admin data	Percent	0.4	0.36	0.25	0.32	0.33			
16.1.1	Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population	Admin Data	Per 100,000 population	11.8	19.4	12.9	12.2	12.2	12.5		
16.1.3	Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months										
	Physical violence only, Female	UDHS	Percent		33.6	33.6	33.6	33.6	33.6		
	Physical violence only, Male	UDHS	Percent		45.4	45.4	45.4	45.4	45.4		
	Sexual Violence only, Female	UDHS	Percent		4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5		
	Sexual Violence only, Male	UDHS	Percent		2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1		
	Physical or Sexual Violence, Female	UDHS	Percent		55.5	55.5	55.5	55.5	55.5		
Physical or Sexual Violence, Male	UDHS	Percent		53.7	53.7	53.7	53.7	53.7			
16.1.4	Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live after dark	NGPSS	Percent			61	61	61			

CODE	INDICATOR NAME	DATA SOURCE	UNIT	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
16.2.1	Proportion of children aged 1-17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month	UDHS	Percent		84.9						
16.2.2	Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation	Admin data	Per 100,000 population	0.977	0.772	0.885	1.664	1.129	1.602		
16.2.3	Proportion of population aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by sex										
	Female	UDHS	Percent		5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2		
	Male	UDHS	Percent		1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3		
16.3.1	Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other of ficially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms	NGPSS	Percent			48	48	48			
16.3.2	Un sentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population	Admin data	Percent	54.9	55.1	51.8	51.8	48.1	54.5		
16.5.1	Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public of ficial and who paid a bribe to a public of ficial, or were asked for a bribe by those public of ficials, during the previous 12 months	NGPSS	Percent			16	16	16			
16.6.1	Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)										
	Accountability	Admin data F	Percent		77	100	102	83	95	132	132
	Agriculture	Admin data	Percent		79	84	83	82	83	67	67
	Education	Admin data	Percent		83	80	81	86	93	91	91
	Energy and Mineral Development	Admin data	Percent		18	25	33	47	32	38	38
	Health	Admin data	Percent		81	61	57	67	76	100	100
	Information and Communication Technology	Admin data	Percent		31	103	83	88	125	106	106
	Justice, Law and Order	Admin data	Percent		106	93	92	97	107	100	100
	Lands, Housing and Urban Development	Admin data	Percent		152	83	115	111	41	109	109
	Legislature	Admin data F	Percent		112	108	115	114	92	87	87
	Public Administration	Admin data	Percent		119	105	120	132	117	141	141
	Public Sector Management	Admin data	Percent		123	90	86	84	76	72	72
	Science, Technology and Innovation	Admin data	Percent		0	0	93	32	103	60	60
	Security	Admin data	Percent		101	96	120	114	120	126	126
	Social Development	Admin data	Percent		78	64	90	83	64	84	84
	Tourism, Trade and Industry	Admin data	Percent		52	48	57	42	53	83	83
Water and Environment	Admin data	Percent		104	79	106	86	76	63	63	
Works and Transport	Admin data	Percent		62	64	74	80	61	89	89	
16.6.2	Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services	NGPSS	Percent			66	66	66	66	66	
16.7.2	Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group	NGPSS	Percent			29	29	29	29	29	

CODE	INDICATOR NAME	DATA SOURCE	UNIT	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
16.9.1	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority	UDHS	Percent		32.2	32.2	32.2	32.2	32.2		
16.b.1	Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law	NGPSS	Percent			35	32.2	32.2	32.2	32.2	
17.1.1	Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP	Admin data	Percent	10.8	11.1	11.5	11.7	12.6			
17.1.2	Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes	Admin data	Percent	88.2	87.8	88.9	92.5	88.9			
17.3.2	Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP	Annual Personal Transfers Survey	Percent	3.6	4.1	3.9	4.2	4.1	2.8		
17.4.1	Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services	Admin data	Percent	3	3.1	4.8	6	5.3	6.5		
17.6.1	Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed	Admin data	Percent					0.07	0.14	0.13	
17.8.1	Proportion of individuals using the Internet	Admin data	Number (000)					15,166	18,944	21,916	21,196
17.15.1	Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation	Admin data	Percent			88	88	88	88		

CHAPTER ONE: ENVIRONMENT STATISTICS

1.0 Introduction

Environment Statistics are vital in describing the state, quality, and quantity of the aspects of the environment and natural resources as well as their trends overtime. This section presents statistics on administrative units, land area, major relief features, water bodies, wetlands, forestry, climatic conditions, water generation and supply in Uganda.

1.1 Administrative Units by June 2023

Uganda is stratified into administrative units. Those are Districts/Cities, Counties, Sub-Counties/Divisions/Town Councils, Parishes/Wards and Villages/Cells to facilitate service delivery near to the people. In total, there are 146 districts as at 30th June 2023, and 11 cities including Kampala Capital City, Mbarara, Gulu, Masaka, Lira, Fort Portal, Mbale, Soroti, Arua, Hoima and Jinja cities. Below is a table indicating the number of administrative units at lower levels by region.

1.0
TABLE 1.1: NUMBER OF ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS PER REGION AS OF 30TH JUNE 2023

Region	No. of Cities	No. of districts ¹	No. of municipalities	No. of counties ²	No. of sub counties ³	No. of parishes ⁴	No. of villages ⁵
Central	2	27	9	59	346	1,761	10,983
Western	3	38	9	79	636	2,788	18,280
Northern	3	41	6	80	526	2,568	19,427
Eastern	3	40	7	91	689	3,600	22,537
Uganda	11	146	31	309	2,197	10,717	71,227

Source: Uganda Bureau of statistics

Note: ¹ includes in addition Cities; ² includes Municipalizes; ³ Divisions/Town Councils; ⁴ includes Wards; ⁵ includes Cells

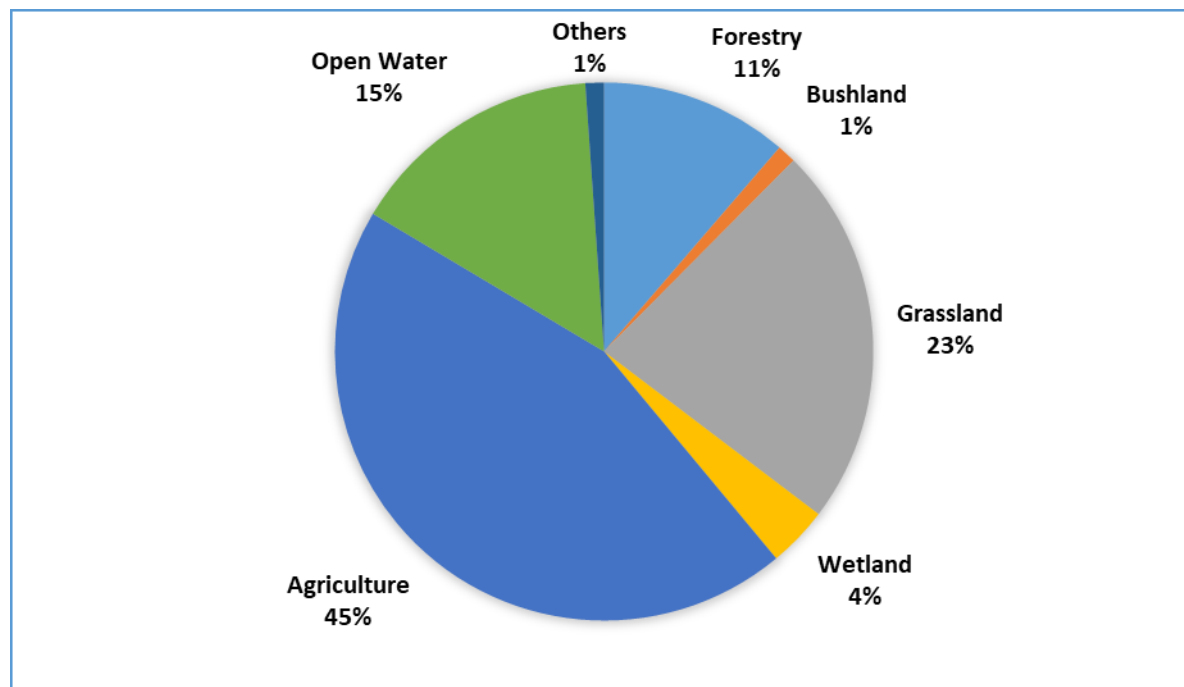
1.2 Land area and cover

Uganda has a land area of 241,555 square kilometres (sq. kms), of which 45,786 sq. kms are open water and wetlands while 195,769 sq. km is land. The altitude above sea level ranges from Lake Albert which is 620 metres Above Sea Level (ASL) to Mt. Rwenzori peak (5,111 metres ASL). For trans-boundary water bodies, Uganda shares Lake Victoria with Kenya and Tanzania and Lakes Albert and Edward with the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). Within its boundaries are lakes; Wamala, Bunyonyi, Katwe, Nakivale, Mburo, Kyoga, George and Bisina.

In Western Uganda, the Rwenzori Mountains (often called the Mountains of the Moon) form about eighty kilometers of the border between Uganda and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). In Eastern Uganda, the border with Kenya is marked by volcanic Mt. Elgon (4,324 metres ASL). In the north-east, there is Mt Moroto (3,085 metres ASL). Further south-west, there is the Mufumbiro volcanoes (4,132 metres ASL) that mark the border with Rwanda and Congo.

Land area estimates by type of cover as updated using the Remote Sensing Survey-2019 carried out by National Forestry Authority (NFA) indicated that agricultural land occupies the largest proportion of land cover area (45 percent), followed by grassland (23 percent) and then open water (15 percent) as shown in Figure 1.1 and Appendix Table 1.1.1.

FIGURE 1.1: PERCENTAGE SHARE OF LAND COVER BY TYPE FOR UGANDA, 2019



Source: National Forest Authority

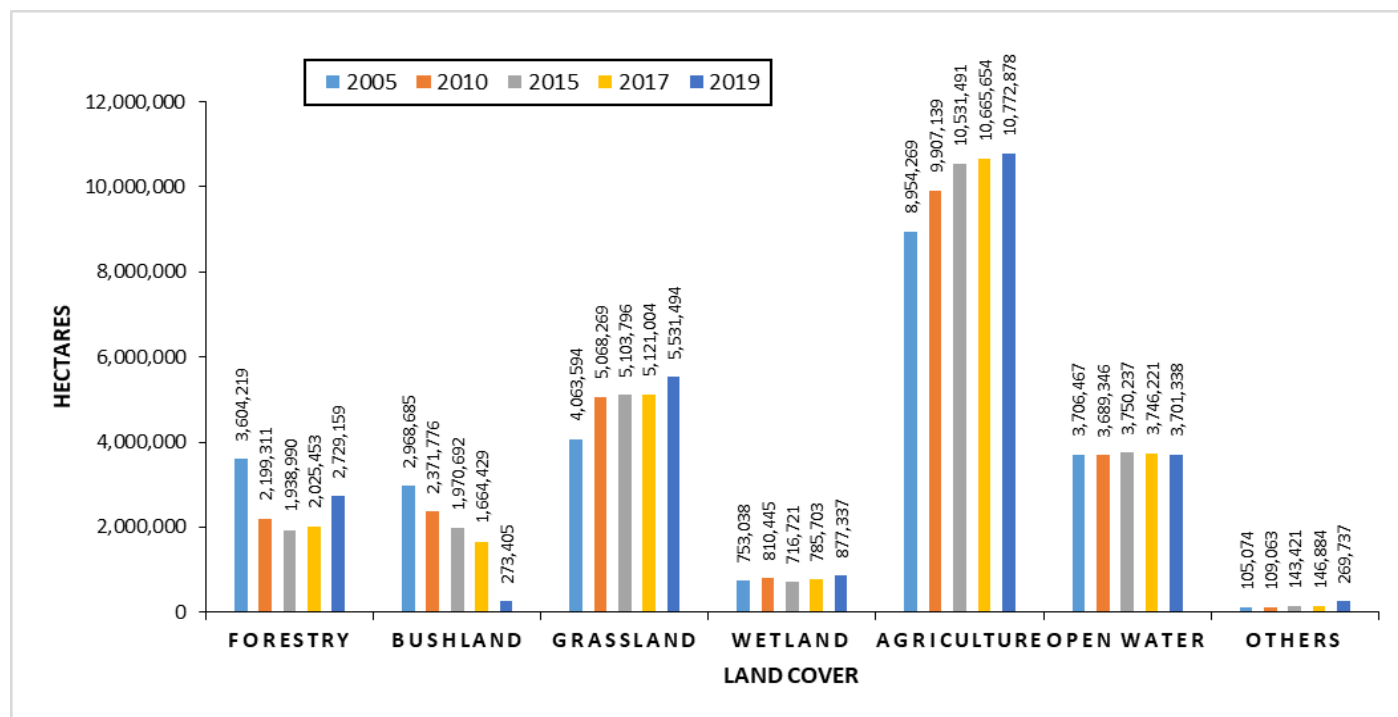
Areas under wetlands and open water bodies almost remained the same between 2005 and 2019. Area under forest has significantly been decreasing since 2005 though an increase was registered from 2015 to 2019. It increased by four percent between 2015 to 2017 and by 35 percent between 2017 to 2019. The increase in forest area is majorly attributed to the increase in area of broad leaved plantations by 171 percent between 2017 to 2019 as a result of the NFA restoration policies of leasing land to private individuals to grow trees in the degraded Forest Reserves that commenced in 2017 (See Statistical Appendix Table 1.1.1c).

The increase is also due to increased awareness campaigns conducted by NFA and CSOs about the benefits of forests that encouraged more tree planting especially in Central and South Western Uganda. Land area for agriculture has also increased between 2005 and 2019 although at a decreasing rate.

The highest increase (11 percent) was observed between 2005 and 2010, followed by six percent increase registered between 2010 to 2015 and then a one percent increase recorded between 2015 and 2019 due to strict measures instituted by the forestry authorities on forest land encroachment (See Statistical Appendix Table1.1.1c).

For the period 2015 to 2019, Bush land registered the biggest decline of area by 84 percent (See Statistical Appendix Table1.1.1c). The changes are illustrated in Figure 1.2 and the data is presented in Statistical Appendix Table1.1.1a and Table1.1.1b).

FIGURE 1.1: LAND COVER AREA BY TYPE, 2005-2019 (HA)



Source: National Forestry Authority

1.3 Forests

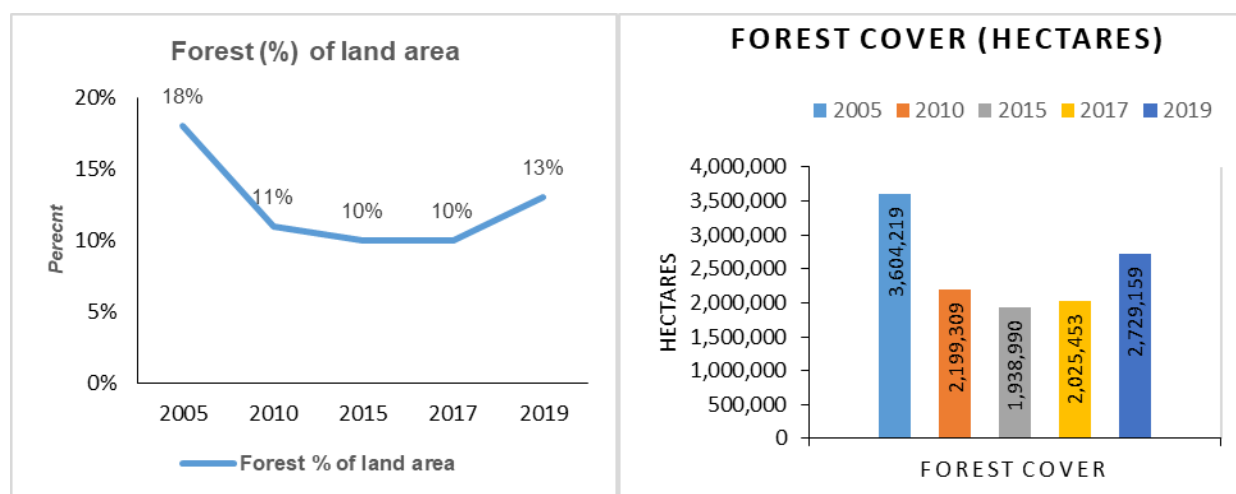
The Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) defines a forest as land spanning more than 0.5 hectares with trees higher than five meters, and a canopy cover of more than 10 percent, or trees able to reach these thresholds in situ. Forests are very vital for their services such as rainfall formation, carbon sequestering and products like round wood, firewood, timber, among others.

Statistics on various aspects of forests provide information on trends on the utilisation; products extracted and management, area under forests in Uganda.

1.3.1 Forests Cover

Forests in Uganda have experienced high rates of destruction over the years, mostly for their products (timber and poles for construction, firewood and charcoal for energy for cooking). According to statistics from Uganda Forest Authority (UFA), the percentage of forests in respect to land area declined from 18 percent in 2005 to 11 percent in 2010 as shown in Figure 1.3 From 2010 to 2017, it is more stable ranging between 11 percent and 10 percent. However, the area increased by three percent from 2017 to 2019 attributed to the NFA restoration policies of leasing degraded National forest land to private individuals for tree planting.

FIGURE 1.3: FOREST COVER (%) OF LAND AREA AND FOREST COVER (HECTARES), 2005 - 2019



Source: National Forest Authority

1.3.2 Local and Central Forest Reserves

In Uganda, the Local Forest Reserves (LFRs) are forests that are managed by the Local Government whereas Central Forest Reserves (CFRs) are those managed by National Forestry Authority (NFA). The proportion of land under Central Forest Reserves (CFRs) was by far higher than that under the Local Forest Reserves (LFRs) in all the regions as established through the National Bio-mass Study of 2015. Regionally, the Western Region had the largest proportion of land under CFRs (49.9%), representing almost half of the total CFRs land while Eastern Region had the lowest proportion (less than 3%), as shown in Table 1.2

Table 1.2: Share of total area under forest reserves by region, 2015

Region	Central Forest Reserve		Local Forest Reserve		Total Forest reserve Area
	Hectares	Percentage	Hectares	Percentage	
Central	123,411	23.3	312	31.1	123,723
Eastern	12,689	2.4	235	23.5	12,924
Northern	128,852	24.4	382	38.1	129,234
Western	263,639	49.9	75	7.5	263,714
Uganda	528,591		1,002		529,595

Source: National Forestry Authority

1.3 Climate

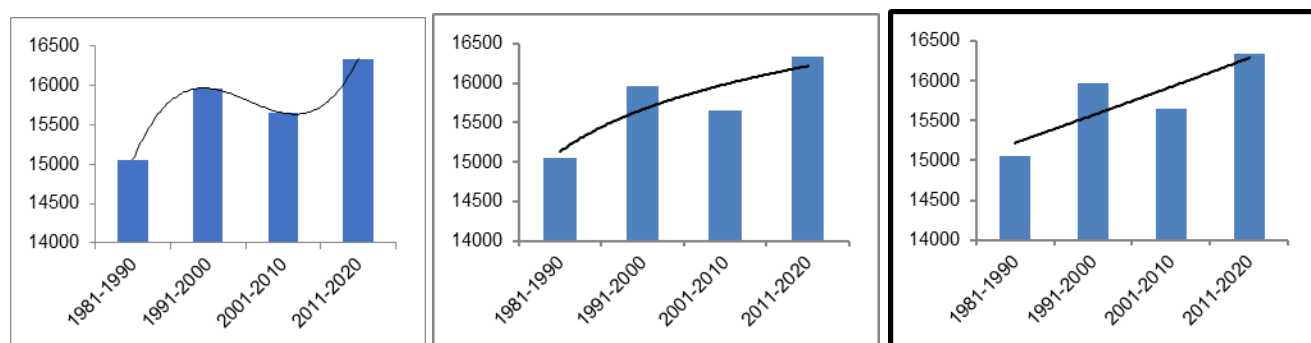
Climate refers to the average weather conditions of a place or region over a long period of time, normally 30 years and above. It defines typical weather conditions based on long term averages of various elements. The elements are temperature, rainfall, humidity, wind, atmospheric pressure and cloud cover. Climate statistics are vital for understanding trends in climate and projecting likely future changes for informed decision making and policy formulation. Climate change is considered one of the top major global challenges in the 21st Century, with its impacts mainly affecting developing countries, including Uganda. The major climatic change impacts include increased incidences of droughts, floods and erratic rains.

1.3.1 Decennial

rainfall pattern (mm), 1981 – 2020

The monthly rainfall data used was recorded in the 12 weather stations (Kampala, Kasese, Lira, Masindi, Mbarara, Soroti, Tororo, Gulu, Arua, Kabale, Entebbe and Jinja) across the country over a period January 1981 to December 2020. The Average of 10 year annual total rainfall in millimeters was compared over four decades. Figures in 1.4 indicate rising rainfall recorded over the past 40 years. Any trend analysis option shows an increase in the average volume of rainfall recorded across the country. These results are in line with global indications of climate change exemplified in intermittent high amounts of rainfall, rising temperature, erratic rains and floods, and scorching drought in recent years.

Figure 1.4: Trends in Decinial Rainfall (mm) 1981 - 2020



Source: Uganda National Meteorological Authority

1.3.2 Climate-related shocks

A climate shock is an unpredictable weather event that damages the sustainability of a community. This could be a drought, a flood, or even a bad storm or extended dry spells. Table 1.3 presents results on agricultural households that experienced climatic shocks in the last decade. Overall, results indicate persistent occurrence of shocks related to environmental conditions. Droughts affect more than 45 percent of the agricultural households with consequences for food shortage. Higher prevalence of drought is linked to higher outbreak of pests and diseases affecting both crops and livestock production. Similarly, higher/heavy erratic rainfall could cause diseases among humans. The agricultural households that reported heavy rainfall doubled between 2018 and 2019, which is associated with the increase in reported prevalence of disease in humans residing in agricultural households

Table 1.3: Agricultural households that experienced climate-related shocks (%), 2009-2019

Year	Drought	Floods	Erratic or heavy rains	Hail storms
2009	45.6	15.4	22.9	23.9
2018	81.7	16.6	14.6	7.2
2019	55.4	13.2	28.5	3.0

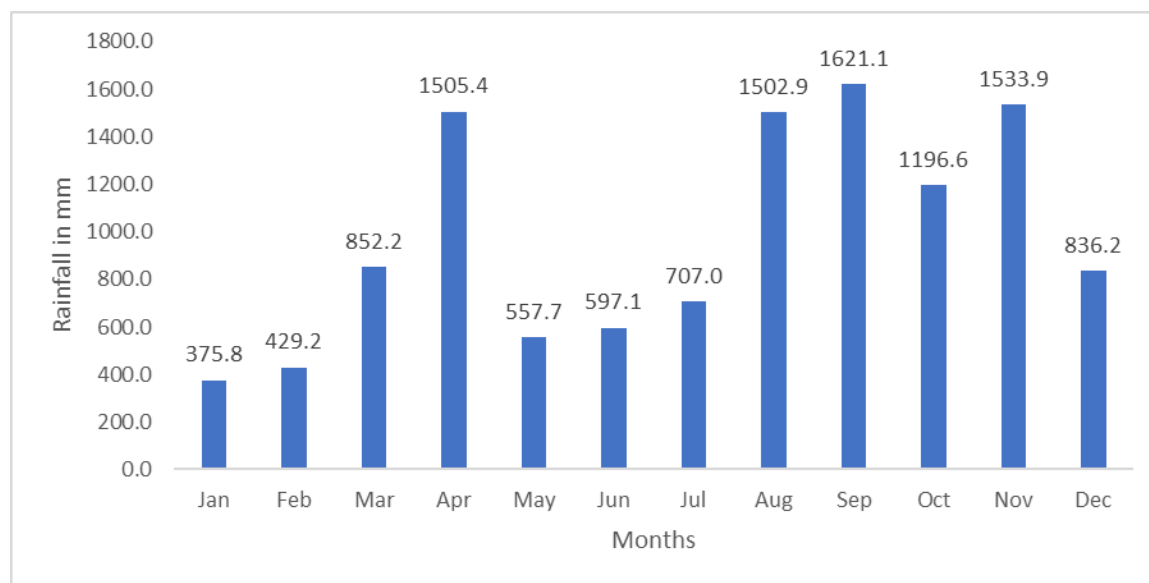
Source: UCA 2009, AAS-2018, 2019

This Statistical Abstract further focuses on rainfall, temperature and relative humidity by Zonal Agricultural Research and Development Institutes (ZARDIs). Nonetheless, each sub-section under climate begins with presentation of national outlook on the elements of weather. A ZARDI is a geographical area with similar climatic conditions and soil characteristics. Selected stations within each ZARDI were considered. Buginyanya ZARDI which covers the Elgon; Mukono ZARDI which covers Buganda (excluding Lyantonde, Rakai & Kyotera); Ngetta ZARDI which covers Acholi and Lango; Nabuin ZARDI which covers Karamoja; Rwebitaba ZARDI that covers the Rwenzori; Kachwekano that covers Kigezi; Serere ZARDI which covers Busoga; Teso, Busoga and Bukedi; Abi ZARDI which comprises of the West Nile; Mbarara ZARDI which comprises of Ankole, and Bulindi ZARDI that covers Bunyoro. See Statistical Appendix Table1.3.1B

1.3.3 Rainfall and Rain-days

Overall, the rainfall distribution indicated that Uganda received a bi-modal rainfall pattern in 2022. September recorded the highest amount of rainfall with 1621.1 mm, followed by November with 1533.9 mm. February and January recorded the least amount of rainfall of 429.2 mm and 375.8 mm respectively as shown in Figure 1.5(a). However, the Abi, Ngetta and Nabuin ZARDIs recorded unimodal rainfall pattern. See Appendix Table 1.3.1 B.

Figure 1.5 (a): National distribution of rainfall (mm) in 2022

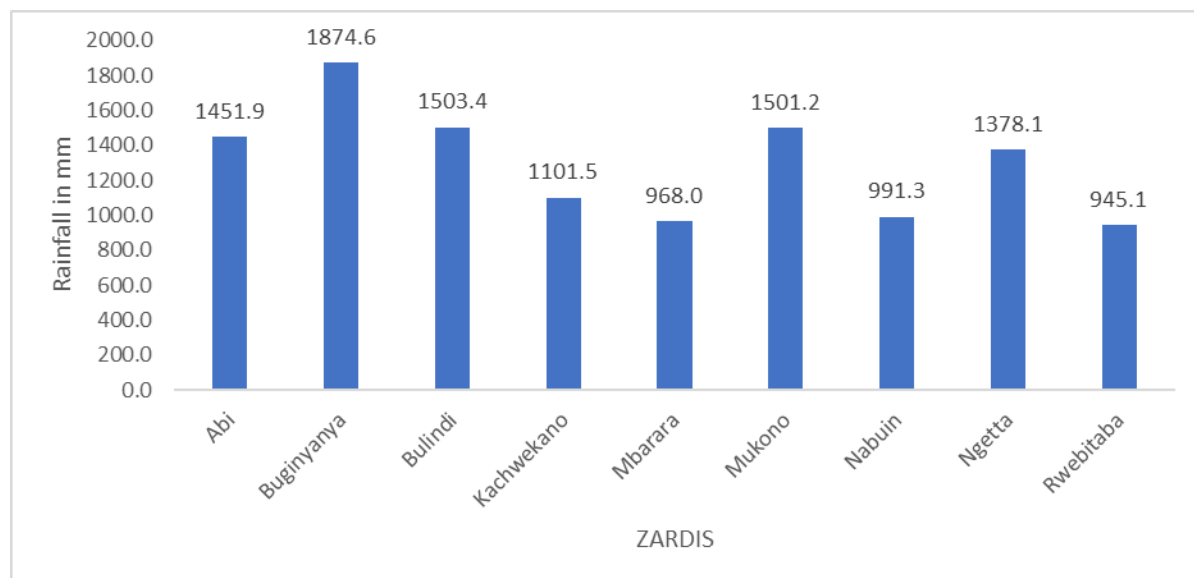


Source: Uganda National Meteorological Authority

1.3.3.1 Rainfall

This section presents the average annual rainfall (mm) received as well as the average annual number of rain days in each ZARDI. Figure 1.5(b) shows that Buginyanya ZARDI which covers the Bugisu and Elgon sub-regions received the highest amount of rainfall in the year 2022 totaling 1874.6 mm, followed by Bulindi ZARDI which covers the Mid-Northwestern, and Mukono ZARDI that covers Central with 1503.4 mm and 1501.2 mm respectively. Rwebitaba ZARDI which covers the Rwenzori received the least amount of rainfall of 945.1mm, followed by Mbarara ZARDI which covers the Western sub-region and Nabuin which covers the Karamoja with 968.0mm and 991.3 mm respectively. See Appendix Table 1.3.1 B.

Figure 1.5(b): Annual rainfall (mm) by ZARDI

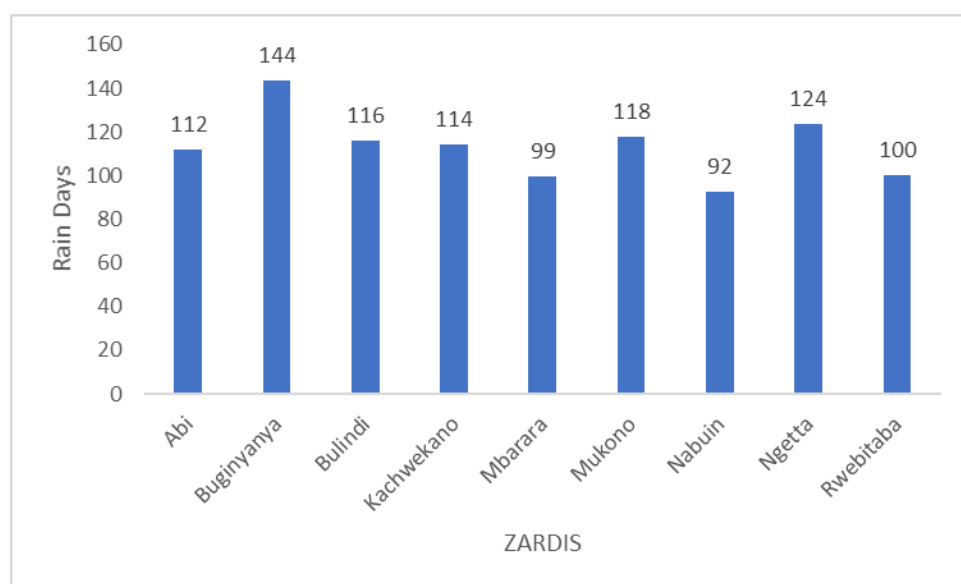


Source: Uganda National Meteorological Authority

1.3.3.2 Rain Days

Rain days are important in knowing the distribution of days on which it rained within the different months of the year. Rain days are defined as days with total daily rainfall of at least 1mm. During 2022, Buginyanya ZARDI had the most rain days with an annual average of 144 days, followed by Ngetta ZARDI with an annual average of 124 days, Mukono ZARDI with an annual average of 118 days and Bulindi with 116 days. Nabuin ZARDI had the least number of rain days with an annual average of 92 days, followed by Mbarara ZARDI with an annual average of 90 days as indicated in Figure 1.5(c). See Appendix Table 1.3.1C.

Figure 1.5(c): Annual Rain days by ZARDI



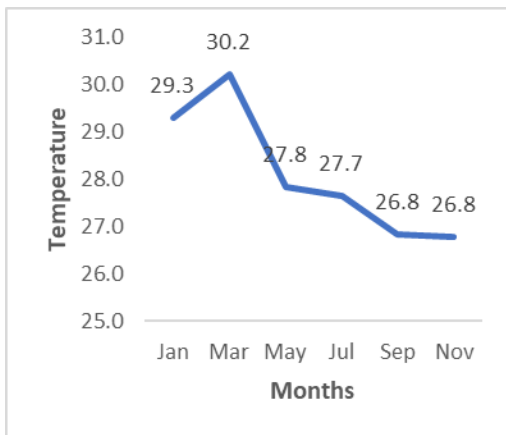
Source: Uganda National Meteorological Authority

1.3.4 Temperature

Maximum Temperature

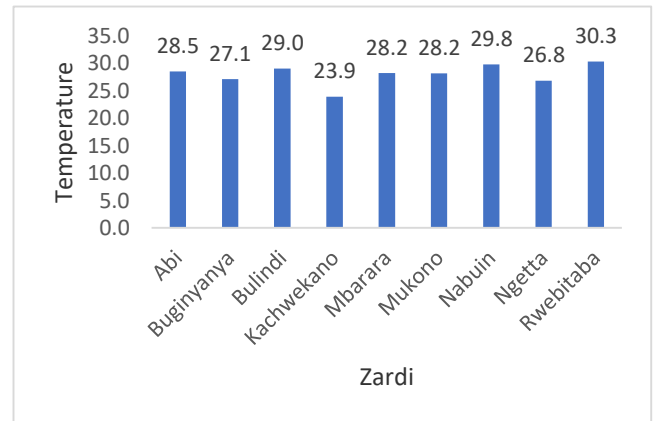
The Mean Monthly Maximum temperature represents an average of the single highest temperature recorded each day in that month of the year. The Mean Monthly Maximum temperatures for the different ZARDIs for 2022 were generally highest at the beginning (January) but significantly declined until July. Between July and December, the temperature kept rising. Kachwekano ZARDI experienced the lowest Mean Maximum Temperature of 23.9°C while Rwebitaba and Nabuin ZARDI had the highest Mean Maximum temperature of 30.3°C and 29.8°C respectively in the same year as seen in Figure 1.6(a) and Figure 1.6 (b) and Appendix Table 1.3 B

Figure 1.6(a): Average maximum Temperature (°C)



Source: Uganda National Meteorological Authority

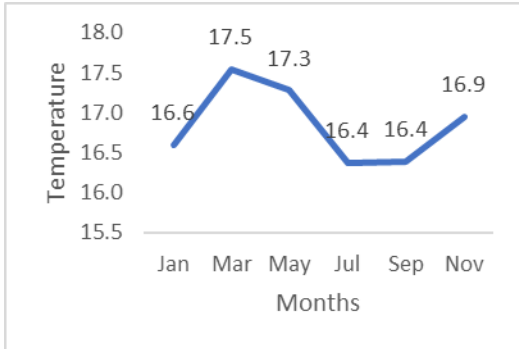
Figure 1.6(b): Average Annual Maximum Temperature, 2022 (°C)



Minimum Temperature

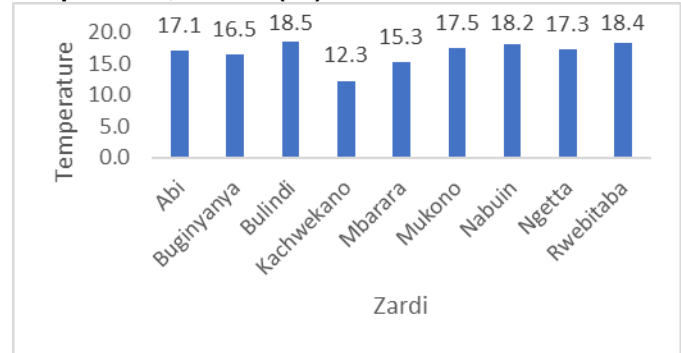
The mean minimum temperature represents an average of the single lowest temperature recorded each day in that month of the year. The monthly mean minimum temperature for 2022 shows that June had the least mean minimum temperature with 16.3°C while March and April had the highest mean minimum temperature with 17.5°C each. Minimum Temperature for the ZARDIs shows that Bulindi ZARDI had the highest mean minimum temperature with 18.5°C and Kachwekano ZARDI had the lowest mean daily minimum temperatures of 12.3°C. (See Figure 1.6 (c), Figure 1.6 (d) and Appendix Table 1.3 B).

Figure 1.6(c): Average maximum Temperature (°C)



Source: Uganda National Meteorological Authority

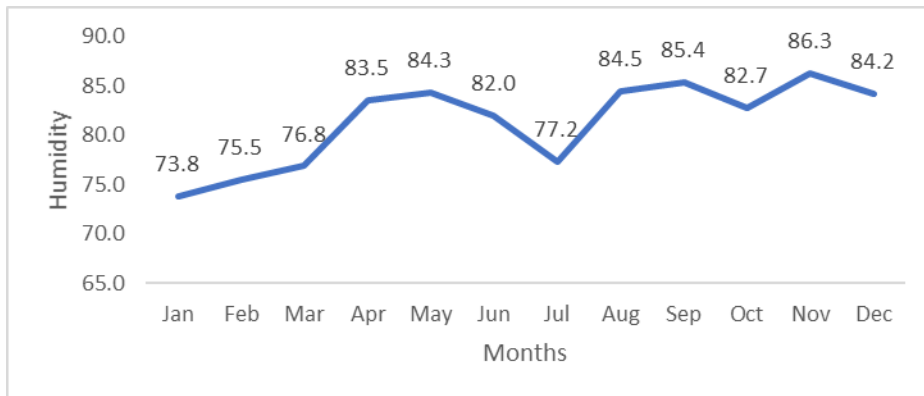
Figure 1.6(d): Average Annual Maximum Temperature, 2022 (°C)



1.3.5 Relative Humidity

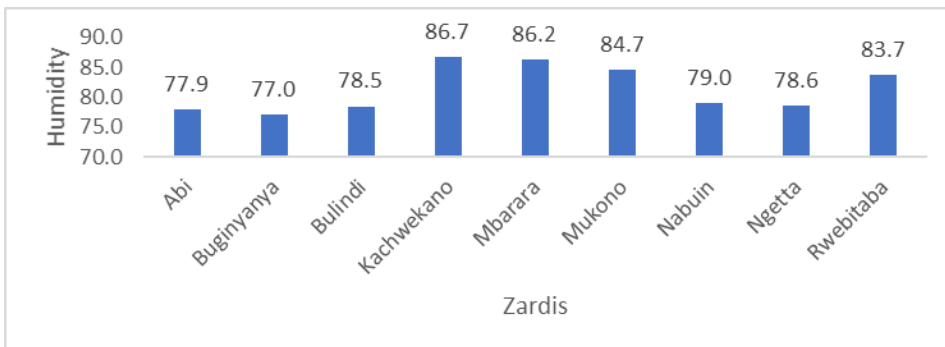
Monthly Mean Relative Humidity in the Morning (0600 hours) for 2022 shows that January had the lowest mean relative humidity with 73.8 percent. Kacwhekano ZARDI experienced the highest mean annual relative humidity at 0600 hrs throughout the year 2022 with 86.7 percent while Bunginyaya ZARDI had the lowest mean annual relative humidity at 0600 hrs with 77.0 percent. See Figure 1.7(a), Figure 1.7(b), and Appendix Table 1.3 C.

Figure 1.7(a): Mean relative humidity at 06:00Hrs



Source: Uganda National Meteorological Authority

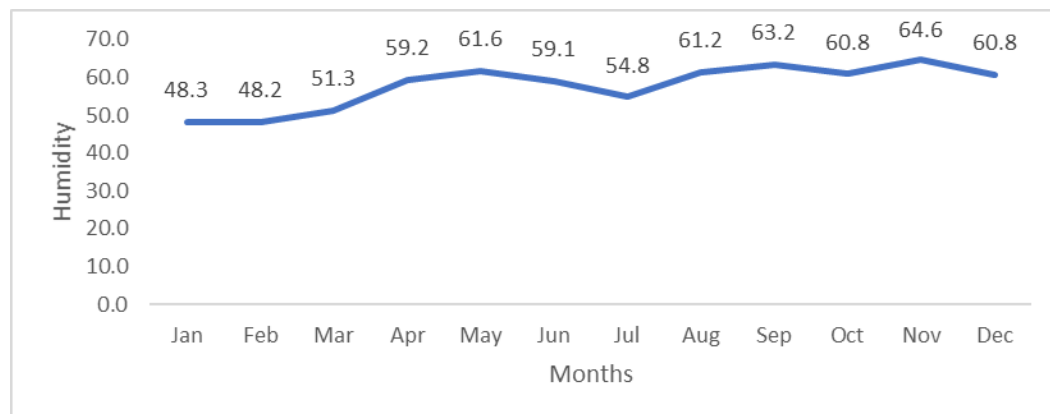
Figure 1.7(b): Mean relative humidity at 06:00Hrs for ZARDIs, 2022 (%)



Source: Uganda National Meteorological Authority

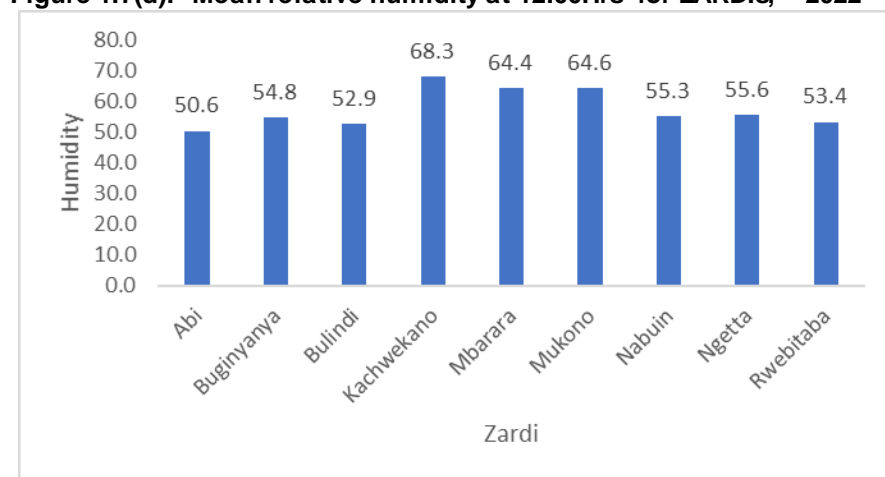
Figure 1.7(c) and Figure 1.7(d) below show the mean relative humidity at 12:00 hours for ZARDIs for the year 2021. The month of November experienced the highest mean relative humidity at 12:00 hours throughout the year 2022 with 64.6 percent while February had the lowest mean relative humidity of 48.2 percent. By ZARDIs, Kachwekano had the highest mean relative humidity of 68.3 percent while Bulindi had the lowest mean relative humidity of 52.9 percent at 12:00 hours in the year. See Appendix Table: 1.3 C.

Figure 1.7(c): Mean relative humidity at 12:00Hrs



Source: Uganda National Meteorological Authority

Figure 1.7(d): Mean relative humidity at 12:00Hrs for ZARDIs, 2022



Source: Uganda National Meteorological Authority

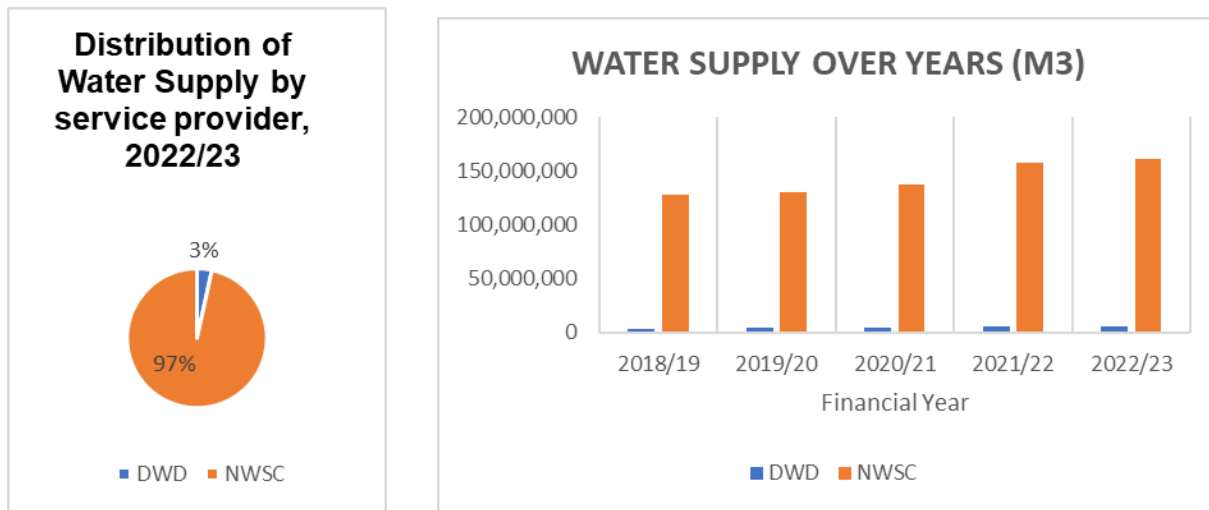
1.4 Water Production and Supply

1.4.1 Water Produced and supplied – Metered

Metered water focuses on water that is produced and supplied by the National Water and Sewerage Corporation (NWSC) and Directorate of Water for Development (DWD) through the various water schemes across the country. During the FY2022/23, water supplied by both NWSC and DWD was 167.3 million cubic meters compared to 163.8 million cubic meters supplied in the FY2021/22, hence an increase of about 2.1 percent, which is less than the increment registered between FY2020/21 and FY2021/22 (15.5%).

Majority of water supplied (97%) was from NWSC. Figure 1.8 below shows the distribution of water supplied in FY2022/23 and national trends of metered water supplied by NWSC & DWD over the past financial years.

Figure 1.8: Water Supplied (m³) by NWSC and DWD in Uganda

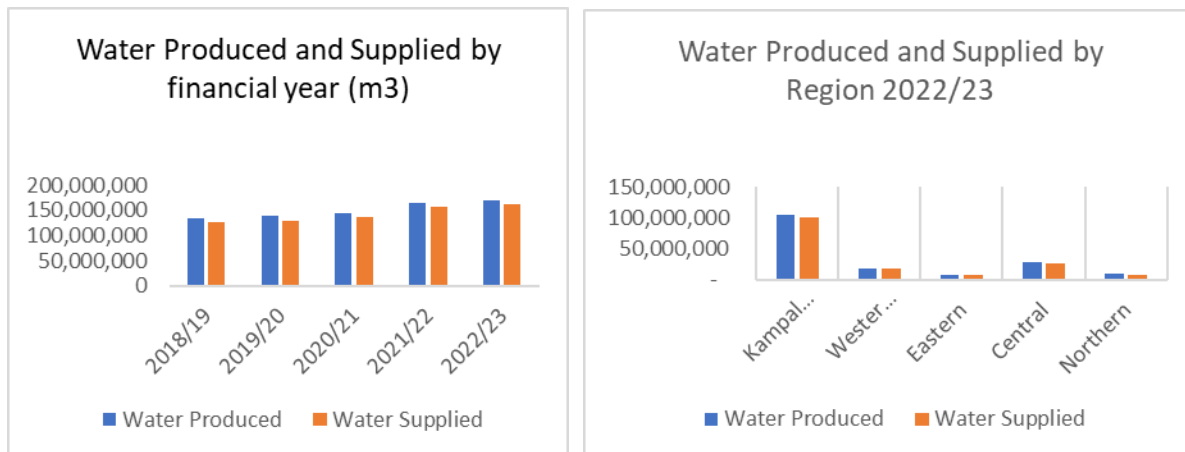


Source: NWSC & DWD

1.4.2 Water Produced, Supplied and Billed by NWSC

National Water and Sewerage Corporation (NWSC) produces and supplies water in the cities and some selected urban centers with commercially viable opportunities. In FY2022/23, NWSC produced 170.8 million cubic meters of water, an increase by 3.7 percent from 164.6 million cubic meters in FY2021/22. The increase in production is attributed to the introduction of eight new NWSC reporting towns that include Buwama, Kakumiro, Nakasongola, Kaabong, Kyenjojo, Mitooma and Rukiga. Of the produced water, 161.6 million m³ (95%) was supplied showing a similar performance as in FY2021/22 of 95.9 percent. Of the total water supplied in FY2022/23, 105.2 million m³ was sold, implying a billing efficiency of 65.1 percent, a slight increase from 65 percent in FY2021/22 (Statistical Appendix Table 1.4A, 1.4B & 1.4C).

Figure 1.9 : Water produced and supplied (m³) by NWSC in Uganda, 2018/19 – 2021/22

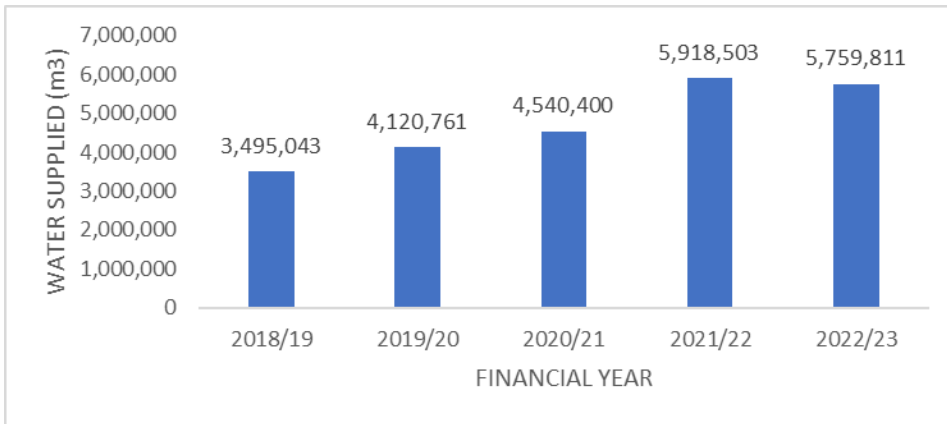


Source: NWSC, 2022/2023

1.4.3 Water supplied by DWD

The Directorate of Water Development (DWD) supplies water especially in the rural areas and small towns through the provision of boreholes and gravity flow systems operated by water schemes. The water schemes are operated under umbrella organizations of the Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE). Over the years, water production and supply by the schemes has been increasing due to the increase in the number of water schemes across the country, increased installed capacity of the schemes and better management through maintenance as well as timely repairs of system break downs as reflected in Figure 1.10. The schemes report their performance using the Utility Performance Monitoring and Information System (UPMIS) of MWE. In 2021/22, 5.7 million cubic meters of water were supplied, registering a 0.02 percent decrease.

Figure 1.10: Water supplied (million m³) by small town water schemes in Uganda – 2018/19 to 2022/23



Source: DWD, 2022

CHAPTER TWO: DEMOGRAPHY AND SOCIOECONOMIC STATISTICS

2.0 Population

This chapters contains information on Population, Education, labour statistics, Household expenditure and poverty, Health statistics, crime statistics, prison statistics and disability statistics.

2.1 Population

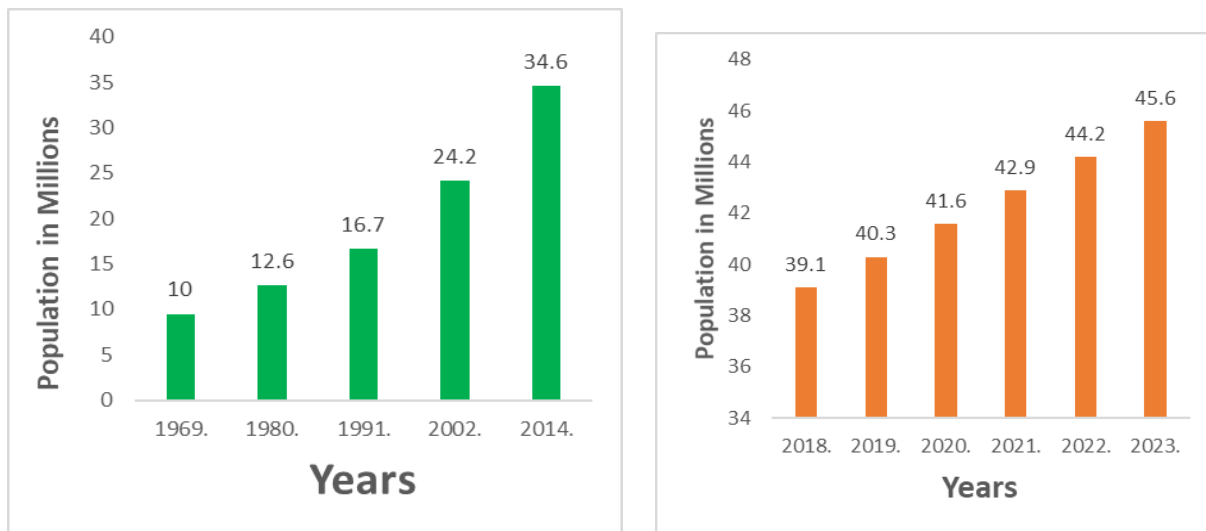
This section contains information on population trends, population distribution by age and sex, population of special interest age groups, marital status, fertility, mortality, life expectancy at birth and households.

2.1.1 Population Trends

Uganda has conducted decennial Population and Housing Census since the year 1911 and the latest was in 2014. The 1911, 1921 and 1931 population censuses were mainly administrative in nature. The first scientific census was conducted in 1948 where a questionnaire was used. Between 1948 and 1969, separate enumeration procedures were made for the African and non-African population in the country using different forms and sometimes different census nights.

Figure 2.1 shows that Uganda’s population has continued to grow over time, having increased from 9.5 million in 1969 to 34.6 million in 2014 representing an average annual growth rate of 3.0 percent between 2002 and. The population is projected to be 45.6 million by mid year 2032 as in Figure 2.1.

FIGURE 2.1: CENSUS POPULATION, 1969 - 2014 AND PROJECTED POPULATION , 2018 TO MID-2023



Source: NPHC, 1969 -2014 and population Projections 2018 - 2023

Table 2.1 shows that, the growth rate declined from 3.2 in 2002 to 3.0 in 2014 with an average annual increase of about one million persons. However, the population grew at a lower rate in the early twentieth century where it increased from about 2.5 to 2.9 million between 1911 and 1921. This is an increase of 400,000 persons in ten years, reflecting an average annual population growth rate of less than two percent. The highest average annual growth rate (3.9 percent) was observed during the intercensal period between 1959 and 1969.

Table 2.1: Population size, Inter-censal Population changes and average annual growth rates, 1911-2014

Census year	Male	Female	Total	Intercensal Period	Average Annual Increase (000's)	Average Annual Growth Rate (%)
1911	1,116,903	1,349,422	2,466,325			
1921	1,320,286	1,534,322	2,854,608	1911-1921	39	1.5
1931	1,707,437	1,834,844	3,542,281	1921-1931	68	2.2
1948	2,481,394	2,477,126	4,958,520	1931-1948	83	2.0
1959	3,283,222	3,253,394	6,536,616	1948-1959	143	2.5
1969	4,812,447	4,722,604	9,535,051	1959-1969	300	3.9
1980	6,259,837	6,376,342	12,636,179	1969-1980	262	2.7
1991	8,185,747	8,485,958	16,671,705	1980-1991	367	2.5
2002	11,824,273	12,403,024	24,227,297	1991-2002	647	3.2
2014	17,060,832	17,573,818	34,634,650	2002-2014	882	3.0

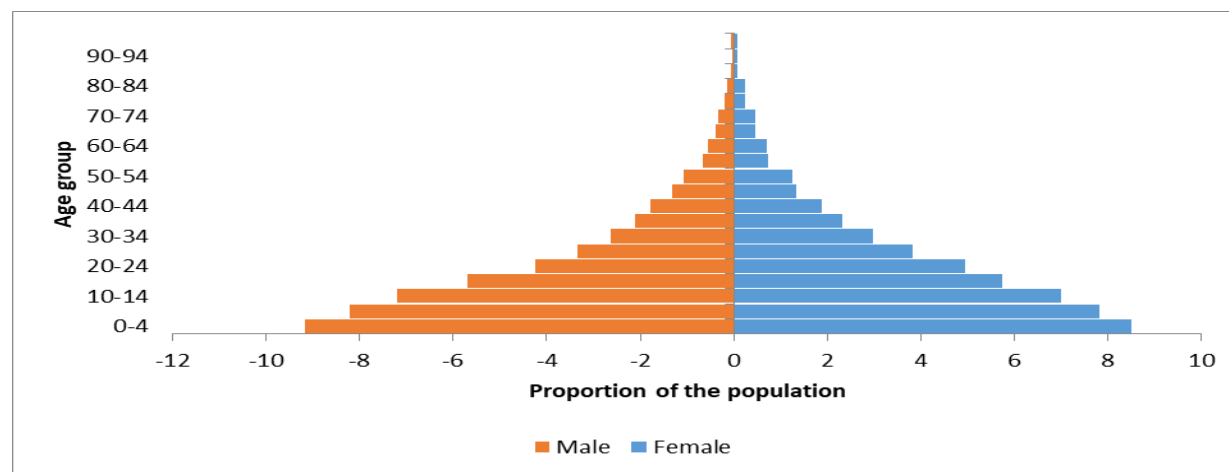
Source: Uganda Bureau of statistics

2.1.2 Population Distribution by Age and Sex

A population pyramid is a pictorial representation of the age distribution of a given population. Its shape is determined by the past birth and death rates in that population.

Uganda's population pyramid (Figure 2.2) is broad based, implying that the majority of the population is young, characteristic of a country with high fertility levels.

FIGURE 2.2: POPULATION PYRAMID IN FIVE-YEAR AGE GROUPS FOR UGANDA, 2014



Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics, 2014 NPHC

Population of Special Interest Age Groups

Table 2.2 shows that the highest proportion of Uganda's population is young (under 18 years). The population increased from 51 percent in 1969 to 56 percent in 2002, slightly dropped to 55 percent in 2014 and is projected at 51.1 percent in the year 2023. One in five persons of the population is of primary school going age (6-12 years). On the other hand, the proportion of older persons (aged 60 years and above) decreased from six percent in 1969 to about four percent in 2014 and is projected at 3.8 percent in mid 2023.

Table 2.2 Percentage Distribution of the Population by Special Interest Groups, for the censuses; 1969-2014 and projections.

Age Category	Census Period				Projections					
	1969	1991	2002	2014	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
6 – 12 Years	22.7	22.3	21.9	21.3	20.2	19.9	19.7	19.5	19.4	19.3
10 – 24 Years	27.8	33.3	34.2	31.7	35.2	35.2	35.1	34.9	34.7	34.5
13 – 19 Years	12.9	15.8	16.3	17.1	17.3	17.3	17.2	17	16.9	16.6
15 – 24 Years	16.2	20	19.9	20.6	21.5	21.6	21.7	21.8	21.8	21.8
18 – 30 Years	21.7	23.6	22.3	22.5	22.9	23.2	23.5	23.7	23.9	24.1
Less than 18 Years	51.4	53.8	56.1	55	53.6	53.1	52.6	52.1	51.6	51.1
60 Years or More	5.8	5	4.6	4.1	3.7	3.7	4	3.7	3.8	3.8

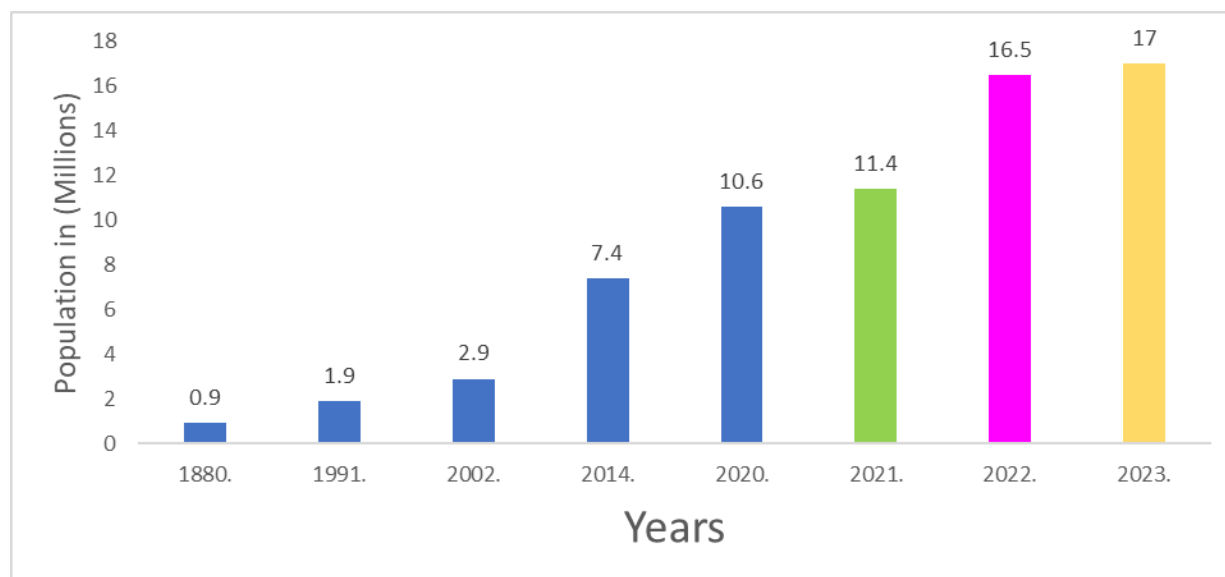
Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics (2023)

2.1.3 Population in Urban Areas

In Uganda, the definition of urban areas has changed over time. During the 2002 and 2014 censuses, urban areas were constituted of only the gazetted (approved by the responsible authority) urban areas while in the earlier censuses, both the gazetted and ungazetted urban areas were included. Under the earlier method, any trading centre with more than 1,000 people was considered urban.

Figure 2.3 shows that the urban population increased from less than one million persons in 1980 to about three million in 2002 (representing a nearly threefold increase) and further increased to 7.4 million in 2014. It is projected at 17 million persons in the year 2023. The higher increase is attributed to four factors. The factors are 1) gazettement of new urban areas; 2) natural growth; 3) re- demarcation of the boundaries of selected urban areas; and 4) Rural - Urban Migration. The growth in urban population was mainly driven by creating new districts and subsequently gazettement new urban areas (Town councils and Municipalities) within the new districts. The recent approval by Parliament of 15 new cities will also lead to the growth of the urban population for the period July 2020 to July 2023 during their cluster operationalization.

Figure 2.3: Urban Population by Census Year and Projection



Source: NPHC, 1880 - 2014 and population projections 2020 – 2023

2.1.4 Marital Status

Demographers’ interest in marriage is based mainly on its influence on the fertility behaviour, which is one of the components of population dynamics. Marriage is the gateway to family formation, the most basic unit of social and community organisation in any society. It forms the base setting in most societies within which childbearing occurs. Age at marriage is, therefore, one of the drivers of fertility because early marriage exposes teenagers to early pregnancies, and hence early child bearing.

Table 2.3 shows the proportion of females by marital status. Currently, the word “married” refers to women and men who report being married or living together as husband and wife. The table shows that about one in every five teenagers aged 15-19 was married in all the three surveys, despite this being a school going age group.

Table 2.3: Proportion of Females by marital status and age group

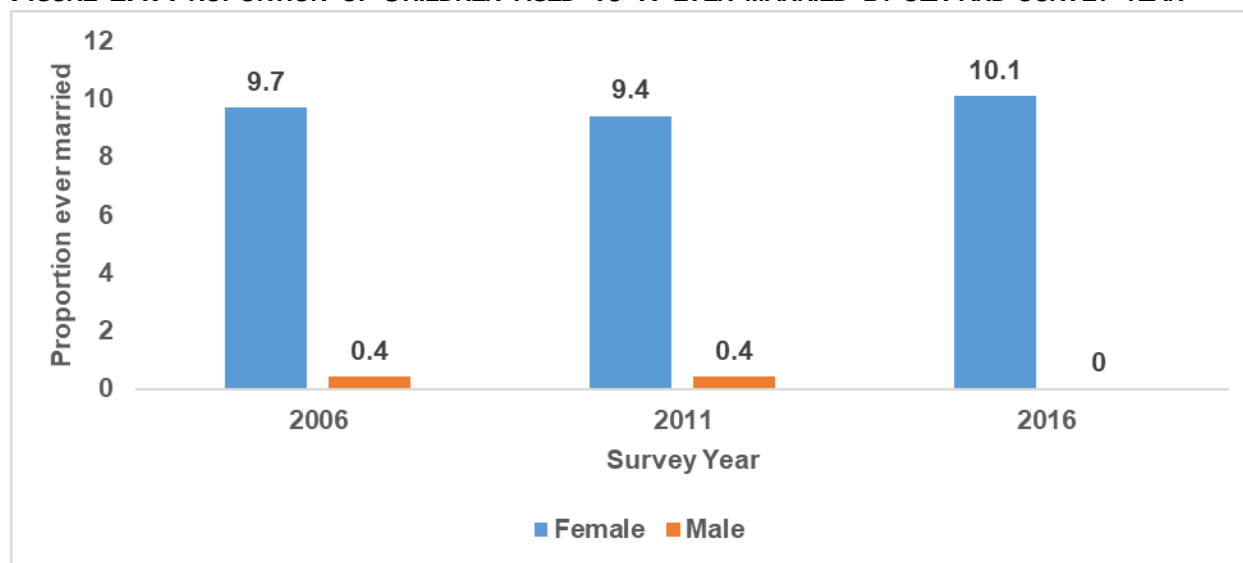
Age group	2006			2011			2016		
	Never Married	Currently Married	*Ever Married	Never Married	Currently Married	*Ever Married	Never Married	Currently Married	*Ever Married
15-19	77.6	19.6	2.7	77.3	20.0	2.8	77.2	19.9	2.9
20-24	21.9	67.1	11.0	23.9	67.3	8.8	25.5	64.0	10.5
25-29	5.8	80.4	13.8	5.6	82.5	11.9	10.0	77.3	12.7
30-34	2.8	81.6	15.6	2.3	81.1	16.6	3.9	78.5	17.6
35-39	1.9	78.1	20.1	1.5	79.9	18.7	2.7	77.1	20.1
40-44	1.8	73.3	24.9	0.8	75.8	23.4	2.4	73.6	24.1
45-49	0.7	70.3	29.0	2.2	62.0	35.8	1.5	69.6	28.9
Total	23.8	62.6	13.7	24.4	62.5	13.2	25.8	60.6	13.5
Number	2,028	5,337	1,167	2,118	5,418	1,138	4,783	11,223	2,500

Source: UDHS, 2006-2016 *Ever married include separated, divorced and widowed

Early Marriages

Early marriages result into social, health and economic challenges and the situation is made worse if the person loses a partner when still young. Widowed mature persons are at a disadvantage compared to their married counterparts in terms of economic security and health. Figure 2.4 shows that about one in every ten female children (15-17 years) have ever been married while the corresponding proportion for their male counterparts is less than one percent implying the big sex differentials of age at marriage. This result remained consistent for the last three findings of the Uganda Demographic and Health Survey (UDHS).

FIGURE 2.4: PROPORTION OF CHILDREN AGED 15-17 EVER MARRIED BY SEX AND SURVEY YEAR

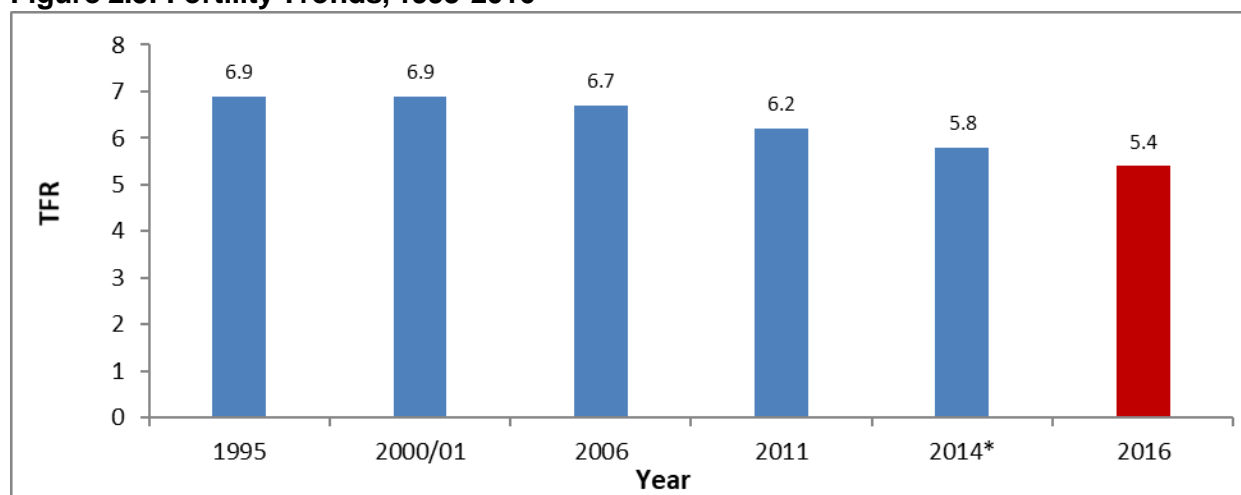


Source: UDHS, 2006-2016

2.1.5 Fertility

The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) refers to the average number of children that would be born alive to a woman during her lifetime if she were to pass through her childbearing years conforming to the age-specific fertility rates of a given period. Figure 2.5 shows that fertility levels in Uganda have overtime declined from seven children per woman to five children per woman between 1995 and 2016.

Figure 2.5: Fertility Trends, 1995-2016

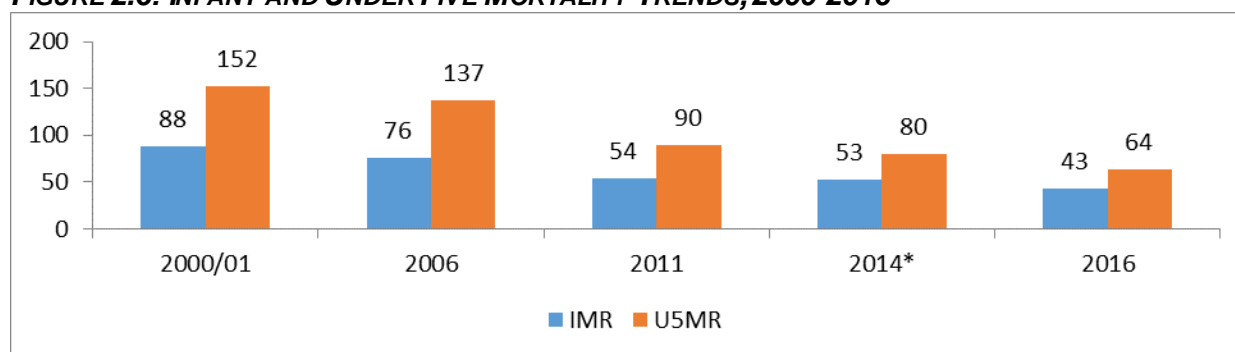


Source: UDHS Data (1995, 2000/2001, 2006, 2011, 2016) * Population and Housing Census Data (2014

2.1.6 Mortality

Figure 2.6 presents the trend of the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) and Under Five Mortality (U5MR) from 2000/01 to 2016. Infant mortality is the probability of dying between birth and exactly one year of age, expressed per 1,000 live births while Under Five Mortality is the probability of dying between birth and less than five years of age expressed per 1,000 live births. The IMR and U5MR between 2000 and 2016 declined by more than half, dropping from 88 to 43 deaths per 1000 live births, and from 152 to 64 deaths per 1,000 live births respectively.

FIGURE 2.6: INFANT AND UNDER FIVE MORTALITY TRENDS, 2000-2016



Source: UDHS. *represents findings from 2014 National Population and Housing Census

2.1.7 Life Expectancy at Birth

Life expectancy at birth is an estimate of the average number of years a person is expected to live if a particular pattern of mortality is maintained. Table 2.4 shows that, overall, life expectancy at birth in 2014 was 63.7 years. As expected, males registered a lower life expectancy (62.8 years) compared to their female counterparts (64.5 years). Between 2002 and 2014 there was a gain of about 13 years in life expectancy which could be attributed to the improvement in the childhood mortality rates.

Table 2.4: Life Expectancy at Birth by Census Year 1969- 2014

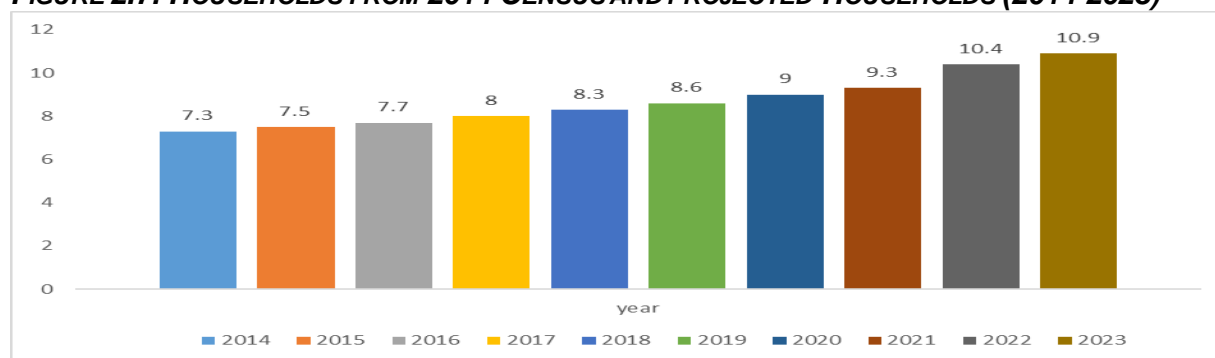
Census Year	Male	Female	Total
1969	46.0	47.0	46.5
1991	45.7	50.5	48.1
2002	48.8	52.0	50.4
2014	62.8	64.5	63.7

Source: Uganda Bureau of statistics.

2.1.8 Households

Uganda is administratively divided into districts, counties/municipalities, sub counties / town councils, parishes/wards and villages/cells. At micro level, there is a household which is referred to as a group of persons who normally eat and live together, with one responsible person regarded as head. During the 2014 National Population and Housing Census (NPHC), there were 7.3 million households. Nonetheless, they are projected to be about 10.9 million households by mid-year 2023

FIGURE 2.7: HOUSEHOLDS FROM 2014 CENSUS AND PROJECTED HOUSEHOLDS (2014-2023)



Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

2.2 Education

Uganda’s education system is comprised of an early childhood programme that caters for children aged 3-5 years (pre-primary education), followed by seven (7) years of primary education, followed by four (4) years of Ordinary (O) Level secondary education, two (2) years of Advanced (A) Level secondary education and the final tier is three (3) to five (5) years of Tertiary education. Each level is nationally examined and successful candidates are awarded with certificates.

2.2.1 Pre-Primary School Education

Pre-primary education offers Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE). The official school going age for pre-primary is 3-5 years. The enrolment at Pre-primary level decreased by 10 percent from 18 percent in 2016 to eight percent in 2017 as presented in Table 2.5.

Over the years, 2013 to 2017, the number of females enrolled in pre-primary has been more than that of males. The Pupil Classroom Ratio (PCR) and Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) stood at 27 and 22, respectively in 2017.

Table 2.5 Trends of selected Pre-Primary Education Indicators, 2013-2017

Indicator	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Gross Enrolment Rate	10.2	9.74	9.88	15.8	16.6
Net Enrolment Rate	10.1	9.5	9.5	9.3	9.1
Pupil Teacher Ratio	29	28	22	21	22
Pupil Classroom Ratio*	25	28	31	26	28
Pupil Stance Ratio	10	14	23	19	22
Enrolment	430,425	433,258	477,123	563,913	608,973
Male	213,459	214,996	236,284	279,089	301,523
Female	216,966	218,262	240,839	284,824	307,450
% Annual change in Enrolment	20.4	0.7	10.1	18.2	8
Number of Schools	4,949	4,956	5,763	6,798	7,210
Number of Teachers	14,732	15,332	21,310	26,363	27,641
Total Number of classrooms	17,545	15,388	15,427	22,121	22,971
Total Number of Toilet Stances	44,241	20,851	21,017	29,307	27,829
Population (3 - 5 years)	-	3,506	3,535	3,565	3,660
Male	-	1,810	1,831	1,849	1,896
Female	-	1,696	1,703	1,716	1,763

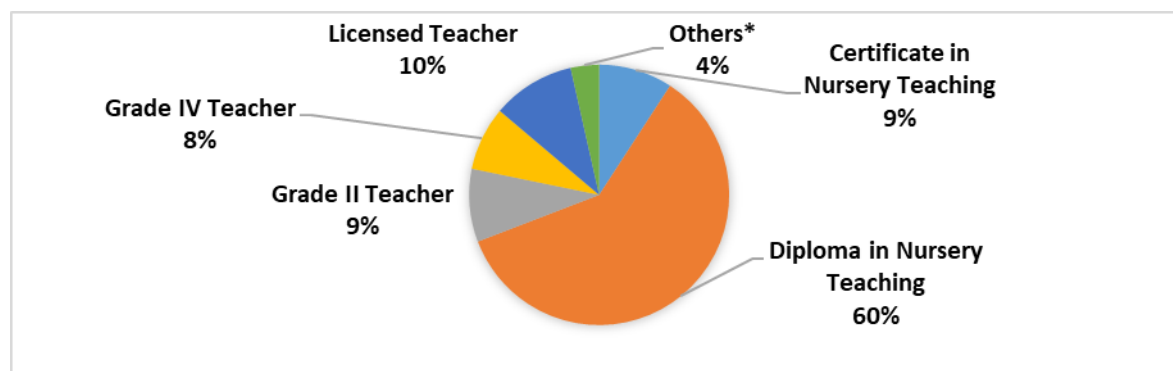
Source: Annual School Census, Ministry of Education and Sports, 2013-2017

*only classrooms used were considered

Pre-primary Teachers' qualification

Figure 2.8 shows that majority of the pre-primary teachers that declared their qualification had a diploma in nursery school teaching (60%), while those with a certificate in nursery teaching and grade II certificate accounted for nine percent each individually.

Figure 2.8 Pre-primary teachers by qualification, 2017



Source: Ministry of Education

*Others include Grade III Teacher, Grade V Teacher including DSNE (Diploma in Special Needs Education), Diploma in Secondary Education (DSE), DTE- Diploma in Tertiary Education, Graduate Teacher, Trained care giver and DPE (Diploma in Primary Education)

2.2.2 Primary School Education

Primary school enrolment refers to the number of pupils attending primary school in a given time period irrespective of age. The primary enrolment increased from 8.5 million in 2013 to about 8.8 million pupils in 2017, as shown in Table 2.6. The number of teachers has been increasing over the years, from about 185,000 in 2013 to 207,000 in 2017. The Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) has remained constant, though, at 43 pupils per teacher since 2015.

Table 2.6: Key Primary Education Indicators, 2013-2017

Indicator	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Gross Enrolment Ratio	113	117	109	112	111
Pupil Teacher Ratio	46	46	43	43	43
Pupil Classroom Ratio	57	58	63	54	55
Pupil Stance Ratio	63	53	52	47	50
Enrolment ('000)	8,459	8,773	8,264	8,656	8,841
Male	4,219	4,377	4,122	4,294	4,396
Female	4,240	4,395	4,142	4,361	4,445
% Annual change in Enrolment	1.6	3.7	-5.8	4.7	2.1
Number of Schools	18,079	18,408	18,889	19,718	20,305
Number of Teachers ('000)	185	191	193	203	207
Number of classrooms	148,711	149,591	131,325	160,381	164,833
Number of Toilet Stances	133,367	165,791	159,130	182,576	178,261
Population (6 - 12 years in 000's)	-	7,297	7,463	7,618	7,788
Male	-	3,691	3,790	3,887	3,990
Female	-	3,606	3,673	3,731	3,797

Source: Annual School Census, Ministry of Education and Sports, 2013-2017

Primary School Enrolment

This section presents information on enrolment by class for the different years. Table 2.7 shows that enrolment decreases as pupils' progress to higher classes. In 2017, enrolment decreased from about 2.0 million in Primary One (P.1) to about 0.62 million in Primary Seven (P.7).

Table 2.7: Primary School Enrolment by class

Class	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Primary 1	1,883,803	1,932,489	1,842,006	1,888,847	1,965,606
Primary 2	1,307,745	1,349,233	1,277,974	1,352,893	1,365,311
Primary 3	1,312,592	1,362,786	1,283,194	1,349,293	1,377,947
Primary 4	1,317,315	1,359,448	1,272,522	1,328,035	1,365,908
Primary 5	1,138,789	1,178,273	1,101,698	1,156,465	1,170,640
Primary 6	920,045	963,083	901,939	958,298	971,231
Primary 7	579,431	627,343	584,984	622,093	623,946
Total	8,459,720	8,772,655	8,264,317	8,655,924	8,840,589

Source: Annual School Census, Ministry of Education and Sports, 2013-2017

Primary School Sitting space

Adequate sitting space refers to at most three pupils per standard desk. Table 2.8 shows that in 2017, more than two thirds (67 percent) of the pupils enrolled in primary had adequate sitting space. The share of pupils with adequate sitting space increased with the level of class.

Table 2.8: Primary school pupils with adequate sitting space by class, 2017

Class	Enrolment in 2017	Pupils with adequate space	Share of pupils with adequate space total Enrolment
Primary 1	1,965,606	1,071,795	54.5
Primary 2	1,365,311	862,380	63.2
Primary 3	1,377,947	919,042	66.7
Primary 4	1,365,908	953,670	69.8
Primary 5	1,170,640	868,778	74.2
Primary 6	971,231	754,340	77.7
Primary 7	623,946	526,146	84.3
Total	8,840,589	5,956,151	67.4

Source: Annual School Census, Ministry of Education and Sports, 2017

Registration of candidates for Primary Leaving Examinations (PLE)

A total of 832,654 candidates registered for PLE in 2022 compared to 749,761 in 2020 reflecting any increase of 11 percent. The percentage of absentee candidates had been declining steadily, but has this time, increased by 0.8 percent as shown in Table 2.9 below.

Table 2.9: PLE figures for candidates who sat and absentees

Year	Total Registered	Total Sat	Absentees	% of Absentees
2022	832,654	811,810	20,844	2.5
2020	749,942	736,942	12,819	1.7
2019	695,804	683,302	12,502	1.8
2018	671,923	659,633	12,293	1.8
2017	646,190	631,282	14,907	2.5

Source: Ministry of Education

Primary Leaving Examinations (PLE) Performance

Passing PLE is a requirement for one to transit to the first grade of secondary education (S.1). The majority (357,799) of pupils who sat for PLE passed in Division II, about 97,109 pupils failed (DIV U).

Table 2.10: Primary Leaving Examination indicators; 2022

Indicator	Male	Female	Total	
			Percentage	Numbers
Pupils who registered	48.1	51.9	100	832,654
Pupils Who Sat for PLE	48.1	51.9	100	811,810
Pupils who passed PLE	48.3	51.7	100	714,702
DIV I	52.4	46.6	100	114,617
DIV II	48.3	51.7	100	357,799
DIV III	46.6	53.4	100	146,583
DIV IV	34.8	65.2	100	125,702
DIV U	46.7	53.3	100	97,109
Pass Rate (Percent)	88.1%	87.7%	-	88%
Performance index*	60.2	58.2	-	59.1

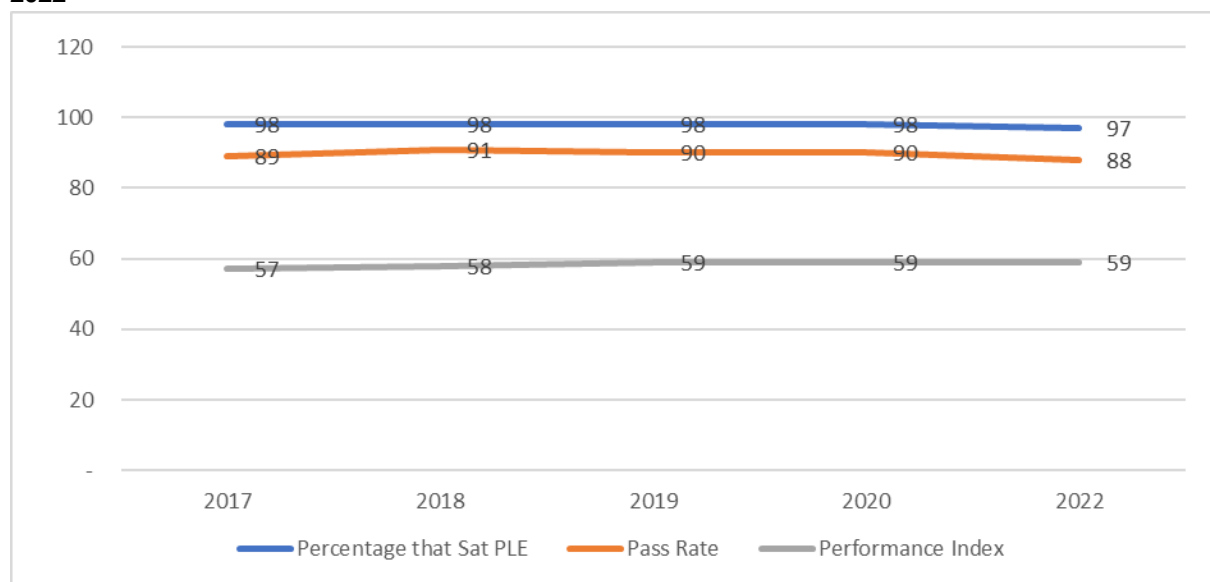
Source: Uganda National Examinations Board

*The Performance index measures the quality of passing at all levels of education and is computed as the (Number in Div. I multiplied by 20) + (Number in Div II multiplied by 15) + (Number in Div III multiplied by 10) + (Number in Div IV multiplied by 5) + (Number in Div U multiplied by 0)) all Divided by (Total that Sat PLE multiplied by 20)

Pass rate and performance index in Primary

Between 2019 and 2020, the pass rate remained constant at 90 percent which declined to 88 percent in 2022. However, performance index remained constant at 59 percent for the three consecutive years. There was much difference in the proportions of pupils that sat for PLE as observed from the Figure 2.9.

Figure 2.9: Trend of Proportion of pupils that sat for PLE, Pass rate and Performance index in primary, 2017-2022



Source: Uganda National Examinations Board

*obtained Div I, II, III and IV

Primary Completion and Transition Rate

In 2017, more than half (60 percent) of the primary school pupils completed P.7 while the transition rate to S1 stood at 61 percent of those who completed P.7, as seen in Table 2.11. There were minimal variations by sex for the two variables.

Table 2.11: P.7 completion and Transition rates to S.1 by years ; 2013-2017

Indicator	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
P.7 Completion rate*					
Boys	68.00	72.00	59.80	59.70	59.3
Girls	67.00	72.00	63.30	63.40	60.0
Total	67.40	72.00	61.60	61.50	60.0
Transition rate to S1					
Boys	72.30	70.50	62.80	64.40	60.8
Girls	72.00	70.50	63.60	65.20	60.5
Total	72.20	70.50	63.20	64.80	60.6

Source: Annual School Census, Ministry of Education and Sports, 2013-2017

*It is calculated by taking the total number of students in the last grade of primary school, minus the number of repeaters in that grade, divided by the total number of children of official graduation age.

Primary Teachers' qualification

More than half (61 percent) of the primary school teachers were Grade III Teachers, followed by those with a Diploma in Primary Education (15 percent) as shown in Table 2.12.

Table 2.12: Primary teachers by level of qualification and sex, 2017

Teacher Qualification	Sex			Percentage to total number of teachers
	Female	Male	Total	
DPE (Diploma in Primary Education)	13,220	18,168	31,388	15.1
Grade II Teacher	286	234	520	0.3
Grade III Teacher	54,732	70,709	125,441	60.5
Grade IV Teacher	958	1,068	2,026	1
Grade V Teacher including DSNE, DSE, DTE	4,209	6,857	11,066	5.3
Graduate Teacher	2,917	5,186	8,103	3.9
Licensed Teacher*	373	546	919	0.4
Other Training	4,350	5,322	9,672	4.7
Not indicated	8,211	9,892	18,103	8.7
Total	89,256	117,982	207,238	100

Source: Annual School Census, Ministry of Education and Sports, 2017

2.2.3 Secondary School Education

This section presents information on; key secondary school education indicators; students enrollment, secondary school teachers qualification, students registration, students performance in the Uganda Certificate of Education examinations and Uganda Advance certificate of Education, senior four completion rate and transition rate to senior five.

Key Secondary school Education indicators

Secondary school enrolment reduced by six percent from about 1,458 ,000 in 2016 to 1,370,583 in 2017 while the Student Teacher Ratio (STR) dropped to 21 in 2017 from 22 in 2016. The Student Classroom Ratio also improved to 49 from 51 in 2016 as shown in Table 2.13. This implies that the number of students per classroom and the number of students per teacher are reducing.

Table 2.13: Selected Secondary School Education Indicators,2013 – 2017

Indicator	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Gross Enrolment rate	29	30	25	27	25
Net Enrolment Ratio	26	26	22	24	22
Student Teacher Ratio	22	22	22	22	21
Student Classroom Ratio	55	50	52	51	49
Enrolment (000)	1,362	1,391	1,284	1,457	1,371
Male	727	738	675	765	716
Female	635	653	609	692	654
% Annual change in enrolment	8.9	2.1	-7.7	13.5	-5.9
Number of Schools	2,838	2,950	2,695	3,070	2,995
Number of Teachers	61,505	63,957	58,051	66,542	64,966
Number of classrooms	28,242	27,706	25,888	27,239	27,771
Population (13-18 years, 000's)	-	5,264	5,289	5,510	5,716
Male	-	2,644	2,614	2,738	2,854
Female	-	2,601	2,675	2,772	2,862

Source: Annual School Census, Ministry of Education and Sports, 2013-2017

Secondary School Enrolment by class

Table 2.14 shows that enrolment decreases as students' progress to higher classes. In 2017, enrolment decreased from 347,529 (Senior One) to 67,611 (Senior Six). A similar pattern was observed for the previous years.

Table 2.14: Secondary School Enrolment by Class,2013-2017

Year	Senior 1	Senior 2	Senior 3	Senior 4	Senior 5	Senior 6	Total
2013	346,537	305,501	284,919	250,274	85,760	89,448	1,362,439
2014	348,701	327,016	289,219	268,253	76,649	81,412	1,391,250
2015	326,591	299,262	279,851	242,248	70,317	65,739	1,284,008
2016	358,724	346,050	317,329	276,810	81,253	77,111	1,457,277
2017	347,529	318,795	302,322	266,483	67,843	67,611	1,370,583

Source: Annual School Census, Ministry of Education and Sports, 2013-2017

Secondary Teachers' Qualification

Uganda is implementing the 2019 National Teacher Policy that requires all teachers at all levels to have a bachelors degree in education as a minimum qualification.

Table 2.15 shows that the majority (46 percent) of the secondary School Teachers were Graduates. About 37 percent of the teachers were Grade V Teachers whereas the proportions of Licensed Teachers was less than one percent.

Table 2.15: Secondary teachers by level of qualification and sex, 2017

Qualification	Sex			Percentage
	Female	Male	Total	
Graduate Teacher	8,366	21,642	30,008	46.2
Grade V Teacher including DSNE, DSE, DTE	5,234	18,986	24,220	37.3
Licensed Teacher	66	295	361	0.6
Other Training*	567	2,712	3,279	5.0
Not stated	1,726	5,372	7,098	10.9
Total**	15,959	49,007	64,966	100

Source: Annual School Census, Ministry of Education and Sports, 2017

** only total of teachers whose qualifications were submitted. Not all teachers' qualifications were submitted hence the variance from total number of teachers reported in Table 2.15 above with the total of teachers by qualification in Table 2.16

Uganda Certificate of Education (UCE) Performance

There are two levels of final examinations in secondary schools; the first one is the Uganda Certificate of Education (UCE) examinations which are given at the end of the first four years of secondary school education (Senior Four) and the second one is the Uganda Advanced Certificate of Education (UACE) which is given at the end of secondary school education cycle (Senior Six).

Out of the 349,459 candidates who registered for the UCE in 2022, only 345,695 sat the examinations while 3,764 candidates did not sit the examination as seen from the Table 2.16 below.

Candidature increased by 16,063 (4.8%) from 333,396 in 2020 to 349,459, in 2022 reversing the decrease of 4,324 (-1.3%) that had been witnessed in the previous examination.

Statistics of the number of candidates who registered for, and those who sat the UCE examination for the last 5 years are given in Table 2.16.

Table 2.16: UCE Registration over the Last Five Years (2017-2022)

Year	Total Registered	Total Sat	Absentees	Absentees (percent)
2022	349,459	345,695	3,764	1.1
2020	333,396	330,592	2,804	0.8
2019	337,720	333,060	4,660	1.4
2018	326,212	320,119	6,093	1.9
2017	323,276	316,624	6,652	2.0

Source: MoES /Uganda National Examination Board

The Table 2.17 shows that the number of male candidates registered was 175,768 (50.3%) and that of females were 173,691 (49.7%). In 2022, 345,695 candidates (173,761 males and 171,934 females) appeared for the examination compared to 330,592 candidates who appeared for the examinations in 2020. This is an increase of 15,103 (4.6%) candidates.

The majority of those students who sat the examination passed in Division 4 (117,988). Another 15,527 students totally failed to qualify for any UCE. The performance index increased to 51 percent in 2022 as compared to 49 percent in 2020.

Table 2.17: Uganda Certificate of Education (UCE) results by grade and sex, 2020-2022

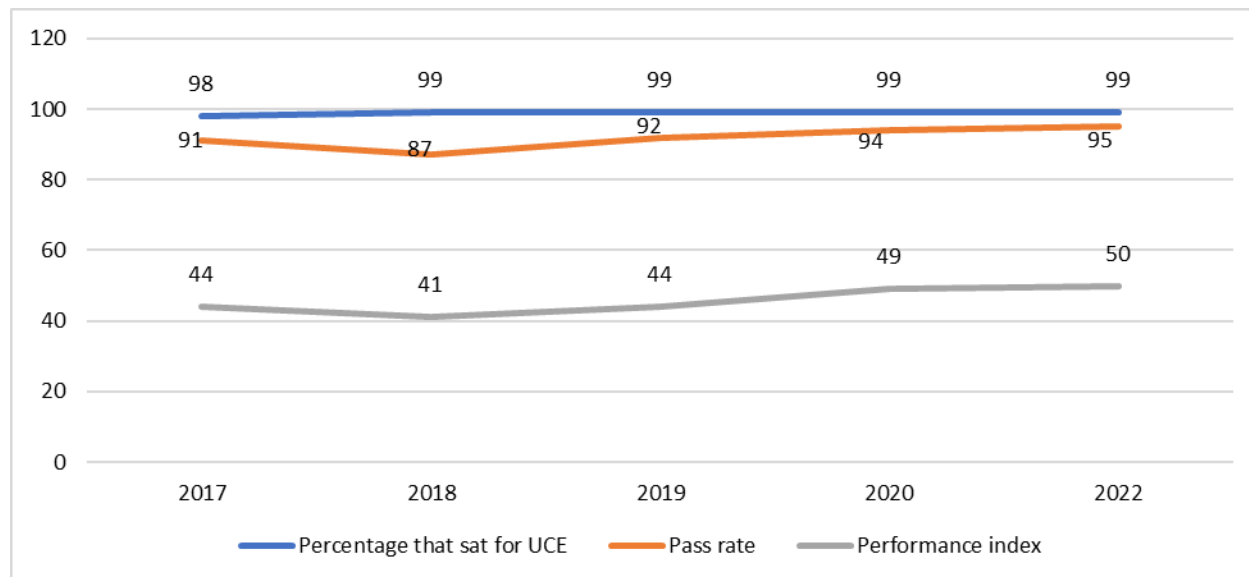
Indicator	2020				2022			
	Male	Female	Percentage	Total Numbers	Male	Female	Percentage	Total Numbers
Students who registered	50.0	50.0	100	332,553	50.3	49.7	100	349,459
Students Who Sat for UCE	50.0	50.0	100	329,745	50.3	49.7	100	345,695
Students who didn't sit	53.2	46.8	100	2,808	53.3	46.7	100	3,764
Students who passed	50.4	49.6	100	311,330	50.4	49.6	100	329,939
Division 1	59.1	40.9	100	40,038	57.6	42.4	100	46,612
Division 2	54.1	45.9	100	69,805	52.8	47.2	100	76,453
Division 3	50.1	49.9	100	81,432	49.9	50.1	100	88,515
Division 4	45.5	54.5	100	120,055	46.1	53.9	100	117,988
Division U	43.4	56.6	100	18,415	48.0	52.0	100	15,527
Division X	53.2	46.8	100	2,808	53.3	46.7	100	3,764
Pass Rate (Percent)	95	94		94	95.7	95.3		95.5
Performance Index*	52	47		49	54	49		51

Source: MoES / UNEB, 2022

**The Performance index measures the quality of passing at all levels of education and is computed as the (Number in Div. I multiplied by 20) + (Number in Div II multiplied by 15) + (Number in Div III multiplied by 10) + (Number in Div IV multiplied by 5) + (Number in Div U multiplied by 0) all Divided by (Total that Sat UCE multiplied by 20)*

Almost all (99 percent) of the students who registered for UCE exams in 2022 sat for the examinations. Figure 2.10 shows that the performance index increased from 49 percent in 2020 to 51 percent in 2022. The pass rate also increased to 96 percent in 2022 from 94 percent in 2020.

Figure 2.10: Trend in proportion of students who sat for Uganda Certificate of Education (UCE), pass rate and performance index, 2017-2022



Source: UNEB 2017-2022

Uganda Advanced Certificate of Education (UACE) Performance

Table 2.18 below shows the total number of A level candidates who registered, sat and those who missed examinations in 2022. In 2022, 96,557 candidates appeared for the examination compared to 97,440 candidates who appeared for the examination in 2020. There was a decrease of 883 candidates.

Table 2.18: Registration of UACE Candidates for the period 2017-2022

Year	Total Registered	Total Sat	Absentees	Absentee (%)
2022	97,890	96,557	1,333	1.4
2020	98,392	97,440	952	1.0
2019	104,476	103,429	1,047	1.0
2018	99,576	98,524	1,052	1.2
2017	101,269	100,066	1,204	1.2

Source: MoES / Uganda National Examination Board (UNEB)

UACE Performance of Candidates

The performance of 2022 candidates compared with that of 2020 is shown in Table 2.19 below in terms of numbers of candidates passing at the different principal pass levels.

The UACE results of both 2022 and 2020 shows a very high pass rate of 99.2 percent. About 70 percent (67,815 students) of the students that sat for UACE in 2022 passed with two Principal passes which is the minimum required pass level for University admission compared to 69.8 percent (68,013 students) with two principal passes in 2020. In cases where atleast one Principal pass is considered for admission to other tertiary institutions, 89.3% of the candidates who sat for UACE in 2022 will qualify.

Table 2.19.: General UACE Performance in 2022 compared to 2020

Pass Level	2022		2020		Grand Total
	Number of candidates	percentage	Number of candidates	percentage	
3P	41,974	43.5	41,411	42.5	83,385
2P	25,841	26.8	26,602	27.3	52,443
1P	18,382	19.0	19,015	19.5	37,397
1S	9,590	9.9	9,616	9.9	19,206
F	770	0.8	796	0.8	1,566
Total	96,557	100	97,440	100	193,997

Source: MoES / UNEB

Comparison of Female and Male candidates 'performance in UACE

Table 2.20 shows that female candidates were fewer than the male candidates. However, the Table indicates that, proportionally, female candidates performed better than their male counterparts. The percentage passes at the upper levels (3P and 2P) were higher, while percentage passes and at the lower levels and failure rate among female candidates were lower than for the males.

Table 2.20: 2022 UACE Performance by sex

Pass Level	Females		Males		Grand Total
	Number of candidates	percentage	Number of candidates	percentage	
3P	19,536	48.6	22,437	40.1	41,973
2P	10,655	26.5	15,079	26.9	25,734
1P	6,679	16.6	11,610	20.7	18,289
1S	3,169	7.9	6,344	11.3	9,513
F	180	0.4	553	1.0	733
Total	40,219	100	56,023	100	96,242

Source: MoES / UNEB

S.4 Completion and Transition Rate to S.5; 2013-2017

Ordinary Level Secondary (S1-S4) completion rate is computed by dividing the total number of students in the fourth grade (S4) of secondary education with the total number of children of official completion age (16 years). Table 2.21 shows that the transition rate to Senior Five (S5) in 2017 was 25 percent, a decrease from 30 percent in 2016. In both instances, males were more likely to complete S.4 as well as transition to S.5 compared to their female counterparts.

Table 2.21: S.4 completion and Transition rates to S.5

SEX	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Senior 4 Completion rate					
Boys	36.7	36.4	36.4	39.6	36.2
Girls	33.8	33.9	35.9	36.0	33.5
Total	35.3	35.8	36.2	37.8	34.8
Transition rate to S5					
Boys	37.0	33.6	28.1	31.0	28.4
Girls	27.0	25.9	21.4	29.4	21.0
Total	32.0	30.0	25.0	30.2	24.8

Source: UNEB/Ministry of Education and Sports

2.3.4 Orphans enrolment in Pre-primary, primary and secondary Schools

The Annual School Census considers an orphan as a child below 18 years of age who has lost either one or both parents. In 2017, orphans accounted for 8 percent of the pre-primary enrolment - a slightly lower percentage from that of 2016 (9%) as reflected in Table 2.22. The share of orphans to primary school enrolment in 2017 was 12 percent, a similar proportion for 2016 and 2015. About 17 percent of the students enrolled into secondary school education in 2017 were orphans, which was one percentage point less than the 2016 proportion. Details on number of orphans by sex, education level for 2013-2017.

Table 2.22: Share of orphans to total enrolment by education level, 2013 – 2017

Education Level	Sex	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Pre-Primary	Male	20,608	20,759	16,188	24,875	24,996
	Female	19,404	19,563	15,332	23,403	23,339
	Total	40,012	40,322	31,520	48,278	48,335
Primary	Male	628,287	587,868	485,475	543,791	528,248
	Female	609,144	568,988	471,497	529,778	513,958
	Total	1,237,431	1,156,856	956,972	1,073,569	1,042,206
Secondary	Male	132,600	133,131	109,741	119,426	117,442
	Female	125,883	127,220	106,579	116,017	111,121
	Total	258,483	260,351	216,320	235,443	228,563

Source: Annual School Census, Ministry of Education and Sports, 2013-2017

2.3.5 The National Assessment of Progress in Education (NAPE) competence score

Educational assessment seeks to determine how well students are learning and is an integral part of the quest for improved education. It provides feedback to students, educators, parents, policy makers, and the public about the effectiveness of educational services. The National Assessment of Progress in Education (NAPE) tests for pupils' competencies in Literacy, Numeracy and Biology for secondary students only.

Table 2.23 shows an increasing trend in the literacy rate for P.3 pupils although there was a four percent decline from 2014 to 2015. The literacy rate was higher for girls compared to boys. On the other hand, the P.6 Literacy rate declined from 2013-2014 though a 14 percent increase was observed between 2014 and 2015. The Numeracy rate for P.3 pupils increased from 69 percent in 2013 to 72 percent in 2016. However, a notable decline was observed in the Numeracy rate for P.6 pupils from 41 percent in 2013 to 35 percent in 2015.

Table 2.23: NAPE Competence Scores for Primary by class (P.3 and P.6)

Sex	2013	2014	2015	2016
Competence in Literacy at P.3				
Total	56.2	64.2	60.2	-
Boys	53.9	62.0	59.0	-
Girls	56.4	66.5	61.3	-
Competence in Literacy at P.6				
Total	40.2	38.3	51.9	-
Boys	38.7	37.8	51.6	-
Girls	40.1	38.7	52.2	-
Competence in Numeracy at P.3				
Total	63	69.9	69.8	72.7
Boys	65	71.3	70.6	73.9
Girls	61	68.4	68.8	71.4
Competence in Numeracy at P.6				
Total	45.6	45.2	41.4	39.4
Boys	49.6	49.7	45.8	44.2
Girls	41.7	40.9	37.4	35.0

Source: UNEB, Ministry of Education and Sports

**in 2016 no competency test in literacy was conducted*

2.2.6 Tertiary Education

This section presents information on enrolment in tertiary institutions and BTVET institutions.

Enrollment in Tertiary institutions

Table 2.24 indicates that in 2016 the enrolment at tertiary level was about 259,000, of which 72 percent were in universities. The proportion of males (56 percent) enrolled in higher institutions was higher than that of females (44 percent). In terms of trends, enrolment at the tertiary level increased from about 201,376 in 2013 to 258,866 students in 2016.

Table 2.24: Tertiary Enrolment by Sex, 2013-2016

Institution type	2013	2014	2015	2016	Percentage in 2016
All tertiary Institutions					
Males	113,688	139,727	143,212	144,314	55.7
Females	87,572	110,894	114,643	114,552	44.3
Total	201,260	250,621	257,855	258,866	100.0
Of which Universities					
Males	79,709	100,525	103,280	104,432	56.0
Females	60,398	79,835	82,035	81,980	44.0
Total	140,107	180,360	185,315	186,412	100.0
% enrolled in universities	69.7	72.0	71.9	72.0	

Source: Annual School Census, Ministry of Education and Sports, 2013-2016

BTVET Institutions and enrolment

The Business Technical and Vocational Education and Training (BTVET) sector aims at addressing the technical skills gap in the country and provides skills to persons that completed or dropped out of school (at any level) as well as unemployed youths. The BTVET enrolment decreased to 45,751 in 2017 from 63,209 in 2016.

Table 2.25: Number of BTVET institutions and enrolment by sex, 2013-2017

BTVET	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Institution type					
Government	103	103	103	115	88
Private	15	15	16	14	127
Total	118	118	119	129	215
Enrolment by Sex					
Male	28,024	25,485	26,338	36,960	29,301
Female	14,650	14,227	14,492	26,249	16,450
Total	42,674	39,712	40,830	63,209	45,751

Source: Annual School Census, Ministry of Education and Sports, 2013-2017

2.2.7 Literacy for population 10 years and above

The literacy rate was obtained from household-based surveys and the 2014 National Population Household Census (NPHC), with no assessments undertaken. The literacy rate among persons aged 10 years and above has generally increased between 2009/10 and 2019/20, with about eight in every ten (76 percent) of the population aged 10 years and above being literate. Males (81 percent) were found to be more literate than their Female (72 percent) counterparts, as presented in Table 2.26.

Table 2.26: Literacy Rate for population aged 10 years and above by residence, 2009/10-2019/20

YEARS	Urban	Rural	Total
MALE			
2009/10	90	77	79
2012/13	87	72	76
2014	89	74	77
2015	87	75	77
2016/17	89	74	77
2019/20	89	78	81
FEMALE			
2009/10	86	62	66
2012/13	80	58	64
2014	84	63	68
2015	80	62	66
2016/17	85	64	70
2019/20	82	68	72
TOTAL			
2009/10	88	69	73
2012/13	84	65	69
2014	86	68	72
2015	83	68	71
2016/17	87	69	73
2019/20	85	73	76

Source: Uganda National Household Surveys and National Population and Housing Census 2014

2.3 Labour Statistics

Labour statistics are vital in the measurement of economic growth and development of a nation. These statistics provide indicators on the proportion of persons, who during a specified period, contributed to the production of goods and provision of services in the country and their characteristics. This chapter, therefore, presents statistics on selected Labour market indicators while observing trends for some key indicators.

2.3.1 Work concept

Work comprises any activity performed by persons of any sex and age to produce goods or to provide services for use by others or for own use. The concept of work is aligned with the general production boundary as defined in the System of National Accounts 2008 (SNA, 2008). Working population, therefore, is the population within the working age that was engaged in the production of goods and provision of services for others or own final use. The Working Age Population (WAP) for Uganda is a measure of the total number of potential workers within the country aged 14-64 years.

2.3.2 Key Labour Market Indicators of the Working Population

Table 2.27 presents a trend in selected Key Labour Market Indicators for the period 2016/17 - 2021 and FY2019/20. The total working population was estimated at 18.3 million persons in 2021; an increase from 15.9 million persons in 2019/20. There was a decrease in the proportion of working persons in purely subsistence agriculture from 48 percent in FY2019/20 to 40 percent in 2021. Over the years, the proportion of females working in purely subsistence agriculture has remained higher than males.

Table 2.27: Key Labour Market Indicators of Working Population (14-64 years) by sex and residence

Selected Labour Market Indicators	UNHS 2016/17			UNHS 2019/20			NLFS 2021		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Working Age Population (million)	8.9	10.1	19.1	10.2	11.1	21.4	11.4	12.1	23.5
Working Population (million)	7.4	7.7	15.1	8.0	7.9	15.9	9.5	8.8	18.3
Percentage in subsistence agriculture only	31.2	47.1	39.3	39.1	56.1	47.6	34.4	45.9	40.2

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Working population by sex and residence

Table 2.28 shows that the proportion of working males steadily increased between 2016/17 and 2021. The percentage of males increased by 19 percent between 2019/20 and 2021 alone. On the contrary, there has been a decline in the proportion of working persons in rural areas from 76 percent in 2016/17 to 72 percent in 2021.

Table 2.28: Distribution of the working population by selected characteristics (14-64 years) and survey years

Background Characteristics	UNHS 2016/17		UNHS 2019/20		NFLS 2021		Percentage change between 2019/20 and 2021
	No. (million)	%	No. (million)	%	No. (million)	%	
Sex							
Male	7.4	49.1	8.0	50.2	9.5	51.9	18.8
Female	7.7	50.9	7.9	49.8	8.8	48.1	11.4
Residence							
Rural	11.1	75.7	11.8	74.0	13.1	71.6	11.0
Urban	3.7	24.3	4.1	26.0	5.2	28.4	26.8
Total	15.1	100	15.9	100	18.3	100	

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Industry of the main job for the working population

The 2021 National Labour force Survey (NLFS) revealed that the highest percentage of the working population (61%) was engaged in Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry. Trade was the second predominant industry of the working population, with a workforce share of 11 percent. This pattern was similar to the one observed in 2019/20 (Table 2.29).

Table 2.29: Distribution of the Working Population by Industry (%)

Industry	UNHS 2016/17			UNHS 2019/20			NLFS 2021		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	58.5	70.5	64.6	63.0	73.1	68.1	57.7	65.1	61.4
Trade	11.5	12.8	12.1	10.0	10.9	10.4	10.3	12.2	11.3
Manufacturing	5.1	2.5	3.8	4.1	4.5	4.3	5.3	3.9	4.5
Education	2.8	2.5	2.6	3.0	2.3	2.6	2.3	1.6	2.0
Transportation and storage	6.5	0.0	3.2	5.8	0.1	3.0	6.0	0.0	3.0
Construction	5.2	0.0	2.6	4.7	0.1	2.4	4.7	0.0	2.4
Hotels, restaurant eating places	0.9	3.3	2.1	0.7	2.7	1.7	0.9	3.2	2.0
Other service activities	0.6	1.9	1.2	2.8	1.7	2.3	1.6	1.4	1.5
Others	9.0	6.5	7.7	6.1	6.5	5.3	11.2	12.6	11.9
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

2.3.3 Key Labour Market Indicators of the employed population

Employment refers to the current supply of labour for the production of goods and services in exchange for pay or profit. This implies that work was done as part of a transaction in exchange for payment in form of wages or salaries for time worked or work done or in the form of profits derived from the goods produced and services provided through market transactions.

Background characteristics of the population in employment

The percentage of population in employment in Uganda increased from 8.3 million in 2019/20 to about 10 million in 2021 (Table 2.30). This can be attributed to the gradual recovery from the global pandemic that had caused many persons to lose their jobs or compelled to close their business. The proportion of females in employment was lower than that of the males throughout the reference periods. Residential differences showed that the proportion of population in employment living in urban areas increased from 36 percent in 2019/20 to about 39 percent in 2021.

Table 2.30: Distribution of the Employed Population by selected Background characteristics and survey year (%)

Background Characteristics	UNHS 2016/17		UNHS 2019/20		NLFS 2021	
	Share (%)	Number ('000)	Share (%)	Number ('000)	Share (%)	Number ('000)
Sex						
Male	55.6	5,047	58.4	4,835	59.1	5,906
Female	44.4	4,023	41.6	3,447	40.9	4,090
Residence						
Rural	66.0	5,985	64.5	5,342	61.2	6,113
Urban	34.0	3,085	35.5	2,940	38.8	3,883
Age group						
14-17	5.8	529	3.6	297	6.7	673
18-30	42.8	3,883	35.3	2,927	39.7	3,964
31-64	51.4	4,659	61.1	5,059	53.6	5,359
15-24	24.9	2,261	19	1,570	24.6	2,463
Total	100	9,071	100	8,282	100	9,996

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Employment-to-Population Ratio (EPR)

The Employment-to-Population Ratio (EPR) is the proportion of the working age population that is employed. High Population-to-Employment Ratios imply that a large proportion of the population is employed, while a low ratio means that a large share of the population is either unemployed or out of the labour force. The indicator measures the extent of employment creation in the country. Changes in the EPR reflect net changes in the number of the employed relative to changes in the working age population.

The EPR increased from 39 percent reported in 2019/20 to about 43 percent in 2021 implying that less than half of the Working Age Population was employed in 2021. The EPR was higher for males and for residents of urban areas compared to females and rural residents for all the survey years. The EPR increased with increasing age (Table 2.31). See appendix Table 2.3B for details.

Table 2.31: Employment-to-Population Ratio (EPR) by selected background characteristics

Background characteristics	UNHS 2016/17			UNHS 2019/20			NLFS 2021		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Residence									
Rural	51.6	35.4	43.4	43.7	27.2	35.2	47.5	29.6	38.4
Urban	68.1	49.3	58.2	56.4	39.9	47.6	61.6	42.1	51.2
Age groups									
14-17	17.7	13.8	15.8	8.2	6.5	7.4	17.3	14.1	15.7
18-30	61.1	41.1	49.9	46.2	30.0	37.4	53.7	32.9	42.4
31-64	68.5	46.9	57.1	65.0	41.9	53.2	65.1	43.3	54.3
15-24	38.6	28.9	33.4	24.2	17.8	20.9	34.8	23.6	28.9
15-35	54.9	38.7	46.2	41.6	27.5	34.1	48.7	32.0	39.8
Total	56.3	39.7	47.5	47.3	31.0	38.8	51.9	33.8	42.5

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Status in employment

According to the 20th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) resolution of 2018, the International Classification of Status in Employment (ICSE-18) classifies jobs in employment for pay or profit into ten detailed categories based on the International Classification of Status in Employment concepts of type of authority (ICSE-18-A) and type of economic risk (ICSE-18-R).

In line with the 20th ICLS resolution, the status in employment below is presented according to ICSE-18-A. it can be categorized into two as given below;

A. Independent workers: A person is considered to be an independent worker if s/he owns the economic unit for which they work and control its activities. They include;

- i. **Employers:** Employers in corporations and Employers in household market enterprises.
- ii. **Independent workers without employees:** Owner-operators of corporations without employees and Own-account workers in household market enterprises without employees.

B. Dependent workers: These are workers who do not have complete authority or control over the economic unit for which they work. If they are in employment for profit they have no employees, and do not make the most important decisions about the activities of the economic unit for which they work.

They include;

- i. Dependent contractors,
- ii. Employees (permanent, fixed, short-term and casual employees, paid apprenticeship and interns) and
- iii. Contributing family workers.

Table 2.32 provides detailed categorization of workers according to ICSE-18-A with some minor groups merged together. The independent workers were mainly own account workers representing 47 percent of total employment while among the dependent workers, the majority (34%) were employees (paid apprentices, trainees or interns inclusive).

Under dependent workers is a unique category of Dependent contractors. These are workers employed for profit, but dependent on other entities that exercise control over their productive activities and directly benefits from the work performed by them. As shown in Table 2.32, the proportion of dependent contractors was two percent of total employment.

Table 2.32: Percentage distribution of the population in employment by Status in Employment, (%), 2021

Background Characteristics	Independent Workers		Dependent workers			Total
	Employers	Independent workers without employees	Dependent contractors	Employees	Contributing family workers	
Sex						
Male	11.5	41.1	1.8	40.1	5.4	100
Female	8.0	55.8	2.3	25.6	8.2	100
Residence						
Rural	9.3	52.0	2.8	28.5	7.4	100
Urban	11.3	39.3	0.8	43.5	5.2	100
Education level attained						
No formal education	5.4	61.9	3.4	27.8	1.6	100
Some primary	8.5	57.6	2.9	28.1	2.8	100
Completed primary	11.9	55.7	2.6	27.1	2.7	100
Some secondary	13.7	49.5	1.6	32.8	2.4	100
Completed secondary	13.9	37.9	1.3	44.2	2.7	100
Post primary specialized	8.1	36.7	1.3	52.8	1.3	100
Post-Secondary specialized training	10.9	24.8	0.7	62.2	1.5	100
Degree and above	13.4	19.2	0.6	65.2	1.5	100
Sub-regions						
Kampala	9.9	34.6	0.5	51.5	3.5	100
Buganda South	11.7	46.7	0.2	36.9	4.6	100
Buganda North	13.3	43.9	2.6	31.0	9.4	100
Busoga	7.4	51.0	0.6	38.3	2.7	100
Bukedi	5.9	48.6	0.3	39.2	6.0	100
Elgon	9.4	48.3	3.4	32.2	6.5	100
Teso	11.1	51.6	0.3	22.0	14.9	100
Karamoja	3.9	66.6	5.4	21.8	2.3	100
Lango		59.1	2.8	22.6	8.1	100
Acholi	8.0	48.2	4.0	31.8	8.1	100
West Nile	11.4	43.9	6.8	34.1	3.8	100
Bunyoro	13.9	48.6	1.1	29.1	7.2	100
Toro	8.3	46.0	3.8	36.7	5.1	100
Ankole	10.1	43.6	0.4	34.6	11.3	100
Kigezi	6.1	44.0	2.6	45.0	2.3	100
National	10.0	47.1	2.0	34.3	6.6	100

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Industry and Sector of the Employed population

Industry refers to a complete set of a producing unit. These have been classified using International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (4 ISIC), Revision 4 standard guidelines.

Employment by Industry

Table 2.33 shows that the highest proportion of employed persons were engaged in Agriculture, forestry and fishing despite a slight decline from 41 percent in 2016/17 to 36 percent in 2021. Agriculture, forestry and fishing is followed by those in Trade (23%). The proportion of employed persons in trade was higher among females (30%) than males (18%) and the reverse was true for employed persons in transport and construction.

Table 2.33: Distribution of the employed Population by Industry (%)

INDUSTRY OF MAIN JOB	NLFS 2016/17			UNHS 2019/20			NLFS 2021		
	Male	Female	National	Male	Female	National	Male	Female	National
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	39.8	42.4	40.9	40.0	39.6	39.8	36.2	35.5	35.9
Trade	15.4	21.7	18.1	16.5	25.3	20.2	17.6	30.2	22.8
Manufacturing	10.6	8.8	9.8	6.8	10.4	8.3	8.4	8.1	8.3
Transport and storage	7.6	0.1	4.3	9.6	0.2	5.7	10.5	0.1	6.2
Hotels, restaurant eating places	1.6	5.9	3.5	1.1	6.3	3.3	1.5	7.8	4.1
Activities of household Employers	0.5	3.1	1.6	0.9	3.1	1.8	1.0	4.6	2.5
Education	5.6	6.7	6.1	4.9	5.4	5.1	3.8	4.1	3.9
Other service activities	3.0	3.6	3.3	4.6	4.0	4.3	2.7	3.5	3.0
Human health and social work activities	1.3	1.9	1.6	1.4	2.2	1.7	1.9	2.7	2.2
Construction	7.2	0.5	4.3	7.8	0.2	4.6	7.9	0.1	4.7
Public administration	1.7	0.7	1.3	1.9	0.8	1.4	3.1	0.9	2.2
Other Activities	5.5	4.5	5.2	4.5	2.5	3.8	5.0	2.0	4.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Employment by Sector for the main job

The industries are grouped into the three broad economic sectors of the economy namely:

- i. Agriculture, forestry and fishing
- ii. Services, including market services (Trade, transportation, accommodation and food, business and administrative services) and non-market services (public administration, community, social and other services and activities)
- iii. Production, including manufacturing, construction, mining and quarrying, electricity, gas and water supply.

Overall, results show that Services sector and Agriculture, forestry and fishing were the major employers of the population accounting for 50 percent and 36 percent respectively of the total employed population in 2021. Differentials by residence showed that, over the years, rural residents were predominantly in the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector while those in urban areas were mostly engaged in the services sector.

Table 2.34: Sectors of employment in the main job by sex and residence, %

Background characteristics	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Production	Services	Total
NLFS 2021				
Sex				
Male	36.2	17.1	46.7	100
Female	35.5	8.9	55.5	100
Residence				
Rural	47.4	12.8	39.8	100
Urban	18.0	15.3	66.7	100
National	36.0	13.8	50.3	100
Number ('000)	3,592	1,375	5,024	9,991
UNHS 2019/20				
Sex				
Male	40.0	15.8	44.2	100
Female	39.6	11.5	49.0	100
Residence				
Rural	51.5	14.0	34.5	100
Urban	18.7	14.0	67.3	100
National	39.6	14.0	46.2	100
Number ('000)	3,276	1,152	3,801	8,229
NLFS 2016/17				
Sex				
Male	40.0	20.2	39.8	100
Female	42.8	11.4	45.8	100
Residence				
Rural	56.2	14.3	29.4	100
Urban	12.9	20.2	66.9	100
National	41.2	16.4	42.4	100
Number ('000)	3,680	1,465	3,788	8,933

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Occupation of the Employed population

Occupation refers to the set of jobs whose main tasks and duties are characterized by a high degree of similarity. A person may be associated with an occupation through the main job currently held, a second job or a job previously held. The survey obtained information on occupation of the main and secondary jobs. Table 2.35 presents occupation of employed persons in their main jobs. Nearly a third of the employed persons were working as skilled agriculture, forestry and fishery workers (29%). This was followed by employed persons working as service and sales workers (27%). Occupations that required higher levels of specialization or skill had lower proportions.

Table 2.35: Occupation of employment in the main job by sex and residence, (%)

Occupations of the main job	Sex		Residence		National
	Male	Female	Rural	Urban	
NLFS 2021					
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	29.0	28.6	38.0	14.3	28.8
Service and sales workers	19.5	38.2	22.0	35.2	27.1
Craft and related trades workers	15.1	8.6	11.7	13.7	12.4
Elementary occupations	13.8	14.8	13.9	14.8	14.2
Professionals	5.5	4.9	4.2	7.0	5.3
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	11.2	0.5	6.2	7.7	6.8
Technicians and Associate Professionals	3.1	2.9	2.3	4.2	3.0
Others	2.7	1.7	1.8	3.0	2.3
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Number (,000)	5,906	4,090	6,113	3,883	9,996
UNHS 2019/20					
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	25.2	24.9	32.0	12.6	25.1
Service and sales workers	17.7	33.7	18.5	34.8	24.3
Elementary occupations	23.3	20.9	24.8	17.6	22.3
Craft and related trades workers	11.8	9.7	10.9	10.9	10.9
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	10.3	0.7	5.3	8.1	6.3
Professionals	6.7	5.6	4.9	8.6	6.3
Technicians and Associate Professionals	2.7	2.3	1.6	4.2	2.5
Others	2.4	2.2	1.8	3.1	2.3
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Number (,000)	4,835	3,447	5,342	2,940	8,282
NLFS 2016/17					
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	29.2	34.1	43.3	8.7	31.3
Service and sales workers	17.5	30.6	17.8	33.4	23.2
Elementary occupations	15.3	14.6	15.4	14.2	15.0
Craft and related trades workers	16.1	8.6	11.8	14.7	12.8
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	10.2	1.8	4.6	10.2	6.5
Professionals	6.0	6.0	3.8	10.1	6.0
Technicians and associate professionals	3.4	2.4	2.1	4.5	2.9
Others	2.4	1.9	1.2	4.1	2.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Number (,000)	5,033	3,896	5,842	3,088	8,930

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Education Status of the Employed population

The results in Table 2.36 shows that majority of persons in employment had low levels of education attainment where only 15 percent had completed either secondary or post primary/secondary training. Majority of the employed population had attained some primary (29%) followed by persons who reported to have some secondary and above (28%) whereas only 15% completed primary level of education.

Table 2.36 Education level attained for Persons in Employment (14-64 years)

Background Characteristics	NLFS 2016/17		UNHS 2019/20		NLFS 2021	
	Share (%)	Number ('000)	Share (%)	Number ('000)	Share (%)	Number ('000)
Education Attainment						
No education	10.4	866	10.5	868	7.2	640
Some Primary	37.1	3,102	33.6	2,780	29.0	2,595
Completed Primary	15.4	1,285	13.5	1,119	14.9	1,331
Some secondary and above	21.4	1,788	17.3	1,434	27.5	2,461
Completed Secondary	2.9	239	11.1	915	4.6	414
Post primary specialized training	3.0	254	4.6	368	4.1	365
Post-secondary specialized training	6.3	526	5.2	418	6.4	574
Degree and above	3.6	303	4.6	370	5.4	479
Not stated	3.0	254	4.6	368	1.0	89
National	58.7	8,973	52.1	8,282	48.8	9,996

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Median Monthly wages for paid employees

Earnings refer to the remuneration in cash or/and in kind paid to employees, as a rule at regular intervals, for time worked or work done together with remuneration for time not worked, such as annual vacation and other paid leave or holidays. It includes direct wages and salaries, remuneration for time not worked, bonuses and gratuities, and payments in kind. It excludes Employers' contributions to social security and pension schemes, severance and termination pay (12th ICLS, 1973).

Table 2.37 shows that, persons in paid employment earned a median monthly cash wage of Uganda shillings 200,000 in 2021. Males earned Uganda shillings 250,000 compared to Uganda shillings 140,000 earned by females. The highest paying sector was services that paid a median monthly cash wage of Uganda shillings 300,000. The median monthly wage for works in the public sector (UGX 532,000) was almost triple the wage earned by workers in the private sector (UGX 170,000).

Table 2.37: Median monthly earnings for persons in paid employment on the main job by type of payment and selected background characteristics ('000 UGX), 2021

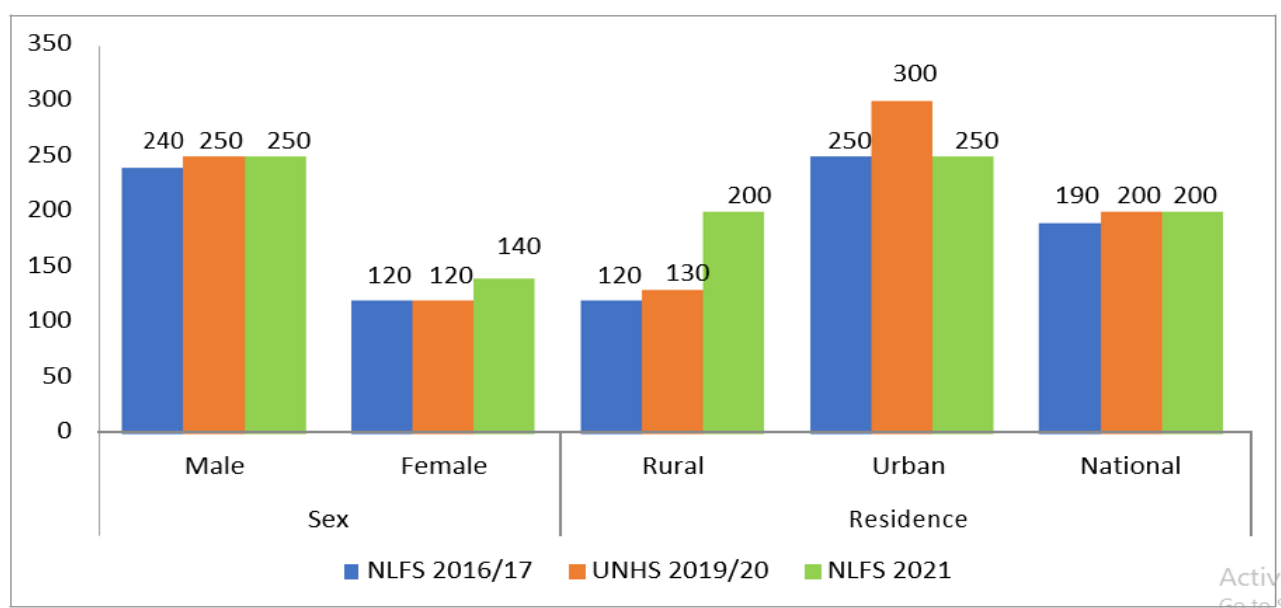
Background characteristics	In-cash			In-kind			In-cash & In-kind		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Residence									
Rural	200	100	200	80	100	80	240	130	200
Urban	300	150	250	100	96	100	350	200	285
Sector of employment									
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	100	60	80	72	30	70	110	64	100
Production	240	200	240	60	60	60	264	200	250
Services	350	180	300	100	100	100	400	224	320
Type of Institution									
Private	200	100	170	75	96	80	240	150	200
Public	540	530	532	100	100	100	568	542	560
Disability Status									
With disability	250	80	200	100	100	100	300	126	220
Without disability	250	140	200	90	96	96	300	180	250
Nature of employment									
Formal employment	580	600	600	140	120	120	630	610	612
Informal Employment	250	140	200	72	96	80	270	190	240
Occupation									
Professionals	568	480	535	150	80	120	600	500	550
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	120	80	100	40	150	50	130	80	100
Technicians and associate professionals	500	500	500	100	100	100	500	550	500
Craft and related trade workers	250	160	250	72	100	72	300	200	280
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	250	300	250	80	60	80	280	360	280
Service and sales workers	250	150	200	90	80	80	300	160	240
Elementary occupations	120	80	100	60	100	80	150	100	122
National	250	140	200	90	96	96	300	180	250

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Median monthly cash earnings for persons in paid employment

The median monthly cash earnings in 2021 was UGX 200,000. However, the trend shows that there was a notable increase in the median cash earnings of workers in rural areas from UGX 120,000 in 2016/17 to UGX 200,000 in 2021. Urban workers on the other hand reported an increase in median cash earnings from UGX 250,000 in 2016/17 to UGX 300,000 in 2019/20. This was then followed by a UGX 50,000 decline in the earnings as reported in 2021. Sex differentials show that generally males had more cash earnings (double) than their female counterparts over the years. (Figure 2.10).

Figure 2.10: Trend in median monthly cash earnings for persons in paid employment on the main job by type of payment and selected background characteristics ('000 UGX)



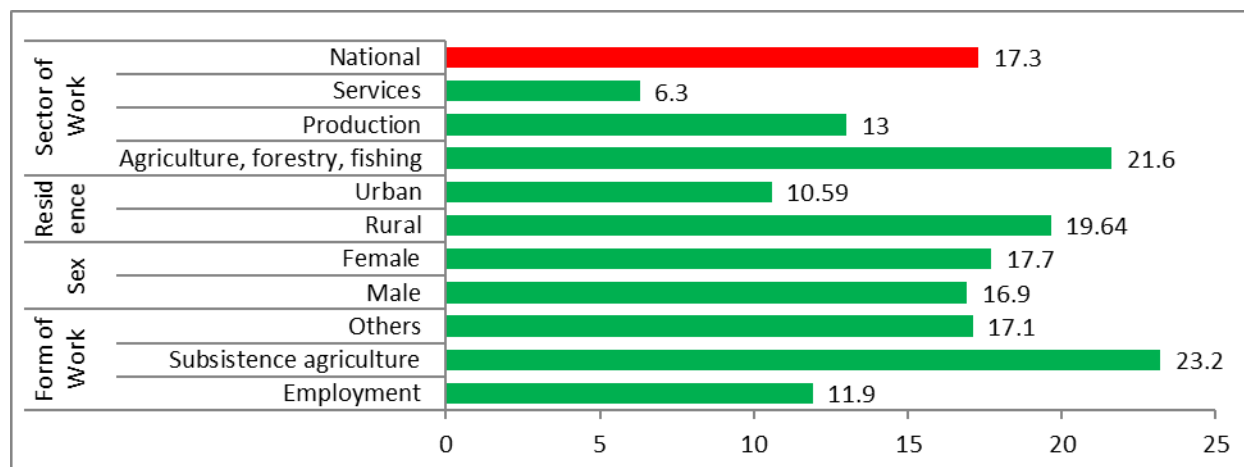
Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Working Poor

The working poor refer to working persons whose household expenditure (as a proxy for income) falls below the **Poverty Line**. Figure 2.11 shows that nationally; 17 percent of the working population were living in poor households with the majority (22%) working in the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sector.

A poverty line refers to a monetary measure determined at a given point of time in a given area meeting a minimum selection of basic requirements. Households/individuals whose incomes fall below a given level of poverty line or whose consumption level is valued at less than the value of a determined poverty line are classified as poor.

Figure 2.11: Proportion of the Working Population who lived in Poor Households, 2019/20



Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Employed poor

The employed poor refer to employed persons whose household expenditure (as a proxy for income) falls below the Poverty Line. According to the 2019/20 UNHS, about 12 percent of persons in employment were living in poor households which is one percent less than the figure reported during the period 2016/17 as shown in Table 2.38.

Table 2.38: Proportion of the Employed Population who lived in Poor Households, 2012/13 – 2019/20

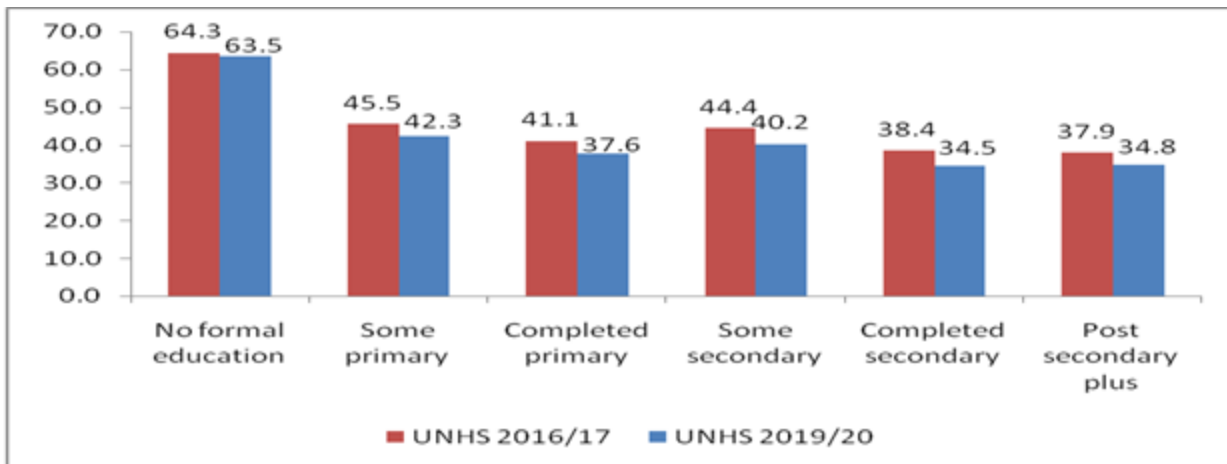
Background	UNHS 2012/13	UNHS 2016/17	UNHS 2019/20
Characteristics			
Sex			
Male	15.2	13.3	11.4
Female	19.6	13.2	12.5
Residence			
Rural	22.2	17.4	15.2
Urban	6.5	5.3	5.7
Sector of employment			
Agriculture	29.4	22.3	17.9
Production	16.5	14.7	13.0
Services	8.4	6.7	6.3
Total	17.2	13.3	11.9

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Share of Women in Employment

Figure 2.12 show that the share of women in employment decreases with increase in education level. Results indicated that the proportion of women in employment with low education levels was higher compared to the proportion of women with subsequent high levels of education. Almost two thirds (64 percent) of women of working age who had no formal education were in employment in 2019/20, while the share decreased to 35 percent among those with post-secondary education and above.

Figure 2.12: Share of Women in Employment by Education Level Attained

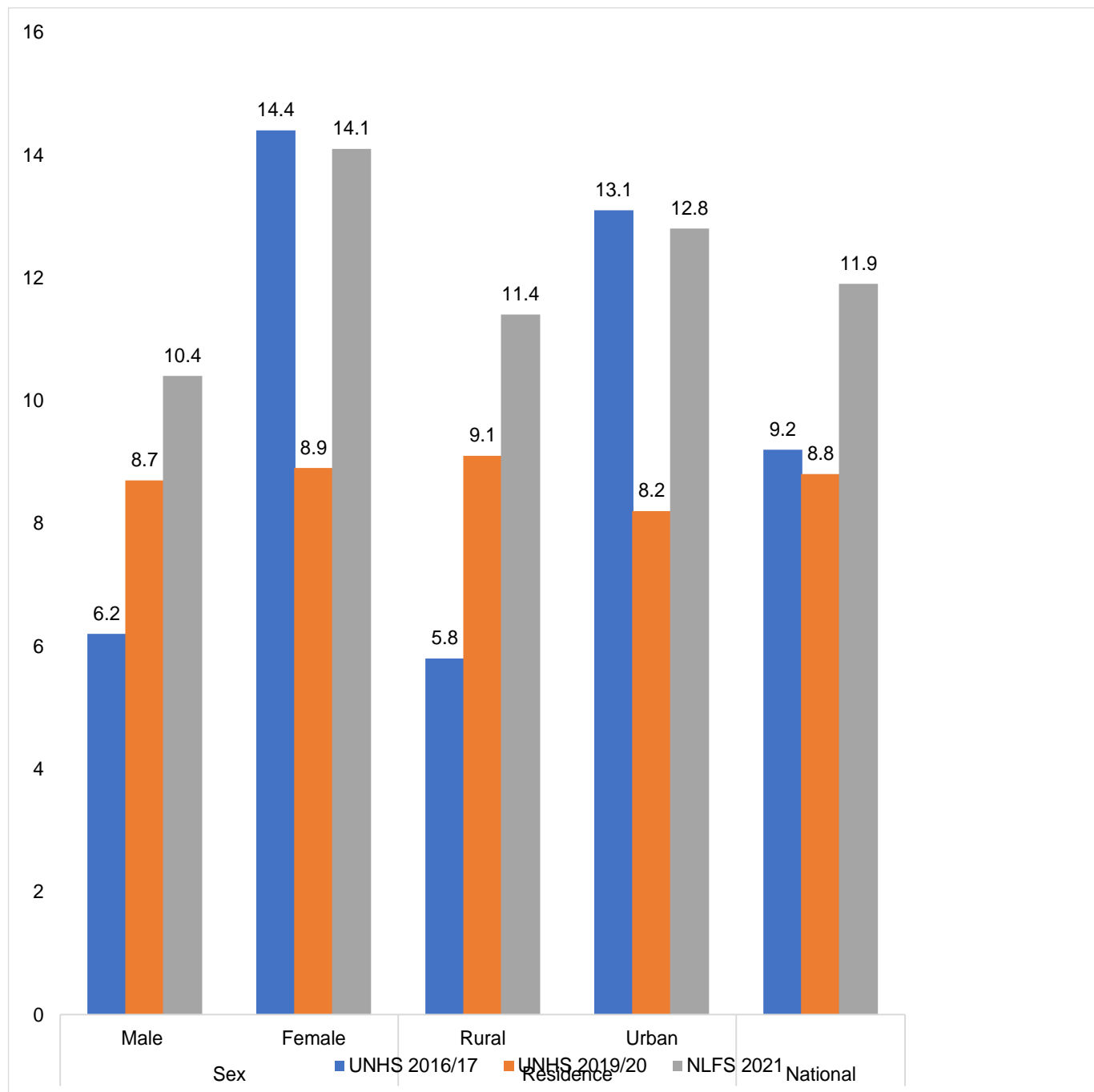


Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

2.3.4 Unemployment

Unemployment refers to a condition in which one is not in employment but was actively looking for work and available to work. The unemployment rate, therefore, is the proportion of the unemployed population to the total labour force. The overall unemployment rate was 12 percent in 2021, having increased from 9 percent in 2019/20 (Figure 2.13). The unemployment rate was higher in urban (13%) compared to rural areas (11%) in 2021 contrary to what was reported in 2019/20. Nonetheless, unemployment has consistently increased among males and in the rural between 2016/17 and 2021.

Figure 2.13: Unemployment rate (14-64 years) components (%), 2016/17-2021



Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Key Labour Market Indicators of the Youth (18-30 years) population

Table 2.39 below presents a trend in key labour market indicators for (Youth) persons aged 18-30years. The table shows that composite measure of labour under-utilization for the youth was 48 percent. The unemployment rate of the youth was 17 percent, which is higher than the national rate (12%).

The youth activity status reveals that about 41 percent of the youth were neither in employment nor in education training (NEET), with more females (52%) than males (28%) in NEET.

Table 2.39: Selected labour market indicators of the Youth Population (18-30 years),

Background Characteristic	UNHS 2016/17			UNHS 2019/20			NLFS 2021		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)	34	51.8	42.5	53.1	34.5	43.0	62.0	41.4	50.8
Unemployment Rate	11.4	14.7	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.5	20.4	16.5
Composite measure of labour underutilization*	33.7	42.4	38.1	42.1	51.0	46.3	39.1	57.0	48.1
Skills related inadequate employment situation	7.3	7.8	7.5	11.0	10.7	10.9	11.4	10.8	11.1
Stages of transition to employment									
Transited to stable job	12.6	6.7	9.4	7.5	17.5	12.1	30.0**	19.3**	24.1**
Transited to satisfactory job	17.0	18.4	17.8	11.4	14.5	12.8	-	-	-
In transition	57.9	65.8	62.2	61.6	49.7	56.1	47.8	48.1	48.0
Transition not started	10.4	7.4	8.8	17.3	16.2	16.8	14.6	27.5	21.6
Not stated	2.1	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.1	2.2	7.5	5.0	6.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Activity status									
In employment only	54.4	40.6	46.9	43.6	29.1	35.7	45.3	29.0	36.5
In school only	7.0	4.3	5.5	10.4	8.2	9.2	18.3	14.7	16.4
Both school and employment	4.3	1.6	2.9	2.5	0.9	1.7	8.2	3.8	5.8
Both school and subsistence agriculture	3.6	1.7	2.5	8.3	5.5	6.8			
Subsistence agriculture only	21.5	34.8	28.7	22.1	32.8	27.9			
NEET	7.5	15.8	12.0	13.0	23.5	18.7	28.0	52.2	41.1
Not stated	1.6	1.3	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.2

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

* Composed of the sum of the population in time-related underemployment, unemployment and the potential labour force expressed as a proportion of the extended labour force

** Transited to employment (combines stable job and satisfactory job in NLFS-2021)

2.3.5 Activities of Children

The results in Table 2.40 shows a reduction in the proportion of children in School only across the survey years from 28% to 23% in 2021 for males and 3from 28% in 2019/20 to 25% in 2021 for females. This could be attributed to Covid-19 lockdown since schooling was mainly done online which greatly affected school attendance. It should be noted however, that these results refer to a period after lock down ensued where by a number of children were at home and doing home schooling. The survey questions however were asked in reference to the time when the child would have been schooling

There was an increase in the proportion of children working from (8%) in 2019/20 to (9%) in 2021 for males and from (8%) in 2019/20 to (10%) in 2021 for females. In 2021, male children were slightly more likely (62%) to be both at school and work compared to their female counterparts (60%). The findings also revealed that five percent of females and six percent of males are neither in School or work in 2021; a two-percentage point increase from reported figures in 2019/20. Older children are seen to be more economically active than younger ones which suggest possibilities of these teenagers being breadwinners in their households.

Table 2.40: Distribution of Children (6-17years) by Activity status and Selected Background Characteristics, 2019/20

Background characteristics	Working only		In school only		Both school& work		Not in school	
	Male	Female	Male	female	Male	Female	Male	Female
NLFS 2021								
Age group								
6-11	7.2	7.4	30.0	32.7	54.1	52.4	8.6	7.4
12-13	6.0	7.4	16.6	18.2	73.4	72.4	3.9	1.9
14-17	13.1	14.9	13.2	16.5	69.9	64.4	3.6	4.1
Residence								
Rural	10.0	10.5	18.2	19.7	64.5	63.6	7.1	6.1
Urban	5.3	7.6	35.9	39.4	54.6	49.2	4.1	3.8
National Number ('000)	8.8	9.7	22.8	25.2	62.0	59.6	6.4	5.4
Number ('000)	637	692	1,655	1,808	4,506	4,274	463	390
UNHS 2019/20								
Age group								
6-11	4.8	4.3	36.6	35.4	53.5	55.7	5.1	4.6
12-13	4.4	4.9	19.1	20.3	74.4	73.7	2.2	1.1
14-17	17.0	17.3	17.5	18.3	62.2	61.9	3.3	2.5
Residence								
Rural	8.9	8.8	24.1	24.2	62.9	63.3	4.1	3.7
Urban	5.6	6.3	41.4	38.4	49.0	52.9	4.0	2.5
National Number ('000)	8.1	8.2	28.3	27.8	59.5	60.7	4.1	3.4
Number ('000)	587	570	2,050	1,936	4,308	4,233	296	234

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

2.3.6 Child Labour

Child Labour is defined in the Ugandan National Child Labour Policy as work that is hazardous or exploitative and threatens the health, safety, physical growth and mental development of children and therefore constitutes an urgent policy priority. Children are considered child labourers if they are:

- a) Aged 5-11 years and they are at work yet they are not expected to work.
- b) Aged 12-13 years doing work other than 'light work' or doing work beyond 14 hours a week; and
- c) Aged 14-17 years involved in hazardous forms of labour or working for an equivalent of 43 hours in a week or beyond.

The estimate of child labour in this section is in accordance with national legislation and includes all at-work 5–11-year-olds, 12–13-year-olds working children except those in light work, and all 14–17-year-olds in hazardous work or working excessive hours. Child labour was 40 percent of the children aged 5-17 years excluding household chores. More than half (56%) of the children aged 5-11 years were involved in some form of economic activity, and this is higher among the rural residents (60%) and those currently attending school (60%) as shown in Table 2.41.

Table 2.41: Estimates of Child Labour excluding household chores by age group and selected background characteristics

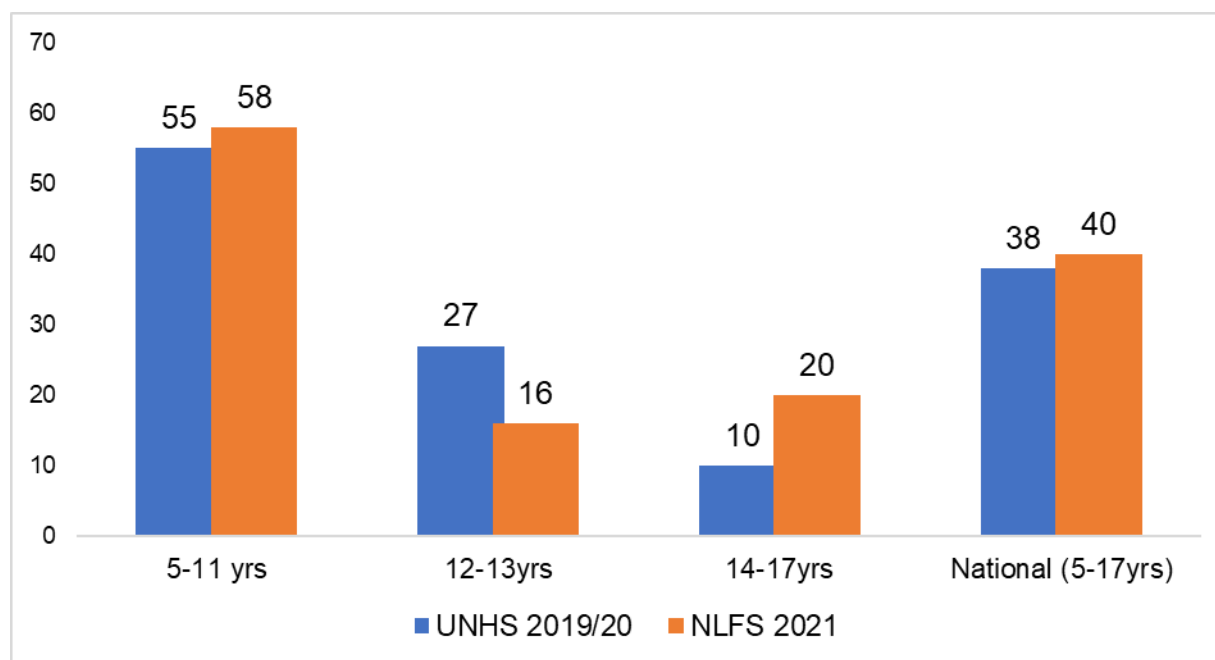
Background characteristics	Children aged 5- 11 years in economic activities	Children aged 12 - 13 years in economic activity excluding those in light	Children aged 14 - 17 years in hazardous work or working excessive	Total in Labour, 5- 17 years
Sex				
Male	56.2	19.2	21.0	41.0
Female	55.2	12.7	18.2	37.9
Residence				
Rural	59.8	17.0	20.5	42.3
Urban	44.3	12.2	17.2	31.7
Current Schooling Status				
Never been to school	36.5	22.1	31.2	35.7
Currently attending school	59.7	16.0	18.9	40.9
Not attending school	48.4	11.9	22.1	30.1
National	55.7	15.9	19.5	39.5

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Trend in child labour

Figure 2.14 shows how Child Labour excluding household chores has evolved over the years. Nationally, the estimate of child Labour excluding household chores increased to about 40 percent during the survey year 2021 from 38 percent in 2019/20. Similarly, an increase of child labour excluding household chores among children aged 5-11 years from 55 percent in UNHS 2016/17 to 58 percent in NLFS 2021 was observed. However, child Labour excluding household chores decreased among those aged 12-13years from 27 percent in UNHS 2016/17 to 16 percent in NLFS 2021.

Figure 2.14: Trend in child labour estimates excluding household chores



Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Child labour by age group and background characteristics

In addition to child labour a child was considered to be in child Labour if s/he performed household chores for more than 14 hours a week. Table 2.42 shows that 43 percent of the children aged 5-17 years were in child labour (including household chores) with an almost equal proportion between females and males. Residential differentials showed that the proportion of children in the rural areas (46%) engaged in child labour including household chores was higher than those in urban areas (35%). Looking at the perceived financial status, the rate of child labour including household chores was highest (47%) among children from households who perceived their financial status as not well off. Noteworthy is that though child labour estimates among children aged 5-17 years reduced between 2019/20 and 2021, the prevalence among children 5-11 years increased with an almost 20 percentage points decrease in child labour among children aged 14-17 years during the same period.

Table 2.42: Estimates of Child Labour including household chores by age group and selected background characteristics, 2021 NLFS

Background characteristics	5 – 11 years in economic	13 years in economic activity excusing those in light economic	14-17 years in hazardous work or working excessive hours	Child labour, 5-17 years
Sex				
Male	57.5	34.6	20.7	43.3
Female	57.3	45.2	18.3	43.4
Residence				
Rural	61.2	41.8	20.4	46.4
Urban	47.0	34.6	17.1	35.0
Orphan hood status				
Orphan	63.2	43.2	21.7	42.9
Non-orphan	56.8	39.5	19.0	43.4
Disability status				
With disability	54.7	29.8	12.8	36.0
Without disability	57.5	40.3	19.7	43.5
Household financial situation				
Well off	36.2	27.5	19.0	29.2
Average	53.4	36.2	18.6	39.2
Not well off	60.8	43.2	20.1	46.5
School attendance				
Attending school	61.4	41.1	18.7	45.3
Not attending school	41.5	29.5	22.8	34.3
Foster hood				
Living with both parents	57.0	37.2	18.0	45.3
Mother only	60.8	48.3	16.2	44.4
Father only	60.8	48.3	16.2	44.4
Not with father and mother	60.1	43.3	23.4	44.7
National	57.4	40.1	19.5	43.3
Number '000	5,116	1,009	834	6,807
UNHS 2019/20	55.5	45.4	39.7	49.8

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

2.3.7 Employment in the Civil Service

The Ministry of Public Service is mandated to "develop, manage and administer human resource policies, management systems, procedures and structure for the public service" in Uganda. This section provides civil service employment statistics from the Ministry of Public Service.

Size of the civil service

Employment in the civil service is composed of persons employed in the traditional civil service MDA's, the teaching service (primary, secondary and tertiary institutions), police, prisons, public universities and staff in Local Governments (health workers and other traditional civil servants). The average size of the civil service as at December 2022 was 353,268 persons as indicated in Table 2.43. This was an increase 3 percent compared to the size in 2021. The highest increase was registered in the Local Governments excluding teaching services (9.7%) while the Police and Prisons registered the lowest increase (0.6 %). The results indicate that there was an increase in the number of employees in all categories between 2021 and 2022.

Table 2.43: Size of the Civil Service, 2018-2022

Groups	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	%age change
Traditional civil service [1]	22,145	22,312	22,642	23,875	24,262	1.6
Teaching service	159,866	169,920	170,791	173,091	176,032	1.7
Police and Prisons	52,870	50,555	56,281	61,733	62,093	0.6
Public Universities	6,754	6,937	7,102	7,258	7,440	2.5
Local Governments excluding teaching services	70,743	70,349	72,817	76,082	83,441	9.7
Total	312,378	320,073	329,633	342,039	353,268	
Percentage change (%)		2.5	3.0	3.8	3.3	3.3

Source: Ministry of Public Service.

Sex composition of the civil service

Table 2.44 reveals that overall, there was approximately one percent increase in the share of females in civil service from 38% in 2021 to 39 percent in 2022. The proportion of females was lower than that of males in all the groups and the gap was widest among the police and prisons group in both years.

Table 2.44: Distribution of the Civil Service Groups by sex, 2021 and 2022

Group	2021				2022			
	Female	Male	Total	% Female	Female	Male	Total	%Female
Tradition service	10,955	12,920	23,875	45.9	11,147	13,115	24,262	45.9
Teaching service	69,348	103,743	173,091	40.1	71,777	104,255	176,032	40.8
Police and prisons	14,025	47,708	61,733	22.7	14,287	47,806	62,093	23.0
Public universities	2,687	4,571	7,258	37.0	2,763	4,677	7,440	37.1
Local government	33,167	42,915	76,082	43.6	36,714	46,727	83,441	44.0
Total	130,182	211,857	342,039	38.1	136,688	216,580	353,268	38.7

Source: Ministry of Public Service

Average wage bill of the civil service

The results in Table 2.45 indicate that average monthly wage bill of the civil service in 2022 was UGX. 412 Billion which increased from UGX. 288 Billion in 2021. Over the years, the highest share (38%) of the total average monthly wage bill was on teaching service. This was a reduction from the 40 percent share reported in 2021. However, the share of the Local Governments wage bill increased to 28 percent during 2022 from the 21 percent in 2021.

Table 2.45: Average monthly wage bill (amount' billion Shs. and % share) by civil service groups and years (2019 to 2022)

Groups	2019		2020		2021		2022	
	Amount' Billions	Share (%)	Amount' Billions	%	Amount' Billions	%	Amount' Billions	%
Traditional civil service	36,291	13.8	38,626	14	41,819	14	61,114	15%
Teaching service	112,188	42.8	113,931	41.3	115,902	40	158,544	38%
Police and Prisons	27,988	10.7	31,080	11.3	34,236	12	38,168	9%
Public Universities	31,089	11.9	35,648	12.9	37,198	13	39,722	10%
Local Governments	54,590	20.8	56,878	20.6	59,585	21	114,929	28%
Total	262,146	100	276,163	100	288,740	100	412,477	100%

Source: Ministry of Public Service.

Composition of the civil service pensions

The average monthly civil service pensions increased from Uganda Shillings 24.2 Billion in 2021 to Uganda Shillings 52.0 Billion in 2022. The largest share went to the traditional civil service (Uganda Shillings 29.7 Billion) while the teachers received 22.2 Billion in the year 2022 as shown in Table 2.46.

Table 2.46: Number of pensioners by category and sex in 2021 to 2022

Pension Category	2021				2022			
	Female	Male	Total	Average monthly pension "billion"	Female	Male	Total	Average monthly pension "billion"
Teachers	6,761	18,077	24,838	9.52	7,646	18,813	26,459	22.233
Traditional Civil Servants	8,635	29,383	38,018	14.709	10,498	30,298	40,796	29.777
Grand Total	15,396	47,460	62,856	24.229	18,144	49,111	67,255	52.011

Source: Ministry of Public Service

2.3.8 Social Security

The National Social Security Fund (NSSF) is a national saving scheme mandated by government through the National Social Security Fund Act, Cap 222 (Laws of Uganda) to provide social security services to employees in Uganda. It was established by an Act of Parliament (1985) to provide for its membership, payment of contributions to, and payment of benefits out of the Fund. NSSF is a provident fund (pays out contributions in lump sum). It covers all employees in the country that are not covered by the Government's pension scheme. It is a scheme instituted for the protection of employees against the uncertainties of social and economic life.

Table 2.47 shows the number of annual subscribers for all sectors by sex in the last three years. There was an increase in annual subscribers from 626,241 in 2021 to 703,204 in 2022 with more males than female employees. The male subscribers have been consistently higher than females in all the three years. Over the years, the Education sector had the highest number of subscribers followed by the Manufacturing and mining sector.

Table 2.47: Number of annual subscribers by sex and sector

SECTOR	2020			2021			2022		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture, Forestry And Fishing	29,211	14,216	43,427	31,849	15,554	47,403	32,274	16,440	48,714
Education	60,568	46,223	106,791	49,052	32,103	81,155	68,364	51,290	119,654
Financial & Insurance Services	18,286	19,689	37,975	18,278	19,662	37,940	19,937	20,930	40,867
Human Health And Social Work Activities	31,445	30,472	61,917	33,270	32,886	66,156	36,753	36,254	73,007
Information, Communication & Technology	6,564	3,605	10,169	6,912	3,781	10,693	7,197	3,983	11,180
Manufacturing And Mining	56,271	19,921	76,192	58,337	21,144	79,481	60,453	22,299	82,752
Ngo, Political & Trade unions	21,724	15,741	37,465	22,030	16,486	38,516	24,401	19,017	43,418
Professional, Scientific And Technical Activities	34,822	16,332	51,154	34,617	17,305	51,922	39,860	22,115	61,975
Public Administration & Security Companies	53,357	16,447	69,804	52,947	15,872	68,819	50,512	16,599	67,111
Recreation, Accommodation And Food Service Activities	22,554	14,291	36,845	20,182	12,285	32,467	22,071	13,255	35,326
Trade	35,523	15,980	51,503	38,359	17,175	55,534	42,028	18,456	60,484
Transport & Storage And Real Estate Activities And Construction	28,652	7,000	35,652	27,704	6,960	34,664	28,307	7,510	35,817
Utilities And Energy	15,006	5,043	20,049	13,963	5,300	19,263	15,662	5,703	21,365
Voluntary Individuals	1,956	1,307	3,263	1,324	904	2,228	898	636	1,534
Total	415,939	226,267	642,206	408,824	217,417	626,241	448,717	254,487	703,204

Source: NSSF

NSSF Benefits paid

The NSSF (Amendment) Bill of 2021 was assented to by the President of the Republic of Uganda on 2 January 2022 that a member who is forty-five years of age and above and who has made contributions to the Fund under section 7 of the Act for at least 10 years, is eligible to midterm access to his or her benefits, of a sum not exceeding 20 percent of his or her accrued benefits.

Table 2.48 shows the benefits paid out by category and sex in Uganda shillings. Over the years, the highest amount of benefits paid out was recorded in the 2022 (approximately Uganda Shillings 1.5 trillion). The Midterm benefit has had the largest share of benefits paid out in 2022 while the age benefit had the largest share for 2021 and 2020.

Table 2.48: Benefits paid out by category and sex (million shillings)

BENEFIT TYPE	2020			2021			2022		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Age Benefit	173,716	60,021	233,737	178,557	61,649	240,206	275,681	93,445	369,126
Emigration Grant	37,636	9,139	46,775	42,734	10,839	53,573	94,524	21,755	116,279
Exempted Employment	46,710	18,399	65,108	48,130	21,131	69,261	82,877	39,169	122,046
Invalidity Benefit	27,305	12,325	39,629	32,016	11,345	43,361	31,422	13,861	45,283
Survivor Benefit	-	-	8,262	-	-	15,955	12,857	18,911	31,768
Withdrawal Benefit	140,977	43,850	184,827	141,624	51,087	192,711	172,059	64,840	236,899
Midterm Benefit							408,414	217,685	626,099
Total	426,344	143,734	578,338	443,061	156,051	615,067	1,077,834	469,666	1,547,500

Source: NSSF

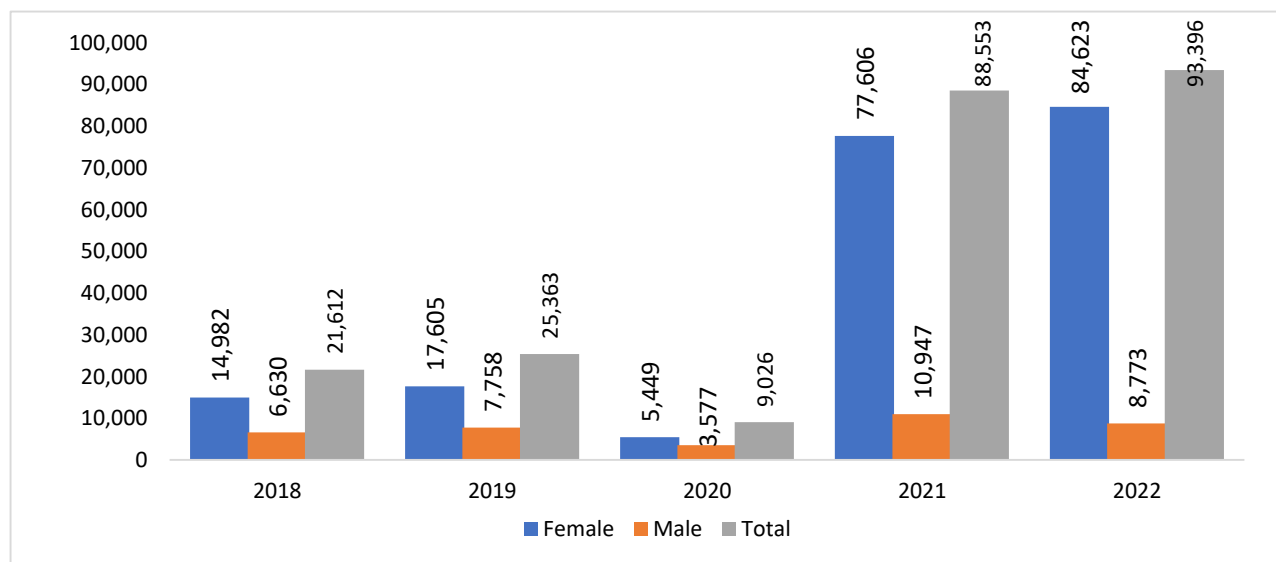
2.3.9 Migrant Workers

Migrant workers refer to workers living outside their country of origin. In this context, definition covers only migration between countries. In this section, the form of work considered is employment and hence "migrant for employment" which refers to a person who migrates from one country to another with a view to being employed otherwise than on his own account and includes any person regularly admitted as a migrant for employment"

Externalised Migrant Workers

Government through the Ministry of Gender, labour and Social development started the Labour Externalisation Programme in 2005 and, since then, a number of external labour recruitment companies have been licensed. As shown in figure 2.15, information from the registered recruitment companies indicates that the total number of Ugandan migrant workers deployed outside increased from 21,612 in 2018 to 93,396 in 2022. There were more female than male emigrants over the five-year period annually.

Figure 2.15: Externalized Migrant Workers by Sex, 2018 – 2022



Source: Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development

Destination Countries for externalised migrant workers

Records from registered recruitment companies indicate that out of 236,496 migrant workers deployed from 2018 to 2022, more than half (195,118) were deployed in Saudi Arabia while about (20,461) were deployed in the United Arab Emirate (UAE). See Table 2.49.

Table 2.49: Externalized Migrant Workers by Countries of Destination, 2018 – 2022

Country of Destination	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	TOTAL
Afghanistan	182	414	50	-	-	646
Bahrain	23	6	183	19	6	237
Iraq	2,206	485	36	677	885	4,289
Jordan	2,260	306	205	-	-	2,771
Kuwait	-	38	109	12	133	292
Qatar	923	256	1,148	4,110	3,634	10,071
Saudi Arabia	12,109	13,537	4,538	79,694	85,240	195,118
Somalia	745	139	172	832	723	2,611
UAE	2,556	10,182	2,585	3,101	2,037	20,461
Total	21,004	25,363	9,026	88,445	92,658	236,496

Source: Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development

Travel document issued

A travel document is an official piece of identification or paperwork issued by a government or authorized agency that allows an individual to cross international borders and travel between countries. These documents verify a person's identity, nationality, and authorization to travel.

Travel documents include; Passport, Visa, Travel Visa Waiver, Refugee Travel Document, Emergency Travel Document, Laissez-Passe. In October 2018, Uganda, along with other East African Community (EAC) member states, introduced the East African ePassport as a replacement for the traditional paper-based passports. The EAC ePassport was introduced to enhance regional integration and facilitate easier movement of people within the East African region.

Table 2.50 shows travel documents issued from FY 2016/17 to 2021/22. There was an increase in the number of travel documents issued to immigrants from 175,700 in 2020/21 to 342,518 in 2021/22. Over the years, the number of ordinary passports issued was higher than other travel documents issued as categorised in the Table 2.50

Table 2.50: Travel documents issued from FY 2016/17 - 2021/22

Travel document	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Ordinary						
Passport	126,029	174,955	155,987	156,426	174,765	340,725
Diplomatic						
Passport	362	341	200	413	699	901
Official Passport	347	157	79	163	236	847
EAC Passport	279	303	100	-	-	-
(CTDs)*	538	699	577	-	-	45
Total	127,555	176,455	156,943	157,002	175,700	342,518

Source: Multiple Document Issuance system and e-passport system. The new East African passport was introduced in the FY 2019/20 and the old East African passport was phased out. *(CTDs) Convention Travel Documents. These are international travel documents issued to refugees and stateless individuals who are unable to obtain a passport from their home country

Work permits in Uganda

All foreign nationals intending to work in Uganda are required to obtain a relevant work permit. The permit is a legal document authorising a foreigner to work in a country. In Uganda, it is also referred to as an entry permit¹.

¹Uganda Citizenship and Immigration Control Act (Cap 66).

Work permits are issued for a period of six months for short term contracts, one year up to a maximum of three years. There are different categories / classes of work permits with different requirements as shown in Table 2.51.

Table 2.51: Categorization of employment by Class of Permit

Class of Permit	Categorization of employment
A	Diplomatic/Official Service
A2	Expatriates in Government service/Government Contractors
B	Investment in Agriculture
C	Investment in Mining
D	Business owners (Business and Trade)
E	Investment in Manufacturing
F	Professionals
G1	Volunteers, NGO Workers and Missionaries
G2	General Expatriate Employees
H	Ordinary residents (assured income derived from sources outside)

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs

Work permits issued to immigrant workers

Table 2.52 shows the number of work permits issued in recent years by sex and categories. The number of permits issued to males has been much higher than those issued to females. Over the years, the category of immigrant workers that were issued the highest number of permits was class G2 which are the General Expatriate Employees with 9,262 permits issued in 2021 and 7,936 in 2022.

Table 2.52: Number of Work permits issued to immigrant Workers by year from 2016/17 to 2021/2022

Year	Sex	Class A	Class A2	Class B1	Class C1	Class D	Class F	Class G1	Class G2	Class H	Invest.Facilitation- B2,C2,G3 & E	Grand Total
2019	Female	622	62	2	-	148	2	1,198	711	-	10	2,755
	Male	902	275	23	3	1,324	16	1,274	8,356	-	95	12,268
	Total	1,524	337	25	3	1,472	18	2,472	9,067	-	105	15,023
2020	Female	357	28	2	-	87	4	597	508	-	6	1,589
	Male	587	100	22	-	1,011	11	640	5,548	-	79	7,998
	Total	944	128	24	-	1,098	15	1,237	6,056	-	85	9,587
2021	Female	514	47	2	-	165	4	973	878	6	20	2,609
	Male	989	215	32	-	1,715	9	1,148	8,384	3	198	12,693
	Total	1,503	262	34	-	1,880	13	2,121	9,262	9	218	15,302
2022	Female	479	51	1	1	119	4	817	782	3	20	2,277
	Male	776	173	10	2	1,368	14	869	7,154	4	262	10,632
	Total	1,255	224	11	3	1,487	18	1,686	7,936	7	282	12,909

Source: DCIC e-immigration system

Immigrant Workers' country of Origin

About one half of the work permits issued in 2022 were to immigrant workers from India and China. This has been the trend since 2019. The number of immigrant workers dropped from 15,023 in 2019 to 9,587 in 2020, rose to 15,302 in 2021 and dropped again to 12,909 in 2022 as seen in Table 2.53.

Table 2.53: Immigrant Workers by Country of Origin, 2019 – 2022

Country of Origin	2019	2020	2021	2022
India	5,102	3,657	3,657	4,632
China	2,711	1,346	2,163	1,780
USA	796	532	757	577
Kenya	800	635	1,139	876
Germany	347	138	255	271
United Kingdom	405	265	371	333
Pakistan	422	336	550	477
South Korea	275	85	152	196
France	162	95	161	158
Japan	113	64	103	97
South Africa	129	75	122	85
Others	3,761	2,359	5,872	3,427
Total	15,023	9,587	15,302	12,909

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs

2.4 Households expenditure

This chapter provides an update on the changes in poverty and welfare dynamics using the data available for the Uganda National Panel Surveys (UNPS) collected between 2005/6 and 2019/20. The chapter further provides insights into some areas of the study and is intended to provoke further analysis of the data by various stakeholders. The information provided is based on a nationally representative longitudinal data on Ugandan residents and describes the ways in which people's lives changed overtime.

2.4.1 Consumption Expenditure per Household

The Table 2.54 focuses on household spending as the amount of consumption expenditure spent by the households on food and non-food items adjusted for inflation (2009/10 Prices). The household monthly expenditure increased from UGX 324,288 in 2016/17 to UGX 339,263 in 2019/20 representing an annualized growth rate of 1.5 percent. The growth was driven by rural areas which registered a household consumption expenditure of UGX 285,119 in 2019/20 from UGX 269,197 in 2016/17, translating into an annualized growth rate of 2.0 percent. The overall per household consumption expenditure among urban households remained almost unchanged.

In terms of levels, first, regardless of region, per household consumption expenditure remained higher in the urban areas relative to rural areas. Kampala City, Northern and Western regions registered a percentage reduction in average household consumption expenditure, while Central and Eastern regions registered an increase.

Table 2.54: Monthly Consumption Expenditure per Household (2009/10 Prices)

Regions	UNHS 2012/13			UNHS 2016/17			UNHS 2019/20		
	Rural	Urban	All	Rural	Urban	All	Rural	Urban	All
Kampala	-	590,400	590,400	-	610,263	610,263	-	547,011	547,011
Central*	330,000	543,600	424,800	335,495	490,901	397,862	325,811	565,959	426,269
Eastern	225,700	305,500	258,300	217,564	294,729	229,783	280,907	350,545	293,544
Northern	171,100	301,900	209,100	215,412	410,034	246,734	211,076	312,361	230,448
Western	297,300	401,200	345,800	315,905	424,027	339,288	322,945	381,551	335,562
Uganda	274,200	476,600	328,200	269,197	465,369	324,288	285,119	466,082	339,263
Annualized growth rate									
Kampala				-	1.1	1.1	-	-3.5	-3.5
Central*				0.6	-3.2	-2.1	-1.0	5.1	2.4
Eastern				-1.2	-1.2	-3.7	9.7	6.3	9.2
Northern				8.6	11.9	6.0	-0.7	-7.9	-2.2
Western				2.1	1.9	-0.6	0.7	-3.3	-0.4
Uganda				-0.6	-0.8	-0.4	2.0	0.1	1.5

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

*Note: Central * = Central region excludes Kampala city*

2.4.2 Mean Per Capita Consumption Expenditure

Table 2.55 presents the monthly nominal consumption expenditure per capita adjusted for the price effects using CPI (2009/10 prices). The per capita consumption expenditure stood at UGX 73, 988 in 2019/20 from UGX 73,114 in 2016/17. This implies an annualized growth rate of 0.4 percent. The growth rate is higher for rural areas (1.0%) than for urban areas (-1.9%). In Central, Eastern and Western regions per capita consumption expenditure was higher in 2019/20 than in 2016/17; and the reverse is noted for Kampala City and Northern regions.

Table 2.55: Mean Per Capita Consumption Expenditure (2009/10 prices)

Regions	UNHS 2012/13			UNHS 2016/17			UNHS 2019/20		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Kampala	-	196,000	196,000		180,334	180,334		163,254	163,254
Central*	83,400	164,300	107,000	77,649	130,485	97,123	74,923	145,052	102,427
Eastern	46,800	82,900	52,200	43,209	71,412	46,977	52,772	74,108	56,287
Northern	38,600	69,100	43,700	46,450	92,254	53,562	46,701	70,175	51,135
Western	69,100	107,900	76,700	68,865	108,978	76,472	65,792	86,909	69,951
Uganda	57,800	127,100	73,500	57,677	121,145	73,114	59,356	114,399	73,988
Annualized growth rate									
Kampala				-	-2.7	-2.7	-	-3.2	-3.2
Central*				-2.3	-6.9	-3.1	-1.2	3.7	1.8
Eastern				-2.6	-4.6	-3.3	7.4	1.3	6.6
Northern				6.8	11.2	7.5	0.2	-8.0	-1.5
Western				-0.1	0.3	-0.1	-1.5	-6.8	-2.8
Uganda				-0.1	-1.6	-0.2	1.0	-1.9	0.4

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

*Note: Central * region excluding Kampala city*

2.4.3 Share of Household Expenditure by Item Group

The trend of the share of each item group in the total household expenditure including non-consumption expenditure is presented in Table 2.56. Overall, the share of food and non-alcoholic beverages in total household expenditure was the highest (43%) and has largely remained the highest during 2012/13, 2016/17 and 2019/20; followed by expenditure on Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and other fuels (17%). There was an increase in the budget share in education from five percent in 2012/13, eight percent in 2016/17 and nine percent during 2019/20.

Rural-urban variations show that, the share of food and non-alcoholic beverages in both urban and rural areas did not change much between the two survey periods. Overall, the share of Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and other fuels increased by about one percentage points.

Table 2.56: Share of Monthly Expenditure by Purpose (%), percentage

Item grouping by COICOP	UNHS 2012/13			UNHS 2016/17			UNHS 2019/20		
	Rural	Urban	Uganda	Rural	Urban	Uganda	Rural	Urban	Uganda
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	48.5	36.0	45.6	50.8	37.8	45.5	49.0	33.8	42.9
Alcohol beverages, tobacco, and spirits	1.3	0.9	2.0	1.3	0.9	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.9
Clothing and footwear	2.2	2.6	3.3	2.3	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.3
Housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels	16.8	21.5	15.0	13.8	20.1	16.4	15.5	20.3	17.4
Furnishing, household equipment	3.6	3.2	3.6	3.7	3.3	3.5	2.8	3.8	3.2
Health	4.2	2.9	4.4	6.0	3.6	5.0	5.3	6.0	5.6
Transport	7.1	8.3	7.3	5.8	6.9	6.2	8.3	9.8	8.9
Communication	2.4	3.9	2.7	1.3	2.2	1.7	2.8	4.6	3.5
Recreation and culture	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.1	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.0
Education	5.9	8.3	5.0	6.6	9.4	7.8	7.5	9.9	8.5
Restaurants and hotels	0.3	0.7	0.9	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other consumption expenditure	3.5	4.3	2.9	3.6	4.5	4.0	1.8	2.8	2.2
Non-consumption expenditures	3.1	6.1	5.7	3.2	6.4	4.5	2.3	4.3	3.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Focusing on 2019/20, across regions the food and non-alcoholic beverages share ranges from 29.8 percent to 52.1 percent of household's monthly expenditure (Table 2.57). The shares are highly associated with a region's level of development – the more developed a given region the lower the share of expenditures that goes on food and non-alcoholic beverages. Also, to note, the shares are above the national average of 42.6 percent except for Kampala and Central regions. Going by Smith and Subandoro (2007) method on household spending, households in the Eastern and Northern were considered to suffer from medium food insecurity given their spending being more than 50 percent on this consumption category. The remaining regions are considered to have lower levels of food insecurity.

Table 2.57: Share of Monthly Expenditure by Purpose (%) and regions, percentage

Item grouping by COICOP	Kampala	Central	Eastern	Northern	Western	Uganda
UNHS 2019/20						
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	29.8	34.9	50.1	52.1	46.9	42.9
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco, and spirits	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.5	0.7	0.9
Clothing and footwear	2.3	2.3	2.0	2.5	2.3	2.3
Housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels	24.7	19.0	15.7	15.5	15.3	17.4
Furnishing, household equipment	3.2	5.0	2.3	2.4	2.1	3.2
Health	2.9	6.8	5.9	7.0	4.0	5.6
Transport	8.3	12.5	7.6	6.8	6.7	8.9
Communication	5.4	4.6	2.8	2.2	2.7	3.5
Recreation and culture	0.9	1.4	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.0
Education	8.4	7.2	6.0	4.8	14.1	8.5
Restaurants and hotels	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
Insurance	0.9	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.2
Miscellaneous goods and service	3.0	2.4	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.2
Non-consumption expenditures	9.3	2.9	3.0	2.0	2.0	3.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
UNHS 2016/17						
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	33.5	40.1	54.9	50.5	47.6	45.5
Alcohol beverages, Tobacco and Narcotics	0.8	0.8	0.9	2.1	1.3	1.2
Clothing and Foot wear	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.9	2.2	2.5
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and other fuels	22.0	20.3	14.7	11.4	13.5	16.4
Furnishing, Household equipment's	3.1	2.7	2.4	3.9	5.1	3.5
Health	3.1	4.9	5.4	4.9	5.7	5.0
Transport	7.9	6.7	4.1	5.7	6.7	6.2
Communication	2.5	1.8	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.7
Recreation and culture	1.4	1.6	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.2
Education	9.1	8.8	6.7	6.2	7.7	7.8
Restaurants and Hotels	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5
Miscellaneous goods and services	4.9	4.1	2.7	4.1	4.3	4.0
Non-consumption expenditures	8.3	4.8	3.1	5.5	3.0	4.5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
UNHS 2012/12						
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	34.2	38.8	52.2	50.8	51.0	45.6
Alcohol beverages, Tobacco and Narcotics	1.3	1.6	1.8	3.7	2.2	2.0
Clothing and Foot wear	3.8	3.0	3.7	3.0	3.2	3.3
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and other fuels	19.8	15.2	15.5	14.2	12.7	15.0
Furnishing, Household equipment	2.5	3.5	4.4	3.2	3.9	3.6
Health	2.7	5.1	4.2	4.5	4.3	4.4
Transport	9.1	10.2	5.0	4.9	6.0	7.3
Communication	4.0	3.5	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.7
Recreation and culture	1.9	2.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.6
Education	7.4	5.4	3.6	3.8	5.2	5.0
Restaurants and Hotels	1.0	0.6	1.0	1.2	0.9	0.9
Miscellaneous goods and services	2.6	3.5	2.4	2.2	2.8	2.9
Non-consumption expenditures	9.7	7.4	2.9	5.2	4.4	5.7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

2.4.4 Poverty Trend Estimates

People's income which is proxied by consumption expenditure is compared with the minimum income required to meet the basic needs – the poverty line. The poverty estimates are presented with a bias towards the existing official absolute poverty line but a snapshot is also presented based on the upper poverty line of USD 1.77; and international poverty line of USD1.90 per day per person.

Table 2.58, presents poverty statistics for the survey years 2019/20, 2016/17 and 2012/13. Three poverty indicators: namely P0, P1 and P2 (see Foster, Greer and Thorbecke, 1984) are reported. The P0 indicator is “headcount”: the percentage of individuals estimated to be living in households with real private consumption per adult equivalent below the poverty line for their region (divided into rural and urban).

The P1 indicator is the “poverty gap”. This is the sum over all individuals of the shortfall of their real private consumption per adult equivalent from the poverty line, divided by the poverty line. One way to interpret the P1 is that it gives the per capita cost of eradicating poverty, as a percentage of the poverty line, if money could be targeted perfectly.

The P2 indicator is the “squared poverty gap”. This is the sum over all individuals of the square of the shortfall of their real private consumption per adult equivalent and the poverty line divided by the poverty line. The reason to square the shortfall is to give greater weight to those who are living far below the line. In brief, whereas P0 measures how widespread poverty is, P1 measures how poor the poor are and, by giving, more weight to the poorest, P2 gives an indication of how severe poverty is.

Based on the 2019/20 UNHS, it is estimated that 20.3 percent of Ugandans are poor, corresponding to 8.3 million persons. The proportion of the population living in poverty reduced from 21.4 percent in 2016/17 to 20.3 percent in 2019/20 space. The incidence of poverty remains higher in rural areas than in urban areas. The poor in the rural areas represent 23 percent of the population compared to about 12 percent in the urban areas. On the other hand, the urban areas which constitute 27 percent of the population, contribute 12 percent of the national poverty in 2019/20. The incidence of poverty was highest in the Northern region (36%) replacing the Eastern region which had the highest incidence during 2016/17 survey.

Table 2.58: Poverty Estimate in the UNHS 2019/20, 2016/17, 2012/13

	Pop. Share	Mean cpae	Poverty estimates			Contribution to:			Poor (Millions)
			P0	P1	P2	P0	P1	P2	
UNHS 2019/20									
Uganda	100	96,774	20.3	5.2	2.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	8.3
Residence									
Rural	73.4	80,597	23.4	6.0	2.3	84.7	84.9	85.2	7.0
Urban	26.6	141,449	11.7	3.0	1.1	15.3	15.1	14.8	1.3
Region									
Kampala	4.1	190,188	1.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.0
Central	27.8	139,729	8.7	1.9	0.7	12.0	10.0	9.2	1.0
Eastern	26.1	74,985	25.9	6.1	2.1	33.3	30.7	27.9	2.8
Northern	20.7	68,064	35.9	11.3	4.9	36.6	44.8	50.5	3.0
Western	25.5	95,566	14.4	3.0	1.0	18.1	14.5	12.4	1.5
UNHS 2016/17									
National	100	96,900	21.4	5.3	1.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	8.0
Residence									
Rural	75.7	79,900	25.0	6.3	2.3	89.3	90.9	92.0	7.1
Urban	24.3	151,300	9.6	2.0	0.6	10.7	9.1	8.0	0.9
Region									
Kampala	4.2	214,900	2.6	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3
Wakiso	6.6	184,900	2.7	0.4	0.1	0.8	0.5	0.3	
Central	16.8	100,400	12.7	3.1	1.1	10.0	9.8	9.9	0.9
Eastern	26.2	63,600	35.7	8.7	3.1	43.6	43.4	42.6	3.6
Northern	20.8	74,600	32.5	8.6	3.3	31.6	34.2	36.2	2.3
Western	25.5	106,700	11.4	2.4	0.8	13.5	11.6	10.6	1.1
UNHS 2012/13									
National	100	62,545	24.5	6.8	2.8	100	100	100	6.7
Residence									
Rural	85.0	52,467	27.2	7.6	3.1	94.4	95.9	96.8	6.0
Urban	15.0	119,552	9.1	1.8	0.6	5.6	4.1	3.2	0.7
Region									
Central	26.5	100,441	10.7	2.4	0.8	11.6	9.5	7.7	0.4
Eastern	29.6	49,697	24.3	5.8	2.1	29.3	25.2	22.0	2.5
Northern	20.0	38,988	46.2	15.5	7.3	37.7	46.0	52.7	3.1
Western	24.0	56,232	21.8	5.4	2.0	21.3	19.3	17.7	0.7

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

2.4.5 Income Inequality

The way income is distributed across individual's shows who benefits or misses out on the development opportunities available to society. The Gini coefficient is one of the measures for income inequality. Table 2.59 shows that, overall, income inequality as measured by the Gini coefficient stood at 0.41 in 2019/20 which a very slight reduction from 0.42 registered in 2016/17. Decomposing the results by residence shows that income inequality was largely driven by urban areas (0.43) compared to rural areas (0.37). The increase in income inequality was highest in the Eastern region from 0.34 in 2016/17 to 0.35 in 2019/20 (3.5%) and the lowest decrease was observed in Northern region from 0.39 in 2016/17 to 0.37 in 2016/17 (-4.9%) compared to other regions.

Table 2.59: Gini coefficients

	2005/06	2009/10	2012/13	2016/17	2019/20
Uganda	0.408	0.426	0.395	0.420	0.413
Residence					
Rural	0.363	0.375	0.341	0.380	0.370
Urban	0.432	0.447	0.410	0.420	0.425
Region					
Central	0.417	0.451	0.392	0.410	0.412
Eastern	0.354	0.319	0.319	0.340	0.352
Northern	0.331	0.367	0.378	0.390	0.371
Western	0.342	0.375	0.328	0.390	0.386
Percentage change					
Uganda		4.4	-7.3	6.3	-1.7
Residence					
Rural		3.3	-9.1	11.4	-2.6
Urban		3.5	-8.3	2.4	1.2
Region					
Central		8.2	-13.1	4.6	0.5
Eastern		-9.9	0.0	6.6	3.5
Northern		10.9	3.0	3.2	-4.9
Western		9.6	-12.5	18.9	-1.0

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

2.4.6 Changes in poverty and welfare dynamics

This section provides an update on the changes in poverty and welfare dynamics using the data available for the Uganda National Panel Surveys (UNPS) between 2005/6 and 2019/20. The chapter further provides insights into some areas of the study and is intended to provoke further analysis of the data by various stakeholders. The information provided is based on a nationally representative longitudinal data on Ugandan residents and describes the ways in which people's lives changed overtime.

Share of household food by source

Overall, there is continued decline in the own production between 2016 and 2020, while there is increased dependency on the market as a source of food, as shown in Table 2.60. The largest percentage of food consumed in Kampala was purchased from the market and this is true for other urban areas. Receipts in form of gifts continued to increase by three and five percentage points respectively in the two regions over the same period.

Table 2.60: Share of food by source, residence, and sub-region (%)

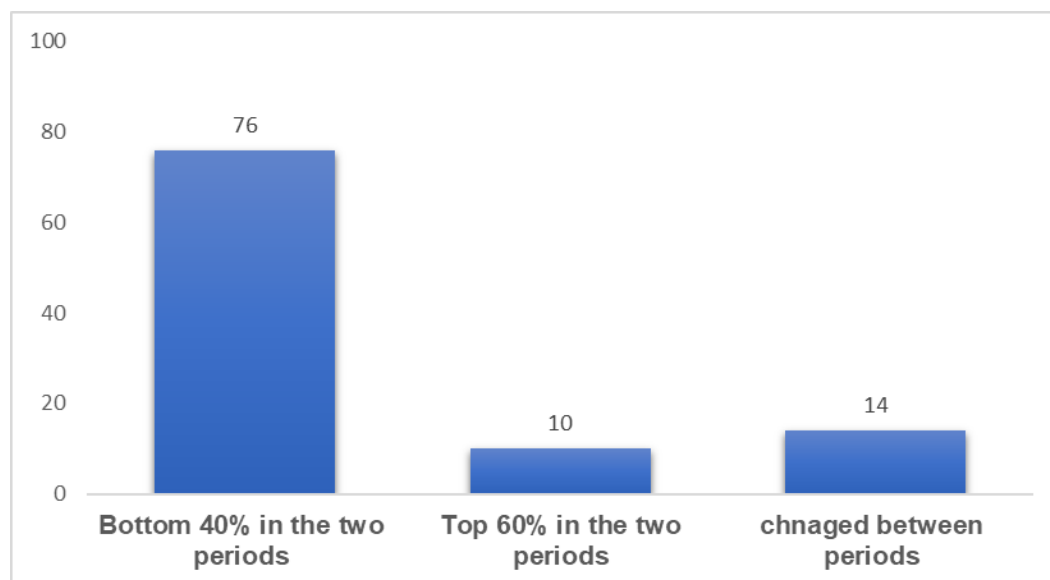
Background characteristics	2015/2016			2018/2019			2019/2020		
	Market	Own production	Gift	Market	Own production	Gift	Market	Own production	Gift
Residence									
Rural	37.6	56.9	5.5	38.8	52.7	8	46.5	42.4	11.1
Urban	75.1	19.7	5.3	69.9	23.1	7	75.3	14.3	10.4
Region									
Kampala	95	2.6	2.4	89.8	5.4	5	85.8	4.8	9.5
Central without Kampala	48	43.1	8.9	45.4	44.3	10	57.0	32.9	10.1
Eastern	39.9	54.7	5.3	52	38.2	10	51.2	31.8	17.0
Northern	45.9	47	7	51.1	40.5	8	54.5	32.8	12.7
Western	38.2	59.4	2.4	42.7	52.8	5	53.9	40.6	5.4
Overall	44.6	49.9	5.5	49.4	42.6	8	55.9	33.3	10.9

Source: UNPS 2015/16 - 2019/20

Income mobility - quintile analysis

Figure 2.16 presents the households position on the welfare distribution over the two survey periods. It was found that 76 percent of the households remained in the bottom 40 percent of the wealth quintile while 10 percent were able to remain in the top 60 percent of the wealth quintile over the two survey periods.

Figure 2.16: Consumption expenditure mobility by quintile, 2015/16-2019/20 (percent)



Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Changes in income poverty status (2015/16-2019/20)

In Uganda, poverty has been measured using monetary methods of welfare such as consumption expenditure. However, the multi-dimensional nature of poverty calls for complementary measures to fully understand it. This entails considering a combination of measures of well-being such as education, health, vulnerability and deprivation. Besides, panel surveys have demonstrated that poverty is not static. Instead, poor people and indeed poor households change their state depending on several factors. Some stay in poverty over an extended period of time while others move into and out of poverty overtime. This section highlights changes in poverty over the panel survey period.

Overall, 10 percent of the households moved out of poverty whereas 7.5 percent slipped into poverty. A large percentage (76%) of the households were never poor compared with the chronically poor (6.5%). In terms of rural urban divide, the proportion of the chronically poor was more in the rural areas compared to the urban areas (7.7% & 3.4% respectively). A higher percentage of households (92.1%) that were never poor was in urban areas compared with the 70 percent of rural areas.

Regional variation shows that the most chronically poor were in the Northern region (15.1%), followed by Eastern region (7.1%), Western (5.6%) and Central (0.4%). The largest proportion of the never poor population was in Central region (94.5%), followed by western region (77.7%), with Northern region at 60.2 percent. The most chronically poor were more likely to be those with no formal education (20.9%) or those with only some primary education (7.9%). There was no difference in chronic poverty between female headed and male headed households, with male headed households slightly better off. (See Table 2.61)

Table 2.61: Household Poverty Dynamics between the Survey Periods 2015/16 to 2019/20

	Chronically poor	Moved out of Poverty	Moved into poverty	Never poor	Total
Sex of household head					
Female	7.0	10.5	7.2	75.4	100
Male	6.4	9.8	7.6	76.2	100
Residence					
Rural	7.7	12.8	9.5	70.0	100
Urban	3.4	2.4	2.1	92.1	100
Region					
Central	0.4	2.6	2.5	94.5	100
Eastern	7.1	13.9	12.5	66.5	100
Northern	15.1	17.0	7.7	60.2	100
Western	5.6	8.6	8.1	77.7	100
Educational Attainment					
No formal education	20.9	12.8	9.5	56.8	100
Some primary	7.9	12.8	11.3	68.0	100
Completed primary	6.1	12.6	4.0	77.4	100
Secondary school and above	1.0	5.0	4.5	89.5	100
Overall	6.5	10.0	7.5	75.9	100

Source: UNPS 2015/16 -2019/20

2.4.7 Household Welfare Correlates

Welfare indicators play a major role in providing reliable data for monitoring changes in the welfare status of various population sub-groups. The findings from the surveys present information on vital needs and living conditions of the same households over two survey periods.

The panel rounds of surveys (2015/16 to 2019/20) each asked questions on welfare correlates which were used as proxy indicators for monitoring poverty in Uganda. The welfare indicators measured included ownership of two sets of clothes, a blanket and pair of shoes by household members, average number of meals taken per day and action taken when the household last run out of salt.

Possession of Two Sets of Clothes by Household Members

Information was collected on whether every member of the household had at least two sets of non-school uniform clothes in good or average condition. Tattered clothing worn for work. Table 2.62 shows that, on overall, nine in ten households reported that every member had at least two sets of clothes in all the waves. Male-headed households were more likely to have every member of household in possession of two sets of clothes in all the waves compared with their female counterparts, though the variation seems to even out in the recent survey of 2019/20.

By residence, households in urban areas were more likely than those in rural areas to possess at least two pairs of clothes in all the waves. The Central, Eastern and Western regions had a higher percentage of households in possession of at least two sets of clothes in all the waves compared with the Northern region.

Table 2.62: Possession of at least two sets of clothes by background characteristics (%)

Background characteristics	2005/6	2009/10	2010/11	2013/14	2015/16	2018/19	2019/20
Residence							
Rural	85.2	80.4	83.6	92.6	91.1	90.1	93.4
Urban	95.3	92.7	93.8	96.2	97.5	94.7	96.1
Region							
Central	94.1	84.0	87.4	99.0	96.0	93.4	95.3
Eastern	90.9	90.0	90.6	94.8	93.7	91.2	97.2
Northern	72.0	70.7	76.2	86.4	84.3	85.6	90.2
Western	89.7	85.4	89.0	92.3	96.1	95.3	93.9
Sex of Head							
Female	83.7	78.9	84.0	92.9	90.5	90.8	94.2
Male	89.2	85.3	86.9	94.1	94.1	92.1	94.3
National	87.7	83.5	86.0	93.7	92.9	91.7	94.3

Source: UNPS

* The Central region does not include Kampala.

Ownership of Blanket for Children less than 18 Years in the Household

Among the basic necessities of life is ownership of a blanket, regardless of whether an individual is an adult or a child (under 18 years). The surveys collected information on whether each child aged less than 18 years in the household possessed a blanket.

Ownership of a blanket only considered those that were not shared (one member per blanket). Table 2.63 shows that four in every ten children owned a blanket. There is no significant difference in households in terms of possession of a blanket by sex of the household heads, except in 2013/14 where slightly more children from female headed household owned blankets compared with their male counterparts (46.9% and 42.2% respectively).

Disaggregation by place of residence shows considerable variation between urban and rural areas. In all the waves, households in urban areas were more likely to have every child own a blanket compared with their rural counterparts. Regional differences in blanket ownership for children under 18 years for all the waves show that the central region is slightly better with every six in ten children owning a blanket (65.7%), followed by western (54.2 percent) in the latest survey of 2019/20. The Northern region lags behind with one in every four children owning a blanket (25.3%).

Table 2.63: Possession of a Blanket by Background Characteristics (%)

Background characteristics	2010/11	2013/14	2015/16	2018/19	2019/20
Residence					
Rural	34.2	36.0	34.3	28.1	39.5
Urban	58.9	61.4	63.5	56.8	65.7
Region					
Central	59.7	60.1	58.1	51.0	64.3
Eastern	34.5	40.4	43.5	30.5	37.1
Northern	17.0	23.6	19.1	18.3	25.3
Western	40.9	42.9	43.4	33.6	54.2
Sex of Head					
Female	41.7	46.9	43.0	36.8	46.8
Male	39.0	42.2	42.5	34.6	47.6
National	39.8	43.8	42.7	35.7	47.3

Source: UNPS

* The Central region does not include Kampala.

Possession of at least a Pair of Shoes

Measurement of welfare considers possession of at least one pair of shoes by every household member as one of its key components in the assessment of the household's welfare. Emphasis was put on shoes in good condition excluding gumboots, tyre shoes ('lugabire') and slippers.

Table 2.64 show that, overall, in all the waves, more than 50 percent of the households reported that their members had at least a pair of shoes. It is key to note that ownership of a pair of shoes has been increasing over the years. In terms of sex of the household head, more male headed households had every member in possession of at least one pair of shoes in all waves compared to their female counterparts. The residence dimension shows that urban households, were more likely than their rural counterparts to have their members owning at least a pair of shoes. At regional level, the possession of a pair of shoes by household members was highest in Central and Western regions, with fewer proportions reported in the Northern region in all the waves.

Table 2.64: Possession of at least one pair of shoes by household members (%)

Background characteristics	2010/11	2013/14	2015/16	2018/19	2019/20
Residence					
Rural	46.0	53.4	54.8	58.0	66.0
Urban	79.9	84.6	85.4	81.6	84.9
Region					
Central	70.4	82.5	80.2	83.5	85.9
Eastern	45.6	54.6	59.1	57.8	62.2
Northern	31.4	36.0	33.7	33.3	50.5
Western	62.7	69.8	74.4	81.1	80.9
Sex of Head					
Female	52.9	60.7	60.4	63.7	69.9
Male	54.6	64.0	65.5	66.4	73.3
National	54.1	62.9	63.9	66.1	72.1

Source: UNPS

* The Central region does not include Kampala.

2.4.8 Action Taken when Household last run out of Salt

The surveys also sought to understand what action households took when they last ran out of salt. Salt is an essential commodity to a household, considering that it is affordable to acquire and it is regarded as a good input to indicators measuring welfare of households. The question only applied to households that cooked at home. The action taken when a household last ran out of salt has been examined by selected background characteristics as presented in Table 2.65.

Overall, 75.6 percent of households indicated that they bought salt when they last ran out of it in 2019/20 while 23.5 percent borrowed from their neighbours. Comparing the panel waves, it is observed that the proportion of households that buy salt when they run out of it has consistently been increasing from 70 percent in the 2015/16 to 76 percent in the 2019/20 wave.

When we consider the sex of the household head, female headed households were more likely to borrow salt from their neighbours than male headed households and the reverse was true among households that bought salt when it was finished.

By residence, the practice of borrowing salt was more pronounced in the rural areas compared to the urban areas. Purchasing of salt when it is finished is more prevalent in urban households compared to the rural counterparts, as shown in Table 2.65.

Table 2.65: Action Taken by household when they last ran out of salt by residence, region and sex of household head (%)

Background characteristics	2015/16			2018/19			2019/20		
	Borrowed	Bought	Other	Borrowed	Bought	Other	Borrowed	Bought	Other
Residence									
Rural	27.8	66	6.2	29.6	65.1	5.3	28.7	70.3	1.1
Urban	10.1	79.9	10	14.8	78	7.2	12.1	87.6	0.4
Region									
Central	5.3	79.2	15.4	10.2	82.7	7.1	8.2	90.9	1
Eastern	35.6	60.1	4.3	30.2	59.4	10.4	38.2	60.5	1.2
Northern	46.4	50.6	3	43.8	51.4	4.7	37	62.5	0.5
Western	10.9	85.5	3.6				18.3	81	0.8
Sex of Head			20	78.7	1.3				
Female	25.4	69.8	4.9	31.7	63.1	5.2	26	72.5	1.5
Male	21.3	70.2	8.6	21.2	72.2	6.6	22.2	77.3	0.5
National	22.6	70.1	7.3	24.5	69.5	6	23.5	75.6	0.9

Source: UNPS 2015/16-2019/20

Borrowed Refers to those who borrowed from their neighbour. The Central Region Does Not Include Kampala

2.4.9 Feeding Practices

In many developing countries such as Uganda, many people do not have enough food to eat in order to meet their daily energy needs. An inquiry was, therefore, made on the average number of meals (including breakfast) taken by household members per day.

A meal was considered to be any substantial amount of food eaten at one time. It could be on any one of the usual occasions such as breakfast, lunch or dinner.

Table 2.66 shows that over 60 percent of the households had at least one meal in a day in the waves. Male headed households were more likely to take at least a meal per day than was the case for female headed households across the waves, as shown in Table 2.66. Considering rural-urban stratification, the urban households had more cases having at least one meal in a day compared to the rural counterparts. In terms of the regions, the Eastern region had more households reporting having eaten at least a meal a day, followed by Central region and the Western region.

Table 2.66: Number of meals taken per day by place of residence, region and sex of household head (%)

Background characteristics	2018/19		2019/20	
	One meal per day	More than one meal per day	One meal per day	More than one meal per day
Sex of Household Head				
Female	41.3	58.7	40.5	59.5
Male	37.5	62.5	35.0	65.0
Residence				
Rural	44.9	55.1	42.9	57.1
Urban	22.0	78.0	20.2	79.8
Region				
Central	36.2	63.8	32.5	67.5
Eastern	30.3	69.7	26.8	73.2
Northern	49.1	50.9	53.4	46.6
Western	41.1	58.9	37.6	62.4
Total	38.6	61.4	36.6	63.4

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

The central region does not include Kampala Source: UNPS 2018/19 -2019/20

Conclusion

The household monthly expenditure increased from UGX 324,288 in 2016/17 to UGX 339,263 in 2019/20 representing an annualized growth rate of 1.5 percent. The proportion of the population living in poverty reduced from 21.4 percent in 2016/17 to 20.3 percent in 2019/20. The incidence of poverty was highest in the Northern region (35.9).

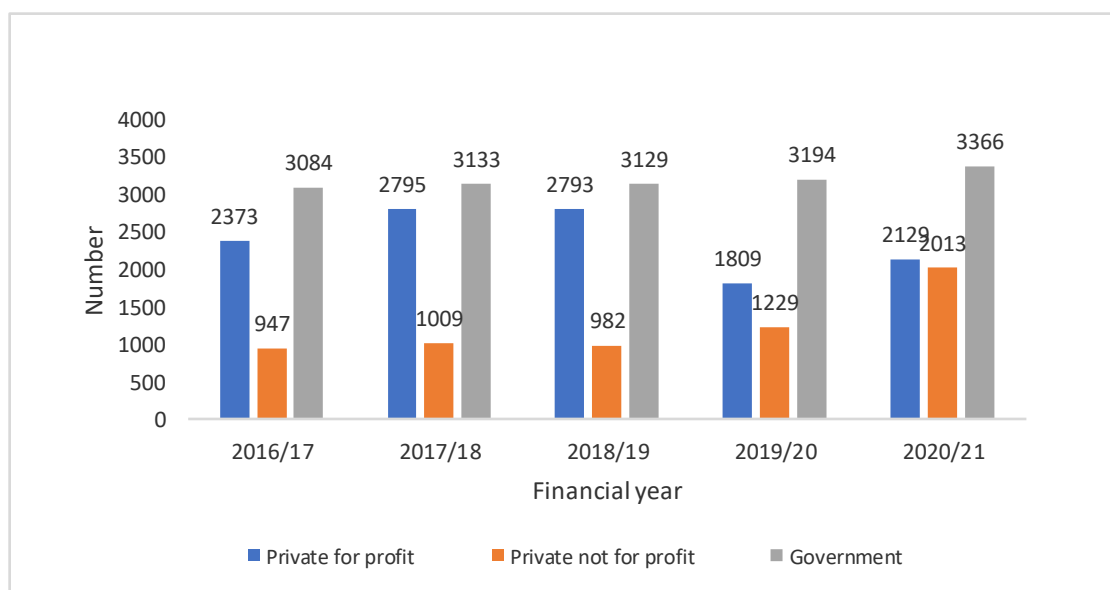
2.5 Health Statistics

Health statistics include both empirical data and estimates related to health, such as mortality, morbidity, risk factors, health service coverage, and health systems. This section presents statistics on some of the key aspects of public health including: status of healthcare facilities, health human resources, morbidity and other selected health sector performance indicators.

2.5.1 Health Facilities

Health facilities in Uganda include hospitals and health centres (IV, III and II). Figure 2.17 shows that the number of functional healthcare facilities has generally decreased irrespective of the ownership status, making a total of 5508 in 2020/21. There was a 11.6 percentage decrease from 6,232 facilities in 2019/20. A total of 724 health facilities, therefore, became non-functional.

Figure: 2.17: Number of Functional Healthcare facilities by Financial Year and Ownership, 2016/17-2020/21



Source: Ministry of Health

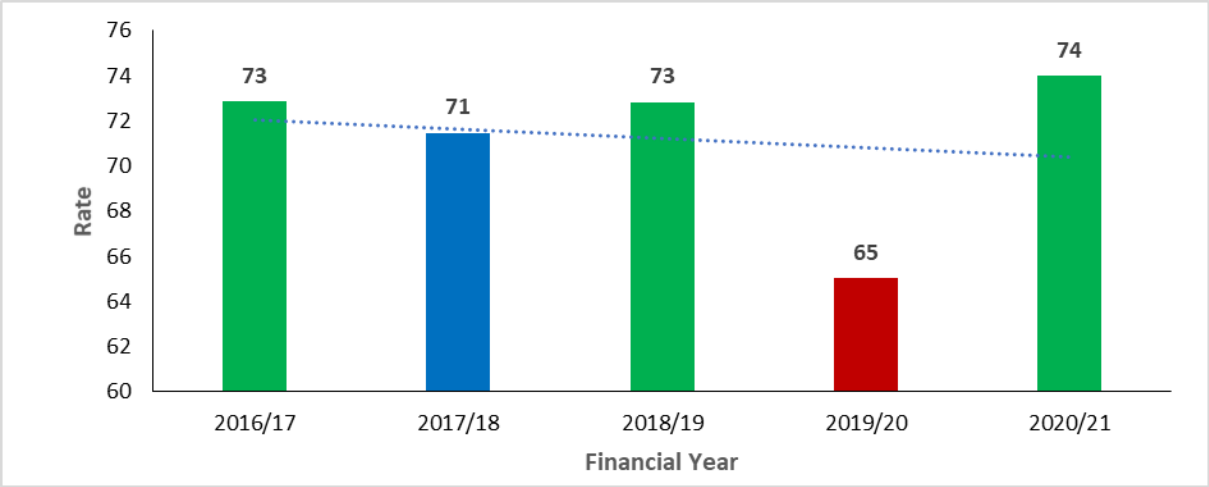
Note: Private Not For Profit includes community owned facilities.

2.5.2 Human Resources for Health

The global strategy 2030 for human resources for health points out that health systems function well when they have a health work force with sufficient numbers, and equitably distributed health staff that is competent, responsive, motivated and productive.

In order to achieve Universal Health Coverage (UHC) and the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), a country needs to have at least 4.45 skilled health workers for every 1, 000 inhabitants. According to the Ministry of Health the financial year 2020/21, had 74 percent of approved posts filled country wide in health facilities up from 65 percent recorded in 2019/20. Health workers approved posts filled rates have been stagnate at an average of 71 percent for the last five years and generally shows a declining trend as observed in figure below.

Figure 2.18: The Rate of health worker approved posts filled in Public Sector 2016/17-2020/21.

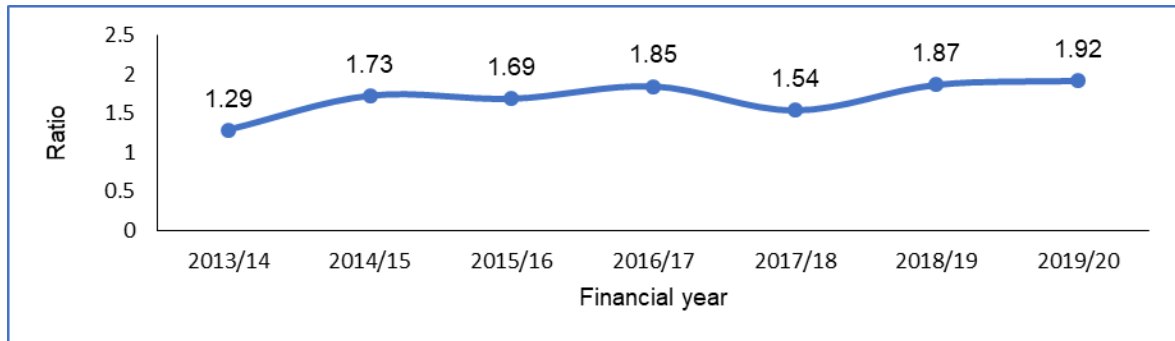


Source: Ministry of Health

Health Workers to Population Ratio

Figure 2.19 below provides information on Health Worker to Population ratio in the public sector. The health workers include doctors, nurses, midwives, anesthetists and pharmacists. There is a slight improvement from 1.87 per 1000 population in 2018/19 to 1.92 per 1000 population in 2019/20. However, this is still below the WHO recommendation target of 2.28 per 1000 population. The improvement was partly attributed to the government commitment to attract and retain a competent health workforce in Uganda

Figure 2.19: Health Worker per 1,000 Population Ratio

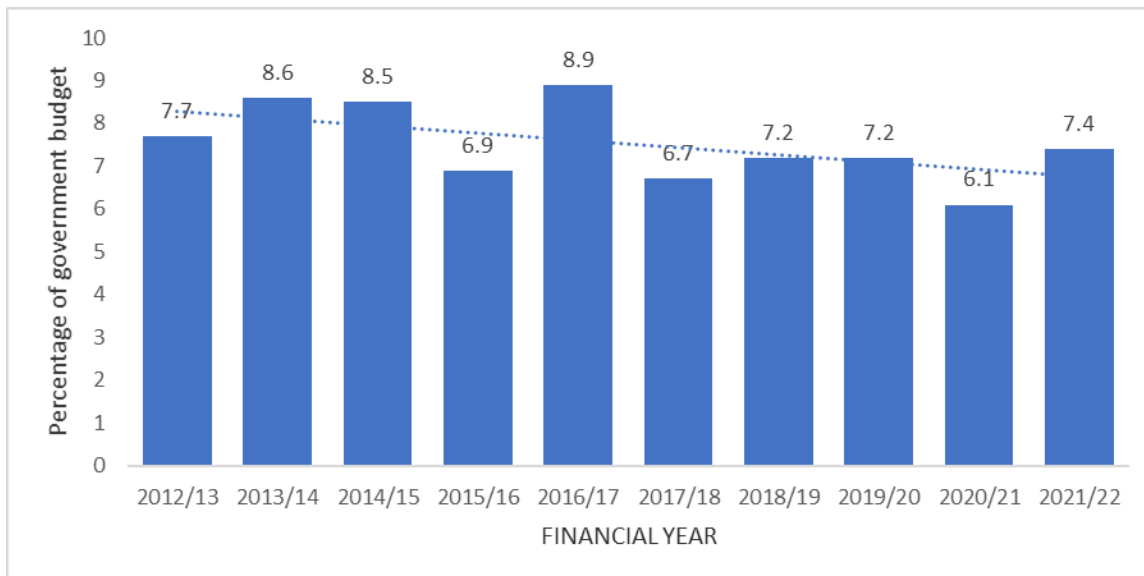


Source: Ministry of Health

2.5.3 Health Sector financing

The government budget allocation for the health sector as a percentage of the total government budget is shown in Figure 2.20. Government allocation on health in the FY2021/22 further increased from 6.1 percent in 2020/21 to 7.4 percent. The average expenditure on the health sector in the last ten years falls short of the Health Sector Development Plan (HSDP) 2015/16-2019/20 target of 9.8 percent, and also much lower than the Abuja Declaration of 15 percent. Generally, the government budget allocation on the health sector shows a downward trend and has no steady pattern.

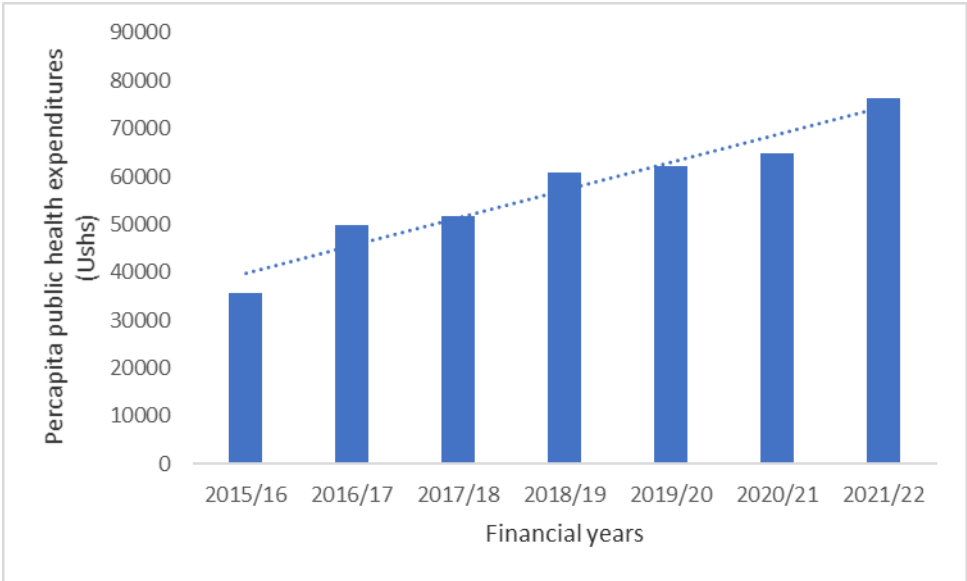
Figure 2.20 Government of Uganda health sector allocation as percentage of total government Budget



Source: Ministry of Health

Generally, in Uganda the per capita public health expenditure has been increasing since FY2012/13. Figure 2.21 shows that the per capita health expenditure in 2019/20 was Uganda shillings 57,715 (about US\$ 16) compared to the Uganda Shillings 55,339 registered in FY2018/19. This is far below the minimum recommended WHO per capita expenditure on health for developing countries (US\$ 84 per capita) for health care for a person per year.

Figure 2.21: Per capita public health expenditure in Uganda shillings, 2015/16-2021/22

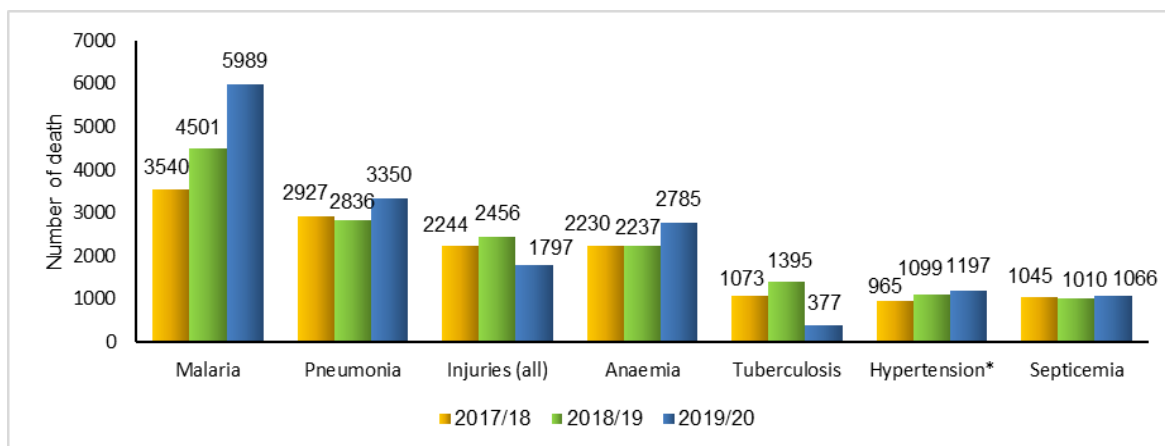


Source: Annual Health Performance reports

2.5.4 Leading Causes of Death

The seven leading causes of death affecting all ages that occurred in health facilities in FY2017/18, FY2018/19 and FY2019/20 are presented in Figure 2.22. Malaria has been the leading cause of death across the three financial years, followed by pneumonia. Death due to injuries and tuberculosis registered a downward trend over the period FY2018/19 to FY2019/20 while pneumonia, anaemia and hypertension had an upward trend. The other emerging causes of death in health facilities that affected all ages in FY2019/20 include diabetes mellitus (578), acute diarrhoea (459), liver cirrhosis (474) and respiratory distress (394).

Figure 2.22: Seven leading causes of death among all ages in health facilities.



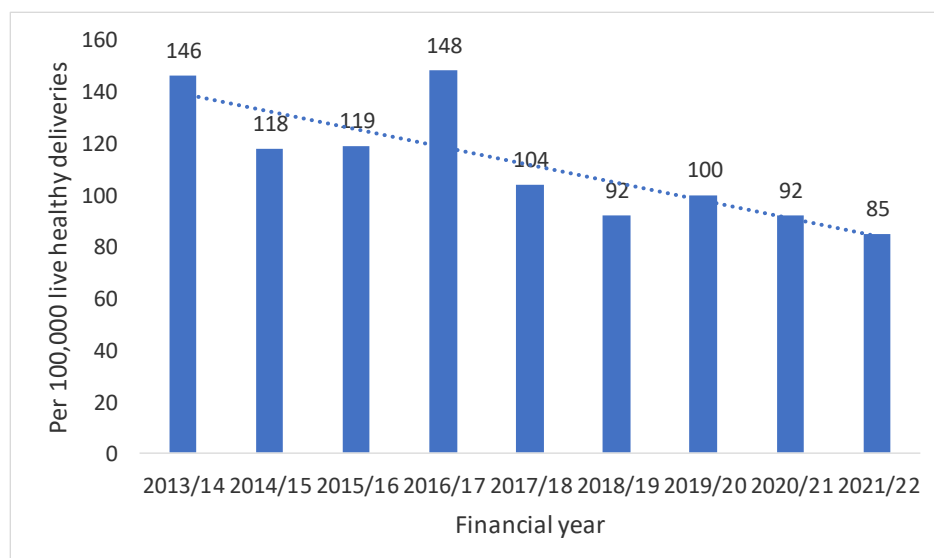
Source: Ministry of Health
 *Hypertension is only among persons 5 years and above

2.5.5 Maternal Health Care

Health Facility based Maternal Mortality

Maternal mortality is the number of women who die due to pregnancy related complications during pregnancy, delivery or 42 days after delivery of a child. Figure 2.23 presents the number of maternal deaths based on health facility deliveries. Generally, health facility based maternal mortality has been declining over the last decade. The facility based maternal mortality decreased from 92 in 2020/21 to 85 deaths per 100,000 live deliveries in 2021/22.

Figure 2.23: Health facility Maternal Mortality in the last Nine years

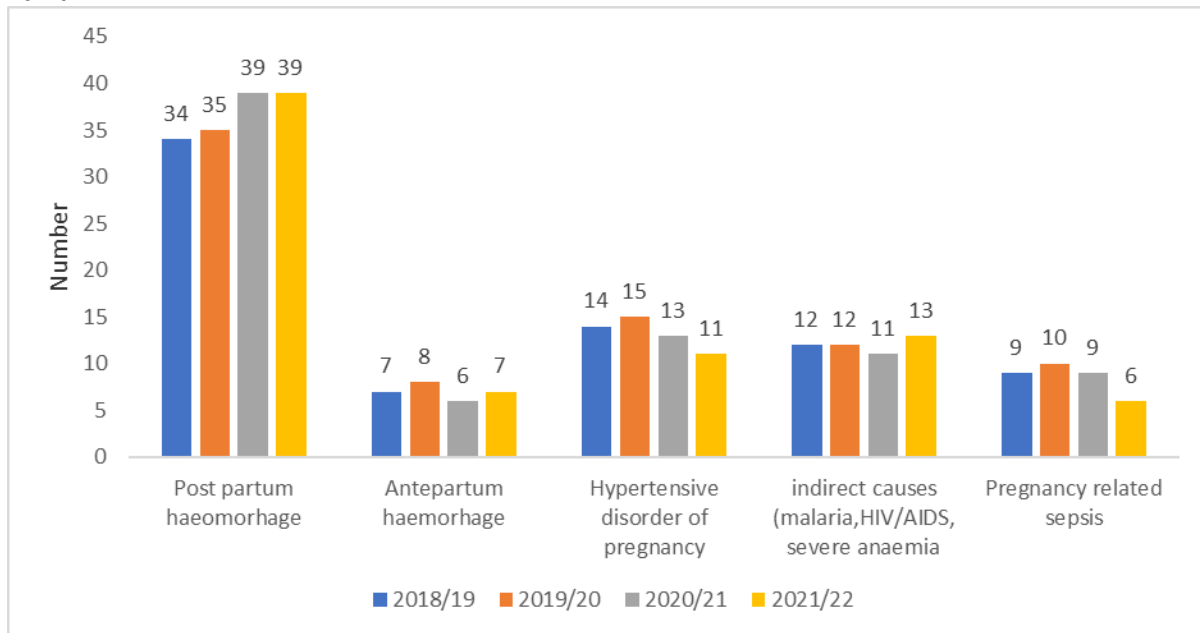


Source: Ministry of Health

Causes of Maternal Mortality

Figure 2.24 shows that post partum haemorrhage has remained the leading cause of maternal illness and mortality in the country for the last five years accounting for 42 percent of the deaths in 2020/21 among mothers of reproductive age. This was followed by hypertensive disorder of pregnancy (15%) and Indirect causes aggravated by pregnancy (12%).

Figure 2.24: Percentage distribution of Cause of Maternal Mortality, 2018/19-2021/22

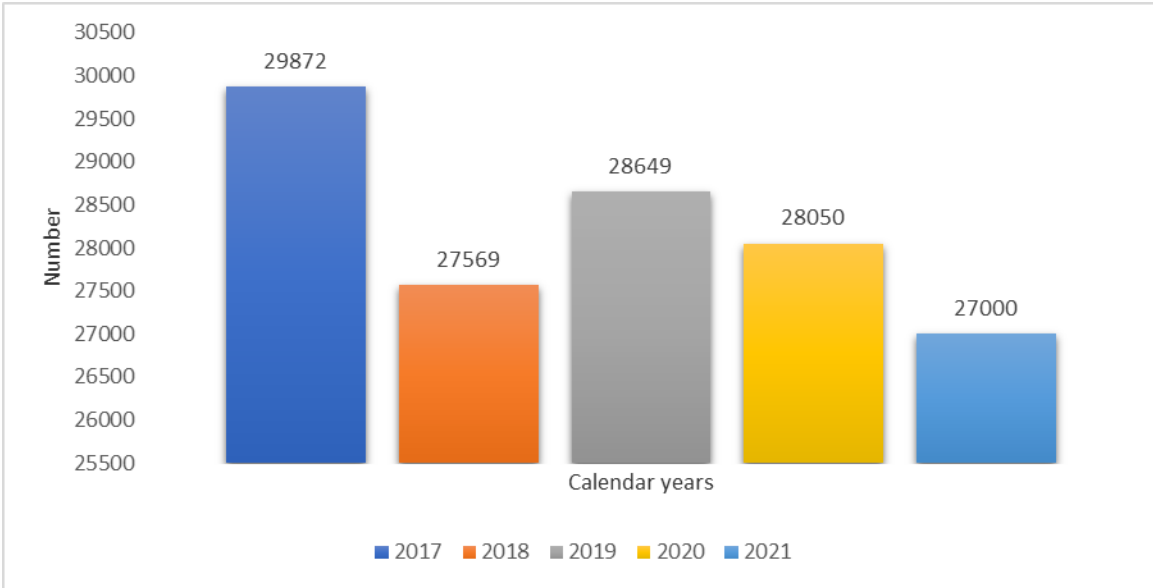


Source: Ministry of Health

Health Facility Perinatal death

The World Health Organisation (WHO) defines perinatal mortality as the "number of stillbirths and deaths in the first week of life per 1,000 total births". The number of fresh still births is one of the key performance indicators of quality service delivery in the health sector. The number of recorded perinatal deaths has reduced slightly by 7 percent from 29,872 cases in 2017 to 27000 cases in 2021.

Figure 2.25: Number of health facility perinatal death in Uganda, 2017-2021

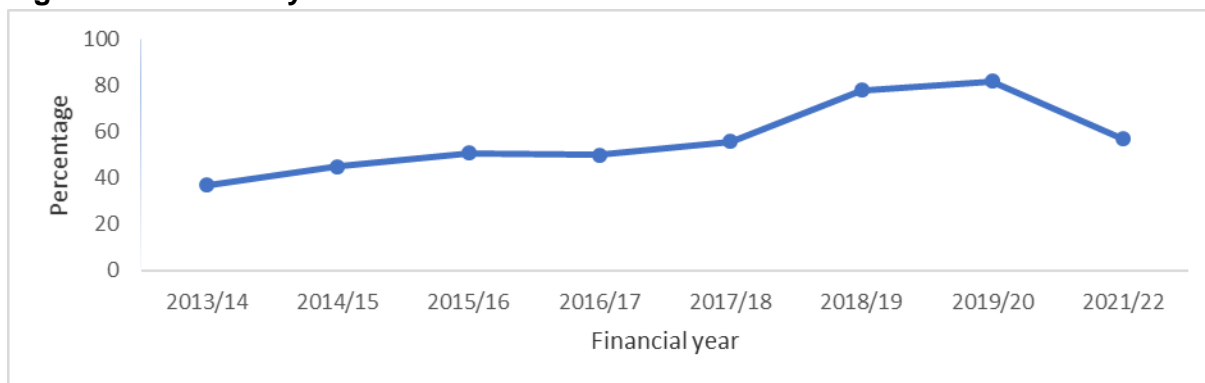


Source: Ministry of Health

2.5.6 Tuberculosis Detection and Treatment

Tuberculosis (TB) is a main cause of illness and death globally, accounting for an estimated 8.8 million new cases and 1.6 million deaths each year. In Uganda, the Ministry of Health has promoted new smear-positive case detection and subsequent treatment of the patients. The TB case detection rate increased from 78 percent in FY2018/19 to 82 percent in FY2019/20 but that is still below the HSDP target of 84 percent. The TB treatment success rate increased to 78 percent in FY2019/20 from 72 percent in FY2018/19 but, again, this is still below the HSDP target of 88 percent.

Figure 2.26: Countrywide TB detection and Treatment Success Rates 2013/14-2021/22

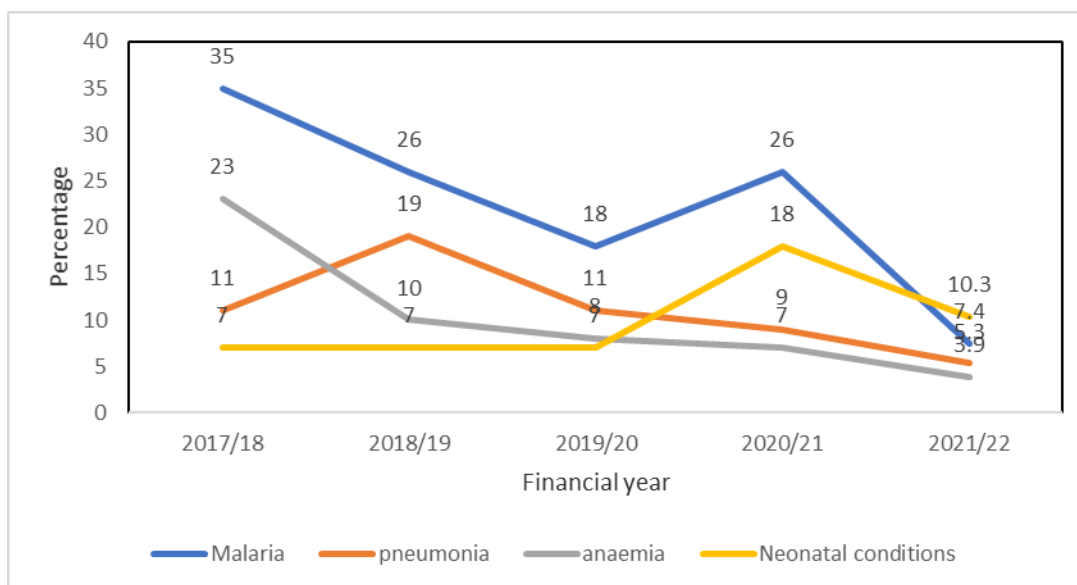


Source: Ministry of Health

2.5.7 Causes of Under-five Health Facility Based Mortality

Figure 2.27 shows that Malaria has consistently been the leading cause of death among inpatients aged below five years. In 2020/21 malaria accounted for the highest proportion of death at 26 percent of the deaths compared to 2021/22 where malaria accounted for only 7.4 percent of the deaths. Both Pneumonia and Anaemia have consistently been falling in the last three years while death due to neonatal septicaemia has increased from 10.3 percent in 2020/21 to 10.3 percent by 2021/22.

Figure 2.27: Top four Leading causes of under 5 In-patient Mortality

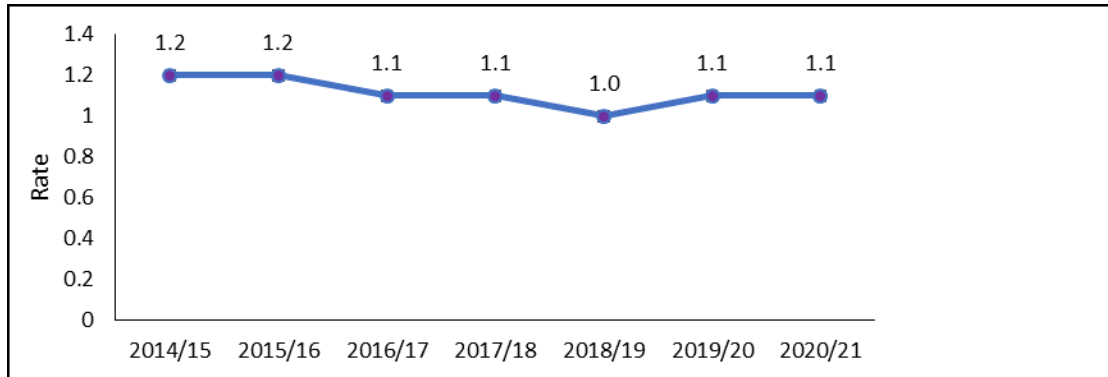


Source: Ministry of Health

2.5.8 New Outpatient Department Utilization Rate

This indicator shows the levels of utilization of Out-Patient Department (OPD) healthcare services. It, thus, examines trends and variations in use of OPD services and allows comparisons between facilities, districts and programmes. For the last five years, the new OPD Utilization rates have generally remained around 1.1 percent as observed from Figure 2.28.

Figure 2.28: Outpatient Department utilization rate, 2014/15-2020/21

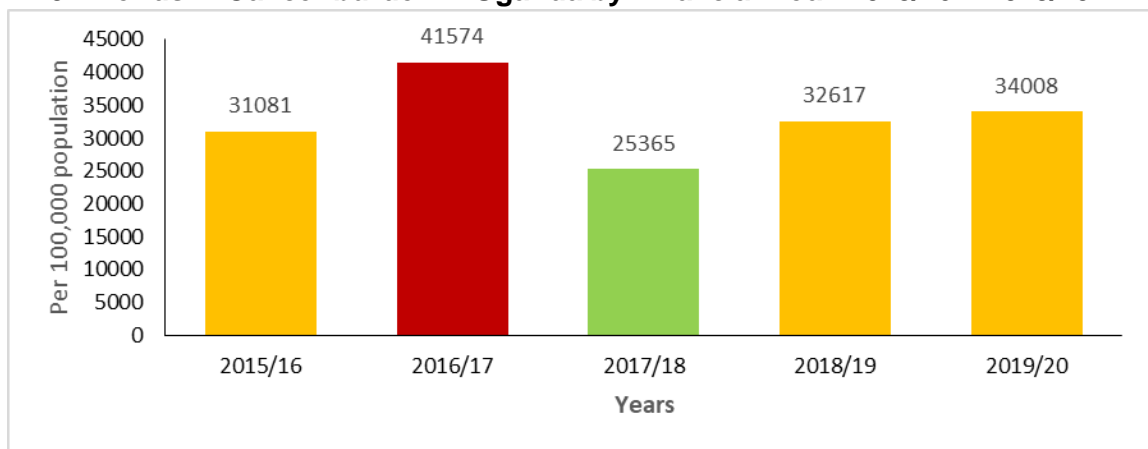


Source: Ministry of Health

2.5.9 The cancer burden

Cancer is one of the most common Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) caused by different risk factors with an incidence of 320 per 100, 000 population with 80 percent mortality rate and 20 percent survival rate according to Uganda Cancer Institute. Figure 2.29 shows the number of cancer patients diagnosed annually. In the year 2019/20, the number of patients who were diagnosed with cancer was 34,008 higher than 32,617 patients recorded in 2018/19.

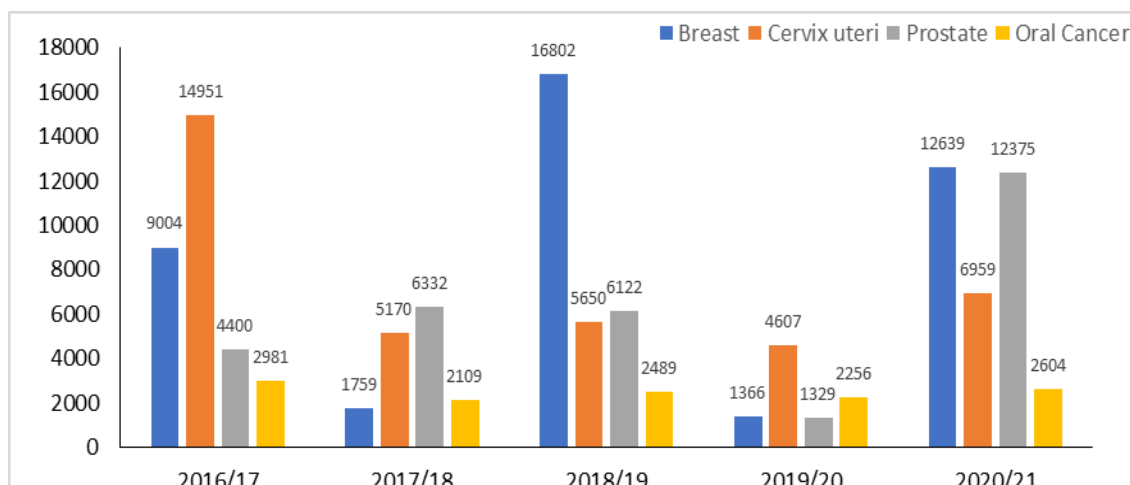
Figure 2.29: Trends in Cancer burden in Uganda by Financial Year 2015/16 – 2019/20



Source: Ministry of Health

The figure 2.30 shows the cancer burden by type of cancer for the last five years. Results generally showed that breast cancer, cancer of the cervix and prostate are major types among cancer patients in the country since 2016/17 despite the uneven pattern. Oral cancer remains the least reported type over the same period. There was big increase in breast cancer from 1,366 in 2019/20 to 12,39 cases in 2020/21.

Figure 2.30: The cancer burden by type of cancer diagnosed among patients, 2016/17 – 2020/21



Source: Ministry of Health

2.5.10 Selected Health Sector Performance Assessment

The Ministry of Health has identified a set of indicators to assess the performance of the Health Sector at the Local Government level. Statistical Appendix Tables 2.5A and 2.5B present a trend of selected health sector indicators at district level. The indicators include:

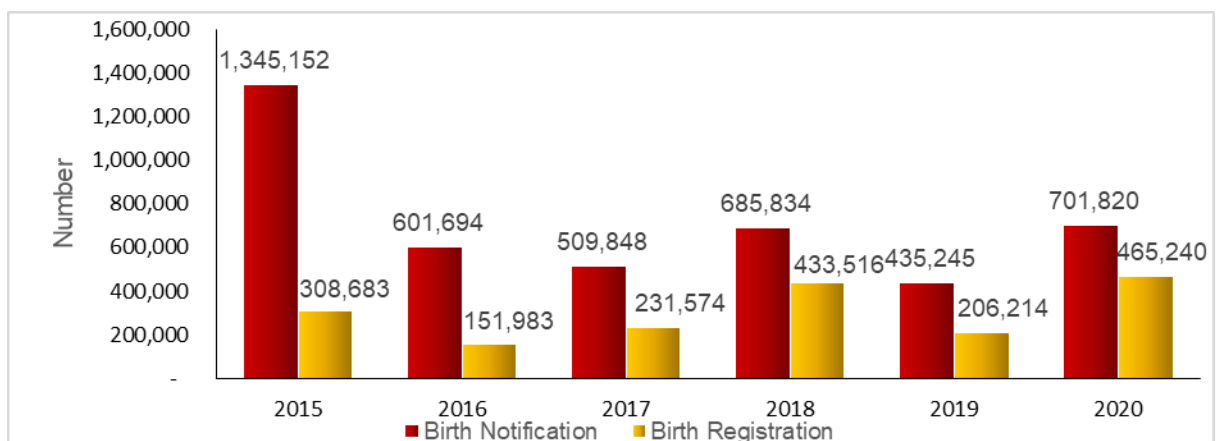
- Deliveries in Government and PNFP health facilities, where the following districts noticeably deteriorated in coverage between FY2016/17 and FY2019/20: Ssembabule, Kamuli, Adjumani, Bunyangabu, Amudat, Kaliro, Tororo, Lamwo, Yumbe, Isingiro and Amuria, among others.
- Fresh stillbirth per 1,000 Deliveries and the following districts performed poorly by recording an increase between FY2016/17 and FY2019/20: Lyantonde, Mubende, Kamwenge, Ssembabule, Buliisa, Namayingo, Kibaale and Buhweju, among others.

- Percentage of pregnant women receiving two doses of SP fansidar to prevent malaria - the following districts highly declined in coverage during the period 2016/17 -2019/20: Moroto, Adjumani, Kabale, Namutumba and Sheema.
- Pregnant women who had four antenatal care visits - the following districts had more than 10 percentage points decline in coverage between FY2018/19 and FY2019/20: Kyegegwa, Nabilatuk, Amudat, Moroto, Kabarole, Abim, Tororo, Nakapiripirit and Buhweju.

2.5.11 Birth notification in health facilities

Birth notification through the Mobile Vital Registration System (MVRS) is operational in 135 hospitals. Birth notification involves transmission of information via a mobile device to a centralised system or focal individual(s) to report occurrence of a birth. It aims at ensuring that no child is left without an official identity and legal protection. Birth registration is the official recording of the birth of a child by the State. Every child born in Uganda has a right to be registered at birth, as recognized inter alia in the Convention on the Rights of the Child of 1989. The National Identification and Registration Authority (NIRA) currently has 117 registration centers for Births, Deaths and Adoptions. Figure 2.31 shows that over the last six years birth registration has not matched the level of birth notification. The CY 2020 recorded a 61 percent increase in birth notification and a 126 percent increase in birth registration from the records in 2019.

Figure 2.31: Birth Notification and Registration

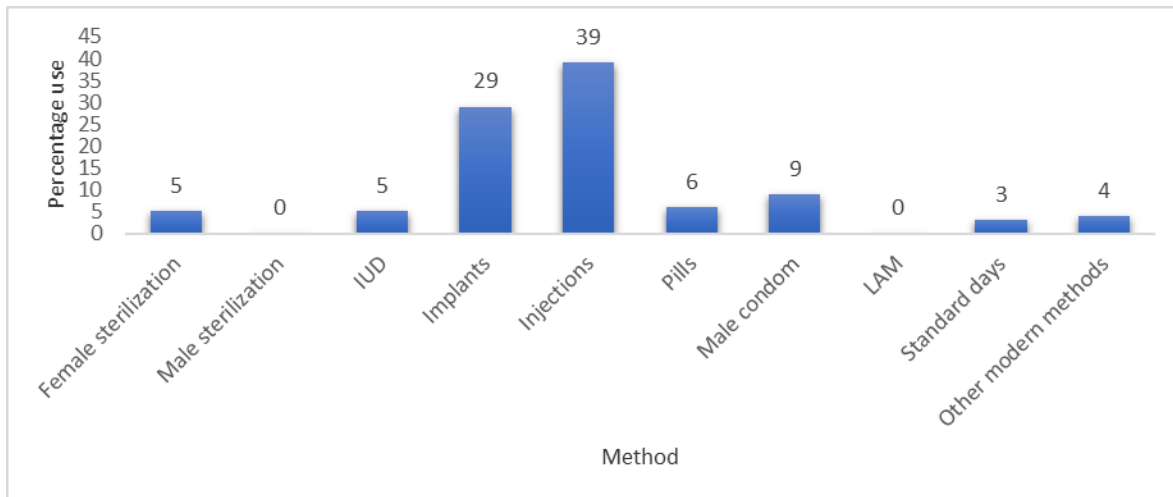


Source: Ministry of Health

2.5.12 Contraceptive use

Figure 2.32 shows the percentage share of modern family planning methods distributed in health facilities in 2021. It is observed that injections were the most distributed contraception Of 39% whereas the male sterilization and LAM were not distributed.

Figure 2.32: Percentage share of methods distributed from Health facility visits, 2021

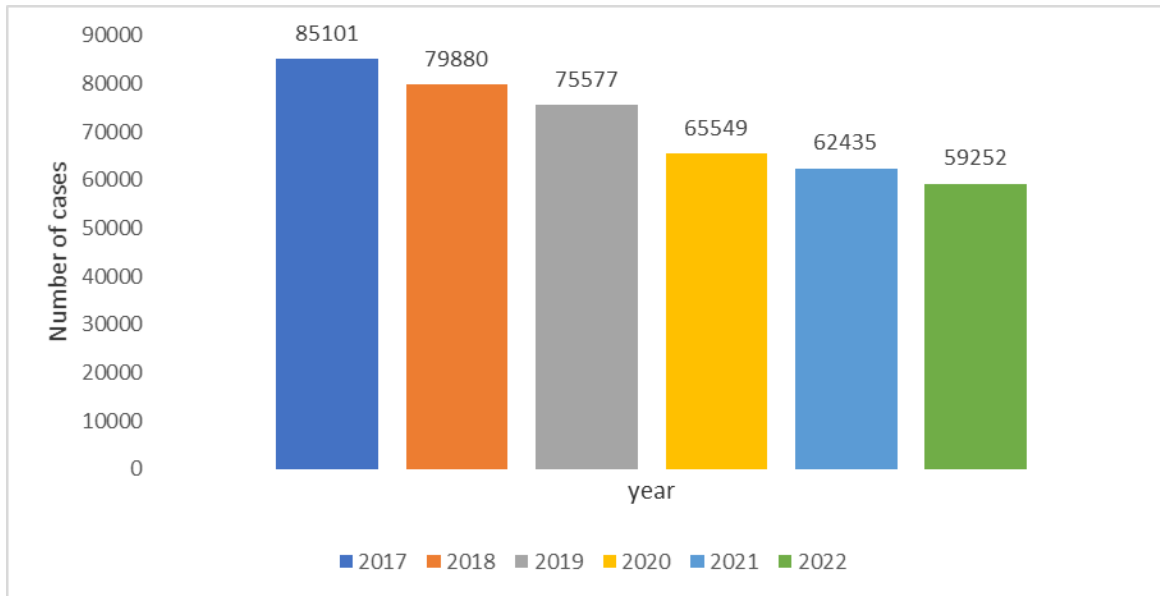


Source: Ministry of Health

2.5.13 Gender Based Violence

Gender Based Violence (GBV) is an umbrella term for any harmful act that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to a man, woman, girl or boy on the basis of their gender, resulting from power inequities and power abuse. The NDP III attests to the fact that police has invested in mobilizing and empowering communities to prevent violence. GBV inflicts on health and can cause injuries, miscarriages, sexually transmitted diseases and anxiety, so health facilities are one of the places that handle survivors of GBV. Figure 2.33 shows that the number of GBV cases declined between 2019 and 2022.

Figure 2.33: Number of GBV survivors reporting to health facilities, 2017 – 2022



Source: Ministry of Health

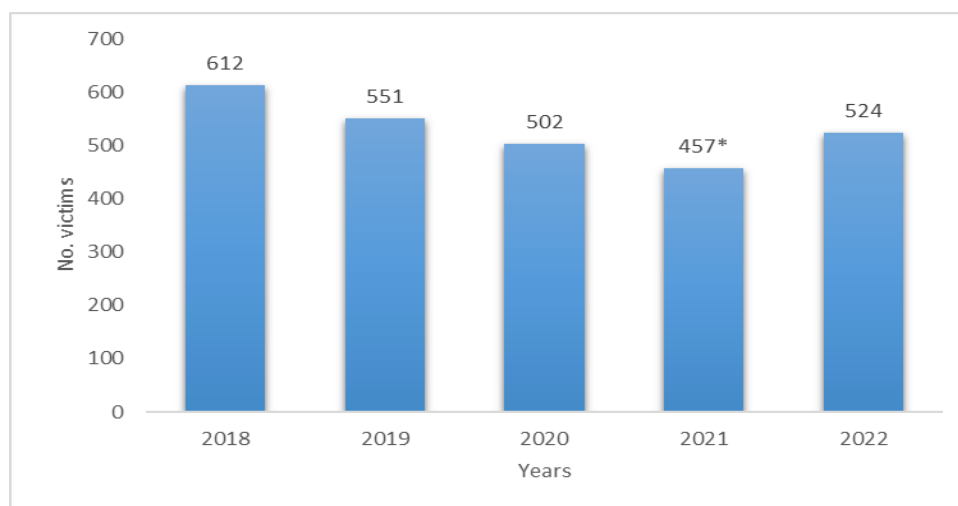
2.6 Crime Statistics

Crime statistics are very useful in implementing effective strategies on crime management and its impact to the population. Crime statistics can be a tool in helping criminal justice and in anticipating changes in risk levels of crime. This chapter presents data on various forms of crime and their remedial measures as compiled by the Uganda Police Force (UPF) and the Uganda Prisons Service (UPS) respectively.

2.6.1 Annual Crime Rate

The Crime Rate is the incidence of crime per 100,000 people. Figure 2.34 shows that in CY2022, the Annual Crime Rate (ACR) stood at 524. This means that, out of every 100,000 people, 524 were victims of crime in 2022 registering slight increase from 457* recorded in 2021.

Figure 2.34: Trend in Crime rate, 2018-2022



Source: Uganda Police Force

Figures revised according to UPF Crime report 2022

The most common crimes reported between CY2018 and CY2022 by category are presented in Table 2.67. Common assaults were the most reported type of crime registering about 26,124 cases. Results on leading crimes in 2022 show that Child neglect registered a decrease of 6.8 percent followed by Aggravated assaults (-3.9%). However, cases of Theft of cash increased by about 38 percent, followed by obtaining money by false pretense (23%) as shown below.

Table 2.67: Leading Crimes by year and category

Crime Categories	2,018	2,019	2,020	2021*	2,022	Annual %age change 2021-2022
Common assaults	29,735	25,698	24,799	23,167	26,124	12.8
Defilement	15,366	13,613	14,134	10,653	11,930	12.0
Threatening violence	13,357	11,592	10,844	10,408	10,345	-0.6
Obtaining money By False Pretense	12,313	10,598	8,069	8,634	10,652	23.4
Domestic violence	13,916	13,639	17,256	17,533	17,698	0.9
Aggravated assaults	6,584	6,188	5,911	6,141	5,900	-3.9
Child neglect	6,757	6,202	4,785	4,961	6,505	-6.8
Criminal trespass	9,500	7,920	7,505	7,636	8,418	10.2
Malicious damage to property	8,339	7,541	7,370	6,980	7,838	12.3
Thefts of cash	7,079	6,471	4,819	5,435	7,498	38.0

Source: Uganda Police Force

Figures revised according to UPF Crime report 2022

Table 2.68 presents a trend analysis of reported, investigated and prosecuted crimes. The number of crimes reported to Police increased from 196,081 in CY2021 to 231,653 in CY 2022. However less than 35 percent of cases reported have been prosecuted in the last five years since 2018 as shown in Figure 2.6.2

Table 2.68: Number of Crimes by Category ('000s)

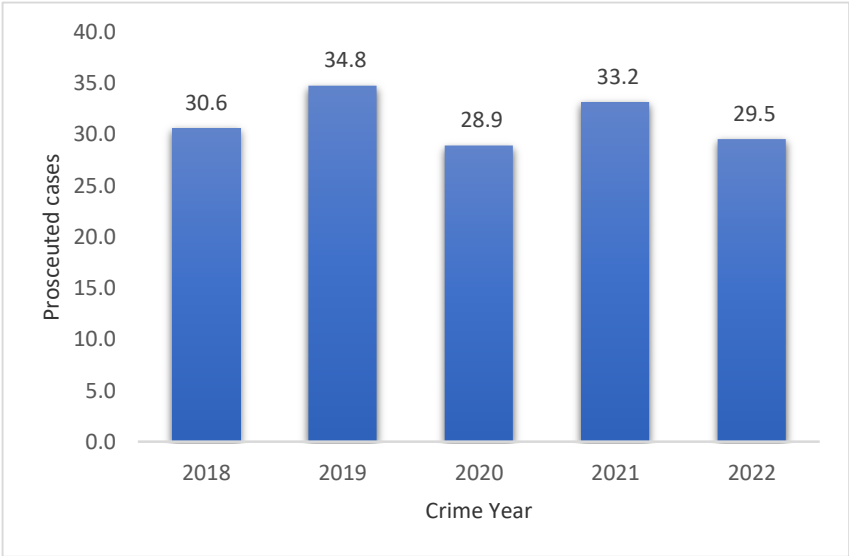
Crime Categories	2018		2019		2020		2021		2022	
	Reported	Prosecuted	Reported	Prosecuted	Reported	Prosecuted	Reported	Prosecuted	Reported	Prosecuted
Prosecuted Homicides	4,497	1,212	4,718	1,312	4,460	1,269	3,912	1,318	4,043	763
Economic Crimes	15,099	3,113	13,264	3,414	10,057	2,043	10,966	2,768	13,170	2,648
Sex related offences	17,521	6,454	15,638	6,605	16,144	6,557	16,373	7,012	14,693	5,461
Child related offences	11,589	794	10,596	822	9,225	629	8,681	721	13,489	642
Breakings	14,018	6,521	12,919	6,673	10,113	4,680	10,148	5,116	13,826	6,327
Thefts	61,533	24,753	55,704	25,639	41,950	16,421	43,583	19,017	61,508	25,290
Robberies	7,354	2,119	6,761	2,275	5,302	1,607	5,275	1,696	6,854	1,831
Assaults	36,323	8,255	31,895	8,081	30,712	6540	29,317	7,522	32,041	6,533
Other crimes in general*	64,426	16,153	57,736	16,268	62,908	14,359	60,717	16,297	63,369	14,207
Terrorism	16	3	10	2	2	0	21	2	15	3
Political/Media Offences	442	80	169	39	1,033	233	797	151	140	24
Corruption	32	2	64	6	32	2	57	3	37	1
Narcotics/Drugs	2,890	1,939	2,750	1,946	1,714	1,119	1,668	1,101	2,797	1,816
Other Laws**	3,006	1,637	3,000	1,728	2,279	1,192	4,566	2,284	5,671	2,859
National	238,746	73,035	215,224	74,810	195,931	56,651	196,081	65,008	231,653	68,405

Source: Uganda Police Force

* includes human trafficking, abduction, kidnap, arson, malicious damage to property, criminal trespass and attempted murder.

**includes Immigration, NEMA, UWA, LG, Fire arms, Fish and Crocodile Acts etc.

Figure 2.35: Proportion of cases prosecuted out of total cases reported, 2018-2022



Source: Uganda Police Force

2.6.2 Victims of Crime

Data was analysed from reported crime from administrative records of Uganda Police Force. Juvenile* is offender below 18 years while an adult is offender 18 years and above.

Other crimes in general*** includes human trafficking, abduction, kidnap, arson, malicious damage to property, criminal trespass and attempted murder.

Other laws** includes Immigration, NEMA, UWA, LG, Fire arms, Fish and Crocodile Acts etc .

The findings in Table 2.69 shows that, overall, there were more male (152, 095) than female (87,893) victims of crime in CY2022. The majority of the victims were of general crimes and thefts regardless of sex.

Table 2.69: Number of Victims of Reported Crime by Case, Sex and Age Group, 2022

CASE/CRIME INCIDENCES	Male			Female			Total		
	Adult	Juvenile*	Total	Adult	Juvenile*	Total	Adult	Juvenile*	Total
Homicide	3,229	215	3,444	536	163	699	3,765	378	4,143
Economic Crimes	10,048	19	10,067	3,176	22	3,198	13,224	41	13,265
Sex Related Offences	13	20	33	1,938	12,816	14,754	1,951	12,836	14,787
Child Related Offences	-	8,370	8,370	-	10,438	10,438	0	18,808	18,808
Breakings	10,556	116	10,672	3,313	50	3,363	13,869	166	14,035
Thefts	46,893	418	47,311	14,188	115	14,303	61,081	533	61,614
Robberies	5,481	39	5,520	1,387	29	1,416	6,868	68	6,936
Assaults	19,889	572	20,461	11,197	397	11,594	31,086	969	32,055
Other Crimes in General***	36,448	1,406	37,854	25,739	1,966	27,705	62,187	3,372	65,559
Terrorism	16	-	16	-	-	-	16	0	16
Political/Media Offences	127	-	127	13	-	13	140	0	140
Corruption	35	-	35	2	-	2	37	0	37
Narcotics/Drugs	2,716	9	2,725	71	1	72	2,787	10	2,797
Other Laws**	5,410	50	5,460	290	46	336	5,700	96	5,796
Total	140,861	11,234	152,095	61,850	26,043	87,893	202,711	37,277	239,988

Source: Uganda Police Force

2.6.3 Perpetrators of Crime

As indicated in Table 2.70, there were 105,502 crime offenders recorded in the CY2022, with the males having a higher proportion than the females for both adults and juveniles. Apart from theft, the majority of the offenders of crime were involved in other crimes (23,930) with 1 recorded offenders of corruption.

Table 2.70; number of Offenders / Perpetrators of crime by case, sex and Age Group of offenders, 2022

CASE/CRIME INCIDENCES	Adult		Juvenile*		Total		Both Sex
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Homicides	1,036	156	27	3	1,063	159	1,222
Economic Crimes	2,585	251	13	1	2,598	252	2,850
Sex related offences	5,189	35	373	70	5,562	105	5,667
Child related offences	509	190	9	15	518	205	723
Breakings	7,349	134	282	22	7,631	156	7,787
Thefts	26,934	1,424	679	94	27,613	1,518	29,131
Robberies	2,991	60	111	7	3,102	67	3,169
Assaults	6,207	855	103	24	6,310	879	7,189
Other crimes in general	18,352	1,122	359	50	18,711	1,172	19,883
Terrorism	10	1	0	0	10	1	11
Political/Media Offences	91	15	2	1	93	16	109
Corruption	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
Narcotics/Drugs	4,540	141	131	6	4,671	147	4,818
Other Laws***	7,318	195	86	23	7,404	218	7,622
National	83,112	4,579	2,175	316	85,287	4,895	90,182

Source: Uganda Police Force

*someone below 18 years while an adult is someone 18 years and above

***includes Immigration, NEMA, UWA, LG, Fire arms, Fish and Crocodile Acts etc.

2.6.4 Serious Crimes Investigated and Prosecuted

Serious crimes as defined by the UPF include Homicides, Aggravated Robbery, Defilement, Rape, Burglary, Child Stealing and Child Trafficking. Table 2.71 shows a decrease in serious crimes reported in CY2022 (of 48,731 compared to the 48,882 serious crimes that were reported in 2021). Of the reported serious crimes in CY2022, less than half (11,676) were prosecuted. The decrease in serious crimes reported was mainly as a result of a decrease in death by shooting reported at 279, death by aggravated Domestic Violence (297), Defilement (12,580), and Aggravated assaults-generals (5,917) reported in CY2022 compared to the cases of the same reported in CY2022.

Table 2.71: Serious Crimes Reported by Type, 2018 – 2022

CASE/CRIME INCIDENCES	2018		2019		2020		2021		2022	
	Repo rted	Prosec uted	Repo rted	Prose cuted	Repo rted	Prose cuted	Repo rted	Prose cuted	Repo rted	Prose cuted
Death (by shooting)	190	44	181	43	249	171	303	58	279	27
Death (by mob action)	636	96	746	101	540	358	759	97	953	50
Death (Poisoning)	81	15	71	12	55	33	89	21	117	18
Death (Aggravated Domestic Violence)	362	231	360	231	418	134	376	208	297	126
Death(Fire Out Breaks)	42	6	44	5	37	15	57	19	67	16
Other Death (Not Specified above)	3,186	820	3,316	920	3,161	1,640	2,328	915	2,330	526
Rape	1,580	644	1,528	646	1,519	572	1,486	612	1,623	557
Defilement	15,366	5,585	13,613	5,732	14,134	5,058	14,436	6,191	12,580	4,725
Aggravated Robbery(Motor Cycles)	481	102	529	127	349	238	258	55	412	49
Aggravated Robbery(Motor Vehicles)	98	8	85	13	30	17	35	12	81	6
Aggravated Robbery(Cash)	390	101	426	106	364	214	436	129	443	90
Aggravated Robbery(general)	1,212	376	1,291	415	1,093	574	1,214	395	1,524	332
Cattle Rustling	-	-	2	-	8	5	13	3	56	22
Simple Robbery(general)	5,173	1,532	4,428	1,614	3,458	1,463	3,319	1,102	4,338	1332
Aggravated Assault(Acid cases)	4	2	42	19	2	1	9	4	-	-
Aggravated Assaults(general)	6,584	2,795	6,155	2,699	5,911	2,137	6,141	2,951	5,917	2440
Domestic Violence	13,916	1,146	13,639	1,390	17,664	6,207	17,533	1,610	17,698	1357
Terrorism	16	3	10	2	2	1	21	2	15	3
Treason	8	3	1	-	2	-	12	1	1	-
Prevention of Corruption Act	32	2	64	6	32	26	57	3	-	-
Total	49,357	13,511	46,531	14,081	49,028	18,864	48,882	14,388	48,731	11,676

Source: Uganda Police Force

2.6.5 Traffic and Road Safety

This section covers information on traffic crashes, casualties, accident victims, vehicles involved in road accidents, causes of road accidents and the times of the crashes.

Reported Road Traffic Crashes

Road traffic crashes refer to accidents that could be fatal, serious or minor. An accident is said to be fatal if a death occurs at the scene of the accident and/or within one year as a result of injuries sustained in the accident.

A serious accident is one in which a person is admitted in the health facility as an “in-patient” or sustains injuries such as fractures, concussion (temporary unconsciousness or confusion caused by a blow on the head), internal injuries, crashing, severe cuts and lacerations (deep cut or tear in the skin) whether or not one is admitted in the hospital. A minor accident is where no persons are injured at all regardless of the extent of damage on the vehicle.

Table 2.72 shows that a total of 20,394 road traffic crashes were recorded by the UPF in CY2022. Almost three-quarters (72 percent) of the accidents in CY2022 were either fatal or serious. The total number of road traffic crashes CY2021 and CY2022 increased by 16.9 percent.

Table 2.72: Reported road traffic crashes by outcome of crash, 2018– 2022

Outcome	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Percentage Share for 2022	2021 -2022 Percentage change
Fatal	3,194	3,407	3,269	3757	3,901	19.1	3.8
Serious	6,085	5,992	5,803	9,070	10,776	52.8	18.8
Minor	3,526	3,459	3,177	4,616	5,717	28.0	23.9
Total	12,805	12,858	12,249	17,443	20,394	100	16.9

Source: Uganda Police Force

Number of Road Accidents by Region

As presented in Table 2.73, Kampala Metropolitan South had the highest number of road accidents recorded at 2,913 followed by Kampala Metropolitan North (2,736) and Kampala Metropolitan East (2,617). This could be attributed to the high population of road users within the city set up. Mt. Moroto and Kidepo on the other hand had the least number of road accidents recorded at 86 and 50, respectively.

Table 2.73: Accident distribution by region in 2022

Region	Fatal	Serious	Minor	Total
Kampala Metropolitan South	262	1,562	1,089	2,913
Kampala Metropolitan North	352	1,484	900	2,736
Kampala Metropolitan East	285	1,328	1,004	2,617
West Nile	130	593	166	889
Rwizi	287	352	182	821
Albertine	309	308	149	766
Greater Masaka	221	280	226	727
Savannah	153	365	163	681
Bukedi South	97	383	199	679
Wamala	205	317	143	665
Rwenzori West	166	373	126	665
Elgon	107	381	172	660
Busoga East	187	330	143	660
Aswa	144	389	122	655
North Kyoga	151	302	85	538
East Kyoga	120	331	85	536
Kigezi	120	259	121	500
Sezibwa	121	213	141	475
Kiira	61	231	146	438
Katonga	129	195	96	420
North West Nile	39	192	64	295
Greater Bushenyi	67	138	40	245
Bukedi North	56	137	32	225
Busoga North	50	117	20	187
Rwenzori East	35	87	34	156
Sipi	14	70	25	109
Mt. Moroto	20	37	29	86
Kidepo	13	22	15	50
Total	3,901	10,776	5,717	20,394

Source: Uganda Police Force

Accident Severity Index

The Accident Severity Index (CSI) is defined as the number of persons killed per 100 accidents. It is used to measure the seriousness of an accident. For every fatal or serious road traffic crash there are victims who are referred to as casualties.

Table 2.74 indicates that a total of 21,473 casualties were reported in CY2022, an increase by 19.1 percent from the number of traffic casualties reported in 2021. In every 100 accidents that occurred, 22 persons died in 2022. The statistics showed that most casualties (71 percent) in CY2022 survived with serious injuries.

Table 2.74: Number of Road Traffic Casualties by Outcome of Crash, Accident Severity Index and Years

Outcome	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Percentage Share 2022	2021 -2022 Percent change
Killed	3,689	3,880	3,663	4,159	4,534	21.11	9.0
Serious injury	9,541	9,635	8,370	12,589	15,227	70.91	21.0
Minor injury	1,188	1,175	979	1,287	1,712	7.97	33.0
Total	14,418	14,690	13,012	18,035	21,473	100	19.1
Accident Severity Index	25.6	26.4	30	24	22		

Source: Uganda Police Force

Accident victims

Table 2.75 indicates that in CY2022, there was a total of 21,473 road accident victims, an increase from 18,035 in 2021 to 21,473 in 2022. Passengers, followed by Motorcyclists, constituted the highest number (7,620) and (6,878) respectively. Pedal cyclist had the least accidents at 4 percent.

Table 2.75: Number of Accident Victims by Road User Type, 2018 – 2022

Road user Type	2018	2019	2020	2021**	2022	% share 2022
Passengers*	5,771	5,927	4,251	5,917	7,620	35.5
Motor cyclists	3,454	3,796	4,268	6,046	6,878	32.0
Pedestrians	3,600	3,530	2,883	3,914	4,631	21.6
Drivers	1,056	1,024	1,044	1,337	1,447	6.7
Pedal cyclists	537	413	566	821	897	4.2
Total	14,418	14,690	13,012	18,035	21,473	100

Source: Uganda Police Force

*Anyone traveling in an automobile, bus, train, airplane, or other conveyance, especially one who is not the driver, pilot, or the like.

** Figures revised according to UPF Crime report 2022

Table 2.76 shows that of the casualties in the CY2022, 11 percent were children while the majority (30 percent) were young people aged 25- 34 years. More males than females were victims of accidents, irrespective of the outcome. The seriously injured victims had the highest numbers (11,272 males and 3,955 females) followed by fatalities (3,600 males and 934 females).

Table 2.76: Number of Accident Victims by Age, Outcome of Crash and Sex, 2022

Age group	Killed		Seriously Injured		Slightly Injured		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Number	Percentage
Below 18	395	255	904	679	102	79	2,414	11.2
18-24	588	115	1,988	656	241	98	3,686	17.2
25-34	1,121	184	3,754	1,028	404	115	6,606	30.8
35-44	646	147	2,035	633	234	93	3,788	17.6
45-54	335	77	958	323	107	53	1,853	8.6
55-64	174	59	380	164	59	30	866	4.0
65-74	81	22	167	99	21	5	395	1.8
>75	60	37	93	83	4	2	279	1.3
Unknown	200	38	993	290	51	14	1,586	7.4
Total	3,600	934	11,272	3,955	1,223	489	21,473	100

Source: Uganda Police Force

Timing of Road Accidents

Table 2.77 indicates that the majority (26.9 percent) of road accident crashes occurred between 4:00pm-7:59pm in CY2022. Occurrence of the least road accident crashes was recorded between midnight and 3.59am. This could be partly attributed to the low number of road users during such hours.

Table 2.77: Number of Crashes by Category and Time of Occurrence, 2022

Time	Fatal	Serious	Minor	Total	Percentage Share 2022
12.00 mid night - 3.59am	351	529	500	1,380	6.8
4.00am-7.59am	427	1,140	748	2,315	11.4
8.00am-11.59 am	514	2,114	974	3,602	17.7
12.00 noon-3.59pm	681	2,362	1,161	4,204	20.6
4.00pm -7.59pm	1,089	3,051	1,356	5,496	26.9
8.00pm -11.59pm	839	1,580	978	3,397	16.7
Total	3,901	10,776	5,717	20,394	100

Source: Uganda Police Force

Vehicles Involved in Crashes on the Road

Table 2.78 shows that a total of 36,648 were involved in road accident crashes in CY2022 compared to the 26,066 reported in CY2021. Of the vehicles involved in the crashes in CY2022, motor cycles and motor cars were highly affected compared to other vehicles.

Table 2.78: Number of Road Accidents by Type of Vehicles and Year

Type of Vehicle	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	% change (2021-22)
Motor cars	5,690	5,972	5,167	7,521	11,685	55.4
Motor cycles	5,503	5,889	6,305	9,685	12,537	29.4
Light Omnibus	2,241	2,100	1,289	1,910	3,244	69.8
Light goods vehicles	1,307	1,359	1,412	1,942	2,732	40.7
Pedal cycles	462	394	479	630	765	21.4
Dual-purpose vehicles	803	674	714	897	921	2.7
Medium goods vehicles	947	912	972	1,295	2,018	55.8
Trailers & Semi-Trailers	610	494	607	745	892	19.7
Heavy goods vehicles	224	505	508	740	905	22.3
Heavy Omnibus	245	221	177	224	379	69.2
Medium Omnibus	217	189	141	170	259	52.4
Tractors	89	58	49	105	114	8.6
Pedestrian Controlled Vehicles	49	60	49	51	25	-51.0
Fuel Truck	90	123	92	116	133	14.7
Engineering plant	49	28	31	35	39	11.4
Total	18,526	18,978	17,992	26,066	36,648	40.6

Source: Uganda Police Force

Causes of Road Accidents

Table 2.79 shows that more than half (61.3 percent) of road accidents were a result of Reckless/Dangerous/Careless driving. The results in the table also indicate an increase in accidents resulting from use of vehicles in Dangerous Mechanical Condition (DMC) from 1,786 in 2021 to 2,259 in 2022.

Table 2.79: Number of Road Accidents by Causes, 2018-2022

Causes of Accidents	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Percentage Share 2022
Reckless/Dangerous/Careless Driving	4,728	5,086	4,428	13,174	12,499	61.3
Unknown cause (Hit & Run)	483	438	191	570	2,475	12.1
Careless Pedestrian	979	1,125	738	664	1,412	6.9
Over speeding	314	322	359	503	1,286	6.3
Passenger Falls from Vehicle	118	89	108	196	114	0.6
Under Influence of Drinks/Drugs	111	128	48	199	177	0.9
Obstacle on carriage way	1	4	19	58	26	0.1
Dazzled by Lights of another vehicle	23	38	20	70	40	0.2
Overloading/Dangerous Loading	352	87	87	223	106	0.5
Other causes(DMC)	-	379	893	1,786	2,259	11.1
Total	12,973	12,858	12,249	17,443	20,394	100

Source: Uganda Police Force

2.6.6 Prison Statistics

Prison Population

The Uganda Prisons Service (UPS) compiles information on prisoners by category. These prisoners are categorized into two broad categories. There are Criminal (prisoners on remand and those convicted) and Civil Prisoners (Debtors). Table 2.80 reflects an increase in the number of criminal prisoners from 65,994 in 2021 to 73,407 in 2022. The number of civil prisoners has also increased over the same period.

Table 2.80: Prison Population by Category, 2018 – 2022

Category	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
CRIMINAL PRISONERS					
Remand	27,040	27,897	28,772	31,820	38,313
Convicted	28,308	31,808	29,884	34,174	35,094
Total(criminals)	55,348	59,705	58,656	65,994	73,407
CIVIL PRISONERS					
Debtors*	336	381	4	204	429
Total prison population	55,684	60,086	58,660	66,198	73,836
%age Change in total Prison population	13.9	7.9	-2.4	12.9	
Incarceration Rate**	143	151	143	-	-
Deaths in Prison	254	238	251	248	273
Babies staying with female prisoners	243	223	220	248	302

Source: Uganda Prisons Services

*A debtor is an individual who for failure to pay their debts has been committed to prison.

**The incarceration rate is the number of prisoners per 100,000 population.

Table 2.81 shows the number of prisoners by Background characteristics. Results indicate that 96 percent of the prisoners were male and only 4 percent were female in CY2022.

Age group differentials showed that most prisoners (47%) were aged 21-30 years, while the least were aged 60 or more years (2%).

The majority of the total prison population in the CY2022 were in Central region (33 percent) while the least proportion were in Eastern region (17 %). The details are presented in Appendix Table 2.6A.

Table findings further reveal that about 98 percent of the prisoners were Ugandans and only about two percent were foreigners. Rwandan nationals accounted for 41 percent of the foreign prison population followed by Congolese nationals (22%) whereas prisoners from other African countries constitute the remaining 36 percent.

Table 2.81: Number of Prisoners by Background Characteristics, 2018-2022

Background Characteristics	2018		2019		2020		2021		2022	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Sex										
Male	53,307	95.7	57,457	95.6	56,272	95.9	63,311	95.6	70,578	95.6
Female	2,377	4.3	2,628	4.4	2,388	4.1	2,887	4.4	3,258	4.4
Age group										
18-20	11,034	19.8	11,752	19.6	10,500	17.9	11,505	17.4	12,246	16.6
21-30	26,234	47.1	28,320	47.1	27,283	46.5	30,961	46.8	34,744	47.1
31-40	11,694	21.0	12,620	21.0	13,021	22.2	14,646	22.1	16,649	22.5
41-50	4,387	7.9	4,818	8.0	4,970	8.5	5,771	8.7	6,500	8.8
51-59	1,406	2.5	1,556	2.6	1,701	2.9	2,016	3.0	2,259	3.1
60+	929	1.7	1,019	1.7	1,185	2.0	1,299	2.0	1,438	1.9
Regions										
Central	20,810	37.4	21,885	36.4	21,222	36.2	23,605	35.7	24,532	33.2
Eastern	9,232	16.6	10,209	17.0	9,233	15.7	10,076	15.2	12,303	16.7
Northern	10,903	19.6	11,779	19.6	12,228	20.8	13,556	20.5	15,054	20.4
Western	14,739	26.5	16,212	27.0	15,977	27.2	18,961	28.6	21,947	29.7
Nationality										
Ugandan	54,083	97.1	58,544	97.4	57,589	98.2	64,630	97.6	72,154	97.7
Rwandan	862	1.5	650	1.1	404	0.7	665	1.0	694	0.9
Congolese	401	0.7	406	0.7	237	0.4	355	0.5	364	0.5
S/Sudanese	81	0.1	158	0.3	163	0.3	227	0.3	82	0.1
Tanzanian	89	0.2	107	0.2	98	0.2	96	0.1	92	0.1
Kenyan	91	0.2	120	0.2	74	0.1	84	0.1	131	0.2
Burundian	35	0.1	64	0.1	57	0.1	91	0.1	103	0.1
Non-Africans	17	0.0	19	0.0	21	0.0	19	0.0	18	0.0
Other Africans	18	0.0	13	0.0	13	0.0	24	0.0	194	0.3
Somali	7	0.0	4	0.0	4	0.0	7	0.0	4	0.0
Total	55,684	100	60,085	100	58,660	100	66,198	100	73,836	100

Source: Uganda Prisons Service

*Includes prisoners in Luzira and Kigo

Table 2.82 shows that of 33,810 capital offences committed in CY2022, 3 in every 10 prisoners (35%) had committed Aggravated Defilement and Murder. This was followed by Aggravated Robbery (17%).

Table 2.82: Number of prisoners by committed capital offence and sex, 2020-2022

Category	2020			2021			2022			% share 2022
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Aggravated Defilement	9779	55	9834	10,892	60	10,952	11,801	68	11,869	35.1
Murder	8892	1010	9902	9,594	1,196	10,790	10,462	1,284	11,746	34.7
Aggravated Robbery	4943	92	5035	5,123	109	5,232	5,703	88	5,791	17.1
Rape	2758	38	2796	3,000	2	3,002	3,235	2	3,237	9.6
Trafficking in children	11	4	15	301	68	369	709	124	833	2.5
Kidnap with intent to Murder	128	20	148	126	21	147	99	20	119	0.4
Terrorism	117	23	140	107	7	114	126	11	137	0.4
Treachery	18	0	18	20	0	20	36	0	36	0.1
Treason	13	0	13	31	0	31	42	0	42	0.1
Total	26,659	1,242	27,901	29,194	1,463	30,657	32,213	1,597	33,810	100

Source: Uganda Prisons Service

Prisoners on Rehabilitation

While in prison, inmates undergo rehabilitation such as education training (both formal and informal), skills development as well as guidance and counselling so that they are transformed into better citizens that can adapt to life outside prison once they complete their sentence or are released from jail. Table 2.83 shows that 39,272 prisoners enrolled to undergo rehabilitation programmes in the CY2022. Most of the inmates were males (36,934) compared to the females (2,338).

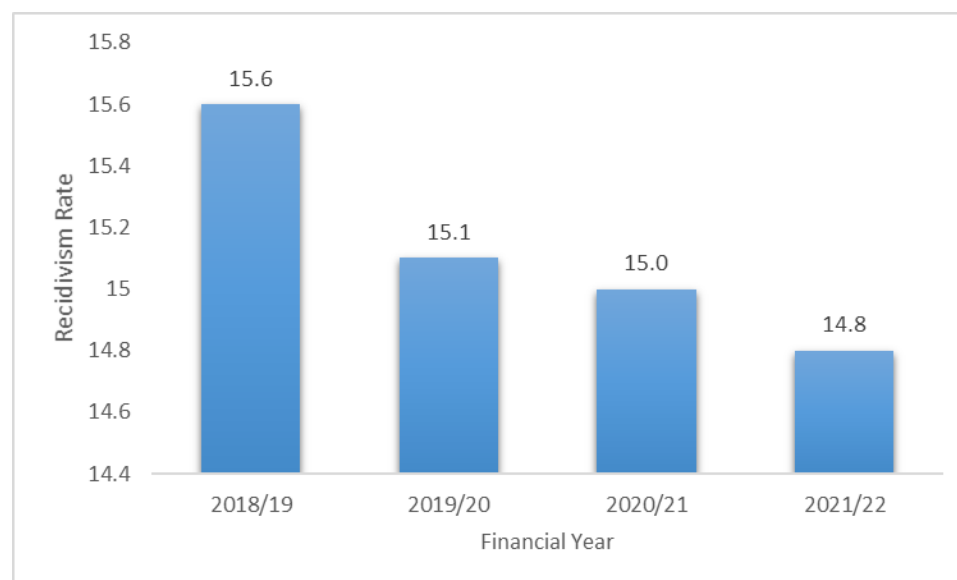
Table 2.83: Number of Prisoners who enrolled for Rehabilitation, 2022

Category	Enrolment centres	Males	Females	Enrolment
Functional Adult Literacy	134	3,298	161	3,459
Primary Education	21	2,233	113	2,346
Secondary Education	5	704	49	753
Vocational training-Industrial	128	16,770	1,423	18,193
Vocational Training-Agricultural	45	13,871	589	14,460
University Education-Certificate (1year)				
University Education-Diploma (2years)	1	40		40
University Degree (LLB/University of London)	2	18	3	21
TOTAL	336	36,934	2,338	39,272

Source: Uganda Prisons Service

Recidivism

Recidivism is the number of re-offenders expressed as a percentage of the total number of convicts admitted in a given period. Figure 2.36 shows that over time, the recidivism rate has declined from 15.6 percent in the FY2018/19 to 14.8 percent in the FY2021/22. This means that the number of habitual criminals is reducing.

Figure 2.36: Trend in Recidivism Rate, 2018/19 – 2021/22

Source: Uganda Prisons Service

Table 2.84 shows that most recidivists were perpetrators of Rogue and Vagabond at 54 percent in the FY2021/22. This was followed by perpetrators who tried to escape (31%). There were no cases reported for tax default and elopement in the FY 2021/22.

Table 2.84: Recidivism rate by offences committed in FY 2021/22

Offences	FY2020/21			FY 2021/22		
	Admissions	Recidivists	Recidivism rate (%)	Admissions	Recidivists	Recidivism rate (%)
Possession of suspected/ stolen property	138	32	23.0	291	32	11.0
Rogue and Vagabond	1,050	260	24.8	193	104	53.9
Burglary and Theft	9,099	2,117	23.3	9,698	2,307	23.8
Threatening Violence	864	183	21.2	1,123	186	16.6
Possession of Fire Arms	50	10	20.3	428	10	2.3
NDA related offences	763	154	20.2	582	156	26.8
Stealing a vehicle	295	49	16.5	360	49	13.6
Escape	443	70	15.8	232	71	30.6
Indecent Assault	135	18	13.6	100	19	19.0
Others	6,650	841	12.6	6,873	852	12.4
Assaults	1,443	163	11.3	1,853	165	8.9
Criminal Trespass	499	48	9.7	555	49	8.8
Malicious Damage	593	54	9.1	863	55	6.4
Corruption, Forgery, Fraud & Embezzlement	155	13	8.2	211	13	6.2
Traffic Offences	274	22	8.1	160	22	13.8
Arson	171	12	7.0	313	12	3.8
Aggravated Robbery & Robbery	842	59	7.0	724	60	8.3
Falsehood pretense	237	17	7.0	203	17	8.4
Tax Default	4	-	-	3	-	0.0
Aggravated Defilement & Defilement	2,529	47	1.9	2,314	48	2.1
Murder	1,106	19	1.7	931	20	2.1
Rape	467	7	1.6	499	7	1.4
Manslaughter	134	1	0.7	179	1	0.6
Child Stealing	21	1	4.7	51	1	2.0
Conspiracies	38	5	13.1	51	5	9.8
Elopement	15	-	-	3	-	0.0
TOTAL	28,016	4,202	15.0	28,793	4,261	14.8

Source: Uganda Prisons Service

Prison capacity and occupancy rate

Overcrowding in prison cells is a serious violation of prisoners' constitutional and human rights since prisoners are entitled to a healthy environment. Prison capacity refers to the number of inmates a prison can hold within a space of 3.6m². Table 2.86 shows high levels of overcrowding in prison cells across all regions in the country.

The national occupancy rate increased from 331.2 in 2021 to 368.5 in 2022. This implies that at a national level, 369 prisoners occupied a space that was meant to be occupied by 100 prisoners. Western Uganda registered the highest occupancy rate of 420.8 with the lowest rate registered in Eastern (309). The details of capacity and occupancy rate by District are given in statistical Appendix Table 2.6.B.

Table 2.86 Prison Capacity and Occupancy Rate by region, 2018 -2022

Region	Prison Capacity					Occupancy Rate				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Kampala*	1,923	1,923	1,923	1,923	2,520	391.0	400.8	298.0	-	390.0
Central	4,108	4,074	6,121	6,121	5,037	331.0	348.0	253.0	385.6	325.7
Eastern	3,862	3,862	3,862	3,982	3,982	239.0	264.3	239.0	253.0	309.0
Northern	3,458	3,487	3,637	3,637	3,687	315.0	337.8	336.0	372.7	408.3
Western	4,043	4,043	4,323	4,323	4,810	365.0	401.0	370.0	438.6	420.8
National	17,394	17,389	19,866	19,986	20,036	322.0	345.5	295.0	331.2	368.5

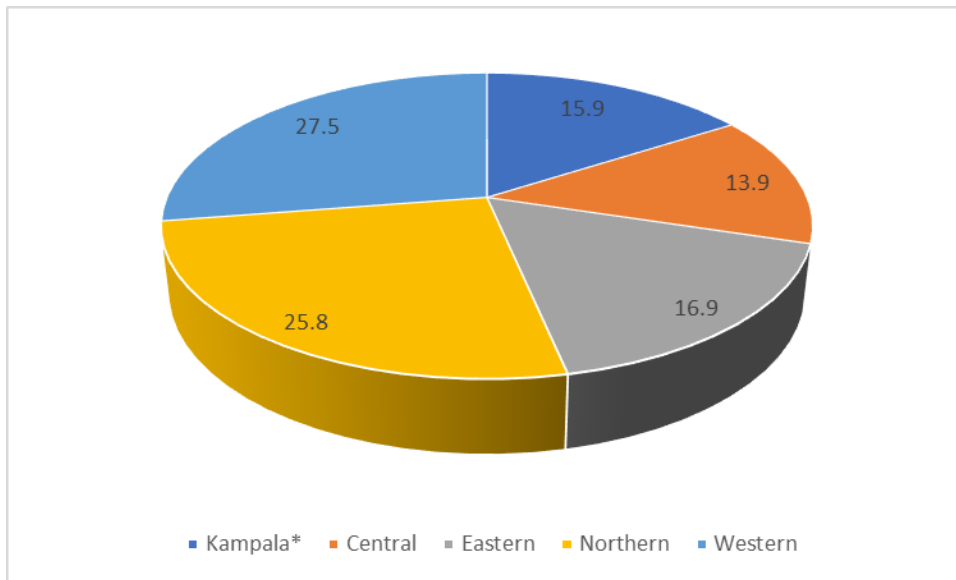
Source: Uganda Prisons Service

**Includes Luzira and Kigo prisons*

Babies staying with their mothers in prison

Babies need their mothers even when the mothers are in jail. This is because every baby needs to breastfeed and develop early bonding attachments with their mother. In the CY2022, a total of 302 babies were staying with their mothers in prison. Figure 2.37 indicates the percentage distribution by region of the babies staying with their mothers in prison, with Western region contributing the highest proportion (27.5 percent) followed by Northern region (25.8 percent) while the least proportion was contributed by the Central region (13.9%).

Figure 2.37: Distribution of babies staying with their mothers in prison by region, 2022



Source: Uganda Prisons Service

Prison Staff strength

Prison staff are categorized into uniformed and non-uniformed staff. Uniformed staff are those who wear the Uganda Prison Service uniform while non-uniformed staff are civilians recruited into the service as well as those transferred directly into service by the Ministry of Public Service. In the CY2022, the UPS had a total of 14,421 staff, with almost three in every 10 being females. The distribution of staff by category is shown in Table 2.87.

Non-Commissioned Officers (NCOs) were the majority (10,691) among Uniformed Staff while Recruit warders and Wardress at PATS (1,720) were the majority among non-uniformed staff.

Table 2.87: Number of Prison staff by category and sex, 2022

STAFF CATEGORY	Sex		TOTAL
	Males	Females	
Uniformed	8,276	3,376	11,652
Senior officers	357	81	438
Principle officers	413	110	523
NCOs	7,506	3,185	10,691
Non-Uniformed	279	249	528
Senior officers	101	82	183
Junior officers	178	167	345
Trainees (PATS)	1,609	632	2,241
CASPs	166	36	202
CPOs	257	62	319
Recruit Warders & Wardress at PATS	1,186	534	1,720
Total	10,164	4,257	14,421
Percentage	70.5	29.5	100

Source: Uganda Prisons Service

Deaths in prison

Convicts and prisoners on remand are exposed to several health and socio-economic changes that may affect their well-being and life span while in jail. These include feeding status, access to medical treatment when sick, relationship with inmates and psychological torture, among others. Overall, Table 2.88 shows a decrease of -1.2 percent in the proportion of prison deaths between 2020 and 2021. The rate has since increased to 10.1 percent between 2021 and 2022.

Table 2.88: Trend in death of prisoners by sex, 2018-2022

Years	Sex		TOTAL	Percentage change
	Males	Females		
2018	245	9	254	
2019	234	4	238	-6.3
2020	243	8	251	5.5
2021	243	5	248	-1.2
2022	270	3	273	10.1

Source: Uganda Prisons Service

Table 2.89 shows that overall, many prisoners in the CY2020 (17.7%) had committed burglary and thefts, followed by murder (16.9 percent), and aggravated defilement (16.8 percent).

Table 2.89: Number of prisoners by offence committed and sex, 2022

Nationality	Remands			Convicts			TOTAL	(%)
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		
Burglary & Theft	7,059	295	7,354	7,000	256	7,256	14,610	19.8
Murder	5,305	611	5,916	5,157	673	5,830	11,746	15.9
Aggravated Defilement	4,814	32	4,846	6,987	36	7,023	11,869	16.1
Aggravated Robbery	3,226	61	3,287	2,477	27	2,504	5,791	7.8
Stealing Cattle	1,538	10	1,548	1,779	12	1,791	3,339	4.5
Rape	1,372	1	1,373	1,863	1	1,864	3,237	4.4
Defilement	936	12	948	1,474	7	1,481	2,429	3.3
Assault	679	56	735	613	40	653	1,388	1.9
Threatening Violence	790	20	810	532	7	539	1,349	1.8
Doing grievous harm	506	44	550	754	90	844	1,394	1.9
Robbery	582	14	596	382	5	387	983	1.3
NDA related offences	645	14	659	555	8	563	1,222	1.7
False Pretense	432	48	480	396	29	425	905	1.2
Stealing of Motor Vehicle	785	6	791	754	3	757	1,548	2.1
Malicious Damage	369	18	387	377	12	389	776	1.1
Manslaughter	59	8	67	460	84	544	611	0.8
Criminal Trespass	410	15	425	248	6	254	679	0.9
Others*	4,004	318	4,322	4,938	271	5,209	9,531	12.9
Debtors	-	-	-	321	108	429	429	0.6
TOTAL	33,511	1,583	35,094	37,067	1,675	38,742	73,836	100

Source: Uganda Prisons Service

*includes other crimes not listed above such as Attempted Murder, Attempted Defilement, Attempted Rape, Common Nuisance, Computer misuse, conspiracy etc

2.7 Disability Statistics

Persons with Disabilities Act, 2020 defines disability as a substantial functional limitation of a person's daily life activities caused by physical, mental or sensory impairment and environment barriers, resulting in limited participation in society on equal basis with others. Accordingly, it includes Physical disability, (caused by cerebral palsy, amputation of a limb, paralysis or deformity); Hearing disability (deafness and hard of hearing disability); Visual disability (blindness and low vision disability); Deaf and blind disability; Mental disability (including psychiatric disability and learning); Little people; Albinism and Multiple disability.

Domain of Functional Difficulty

UBOS uses the Washington short set of questions to identify population with disability. These questions cover six domains (seeing, hearing, communicating with the usual language, remembering or concentrating, washing all over or dressing (self-care), and walking or climbing steps). Therefore, persons with some difficulty, a lot of difficulty or those who could not do anything at all in their usual functions, are regarded as Persons With Disability (PWDs). However, this definition leaves out persons with short stature; albinism; psychosocial disabilities ('mental health conditions). In context of the Washington short set of questions, Table 2.90 shows that at about one to four percent of the population aged five years and above have some form of functional difficulty while at least 96 percent does not have any functional difficulties for the six domains.

Table 2.90: Prevalence of functional difficulty by domain for persons aged 5+, 2021

Domain	Without difficulty (%)	Some difficulty (%)	With difficulty		Entire population (%)	Count* ('000)
			A lot of difficulty (%)	Cannot do at all (%)		
Seeing	96.7	2.8	0.5	0.1	100	36108
Hearing	98.3	1.3	0.3	0.1	100	36106
Communicating in usual language	99.0	0.7	0.2	0.1	100	36108
Remembering or concentrating	98.0	1.4	0.6	0.1	100	36107
Washing or dressing	98.4	1.1	0.4	0.1	100	36110
Walking or climbing steps	96.4	2.2	1.2	0.2	100	36107

Source: National Labour Force Survey (NLFS 2021)

*Excludes Not stated

Table 2.91 shows that about 1 to 3 percent of the working age population aged 14 to 64 years have a functional difficulty. About 97 percent were found with no functional difficulties for the six domains.

Table 2.91: Prevalence of functional difficulty by domain for working age (14-64), 2021

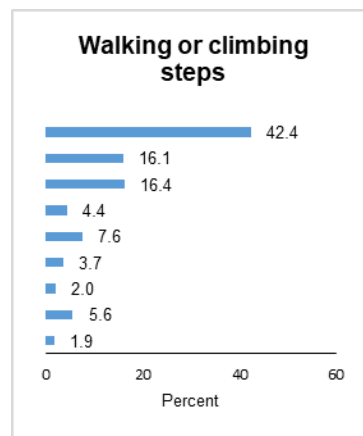
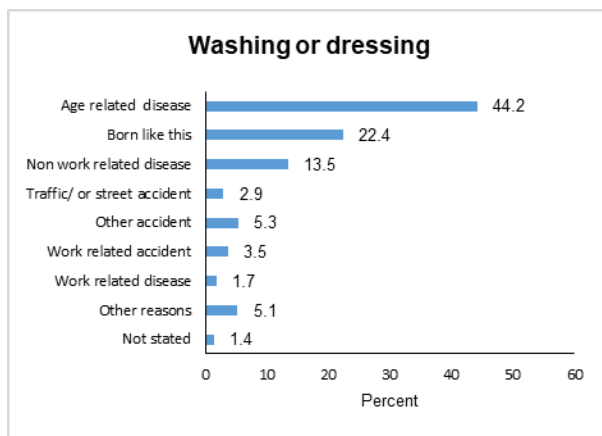
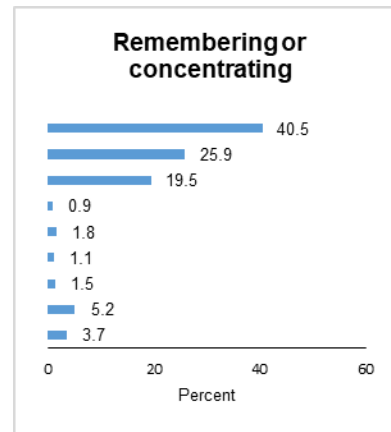
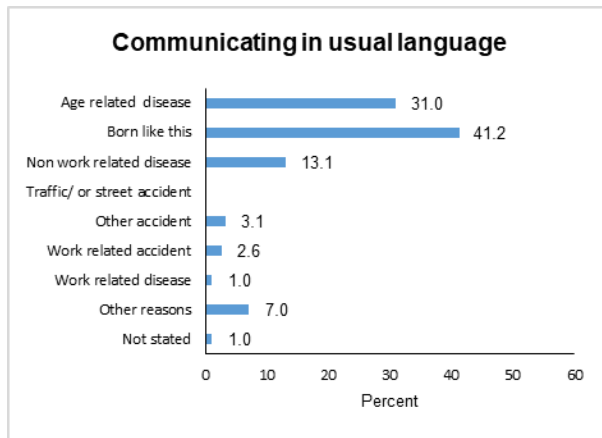
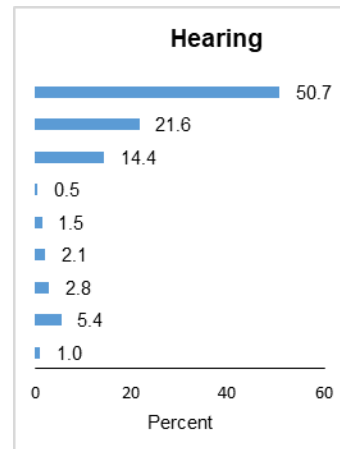
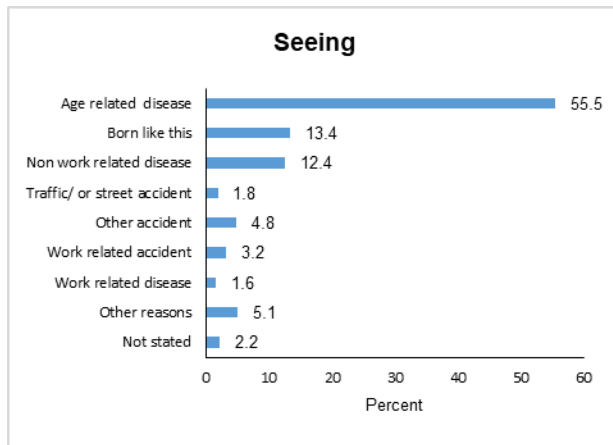
Domain	Without difficulty (%)	With difficulty			Entire population (%)	Count* ('000)
		Some difficulty (%)	A lot of difficulty (%)	Cannot do at all (%)		
Seeing	96.9	2.7	0.4	0.0	100	23480
Hearing	98.8	1.0	0.2	0.1	100	23477
Communicating in usual language	99.2	0.5	0.2	0.1	100	23482
Remembering or concentrating	98.5	1.0	0.5	0.1	100	23477
Washing or dressing	98.9	0.8	0.3	0.1	100	23481
Walking or climbing steps	96.9	2.1	0.9	0.1	100	23480

Source: National Labour Force Survey (NLFS 2021)

**Excludes Not stated*

Functional difficulties for each of the six domains is presented in Figure 2.38 and results show that the leading cause of functional difficulty is age-related diseases, followed by those with congenital disability. On the other hand, work related diseases only contribute dimally to functional difficulties irrespective of the dimension.

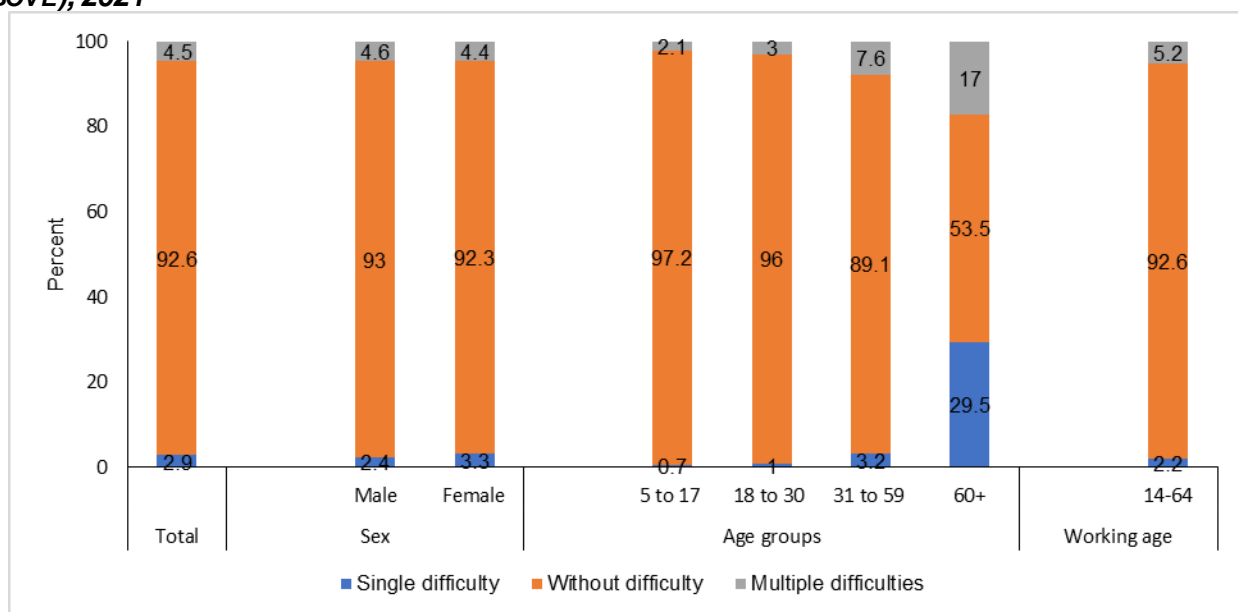
FIGURE 2.38: DOMAIN OF FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTY BY MAIN CAUSE FOR PERSONS AGED 5+ (%), 2021



Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Figure 2.39 presents results by selected background characteristics (age, sex and working age-population). Overall, results show that both single functional difficulty and multiple functional difficulties increase with age, but without any major differentials by sex. Notably, single functional difficulty is 17 percent among persons aged 60 years and above, and almost 30 percent for multiple functional difficulty. Single functional difficulty among the working age population is also higher (5.2%) than the national average of 4.5 percent for persons aged five and above.

FIGURE 2.39: STATUS OF FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTIES BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS (5 YEARS AND ABOVE), 2021



Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

CHAPTER THREE: PRODUCTION STATISTICS

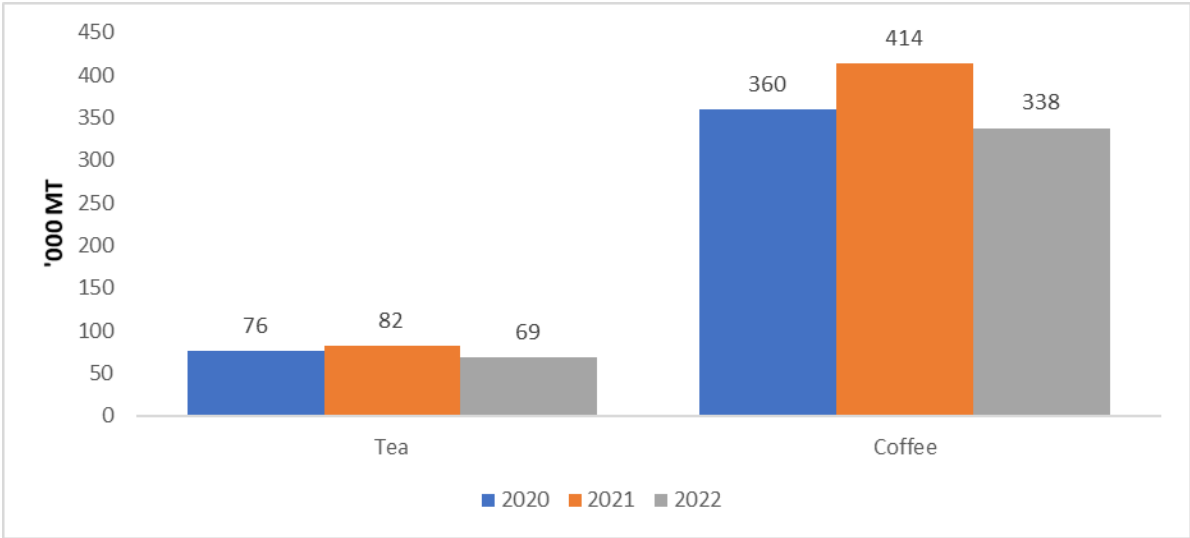
3.1 Agriculture and Fisheries

This section presents statistics on food crop area and production, selected cash crop production, livestock, livestock products and fish catch.

3.1.1 Major Cash Crops

The traditional cash crops of Uganda include: Coffee, Tea, Cotton and Tobacco. Uganda produces two kinds of coffee (Arabica and Robusta). Over the years, Robusta coffee has been produced in more quantities compared to Arabica coffee (also known as mountain coffee). In 2022, there was a decrease (18.4%) in the volume of coffee produced from about 414,000 Metric Tonnes (MT) to 338,000MT. Tea production decreased by about 16 percent (82,000MT to 69,000MT) in 2022 as shown in Figure 3.1. more details in Statistical Appendix Table 3.1C on Coffee, Cotton and Tea production from 2018 to 2022.

FIGURE 3.1: TEA AND COFFEE PRODUCTION ('000 METRIC TONNES), 2020-2022

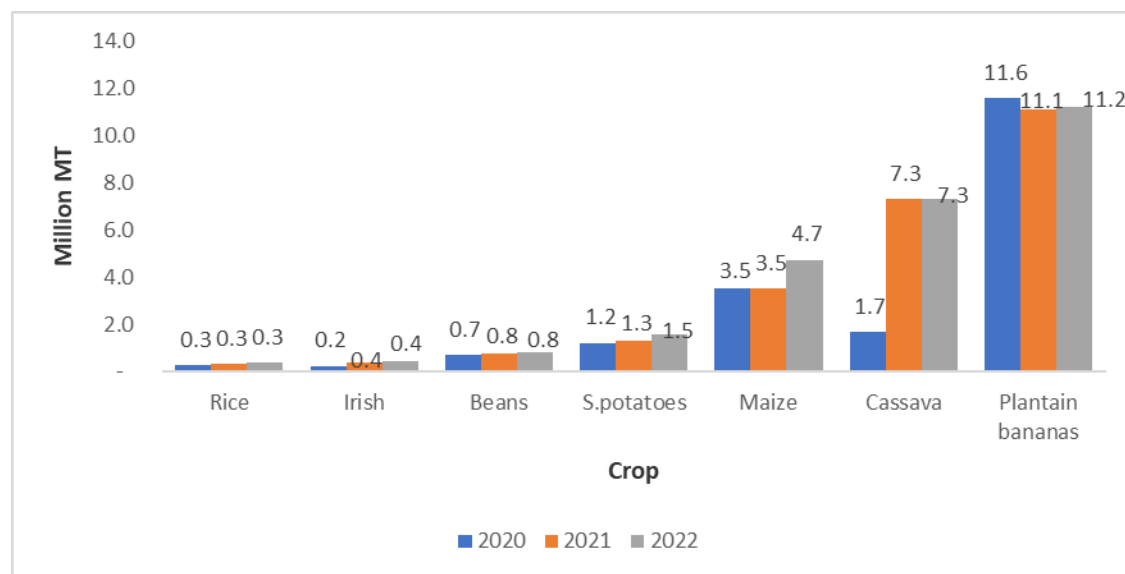


3.1.2 Area and production of Food Crops

Uganda grows several food crops of which 16 are major according to the Uganda Census of Agriculture (UCA) 2008/09. These include Maize, Millet, Sorghum, Rice, Cassava, Sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes, Beans, Cow peas, Field peas, Pigeon peas, Groundnuts, Soya beans, Simsim, Plantains and Coffee. Area under major crop groups in 2022 was as follows: Cereals (3.0M Ha), Roots and Tubers (3.6 M Ha), Banana Food (729,000 Ha), Oil crops (679,000 Ha) and Pulses (Beans) (1.0M Ha). When compared with crop area for 2021, area under root crops, cereals and oil crops increased by about 2 percent, 30 percent and by about 29 percent respectively.

In 2022, the production of plantains banana (all types), increased by one percent i.e., to 11.2 million Metric Tones (MT) from 11.1 million MT in 2021. Plantain bananas remains the biggest contributor to volume of production for major food crops from 2020 to 2022 whereas rice was least produced from 2020 to 2022. Details can be found in Annex Table 3.1C

FIGURE 3.2: PRODUCTION VOLUMES FOR SELECTED CROPS (MILLION METRIC TONNES), 2020-2022



Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries

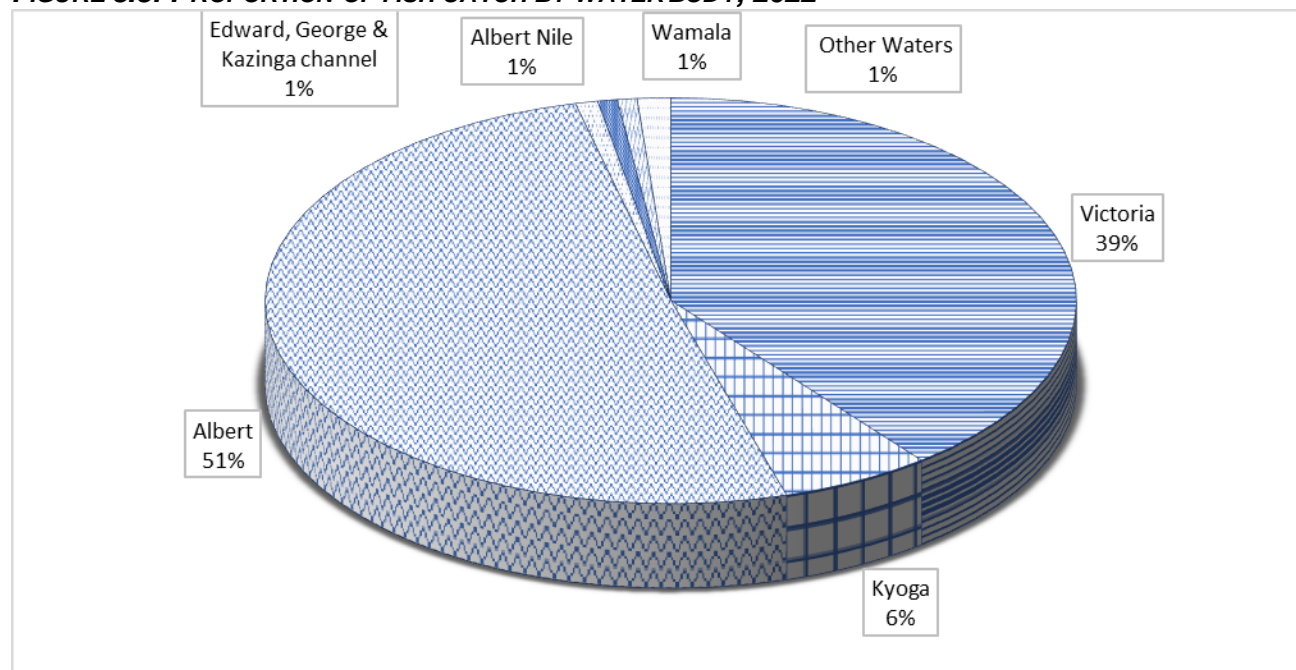
3.1.3 Fish catch by water body

Fish catch by water body in Uganda continues to be a vital source of livelihood, with open water sources covering 15.5 percent of the country's total surface area. This year, the major contributors to fresh water fish catch production remain Lakes Victoria, Albert, and Kyoga.

In 2022 Lake Albert maintains its position as the largest contributor, accounting for 51 percent of the total fish catch production. Lake Victoria follows closely, contributing 39 percent, while Lake Kyoga contributes 6 percent. The collective contribution of Edward, George & Kazinga channel, Albert Nile, and Wamala Lake remains minor, with each accounting for 1 percent each. Other Waters, including smaller lakes, rivers, and water bodies, contribute 1 percent to the overall fish catch production.

This indicates the sustained importance of Lake Albert as the primary fishing resource in the country, with Lakes Victoria and Kyoga also playing significant roles in Uganda's fishery sector.

FIGURE 3.3: PROPORTION OF FISH CATCH BY WATER BODY, 2022



Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries

TABLE 3.1 E: FISH CATCH BY WATER BODY ('000'TONNES), 2018 – 2022.

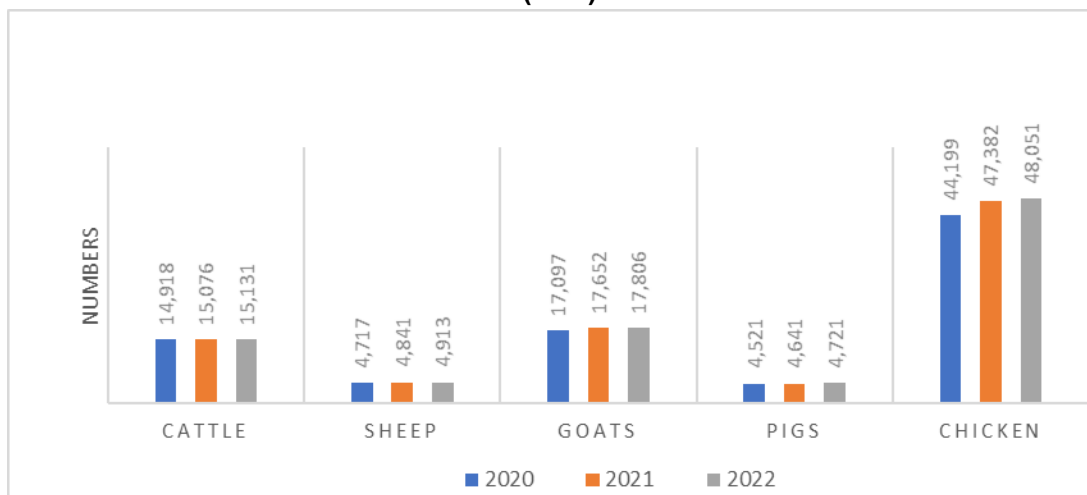
Lake Name	2017	2018	2020	2021	2022
Lake Victoria	133,231	138,037	264,387	241,744	256,865
Lake Kyoga	41,540	40,133	39,397	31,362	38,987
Lake Albert	171,767	148,640	239,299	323,292	331,160
Lake Edward, George & Kazinga channel	3,070	3,074	5,389	6,461	5,832
Albert Nile	2,540	2,794	5,062	5,062	5,062
Lake Wamala	5,062	4,303	4,716	5,236	5,116
Other Waters	9,320	8,820	8,011	8,830	8,697
Total	366,530	345,801	566,261	621,987	651,719

Source: Fisheries Department, Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF).

3.1.4 Livestock Populations

In 2022, the cattle population increased slightly to 15.1 million from 15.0 million in 2021 registering a 0.4 percent increase. The sheep, goat, pigs and chicken populations also saw a modest increase, rising to 4.9 million, 17.8 million, 4.7 million and 48.1 million respectively in 2022 from 4.8 million, 17.1, 4.6 and 47.4 million respectively in 2021. Overall, in 2022 the sheep, goat, pigs and chicken numbers increased by 0.5 percent, 1.0 percent, 0.5 percent and 4.4 percent compared 2020 increase of 0.8, 3.7, 0.8 and 4.4 to respectively as shown in Figure 3.4 below.

FIGURE 3.4: LIVESTOCK NUMBERS ('000) 2019- 2022

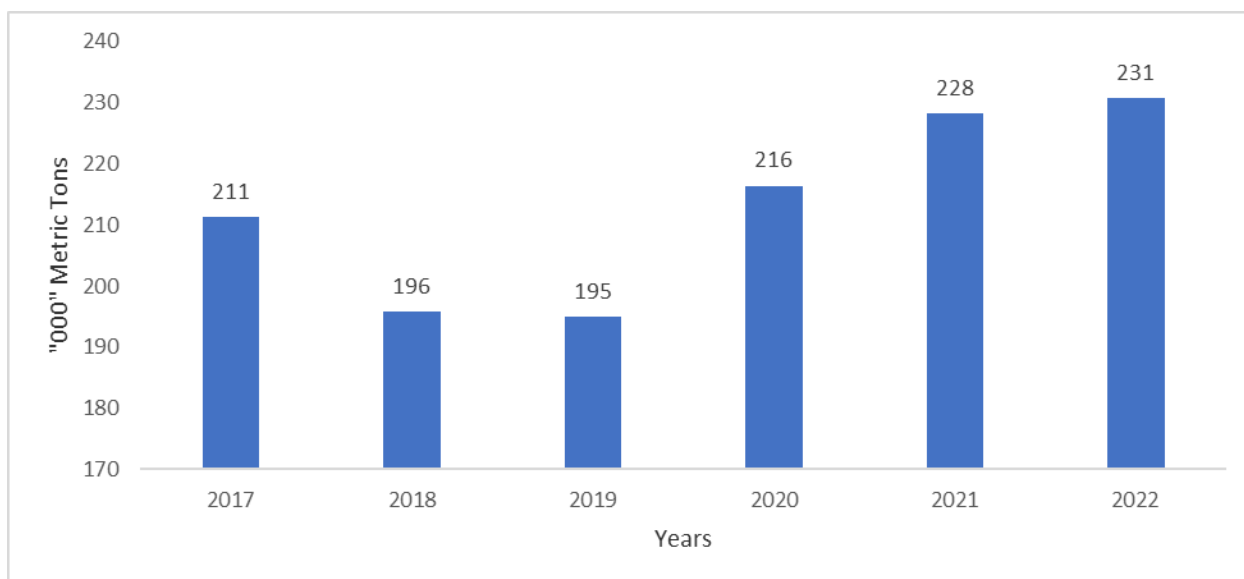


Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries

3.1.5 Beef and Milk Production

The beef production in 2022 was estimated at 230,746 MT registering a 1.1 percent increase in beef production when compared to the 5.5 percent increase to 228,000MT registered in 2021. These figures suggest a consistent growth in beef production over the last three years. This upward trajectory signifies the country's potential for expanding its beef industry and meeting the growing demand for beef products. See Figure 3.5.

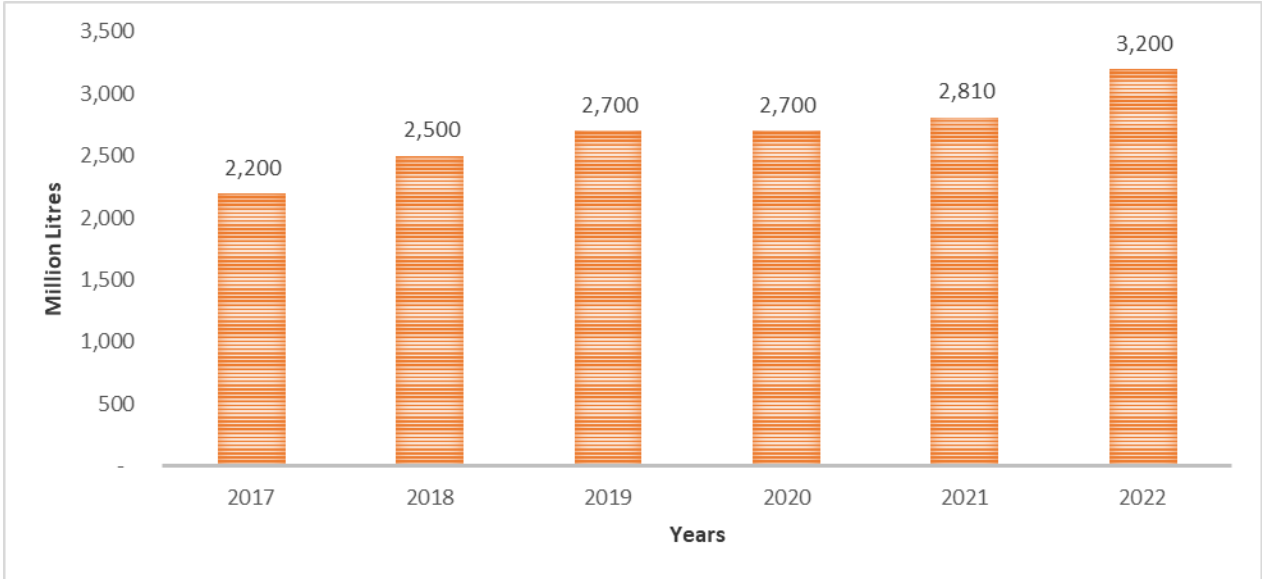
Figure 3.5: Beef Production ('000 Metric Tonnes), 2017-2022



Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries

In 2022, there was an increase in the production of milk to 3.2 billion litres from the 2.81 billion litres that were produced in 2021 as shown in Figure 3.6

FIGURE 3.6: TRENDS IN MILK PRODUCTION FOR 2017 - 2022 IN (000,000) LITRES



Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries

3.2 Industrial Production Statistics

This section presents the Statistics on the Index of Industrial Production (IIP) for the manufacturing sector in the economy. It also presents statistics on actual production volumes and net domestic supply of selected manufactured commodities in the economy. The commodities are Cement, Sugar, Beer, Cooking Oil, Soft Drinks, Spirits, and Drinking Water.

3.2.1 Index of Industrial Production (Manufacturing-Sector)

The Index of Industrial Production for the manufacturing sector in the economy measures changes in the volume of goods produced by the sector over a given period of time. The index is computed for eight broad groups as shown in Table 3.2(a) and 3.2 (b) below. The detailed groups are shown in statistical appendices Tables 3.2 A and 3.2 B. The Index was derived from monthly production and sales data compiled from manufacturing establishments that contribute about 80 percent of the manufacturing value added.

The Calendar Year (CY) 2022 registered an annual average increase of 4.3 percent (compared with CY 2021) in production of manufactured goods. This was lower than the annual average increase of 7.8 percent recorded for CY 2021 when compared with CY 2020 as shown in Table 3.2(b). The relatively lower rate (4.3%) recorded in CY 2022 was mainly due to increase in production volumes of Processed Food sector by 4.0 percent and Drinks and Tobacco subsector by 10.1 percent

Table 3.2(a): Index of Industrial Production, Annual Production levels (2002=100), CY 2018-2022

Description	Weights	Year					Annual Percentage Changes (2021-2022)
		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2022
Total Manufacturing	1000	268.34	277.69	293.25	316.00	329.74	4.3
Food Processing	400	264.04	251.64	257.83	284.24	295.69	4.0
Drinks and Tobacco	201	324.91	363.34	347.22	412.25	454.07	10.1
Textiles, Clothing And Foot Wear	43	170.48	204.08	284.58	268.87	277.12	3.1
Saw Milling, Paper and Printing	35	324.51	296.62	274.97	283.28	285.67	0.8
Chemicals, Paint, Soap & Foam Products	97	261.21	316.73	363.60	383.65	373.70	-2.6
Bricks & Cement	75	336.88	345.66	443.81	427.52	433.20	1.3
Metal Products	83	154.13	149.50	162.09	164.64	173.12	5.2
Miscellaneous	66	230.61	238.02	248.95	226.75	228.86	0.9

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 3.2(b): Index of Industrial Production, Annual Percentage Changes (2002=100), CY 2018-2022

Description	Weights	Year				
		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total Manufacturing	1000	9.4	3.5	5.6	7.8	4.3
Food Processing	400	29.3	-4.7	2.5	10.2	4.0
Drinks and Tobacco	201	3.7	11.8	-4.4	18.7	10.1
Textiles, Clothing And Foot Wear	43	2.1	19.7	39.4	-5.5	3.1
Sawmilling, Paper and Printing	35	9.8	-8.6	-7.3	3.0	0.8
Chemicals, Paint, Soap & Foam Products	97	-24.6	21.3	14.8	5.5	-2.6
Bricks & Cement	75	14.1	2.6	28.4	-3.7	1.3
Metal Products	83	-8.5	-3.0	8.4	1.6	5.2
Miscellaneous	66	14.0	3.2	4.6	-8.9	0.9

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

3.2.2 Cement Production and Consumption

Results in Table 3.3 show the Production, Imports, Exports and Net Domestic Supply (NDS) of cement in the economy from 2018 to 2022. The domestic production of cement increased from 4.6 million tonnes in 2021 to about 4.7 million tonnes in 2022, representing a 1.2 percent increase. Total Net Domestic Supply of cement registered a 3.1 percent increase in 2022 compared to 2021. This was due to increase in domestic production by 1.2 percent and imported cement by 8.0 percent. However cement Exports decreased to 553 thousand tonnes in 2022 from 623 thousand tonnes in 2021, representing an 11.3 percent decrease as shown below.

Table 3.3: Production, Imports, Exports and Net Domestic Supply of Cement ('000 Tonnes), 2018 - 2022

Description	Year					2021-2022 percentage change
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	
Production	2,557	3,071	3,738	4,605	4,659	1.2
Imports	53	14	14	15	16	8.0
Exports	393	401	525	623	553	-11.3
Net Domestic Supply (NDS)	2,217	2,685	3,227	3,997	4,122	3.1
Annual percent Change in NDS	-11.3	21.1	20.2	23.9	3.1	

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

3.2.3 Sugar production and Consumption

Results in Table 3.4 show the Production, Imports, Exports and Net Domestic Supply (NDS) of sugar in the economy from 2018 to 2022. The domestic production of sugar increased from 664 thousand tonnes in 2021 to about 785 thousand tonnes in 2022, representing an increase of 18 percent. Total Net Domestic Supply of sugar registered an 9 percent increase in 2022 compared to 2021. This was due to an increase in domestic production by 18.4 percent. However imported Sugar reduced by 14 percent in 2022 from 101 thousand tonnes in 2021 to 87 thousand tonnes in 2022. In the same period cement Exports increased to 226 thousand tonnes in 2022 from 169 thousand tonnes in 2021, representing an increase of 34 percent increase.

Table 3.4: Production, Imports, Exports and Net Domestic Supply of Sugar ('000 tonnes), 2018-2020

Description	Year					2021-2022 percentage change
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	
Production	406	482	520	664	785	18.4
Imports	164	186	158	101	87	-13.9
Exports	162	147	136	169	226	34.0
Net Domestic Supply (NDS)	407	521	542	596	646	8.5
Annual percentage change in NDS	0.6	27.9	4.1	9.9	8.5	

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

3.2.4 Beer Production and Consumption

Results in Table 3.5 show the Production, Imports, Exports and Net Domestic Supply (NDS) of beer in the economy from 2018 to 2022. The domestic production of beer increased from about 348 million litres in 2021 to about 425 million litres in 2022, representing a 22.0 percent increase. Total Net Domestic Supply of beer registered a 22.2 percent increase in 2022 compared to 2021. This was due to increase in domestic production by 22.0 percent. However, imports and exports of Beer reduced by 22.8 percent and 10.3 percent respectively. As shown in the table below.

Table 3.5: Production, Imports, Exports and Net Domestic Supply of Beer ('000 Liters), 2018-2022

Description	Year					2021-2022 percentage change
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	
Production	286,711	338,261	347,437	348,092	424,550	22.0
Imports	13,239	14,505	17,516	23,044	17,784	-22.8
Exports	30,178	28,855	28,044	34,854	31,256	-10.3
Net Domestic Supply (NDS)	269,771	323,912	336,908	336,282	411,079	22.2
Annual percentage Change in NDS	-24.8	20.1	4.0	-0.2	22.2	

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

3.2.5 Cooking Oil production and Consumption

Results in Table 3.6 show the Production, Imports, Exports and Net Domestic Supply (NDS) of cooking oil in the economy from 2018 to 2022. The domestic production of cooking oil decreased from 276 million litres in 2021 to 229 million litres in 2022, representing a 16.9 percent decrease. Total Net Domestic Supply of cooking oil registered a 14.4 percent decrease in 2022 compared to 2021. This was due to a decrease in domestic production by 16.9 percent and imported cooking oil by 9.6 percent. However, in the same period exports of cooking oil reduced to about 75 million litres in 2022 from 78 million litres in 2021, representing a 3.6 percent decrease.

Table 3.6: Production, Imports, Exports and Net Domestic Supply of Cooking Oil ('000 Liters)

Description	Year					2021-2022 percentage change
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	
Production	286,632	271,011	291,419	275,537	229,056	-16.9
Imports	347,112	343,524	372,379	321,870	290,973	-9.6
Exports	75,331	65,061	66,031	78,292	75,490	-3.6
Net Domestic Supply (NDS)	558,413	549,475	597,767	519,116	444,539	-14.4
Annual percentage Change in NDS	13.8	-1.6	8.8	-13.2	-14.4	

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

3.2.6 Soft drinks Production and Consumption

Soft drinks include manufactured non-alcoholic beverages, except non-alcoholic beer and wine. They include natural mineral waters, non-alcoholic flavored and or sweetened waters. Lemonade, cola, fruit drinks, tonic water etc.

Results in Table 3.7 show the Production, Imports, Exports and Net Domestic Supply (NDS) of soft drinks in the economy from 2018 to 2022. The domestic production of soft drinks increased from 809 million litres in 2021 to 972 million litres in 2022, representing a 20.2 percent increase. Total Net Domestic Supply soft drinks registered a 20.0 percent increase in 2022 compared to 2021. This was due to increase in domestic production by 20.2 percent and imported soft drinks by 18.0 percent. However exports of soft drinks increased to 3 million litres in 2022 from 1 million litres in 2021, representing a 158.6 percent increase.

Table 3.7: Production, Imports, Exports and Net Domestic Supply of soft drinks ('000 Liters), 2018 - 2022

Description	Year					2021-2022 percentage change
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	
Production	540,349	755,431	704,575	808,820	972,012	20.2
Imports	10,253	10,601	7,712	9,818	11,582	18.0
Exports	615	650	784	1,196	3,093	158.6
Net Domestic Supply (NDS)	549,986	765,382	711,503	817,442	980,501	20.0
Annual percentage Change in NDS	12.9	39.2	-7.0	14.9	20.0	

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

3.2.7 Spirits production and Consumption

Results in Table 3.8 show the Production, Imports, Exports and Net Domestic Supply (NDS) of spirits in the economy from 2018 to 2022. The domestic production of spirits increased from about 98 million litres in 2021 to about 113 million litres in 2022, representing a 15.0 percent increase. Total Net Domestic Supply spirits registered a 10.0 percent increase in 2022 compared to 2021. This was due to increase in domestic production by 15.0 percent. However, in the same period imports of spirits reduced by 22.8 percent and export of spirits increased by 11.4 percent.

Table 3.8: Production, Imports, Exports and Net Domestic Supply of Spirits ('000 Liters), 2018 - 2022

Description	Year					2021-2022 percentage change
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	
Production	112,758	73,251	77,682	98,052	112,697	15.0
Imports	16,653	13,769	9,071	8,923	5,599	-37.0
Exports	8,232	12,824	27,785	39,309	43,779	11.4
Net Domestic Supply (NDS)	121,179	74,196	58,968	67,665	74,518	10.0
Annual percentage Change in NDS	-9.2	-38.8	-19.7	13.6	10.0	

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

3.2.8 Drinking Water production and Consumption

Results in Table 3.9 show the Production, Imports, Exports and Net Domestic Supply (NDS) of drinking water in the economy from 2018 to 2022. The domestic production of drinking water increased from 553 million litres in 2021 to 724 million litres in 2022, representing a 30.9 percent increase. Total Net Domestic Supply of drinking water registered a 31.8 percent increase in 2022 compared to 2021. This was due to increase in in domestic production by 30.9 percent and imported drinking water by 66.7 percent. However in the same period exports of drinking water increased to 72 million litres in 2022 from about 59 million litres in 2021, representing a 23.2 percent increase.

Table 3.9: Production, Imports, Exports and Net Domestic Supply of Water ('000 Liters)

Description	Year					2021-2022 percentage change
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	
Production	262,087	287,149	374,176	553,243	724,079	30.9
Imports	72	92	50	30	50	66.7
Exports	25,535	32,459	43,376	58,558	72,141	23.2
Net Domestic Supply (NDS)	236,624	254,782	330,851	494,715	651,988	31.8
Annual percentage Change in NDS	9.5	7.7	29.9	49.5	31.8	

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

3.3 ENERGY

This section presents statistics on sources and use of energy in Uganda. The energy is either locally produced or imported. The section also provides statistics and information on import and sales of petroleum products in the country. In addition, it also presents generation and distribution as well as the prices charged for electricity.

3.3.1 Import of Petroleum products

The petroleum products include Petrol (PMS), Diesel (AGO), Kerosene (BIK) and Jet fuel. During the period under review, total import of petroleum products decreased by -0.1 percent, from 2,298,129 cubic meters in CY2021 to 2,295,600 cubic meters in CY2022.

This was attributed to decrease in volume of imported Diesel by 8.6 percent and Kerosene by 5.8 percent. However in the same period, the Volume of imported Jet Fuel recorded and Petrol an increase of 47.9 percent and 4.0 percent respectively. as shown in Table 3.10.

Table 3.10: Annual imports of petroleum products (cubic meters), 2018-2022

Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2021 - 2022 Percentage changes
Petrol (PMS)	930,542	1,006,824	939,529	1,073,232	1,115,979	4.0
Kerosene (BIK)	57,658	53,466	45,871	53,620	50,490	-5.8
Diesel (AGO)	982,220	1,030,058	992,230	1,067,936	976,272	-8.6
Jet Fuel	133,519	108,391	69,608	103,341	152,859	47.9
Total	2,103,939	2,198,739	2,047,238	2,298,129	2,295,600	-0.1
Annual percentage Changes	4.1	4.5	-6.9	12.3	-0.1	

Source: Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development

3.3.2 Petroleum Sales

A total of 2.282 billion litres of selected petroleum products were sold in the CY2022, reflecting a 0.1 percent increase in the CY2022 compared to 2.282 billion litres of sales in the CY 2021. Annual performance by product showed that the highest product sold was Jet fuel accounting for 18.7 percent. This was followed by Petrol (PMS) (5.2%). However, sales of Diesel (AGO) and BIK (Kerosene) decreased by 6.8 percent and 3.2 percent respectively. as shown in Table 3.11.

Table 3.11: Annual sales of selected petroleum products in million litres, 2018-2022

Petroleum Products	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2021 - 2022 Percentage changes
Petrol (PMS)	926,487	1,010,291	942,054	1,066,255	1,121,344	5.2
Kerosene (BIK)	60,474	52,620	49,348	50,605	48,968	-3.2
Diesel (AGO)	1,012,542	1,031,162	995,122	1,057,735	985,446	-6.8
Jet fuel	144,635	130,002	82,082	107,867	128,081	18.7
TOTAL	2,144,138	2,224,075	2,068,607	2,282,462	2,283,839	0.1
Annual % Changes	5.9	3.7	-7	10.3	0.1	

Source: Uganda Revenue Authority

3.3.3 Annual Average Retail Prices for Petroleum Products

Table 3.12 shows that there was a general increase in the price of petroleum products in CY2022, compared to average prices in CY2021. Analysis by products shows that generally there were sharp increases in average prices. Notably, high increases in rretail prices were recorded for Diesel (51.9%), Petrol (42.1%) and Kerosene (32.9%) in 2022.

Table 3.12: Average Retail Prices per litre of selected Petroleum Products (Ugx), 2018-2022

Product	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Petrol	4,023	4,085	3,851	4,052	5,757
Annual percentage change	13.4	1.5	-5.7	5.2	42.1
Diesel	3,590	3,777	3,473	3,616	5,494
Annual percentage change	18.8	5.2	-8	4.1	51.9
Kerosene	3,005	3,142	3,080	3,112	4,135
Annual percentage change	16.7	4.6	-2	1	32.9

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

3.3.4 Electricity

Installed Capacity

The total installed capacity of electricity power sources increased by 2.3 percent from 1346.7 MW in 2021 to 1378.01 MW in the CY2022. Furthermore, in the year 2022, an additional electricity power capacity of 31.31 MW was installed. It was established that installed capacity was added in Hydro-electricity and Solar PV. Hydro-electricity had the largest additional install capacity (40.89 MW) as shown in the Table 3.13.

Table 3.13: Installed Capacity (MW), 2018 – 2022

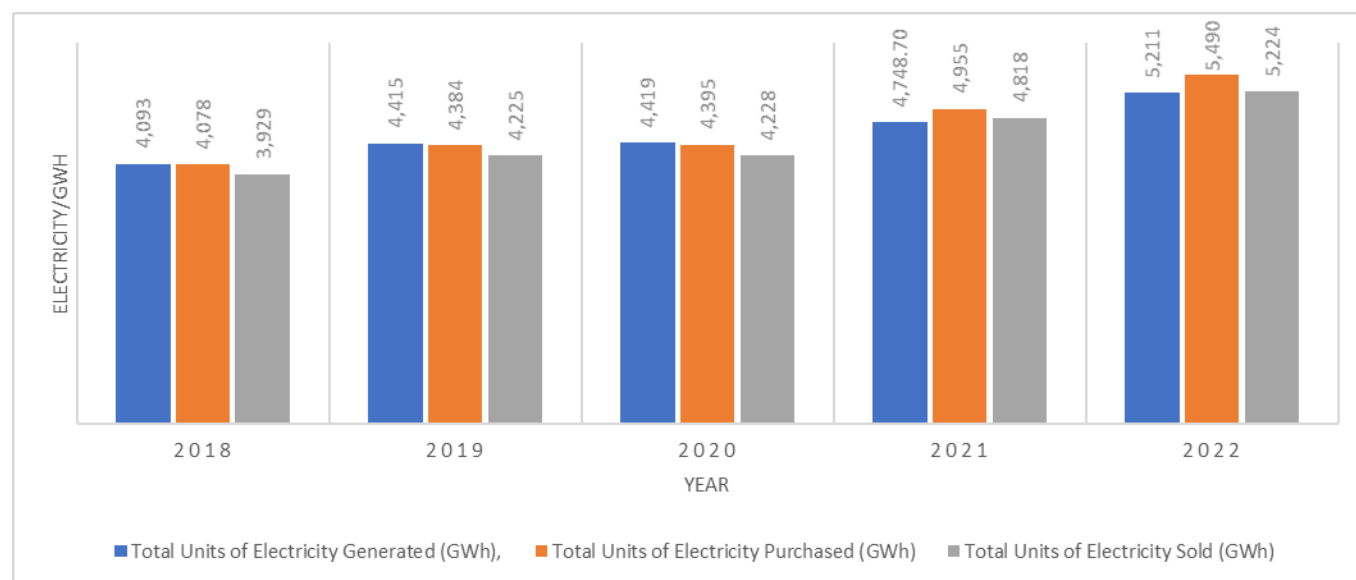
Power source	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2021-2022 Additional	2021-2022 Percentage Change
Hydro Electricity	744	1,004.00	1,015.90	1,057.90	1,098.79	40.89	3.9
*Bagasse Electricity	96.2	96.2	111.7	111.7	111.7	0.00	0.0
Solar PV	40.8	50.8	60.8	60.8	65	4.20	6.9
Biomass	0.04	0.04	0.043	0.043	0.043	0.00	0.0
Renewable Sources	881.1	1,151.10	1,189.60	1,246.60	1,278.01	31.41	2.5
Thermal Electricity	101.7	101.1	100	100.1	100	-0.10	-0.1
Non-Renewable Sources	101.7	101.1	100	100.1	100	-0.10	-0.1
Installed Capacity	982.8	1252.2	1289.6	1346.7	1378.01	31.31	2.3
Annual Percentage Change	4.9	27.4	3	4.4	2.3		

Source: Electricity Regulatory Authority

Electricity Generated, Purchased and Sold

Figure 3.7 shows that, Electricity generated increased by 9.7 percent from 4,749 GWh in CY2021 to 5,211 GWh. Electricity purchased by Uganda Electricity Transmission Company Limited (UETCL) from the generating companies increased by 10.8 percent from 4955 GWh in CY2021 to 5490 GWh in in CY2022 as shown in Figure 3.7 below.

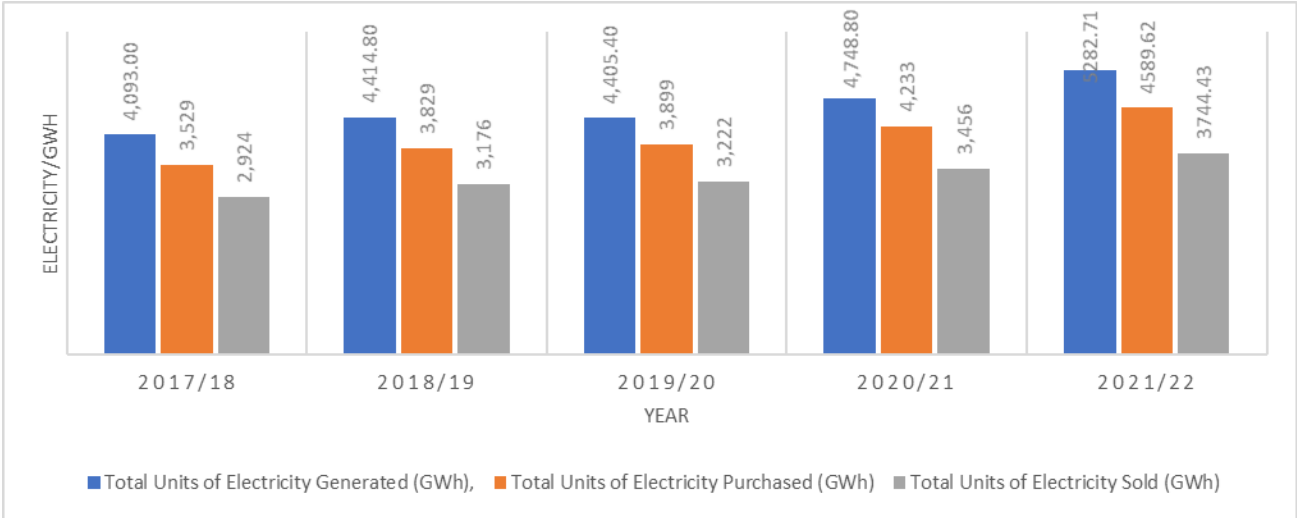
FIGURE 3.7: TOTAL UNITS OF ELECTRICITY GENERATED, PURCHASED AND SOLD (GWh), 2018-2022



Source: Ministry of Energy and Mineral development

Figure 3.8 shows that, electricity generated increased from 4748.8 GWh in the FY2020/21 to 5282.71 GWh in the FY2021/22. See Appendix Table 3.3C. Electricity purchased by Uganda Electricity Transmission Company Limited (UETCL) from the generating companies increased from 4,233 GWh in the FY2020/21 to 4589.62 GWh in the FY2021/22. Similarly, total units of electricity sold by UETCL increased from 3456 GWh in 2020/21 to 3744.43 GWh in 2021/22. See Appendix Table 3.3 E for details.

FIGURE 3.8: TOTAL UNITS OF ELECTRICITY GENERATED, PURCHASED AND SOLD (GWH), 2017/18 - 2021/22

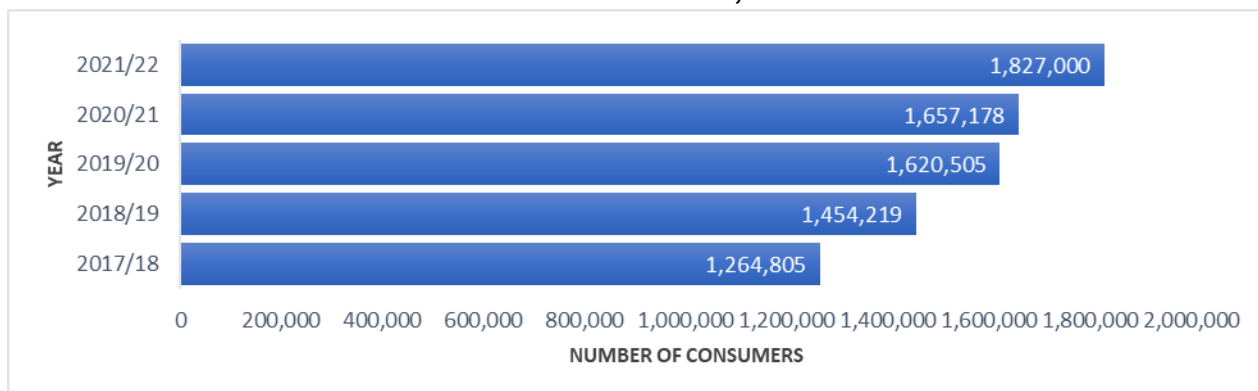


Source: Uganda Electricity Transmission Company Limited

Number of Electricity Consumers

Figure 3.9 shows that the total number of electricity consumers increased from 1,657,178 consumers in the FY2020/21 to 1,827,000 consumers in the FY2021/22. This was due to an increase in the number of customers of UMEME Uganda Limited, Pader Abim Community Multipurpose Electric Cooperative Society Limited, Bundibugyo Energy Co-operative Society, Kilembe Investment Limited and Kyegegwa Rural Electricity Cooperative Society, as in Statistical Appendix Table 3.3F.

FIGURE 3.9: TOTAL NUMBER OF ELECTRICITY CONSUMERS, 2017/18 - 2021/22



Source: Uganda Electricity Distribution Company Limited

3.4 Building and Construction Statistics

3.4.1: Building Statistics

This section presents statistics on building plans submitted, approved, deferred or rejected and occupational permits issued in the country from selected Town Councils and Municipalities for the period of 2018 to 2022.

Buildings are classified on the basis of their purpose. The buildings are either residential, commercial or mixed- use (both residential and commercial on the same building), industrial, institutional and other use. Residential buildings include apartments, bungalows and dormitories.

Commercial buildings include warehouses, shops, shopping malls, gas stations, markets, pharmacies, offices and supermarkets. Industrial buildings include factories, food mills, sawmills, power plants, bakeries and breweries.

Institutional buildings include libraries, college, child development, primary/secondary schools, institutes, universities, hospitals, health centers, nursing home, clinics, Police, Barracks and Prisons. Other structures include banks, youth/child centers, museums, court halls, churches, mosques, temples, shrines, beauty salons, gym, sports club and those not anywhere categorized.

In 2018, data was collected from thirty nine (39) Municipalities and 156 Town Councils, from fifty (50) Municipalities and 230 Town Councils in 2019 and the same sample was maintained in 2020.

In 2021 data was collected from Eleven (11) cities, thirty one (31) Municipalities and 252 Town Councils and the same sample was maintained for 2022. Details are shown in Tables 3.4.A to 3.4 E in appendix.

Table 3.14: Number of units sampled

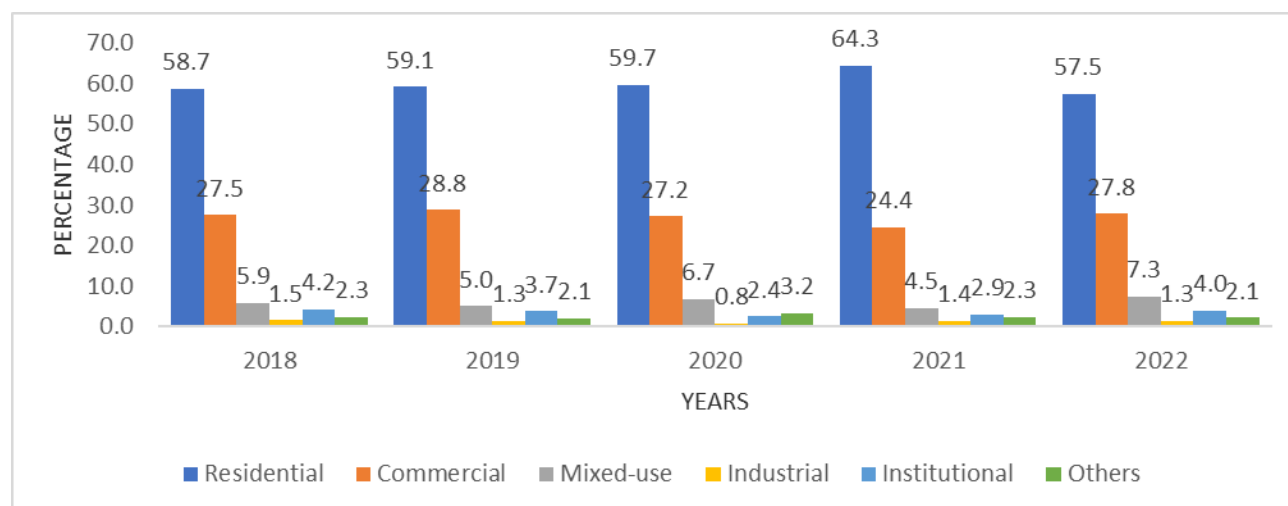
Urban authority	Years				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Cities	na	na	na	10	10
Municipalities	39	50	50	31	31
Town Councils	156	230	230	252	252

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics
na - Not applicable

3.4.2: Building Plans submitted

During 2022, the majority of Building Plans submitted were for residential structures (57.5%), followed by commercial structures (27.8%), mixed-use structures (7.3%), institutional structures (4.0%), other structures (2.1%) while industrial building categories registered less than 2 percent. Details are shown in Figure 3.10 and Appendix table 3.4a.

FIGURE 3.10: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PLANS SUBMITTED TO SELECTED MUNICIPALITIES AND TOWN COUNCILS, 2018 - 2022

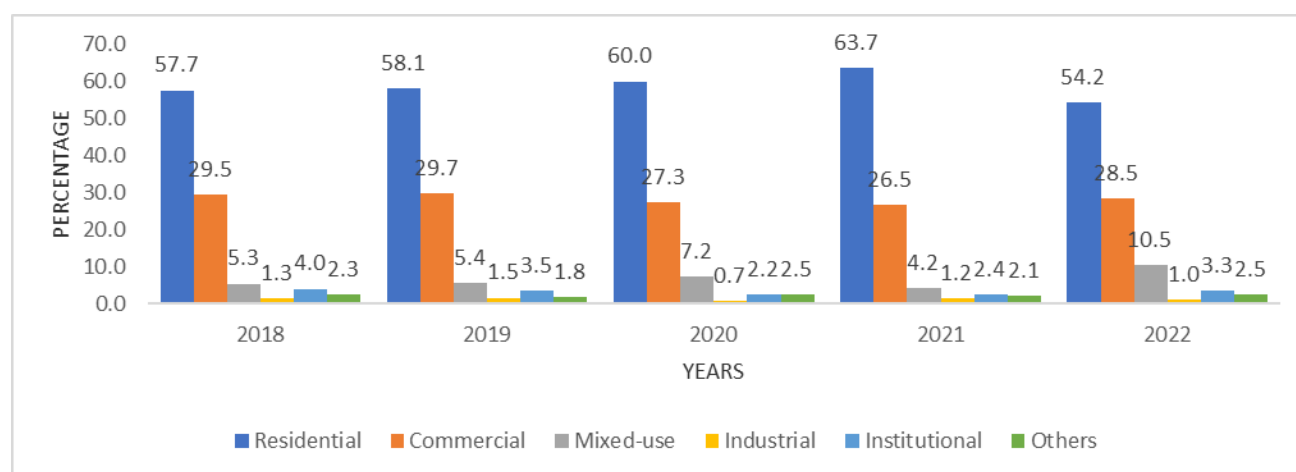


Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

3.4.3: Plans approved

Statistics on Building Plans Approved in 2022 show that 54.2 percent were Residential buildings Plans, 28.5 percent were Commercial buildings plans, 10.5 percent were mixed-use plans. The other building categories registered less than 4.0 percent. Comparing with plans approved in 2021, 63.7 percent were residential buildings, 26.5 percent were commercial building, and 4.2 percent were for mixed-use while Institutional and Other building categories registered 2.4 and 2.1 percent respectively. The Industrial building categories registered less than 2 percent. Details are shown in Figure 3.11. Details are in Appendix Table 3.4b.

FIGURE 3.11: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PLANS APPROVED IN SELECTED MUNICIPALITIES AND TOWN COUNCILS, 2018 - 2022

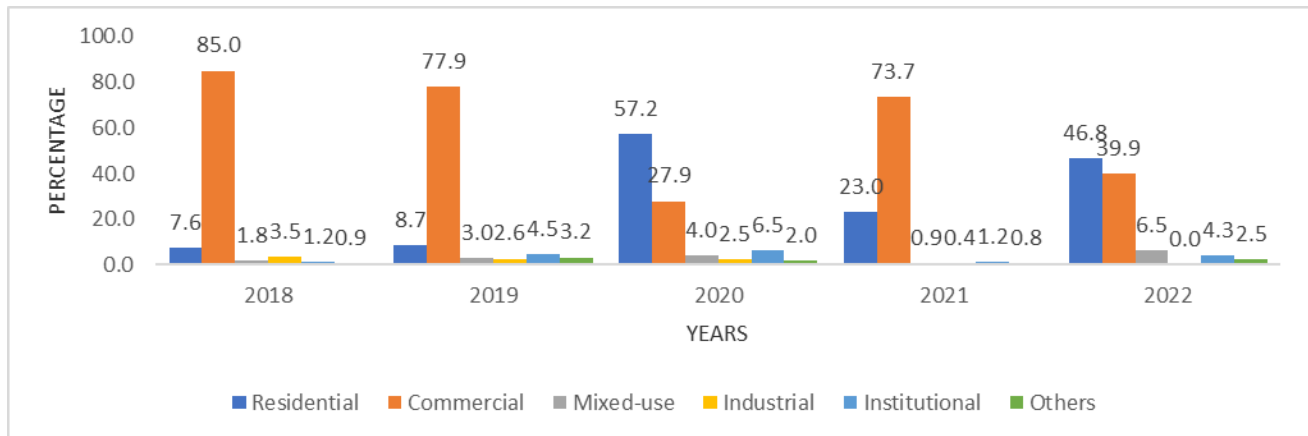


Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

3.4.4 Occupational Permits Issued

An Occupation Permit is a certificate of occupancy issued by the Local Government certifying a building's compliance with applicable building codes and laws, qualifying it to be in a condition suitable for occupancy. In 2022, 46.8 percent of all the Occupation Permits were for Residential buildings, 39.9 percent for Commercial Buildings, 6.5 percent were for Mixed-use buildings while 4.3 percent were for Institutional buildings. Details are shown Figure 3.12 and Appendix Table 3.4c

FIGURE 3.12: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF OCCUPATION PERMITS ISSUED BY SELECTED URBAN COUNCILS

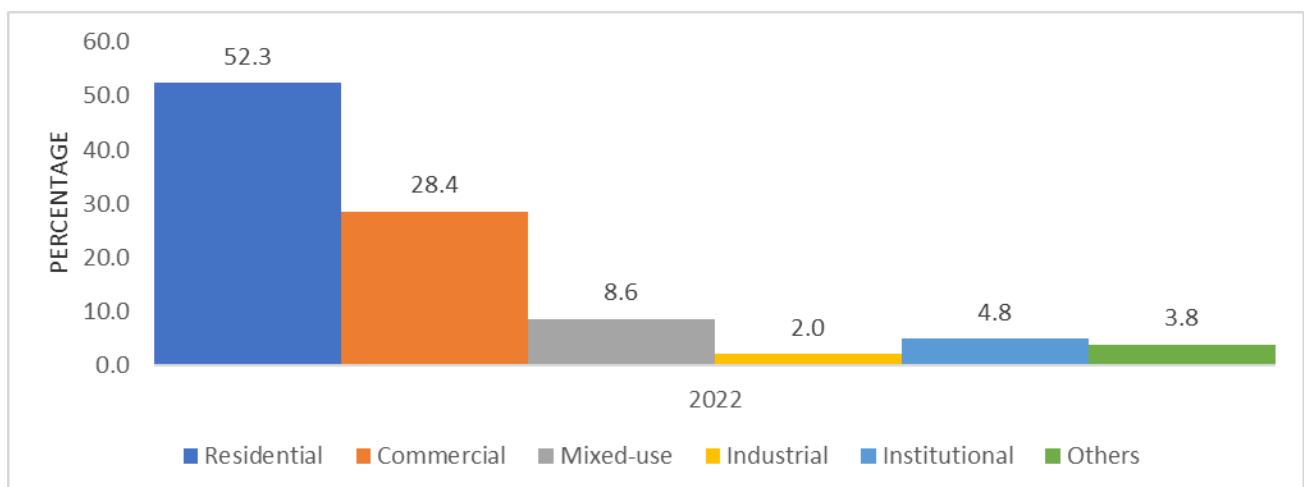


Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

3.4.5: Plans Deferred

Deferred plans refer to submitted plans that are returned to the owners when they miss some details such as a land title. Of all plans deferred in 2022, 52.3 percent were for Residential buildings, 28.4 percent were for Commercial buildings, 8.6 percent were mixed-use buildings. Details are shown in Figure 3.13 and Appendix Table 3.4D

FIGURE 3.13: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF DEFERRED PLANS BY URBAN COUNCILS IN 2022

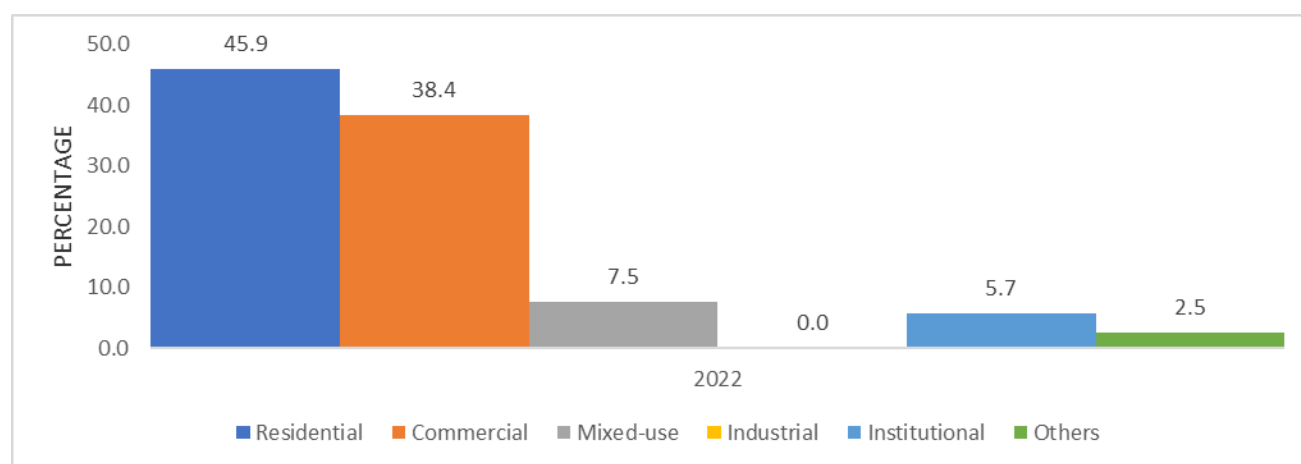


Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

3.4.6 Plans Rejected

Rejected plans are plans that are completely disallowed for example if the proposed building is to be constructed in a wetland or forest reserve or does not have parking for vehicles. Figure 3.4.6 shows that of all plans rejected in 2022, the highest number at 45.9 percent were for residential buildings followed by commercial buildings at 38.4 percent. Mixed-use and institutional buildings were at 7.5 percent and 5.7 percent respectively. The industrial category did not have any number rejected in the year 2022. Details are shown figure 3.14 and Appendix Table 3.4E.

FIGURE 3.14: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF REJECTED PLANS BY CATEGORY IN 2022



Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

3.5 Mineral Statistics

This section presents statistics on production of minerals in Uganda. Mineral statistics are categorized into two: metallic minerals and non-metallic minerals. Metallic minerals are those that contain metals in their chemical composition and are a potential source of metal while non-metallic minerals are those that do not contain any extractable metals in their chemical composition.

3.5.1: Mineral Production by Quantity

During CY2022, the production of Pozollana and Kaolin experienced a percentage decrease of 49.3 percent and 96.7 percent respectively.

Positive production was realized in the production of Limestone, Vermiculite, Wolfram, Syenitic Aggregate, Iron Ore, Beryllium (1%), Volcanic Ash and Feldspar at 20.4, 44.9, 94.7, 809.2, 925, 12.6, 526.5 and 1360.5 percent respectively as shown in Table 3.15

Table 3.15: Annual mineral Production by Quantity (Tonnes), 2017-2021

Mineral	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2021-2022 Percentage Change
Non-Metallic						
Limestone	894,001	942,477	705,081	462,814	557,319.33	20.4
Pozollana	1,103,198	960,363	1,129,801	966,077	490,229.19	-49.3
Vermiculite	10,413	9,674	14,170	15,838	22,947.40	44.9
Kaolin	17,281	10,448	323	6,885	226	-96.7
Marble	0	0	0	0	4,173.00	
Diatomite	0	0	0	0	21	
Granite	255	220	122	241	100	-58.5
Dimension Stone	0	0	0	0	112	
Metallic						
Gold	0	0	3	0	0.00421	
Wolfram	237	182	14	41	79.81	94.7
Syenitic Aggregate	164,353	126,034	64,746	5,406	49,152.49	809.2
Iron Ore	4,500	-	-	10,000	102,500.00	925.0
Coltan (30% Purity)	7	7	173	404	0	-100.0
Tin (75% Purity)	71	20	-	3	0	-100.0
Beryllium (1%)	24	15	186	473	532.5	12.6
Volcanic Ash				28,307	187,532.78	562.5
Lithium					81	
Feldspar				95	1,387.50	1360.5
Grand Total	2,194,340.58	2,049,440	1,914,619	1,496,584	1,416,394	-5.4

Source: Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development

3.5.2 Mineral Production by Value

The Table 3.16 shows the value of production for selected minerals in Uganda from CY2018 to CY2022. The results show that there was an increase in the total value of the minerals produced, from almost 105.4 billion shillings in CY2021 to 145.1 billion shillings in CY2022. This was mainly contributed by the increase in Limestone, Vermiculite, Gold, Wolfram, Synthetic Aggregate, Iron Ore among others.

Table 3.16: Annual value of Mineral Production Value (UGX '000,000), 2018– 2022

Mineral	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2021-2022 Percentage Change
Non-Metallic Minerals						
Limestone	107,280,116.00	113,097,225.60	84,609,768.00	55,537,723.20	66,717,105.44	20.13
Pozollana	23,167,161.00	20,167,629.90	23,725,828.60	20,287,618.00	8,570,548.14	-57.75
Vermiculite	6,029,011.00	5,601,014.40	8,204,603.70	9,170,375.70	16,699,555.77	82.10
Marble					517,299.14	
Graphite					212,279.64	
Diatomite					642.39	
Dimension Stone					5,428.02	
Kaolin	1,728,120.00	1,044,776.00	32,290.70	688,508.70	191,298.47	-72.22
Metallic Minerals						
Gold	1,363.00	834.9	375,947.10	520.7	374,621.36	71,845.72
Wolfram	8,198,424.00	6,300,913.40	498,779.00	1,402,742.30	4,530,316.44	222.96
Synthetic Aggregate	246,530.00	189,051.20	97,118.90	8,108.40	1,399,441.29	17,159.15
Iron Ore	632,250.00	-	-	1,405,000.00	34,902,312.50	2,384.15
Coltan (30% Purity)	198,323.00	188,094.10	4,905,603.90	11,470,612.20	1,736,798.35	-84.86
Tin (75% Purity)	3,973,028.00	1,093,884.40	-	165,706.10	-	-100.00
Beryl (1% Beryllium)	209,160.00	130,725.00	1,623,055.50	4,119,667.70	297,368.24	-92.78
Volcanic Ash				849,218.40	8,695,025.95	923.89
Feldspar				24,373.80	229,646.91	842.19
Granite	235,314.00	203,016.00	112,581.60	222,394.80	7,401.42	-96.67
Grand Total	151,898,800.00	148,017,164.90	124,185,577.0	105,352,570.00	145,087,089.47	37.72

Source: Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development

3.6 Transport Statistics

This section presents Transport and Communication Statistics. The statistics provided on transport include Road, Water, Rail and Air services, while those on communication include Internet subscription, post and Telecommunications and Mobile Money transactions.

3.6.1 Roads transport

This sub-section presents data on the Uganda road networks categorized as National Roads, District Roads, Urban Roads and Community Access Roads. These are further sub-divided into the Paved and Unpaved roads.

Total Road network by category and Types

The total national road length during the FY2021/22 increased by 0.7 percent, from 21,019.00 km in FY2020/21 to 21,178.07 km in FY2021/22. During the period, there was an increase in total paved road length by 3.9 percent as shown in the Table 3.17.

Table 3.17: National Road Network in Uganda (km) 2017/18- 2021/22

Surface type	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Total Paved	4,551.00	5,015.95	5,398.00	5,591.00	5,811.09
Percentage change- Paved	6.91	10.22	7.62	3.58	3.90
Total unpaved	15,993.00	15,840	15,612	15,428.00	15,366.98
Percentage change- Unpaved	-1.81	-0.96	-1.44	-1.18	-0.40
Total National Network	20,544.00	20,855.95	21,010.00	21,019.00	21,178.07
Total Percentage change	0.02	1.54	0.72	0.02	0.70

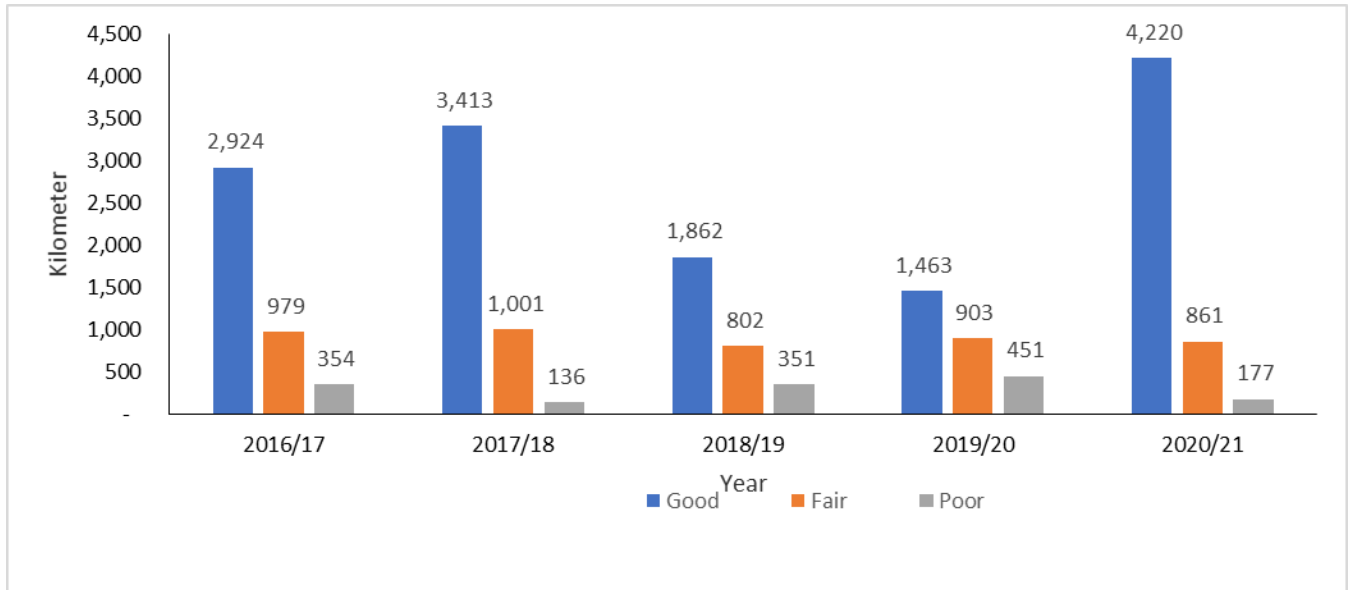
Source: Uganda National Roads Authority

Condition of paved roads (km) under the National Road Network as at FY 2020/2021

The measurement of the road condition is by the International Roughness Index (IRI). Roughness is a good indicator of the condition of the road because it affects the level of service in terms of the riding quality, speed and cost of vehicle operation and maintenance.

By June 2021, the condition of paved roads in good, fair and poor status was 4,220km, 861km and 177km, respectively as shown in Figure 3.15. Details are in Appendix Table 3.6.A .

FIGURE 3.15: CONDITION OF PAVED ROADS (KM) AS OF JUNE 2021, FY2016/17 -2020/21

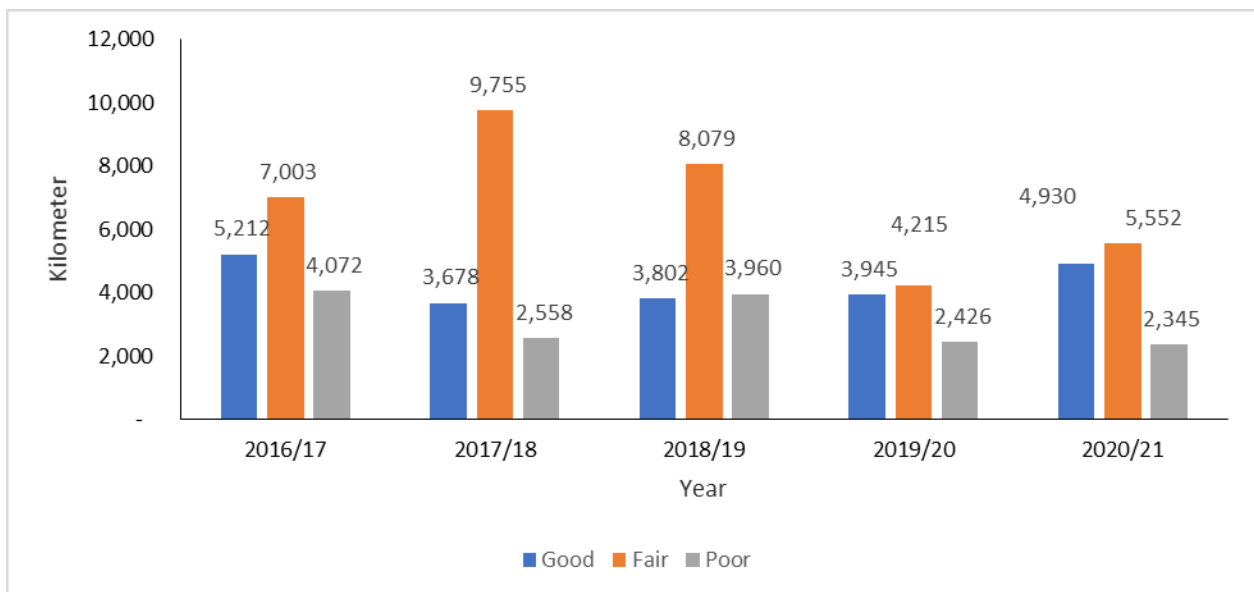


Source: Uganda National Roads Authority

Condition of Unpaved roads (km) of the National Road Network as at FY 2020/21

By June 2021, Unpaved roads that were in good, fair and poor condition stood at 4,930km, 5,552km and 2,345 km, respectively. Details are shown in Figure 3.16 and in Appendix Table 3.6 B

FIGURE 3.16: CONDITION OF UNPAVED ROADS (KMS) AS OF JUNE 2021



Source: Uganda National Roads Authority

3.6.2 Newly registered motor vehicles

Registration of new vehicles and motorcycles is conducted by the Uganda Revenue Authority for private vehicles while the Ministry of Works and Transport (MoWT) registers Government owned vehicles.

Table 3.18 presents statistics on newly registered motor vehicles and motorcycles from the CY2018 to CY2022 for privately owned vehicles. Overall, the number of newly registered motor vehicles and motorcycles increased by 7.9 percent to 245,999 in the CY2022 from 227,952 recorded in the CY2021.

Table 3.18 Private Newly registered motor vehicles / Motorcycles from 2018-2022

Category	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Newly Registered Cars	43,764	8,182	42,284	52,617	55,408
Percentage change- Newly Registered Cars	4.2	-12.8	10.7	24.4	5.3
Newly Registered M/Cycles	93,213	107,273	102,848	175,335	190,591
Percentage change- Motor Cycles	0.2	15.1	-4.1	70.5	8.7
Total newly Registered	136,977	145,455	145,132	227,952	245,999
Percentage change- Total newly Registered	1.4	6.2	-0.2	57.1	7.9

Source: Uganda Revenue Authority

3.6.3 Licensed Transport Vehicles for Public Use.

During CY2022, there was a decrease in the number of vehicles licensed to transport tourists by 18.9 percent, from 1,198 in CY2021 to 971. Under the Public Service Vehicles Operators category, Licences (PSV and PMO), Boda-Boda and Country tax registered a decrease of 21.5, 52.6 and 68.2 percent respectively. Positive changes were registered in Rental/Town Taxi (64.2 percent), Owner's transport Vehicle License (39.5 percent), Inland Water Transport Vessels (4.2 percent), Driving Instructors License (88.0), Driving school License (22.4 percent) and Certificate of fitness (24.3 percent) as shown in Table 3.19

Table 3.19: Number of Licensed Public vehicles 2018 – 2022

Category	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Annual Percentage Change
Tourist	501	589	217	1,198	971	-18.9
Public Service Vehicles Operators						
Licences (PSV and PMO)	18,528	16,049	17,021	14,200	11,144	-21.5
Rental/Town Taxi	731	547	115	109	179	64.2
Boda-Boda	9016	12530	8347	11,782	5,582	-52.6
Owners transport Vehicle License	755	643	287	473	660	39.5
Inland Water Transport Vessels	242	127	708	595	620	4.2
Country tax	320	491	234	255	81	-68.2
Driving Instructors License	173	191	99	167	314	88.0
Driving school License	70	71	37	107	131	22.4
Certificate of fitness	283	262	168	350	435	24.3

Source: Transport Licensing Board

PSV - Public Service Vehicles Operators licence

PMO - Private Motor Omnibus Operators Vehicle License

3.6.4 Air Transport

This sub-section presents data on the movement of commercial aircraft, passengers and cargo through Entebbe International Airport and aircraft movement over Uganda's air space.

Aircraft Movement

In terms of percent there was negligible change in terms of total movements between CY2021 (49.1%) and CY2022 (49.0%), however CY2022 had 16,976 more movements compared to CY2021 this is majorly because of the 73.5% increase in over flights at Entebbe, as shown in Table 3.20.

Table 3.20: Aircraft Movements at Entebbe International Airport 2018 – 2022

Aircraft Movement	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Commercial Aircraft Landings	32,383	32,798	14,437	21,584	28,985
Percentage Change-Commercial Aircraft	10.4	1.3	-56	49.5	34.3
Over flights at Entebbe	15,670	15,900	8,781	13,028	22,603
Percentage Change-Over flights	3.5	1.5	-44.8	48.4	73.5
Total Movements	48,053	48,698	23,218	34,612	51,588
Percentage Change-Total Movements	8.1	1.3	-52.3	49.1	49

Source: Civil Aviation Authority

Number of Passengers through Entebbe International Airport from 2018-2022

The total number of passengers passing through Entebbe International Airport increased to 1,594,760 (67.8%) in 2022, from 950,362 in 2021, as shown in Table 3.21.

Table 3.21: Number of Passengers through Entebbe International Airport from 2018-2022

Passengers	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
International	1,670,232	1,802,107	565,541	941,688	1,574,405
Percentage Change-International	2.7	7.9	-68.6	66.5	67.2
Domestic	26,780	27,316	6,023	8,674	20,355
Percentage Change-Domestic	42.3	2	-78	44	134.7
Total Passengers	1,697,012	1,829,423	571,564	950,362	1,594,760
Percentage Change-Total Passengers	3.2	7.8	-68.8	66.3	67.8

Source: Civil Aviation Authority

Volume of Cargo through Entebbe International airport

The volume of cargo decreased by 3.5 percent in CY2022, from 64,670 tonnes in CY2021 to 61,067 tonnes. This was predominantly as a result of a decrease in the volume of cargo off-loaded from 25,594 tonnes in 2021 to 20,099 tonnes in 2022. In the same period, the volume of mails also decreased by 3.6 percent in CY2022, this was as a result of a decrease in the volume of both off- loaded and loaded mail by 2.0 and 6.5 percent respectively as shown in Table 3.22.

Table 3.22 Volume of Cargo through Entebbe International Airport, tonnes 2018 – 2022

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2021-2022 Percentage Change
Cargo						
Off-loaded	21,687	22,642	22,226	25,594	20,099	-21.5
Loaded	41,666	42,089	24,246	39,076	40,968	4.8
Total	63,353	64,731	46,472	64,670	61,067	-5.6
Mail						
Off-loaded	387	382.19	246	294	288	-2
Loaded	246	259	162	153	143	-6.5
Total	633	641.53	408	447	431	-3.6

Source: Civil Aviation Authority

3.6.5 Water Passenger Transport

In CY2022, there was a 60.7 percent increase in total number of passengers transported using registered ferry operators, from 2.4 million in CY2021 to 3.8 million passengers in CY2022. Analysis by transporter indicate that 72.9 percent of the passengers were transported by Uganda National Roads Authority (UNRA) ferries (3.0 million passengers), as shown in Table 3.23.

Table 3.23: Number of passengers transported using registered ferry operators, from 2018 to 2022

Ferry Category	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2021-2022 Percentage Changes	Contribution
Uganda National Roads Authority Kalangala	3,604,781	3,840,899	1,137,589	1,755,246	3,034,065	72.9	79.7
Infrastructure Services	623,473	655,351	327,676	579,444	728,346	25.7	19.2
MV Kalangala	46,858	53,083	17,710	33,177	42,876	29.2	1.1
Total	4,275,112	4,549,333	1,482,975	2,367,867	3,805,287	60.7	100
Annual Percentage Change	7	6.4	59.7	105	61		

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

3.6.6 Railway Transport statistics

A total of 298,430 metric tonnes was hauled in CY2022, indicating an increase in haulage of 64.1 percent compared to 181,880 metric tonnes hauled in CY2021. The Net tonnes km which is a summation of every one tonne moved one kilometer increased, by 49.6 percent as well as the wagon turn around and locomotive productivity per kilometer per day. Furthermore, the number of passengers increased by 56.9 percent from 331,879 in CY2021 to 520,638 in CY2022 as shown in Table 3.24.

Table 3.24: Railway Statistics from 2018 to 2022

Indicator	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2021-2022 percentage change
Net ton-km ('000)	38,053	41,767	41,138	51,829	77,531	49.6
Net tones	105,723	193,693	196,935	181,880	298,430	64.1
Net tonnes by rail ferries through Port Bell	-	63,949	32,237	57,624	128,433	122.9
Net tonnes by rail ferries through Jinja Pier	-	-	26,063	38,358	13,859	-63.9
Wagon Productivity (km/wagon '000)	-	3	4	82	136	65.9
Locomotive Availability (%)	-	47	44	431	486	12.8
Locomotive productivity (km/loco/day)	-	20	24	543	621	14.4
Wagon availability	-	50	50	572	477	-16.6
Wagon Transit Time MSA-KLA (days)	-	19	17	182	176	-3.3
Wagon turn-round time MSA-KLA-MSA (days)	30	43	46	343	420	22.4
Number of reported accidents	48	20	27	33	68	106.1
Number of fatalities	-	-	1	2	1	-50.0
Passengers	438,854	299,611	296,586	331,879	520,638	56.9

Source: Uganda Railways Corporation

3.7 Communication Statistics

This section presents statistics on Postal and Courier Services, and mobile money transactions.

3.7.1 Postal and Courier Services

The total volume of letters handled by Posta Uganda decreased by 14.4 percent in CY2022, from 567,456 letters in CY2021 to 485,912 letters. The biggest contributing factor to this was decrease in volume of ordinary letters received, which recorded a decrease of -32.0 percent.

It is also worth noting that in comparison to ordinary letters, domestic mails registered 45.0 percent increase in CY2022 compared to a decrease of 23.1 percent for the registered domestic mails. Analysis of Express Mail Services (EMS) for the CY2022 indicates that only EMS items posted registered an increase of 16.4 percent while EMS Domestic and EMS items received registered a decrease of 11.8 and 58.8 percent respectively, as shown in Table 3.25.

Table 3.25: Postal and Courier Statistics 2018 – 2022

Item	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2021-2022 percentage change
Letters	1,140,623	902,850	497,258	567,456	485,912	-14.4
Ordinary Letters						
Domestic	196,641	267,620	63,116	47,913	69,466	45.0
Ordinary Letters posted ¹	310,720	214,967	164,554	135,190	150,374	11.2
Ordinary Letters received ²	564,991	336,987	239,838	341,066	232,031	-32.0
Registered Mails						
Domestic	13,916	13,161	6,028	13,691	10,526	-23.1
Registered Letters posted ¹	17,726	21,378	10,681	12,298	9,355	-23.9
Registered Letters received ²	36,629	48,737	13,041	17,298	14,160	-18.1
Parcels						
Parcels Incoming	15,411	18,075	8,160	13,316	13,146	-1.3
Parcels Outgoing	n/a	3022	663	1,127	1,214	7.7
EMS						
Domestic	157,538	103,055	48,795	38,239	33,734	-11.8
EMS items posted	9,407	8,457	5,348	5,163	6,010	16.4
EMS items received	7,242	7,249	2,894	7615	3137	-58.8

Source: Posta Uganda Limited

3.7.2 Mobile Money Transactions

The total number of mobile money registered customers increased by 12.3 percent, from 32.7 million customers in CY2021 to 36.8 million customers in CY2022. The number of transactions (information exchange) decreased by 26.4 percent from 4,290,655 million transactions in CY2021 to 3,159,573 million in CY2022, as shown in Table 3.26

Table 3.26: Mobile Money Transactions, 2018-2022

YEAR	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Mobile money registered customers (number '000)	24,466	26,691	28,045	32,762	36,799
Annual Percentage Change	4.7	9.1	5.1	16.8	12.3
Transactions (number '000)	1,878,736	2,840,934	3,549,850	4,290,655	3,159,573
Annual Percentage Change	55.7	51.2	25	20.9	-26.4
Transactions (Value in billions)	71,100	73,091	92,977	123,766	1,141,644
Annual Percentage Change	12.7	2.8	27.2	33.1	822.4

Source: Uganda Communication Commission

3.8 Migration and Tourism

Migration is the movement of people from one place to another. It can be within a country or between countries. This section presents a summary of the International movement of persons across gazetted points of entry and exit as well as visitors to National Parks and the Uganda Wildlife Education Centre (UWEC). The information on international arrivals and departures is majorly based on the Arrival/Departure declaration cards filled at the 22 gazetted border points and augmented with data from Personal Identification Secure Comparable Evaluation System (PISCES). However, the arrival and departure data for the CY2019 and CY2020 is from PISCES data for eight border points only. Those are Elegu, Malaba, Busia, Entebbe, Mutukula, Mirama Hills, Katuna and Mpondwe.

3.8.1 International Arrivals and Departures

Arrival and Departure (A&D) cards show the number of movements of travellers rather than the number of travellers. The multiple movements of individual persons during a given reference period are included. Table 3.27 shows that Uganda registered about 2.5 million people arriving and departing the country in 2022 compared to 1.58 million in 2021 which shows a significant increase in movements. The net movement observed in the same time period (-89) implies that the country experienced more departures compared to arrivals. There was a 68% increase in arrivals between 2021 and 2022.

Table 3.27: International Arrivals and Departures ('000s), 2015 – 2022

Period	Arrivals	Annual %age	Departures	Annual %age	Net	Gross
	Number (‘000s)	Change	Number (‘000s)	Change	Movement*	Movement**
					Number (‘000s)	Number (‘000s)
2015	1,730	1.8	1,710	7.1	20	3,440
2016	1,802	4.1	1,887	10.3	-85	3,688
2017	1,927	6.9	1,933	2.5	-6	3,861
2019	1,040	-	1,234	-	194	2,274
2020	629	-40	682	-45	-52	1,310
2021	722	15%	865	27%	-143	1,587
2022	1,211	68%	1,300	50%	-89	2,511

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics and PISCES

The CY2018 was omitted because the PISCES data did not give a comprehensive picture in 2018

*Net movement =Arrivals less departures

**Gross movement =Arrivals plus Departures

Arrivals from and Departures to the EAC- Partner States

The East African Community (EAC) Common Market Protocol guarantees free movement of persons who are citizens of Partner States within the EAC territory. Statistics on arrivals and departures within the region is, therefore, important in monitoring the implementation of the EAC Common Market Protocol. Table 3.28 shows that the number of arrivals from EAC member states to Uganda was 613,000 in the CY2022, down from 393,000 in the CY2020. The departures to the EAC member states increased from 334,000 in the CY2020 to 417,000 in the CY2022. In the CY2022, movements were mainly from Kenya (376,000), accounting for 61.3 percent and the departures were 228,000 accounting for 54.7 percent. There is a positive net movement over the years implying that we have experienced more arrivals than departures over time.

Table 3.28: Arrivals from and Departures to the EAC Pattern States ('000s), 2015 – 2022

Direction of movement by Country of Residence	2015	2016	2017	2019	2020	2022
Arrivals						
Burundi	46	47	45	45	14	20
Kenya	409	353	334	243	322	376
Rwanda	302	363	442	60	23	158
South Sudan*	45	34	36	26	12	59
Tanzania	96	86	89	29	22	-
Total Arrivals -EAC	898	883	946	403	393	613
Departures						
Burundi	33	45	40	35	11	17
Kenya	333	290	311	169	265	228
Rwanda	285	402	408	46	20	120
South Sudan*	45	38	36	33	21	52
Tanzania	75	84	82	26	17	-
Total Departures - EAC	771	859	877	309	334	417
Net Movement	126	24	70	96	59	196

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics and PISCES

The year 2018 was omitted because the PISCES data did not give a comprehensive picture in 2018

*South Sudan officially joined the EAC in April 2016

**Net movement =Arrivals less departures

Arrivals and Departures by Residential Status and Port of Entry, 2022

Table 3.29 shows that the highest number of travellers enter the country through Entebbe International Airport (38.3%), followed by Malaba (17.9%) and Busia (14.8%) entry points. Bunagana registered the lowest number of arrivals (less than 1%). Similarly, Entebbe international Airport registered the biggest number of departures amounting to 55.6% followed by Busia with 11.6%. Bunagana still registered the lowest number of departures with 297 representing almost 0.1%.

Table 3.29: Total Arrivals and Departures by Border and Sex, 2022

Border	Arrivals			Departures		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Afoji	18	9	27	27	8	35
Bunagana	220	37	257	269	28	297
Busia	128,922	49,597	178,519	106,146	41,808	147,954
Cyanika	23,326	12,500	35,826	20,974	11,383	32,357
Entebbe	257,934	203,643	461,577	368,251	338,829	707,080
Goli	515	14	529	944	18	962
Ishasha	4	3	7	3	2	5
Kamwezi	2,839	1,579	4,418	3,524	1,661	5,185
Katuna	84,452	42,498	126,950	80,883	39,834	120,717
Kikagati	62	31	93	12	3	15
Lwakhakha	730	310	1,040	12,353	500	12,853
Malaba	196,642	18,605	215,247	57,995	15,852	73,847
Mirama Hills	33,951	21,022	54,973	30,634	20,684	51,318
Mpondwe	5,666	864	6,530	7,417	2,176	9,593
Mutukula	29,854	7,404	37,258	26,235	8,372	34,607
Nimule	71,123	15,598	86,721	84,550	16,239	100,789
Ntoroko	53	8	61	71	23	94
Oraba	93	19	112	137	13	150
Suam	3	1	4			-
Vurra	1,581	131	1,712	2,001	142	2,143
Total	837,988	373,873	1,211,861	802,426	497,575	1,300,001

Source: PISCES data, 2022 (Ministry of Internal Affairs)

Table 3.30 shows the monthly distribution of movements throughout the CY2022. The arrivals and departures were high in the last three months of the year (October to December) and, thereafter, the movements declined drastically, showing the effect of post-festive season. Overall, the movements of the females were lower than those of males throughout the year. Generally, the total departures are higher compared to the arrivals across almost all months with exception of May and December.

Table 3.30: Total Arrivals and Departures by Month, 2022

MONTH	ARRIVALS			DEPARTURES		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
JANUARY	49,763	19,796	69,559	55,757	37,601	93,358
FEBRUARY	51,061	16,551	67,612	50,941	30,298	81,239
MARCH	61,716	23,059	84,775	58,123	33,296	91,419
APRIL	65,683	29,429	95,112	63,049	44,770	107,819
MAY	67,490	30,852	98,342	23,984	8,999	32,983
JUNE	70,956	31,324	102,280	72,823	46,622	119,445
JULY	72,739	37,158	109,897	78,350	51,097	129,447
AUGUST	67,320	38,320	105,640	74,080	54,032	128,112
SEPTEMBER	70,937	31,334	102,271	71,474	49,765	121,239
OCTOBER	83,223	32,867	116,090	84,035	44,612	128,647
NOVEMBER	82,589	33,401	115,990	82,361	41,579	123,940
DECEMBER	94,511	49,782	144,293	87,449	54,904	142,353
TOTAL	837,988	373,873	1,211,861	802,426	497,575	1,300,001

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs.

Visitor (Tourists) Arrivals and Departures, 2015 - 2022

A visitor is a traveler taking a trip to a main destination outside his/her usual environment, for less than a year, for business, leisure or other personal purpose. This excludes purposes of employment. Similarly, a visitor is considered a tourist (overnight visitor) if his/her trip includes an overnight stay or as a same-day visitor i.e. excursionist (IRTS 2008).

Table 3.31 shows that in the CY2022, about 814,000 visitors entered Uganda through the gazetted ports of entry/exit. On the other hand, about 790,000 visitors left the country compared to 512,000 and 534,000 arrivals and departures respectively in 2021.

There was an increase in the number of visitors entering and leaving the country compared to the figures recorded in the CY2021.

Table 3.31: Visitor Arrivals and Departures, 2015 – 2022

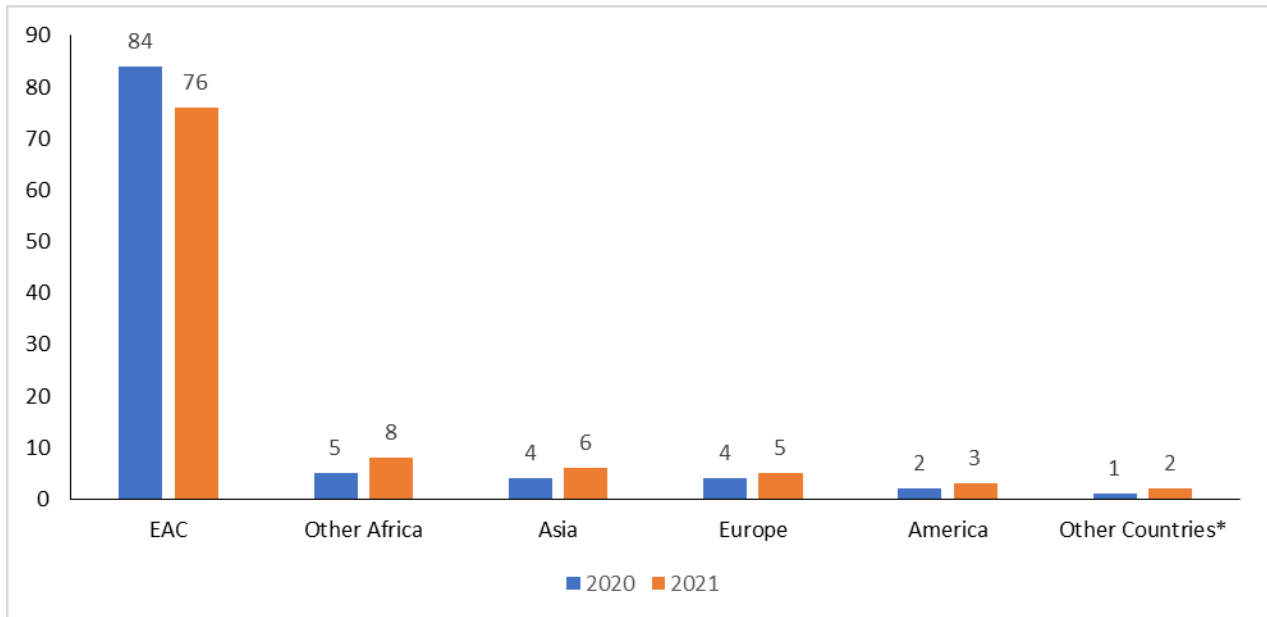
Year	Visitor Arrivals ('000s)	Visitor Departures ('000s)	Tourists Net Movement ('000s)
2015	1,303	1,310	-7
2016	1,323	1,359	-37
2017	1,402	1,370	32
2019*	657	746	-89
2020	473	485	(12)
2021	512	534	-22
2022	814	790	24

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics. *2019 and 2020 is based on data from PISCES

Country of Origin for Visitor Arrivals.

Overall, Figure 3.17 shows that majority of the visitors were from East Africa (76%) in the CY2021, despite a slight decline from 84 percent in 2020. The results further show that the number of visitors coming from other parts of the world increased between 2020 and 2021, although their contribution remains minimal out of the total visitors to Uganda. For instance, the percentage of visitors from other African countries increased from five percent to eight percent in 2021, while that of Asia increased from four percent to six percent over the same period.

Figure 3.17: Percent distribution of Visitor Arrivals by Place of Origin, 2020 – 2021



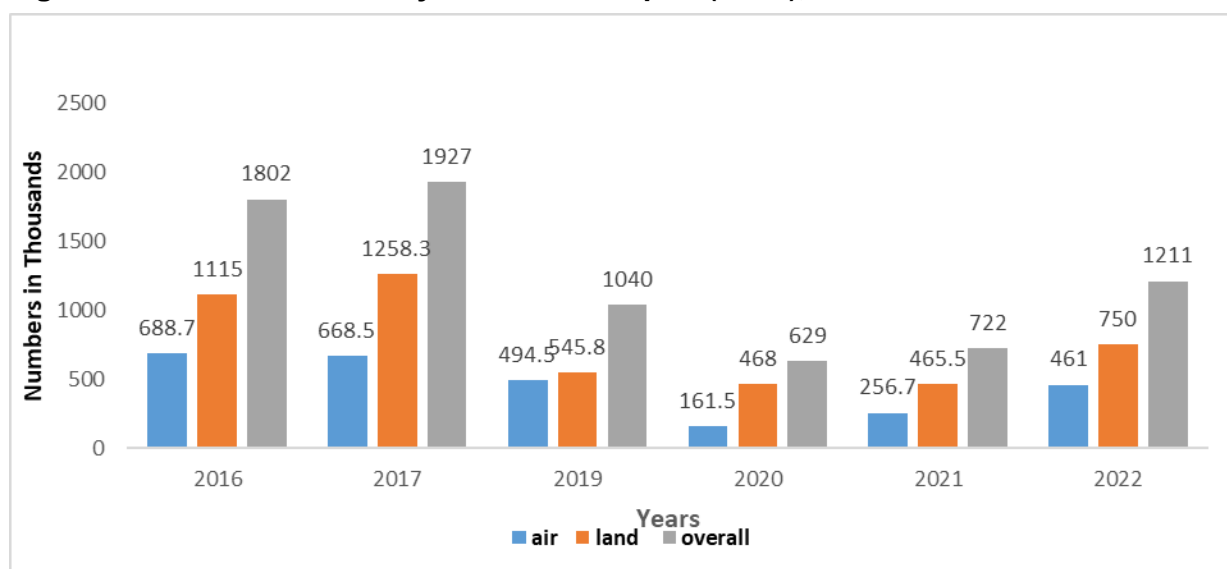
Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics and Ministry of Internal Affairs.

**Includes: Middle East, Oceania and others including not stated*

Visitor Arrivals by Mode of Travel

Air and road transport are the two major modes of transport used by visitors arriving. Very few travellers use water transport on Lake Victoria, Lake Albert or any other cross-border water body. Figure 3.8.2 shows the number of arrivals by mode of transport since 2016. Road transport has remained the most commonly used mode of transport by international arrivals in Uganda over the years. In the CY2022, about 750,000 visitors entered Uganda by road transport, constituting about 62 percent of all the visitors (Figure 3.18). There was a decline in the number of travellers over the years 2020 and 2021 due to the influence of COVID-19 pandemic.

Figure 3.18: Visitor Arrivals by Mode of Transport ('000s), 2016– 2022



Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics and Ministry of Internal affairs, PISCES

Age-Sex Composition of Arrivals.

The year 2022 registered a sharp increase in tourist arrivals from 772,187 in 2021 to 1,211,861 in 2022. The males have always dominated tourist arrivals with more than half of the total arrivals for the last four years (2019 to 2022) as shown in Table 3.32

Table 3.32: Total Arrivals by Sex composition (%), 2016 – 2022

Year	Male	Female	Not Stated	Total
2016	1,266,897	532,736	2,136	1,801,769
2017	1,272,034	654,454	357	1,926,845
2019	678,917	361,397	-	1,040,314
2020	501,002	128,474	-	629,476
2021	563,086	159,101	-	722,187
2022	837,988	373,873	-	1,211,861

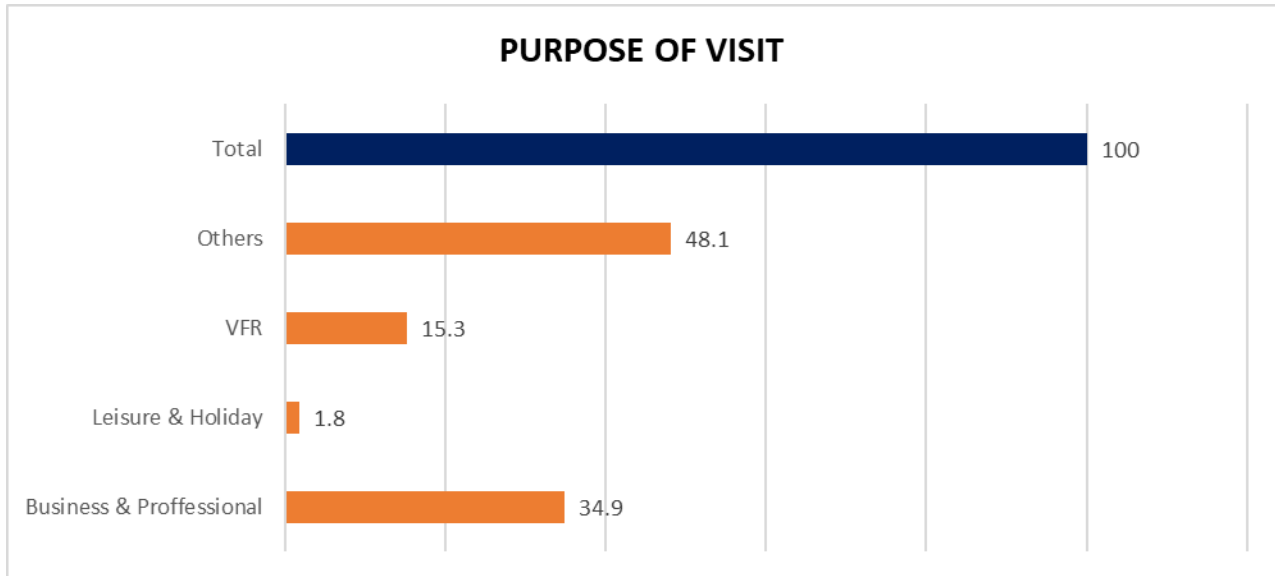
SOURCE: UGANDA BUREAU OF STATISTICS AND MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS, PISCES

The year 2018 was omitted because the PISCES data did not give a comprehensive picture in 2018

Purpose of Visit

The main reasons for visitors to Uganda in the CY2022 was for other reasons including medical, tourists, spiritual, and training (48%) while Business & professionals (35%). Other notable reasons were visiting friends or relatives (15%) and leisure and shopping (2%).

Figure 3.19: Purpose of Visit to Uganda, 2022

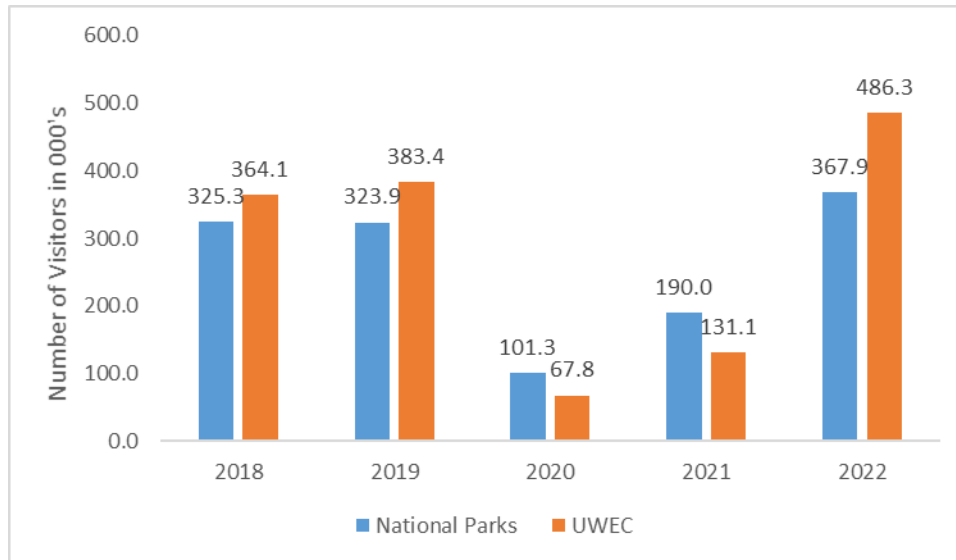


SOURCE: UGANDA BUREAU OF STATISTICS AND MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS, PISCES.

3.8.2 Wildlife Tourism

Uganda has twelve National Parks and three active game reserves. These offer a wide range of tourism products including gorilla tracking, nature guided walks, village walks, butterfly and bird watching, rare fauna and flora species. Figure 320 shows that the total number of Visitors (citizens and foreigners) to the National parks of Uganda and UWEC. Overall, there were 367,900 visitors to National parks and 486,300 to Uganda Wildlife Education Centre (UWEC) in 2022. The results further show that Uganda experienced an increase in the number of visitors to both the National parks and UWEC in 2022 compared to 2021. Visitors to UWEC and to National parks increased from 131,100 to 486,300 and from 190,000 to 367,900 between 2021 and 2022 respectively.

Figure 3.20: Visitors to National Parks and UWEC (000's), 2018 – 2022



Source: Uganda Wildlife Authority

Table 3.33 shows visitors to National parks since 2018. Murchison falls and Queen Elizabeth are the most visited national parks registering 146,649 visitors and 95,340 visitors in the CY2022. Generally there was an increase in the number of visitors in the CY2022 to all national parks compared to the CY2020. This is attributed to the reduction in Covid 19 pandemic and the relaxation in the movement restrictions across the globe.

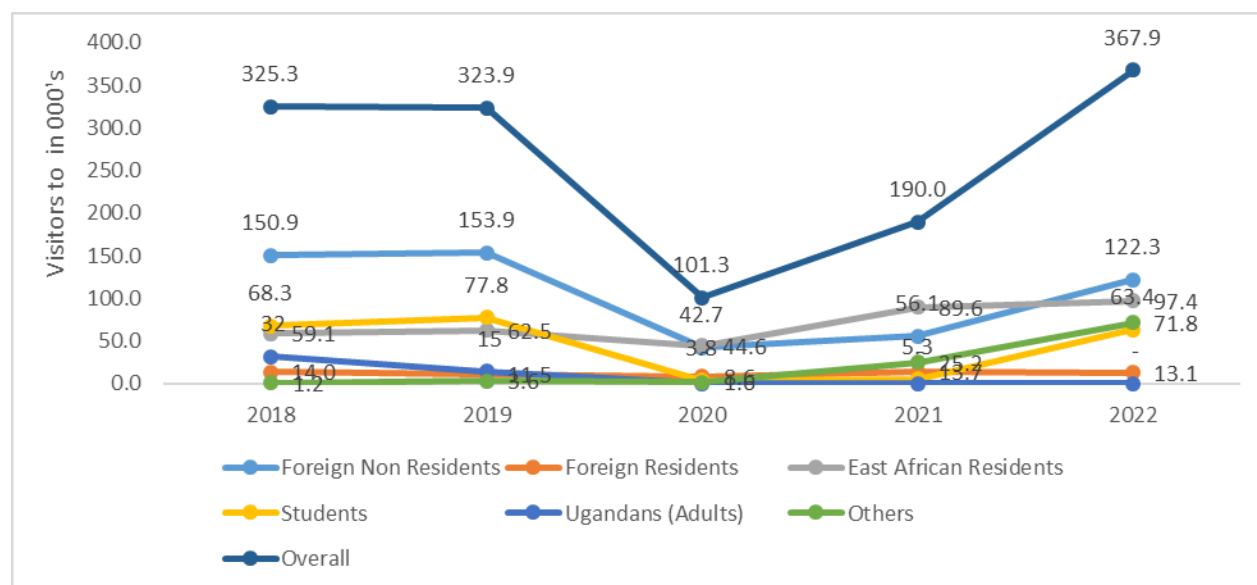
Tables 3.33: Visitors to National Parks (Citizens and Foreigners), 2018 – 2022

National Parks	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Market share 2022	% Change 2022-2021
Bwindi Impenetrable National Park	37,514	36,341	9,829	15,736	32,628	8.9	107.3
Kidepo Valley National Park	12,056	12,648	4,860	7,846	8,343	2.3	6.3
Murchison Falls National Park	102,305	103,665	33,194	78,655	146,649	39.9	86.4
Queen Elizabeth National Park	86,875	77,995	24,362	40,488	95,340	25.9	135.5
Kibale National Park	18,843	19,521	5,558	7,789	15,641	4.3	100.8
Mount Elgon National Park	3,405	3,519	1,006	780	1,246	0.3	59.7
Rwenzori Mountains National Park	5,146	6,043	1,151	1,048	5,659	1.5	440
Semliki National Park	16,628	22,577	7,322	14,403	26,631	7.2	84.9
Lake Mburo National Park	35,206	33,188	10,727	18,741	28,540	7.8	52.3
Mgahinga Gorilla National Park	6,781	7,593	2,409	3,455	5,477	1.5	58.5
Toro Semliki Wildlife Reserve	586	771	512	378	471	0.1	24.6
Pian Upe Wildlife Reserve	0	0	336	516	915	0.2	77.3
Katonga-Wildlife Reserve	0	0	65	153	329	0.1	115
Total	325,345	323,861	101,331	189,988	367,869	100	93.6

Source: Uganda Wildlife Authority

Figure 3.21 shows the distribution of visitors to the national parks by category. Overall, there has been gradual recovery in the number of visitors to national parks from 190,000 in 2021 to about 367,900 visitors in 2022. The results further show that in CY2022 Foreign Non-Residents were the major visitors (122,300) to national parks followed by EAC Residents (97,300), constituting 33 percent and 26 percent, respectively.

Figure 3.21: Category of Visitors to National parks, 2018-2022



Source: Uganda Wildlife Authority

Table 3.34 shows that in the CY2022 the number of visitors to UWEC increased from 131,117 guests in 2021 to 486,313 visitors in 2022. Overall, results show that UWEC was mainly visited by School Parties and Ugandans (Ugandan children and adults) constituting of 68 percent, 19 percent and 11 percent respectively. This pattern has remained the same since the CY2018 as shown in table 3.34

Table 3.34: Category of Visitors to Uganda Wildlife Education Centre, 2018 – 2022

Category of visitors	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Market share 2022
Foreign Adults	8,833	8,542	2,158	3,572	5,065	1.0
Foreign Children	544	412	78	147	390	0.1
Resident Adults	8,008	7,911	3,041	3,942	5,598	1.2
Resident children	1,629	1,470	573	1,260	1,430	0.3
School Parties	235,849	251,443	6,887	5,687	329,166	67.7
Ugandan Adults	73,014	75,024	34,315	71,584	92,673	19.1
Ugandan Children	36,244	38,596	20,737	44,925	51,991	10.7
Total	364,121	383,398	67,789	131,117	486,313	100

Source: Uganda Wildlife Authority

Table 3.35 indicates that in CY2022, there was a total of 138,655 visitors who visited the source of the Nile in Jinja. Overall, the number of visitors increased from 48,316 in 2021 to 138,655 in 2022. Results show that the source of the Nile was mainly visited by School groups (81,840 visitors) followed by Ugandans (42,090 visitors) as shown in table 3.35.

Table 3.35: Category of Visitors to the Source of the Nile, Jinja, 2018 – 2022

Category of visitors	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Market share 2022
Foreign Non-Residents	21,752	17,268	3,696	3,653	9,514	6.9
Foreign Residents	3,103	4,650	1,368	3,829	5,211	3.8
School Groups	89,932	90,727	4,588	2,589	81,840	59.0
Ugandans	48,330	45,280	18,476	38,245	42,090	30.4
Total	163,117	157,925	28,128	48,316	138,655	100

Source: Uganda Wildlife Authority

Table 3.36 shows that in the CY2022 the number of visitors to Uganda Museum increased rapidly from 2,883 guests in 2021 to 67,366 visitors in 2022. Overall, results show that Uganda Museum was mainly visited by School Groups (59,934 visitors) followed by Ugandan Visitors (4,067) as shown in table 3.36.

Table 3.36: Category of Visitors to Uganda Museum, 2018 – 2022

Category of visitors	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Market share 2022
Foreign Non-Residents	2,709	4,542	1,163	724	2,909	4.3
Foreign Residents	153	297	75	109	456	0.7
School Groups	49,556	47,465	1,581	211	59,934	89.0
Ugandans	1,960	3,122	1,091	1,839	4,067	6.0
Total	54,378	55,426	3,910	2,883	67,366	100

Source: Uganda Wildlife Authority

3.8.3 Accommodation Statistics

UBOS conducts the Accommodation survey twice a year. The statistics show guest nights, capacity and occupancy rates on a quarterly basis in hotels, holiday villages, youth hostels, campsites and commercially arranged rentals in private cottages and apartments in Uganda. The statistics are published at county level, but can be broken down to low regional level.

This section only presents room and bed occupancy rates as the key indicators from the accommodation survey. The room occupancy refers to the number of rooms occupied in relation to the available rooms whereas bed occupancy refers to number of beds occupied in relation to the available beds in a given reference period (month, quarter or year). There was a big reduction in the overall room occupancy from 50.9 in 2019 to 20.1 in 2020. The trend was similar to bed occupancy rate as well with 2019 having 46.7 percent compared to 2020 with 19.8 percent as shown in Table 3.37. The sharp decrease in the room and occupancy rate to 20.1 percent and 19.8 percent respectively in 2020 implies that accommodation facilities only filled a fifth of the available rooms and beds in the year 2020.

Table 3.37: Overall Occupancy rates for the period 2018 and 2020

Occupancy Rate (%)	Quarters (Percent)					
	FY 2017/18		FY 2018/19		2019	2020
	Qtr3 (Jan-Mar)	Qtr4 (Apr-Jun)	Qtr1 (Jul-Sept)	Qtr2 (Oct-Dec)	Overall (Jan-Dec 2018)	Overall (Jan-Dec 2020)
Room Occupancy	48.4	50.9	52.9	51.5	50.9	20.1
Bed Occupancy	50.8	44.9	46.3	45.4	46.7	19.8

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Room Occupancy Rates by Region

Table 3.38 shows that overall, there was a decline in the room occupancy rates across all regions in the CY2020 compared to 2019. The highest room occupancy rate in 2020 was registered in the Western region (25%), followed by Northern region (23%), and Eastern region (21%). Kampala room occupancy rates declined from 52 percent in the CY2019 to 18 percent in the CY2020 due to the covid 19 pandemic which restricted movements.

Table 3.38: Room Occupancy by Financial Year Quarters and Region

Region	Room Occupancy Rate (%)					
	Qtr3 (Jan-Mar)	Qtr4 (Apr-Jun)	Qtr1 (Jul-Sept)	Qtr2 (Oct-Dec)	Overall (Jan-Dec 2018)	Overall (Jan-Dec 2020)
Central	48.0	46.3	49.5	52.1	48.7	18.0
Eastern	49.0	51.1	54.3	62.3	54.9	20.6
Kampala	49.7	56.8	56.3	44.8	52.0	18.2
Western	44.0	50.1	51.8	46.2	47.6	24.8
Northern	49.4	51.8	54.3	56.5	52.6	22.5
Total	48.4	50.9	52.9	51.5	50.9	20.1

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Similarly all regions recorded a decline in the bed occupancy rates. Western region registered the highest overall bed occupancy rate (25 percent) in the CY2020, followed by Northern region (22 percent). Kampala overall bed occupancy rate declined from 48 percent in the CY2019 to 18 percent in the CY2020.

Table 3.39: Bed Occupancy by Quarters and Region

Region	Bed Occupancy (%)					
	FY2017/18		FY2018/19	2019	2020	
	Qtr3	Qtr4	Over all (Jan-Dec 2018)	Qtr2	Over all (Jan-Dec 2019)	Over all (Jan-Dec 2020)
Central	37.6	42.6	42.9	43.9	42.9	18.6
Eastern	51.1	42.4	50.3	60.5	50.3	18.9
Kampala	30.3	49.4	47.7	38.1	47.7	17.7
Western	43.2	43.0	42.0	46.3	42.0	25.2
Northern	41.5	45.0	44.8	47.8	44.8	22.0
Total	37.8	44.9	43.8	45.4	43.8	19.8

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

CHAPTER FOUR: MACROECONOMIC STATISTICS

4.1 National Accounts

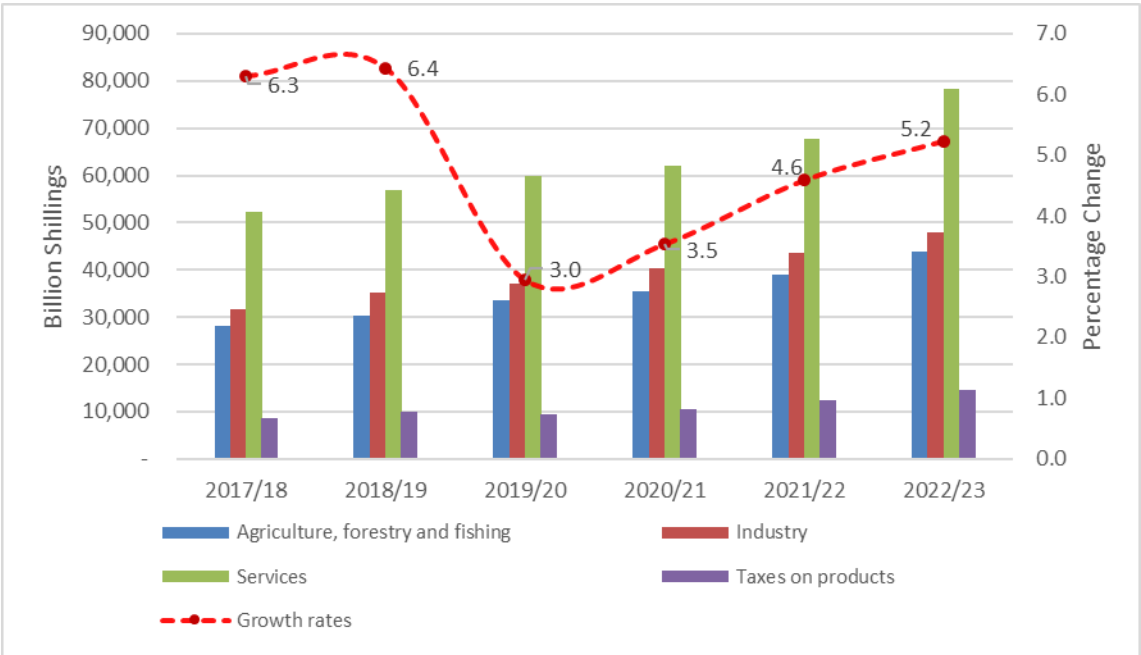
National accounts is a measure of macroeconomic categories of production and purchase in Uganda. These systems are essentially methods of accounting used to measure the economic activities of Uganda based on the System of National Accounts (SNA) 2008 and set of accounting rules.

The section presents the performance of Uganda’s economy in terms of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for the period 2017/18 to 2022/23.

4.1.1 Gross Domestic Product

The revised estimates of Gross Domestic Product for the Fiscal Year (FY) 2022/23 indicate that Uganda’s economy grew by 5.2 percent. This growth is 0.6 percentage points higher than the revised growth of 4.6 percent registered in FY 2021/22.

FIGURE 4.1: GDP IN CONSTANT PRICES AND PERCENTAGE GROWTH RATE, 2017/18 - 2022/23



Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

GDP growth rate in the last six years

Agriculture, forestry and fishing sector activities grew by 4.8 percent in FY 2022/23 which is 0.6 percentage points higher than the previous year's growth of 4.2 percent. Industry sector activities grew by 3.5 percent in FY 2022/23 which is 1.6 percentage points lower than the previous year's growth of 5.1 percent. The Services sector grew by 6.2 percent in FY 2022/23 which is a 2.2 percentage points higher than the previous year's growth of 4.0 percent. Taxes on products recorded a growth of 7.1 percent in FY 2022/23 compared to a growth of 7.5 percent in FY 2021/22.

Table 4.1: Percentage growth rate in GDP, FY 2017/18 – 2022/23

	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
GDP at market prices	6.3	6.4	3.0	3.5	4.6	5.2
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4.4	5.3	4.8	4.3	4.2	4.8
Industry	4.8	9.0	3.2	3.5	5.1	3.5
Services	8.5	5.8	2.5	2.8	4.0	6.2
Taxes on products	4.4	4.4	-1.6	6.2	7.5	7.1

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

In nominal terms, GDP stood at 184,895 billion shillings, indicating an increase of 22,145 billion shillings in FY 2022/23 as compared to the previous FY. GDP per capita increased from 3,722,832 shillings in FY 2021/22 to 4,099,912 in FY 2022/23. In US Dollars (USD), GDP per capita increased by 4.8 percent from 1,042 USD in 2021/22 to 1,093 USD in FY 2022/23.

Table 4.2: GDP at Market Prices, FY 2017/18 – 2022/23

	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
GDP at market prices						
At current prices (Billion shillings)	120,485	132,090	139,689	148,310	162,750	184,895
At constant 2016/17 prices (Billion shillings)	115,359	122,787	126,410	130,881	136,886	144,048
Quantity index (2016/17=100)	106.3	113.1	116.5	120.6	126.1	132.7
Constant price growth rates (%)	6.3	6.4	3.0	3.5	4.6	5.2
Implied deflators (2016/17=100)	104.4	107.6	110.5	113.3	118.9	128.4
GDP per capita at current prices						
GDP per capita (UGS '000)	3,127	3,321	3,403	3,500	3,723	4,100
GDP per capita (US \$)	855	889	916	957	1,042	1,093
Memorandum items						
Mid-Year Population ('000)	38,525	39,772	41,054	42,369	43,717	45,097
Exchange rate UGS per US \$	3,659	3,736	3,715	3,659	3,572	3,752
GDP - Million \$USD	32,927	35,353	37,600	40,530	45,565	49,273
GDP by PPP**						
GDP Current price (Billion US \$)	93.6	100.5	106.9	115.2	129.6	139.4
Per capita GDP Based on PPPs	2,429	2,526	2,603	2,719	2,964	3,090

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

**1\$=2.842PPP according to International Program survey (ICP) 2016/17

4.1.2 Gross Domestic Product by Broad Economic Sectors

Broadly, the structure of the economy has three sectors. These are; Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing, Industry and Services. The Services sector continued to be the leading contributor to GDP, accounting for 42.4 percent of the overall GDP in FY 2022/23. This is followed by Industry (26.0 percent), Agriculture, forestry & fishing (23.8 percent) and Taxes on products (7.9 percent). Below is a detailed breakdown of the contributions to the economy by sector (See Figure 4.2 & Table 4.1 B (ii)).

FIGURE 4.1: CONTRIBUTION TO GDP IN CURRENT PRICES AND GROWTH RATE, FY2017/18 - 2022/23



Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

4.1.3 Agriculture, forestry and fishing sector

The value added for agriculture, forestry and fishing sector grew by 4.8 percent in FY2022/23, a 0.6 percentage point higher than the 4.2 percent growth registered in FY2021/22. In nominal terms, the gross value added was Shillings 43,946 billion in FY2022/23 compared to Shillings 39,079 billion registered in FY2021/22. The performance of the agricultural sector was majorly driven by food crops and Livestock which grew by 4.7 percent and 8.8 percent respectively. Fishing activities registered a strong growth of 8.6 percent, Forestry activities grew by 3.1 percent, Agricultural support services grew by 2.3 percent. On the contrary, cash crops registered a decline of 0.1 percent. The Agricultural sector had a contribution of 23.8 in FY2022/23 compared to 24.0 in FY2021/22 (See Appendix Tables 4.1 B(i), 4.1 B(ii) and 4.1 C(ii)).

Cash crop growing activities.

The value added for cash crop declined by 0.1 percent in FY 2022/23 compared to 5.7 percent growth in FY 2021/22. This decline is majorly attributed to the poor performance in the Robusta Coffee which declined by 14.1 percent, Cocoa (8.3 percent) and a decline in other cash crops (25.8 percent). However, Tea and Tobacco bounced back with a growth of 22.3 percent and 50.6 percent respectively. In nominal terms, the sector recorded a value addition of 4,561 billion shillings in FY 2022/23 compared to 4,462 billion shillings in FY 2021/22. The cash crops contributed 2.5 percent to GDP in FY 2022/23 compared to 2.7 percent in FY 2021/22 (See Appendix Tables 4.1 B(i), 4.1 B(ii) and 4.1 C(ii)).

Food crop growing activities

The value added for food crop growing activities recorded a growth of 4.7 percent in 2022/23 compared to a growth of 3.5 percent registered in FY 2021/22. Growth was realised in growing activities of Bananas, Rice, Sweet potatoes, Beans, Groundnuts, Soya bean, Peas, Simsim, Cassava, Fruits and Sunflower. The good performance in food crop growing activities was undermined by the poor performance in maize and Irish potato growing activities. In nominal terms, the sector recorded a value addition of 21,433 billion shillings in FY 2022/23 compared to 18,543 billion shillings in FY 2021/22. The food crops growing activities contributed 11.6 percent to GDP in FY 2022/23 compared to 11.4 percent in FY 2021/22 (See Appendix Tables 4.1 B(i), 4.1 B(ii) and 4.1 C(ii)).

Livestock rearing activities

The livestock rearing activities include keeping of animals and birds such as: cattle, goats, sheep and chicken, among others. The value added for livestock activities registered a growth of 8.8 percent in FY 2022/23 compared to the 8.3 percent in FY 2021/22. In nominal terms, the sector recorded a value addition of 7,430 billion shillings in FY 2022/23 compared to 6,456 billion shillings in FY 2021/22. The livestock rearing activities contributed 4.0 percent to GDP in FY 2022/23 similar to its contribution in FY 2021/22 (See Appendix Tables 4.1 B(i), 4.1 B(ii) and 4.1 C(ii)).

Forestry activities

The forestry activities include; logging, gathering of non-wood forest products, support services to forestry among other activities. The value added for forestry activities registered a growth of 3.1 percent in FY 2022/23 compared to a growth of 3.2 percent recorded in FY 2021/22.

In nominal terms, the sector recorded a value addition of 6,744 billion shillings in FY 2022/23 compared to 6,299 billion shillings in FY 2021/22. The forestry activities contributed 3.6 percent to GDP in FY 2022/23 compared to 3.9 percent in FY 2021/22 (See Appendix Tables 4.1 B(i), 4.1 B(ii) and 4.1 C(ii)).

Fishing

The fishing activities include; fishing in fresh water lakes, rivers, and fish farming. The value added for fishing activities registered a growth of 8.6 percent in FY 2022/23 compared to a slower growth of 0.3 percent recorded in FY 2021/22. The good performance in the activity is majorly attributed to increased fish catch from major water bodies following the lifting of the ban on fishing and the crackdown on the users of non-standardised fishing nets in the recent past.

In nominal terms, the sector recorded a value addition of 3,756 billion shillings in FY 2022/23 compared to 3,298 billion shillings in FY 2021/22. The fishing activities registered a contribution of 2.0 percent to GDP in FY 2022/23, a similar contribution recorded in the previous FY (See Appendix Tables 4.1 B(i), 4.1 B(ii) and 4.1 C(ii)).

4.1.4 Industry sector

The Industry sector is comprised of the following activities. Mining and quarrying, Manufacturing, Water and waste management activities, Electricity generation and supply and Construction activities. The overall Industry sector registered a growth of 3.5 percent in FY2022/23, compared to 5.1 percent in FY2021/22. Mining & quarrying activities registered a slower growth of 2.2 percent in FY in 2022/23 compared to 18.3 percent in 2021/22. Manufacturing activities grew by 3.1 percent compared to a growth of 3.8 percent in 2021/22, Electricity activities grew by 2.8 percent in FY 2022/23 compared to 3.1 percent in FY 2021/22, Water supply activities grew by 4.2 percent in FY 2022/23 compared to 6.3 percent growth in FY 2021/22 and construction activities registered a growth of 4.8 percent compared to 5.2 percent growth in 2021/22.

In nominal terms, the Industry sector recorded a gross value added of Uganda Shillings 47,990 billion in FY2022/23 compared to Uganda Shillings 43,562 billion recorded in FY2021/22, contributing 26.0 percent to GDP in FY2022/23 compared to 26.8 percent in FY2021/22 (See Appendix Tables 4.1 B(i), 4.1 B(ii) and 4.1 C(ii)).

Mining and quarrying activities

Mining and quarrying activities include; extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas, mining of metal ores, other mining and quarrying, mining support service activities. The value added for mining and quarrying activities registered a slower growth of 2.2 percent in FY2022/23 compared to 18.3 percent growth in FY2021/22. The growth is majorly attributed to the mining support services (field development phase) from the oil and gas activities following the final development decision that was made in early 2022.

In nominal terms, the activity recorded a value addition of Uganda Shillings 3,445 billion in FY2022/23 compared to Uganda Shillings 2,327 billion in FY2021/22. Mining and quarrying activities, contributed 1.9 percent to GDP in FY2022/23 compared to 1.4 percent in FY2021/22 (See Appendix Tables 4.1 B(i), 4.1 B(ii) and 4.1 C(ii)).

Manufacturing activities

Manufacturing activities include manufacture of; food products, beverages, tobacco products, textiles, wearing apparel, paper and paper products, furniture and metal products among others. The value added for manufacturing activities registered a slower growth of 3.1 percent in FY2022/23 compared to 3.8 percent recorded in the previous FY. Manufacturing activities continued to be the biggest contributor to GDP with 15.6 percent in 2022/23 compared to 16.4 percent in FY 2021/22. In nominal terms, the activity recorded a value addition of Uganda Shillings 28,852 billion in FY2022/23, compared to Uganda Shillings 26,645 billion in FY2021/22 (See Appendix Tables 4.1 B(i), 4.1 B(ii) and 4.1 C(ii)).

Electricity activities

Electricity activities include; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply. The value added for electricity activities recorded a slower growth of 2.8 percent in FY 2022/23 compared to 3.1 percent registered in FY 2021/22. The slow growth is majorly attributed to the decline in the

generation of electricity activities which declined by 2.0 percent, thus undermining the good performance in Transmission (10.9 percent) and Distribution (6.4 percent) in 2022/23.

In nominal terms, the activity recorded a value addition of Uganda Shillings 2,074 billion in FY2022/23, compared to Uganda Shillings 2,180 billion in FY2021/22. Electricity activities contributed 1.1 percent to GDP in FY2022/23 compared to 1.3 percent in FY2021/22 (See Appendix Tables 4.1 B(i), 4.1 B(ii) and 4.1 C(ii)).

Water supply activities

Water supply activities comprise of; water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities. The value added for water supply activities grew by 4.2 percent in FY2022/23, compared to 6.3 percent recorded in FY2021/22.

In nominal terms, the activity recorded a value addition of Uganda Shillings 3,883 billion in FY2022/23 compared to Uganda Shillings 3,487 billion in FY2021/22. Water supply activities contributed 2.1 percent to GDP in FY2022/23 similar to its contribution in FY2021/22 (See Appendix Tables 4.1 B(i), 4.1 B(ii) and 4.1 C(ii)).

Construction activities

Construction activities include; construction of buildings, civil engineering & specialized construction activities. The value added for construction activities grew by 4.8 percent in FY2022/23, compared to an earlier growth of 5.2 percent recorded in FY2021/22. The growth is majorly attributed to the good performance in civil engineering and specialized construction services. In nominal prices, the activity recorded a value addition of Uganda Shillings 9,736 billion in FY2022/23 compared to Uganda Shillings 8,923 billion in FY2021/22. Construction activities contributed 5.3 percent to GDP in FY2022/23 compared to 5.5 percent in FY2021/22 (See Appendix Tables 4.1 B(ii), 4.1 B(ii) and 4.1 C(ii)).

4.1.5 Services sector

The value added in the service sector includes; wholesale and retail trade; repairs, transport and storage, accommodation and food services, information and communication, financial and insurance activities, real estate activities, professional, scientific and technical services, administrative and support services, public administration, education, health, arts, entertainment and recreation, other service activities. The overall Services sector activities value added grew by 6.2 percent in FY2022/23, compared to 4.0 percent in FY2021/22. The main contributors to

the growth in services sector were Trade and repairs, Accommodation and food services, Information and Communication, Real estate activities, Professional, Scientific and technical services, Administrative and support services, Education, Human Health and Social work, Arts, Entertainment and Recreation and other services. On the contrary, there was a decline in Value added for Transport and Storage activities. The sector contributed 42.4 percent to GDP in FY2022/23, compared to 41.7 percent in FY2021/22. In nominal terms, the gross value added was recorded at Uganda Shillings 78,356 billion in FY2022/23, compared to Uganda Shillings 67,789 billion recorded in FY2021/22 (See Appendix Tables 4.1 B(i), 4.1 B(ii) and 4.1 C(ii)).

Trade and repairs

Trade and repairs activities include; wholesale, retail trade and sales & repair of motor vehicles. The value added for trade and repairs activities grew by 5.7 percent in 2022/2023 compared to a growth of 3.4 percent registered in FY2021/22. The strong growth is majorly as a result of the full operationalization of the economy following the COVID-19 devastation and its associated economic side effects. Wholesale and Retail trade services registered a growth of 6.6 and 7.0 percent respectively in 2022/23.

In nominal terms, the activity recorded a value addition of Uganda Shillings 16,986 billion in FY2022/23 compared to Uganda Shillings 13,646 billion in FY2021/22. Trade and repairs activities continued to be the biggest contributor to the Services sector with 9.2 percent in FY2022/23 as compared to 8.4 percent in FY2021/22 (See Appendix Tables 4.1 B(i), 4.1 B(ii) and 4.1 C(ii)).

Transport and storage activities

Transport and storage activities include; road, rail, water, air transport, warehousing as well as posts and courier activities. The value added for transport and storage activities declined by 5.9 percent in FY2022/23 compared to an earlier decline 3.8 recorded in the previous FY. The poor performance is attributed to the high inflation rate in transport fares (Freight and passenger) as a result of an increase in global petroleum and diesel prices. Freight transport by road was hit most with this price effect, registering a decline of 22.4 percent in value added. In nominal terms, the activity recorded a value addition of Uganda Shillings 6,746 billion in FY2022/23 compared to Uganda Shillings 5,183 billion in FY2021/22. Transport and storage activities contributed 3.6 percent to GDP in FY 2022/2023 compared to 3.2 percent in FY2021/22 (See Appendix Tables 4.1 B(i), 4.1 B(ii) and 4.1 C(ii)).

Accommodation and food activities

Accommodation and food service activities include; accommodation and restaurants activities. The value added for accommodation and food service activities bounced back with a growth 12.4 percent in FY2022/23 following an earlier decline of 2.5 percent decline recorded in FY2021/22. In nominal terms, the activity recorded a value addition of Uganda Shillings 4,028 billion in FY2022/23, compared to Uganda Shillings 3,594 billion in FY2021/22. Accommodation and food service activities contributed 2.2 percent of GDP in both FY2022/23 and FY2021/22. (See Appendix Tables 4.1 B(i), 4.1 B(ii) and 4.1 C(ii)).

Information and communication activities

The value added for Information and Communication services continued to grow strongly by 10.3 percent in FY2022/23 compared to an earlier growth of 7.4 percent registered in FY2021/22. Telecom services continued to be the biggest contributor to the Information and communication services, contributing 74 percent to the overall activities.

In nominal terms, the activity recorded a value addition of Uganda Shillings 2,836 billion in FY2022/23 compared to Uganda Shillings 2,745 billion in FY2021/22. Information and communication service activities contributed 1.5 percent to the overall GDP in FY2022/23 compared to 1.7 percent in FY2021/22 (See Appendix Tables 4.1 B(i), 4.1 B(ii) and 4.1 C(ii)).

Financial and insurance activities

Financial and insurance activities include services of; central bank, financial intermediaries, financial auxiliaries, credit institutions and micro-deposit taking institutions (MDI's) as well as other financial corporations. The Gross value added for the sector registered a slower growth of 0.6 in FY2022/23 following an earlier growth of 4.5 percent registered in FY2021/22. The poor performance in the activity is majorly attributed to a decline in Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measure (FISIM, 4.9 percent) and other financial services activities (14.2 percent). The decline in FISIM, as a result of increase in non-performing loans, was exacerbated by the tightened economic environment and the subsequent inflationary tendencies with in the economy.

In nominal terms, the activity recorded a value addition of Uganda Shillings 5,126 billion in FY2022/23, compared to Uganda Shillings 4,657 billion in FY2021/22. Financial and insurance activities contribution to GDP was 2.8 percent in FY2022/23, compared to 2.9 percent in FY2021/22 (See Appendix Tables 4.1 B(ii), 4.1 B(ii) and 4.1 C(ii)).

Real estate activities

Real estate activities include; real estate on own or lease and real estate on fee or contract. The sector registered a strong growth of 7.4 percent in FY2022/23 compared to the 9.0 percent growth registered in FY2021/22. In nominal terms, the activity recorded a value addition of Uganda Shillings 11,208 billion in FY2022/23 compared to Uganda Shillings 10,214 billion in FY2021/22. Real estate activities contributed 6.1 percent to GDP in FY2022/23 compared to a 6.3 percent contribution in FY2021/22 (See Appendix Tables 4.1 B(i), 4.1 B(ii) and 4.1 C(ii)).

Professional, scientific and technical activities

Professional, Scientific and Technical services include; legal & accounting, head offices & management, architectural & engineering services, science, research & development, advertising & market research, veterinary services as well as other business services. The activities registered a remarkable growth of 28.6 percent in FY2022/23, following an earlier slow growth of 3.1 percent registered in FY2021/22. This performance is attributed to the increase in scientific research and development services in the country.

In nominal terms, professional, scientific and technical activities realised a value added of Uganda Shillings 4,283 billion in FY2022/23 compared to 3,133 billion in FY2021/22. The overall activity contributed 2.3 percent to GDP in FY2022/23, compared to 1.9 percent contribution registered in FY2021/22 (See Appendix Tables 4.1 B(i), 4.1 B(ii) and 4.1 C(ii)).

Administrative and support activities

Administrative and support activities include; rental & leasing, employment activities, travel, tour & reservation, security & investigation, buildings & landscaping and office administration & business support. The activities recorded a strong growth of 17.8 percent in FY2022/23, compared to a slower growth of 3.5 percent registered in FY2021/22.

In nominal terms, the activity recorded a value addition of Uganda Shillings 3,788 billion in FY2022/23, compared to Uganda Shillings 3,160 billion in FY2021/22. Administrative and Support activities contributed 2.0 percent to GDP in FY2022/23 compared to 1.9 percent in FY 2021/22(See Appendix Tables 4.1 B(i), 4.1 B(ii) and 4.1 C(ii)).

Public administration activities

This includes; Public administration & defence and compulsory social security Services. The activities registered a slower growth of 0.8 percent in FY2022/23 compared to 3.5 percent growth registered in FY2021/22. This can be attributed to the restrictive recruitment policy by government as a way of managing government expenditure. The activities contribution to GDP was recorded at 2.8 percent, compared to 2.9 percent in FY2021/22. In nominal terms, the activity recorded a value addition of Uganda Shillings 5,244 billion in FY2022/23 compared to Uganda Shillings 4,778 billion in FY2021/22 (See Appendix Tables 4.1 B(i), 4.1 B(ii) and 4.1 C(ii)).

Education activities

Education services comprise of both private and public services. The activities grew by 3.4 percent in FY2022/23, a growth of 1.5 percent in FY2021/22. This performance is attributed to the full operationalization of the education sector following the COVID-19 devastation, and the most recent increase in the salary structure of science teachers in public schools. In nominal prices, the activity recorded a value addition of Uganda Shillings 6,700 billion shillings in FY2022/23 compared to Uganda Shillings 5,848 billion shillings in FY2021/22. Education activities contributed 3.6 percent to GDP in FY2022/23 which is similar to the contribution registered in FY2021/22 (See Appendix Tables 4.1 B(i), 4.1 B(ii) and 4.1 C(ii)).

Human health and social work activities

Human Health and Social Work activities include public health, private health and social work. The activities grew by 4.2 percent in FY2022/23 compared to a 9.6 percent growth registered in FY2021/22. In nominal prices, Human health and Social work activities realised a value addition of Uganda Shillings 6,162 billion in FY2022/23 compared to Uganda Shillings 5,791 billion in FY2021/22. The share of the activities to GDP was recorded at 3.3 percent in FY2022/23 compared to 3.6 percent in FY2021/22 (See Appendix Tables 4.1 B(i), 4.1 B(ii) and 4.1 C(ii)).

Arts, entertainment and recreation activities

Arts, Entertainment and Recreation activities include; Creative, arts & entertainment, Libraries, archives & museums, Gambling & betting and Sports, amusement & recreation activities. The activities bounced back with a growth of 4.1 percent in FY2022/23, following an earlier decline of 2.2 percent registered in FY2021/22. The good performance is attributed to the full

operationalization of the economy following the COVID-19 economic shocks which were characterised by total/partial lockdowns of the economy.

In nominal terms, Arts, Entertainment and Recreation activities realised a value addition of Uganda Shillings 263 billion in FY2022/23 compared to Uganda Shillings 234 billion in FY2021/22. The activity contributed least to the GDP with 0.1 percent in FY2022/23, which was similar to the previous FY (See Appendix Tables 4.1 B(i), 4.1 B(ii) and 4.1 C(ii)).

Other service activities

Other Service activities include; Membership organisations, Computers & personal goods repair and Computers & personal goods repair. This activity grew by 2.4 percent in FY2022/23, compared to a 4.8 percent registered in FY2021/22. In nominal terms, other service activities realised a value addition of Uganda Shillings 3,640 billion in FY2022/23, compared to 3,626 in FY2021/22. The share of the activities to GDP was 2.0 percent in FY2022/23 compared 2.2 percent in FY2021/22 (See Appendix Tables 4.1 B(i), 4.1 B(ii) and 4.1 C(ii)).

Activities of households as employers

Activities of households as employers grew by 2.7 percent in FY2022/23 compared to a 2.8 percent growth registered in FY2021/2022. In nominal terms, Activities of households as employers realised a value addition of Uganda Shillings 1,319 billion in FY2022/23, compared to Uganda Shillings 1,178 in FY2021/22. The share of the activities to GDP remained stable at 0.7 percent FY2022/2023 (See Appendix Tables 4.1 B(i), 4.1 B(ii) and 4.1 C(ii)).

4.1.6 GDP by Expenditure

GDP by expenditure approach measures the allocation of total production during the year among alternative uses and therefore, the expenditure approach takes into account three main aggregates which are Final Consumption Expenditure (Household, Government, Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households (NPISH)), Gross Capital Formation, and the Net Exports (Exports less Imports). Below is an explanation of the expenditure sectors of GDP.

Final Consumption Expenditure (FCE)

Final consumption expenditure is comprised of; Household, Government and Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households. The Final Consumption Expenditure (FCE) recorded a growth of 4.4 percent in FY 2022/23 compared to 4.3 percent in FY 2021/22. The FCE in nominal terms

was recorded at 149,380 billion shillings, with a share of 80.8 percent of the GDP in FY 2022/23 (See Appendix Tables 4.1 J(i) and 4.1 J(ii)), 4.1 K(ii)).

Households Final Consumption Expenditure (HFCE)

The household final consumption expenditure accounted for about 83 percent of the final consumption expenditure in FY 2022/23. The HFCE grew by 4.4 percent in FY 2022/23 compared to 3.8 percent registered in the previous FY. In nominal terms, the HFCE was estimated at 123,902 billion shillings in FY 2022/23 compared to 108,334 in FY 2021/22. The share of HFCE stood at 67.0 percent of GDP in FY 2022/23 compared to a share of 66.6 percent in FY 2021/22 (See Appendix Tables 4.1 J(i) and 4.1 J(ii)), 4.1 K(ii)).

Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GFCE)

The government final consumption expenditure accounted for 11.7 percent of the final consumption expenditure in FY 2022/23. The GFCE recorded a growth of 3.8 percent in FY 2022/23 following 5.2 percent growth recorded in FY 2021/22. In nominal terms, the GFCE was estimated at 17,473 billion shillings in FY 2022/23 compared to 15,929 billion shillings in FY 2021/22. The contribution of GFCE to GDP stood at 9.5 percent of GDP in FY 2022/23 compared to a contribution of 9.8 percent in FY 2021/22. (See Appendix Tables 4.1 J(i), 4.1 J(ii)), K(ii)).

Non-Profit institutions serving households

Non-profit institutions serving households (NPISH) are institutions that provide goods and services, either free or below the market prices. They mainly derive their income from grants and donations and are not controlled by government for example charitable organisations, trade unions, religious organisations, associations and political parties. The NPISH sector was estimated at 8,005 billion shillings in FY 2022/23, contributing 4.3 percent to GDP. In real terms, the sector registered a slow growth of 6.7 percent in FY2022/23 compared to an earlier strong growth of 12.7 percent in the previous FY.

Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF)

Gross fixed capital formation consists of expenditure on the following; dwellings, other buildings and structures, buildings other than dwellings, other structures, land improvements, machinery and equipment, transport equipment, ICT equipment, other machinery and equipment, research and development, mineral exploration and evaluation, computer software and databases, computer software and databases. In FY 2022/23, the growth of gross fixed capital formation

recorded a growth of 6.3 percent compared to 7.3 percent in FY 2021/22. The GFCF contributed 22.5 percentage to the total GDP by expenditure in FY 2022/23 compared to 23.4 percent in FY 2021/22. Construction (Dwellings, other buildings, other structures) registered a share of 59.9 percent of GFCF in FY 2022/23 compared to 60.6 percent in 2021/22. In nominal terms, the GFCF was estimated at 41,674 billion shillings in FY 2022/23 from 38,161 billion shillings in FY 2021/22 (See Appendix Tables 4.1 J(i) and 4.1 J(ii)), 4.1K(ii)).

Exports and imports of goods and services

Export of goods and services bounced back with a 17.1 percent growth in FY 2022/23 following an earlier decline of 19.7 in FY 2021/22. This is majorly attributed the good performance in the Export of goods which grew by 28.2 percent despite a decline in Export of services by 10.2 percent in FY2022/23.

There was a growth in the Import of goods and services by 6.8 percent in FY 2022/23 compared to an earlier decline of 7.0 percent recorded in FY 2021/22. Import of goods grew by 8.5 percent in FY 2022/23 following an earlier decline of 8.3 in FY 2021/22. On the other hand, import of services bounced back with a growth of 3.0 percent following an earlier decline of 4.2 in FY 2021/22.

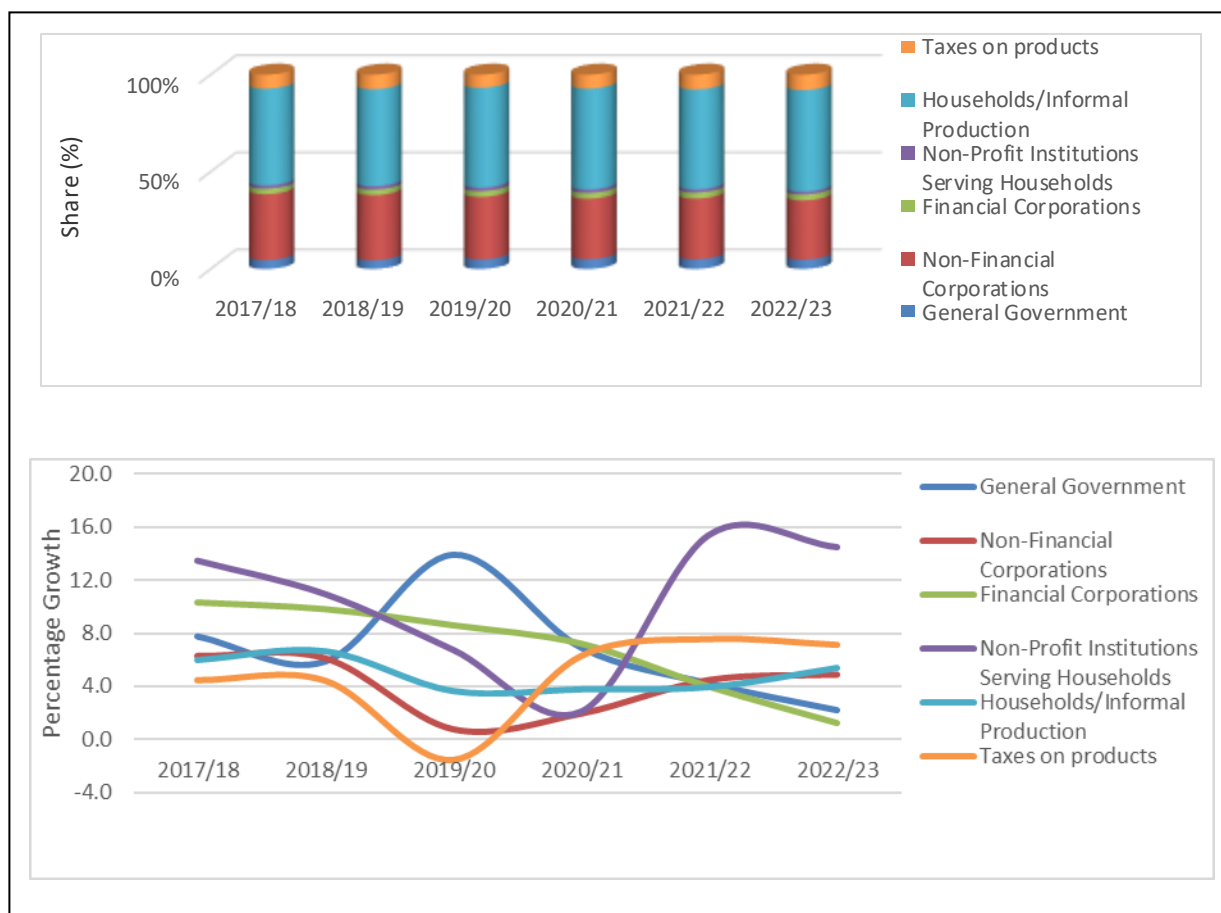
In nominal terms, the value of exports of goods and services was recorded at 24,755 billion shillings in FY 2022/23 compared with 19,566 billion shillings in the previous year. (See Appendix Tables 4.1 J(i) and 4.1 J(ii)), 4.1 K(ii))

4.1.7 GDP by Institutional sectors

The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is disaggregated by the five (5) institutional sectors namely; Household/informal production, General Government, Non-Profit institutions serving households, Financial and Non-financial corporations. The GDP by institutional sectors grew by 5.2 percent in 2022/23 from 4.6 percent in FY 2021/22. This was due to a 5.4 percent growth registered by Households/Informal Production in 2022/23 compared to 3.9 percent growth recorded in FY 2021/22, Non-Financial Corporations grew by 4.9 in FY 2022/23 compared to an earlier growth of 4.5 percent in the previous financial year. General government, Non-profit institutions serving households and Financial Corporations registered a slow growth of 2.2 percent, 14.5 percent and 1.3 percent in 2022/23 compared to 4.2 percent, 15.4 percent and 4.0 in FY 2021/22 respectively.

In terms of contribution, the household/informal production sector continued to be the main contributor to the institutional sectors, contributing 52.3 percent to overall GDP in FY 2022/23 compared to an earlier contribution of 51.5 percent in the previous financial year. (See Appendix Tables 4.1 L(i), 4.1 L(ii))

FIGURE 4.3: INSTITUTIONAL SECTORS CONTRIBUTION TO GDP AND GROWTH RATE, 2017/18 - 2022/2



Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Household/Informal production

The households sector covers people living independently in residential accommodation and those living in communal establishments. The households sector also includes self-employed (market producers) who do not form part of quasi-corporations, as well as individuals or groups of individuals who produce goods and non-financial services for their own final use. The Household sector was estimated at 96,622 billion shillings in FY 2022/23, contributing 52.3 percent to GDP. In real terms, the sector grew by 5.4 percent following an earlier growth of 3.9 percent in the previous FY. (See Appendix Tables 4.1 L(i), 4.1 L(ii))

General Government

The sector includes government departments and agencies, central government, local governments, the state education system, the National Health Service, the armed forces and the police. Non-departmental public bodies are also included in the general government sector. In nominal terms, general government was estimated at 8,790 billion shillings in FY 2022/23, contributing 4.8 percent to GDP. In real terms, the sector registered a slower growth of 2.2 percent following an earlier growth of 4.2 percent in the previous FY. . (See Appendix Tables 4.1 L(i), 4.1 L(ii))

Financial corporations

The financial corporations sector consists of institutional units that are independent legal entities and market producers, and whose principal activity is the production of financial services. Such institutional units comprise all corporations and quasi corporations that are principally engaged in financial intermediation and auxiliary financial activities. In nominal terms Financial Corporations sector was estimated at 5,508 billion shillings in FY 2022/23, contributing 3.0 percent to GDP. In real terms, the sector registered a growth of 1.3 percent in FY2022/23 following an earlier growth of 4.0 percent in the previous FY. (See Appendix Tables 4.1 L(i), 4.1 L(ii))

Non-Financial corporations

The sector produces goods and services for the market and do not, as a primary activity, deal in financial assets and liabilities. This sector includes both public and private retailers, manufacturers, utilities, business service providers (such as accountancy and law firms), caterers, haulage companies, airlines, construction companies and farms among others. In nominal terms, Non-Financial Corporations sector was estimated at 56,517 billion shillings in FY 2022/23, contributing 30.6 percent to the overall GDP. In real terms, the sector grew by 4.9 percent in FY 2022/23 from an earlier growth of 4.5 percent registered in the previous FY. (See Appendix Tables 4.1 L(i), 4.1 L(ii))

4.1.8 Balance of Payments

Balance of payments (BoP) statement summarises all transactions between a country's residents and its non-residents involving goods, services and income; financial claims on and liabilities to the rest of the world; and transfers such as gifts. Within the BOP, there are three separate categories under which different transactions are categorized: the current account, the capital account and the financial account. The overall BoP balance stood at a surplus of 100.7 million US dollars in 2022/23 following a previous deficit of 191.3 million US dollars recorded in 2021/22 (See Appendix Table 4.1N)

Current Account Balance

The current account is the sum of the balance of trade (goods and services exports less imports), net income from abroad and net current transfers. The current account balance registered a deficit of 3,852 million US dollars in 2022/23 compared to a deficit of 3,617 million US dollars recorded in 2021/22 bringing about a further decline of about 235 over the period. This was attributed to a further decrease noted in net exports of services from 1,256 million US dollars deficit in 2021/22 to 1,572 million US dollars deficit in 2022/23 (See Appendix Table 4.1N)

Capital and Financial Account Balance

The capital account combined with the financial account represents the transfer of capital to help pay for the current account, which includes the trade of goods and services. Capital account measures the inflow and outflow of short-term and long-term capital transfers. These are mainly non produced and nonfinancial assets such as land, leases, licenses, grants, market assets like trade names, copyrights etc. The capital account balance increased from 158 million US dollars surplus recorded in 2021/22 to 176 million US dollars recorded in 2022/23.

Financial account components include direct investment, portfolio investment and reserve assets, which are broken down by sector. The financial account shows a net borrowing position of 3,255 million US dollars in 2022/23, down from 2,808 million US dollars recorded in 2021/22. This was attributed to the underperformance noted in other investment over the period. (See Appendix Table 4.1N).

4.2 Price Statistics

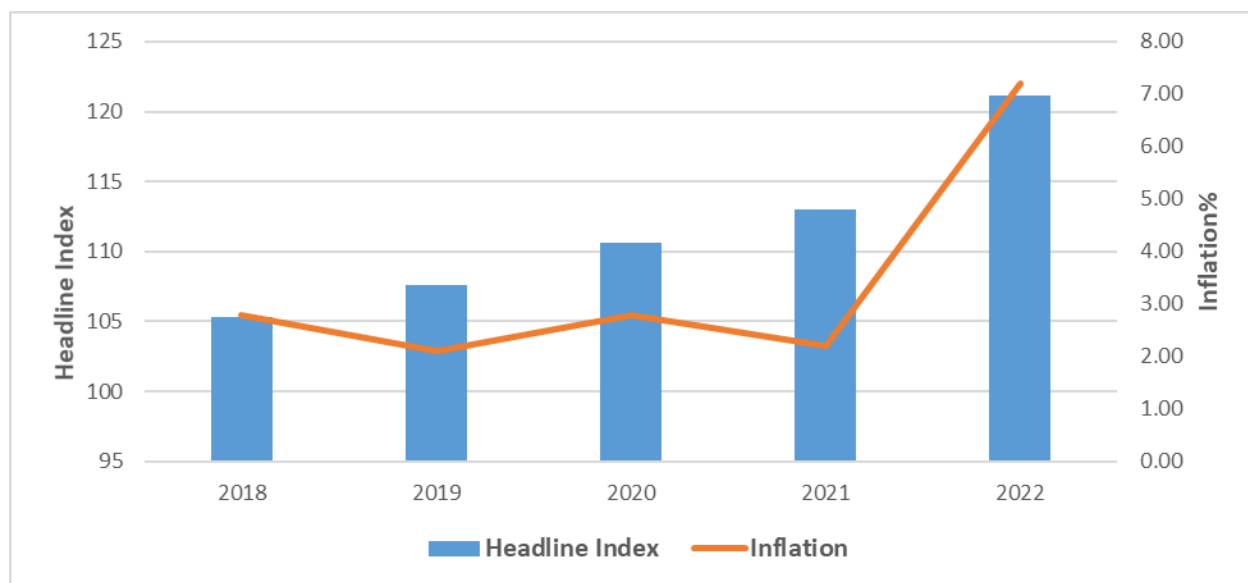
4.2.1 Consumer Price Index (CPI)

This section presents statistics on Consumer Price Indices (CPIs) for goods and services consumed by households within Uganda. The national CPI covers eight urban centres of Kampala, Jinja, Mbale, Masaka, Mbarara, Gulu, Arua and Fort Portal. Apart from Kampala, each of the urban centres has an independent consumption basket of goods and services. Kampala, however, is decomposed into three consumption baskets. These are Kampala High Income (KHI), Kampala Middle Income (KMI) and Kampala Low Income (KLI). Therefore, the Uganda National CPI is a composition of 10 consumption baskets.

Headline Inflation

Headline Inflation is the measure of the relative change in prices of all goods and services for all the 10 consumption baskets. The Calendar Year 2022 registered a higher annual average inflation of 7.2 percent compared to 2.2 percent that was registered in the CY2021 (See Figure 4.4). The rise recorded in the CY2022 was attributed to all the three sections i.e, the annual average Core inflation, the annual Food Crops and Related Items inflation and the annual Energy Fuel and Utilities inflation. All these registered a rise in the average indices during the CY 2022, (See Statistical Appendix Table 4.2A).

FIGURE 4.4: HEADLINE INDEX AND ANNUAL AVERAGE INFLATION 2018 - 2022



Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

The Gulu centre recorded the highest rise with an annual average inflation rate (9.4%) in CY2022, compared to 1.9 percent recorded in CY2021. This was followed by Mbale (9.1%) in CY2022 compared to 1.8 percent recorded for the CY2021. The lowest annual average inflation for CY2022 was recorded in Kampala High Income (6.4%), compared to 2.9 percent that was observed in CY2021.

Core Inflation

Core Inflation, sometimes referred to as Underlying Inflation, measures relative changes in the prices of all goods and services in the consumption expenditure basket excluding fresh fruits, fresh vegetables, dried vegetables and fresh milk. Also excluded are tobacco leaves, electricity, petrol, diesel, paraffin, charcoal, propane gas, metered water and un-metered water. The annual average Core Inflation increased to 6.0 percent in the CY2022, from the 2.8 percent recorded during the CY2021 as shown in Table 4.3

Table 4.3: Headline, Core, Food Crops and EFU Average Annual Inflation 2018-2022

	Index				Annual % Change			
	Core	Food Crops and Related Items	Energy Fuel and Utilities	All Items Index	Core	Food Crops and Related Items	Energy Fuel and Utilities	All Items Index
Weights	839.6200	95.1046	65.2755	1000.0000				
Financial Year								
2017/18	103.61	103.64	107.58	103.87	3.6	3.6	7.6	3.9
2018/19	106.68	98.46	117.08	106.57	3.0	-5.0	8.8	2.6
2019/20	109.08	102.16	118.86	109.06	2.3	3.7	1.5	2.3
2020/21	112.89	97.80	117.74	111.77	3.5	-4.3	-0.9	2.5
2021/22	116.49	102.11	123.88	115.61	3.2	4.4	5.2	3.4
Calendar Year								
2018	105.11	101.64	114.02	105.36	2.8	-1.7	10.1	2.8
2019	107.68	100.27	117.48	107.61	2.4	-1.4	3.0	2.1
2020	111.16	99.72	118.96	110.58	3.2	-0.5	1.3	2.8
2021	114.23	98.82	118.10	113.02	2.8	-0.9	-0.7	2.2
2022	121.07	113.58	133.16	121.15	6.0	14.9	12.8	7.2

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Food Crops Inflation

As shown in Figure 4.2.3, the annual average Food Crops inflation for the CY2022 increased to 14.9 percent, from minus 0.9 percent recorded for the CY2021. The FY2021/22, registered a higher annual average food crops inflation of 4.4 percent, compared to the minus 4.3 percent recorded for the FY2020/21 (see Statistical Appendix Table 4.2 A).

Energy, Fuel and Utilities (EFU) Inflation

The Energy, Fuel and Utilities (EFU) sector comprises of Petrol, Diesel, Charcoal, Firewood, Kerosene, Liquefied gas propane, Electricity, Water charges from NWSC and Water Charges – other sources. During the CY2022, the annual average EFU inflation increased to 12.8 percent compared to minus 0.7 percent recorded during the CY2021, (see Statistical Appendix Table 4.2 A).

The FY2021/22 registered increased annual average EFU inflation (5.2%) compared to a minus 0.9 percent registered in FY2020/21, (see Statistical Appendix Table 4.2 A).

Major Inflation drivers during the Calendar Year 2022

During the CY2022, the national annual average Index increased by 7.2 percent. The main drivers were Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages that increased to 13.6 percent in the CY2022 from 0.5 percent in the CY2021, Furnishings, Household Equipment and Routine Household Maintenance that increased to 14.5 percent in the CY2022 from 2.0 percent registered in the CY2021. (See Statistical Appendix Table 4.2 E).

4.2.2 Producer Price Index – Manufacturing & Utilities

The Producer Price Index for Manufacturing and Utilities (PPI-M&U) is an index that measures changes in the prices of a basket of products either as they leave their place of production (output price index) or as they enter the production process (input price index). The current computed PPI-M&U is an output price index valued at basic prices with a base period as July 2009 to June 2010. It covers both the local and export market (Combined). Manufacturing and the utility sectors for the local market.

PPI-M&U (Combined) Annual Percentage Changes, Calendar Year (CY) 2018-2022

The PPI-M&U (Combined) registered an increase of 15.3 percent in the calendar year 2022 compared to the 11.9 percent recorded in the calendar year 2021. This was mainly due to the rise in the producer prices of the manufacturing sector by 16.1 percent. The main drivers were food products (16%), chemicals & chemical products (56.9%) and other non-metallic mineral products (8.9%) as presented in Table 4.4 and in the statistical appendix-table 4.2 P.

Table 4.4 PPI-M&U (Combined) Annual Percentage Changes, Calendar Year 2018-2022; (July 2009 to June 2010=100)

Industry Group	Base period Weights	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Index						
PPI-Manufacturing and Utilities	1000.0000	182.17	178.05	182.98	204.79	236.18
PPI-Manufacturing Indices	921.4000	181.51	176.77	182.23	206.18	239.36
PPI-Utilities Indices	78.6000	189.15	191.31	190.94	188.42	194.83
Annual Percentage change						
PPI-Manufacturing and Utilities Changes	1000.0000	-1.2	-2.3	2.8	11.9	15.3
PPI-Manufacturing changes	921.4000	-1.7	-2.6	3.1	13.1	16.1
Food Products	364.9600	-4.8	-5.2	7.0	19.1	16.0
Beverages	77.5100	-1.0	-0.2	-6.8	-0.2	3.1
Tobacco Products	25.3400	0.8	-0.7	3.9	7.0	3.1
Textiles	19.2300	2.1	2.8	2.5	18.1	3.2
Wearing Apparel	55.2400	2.0	3.7	3.7	8.2	3.4
Leather & Related Products	15.9200	-2.5	-19.6	-9.2	8.4	24.8
Wood And Products of Wood, Cork, Except Furniture	7.3200	-2.9	1.4	0.4	-0.2	0.3
Paper & Paper Products	15.8600	6.2	-0.8	-4.5	-2.4	1.3
Printing & Reproduction of Recorded Media	25.3300	-0.9	2.0	-13.7	3.9	2.6
Chemicals & Chemical Products	72.4900	2.8	-3.3	-0.3	13.8	56.9
Pharmaceuticals, Medicinal Chemical & Botanical Products	23.7400	8.7	0.0		3.7	2.3
Rubber & Plastic Products	26.4600	2.4	0.3	-3.4	2.5	3.7
Other Non-Metallic Mineral Products	137.5500	-4.6	0.3	1.2	1.5	8.9
Basic Metals	14.5300	18.0	-2.2	1.8	9.7	8.2
Fabricated Metal Products, Except Machinery and Equipment	10.8300	6.4	-0.2	8.5	-4.7	2.5
Electrical Equipment	15.2400	6.5	2.3	-2.4	9.4	2.1
Furniture	13.8700	6.5	1.6	-2.3	-5.6	1.2
PPI-Utilities changes	78.6000	3.9	1.1	-0.2	-1.3	3.4
Water collection, treatment and supply	18.2800	-0.7	2.5	0.0	0.0	2.4
Electricity power generation	60.3200	4.9	0.9	-0.2	-1.6	3.6

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

PPI-M&U (Combined) Annual Percentage Changes, Fiscal Year (FY) 2017/18-2021/22.

The PPI-M&U registered an increase of 15.2 percent in the fiscal year 2021/22 compared to the 6.2 percent recorded in the fiscal year 2020/21. The price increments were realised in both the manufacturing and utility sectors. For FY 2021/22, the price increase in the manufacturing sector was mainly due to food products (20.3%), chemicals & chemical products (43.2%) and other non-metallic mineral products (4.3%) while in the utility sector, the price increase were driven by electricity power generation, as represented in Table 4.5 and appendix-table 4.2 P.

Table 4.5: PPI-M&U (Combined) Annual Percentage Changes, FY 2017/18 to 2021/22; July 2009 to June 2010=100

Industry Group	Base period weights	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Index							
PPI-Manufacturing and Utilities Indices	1000.0000	179.25	184.85	179.31	180.49	191.65	220.80
PPI-Manufacturing Indices	921.4001	179.68	184.69	178.21	179.46	191.83	223.23
PPI-Utilities Indices	78.5999	174.14	186.49	190.8	191.34	189.29	190.33
Annual Percentage change							
PPI-Manufacturing and Utilities Changes	1000.0000	4.4	3.1	-3.0	0.7	6.2	15.2
PPI-Manufacturing changes	921.4001	4.2	2.8	-3.5	0.7	6.9	16.4
Food Products	364.9595	8.1	2.8	-7.8	3.1	10.3	20.3
Beverages	77.5074	1.1	4.4	-1.1	-4.1	-3.9	1.3
Tobacco Products	25.3437	-4.7	0.1	0.7	1.9	4.8	5.1
Textiles	19.2250	3.7	2.3	5.8	-1.7	14.3	10.3
Wearing Apparel	55.2433	0.9	1.0	3.0	3.5	6.7	4.6
Leather & Related Products	15.9171	-9.4	1.9	-12.7	-16.7	-3.0	23.7
Wood And Products of Wood, Cork, Except Furniture	7.3163	2.6	-0.4	-0.6	1.1	-0.2	-0.1
Paper & Paper Products	15.8581	-0.4	5.3	3.6	-3.2	-6.0	1.4
Printing & Reproduction of Recorded Media	25.3293	5.7	0.6	0.0	-5.6	-5.3	2.0
Chemicals & Chemical Products	72.4873	1.5	2.4	1.0	-4.4	4.7	43.2
Pharmaceuticals, Medicinal Chemical & Botanical Products	23.7359	0.9	2.8	7.7	-5.0	9.4	-1.9
Rubber & Plastic Products	26.4550	3.7	0.8	3.3	-3.0	-0.3	2.9
Other Non-Metallic Mineral Products	137.5502	0.1	-1.6	-5.4	2.9	1.6	4.3
Basic Metals	14.5342	5.1	21.9	4.9	-2.1	7.7	7.5
Fabricated Metal Products, Except Machinery and Equipment	10.8306	-0.1	9.2	1.6	2.7	5.2	-4.5
Electrical Equipment	15.2395	-3.0	3.9	7.1	-0.9	0.6	9.8
Furniture	13.8675	3.8	8.2	3.0	2.5	-8.3	0.1
PPI-Utilities changes	78.6000	6.4	7.1	2.3	0.3	-1.1	0.5
Water collection, treatment and supply	18.2800	9.4	-2.0	3.0	0.6	0.0	0.0
Electricity power generation	60.3200	5.7	9.4	2.2	0.2	-1.3	0.7

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

PPI-Manufacturing for Domestic Consumption (Local) Annual Percentage Changes, Calendar Year (CY) 2018-2022.

The PPI-M for domestic consumption registered an increase of 18.5 percent in the calendar year 2022 compared to 9.9 percent increase recorded in the calendar year 2021. The increment was mainly attributed to the rise in prices of food products (22.7 percent), chemicals & chemical products (55.2 percent) and other non-metallic mineral products (7.5 percent), as represented in Table 4.6 and statistical appendix-Table 4.2 T.

Table 4.6 PPI-M (Local) Annual Percentage Changes, Calendar Year 2018-2022; July 2009 to June 2010=100

Industry Group	Base period Weight	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
PPI-M Local Indices	738.6000	172.09	172.03	175.62	193.07	228.76
PPI-M Local Changes	738.6000	0.4	0.0	2.1	9.9	18.5
Food Products	257.7900	-2.8	-2.5	4.8	12.7	22.7
Beverages	71.4200	0.6	1.1	-8.2	1.1	3.2
Tobacco Products	10.5900	2.6	0.3	1.7	20.0	4.5
Textiles	19.2300	2.1	2.8	2.5	18.1	3.2
Wearing Apparel	55.2400	2.0	3.7	3.7	8.2	3.4
Leather & Related Products	4.0700	2.7	-3.1	-2.5	-0.4	6.6
Wood And Products of Wood, Cork, Except Furniture	7.3200	-2.9	1.4	0.4	-0.2	0.3
Paper & Paper Products	12.1300	6.4	1.9	-1.3	-5.8	11.1
Printing And Reproduction of Recorded Media	25.3300	-0.9	2.0	-13.7	3.9	2.6
Chemicals & Chemical Products	64.5400	3.2	-1.9	0.7	17.6	55.2
Pharmaceuticals, Medicinal Chemical & Botanical Products	20.8200	10.3	0.9	4.4	4.4	1.5
Rubber & Plastic Products	22.9500	1.7	0.4	-2.4	4.1	4.8
Other Non-Metallic Mineral Products	112.7100	-1.1	4.4	0.9	2.1	7.5
Basic Metals	14.5300	18.0	-2.2	1.8	9.7	8.2
Fabricated Metal Products, Except Machinery and Equipment	10.8300	6.4	-0.2	8.5	-4.7	2.5
Electrical Equipment	15.2400	6.5	2.3	-2.4	9.4	2.1
Furniture	13.8700	6.5	1.6	-2.3	-5.6	1.2

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

PPI-M Domestic consumption (Local) Annual Percentage Changes

In the Fiscal year 2021/22, the PPI-M for domestic consumption registered an increase of 15.2 percent, compared to a 5.6 percent recorded in FY2020/21.

The increment was mainly attributed to price increment in food products (19.8 percent), chemical and other chemical products (44.8 percent) and other non-metallic mineral products (4.4 percent) as represented in Table 4.7.

Table 4.7 PPI-M (Local) Annual Percentage Changes, 2017/18 to 2021/22; July 2009 to June 2010=100

Industry Group	Base period Weight	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
PPI-M Local Indices	738.6000	171.9	172.69	173.11	182.76	210.51
PPI-M Local Changes	738.6000	3.3	0.5	0.2	5.6	15.2
Food Products	257.7900	4.4	-2.7	0.8	7.0	19.8
Beverages	71.4200	0.9	1.2	-3.4	-4.6	2.7
Tobacco Products	10.5900	4.3	0.7	1.4	8.6	14.9
Textiles	19.2300	2.3	5.8	-1.7	14.3	10.3
Wearing Apparel	55.2400	1.0	3.0	3.4	6.7	4.6
Leather & Related Products	4.0700	2.6	1.2	-4.2	-2.2	5.2
Wood And Products of Wood, Cork, Except furniture	7.3200	-0.4	-0.6	1.1	-0.2	-0.1
Paper & Paper Products	12.1300	4.7	5.3	-0.7	-3.1	-0.9
Printing And Reproduction of Recorded Media	25.3300	0.6	0.0	-5.6	-5.3	2.0
Chemicals & Chemical Products	64.5400	5.4	0.6	-4.2	1.7	44.8
Pharmaceuticals, Medicinal Chemical & Botanical products	20.8200	2.5	9.3	-3.0	12.2	-2.0
Rubber & Plastic Products	22.9500	0.0	3.6	-2.6	0.7	4.8
Other Non-Metallic Mineral Products	112.7100	-2.6	1.6	6.2	2.2	4.4
Basic Metals	14.5300	21.9	4.9	-2.0	7.7	7.5
Fabricated Metal Products, Except Machinery and Equipment	10.8300	9.2	1.6	2.7	5.2	-4.5
Electrical Equipment	15.2400	3.9	7.1	11.3	-6.7	9.8
Furniture	13.8700	8.2	3.0	2.4	-8.3	0.1

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

PPI-M for Export, Annual Percentage Changes, Calendar Year (CY) 2018-2022.

The PPI-M for Exports slowed down to 10.2 percent in the calendar year 2022 compared to a 21.9 percent recorded in calendar year 2021. The slowdown was mainly attributed to the decrease in prices of food products (7.5 percent) and paper products (-3.2 percent) as represented in table 4.8 and statistical appendix-Table 4.2R.

Table 4.8 PPI-M (Export) Annual Percentage Change, Calendar Year (CY) 2018-2022; July 2009 to June 2010=100

Industry Group	Base period Weight	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
PPI-M Export Indices	182.8000	212.70	194.63	206.30	251.59	276.22
PPI-M Export Changes	182.8000	-5.9	-8.5	6.0	21.9	10.2
Food Products	107.1700	-7.8	-8.6	10.7	27.7	7.5
Beverages	6.0900	-4.5	-3.6	-2.6	-3.6	2.7
Tobacco Products	14.7600	-0.4	-1.4	5.4	-3.6	1.9
Leather & Related Products	11.8400	-3.4	-23.7	-12.1	12.5	30.6
Paper & Paper Products	3.7200	6.0	-1.6	-5.8	-1.0	-3.2
Chemicals & Chemical Products	7.9500	2.1	-8.0	-3.9	-6.5	69.4
Pharmaceuticals, Medicinal Chemical & Botanical	2.9200	3.2	-3.9	-18.7	-3.5	9.8
Rubber & Plastic Products	3.5100	4.3	-0.2	-6.3	-3.0	-0.4
Other Non-Metallic Mineral Products	24.8400	-17.3	-19.5	4.5	-4.7	21.8

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

PPI-M for Export, Annual Percentage Changes, Fiscal Year (FY) 2017/18 to 2021/22

The PPI-M for exports registered an increase of 19.2 in the fiscal year 2021/22 compared to 10.6 percent registered in the FY2020/21. The rise in prices was mainly driven by food products (20.9 %), leather & related products (31.3 %), and chemicals and chemical products (35.3%). See table 4.9 and statistical appendix - table 4.2 U.

Table 4.9 PPI-M (Export) Annual Percentage Changes, Fiscal Year (FY) 2017/18 to FY2021/22; July 2009 to June 2010=100

Industry Group	Base period weight	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
PPI-M Export Indices	182.8000	225.28	198.51	202.53	224.05	267.12
PPI-M Export Changes	182.8000	1.9	-11.9	2.0	10.6	19.2
Food Products	107.1700	1.2	-14.6	6.8	14.8	20.9
Beverages	6.0900	13.2	-6.1	-6.0	-1.8	-2.4
Tobacco Products	14.7600	-2.4	0.7	2.1	1.4	-3.8
Leather & Related Products	11.8400	1.8	-15.6	-20.7	-3.4	31.3
Paper & Paper Products	3.7200	5.6	2.9	-4.2	-7.3	1.9
Chemicals & Chemical Products	7.9500	-5.6	2.4	-11.5	-5.3	35.3
Pharmaceuticals, Medicinal Chemical & Botanical Products	2.9200	3.7	2.1	-14.8	-9.9	-0.7
Rubber & Plastic Products	3.5100	3.1	2.4	-4.1	-3.6	-4.0
Other Non-Metallic Mineral Products	24.8400	0.8	-31.3	-1.4	3.3	3.1

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

4.2.3 The Producer Price Index-Hotels & Restaurants

The Producer Price Index for Hotels and Restaurants (PPI-H&R) measures the average change in the prices that Hotel and Restaurant Service providers receive for their services.

It is an Output Price Index, designed to reflect the price trend of a constant well-defined and representative basket of services provided by hoteliers. The Index is divided into the Accommodation and the Catering services. The Catering services are further divided into the Food and snacks and the Drinks, as shown in Table 4.10. The prices collected exclude all taxes and other levies. The base period for this index is the first quarter of CY2008 and covers a sample of 100 hotels and restaurants across the country.

Annual Average Producer Price Changes

The Annual Average Producer Prices for the Hotels and Restaurants Sector registered an increase of 2.8 percent in the CY2022, compared to 1.2 percent for the CY2021. This was attributed to the accommodation sub-sector that registered 4.3 percent increase compared to negative 3.0 percent in 2021. On the other hand catering services sub-sector was registered at 2.3 percent compared to 2.9 percent registered in CY2021.

Overall, the increase in the hotels and restaurants sector, is attributed to the increase in the accommodation subsector which registered a 4.3 percent increase compared to negative 3.0 percent decrease in CY2021.

The increase in the accommodation subsector resulted from the drastic increase in prices of hotel accommodation (rooms, suites etc.) during the period. Table 4.10 and Statistical Appendix Table 4.2Z.

Table 4.10: PPI-H&R: Annual Percentage Changes Calendar Year, 2018-2022

Industry Group	Weights	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Hotels and restaurants	10000	5.7	1.8	-0.1	1.2	2.8
Accommodation	3375	2.9	0.7	-1.4	-3.0	4.3
Catering Services	6625	6.4	2.7	0.5	2.9	2.3
Accommodation	3375	2.9	0.7	-1.4	-3.0	4.3
Hotel Accommodation (rooms, suites etc.)	2675	4.2	0.1	-2.4	-3.6	5.3
Other Hotel Services (e.g. conference halls)	700	0.3	1.9	0.5	-1.5	1.5
Catering Services	6625	6.4	2.7	0.5	2.9	2.3
Food and Snacks	3075	0.8	1.0	0.1	0.7	2.1
Buffet	695	3.8	3.5	1.1	3.7	0.6
A la Carte (specific foods)	1190	0.3	0.5	-0.9	-1.5	3.6
Snacks (light bites, coffee, tea)	1190	5.9	3.8	1.6	5.8	1.4
Drinks	3549	2.1	3.0	1.2	7.2	3.8
Beer	893	0.6	2.4	0.4	1.6	1.8
Soft Drinks (sodas) & Mineral water	1309	5.5	7.1	0.5	1.8	1.3
Wines & Spirits	1347	0.7	0.2	4.9	27.7	8.7

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Annual Average Producer Price Changes (Financial Year)

The Annual Average Producer Prices inflation for the Hotels and Restaurants Sector registered an increase of 2.4 percent in the FY2021/2022, compared to 0.1 percent for the FY2020/2021. The catering services sub-sector registered a 3.2 percent increase compared to the 0.6 percent registered in FY2020/2021.

On the other hand accommodation sub-sector registered a negative 0.5 percent decrease compared to negative 1.1 percent registered in 2020/2021.

Overall, the increase in the prices of hotels and restaurant sector, is attributed to the increase in the catering subsector which registered 3.2 percent increase compared to 0.6 percent registered in FY2020/2021.

The increase in the prices of the catering subsector resulted from the drastic increase in prices of drinks during the period.

Table 4.11: PPI-H&R: Annual Percentage Changes Financial Year, 2018/2019-2021/2022

Industry Group	Weights	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Hotels and restaurants	10000	1.8	0.3	0.1	2.4
Accommodation	3375	1.9	-0.7	-1.1	-0.5
Catering Services	6625	2.3	0.7	0.6	3.2
Accommodation	3375	1.9	-0.7	-1.1	-0.5
Hotel Accommodation (rooms, suites etc.)	2675	1.9	-1.2	-1.3	-0.2
Other Hotel Services (e.g. conference halls)	700	1.8	0.3	-0.5	-0.9
Catering Services	6625	2.3	0.7	0.6	3.2
Food and Snacks	3075	4.4	0.7	0.2	1.2
Buffet	695	8.7	1.9	1.2	1.3
A la Carte (specific foods)	1190	2.1	0.2	-0.9	2.5
Snacks (light bites, coffee, tea)	1190	1.8	0.0	1.9	2.4
Drinks	3549	1.7	0.9	1.4	7.8
Beer	893	1.4	0.1	0.4	2.1
Soft Drinks (sodas) & Mineral water	1309	2.2	1.8	0.4	1.9
Wines & Spirits	1347	2.6	0.6	5.9	23.6

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

4.2.4 Construction Input Price Indices

Construction Input Price Index (CIPI) is an input price index which measures the cost of a given set (basket) of construction goods and services used up in construction, relative to their cost in the base period. This basket includes the cost of materials, utilities, equipment and labour as inputs to the construction sector. The Construction Input Price Index (CIPI) was previously referred to as Construction Sector Index (CSI). The FY (Jul 2016 – Jun 2017) is the base period for the CIPI.

CIPI Composition

The CIPI structure now covers the whole section F of the ISIC Rev 4 which has three Divisions i.e Construction of Buildings (Residential and non-Residential), Civil Engineering Works (Roads and Utility Projects) and Specialised Construction Activities (Demolition & Site preparation, Electrical, plumbing & other construction installation activities and building completion & finishing). A list of products is given in Statistical Appendix Table 4.2 AB.

Annual Changes

The average inflation in the construction industry increased to 7.7 percent in calendar year 2022 compared to 2.7 percent registered in calendar year 2021 as shown in Table 4.12. The division that registered the highest average inflation for the year 2022 was Specialised Construction Activities at 10.3 percent compared to 2.5 percent registered in 2021. The main driver was Demolition and Site Preparation whose inflation increased to 29.5 percent in 2022 compared to 1.6 percent registered in 2021. Construction of Buildings registered an average inflation of 5.0 percent in 2022 compared to 3.0 percent registered in 2021, with Construction of Residential Buildings registering a 5.0 percent increase compared to 3.3 percent registered in 2021. Construction of Non-Residential Buildings registered a 4.9 percent increase in 2022 compared to 2.7 percent in 2021. Civil Engineering Works inflation increased to 5.9 percent in 2022 from 2.0 percent registered in 2021 with Construction of Roads and Railways registered at 6.0 percent in 2022 compared to 2.0 percent in 2021.

Table 4.12: Construction Input Price Index, Percentage Changes, FY 2016/17=100

Description	Weights	2019	2020	2021	2022
Construction	1000.0000	1.7	1.6	2.7	7.7
Construction of Buildings	421.0753	1.3	2.4	3.0	5.0
Construction of Residential Buildings	195.0013	2.1	2.9	3.3	5.0
Construction of Non Residential Buildings	226.0739	0.6	1.9	2.7	4.9
Civil Engineering / Works	96.8855	1.8	1.6	2.0	5.9
Construction of roads and railways	80.9493	1.9	1.6	2.0	6.0
Construction of utility projects(Water projects)	15.9362	0.9	1.1	2.3	5.5
Specialised Construction Activities	482.0392	2.1	1.0	2.5	10.3
Demolition and site preparation	91.0100	3.2	-2.6	1.6	29.5
Electrical, plumbing and other construction installation activities	127.4827	1.3	1.4	1.4	4.2
Building completion and finishing	263.5465	2.0	2.3	3.5	5.5

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

4.3 External Trade

The section presents merchandise import and export flows between Uganda and the rest of the world as compiled from the Customs Department of the Uganda Revenue Authority (URA) and from non-customs data sources. The complementary non-customs data sources include commodity authorities, fuel companies (for fuel uplifts) and the Informal Cross-Border Trade (ICBT) survey. The data compiled from customs and commodity authorities is herein referred to as formal exports and imports, whereas data collected from the ICBT survey is referred to as informal exports and imports. The informal trade transactions are the ones that do not go through any official clearance and documentation processes required by the customs laws. The ICBT survey provides informal trade flows between Uganda and her neighbours (Kenya, Rwanda, D. R. Congo, South Sudan and Tanzania) that pass through 20 monitored border posts.

Important to note is that, the informal trade statistics contained herein for the CY2020 is only for the months of January to March. This was because all Ugandan borders were closed in the bid to curb down the spread of Covid19 and the survey was suspended.

The compilation of external trade statistics is based on the General Trade System and coded according to the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (HS Codes, 2022) and the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC Rev4).

4.3.1 Summary of External Trade Statistics

During the CY2022, total international merchandise trade was valued at USD 13,953.4 million representing a 2.4 percent increase in international trade in goods from USD 13,624.4 million recorded in the CY2021. Total export earnings (formal and informal exports combined in the CY2022 decreased by 7.7 percent to USD 4,126.3 million from USD 4,469.2 million recorded in the CY2021. On the other hand, the total imports bill increased by 7.3 percent to USD 9,827.1 million in the CY2022, from USD 9,155 million registered in the CY2021. The annual trade deficit increased to USD 5,700.8 million in CY2022 from USD 4,686.1 million recorded in the CY2021. (See Table 4.13)

Table 4.13: Summary of External Trade Statistics Flows (US\$ Million), 2018-2022

Trade Flow	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Formal/Official exports.	3,087.4	3,563.8	4,149.0	3,965.3	3,577.4
Informal Exports	546.6	531.9	137.8	503.8	548.9
Total Exports	3,633.9	4,095.7	4,286.8	4,469.2	4,126.3
Formal/Official imports.	6,729.4	7,696.0	8,250.5	9,086.0	9,747.8
Informal Imports	60.0	57.8	17.2	69.2	79.3
Total Imports	6,789.4	7,753.8	8,267.7	9,155.3	9,827.1
Total trade	10,423.4	11,849.4	12,554.5	13,624.4	13,953.4
Trade Balance	(3,155.5)	(3,658.1)	(3,980.9)	(4,686.1)	(5,700.8)
% change (Exports)	5.3	12.7	4.7	4.3	(7.7)
% change (imports)	19.6	14.2	6.6	10.7	7.3
% change (total trade)	14.2	13.7	6.0	8.5	2.4
% change (trade balance)	41.8	15.9	8.8	17.7	21.7

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Note: Informal figures for 2020 are for January to March 2020

4.3.2 Exports

In 2022, formal export earnings were USD 3,577.4 million while informal exports earnings were worth USD 548.9 million. For the period under review, there was a 7.7 percent decrease in formal exports from USD 3,965.3 million in the CY2021 to USD 3,577.4 million in the CY2022 while informal exports was USD 549.1 million in the CY2022.

4.3.3 Exports by Destination

The Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) regional bloc was the leading final destination for Uganda's exports, accounting for 42.2 percent of the total exports in the CY2022 and valued at USD 1,740.9 million. The main country of destination for Uganda's exports within the COMESA region was Kenya which contributed USD 737.9 million in CY 2022 from USD 623.8 million that was registered in the CY2021. Uganda's total export value to the African continent was USD 2,782 million, accounting for 67.4 percent of all the exports in the CY2022.

The European Union (EU) bloc remained the second largest destination of Uganda's exports whose share to the total exports increased slightly to 17.5 percent during the CY2022, from 14.6 percent registered in the CY2021. The major destination countries in the EU bloc were Italy, Germany, Netherlands and Belgium, representing 13.6 percent share of the total exports in the CY2022.

The Asian region was the third largest destination of Uganda's exports in CY 2022 with a share of 7.3 percent of the total exports, total exports to Asia increased to USD 302.7 million from USD 262.3 million registered in CY2021. The main countries of destination were China, India and Indonesia whose market shares to the total exports were 2.1 percent, 1.9 percent and 0.9 percent respectively.

The major destination country in the Middle East was United Arab Emirates with earnings estimated at USD 38.8 million in CY2022. See appendix tables 4.3D and 4.3E.

4.3.4 Performance of Formal Commodity Exports

Coffee was the Uganda's leading commodity export in CY2022. Their revenue increased to USD 859,488 million in CY2022 from USD 718,959 million in CY2021. Its share to the total

formal exports increased from 18.1 percent in CY2021 to 24 percent in CY2022. Sugar and sugar confectionery was the second most exported commodity.

Its value increased to USD 163,286 million in CY2022 from USD 98,478 million generated in CY2021, as indicated in Appendix Table 4.3 A. Sugar and sugar confectionery contributed 4.6 percent to total formal export earnings in 2022, from the 2.5 percent recorded in CY2021. Fish and Fish products were the third highest value of exports, their value increased from USD 116,165 million in CY2021 to USD 149,607 million in CY2022. Iron and Steel came fourth, with their export receipts increasing from USD 93,863 million in CY2021 to USD 126,825 million generated in CY2022, See Appendix Tables 4.3 A and 4.3 B.

4.3.4 Performance of Formal Commodity Exports

Coffee was Uganda's leading export commodity and its revenue increased to USD 859.5 million in CY2022 from USD 719.0 million in the CY2021. Its share to the total formal exports increased from 18.1 percent in the CY2021 to 24.0 percent in CY2022.

Sugar and sugar confectionery was the second most exported commodity and its value increased further to USD 163.3 million in the CY2022 from USD 98.5 million earned in the CY2021, as indicated in appendix table 4.3A. Sugar and sugar confectionery contributed 4.6 percent to total formal export earnings in the CY2022, from the 2.5 percent recorded in the CY2021.

Fish and Fish products were the third highest value of exports, their value increased to USD 149.6 million in CY2022 from USD 116.2 million. Iron and steel came fourth, with their export receipts increasing to USD 126.8 million in the CY2022 from USD 93.9 million generated in the CY2021, See appendix tables 4.3A and 4.3B.

4.3.5 Imports

The total import's bill increased by 7.3 percent to USD 9,827.1 million in CY2022 from USD 9,155.3 million registered in CY2022. Formal imports were worth USD 9,747.8 million and USD 9,086.0 million in CY2022 and CY2021 respectively.

4.3.6 Total Imports by Regional blocs

During the period under review, the Asian continent was consistently the main source of Uganda's merchandise imports, with an import bill of USD 4,457.7 million in the CY2022 compared to USD 3,925.8 million recorded in the CY2021. Its market share to total imports increased further to 45.4 percent in the CY2022 from 42.9 percent in the CY2021.

The Middle East continued to be the second main source of Uganda's imports, in the CY2022 and its market share to total imports increased to 20.9 percent in the CY2022 from 14.0 percent registered in the CY2021.

The African continent was the third main source, with imports worth USD 1,772.3 million in the CY2022 (18.0%) of total imports compared to USD 2,543.0 million in the CY2021. Imports from the COMESA regional bloc decreased to USD 1,236.0 million in CY2022, from USD 1,258.4 million in the CY2021. Conversely, the share of imports from the bloc decreased to 12.6 percent in 2022 from 13.7 registered in 2021. Similarly, imports from other Africa (besides COMESA), declined from 1,284.6 USD million in the CY2021 to USD 536.3 million in the CY2022.

The EU bloc was forth and her import bill increased to USD 851.7 million in the CY2022 from USD 802.6 million in CY2021. The European Union (EU) represented 8.7 percent of market share of total imports in the CY2022 in comparison to 8.8 percent in the CY2021. See appendix Table 4.3J and Table 4.3K.

4.3.7 Main Products Formally Imported

Petroleum products (which include petrol, diesel, paraffin, aviation fuel etc.) were the main imported products into the country, whose expenditure increased to USD 1,998.4 million in the CY2022 from USD 1,260.1 million in the CY2021. Their proportion to total formal imports increased to 20.5 percent in the CY2022 compared to 13.9 percent recorded in the CY2021.

Road vehicles (including air-cushion vehicles) came second, with an import expenditure increasing to USD 647.1 million in the CY2022 from USD 636.0 million in the CY2021.

Iron and steel were the third most imported commodities, with an import expenditure of USD 645.7 million in the CY2022 compared to USD 578.6 million in the CY2021.

Medical and pharmaceutical products imports came fourth and were valued at USD 578.4 million in the CY2022 compared USD 460.8 million registered in the CY2021. The other products which contributed significantly to the country's import bill during the CY2022 were plastics in primary forms (USD 481.8 million), cereals and cereal preparations (USD 475.0 million), and machinery specialized for particular industries (USD 391.5 million), See Table 4.14; appendix Table 4.3L and Table 4.3M.

Table 4.14: Annual Formal Imports of Main Commodities by SITC (US\$ million), 2018 – 2022

SITC2	SITC2 Description	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
33	Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials	1,291.2	1,227.6	950.8	1,260.1	1,998.4
78	Road vehicles (including air-cushion vehicles)	497.1	514.8	513.4	636.0	647.1
67	Iron and steel	367.5	356.2	341.1	578.6	645.7
54	Medical and pharmaceutical products	285.6	306.3	359.3	460.8	578.4
57	Plastics in primary forms	284.0	278.3	293.4	376.8	481.8
04	Cereals and cereal preparations	265.2	291.7	292.6	479.5	475.0
72	Machinery specialized for particular industries	274.1	264.2	263.4	319.0	391.5
42	Fixed vegetable fats and oils, crude, refined or fractionated	237.9	196.9	274.4	367.7	379.4
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures, nes	166.9	148.8	148.9	257.3	275.7
59	Chemical materials and products, nes	153.2	154.6	204.8	213.9	257.3
77	Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, nes	221.0	188.9	196.1	224.5	237.9
74	General industrial machinery and equipment, nes, machine parts, nes	169.6	153.4	175.2	176.9	217.9
64	Paper, paperboard, and articles of paper pulp, paper or paperboard	189.8	187.5	132.5	146.6	210.6
97	Gold, non-monetary (excl. gold ores and concentrates)	334.5	1,317.3	1,841.9	1,094.6	201.4
76	Telecommunications and sound recording/reproducing apparatus, etc	164.0	167.8	168.7	171.7	198.3
55	Essential oils, perfume materials; toilet cleaning preparations	116.3	119.6	113.7	129.1	166.1
51	Organic chemicals	107.6	96.0	112.8	130.5	155.1
89	Miscellaneous manufactured articles, nes	107.9	126.3	141.4	228.7	151.6
87	Professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus, nes	84.4	86.9	104.9	117.3	150.8
65	Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, nes, and related products	111.2	119.3	173.8	120.2	148.5
69	Manufactures of metals, nes	105.3	105.8	114.9	147.1	143.5
26	Textile fibres (other than wool tops), wastes; not	101.6	115.6	96.3		121.8

SITC2	SITC2 Description	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
	manufactured				115.9	
08	Feeding stuff for animals (not including unmilled cereals)	23.4	35.0	52.3	102.9	105.6
06	Sugars, sugar preparations and honey	97.8	102.5	96.2	81.9	89.1
84	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	68.2	68.2	72.1	86.5	89.1
75	Office machines and automatic data-processing machines	58.2	75.3	65.5	78.1	85.5
53	Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	49.0	50.3	52.5	61.4	85.2
71	Power generating machinery and equipment	61.4	74.8	117.8	71.4	81.3
52	Inorganic chemicals	53.7	49.4	47.3	53.8	75.1
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	20.8	24.4	38.6	49.5	74.5
62	Rubber manufactures, nes	64.0	74.3	71.6	79.3	74.1
09	Miscellaneous edible products and preparations	47.3	53.4	56.0	64.1	72.1
79	Other transport equipment	53.0	46.2	48.0	59.7	64.7
58	Plastics in non-primary forms	52.2	46.0	40.9	46.3	60.0
05	Vegetables and fruit	31.7	39.1	59.1	73.7	54.6
	Other Products	413.0	433.2	418.4	424.6	503.0
Grand Total		6,729.4	7,696.0	8,250.5	9,086.0	9,747.8

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

4.3.8 Total Trade Balance performance

The country continued to experience trade deficits, with an annual increase of 21.7 percent registered in the CY2022 compared to a 17.7 percent deficit in the CY2021. The deficit has consistently grown over the period under review, with a trade deficit of USD 3,155.5 million registered in 2018, and the highest of USD 5,700.8 million recorded in the CY2022. Details in Table 4.13.

4.3.9 Informal Exports and Imports

This section presents informal trade flows, their direction of trade and performance of border posts as recorded during ICBT surveys. Exports for the CY2022 were estimated at USD 548.9 million while informal imports were estimated at USD 79.3 million for the CY2022. See table 4.15

4.3.10 Informal Exports by Country of Destination

In CY2022, the D. R. Congo was the main Country of destination with revenues worth USD 256.2 million compared to USD 300.6 million recorded in the CY2021. Its market share to total informal exports decreased to 46.7 percent in the CY2022 from 59.7 percent in the CY2021. This was followed by Kenya with informal export earnings estimated at USD 134.0 million in the CY2022 with a share of 24.4 percent to the total informal exports.

Table 4.15: Informal Exports by country of destination (US\$ Million), 2018 to 2022

Destination	Values in US\$ Million					Percentage share	
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2021	2022
D.R. Congo	269.8	329.7	77.0	300.6	256.2	59.7	46.7
Kenya	150.0	97.5	24.0	98.2	134.0	19.5	24.4
South Sudan	50.4	61.7	22.0	79.4	111.3	15.8	20.3
Tanzania	26.9	32.0	14.5	24.4	38.6	4.8	7.0
Rwanda	49.5	11.0	0.3	1.2	9.0	0.2	1.6
Grand total	546.6	531.9	137.8	503.8	549.1	100.0	100.0

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

4.3.11 Performance of Informal Exports by Border Station

Elegu border was the leading exit point for Uganda's informal merchandise for the period under review. In the CY2022, the export receipts through Elegu were USD 110.4 million accounting for 20.1 percent of informal goods exported. This was followed by Busia border with export receipts estimated at USD 106.7 million (19.4 %), and Mpondwe with USD 106.0 million (19.3%). The three border posts of Elegu, Busia, and Mpondwe had a combined share of 58.8 percent of the total informal export revenue in the CY2022, see Table 4.16 below.

Table 4.16: Informal Exports by Border Station ('000 US \$), 2018- 2022

Customs	Values in US\$ Million					Percentage share	
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2021	2022
Elegu	49,368	59,810	21,365	75,895	110,422	15.1	20.1
Busia	133,130	84,113	19,331	83,561	106,711	16.6	19.4
Mpondwe	149,303	189,943	41,664	107,556	106,063	21.3	19.3
Ntoroko	10,587	8,680	3,060	18,264	40,140	3.6	7.3
Mutukula	25,742	30,572	14,171	23,992	36,674	4.8	6.7
Odrachachaku	24,781	20,413	5,584	30,314	30,227	6.0	5.5
Vwura	7,761	7,304	3,115	14,328	24,551	2.8	4.5
Bunagana	24,593	36,310	10,617	77,455	24,505	15.4	4.5
Paidha	37,652	53,868	9,343	27,370	18,630	5.4	3.4
Malaba	11,157	10,163	2,920	10,850	15,379	2.2	2.8
Goli	1,444	1,120	306	4,011	8,143	0.8	1.5
Suam river	3,722	2,122	1,495	2,128	6,019	0.4	1.1
Lwakhakha	1,943	1,081	243	1,735	5,860	0.3	1.1
Katuna	42,190	12,449	2,524	4,944	4,362	1.0	0.8
Ishasha river	2,165	2,407	705	12,095	3,898	2.4	0.7
Cyanika	16,775	7,781	380	4,777	2,450	0.9	0.4
Mirama hills	2,055	375	43	51	2,141	0.0	0.4
Kikagati	712	1,057	230	1,154	1,497	0.2	0.3
Oraba	1,014	1,926	612	2,966	849	0.6	0.2
Bugango	472	376	86	393	386	0.1	0.1
Grand Total	546,566	531,870	137,794	503,839	548,907	100.0	100.0

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Note: Figures for 2020 are for January to March 2020

4.3.12 Informal Imports by Country of origin

Kenya was the leading source of Uganda's informal imports in the CY2022, followed by D. R. Congo as shown in table 4.17. Informal imports from Tanzania decreased to USD 3.2 million in the CY2022 from USD 5.6 million in the CY2021. Informal imports from Rwanda slightly increased to USD 1.3 million in 2022 from USD 0.6 million recorded in 2021. There was an increase of imports from South Sudan to USD 2.4 million in CY2022 from USD 2.2 million in CY2021.

Table 4.17: Annual Informal imports by country of origin (US\$'000), 2018 to 2022

Country	Values in US\$ Million					Percentage share	
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2021	2022
Kenya	25.0	23.3	7.2	35.7	45.0	51.5	56.7
D. R. Congo	23.3	23.5	5.9	25.0	27.4	36.2	34.5
Tanzania	3.7	5.3	3.1	5.6	3.2	8.2	4.1
South Sudan	3.2	4.0	0.8	2.2	2.4	3.2	3.1
Rwanda	4.8	1.7	0.2	0.6	1.3	0.9	1.6
Grand Total	60.0	57.8	17.2	69.2	79.3	100.0	100.0

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

4.3.13 Performance of Informal Imports by Border Stations

In the CY2022, Busia, Paidha and Lwakhakha were the main entry points for Uganda's informally imported commodities. The import bill was estimated at USD 23.5 million, USD 12.7 million and USD 8.8 million respectively (Table 4.18). During the CY2022, informal imports that entered through Busia border accounted for 29.7 percent in comparison to 29.0 percent recorded in the CY2021, Paidha accounted for 16.1 percent in the CY2022 compared to 11.4 percent recorded in the CY2021 and the proportion of informal imports through Lwakhakha border was 11.1 percent in the CY2022 from 4.8 percent registered in CY2021. Other leading import entry points in the CY2021 included Malaba, Mpondwe, Suam River, and Odramachaku. See Table 4.18

Table 4.18: Annual Informal Imports by Border Stations ('000 US \$), 2018-2022

Customs	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Bugango	359	432	242	807	234
Bunagana	1,475	2,034	1,067	4,448	1,163
Busia	15,697	15,760	4,536	20,107	23,532
Cyanika	2,025	859	178	347	1,062
Elegu	3,134	3,704	648	1,971	2,383
Goli	775	736	186	4,469	3,427
Ishasha river	130	375	62	532	80
Katuna	2,584	789	18	254	158
Kikagati	1,186	2,749	2,600	2,955	1,346
Lwakhakha	1,692	1,528	388	3,342	8,840
Malaba	5,831	4,677	886	5,296	7,979
Mirama hills	222	34	5	35	74
Mpondwe	10,163	8,897	1,264	2,878	6,237
Mutukula	2,126	2,107	243	1,887	1,652
Ntoroko	387	48	5	29	20
Odrachaku	3,922	2,529	1,114	3,508	3,412
Oraba	91	251	155	250	57
Paidha	4,995	7,644	1,934	7,915	12,730
Suam river	1,749	1,359	1,387	6,937	4,628
Vvura	1,446	1,249	270	1,262	295
Grand Total	59,989	57,761	17,188	69,229	79,309

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

4.4 Government Finance Statistics (GFS)

4.4.0 Introduction

This section provides information on the fiscal operations of the General Government. Fiscal operations include the revenue, expenditure and financing of government institutional units. Government revenue is further analyzed by type of revenue while government expenditure is analyzed by economic and functional classification according to GFS Manual 2014.

The fiscal statistical information is critical in guiding policy and decision makers to analyze the impact of the fiscal operations at the level of a government, institutional sector and other sectors of the economy.

Government Finance Statistics (GFS) coverage is currently restricted to the General Government sector which comprises of Central Government and Local Government (134 districts and 31 municipalities)

4.4.2 General Government Expenditure

General Government Expenditure (excluding arrears) for the FY2021/22 was Uganda Shillings 36,387 billion compared to Uganda Shillings 36,485 billion in the FY2020/21. In the FY2021/22, Local Government Expenditure accounted for 13.4 percent of the total General Government expenditure while Central Government Expenditure (excluding arrears and Local Government Transfers) accounted for 86.6 percent, [see table 4.19 and appendix tables 4.4 C (a & b), 4.4 D (a & b), & 4.4 J (a & b)].

Table 4.19: General Government Expenditure for FYs 2020/21 and 2021/22 in million shillings

Sector	2020/21	Percent	2021/22	Percent
Local Government Expenditure	4,155,701	11.4	4,876,260	13.4
Central Government excluding Transfers to Local Government and arrears	32,330,251	88.6	31,511,649	86.6
Grand Total	36,485,952	100	36,387,909	100

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Functional classification of General Government Expenditure

Table 4.20 shows that there was a slight decrease of 0.27 percent in the General Government expenditure from 36,485 billion Uganda Shillings in FY 2020/21 to 36,387 billion in FY2021/22. General Public Services sector took the highest share of General Government expenditure of 36.6, a similar percentage of spending compared to FY 2020/21, [see table 4.20 and appendix tables 4.4 C (a & b), 4.4 D (a & b), & 4.4 I (a & b)].

Table 4.20: Functional classification of General Government Expenditure for FY 2020/21 and FY 2021/22, Million shillings

Functional classification	2020/21	Percent	2021/22	Percent
General Public Services	13,444,651	36.8	13,305,927	36.6
Defense	5,612,633	15.4	4,685,242	12.9
Public order and safety	1,998,477	5.5	2,285,774	6.3
Economic Affairs	8,133,150	22.3	7,187,934	19.8
Environment Protection	197,205	0.5	160,487	0.4
Housing and Community amenities	1,133,993	3.1	1,144,520	3.1
Health	2,186,972	6.0	3,052,182	8.4
Recreation, Culture, and religion	20,074	0.1	45,588	0.1
Education	3,342,322	9.2	3,854,214	10.6
Social Protection	416,476	1.1	666,042	1.8
Total	36,485,952	100.0	36,387,909	100

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

4.4.3 Central Government Revenue

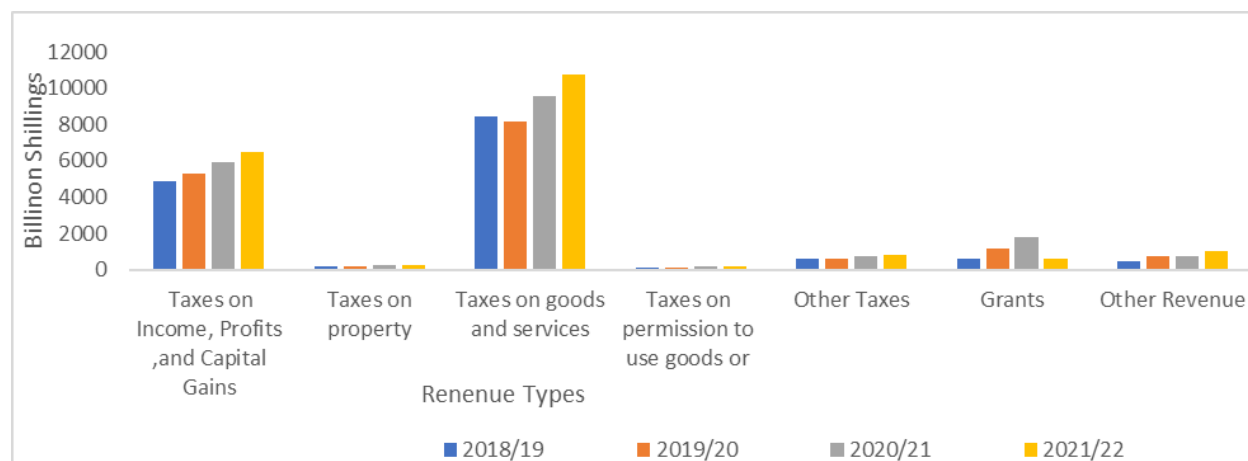
In the FY 2021/22, the net Central Government revenue (excludes tax refunds and government taxes) was Uganda Shillings 22,262 billion compared to Uganda Shillings 21,084 billion collected in the FY 2020/21. This was a 6.0 percent increment in the net central government revenue.

During the period under review, the largest contributor to the total Central Government revenue was Tax revenue, accounting for 92.7 percent registered in the FY 2021/22 while Non-Tax revenue contributed only 7.3 percent. Among the Tax revenue, the taxes on goods and services had the largest contribution (Uganda Shillings 10,829.4 billion), accounting for 48.5 percent of the total revenue in the FY 2021/22.

This was followed by taxes on Income, profits, and capital gains (Uganda Shillings 6,509 billion), accounting for 29.1 percent of the total revenue while the lowest contribution from the tax revenue was taxes on permission to use goods or perform activities accounting for 0.9 percent with Uganda Shillings 201.52 million, (see figure 4.4.1)

Among the Non-Tax revenue, the largest contribution to the total central government revenue was from other revenue (8.2 percent) that included property income, sale of goods and services, fines and penalties and miscellaneous revenue in the FY 2021/22, [see Figure 4.5 and appendix tables 4.4 B (a) & (b)].

FIGURE 4.5: A FIVE-YEAR TREND IN CENTRAL GOVERNMENT REVENUE BY TYPE IN BILLION SHILLINGS, 2018/19 – 2021/22



Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

4.4.4 Central Government Expenditure

Central government expenditure reduced by 2.5 percent from Uganda Shillings 32,330 billion for the FY2020/21 to Uganda Shillings 31,512 billion for FY2021/22. A Comparison between FY2020/21 and FY2021/22 shows that recurrent expenditure increased by 10.2 percent, development expenditure decreased by 23.5 percent and the donor expenditure decreased by 4.4 percent.

For the FY2021/22, the recurrent expenditure of Uganda Shillings 17,649 billion accounted for 56.0 percent, development expenditure of Uganda Shillings 6,956 billion accounted for 22.1 percent and the donor expenditure of Uganda Shillings 6,907 billion accounted for 21.9 percent of the overall Central Government expenditure.

General public services accounted for the highest percentage of the recurrent (48.2 percent) and donor expenditure (42.9 percent) while Economic affairs accounted for the highest percentage of the development expenditure (39.3 percent), as shown in Table 4.21.

Table 4.21 Summary of Central Government Expenditure in Million Shs for FYs 2020/21 and 2021/22 by Functional Classification

Recurrent	2020/21	Percentage share	2021/22	Percentage share
General Public Services	8,959,838	56.0	8,499,809	48.2
Defense	1,490,695	9.3	2,316,908	13.1
Public order and safety	1,457,482	9.1	1,936,457	11.0
Economic Affairs	1,537,838	9.6	1,631,567	9.2
Environment Protection	53,637	0.3	54,994	0.3
Housing and Community amenities	70,169	0.4	103,860	0.6
Health	1,032,559	6.4	1,241,622	7.0
Recreation, Culture, and region	9,228	0.1	44,880	0.3
Education	1,251,273	7.8	1,498,556	8.5
Social Protection	150,156	0.9	319,986	1.8
Sub Total	16,012,876	100	17,648,639	100
Development				
General Public Services	407,609	4	591,120	8
Defense	3,725,457	41	2,166,833	31
Public order and safety	416,875	5	344,040	5
Economic Affairs	3,740,246	41	2,733,036	39
Environment Protection	52,618	1	24,058	0
Housing and Community amenities	409,914	5	458,007	7
Health	165,396	2	395,170	6
Recreation, Culture, and region	0	0	0	0
Education	152,497	2	222,333	3
Social Protection	21,247	0	21,320	0
Sub Total	9,091,859	100	6,955,917	100
Donor				
General Public Services	2,843,485	48.0	2,843,485	39.4
Defense	396,481	3.2	396,481	5.5
Public order and safety	119,852	2.6	119,852	1.7
Economic Affairs	2,425,365	31.7	2,425,365	33.6
Environment Protection	54,538	-	54,538	0.8
Housing and Community amenities	577,081	4.4	577,081	8.0
Health	398,561	4.6	398,561	5.5
Recreation, Culture, and region	0	-	-	-
Education	176,394	2.5	176,394	2.4
Social Protection	233,759	3.0	233,759	3.2
Sub total	7,225,516	100.0	7,225,516	100.0
Grand Total	32,330,251		31,511,649	

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Note: Central government expenditure excludes transfers to

Local government.

4.4.5 Local Government Revenue

During the FY2021/22, the total Local government revenue was Uganda Shillings 4,974.1 billion of which Uganda Shillings 4,140.5 billion was revenue from the districts while Uganda Shillings 833.6 billion was revenue from municipalities. Grants remained the major source of Local government revenue, accounting for 96.5 percent of total Local Government revenue. Locally raised revenue accounted for only 1.9 percent of the total Local Government revenue, of which raised taxes accounted for 1.6 percent while the other non-tax revenue accounted for 98.4 percent, [see tables 4.4 I (i&ii)].

4.4.6 Local Government Expenditure

In the FY2021/22, Local Government total expenditure rose to Uganda Shillings 4,876.2 billion from Uganda Shillings 4,155.7 billion in the FY2020/21. This was a 17.34 percent increase in local government expenditure. The Education sector took the largest proportion of Local government expenditure (45.6 percent), followed by public administration (30.1 percent). The Health sector accounted for 20.2 percent of the total Local Government expenditure, an increase from the 14.2 percentage share spent in the FY 2021/22, [see appendix tables 4.4 J (i&ii)]

4.5 Banking and Currency

This section presents Statistics on the performance of the banking sector for the period June 2017 - June 2022.

4.5.1 Depository Corporations Survey

The Depository Corporation Survey covers Credit and Micro Finance deposit taking institutions and deposits excluded from broad money. These deposits comprise of loan insurance fund held by individuals at credit institutions and Micro Deposit Taking Institutions (MDIs).

The Net Foreign Assets (NFA) which shows a country's level of indebtedness, declined by 2.9 percent from Uganda Shillings 16,376 billion as at June 2021 to 15,906 billion shillings as at June 2022. The Net Domestic Assets (NDA) grew by 22.9 percent from Uganda Shillings 16,242 billion in June 2021 to Uganda Shillings 19,962 billion in June 2020.

Domestic claims and claims on other sectors each increased from Uganda Shillings 28,190 billion to Uganda Shillings 32,968 billion and Uganda Shillings 9,320 billion to Uganda Shillings 11,990 billion over the period under review, respectively.

Table 4.5 A: Depository Corporation Survey (Billion Shillings), June 2018 - 2022

	Jun-18	Jun-19	Jun-20	Jun-21	Jun-22
Net Foreign Assets	14,952.88	13,877.03	16,223.30	16,376.78	15,906.17
Central Bank(net)	13,361.81	13,406.54	14,717.59	15,501.62	14,369.58
<i>Of Which: Official Foreign Assets</i>	11,965.00	11,857.77	14,415.21	14,775.40	15,466.77
Other Depository Corporations (net)	1,591.06	470.49	1,505.71	875.16	1,536.59
Net Domestic Assets (NDA)	7,797.11	10,535.36	13,845.55	16,242.48	19,962.81
Domestic Claims	16,836.07	20,084.37	24,316.39	28,190.70	32,968.38
Claims on Central Government(net)	2,716.40	3,972.70	6,895.17	9,320.29	11,990.57
Claims on Central Government	6,830.50	7,865.54	10,992.10	15,944.59	17,252.07
Less Liabilities to Central Government	4,114.10	3,892.84	4,096.93	6,624.30	5,261.50
Claims on Other Sectors	14,119.68	16,111.67	17,421.22	18,870.42	20,977.81
Other Financial Corporations	17.62	48.72	36.77	15.93	52.04
State and Local Government	1.07	0.90	1.24	1.01	0.35
Public Non-Financial Corporations	47.13	102.18	26.36	68.09	70.84
Private Sector	14,053.86	15,959.87	17,356.84	18,785.38	20,854.58
<i>Of which: Loans</i>	14,049.43	15,930.19	17,326.41	18,765.63	20,760.48
Other Items(Net)	-9,038.96	-9,549.01	-10,470.84	-11,948.22	-13,005.57
Shares and Other Equity	9,047.38	9,019.25	10,102.10	10,965.97	12,020.70
Consolidation Adjustments	-70.90	-129.92	-235.61	-255.49	-156.97
Other Items (net)	79.32	-399.84	-133.13	-726.76	-827.90
Broad Money-M3	22,749.99	24,412.39	30,068.85	32,619.26	35,868.97
Foreign Currency Deposits	6,780.25	7,133.42	8,493.84	8,941.34	9,537.65
Broad Money-M2	15,969.73	17,278.97	21,575.01	23,677.93	26,331.32
Other Deposits-Local Currency	6,524.05	7,260.62	8,896.76	9,916.17	10,437.07
Narrow Money-M1	9,445.68	10,018.35	12,678.25	13,761.76	15,894.25
Transferable Deposits-Local Currency	5,685.52	6,025.12	7,801.02	8,524.50	10,176.00
Currency Outside Depository Corporations	3,760.16	3,993.23	4,877.23	5,237.25	5,718.25

Source: Bank of Uganda

Money Supply

Money supply, which indicates the total stock of money circulating in an economy, includes currency, notes, money in deposits and liquid assets. Money supply (M1) includes money in circulation and local currency in deposits in banks increased by 15.5 percent from Uganda Shillings 13,762 billion in June 2021 to Uganda Shillings 15,894 billion in June 2022. This was attributed to the increase in currency in the hands of the people and transferable deposits from Uganda Shillings 5,237 billion in June 2021 to Uganda Shillings 5,718 billion in June 2022 and Uganda Shillings 8,525 billion in June 2021 to Uganda Shillings 10,176 billion in June 2022 respectively.

Money supply (M2) includes M1 plus savings and time deposits. It increased by 11.2 percent from Uganda Shillings 23,678 billion in June 2021 to Uganda Shillings 26,331 billion in June 2022.

Money supply (M3) is the broadest level of money supply. It includes money supply M2 and foreign currency deposits. It increased by 9.96 percent from Uganda Shillings 32,619 billion shillings in June 2021 to Uganda Shillings 35,869 billion in June 2022. This is partly due to a 6.7 percent increase in foreign currency deposits, from Uganda Shillings 8,941 billion in June 2021 to Uganda Shillings 9,538 billion in June 2022 (see Appendix Table 4.5A)

4.5.2 Commercial Banks Assets and Liabilities

The total assets of commercial banks increased by 12.2 percent from Uganda Shillings 39,992 billion as at June 2021 to Uganda Shillings 44,873 billion as at June 2022. Particularly, assets in loans, advances and overdrafts increased from Uganda Shillings 17,127 billion in June 2021 to Uganda Shillings 19,130 billion in June 2022. In addition, deposit assets increased from Uganda Shillings 3,326 billion in June 2021 to Uganda Shillings 4,157 billion in June 2021.

Total Commercial banks liabilities increased by 12.2 percent from Uganda Shillings 39,992 billion as at June 2021 to Uganda Shillings 44,873 billion as at June 2022. Additionally, the total Capital increased from Uganda Shilling 6,684 billion in June 2021 to Uganda Shillings 7,503 billion in June 2022, translating into a 12.2 percent increase over the period. Overall, net capital increased from Uganda Shillings 6,098 billion in June 2021 to Uganda Shillings 6,848 billion in June 2022. This represents a 12.2 percent increase in the net capital.

The total deposit liabilities increased by 12.3 percent from Uganda Shillings 27,688 billion in June 2021 to Uganda Shillings 31,094 billion in June 2022. This was attributed to an increase in demand, savings and time deposits by 15.5 percent, 15.3 percent and 1.1 percent respectively (See Appendix Table 4.5B & C)

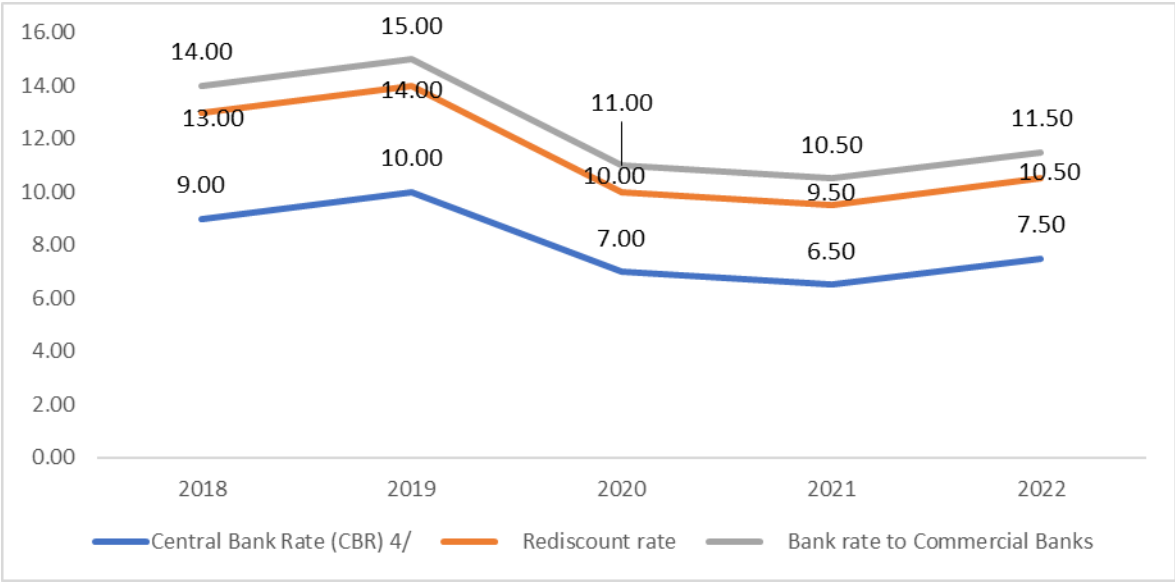
4.5.3 Commercial Banks outstanding Loans and Advances

The total outstanding loans and advances in local currency to the private sector increased by 12.4 percent, from Uganda Shillings 11,003 billion in June 2021 to Uganda Shillings 12,372 billion in June 2022. Sectors that increased in loans and advances as at June 2021 include Electricity and Water (24.7 percent), Personal and household loans (19.2 percent), Business services (18.7 percent) as well as building, mortgage and construction (12.2 percent). Although Business services decreased by 8.3 percent, loans and advances to the private sector generally increased over the period. On the other hand, foreign currency denominated loans and advances to the private sector (in shillings) slightly grew by 10.4 percent from 6,124 billion shillings in June 2021 to 6,758 billion shillings in June 2022. Over 65 percent of the total loans disbursed as at June 2021 went to the manufacturing (23.9 percent), trade (17.8 percent) and Building, mortgage and construction (24.3 percent). This implies that more forex loans were advanced to the Building, mortgage and construction sector as opposed to the shilling denominated loans which were advanced to the personal and household sector over the period under review. (See Appendix Table 4.5D & E)

4.5.4 Structure of Interest Rates

The Central Bank Rate (CBR), which is the rate at which commercial banks can borrow from the Central Bank, increased to 7.5 percent in June 2022 from 6.5 percent in June 2021. In the same way, Commercial bank rate increased to 11.5 percent in June 2022 from 10.5 percent in June 2021. Additionally, Rediscount rate, the rate of discounting a short term negotiable debt instrument for a second time, increased to 10.5 percent in 2022 from 9.5 percent recorded in 2021.

FIGURE 4.6: ANNUALIZED AVERAGE INTEREST RATES (PERCENT), 2018 – 2022



Source: Bank of Uganda

Treasury bills are government bonds or debt securities with maturity of less than a year. The 91 days Treasury Bills rate decreased to 7.82 percent in June 2022 from 6.72 percent in June 2021. Similarly, the 182 days Treasury Bills rate decreased to 8.5 percent in June 2022 from 8.7 percent in June 2021. The 364 days Treasury Bills rate however increased to 9.5 percent in June 2022 from 9.14 percent in June 2021. (See Appendix 4.5F)

4.5.5 Exchange Rates

The average buying rate for foreign exchange (US dollar) appreciated from Uganda Shillings 3,572 in 2021 to Uganda Shillings 3,676 in 2022. Likewise, the average selling rate appreciated from Uganda Shillings 3,589 in 2021 to Uganda Shillings 3,688 in 2022. The Bureau mid-rate also appreciated from an average of Uganda Shillings 3,580 in 2021 to an average of Uganda Shillings 3,682 in 2022. Furthermore, the interbank mid-rate (official) appreciated from an average of Uganda Shillings 3,587 in 2021 to an average of Uganda Shillings 3,695 in 2022, as reflected below.

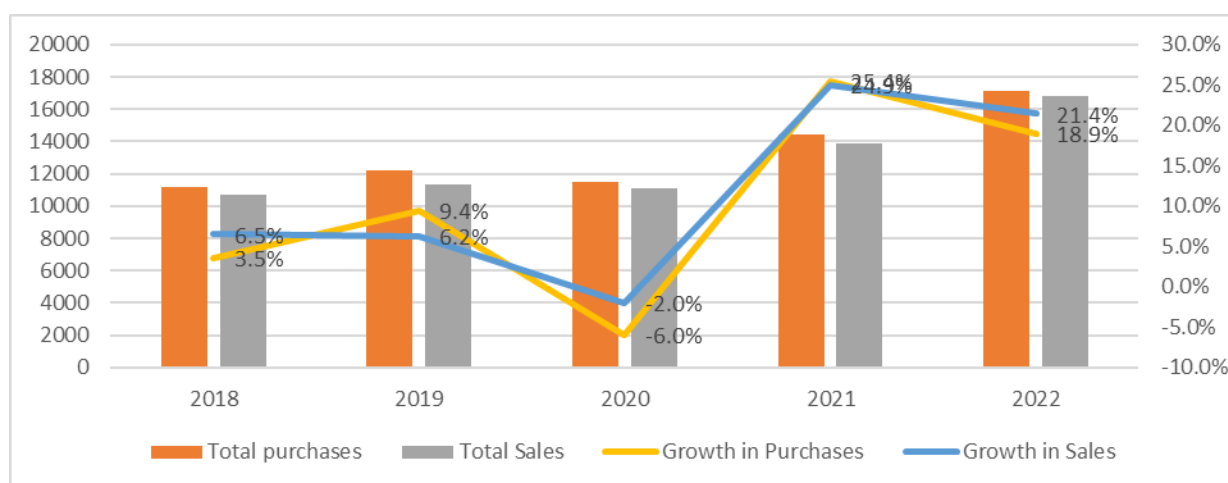
Table 3.5: Annual Foreign Exchange Rates (Uganda shillings per US\$), 2017-2022

Exchange Rates	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Buying rate	3,596	3,707	3,690	3,704	3,572	3,676
Selling rate	3,643	3,730	3,709	3,717	3,589	3,688
Bureau mid-rate	3,620	3,719	3,699	3,711	3,580	3,682
Inter-bank mid-rate	3,611	3,728	3,704	3,718	3,587	3,695

Source: Bank of Uganda

The total volume of foreign exchange purchases across commercial banks (Inter-bank) and forex bureau increased by 18.9 percent from USD 14,429 million in 2021 to United States Dollars 17,158 million in CY2022. In the same way, total volume of foreign exchange sales across commercial banks (Inter-bank) and forex bureau grew by 21.4 percent from USD 13,868 million in 2021 to USD 16,839 million in the CY2022

FIGURE 4.7: VOLUME OF PURCHASES AND SALES OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE, 2017 TO 2021



Source: Bank of Uganda

Purchase of forex has continued to outweigh total sales, with a difference of United States Dollars 320 million. The low sales of forex can partly be explained by the continued loss of value (depreciation) of the local currency against the US dollar (See Appendix 4.5H & I)

4.6 Insurance

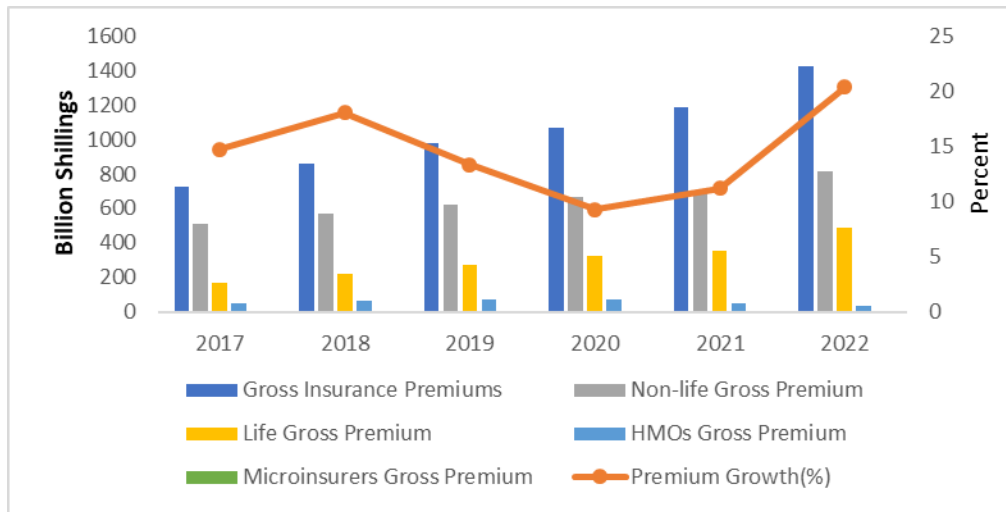
This section presents statistics on insurance services that include the number of life insurance and non-life insurance policies issued. The statistics cover the period 2012 to 2019.

This section presents statistics on insurance services that include life insurance and non-life insurance policies issued. The statistics cover the period 2017 to 2022. Life insurance refers to all policies that cover human related risks. Life policies issued include Individual, Group, Medical and the Deposit Administrative Plan (DAP). Non-life insurance refers to policies that cover non-human related risks. These policies include fire, marine/aviation, motor and miscellaneous accidents

Overall, Gross insurance premium increased by 20.4 percent in the CY2022 from 1,184 billion shillings in the CY2021 to 1,425 billion shillings in CY2022. This was attributed to the increase in non-life premium which grew by 15.8 percent from 705 billion shillings in CY2021 to 817 billion shillings in CY2022. In addition, life insurance premiums grew by 37.7 percent in 2022 compared to 8.8 percent growth reported in CY2021. The insurance sector performance was however undermined by the decline in Health Maintenance Organizations (HMOs) providing medical insurance which registered a contraction of 20.7 percent from 48.3 billion shillings in CY2021 to 38.3 billion shillings in CY2022

Insurance penetration which is the ratio of insurance premiums to Gross Domestic Product (GDP), was estimated at 8.9 percent in CY2022 compared to 8.0 percent reported in CY2021 while insurance density in monetary terms increased from 8.3 US dollars in CY2021 to 9.7 US dollars in CY2022.(See Appendix Table 4.6)

FIGURE 0.1: INSURANCE SECTOR PERFORMANCE, 2017 – 2022



Source: Insurance Regulatory Insurance

APPENDICES: TABLES

1.1 Land Cover

Table 1.1.1a: National Land Cover statistics (sq. km)

Land Use/Land Cover Type	2000	2005	2010	2015	2017	2019
Forestry	37,866	36,042	21,993	19,390	20,255	27,292
Bush land	40,079	29,687	23,718	19,707	16,644	2,734
Grassland	27,940	40,636	50,683	51,038	51,210	55,315
Wetland	8,385	7,530	8,104	7,167	7,857	8,773
Agriculture	90,192	89,543	99,071	105,315	106,657	107,729
Open water	36,809	37,065	36,893	37,502	37,462	37,013
Others	282	1,051	1,091	1,434	1,469	2,697
Total Area of Uganda	241,553	241,553	241,553	241,553	241,553	241,553

Source: NFA

Table 1.1.1b: National Land Cover statistics (sq. km)

Land Use/Land Cover Type	2000	2005	2010	2015	2017	2019
Broadleaved plantations	98	148	210	437	841	2,281
Coniferous plantations	115	187	437	635	758	862
Tropical High Forest Well stocked	7,039	6,010	5,649	5,251	5,242	5,181
Depleted Tropical High Forest	2,266	1,917	1,208	1,046	1,022	1,568
Woodland	28,348	27,780	14,489	12,020	12,392	17,400
Bush land	40,079	29,687	23,718	19,707	16,644	2,734
Grassland	27,940	40,636	50,683	51,038	51,210	55,315
Wetland	8,385	7,530	8,104	7,167	7,857	8,773
Subsistence farmland	89,161	88,476	97,722	102,756	104,833	106,079
Commercial farmland	1,033	1,066	1,349	2,559	1,824	1,650
Built Up areas	263	973	984	1,356	1,387	2,595
Open Water	36,809	37,065	36,893	37,502	37,462	37,013
Impediments	19	78	106	78	82	102
Total Area of Uganda	241,553	241,553	241,553	241,553	241,553	241,553

Source: NFA

Table 1.1.1c: Percentage change in land cover area by type, 2005 - 2019

Land Use/Land Cover Type	2005	2010	2015	2017	2019
Broadleaved plantations	50.9	42.0	108.3	92.4	171.1
Coniferous plantations	63.0	133.4	45.3	19.3	13.8
Tropical High Forest Well stocked	-14.6	-6.0	-7.0	-0.2	-1.2
Depleted Tropical High Forest	-15.4	-37.0	-13.4	-2.3	53.5
Woodland	-2.0	-47.8	-17.0	3.1	40.4
Bush land	-25.9	-20.1	-16.9	-15.5	-83.6
Grassland	45.4	24.7	0.7	0.3	8.0
Wetland	-10.2	7.6	-11.6	9.6	11.7
Subsistence farmland	-0.8	10.5	5.2	2.0	1.2
Commercial farmland	3.2	26.5	89.7	-28.7	-9.5
Built Up areas	269.8	1.2	37.7	2.3	87.1
Open Water	0.7	-0.5	1.7	-0.1	-1.2
Impediments	310.7	36.0	-26.2	4.3	25.4

Source: NFA

Table 2.6.A. Prison Population by District, 2022

Region/District	Convicts			Remands			Debtors			Total
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Central	12,321	538	12,859	12,255	631	12,886	83	27	110	25,855
Buikwe	791	3	794	172	8	180	5	3	8	982
Bukomansimbi	126		126	24		24	1		1	151
Butambala	55		55	45		45	1		1	101
Buvuma	19	1	20	40		40				60
Gomba	104	2	106	81	1	82				188
Kalangala	89		89	142	5	147				236
Kalungu	208	1	209	109		109	3		3	321
Kampala	2,729	320	3,049	3,943	325	4,268	33	7	40	7,357
Kasanda	102		102	23		23				125
Kayunga	565	1	566	79	4	83	8	1	9	658
Kiboga	110	1	111	160	6	166	1		1	278
Kyankwanzi	61		61							61
Kyotera	522		522	89	2	91	1	1	2	615
Luweero	204	2	206	277	13	290	4	5	9	505
Lwengo	149	4	153	126	3	129	1	1	2	284
Lyantonde	27		27	76		76				103
Masaka	401	26	427	990	53	1,043	5	1	6	1,476
Mityana	149	13	162	195	6	201				363
Mpigi	224	2	226	187	13	200				426
Mubende	576	2	578	509	37	546	3		3	1,127
Mukono	216	9	225	364	18	382	10	4	14	621
Nakaseke	137		137	137	2	139				276
Nakasongola	834	71	905	604	32	636				1,541
Rakai	162	11	173	92	3	95	1		1	269

Region/District	Convicts			Remands			Debtors			Total
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Sembabule	225	4	229	99	5	104	1	2	3	336
Wakiso	3,536	65	3,601	3,692	95	3,787	5	2	7	7,395
Eastern	5,557	326	5,883	6,093	241	6,334	66	20	86	12,303
Amuria	52		52	88	6	94				146
Budaka	66	3	69	49	1	50		1	1	120
Bugiri	30		30	107	7	114	1		1	145
Bugweri	36		36	22		22				58
Bukedea	42	1	43	95	1	96	3		3	142
Bukwo	5		5							5
Busia	12		12	199	12	211	10	2	12	235
Butaleja	4		4	46		46	2		2	52
Butebo	6		6							6
Buyende	154		154	31	1	32	2	1	3	189
Iganga	95	12	107	263	18	281	2	1	3	391
Jinja	1,838	76	1,914	1,209	58	1,267	13	8	21	3,202
Kaberaido	77		77	46		46		1	1	124
Kaliro	80		80	25		25	1		1	106
Kamuli	111	3	114	231	18	249	15	1	16	379
Kapchorwa	51		51	203	9	212	4		4	267
Katakwi	67	2	69	121	4	125				194
Kibuku	7		7	12		12				19
Kumi	59	2	61	117	1	118				179
Kween	160		160							160
Luuka	44	2	46	45		45	1		1	92
Manafwa	26		26	221		221	1		1	248
Mayuge	456	1	457	121	3	124				581
Mbale	467	104	571	1,045	40	1,085	7	3	10	1,666
Namayingo	19		19	92		92	1	1	2	113
Namutumba	73		73	46		46	1		1	120
Ngora	81	5	86	47	1	48				134
Pallisa	77	2	79	119	7	126				205
Serere	76	7	83	90	5	95				178
Sironko	43	5	48	208	10	218	1	1	2	268
Soroti	692	47	739	723	19	742	1		1	1,482
Tororo	551	54	605	472	20	492				1,097
Northern	9,036	396	9,432	5,322	266	5,588	29	5	34	15,054
Abim	564		564	44		44				608
Adjumani	799	10	809	115	3	118	2		2	929
Agago	81	17	98	83	11	94	3		3	195
Alebtong	260	8	268	39	4	43				311

Region/District	Convicts			Remands			Debtors			Total
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Amolatar	52		52	66	2	68				120
Amudat	10		10							10
Amuru	217		217	88		88	2		2	307
Apac	266	5	271	172	8	180	3	1	4	455
Arua	706	43	749	697	33	730	5	1	6	1,485
Dokolo	144		144	43	2	45				189
Gulu	1,753	95	1,848	1,184	48	1,232	3		3	3,083
Kaabong	69	5	74	36	4	40				114
Kitgum	634	6	640	133	10	143	1		1	784
Koboko	181	30	211	72	2	74	1		1	286
Kole	29	5	34	29	1	30	2		2	66
Kotido	67	13	80	113	1	114				194
Kwania	80	2	82	12		12				94
Lamwo	109	3	112	128		128				240
Lira	465	52	517	696	87	783	5	2	7	1,307
Moroto	344	14	358	362	20	382				740
Moyo	49	1	50	60	1	61				111
Nakapiripirit	547	1	548	180	3	183				731
Nebbi	688	18	706	184	1	185	1	1	2	893
Nwoya	119	7	126	79	2	81				207
Otuke	12	1	13	55	4	59				72
Oyam	537	48	585	300	5	305				890
Pader	66		66	77	2	79	1		1	146
Yumbe	93		93	160	2	162				255
Zombo	95	12	107	115	10	125				232
Western	9,832	307	10,139	9,841	445	10,286	143	56	199	20,624
Buhweju	39	1	40	34	3	37	4		4	81
Buliisa	44		44	12		12				56
Bundibugyo	16		16	154		154	3		3	173
Bunyangabu	1,185		1,185	84		84				1,269
Bushenyi	541	69	610	776	66	842	15	10	25	1,477
Hoima	86	4	90	468	22	490	4		4	584
Ibanda	1,171	6	1,177	263	10	273	4	8	12	1,462
Isingiro	113		113	278	8	286	14	7	21	420
Kabale	161	32	193	503	14	517	2		2	712
Kabarole	520	42	562	1,242	60	1,302	4	4	8	1,872
Kagadi	33	5	38	206	12	218	6	5	11	267
Kakumiro	38	3	41	122	2	124	1		1	166
Kamwenge	90	5	95	204	5	209				304
Kanungu	90		90	180	4	184	7	1	8	282

Region/District	Convicts			Remands			Debtors			Total
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Kasese	1,454	5	1,459	517	6	523	4	1	5	1,987
Kibaale	227		227	57	1	58	3		3	288
Kikuube	34		34							34
Kiruhura	120	3	123	219	7	226	6		6	355
Kiryandongo	125	1	126	259	2	261				387
Kisoro	27	3	30	188	7	195	4		4	229
Kitagwenda	65		65							65
Kyegegwa	19		19	126		126	1		1	146
Kyenjojo	85	3	88	308	16	324				412
Masindi	1,755	39	1,794	871	39	910	2		2	2,706
Mbarara	1,372	63	1,435	1,602	89	1,691	17	11	28	3,154
Mitooma	39		39	43		43	9		9	91
Ntungamo	70	7	77	322	17	339	15	4	19	435
Rubanda	23		23	15		15				38
Rukiga	35		35							35
Rukungiri	194	9	203	553	48	601	11	1	12	816
Sheema	61	7	68	235	7	242	7	4	11	321
Grand Total	36,746	1,567	38,313	33,511	1,583	35,094	321	108	429	73,836

Table 2.6.B. Prison Capacity and Occupancy Rate by District, 2022

Region/District	Convict	Remand	Debtor	Total Prisoners' Population	Holding Capacity	Occupancy Rate(%)
Central	12,859	12,886	110	25,855	8044	321.4
Buikwe	794	180	8	982	464	211.6
Bukomansimbi	126	24	1	151	39	387.2
Butambala	55	45	1	101	24	420.8
Buvuma	20	40		60	11	545.5
Gomba	106	82		188	55	341.8
Kalangala	89	147		236	42	561.9
Kalungu	209	109	3	321	96	334.4
Kampala	3,049	4,268	40	7,357	1923	382.6
Kasanda	102	23		125	64	195.3

Region/District	Convict	Remand	Debtor	Total Prisoners' Population	Holding Capacity	Occupancy Rate(%)
Kayunga	566	83	9	658	195	337.4
Kiboga	111	166	1	278	66	421.2
Kyankwanzi	61			61	22	277.3
Kyotera	522	91	2	615	173	355.5
Luweero	206	290	9	505	123	410.6
Lwengo	153	129	2	284	93	305.4
Lyantonde	27	76		103	17	605.9
Masaka	427	1,043	6	1,476	388	380.4
Mityana	162	201		363	64	567.2
Mpigi	226	200		426	105	405.7
Mubende	578	546	3	1,127	266	423.7
Mukono	225	382	14	621	140	443.6
Nakaseke	137	139		276	44	627.3
Nakasongola	905	636		1,541	309	498.7
Rakai	173	95	1	269	126	213.5
Sembabule	229	104	3	336	90	373.3
Wakiso	3,601	3,787	7	7,395	3105	238.2
Eastern	5,883	6,334	86	12,303	3982	309.0
Amuria	52	94		146	7	2085.7
Budaka	69	50	1	120	31	387.1
Bugiri	30	114	1	145	30	483.3
Bugweri	36	22		58	34	170.6
Bukedea	43	96	3	142	50	284.0
Bukwo	5			5	10	50.0

Region/District	Convict	Remand	Debtor	Total Prisoners' Population	Holding Capacity	Occupancy Rate(%)
Busia	12	211	12	235	56	419.6
Butaleja	4	46	2	52	48	108.3
Butebo	6			6	3	200.0
Buyende	154	32	3	189	27	700.0
Iganga	107	281	3	391	134	291.8
Jinja	1,914	1,267	21	3,202	862	371.5
Kaberaido	77	46	1	124	48	258.3
Kaliro	80	25	1	106	57	186.0
Kamuli	114	249	16	379	102	371.6
Kapchorwa	51	212	4	267	155	172.3
Katakwi	69	125		194	57	340.4
Kibuku	7	12		19	5	380.0
Kumi	61	118		179	63	284.1
Kween	160			160	37	432.4
Luuka	46	45	1	92	42	219.0
Manafwa	26	221	1	248	19	1305.3
Mayuge	457	124		581	157	370.1
Mbale	571	1,085	10	1,666	539	309.1
Namayingo	19	92	2	113	26	434.6
Namutumba	73	46	1	120	110	109.1
Ngora	86	48		134	40	335.0
Pallisa	79	126		205	52	394.2
Serere	83	95		178	42	423.8
Sironko	48	218	2	268	160	167.5
Soroti	739	742	1	1,482	533	278.0

Region/District	Convict	Remand	Debtor	Total Prisoners' Population	Holding Capacity	Occupancy Rate(%)
Tororo	605	492		1,097	446	246.0
Northern	9,432	5,588	34	15,054	3687	408.3
Abim	564	44		608	177	343.5
Adjumani	809	118	2	929	229	405.7
Agago	98	94	3	195	50	390.0
Alebtong	268	43		311	28	1110.7
Amolatar	52	68		120	53	226.4
Amudat	10			10		
Amuru	217	88	2	307	52	590.4
Apac	271	180	4	455	127	358.3
Arua	749	730	6	1,485	245	606.1
Dokolo	144	45		189	63	300.0
Gulu	1,848	1,232	3	3,083	824	374.2
Kaabong	74	40		114	37	308.1
Kitgum	640	143	1	784	181	433.1
Koboko	211	74	1	286	81	353.1
Kole	34	30	2	66	15	440.0
Kotido	80	114		194	31	625.8
Kwania	82	12		94	31	303.2
Lamwo	112	128		240	80	300.0
Lira	517	783	7	1,307	256	510.5
Moroto	358	382		740	197	375.6
Moyo	50	61		111	40	277.5
Nakapiripirit	548	183		731	161	454.0

Region/District	Convict	Rema nd	Debtor	Total Prisoners' Population	Holding Capacity	Occupancy Rate(%)
Nebbi	706	185	2	893	188	475.0
Nwoya	126	81		207	120	172.5
Otuke	13	59		72	20	360.0
Oyam	585	305		890	236	377.1
Pader	66	79	1	146	46	317.4
Yumbe	93	162		255	45	566.7
Zombo	107	125		232	74	313.5
Western	10,139	10,286	199	20,624	4323	477.1
Buhweju	40	37	4	81	15	540.0
Buliisa	44	12		56	37	151.4
Bundibugyo	16	154	3	173	19	910.5
Bunyangabu	1,185	84		1,269	382	332.2
Bushenyi	610	842	25	1,477	222	665.3
Hoima	90	490	4	584	97	602.1
Ibanda	1,177	273	12	1,462	486	300.8
Isingiro	113	286	21	420	47	893.6
Kabale	193	517	2	712	113	630.1
Kabarole	562	1,302	8	1,872	344	544.2
Kagadi	38	218	11	267	44	606.8
Kakumiro	41	124	1	166	18	922.2
Kamwenge	95	209		304	45	675.6
Kanungu	90	184	8	282	49	575.5
Kasese	1,459	523	5	1,987	496	400.6
Kibaale	227	58	3	288	110	261.8

Region/District	Convict	Remand	Debtor	Total Prisoners' Population	Holding Capacity	Occupancy Rate(%)
Kikuube	34			34	38	89.5
Kiruhura	123	226	6	355	47	755.3
Kiryandongo	126	261		387	66	586.4
Kisoro	30	195	4	229	34	673.5
Kitagwenda	65			65	8	812.5
Kyegegwa	19	126	1	146	18	811.1
Kyenjojo	88	324		412	158	260.8
Masindi	1,794	910	2	2,706	654	413.8
Mbarara	1,435	1,691	28	3,154	463	681.2
Mitooma	39	43	9	91	24	379.2
Ntungamo	77	339	19	435	41	1061.0
Rubanda	23	15		38	14	271.4
Rukiga	35			35	12	291.7
Rukungiri	203	601	12	816	102	800.0
Sheema	68	242	11	321	120	267.5
Grand Total	38,313	35,094	429	73,836	20036	368.5

Table 2.6c : Number of prisoners by offence committed and sex, 2022

Offences	Convicts			Remands			Total
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Absence without official leave	31	1	32	2		2	34
Aggravated Defilement	6,987	36	7,023	4,814	32	4,846	11,869
Aggravated Robbery	2,477	27	2,504	3,226	61	3,287	5,791
Arson	280	26	306	226	10	236	542
Assault	613	40	653	679	56	735	1,388
Attempted Murder	481	50	531	335	25	360	891
Attempted Rape	71		71	88	1	89	160
Breakings, Burglary & Theft	7,000	256	7,256	7,059	295	7,354	14,610
Cattle rustling	95		95	69		69	164
Child desertion & Neglect	11	4	15	10		10	25
Child Stealing	11	25	36	12	10	22	58
Common nuisance	48		48	15	4	19	67
Computer misuse				4		4	4
Conspiracy	45	5	50	56	9	65	115
Corruption, Fraud, Forgery & Embezzlement	92	12	104	141	15	156	260
Criminal Trespass	248	6	254	410	15	425	679
Defilement & Attempted Defilement	1,474	7	1,481	936	12	948	2,429
Desertion	30		30	2		2	32
Disobedience of lawful orders	33	2	35	25	6	31	66
Doing grievous harm	754	90	844	506	44	550	1,394
Domestic violence	146	7	153	140	3	143	296
Escape from lawful custody	308	6	314	57		57	371
False Pretence	396	29	425	432	48	480	905
Fire arms related offences	917	3	920	462	2	464	1,384
Fishing related offences	688	1	689	216	1	217	906
Gaming related cases	32		32	11		11	43
Immigration related offences	23	4	27	22	3	25	52
Indecent Assault	51	5	56	39	3	42	98
Injuring animals	18	1	19	37		37	56
Kidnap with Intent to Murder	22	2	24	77	18	95	119
Kidnap/ Abduction with intent to confine	46	10	56	44	6	50	106
Malicious Damage	377	12	389	369	18	387	776
Manslaughter	460	84	544	59	8	67	611
Murder	5,157	673	5,830	5,305	611	5,916	11,746
NDA related offences	555	8	563	645	14	659	1,222
Neglect & Negligence	57	8	65	87	8	95	160
NFA related offences	44	1	45	24		24	69
Other offences	551	37	588	302	41	343	931
Possession of suspected/ Stolen Property	161	7	168	235	6	241	409
Rape	1,863	1	1,864	1,372	1	1,373	3,237

Offences	Convicts			Remands			Total
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Robbery & Attempted Robbery	382	5	387	582	14	596	983
Rogue & vagabond	34	1	35	44		44	79
Stealing a vehicle	754	3	757	785	6	791	1,548
Stealing Cattle	1,684	12	1,696	1,469	10	1,479	3,175
Stealing from a vehicle	157	1	158	150	1	151	309
Terrorism	2	1	3	124	10	134	137
Threatening violence	532	7	539	790	20	810	1,349
Torture	17	11	28	20	6	26	54
Traffic Related Offences	109		109	97	5	102	211
Trafficking in children	37	7	44	672	117	789	833
Trafficking in persons	105	18	123	14	3	17	140
Treachery				36		36	36
Treason				42		42	42
Unlawful possession of Government stores	47		47	37		37	84
Wildlife related offences	233	15	248	99	5	104	352
Debt	321	108	429				429
Grand Total	37,067	1,675	38,742	33,511	1,583	35,094	73,836

Table 3.1A: Production Volumes for Selected Cash Crops (Tons), 2016- 2022

Year	Coffee Procured			Tea	Cotton
	Robusta	Arabica	Total		
2016	184,145	58,916	243,061	39,299	20,399
2017	228,845	73,218	302,063	50,055	31,808
2018	211,103	73,122	284,225	74,247	34,790
2019	249,560	64,373	312,601	60,337	33,600
2020	307,472	52,631	360,104	75,692	33,600
2021	353,497	60,509	414,007	81,675	
2022	288,445	49,374	337,820	68,668	

Note: Procurement is used as a proxy for production for the above cash crops.

Source: Uganda Coffee Development Authority (UCDA), Uganda Tea Authority

Table 3.1 B: Area planted for selected Food Crops, 2016-2020 (Ha)

Crop	2008/09***	2018*	2019*	2020*	2021	2022
Plantain Bananas (All types)	915,817	579,000	589,000	785,000	721,000	729,000
Cereals						
Millet	249,987	283,000	230,000	200,000	175,000	323,000
Maize	1,014,250	2,480,000	1,887,000	2,036,000	1,591,000	2,154,000
Sorghum	399,252	492,000	323,000	374,000	341,000	318,000
Rice	75,086	200,000	177,000	221,000	219,000	231,000
Total	1,739,000	3,455,000	2,617,000	2,831,000	2,326,000	3,026,000
Root Crops						
S/potatoes	440,256	626,000	503,000	466,000	258,000	309,000
Irish	32,759	111,000	94,000	81,000	94,000	103,000
Cassava	871,389	1,706,000	658,000	740,000	3,165,000	3,174,000
Total	1,345,000	2,443,000	1,255,000	1,287,000	3,517,000	3,586,000
Pulses						
Beans	617,522	1,206,000	867,000	1,134,000	963,000	1,034,000
Oil Crops						
Gnuts	345,232	515,000	420,000	458,000	352,000	464,000
Soya Beans	36,444	190,000	215,000	225,000	173,000	215,000
Total	382,000	705,000	215,000	683,000	525,000	679,000

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF) and Annual Agriculture Survey (AAS); *AAS ** 2008/9 Uganda Census of Agriculture

Table 3.1 C: Crop production for selected Food Crops, 2018-2022

Crop	2018*	2019*	2020*	2021	2022
Plantain Bananas (All Types)	6,494,000	9,989,000	11,121,000	11,100,000	11,230,000
Cereals					
Millet	142,000	73,000	66,000	70,000	129,000
Maize	3,442,000	2,760,000	3,500,000	3,500,000	4,738,000
Sorghum	268,000	97,000	160,000	306,700	286,000
Rice	199,000	167,000	275,000	327,900	347,000
Root Crops					
S/Potatoes	1,484,000	1,072,000	1,207,000	1,292,200	1,543,000
Irish	327,000	261,000	224,000	394,400	434,000
Cassava	4,390,000	2,661,000	1,672,000	7,279,000	7,301,000
Pulses					
Beans	728,000	438,000	670,000	770,000	827,000
Oil Crops					
Gnuts	253,000	133,000	176,000	176,000	232,000
Soya Beans	108,000	127,000	138,000	138,000	172,000

Table 3.2 A: Index of Production (2002 =100), Calendar Year, 2018-2022

Description	Weight	Year					Annual percentage change-2022
		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	
Total Manufacturing	1000	268.34	277.69	293.25	318.79	329.74	4.3
FOOD PROCESSING	400	264.04	251.64	257.83	284.24	295.69	4.0
Meat Preparation & Processing	2	70.54	63.12	42.53	40.05	49.05	22.5
Fish Processing & Preservation	28	57.21	52.96	31.96	39.51	55.65	40.8
Edible Oils & Fats Production	42	379.20	453.88	435.26	452.44	471.36	4.2
Dairy Production	10	580.46	730.01	807.67	908.37	687.41	-24.3
Grain Milling	9	494.94	493.32	474.17	488.46	655.89	34.3
Bakery Production	9	715.73	858.51	553.39	780.27	866.73	11.1
Sugar Processing	139	324.11	254.55	276.35	284.69	360.30	26.6
Coffee Processing	89	134.81	148.26	170.80	196.36	167.29	-14.8
Tea Processing	68	211.54	178.35	192.20	240.77	175.76	-27.0
Animal Feed Production	5	140.92	155.06	149.02	121.41	70.28	-42.1
Other Food Processing	1	26.83	23.71	15.64	33.39	36.13	8.2
DRINKS AND TOBACCO	201	324.91	363.34	347.22	412.25	454.07	10.1
Beer Production	99	247.55	265.89	310.28	395.53	430.67	8.9
Soft Drinks & Bottled Water Production	69	592.63	678.36	568.10	635.61	707.21	11.3
TEXTILES, CLOTHING AND FOOT WEAR	43	170.48	204.08	284.58	268.87	277.12	3.1
Cotton Ginning	12	220.64	304.47	217.90	130.07	70.16	-46.1
Textile & Garment Manufacture	19	210.12	247.49	491.06	470.54	531.59	13.0
Leather & Footwear Production	11	45.87	16.35	5.59	79.52	74.06	-6.9
SAWMILLING, PAPER AND PRINTING	35	324.51	296.62	274.97	283.28	285.67	0.8
Sawmilling, Papermaking, etc	12	189.83	183.35	156.85	172.19	133.45	-22.5
Printing & Publishing	23	394.73	355.68	336.56	341.20	365.04	7.0
CHEMICALS, PAINT, SOAP & FOAM PRODUCTS	97	261.21	316.73	363.6	383.65	373.70	-2.6
Chemical & Pharmaceutical Production	9	694.77	778.14	1076.54	1,137.36	1234.46	8.5
Paint & Varnish Manufacturing	3	899.46	972.46	1071.23	1,461.16	1280.63	-12.4
Soap, Detergent, etc Production	75	169.68	231.29	256.98	270.72	238.67	-11.8
Foam Products Manufacturing	10	388.90	367.49	329.33	261.44	366.53	40.2

Description	Weight	Year					Annual percentage change-2022
		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	
BRICKS & CEMENT	75	336.88	345.66	443.81	427.52	433.20	1.3
Bricks, Tiles & Other Ceramic Production	10	144.50	154.50	156.17	202.22	191.56	-5.3
Cement & Lime Production	60	390.05	400.72	518.99	489.30	501.23	2.4
Concrete Articles Manufacturing	5	93.42	76.96	131.51	148.37	112.48	-24.2
METAL PRODUCTS	83	154.13	149.5	162.09	164.64	173.12	5.2
Iron and Steel Manufacturing	78	160.22	154.66	167.34	171.65	180.16	5.0
Other Metal Production	5	54.29	64.73	75.94	49.61	57.63	16.2
MISCELLANEOUS	66	230.61	238.02	248.95	226.75	228.86	0.9
Plastic Products Manufacturing	33	315.42	318.06	281.64	310.07	320.95	3.5
Furniture making	14	37.68	28.37	31.70	75.18	80.87	7.6
Other Manufacturing nes	19	224.84	252.92	352.29	193.02	177.13	-8.2

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 3.2 B: Index of Production (2002=100), Fiscal year, 2017/18 - 2021/22

Description	Weight	Year					Annual (%)change-21/22
		2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	
Total Manufacturing	1000	253.05	275.5	279.51	308.86	324.38	5.0
FOOD PROCESSING	400	220.64	263.32	254.22	271.45	296.73	9.3
Meat Preparation & Processing	2	73.47	65.23	58.64	32.88	44.07	34.0
Fish Processing & Preservation	28	53.35	61.26	36.23	42.99	49.43	15.0
Edible Oils & Fats Production	42	368.61	413.41	433.87	456.63	475.27	4.1
Dairy Production	10	476.73	677.94	754.82	873.65	813.94	-6.8
Grain Milling	9	434.27	478.64	504.75	492.77	542.14	10.0
Bakery Production	9	682.01	723.64	736.13	750.12	831.52	10.9
Sugar Processing	139	230.31	302.88	276.68	262.11	328.65	25.4
Coffee Processing	89	133.97	142.71	160.48	183.56	179.73	-2.1
Tea Processing	68	182.96	204.32	162.20	231.13	230.45	-0.3
Animal Feed Production	5	141.45	146.57	156.82	140.77	88.09	-37.4
Other Food Processing	1	24.85	26.58	18.30	43.05	33.31	-22.6
DRINKS AND TOBACCO	201	323.45	337.89	348.14	399.47	428.37	7.2
Beer Production	99	240.65	247.71	283.41	370.07	399.02	7.8
Soft Drinks & Bottled Water Production	69	598.23	630.19	609.06	634.75	677.56	6.7
TEXTILES, CLOTHING AND FOOT WEAR	43	158.44	189.24	233.97	272.13	275.20	1.1
Cotton Ginning	12	209.52	270.51	234.42	183.36	94.00	-48.7
Textile & Garment Manufacture	19	197.11	227.97	365.74	440.85	516.71	17.2
Leather & Footwear Production	11	34.48	74.45	74.44	82.84	65.31	-21.2
SAWMILLING, PAPER AND PRINTING	35	310.64	345.86	254.49	282.94	286.57	1.3
Sawmilling, Papermaking, etc	12	191.54	184.75	165.57	182.34	132.16	-27.5

Printing & Publishing	23	372.74	429.86	300.85	335.39	367.08	9.4
CHEMICALS, PAINT, SOAP & FOAM PRODUCTS	97	313.98	283.08	337.11	379.23	376.33	-0.8
Chemical & Pharmaceutical Production	9	1239.1	685.38	975.06	1,127.34	1122.34	-0.4
Paint & Varnish Manufacturing	3	918.7	932.93	966.26	1,298.92	1463.15	12.6
Soap, Detergent, etc Production	75	174.84	198.43	237.96	268.40	255.94	-4.6
Foam Products Manufacturing	10	359.04	384.03	336.22	288.18	315.68	9.5
BRICKS & CEMENT	75	319.62	345.39	364.16	437.31	429.35	-1.8
Bricks, Tiles & Other Ceramic Production	10	170.46	155.87	146.52	182.01	198.87	9.3
Cement & Lime Production	60	363.88	400.52	424.15	504.47	493.11	-2.3
Concrete Articles Manufacturing	5	94.62	72.66	90.78	154.94	137.04	-11.5
METAL PRODUCTS	83	162.78	148.67	154.04	163.48	165.04	1.0
Iron and Steel Manufacturing	78	169.04	154.01	159.70	169.60	171.43	1.1
Other Metal Production	5	60.04	61.01	61.19	63.03	60.13	-4.6
MISCELLANEOUS	66	213.38	245.45	243.53	230.06	231.04	0.4
Plastic Products Manufacturing	33	289.99	326.5	296.31	297.94	316.99	6.4
Furniture making	14	61.26	36.19	52.41	55.77	83.41	49.6
Other Manufacturing nes	19	209.3	260.55	307.34	240.13	189.81	-21.0

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

3.3 Energy Statistics

Table 3.3.A: Installed Electricity Capacity in MW (2018-2022)

Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Installed Capacity	983.6	1,254.00	1,289.70	1,346.70	1378.12
Hydro Electricity	743.9	1,004.10	1,016.00	1,057.90	1084.25
Kiira HPP	200	200	200	200	200
Nalubale HPP	180	180	180	180	180
Bujagali Energy Limited (BEL)	250	250	250	250	250
Kasese Cobalt (KCCL)	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9
Tibet Hima Mining Co Ltd	5	5	5	5	5.0
Bugoye Hydro Limited	13	13	13	13	13
AEMS Mpanga	18	18	18	18	18
Ishasha Ecopower	6.6	6.6	6.595	6.595	6.6
Kabalega Hydromax Buseruka	9	9	9	9	9
Muvumbe	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5
Siiti	5	5	5	5	5
Nyagak**	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
Kisiizi Hospital Power**	0.036	0	0.36	0.36	0.36
Rwimi	5.54	5.5	5.54	5.54	5.54
Nyamwamba	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.2
Lubilia	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4
Nkusi	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6
Mahoma Hydro	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
Waki HPP	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8
Swam**	0.04	0	0	0	0
Bwindi**	0.064	0.1	0.064	0.064	0.1
Isimba HPP		183	183	183	183

Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Sindila (Butama)		5.3	5.25	5.25	5.25
Siti II Small Hydro Power		16.5	16.5	16.5	16.5
Ziba Limited (Kyambura)		7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6
Ndugutu HPP		5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9
Achwa I				42	42
Achwa II		42	41	41	41
Timex Bukinda			6.5	6.5	6.5
Nyamasagani 2			6	6	6
Kakaka					4.5
Nyamwamba II					7.8
Kikagati					14
Thermal Electricity	101.68	101.70	100.00	100.08	100.08
Electromax	50	50	50	50	50
Jacobsen Plant – Namanve	50	50	50	50	50
WENRECO - Thermal**	1.6	1.6	0	0	0
Kisiizi Hospital Power**	0.08	0.1		0.08	0.08
*Bagasse Electricity	96.20	96.20	111.70	111.70	111.71
Kakira Sugar Limited	51.1	51.1	51.1	51.1	51.11
Kinyara Sugar Works Limited	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5
Sugar and Allied Uganda Limited	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9
SCOUL	9.5	9.5	25	25	25
Mayuge Sugar Limited	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.2
Solar PV	40.83	50.80	60.83	60.83	65.50
Access Solar	10	10	10	10	10
Tororo Solar North	10	10	10	10	10
MSS Xsabo Solar Power Limited	20	20	20	20	20
Absolute-Kitobo	0.23	0.2	0.23	0.23	0.2
Kalangala Infrastructure Services**-	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Emerging Power U Ltd (Mayuge/Bufulubi)		10	10	10	10
Tororo PV Power Co. Ltd			10	10	10
Bunjako					0.10
Lolwe					0.6
Busitema Solar PV					4
Biomass	1.04	1.04	1.14	16.14	16.58
Pamoja-Tiribogo	0.032	0.032	0.032	0.032	0.03
Pamoja-Ssekanyonyi	0.011	0.011	0.011	0.011	0.01
Kalangala Infrastructure Services**-	1	1	1	1	1
Nyamasagani 1 (Rwenzori Hydro)				15	15
Bukasa Island Offgrid			0.1	0.1	0.1
Gotnur					0.44

** Off grid generator, source: Electricity Regulatory Authority

Table 3.3 C: Electricity Generation by Company (GWh), 2018-2022

No.	COMPANY	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
1	ESKOM (U) LIMITED	1,536.20	1,343.50	1,199.10	1,465.80	1,609.01
2	BUJAGALI ELECTRICITY LIMITED	1,654.90	1,471.70	1,396.10	1,300.20	1,504.35
3	ISIMBA	0.9	718.8	857.3	930.5	824.15
4	Achwa 2	-	-	0.2	1.7	90.96
5	Achwa 1	-	-	-	-	86.95
6	KILEMBE MINES LIMITED (KLM)	14.7	15.4	3.8	1.1	4.33
7	KAKIRA SUGAR WORKS	175.2	161.7	150.2	176.5	101.57
8	KINYARA SUGAR WORKS	5.7	7.5	7.5	0.1	0.00
9	SAIL KALIRO	25.6	27.6	30.5	37.2	21.84
10	SCOUL			-	52.7	83.23
11	KASESE COBALT COMPANY LIMITED	61.6	57.2	46.8	43.5	54.93
12	NYAMWAMBA	30.8	29.9	16.8	23.7	26.59
13	LUBILIA	13.3	16.1	20.4	17.3	18.89
14	NKUSI	29.3	42.9	69.2	68.8	55.30
15	HYDROMAX NKUSI (WAKI)	1.1	13.3	18	18.8	17.21
16	MAHOMA	3.6	9.6	11.7	11.4	10.70
17	Sindila		10.3	14.7	14.4	14.30
18	Ziba		15.9	38.3	33.5	30.52
19	Siti 2		2.2	6.5	27.9	25.33
20	Ndugutu		4.8	19	18.6	18.09
21	Timex Bukinda			-	35.2	29.44
22	Nyamagasani 2			-	9	20.58
23	Rwenzori hydro			-	5.2	36.71
24	Kakaka			-	1.5	20.92
25	Kikagati			-	2.3	68.46
26	MAJIPOWER BUGOYELIMITED	79.9	73.5	72.4	64.2	79.74
27	KABALEGA HYDROMAX	40.3	50.5	78.4	67.3	54.33
28	AEMSMPANGA	81.2	66.5	94.6	87.2	84.07
29	ECOPOWERISHASHA	21	14.5	16.8	10.9	24.25
30	MUVUMBE HYDRO (U) LIMITED	28.5	29.2	35.6	29.7	37.08
31	ELGON HYDRO SITI	20	20.4	24.9	14.1	15.60
32	RWIMI	29.2	25.4	28.5	25.3	25.31
33	ACCESS SOLAR	16.5	17.3	16.9	16.2	16.69
34	TORORO SOLAR	15.9	16.1	16.3	16.2	15.83
35	XSABO SOLAR	0.3	32.2	31.7	29.8	32.35
36	Emmerging Solar Power (Bifulubi)		14.9	18	17.9	16.55
37	Tororo PV Power Project (Tororo PV Power Co. Ltd)			6.7	20.8	19.33
38	JACOBSEN (U) LIMITED	113.3	69.9	54.5	45.6	6.33
39	ELECTROMAXX (U) LIMITED	94	35.6	3.6	6.7	8.91

Table 3.3 D: Purchases by UETCL (GWh), 2018 – 2022

No.	COMPANY	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
1	KAKIRA SUGAR WORKS	175.2	161.7	150.2	176.5	118.4
2	KINYARA SUGAR WORKS	5.7	7.5	7.5	0.1	1.3
3	SAIL KALIRO	25.6	27.7	30.5	37.2	28.2
4	KASESE COBALT COMPANY LIMITED	59.8	56	45.5	42.2	55.0
5	NYAMWAMBA	30.5	29.6	16.5	22.6	26.2
6	LUBILIA	13.7	15.8	19.9	16.9	18.4
7	NKUSI	29.3	42.8	66.8	68.8	52.4
8	HYDROMAX NKUSI (WAKI)	1.1	13	17.6	18.3	13.0
9	MAHOMA	3.6	9.6	11.7	11.4	10.7
10	SINDILA	-	9.6	14.7	14.4	13.2
11	ZIBA	-	15.9	33.7	26.5	27.6
12	SITI 2	-	2.2	6.3	27.5	25.6
13	NDUGUTU	-	4.8	19	18.6	18.1
14	TIMEX BUKINDA	-	-	7.2	34.4	29.2
15	KILEMBE MINES LIMITED (KLM)	14.7	11.9	3.9	1.1	7.2
16	MAJI-POWER BUGOYE-LIMITED	77.9	67.1	67.5	63	60.5
17	KABALEGA HYDROMAX	37.1	46.7	72.5	62.2	49.9
18	AEMS-MPANGA	79.1	66.7	94.6	86.8	83.2
19	ECOPOWER-ISHASHA	21	14.4	16.8	10.6	22.0
20	MUVUMBE HYDRO (U) LIMITED	28.1	28.8	35.2	26	36.7
21	ELGON HYDRO SITI	19.7	20.1	24.5	13.8	15.3
22	RWIMI	28.8	25.1	28.1	25	24.9
23	KENYA POWER LIGHTING COMPANY (KPLC)	34.8	16.2	16.5	18.2	7.1
24	RWANDA	4.2	4.3	4.9	5.6	3.2
25	ESKOM (U) LIMITED	1512.8	1322.7	1179.8	1465.7	1143.1
26	BUJAGALI ELECTRICITY LIMITED	1643.8	1464.5	1392	1555.7	1498.9
27	ISIMBA	0.9	718.8	857.3	923.4	1103.0
28	ACHWA 2	-	-	11.9	25	61.7
29	ACCESS SOLAR	16.3	15.8	15.9	15.7	16.2
30	TORORO SOLAR	15.8	16	16	15.9	15.5
31	XSABO SOLAR	0.3	32.1	31.6	31.8	31.4
32	EMMERGING SOLAR POWER (BUFULUBI)	-	14.2	17.2	16.9	15.5
33	TORORO PV POWER PROJECT (TORORO PV POWER CO. LTD)	-	-	6.8	20.6	19.2
34	JACOBSEN (U) LIMITED	110.3	68.8	53.6	44.4	39.0
35	ELECTROMAXX (U) LIMITED	88.6	34	3.7	6.7	10.5
36	IDA AGGREKO MUTUNDWE	-	-	-	0	0.0
37	AGGREKO KIIRA	-	-	-	0	0.0
38	NYAMAGASANI	-	-	-	6	20.3
39	Rwenzori Hydro	-	-	-	-	36.5
40	Kakaka	-	-	-	-	20.8

No.	COMPANY	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
41	Kikagat	-	-	-	-	68.5

Source: Uganda Electricity Transmission Company Limited

Table 3.3 E: Sales by UETCL (GWh), 2018 – 2022

Company	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
UMEME	3,611.80	3,821.70	3,884.70	4,277.40	4,626.47
Ferdsult	-	-	-	-	-
Kilembe Investments Ltd	6.4	6.8	7.9	9.2	13.89
Bundibugyo Coop Soc	3.1	5.1	9.2	1.9	-
PACMECS	2.3	2.5	2.2	3	4.31
UEDCL	68.1	81.6	94	120.7	129.07
KPLC Exports	129.2	208.1	132	282.8	303.40
SNEL Exports	2.2	2.5	2.2	2.3	2.01
TANESCO EXPORT	93.4	81.1	81.4	99.9	112.69
REGL	8.3	7.5	6.7	7.6	7.03
KREC	4.2	4.4	5.5	6.4	10.01
WENRECO		3.8	3.6	6.7	15.36

Source: Uganda Electricity Transmission Company Limited

Table 3.3 F: Total Number of Consumers, 2018-2022

Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
UMEME UGANDA LIMITED	1,263,441	1,443,811	1,506,920	1,636,431	1,757,571
CNST	3,023	3,608	4,524	4,587	5,016
EST	4,539	6,225	7,590	7,924	9,431
MWST	3,725	4,893	5,705	5,896	6,742
NEST	4,126	5,589	6,667	7,128	7,687
NNWST	7,689	9,048	10,072	10,192	11,540
SST (Masaka-Rakai-Isingiro)	11,669	14,241	15,904	16,149	18,100
SWST (Rukungiri-Kanungu)	8,872	10,445	11,475	11,635	13,173
NWST (Kibaale-Kyenjojo)	15,857	19,439	21,807	22,368	25,913
PADER ABIM COMMUNITY MULTIPUPOSE ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE SOCIETY LIMITED	3,567	3,966	4,538	7,073	8,410
BUNDIBUGYO ENERGY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY	8,657	8,657	8,238	4,227	5,231
KILEMBE INVESTMENT LIMITED	12,927	14,780	18,499	19,561	19,901
KYEGEGEWA RURAL ELECTRICITY COOPERATIVE SOCIETY	4,643	7,323	8,830	9,403	9,760

Source: Electricity Regulatory Authority

Table 3.4 A Showing Number of Plans Submitted from 2018 to 2022

Categories	Plans submitted from 2018 to 2022				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Residential	7,488	9,734	4,354	8,771	5,556
Commercial	3,506	4,733	1,983	3,334	2,686
Mixed-use	752	827	488	615	703
Industrial	190	213	57	197	127
Institutional	531	611	178	400	385
Others	298	343	231	319	207
Total	12,765	16,461	7,291	13,636	9,664

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 3.4 B Showing Number of Plans Approved from 2018 to 2022

Categories	Plans Approved from 2018 to 2022				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Residential	5,689	8,534	3,264	6,946	4,363
Commercial	2,907	4,361	1,487	2,890	2,291
Mixed-use	527	791	390	453	842
Industrial	124	223	39	134	84
Institutional	391	508	122	258	267
Others	230	265	135	224	199
Total	9,868	14,681	5,437	10,905	8,046

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 3.4 C Showing Number of Occupational Permits Issued from 2018 to 2022

Categories	Occupational permits issued from 2018 to 2022				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Residential	26	46	115	554	130
Commercial	290	412	56	1,778	111
Mixed-use	6	16	8	21	18
Industrial	12	14	5	10	0
Institutional	4	24	13	30	12
Others	3	17	4	19	7
Total	341	529	201	2,412	278

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 3.4d Showing Number of Plans Deferred from 2018 to 2022

Categories	Plans deferred from 2018 to 2022				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Residential	931	1,397	215	951	464
Commercial	248	372	153	281	252
Mixed-use	91	137	50	98	76
Industrial	22	33	10	22	18
Institutional	38	57	15	69	43
Others	5	8	19	48	34
Total	1,335	2,003	462	1,469	887

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 3.4e Showing Number of Plans Rejected from 2018 to 2022

Categories	Plans rejected from 2018 to 2022				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Residential	165	207	26	138	73
Commercial	47	181	12	312	61
Mixed-use	22	45	7	28	12
Industrial	4	20	0	2	0
Institutional	16	48	2	6	9
Others	7	14	2	7	4
Total	261	514	49	493	159

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

3.5 Mineral Statistics

Table 3.5 A: Annual value of mineral Production Value (UGX '000,000), 2017-2021

Mineral	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Contribution in 2022 (%)	
Non-Metallic Minerals							
Limestone	107,280,116	113,097,225.60	84,609,768.00	55,537,723.20	66,717,105.44	45.98	20.129
Pozollana	23,167,161	20,167,629.93	23,725,828.56	20,287,617.95	8,570,548.14	5.91	-57.755
Vermiculite	6,029,011	5,601,014.40	8,204,603.70	9,170,375.70	16,699,555.77	11.51	82.103
Marble					517,299.14	0.36	
Graphite					212,279.64	0.15	
Diatomite					642.39	0.00	
Dimension Stone					5,428.02	0.00	
Kaolin	1,728,120	1,044,776.00	32,290.70	688,508.70	191,298.47	0.13	-72.216
Metallic Minerals							
Gold	1,363	834.85	375,947.11	520.66	374,621.36	0.26	71851.246
Wolfram	8,198,424	6,300,913.43	498,778.95	1,402,742.33	4,530,316.44	3.12	222.961
Syenitic Aggregate	246,530	189,051.15	97,118.85	8,108.37	1,399,441.29	0.96	17159.218
Iron Ore	632,250	-	-	1,405,000.00	34,902,312.50	24.06	2384.150
Coltan (30% Purity)	198,323	188,094.06	4,905,603.90	11,470,612.23	1,736,798.35	1.20	-84.859
Tin (75% Purity)	3,973,028	1,093,884.37	-	165,706.13	-		
Beryllium (1%)	209,160	130,725.00	1,623,055.46	4,119,667.65	297,368.24	0.20	-92.782
Volcanic Ash				849,218.40	8,695,025.95	5.99	923.886
Feldspar				24,373.76	229,646.91	0.16	842.189
Granite	235,314	203,016.00	112,581.60	222,394.80	7,401.42	0.01	-96.672
Grand Total	151,898,800.93	148,017,164.79	124,185,576.82	105,352,569.87	145,087,089.47	100.00	37.716

Source: Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development

3.6 Transport and Communication

Table 3.6A: Condition of paved roads (km) as of June 2021

Year	Paved Roads Condition (km)				Paved Roads Condition (%)		
	Good	Fair	Poor	Total	Good	Fair	Poor
2016/17	2924	979	354	4257	69	23	8
2017/18	3413	1001	136	4550	75	22	3
2018/19	3862	802	351	5015	77	16	7
2019/20	1463	903	451	2817	52	32	16
2020/21	4220	861	177	5258	80.2	16.4	3.4

Source: Ministry of Works and Transport, UNRA

Table 3.6 B: Condition of Unpaved roads (km) as of June 2021

Year	Unpaved Roads Condition(km)				Unpaved Roads Condition(%)		
	Good	Fair	Poor	Total	Good	Fair	Poor
2016/17	5212	7003	4072	16287	32	43	25
2017/18	3678	9755	2558	15993	23	61	16
2018/19	3802	8079	3960	15841	24	51	25
2019/20	3945	4215	2426	10586	37	40	23
2020/21	4930	5552	2345	12827	38.4	43.3	18.3

Source: Ministry of Works and Transport, UNRA

4.1 National Accounts

Table 4.1 A: GDP Summary Statistics, Fiscal Year 2017/18-2022/23

	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
GDP at market prices						
At current prices (Billion shillings)	120,485	132,090	139,689	148,310	162,750	184,895
At constant 2016/17 prices (Billion shillings)	115,359	122,787	126,410	130,881	136,886	144,048
Quantity index (2016/17=100)	106.3	113.1	116.5	120.6	126.1	132.7
Constant price growth rates (%)	6.3	6.4	3.0	3.5	4.6	5.2
Implied deflators (2016/17=100)	104.4	107.6	110.5	113.3	118.9	128.4
GDP per capita at current prices						
GDP per capita (UGS '000)	3,127	3,321	3,403	3,500	3,723	4,100
GDP per capita (US \$)	855	889	916	957	1,042	1,093
Memorandum items						
Mid-Year Population ('000)	38,525	39,772	41,054	42,369	43,717	45,097
Exchange rate UGS per US \$	3,659	3,736	3,715	3,659	3,572	3,752
GDP - Million \$USD	32,927	35,353	37,600	40,530	45,565	49,273
GDP by PPP**						
GDP_Current price (Billion US \$)	93.6	100.5	106.9	115.2	129.6	139.4
Percapita GDP_Based on PPPs	2,429	2,526	2,603	2,719	2,964	3,090
GNI and GNI per capita						
GNI - Current prices (Million Shs)	117,120	128,662	137,349	145,841	160,104	181,200
GNI _Per Capita (UGS '000)	3,040	3,235	3,346	3,442	3,662	4,018
GNI _Per Capita (US \$)	831	866	901	941	1,025	1,071
Difference between GDP and GNI (Per capita)	24	23	15	16	17	22

**1\$=2.842 PPP according to International Program survey (ICP) 2016/17

Table 4.1 B (i): Value Added by economic activity at Current prices, 2017/18-2022/23, Billion Shillings

	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
GDP at market prices	120,485	132,090	139,689	148,310	162,750	184,895
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	28,013	30,309	33,426	35,360	39,079	43,946
Cash crops	2,705	2,609	2,748	3,051	4,462	4,561
Food crops	14,969	15,191	16,177	17,001	18,543	21,433
Livestock	3,876	4,490	5,268	5,835	6,456	7,430
Agriculture Support Services	14	18	19	20	21	22
Forestry	4,562	5,046	5,751	6,102	6,299	6,744
Fishing	1,888	2,954	3,462	3,351	3,298	3,756
Industry	31,610	35,163	37,004	40,265	43,562	47,990
Mining & quarrying	1,536	2,267	2,266	2,796	2,327	3,445
Manufacturing	19,012	20,429	22,064	24,373	26,645	28,852
Electricity	1,546	1,743	1,932	2,134	2,180	2,074
Water	2,886	2,985	3,119	3,258	3,487	3,883
Construction	6,630	7,739	7,623	7,704	8,923	9,736
Services	52,217	56,796	59,840	62,062	67,789	78,356
Trade and Repairs	10,925	11,418	11,758	11,739	13,646	17,013
Transportation and Storage	4,111	4,517	4,792	4,804	5,183	6,746
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	3,669	3,827	3,645	3,549	3,594	4,028
Information and Communication	1,965	2,399	2,555	2,678	2,745	2,836
Financial and Insurance Activities	3,066	3,457	3,816	4,103	4,657	5,126
Real Estate Activities	7,424	8,293	8,907	9,273	10,214	11,208
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	2,596	2,747	2,902	2,964	3,133	4,283
Administrative and Support Service Activities	2,012	2,382	2,577	2,840	3,160	3,788
Public Administration	3,049	3,254	3,865	4,455	4,778	5,244

Education	5,290	5,806	5,767	5,565	5,848	6,700
Human Health and Social Work Activities	3,985	4,325	4,496	5,078	5,791	6,162
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	214	249	251	229	234	263
Other Service Activities	2,959	3,119	3,455	3,679	3,626	3,640
Activities of Households as Employers	952	1,003	1,053	1,107	1,178	1,319
Taxes on products	8,645	9,822	9,418	10,623	12,320	14,603

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 4.1 B (ii): Percentage Contribution to GDP by economic activity at Current prices, 2017/18-2022/23

	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
GDP at purchaser prices	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	23.3	22.9	23.9	23.8	24.0	23.8
Cash crops	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.7	2.5
Food crops	12.4	11.5	11.6	11.5	11.4	11.6
Livestock	3.2	3.4	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.0
Agriculture Support Services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Forestry	3.8	3.8	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.6
Fishing	1.6	2.2	2.5	2.3	2.0	2.0
Industry	26.2	26.6	26.5	27.1	26.8	26.0
Mining & quarrying	1.3	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.4	1.9
Manufacturing	15.8	15.5	15.8	16.4	16.4	15.6
Electricity	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.1
Water	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1
Construction	5.5	5.9	5.5	5.2	5.5	5.3
Services	43.3	43.0	42.8	41.8	41.7	42.4
Trade and Repairs	9.1	8.6	8.4	7.9	8.4	9.2
Transportation and Storage	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.6
Accommodation and Food	3.0	2.9	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.2

Service Activities						
Information and Communication	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.5
Financial and Insurance Activities	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.8
Real Estate Activities	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.1
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.3
Administrative and Support Service Activities	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0
Public Administration	2.5	2.5	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.8
Education	4.4	4.4	4.1	3.8	3.6	3.6
Human Health and Social Work Activities	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.3
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Other Service Activities	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.0
Activities of Households as Employers	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7
Taxes on products	7.2	7.4	6.7	7.2	7.6	7.9

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 4.1 C (i): Value Added by economic activity at Constant 2016/17 prices, 2017/18-2022/23, Billion Shillings

	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
GDP at market prices	115,359	122,787	126,410	130,881	136,886	144,048
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	26,574	27,987	29,337	30,604	31,881	33,406
Cash crops	2,703	2,831	3,052	3,433	3,627	3,622
Food crops	14,540	14,774	15,455	16,091	16,656	17,434
Livestock	3,545	3,805	4,106	4,426	4,793	5,217
Agriculture Support Services	16	18	19	19	20	21
Forestry	4,137	4,287	4,426	4,557	4,701	4,848
Fishing	1,632	2,272	2,279	2,079	2,084	2,263
Industry	29,616	32,293	33,342	34,499	36,268	37,536

Mining & quarrying	1,284	1,508	1,757	1,879	2,223	2,271
Manufacturing	17,624	18,982	19,220	19,644	20,397	21,022
Electricity	1,454	1,490	1,652	1,844	1,902	1,956
Water	2,682	2,808	2,924	3,063	3,255	3,392
Construction	6,573	7,506	7,789	8,070	8,490	8,896
Services	51,200	54,189	55,546	57,081	59,386	63,092
Trade and Repairs	10,567	11,089	10,945	10,879	11,248	11,892
Transportation and Storage	4,028	4,062	3,993	3,980	3,827	3,603
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	3,554	3,571	3,265	3,247	3,166	3,559
Information and Communication	2,352	2,191	2,621	2,930	3,146	3,470
Financial and Insurance Activities	2,938	3,263	3,576	3,863	4,037	4,060
Real Estate Activities	7,271	8,009	8,420	8,747	9,532	10,240
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	2,505	2,667	2,742	2,801	2,889	3,714
Administrative and Support Service Activities	1,999	2,344	2,519	2,577	2,668	3,143
Public Administration	2,933	3,057	3,553	3,999	4,140	4,175
Education	5,107	5,573	5,459	5,230	5,306	5,488
Human Health and Social Work Activities	3,867	4,073	4,114	4,404	4,826	5,029
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	217	265	244	210	206	214
Other Service Activities	2,944	3,083	3,127	3,219	3,373	3,454
Activities of Households as Employers	916	942	968	994	1,022	1,050
Taxes on products	7,968	8,317	8,185	8,697	9,351	10,014

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 4.1 C (ii): Percentage change for Value Added by economic activity at Constant 2016/17 prices, 2017/18-2022/23

	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
GDP at market prices	6.3	6.4	3.0	3.5	4.6	5.2
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4.4	5.3	4.8	4.3	4.2	4.8
Cash crops	5.9	4.7	7.8	12.5	5.7	-0.1

Food crops	8.6	1.6	4.6	4.1	3.5	4.7
Livestock	7.1	7.3	7.9	7.8	8.3	8.8
Agriculture Support Services	-0.4	8.8	6.4	2.1	4.5	2.3
Forestry	3.4	3.6	3.3	2.9	3.2	3.1
Fishing	-25.2	39.2	0.3	-8.8	0.3	8.6
Industry	4.8	9.0	3.2	3.5	5.1	3.5
Mining & quarrying	-4.0	17.5	16.5	6.9	18.3	2.2
Manufacturing	4.6	7.7	1.3	2.2	3.8	3.1
Electricity	5.4	2.5	10.9	11.6	3.1	2.8
Water	4.0	4.7	4.1	4.8	6.3	4.2
Construction	7.6	14.2	3.8	3.6	5.2	4.8
Services	8.5	5.8	2.5	2.8	4.0	6.2
Trade and Repairs	7.5	4.9	-1.3	-0.6	3.4	5.7
Transportation and Storage	11.3	0.8	-1.7	-0.3	-3.8	-5.9
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	10.7	0.5	-8.6	-0.6	-2.5	12.4
Information and Communication	10.4	-6.8	19.6	11.8	7.4	10.3
Financial and Insurance Activities	2.3	11.1	9.6	8.0	4.5	0.6
Real Estate Activities	11.6	10.1	5.1	3.9	9.0	7.4
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	7.5	6.4	2.8	2.1	3.1	28.6
Administrative and Support Service Activities	5.2	17.2	7.5	2.3	3.5	17.8
Public Administration	9.5	4.2	16.2	12.6	3.5	0.8
Education	6.9	9.1	-2.0	-4.2	1.5	3.4
Human Health and Social Work Activities	16.8	5.3	1.0	7.1	9.6	4.2
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	65.7	22.1	-8.1	-13.7	-2.2	4.1
Other Service Activities	-1.3	4.7	1.4	2.9	4.8	2.4

Activities of Households as Employers	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.7
Taxes on products	4.4	4.4	-1.6	6.2	7.5	7.1

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 4.1 D (i): Implicit Price Deflators for Value Added by economic activity, 2017/18-2022/23

	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
GDP at market prices	104.4	107.6	110.5	113.3	118.9	128.4
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	105.4	108.3	113.9	115.5	122.6	131.6
Cash crops	100.1	92.2	90.0	88.9	123.0	125.9
Food crops	102.9	102.8	104.7	105.7	111.3	122.9
Livestock	109.3	118.0	128.3	131.9	134.7	142.4
Agriculture Support Services	88.2	102.3	102.5	103.8	105.4	107.5
Forestry	110.3	117.7	129.9	133.9	134.0	139.1
Fishing	115.7	130.0	151.9	161.2	158.3	166.0
Industry	106.7	108.9	111.0	116.7	120.1	127.9
Mining & quarrying	119.7	150.4	129.0	148.8	104.7	151.7
Manufacturing	107.9	107.6	114.8	124.1	130.6	137.2
Electricity	106.4	117.0	116.9	115.7	114.6	106.1
Water	107.6	106.3	106.7	106.4	107.1	114.5
Construction	100.9	103.1	97.9	95.5	105.1	109.4
Services	102.0	104.8	107.7	108.7	114.2	124.2
Trade and Repairs	103.4	103.0	107.4	107.9	121.3	143.1
Transportation and Storage	102.1	111.2	120.0	120.7	135.4	187.2
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	103.2	107.2	111.6	109.3	113.5	113.2
Information and Communication	83.6	109.5	97.5	91.4	87.3	81.7
Financial and Insurance Activities	104.4	105.9	106.7	106.2	115.4	126.3
Real Estate Activities	102.1	103.5	105.8	106.0	107.2	109.5
Professional, Scientific and Technical	103.6	103.0	105.8	105.8	108.5	115.3

Activities						
Administrative and Support Service Activities	100.6	101.6	102.3	110.2	118.4	120.5
Public Administration	103.9	106.4	108.8	111.4	115.4	125.6
Education	103.6	104.2	105.6	106.4	110.2	122.1
Human Health and Social Work Activities	103.0	106.2	109.3	115.3	120.0	122.5
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	98.3	94.0	103.2	108.7	113.5	122.7
Other Service Activities	100.5	101.2	110.5	114.3	107.5	105.4
Activities of Households as Employers	103.9	106.5	108.8	111.3	115.3	125.6
Taxes on products	108.5	118.1	115.1	122.1	131.8	145.8

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 4.1 E (i): Formal sector Value Added by economic activity at Current price, 2017/18-2022/23, Billion Shillings

	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
GDP at market prices	58,301	63,771	65,065	68,613	75,819	84,320
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,391	1,570	1,822	1,966	2,104	2,270
Cash crops	238	225	233	268	334	337
Food crops	-	-	-	-	-	-
Livestock	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agriculture Support Services	14	18	19	20	21	22
Forestry	1,139	1,327	1,569	1,678	1,749	1,911
Fishing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	17,275	18,665	18,585	18,890	21,705	22,628
Mining & quarrying	708	674	638	622	857	846
Manufacturing	9,649	9,944	9,809	9,801	11,481	11,727
Electricity	1,546	1,743	1,932	2,134	2,180	2,074
Water	385	409	427	454	539	594
Construction	4,987	5,895	5,779	5,879	6,648	7,387
Services	30,990	33,714	35,240	37,134	39,690	44,819

Trade and Repairs	5,782	6,216	6,268	6,377	6,828	7,864
Transportation and Storage	1,311	1,437	1,435	1,367	1,380	1,617
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	768	781	729	721	681	775
Information and Communication	1,965	2,399	2,555	2,678	2,745	2,836
Financial and Insurance Activities	3,066	3,457	3,816	4,103	4,657	5,126
Real Estate Activities	4,067	4,309	4,520	4,725	5,020	5,339
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	2,172	2,151	2,228	2,405	2,485	3,553
Administrative and Support Service Activities	1,524	1,795	1,934	2,061	2,190	2,622
Public Administration	3,049	3,254	3,865	4,455	4,778	5,244
Education	5,290	5,806	5,767	5,565	5,848	6,700
Human Health and Social Work Activities	1,956	2,067	2,077	2,627	3,045	3,110
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	13	14	10	8	6	17
Other Service Activities	27	30	37	41	28	16
Activities of Households as Employers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taxes on products	8,645	9,822	9,418	10,623	12,320	14,603

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 4.1 E (ii): Formal sector Value Added by economic activity at Constant price, 2017/18-2022/2023, Billion Shillings

	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
GDP at market prices	56,306	59,637	60,899	63,121	66,281	69,493
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,272	1,354	1,404	1,495	1,582	1,658
Cash crops	265	285	285	337	375	401
Food crops	-	-	-	-	-	-
Livestock	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agriculture Support Services	16	18	19	19	20	21
Forestry	991	1,051	1,100	1,138	1,187	1,236
Fishing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	16,674	18,122	18,395	18,817	20,153	20,392

Mining & quarrying	656	572	568	524	829	577
Manufacturing	9,235	9,916	9,822	9,800	10,513	10,436
Electricity	1,454	1,490	1,652	1,844	1,902	1,956
Water	357	381	389	416	491	505
Construction	4,973	5,763	5,964	6,233	6,418	6,918
Services	30,392	31,843	32,915	34,113	35,195	37,430
Trade and Repairs	5,564	5,839	5,763	5,728	5,922	6,261
Transportation and Storage	1,280	1,302	1,266	1,088	1,064	1,083
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	748	747	676	684	627	722
Information and Communication	2,352	2,191	2,621	2,930	3,146	3,470
Financial and Insurance Activities	2,938	3,263	3,576	3,863	4,037	4,060
Real Estate Activities	3,974	4,127	4,238	4,402	4,626	4,812
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	2,080	2,055	2,053	2,197	2,187	2,913
Administrative and Support Service Activities	1,517	1,776	1,900	1,907	1,925	2,275
Public Administration	2,933	3,057	3,553	3,999	4,140	4,175
Education	5,107	5,573	5,459	5,230	5,306	5,488
Human Health and Social Work Activities	1,858	1,868	1,768	2,042	2,170	2,108
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	14	15	10	9	7	22
Other Service Activities	28	30	32	35	38	40
Activities of Households as Employers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taxes on products	7,968	8,317	8,185	8,697	9,351	10,014

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 4.1 F (i): Informal sector Value Added by economic activity at Current price, 2017/18-2022/23, Billion Shillings

	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Total Informal sector GDP at market prices	62,184	68,319	74,624	79,698	86,931	100,575
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	26,622	28,739	31,604	33,394	36,975	41,676
Cash crops	2,467	2,384	2,514	2,782	4,128	4,224
Food crops	14,969	15,191	16,177	17,001	18,543	21,433
Livestock	3,876	4,490	5,268	5,835	6,456	7,430
Agriculture Support Services	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forestry	3,423	3,719	4,182	4,424	4,550	4,833
Fishing	1,888	2,954	3,462	3,351	3,298	3,756
Industry	14,335	16,498	18,419	21,375	21,857	25,362
Mining & quarrying	828	1,594	1,628	2,174	1,470	2,598
Manufacturing	9,362	10,485	12,255	14,572	15,165	17,125
Electricity	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water	2,501	2,575	2,693	2,804	2,948	3,289
Construction	1,643	1,844	1,844	1,826	2,275	2,349
Services	21,227	23,082	24,600	24,929	28,099	33,537
Trade and Repairs	5,143	5,203	5,490	5,362	6,818	9,149
Transportation and Storage	2,801	3,081	3,357	3,437	3,803	5,129
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	2,902	3,046	2,916	2,827	2,914	3,253
Information and Communication	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial and Insurance Activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real Estate Activities	3,357	3,984	4,387	4,549	5,194	5,870
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	424	596	674	558	649	729
Administrative and Support Service Activities	488	587	643	779	970	1,167
Public Administration	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education	-	-	-	-	-	-
Human Health and Social Work Activities	2,029	2,258	2,420	2,450	2,747	3,052
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	200	236	242	220	228	246
Other Service Activities	2,932	3,089	3,418	3,638	3,599	3,624
Activities of Households as Employers	952	1,003	1,053	1,107	1,178	1,319

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 4.1 F (ii): Informal sector Value Added by economic activity at Constant price, 2017/18-2022/23, Billion Shillings

	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Total Informal sector GDP at market prices	59,053	63,150	65,511	67,760	70,605	74,554
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	25,302	26,633	27,932	29,110	30,300	31,748
Cash crops	2,438	2,546	2,767	3,096	3,253	3,221
Food crops	14,540	14,774	15,455	16,091	16,656	17,434
Livestock	3,545	3,805	4,106	4,426	4,793	5,217
Agriculture Support Services	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forestry	3,146	3,236	3,326	3,419	3,514	3,612
Fishing	1,632	2,272	2,279	2,079	2,084	2,263
Industry	12,942	14,171	14,947	15,683	16,115	17,144
Mining & quarrying	628	936	1,189	1,355	1,394	1,694
Manufacturing	8,389	9,066	9,398	9,844	9,885	10,586
Electricity	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water	2,325	2,427	2,535	2,647	2,764	2,887
Construction	1,600	1,742	1,826	1,837	2,072	1,978
Services	20,808	22,345	22,632	22,968	24,191	25,662
Trade and Repairs	5,003	5,251	5,183	5,151	5,326	5,631
Transportation and Storage	2,748	2,761	2,727	2,892	2,763	2,520
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	2,806	2,824	2,589	2,563	2,540	2,837
Information and Communication	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial and Insurance Activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real Estate Activities	3,297	3,881	4,181	4,345	4,906	5,427
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	425	611	689	604	701	801
Administrative and Support Service Activities	482	568	619	670	744	868
Public Administration	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education	-	-	-	-	-	-
Human Health and Social Work Activities	2,010	2,205	2,346	2,363	2,655	2,921
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	203	250	234	201	199	193
Other Service Activities	2,916	3,052	3,094	3,184	3,335	3,414
Activities of Households as Employers	916	942	968	994	1,022	1,050

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 4.1 G (i): Market Value Added by economic activity, Current price, 2017/18-2022/23, Billion Shillings

	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
GDP at market prices	99,633	109,844	115,593	122,516	134,837	153,842
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	20,971	23,017	25,561	27,096	30,160	33,761
Cash crops	2,698	2,603	2,741	3,043	4,451	4,550
Food crops	9,045	9,180	9,775	10,273	11,205	12,951
Livestock	3,876	4,490	5,268	5,835	6,456	7,430
Agriculture Support Services	14	18	19	20	21	22
Forestry	3,546	3,922	4,471	4,743	4,896	5,242
Fishing	1,792	2,803	3,286	3,180	3,130	3,565
Industry	29,352	32,776	34,463	37,524	40,591	44,736
Mining & quarrying	1,536	2,267	2,266	2,796	2,327	3,445
Manufacturing	17,763	19,087	20,615	22,772	24,895	26,956
Electricity	1,546	1,743	1,932	2,134	2,180	2,074
Water	1,876	1,940	2,028	2,118	2,267	2,524
Construction	6,630	7,739	7,623	7,704	8,923	9,736
Services	40,665	44,229	46,150	47,274	51,766	60,742
Trade and Repairs	10,925	11,418	11,758	11,739	13,646	17,013
Transportation and Storage	4,111	4,517	4,792	4,804	5,183	6,746
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	3,669	3,827	3,645	3,549	3,594	4,028
Information and Communication	1,965	2,399	2,555	2,678	2,745	2,836
Financial and Insurance Activities	3,066	3,457	3,816	4,103	4,657	5,126
Real Estate Activities	3,896	4,352	4,674	4,866	5,360	5,882
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	2,083	2,205	2,328	2,378	2,514	3,436
Administrative and Support Service Activities	2,012	2,382	2,577	2,840	3,160	3,788
Public Administration	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education	3,882	4,261	4,232	4,084	4,291	4,917
Human Health and Social Work Activities	1,908	2,071	2,153	2,431	2,772	2,950
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	209	244	246	224	229	258

Other Service Activities	1,987	2,094	2,320	2,470	2,434	2,444
Activities of Households as Employers	952	1,003	1,053	1,107	1,178	1,319
Taxes on products	8,645	9,822	9,418	10,623	12,320	14,603

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 4.1 G (ii): Market Value Added by economic activity, Constant price, 2016/17-2022/23, Billion Shillings

	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
GDP at market prices	95,267	101,618	104,174	107,563	112,373	118,380
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	19,810	21,064	22,112	23,108	24,129	25,303
Cash crops	2,697	2,824	3,045	3,425	3,619	3,614
Food crops	8,786	8,928	9,339	9,723	10,065	10,535
Livestock	3,545	3,805	4,106	4,426	4,793	5,217
Agriculture Support Services	16	18	19	19	20	21
Forestry	3,216	3,332	3,440	3,542	3,654	3,768
Fishing	1,549	2,157	2,163	1,973	1,978	2,148
Industry	27,520	30,063	31,056	32,137	33,789	34,968
Mining & quarrying	1,284	1,508	1,757	1,879	2,223	2,271
Manufacturing	16,466	17,734	17,957	18,353	19,057	19,641
Electricity	1,454	1,490	1,652	1,844	1,902	1,956
Water	1,743	1,826	1,901	1,991	2,116	2,205
Construction	6,573	7,506	7,789	8,070	8,490	8,896
Services	39,969	42,174	42,820	43,621	45,104	48,095
Trade and Repairs	10,567	11,089	10,945	10,879	11,248	11,892
Transportation and Storage	4,028	4,062	3,993	3,980	3,827	3,603
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	3,554	3,571	3,265	3,247	3,166	3,559
Information and Communication	2,352	2,191	2,621	2,930	3,146	3,470
Financial and Insurance Activities	2,938	3,263	3,576	3,863	4,037	4,060
Real Estate Activities	3,816	4,203	4,418	4,590	5,002	5,374
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	2,010	2,140	2,200	2,248	2,318	2,981
Administrative and Support Service Activities	1,999	2,344	2,519	2,577	2,668	3,143
Public Administration	-	-	-	-	-	-

Education	3,748	4,090	4,006	3,838	3,894	4,028
Human Health and Social Work Activities	1,851	1,950	1,970	2,108	2,310	2,407
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	213	260	239	206	202	210
Other Service Activities	1,977	2,070	2,099	2,161	2,264	2,319
Activities of Households as Employers	916	942	968	994	1,022	1,050
Taxes on products	7,968	8,317	8,185	8,697	9,351	10,014

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 4.1 H (i): Non-Market Value Added by economic activity, Current price, FY, Billion Shillings

	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
GDP at market prices	6,538	7,059	7,748	8,587	9,358	10,245
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash crops	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food crops	-	-	-	-	-	-
Livestock	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agriculture Support Services	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forestry	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fishing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining & quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	6,538	7,059	7,748	8,587	9,358	10,245
Trade and Repairs	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and Storage	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Information and Communication	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial and Insurance Activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real Estate Activities	-	-	-	-	-	-

Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative and Support Service Activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Administration	3,049	3,254	3,865	4,455	4,778	5,244
Education	1,408	1,545	1,535	1,481	1,556	1,783
Human Health and Social Work Activities	2,077	2,255	2,344	2,647	3,019	3,212
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	4	5	5	5	5	5
Other Service Activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Activities of Households as Employers	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 4.1 H (ii): Non-Market Value Added by economic activity, Constant price, 2017/18-2022/23, Billion Shillings

	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
GDP at market prices	6,313	6,669	7,155	7,691	8,072	8,262
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash crops	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food crops	-	-	-	-	-	-
Livestock	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agriculture Support Services	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forestry	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fishing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining & quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	6,313	6,669	7,155	7,691	8,072	8,262
Trade and Repairs	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and Storage	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	-	-	-	-	-	-

Information and Communication	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial and Insurance Activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real Estate Activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative and Support Service Activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Administration	2,933	3,057	3,553	3,999	4,140	4,175
Education	1,359	1,483	1,453	1,392	1,412	1,461
Human Health and Social Work Activities	2,016	2,123	2,145	2,296	2,515	2,621
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	4	5	5	4	4	4
Other Service Activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Activities of Households as Employers	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 4.1 I (i): Own account production by economic activity in Current prices (Billion Shillings)

	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
GDP at market prices	14,314	15,187	16,348	17,207	18,555	20,808
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	7,042	7,292	7,865	8,264	8,919	10,185
Cash crops	6	6	6	7	11	11
Food crops	5,923	6,011	6,402	6,728	7,338	8,481
Livestock	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agriculture Support Services	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forestry	1,016	1,124	1,281	1,359	1,403	1,502
Fishing	96	150	176	170	168	191
Industry	2,259	2,387	2,541	2,741	2,971	3,254
Mining & quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	1,249	1,342	1,450	1,601	1,751	1,896
Electricity	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water	1,010	1,044	1,092	1,140	1,220	1,359
Construction	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	5,013	5,509	5,942	6,202	6,665	7,369
Trade and Repairs	-	-	-	-	-	-

Transportation and Storage	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Information and Communication	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial and Insurance Activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real Estate Activities	3,528	3,941	4,233	4,407	4,854	5,327
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	513	543	573	586	619	846
Administrative and Support Service Activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Administration	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education	-	-	-	-	-	-
Human Health and Social Work Activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Service Activities	972	1,025	1,136	1,209	1,192	1,196
Activities of Households as Employers	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 4.1 I (ii): Own account production by economic activity in Constant 2016/17 prices (Billion Shillings)

	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
GDP at market prices	13,779	14,499	15,081	15,627	16,441	17,406
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	6,765	6,923	7,225	7,496	7,752	8,103
Cash crops	6	7	7	8	9	9
Food crops	5,754	5,846	6,116	6,367	6,591	6,899
Livestock	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agriculture Support Services	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forestry	921	955	986	1,015	1,047	1,080
Fishing	83	115	116	106	106	115
Industry	2,096	2,230	2,286	2,362	2,479	2,568
Mining & quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	1,158	1,247	1,263	1,291	1,340	1,381
Electricity	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water	938	983	1,023	1,072	1,139	1,187
Construction	-	-	-	-	-	-

Services	4,918	5,346	5,571	5,768	6,209	6,735
Trade and Repairs	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and Storage	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Information and Communication	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial and Insurance Activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real Estate Activities	3,455	3,806	4,001	4,157	4,530	4,866
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	495	527	542	553	571	734
Administrative and Support Service Activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Administration	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education	-	-	-	-	-	-
Human Health and Social Work Activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Service Activities	968	1,013	1,028	1,058	1,108	1,135
Activities of Households as Employers	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 4.1 J (i): GDP by Expenditure, Current prices, FY, Billion Shillings

	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Final Consumption Expenditure	97,519	105,605	112,818	121,682	131,361	149,380
General Government FCE	10,405	11,590	13,286	14,730	15,929	17,473
NPISH FCE	4,963	5,696	6,113	6,141	7,098	8,005
Household FCE	82,151	88,319	93,418	100,812	108,334	123,902
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	28,616	32,894	32,852	34,615	38,161	41,674
Dwellings	397	448	449	460	496	645
Other Buildings	6,518	7,488	7,701	7,824	9,356	9,704
Other Structures	10,068	12,004	12,175	12,748	13,280	14,597
Transport Equipment	2,412	2,691	2,290	2,892	2,987	3,620
ICT Equipment	595	625	537	513	560	599
Other Machinery and Equipment	6,249	7,169	7,046	7,314	8,265	8,326

Biological Resources	1,076	1,236	1,451	1,655	1,791	1,951
Research and Development	727	664	646	648	614	1,393
Mineral and Petroleum Exploration	574	568	557	562	812	838
Changes in Inventories	694	825	973	1,101	1,225	1,332
Acquisitions less Disposals of Valuables	3	3	2	6	2	9
Exports less Imports of Goods and Services	-7,788	-6,793	-8,620	-15,056	-17,026	-19,325
Exports	18,178	22,599	21,533	23,405	19,566	24,755
Goods	11,217	15,317	14,773	18,108	13,913	19,457
Services	6,960	7,282	6,760	5,297	5,653	5,298
Less Imports	25,966	29,393	30,153	38,461	36,592	44,080
Goods	17,643	19,145	19,574	26,334	24,754	31,246
Services	8,323	10,248	10,579	12,127	11,837	12,834
Statistical Discrepancy	1,442	-444	1,665	5,961	9,027	11,824
GDP at Market Prices	120,485	132,090	139,689	148,310	162,750	184,895

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 4.1 J (ii): GDP by Expenditure, Share (%) to Gross Domestic Product (2017/18-2022/23)

	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Final Consumption Expenditure	80.9	79.9	80.8	82.0	80.7	80.8
General Government FCE	8.6	8.8	9.5	9.9	9.8	9.5
NPISH FCE	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.1	4.4	4.3
Household FCE	68.2	66.9	66.9	68.0	66.6	67.0
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	23.8	24.9	23.5	23.3	23.4	22.5
Dwellings	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Other Buildings	5.4	5.7	5.5	5.3	5.7	5.2
Other Structures	8.4	9.1	8.7	8.6	8.2	7.9
Transport Equipment	2.0	2.0	1.6	1.9	1.8	2.0
ICT Equipment	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Other Machinery and Equipment	5.2	5.4	5.0	4.9	5.1	4.5
Biological Resources	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1
Research and Development	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.8
Mineral and Petroleum Exploration	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
Changes in Inventories	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7

Acquisitions less Disposals of Valuables	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Exports less Imports of Goods and Services	- 6.5	- 5.1	- 6.2	- 10.2	- 10.5	- 10.5
Exports	15.1	17.1	15.4	15.8	12.0	13.4
Goods	9.3	11.6	10.6	12.2	8.5	10.5
Services	5.8	5.5	4.8	3.6	3.5	2.9
Less Imports	21.6	22.3	21.6	25.9	22.5	23.8
Goods	14.6	14.5	14.0	17.8	15.2	16.9
Services	6.9	7.8	7.6	8.2	7.3	6.9
Statistical Discrepancy	1.2	- 0.3	1.2	4.0	5.5	6.4
GDP at Market Prices	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 4.1 K (i): GDP by Expenditure, Constant 2016/17 prices, FY, Billion Shillings

GDP EXPENDITURE (Billions of Shillings)	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Final Consumption Expenditure	94,015	100,589	103,834	110,093	114,873	119,937
General Government FCE	10,074	10,872	12,257	13,058	13,731	14,256
NPISH FCE	4,877	5,509	4,702	4,567	5,148	5,496
Household FCE	79,064	84,208	86,874	92,467	95,994	100,185
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	28,650	31,428	31,405	32,849	35,246	37,484
Dwellings	335	341	346	351	357	362
Other Buildings	6,457	7,229	7,578	7,699	8,691	8,690
Other Structures	10,097	11,737	12,116	12,716	12,802	13,858
Transport Equipment	2,509	2,211	1,670	2,020	2,164	2,835
ICT Equipment	578	598	495	462	501	525
Other Machinery and Equipment	6,399	7,056	6,847	7,123	7,863	7,820
Biological Resources	1,068	1,203	1,305	1,484	1,608	1,717
Research and Development	700	624	594	582	533	1,109
Mineral and Petroleum Exploration	507	430	453	411	729	566
Changes in Inventories	664	727	797	875	962	1,061
Acquisitions less Disposals of Valuables	1	0	0	1	0	0
Exports less Imports of Goods and Services	-3,953	-4,783	-5,137	-9,903	-11,792	-10,892
Exports	19,783	20,638	20,396	20,444	16,422	19,236

Goods	12,918	13,750	14,093	15,859	11,690	14,985
Services	6,865	6,887	6,303	4,585	4,732	4,250
Less Imports	23,737	25,421	25,533	30,347	28,214	30,128
Goods	15,556	15,894	15,881	21,146	19,400	21,052
Services	8,180	9,527	9,652	9,201	8,813	9,076
Statistical Discrepancy	-4,018	-5,175	-4,488	-3,033	-2,404	-3,541
GDP at Market Prices	115,359	122,787	126,410	130,881	136,886	144,048

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 4.1 K (ii): GDP by Expenditure, percentage changes (2017/18-2022/23)

	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Final Consumption Expenditure	9.8	7.0	3.2	6.0	4.3	4.4
General Government FCE	15.9	7.9	12.7	6.5	5.2	3.8
NPISH FCE	14.4	13.0	-14.6	-2.9	12.7	6.7
Household FCE	8.8	6.5	3.2	6.4	3.8	4.4
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	9.8	9.7	-0.1	4.6	7.3	6.3
Dwellings	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Other Buildings	8.0	12.0	4.8	1.6	12.9	-0.0
Other Structures	7.7	16.2	3.2	5.0	0.7	8.3
Transport Equipment	33.5	-11.9	-24.5	21.0	7.1	31.0
ICT Equipment	-22.5	3.4	-17.1	-6.7	8.4	4.8
Other Machinery and Equipment	12.2	10.3	-3.0	4.0	10.4	-0.5
Biological Resources	8.1	12.6	8.5	13.7	8.3	6.8
Research and Development	4.3	-10.8	-4.8	-2.0	-8.5	108.3
Mineral and Petroleum Exploration	18.2	-15.3	5.5	-9.3	77.2	-22.3
Changes in Inventories	9.3	9.5	9.6	9.7	10.0	10.2
Acquisitions less Disposals of Valuables	-73.4	-30.5	26.8	46.9	-92.6	-12.8
Exports less Imports of Goods and Services	3.6	21.0	7.4	92.8	19.1	-7.6
Exports	9.4	4.3	-1.2	0.2	-19.7	17.1
Goods	11.9	6.4	2.5	12.5	-26.3	28.2
Services	5.0	0.3	-8.5	-27.2	3.2	-10.2

Less Imports	8.4	7.1	0.4	18.9	-7.0	6.8
Goods	7.4	2.2	-0.1	33.2	-8.3	8.5
Services	10.5	16.5	1.3	-4.7	-4.2	3.0
GDP at Market Prices	6.3	6.4	3.0	3.5	4.6	5.2

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 4.1 L (i): Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by Institutional Sectors in current prices, Billion Shillings, FY

	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Current Prices						
GDP at Market prices	120,485	132,090	139,689	148,310	162,750	184,895
General Government	5,415	5,859	6,756	7,362	7,977	8,790
Non-Financial Corporations	41,003	44,344	45,058	46,282	50,993	56,517
Financial Corporations	3,376	3,767	4,127	4,414	4,972	5,508
Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households	2,053	2,302	2,543	2,607	2,693	2,855
Households/Informal Production	59,994	65,996	71,787	77,023	83,796	96,622
Taxes on products	8,645	9,822	9,418	10,623	12,320	14,603
Contribution (%) to GDP						
GDP at Market prices	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
General Government	4.5	4.4	4.8	5.0	4.9	4.8
Non-Financial Corporations	34.0	33.6	32.3	31.2	31.3	30.6
Financial Corporations	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.0
Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.5
Households/Informal Production	49.8	50.0	51.4	51.9	51.5	52.3
Taxes on products	7.2	7.4	6.7	7.2	7.6	7.9

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 4.1 L (ii): Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by Institutional Sectors in constant prices, Billion Shillings, FY

	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Constant Prices (2016/17=100)						
GDP at Market prices	115,359	122,787	126,410	130,881	136,886	144,048
General Government	5,235	5,542	6,313	6,750	7,033	7,188
Non-Financial Corporations	40,023	42,467	42,795	43,630	45,584	47,810
Financial Corporations	3,236	3,555	3,862	4,142	4,308	4,364
Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households	2,078	2,305	2,460	2,511	2,899	3,319
Households/Informal Production	56,819	60,600	62,795	65,151	67,711	71,354
Taxes on products	7,968	8,317	8,185	8,697	9,351	10,014
Percent Change (%) in GDP						
GDP at Market prices	6.3	6.4	3.0	3.5	4.6	5.2
General Government	7.8	5.9	13.9	6.9	4.2	2.2
Non-Financial Corporations	6.3	6.1	0.8	2.0	4.5	4.9
Financial Corporations	10.4	9.8	8.6	7.3	4.0	1.3
Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households	13.5	10.9	6.7	2.1	15.4	14.5
Households/Informal Production	6.0	6.7	3.6	3.8	3.9	5.4
Taxes on products	4.4	4.4	-1.6	6.2	7.5	7.1

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 4.1 M: Balance of Payment (Million US\$), 2018-2022, Calendar Year

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Current account	-2,084.72	-2,632.49	-3,656.66	-4,094.99	-3,821.11
Credit	7,855.16	8,262.13	7,434.13	8,018.91	8,159.59
Debit	9,939.88	10,894.62	11,090.78	12,113.90	11,980.70
Goods	-2,453.48	-2,754.57	-2,636.83	-3,046.41	-3,672.52
Credit (exports)	3,636.18	4,095.65	4,461.30	4,493.85	4,274.72
Debit (imports)	6,089.66	6,850.21	7,098.12	7,540.27	7,947.24
Services	-341.76	-868.87	-2,008.75	-1,465.68	-1,413.89
Credit	2,293.45	2,076.17	1,101.79	1,680.22	1,783.66
Debit	2,635.20	2,945.05	3,110.54	3,145.90	3,197.55
Primary income	-962.05	-856.18	-751.90	-1,310.26	-708.01
Credit	43.53	57.97	42.95	20.62	29.66
Debit	1,005.58	914.15	794.85	1,330.88	737.67
Secondary income	1,672.56	1,847.13	1,740.82	1,727.36	1,973.30
Credit	1,882.00	2,032.34	1,828.09	1,824.22	2,071.54
Debit	209.44	185.21	87.27	96.85	98.24
Capital account	95.15	87.18	147.20	152.46	161.57
Credit	95.15	87.18	147.20	152.46	161.57
Debit	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Net lending (+) / net borrowing (-) (balance from current and capital account)	-1,989.57	-2,545.31	-3,509.45	-3,942.53	-3,659.54
Financial account					
Net lending (+) / net borrowing (-) (balance from financial account) (B9)	-1,664.42	-1,754.47	-2,597.56	-3,451.09	-2,347.87
Direct investment	-1,055.03	-1,302.68	-1,191.16	-1,647.89	-1,966.78
Net acquisition of financial assets	0.32	0.32	0.33	0.35	0.36
Equity and investment fund shares	0.32	0.32	0.33	0.35	0.36
Debt instruments	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Net incurrence of liabilities	1,055.35	1,303.01	1,191.49	1,648.24	1,967.14
Equity and investment fund shares	709.50	935.70	1,030.44	1,560.21	1,789.26
Debt instruments	345.85	367.30	161.05	88.03	177.88
Net incurrence of liabilities	84.97	-3.69	30.63	445.53	-265.06

Equity and investment fund shares	66.20	14.46	0.31	6.39	4.66
Debt securities	18.76	-18.15	30.32	439.14	-269.71
Financial derivatives (other than reserves) and employee stock options	-3.13	-3.11	-9.04	-9.89	-3.31
Net acquisition of financial assets	3.81	3.17	10.46	9.97	15.28
Net incurrence of liabilities	6.94	6.28	19.50	19.86	18.58
Other investment	-686.51	-730.62	-1,589.75	-1,707.90	-960.61
Net acquisition of financial assets	349.63	204.81	476.25	314.78	-528.15
Net incurrence of liabilities	1,036.13	935.43	2,066.00	2,022.69	432.45
Net errors and omissions	38.15	774.62	1,138.42	1,226.25	622.16
Overall Balance	287.00	16.23	-226.53	-734.81	689.51
Reserves and related items	-287.00	-16.23	226.53	734.81	-689.51
Reserve assets	-290.42	-19.47	722.51	732.21	-689.51
Use of Fund Credit and loans	0.00	0.00	498.72	0.00	0.00
Exceptional financing	-3.42	-3.24	-2.74	-2.60	0.00

Source: Bank of Uganda

Table 4.1 N: Balance of Payment (Million US\$), 2018/19-2022/23, Fiscal Year

	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Current account	-2,654.60	-2,648.58	-4,215.90	-3,617.09	-3,851.97
Credit	8,273.28	7,410.37	8,623.59	7,497.12	9,512.10
Debit	10,927.88	10,058.95	12,839.49	11,114.20	13,364.07
Goods	-2,865.91	-2,402.09	-3,045.44	-3,300.12	-3,405.63
Credit (exports)	3,962.41	3,807.09	5,278.73	3,836.58	5,466.22
Debit (imports)	6,828.32	6,209.18	8,324.17	7,136.70	8,871.85
Services	-598.60	-1,342.63	-1,918.67	-1,256.29	-1,571.59
Credit	2,309.54	1,551.12	1,424.22	1,735.31	1,852.68
Debit	2,908.14	2,893.75	3,342.89	2,991.60	3,424.27
Primary income	-938.75	-769.59	-1,036.90	-872.31	-913.50
Credit	45.65	48.11	36.23	15.84	53.31
Debit	984.40	817.71	1,073.14	888.15	966.81
Secondary income	1,748.66	1,865.73	1,785.12	1,811.63	2,038.75
Credit	1,955.68	2,004.04	1,884.40	1,909.38	2,139.90

Debit	207.02	138.31	99.29	97.75	101.14
Capital account	99.73	70.21	179.80	157.95	176.02
Credit	99.73	70.21	179.80	157.95	176.02
Debit	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Net lending (+) / net borrowing (-) (balance from current and capital account)	-2,554.87	-2,578.36	-4,036.10	-3,459.14	-3,675.95
Financial account					
Net lending (+) / net borrowing (-) (balance from financial account) (B9)	-2,422.44	-1,768.62	-3,452.81	-2,808.10	-3,254.54
Direct investment	-1,178.85	-1,246.92	-1,419.53	-1,688.20	-2,842.28
Net acquisition of financial assets	0.32	0.32	0.34	0.36	0.37
Equity and investment fund					
shares	0.32	0.32	0.34	0.36	0.37
Debt instruments	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Net incurrence of liabilities	1,179.18	1,247.25	1,419.86	1,688.56	2,842.65
Equity and investment fund					
shares	822.60	983.07	1,295.32	1,555.60	2,685.14
Debt instruments	356.58	264.17	124.54	132.96	157.51
Net incurrence of liabilities	-3.35	-29.01	368.70	120.77	-354.60
Equity and investment fund shares	57.48	14.68	4.42	4.58	4.73
Debt securities	-60.83	-43.69	364.29	116.18	-359.33
Financial derivatives (other than reserves) and employee stock options	-4.93	-3.42	-14.54	-4.05	-2.41
Net acquisition of financial assets	3.99	8.97	8.37	13.50	9.74
Net incurrence of liabilities	8.93	12.39	22.91	17.55	12.15
Other investment	-1,394.52	-812.85	-1,873.77	-1,389.60	-1,027.17
Net acquisition of financial assets	-65.52	448.02	-122.16	240.96	52.86
Net incurrence of liabilities	1,328.99	1,260.87	1,751.61	1,630.56	1,080.02
Net errors and omissions	201.17	986.27	1,082.98	842.38	320.74
Overall Balance	-68.74	-176.52	-499.70	-191.34	100.67
Reserves and related items	68.74	176.52	499.70	191.34	-100.67
Reserve assets	65.49	672.15	497.09	190.00	-100.67
Use of Fund Credit and loans	0.00	498.72	0.00	0.00	0.00
Exceptional financing	-3.26	-3.10	-2.62	-1.33	0.00

Source: Bank of Uganda

4.2 Consumer Price Index

Table 4.2 A: National CPI Breakdown by Major Groups, Uganda (Base: 2016/17 = 100)

	Index				Annual % Change			
	Core	Food Crops and Related Items	Energy Fuel and Utilities	All Items Index	Core	Food Crops and Related Items	Energy Fuel and Utilities	All Items Index
Weights	839.6200	95.1046	65.2755	1000.0000				
Financial Year								
2017/18	103.61	103.64	107.58	103.87	3.6	3.6	7.6	3.9
2018/19	106.68	98.46	117.08	106.57	3.0	-5.0	8.8	2.6
2019/20	109.08	102.16	118.86	109.06	2.3	3.7	1.5	2.3
2020/21	112.89	97.80	117.74	111.77	3.5	-4.3	-0.9	2.5
2021/22	116.49	102.11	123.88	115.61	3.2	4.4	5.2	3.4
Calendar Year								
2018	105.11	101.64	114.02	105.36	2.8	-1.7	10.1	2.8
2019	107.68	100.27	117.48	107.61	2.4	-1.4	3.0	2.1
2020	111.16	99.72	118.96	110.58	3.2	-0.5	1.3	2.8
2021	114.23	98.82	118.10	113.02	2.8	-0.9	-0.7	2.2
2022	121.07	113.58	133.16	121.15	6.0	14.9	12.8	7.2

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 4.2 B: National CPI for Food and Non Food, Uganda (Base: 2016/17 = 100)

	Index			Annual % Change		
	Food	Non Food	All Items Index	Food	Non Food	All Items Index
Weights	254.2351	745.7649	1000.0000			
Financial Year						
2016/17	100.00	100.00	100.00			
2017/18	105.28	103.39	103.87	5.3	3.4	3.9
2018/19	102.69	107.90	106.57	-2.5	4.4	2.6
2019/20	107.12	109.72	109.06	4.3	1.7	2.3
2020/21	105.90	113.77	111.77	-1.1	3.7	2.5
2021/22	111.75	116.93	115.61	5.5	2.8	3.4
Calendar Year						
2018	103.70	105.93	105.36			
2019	104.21	108.77	107.61	0.5	2.7	2.1
2020	107.05	111.78	110.58	2.7	2.8	2.8
2021	107.51	114.90	113.02	0.4	2.8	2.2
2022	122.98	120.53	121.15	14.4	4.9	7.2

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 4.2 C: National CPI Breakdown for Food Crops and related items, Other Goods and Services, Energy fuel and utilities, Uganda (2016/17 = 100)

	Index					Annual % Change				
	Food crops and Related Items	Other Goods	Services	Energy Fuel and Utilities	All items Index	Food crop and Related Items	Other Goods	Services	Energy Fuel and Utilities	All items Index
	95.1046	455.5070	384.1130	65.2755						
Weights					1000.00					
Financial Year										
2016/17	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00					
2017/18	103.64	103.84	103.33	107.58	103.87	3.6	3.8	3.3	7.6	3.9
2018/19	98.46	106.27	107.16	117.08	106.57	-5.0	2.3	3.7	8.8	2.6
2019/20	102.16	110.14	107.82	118.86	109.06	3.7	3.6	0.6	1.5	2.3
2020/21	97.80	111.72	114.27	117.74	111.77	-4.3	1.4	6.0	-0.9	2.5
2021/22	102.11	116.82	116.11	123.88	115.61	4.4	4.6	1.6	5.2	3.4
Calendar Year										
2018	101.64	104.71	105.58	114.02	105.36					
2019	100.27	108.05	107.23	117.48	107.61	-1.4	3.2	1.6	3.0	2.1
2020	99.72	111.28	111.01	118.96	110.58	-0.5	3.0	3.5	1.3	2.8
2021	98.82	113.22	115.44	118.10	113.02	-0.9	1.7	4.0	-0.7	2.2
2022	113.58	123.44	118.26	133.16	121.15	14.9	9.0	2.4	12.8	7.2

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 4.2 D: National Annual Average CPI by COICOP Divisions, Uganda (2016/17 = 100)

Division	Weights	Financial Year				
		2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Food And Non-Alcoholic Beverages	270.5390	105.10	102.81	107.00	105.87	111.45
Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco & Narcotics	38.7958	102.11	104.17	105.09	107.01	108.54
Clothing And Footwear	69.7729	103.05	108.60	112.54	114.20	116.60
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels	104.1617	104.19	109.02	111.66	111.64	113.08
Furnishings, Household, Equipment & Routine Household	48.3672	103.74	106.02	107.75	108.84	117.85
Health	47.4695	102.37	105.02	108.70	113.22	117.74
Transport	104.5479	105.83	115.78	118.57	139.94	144.99
Communication	44.3216	100.38	106.26	93.88	94.93	93.42
Recreation and Culture	49.8494	102.26	105.30	107.41	109.19	110.18
Education	57.9558	104.35	106.02	108.50	108.96	113.37
Restaurants and Hotels	87.3791	103.67	106.05	108.00	108.30	111.50
Insurance and Financial Services	22.7953	103.54	111.58	114.09	114.03	116.56
Personal Care, Social Protection and Miscellaneous Goods	54.0447	101.34	104.67	109.97	112.49	116.23
All Items Index	1,000.0000	103.87	106.57	109.06	111.77	115.61
Annual average percent change		3.9	2.6	2.3	2.5	3.4
Division	Weights	Calendar Year				
		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Food And Non-Alcoholic Beverages	270.5390	103.69	104.28	106.92	107.44	122.03
Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco & Narcotics	38.7958	103.34	104.83	105.90	107.33	112.72
Clothing And Footwear	69.7729	105.89	110.92	113.40	115.01	118.79
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other	104.1617	107.4	109.8	112.31	111.42	116.10

		Financial Year				
		5	3			
Fuels						
Furnishings, Household, Equipment & Routine Household	48.3672	105.3	106.7	108.46	110.60	126.64
Health	47.4695	104.1	106.4	110.48	116.19	119.35
Transport	104.5479	111.0	117.8	128.52	143.70	149.36
Communication	44.3216	104.1	99.53	94.44	94.40	92.91
Recreation and Culture	49.8494	103.5	106.0	108.79	109.04	113.49
Education	57.9558	105.1	107.3	108.83	109.29	119.67
Restaurants and Hotels	87.3791	104.9	107.1	108.19	109.20	115.49
Insurance and Financial Services	22.7953	109.1	110.7	115.04	115.10	116.74
Personal Care, Social Protection and Miscellaneous Goods	54.0447	102.6	107.6	111.31	113.88	120.53
All Items Index	1,000.0000	105.3	107.6	110.58	113.02	121.15
Annual average percent change		2.8	2.1	2.8	2.2	7.2

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 4.2 E: National Annual Average Inflation by COICOP Divisions, Uganda (Base: 2016/17 = 100)

Division	Financial Year			
	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Food And Non-Alcoholic Beverages	- 2.2	4.1	- 1.1	5.3
Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco & Narcotics	2.0	0.9	1.8	1.4
Clothing And Footwear	5.4	3.6	1.5	2.1
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels	4.6	2.4	0.0	1.3
Furnishings, Household, Equipment & Routine Household	2.2	1.6	1.0	8.3
Health	2.6	3.5	4.2	4.0
Transport	9.4	2.4	18.0	3.6
Information and Communication	5.8	- 11.6	1.1	- 1.6
Recreation, Sports and Culture	3.0	2.0	1.7	0.9
Education Services	1.6	2.3	0.4	4.0
Restaurants and Accommodation Services	2.3	1.8	0.3	3.0
Insurance and Financial Services	7.8	2.3	0.0	2.2
Personal Care, Social Protection and Miscellaneous Goods	3.3	5.1	2.3	3.3
All Items Index	2.6	2.3	2.5	3.4
	Calendar Year			
	2019	2020	2021	2022
Food And Non-Alcoholic Beverages	0.6	2.5	0.5	13.6
Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco & Narcotics	1.4	1.0	1.3	5.0
Clothing And Footwear	4.7	2.2	1.4	3.3
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels	2.2	2.3	- 0.8	4.2
Furnishings, Household, Equipment & Routine Household	1.3	1.6	2.0	14.5

Division	Financial Year			
	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Health	2.2	3.8	5.2	2.7
Transport	6.2	9.0	11.8	3.9
Information and Communication	- 4.4	- 5.1	- 0.1	-1.6
Recreation, Sports and Culture	2.4	2.5	0.2	4.1
Education Services	2.1	1.4	0.4	9.5
Restaurants and Accommodation Services	2.1	1.0	0.9	5.8
Insurance and Financial Services	1.4	3.9	0.1	1.4
Personal Care, Social Protection and Miscellaneous Goods	4.8	3.4	2.3	5.8
All Items Index	2.1	2.8	2.2	7.2

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 4.2F: Annual Average CPI by COICOP Divisions - Kampala High Income (Base: 2016/17 = 100)

Division	Weights	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Food And Non-Alcoholic Beverages	66.7966	104.23	103.29	108.29	106.34	109.90
Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco & Narcotics	12.2890	102.11	104.10	106.15	107.03	108.93
Clothing And Footwear	18.0087	103.06	107.37	110.82	113.08	116.21
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels	36.0757	100.21	105.02	104.40	104.37	106.51
Furnishings, Household, Equipment & Routine Household	14.9621	104.03	107.09	108.19	107.62	110.07
Health	20.9061	103.07	104.49	109.20	117.16	123.61
Transport	52.5788	108.31	119.86	122.51	139.02	149.00
Information and Communication	15.6080	100.01	104.96	94.15	95.58	95.16
Recreation, Sport and Culture	20.8059	101.16	104.07	106.67	109.43	109.63
Education Services	36.2340	104.87	105.02	106.65	106.80	112.42
Restaurants and Accommodation Service	27.3896	101.74	104.83	107.09	107.13	109.96
Insurance and Financial Services	9.3742	103.82	112.11	110.94	110.52	113.05
Personal Care, Social Protection and Miscellaneous Goods	19.5818	101.74	104.54	109.41	111.10	114.19
All Items Index	350.6103	103.57	107.15	109.27	112.30	116.44
Annual average percent change		3.6	3.5	2.0	2.8	3.7

Division	Weights	Calendar Year				
		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Food And Non-Alcoholic Beverages	66.7966	102.86	105.32	107.91	107.52	117.53
Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco & Narcotics	12.2890	102.71	105.70	106.46	107.25	114.33
Clothing And Footwear	18.0087	105.77	108.70	112.49	114.06	117.57
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels	36.0757	103.76	104.21	104.47	104.94	109.02
Furnishings, Household, Equipment & Routine Household	14.9621	106.17	107.56	107.99	108.34	112.30
Health	20.9061	104.24	106.02	111.84	122.35	124.62
Transport	52.5788	114.20	122.79	129.06	144.41	156.83
Information and Communication	15.6080	103.14	99.02	95.04	95.15	95.68
Recreation, Sport and Culture	20.8059	102.11	104.82	108.77	109.26	111.82

Division	Weights	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Education Services	36.2340	104.91	105.87	106.70	107.11	120.08
Restaurants and Accommodation Services	27.3896	103.07	105.87	107.48	107.94	112.89
Insurance and Financial Services	9.3742	109.74	109.47	111.61	111.53	113.28
Personal Care, Social Protection and Miscellaneous Goods	19.5818	102.90	107.40	110.39	111.62	118.82
All Items Index	350.6103	105.40	108.17	110.71	113.91	121.19
Annual average percent change			2.6	2.3	2.9	6.4

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 4.2F: Annual Average CPI by COICOP Divisions - Kampala Middle Income (Base: 2016/17 = 100)

Division	Weights	Financial Year				
		2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Food And Non-Alcoholic Beverages	48.4843	103.61	103.36	106.44	104.86	110.09
Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco & Narcotics	5.5671	100.91	101.70	98.81	98.45	97.80
Clothing And Footwear	16.5267	101.48	107.66	109.60	111.85	112.93
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels	16.1389	105.14	109.18	109.31	107.24	109.61
Furnishings, Household, Equipment & Routine Household	7.2131	105.74	107.35	109.03	109.24	128.81
Health	5.1876	100.92	99.74	100.50	101.27	102.01
Transport	11.8756	102.90	110.43	114.30	143.49	139.32
Information and Communication	5.8787	98.99	106.23	94.57	95.44	93.97
Recreation, Sport and Culture	6.2230	103.10	108.50	110.80	111.95	113.60
Education Services	3.2105	106.95	112.45	116.12	116.26	120.37
Restaurants and Accommodation Services	6.8258	100.68	102.99	105.31	106.85	103.90
Insurance and Financial Services	2.6998	103.25	111.27	117.94	117.26	120.23
Personal Care, Social Protection and Miscellaneous Goods	11.2633	99.52	102.46	109.33	113.02	116.53
All Items Index	147.0943	102.80	105.65	107.67	109.99	113.01
Annual average percent change		2.8	2.8	1.9	2.1	2.7

	Weights	Calendar Year				
		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Food And Non-Alcoholic Beverages	48.4843	103.69	104.40	105.79	106.19	120.29
Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco & Narcotics	5.5671	102.45	99.81	98.21	98.21	102.73
Clothing And Footwear	16.5267	104.60	109.45	110.06	112.23	114.91

Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels	16.1389	107.72	109.16	108.54	107.38	113.16
Furnishings, Household, Equipment & Routine Household	7.2131	106.89	108.29	109.00	113.36	144.52
Health	5.1876	100.53	99.57	101.37	101.35	105.31
Transport	11.8756	107.08	112.34	128.48	145.02	141.27
Information and Communication	5.8787	103.19	99.61	95.29	95.65	91.66
Recreation, Sport and Culture	6.2230	105.62	109.59	111.76	111.25	118.48
Education Services	3.2105	110.00	114.84	116.16	116.56	125.04
Restaurants and Accommodation Services	6.8258	100.97	104.77	105.97	105.42	105.68
Insurance and Financial Services	2.6998	108.76	112.61	118.62	118.49	120.43
Personal Care, Social Protection and Miscellaneous Goods	11.2633	100.58	106.01	110.97	114.76	114.76
All Items Index	147.0943	104.44	106.53	108.82	110.88	110.88
Annual average percent change			2.0	2.2	1.9	7.2

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 4.2F: Annual Average CPI by COICOP Divisions - Kampala Low Income (Base: 2016/17 = 100)

Division	Weights	Financial Year				
		2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Food And Non-Alcoholic Beverages	16.3895	104.73	105.05	107.17	104.11	112.67
Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco & Narcotics	2.7336	103.88	106.43	107.15	110.21	113.97
Clothing And Footwear	7.1041	101.70	107.68	116.15	115.62	117.71
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels	8.6023	106.93	113.94	115.69	111.35	113.82
Furnishings, Household, Equipment & Routine Household	4.2521	104.82	108.06	109.47	110.43	122.29
Health	1.5927	101.29	100.99	109.43	111.49	114.43
Transport	3.2292	103.45	112.26	119.12	182.05	161.98
Information and Communication	4.6049	95.96	103.48	94.87	96.45	90.87
Recreation, Sports and Culture	2.5778	100.99	102.37	105.21	106.97	108.69
Education Services	0.5014	105.69	110.71	114.50	114.64	119.53
Restaurants and Accommodation Services	2.5849	105.42	110.27	112.62	113.27	114.77
Insurance and Financial Services	1.7129	103.49	110.98	109.88	109.06	110.65
Personal Care, Social Protection and Miscellaneous Goods	4.7516	100.57	100.91	105.99	106.58	109.32
All Items Index	60.6370	103.35	107.05	109.55	111.90	114.83

Clothing And Footwear	4.0030	103.06	107.58	110.01	113.07	119.46
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels	6.3663	107.53	108.72	117.25	118.88	124.02
Furnishings, Household, Equipment & Routine Household	2.5412	102.38	105.46	106.18	109.90	130.36
Health	2.9788	100.90	106.89	111.03	113.22	114.51
Transport	5.4865	106.85	114.94	125.82	136.26	139.46
Information and Communication	2.1117	105.21	99.37	92.17	92.13	92.26
Recreation, Sports and Culture	2.5883	109.56	112.97	115.60	116.40	120.48
Education Services	2.7532	104.70	109.44	113.03	113.50	116.41
Restaurants and Accommodation Services	7.5320	108.03	110.21	111.33	114.83	122.17
Insurance and Financial Services	1.8038	108.31	111.48	117.34	117.35	119.09
Personal Care, Social Protection and Miscellaneous Goods	2.4943	105.18	114.40	122.88	133.13	137.29
All Items Index	58.2242	104.48	107.37	111.74	114.49	122.49
Annual average percent change			2.8	4.1	2.5	7.0

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 4.2J: Annual Average CPI by COICOP Divisions - Mbarara (Base: 2016/17 = 100)

Table 4.2K: Annual Average CPI by COICOP Divisions – Fort Portal (Base: 2016/17 = 100)

	Weigh ts	Financial Year				
		2017/ 18	2018/ 19	2019/ 20	2020/ 21	2021/ 22
Food And Non-Alcoholic Beverages	26.6714	109.3	100.74	105.69	105.23	111.35
Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco & Narcotics	2.1237	102.29	104.55	105.95	110.29	112.35
Clothing And Footwear	5.2501	110.93	119.6	122.57	121.3	122.14
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels	6.1908	108.07	109.19	112.38	117.52	112.88
Furnishings, Household, Equipment & Routine Household	4.2922	104.92	104.5	104.69	105	113.17
Health	4.9168	103.43	112.06	117.57	120.24	124.41
Transport	6.5231	105.34	114.12	116.68	131.43	139.53
Information and Communication	2.4877	103.15	111.84	95.08	96.21	92.41
Recreation, Sports and Culture	2.1264	98.59	99.9	98.32	98.79	98.69
Education Services	3.6881	101.01	109	118.61	121.11	124.85
Restaurants and Accommodation Services	8.4271	105.11	105.93	108.34	108.19	112.49
Insurance and Financial Services	1.1305	103.3	111.25	117.89	117.19	119.99
Personal Care, Social Protection and Miscellaneous Goods	2.9456	107.72	109.11	111.98	113.64	119.02
All Items Index	76.7736	106.66	106.67	109.81	111.75	115.8

Annual average percent change **6.7** **0** **2.9** **1.8** **3.6**

	Weights	Calendar Year				
		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Food And Non-Alcoholic Beverages	26.671 4	105.5 3	101.7 6	105.6 4	108.0 3	121.8 7
Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco & Narcotics	2.1237 2	103.6 2	105.4 1	108.1 3	111.1 2	116.3
Clothing And Footwear	5.2501 8	116.7 8	121.3 4	122.1 6	121.8	122.8 9
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels	6.1908 1	110.3 1	109.3 3	117.8 2	113.3 1	114.2 3
Furnishings, Household, Equipment & Routine Household	4.2922 3	104.7 3	104.6 8	105.2 4	105.7 1	122.8 9
Health	4.9168 6	108.0 6	114.6 7	119.1 9	121.7 8	125.6 7
Transport	6.5231 9	109.8 9	114.9 4	125.7 5	133.4 3	145.5 6
Information and Communication	2.4877 2	109.2 2	102.8 1	95.45	95.18	90.98
Recreation, Sports and Culture	2.1264	99.05	98.87	98.87	98.5	101.2
Education Services	3.6881 2	104.4 2	113.6 8	120.9	121.7 4	131.6 5
Restaurants and Accommodation Services	8.4271 2	105.7 2	107.3 2	107.9 3	109.2 6	118.1 6
Insurance and Financial Services	1.1305 9	108.7 9	112.5 7	118.5 5	118.3 4	120.1 8
Personal Care, Social Protection and Miscellaneous Goods	2.9456 1	107.9 1	110.8 8	113.3	115.3 5	122.4 8
All Items Index	76.773 6	107.1 7	107.5 7	111.3 2	112.9 4	121.9 7
Annual average percent change			0.4	3.5	1.4	8

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 4.2L: Annual Average CPI by COICOP Divisions - Jinja (Base: 2016/17 = 100)

	Weights	Financial Year				
		2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Food And Non-Alcoholic Beverages	20.3127	104.75	102.43	103.62	102.86	108.81
Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco & Narcotics	3.0234	104.29	107.09	109.51	111.17	111.29
Clothing And Footwear	4.5516	103.28	108.41	110.8	114.09	118.54
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels	6.6601	102.43	108.07	114.52	114.71	118.4
Furnishings, Household, Equipment & Routine Household	2.3943	100.3	101.92	103.29	103.73	111.62
Health	2.4814	101.69	106.52	107.83	108.47	108.97
Transport	4.2937	105.25	115.08	116.14	146.12	142.25
Information and Communication	2.5592	102.92	108.82	92.14	91.68	86.61
Recreation, Sports and Culture	2.1954	102.59	104.13	106.68	108.81	106.78
Education Services	3.5087	104.93	106.19	108.58	109.49	110.73

Restaurants and Accommodation Services	6.0955	104.39	108.5	110.01	110.57	114.09
Insurance and Financial Services	0.9296	103.46	111.65	117.99	118.39	120.95
Personal Care, Social Protection and Miscellaneous Goods	2.4309	103	107.09	115.99	119.1	124.6
All Items Index	61.4364	103.83	106.21	107.91	110.44	113.59
Annual average percent change			2.3	1.6	2.3	2.9

	Weights	Calendar Year				
		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Food And Non-Alcoholic Beverages	20.3127	104.64	101.81	103.65	103.8	121.68
Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco & Narcotics	3.0234	106.38	107.92	110.42	110.79	115.44
Clothing And Footwear	4.5516	105.71	109.92	112.21	116.25	120.4
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels	6.6601	104.43	111.94	114.92	115.6	122.53
Furnishings, Household, Equipment & Routine Household	2.3943	101.5	102.3	103.78	104.78	121.86
Health	2.4814	104.82	107.19	108.52	108.22	110.29
Transport	4.2937	111.26	114.15	130.99	151.44	132.95
Information and Communication	2.5592	107.31	99.94	91.77	89.6	85.05
Recreation, Sports and Culture	2.1954	103.14	104.81	108.69	107.89	107.37
Education Services	3.5087	105.32	107.43	109.28	109.81	113.68
Restaurants and Accommodation Services	6.0955	107.11	109.45	110.44	111.1	120.59
Insurance and Financial Services	0.9296	109.09	112.59	119.34	119.57	121.14
Personal Care, Social Protection and Miscellaneous Goods	2.4309	104.98	110.31	119.3	121.84	127.72
All Items Index	61.4364	105.55	106.52	109.49	111.47	119.34
Annual average percent change			0.9	2.8	1.8	7.1

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 4.2M: Annual Average CPI by COICOP Divisions - Mbale (Base: 2016/17 = 100)

	Weights	Financial Year				
		2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Food And Non-Alcoholic Beverages	20.0187	105.68	102.17	106.87	103.52	110.57
Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco & Narcotics	3.0870	98.76	100.12	101.45	107.05	109.94
Clothing And Footwear	3.0593	105.21	113.87	120.49	121.74	120.94
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels	6.6773	104.93	109.58	113.98	114.47	113.65
Furnishings, Household, Equipment & Routine Household	2.7458	104.26	107.56	106.81	106.49	119.43
Health	2.5071	101.65	104.07	106.27	107.27	108.06
Transport	4.0620	103.52	110.49	109.50	142.43	149.97
Information and Communication	2.3165	101.65	105.38	88.01	88.31	

						86.75
Recreation, Sports and Culture	4.0276	102.33	105.74	106.06	106.26	111.04
Education Services	3.4341	101.93	103.12	106.07	106.84	107.94
Restaurants and Accommodation Services	7.0064	106.32	107.50	109.03	107.88	113.63
Insurance and Financial Services	0.8621	104.58	113.88	118.87	122.43	125.08
Personal Care, Social Protection and Miscellaneous Goods	2.0140	105.16	108.55	110.76	113.56	121.33
All Items Index	61.8180	104.32	105.69	107.92	109.50	114.16
Annual average percent change			1.3	2.1	1.5	4.3
			Calendar Year			
	Weights	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Food And Non-Alcoholic Beverages	20.0187	103.40	103.76	105.89	105.15	123.66
Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco & Narcotics	3.0870	99.69	101.35	103.84	106.76	115.65
Clothing And Footwear	3.0593	110.08	117.53	121.58	120.75	122.17
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels	6.6773	107.53	111.44	114.90	113.66	116.21
Furnishings, Household, Equipment & Routine Household	2.7458	106.51	107.46	106.40	109.23	132.16
Health	2.5071	102.47	105.25	107.54	106.79	114.30
Transport	4.0620	107.96	109.44	124.78	148.05	153.07
Information and Communication	2.3165	104.66	96.65	87.65	87.79	86.51
Recreation, Sports and Culture	4.0276	104.66	106.16	106.10	106.82	116.91
Education Services	3.4341	102.57	104.49	106.64	107.23	108.48
Restaurants and Accommodation Services	7.0064	107.78	107.87	108.11	110.55	116.53
Insurance and Financial Services	0.8621	111.10	112.91	122.87	123.66	125.08
Personal Care, Social Protection and Miscellaneous Goods	2.0140	107.57	109.51	112.12	117.59	124.83
All Items Index	61.8180	105.22	106.46	108.93	110.84	120.89
Annual average percent change			1.2	2.3	1.8	9.1

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 4.2N: Annual Average CPI by COICOP Divisions - Gulu (Base: 2016/17 = 100)

	Weights	Financial Year				
		2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Food And Non-Alcoholic Beverages	22.7184	105.83	104.31	113.24	112.51	121.43
Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco & Narcotics	2.4850	101.43	103.14	105.60	107.02	110.94
Clothing And Footwear	4.3946	101.75	106.67	111.15	112.80	115.86
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels	6.3050	107.26	117.31	130.01	132.53	130.61
Furnishings, Household, Equipment & Routine Household	3.2463	101.44	102.47	105.83	109.18	121.44
Health	3.7268	105.90	112.43	112.45	115.31	125.32
Transport	6.5041	102.12	110.12	111.95	134.70	132.46
Information and Communication	4.0132	100.43	106.78	96.08	98.12	97.75

Recreation, Sports and Culture	2.8348	101.59	105.01	105.90	107.57	112.12
Education Services	1.7518	103.03	105.62	106.78	106.97	107.68
Restaurants and Accommodation Services	6.4183	104.27	106.18	106.04	107.52	115.16
Insurance and Financial Services	1.4351	102.87	110.37	116.41	116.63	119.12
Personal Care, Social Protection and Miscellaneous Goods	3.0374	101.58	109.38	112.54	114.17	118.69
All Items Index	68.8707	104.03	107.24	111.75	114.76	119.92
Annual average percent change			3.1	4.2	2.7	4.5

	Weights	Calendar Year				
		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Food And Non-Alcoholic Beverages	22.7184	103.69	108.47	114.27	115.00	135.84
Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco & Narcotics	2.4850	102.31	104.56	106.07	108.51	114.34
Clothing And Footwear	4.3946	102.54	110.12	111.69	114.68	116.25
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels	6.3050	113.79	122.45	135.41	127.58	134.13
Furnishings, Household, Equipment & Routine Household	3.2463	102.12	103.18	108.14	111.25	134.72
Health	3.7268	111.07	112.65	113.03	120.16	127.43
Transport	6.5041	106.03	111.97	122.43	135.18	132.59
Information and Communication	4.0132	104.34	100.69	97.27	98.08	98.25
Recreation, Sports and Culture	2.8348	103.07	105.71	106.58	108.19	120.50
Education Services	1.7518	104.61	106.29	106.84	107.36	108.26
Restaurants and Accommodation Services	6.4183	106.50	105.47	106.83	109.98	122.08
Insurance and Financial Services	1.4351	107.96	111.64	117.25	117.86	119.38
Personal Care, Social Protection and Miscellaneous Goods	3.0374	105.06	111.45	113.24	116.43	120.42
All Items Index	68.8707	105.48	109.32	113.99	116.10	127.01
Annual average percent change			3.6	4.3	1.9	9.4

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 4.20: Annual Average CPI by COICOP Divisions – Arua (Base: 2016/17 = 100)

	Weights	Financial Year				
		2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Food And Non-Alcoholic Beverages	10.4155	111.66	107.73	112.87	116.20	122.89
Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco & Narcotics	1.9608	103.38	105.25	105.33	107.79	109.17
Clothing And Footwear	2.0387	102.18	103.92	106.42	107.16	108.15
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels	2.3152	108.33	112.91	121.17	117.78	124.11
Furnishings, Household, Equipment & Routine Household	1.2050	104.20	105.48	108.07	111.20	123.18
Health	1.0560	100.68	102.32	104.72	106.19	109.67
Transport	1.4195	102.16	108.09	110.38	133.96	133.66
Information and Communication	1.3648	103.21	108.82	94.76	94.42	94.19
Recreation and Culture	0.7453	102.39	105.48	114.44	116.29	118.17
Education Services	0.5471	105.11	108.09	111.00	111.90	115.93
Restaurants and Accommodation Services	2.9407	103.56	103.27	107.90	108.55	114.85
Insurance and Financial Services	0.5461	103.14	110.30	115.39	117.49	120.01
Personal Care, Social Protection and Miscellaneous Goods	0.9594	99.20	101.71	104.73	105.61	108.53
All Items Index	27.5140	106.58	106.78	110.24	113.05	117.88
Annual average percent change			0.2	3.2	2.6	4.3

	Weights	Calendar Year				
		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Food And Non-Alcoholic Beverages	10.4155	109.44	108.61	115.44	118.12	135.35
Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco & Narcotics	1.9608	104.92	105.66	106.67	108.00	110.14
Clothing And Footwear	2.0387	102.94	105.31	106.85	106.90	110.63
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels	2.3152	110.65	117.13	119.57	121.07	128.70
Furnishings, Household, Equipment & Routine Household	1.2050	104.99	106.83	109.46	113.35	136.50
Health	1.0560	101.05	103.81	105.47	108.12	110.32
Transport	1.4195	104.95	110.09	123.06	135.05	132.87
Information and Communication	1.3648	107.47	101.42	94.46	94.32	96.45
Recreation, Sports and Culture	0.7453	103.66	109.90	115.41	117.29	122.03
Education Services	0.5471	106.65	109.75	111.70	112.15	125.00
Restaurants and Accommodation Services	2.9407	102.63	105.82	108.79	110.53	121.43
Insurance and Financial Services	0.5461	108.06	110.68	117.52	118.82	120.16
Personal Care, Social Protection and Miscellaneous Goods	0.9594	100.44	103.57	105.19	107.02	112.07
All Items Index	27.5140	106.61	107.96	112.13	114.59	125.03
Annual average percent change			1.3	3.9	2.2	9.1

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 4.2P: PPI-M&U (Combined) Annual Indices, Calendar Year 2018-2022, Base period:2009/10=100

Industry Group	Weight	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
PPI-MANUFACTURING AND UTILITIES (PPI -M&U)	1000.0000	182.17	178.05	182.98	204.79	236.18
PPI-MANUFACTURING	921.4000	181.51	176.77	182.23	206.18	239.36
MANUFACTURE OF FOOD PRODUCTS	364.9600	196.05	185.88	198.96	236.97	274.79
Processing and Preserving of meat	8.2200	247.16	248.52	267.02	268.21	278.41
Processing & Preserving of Fish, Crustaceans and Molluscs	19.9000	258.89	203.13	253.25	380.17	294.71
Manufacture of Vegetable and Animal Oils and Fats	79.4200	208.05	198.99	231.05	291.74	352.44
Manufacture of Dairy Products	5.6200	162.50	162.89	162.89	157.81	174.41
Manufacture of Grain Milling products	82.1100	162.30	167.29	170.61	173.08	217.76
Manufacture of Bakery products	25.2000	172.07	172.74	173.00	182.70	197.49
Manufacture of Sugar	56.6400	186.61	169.03	168.80	154.05	206.62
Coffee Processing	46.3500	192.85	207.55	201.64	229.29	283.17
Tea Processing	28.5900	147.89	124.13	129.54	143.79	154.28
Manufacture of Prepared Animal Feeds	12.9000	260.73	209.81	196.96	197.46	319.42
MANUFACTURE OF BEVERAGES	77.5100	169.00	168.73	157.28	156.98	161.85
Distilling, rectifying and blending of spirits	2.6100	176.04	165.83	131.39	122.96	117.65
Manufacture of Malt Liquors and Malt	32.1700	160.84	164.40	144.00	145.09	149.09
Manufacture of Soft Drinks, Production of Mineral waters and Other bottled waters	42.7300	174.57	172.15	167.63	166.71	172.41
MANUFACTURE OF TOBACCO PRODUCTS	25.3400	133.95	132.99	138.22	147.95	152.60
Manufacture of Tobacco Products	25.3400	133.95	132.99	138.22	147.95	152.60
MANUFACTURE OF TEXTILES	19.2300	218.74	224.79	230.41	272.06	280.75

Industry Group	Weight	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Manufacture of made-up textile articles, except apparel	19.2300	218.74	224.79	230.41	272.06	280.75
MANUFACTURE OF WEARING APPAREL	55.2400	208.76	216.57	224.48	242.79	251.05
Manufacture of wearing apparel, except fur apparel	55.2400	208.76	216.57	224.48	242.79	251.05
MANUFACTURE OF LEATHER & RELATED PRODUCTS	15.9200	199.12	160.18	145.42	157.66	196.71
Tanning and dressing of leather; dressing and dyeing of fur	11.8400	206.87	157.81	138.74	156.13	203.88
Manufacture of footwear	4.0700	171.24	166.01	161.88	161.23	171.86
MANUFACTURE OF WOOD AND PRODUCTS OF WOOD, CORK, EXCEPT FURNITURE	7.3200	156.64	158.88	159.49	159.15	159.66
Manufacture of Builders' Carpentry & Joinery	7.3200	156.64	158.88	159.49	159.15	159.66
MANUFACTURE OF PAPER & PAPER PRODUCTS	15.8600	196.04	194.56	185.84	181.46	183.90
Manufacture of pulp, paper and paperboard	9.0700	225.99	223.13	211.59	208.92	206.90
Manufacture of corrugated paper and paperboard and of containers of paper and paperboard	2.9300	146.08	146.30	141.44	127.33	147.40
Manufacture of other articles of paper and paperboard	3.8600	133.58	136.61	135.93	127.54	138.37
PRINTING AND REPRODUCTION OF RECORDED MEDIA	25.3300	156.54	159.65	137.73	143.09	146.79
Printing	25.3300	156.54	159.65	137.73	143.09	146.79
MANUFACTURE OF CHEMICALS & CHEMICAL PRODUCTS	72.4900	171.73	166.08	165.63	188.51	295.69
Manufacture of paints, varnishes and similar coatings, printing ink and mastics	10.0600	157.02	153.03	157.37	160.29	171.85
Manufacture of Soap, Detergents, cleaning and Polishing preparations	49.9700	178.30	168.20	166.29	196.78	324.11
Manufacture of Other chemical Products n.e.c	12.4600	153.61	166.85	169.18	169.89	189.94
MANUFACTURE OF PHARMACEUTICALS, MEDICINAL CHEMICAL & BOTANICAL PRODUCTS	23.7400	193.80	193.87	195.49	202.67	207.25
Manufacture of Pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	23.7400	193.80	193.87	195.49	202.67	207.25
MANUFACTURE OF RUBBER & PLASTIC PRODUCTS	26.4500	158.93	159.33	153.83	157.70	163.61
Manufacture of Plastic products	26.4500	158.93	159.33	153.83	157.70	163.61
MANUFACTURE OF OTHER NON-METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	137.5500	129.41	129.83	131.43	133.38	145.19
Manufacture of Clay Building Materials	58.2400	121.70	136.17	139.28	144.09	153.23
Manufacture of Cement, Lime and Plaster	60.1200	133.27	120.25	121.01	119.64	137.16
Manufacture of Articles of Concrete, cement and plaster	19.1900	136.26	136.61	135.88	136.39	142.19
MANUFACTURE OF BASIC METALS	14.5300	192.48	188.21	191.62	210.28	227.52
Manufacture of basic iron and steel	14.5300	192.48	188.21	191.62	210.28	227.52
MANUFACTURE OF FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS, EXCEPT MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	10.8300	172.93	172.54	187.27	178.43	182.87
Manufacture of Other Fabricated Metals n.e.c	10.8300	172.93	172.54	187.27	178.43	182.87
MANUFACTURE OF ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT	15.2400	165.13	168.95	164.82	180.38	184.12
Manufacture of Batteries and Accumulators	4.3800	185.82	190.15	182.45	173.16	179.33
Manufacture of other electronic and electric wires and cables	10.8600	155.10	158.68	156.44	182.96	185.95
MANUFACTURE OF FURNITURE	13.8700	171.19	173.97	169.94	160.33	162.31
Manufacture of Furniture	13.8700	171.19	173.97	169.94	160.33	162.31
PPI-UTILITIES	78.6000	189.15	191.31	190.94	188.42	194.83
Water collection, treatment and supply	18.2800	169.87	174.12	174.12	174.12	178.27
Electricity power generation, transmission and distribution	60.3200	194.25	195.94	195.48	192.34	199.31

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 4.2.Q: PPI-M (Local) Annual Percentage Changes, Calendar Year 2018-2022; July 2009 to June 2010=100

Industry Group	Base period Weight	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
PPI-M Local Indices	738.600	172.09	172.03	175.62	193.07	228.76
PPI-M Local Changes	738.600	0.4	0.0	2.1	9.9	18.5
Food Products	257.790	-2.8	-2.5	4.8	12.7	22.7
Beverages	71.4200	0.6	1.1	-8.2	1.1	3.2
Tobacco Products	10.5900	2.6	0.3	1.7	20.0	4.5
Textiles	19.2300	2.1	2.8	2.5	18.1	3.2
Wearing Apparel	55.2400	2.0	3.7	3.7	8.2	3.4
Leather & Related Products	4.0700	2.7	-3.1	-2.5	-0.4	6.6
Wood And Products of Wood, Cork, Except Furniture	7.3200	-2.9	1.4	0.4	-0.2	0.3
Paper & Paper Products	12.1300	6.4	1.9	-1.3	-5.8	11.1
Printing And Reproduction of Recorded Media	25.3300	-0.9	2.0	-13.7	3.9	2.6
Chemicals & Chemical Products	64.5400	3.2	-1.9	0.7	17.6	55.2
Pharmaceuticals, Medicinal Chemical & Botanical Products	20.8200	10.3	0.9	4.4	4.4	1.5
Rubber & Plastic Products	22.9500	1.7	0.4	-2.4	4.1	4.8
Other Non-Metallic Mineral Products	112.7100	-1.1	4.4	0.9	2.1	7.5
Basic Metals	14.5300	18.0	-2.2	1.8	9.7	8.2
Fabricated Metal Products, Except Machinery and Equipment	10.8300	6.4	-0.2	8.5	-4.7	2.5
Electrical Equipment	15.2400	6.5	2.3	-2.4	9.4	2.1
Furniture	13.8700	6.5	1.6	-2.3	-5.6	1.2

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 4.2R PPI-M (Export) Annual Percentage Change, calendar year 2018-2021; July 2009 to June 2010=100

Industry Group	Base period Weight	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
PPI-M Export Indices	182.8000	212.70	194.63	206.30	251.59	276.22
PPI-M Export Changes	182.8000	-5.9	-8.5	6.0	21.9	10.2
Food Products	107.1700	-7.8	-8.6	10.7	27.7	7.5
Beverages	6.0900	-4.5	-3.6	-2.6	-3.6	2.7
Tobacco Products	14.7600	-0.4	-1.4	5.4	-3.6	1.9
Leather & Related Products	11.8400	-3.4	-23.7	-12.1	12.5	30.6
Paper & Paper Products	3.7200	6.0	-1.6	-5.8	-1.0	-3.2

Chemicals & Chemical Products	7.9500	2.1	-8.0	-3.9	-6.5	69.4
Pharmaceuticals, Medicinal Chemical & Botanical	2.9200	3.2	-3.9	-18.7	-3.5	9.8
Rubber & Plastic Products	3.5100	4.3	-0.2	-6.3	-3.0	-0.4
Other Non-Metallic Mineral Products	24.8400	-17.3	-19.5	4.5	-4.7	21.8

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 4.2S PPI-M (Export) Annual Percentage Changes, Fiscal Year 2017/18 to 2021/22; July 2009 to June 2010=100

Industry Group	Base period weight	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
PPI-M Export Indices	182.8000	225.28	198.51	202.53	224.05	267.12
PPI-M Export Changes	182.8000	1.9	-11.9	2.0	10.6	19.2
Food Products	107.1700	1.2	-14.6	6.8	14.8	20.9
Beverages	6.0900	13.2	-6.1	-6.0	-1.8	-2.4
Tobacco Products	14.7600	-2.4	0.7	2.1	1.4	-3.8
Leather & Related Products	11.8400	1.8	-15.6	-20.7	-3.4	31.3
Paper & Paper Products	3.7200	5.6	2.9	-4.2	-7.3	1.9
Chemicals & Chemical Products	7.9500	-5.6	2.4	-11.5	-5.3	35.3
Pharmaceuticals, Medicinal Chemical & Botanical Products	2.9200	3.7	2.1	-14.8	-9.9	-0.7
Rubber & Plastic Products	3.5100	3.1	2.4	-4.1	-3.6	-4.0
Other Non-Metallic Mineral Products	24.8400	0.8	-31.3	-1.4	3.3	3.1

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 4.2T PPI-M (Local) Annual Indices, Calendar Year 2018-2022, 2009/10=100

Industry Group	Weight	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
PPI-M LOCAL	738.600	172.09	172.03	175.62	193.07	228.76
MANUFACTURE OF FOOD PRODUCTS	257.7900	182.61	177.97	186.53	210.25	258.05
Processing and Preserving of meat	8.2200	247.16	248.52	267.02	268.21	278.41
Manufacture of Vegetable and Animal Oils and Fats	57.9500	195.62	183.40	210.46	273.45	338.04
Manufacture of Dairy Products	5.6200	162.50	162.89	162.89	157.81	174.41
Manufacture of Grain Milling products	82.1100	162.30	167.29	170.61	173.08	217.76
Manufacture of Bakery products	25.2000	172.07	172.74	173.00	182.70	197.49
Manufacture of Sugar	41.5900	150.57	141.06	137.20	132.43	170.75
Coffee Processing	12.5400	196.79	230.43	235.56	235.86	246.73
Tea Processing	11.6500	154.63	150.12	152.57	178.70	186.50
Manufacture of Prepared Animal Feeds	12.9000	260.73	209.81	196.96	197.46	319.42
MANUFACTURE OF BEVERAGES	71.42	154	155	143	144	149

Industry Group	Weight	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
	00	.18	.91	.05	.64	.33
Distilling, rectifying and blending of spirits	2.610	176	165	131	122	117
	0	.04	.83	.39	.96	.65
Manufacture of Malt Liquors and Malt	32.17	160	164	144	145	149
	00	.84	.40	.00	.09	.09
Manufacture of Soft Drinks, Production of Mineral waters and Other bottled waters	36.64	145	146	142	145	151
	00	.84	.68	.89	.53	.27
MANUFACTURE OF TOBACCO PRODUCTS	10.59	132	132	134	161	169
	00	.16	.61	.92	.90	.25
Manufacture of Tobacco Products	10.59	132	132	134	161	169
	00	.16	.61	.92	.90	.25
MANUFACTURE OF TEXTILES	19.23	218	224	230	272	280
	00	.74	.79	.41	.06	.75
Manufacture of made-up textile articles, except apparel	19.23	218	224	230	272	280
	00	.74	.79	.41	.06	.75
MANUFACTURE OF WEARING APPAREL	55.24	208	216	224	242	251
	00	.76	.57	.48	.79	.05
Manufacture of wearing apparel, except fur apparel	55.24	208	216	224	242	251
	00	.76	.57	.48	.79	.05
MANUFACTURE OF LEATHER & RELATED PRODUCTS	4.070	171	166	161	161	171
	0	.24	.01	.88	.23	.86
Manufacture of footwear	4.070	171	166	161	161	171
	0	.24	.01	.88	.23	.86
MANUFACTURE OF WOOD AND PRODUCTS OF WOOD, CORK, EXCEPT FURNITURE	7.320	156	158	159	159	159
	0	.64	.88	.49	.15	.66
Manufacture of Builders' Carpentry & Joinery	7.320	156	158	159	159	159
	0	.64	.88	.49	.15	.66
MANUFACTURE OF PAPER & PAPER PRODUCTS	12.13	137	139	138	130	144
	00	.11	.77	.01	.06	.55
Manufacture of pulp, paper and paperboard	5.340	134	138	137	133	146
	0	.23	.20	.54	.09	.69
Manufacture of corrugated paper and paperboard and of containers of paper and paperboard	2.930	146	146	141	127	147
	0	.08	.30	.44	.33	.40
Manufacture of other articles of paper and paperboard	3.860	133	136	135	127	138
	0	.58	.61	.93	.54	.37
PRINTING AND REPRODUCTION OF RECORDED MEDIA	25.33	156	159	137	143	146
	00	.54	.65	.73	.09	.79
Printing	25.33	156	159	137	143	146
	00	.54	.65	.73	.09	.79
MANUFACTURE OF CHEMICALS & CHEMICAL PRODUCTS	64.54	162	159	160	188	292
	00	.10	.02	.16	.37	.42
Manufacture of paints, varnishes and similar coatings, printing ink and mastics	10.06	157	153	157	160	171
	00	.02	.03	.37	.29	.85
Manufacture of Soap, Detergents, cleaning and Polishing preparations	42.02	165	157	157	198	325
	00	.54	.87	.95	.02	.12
Manufacture of Other chemical Products n.e.c	12.46	153	166	169	169	189
	00	.61	.85	.18	.89	.94
MANUFACTURE OF PHARMACEUTICALS, MEDICINAL CHEMICAL & BOTANICAL PRODUCTS	20.82	187	188	197	205	209
	00	.07	.82	.18	.94	.09
Manufacture of Pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	20.82	187	188	197	205	209
	00	.07	.82	.18	.94	.09
MANUFACTURE OF RUBBER & PLASTIC PRODUCTS	22.95	149	150	146	152	160
	00	.80	.43	.77	.86	.22

Industry Group	Weight	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Manufacture of Plastic products	22.9500	149.80	150.43	146.77	152.86	160.22
MANUFACTURE OF OTHER NON-METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	112.700	128.51	134.20	135.39	138.25	148.57
Manufacture of Clay Building Materials	58.2400	121.70	136.17	139.28	144.09	153.23
Manufacture of Cement, Lime and Plaster	35.2800	134.26	129.30	128.12	128.53	143.58
Manufacture of Articles of Concrete, cement and plaster	19.1900	136.26	136.61	135.88	136.39	142.19
MANUFACTURE OF BASIC METALS	14.5300	192.48	188.21	191.62	210.28	227.52
Manufacture of basic iron and steel	14.5300	192.48	188.21	191.62	210.28	227.52
MANUFACTURE OF FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS, EXCEPT MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	10.8300	172.93	172.54	187.27	178.43	182.87
Manufacture of Other Fabricated Metals n.e.c	10.8300	172.93	172.54	187.27	178.43	182.87
MANUFACTURE OF ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT	15.2400	165.13	168.95	164.82	180.38	184.12
Manufacture of batteries and accumulators	4.3800	185.82	190.15	182.45	173.16	179.33
Manufacture of other electronic and electric wires and cables	10.8600	155.10	158.68	156.44	182.96	185.95
MANUFACTURE OF FURNITURE	13.8700	171.19	173.97	169.94	160.33	162.31
Manufacture of Furniture	13.8700	171.19	173.97	169.94	160.33	162.31

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 4.2U PPI-M (Export) Annual Indices, Calendar Year 2018-2022, 2009/10=100

Industry Group	Weight	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
PPI-M EXPORT	182.800	212.70	194.63	206.30	251.59	276.22
MANUFACTURE OF FOOD PRODUCTS	107.100	222.06	203.00	224.78	287.12	308.56
Processing & Preserving of Fish, Crustaceans and Molluscs	19.9000	258.89	203.13	253.25	380.17	294.71
Manufacture of Vegetable and Animal Oils and Fats	21.4700	235.86	232.17	273.37	332.07	385.97
Manufacture of Sugar	15.0600	246.17	218.58	222.31	194.26	269.12
Coffee Processing	33.8100	191.22	197.20	183.01	226.14	294.30
Tea Processing	16.9300	141.72	94.86	106.32	99.26	118.85
MANUFACTURE OF BEVERAGES	6.0900	268.43	258.81	251.97	242.96	249.50
Manufacture of Soft Drinks, Production of Mineral waters and	6.0900	267.43	258.81	251.97	242.96	249.50

Other bottled waters	0	.91	.81	.97	.96	.50
MANUFACTURE OF TOBACCO PRODUCTS	14.7600	135	133	140	135	137
Manufacture of Tobacco Products	14.7600	135	133	140	135	137
MANUFACTURE OF LEATHER & RELATED PRODUCTS	11.8400	206	157	138	156	203
Tanning and dressing of leather; dressing and dyeing of fur	11.8400	206	157	138	156	203
MANUFACTURE OF PAPER & PAPER PRODUCTS	3.7200	287	282	266	263	255
Manufacture of pulp, Paper & Paperboard	3.7200	287	282	266	263	255
MANUFACTURE OF CHEMICALS & CHEMICAL PRODUCTS	7.9500	227	209	200	187	318
Manufacture of Soap, Detergents, cleaning and Polishing preparations	7.9500	227	209	200	187	318
MANUFACTURE OF PHARMACEUTICALS, MEDICINAL CHEMICAL & BOTANICAL PRODUCTS	2.9200	232	223	181	175	192
Manufacture of Pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	2.9200	232	223	181	175	192
MANUFACTURE OF RUBBER & PLASTIC PRODUCTS	3.5100	202	202	189	183	183
Manufacture of Plastic products	3.5100	202	202	189	183	183
MANUFACTURE OF OTHER NON-METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	24.8400	129	104	109	103	126
Manufacture of Cement, Lime and Plaster	24.8400	129	104	109	103	126

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 4.2V PPI-M&U (Combined) Annual Indices, Fiscal Year 2017/18 -2021/22, 2009/10=100

Industry Group	Weight	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
PPI-MANUFACTURING AND UTILITIES (PPI-M&U)	1000.000	184.	179.	180.	191.	220.
PPI-MANUFACTURING	921.400	184.	178.	179.	191.	223.
MANUFACTURE OF FOOD PRODUCTS	364.9600	204.	188.	193.	213.	257.
Processing and Preserving of meat	8.2200	238.	246.	259.	266.	273.
Processing & Preserving of Fish, Crustaceans and Molluscs	19.9000	312.	204.	231.	315.	366.
Manufacture of Vegetable and Animal Oils and Fats	79.4200	211.	203.	211.	257.	329.
Manufacture of Dairy Products	5.6200	161.	162.	162.	160.	164.
Manufacture of Grain Milling products	82.1100	168.	163.	172.	170.	186.
Manufacture of Bakery products	25.2000	169.	172.	172.	176.	189.
Manufacture of Sugar	56.6400	188.	183.	170.	158.	169.
Coffee Processing	46.3500	199.	194.	217.	203.	253.

Tea Processing	28.590	159.	131.	124.	138.	147.
	0	93	10	71	39	48
Manufacture of Prepared Animal Feeds	12.900	260.	241.	196.	197.	247.
	0	69	80	86	60	22
MANUFACTURE OF BEVERAGES	77.510	171.	169.	162.	156.	158.
	0	69	80	78	47	52
Distilling, rectifying and blending of spirits	2.6100	176.	176.	143.	128.	117.
		41	30	79	27	50
Manufacture of Malt Liquors and Malt	32.170	159.	163.	154.	144.	147.
	0	58	00	24	00	70
Manufacture of Soft Drinks, Production of Mineral waters and Other bottled waters	42.730	180.	174.	169.	166.	167.
	0	15	40	63	39	80
MANUFACTURE OF TOBACCO PRODUCTS	25.340	132.	133.	135.	142.	149.
	0	53	40	91	37	70
Manufacture of Tobacco Products	25.340	132.	133.	135.	142.	149.
	0	53	40	91	37	70
MANUFACTURE OF TEXTILES	19.230	213.	225.	221.	253.	279.
	0	02	50	56	17	16
Manufacture of made-up textile articles, except apparel	19.230	213.	225.	221.	253.	279.
	0	02	50	56	17	16
MANUFACTURE OF WEARING APPAREL	55.240	206.	212.	219.	234.	245.
	0	41	50	84	53	24
Manufacture of wearing apparel, except fur apparel	55.240	206.	212.	219.	234.	245.
	0	41	50	84	53	24
MANUFACTURE OF LEATHER & RELATED PRODUCTS	15.920	206.	179.	149.	145.	179.
	0	00	80	83	35	85
Tanning and dressing of leather; dressing and dyeing of fur	11.840	216.	182.	144.	139.	183.
	0	04	40	69	71	38
Manufacture of footwear	4.0700	168.	170.	162.	159.	167.
		20	10	98	43	72
MANUFACTURE OF WOOD AND PRODUCTS OF WOOD, CORK, EXCEPT FURNITURE	7.3200	158.	157.	159.	159.	159.
		89	90	62	34	11
Manufacture of Builders' Carpentry & Joinery	7.3200	158.	157.	159.	159.	159.
		89	90	62	34	11
MANUFACTURE OF PAPER & PAPER PRODUCTS	15.860	190.	197.	191.	179.	182.
	0	94	80	37	84	29
Manufacture of pulp, paper and paperboard	9.0700	220.	227.	218.	204.	208.
		12	70	99	52	78
Manufacture of corrugated paper and paperboard and of containers of paper and paperboard	2.9300	143.	146.	143.	135.	132.
		81	60	54	63	79
Manufacture of other articles of paper and paperboard	3.8600	129.	136.	136.	132.	129.
		44	20	83	90	84
PRINTING AND REPRODUCTION OF RECORDED MEDIA	25.330	157.	157.	148.	140.	143.
	0	70	70	83	99	80
Printing	25.330	157.	157.	148.	140.	143.
	0	70	70	83	99	80
MANUFACTURE OF CHEMICALS & CHEMICAL PRODUCTS	72.490	169.	171.	163.	171.	245.
	0	41	20	61	29	34
Manufacture of paints, varnishes and similar coatings, printing ink and mastics	10.060	153.	155.	155.	157.	165.
	0	16	70	20	81	69
Manufacture of Soap, Detergents, cleaning and Polishing preparations	49.970	176.	176.	163.	174.	264.
	0	72	20	82	30	88
Manufacture of Other chemical Products n.e.c	12.460	148.	161.	168.	168.	180.
	0	44	40	97	64	23
MANUFACTURE OF PHARMACEUTICALS, MEDICINAL CHEMICAL & BOTANICAL PRODUCTS	23.740	183.	197.	187.	205.	201.
	0	32	50	68	30	49
Manufacture of Pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	23.740	183.	197.	187.	205.	201.
	0	32	50	68	30	49
MANUFACTURE OF RUBBER & PLASTIC PRODUCTS	26.450	155.	160.	156.	155.	160.
	0	73	90	04	51	00
Manufacture of Plastic products	26.450	155.	160.	156.	155.	160.
	0	73	90	04	51	00

MANUFACTURE OF OTHER NON-METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	137.55	134.	126.	130.	132.	138.
	00	18	90	64	66	37
Manufacture of Clay Building Materials	58.240	120.	128.	138.	141.	148.
	0	39	30	72	82	75
Manufacture of Cement, Lime and Plaster	60.120	145.	121.	119.	120.	126.
	0	25	50	47	80	03
Manufacture of Articles of Concrete, cement and plaster	19.190	134.	137.	136.	136.	138.
	0	01	20	04	24	84
MANUFACTURE OF BASIC METALS	14.530	182.	191.	187.	201.	216.
	0	20	10	17	59	81
Manufacture of basic iron and steel	14.530	182.	191.	187.	201.	216.
	0	20	10	17	59	81
MANUFACTURE OF FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS, EXCEPT MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	10.830	170.	172.	177.	186.	178.
	0	11	90	54	77	40
Manufacture of Other Fabricated Metals n.e.c	10.830	170.	172.	177.	186.	178.
	0	11	90	54	77	40
MANUFACTURE OF ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT	15.240	157.	169.	167.	168.	184.
	0	86	00	48	53	96
Manufacture of Batteries and Accumulators	4.3800	175.	190.	188.	175.	174.
		31	60	12	49	90
Manufacture of other electronic and electric wires and cables	10.860	149.	158.	157.	165.	188.
	0	53	60	53	24	66
MANUFACTURE OF FURNITURE	13.870	166.	171.	176.	161.	161.
	0	92	90	14	61	83
Manufacture of Furniture	13.870	166.	171.	176.	161.	161.
	0	92	90	14	61	83
PPI-UTILITIES	78.600	186.	190.	191.	189.	190.
	0	49	80	34	29	33
Water collection, treatment and supply	18.280	167.	173.	174.	174.	174.
	0	93	00	12	12	12
Electricity power generation, transmission and distribution	60.320	191.	195.	195.	193.	194.
	0	41	60	98	43	71

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 4.2AA: Construction Input Price Indices, FY 2016/17=100

Description	Weights	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
	1000.00	104.7	106.6	108.3	111.2	119.7
Construction	00	9	0	1	1	3
	421.075	103.7	105.0	107.5	110.7	116.1
Construction of Buildings	3	0	2	0	1	9
	195.001	103.0	105.2	108.2	111.8	117.3
Construction of Residential Buildings	3	8	4	6	0	9
	226.073	104.2	104.8	106.8	109.7	115.1
Construction of Non Residential Buildings	9	4	3	4	6	6
		103.5	105.3	107.0	109.1	115.6
Civil Engineering / Works	96.8855	4	7	1	8	1
		103.7	105.7	107.4	109.5	116.1
Construction of roads and railways	80.9493	1	1	5	8	2
		102.6	103.6	104.7	107.1	113.0
Construction of utility projects(Water projects)	15.9362	7	3	4	4	4
	482.039	105.9	108.2	109.2	112.0	123.6
Specialised Construction Activities	2	9	3	9	7	4
		124.8	128.8	125.4	127.4	165.0
Demolition and site preparation	91.0100	1	6	6	4	1
Electrical, plumbing and other construction installation activities	127.482	101.0	102.4	103.8	105.3	109.7
	7	6	1	8	0	0

	263.546	101.8	103.9	106.3	110.0	116.1
Building completion and finishing	5	7	1	2	3	0

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 4.2AB: Material Indices, FY 2016/17=100

Selected Products	Weights	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Annual Change %
Aggregate, hardcore, crushed or broken stone	30.4496	104.77	112.52	115.24	118.78	123.84	4.3
Cement	105.7605	100.13	93.23	91.64	91.85	101.84	10.9
Ceramic wall and floor tiles	37.6980	98.59	118.04	127.99	139.06	152.24	9.5
Clay bricks and tiles	24.0773	98.52	113.75	125.80	129.17	134.50	4.1
Concrete bricks, blocks and slabs	12.6706	97.75	95.55	97.49	99.79	103.16	3.4
Diesel	86.2827	128.43	133.20	129.15	131.31	174.38	32.8
Eucalyptus Props	2.4599	100.75	102.47	111.44	111.44	128.74	15.5
High tensile steel bars	25.6560	117.84	120.64	128.14	132.46	148.67	12.2
Lime	3.8459	100.65	96.66	100.10	101.91	108.11	6.1
Nails, bolts, screws and similar of iron, steel, copper or aluminium	30.4726	107.33	106.98	111.59	114.01	118.46	3.9
Paints and varnishes	45.5466	106.21	107.64	109.83	112.29	119.13	6.1
Plastic pipes and fittings	13.9662	100.49	100.37	96.73	102.63	108.18	5.4
Sand	15.9509	108.17	117.35	122.04	123.84	135.59	9.5
Sheet steel, roofing sheets and similar	9.0705	115.64	118.76	120.43	129.04	143.15	10.9
Timber, coniferous, greater than 6mm thick	22.7874	100.32	103.63	103.66	106.49	110.21	3.5
Materials	802.6220	105.66	108.04	109.82	113.12	123.33	9.0
Utilities	7.1000	114.55	117.97	117.97	117.97	121.51	3.0
Equipment	121.1524	99.69	98.64	99.40	100.14	101.05	0.9
Labour	69.1257	102.60	102.72	105.42	107.78	110.49	2.5
OVERALL CONSTRUCTION INDEX	1000.0000	104.79	106.60	108.31	111.22	119.73	7.7

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 4.3A: Formal Exports by value ('000 US \$), 2018 – 2022

Commodity	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Traditional Exports					
Coffee	436,084	438,544	515,534	718,959	859,488
Cotton	44,346	58,199	34,798	20,520	27,347
Tea	88,831	77,957	78,672	84,958	88,432
Tobacco	86,372	74,877	49,722	71,089	52,916
Non Traditional Exports					
Live Animals	1,543	563	10,165	22,086	24,359
Fish and Fish Products	169,905	174,163	124,898	116,165	149,607
Flowers	60,793	54,284	53,854	68,873	60,166
Beans and Other Legumes	103,823	37,329	46,423	102,339	113,190
Bananas	727	2,670	3,539	3,605	3,713
Fruits	7,979	8,476	13,384	9,714	13,879
Pepper	2,371	534	2,208	4,870	3,580
Maize	106,839	71,044	92,110	52,067	89,881

Commodity	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Ground Nuts	3,850	1,602	1,386	1,416	3,212
Sesame Seeds	27,528	32,858	35,656	32,407	30,253
Cocoa Beans	64,695	77,548	99,071	105,844	81,910
Electric Current	36,401	44,568	20,096	36,501	39,829
Soap	27,833	16,384	16,681	20,194	30,368
Hides and Skins	46,297	21,303	8,814	13,999	13,212
Gold and Gold Compounds	515,564	1,257,818	1,819,275	1,033,484	526
Hoes and Hand Tools	413	557	320	793	1,296
Petroleum Products	122,326	127,085	72,748	93,523	104,710
Other Precious Metals	157	181	123	74	241
Vanilla	8,164	4,474	2,896	8,678	21,565
Soya Beans	9,157	4,206	13,794	8,462	11,982
Sorghum	66,477	36,106	12,169	17,052	36,992
Plastic Products	33,905	35,184	30,425	51,287	62,230
Animal/Veg Fats & Oils	79,224	72,420	69,865	105,232	121,034
Sugar and Sugar Confectionary	108,123	82,132	75,142	98,478	163,286
Iron and Steel	85,331	65,819	68,467	93,863	126,825
Cement	56,286	56,990	69,431	85,589	86,721
Beer	13,340	21,810	24,382	30,507	26,719
Telephones for Cellular	369	1,044	396	681	769
Rice	26,900	25,786	18,619	4,890	3,589
Mineral Water	13,217	15,341	19,607	26,390	33,698
Vegetables	16,724	19,120	23,947	26,010	27,375
Other nes	615,470	544,809	620,339	794,717	1,062,522
Traditional Exports	655,633	649,578	678,726	895,526	1,028,182
Non-traditional exports	2,431,731	2,914,207	3,470,232	3,069,792	2,549,236
Grand Total	3,087,364	3,563,785	4,148,958	3,965,317	3,577,419

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 4.3B: Formal Exports by percentage share, 2018 – 2022

Commodity	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Traditional Exports					
Coffee	14.1	12.3	12.4	18.1	24.0
Cotton	1.4	1.6	0.8	0.5	0.8
Tea	2.9	2.2	1.9	2.1	2.5
Tobacco	2.8	2.1	1.2	1.8	1.5
Non Traditional Exports					
Live Animals	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.7
Fish and Fish Products	5.5	4.9	3.0	2.9	4.2
Flowers	2.0	1.5	1.3	1.7	1.7
Beans and Other Legumes	3.4	1.0	1.1	2.6	3.2
Bananas	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Fruits	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4
Pepper	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Maize	3.5	2.0	2.2	1.3	2.5
Ground Nuts	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1

Commodity	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Sesame Seeds	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8
Cocoa Beans	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.7	2.3
Electric Current	1.2	1.3	0.5	0.9	1.1
Soap	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.8
Hides and Skins	1.5	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.4
Gold and Gold Compounds	16.7	35.3	43.8	26.1	0.0
Hoes and Hand Tools	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Petroleum Products	4.0	3.6	1.8	2.4	2.9
Other Precious Metals	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vanilla	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.6
Soya Beans	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3
Sorghum	2.2	1.0	0.3	0.4	1.0
Plastic Products	1.1	1.0	0.7	1.3	1.7
Animal/Veg Fats & Oils	2.6	2.0	1.7	2.7	3.4
Sugar and Sugar Confectionary	3.5	2.3	1.8	2.5	4.6
Iron and Steel	2.8	1.8	1.7	2.4	3.5
Cement	1.8	1.6	1.7	2.2	2.4
Beer	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.7
Telephones for Cellular	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rice	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.1
Mineral Water	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.9
Vegetables	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8
Other nes	19.9	15.3	15.0	20.0	29.7
Traditional Exports	21.2	18.2	16.4	22.6	28.7
Non-traditional exports	78.8	81.8	83.6	77.4	71.3
Grand Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 4.3C: Formal Exports by quantity, 2018-2022

<u>Comm</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>
-	<u>Traditional Exports</u>						
1	<u>Coffee</u>	<u>Tonnes</u>	<u>250,118</u>	<u>271,569</u>	<u>330,679</u>	<u>406,024</u>	<u>337,617</u>
2	<u>Cotton</u>	<u>Tonnes</u>	<u>27,190</u>	<u>37,520</u>	<u>25,182</u>	<u>11,695</u>	<u>10,711</u>
3	<u>Tea</u>	<u>Tonnes</u>	<u>70,201</u>	<u>69,194</u>	<u>72,564</u>	<u>75,451</u>	<u>76,141</u>
4	<u>Tobacco</u>	<u>Tonnes</u>	<u>31,135</u>	<u>26,343</u>	<u>15,220</u>	<u>21,885</u>	<u>14,989</u>
-	<u>Non Traditional Exports</u>						
5	<u>Live Animals</u>	<u>000 Nos.</u>	<u>59</u>	<u>274</u>	<u>3,946</u>	<u>7,347</u>	<u>9,939</u>
6	<u>Fish and Fish Products</u>	<u>Tonnes</u>	<u>23,846</u>	<u>29,495</u>	<u>18,048</u>	<u>15,050</u>	<u>26,812</u>
7	<u>Flowers</u>	<u>Tonnes</u>	<u>5,857</u>	<u>5,015</u>	<u>5,969</u>	<u>7,506</u>	<u>7,000</u>
8	<u>Beans and Other Legumes</u>	<u>Tonnes</u>	<u>256,960</u>	<u>68,005</u>	<u>97,209</u>	<u>198,089</u>	<u>173,565</u>
9	<u>Bananas</u>	<u>Tonnes</u>	<u>1,634</u>	<u>5,225</u>	<u>6,311</u>	<u>8,118</u>	<u>6,223</u>
10	<u>Fruits</u>	<u>Tonnes</u>	<u>29,297</u>	<u>17,122</u>	<u>32,129</u>	<u>24,206</u>	<u>27,690</u>
11	<u>Pepper</u>	<u>Tonnes</u>	<u>1,004</u>	<u>193</u>	<u>482</u>	<u>777</u>	<u>605</u>

12	Maize	Tonnes	492,619	230,902	322,516	169,365	190,388
13	Ground Nuts	Tonnes	7,846	2,105	2,093	1,219	2,446
14	Sesame Seeds	Tonnes	26,687	23,236	29,170	24,443	19,396
15	Cocoa Beans	Tonnes	30,752	34,176	41,281	44,506	34,953
16	Electric Current	Kwh	233,120	298,952	222,216	392,889	426,964
17	Soap	Tonnes	45,645	27,977	29,268	30,382	27,008
18	Hides and Skins	Tonnes	23,791	12,687	6,584	9,052	9,002
19	Gold and Gold Compounds	Kgs.	12,700	28,984	33,674	19,150	753
20	Hoes and Hand Tools	Tonnes	304	363	276	514	790
22	Petroleum Products	000 Litres	115,467	119,750	68,935	88,848	98,239
23	Other Precious Metals	Kgs.	67	27	34	5	47
24	Vanilla	Tonnes	22	28	15	68	187
25	Soya Beans	Tonnes	15,591	6,140	23,808	11,605	13,962
26	Sorghum	Tonnes	93,658	46,102	23,127	27,587	51,839
27	Plastic Products	Tonnes	22,296	25,291	22,658	36,877	41,693
28	Animal/Veg Fats & Oils	Tonnes	75,448	65,188	66,146	78,488	76,046
29	Sugar and Confectionary	Tonnes	164,080	148,573	138,521	171,258	229,085
30	Iron and Steel	Tonnes	84,833	70,171	75,043	92,019	125,281
31	Cement	Tonnes	393,075	402,328	525,797	625,368	563,403
32	Beer	000 Litres	21,767	27,597	27,778	34,053	30,050
33	Telephones for Cellular	000 Nos.	8	22	2	8	4
34	Rice	Tonnes	52,662	50,681	36,201	8,686	3,767
35	Mineral Water	000 Litres	30,615	32,459	43,376	58,558	72,141
36	Vegetables	Tonnes	22,128	22,348	34,647	29,736	23,507
37	Other nes		849,655	663,349	769,349	937,980	1,408,898

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 4.3D: Formal and Informal Exports by Region and Country of destination ('000 US\$), 2018-2022

Region/Countries	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
COMESA	1,599,766	1,318,100	1,019,143	1,456,859	1,740,879
KENYA	730,103	539,906	489,537	623,805	737,901
D.R.CONGO	474,126	578,934	344,234	639,994	674,928
SUDAN	55,402	62,089	89,927	46,742	103,406
BURUNDI	40,668	51,387	58,528	72,393	85,628
RWANDA	261,102	52,922	2,605	2,883	86,465

<u>EGYPT</u>	<u>7,823</u>	<u>11,201</u>	<u>9,892</u>	<u>25,015</u>	<u>22,199</u>
<u>ETHIOPIA</u>	<u>10,764</u>	<u>14,908</u>	<u>15,162</u>	<u>24,905</u>	<u>18,522</u>
<u>ZAMBIA</u>	<u>14,969</u>	<u>4,593</u>	<u>5,955</u>	<u>12,541</u>	<u>5,893</u>
<u>MALAWI</u>	<u>2,039</u>	<u>568</u>	<u>1,997</u>	<u>4,370</u>	<u>2,935</u>
<u>MADAGASCAR</u>	<u>1,264</u>	<u>911</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>533.32872</u>	<u>1,444</u>
<u>OTHER COUNTRIES</u>	<u>1,504</u>	<u>682</u>	<u>1,205</u>	<u>3,679</u>	<u>1,556</u>
<u>OTHER AFRICA</u>	<u>547,035</u>	<u>555,311</u>	<u>537,031</u>	<u>823,025</u>	<u>1,040,700</u>
<u>SOUTH SUDAN</u>	<u>406,133</u>	<u>413,239</u>	<u>379,316</u>	<u>563,310</u>	<u>717,316</u>
<u>TANZANIA</u>	<u>93,204</u>	<u>100,817</u>	<u>109,618</u>	<u>133,262</u>	<u>193,179</u>
<u>MOROCCO</u>	<u>18,513</u>	<u>20,520</u>	<u>17,943</u>	<u>31,970</u>	<u>34,144</u>
<u>ALGERIA</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>63</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>59120.9993</u>	<u>26,274</u>
<u>SOUTH AFRICA</u>	<u>3,466</u>	<u>927</u>	<u>1,999</u>	<u>24,966</u>	<u>23,843</u>
<u>NIGERIA</u>	<u>9,637</u>	<u>10,056</u>	<u>11,409</u>	<u>2,092</u>	<u>23,072</u>
<u>SOMALIA</u>	<u>2,751</u>	<u>1,776</u>	<u>3,459</u>	<u>1,457</u>	<u>6,270</u>
<u>ANGOLA</u>	<u>1,241</u>	<u>556</u>	<u>676</u>	<u>829</u>	<u>3,271</u>
<u>CONGO BR</u>	<u>2,710</u>	<u>950</u>	<u>3,895</u>	<u>1225.70927</u>	<u>2,956</u>
<u>MALI</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>536</u>	<u>196</u>	<u>289</u>	<u>2,192</u>
<u>CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC</u>	<u>317</u>	<u>344</u>	<u>62</u>	<u>1236.32776</u>	<u>2,167</u>
<u>OTHER COUNTRIES</u>	<u>8,921</u>	<u>5,526</u>	<u>8,459</u>	<u>3,267</u>	<u>6,014</u>
<u>EUROPEAN UNION</u>	<u>536,195</u>	<u>511,040</u>	<u>487,290</u>	<u>652,596</u>	<u>722,714</u>
<u>ITALY</u>	<u>132,448</u>	<u>141,761</u>	<u>138,052</u>	<u>209,972</u>	<u>250,656</u>
<u>GERMANY</u>	<u>94,585</u>	<u>79,728</u>	<u>93,809</u>	<u>132,663</u>	<u>147,475</u>
<u>NETHERLANDS</u>	<u>114,490</u>	<u>99,432</u>	<u>78,121</u>	<u>105,068</u>	<u>86,159</u>
<u>BELGIUM</u>	<u>75,306</u>	<u>81,858</u>	<u>72,531</u>	<u>88,926</u>	<u>74,769</u>
<u>SPAIN</u>	<u>36,870</u>	<u>28,504</u>	<u>47,680</u>	<u>46,934</u>	<u>47,642</u>
<u>PORTUGAL</u>	<u>21,673</u>	<u>21,295</u>	<u>10,607</u>	<u>19,485</u>	<u>36,401</u>
<u>FRANCE</u>	<u>11,622</u>	<u>13,776</u>	<u>8,979</u>	<u>8,874</u>	<u>13,833</u>
<u>SWEDEN</u>	<u>9,884</u>	<u>6,080</u>	<u>7,009</u>	<u>6,251</u>	<u>10,854</u>
<u>POLAND</u>	<u>6,372</u>	<u>7,767</u>	<u>5,301</u>	<u>4,836</u>	<u>10,635</u>
<u>SLOVANIA</u>	<u>3,510</u>	<u>3,183</u>	<u>6,253</u>	<u>7,216</u>	<u>10,303</u>
<u>GREECE</u>	<u>6,162</u>	<u>4,998</u>	<u>5,904</u>	<u>6,200</u>	<u>8,138</u>
<u>ROMANIA</u>	<u>6,369</u>	<u>6,051</u>	<u>4,720</u>	<u>6,548</u>	<u>7,956</u>
<u>OTHER COUNTRIES</u>	<u>16,903</u>	<u>16,608</u>	<u>8,325</u>	<u>9,625</u>	<u>17,893</u>
<u>ASIA</u>	<u>253,243</u>	<u>272,263</u>	<u>259,679</u>	<u>262,322</u>	<u>302,727</u>
<u>CHINA</u>	<u>32,213</u>	<u>40,627</u>	<u>39,614</u>	<u>37,726</u>	<u>88,398</u>
<u>INDIA</u>	<u>40,979</u>	<u>58,027</u>	<u>56,983</u>	<u>83,442</u>	<u>80,343</u>
<u>INDONESIA</u>	<u>20,820</u>	<u>21,942</u>	<u>39,048</u>	<u>26,146</u>	<u>36,669</u>
<u>HONG KONG</u>	<u>58,142</u>	<u>39,569</u>	<u>36,726</u>	<u>36,709</u>	<u>27,827</u>
<u>PAKISTAN</u>	<u>6,551</u>	<u>7,896</u>	<u>13,656</u>	<u>20,270</u>	<u>16,450</u>
<u>RUSSIAN FEDERATION</u>	<u>5,478</u>	<u>7,395</u>	<u>8,232</u>	<u>12,749</u>	<u>12,977</u>
<u>KOREA, REPUBLIC OF (SOUTH)</u>	<u>3,505</u>	<u>3,592</u>	<u>3,717</u>	<u>2,937</u>	<u>9,078</u>
<u>MALAYSIA</u>	<u>16,996</u>	<u>24,375</u>	<u>23,855</u>	<u>18,811</u>	<u>9,040</u>
<u>JAPAN</u>	<u>18,204</u>	<u>12,234</u>	<u>5,176</u>	<u>6,763</u>	<u>8,597</u>
<u>VIET NAM</u>	<u>21,525</u>	<u>24,055</u>	<u>9,343</u>	<u>10,333</u>	<u>3,951</u>

<u>BANGLADESH</u>	<u>3,297</u>	<u>3,598</u>	<u>1,710</u>	<u>2,975</u>	<u>2,863</u>
<u>SINGAPORE</u>	<u>21,843</u>	<u>11,725</u>	<u>8,137</u>	<u>597,12674</u>	<u>2,600</u>
<u>OTHER COUNTRIES</u>	<u>3,691</u>	<u>17,229</u>	<u>13,482</u>	<u>2,864</u>	<u>3,935</u>
<u>NORTH AMERICA</u>	<u>55,103</u>	<u>54,712</u>	<u>64,680</u>	<u>85,426</u>	<u>121,547</u>
<u>UNITED STATES</u>	<u>43,734</u>	<u>47,435</u>	<u>58,392</u>	<u>76,940</u>	<u>91,795</u>
<u>CANADA</u>	<u>6,873</u>	<u>3,988</u>	<u>3,506</u>	<u>5,000</u>	<u>20,868</u>
<u>MEXICO</u>	<u>3,361</u>	<u>2,769</u>	<u>2,656</u>	<u>3,340</u>	<u>8,883</u>
<u>OTHER COUNTRIES</u>	<u>1,134</u>	<u>520</u>	<u>127</u>	<u>144,59226</u>	<u>-</u>
<u>MIDDLE EAST</u>	<u>599,805</u>	<u>1,232,969</u>	<u>1,869,890</u>	<u>1,104,852</u>	<u>94,444</u>
<u>UNITED ARAB EMIRATES</u>	<u>562,397</u>	<u>1,195,969</u>	<u>1,844,839</u>	<u>1,062,910</u>	<u>38,818</u>
<u>QATAR</u>	<u>5,760</u>	<u>5,905</u>	<u>5,415</u>	<u>14,002</u>	<u>20,567</u>
<u>ISRAEL</u>	<u>16,168</u>	<u>19,174</u>	<u>11,759</u>	<u>14,916</u>	<u>18,250</u>
<u>SAUDI ARABIA</u>	<u>5,188</u>	<u>4,457</u>	<u>3,587</u>	<u>4,906</u>	<u>7,600</u>
<u>OMAN</u>	<u>1,190</u>	<u>1,915</u>	<u>1,635</u>	<u>2,350</u>	<u>4,076</u>
<u>JORDAN</u>	<u>2,207</u>	<u>1,464</u>	<u>1,565</u>	<u>2,403</u>	<u>2,506</u>
<u>OTHER COUNTRIES</u>	<u>6,895</u>	<u>4,084</u>	<u>1,090</u>	<u>3,364</u>	<u>2,628</u>
<u>OTHER EUROPE</u>	<u>34,577</u>	<u>145,736</u>	<u>44,030</u>	<u>74,706</u>	<u>88,298</u>
<u>TURKEY</u>	<u>18,571</u>	<u>126,811</u>	<u>19,779</u>	<u>26,872</u>	<u>35,852</u>
<u>SWITZERLAND</u>	<u>10,645</u>	<u>16,432</u>	<u>9,656</u>	<u>27,242</u>	<u>30,123</u>
<u>UNITED KINGDOM</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>11,755</u>	<u>9,998</u>	<u>20,451</u>
<u>UKRAINAIN SSR</u>	<u>4,444</u>	<u>1,943</u>	<u>1,613</u>	<u>9,028</u>	<u>952</u>
<u>OTHER COUNTRIES</u>	<u>917</u>	<u>549</u>	<u>1,226</u>	<u>1,565</u>	<u>920</u>
<u>SOUTH AMERICA</u>	<u>746</u>	<u>497</u>	<u>126</u>	<u>1,663</u>	<u>2,295</u>
<u>REST OF THE WORLD</u>	<u>7,457</u>	<u>5,027</u>	<u>4,884</u>	<u>7,708</u>	<u>12,723</u>
<u>Grand Total</u>	<u>3,633,927</u>	<u>4,095,655</u>	<u>4,286,752</u>	<u>4,469,155</u>	<u>4,126,326</u>

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 4.3E: Formal and informal exports by percentage, region and country of destination, 2018-2022

<u>Region/Countries</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>
COMESA	44	32.2	23.8	32.6	42.2
<u>KENYA</u>	<u>20.1</u>	<u>13.2</u>	<u>11.4</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>17.9</u>
<u>D.R.CONGO</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>14.1</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>14.3</u>	<u>16.4</u>
<u>SUDAN</u>	<u>1.5</u>	<u>1.5</u>	<u>2.1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2.5</u>
<u>BURUNDI</u>	<u>1.1</u>	<u>1.3</u>	<u>1.4</u>	<u>1.6</u>	<u>2.1</u>
<u>RWANDA</u>	<u>7.2</u>	<u>1.3</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>2.1</u>
<u>EGYPT</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.6</u>	<u>0.5</u>
<u>ETHIOPIA</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>0.4</u>	<u>0.4</u>	<u>0.6</u>	<u>0.4</u>
<u>ZAMBIA</u>	<u>0.4</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>0.1</u>
<u>MALAWI</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.1</u>
<u>MADAGASCAR</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>OTHER COUNTRIES</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0</u>
OTHER AFRICA	15.1	13.6	12.5	18.4	25.2
<u>SOUTH SUDAN</u>	<u>11.2</u>	<u>10.1</u>	<u>8.8</u>	<u>12.6</u>	<u>17.4</u>
<u>TANZANIA</u>	<u>2.6</u>	<u>2.5</u>	<u>2.6</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4.7</u>
<u>MOROCCO</u>	<u>0.5</u>	<u>0.5</u>	<u>0.4</u>	<u>0.7</u>	<u>0.8</u>
<u>ALGERIA</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>		<u>1.3</u>	<u>0.6</u>
<u>SOUTH AFRICA</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0.6</u>	<u>0.6</u>
<u>NIGERIA</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0.6</u>
<u>SOMALIA</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0.2</u>
<u>ANGOLA</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0.1</u>
<u>CONGO BR</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0.1</u>
<u>MALI</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0.1</u>
<u>CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0.1</u>
<u>OTHER COUNTRIES</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.1</u>
EUROPEAN UNION	14.8	12.5	11.4	14.6	17.5
<u>ITALY</u>	<u>3.6</u>	<u>3.5</u>	<u>3.2</u>	<u>4.7</u>	<u>6.1</u>
<u>GERMANY</u>	<u>2.6</u>	<u>1.9</u>	<u>2.2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3.6</u>
<u>NETHERLANDS</u>	<u>3.2</u>	<u>2.4</u>	<u>1.8</u>	<u>2.4</u>	<u>2.1</u>
<u>BELGIUM</u>	<u>2.1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1.7</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1.8</u>
<u>SPAIN</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0.7</u>	<u>1.1</u>	<u>1.1</u>	<u>1.2</u>
<u>PORTUGAL</u>	<u>0.6</u>	<u>0.5</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.4</u>	<u>0.9</u>
<u>FRANCE</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.3</u>
<u>SWEDEN</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.3</u>
<u>POLAND</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.3</u>
<u>SLOVANIA</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.2</u>
<u>GREECE</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.2</u>
<u>ROMANIA</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.2</u>
<u>OTHER COUNTRIES</u>	<u>0.5</u>	<u>0.4</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.4</u>
ASIA	7	6.6	6.1	5.9	7.3
<u>CHINA</u>	<u>0.9</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0.9</u>	<u>0.8</u>	<u>2.1</u>

INDIA	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.9	1.9
INDONESIA	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.6	0.9
HONG KONG	1.6	1	0.9	0.8	0.7
PAKISTAN	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.4
RUSSIAN FEDERATION	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF (SOUTH)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
MALAYSIA	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.2
JAPAN	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
VIET NAM	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.1
BANGLADESH	0.1	0.1	0	0.1	0.1
SINGAPORE	0.6	0.3	0.2	0	0.1
OTHER COUNTRIES	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1
NORTH AMERICA	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.9	2.9
UNITED STATES	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.7	2.2
CANADA	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5
MEXICO	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
OTHER COUNTRIES	0	0	0	0	-
MIDDLE EAST	16.5	30.1	43.6	24.7	2.3
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	15.5	29.2	43	23.8	0.9
QATAR	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5
ISRAEL	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4
SAUDI ARABIA	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
OMAN	0	0	0	0.1	0.1
JORDAN	0.1	0	0	0.1	0.1
OTHER COUNTRIES	0.2	0.1	0	0.1	0.1
OTHER EUROPE	1	3.6	1	1.7	2.1
TURKEY	0.5	3.1	0.5	0.6	0.9
SWITZERLAND	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.7
UNITED KINGDOM	-	-	0.3	0.2	0.5
UKRAINAIN SSR	0.1	0	0	0.2	0
OTHER COUNTRIES	0	0	0	0	0
SOUTH AMERICA	0	0	0	0	0.1
REST OF THE WORLD	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3
Grand Total	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 4.3F: Formal Exports by SITC grouping and value ('000 US \$), 2018 to 2022

SITC 2	SITC2 Description	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
0	<u>Live animals other than animals of division 03</u>	1,543	563	10,165	22,086	24,359
1	<u>Meat and meat preparations</u>	6,924	2,268	2,222	2,312	3,696
2	<u>Dairy products and bird's eggs</u>	74,090	70,119	76,814	88,555	118,198
3	<u>Fish, crustaceans and molluscs and preparations thereof</u>	171,668	176,484	127,627	118,613	149,608
4	<u>Cereals and cereal preparations</u>	262,991	195,256	180,295	141,342	232,476
5	<u>Vegetables and fruit</u>	141,914	74,854	94,343	146,558	165,126
6	<u>Sugars, sugar preparations and honey</u>	108,549	84,013	76,200	100,362	163,943
7	<u>Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, and manufactures thereof</u>	601,167	599,989	700,274	925,712	1,061,120
8	<u>Feeding stuff for animals (not including unmilled cereals)</u>	85,360	33,902	51,472	38,563	55,082
9	<u>Miscellaneous edible products and preparations</u>	10,036	9,176	6,195	21,170	11,802
11	<u>Beverages</u>	39,409	46,778	55,566	73,098	82,974
12	<u>Tobacco and tobacco manufactures</u>	86,372	74,877	49,722	71,089	52,916
21	<u>Hides, skins and furskins, raw</u>	51	18	97	277	83
22	<u>Oil-seeds and oleaginous fruits</u>	43,856	47,639	56,406	48,686	57,858
23	<u>Crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed)</u>	1	24	16	28	56
24	<u>Cork and wood</u>	167	1,327	4,315	4,557	10,438
25	<u>Pulp and waste paper</u>	93	23	1	75	445
26	<u>Textile fibres (other than wool tops), wastes; not manufactured</u>	47,318	60,532	36,798	24,807	31,924
27	<u>Crude fertilizers and minerals (excl. coal, petrol, precious stones)</u>	4,087	4,441	6,370	12,455	14,411
28	<u>Metalliferous ores and metal scrap</u>	4,167	2,571	616	13,286	29,586
29	<u>Crude animal and vegetable materials, nes</u>	66,593	60,766	59,640	74,743	67,285
32	<u>Coal, coke and briquettes</u>	35	32	819	232	37
33	<u>Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials</u>	130,381	132,746	77,547	99,668	111,264
34	<u>Gas, natural and manufactured</u>	4	-	109	169	639
35	<u>Electric current</u>	36,401	44,568	20,096	36,501	39,829
41	<u>Animal oils and fats</u>	3	7	39	31	74
42	<u>Fixed vegetable fats and oils, crude, refined or fractionated</u>	63,961	63,629	56,408	81,080	110,466
43	<u>Anim. or veget. fats and oils, processed; animal or vegetable w axes</u>	15,186	8,322	13,255	23,529	9,825
51	<u>Organic chemicals</u>	6,623	7,592	19,236	28,452	30,726
52	<u>Inorganic chemicals</u>	4,053	3,139	2,260	3,816	7,852
53	<u>Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials</u>	6,356	7,531	6,492	7,608	10,021
54	<u>Medical and pharmaceutical products</u>	22,755	13,530	28,217	38,185	29,484
55	<u>Essential oils, perfume materials; toilet cleaning preparations</u>	44,154	31,598	41,535	49,693	61,183
56	<u>Fertilizers, manufactured (other than those of group 272)</u>	281	310	477	2,329	1,364
57	<u>Plastics in primary forms</u>	8,365	8,626	6,074	14,626	17,932
58	<u>Plastics in non-primary forms</u>	10,302	11,402	7,030	8,378	8,312
59	<u>Chemical materials and products, nes</u>	8,971	14,965	22,711	25,884	40,448
61	<u>Leather, leather manufactures, nes, and dressed furskins</u>	46,249	21,288	8,762	13,723	13,131
62	<u>Rubber manufactures, nes</u>	6,432	7,878	14,344	11,974	16,886
63	<u>Cork and wood manufactures (excl. furniture)</u>	32,668	34,049	45,512	37,884	90,390
64	<u>Paper, paperboard, and articles of paper pulp, paper or paperboard</u>	15,093	13,028	11,934	15,939	18,602
65	<u>Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, nes, and related products</u>	15,087	17,050	19,914	23,594	18,339
66	<u>Non-metallic mineral manufactures, nes</u>	60,562	65,064	85,021	114,917	124,724
67	<u>Iron and steel</u>	106,734	84,485	87,830	123,805	158,127
68	<u>Non-ferrous metals</u>	2,565	2,498	3,478	3,786	5,219
69	<u>Manufactures of metals, nes</u>	19,451	18,320	18,517	27,111	43,119
71	<u>Power generating machinery and equipment</u>	2,546	4,035	2,808	2,207	5,797
72	<u>Machinery specialized for particular industries</u>	12,411	13,469	13,964	28,324	42,160
73	<u>Metal working machinery</u>	1,865	422	546	247	952
74	<u>General industrial machinery and equipment, nes, machine parts, nes</u>	5,304	8,104	3,359	3,921	7,441
75	<u>Office machines and automatic data-processing machines</u>	3,682	5,511	3,453	4,179	4,295
76	<u>Telecommunications and sound recording/reproducing apparatus, etc</u>	5,043	4,029	2,389	3,365	3,275
77	<u>Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, nes</u>	11,603	3,828	3,019	4,724	11,095
78	<u>Road vehicles (including air-cushion vehicles)</u>	38,973	48,581	50,686	67,206	90,632
79	<u>Other transport equipment</u>	16,984	7,403	6,483	10,961	18,016
81	<u>Prefabricated buildings; sanitary, plumbing, etc, fixtures and fittings</u>	4,217	845	2,941	4,450	5,534
82	<u>Furniture and parts thereof; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, etc</u>	6,535	5,860	6,478	11,755	13,383
83	<u>Travel goods, handbags and similar containers</u>	287	1,385	1,556	3,254	1,311
84	<u>Articles of apparel and clothing accessories</u>	4,797	4,626	4,782	7,145	10,808
85	<u>Footwear</u>	4,047	4,463	3,091	10,133	5,859
87	<u>Professional, scientific and controlling instruments and</u>	3,207	3,933	1,122	1,347	3,128

	<u>apparatus, nes</u>					
88	<u>Photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies and optical goods: watches</u>	161	255	218	271	491
89	<u>Miscellaneous manufactured articles, nes</u>	31,108	33,002	31,291	47,690	51,861
97	<u>Gold, non-monetary (excl. gold ores and concentrates)</u>	515,565	1,256,751	1,818,003	1,032,855	-
	Grand Total	3,087,364	3,563,785	4,148,958	3,965,317	3,577,419

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 4.3G: Formal Re-Exports by SITC grouping ('000 US \$), 2018 to 2022

<u>SITC2</u>	<u>SITC2 Description</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>
0	<u>Live animals other than animals of division 03</u>	-	-	4,027	4	40
1	<u>Meat and meat preparations</u>	30	187	3	0	137
2	<u>Dairy products and bird's eggs</u>	1,027	1,383	1,344	2,591	3,968
3	<u>Fish, crustaceans and molluscs and preparations thereof</u>	3,542	4,606	3,696	3,984	4,082
4	<u>Cereals and cereal preparations</u>	40,629	36,083	32,729	24,614	27,080
5	<u>Vegetables and fruit</u>	5,661	5,208	5,637	7,076	8,495
6	<u>Sugars, sugar preparations and honey</u>	70,951	50,574	43,800	6,140	6,749
7	<u>Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, and manufactures thereof</u>	672	4,135	5,274	1,739	4,456
8	<u>Feeding stuff for animals (not including unmilled cereals)</u>	20	249	287	3	143
9	<u>Miscellaneous edible products and preparations</u>	7,443	5,720	4,406	16,513	7,477
11	<u>Beverages</u>	5,872	9,732	14,871	21,158	14,947
12	<u>Tobacco and tobacco manufactures</u>	4,142	3,582	4,090	4,149	3,969
22	<u>Oil-seeds and oleaginous fruits</u>	711	183	241	307	860
23	<u>Crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed)</u>	1	-	6	4	3
24	<u>Cork and wood</u>	23	58	18	32	1
26	<u>Textile fibres (other than wool tops), wastes; not manufactured</u>	2,518	1,759	1,372	1,677	1,118
27	<u>Crude fertilizers and minerals (excl. coal, petrol, precious stones)</u>	1,148	994	2,304	6,315	6,491
28	<u>Metalliferous ores and metal scrap</u>	-	-	2	409	1,215
29	<u>Crude animal and vegetable materials, nes</u>	3	4	63	0	168
33	<u>Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials</u>	128,030	131,281	75,977	98,563	109,308
34	<u>Gas, natural and manufactured</u>	-	-	106	157	616
35	<u>Electric current</u>	-	-	-	-	3
41	<u>Animal oils and fats</u>	-	-	12	-	-
42	<u>Fixed vegetable fats and oils, crude, refined or fractionated</u>	44,554	46,223	41,785	58,251	76,418
43	<u>Anim. or veget. fats and oils, processed; animal or vegetable w axes</u>	788	138	499	379	262
51	<u>Organic chemicals</u>	1,472	691	2,070	3,123	1,788
52	<u>Inorganic chemicals</u>	2,050	2,321	1,719	1,966	4,685
53	<u>Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials</u>	997	796	645	593	548
54	<u>Medical and pharmaceutical products</u>	669	525	65	256	242
55	<u>Essential oils, perfume materials; toilet cleaning preparations</u>	3,426	3,020	2,629	3,947	3,567
56	<u>Fertilizers, manufactured (other than those of group 272)</u>	17	193	0	335	5
57	<u>Plastics in primary forms</u>	1,681	1,471	1,815	5,219	3,747
58	<u>Plastics in non-primary forms</u>	1,157	750	787	722	812

59	Chemical materials and products, nes	530	1,198	1,748	733	1,462
61	Leather, leather manufactures, nes, and dressed furskins	3	84	43	13	13
62	Rubber manufactures, nes	1,507	1,611	2,715	4,480	2,118
63	Cork and wood manufactures (excl. furniture)	183	294	118	267	1,147
64	Paper, paperboard, and articles of paper pulp, paper or paperboard	3,628	4,257	4,274	4,421	4,815
65	Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, nes, and related products	7,709	8,670	9,300	13,219	8,155
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures, nes	3,770	241	359	573	2,460
67	Iron and steel	10,897	3,709	675	749	815
68	Non-ferrous metals	554	353	776	271	615
69	Manufactures of metals, nes	4,526	4,239	5,013	7,723	9,340
71	Power generating machinery and equipment	2,299	2,606	2,347	1,961	3,766
72	Machinery specialized for particular industries	10,976	12,541	13,249	27,471	40,852
73	Metal working machinery	1,848	414	376	218	782
74	General industrial machinery and equipment, nes, machine parts, nes	4,915	6,621	3,120	3,488	6,466
75	Office machines and automatic data-processing machines	3,092	4,933	2,544	3,530	3,594
76	Telecommunications and sound recording/reproducing apparatus, etc	3,716	2,424	2,080	1,997	1,532
77	Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, nes	10,929	2,776	1,625	3,606	3,574
78	Road vehicles (including air-cushion vehicles)	37,345	46,684	49,272	65,550	86,972
79	Other transport equipment	11,402	4,599	2,976	4,755	9,419
81	Prefabricated buildings; sanitary, plumbing, etc, fixtures and fittings	585	325	1,449	550	786
82	Furniture and parts thereof; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, etc	194	406	293	271	403
83	Travel goods, handbags and similar containers	169	494	118	2,053	201
84	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	1,228	977	1,289	1,363	978
85	Footwear	547	461	347	5,995	1,075
87	Professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus, nes	2,525	2,433	769	1,049	2,849
88	Photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies and optical goods; watches	141	183	47	112	193
89	Miscellaneous manufactured articles, nes	8,520	4,789	2,763	6,376	9,813
97	Gold, non-monetary (excl. gold ores and concentrates)	1	-	-	4,793	-
-	Grand Total	462,971	430,187	361,965	437,814	497,595

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 4.3H: Formal Re-exports by Commodity grouping ('000 US\$), 2018 to 2022

Commodity	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
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Traditional Re_exports					
Coffee	37	553	1,760	658	356
Cotton	1	210	101	46	1
Tea	57	161	183	90	196
Tobacco	4,142	3,582	4,090	4,149	3,969
Non Traditional Re_exports					
Live Animals	-	-	4,027	4	40
Fish and Fish Products	1,782	2,268	983	1,547	4,082
Flowers	0	3	1	-	-
Beans and Other Legumes	1,809	394	346	476	534
Bananas	-	4	243	65	203
Fruits	70	64	146	165	169
Pepper	2	9	25	6	1
Maize	37	106	1,041	1,079	291
Ground Nuts	16	-	7	1	-
Sesame Seeds	-	157	1	4	495
Cocoa Beans	141	2,880	2,657	59	1,919
Electric Current	-	-	-	-	3
Soap	686	389	969	661	368
Hides and Skins	-	81	-	13	12
Gold and Gold Compounds	-	-	-	4,793	-
Hoes and Hand Tools	263	420	174	664	1,040
Petroleum Products	121,494	126,800	72,227	93,411	103,203
Other Precious Metals	1	0	5	3	116
Vanilla	-	-	2	-	-
Soya Beans	5	26	230	302	-
Sorghum	1,886	1	20	4,918	1,562
Plastic Products	4,138	3,817	3,977	9,474	9,810
Animal/Veg Fats & Oils	45,391	46,438	42,323	58,797	76,895
Sugar and Sugar Confectionary	70,856	50,517	43,650	6,087	6,734
Iron and Steel	9,898	3,098	334	541	720
Cement	445	8	27	132	99
Beer	2,414	7,281	11,543	15,567	9,593
Telephones for Cellular	257	507	355	462	173
Rice	26,799	23,856	18,291	1,400	36
Mineral Water	1,271	1,232	2,425	2,843	1,451
Vegetables	3,647	4,681	4,831	6,213	7,490
Others	165,426	150,645	144,973	223,184	266,034
Traditional Re_exports	4,237	4,506	6,134	4,943	4,522
Non Traditional Re_exports	458,734	425,682	355,830	432,871	493,074
Grand Total	462,971	430,187	361,965	437,814	497,595

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 4.3I: Annual Formal Re-Exports by destination ('000 US \$), 2018 to 2022

REGION/COUNTRIES	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
COMESA	182,477	178,041	164,962	178,975	218,786
D.R.CONGO	113,065	129,910	133,970	138,878	177,619
KENYA	16,993	12,484	8,684	10,126	14,757
ETHIOPIA	9,866	14,099	14,208	21,339	14,197
BURUNDI	4,344	5,384	3,689	3,174	4,904
RWANDA	32,402	10,419	1,129	738	4,198
SUDAN	1,423	970	1,453	1,980	1,974
ZAMBIA	1,784	927	642	564	492
OTHER COUNTRIES	2,599	3,849	1,185	2,176	645
OTHER AFRICA	152,575	129,856	127,540	165,498	185,744
SOUTH SUDAN	131,165	117,514	117,495	147,727	140,362
ALGERIA	133	806	103	3,616	17,072
TANZANIA	8,170	4,145	3,783	8,542	16,428
SOUTH AFRICA	4,180	3,681	1,484	1,524	2,909
SOMALIA	1,125	292	560	787	2,095
MALI	317	258	61	289	2,076
CONGO BR	67	132	87	878	1,925
NIGERIA	1,793	621	496	16	1,673
GHANA	2,945	306	171	95	122
ANGOLA	1,367	220	12	760	81
OTHER COUNTRIES	1,312	1,883	3,288	1,265	1,003
EUROPEAN UNION	50,788	56,162	25,759	34,855	28,367
GERMANY	791	3,173	5,636	6,456	23,545
NETHERLANDS	23,940	23,801	9,389	12,372	1,629
BELGIUM	22,379	25,008	9,153	13,263	979
FRANCE	1,548	849	522	757	688
ITALY	65	395	104	1,358	616
SPAIN	156	717	5	232	223
OTHER COUNTRIES	1,910	2,220	950	418	688
MIDDLE EAST	31,055	29,335	15,414	27,974	27,343
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	23,249	22,304	11,087	17,672	19,644
QATAR	5,052	4,871	3,992	9,398	7,448
ISRAEL	584	1,096	105	750	162
OTHER COUNTRIES	2,170	1,064	229	154	90
NORTH AMERICA	10,010	3,860	7,907	8,071	14,623
UNITED STATES	8,589	3,481	7,418	7,856	13,071
CANADA	1,379	257	393	199	1,512
OTHER COUNTRIES	42	123	97	16	39
OTHER EUROPE	15,456	14,812	12,239	17,726	13,198
TURKEY	11,541	12,635	11,233	14,932	11,600
SWITZERLAND	396	1,065	31	284	697
UKRAINAIN SSR	3,519	905	386	2,288	383
UNITED KINGDOM	-	-	379	133	233
OTHER COUNTRIES	-	207	210	89	284
ASIA	20,160	18,097	8,107	3,790	9,231
CHINA	244	1,346	369	418	3,104
INDIA	502	2,793	4,139	454	2,420
JAPAN	10,206	5,476	1,203	163	1,231
RUSSIAN	618	678	894	419	959

FEDERATION					
MALAYSIA	218	255	233	82	386
SINGAPORE	4,431	2,321	91	-	340
HONG KONG	1,576	523	806	969	300
VIET NAM	1,666	1,479	-	1,084	214
OTHER COUNTRIES	701	3,225	371	201	278
SOUTH AMERICA	406	9	15	915	296
REST OF THE WORLD	43	14	22	8	7
Grand Total	462,971	430,187	361,965	437,814	497,595

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 4.3J: Formal and informal Imports by Region and Country of Origin ('000 US \$), 2018 to 2022

Region/Countries	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
ASIA	2,966,569	3,043,744	3,339,165	3,925,777	4,457,724
CHINA	1,184,442	1,256,568	1,351,952	1,652,460	1,924,717
INDIA	816,945	855,088	959,110	1,050,830	1,161,109
JAPAN	316,896	306,814	342,871	394,265	393,159
MALAYSIA	66,711	99,434	134,325	272,617	275,584
INDONESIA	210,451	184,484	191,155	173,633	161,148
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF (SOUTH)	55,420	41,831	57,239	70,605	154,511
RUSSIAN FEDERATION	110,985	81,615	78,674	94,241	89,132
THAILAND	70,124	71,933	47,865	62,713	71,865
VIET NAM	16,964	14,086	49,419	28,095	70,194
TAIWAN PROVINCE OF CHINA	13,381	23,802	22,909	29,518	65,475
SINGAPORE	15,432	28,827	36,553	38,509	27,830
PAKISTAN	58,777	49,779	34,836	21,415	25,739
HONG KONG	16,288	11,706	12,178	12,276	11,645
OTHER COUNTRIES	13,752	17,777	20,079	24,598	25,614
MIDDLE EAST	1,463,946	1,322,370	871,254	1,280,241	2,050,358
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	784,057	822,374	495,866	810,529	1,442,963
SAUDI ARABIA	605,313	429,063	274,519	336,199	383,979
OMAN	21,525	33,969	52,092	32,328	107,565
KUWAIT	696,54396	1,187	11,579	48,869	59,707
QATAR	16,649	10,451	15,089	15,777	20,687
BAHRAIN	9,461	1,473	8,075	11,347	10,669
LEBANON	3,777	5,925	3,411	9,725	9,997
ISRAEL	7,175	8,114	4,359	8,144	6,432
JORDAN	2,132	2,930	2,754	4,716	4,583
OTHER COUNTRIES	13,161	6,884	3,511	2,606	3,778
COMESA	770,220	1,011,41	1,323,19	1,258,39	1,236,000

		3	9	4	
KENYA	540,821	792,015	780,425	805,410	794,134
ZIMBABWE	1,462	510.9999 8	203,861	221,503	194,997
EGYPT	106,678	112,006	101,088	123,599	131,908
SWAZILAND	22,896	25,784	27,399	18,531	27,737
D.R.CONGO	57,786	33,584	16,311	31,397	43,368
ZAMBIA	4,108	6,176	143,078	42,968	15,519
RWANDA	17,906	15,928	3,659	3,950	12,159
MALAWI	393.1593	443.7580 9	2,000	4,788	9,422
MAURITIUS	10,840	14,152	9,035	2,931	3,149
OTHER COUNTRIES	7,329	10,813	36,343	3,317	3,608
EUROPEAN UNION	600,396	559,481	709,180	802,582	851,691
NETHERLANDS	77,860	66,873	200,476	236,975	186,955
GERMANY	121,995	113,960	142,157	129,614	133,847
BELGIUM	54,958	31,494	52,746	131,753	131,287
ITALY	54,511	53,109	63,623	54,956	81,657
IRELAND	27,298	30,523	33,240	38,499	56,776
FRANCE	33,899	29,612	51,142	38,344	43,022
POLAND	11,377	18,263	20,261	24,622	42,179
SWEDEN	19,423	21,592	27,231	38,583	32,588
SPAIN	27,581	23,422	17,182	20,666	20,914
FINLAND	4,389	8,773	4,313	8,058	19,187
CYPRUS	927.0772 8	1,320	10,550	8,916	18,241
CZECH REPUBLIC	2,663	5,823	16,934	10,002	13,665
DENMARK	29,670	32,151	21,520	16,244	11,101
LITHUANIA	4,571	4,429	3,336	8,440	10,109
ROMANIA	3,018	3,595	882.1885 9	2,388	8,721
AUSTRIA	7,774	9,939	5,916	5,211	8,564
OTHER COUNTRIES	118,480	104,604	37,673	29,312	32,879
OTHER AFRICA	678,064	1,088,012	1,573,901	1,284,619	536,277
TANZANIA	262,429	476,222	746,768	826,381	336,079
SOUTH AFRICA	311,879	385,876	220,872	214,417	159,952
SOUTH SUDAN	6,433	10,470	87,558	10,491	19,715
MOZAMBIQUE	8,904	8,705	3,208	661.1812 6	6,332
MOROCCO	2,575	2,556	2,615	3,440	5,121
COTE D'IVOIRE	1,288	1,447	967.4364 9	769.3750 6	2,245
OTHER COUNTRIES	84,555	202,737	511,913	228,460	6,834
NORTH AMERICA	148,069	171,462	179,245	216,864	297,924
UNITED STATES	116,699	132,979	143,190	168,689	257,830
CANADA	25,331	31,519	27,264	28,625	32,600
MEXICO	4,985	6,804	4,200	16,174	6,812
PUERTO RICO	42.42278	8.61775	4,392	3,201	397.80044
OTHER COUNTRIES	1,011	150.3611 9	199.9213 7	174.7582 1	283.81325
OTHER EUROPE	96,482	136,916	191,791	250,837	232,170

TURKEY	43,788	49,399	51,135	71,270	103,979
UNITED KINGDOM	0	0	76,408	93,482	75,308
SWITZERLAND	20,480	32,355	24,679	35,249	23,593
UKRAINAIN SSR	18,984	38,949	24,493	44,501	20,910
NORWAY	11,540	3,680	3,037	3,441	7,292
OTHER COUNTRIES	1,690	12,533	12,038	2,894	1,088
SOUTH AMERICA	55,468	410,186	69,084	79,570	108,648
ARGENTINA	30,274	51,875	44,688	59,406	86,042
BRAZIL	18,186	14,150	18,356	17,768	18,859
CHILE	187.0371	5,573	1,401	711.0686	1,111
	5			7	
COSTA RICA	3.48254	246	8.02987	68.54824	772.80726
OTHER COUNTRIES	6,817	338,343	4,631	1,616	1,863
REST OF THE WORLD	10,212	10,209	10,878	56,381	56,288
Grand Total	6,789,42	7,753,79	8,267,69	9,155,26	9,827,080
	5	2	8	6	

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 4.3K: Formal and informal Imports by percentage share and country of Origin, 2018-2022

<u>Region/Countries</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>
ASIA	43.7	39.3	40.4	42.9
CHINA	17.4	16.2	16.4	18
INDIA	12	11	11.6	11.5
JAPAN	4.7	4	4.1	4.3
MALAYSIA	1	1.3	1.6	3
INDONESIA	3.1	2.4	2.3	1.9
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF (SOUTH)	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.8
RUSSIAN FEDERATION	1.6	1.1	1	1
THAILAND	1	0.9	0.6	0.7
VIET NAM	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.3
TAIWAN PROVINCE OF CHINA	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
SINGAPORE	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4
PAKISTAN	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.2
HONG KONG	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
OTHER COUNTRIES	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
MIDDLE EAST	21.6	17.1	10.5	14
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	11.5	10.6	6	8.9
SAUDI ARABIA	8.9	5.5	3.3	3.7
OMAN	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.4
KUWAIT	0	0	0.1	0.5
QATAR	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
BAHRAIN	0.1	0	0.1	0.1
LEBANON	0.1	0.1	0	0.1
ISRAEL	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

<u>JORDAN</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0.1</u>
<u>OTHER COUNTRIES</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>COMESA</u>	<u>11.3</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>13.7</u>
<u>KENYA</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>10.2</u>	<u>9.4</u>	<u>8.8</u>
<u>ZIMBABWE</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2.5</u>	<u>2.4</u>
<u>EGYPT</u>	<u>1.6</u>	<u>1.4</u>	<u>1.2</u>	<u>1.4</u>
<u>SWAZILAND</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>0.2</u>
<u>D.R.CONGO</u>	<u>0.9</u>	<u>0.4</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.3</u>
<u>ZAMBIA</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>1.7</u>	<u>0.5</u>
<u>RWANDA</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>MALAWI</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0.1</u>
<u>MAURITIUS</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>OTHER COUNTRIES</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.4</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>EUROPEAN UNION</u>	<u>8.8</u>	<u>7.2</u>	<u>8.6</u>	<u>8.8</u>
<u>NETHERLANDS</u>	<u>1.1</u>	<u>0.9</u>	<u>2.4</u>	<u>2.6</u>
<u>GERMANY</u>	<u>1.8</u>	<u>1.5</u>	<u>1.7</u>	<u>1.4</u>
<u>BELGIUM</u>	<u>0.8</u>	<u>0.4</u>	<u>0.6</u>	<u>1.4</u>
<u>ITALY</u>	<u>0.8</u>	<u>0.7</u>	<u>0.8</u>	<u>0.6</u>
<u>IRELAND</u>	<u>0.4</u>	<u>0.4</u>	<u>0.4</u>	<u>0.4</u>
<u>FRANCE</u>	<u>0.5</u>	<u>0.4</u>	<u>0.6</u>	<u>0.4</u>
<u>POLAND</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.3</u>
<u>SWEDEN</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>0.4</u>
<u>SPAIN</u>	<u>0.4</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.2</u>
<u>FINLAND</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.1</u>
<u>CYPRUS</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.1</u>
<u>CZECH REPUBLIC</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.1</u>
<u>DENMARK</u>	<u>0.4</u>	<u>0.4</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>0.2</u>
<u>LITHUANIA</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0.1</u>
<u>ROMANIA</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>AUSTRIA</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.1</u>
<u>OTHER COUNTRIES</u>	<u>1.7</u>	<u>1.3</u>	<u>0.5</u>	<u>0.3</u>
<u>OTHER AFRICA</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>14</u>
<u>TANZANIA</u>	<u>3.9</u>	<u>6.1</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>9</u>
<u>SOUTH AFRICA</u>	<u>4.6</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>2.7</u>	<u>2.3</u>
<u>SOUTH SUDAN</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>1.1</u>	<u>0.1</u>
<u>MOZAMBIQUE</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>MOROCCO</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>COTE D'IVOIRE</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>OTHER COUNTRIES</u>	<u>1.2</u>	<u>2.6</u>	<u>6.2</u>	<u>2.5</u>
<u>NORTH AMERICA</u>	<u>2.2</u>	<u>2.2</u>	<u>2.2</u>	<u>2.4</u>
<u>UNITED STATES</u>	<u>1.7</u>	<u>1.7</u>	<u>1.7</u>	<u>1.8</u>
<u>CANADA</u>	<u>0.4</u>	<u>0.4</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>0.3</u>
<u>MEXICO</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.2</u>
<u>PUERTO RICO</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>OTHER COUNTRIES</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>OTHER EUROPE</u>	<u>1.4</u>	<u>1.8</u>	<u>2.3</u>	<u>2.7</u>

<u>TURKEY</u>	<u>0.6</u>	<u>0.6</u>	<u>0.6</u>	<u>0.8</u>
<u>UNITED KINGDOM</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0.9</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>SWITZERLAND</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>0.4</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>0.4</u>
<u>UKRAINAIN SSR</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>0.5</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>0.5</u>
<u>NORWAY</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>OTHER COUNTRIES</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>SOUTH AMERICA</u>	<u>0.8</u>	<u>5.3</u>	<u>0.8</u>	<u>0.9</u>
<u>ARGENTINA</u>	<u>0.4</u>	<u>0.7</u>	<u>0.5</u>	<u>0.6</u>
<u>BRAZIL</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.2</u>
<u>CHILE</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>VENEZUELA</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>OTHER COUNTRIES</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>4.4</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>REST OF THE WORLD</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.6</u>
<u>Grand Total</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 4.3L: Formal Imports by SITC grouping ('000 US \$), 2018 – 2022

SITC2	SITC2 Description	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
00	Live animals other than animals of division 03	6.9	5.9	7.3	11.6	8.6
01	Meat and meat preparations	3.0	3.1	3.3	5.0	5.5
02	Dairy products and bird's eggs	6.8	4.9	5.9	9.8	9.1
03	Fish, crustaceans and molluscs and preparations thereof	11.8	15.8	14.6	9.2	7.9
04	Cereals and cereal preparations	265.2	291.7	292.6	479.5	475.0
05	Vegetables and fruit	31.7	39.1	59.1	73.7	54.6
06	Sugars, sugar preparations and honey	97.8	102.5	96.2	81.9	89.1
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, and manufactures thereof	16.5	20.8	25.1	9.0	10.6
08	Feeding stuff for animals (not including unmilled cereals)	23.4	35.0	52.3	102.9	105.6
09	Miscellaneous edible products and preparations	47.3	53.4	56.0	64.1	72.1
11	Beverages	28.6	31.3	30.2	41.3	39.5
12	Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	6.8	14.6	13.3	4.1	4.2
21	Hides, skins and furskins, raw	4.8	2.9	0.9	0.9	3.3
22	Oil-seeds and oleaginous fruits	4.5	5.8	11.9	10.3	12.6
23	Crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed)	4.0	5.3	5.6	8.7	10.0

24	Cork and wood	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.3	0.7
25	Pulp and waste paper	0.9	1.8	0.8	1.4	6.9
26	Textile fibres (other than wool tops), wastes; not manufactured	101.6	115.6	96.3	115.9	121.8
27	Crude fertilizers and minerals (excl. coal, petrol, precious stones)	41.8	47.2	58.3	52.6	50.0
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	20.8	24.4	38.6	49.5	74.5
29	Crude animal and vegetable materials, nes	14.8	13.7	18.2	15.1	13.1
32	Coal, coke and briquettes	4.9	7.1	8.0	5.9	12.3
33	Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials	1,291.2	1,227.6	950.8	1,260.1	1,998.4
34	Gas, natural and manufactured	14.2	11.6	14.5	20.0	30.1
35	Electric current	7.0	2.9	2.0	2.3	2.7
41	Animal oils and fats	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.5
42	Fixed vegetable fats and oils, crude, refined or fractionated	237.9	196.9	274.4	367.7	379.4
43	Anim. or veget. fats and oils, processed; animal or vegetable waxes	0.2	0.4	1.3	1.0	2.3
51	Organic chemicals	107.6	96.0	112.8	130.5	155.1
52	Inorganic chemicals	53.7	49.4	47.3	53.8	75.1
53	Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	49.0	50.3	52.5	61.4	85.2
54	Medical and pharmaceutical products	285.6	306.3	359.3	460.8	578.4
55	Essential oils, perfume materials; toilet cleaning preparations	116.3	119.6	113.7	129.1	166.1
56	Fertilizers , manufactured (other than those of group 272)	37.8	39.1	30.7	35.5	54.2
57	Plastics in primary forms	284.0	278.3	293.4	376.8	481.8
58	Plastics in non-primary forms	52.2	46.0	40.9	46.3	60.0
59	Chemical materials and products, nes	153.2	154.6	204.8	213.9	257.3
61	Leather, leather manufactures, nes, and dressed furskins	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3
62	Rubber manufactures, nes	64.0	74.3	71.6	79.3	74.1
63	Cork and wood manufactures (excl. furniture)	3.6	3.4	3.1	3.2	3.7
64	Paper, paperboard, and articles of paper pulp, paper or paperboard	189.8	187.5	132.5	146.6	210.6

65	Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, nes, and related products	111.2	119.3	173.8	120.2	148.5
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures, nes	166.9	148.8	148.9	257.3	275.7
67	Iron and steel	367.5	356.2	341.1	578.6	645.7
68	Non-ferrous metals	35.8	38.2	42.1	39.7	48.9
69	Manufactures of metals, nes	105.3	105.8	114.9	147.1	143.5
71	Power generating machinery and equipment	61.4	74.8	117.8	71.4	81.3
72	Machinery specialized for particular industries	274.1	264.2	263.4	319.0	391.5
73	Metal working machinery	15.7	16.7	16.4	28.1	30.7
74	General industrial machinery and equipment, nes, machine parts, nes	169.6	153.4	175.2	176.9	217.9
75	Office machines and automatic data-processing machines	58.2	75.3	65.5	78.1	85.5
76	Telecommunications and sound recording/reproducing apparatus, etc	164.0	167.8	168.7	171.7	198.3
77	Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, nes	221.0	188.9	196.1	224.5	237.9
78	Road vehicles (including air-cushion vehicles)	497.1	514.8	513.4	636.0	647.1
79	Other transport equipment	53.0	46.2	48.0	59.7	64.7
81	Prefabricated buildings; sanitary, plumbing, etc, fixtures and fittings	30.2	33.9	26.1	31.0	49.2
82	Furniture and parts thereof; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, etc	17.1	16.4	12.0	13.7	19.8
83	Travel goods, handbags and similar containers	14.6	15.1	9.3	10.2	13.0
84	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	68.2	68.2	72.1	86.5	89.1
85	Footwear	74.0	68.0	50.7	46.3	48.0
87	Professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus, nes	84.4	86.9	104.9	117.3	150.8
88	Photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies and optical goods; watches	4.6	5.1	4.2	6.8	5.4
89	Miscellaneous manufactured articles, nes	107.9	126.3	141.4	228.7	151.6
96	Coin (other than gold coin), not being legal tender	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
97	Gold, non-monetary (excl. gold ores and concentrates)	334.5	1,317.3	1,841.9	1,094.6	201.4
Grand Total		6,729.4	7,696.0	8,250.5	9,086.0	9,747.8

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 4.3M: Formal Imports by SITC grouping and percentage share, 2018 to 2022

<u>SITC2</u>	<u>SITC2 Description</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>
0	<u>Live animals other than animals of division 03</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.1</u>
1	<u>Meat and meat preparations</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.1</u>
2	<u>Dairy products and bird's eggs</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.1</u>
3	<u>Fish, crustaceans and molluscs and preparations thereof</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.1</u>
4	<u>Cereals and cereal preparations</u>	<u>3.9</u>	<u>3.8</u>	<u>3.5</u>	<u>5.3</u>	<u>4.9</u>
5	<u>Vegetables and fruit</u>	<u>0.5</u>	<u>0.5</u>	<u>0.7</u>	<u>0.8</u>	<u>0.6</u>
6	<u>Sugars, sugar preparations and honey</u>	<u>1.5</u>	<u>1.3</u>	<u>1.2</u>	<u>0.9</u>	<u>0.9</u>
7	<u>Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, and manufactures thereof</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.1</u>
8	<u>Feeding stuff for animals (not including unmilled cereals)</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>0.5</u>	<u>0.6</u>	<u>1.1</u>	<u>1.1</u>
9	<u>Miscellaneous edible products and preparations</u>	<u>0.7</u>	<u>0.7</u>	<u>0.7</u>	<u>0.7</u>	<u>0.7</u>
11	<u>Beverages</u>	<u>0.4</u>	<u>0.4</u>	<u>0.4</u>	<u>0.5</u>	<u>0.4</u>
12	<u>Tobacco and tobacco manufactures</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
21	<u>Hides, skins and furskins, raw</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
22	<u>Oil-seeds and oleaginous fruits</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.1</u>
23	<u>Crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed)</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.1</u>
24	<u>Cork and wood</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
25	<u>Pulp and waste paper</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0.1</u>
26	<u>Textile fibres (other than wool tops), wastes; not manufactured</u>	<u>1.5</u>	<u>1.5</u>	<u>1.2</u>	<u>1.3</u>	<u>1.2</u>
27	<u>Crude fertilizers and minerals (excl. coal, petrol, precious stones)</u>	<u>0.6</u>	<u>0.6</u>	<u>0.7</u>	<u>0.6</u>	<u>0.5</u>
28	<u>Metalliferous ores and metal scrap</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>0.5</u>	<u>0.5</u>	<u>0.8</u>
29	<u>Crude animal and vegetable materials, nes</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.1</u>
32	<u>Coal, coke and briquettes</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.1</u>
33	<u>Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials</u>	<u>19.2</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>11.5</u>	<u>13.9</u>	<u>20.5</u>
34	<u>Gas, natural and manufactured</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.3</u>
35	<u>Electric current</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
41	<u>Animal oils and fats</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
42	<u>Fixed vegetable fats and oils, crude, refined or fractionated</u>	<u>3.5</u>	<u>2.6</u>	<u>3.3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>3.9</u>
43	<u>Anim. or veget. fats and oils, processed; animal or vegetable w axes</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
51	<u>Organic chemicals</u>	<u>1.6</u>	<u>1.2</u>	<u>1.4</u>	<u>1.4</u>	<u>1.6</u>
52	<u>Inorganic chemicals</u>	<u>0.8</u>	<u>0.6</u>	<u>0.6</u>	<u>0.6</u>	<u>0.8</u>
53	<u>Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials</u>	<u>0.7</u>	<u>0.7</u>	<u>0.6</u>	<u>0.7</u>	<u>0.9</u>
54	<u>Medical and pharmaceutical products</u>	<u>4.2</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4.4</u>	<u>5.1</u>	<u>5.9</u>
55	<u>Essential oils, perfume materials; toilet cleaning preparations</u>	<u>1.7</u>	<u>1.6</u>	<u>1.4</u>	<u>1.4</u>	<u>1.7</u>
56	<u>Fertilizers, manufactured (other than those of group 272)</u>	<u>0.6</u>	<u>0.5</u>	<u>0.4</u>	<u>0.4</u>	<u>0.6</u>
57	<u>Plastics in primary forms</u>	<u>4.2</u>	<u>3.6</u>	<u>3.6</u>	<u>4.1</u>	<u>4.9</u>
58	<u>Plastics in non-primary forms</u>	<u>0.8</u>	<u>0.6</u>	<u>0.5</u>	<u>0.5</u>	<u>0.6</u>
59	<u>Chemical materials and products,</u>	<u>2.3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2.5</u>	<u>2.4</u>	<u>2.6</u>

	nes					
61	<u>Leather, leather manufactures, nes, and dressed furskins</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
62	<u>Rubber manufactures, nes</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0.9</u>	<u>0.9</u>	<u>0.8</u>
63	<u>Cork and wood manufactures (excl. furniture)</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
64	<u>Paper, paperboard, and articles of paper pulp, paper or paperboard</u>	<u>2.8</u>	<u>2.4</u>	<u>1.6</u>	<u>1.6</u>	<u>2.2</u>
65	<u>Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, nes, and related products</u>	<u>1.7</u>	<u>1.6</u>	<u>2.1</u>	<u>1.3</u>	<u>1.5</u>
66	<u>Non-metallic mineral manufactures, nes</u>	<u>2.5</u>	<u>1.9</u>	<u>1.8</u>	<u>2.8</u>	<u>2.8</u>
67	<u>Iron and steel</u>	<u>5.5</u>	<u>4.6</u>	<u>4.1</u>	<u>6.4</u>	<u>6.6</u>
68	<u>Non-ferrous metals</u>	<u>0.5</u>	<u>0.5</u>	<u>0.5</u>	<u>0.4</u>	<u>0.5</u>
69	<u>Manufactures of metals, nes</u>	<u>1.6</u>	<u>1.4</u>	<u>1.4</u>	<u>1.6</u>	<u>1.5</u>
71	<u>Power generating machinery and equipment</u>	<u>0.9</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1.4</u>	<u>0.8</u>	<u>0.8</u>
72	<u>Machinery specialized for particular industries</u>	<u>4.1</u>	<u>3.4</u>	<u>3.2</u>	<u>3.5</u>	<u>4</u>
73	<u>Metal working machinery</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>0.3</u>
74	<u>General industrial machinery and equipment, nes, machine parts, nes</u>	<u>2.5</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2.1</u>	<u>1.9</u>	<u>2.2</u>
75	<u>Office machines and automatic data-processing machines</u>	<u>0.9</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0.8</u>	<u>0.9</u>	<u>0.9</u>
76	<u>Telecommunications and sound recording/reproducing apparatus, etc</u>	<u>2.4</u>	<u>2.2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1.9</u>	<u>2</u>
77	<u>Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, nes</u>	<u>3.3</u>	<u>2.5</u>	<u>2.4</u>	<u>2.5</u>	<u>2.4</u>
78	<u>Road vehicles (including air-cushion vehicles)</u>	<u>7.4</u>	<u>6.7</u>	<u>6.2</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>6.6</u>
79	<u>Other transport equipment</u>	<u>0.8</u>	<u>0.6</u>	<u>0.6</u>	<u>0.7</u>	<u>0.7</u>
81	<u>Prefabricated buildings; sanitary, plumbing, etc, fixtures and fittings</u>	<u>0.4</u>	<u>0.4</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>0.5</u>
82	<u>Furniture and parts thereof; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, etc</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.2</u>
83	<u>Travel goods, handbags and similar containers</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.1</u>
84	<u>Articles of apparel and clothing accessories</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0.9</u>	<u>0.9</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0.9</u>
85	<u>Footwear</u>	<u>1.1</u>	<u>0.9</u>	<u>0.6</u>	<u>0.5</u>	<u>0.5</u>
87	<u>Professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus, nes</u>	<u>1.3</u>	<u>1.1</u>	<u>1.3</u>	<u>1.3</u>	<u>1.5</u>
88	<u>Photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies and optical goods; watches</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.1</u>
89	<u>Miscellaneous manufactured articles, nes</u>	<u>1.6</u>	<u>1.6</u>	<u>1.7</u>	<u>2.5</u>	<u>1.6</u>
96	<u>Coin (other than gold coin), not being legal tender</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
97	<u>Gold, non-monetary (excl. gold ores and concentrates)</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>17.1</u>	<u>22.3</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>2.1</u>
	<u>Grand Total</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 4.4 A: Summary of Central Government Budgetary and Financial Operations, 2018/19 – 2021/22 (billion shillings)

	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Revenue	15,281.1	17,839.3	18,442.2	21,792.5	22,992.3
Taxes	14,076.1	16,163.0	15,912.2	18,477.8	20,425.0
Social contributions	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	774.2	1,201.6	1,156.4	1,953.8	1,162.0
Other revenue	430.9	474.8	1,373.7	1,361.0	1,405.4
Expense	13,872.7	16,645.7	18,624.0	22,518.1	25,392.5
Compensation of employees	2,630.2	2,788.2	3,256.6	3,674.4	3,799.1
Purchase of goods and services	3,917.3	4,667.2	4,185.0	5,420.7	5,685.6
Consumption of fixed capital	-	-	-	-	-
Interest	2,260.5	2,525.3	2,932.4	4,055.6	4,966.4
Subsidies	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	4,587.0	6,157.1	7,419.2	8,712.0	10,008.1
Social benefits	1.3	1.0	0.3	0.5	1.7
Other expense	476.5	506.8	830.6	654.9	931.6
Gross operating balance	1,295.6	1,193.6	181.7	725.5	2,400.2
Net operating balance	1,295.6	1,193.6	181.7	725.5	2,400.2
Transactions In Nonfinancial Assets:	-	-	-	-	-
Net Acquisition of Nonfinancial Assets	4,609.4	5,774.7	8,532.9	11,253.1	8,706.1
Fixed assets	3,899.8	5,263.8	7,969.0	10,673.5	8,326.0
Change in inventories	7.5	9.6	16.2	2.4	0.7
Valuables	-	-	-	-	-
Non-produced assets	702.1	501.3	547.7	577.2	379.4
Net lending / borrowing	3,201.0	4,581.0	8,714.7	11,978.6	11,116.9
Transactions In Financial Assets And Liabilities (Financing):					
Net acquisition of financial assets	411.1	215.5	404.1	2,527.4	1,428.1
Domestic	411.1	215.5	404.1	2,527.4	1,428.1

Foreign	-	-	-	-	-
Monetary gold and SDRs	-	-	-	-	-
Net incurrence of liabilities	3,564.1	4,082.4	9,241.4	13,890.3	8,123.5
Domestic	67.9	402.1	3,046.5	7,890.2	3,300.1
Foreign	3,496.2	3,680.3	6,194.9	6,000.0	4,823.4
Errors and Omissions	48.0	283.1	122.7	615.7	1,565.3

Source Uganda bureau of statistics

Table 4.4 B (a): Classification of Central government Revenue 2018/19 – 2022/23 (Million Shs.)

Revenue Items	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Gross Revenue	15,484,768	17,602,916	18,274,129	21,470,818	22,782,262	28,160,031
Total Revenue (1+2)	15,281,126	17,262,459	17,899,357	21,083,947	22,342,103	26,364,197
1. Central Government Taxes	14,076,077	16,163,005	16,036,474	18,501,758	20,707,433	23,839,775
(a) Taxes on Income, Profits ,and Capital Gains	4,095,613	4,892,206	5,271,507	5,918,348	6,508,667	7,246,718
PAYE (Payable by individuals)	2,396,037	2,811,297	3,039,829	3,109,142	3,634,256	3,793,682
Corporations and Other Enterprises	890,124	1,174,955	1,307,517	1,574,228	1,643,315	1,850,912
Unallocable	809,451	905,954	924,161	1,234,979	1,231,096	1,512,810
Oil Revenue	-	-	0	0	0	89,313
(b) Taxes on property	176,417	207,797	185,221	212,088	270,416	308,141
Immovable property	176,417	207,797	185,221	212,088	270,416	308,141
(c) Taxes on goods and services	7,410,405	8,451,058	8,188,355	9,557,228	10,829,384	12,688,208
(i) VAT	4,447,816	4,878,806	4,726,365	5,438,523	6,227,727	7,271,985
Imported goods	2,416,568	2,664,812	2,492,554	2,832,471	3,291,636	3,688,688
Local goods	494,769	1,349,632	558,420	644,744	636,706	2,489,336
Local services	1,740,121	1,204,819	2,050,163	2,348,179	2,659,197	2,889,795
Tax refunds	-	-340,457	-	-	-	-
	203,642		374,772	386,871	440,159	1,795,834
(ii) Excise Taxes	2,962,589	3,572,252	3,461,990	4,118,705	4,601,657	5,416,222
Petroleum	1,811,817	2,038,658	2,012,539	2,453,382	2,686,273	2,978,057
Other imports	196,858	216,561	183,367	185,344	268,688	323,539
Local goods	953,914	1,317,034	1,266,085	1,479,979	1,646,696	2,114,626
(d) Taxes on permission to use goods or	135,528	135,981	132,931	164,980	201,526	231,870

perform activities

Motor vehicle taxes	98,194	96,556	93,824	116,443	131,473	164,000
Other	37,335	39,425	39,107	48,537	70,053	67,870
(e) Other taxes on International trade	1,697,925	1,871,384	1,668,026	1,939,821	2,073,319	2,335,356
Custom duties (other imports)	1,685,483	1,850,780	1,653,089	1,936,821	2,060,912	2,318,440
Taxes on exports	12,442	20,604	14,938	3,000	12,407	16,916
(f) Other Taxes	560,189	604,579	590,433	709,292	824,121	1,029,483
Government tax	-	-	0	0	0	0
Other	560,189	604,579	590,433	709,292	824,121	1,029,483
2. Central Government Non-Tax revenue	1,205,049	1,099,454	1,862,883	2,582,189	1,634,670	2,524,423
(a) Grants	774,198	624,669	1,156,385	1,820,949	603,856	765,717
(b) Other Revenue	430,851	474,785	706,497	761,240	1,030,814	1,758,706
(i) Property Income	17,766	16,893	13,337	12,867	11,262	19,120
Interest	-	-	0	0	0	0
Dividends	-	-	0	0	0	0
Rent	17,766	16,893	13,337	12,867	11,262	19,120
(ii) Sale of goods and services	248,593	246,134	643,989	676,988	950,230	1,488,076
Administrative fees	248,593	246,134	212,029	261,136	388,218	336,576
Sales by nonmarket establishments	-	-	431,960	415,852	562,012	1,151,500
(iii) Fines and Penalties	8,342	9,949	8,508	9,802	12,476	6,300
(iv) Miscellaneous and unidentified revenue	156,150	201,810	40,663	28,594	56,846	245,210

source Uganda bureau of statistics

Table 4.4 B (b): Classification of Central government Revenue by percentage share 2018/19 - 2022/23

Revenue Items	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22'	2022/23*
Gross Revenue						
Total Revenue (1+2)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1. Central Government Taxes	92.2	93.6	89.6	87.8	92.7	90.4
(a) Taxes on Income, Profits ,and Capital Gains	26.4	28.3	29.5	28.1	29.1	27.5
PAYE (Payable by individuals)	15.5	16.3	17.0	14.7	16.3	14.4
Corporations and Other Enterprises	5.7	6.8	7.3	7.5	7.4	7.0
Unallocable	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.9	5.5	5.7
Oil Revenue	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
(b) Taxes on property	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.2
Immovable property	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.2
(c) Taxes on goods and services	49.2	49.0	45.7	45.3	48.5	48.1
(i) VAT	30.0	28.3	26.4	25.8	27.9	27.6
Imported goods	15.6	15.4	13.9	13.4	14.7	14.0

Local goods	3.2	7.8	3.1	3.1	2.8	9.4
Local services	11.2	7.0	11.5	11.1	11.9	11.0
Tax refunds	-	-2.0	-2.1	-1.8	-2.0	-6.8
(ii) Excise Taxes	19.1	20.7	19.3	19.5	20.6	20.5
Petroleum	11.7	11.8	11.2	11.6	12.0	11.3
Other imports	1.3	1.3	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.2
Local goods	6.2	7.6	7.1	7.0	7.4	8.0
(d) Taxes on permission to use goods or perform activities	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9
Motor vehicle taxes	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
Other	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
(e) Other taxes on International trade	11.0	10.8	9.3	9.2	9.3	8.9
Custom duties (other imports)	10.9	10.7	9.2	9.2	9.2	8.8
Taxes on exports	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
(f) Other Taxes	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.7	3.9
Government	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.7	3.9
2. Central Government Non-Tax revenue	7.8	6.4	10.4	12.2	7.3	9.6
(a) Grants	5.0	3.6	6.5	8.6	2.7	2.9
(b) Other Revenue	2.8	2.8	3.9	3.6	4.6	6.7
(i) Property Income	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Interest	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dividends	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rent	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
(ii) Sale of goods and services	1.6	1.4	3.6	3.2	4.3	5.6
Administrative fees	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.7	1.3
Sales by nonmarket establishments	-	-	2.4	2.0	2.5	4.4
(iii) Fines and Penalties	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
(iv) Miscellaneous and unidentified revenue	1.0	1.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.9

source Uganda bureau of statistics

Table 4.4 C (a): Functional Classification of Central Government Recurrent Expenditure 2018/19 - 2022/23 (Million Shs.)

Function	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22'	2022/23*
General Public Services	4,203,58 2	4,770,96 9	5,894,02 7	8,959,83 8	8,499,80 9	11,053,4 31
Defense	1,329,57 8	1,242,35 9	1,355,99 5	1,490,69 5	2,316,90 8	1,024,79 6
Public order and safety	946,674	1,101,78 1	1,299,11 5	1,457,48 2	1,936,45 7	1,791,34 6
Economic Affairs	1,013,19 3	1,239,54 3	1,263,99 1	1,537,83 8	1,631,56 7	2,121,62 3
Transport (include road, railway, air transport, other transport etc.)	524,755	646,465	547,049	607,076	520,395	624,061
Agriculture , Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	143,279	179,856	209,596	227,210	271,267	260,959

Communication	43,019	34,976	61,816	55,510	67,930	122,066
Fuel and Energy Affairs And Services	117,505	131,011	125,251	106,815	71,813	45,161
Other Economic Affairs NEC	184,635	247,235	320,280	541,227	700,162	1,069,375
Environment Protection	19,613	26,381	46,906	53,637	54,994	90,123
Housing and Community amenities	54,997	35,010	58,725	70,169	103,860	124,575
Water Supply	6,736	5,541	5,678	6,354	7,638	12,502
Housing & Community Amenities n.e.c.	48,260	29,469	53,047	63,815	96,222	112,073
Health	508,990	592,045	765,329	1,032,559	1,241,622	1,976,134
Recreation, Culture, and religion	3,829	4,030	5,490	9,228	44,880	63,219
Education	601,390	732,485	1,107,269	1,251,273	1,498,556	3,686,553
Social Protection	89,925	108,172	194,017	150,156	319,986	219,469
Grand Total	8,771,769	9,852,775	11,990,865	16,012,876	17,648,639	22,151,269

Source Uganda bureau of statistics

Table 4.4 C (b): Functional Classification of Central Government Recurrent Expenditure by percentage share, 2018/19 – 2022/23

Function	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22'	2022/23*
General Public Services	47.9	48.4	49.2	56.0	48.2	49.9
Defense	15.2	12.6	11.3	9.3	13.1	4.6
Public order and safety	10.8	11.2	10.8	9.1	11.0	8.1
Economic Affairs	11.6	12.6	10.5	9.6	9.2	9.6
Transport (include road, railway, air transport, other transport etc.)	6.0	6.6	4.6	3.8	2.9	2.8
Agriculture , Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.2
Communication	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.6
Fuel and Energy Affairs And Services	1.3	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.2
Other Economic Affairs NEC	2.1	2.5	2.7	3.4	4.0	4.8
Environment Protection	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4

Housing and Community amenities	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.6
Water Supply	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Housing & Community amenities n.e.c.	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
Health	5.8	6.0	6.4	6.4	7.0	8.9
Recreation, Culture, and religion	-	-	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.3
Education	6.9	7.4	9.2	7.8	8.5	16.6
Social Protection	1.0	1.1	1.6	0.9	1.8	1.0
Grand Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source Uganda bureau of statistics

Table 4.4 D (a): Functional Classification of Central Government Development (GOU) Expenditure 2018/19 – 2022/23 (Million Shs.)

Function	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23*
General Public Services	330,791	274,080	256,665	407,609	591,120	676,341
Defense	164,326	852,222	2,794,251	3,725,457	2,166,833	1,997,030
Public order and safety	304,667	405,105	400,165	416,875	344,040	348,655
Economic Affairs	2,704,928	3,390,003	3,461,773	3,740,246	2,733,036	3,139,623
Transport (include road, railway, air transport, other transport etc..)	1,746,516	2,330,836	2,531,605	2,712,347	1,921,630	2,025,012
Agriculture , Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	393,207	349,575	338,102	462,802	370,658	304,406
Communication	13,935	10,256	28,889	12,820	30,287	29,909
Fuel and Energy Affairs And Services	306,283	448,161	299,750	357,363	277,322	577,159
Other Economic Affairs NEC	244,987	251,176	263,427	194,914	133,138	203,137
Environment Protection	109,026	58,641	60,228	52,618	24,058	168,209
Housing and Community amenities	227,726	279,442	274,723	409,914	458,007	458,609
Water Supply	182,268	238,703	234,263	356,463	382,915	416,829
Housing & Community amenities n.e.c.	45,458	40,739	40,460	53,451	75,092	41,780
Health	94,300	126,750	873,774	165,396	395,170	314,131

Recreation, Culture, and religion	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education	104,611	123,862	90,497	152,497	222,333	462,324
Social Protection	52,466	48,277	49,765	21,247	21,320	13,945
	4,092,84		8,261,8	9,091,85	6,955,9	7,578,86
Grand Total	2	5,558,383	41	9	17	7

Source Uganda bureau of statistics

Table 4.4 D (b): Functional Classification of Central Government Development Expenditure by percentage share, 2018/19 – 2022/23

Function	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23*
General Public Services	8.1	4.9	3.1	4.5	8.5	8.9
Defense	4.0	15.3	33.8	41.0	31.2	26.3
Public order and safety	7.4	7.3	4.8	4.6	4.9	4.6
Economic Affairs	66.1	61.0	41.9	41.1	39.3	41.4
Transport (include road, railway, air transport, other transport etc..)	42.7	41.9	30.6	29.8	27.6	26.7
Agriculture , Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	9.6	6.3	4.1	5.1	5.3	4.0
Communication	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.4
Fuel and Energy Affairs And Services	7.5	8.1	3.6	3.9	4.0	7.6
Other Economic Affairs NEC	6.0	4.5	3.2	2.1	1.9	2.7
Environment Protection	2.7	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.3	2.2
Housing and Community amenities	5.6	5.0	3.3	4.5	6.6	6.1
Water Supply	4.5	4.3	2.8	3.9	5.5	5.5
Housing & Community amenities n.e.c.	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.6	1.1	0.6
Health	2.3	2.3	10.6	1.8	5.7	4.1
Recreation, Culture, and religion	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education	2.6	2.2	1.1	1.7	3.2	6.1
Social Protection	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.2
Grand Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source Uganda bureau of statistics

Table 4.4 E (a): Economic Classification of Central Government Recurrent Expenditure, 2018/19 - 2022/23 (Shs. Millions)

	2017/18	2018/19'	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22'	2022/23*
Compensation of employees	2,483,848	2,894,051	3,571,396	3,943,214	5,011,601	4,638,093
Wages and salaries (In cash)	2,366,427	2,769,828	3,430,718	3,779,623	4,838,572	4,433,594
Social contributions	117,421	124,223	140,678	163,591	173,030	204,499
Actual contributions	114,977	116,924	130,492	159,928	170,529	195,106
Imputed contributions	2,444	7,298	10,186	3,663	2,500	9,393
Use of goods and services	2,488,904	2,620,005	3,323,582	4,269,343	4,576,764	4,123,340
Interest	2,354,399	2,525,285	2,932,364	4,055,558	4,966,430	4,588,554
To nonresidents	346,789	495,849	-	-	-	-
To residents other than general government	2,007,610	2,029,436	-	-	-	-
Subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	976,656	1,295,215	1,347,928	2,989,817	2,052,857	7,712,026
To international organizations	74,998	66,179	58,169	49,412	49,276	61,191
To other general government units	900,877	1,228,196	1,288,919	2,939,565	2,002,741	7,641,728
To Non-government organizations	780	840	840	840	840	9,107
Social benefits	306,839	353,504	421,580	453,038	512,735	629,913
Other expense	161,124	164,714	394,014	301,905	528,251	459,343
Property expense other than interest	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rent	-	105	1,431	125	552	-
Miscellaneous other expense	161,124	164,609	392,583	301,780	527,699	459,343
Expense	8,771,769	9,852,775	11,990,865	16,012,876	17,648,639	22,151,269

Source Uganda bureau of statistics

Table 4.4 E (b): Economic Classification of Central Government Recurrent Expenditure, by percentage share, 2018/19 – 2022/23

	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23*
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Compensation of employees	28.3	29.4	29.8	24.6	28.4	20.9
Wages and salaries (In cash)	27.0	28.1	28.6	23.6	27.4	20.0
Social contributions	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.9
Actual contributions	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9
Imputed contributions	-	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Use of goods and services	28.4	26.6	27.7	26.7	25.9	18.6
Interest	26.8	25.6	24.5	25.3	28.1	20.7
To nonresidents	4.0	5.0	-	-	-	-
To residents other than general government	22.9	20.6	-	-	-	-
Subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	11.1	13.1	11.2	18.7	11.6	34.8
To international organizations	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3
To other general government units	10.3	12.5	10.7	18.4	11.3	34.5
To Non-government organizations	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Social benefits	3.5	3.6	3.5	2.8	2.9	2.8
Other expense	1.8	1.7	3.3	1.9	3.0	2.1
Property expense other than interest	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rent	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
Miscellaneous other expense	1.8	1.7	3.3	1.9	3.0	2.1
Expense	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source Uganda bureau of statistics

Table 4.4 F (a): Economic Classification of Central Government Development (GOU) Expenditure, 2018/19 – 2022/23 (Shs. Millions)

	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23*
Compensation of employees	70,943	92,732	103,192	104,671	104,669	117,575
Wages and salaries in cash	67,621	88,408	98,028	99,420	99,019	106,456
Social contributions	3,322	4,324	5,165	5,251	5,650	11,119
Actual contributions	3,062	3,571	4,717	4,760	4,867	11,013
Imputed contributions	260	752	448	491	783	106

Use of goods and services	907,415	1,437,871	1,040,159	484,897	445,058	804,005
Interest	4,214	-	-	-	-	-
To nonresidents	-	-	-	-	-	-
To residents other than general government	4,214	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	392,879	332,298	449,585	287,891	414,066	1,100,479
To international organizations	2,123	2,177	266,701	218,025	359,377	15
To other general government units	390,756	330,120	182,884	69,866	36,050	1,093,740
To Non-government organizations	-	-	-	-	18,638	6,724
Social benefits	2,099	3,134	2,479	5,573	6,123	4,095
Other expense	20,400	205,467	186,616	204,352	174,983	23,104
Property expense other than interest	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rent	-	-	-	60	304	-
Miscellaneous other expense	20,400	205,467	186,616	204,292	174,679	23,104
Expense	1,397,950	2,071,502	1,782,031	1,087,383	1,144,899	2,051,658

Source Uganda bureau of statistics

Table 4.4 F (b): Economic Classification of Central Government Development (GOU) Expenditure by percentage share, 2018/19 – 2022/23

	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22'	2022/23*
Compensation of employees	5.1	4.5	5.8	9.6	9.1	5.7
Wages and salaries in cash	4.8	4.3	5.5	9.1	8.6	5.2
Social contributions	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5
Actual contributions	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5
Imputed contributions	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Use of goods and services	64.9	69.4	58.4	44.6	38.9	39.2
Interest	0.3	-	-	-	-	-
To nonresidents	-	-	-	-	-	-
To residents other than general government	0.3	-	-	-	-	-

Subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	28.1	16.0	25.2	26.5	36.2	53.6
To international organizations	0.2	0.1	15.0	20.1	31.4	0.0
To other general government units	28.0	15.9	10.3	6.4	3.1	53.3
To Non-government organizations	-	-	-	-	1.6	0.3
Social benefits	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.2
Other expense	1.5	9.9	10.5	18.8	15.3	1.1
Property expense than interest	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rent	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	-
Miscellaneous other expense	1.5	9.9	10.5	18.8	15.3	1.1
Expense	100	100	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source Uganda bureau of statistics

Table 4.4 G (a): Functional Classification Donor Funded Central Government Development Expenditure, 2018/19 - 2022/23 (Million. Shs)

Function	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22'	2022/23*
General Public Services	244,084	532,070	4,205,845	2,843,485	2,963,336	260,549
Defense	301,978	311,802	279,336	396,481	201,501	393,015
Public order and safety		-	228,324	119,852	5,135	-
Economic Affairs	3,353,242	3,221,997	2,777,405	2,425,365	2,066,862	3,137,033
Transport (include road, railway, air transport, other transport etc..)	1,292,829	807,236	817,943	1,438,488	1,042,468	1,409,450
Agriculture , Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	238,566	204,504	854,191	132,645	126,883	406,140
Communication	23,430	73,829	53,196	94,607	38,908	3,688
Other Economic Affairs NEC	1,798,417	90,337	1,052,075	759,625	858,603	1,317,756
Environment Protection	46,215	135,830	287	54,538	28,622	103,300
Housing and Community amenities	566,575	576,566	383,926	577,081	512,261	1,187,856
Water Supply	392,000	529,451	328,678	566,970	468,902	842,380
Housing & Community amenities						

n.e.c.	174,575	-	55,248	10,111	43,358	345,476
Health	177,532	301,264	406,129	398,561	576,166	1,353,822
Recreation, Culture, and religion		-	-	-	-	-
Education	224,865	264,133	214,709	176,394	238,345	190,475
Social Protection	201,482	213,130	264,353	233,759	314,867	90,123
Grand Total	5,115,972	5,556,793	8,760,313	7,225,516	6,907,094	6,716,172

Source Uganda bureau of statistics

Table 4.4 G (b): Functional Classification Donor Funded Development Expenditure by percentage share, 2018/19 – 2022/23

Function	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22'	2022/23*
General Public Services	4.8	9.6	48.0	39.4	42.9	3.9
Defense	5.9	5.6	3.2	5.5	2.9	5.9
Public order and safety	-	-	2.6	1.7	0.1	-
Economic Affairs	65.5	58.0	31.7	33.6	29.9	46.7
Transport (include road, railway, air transport, other transport etc.)	25.3	14.5	9.3	19.9	15.1	21.0
Agriculture , Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	4.7	3.7	9.8	1.8	1.8	6.0
Communication	0.5	1.3	0.6	1.3	0.6	0.1
Other Economic Affairs NEC	35.2	1.6	12.0	10.5	12.4	19.6
Environment Protection	0.9	2.4	0.0	0.8	0.4	1.5
Housing and Community amenities	11.1	10.4	4.4	8.0	7.4	17.7
Water Supply	7.7	9.5	3.8	7.8	6.8	12.5
Housing & Community Amenities	3.4	-	0.6	0.1	0.6	5.1
n.e.c.	3.4	-	0.6	0.1	0.6	5.1
Health	3.5	5.4	4.6	5.5	8.3	20.2
Recreation, Culture, and religion	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education	4.4	4.8	2.5	2.4	3.5	2.8
Social Protection	3.9	3.8	3.0	3.2	4.6	1.3
Grand Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source Uganda bureau of statistics

Table 4.4 H (a): Transactions in Nonfinancial Assets, 2018/19 - 2022/23 (Millions Shs.)

Non-Financial Assets	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22'	2022/23*
Acquisition of nonfinancial assets	2,694,892	3,486,881	6,479,810	8,004,476	5,811,017	5,528,546
Buildings and structures	1,503,156	2,038,246	2,067,725	2,409,262	2,430,949	1,934,683
Dwellings	47,554	44,569	52,131	72,803	142,081	60,002
Nonresidential buildings	270,958	308,302	331,576	415,579	482,938	461,871
Other structures	1,184,644	1,685,374	1,684,019	1,920,880	1,805,930	1,412,809
Machinery and equipment	480,546	900,936	3,830,736	4,995,109	2,975,372	2,925,862
Transport equipment	86,839	422,479	521,027	722,455	313,801	298,808
Other machinery and equipment	393,707	478,457	3,309,709	4,272,654	2,661,571	2,627,054
Other fixed assets	7,955	10,009	16,532	14,531	14,526	30,952
Change in inventories	1,222	4,895	14,164	2,407	738	2,708
Materials and supplies	1,222	4,895	67	21	24	-
Work in progress	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other inventories	-	-	14,097	2,386	714	2,708
Valuables			-	550,654	583,167	389,432
Net acquisition of non-produced assets	702,013	532,795	550,654	583,167	389,432	634,341
Land	701,832	532,795	550,654	583,167	389,432	634,341
Mineral and energy resources	182	-	-	-	-	-

Source Uganda bureau of statistics

Table 4.4 H (b): Transactions in Nonfinancial Assets, percentage share 2018/19 –2022/23

Non-Financial Assets	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20'	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23*
Acquisition of nonfinancial assets	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Buildings and structures	55.8	58.5	31.9	30.1	41.8	35.0
Dwellings	1.8	1.3	0.8	0.9	2.4	1.1
Nonresidential buildings	10.1	8.8	5.1	5.2	8.3	8.4
Other structures	44.0	48.3	26.0	24.0	31.1	25.6
Machinery and equipment	17.8	25.8	59.1	62.4	51.2	52.9
Transport equipment	3.2	12.1	8.0	9.0	5.4	5.4
Other machinery and equipment	14.6	13.7	51.1	53.4	45.8	47.5

Other fixed assets	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.6
Change in inventories	-	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Materials and supplies	-	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
Work in progress	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other inventories	-	-	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Valuables			8.5	7.3	6.7	-
Net acquisition of non-produced assets	26.0	15.3	8.5	7.3	6.7	11.5
Land	26.0	15.3	8.5	7.3	6.7	11.5
Mineral and energy resources	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source Uganda bureau of statistics

Table 4.4 J (a): Functional Classification of Local Government Expenditure FY 2018/19 – FY 2022/23 (Shs. Million)

Function	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22'	2022/23*
General Public Services	1,185,428	1,171,247	1,233,718	1,251,661	1,476,161
Defense	-	-	-	-	-
Public Order and Safety	456	387	4,268	142	5,150
Economic Affairs	402,797	379,961	429,701	756,469	795,013
Agriculture	135,280	171,316	174,441	315,853	337,738
Construction/Works	259,086	207,143	253,320	435,702	455,417
Labour	2,735	625	779	690	736
Other Economic Affairs nec	5,697	877	1,161	4,224	1,122
Environmental Protection	27,322	32,438	36,411	52,813	54,045
Housing and Community amenities	124,181	69,952	76,829	70,392	75,389
Housing	2,494	1,619	3,030	3,424	4,756
Water Supply	34,212	8,191	12,773	12,994	14,300
Other Community Development	87,474	60,143	61,026	53,974	56,333
Health	508,356	583,212	590,456	839,225	903,154
Recreation, Culture and Religion	961	14,798	10,846	709	471
Education					

	1,487,479	1,748,964	1,762,158	1,894,980	2,079,659
Primary	824,771	964,646	1,099,427	1,189,713	1,301,578
Secondary	315,549	417,245	478,325	512,568	566,151
Tertiary	56,800	76,315	87,867	95,043	102,978
Other Education	290,360	290,757	96,539	97,657	108,952
Social Protection	38,307	19,481	11,314	9,869	10,616
Total	3,775,287	4,020,438	4,155,701	4,876,260	5,399,657

Source Uganda bureau of statistics

Table 4.4 J (b): Functional Classification of Local Government Expenditure by percentage share, FY 2018/19 – FY 2022/23

Item	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22'	2022/23*
General Public Services	31.4	29.1	29.7	25.7	27.3
Defense	-	-	-	-	-
Public Order and Safety	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Economic Affairs	10.7	9.5	10.3	15.5	14.7
Agriculture	3.6	4.3	4.2	6.5	6.3
Construction/Works	6.9	5.2	6.1	8.9	8.4
Labour	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other Economic Affairs nec	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Environmental Protection Housing and Community amenities	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.0
Housing	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Water Supply Other Community Development	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Development	2.3	1.5	1.5	1.1	1.0
Health Recreation, Culture and Religion	13.5	14.5	14.2	17.2	16.7
Education	39.4	43.5	42.4	38.9	38.5
Primary	21.8	24.0	26.5	24.4	24.1
Secondary	8.4	10.4	11.5	10.5	10.5

Tertiary	1.5	1.9	2.1	1.9	1.9
Other Education	7.7	7.2	2.3	2.0	2.0
Social Protection	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Source Uganda bureau of statistics

Table 4.4 K (a): Economic Classification of Local Government Expense FY 2018/19 – FY 2022/23 (Shs. Million)

Expense	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22'	2022/23*
Compensation of Employees	1,969,525	2,189,391	2,360,983	2,569,292	3,075,382
Wages and Salaries	1,967,349	2,173,593	2,352,741	2,564,923	3,070,247
Social Security Contribution	2,175	15,798	8,242	4,369	5,136
Use of Goods and Services	274,896	340,601	308,063	419,911	421,323
Depreciation/CFC	37,268	35,722	30,500	41,761	51,494
Interest	69	1,974	-	-	-
Subsidies	-	655	4,976	31	29
Grants	732,384	672,970	743,254	989,282	999,086
Current	647,047	619,494	714,963	977,350	993,656
Capital	85,336	53,476	28,291	11,932	5,430
Social benefits	209,513	257,837	185,267	193,150	196,658
Other Expenses	88,762	76,444	63,654	85,384	82,758
Rent	8	-	-	-	-
Other Expenses	7,001	8,112	15,388	85,384	82,758
Total	3,312,416	3,575,592	3,696,698	4,298,812	4,826,730

Source Uganda bureau of statistics

Table 4.4 K (b): Economic Classification of Local Government Expense by percentage share, FY 2018/19 – FY 2022/23

Expense	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22'	2022/23*
Compensation of Employees	59.5	61.2	63.9	59.8	63.7
Wages and Salaries	59.4	60.8	63.6	59.7	63.6

Social Security Contribution	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1
Use of Goods and Services	8.3	9.5	8.3	9.8	8.7
Depreciation/CFC	1.1	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.1
Interest	0.0	0.1	-	-	-
Subsidies	-	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Grants	22.1	18.8	20.1	23.0	20.7
Current	19.5	17.3	19.3	22.7	20.6
Capital	2.6	1.5	0.8	0.3	0.1
Social benefits	6.3	7.2	5.0	4.5	4.1
Other Expenses	2.7	2.1	1.7	2.0	1.7
Rent	0.0	-	-	-	-
Other Expenses	0.2	0.2	0.4	2.0	1.7
Total	100	100	100	100	100.0

Source Uganda bureau of statistics

Table 4.4 L (a): Classification of Transactions in Non-Financial Assets for Local Government, FY 2018/19 – FY 2022/23 (Shs. Million).

	2018/19	2019/20'	2020/21	2021/22'	2022/23*
Net Acquisition of Non-Financial Asset	462,872	444,846	459,004	577,401	572,927
Building and Structure	341,511	319,943	326,020	428,079	423,871
Dwelling	29,202	19,877	29,847	29,694	44,761
Nonresident building	192,654	255,945	248,103	225,002	231,942
Other Structures	119,655	44,121	48,070	173,383	147,167
Machinery and Equipment	18,141	24,270	19,973	32,348	30,266
Transport and Equipment	8,815	7,035	4,798	7,477	7,755
Other machinery and equipment	9,327	17,235	15,175	24,871	22,511
Other fixed assets	95,430	99,540	110,713	114,415	116,504
Cultivated assets	4,708	1,722	4,157	924	1,485
Intangible Fixed Assets	16,674	711	696	-	852

Other fixed assets	74,048	97,106	105,859	113,491	114,167
Other Inventory	6,115	23	11	-	-
Materials and supplies	4,335	23	-	-	-
Work in progress	1,744	-	-	-	-
Finished goods	36	-	-	-	-
Goods for resale	-	-	11	-	-
Valuables	-	-	-	-	-
Non Produced assets	1,675	1,069	2,287	2,560	2,287
Land	1,675	1,069	2,287	2,560	2,287
Subsoil	-	-	-	-	-
Other naturally occurring assets	-	-	-	-	-
Intangible nonproduced assets	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Source Uganda bureau of statistics</i>					

Table 4.4 L (b): Classification of Transactions in Non-Financial Assets for Local Government, FY 2018/19 – FY 2022/23, Percentages.

	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22'	2022/23*
Net Acquisition of Non-Financial Asset	100	100	100	100	100
Building and Structure	73.8	71.9	71.0	74.1	74.0
Dwelling	6.3	4.5	6.5	5.1	7.8
Nonresident building	41.6	57.5	54.1	39.0	40.5
Other Structures	25.9	9.9	10.5	30.0	25.7
Machinery and Equipment	3.9	5.5	4.4	5.6	5.3
Transport and Equipment	1.9	1.6	1.0	1.3	1.4
Other machinery and equipment	2.0	3.9	3.3	4.3	3.9
Other fixed assets	20.6	22.4	24.1	19.8	20.3

Cultivated assets	1.0	0.4	0.9	0.2	0.3
Intangible Fixed Assets	3.6	0.2	0.2	-	0.1
Other fixed assets	16.0	21.8	23.1	19.7	19.9
Other Inventory	1.3	0.0	0.0	-	-
Materials and supplies	0.9	0.0	-	-	-
Work in progress	0.4	-	-	-	-
Finished goods	0.0	-	-	-	-
Goods for resale	-	-	0.0	-	-
Valuables	-	-	-	-	-
Non Produced assets	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.4
Land	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.4
Subsoil	-	-	-	-	-
Other naturally occurring assets	-	-	-	-	-
Intangible nonproduced assets	-	-	-	-	-

Source Uganda bureau of statistics

Table 4.4 N (a): Functional Classification of District Expenditure FY 2018/19 – FY 2022/23 (Shs. Million)

Function	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22'	2022/23*
General Public Services	947,494	969,756	1,025,863	1,079,809	1,212,121
Defense	-	-	-	-	-
Public Order and Safety	14	-	3,847	-	4,993
Economic Affairs	333,381	311,098	351,163	481,026	518,913
Agriculture	129,045	164,799	168,163	293,562	315,387
Construction/Works	195,982	144,954	181,182	182,752	201,869
Labour	2,726	607	726	616	661
Other Economic Affairs nec	5,628	739	1,092	4,097	996
Environmental Protection	24,231	28,361	31,379	46,005	47,222

Housing and Community amenities	115,154	63,806	68,847	58,135	63,092
Housing	2,463	1,496	2,490	1,421	2,748
Water Supply	34,160	8,186	11,681	8,967	10,262
Other Community Development	78,531	54,123	54,676	47,747	50,082
Health	471,757	541,524	547,025	762,737	826,377
Recreation, Culture and Religion	936	13,480	9,899	566	329
Education	1,328,918	1,547,421	1,575,274	1,640,689	1,824,727
Primary	821,995	956,533	983,201	1,028,617	1,140,055
Secondary	311,834	410,361	427,443	443,999	497,400
Tertiary	56,380	74,743	77,218	82,058	89,958
Other Education	138,710	105,785	87,413	86,015	97,313
Social Protection	36,216	18,141	10,272	8,626	9,364
Total	3,258,102	3,493,587	3,623,569	4,077,595	4,507,138

Source Uganda bureau of statistics

Table 4.4 N (b): Functional Classification of District Expenditure by percentage share, FY 2018/19 – FY 2022/23

Function	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22'	2022/23*
General Public Services	29.1	27.8	28.3	26.5	26.9
Defense	-	-	-	-	-
Public Order and Safety	0.0	-	0.1	-	0.1
Economic Affairs	10.2	8.9	9.7	11.8	11.5
Agriculture	4.0	4.7	4.6	7.2	7.0
Construction/Works	6.0	4.1	5.0	4.5	4.5
Labour	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other Economic Affairs nec	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Environmental Protection	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.0
Housing and Community amenities	3.5	1.8	1.9	1.4	1.4

Housing	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Water Supply	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
Other Community Development	2.4	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.1
Health	14.5	15.5	15.1	18.7	18.3
Recreation, Culture and Religion	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0
Education	40.8	44.3	43.5	40.2	40.5
Primary	25.2	27.4	27.1	25.2	25.3
Secondary	9.6	11.7	11.8	10.9	11.0
Tertiary	1.7	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0
Other Education	4.3	3.0	2.4	2.1	2.2
Social Protection	1.1	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
Total	100	100	100	100.0	100.0

Source Uganda bureau of statistics

Table 4.4 O (a): Economic Classification of District Expense FY 2018/19 – FY 2022/23 (Shs. Million)

Expense	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22'	2022/23*
Compensation of Employees	1,756,080	1,949,961	2,120,468	2,252,514	2,716,891
Wages and Salaries	1,754,469	1,937,278	2,113,570	2,248,622	2,712,295
Social Security Contribution	1,611	12,683	6,898	3,892	4,597
Use of Goods and Services	204,480	271,990	240,784	335,777	320,577
Depreciation/CFC	-	-	-	-	-
Interest	-	1,928	-	-	-
Subsidies	-	655	4,976	31	29
Grants	620,223	542,379	580,867	778,552	742,327
Current	538,800	507,484	554,922	766,768	737,044
Capital	81,422	34,894	25,944	11,784	5,283
Social benefits	190,462	231,267	174,020	177,788	177,681

Other Expenses	82,867	71,235	58,012	73,907	68,582
Rent	8	-	-	-	-
Other Expenses	1,107	2,902	9,745	73,907	68,582
Total	2,854,111	3,069,414	3,179,128	3,618,570	4,026,087

Source Uganda bureau of statistics

Table 4.4 O (b): Economic Classification of District Expense by percentage share, FY 2018/19 – FY 2022/23

Expense	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22'	2022/23*
Compensation of Employees	61.5	63.5	66.7	62.2	67.5
Wages and Salaries	61.5	63.1	66.5	62.1	67.4
Social Security Contribution	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1
Use of Goods and Services	7.2	8.9	7.6	9.3	8.0
Depreciation/CFC	-	-	-	-	-
Interest	-	0.1	-	-	-
Subsidies	-	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Grants	21.7	17.7	18.3	21.5	18.4
Current	18.9	16.5	17.5	21.2	18.3
Capital	2.9	1.1	0.8	0.3	0.1
Social benefits	6.7	7.5	5.5	4.9	4.4
Other Expenses	2.9	2.3	1.8	2.0	1.7
Rent	0.0	-	-	-	-
Other Expenses	0.0	0.1	0.3	2.0	1.7
Total	100	100	100	100.0	100.0

Source Uganda bureau of statistics

Table 4.4 P (a): Classification of Transactions in Non-Financial Assets for Districts, FY 2018/19 – FY 2022/23 (Shs. Million).

	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22'	2022/23*
Acquisition of Non-Financial Asset	403,991	424,173	444,442	459,025	481,051
Buildings and Structure	281,600	312,127	312,147	308,641	331,236
Dwelling	25,045	18,589	28,123	27,718	43,233
Nonresident building	185,724	248,915	241,370	204,359	215,877
Other Structures	70,831	44,623	42,654	76,564	72,126
Machinery and Equipment	20,796	21,536	20,965	33,144	30,854
Transport and Equipment	9,363	7,831	5,740	8,370	8,443
Other machinery and equipment	11,433	13,705	15,225	24,774	22,410
Other fixed assets	94,543	90,389	110,682	115,888	117,642
Cultivated assets	3,203	1,722	4,155	924	1,485
Intangible Fixed Assets	16,669	711	696	-	852
Other fixed assets	74,671	87,955	105,830	114,964	115,306
Other Inventory	6,070	23	11	-	-
Materials and supplies	4,335	23	-	-	-
Work in progress	1,699	-	-	-	-
Finished goods	36	-	-	-	-
Goods for resale	-	-	11	-	-
Valuables	-	-	-	-	-
Non Produced assets	982	99	636	1,352	1,319
Land	982	99	636	1,352	1,319
Subsoil	-	-	-	-	-
Other naturally occurring assets	-	-	-	-	-
Intangible nonproduced assets	-	-	-	-	-

Source Uganda bureau of statistics

**Table 4.4p (b): Classification of transaction nonfinancial Assets for District FY 2018/19-
FY2022/15Milion Ugx)**

	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22'	2022/23*
Acquisition of Non-Financial Asset	100	100	100	100	100.00
Buildings and Structure	69.7	73.6	70.2	67.2	68.86
Dwelling	6.2	4.4	6.3	6.0	8.99
Nonresident building	46.0	58.7	54.3	44.5	44.88
Other Structures	17.5	10.5	9.6	16.7	14.99
Machinery and Equipment	5.1	5.1	4.7	7.2	6.41
Transport and Equipment	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.8	1.76
Other machinery and equipment	2.8	3.2	3.4	5.4	4.66
Other fixed assets	23.4	21.3	24.9	25.2	24.46
Cultivated assets	0.8	0.4	0.9	0.2	0.31
Intangible Fixed Assets	4.1	0.2	0.2	-	0.18
Other fixed assets	18.5	20.7	23.8	25.0	23.97
Other Inventory	1.5	0.0	0.0	-	-
Materials and supplies	1.1	0.0	-	-	-
Work in progress	0.4	-	-	-	-
Finished goods	0.0	-	-	-	-
Goods for resale	-	-	0.0	-	-
Valuables	-	-	-	-	-
Non Produced assets	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.27
Land	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.27
Subsoil	-	-	-	-	-
Other naturally occurring assets	-	-	-	-	-
Intangible nonproduced assets	-	-	-	-	-

Source Uganda bureau of statistics

**Table 4.4 R (a): Functional Classification of Municipalities' Expenditure FY 2018/19 – FY 2022/23
(Shs. Million)**

Expenditure	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22'	2022/23*
General Public Services	237,933	201,491	207,856	171,852	264,040
Defense	-	-	-	-	-

Public Order and Safety	442	387	421	142	157
Economic Affairs	69,416	68,863	78,538	275,443	276,100
Agriculture	6,235	6,517	6,278	22,291	22,352
Construction/Works	63,104	62,190	72,138	252,950	253,548
Labour	9	18	53	75	75
Other Economic Affairs					
nec	68	139	69	127	125
Environmental Protection	3,091	4,077	5,031	6,808	6,823
Housing and Community amenities	9,026	6,146	7,982	12,257	12,297
Housing	31	122	541	2,003	2,008
Water Supply	52	4	1,092	4,028	4,038
Other Community					
Development	8,943	6,019	6,349	6,227	6,250
Health	36,599	41,687	43,431	76,487	76,777
Recreation, Culture and Religion	25	1,318	947	143	143
Education	158,561	201,542	186,884	254,290	254,933
Primary	2,776	8,113	116,227	161,095	161,523
Secondary	3,715	6,885	50,882	68,569	68,751
Tertiary	420	1,573	10,648	12,985	13,019
Other Education	151,650	184,972	9,127	11,641	11,639
Social Protection	2,092	1,340	1,042	1,243	1,252
Total	517,185	526,851	532,132	798,665	892,520

Source Uganda bureau of statistics

Table 4.4 R (b): Functional Classification of Municipalities' Expenditure by percentage share, FY 2018/19 – FY 2022/23

Function	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22 ¹	2022/23 [*]
General Public Services	46.0	38.2	39.1	21.5	29.58
Defense	-	-	-	-	-
Public Order and Safety	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.02
Economic Affairs	13.4	13.1	14.8	34.5	30.93
Agriculture	1.2	1.2	1.2	2.8	2.50
Construction/Works	12.2	11.8	13.6	31.7	28.41
Labour	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01
Other Economic Affairs					
nec	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01
Environmental Protection					

	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.76
Housing and Community amenities	1.7	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.38
Housing	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.22
Water Supply	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.45
Other Community Development	1.7	1.1	1.2	0.8	0.70
Health	7.1	7.9	8.2	9.6	8.60
Recreation, Culture and Religion	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.02
Education	30.7	38.3	35.1	31.8	28.56
Primary	0.5	1.5	21.8	20.2	18.10
Secondary	0.7	1.3	9.6	8.6	7.70
Tertiary	0.1	0.3	2.0	1.6	1.46
Other Education	29.3	35.1	1.7	1.5	1.30
Social Protection	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.14
Total	100	100	100	100.0	100.00

Source Uganda bureau of statistics

Table 4.4 S (a): Economic Classification of Municipalities' Expense FY 2018/19 – FY 2022/23 (Shs. Million)

Expense	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22'	2022/23*
Compensation of Employees	213,445	239,430	240,515	316,778	358,491
Wages and Salaries	212,880	236,315	239,171	316,301	357,952
Social Security Contribution	565	3,115	1,344	476	539
Use of Goods and Services	70,417	68,611	67,279	84,134	100,746
Depreciation/CFC	37,268	35,722	30,500	41,761	51,494
Interest	69	46	-	-	-
Subsidies	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	112,161	130,592	162,387	210,730	256,760
Current	108,247	112,010	160,040	210,582	256,613
Capital	3,914	18,582	2,346	148	147
Social benefits	19,051	26,569	11,246	15,362	18,977
Other Expenses	5,894	5,209	5,642	11,476	14,176
Rent	-	-	-	-	-
Other Expenses	5,894	5,209	5,642	11,476	14,176

Total	458,305	506,179	517,570	680,242	800,643
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Source Uganda bureau of statistics

Table 4.4 S (b): Economic Classification of Municipalities' Expense by percentage share, FY 2018/19 – FY 2022/23

Expense	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22'	2022/23*
Compensation of Employees	46.6	52.2	46.5	46.6	44.8
Wages and Salaries	46.4	46.7	46.2	46.5	44.7
Social Security Contribution	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.1
Use of Goods and Services	15.4	13.6	13.0	12.4	12.6
Depreciation/CFC	8.1	7.1	5.9	6.1	6.4
Interest	0.0	0.0	-	-	-
Subsidies	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	24.5	25.8	31.4	31.0	32.1
Current	23.6	22.1	30.9	31.0	32.1
Capital	0.9	3.7	0.5	0.0	0.0
Social benefits	4.2	5.2	2.2	2.3	2.4
Other Expenses	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.7	1.8
Rent	-	-	-	-	-
Other Expenses	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.7	1.8
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Source Uganda bureau of statistics

Table 4.4 T (a): Classification of Transactions in Non-Financial Assets for Municipalities' FY 2018/19 – FY 2022/23 (Shs. Million).

	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22'	2022/23*
Net acquisition of Non-Financial Asset	58,881	20,673	14,562	118,377	91,877
Building and Structure	59,911	7,817	13,873	119,438	92,635
Dwelling	4,157	1,288	1,724	1,976	1,528
Nonresident building	6,930	7,031	6,733	20,643	16,065
Other Structures	48,824	(502)	5,416	96,819	75,041

Machinery and Equipment	(2,655)	2,735	(993)	(796)	(588)
Transport and Equipment	(549)	(796)	(942)	(893)	(688)
Other machinery and equipment	(2,106)	3,531	(50)	97	101
Other fixed assets	887	9,151	31	(1,473)	(1,138)
Cultivated assets	1,505	-	2	-	-
Intangible Fixed Assets	6	-	-	-	-
Other fixed assets	(624)	9,151	29	(1,473)	(1,138)
Other Inventory	45	-	-	-	-
Materials and supplies	-	-	-	-	-
Work in progress	45	-	-	-	-
Finished goods	-	-	-	-	-
Goods for resale	-	-	-	-	-
Valuables	-	-	-	-	-
Non Produced assets	692	970	1,651	1,207	967
Land	692	970	1,651	1,207	967
Subsoil	-	-	-	-	-
Other naturally occurring assets	-	-	-	-	-
Intangible nonproduced assets	-	-	-	-	-

Source Uganda bureau of statistics

Table 4.4 T (b): Classification of Transactions in Non-Financial Assets for Municipalities', FY 2018/19 – FY 2022/23, Percentages.

	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22'	2022/23*
Acquisition of Non-Financial Asset	100	100	100	100	100
Buildings and Structure	101.7	37.8	95.3	100.9	100.8
Dwelling	7.1	6.2	11.8	1.7	1.7
Nonresident building	11.8	34.0	46.2	17.4	17.5
Other Structures	82.9	(2.4)	37.2	81.8	81.7
Machinery and Equipment	(4.5)	13.2	(6.8)	(0.7)	(0.6)
Transport and Equipment	(0.9)	(3.9)	(6.5)	(0.8)	(0.7)
Other machinery and equipment	(3.6)	17.1	(0.3)	0.1	0.1
Other fixed assets	1.5	44.3	0.2	(1.2)	(1.2)
Cultivated assets	2.6	-	0.0	-	-
Intangible Fixed Assets	0.0	-	-	-	-
Other fixed assets	(1.1)	44.3	0.2	(1.2)	(1.2)

Other Inventory	0.1	-	-	-	-
Materials and supplies	-	-	-	-	-
Work in progress	0.1	-	-	-	-
Finished goods	-	-	-	-	-
Goods for resale	-	-	-	-	-
Valuables	-	-	-	-	-
Non Produced assets	1.2	4.7	11.3	1.0	1.1
Land	1.2	4.7	11.3	1.0	1.1
Subsoil	-	-	-	-	-
Other naturally occurring assets	-	-	-	-	-
Intangible nonproduced assets	-	-	-	-	-

Source: *Uganda bureau of statistics*