

# UGANDA

Extreme poverty (defined in notes) in Uganda has declined since 2002; however, according to latest available estimates (from 2013), over a third of the population still lives below the international poverty line.

- At US\$1.7 billion, ODA accounted for 39% of all international financing in 2015
- In 2015 spending by the Uganda government equated to PPP\$365 per person, among the lowest in the world
- 27% of ODA is delivered as loans and equity, 18% as grants and 11% as technical cooperation

## Overview

HOW MANY OF THE  
POOREST 20% OF  
PEOPLE GLOBALLY LIVE  
IN UGANDA?

**19.6m**

WHAT RESOURCES  
ARE AVAILABLE?

Domestic public

**US\$3bn**

International

**US\$4.4bn**

HOW MUCH DOES THE  
GOVERNMENT SPEND  
PER PERSON?

**PPP\$365**

See Notes

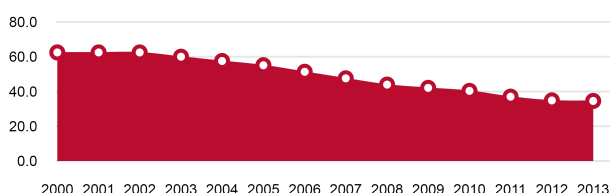
HOW DEEP IS  
POVERTY?

**10%**

Depth of poverty

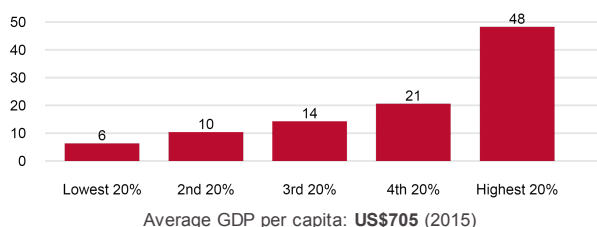
**Although poverty has declined, 35% of the population still live in extreme poverty (2013 data)**

% of population living on under \$1.90 per day



**The poorest 20% of the population has 6% of total income**

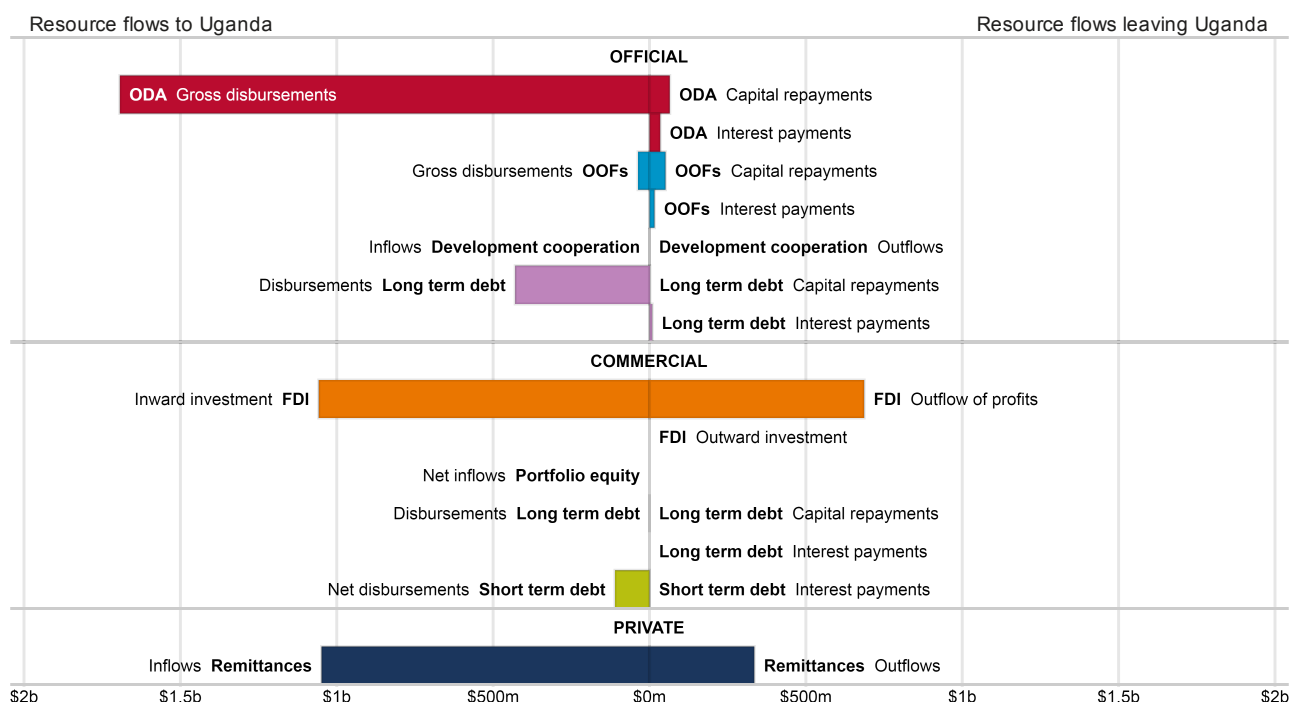
2012, share of income by quintile of population



## Resource flows to and from Uganda

**While ODA is still the largest inflow, profits on FDI and remittances are the largest outflows**

2015, international resource inflows and outflows (US\$ billions, constant 2015 prices)



Notes: We define extreme poverty as measured using the 2011 PPP\$1.90 extreme poverty line. Purchasing power parity (PPP) prices are the rate at which a country's currency would have to be converted into that of another country to buy the same amount of goods and services in each country. PPPs are constructed by comparing the cost of a common basket of goods in different countries. Depth of poverty is a measure of the average gap in incomes for people living below the poverty line spread across the population of the whole country, expressed as a percentage of the PPP\$1.90 a day poverty line. Poverty data in the overview boxes is for the year 2013. 'Domestic public resources available' refers to the total non-grant revenue either collected or projected to be collected by the government in the financial year 2015. Data on 'international resources available' also refers to the year 2015. Data on government spending per person is expressed in 2015 PPP\$, as estimated by the IMF, and refers to the year 2015 or most recent year prior. Acronyms: GDP: gross domestic product; FDI: foreign direct investment; IMF: International Monetary Fund; ODA: official development assistance.

## Government finance

Grants account for 9% of total government revenue in Uganda, while indirect tax provides the main revenue source. Domestic and international financing provide 26% of the total resourcing bundle. The government spends 55% of its resources on recurrent expenses and 35% on development projects.

### Income taxes provide a third (34%) of non-grant government revenue

2016, latest year of actual revenue (US\$ billions, constant 2015 prices)

Total Revenue And Grants 100% of total   US\$4bn	Grants 9% of total   US\$373m	Project Grants 6% of total   US\$263m	
	Revenue 91% of total   US\$4bn	Non-Grant Revenue 85% of total   US\$3627m	
		Tax Revenue 86% of total   US\$4bn	Income Taxes 31% of total   US\$1bn
			Excises 18% of total   US\$748m
			Value-Added Tax 28% of total   US\$1bn
			International Trade Taxes 9% of total   US\$360m

### In the 2016 financial year the government began borrowing external non-concessional finance

2016, latest year of actual financing (US\$ billions, constant 2015 prices)

Financing 100% of total   US\$1bn	Net External Finance 57% of total   US\$811m	Disbursement 64% of total   US\$915m	Non-Concessional Borrowing 29% of total   US\$415m
			Concessional Project Loans 35% of total   US\$500m
	Net Domestic Finance 43% of total   US\$618m	Bank Financing 21% of total   US\$300m	
		Nonbank Financing 22% of total   US\$318m	

### Spending on wages (32%) and interest payments (18%) make up just over half of government recurrent expenditure

2016, latest year of actual expenditure (US\$ billions, constant 2015 prices)

Total Expenditure 100% of total   US\$5bn	Net Lending 9% of total   US\$498m	
	Development Expenditure 35% of total   US\$2bn	Domestically Financed 21% of total   US\$1bn
		Externally Financed 14% of total   US\$776m
	Recurrent Expenditure 55% of total   US\$3bn	Other Recurrent 27% of total   US\$1bn
		Interest Payments 10% of total   US\$547m
		Wages And Salaries 18% of total   US\$965m

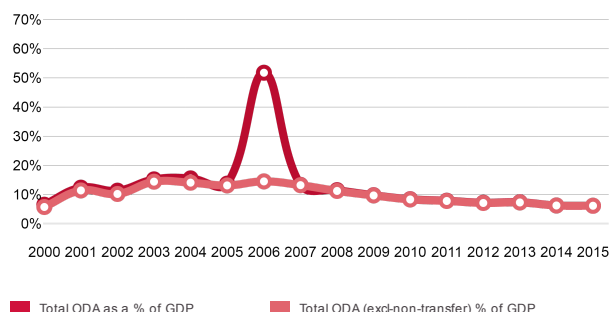
Notes: Year of data refers to the fiscal year 2016 running from July to June. The pink boxes represent negative values, typically showing repayments of loans under financing. Some labels have been omitted from these visualisations; for these, and those that are too small to read, please refer to the online country profile page on the Development Data Hub. For the specific source information see here: <https://github.com/devinit/digital-platform/blob/master/user-data/domestic/csv/domestic-sources.csv>

## ODA

ODA disbursements to Uganda have been relatively constant since 2000, except for a spike in 2006 due to debt relief. In 2015, gross disbursements of aid totalled US\$1.7 billion, equivalent to 6.2% of GDP. The US, IDA and the UK are the largest three donors to Uganda and combined provided just under half of the total. The US provides just under a quarter of aid to Uganda (US\$414 million), but reporting is not detailed enough to identify its main form of delivery. 45% of aid is provided in cash (27% in loans and equity and 18% in grants) and 11% as technical cooperation. The two sectors receiving the most aid are health and infrastructure.

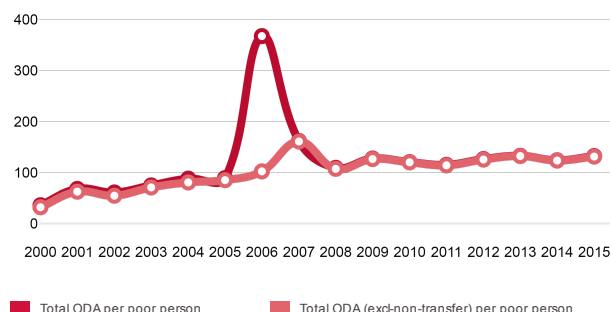
### Except for the 2006 spike due to debt relief, ODA relative to GDP has decreased since 2004

Gross ODA % of GDP



### ODA per poor person has remained relatively stable since 2009, increasing by US\$8 in 2015

ODA per person living under \$1.90 a day



### Most ODA is classified as mixed project aid, over a quarter as loans and equity and 18% as grants

2015, gross disbursements



Note: NNGOs, Northern non-governmental organisations.

### The US provides almost a quarter of all aid to Uganda; IDA provides 13%, all as loans and equity

2015, US\$ millions, gross disbursements

Aid from the ten largest donors



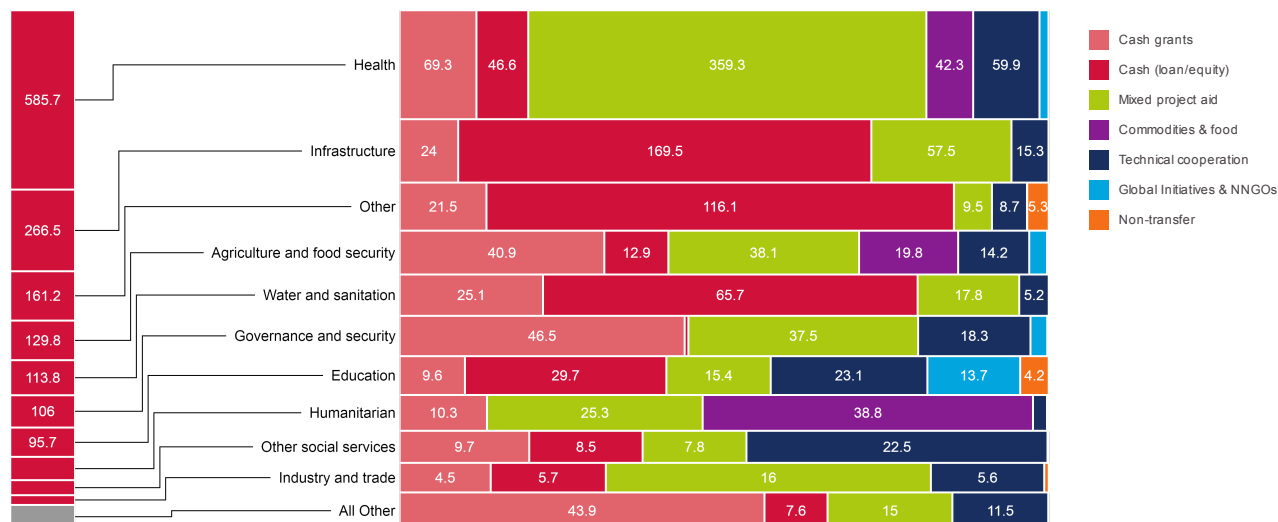
Note: ODA is equivalent to 0.48% of GDP in all developing countries and 2.8% in sub-Saharan Africa in 2015. ODA per capita is equivalent to US\$44 in sub-Saharan Africa. Acronyms: IDA: International Development Association; NNGOs: northern non-governmental organisations; UK: United Kingdom; US: United States.

## What is aid spent on?

### Health receives over a third of all ODA; infrastructure receives 16% of the total, mostly as loans and equity

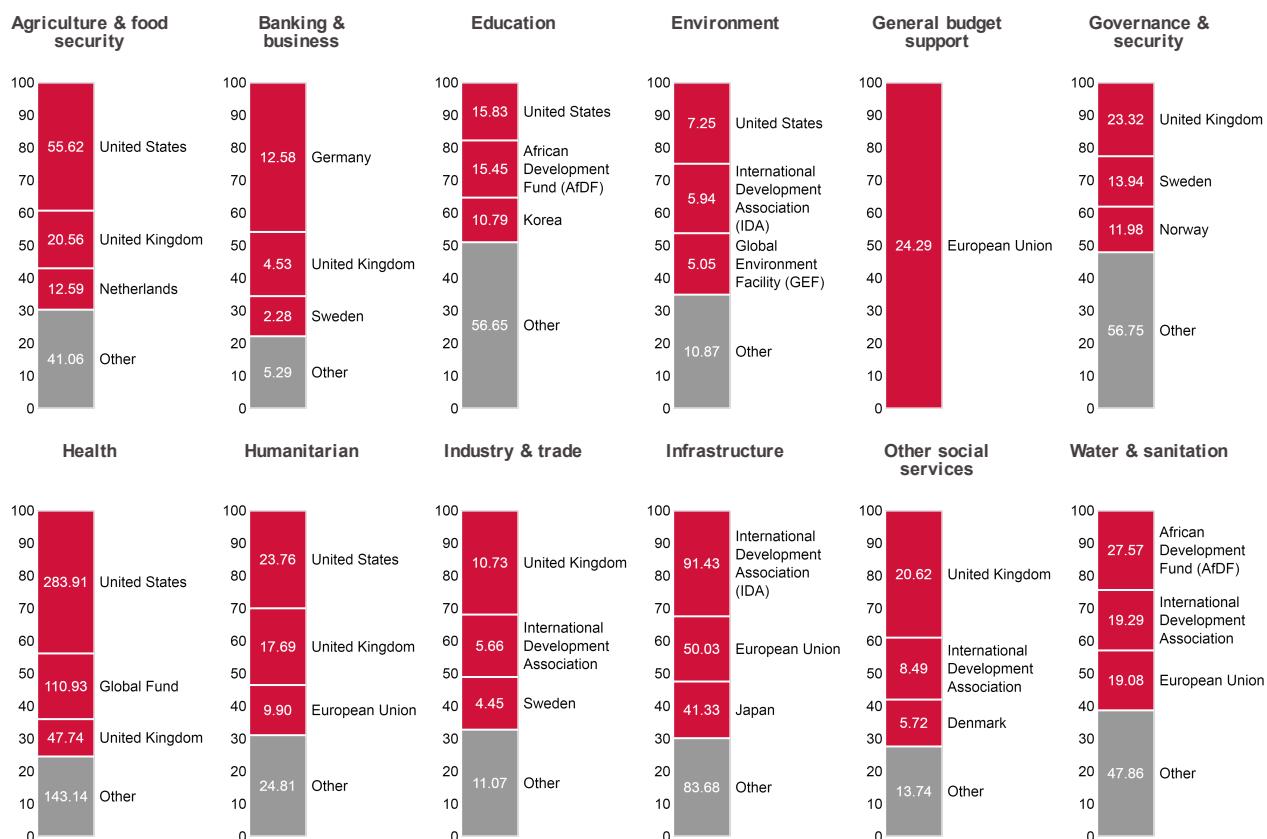
2015, US\$ millions, gross disbursements

Total aid by sector



### All budget support ODA is provided by EU institutions, which is (collectively) among the largest donors in three other sectors

2015, gross ODA, % of total (US\$ millions disbursements in columns)



Notes: Data is from the OECD Development Assistance Committee (ODA and other official flows data), the World Bank (long-term debt, remittances, gross national income (GNI) and poverty), the UN Conference on Trade and Development (FDI), IMF article IV publications (domestic revenue and expenditure). Other official flows (OOFs) are typically loans that are either not sufficiently concessional to count as ODA, or are mainly in support of commercial objectives, such as donor exports. All data in US\$ is in 2015 prices. 'Other' sector aid includes multisector ODA, administrative costs, support for refugees in the donor country and unallocated or unspecified ODA. Acronyms: OECD: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.