

The poverty rate in Uganda plateaued between 2009 and 2012, with around 38% of people living in extreme poverty. People in the top 20% of the income distribution hold over half of total income.

- ODA is the largest international resource flow to Uganda
- The Ugandan government spends \$323 (PPP 2014) per person, which is among the 10 lowest amounts in the world
- The US, UK and IDA provide just under half of aid to Uganda; the latter provides all its aid as loans and equity

## Overview

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

**16.3**  
million

WHAT RESOURCES ARE AVAILABLE?

Domestic public

**US\$2.7bn**

International

**US\$4.5bn**

HOW MUCH DOES THE GOVERNMENT SPEND PER PERSON?

**PPP\$252**

See Notes

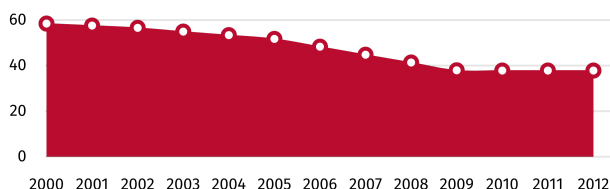
HOW DEEP IS POVERTY?

**12%**

Depth of poverty

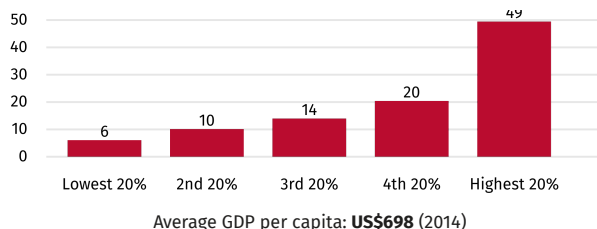
**Extreme poverty fell rapidly in the 2000s, but plateaued between 2009 and latest estimates in 2012**

2000-2014, % of population living on under \$1.25 per day



**The richest 20% of Uganda's population has over eight times the income of the poorest 20%**

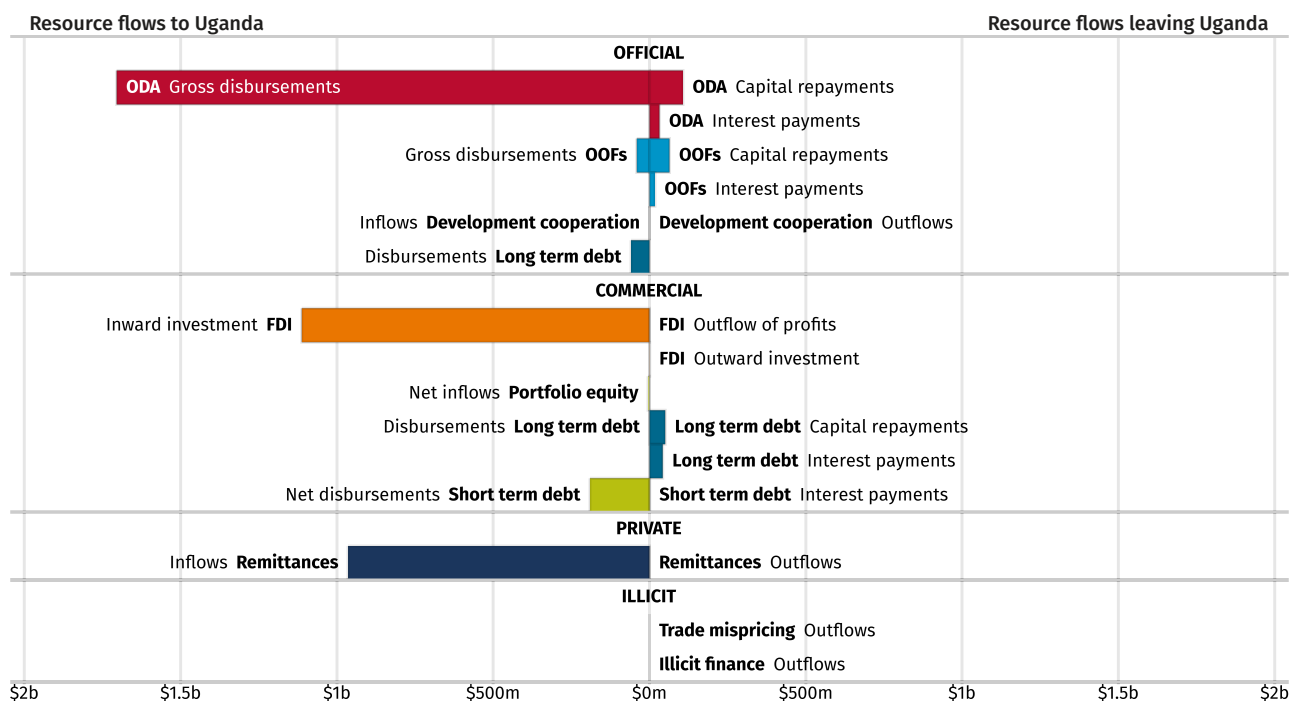
2014, share of income of bottom 20% of population



## Resource flows to and from Uganda

**ODA disbursements are the largest flow to Uganda and account for 42% of all international inflows**

2014, international resource inflows and outflows (US\$ billions, constant 2012 prices)



Notes: We define extreme poverty as measured using the \$1.25 (PPP 2005) 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 \$1.25 a day poverty line. '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 2014. Across countries in sub-Saharan Africa the richest 20% of the population have 10 times the income of the poorest 20% on average. Acronyms: ODA: official development assistance.

## Domestic resources

Grants account for 8% of government revenue in Uganda, while indirect tax provides the main revenue source. Domestic and international financing provide 23% of the total resourcing bundle. The government spends 53% of its resources on recurrent expenses and 36% on development projects.

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

2013, latest year of actual revenue (US\$ billions, constant 2012 prices)

Total Revenue and grants 100% of total   US\$3.5bn	Grants 8% of total   US\$0.3bn	Project Grants 6% of total   US\$0.2bn	
	revenue 92% of total   US\$3.2bn	Tax Revenue 86% of total   US\$3bn	Value-added Tax 28% of total   US\$1bn
			Income Taxes 31% of total   US\$1.1bn
			International Trade Taxes 8% of total   US\$0.3bn
			Excises 19% of total   US\$0.7bn
		Net Domestic 1% of total   US\$0.01bn	

### All international borrowing comes from concessional sources

2013, latest year of actual financing (US\$ billions, constant 2012 prices)

Financing 100% of total   US\$1.1bn	Net External Finance 27% of total   US\$0.3bn	Disbursement 35% of total   US\$0.4bn	Concessional Project Loans 35% of total   US\$0.4bn
		Repayments -1% of total   US\$0.01bn	
	Net Domestic Finance 73% of total   US\$0.8bn	Nonbank Financing 35% of total   US\$0.4bn	
		Bank Financing 38% of total   US\$0.4bn	

### Spending on wages (36%) and interest payments (16%) makes up over half of government recurrent expenditure

2013, latest year of actual expenditure (US\$ billions, constant 2012 prices)

Total Expenditure 100% of total   US\$4.5bn	Net Lending 9% of total   US\$0.4bn	
	Development Expenditure 36% of total   US\$1.6bn	Externally Financed 13% of total   US\$0.6bn
		Domestically financed 23% of total   US\$1bn
	Recurrent Expenditure 53% of total   US\$2.4bn	Other Recurrent 26% of total   US\$1.2bn
		Interest Payments 8% of total   US\$0.4bn
		Wages And Salaries 19% of total   US\$0.9bn

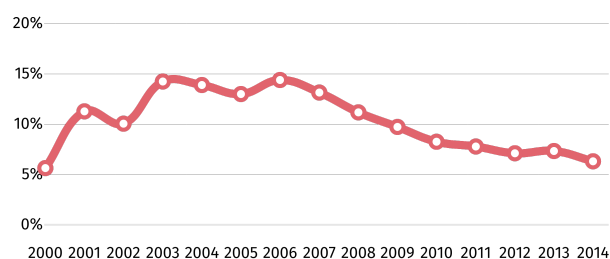
Notes: Year of data refers to the 2015 fiscal year running from July 2014 to June 2015. The pink boxes represent negative values, typically showing repayments of loans under financing. Some labels have been omitted from these visualisations; for these and those that are too small to read, please refer to the online country profile page on the Development Data Hub for more details.

## ODA

ODA disbursements to Uganda have been relatively constant since 2000, except for a spike in 2006 due to debt relief. In 2014, gross disbursements of aid totalled US\$1.7 billion, equivalent to 7.1% of GDP. The US provides over a quarter of aid to Uganda, but reporting is not detailed enough to identify its main form of delivery. Another 45% of total aid is provided in cash and 10% as technical cooperation. The three sectors receiving the most aid are health, infrastructure and agriculture and food security; except for the former, the main delivery channel is cash – either in the form of loans and equity investments or grants.

### Excluding non-transfer elements, ODA as a percentage of GDP has halved since 2006

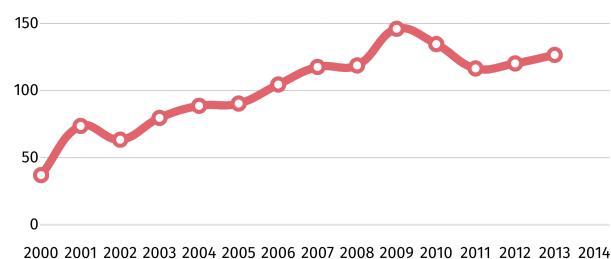
Gross ODA % of GDP



■ Total ODA as a % of GDP ■ Total ODA (excl-non-transfer) % of GDP

### ODA per poor person has remained relatively stable between 2000 and 2013

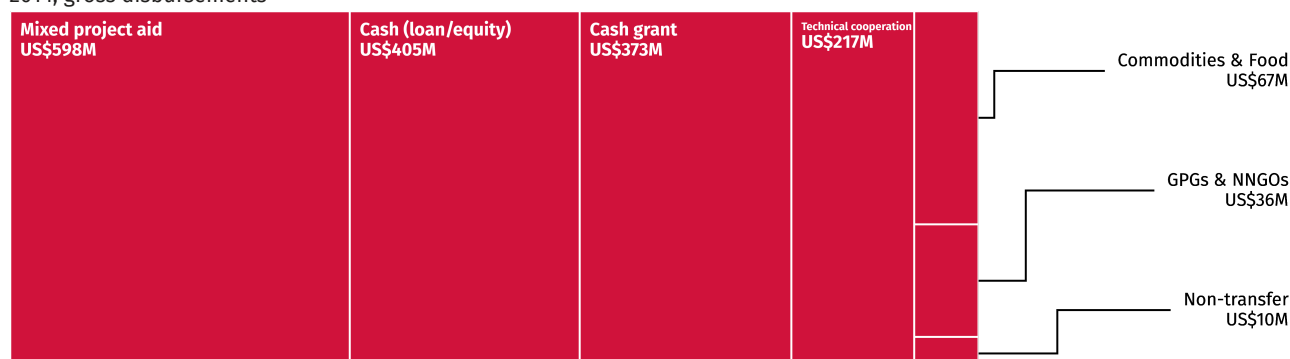
ODA per person living under \$1.25 a day



■ Total ODA as a % of GDP ■ Total ODA (excl-non-transfer) % of GDP

### 38% of aid to Uganda is classified as mixed project aid, followed by cash (loan/equity) and cash grants

2014, gross disbursements

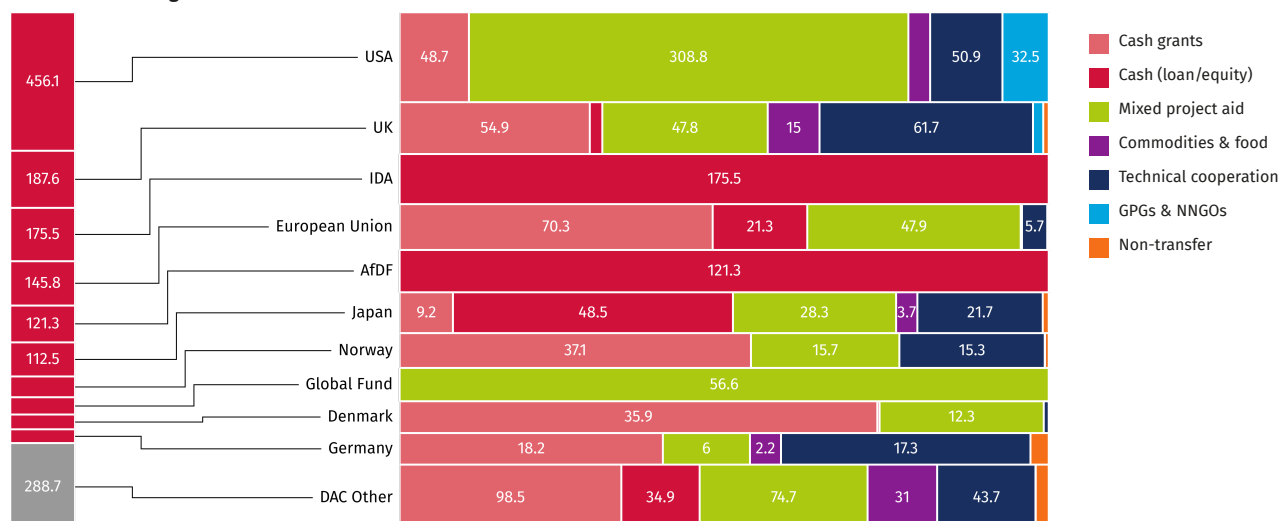


Note: GPGs, global public goods; NGOs, Northern non-governmental organisations.

### Most aid from the two largest donors is mixed project aid so the main mode of aid delivery is unknown

2014, US\$ millions, gross disbursements

Aid from the ten largest donors



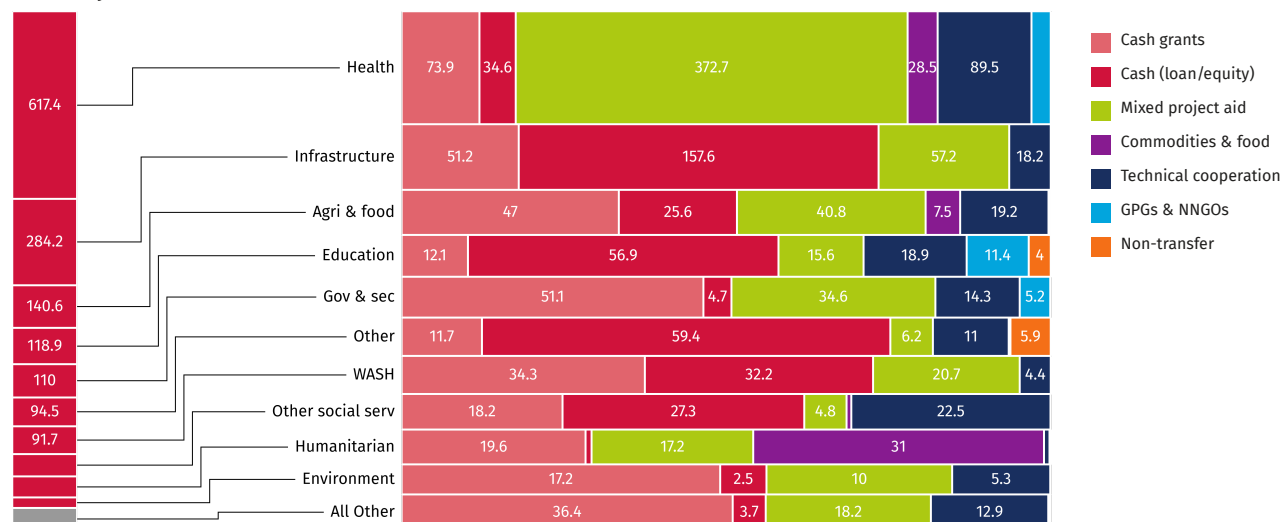
Note: The spike in ODA receipts in 2006 is due to exceptional debt relief. ODA is equivalent to 0.64% of GDP in all developing countries and 2.6% in sub-Saharan Africa in 2014. Acronyms: GDP: gross domestic product.

## What is aid spent on?

### Over a third of all aid to Uganda goes to the health sector; most of it delivered as mixed project aid

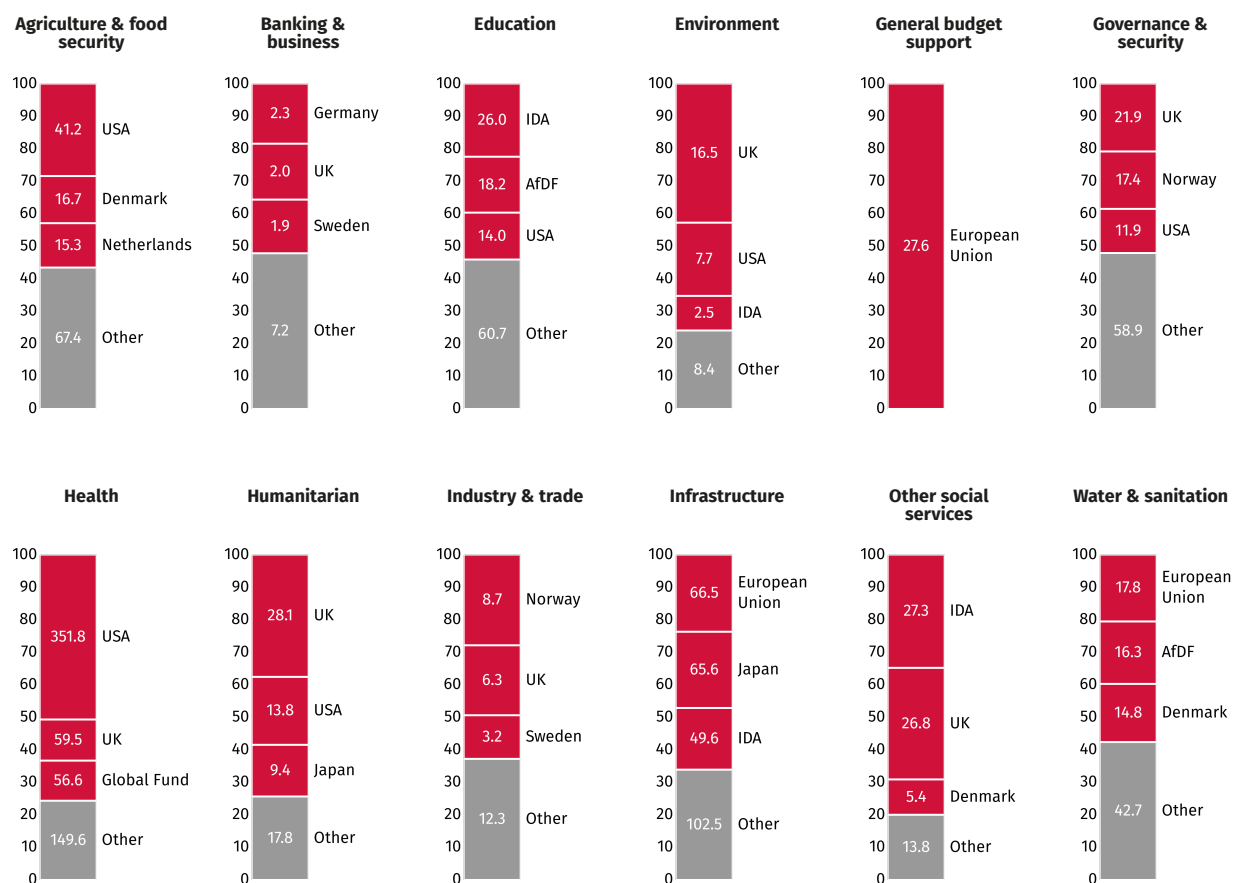
2014, US\$ millions, gross disbursements

Total aid by sector



### All budget support to Uganda is from the EU; the US provides 57% of aid to the health sector

2014, gross ODA, % of total (US\$ 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 United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (FDI), IMF article IV publications (domestic revenue and expenditure), Global Financial Integrity (illicit financing and trade mispricing). 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 2012 prices. 'Other' sector aid includes multisector ODA, administrative costs, support for refugees in the donor country and unallocated or unspecified ODA. Acronyms: FDI: foreign direct investment; IMF: International Monetary Fund; OECD: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development; OOFs: other official flows.