

Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper

UGANDA'S POVERTY ERADICATION ACTION PLAN

SUMMARY AND MAIN OBJECTIVES

**Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development
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1 Introduction

This paper is a synthesis of the main features of the Government of Uganda's Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP). The PEAP has guided the formulation of government policy since its inception in 1997, and is currently being revised. Under this plan, Uganda is being transformed into a modern economy in which people in all sectors can participate in economic growth. This implies a number of conditions:

- The economy requires structural transformation, including the modernisation of agriculture, the development of industries which build on demand and supply linkages from agriculture, and continued institutional development in the legal and financial sectors.
- Poor people must be able to participate in this growth, both by expanding smallholder agriculture and by increasing employment in industry and services.
- Economic growth must be sustainable, high quality and broadly based.
- The non-material aspects of poverty must be addressed; participatory studies have shown that insecurity, illness, isolation, and disempowerment are as important to the poor as low incomes.

Uganda's Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP) is established on four major pillars:

- Creating a framework for economic growth and transformation
- Ensuring good governance and security
- Directly increasing the ability of the poor to raise their incomes
- Directly increasing the quality of the life of the poor.

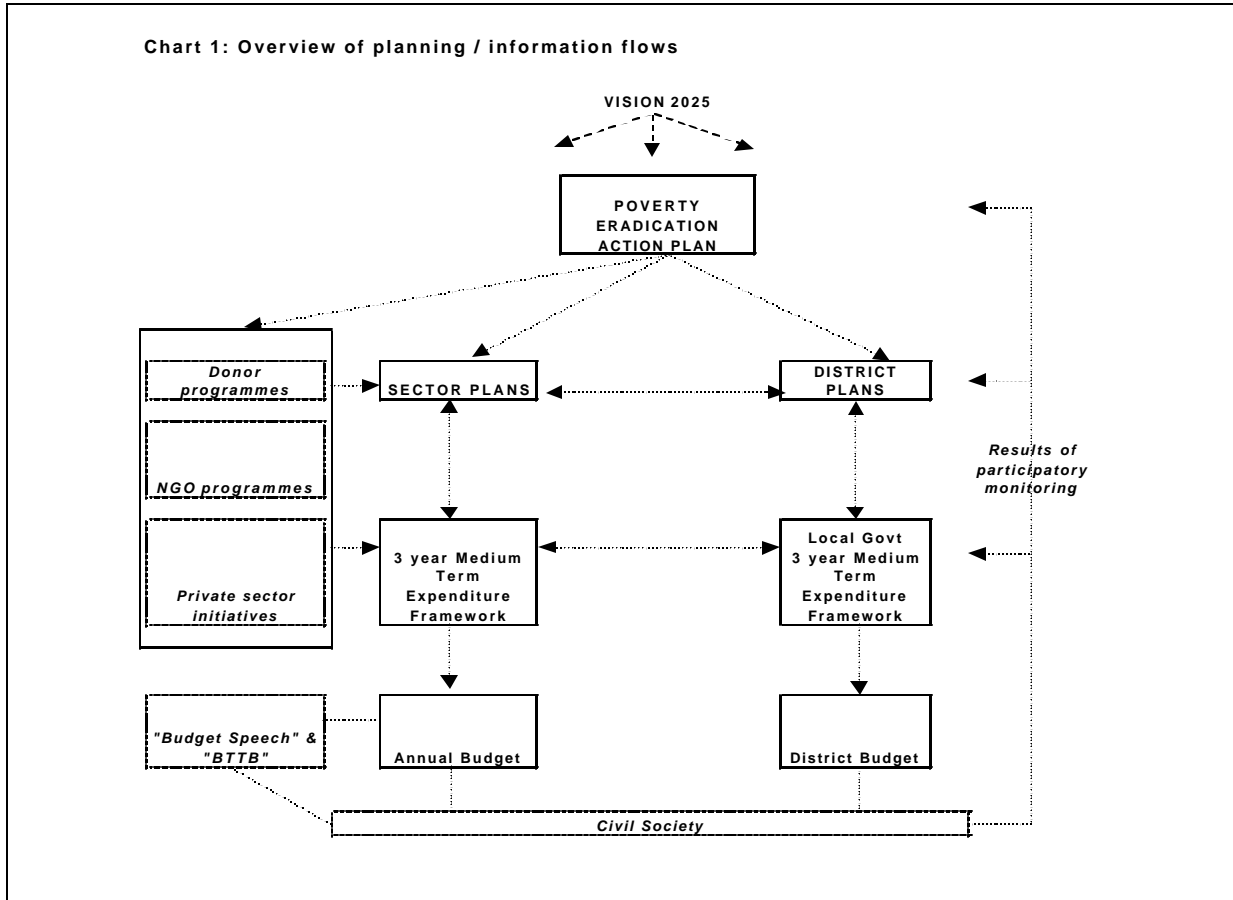
The revision of the PEAP in 2000 draws on the progress made since 1997, including the development of sector-wide approaches, the participatory research carried out by the Uganda Participatory Poverty Assessment Project (UPPAP), the constraints identified in the Poverty Status Report, and the development of costings of public actions and monitorable indicators in key, poverty-oriented sectors. It will also place a greater emphasis than the 1997 document on the actions which promote private sector development and therefore contribute indirectly to poverty-reduction. The revised PEAP is Uganda's Comprehensive Development Framework.

Uganda's planning framework

There have been a number of initiatives to strengthen the planning process in recent years. This includes major consultative exercises concerning Uganda's long term goals and objectives, such as *Vision 2025*, describing national aspirations, and the 1997 *Poverty Eradication Action Plan* as a national planning framework to guide detailed medium term sector plans, district plans, and the budget process. In turn, detailed sector-wide plans and investment programmes have reached varying stages of completion, set within an overall medium term expenditure framework. A programme of strengthening district capacity to prepare medium term expenditure frameworks is also underway.

The modern approach to planning involves ensuring that the right framework has been established to enable effective programming, implementation and monitoring. Chart 1 describes the flows and relationships between different plan/policy processes in Uganda. The most important point to note is that these elements interact in an ongoing *process*. Uganda's over-arching national planning document is the Poverty Eradication Action Plan, signalling poverty eradication as the fundamental goal of the Government. Chart 1 shows the relations between the PEAP and other plans. The PEAP is not a blueprint for sector activities. It

Chart 1: Overview of planning / information flows



Quick guide to planning processes

- Vision 2025: an overview of long term goals and aspirations by the year 2025
- The PEAP: the national planning framework on which to develop detailed sector strategies
- Sector Planning: technical specifications of sector priorities, disciplined by hard budget constraints
- District Planning: implementation plans for sector strategies based on local priorities / needs
- MTEF: annual, rolling 3 year expenditure planning, setting out the medium term expenditure priorities and hard budget constraints against which sector plans can be developed and refined
- District MTEF: setting out the medium term expenditure priorities and hard budget constraints Against which district plans can be developed and refined
- Annual Budget & District Budgets: annual implementation of the three year planning framework
- Donor; NGO; private sector: participating and sharing information / ideas in developing sector plans and budgets
- Participatory processes: bottom-up participation of districts in the planning and monitoring process, as well as participatory poverty assessments, providing essential feedback on progress towards poverty eradication goals

provides a framework for the development of detailed sector plans and investment programmes. Implementation of the PEAP demands sector-wide programming to determine sector objectives, outputs and outcomes expected from sector expenditures, and the activities which the expenditures will fund in order to achieve the desired outputs and outcomes.

Thus the 1997 PEAP has guided the preparation of detailed sector plans. Capacity constraints within line ministries, which have been a serious limitation in sector planning, are being overcome by support from our donor and NGO communities in a spirit of partnership and teamwork. In recent years, major advances have been recorded in production of the Ten Year Road Sector Development Programme, the Education Strategic Investment Plan and the Health Sector Plan, and the Plan for the Modernisation of Agriculture. Also underway are plans for the energy sector and the justice sector. Eventually all sectors will be covered by up-to-date, resource constrained sector plans and investment programmes which focus on achieving the goals of the PEAP.

In turn, the PEAP and the sector plans set the framework for preparation of district plans (although these are still at an early stage of development). Under Uganda's decentralised system of governance, the local authorities are responsible for determining the implementation plan for sector programmes based on local priorities. Involvement of communities in the planning framework is also being strengthened. Under the Uganda Participatory Poverty Assessment Project (UPPAP), the second phase will include dissemination of the perspectives of the poor in order to help guide policy at both national and district levels, and there will be further work in nine pilot districts to enhance community-level participatory planning and monitoring capacities.

It is important to note that the relationship between both the PEAP and sector plans, and between sector and district plans, and between district and lower local council plans, is an *iterative* one. The PEAP sets the framework for other plans, but is also a product of those plans. For example, the current PEAP revision reflects the policy statements made in various sector plans, and tries to balance the sector objectives within a national framework. In turn, revisions of sector plans should take note of national priorities and constraints as outlined in the PEAP in refining their own sector strategies. The National Planning Authority, according to its mandate in the Constitution, will have the role of ensuring that the different plans are consistent. The same principle applies to the relationship between sector and district plans.

While medium term plans establish a policy framework and desired outputs and outcomes, they are meaningless unless disciplined by hard budget constraints. Therefore another critical element of the planning framework is the medium term expenditure framework (MTEF). Since 1992, MFPED has been developing an MTEF, which is presented to Cabinet as part of the annual "Budget Framework Paper" (BFP), covering three fiscal years.

Preparation of the annual BFP includes detailed discussions with sector working groups each year to monitor performance of current programmes and projects. These discussions identify implementation bottlenecks, inefficiencies in existing operations, and potentially unsustainable imbalances in the size of the recurrent and development programmes. The discussions also take account of any upcoming policy initiatives in order to ensure that all new policies are comprehensively costed to reveal the full extent of their fiscal implications, and in order to propose how the Government's expenditure programme can be adjusted in light of new policy priorities, both within and between sectors. The important point is that, in the medium term, public resources can be redeployed in accordance with changing strategic priorities; it only requires development of the capacity and willingness to reprioritise spending needs and reallocate expenditures in a disciplined way.

More recently, there have been attempts to broaden the consultation of the BFP process by increased discussion with donors, especially on the sectoral priorities of Government expenditure and on the consistency of Government assumptions regarding external financing

with actual donor financing plans. Steps are also being taken to involve civil society in the consultation process. An abbreviated version of the BFP (the version that goes to Cabinet before the expenditure allocations are approved by Cabinet) is published in the annual “Background to the Budget”, and a detailed summary of the composition of expenditure for all sectors for the three year MTEF is published as an appendix table in the Budget Speech document.

In 1999, a start was made on extending the BFP process to the districts, when training workshops were organised for the local Governments. Technical expertise is being provided by the central ministries to help district administrations to prepare their own three year expenditure planning frameworks consistent with resource availability. Government hopes that in due course this capacity can be extended to lower level local councils.

The final element of the planning framework is an assessment of the impact of plans and budgets on civil society and beneficiaries, shown at the bottom of Chart 1 as “civil society”. There are a variety of monitoring techniques, such as technical assessments of project/programme performance, statistical surveys, and more participatory methods to complement the traditional household survey methods such as the Uganda Participatory Poverty Assessment Project, which is attempting to bring the voice of the poor into national, district, and lower level planning. The results of monitoring activities provide feedback at all levels of the planning system.

The revision of the PEAP

While the basic principles behind the 1997 PEAP remain valid, there have been significant developments since its preparation both in outcomes – such as the huge increase in educational enrolments – and in the preparation of sectoral plans and the information available about poverty. Hence, to remain relevant, the plan has to be revised. It is envisaged that the revision of the PEAP will be a regular process carried out every two years, drawing on the results of the Poverty Status Report which will also be prepared every two years.

Preparation of the revised PEAP remains a highly participatory process. Government recognises that the planning system does not consist of decision-making by a single institution at the centre. Rather, the system involves the interaction of a number of processes within an overall framework. As such, the process is much more dynamic and responsive to changes in policy priorities and/or resource constraints. The involvement of a much larger number of agencies in the planning process makes it important that planning linkages are clearly specified and understood. Substantial effort is being made to improve the partnership process in Uganda. As mentioned above, participatory approaches have increasingly been adopted both for sector plan preparation and monitoring and appraisal exercises.

In revising the PEAP we have summarised and consolidated the results of previous consultations and research findings. The revised PEAP builds on an ongoing process of consultation. An initial “discussion draft” was circulated to a wide range of stakeholders to stimulate dialogue and debate. Later drafts incorporate the results of this wide consultation. In order to ensure reasonable levels of participation in preparation of the revised PEAP, the editorial team prepared a Participatory Action Plan. This includes consultations at the central government level as well as with local governments, with donors, with Parliamentarians, and with civil society, as well as the development of adequate feedback mechanisms to ensure that all stakeholders have contributed effectively to the drafting process.

General consultative workshops: the revision process includes two major consultative meetings involving wide representation of stakeholders (politicians; ministries; donors; NGOs; private sector; civil society; urban and local authority representatives, media). The

objective of these workshops is to review current drafts and to provide detailed comments on policy issues arising from the drafts.

Regional meetings for district officials: MFPED, working with the Ministry of Local Government, has already undertaken some regional work to explain the PEAP, UPPAP findings and budget issues. District officials will be presented with drafts of the revised PEAP at a series of regional workshops. As mentioned above, the CSO Task Force will also be promoting discussion of PEAP related issues within districts and communities.

Donor consultations: in addition to participation in the general consultative workshops, the current draft has been presented at the Donor Consultative Group meetings in March 2000.

Political consultation: In addition to attendance at the general consultative workshops, another meeting for members of all Parliamentary sessional committees was held in February 2000. This will be followed by further briefing sessions for specific sessional committees on issues relevant to their sector.

Feedback mechanisms: It is very important to ensure that there is adequate time for written responses and contributions. Drafts have been widely circulated for the consultative workshops in February and April. There will be active follow-up, especially at the district level, to ensure that written responses are received from every district and sector ministry.

Building on existing consultative processes: Issues raised during the revision process will not only be followed up at the general consultative meetings, but also raised through existing consultative fora (such as the sector working groups for the budget framework process; NGO consultative meetings; and regular donor meetings).

2 National vision and overall goals

Poverty has many dimensions including low and highly variable levels of income and consumption, physical insecurity, poor health, low levels of education, disempowerment, a heavy burden of work or unemployment, and isolation (both social and geographical). Drawing on recent evidence (including household surveys and the Uganda Participatory Poverty Assessment Project), the PEAP highlights the many dimensions of poverty in the Ugandan context. It recognises the importance of increasing income to poor households, and places a high priority on eradicating income poverty. It also views ignorance as a particularly constraining feature of the lives of poor people, and is concerned to improve literacy and educational achievement among the population at large. Health is another central concern for the poor, and the Government has established clear goals for improving the health of Ugandans. It is essential that poor people have an effective voice in the design and implementation of public policy. The objective of the PEAP is to marshal public effort at improving these dimensions of household wellbeing.

Reducing absolute income poverty:

Income levels are low in Uganda, and large sections of its population are unable to buy the basic necessities of life—food, clothing, and shelter. Low incomes also lead to poor health and limited education. Consumption poverty levels are high. In 1997, 44 percent of the population was estimated to consume less than what is required to meet the basic needs of life.

Low rates of economic growth, and the effects of civil disorder, are important historical factors causing poverty in Uganda. Incomes are also highly unequally distributed, which reduces the impact of economic growth on poverty reduction. At the level of the household, poverty is related to rural residence (specifically to living in the north or the east), to land shortage, to low levels of education, to being headed by a female widow or by someone old, and to limited access to markets. Unequal sharing of resources within the household reflects not only cultural factors but unequal access to education and physical assets such as land, in which women are disadvantaged. Poverty also reflects society-wide phenomena including insecurity, the quality of public services, the availability of productive employment, macroeconomic stability and the functioning of markets, health information, and the technical information available throughout society.

But there are clear signs of improvement:

- The proportion of Ugandans in consumption poverty fell from 56 percent in 1992 to 44 percent in 1997.
- Average real household consumption rose by 17 percent over the period, and rose in every year (this is confirmed in the national accounts data).
- The expenditures of the bottom 20 percent rose even more: those of the bottom 10 percent rose by 29 percent, and those of the of the next 10 percent by 23 percent over the period.
- A major factor in the reduction of poverty was the benefit farmers gained from the increase in coffee prices, reflecting the combined effect of the boom in world coffee prices and the liberalisation policy, which passed the price increase on to farmers.
- There was no systematic trend in inequality in the 1990s. But although inequality is not definitely getting worse in Uganda, it would be desirable to reduce it.

These data are encouraging: incomes are rising without a significant increase in inequality, and therefore poverty is falling. However, not all groups participated equally in the growth in incomes. Although poverty fell in all regions, average incomes grew faster in the regions which were initially better off. So although overall inequality did not increase, regional inequality increased significantly (Table 2.1).

Table 2.1: Household consumption gains by region

<i>Region</i>	<i>Percentage of population in consumption poverty</i>		<i>Percentage growth in real consumption</i>
	<i>1992</i>	<i>1997</i>	<i>1992-1997</i>
Central	45.5	27.7	21.4
West	52.8	42.0	15.9
East	59.2	54.3	11.0
North	71.3	58.8	14.4

The income group which benefited most dramatically was cash crop farmers, reflecting the increase in cash crop prices. Poverty in this group fell from 60 percent to 44 percent between 1992 and 1996 (Table 2.2). Income poverty among food crop farmers remained largely unchanged (falling marginally from 64 percent to 62 percent).

Table 2.2 Household consumption gains by economic sector

<i>Sector of household head</i>	<i>Share of population (%)</i>		<i>Percentage of population in consumption poverty</i>	
	<i>1992</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>1992</i>	<i>1996</i>
Food crop	47.2	44.2	63.7	62.2
Non-food cash crop	23.4	26.7	60.1	43.7
Manufacturing	3.7	3.3	44.8	27.4
Trade	6.7	6.9	25.9	19.4
Government services	6.8	5.5	35.0	28.0
Not working	4.3	4.9	60.2	63.4

Participatory data from the UPPAP indicate that many communities consider that poverty is increasing. This probably reflects two differences from the household survey. First, the participatory assessment was confined to poor, mainly food-producing communities, which gained the least from recent improvements. And the perceptions of poor people covered in the UPPAP were probably based on a broader view of poverty, encompassing more than simply low income.

The Government of Uganda considers that absolute poverty must be eradicated. It has set itself the objective of reducing the headcount of income poverty to 10 percent of the population by 2017.

Raising educational achievement of Ugandans

The PEAP aims to raise educational achievement of the Ugandan population, especially among children of poor households. The significance of education is that it increases incomes and economic growth, and it offers an intrinsic benefit in itself. In 1997, the policy of free education for four children in every family was introduced and primary enrolment increased enormously from 2.6 million in 1996 to 6.5 million currently. Almost three million children entered the schooling system and the gross enrolment rate, using school-based data, rose to 128 percent in 1997 and 145 percent in 1999. Participatory evidence clearly shows that this increase is greatly appreciated by poor people.

These data show that the main issue in primary education is no longer increasing quantity, but maintaining quantity while enhancing quality. It is generally agreed that the quality of education in Uganda declined seriously between the mid-1970s and the late 1980s, and the increased enrolment is now straining the system. While the 1998 National Integrity Survey found that 60 percent of parents were satisfied with the quality of their children's education, the UPPAP investigation found widespread concern with schooling quality among the poor communities contacted. This is borne out by more formal investigations of schooling quality. The heavily burdened primary schooling system cannot meet the immediate demands for classrooms, teachers, and teaching/learning materials.

Educational policy thus faces two central challenges: first, how to keep the increased number of children in school: and secondly, how to ensure that quality is maintained and improved given the expansion in the system.

Enrolment rates in secondary and tertiary education remain low, although they have increased in recent years. Total secondary enrolment rose from 336,022 in 1997 to 427,592 in 1999. The draft strategic plan for secondary education estimates that only 10 percent of the secondary school age population is in school and that only 6 percent of the poorest 25 percent complete secondary education whereas 22 percent of the best-off 25 percent do so. Whereas Uganda is now well ahead of most countries in Africa in primary education, it is behind the others in secondary education. Although current policy will be focussed on achieving sustainable universal primary education, the requirements of a growing modern economy will place increasing emphasis on secondary schooling, and such schooling is certain to figure prominently in future PEAP revisions.

The Government of Uganda has achieved its objective of universal primary education. The challenge it now faces is to encourage children to remain in school, and to acquire relevant skills for adult life. This implies the following objectives:

- *Maintain universal primary school enrollment (including poor households)*
- *Reduce drop out rates and raise completion rates*
- *Raise the cognitive skills of primary school graduates (as reflected in results from the National Assessment of Progress in Education).*

Improving the health of the people

Life expectancy in Uganda has been estimated at just 42 years in 1997 (World Development Indicators). This is exceptionally low, mainly because of the AIDS epidemic. Child mortality is high, though it fell significantly from 180 per thousand in 1989 to 147 in 1994. In addition to increasing mortality, illnesses such as AIDS and malaria incapacitate large numbers of people. Trends in AIDS incidence are presented in the Poverty Status Report; there is a marked fall in incidence in urban areas, where the range of prevalence rates in ante-natal clinic attenders in six urban centers fell from 12-28 percent in 1991 to 7-15 percent in 1997. In rural areas there is no clear trend.

Illness is a dimension of poverty which affects all income groups in Uganda, although it affects the poor particularly badly. Health outcomes depend on at least six factors: incomes, education, information, health services, water supply and sanitation. Studies of household data in Uganda have shown that both education and specific information about the causes of illness significantly reduce child mortality. For instance, one study (using 1992 data) found that if a mother has good information about malaria and diarrhea, this reduces the under-five mortality of her children by 0.045, compared with the overall mortality rate of 0.18. The same study found that child mortality was much more strongly related to education than to incomes. Mothers in the top expenditure quartile had lost almost the same proportion of their

children as mothers in the bottom expenditure quartile, but child mortality dropped at every level of maternal education and mothers with further education had only a quarter as high a rate of child mortality as mothers with no education.

More recent data suggests that the link between incomes and mortality has grown stronger (Table 2.3). Between 1988 and 1995, while under-three mortality fell by 6 percentage points for the poorest 20 percent, it declined by almost 60 points for the richest quintile.

Table 2.3 Under-three mortality by wealth quintile

	1988	1995
Poorest quintile	188.5	182.5
Second quintile	163.9	154.5
Third quintile	184.9	168.1
Fourth quintile	180.6	134.3
Richest quintile	157.6	99.7

Source: Sahn et al (1999)

Adult mortality may be more powerfully affected than child mortality by income and access to curative services. The most commonly named consequence of poverty in the UPPAP study was ill health, and the third most commonly named was death. It may also be more powerfully affected by the presence of health services, especially for maternal mortality. In the case of AIDS, cultural factors interact with poverty. In some parts of the country, single women cannot get access to land; finding a partner then becomes a matter of survival and people in these circumstances take risks which they would otherwise avoid.

A World Bank study has developed projections of under-five mortality in Uganda. Using international data, it has been shown that child mortality responds to the effects of technical progress in preventive and curative care over time, and to female education and income growth within the economy. Using relationships estimated using international data, the following projections are derived:

Table 2.4: Projections of Child Mortality in Uganda, 2017

Child mortality in 1995:	160.2
Child mortality in 2015:	
assuming time trend alone	118.9
assuming increased female education	117.6
assuming female education and 3% per capita income growth	110.2
assuming female education and 5% per capita income growth	85.2

These projections show that child mortality could be halved by the end of the period. However, there are three caveats:

- the impact of female education may be underestimated, especially given UPE.
- AIDS will tend to increase child mortality more than these data suggest.
- Most importantly, the best international performers—many of whom have been socialist countries such as China and Cuba—have achieved much faster improvements in health

outcomes. It is important to recognize that energetic public action can produce very fast improvements in health even at low income levels, as the examples of China, Cuba and Sri Lanka show; Uganda's primary education enrolment, though not its health status, is now much better than most countries at its income level. The lessons suggested by these countries include the enormous importance of getting simple health messages out to the population, and the importance of community-level management using very cheap personnel sometimes known as 'barefoot doctors'. The very strong emphasis on preventive health messages in the minimum package is an attempt to reorientate the health system to maximize its effects on health outcomes.

Improving the health of the Ugandan population is a priority objective of the Government of Uganda. The Health Sector Strategy sets targets of reducing child mortality from 147 to 103 per thousand, maternal mortality from 506 to 354 per 100,000, to reduce HIV prevalence by 35%, reducing the total fertility rate to 5.4, and reducing stunting to 28% by 2004/5.

Giving voice to poor communities

Poor people suffer directly from being disempowered. Powerlessness, described as inability to affect things around one, was reflected in the findings of UPPAP. The National Integrity Survey also found that 40 percent of the users of public services had to pay bribes. Such experiences are not only materially impoverishing; they are also demoralising. More broadly, people experience frustration when they cannot perceive their influence over public policy. UPPAP reported, for instance, that poor people saw no effective mechanisms to hold service deliverers accountable.

The Government of Uganda aims to implement further administrative and political reforms which will increase poor people's control over their own lives and the policies and services which affect them.

3. The Poverty Eradication Strategy

The overall poverty eradication strategy is based on the following principles:

- The public sector's role is to intervene in areas where markets function poorly or would produce very inequitable outcomes.
- Where the public sector intervenes, it should use the most cost-effective methods, including the use of NGOs for service delivery where appropriate.
- Poverty-eradication is a partnership and should involve the closest possible integration of the efforts of government with its development partners.
- All government policies should reflect the importance of distributional considerations, of gender, of children's rights, and of environmental impacts.
- Each area of public action will be guided by the formulation of desired outcomes and the designs of inputs and outputs to promote them.

Strategic public action for poverty eradication is established on four pillars:

- creating a framework for economic growth and transformation;
- good governance and security;
- actions which directly increase the ability of the poor to raise their incomes;
- actions which directly improve the quality of life of the poor.

It is important to note that these four elements interact. For instance, although primary education is discussed under 'quality of life', it also has implications for all the other three goals. The distinction between the goals helps to focus attention on the actions which most directly affect poverty, but the interactions between the objectives need to be borne in mind.

Creating a framework for economic growth and transformation.

Economic growth and employment-generation are necessary conditions for poverty-eradication. The PEAP must be based on an understanding of the growth potential of the Ugandan economy, and of the public interventions needed to achieve it. Work at Uganda's Economic Policy Research Centre has projected the growth of incomes and investment over the next twenty years. The EPRC's model has three main components; an investment function, a balance-of-payments constraint, and a production function. Economic growth in the model is driven by three main factors; the accumulation of human and physical capital, and the shift of labour from agriculture to manufacturing, in which it is assumed to be more productive. Estimates of the coefficients are derived from a sixteen-country panel data set. The projections for Uganda include a low-case, based on existing trends, giving 5.5-6.5 percent annual growth in GDP over the period (giving a GDP per capita of \$550 in constant prices in 2020). They also provide a high-case, based on an increase in the productivity of aid and the diversification of the productive structure. This yields 7-8 percent per annum growth, giving a GDP per capita of \$700 in 2020. This model therefore gives potential annual per capita GDP growth of between 2.5 percent and 4 percent.

A very recent study at the World Bank takes a larger cross section to explain why growth rates vary across countries, and focuses more on institutional determinants. It identifies a number of factors which constrain growth, and assesses by how much economic growth could be raised if Uganda could close the gap in these factors compared with average values for developing countries (controlling for income levels). Some factors (such as trade openness and macroeconomic stability) are already better than average, and cannot yield higher future growth. Uganda must maintain the good performance of these indicators. But others—closing the gap in educational attainment, deepening financial institutions, and improving property and contract rights—can yield significant gains. The study estimates such

gains could produce an additional GDP annual growth per capita of 1.7 percentage points. Mean per capita growth of 3.2 percent per annum (which is what was achieved in the 1990s) could be raised to around 4.9 percent (assuming no deterioration in the external terms of trade). This translates into a GDP growth rate of 7.8 percent per annum.

These studies show that GDP growth of the order of 7 percent per annum is feasible over the longer term in Uganda. But such economic growth will not be automatic. It will call for public action today to build the institutions needed for higher growth. Economic growth in Uganda requires a framework within which the private sector can expand. The first essential element is *macroeconomic stability*. Without this, economic growth will not be sustainable. The revised PEAP therefore includes a commitment to maintain macroeconomic discipline which has underpinned the fast economic growth of recent years.

The second key element is setting appropriate *macroeconomic incentives*. This involves economic openness, which encourages exports and labor-intensive investments. The future for Ugandan industry is not reliance on a wall of high tariff protection—which encourages capital-intensive investment which does little for employment—but open competition in a market which is being expanded by rising incomes from agricultural modernisation.

Thirdly, the framework for economic development also includes the *equitable and efficient collection and use of public resources*. On the revenue side, independent research has shown that recent tax reforms, including the introduction of VAT have made the incidence of taxes more progressive. Local taxation, however, may need review in order to make it more progressive. The use of the savings made available by external debt relief for poverty-reducing purposes and the development of a sound strategy for external borrowing are essential. On the expenditure side, the Poverty Action Fund has been used to reallocate expenditures to directly poverty-reducing services – primary education, primary health, agricultural extension, feeder roads. Equalisation grants are gradually being introduced; these are designed to make the delivery of services more equal across the country. The aim is that a poor woman in a remote rural area should be able to demand the same standard of service from the public sector as a man in the most affluent urban setting. The budgetary reform under the MTEF is central to implementing the PEAP.

Finally, in order to promote economic transformation, the constraints *on private sector competitiveness* need to be removed. Surveys of business people in Uganda have shown that they face severe constraints on their operations. Infrastructure is a major constraint; firms' experience of power cuts significantly reduces their investment, and the development of internal markets is impeded by the limitations of the road network. Hence the sector-wide transport strategy and the ongoing process of utility reform are key. Another constraint is the difficulty that business people experience in enforcing contracts; this will be addressed by the programme of commercial justice reform which the government is beginning. The weakness of the financial sector is also a serious constraint. Reform of these sectors is essential for the development of the private sector. This is a poverty issue, because the expansion of formal employment is a central part of the strategy.

A crucial component of the PEAP is accelerating economic growth. The actions outlined above can be expected to raise GDP growth performance to a potential as high as almost 5 percent per capita per year.

Good governance and security

Good governance is increasingly recognised as a prerequisite to economic growth and development. In Uganda, consultations with the poor have shown that insecurity is among their most pressing concerns. Work by the Human Rights Commission, the Law and Order Sector Working Group and the Governance Action Plan project has identified the main

priority areas in this sector. Conflict resolution and effective support to conflict-afflicted areas are essential. Armed conflict has been a decisive factor in the impoverishment of the North and the East. In 1999 the internally displaced population of Uganda is estimated at 622,000, and in addition insecurity affects many people who are not actually displaced. So the successful resolution of conflicts is a necessary part of poverty-eradication.

The democratisation of Uganda has been pursued in a context of decentralisation. The process involves the transfer of responsibilities to district level. Participatory work has shown that the most highly appreciated level is the Local Council 1 or Village Council (LC1), the level which is closest to the people. The implications of decentralisation for ministries of central government have been reflected in the government restructuring, but the extent to which they are now ready to fulfil their new role needs to be assessed.

Good governance involves making public expenditure transparent and efficient. Many reforms have been undertaken to make it harder to misuse public funds with impunity, including the establishment of the Ministry of Ethics and Integrity and the design of a new regulatory structure for procurement. Service delivery on the ground urgently needs improvement, as various surveys have shown. This is to be addressed by the introduction of results-orientated management, by pay reform designed to increase and simplify public sector remuneration, and by strengthening bottom-up accountability; communities must be able to hold service deliverers accountable through the Village Councils. Law and order is being addressed by the introduction of a sector-wide approach in which reforms proposed for the criminal justice sector will be costed. The poor reputation of the police needs to be addressed by an improvement in service delivery. The relatively good reputations of LDUs and LC courts can be built upon.

Public information is central to good governance and innovative methods of disseminating information should be explored by inter-sectoral cooperation. The special needs of the disabled require a community-based approach which deserves priority. Disaster management, which includes the handling of drought, floods, earthquakes and conflict, requires both preparedness and response; the recently established Ministry within the Prime Minister's Office has prepared a national strategy.

Actions which directly increase the ability of the poor to raise their incomes

Recent empirical work (mentioned above) has established that GDP growth rates of over 7 percent per annum are feasible for Uganda, providing the needed public actions are taken. What does such growth mean for household income and poverty? The Government has prepared projections for GDP growth and other key macroeconomic variables. The model forecasts real GDP and *real per capita private consumption* up to fiscal year 2019/20, on the basis of a national accounts format. In these scenarios private incomes grow less fast than Government income. As a result, private consumption growth is slower than GDP growth. In real terms, consumption per capita grows by 3.2 percent per annum for the high projection and 2.5 percent per annum for the low one. How much poverty reduction are such consumption growth rates likely to yield?

Taking the structure and distribution of income (measured by household consumption) as given in the 1997 Poverty Monitoring Survey, an assessment can be made of the effect of such growth on income poverty. If we assume that every Ugandan household experiences per capita income growth of 3.3 percent per annum, the income poverty headcount would fall to 10 percent by 2017. The MOFEP higher growth scenario (a growth of household consumption of 6.2 percent per annum, or 3.3 percent in per capita terms) is therefore consistent with the poverty goal of the PEAP, so long as such growth is distributionally neutral (all households benefit proportionately).

Not all sectors, however, will experience such high growth. Taking past experience as a guide, a growth rate of 6.2 percent in aggregate consumption might involve agricultural incomes growing at only 4.7 percent per annum (with services and manufacturing growth being respectively 7.9 percent and 12.4 percent). If households are locked in their sectors of employment (as reported in the 1997 household survey), those employed in agriculture would experience slower income growth. We estimate that in this limiting case, headcount poverty would only fall to 22 percent, even if *aggregate* household income growth were 6.2 percent per annum. Low agricultural growth constrains the poverty reducing impact of economic growth. These conditional projections of potential poverty reduction under the Government's assumptions for economic growth highlight the need for more targeted interventions, the effect of which would be to accelerate the incomes of the poor directly. Two main lessons emerge: first, poverty reduction calls for higher agricultural growth rates; and non-farm employment must be increased in the rural areas where most poor people live.

Most Ugandans are self-employed, mainly in agriculture. This gives the Plan for the Modernisation of Agriculture a central role in poverty-eradication. Despite the constraints of limited technology and market access, the potential of raising agricultural incomes is considerable. The PMA identifies six core areas for public action in agriculture: research and technology, advisory services, education for agriculture, access to rural finance, access to markets, and sustainable natural resource utilisation and management. Employment outside agriculture can be promoted by microfinance, advisory services, and vocational training.

Feeder roads remain a central priority as in the 1997 PEAP, since when maintenance expenditure has tripled. Labour-intensive methods have been found to be financially cheaper than other methods of road-building and will contribute to employment generation.

Research on land shows considerable inequality, often resulting from administrative and political factors more than the operation of the market. The Land Act is designed to strengthen the land rights of the poor. Women's land rights need to be strengthened further; public sensitisation for the purpose of the Land Act is needed; a cost-effective structure for land administration is needed; and the Land Fund needs to be operationalised, targeting the landless poor. The restocking programme for rural livestock has the potential to reduce poverty by restoring economically valuable assets, provided mechanisms are identified to target the poor.

The Government is establishing a new regulatory and supervisory structure for microfinance in order to increase poor people's access to financial services. The Government has withdrawn from the provision of capital for credit but will still provide support for capacity-building.

Publicly supported research is coordinated by NARO. Research is to be decentralised, and stakeholders are to be involved. The appropriate mix between national and international research needs consideration. The potential benefits of publicly provided advisory services vastly outweigh their costs. Strategy is now being reviewed. The advisory service must address issues relevant to poor farmers, using ideas developed by NGOs for low-input technologies which the poor can afford. The services need to address productivity-enhancing techniques for farmers at different levels of resources, drought-resistant crops where needed, nutritional issues, marketing, storage and processing, and soil-conservation. Livestock, fisheries and agroforestry will also be covered by the advisory services.

The management of markets is a private sector role under the PMA. The public sector has a role in ensuring that market access is affordable for vendors, in improving access to market information throughout the country, and in formulating policy on genetic modification and on organic farming.

Sustainable resource use will be promoted by raising awareness, including the encouragement of communal initiatives to protect common property resources. Forestry needs to be promoted by a mixture of public protection and investment in private forests. Valley dam schemes will be reviewed; this is an important priority for addressing the poverty of the Karimojong and the insecurity associated with cattle-rustling.

Energy for the poor will be promoted by encouraging the use of more efficient cooking technologies and by smart subsidies for rural electrification, which will encourage entrepreneurs to invest in power infrastructure in rural growth centres. This will make it easier for the rural poor to have their output processed, increasing their effective access to the market; it will also enable more households to gain access to electricity in their homes.

Actions which directly improve the quality of life of the poor

Human development outcomes in Uganda have been transformed by the introduction of free primary education for four children in each family, which has led to a massive increase in enrolment. Primary education is a central element of the PEAP. Now that quantity has increased so much, quality is critical. Challenges include the implementation of low-cost classroom construction and the management of the gap between teachers and classrooms including the use of double shifts where appropriate, measures for bottom-up accountability, and the possibility of using school gardens to educate children about agriculture while also providing some food. In secondary education, a strategy is in draft. Targeting gifted children from poor backgrounds is a poverty issue.

Health care is being coordinated by the new health strategic plan. At the heart of this is the minimum health package. Service delivery is being improved by a number of mechanisms including better remuneration and training, better infrastructure, and better accountability to consumers through village health committees. The pro-poor implementation of cost-recovery will require the successful identification of targeting mechanisms, perhaps geographically based. AIDS and population growth raise cross-cutting issues.

Water and sanitation are being supported by major public interventions, with communities paying a small proportion of the investment costs and being responsible for the maintenance of the facilities. Community sensitisation on water-borne disease and on the need for maintenance is therefore critical.

Adult literacy is likely to be made an element of PAF from this year; its benefits are potentially very considerable, as literacy has been directly found to increase agricultural productivity and evidence suggests it will also influence health outcomes. Housing is a private sector responsibility, but the state can encourage the availability of low-cost housing.

4 Macroeconomic stability, medium- and long-term expenditure implications of the PEAP

Macroeconomic stability and the macroeconomic framework

In the medium term (three years), Government's strategy for fighting poverty is reflected in the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) and the expenditure priorities which are incorporated into the MTEF. The MTEF is itself fully integrated into a macroeconomic framework which is designed to ensure low inflation of no more than 5% and to support rapid broad based real GDP growth of 7% per annum. (In the first year of the MTEF, 2000/01, inflation may be higher and growth lower than the medium term targets because of the lagged impact of the external terms of trade shock which Uganda suffered in 1999/2000). The exchange rate will continue to be market determined, with the Bank of Uganda intervening only to dampen excessive volatility in the exchange rate and to maintain net international reserves at a level which is consistent with the targets in the PRGF programme (these targets will be based on the objective of maintaining gross foreign reserves at a minimum of five months of imports of goods and non factor services). Macroeconomic policy will be accompanied by a deepening of structural reforms in key areas including the banking and financial system, public utilities and the transport infrastructure, which are aimed at removing key constraints to private sector growth, and reforms to improve the efficiency and quality of public services.

The key linkages between the MTEF and the macroeconomic framework are via the domestic borrowing requirement and the projected net inflows of external financing. The MTEF is consistent with both the levels of donor support projected over the medium term, relatively conservative projections of domestic revenue mobilisation and domestic bank borrowing which is consistent with the monetary objectives discussed in the next paragraph. The increased expenditures on programmes and projects specifically targeted on poverty reduction (for example, expenditures under the Poverty Action Fund (PAF) are projected to increase from 2.9% of GDP in 1998/99 to 4.6% of GDP in 2000/01) are fully consistent with the Government's macroeconomic objectives. Increased expenditures on the PAF will be funded by increased donor support, including debt relief made available under the enhanced HIPC initiative, and by restraint in the growth of non priority expenditures. The overall fiscal deficit, excluding grants, is projected to rise from the programmed 8.1% of GDP in 1999/2000 to 9.7% of GDP in 2000/01, before declining to 8.7% and 8.2% of GDP in 2001/02 and 2002/03 respectively. Donor support, net of external amortisation, is projected at 10.4%, 10.1% and 9.3% of GDP respectively in 2000/01, 2001/02 and 2002/03, and will therefore more than cover the projected fiscal deficits, allowing Government to accumulate savings with the domestic banking system and the non bank private sector. Annex Table 2.1 refers.

The medium term monetary objectives are to maintain a rate of growth of broad money (M2) of 15% per annum which is required to hold core inflation (which excludes food crop and fuel prices) to no more than 5% per annum. This rate of money supply growth is consistent with the projected increase in money demand given projected growth of nominal GDP (averaging 12.9% per annum) and a decline in the velocity of circulation of an average of 2.2% per annum. Private sector credit is projected to expand by 15% per annum in nominal terms. This will allow private sector credit to gradually increase as a share of GDP. The growth in the net foreign assets of the Bank of Uganda will be determined primarily by the objective of maintaining gross foreign reserves at a minimum of five months of imports. Consistent with these objectives, Government is projected to accumulate savings in the domestic banking system of Shs 14 billion (0.14% of GDP) in 2000/01, Shs 89 billion (0.81% of GDP) in 2001/02 and Shs 95 billion (0.77% of GDP) in 2002/03. Annex Table 2.4 refers.

The trade deficit (denominated in dollars) is projected to widen in 2000/01 because of the impact of the external terms of trade shock, which will depress export earnings. However the increase in the trade deficit will be largely offset by the projected rise in official and private transfers. As a percentage of GDP, the current account deficit (including transfers and FDI) will rise from the outturn of 4.1% in 1998/99 to a projected 4.6% of GDP in 2000/01, before declining to 3.8% and 3.6% of GDP in the following two years. The capital account is projected to remain in surplus, which together with the debt relief provided under the HIPC and enhanced HIPC initiatives, will enable the Bank of Uganda to accumulate net international reserves of \$58 million in 2000/01, \$108 million in 2001/02, and \$116 million in 2002/03. This is sufficient to maintain gross reserves at the target level of five months of imports of goods and non factor services. Annex Table 2.3 refers.

Annex Table 2.1 summarises projected investment and savings. Public investment is projected at 7.4% of GDP in 1999/2000 and 7.8%, 7.3% and 7.0% in the next three years. Public savings are projected at 5.1% of GDP in 1999/2000 and 5.0%, 5.0% and 4.7% in the next three years. Private investment is projected at 10.3% of GDP in 1999/2000, rising to 10.5%, 12.8% and 12.9% in the next three years. Finally, private savings are projected to fall to 8.1% of GDP in 1999/2000, recovering to 8.7%, 11.2% and 11.5% in the next three years.

The Medium-Term Expenditure Framework

Those aspects of the PEAP which have implications for public expenditure will be implemented through the medium-term expenditure framework. This framework is presented to Cabinet as part of the annual "Budget Framework Paper (BFP)", covering three fiscal years.

The objective of the MTEF is the design of all public expenditure by a clear analysis of the link between inputs, outputs and outcomes, in a framework which ensures consistency of sectoral expenditure levels with the overall resource constraint in order to ensure macroeconomic stability and to maximise the efficiency of public expenditure in attaining predetermined outcomes. Ultimately, these medium-term objectives need to be consistent with the longer-term objectives defined by the PEAP; so the PEAP will be used to guide reallocations of expenditure. The sectoral implications of the PEAP objectives are reflected in the design of sectoral strategies which in turn guide the expenditure allocations made each year under the MTEF.

The MTEF is intended to guide all public expenditure including the use of resources committed by donors. For this reason, the Government is introducing a sector-wide approach wherever feasible, under which government and donors contribute to a common pool of resources used to achieve the sectoral objectives. The flexibility which this arrangement allows is essential to the efficient use of public expenditure, because only in a sector-wide approach can the overall implications of a national programme within each sector be considered, and because a sector-wide approach can reduce duplications of effort by different projects and divergences of cost structure between projects and other public activities.

Using the PAF to prioritise public expenditure

The PEAP of 1997 drew particular attention to the need for increased expenditure on the delivery of those services which directly benefit the poor. It was recognised that in Uganda, as in most other countries, there could be a tendency to neglect the interests of the poor unless a conscious effort was made; this is one implication of the observation that powerlessness is one aspect of poverty. Since 1997, the institution of the Poverty Action Fund has been used to achieve the planned reallocations. The PAF has three essential elements for this objective. First, no expenditure is included in PAF unless its direct poverty benefits are clearly demonstrated. Secondly, the use of funds in the PAF is subject to particularly stringent

monitoring procedures in which civil society actively participates. Thirdly, the use of funds for PAF activities is clearly additional to the levels achieved in the 1997/8 budget.

Most of the areas included in the PAF consist of service delivery which directly benefits poor people, rather than administration. In order to achieve the increase in spending on service delivery and on infrastructure, it is necessary to keep administration lean. Government will continue to endeavour to make its administrative elements as lean as possible and to avoid the proliferation of administrative structures which can impose serious fiscal costs.

Poverty priorities and the PAF

The PAF (summarised in Table 4.1) includes the most high-priority public expenditures from the poverty-eradication perspective. Inclusion of a particular sector or programme in the PAF is justified by the high economic and/or social returns to the form of expenditure, by the fact that a substantial proportion of the benefits of expenditure in that area are received by the poor, and by the priority which participatory work has shown the poor themselves attach to that area. Areas already included in the PAF include rural roads, agricultural extension, primary health, primary education, water supply, and equalisation grants whose purpose (defined in the Constitution) is to make the quality of service delivery more even across different districts. Within this group of services, the priority attached to water supply was increased as a direct result of the finding from participatory work that the poor themselves regarded water supply as a high priority. Areas which are being introduced this year include adult literacy.

Table 4.1 Summary of PAF budget (billion shillings)

	budget		projections	
	1999/2000	2000/1	2001/2	2002/3
Directly increasing incomes of the poor	52.9	50.1	53.8	59.4
Rural roads	24.5	30.5	32.9	37.2
Land Act	3	3	3.3	3.7
Agricultural extension	6.1	6.3	6.8	7.7
Micro finance/restocking	19.3	10.3	10.8	10.8
Directly improving quality of life of the poor	268	371.1	410.4	486.3
primary health care	28.2	51.1	70.1	92.1
water and sanitation	17.4	37.6	39.5	44.6
primary education	222.4	281.4	299.8	348.4
adult literacy	0	1	1	1.2
Studies for implementation of PEAP	0	1	1.1	1.2
Other district grants	2	12	13	14.4
Accountability	11.3	15.7	17.2	20.3
Total budgeted expenditure	334.2	449.9	495.5	581.6

The priorities embodied in the PAF will evolve as the PEAP is implemented and the economic and social structure of the country evolves. For instance, secondary education will become a higher priority as more students graduate from the universal primary education programme, especially from poorer backgrounds. Equally, there are areas of high priority

which are not included in PAF because their benefits for the poor are indirect rather than direct.

The development of sectoral and intersectoral strategies such as the Plan for the Modernisation of Agriculture and the strategy for law and order and for social welfare will make it possible to identify more precisely spending needs for agricultural advisory services, environmental protection, basic legal and policing services, support for the disabled, vocational education, and strategic communications. Government priorities can therefore be expected to evolve as this analytical work is done. The regular revision of the PEAP will allow strategy to adjust accordingly.

Most spending under the PAF is undertaken at district level. The main mechanism used to ensure that national priorities are observed at district level has so far been conditional grants. Over time, as planning capacity is built up, it is envisaged that the bottom-up setting of priorities by communities will become more important, reducing the need for top-down determination of priorities and allowing more scope for local diversity to be reflected in local expenditure allocations. In the short run, it is envisaged that the proposed introduction of a non-sectoral conditional grant at subcounty level (LC3) will allow more flexible attention to local priorities.

Additionality

Government appreciates that development partners wish to ensure that the resources they commit to particular sectors lead to increases in the total resources committed to these sectors. Hence the presentation of spending plans in the PAF makes it clear that government and donor funds committed to the PAF are additional to the government's resources spent in the 1997/8 budget, which is being used as a baseline. On the donor side, we are seeing an increasing commitment by our development partners to the provision of budgetary support through the PAF mechanism; this is extremely welcome.

It is therefore clear that far from making fungibility easier, the injection of budget support through the PAF mechanism allows a more transparent understanding of the additionality of donor resources than was ever possible with the funding of individual projects.

Accountability of PAF resources

As discussed above, the strengthening of accountability for all public expenditure is a central part of the overall objective of improving governance. Special measures have been taken to strengthen the accountability of the high-priority expenditures managed under PAF. Funds are released either as conditional grants to the Districts or through the development budget. Five percent of PAF resources are set aside for enhancing existing monitoring, accounting and auditing procedures.

To enhance transparency, all releases of PAF resources are published regularly and are discussed at quarterly PAF meetings, chaired by the Government. A large number of donor agencies have been represented. Officers from the relevant line ministries and district level officials are invited to attend and report on implementation issues. Local and international NGOs are invited to attend in order to exchange information, discuss policy issues, and, where applicable, report on programme implementation and/or accountability issues. The media are also invited to these meetings in order to enhance accountability through sharing information with the public.

The overall allocation of expenditures within the MTEF

The MTEF is kept under constant review as macroeconomic events and the budgetary process unfold. In this sense, there is no 'final' MTEF. However, the current state of the MTEF

reflects the Government's best estimate of its spending plans over the next three years. Under the review of the Government's existing programme with the IFIs, the macroeconomic framework and the associated MTEF have just been revised and are fully consistent (see Annex Tables 2 and 3). A summary is provided in Table 4.2. It can be seen that the share of the programmes included under PAF in the government's budget has risen significantly since the introduction of the PAF in 1998/9, and will rise further as HIPC-2 resources are devoted to PAF programmes. By 2002/3, the share of PAF programmes in the government budget will have doubled since 1997/8 from 16.3% to 32.5%. Outside the PAF, the increase in the share of the roads sector is also considerable, and the share of public administration has fallen in line with Government priorities. The reallocation towards direct poverty-reduction has been achieved by focusing on the poverty impact of spending within as well as between sectors. A more detailed summary is provided in Annex Table 3. Note also that the PAF projections in Table 4.1 represent a subset of the MTEF presented in Annex Table 3

Table 4.2 Shares of expenditure in the MTEF

	Government budget and donor projects										
	outturns 1997/8	Government budget including budget support						budget			
		outturns 1998/9	budget 1999/0	2000/1	projections 2001/2	2002/3	1999/2000	2000/1	projections 2001/2	2002/3	
security	15.3	19.8	15.1	14.6	14.6	14.7	10.8	10.4	10.5	10.7	
roads	4.0	6.2	8.2	9.4	9.0	9.7	12.9	13.5	13.2	13.6	
agriculture	1.2	0.9	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.7	
education	26.4	26.9	26.7	27.5	26.9	26.8	20.7	21.4	21.0	21.1	
health	6.8	6.7	6.5	7.1	7.8	8.6	11.0	11.2	11.7	12.2	
law and order	9.2	7.2	6.8	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.0	4.3	4.2	4.3	
economic functions and social services	3.3	4.0	7.7	7.9	7.6	7.7	15.6	15.6	15.2	15.1	
public administration	25.8	21.3	19.7	16.9	17.3	15.6	14.4	12.4	12.8	11.6	
interest	7.9	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.1	6.5	5.0	5.1	5.1	4.8	
total (incl. contingency)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Memo: share of PAF programmes	17.5	22.7	26.1	31.1	30.9	32.5					

Intermediate output targets in the medium-term

Under the MTEF, a number of sectoral working groups have been formed. Each group drafts a sectoral budget framework paper, which feeds into the national budget framework paper which is co-ordinated by MFDEP. These papers give a wide range of input, output and outcome indicators for each sector.

For the purposes of monitoring the evolution of the PRSP, the following targets have been identified as performance indicators for the whole programme. They are considered to be achievable within the resource ceilings under the MTEF. The sectors selected reflect both the high priority Government attaches to these sectors and the relatively well-developed strategies available in these sectors.

Table 4.3: PEAP monitoring indicators

Education:

	98/9	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03
Average pupil-teacher ratio	68	58	48	45	45
Average pupil: classroom ratio	131	118	99	88	79
Average pupil-book ratio	6	6	4	3	3

Health

	98/9	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03
immunisation rates (DPT3)	35 %	45 %	60 %	70 %	80 %
%of health centres with trained staff	33%	55%	61%	63%	65%

Water

	98/9	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03
boreholes drilled		1060	1100	1280	1500
springs protected		900	900	800	700
shallow wells protected		1000	1100	1420	1700

Long-run targets and costings

While the MTEF depends on a precise (albeit constantly evolving) set of projections for the next three years, the overall design of policy needs to take a longer perspective. For this we need long-term outcome targets, costings of the public expenditures needed to achieve these targets, and long-term projections of resource availability. Work on all three of these components is ongoing and will be reflected more fully in the final draft of the PEAP in May. But much has already been accomplished. Annex Table 1 provides a summary.

Under the first goal of the revised PEAP, *the creation of a framework for economic growth and structural transformation*, major elements of public expenditure will be main roads, commercial justice, power sector reform and tertiary education. The main roads programme

has been costed subject to a resource ceiling of \$1500 billion over ten years. A recent update also provides costings for additional projects which would be justified by their rate of return in the absence of a resource constraint. In the long run, privatisation will transfer the need for major investment expenditures on power to the private sector; in the short run, there is a major project for the Owen Falls Extension to power capacity. A programme for commercial justice reform has been costed at \$8 million over five years; it is expected not to add to recurrent costs in the long run. For tertiary education, the strategy is yet to be defined and costed.

In the ***governance*** sector, the long-run security needs are difficult to estimate. However, Government will aim to make its defence spending as efficient as possible and hopes to reduce the security burden by active participation in regional initiatives to resolve conflict. The costs of pay reform will be very significant; Government wishes to move to a holistic, transparent and simple pay structure with public sector wages equivalent to about 75% of private sector equivalents over a six-year period. Within the law and order sector, strategy will be defined over the next year; the review of the criminal justice sector has produced several policy initiatives, but costs and strategic priorities remain to be determined. Issues of significant fiscal implications include the size of the police force and the role given to LDUs. More work needs to be done on the costs of communication, which might be reduced by intersectoral cooperation.

Under ***actions which directly enable poor people to increase their incomes***, a new strategy for feeder road programme is being drafted. The costs of rehabilitating and maintaining the network have already been estimated. For actions under the Plan for the Modernisation of Agriculture, costs will be developed as these actions are concretised. However, some costings are available for extension, research and the provision of capacity building (not capital) to microfinance institutions. As the reform of the advisory services proceeds, its costs will become clearer. Environmental actions such as the protection of forests and wetlands need to be costed. The implementation of the Land Act is proving expensive, and consideration is being given to methods of reducing these costs. The rural electrification strategy focuses on 'smart subsidies' for private investment; the amount of subsidy needed to enable adequate private sector investment to achieve the 12% coverage target and, more important, to promote income-earning activities in rural areas will be estimated. Costings need to be developed for the promotion of improved cooking technologies. For vocational education, targets are defined in ESIP and have been approximately costed, but more work will be needed on the detailed costings.

Under ***actions which directly increase the quality of life of the poor***, a costing of the health strategy consistent with national delivery of the minimum health care package has been developed. However, the costing is to some extent resource-constrained and it would certainly be possible to use additional resources constructively. There is also an unconstrained costing for the AIDS programme, which would be implemented through the various sectoral programmes. For primary education, precise costings of achieving given targets are available and are constantly updated. In the case of secondary education, ESPI defines targets and a strategy is in draft; initial estimates of costs have been made. For water supply, a costing has been prepared to reach the target of the maximum feasible coverage by 2015. For adult literacy, the costs of a national programme have been developed.

Long-run resource availability

Long-run macroeconomic projections, described above in Section 3, are being developed to estimate the long-run availability of resources. There are four major uncertainties. First, revenue growth depends on GDP growth. Secondly, the share of revenues is intended to rise, but the speed at which this will be achieved in the medium term is hard to predict exactly. Thirdly, the foreign exchange rate will affect the domestic value of foreign inflows and will

have different effects on the effective deflator for different sectors of government expenditure. Finally, the level of external flows will be important.

At this stage nothing definitive can be said about the overall relation between the priorities identified in the PEAP and the projected resource envelope. However, some initial estimates have been undertaken and it should be possible to give some estimates by the final draft of the PEAP in May. In any case, it must be emphasised that poverty reduction depends on economic growth; if there is a gap in the medium term between costs and resources, this is helpful information for the design of additional resource inflows, but it will not be used to justify taking risks with macroeconomic stability. It must also be emphasised that increasing the flexibility and efficiency of resource inflows by the shift from project aid to budgetary support may be as important in achieving the government's objectives as increasing the total volume of net flows.

5. The Monitoring Strategy

The monitoring strategy of the PEAP is designed for two main purposes. First, it is essential to monitor progress in order to continually inform key agents involved in the process. Encouraging a two-way flow of information between beneficiaries, service providers and policy makers is an essential component of the PEAP. In this way, the design and implementation strategies can be continually modified to build on what works, and to avoid repeating mistakes. Second, the monitoring strategy will help to build accountability. Where targets are set, the Government will expect to account for its successes or failures in achieving them, though it is understood that these successes and failure sometimes depend on factors outside Government's control.

Poverty monitoring involves a large number of institutions including the Poverty Monitoring Unit in MFDEP, the Uganda Bureau of Statistics, and the Uganda Participatory Poverty Assessment Project. Five aspects of the system are worth noting.

First, the household surveys are being used to prepare high-quality estimates of trends in poverty and the published reports provide much useful information. There is scope for these data to be used more widely for a variety of studies; for instance, ministries could commission detailed studies of trends and determinants of service delivery, particularly among the poor. There is a need for an institutional mechanism to inform policymakers about the potential uses of the data and to provide incentives for the necessary work to be done.

Second, the participatory work has shed light on numerous aspects of poverty in Uganda and has immediately influenced budgetary allocations on water supply and the priority given to improving security. It is planned to extend the work to all districts.

Third, there is a need to develop indicators for performance in all sectors. This is being done by sectoral ministries under the MTEF, and the Poverty Monitoring Unit has also developed a list of indicators in cooperation with the districts. The matrix in Annex Table 1 gives an indication of progress.

Fourth, the institutional provision for monitoring the PEAP is found in the preparation of the *Poverty Status Report*. This was first prepared in 1999, and is to be repeated in 2001 and every two years thereafter. It will synthesise information on recent poverty trends, and make recommendations on the poverty eradication strategy, to be incorporated in future PEAP revisions. The PEAP will also be revised every two years.

Finally, there is a proposal for a Geographical Information System which would link existing sources of data and allow the spatial distribution of poverty to be studied in more detail. For this exercise, it is essential that the coming population census be completed on time. Census data not only enable detailed poverty maps to be compiled, but serve also to update the sampling frame of household surveys.

Monitoring will be structured at three main levels. First, the monitoring of PEAP *outcomes*. This will focus on progress in reducing income poverty, improving health, raising educational achievement and enhancing the voice and participation of the poor. Most of the information for such outcome monitoring will be drawn from household surveys and repeated exercises under the UPPAP.

Secondly, the strategy will entail monitoring actions or *outputs* intended to achieve these outcomes. The intermediate output indicators which have been defined for many sectors (reviewed above), will be tracked on a regular basis. Data sources will include both sample surveys and data from management information systems.

Thirdly, there will be regular monitoring of the *inputs* required for action against poverty. This is to consist mainly the tracking of public expenditures on poverty reducing activities. Such tracking will include periodic estimates of the benefit incidence of public spending, and of the effectiveness of the sectors in getting funds to institutions which actually deliver public services. In some instances, such monitoring will also involve information on key inputs needed in the sector to deliver its services effectively—teachers and books in education, or drugs supplies in health care facilities. It will also include continued monitoring, and public debate, about the composition of expenditures.

Annex Table 1 gives more information about indicators to be used in all sectors. The May draft of the PEAP will give more information about the methods of monitoring these indicators.

Annex Table 1: Goals, targets and indicators in the PEAP 2000.

<i>PEAP goal</i>	<i>Targets</i>	<i>Costings</i>	<i>Monitoring indicators</i>	<i>Observations</i>
1 Creating a framework for economic growth and transformation				
1.1 Sustaining economic growth	7% GDP growth		real consumption per capita real GDP/GNP per capita real GDP/GNP per capita with terms-of-trade correction	national accounts
			Intermediate outcomes: investment/GDP savings/GDP real output by sector	national accounts
			'Green' national accounts	Medium-term objective; not available in short term
			Investor/business confidence	EPRC/World Bank surveys
1.2 Macroeconomic stability and incentives	5% inflation		Inflation	
			Real exchange rate misalignment	Depends on model of equilibrium real exchange rate; Research Dept BOU has built a model.
			Effective rates of protection by sector	Special studies needed: some studies being undertaken for tax policy Dept
1.3 Efficient and equitable tax system	A higher ratio of tax to GDP in the medium term		Tax/GDP ratio	
			Incidence of tax system, e.g. share of taxes in expenditure by expenditure decile	Has been estimated for some taxes by individual researcher now at IMF
1.4 Debt strategy			Debt/GDP, debt service/exports	
			Net inflows to public sector, on debt and in total	Permanent reductions in debt/GDP can actually reduce rather than increasing net inflows, so necessary to monitor net flows as well.
1.5 Poverty focus of public expenditure			Share of directly poverty-reducing service delivery in (a) government (b) total public spending	Basically areas included in PAF
			Incidence of benefits of public expenditure by income group, gender, region	Study of 1994 to be repeated periodically

<i>PEAP goal</i>	<i>Targets</i>	<i>Costings</i>	<i>Monitoring indicators</i>	<i>Observations</i>
1.6 Financial sector reform			real volume of credit to the private sector sectoral composition of credit to private sector	Credit to traders may be key for agriculture
			margins between borrowing and lending rates	
			size of branch networks	
1.7 Infrastructure				
1.7.1 Power		Owen Falls Extension and support to UEB, \$287 million: urban power, \$25 million. No recurrent subsidy in the long run except to rural power (see below)		
1.7.2 Telecommunications				
1.7.3 Main roads	According to 1999 update of TRSDP: constrained programme to include all projects with NPV/Initial Financial Cost >1.4 at discount rate of 12%: unconstrained alternative all projects with NPV>0 at discount rate of 12%	Costings for constrained programme totalling \$1.5 billion given in 1999 update; unconstrained programme would require an extra \$75 million of capital and some extra recurrent costs	Condition of roads; length of roads improved.	SWG estimates for spending appear to be lower than the costs of the constrained programme, so spending will have to rise in subsequent years to meet the TRSDP targets. No distributional correction at all used in update; target could be modified for distributional correction
1.8 Commercial sector law reform		\$ 8 million dollar reform programme proposed over five years; no subsequent increase in recurrent costs predicted.	Popular perception of quality of judiciary as in UPPAP. Investor perceptions of functioning of legal system.	
1.9 Specific actions for manufacturing and tourism		Expenditure on tourism promotion may be considered		
1.10 Tertiary education	Access: increase in enrolment from 25,000 to 50,000 by 2003 of which 40% female: access to districts levelled and access to lower socio-economic groups increased.(ESIP). Output: 8,000 government students at Makerere (MTEF paper)	No costing identified. Costs of increasing enrolment hard to estimate when so much is now privately financed. Costs of increasing access for poorer students need to be estimated.	Total enrolment in tertiary education, and gender breakdown Enrolment by socio-economic group, and district of origin	Administrative data probably sufficient Use Household budget surveys

<i>PEAP goal</i>	<i>Targets</i>	<i>Costings</i>	<i>Monitoring indicators</i>	<i>Observations</i>
	Quality: 30% improvement in completion rates and 90% employment rate post-qualification (ESIP)		Completion rates Post-qualification employment	Admin data Household surveys or special studies; tertiary institutions could be required to monitor this themselves (would encourage career guidance of students)
2 Good governance and security				
2.1 Overall sector goals and human rights			Public awareness about rights	
2.2 Security		No costing for the army in the medium term has been identified, but a rough figure of 2% of GDP is being used..	Casualties (military and civilian) from military conflict. Number of people displaced by conflict Living conditions in protected villages	Would require special studies: which is the best agency ?
2.3 Democratisation and decentralisation		No costing identified for capacity-building at district level, which probably needs to be streamlined across agencies	Electoral turnout	
2.4 Transparent, efficient, and poverty-focused public expenditure			Proportion of high-level corruption cases prosecuted	
			Public perceptions on corruption	UPPAP and Integrity Surveys give some evidence
			Incidence of misappropriation of public funds	
2.5 Delivering efficient and honest public services			Proportion of service users paying illegal charges	National Integrity Survey gives estimates; use Service Delivery Surveys or insert question into Household Surveys
2.6 Law and order		All costings in this sector to be reviewed this year, subject to policy decisions. BFP gives some medium-term estimates.	Indicators across whole sector: Crime rates Size of remand population Average length of time spent on remand	Official figures subject to reporting bias: also use questions in household surveys if available

<i>PEAP goal</i>	<i>Targets</i>	<i>Costings</i>	<i>Monitoring indicators</i>	<i>Observations</i>
2.6.1 Criminal judiciary and prosecution		Criminal justice reform 'likely to be many times' cost of commercial sector reform which is \$8 million over 5 years. Specific extra activities in short term costed in BFP.	Number of cases completed. Size of case backlog Average delay in bringing a case to court.	
2.6.2 Prisons		Costing to be developed. Projected spending is 13 billion shillings for 2000/1. Extra resources may be available from prison farms. Long-run size of prison population highly uncertain since (a) 65% are on remand (b) community service is being introduced (c) appropriate response to underage sex is under public debate	Outcomes: Living conditions including overcrowding, death rates, illness Inputs: spending per prisoner	HRC is mandated to inspect prisons; what other agencies are involved ? Need for special studies.
2.6.3 Police	Target size of force to be reviewed as part of law and order strategy.	No costing available. Projected spending sh 54 billion 2000/1 rising to 68 billion 2002/3; wages slightly less than half. Improved barracks has been identified as priority and should be linked to improved service delivery.	Case clear-up rate (though this does not depend only on police). Public experience of service-delivery	Existing spending levels show that increases in force size are potentially very expensive even at existing wage levels. PEAP should not include substantial force expansion. Increases in remuneration/living conditions need to be accompanied by improvements in service delivery and accountability. Service delivery surveys, UPPAP
2.6.4 Rehabilitation		To be costed.	Re-offense rates	
2.7 Public information		A mechanism for intersectoral cooperation on public communication is needed. Costing is difficult. Awareness of entitlements and roles in service delivery	Awareness of human rights and legislation. Awareness of health information. Awareness of entitlements and roles in service delivery.	UPPAP DHS

<i>PEAP goal</i>	<i>Targets</i>	<i>Costings</i>	<i>Monitoring indicators</i>	<i>Observations</i>
2.8 Empowering vulnerable groups		Costing under revision.	Access of disabled people to necessary equipment Economic activity of disabled people to earn a living Number and living conditions of child-headed households.	Introduce questions into household surveys.
3 Actions which directly increase the ability of the poor to raise their incomes				
3.1 Poverty outcomes	PEAP gives target for headcount of 10 percent by 2017		Poverty headcount Per capita consumption of poorest 20% Proportion of households suffering severe income shocks	Household surveys
3.2 Rural transport				
3.2.1 Rural roads	District roads fully repaired and maintained by 2006	1999 draft strategy gives costs of sh 25 billion (99/00) rising to 53 billion (05/06)	Km. of roads in good repair Proportion of districts with more than 50% of roads in poor condition Average household distance from road in good condition	
3.2.2 Other rural transport		Some rural water transport is publicly provided; there is a proposal for further service in Kalangala. Ferry landing sites included in BFP. Railway subsidy being phased out.		
3.3 Land	Implementation of structures in Land Act	Recurrent costs have been estimated at Sh.19 billion rising to Sh.27 billion by 06/7, with set up costs of Sh.22 billion. Revision of Act under consideration. Land Fund under consideration	Poor rural households with no access to land	
3.4 Restocking livestock		To be phased over time.		

<i>PEAP goal</i>	<i>Targets</i>	<i>Costings</i>	<i>Monitoring indicators</i>	<i>Observations</i>
3.5 Agriculture, livestock, forestry, fisheries, food security		Costs for current system about 17 billion shillings System to be revised. Other aspects of the PMA being costed, but this will take time.	Agricultural incomes Real food expenditures (for food security, also catches some gender aspects) Crop yields Proportion of farmers with access to advisory services Compliance to environmental standards	
3. .6 Rural and urban markets		Any public spending should be costed as part of the PMA	Accessibility Market dues paid.	
3.7 Rural energy	12% rural electrification by 2010	Costs of 'smart subsidies' for private investment to be estimated. .	Use of electricity at home. Access to businesses using electricity including food processing.	Public expenditure should be included in budget rather than earmarked.
		Promotion of environmentally friendly energy may need reources; NEMA and MOE to collaborate		
3.8 Rural communications		No costing available		
3.9 Employment and labour: vocational education	850 polytechnics and 100,000 trained by 2003	Ballpark costing of 40 billion shillings per year.	Enrolments and completion Employment of graduates	
3.10 Micro- and small-scale enterprises		A costing was done in 1997 for a lean network of advisory services at district level	Access of entrepreneurs to advisory services	
3.11 Microfinance services		Being examined under PMA	Proportion of household using microcredit (currently low relative to demand) Proportion of hh with bank account	
			Monetisation of economy	
4 Quality of life				
4.1 Overall sectoral indicators	See health documents: to be analysed in the WB's work on projections		Life expectancy Child and infant mortality Maternal mortality	

<i>PEAP goal</i>	<i>Targets</i>	<i>Costings</i>	<i>Monitoring indicators</i>	<i>Observations</i>
4.2 Health care services		Substantial costing exercise done. Most recent costing exercise based on attendance at relatively well-equipped units. Includes full cost of drugs; cost to the state is net of cost-recovery. Costings are resource-constrained.	Immunisation coverage Proportion of HCs with staffing norms Proportion without stockouts Utilisation Perceptions of service delivery Prevalence for HIV and malaria	SDS and UPPAP Special studies needed
4.3 Population control	Decline in fertility rate, see National Population Policy	Expenditures for service-delivery should be included in health sector		
4.4 AIDS	25% drop in prevalence	Expenditures for service delivery should be included in health and other sectors	HIV prevalence	
4.5 Water and sanitation	100% or maximum feasible' access to safe water by 2015	Estimated at about 800 billion for safe water by 2015. Also some costs for rural sanitation; would be higher if subsidised sanplats are included	Access to improved water source (<0.5 km.) Forms of sanitation used by households (facility and practices). Sanitary facilities in schools and markets Quality of water sources.	
4.6 Primary and secondary education	Primary: Net enrolment to approach 100% by 2003 PTR 50 by 2000, 41 by 2009 TCR stabilises at 1.6 in 2003/4. These costings are resource-constrained.	Estimates for MTEF based on unit costs give shs. 212 billion in 99/00 rising to 333 in 02/03	Net and gross primary enrolment Pupil-textbook and teacher ratios Public perceptions of quality Estimates of quality from NAPE.	Wages in this sector are important determinant of costs of whole PEAP
	Secondary: transition from primary to sec/voc 65% by 2003, PTR rises to 30 in 2003		Net and gross enrolment Indicators of quality Incidence of benefits, including access of poorest 20%.	
4.7 Adult literacy	85% literacy after 5-year programme	Shs. 116 billion over 5 years.	Literacy rates, by sex	
4.8 Environment		Service delivery mainly in sectoral strategies, subject to discussion.		
4.8 Housing			Proportion thatched.	
4.10 Disaster management		Costing		

Annex Table 2.1. Uganda: Selected Economic and Financial Indicators, 1996/97–1999/2000 1/

		1996/97	1997/98	1998/99			2000/01	2001/02	2002/03
					Prog.	Proj.			
(Annual percentage changes, unless otherwise indicated)									
National income and prices									
GDP at constant prices		4.5	5.4	7.8	7.0	4.5	6.0	7.0	7.0
GDP deflator		3.5	11.9	3.0	5.0	4.2	6.7	5.4	5.3
GDP at factor cost									
(in billions of Uganda shillings)		6,023	7,104	7,887	8,861.3	8,589	9,712	10,954	12,345
Consumer prices									
End of period		10.4	-1.4	5.3	5.0	5.0	6.0	5.0	5.0
Nonfood		1.7	3.5	3.1	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Annual average		7.8	5.8	-0.2	5.0	5.8	6.5	5.0	5.0
External sector (in U.S. dollars)									
Exports, f.o.b.		13.6	-31.7	19.8	6.2	-15.8	14.8	13.8	10.9
Imports, c.i.f.		2.3	13.2	-2.5	9.1	3.9	8.4	7.6	8.1
Terms of trade (deterioration -)		-11.5	12.4	-6.3	-3.2	-14.8	1.2	5.1	4.7
Average exchange rate									
(Uganda shillings per U.S. dollar)		1,058	1,150	1,362	...	1,501	1,576	1,626	1,678
Nominal effective exchange rate									
(average; depreciation -)		-0.7	0.0	-14.0	...	...	...	...	...
Real effective exchange rate									
(average; depreciation -)		2.2	2.2	-13.0	...	...	...	...	...
Government budget									
Total revenue and grants		16.9	17.1	13.2	25.4	18.2	12.2	10.0	10.5
Revenue		16.6	9.6	18.6	16.6	3.3	14.8	13.6	13.5
Expenditure and net lending		15.7	8.2	18.0	24.8	23.3	15.0	7.7	10.4
(Annual changes in percent of beginning-of-period stock of money and quasi money,									

Annex Table 2.1. Uganda: Selected Economic and Financial Indicators, 1996/97–1999/2000 1/

		1996/97	1997/98	1998/99			2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	
					Prog.	Proj.				
		unless otherwise indicated)								
Money and credit										
Net foreign assets		29.4	32.4	14.0	13.0	16.9	13.1	13.9	17.8	
Net domestic assets		-11.1	-6.3	-0.2	2.0	-0.9	1.9	1.1	-2.8	
Domestic credit		4.7	2.2	17.7	2.0	0.4	5.5	0.8	1.2	
Central government		2.4	-8.3	0.1	-5.0	-0.3	-1.0	-5.7	-5.3	
Credit to the private sector		2.3	10.5	12.8	7.0	2.8	6.6	6.6	6.6	
Money and quasi money (M3)		18.3	26.1	13.8	15.0	16.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	
M2		15.8	23.7	8.0	17.0	11.5	15.0	15.0	15.0	
Velocity (GDP/M2) 2/		9.2	9.0	8.7	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.4	8.3	
Interest rate (in percent) 3/		11.0	9.4	6.4	...	...	...	...	...
		(In percent of GDP at factor cost)								
National income accounts										
Gross domestic investment		18.9	17.1	19.0	21.0	17.7	18.3	20.1	19.9	
Public		6.4	5.8	6.0	7.3	7.4	7.8	7.3	7.0	
Private		12.6	11.4	13.0	13.7	10.3	10.5	12.8	12.9	
Gross national savings (including grants)		18.0	14.9	14.8	17.9	13.2	13.7	16.2	16.3	
Public		4.3	5.2	4.7	5.9	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.7	
Private		13.6	9.7	10.2	12.0	8.1	8.7	11.2	11.5	
External sector										
Current account balance										
(including official grants)		-0.9	-2.2	-4.1	-3.1	-4.5	-4.6	-3.8	-3.6	
(excluding official grants)		-6.3	-8.4	-8.9	-9.5	-10.6	-10.6	-9.4	-8.8	
External debt (including Fund)		64.9	63.0	64.1	61.7	62.6	62.5	58.7	58.5	
Government budget										

Annex Table 2.1. Uganda: Selected Economic and Financial Indicators, 1996/97–1999/2000 1/

		1996/97	1997/98	1998/99			2000/01	2001/02	2002/03
					Prog.	Proj.			
Revenue		12.1	11.3	12.1	12.5	11.4	11.6	11.7	11.8
Grants		4.9	5.6	5.2	6.7	7.3	6.9	6.4	6.0
Total expenditure and net lending		19.0	17.5	18.6	20.6	21.0	21.4	20.4	20.0
Government balance (excluding grants)		-6.9	-6.2	-6.5	-8.1	-9.6	-9.7	-8.7	-8.2
Government balance (including grants)		-2.0	-0.6	-1.3	-1.4	-2.3	-2.8	-2.3	-2.2
Net foreign financing		3.4	2.7	3.0	3.5	3.9	3.5	3.7	3.3
Domestic bank financing		-0.9	-0.9	0.0	-0.6	0.0	-0.1	-0.8	-0.8
Domestic nonbank financing		-0.5	-1.1	-2.1	-1.5	-1.5	-0.5	-0.6	-0.3
		(In percent of exports of goods and nonfactor services)							
Debt-service ratio 4/									
Including Fund obligations		17.9	26.4	18.4	13.5	15.3	8.2	7.8	8.0
Excluding Fund obligations		10.6	16.4	9.9	6.6	7.1	1.5	2.5	3.0
		(In millions of U.S. dollars, unless otherwise indicated)							
Overall balance of payments		107.3	109.2	-21.5	47.2	11.7	-50.5	5.9	8.6
External payments arrears (end of period)		314.2	275.6	241.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Foreign exchange reserves		621.9	750.5	748.1	831.8	823.9	858.4	924.1	996.2
Gross foreign exchange reserves (in months									
of imports of goods and nonfactor services)		4.5	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.2	5.0	5.0	5.0
Sources: Ugandan authorities; and Fund staff estimates and projections.									

Annex Table 2.1. Uganda: Selected Economic and Financial Indicators, 1996/97–1999/2000 1/

			1996/97	1997/98	1998/99			2000/01	2001/02	2002/03
						Prog.	Proj.			
1/ Fiscal year begins in July.										
2/ Nominal GDP divided by average of current-year and previous-year end-period money stocks.										
3/ Weighted annual average rate on 91-day treasury bills.										
4/ The debt-service ratio incorporates estimates of the effects of the April 1998 Paris Club stock-of-debt operation and assumes rescheduling with non-Paris Club bilateral and commercial creditors on comparable terms.										

Annex Table 2.2. Uganda: Fiscal Operations of the Central Government, 1996/97–2002/2003 1/

	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	Prog.	Proj.	2000/2001	2001/02	2002/03
						Projections		
(In billions of Uganda shillings)								
Total revenue and grants	1,024.3	1,199.1	1,357.8	1,702.0	1,605.3	1,800.9	1,981.8	2,190.5
Revenue	731.4	801.5	950.7	1,108.5	981.8	1,126.9	1,280.6	1,452.9
Tax	688.1	754.4	888.0	1,031.6	910.8	1,046.6	1,190.0	1,350.9
Nontax	43.3	47.1	62.7	76.8	71.0	80.3	90.6	102.0
Grants	292.9	397.7	407.0	593.5	623.5	674.0	701.2	737.6
Import support	125.7	193.4	161.8	291.7	300.8	325.0	329.9	349.1
Project grants	167.2	204.3	245.2	301.8	311.4	349.0	371.3	388.5
Expenditures and net lending	1,146.3	1,239.9	1,463.1	1,826.2	1,803.4	2,073.7	2,233.8	2,466.3
Current expenditures	667.6	728.0	870.2	1,004.4	1,004.6	1,108.0	1,235.5	1,383.3
Wages and salaries	227.0	255.8	341.2	410.2	404.0	450.8	500.6	565.2
<i>Of which:</i> defense	30.7	30.1	68.1	100.7	100.3	105.7	116.2	131.9
primary education	70.0	87.4	96.1	114.3	114.3	144.3	158.7	174.6
Interest payments	62.9	74.8	75.3	85.3	99.9	105.3	109.4	125.8
Domestic	22.0	29.1	21.4	31.4	34.2	44.9	44.0	49.0
External	40.9	45.7	53.9	53.9	65.7	60.4	65.4	76.8
Transfers to the Uganda Revenue Authority	26.4	25.4	29.7	35.0	32.4	34.0	35.7	39.2
Defense	92.0	75.1	112.5	69.7	69.7	81.2	91.3	100.4
Priority Program Areas	96.4	110.4	154.4	176.7	177.0	206.4	248.6	306.0
Statutory	22.4	61.5	35.3	70.7	77.9	70.6	82.5	64.8
Other	140.5	125.1	121.9	156.8	143.7	159.7	167.6	181.9
Development expenditures	476.7	508.9	590.6	780.1	786.7	920.0	982.3	1,060.0
External	371.5	419.2	445.9	510.8	546.2	590.6	628.3	657.5
Domestic	105.1	89.7	144.7	269.3	240.5	329.4	353.9	402.5

Annex Table 2.2. Uganda: Fiscal Operations of the Central Government, 1996/97–2002/2003 1/

	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	Prog.	Proj.	2000/2001	2001/02	2002/03
						Projections		
<i>Of which:</i> defense	8.2	8.4	7.4	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.9	7.8
primary education	0.0	4.8	31.3	63.0	63.1	72.1	98.5	94.1
Net lending and investment 2/	2.0	3.0	2.3	15.2	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1
Contingency	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.4	0.0	33.6	3.9	10.9
Overall balance								
Including grants	-122.0	-40.8	-105.3	-124.2	-198.1	-272.8	-252.0	-275.7
Excluding grants	-414.9	-438.4	-512.4	-717.7	-821.6	-946.8	-953.2	-1,013.3
Domestic balance 3/	-2.5	26.4	-12.6	-152.9	-209.7	-295.8	-259.5	-279.1
Financing	122.0	48.8	67.8	124.2	198.1	272.8	252.0	275.7
External financing (net)	207.4	194.8	236.0	312.6	331.9	339.0	401.8	407.7
Disbursement	253.0	254.8	335.8	413.1	428.7	430.5	505.3	521.5
Import support	48.6	50.5	90.6	204.1	205.2	188.9	248.3	252.5
Project loans	204.3	204.3	245.2	209.0	209.0	241.6	257.1	269.0
Amortization(-)	-68.7	-77.9	-101.0	-111.5	-120.1	-124.8	-132.8	-149.8
Payment of external arrears	-7.1	-16.3	-14.3	-17.7	-18.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Payment of nondebt arrears	0.0	0.0	-15.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Exceptional financing	30.2	34.2	30.9	28.7	41.8	33.4	29.3	36.1
Domestic financing (net)	-85.4	-146.1	-168.3	-188.4	-133.9	-66.3	-149.8	-132.0
Bank financing 2/	-55.6	-67.1	0.6	-57.6	-3.1	-13.8	-88.8	-94.5
Bank of Uganda	-147.3	-103.4	24.1	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial banks	91.6	36.2	-23.5	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Of which:</i> project accounts	...	...	-44.5	...	...	...	...	...
Nonbank financing	-29.7	-78.9	-168.9	-130.8	-130.8	-52.5	-61.0	-37.5

Annex Table 2.2. Uganda: Fiscal Operations of the Central Government, 1996/97–2002/2003 1/

	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	Prog.	Proj.	2000/2001	2001/02	2002/03
						Projections		
Check float	0.8	-18.4	-50.9	-5.0	-5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Payment of domestic arrears	-28.1	-47.4	-116.0	-120.0	-120.0	-60.0	-71.0	-50.0
Promissory notes (net)	...	-25.7	-7.1	-10.8	-10.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other 4/	-2.4	12.6	5.1	5.0	5.0	7.5	10.0	12.5
<i>Of which: treasury bills</i>	-2.4	...	5.1	...	...	...	...	...
Errors and omissions/financing gap	0.0	-8.0	37.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total revenue and grants	17.0	16.9	17.2	19.2	18.7	18.5	18.1	17.7
Revenue	12.1	11.3	12.1	12.5	11.4	11.6	11.7	11.8
Grants	4.9	5.6	5.2	6.7	7.3	6.9	6.4	6.0
Expenditures and net lending	19.0	17.5	18.6	20.6	21.0	21.4	20.4	20.0
Current expenditure	11.1	10.2	11.0	11.3	11.7	11.4	11.3	11.2
Development expenditures	7.9	7.2	7.5	8.8	9.2	9.5	9.0	8.6
External	6.2	5.9	5.7	5.8	6.4	6.1	5.7	5.3
Domestic	1.7	1.3	1.8	3.0	2.8	3.4	3.2	3.3
Overall balance								
Including grants	-2.0	-0.6	-1.3	-1.4	-2.3	-2.8	-2.3	-2.2
Excluding grants	-6.9	-6.2	-6.5	-8.1	-9.6	-9.7	-8.7	-8.2
Domestic balance 3/	0.0	0.4	-0.2	-1.7	-2.4	-3.0	-2.4	-2.3
Primary balance	-1.0	0.5	-0.4	-0.4	-1.1	-1.7	-1.3	-1.2
Financing	2.0	0.7	0.9	1.4	2.3	2.8	2.3	2.2
External financing (net)	3.4	2.7	3.0	3.5	3.9	3.5	3.7	3.3
Domestic bank financing (net)	-0.9	-0.9	0.0	-0.6	0.0	-0.1	-0.8	-0.8
Domestic nonbank financing (net)	-0.5	-1.1	-2.1	-1.5	-1.5	-0.5	-0.6	-0.3

Annex Table 2.2. Uganda: Fiscal Operations of the Central Government, 1996/97–2002/2003 1/

	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	Prog.	Proj.	2000/2001	2001/02	2002/03
						Projections		
Bank recapitalization bonds (in billions of Uganda shillings)	72.0	...	...		...	...	...	...
Total defense expenditures	2.2	1.6	2.4	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9
Wages and salaries	3.8	3.6	4.3	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.6
Priority Program Areas and primary education development expenditure	1.6							
Poverty Action Fund	0.0	1.6	2.4	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.2	3.2
			2.9		3.9	4.6	4.5	4.7

Sources: Ugandan authorities; and Fund staff estimates and projections.

1/ Fiscal year begins in July.

2/ Excludes face value of recapitalization bonds issued to the Bank of Uganda and to the Uganda Commercial Bank. However, full provision is made

for the interest costs and amortization associated with these bond issues.

3/ Revenues less expenditures, excluding external interest due and externally financed development expenditures.

4/ Includes errors and omissions through 1996/97.

Annex Table 2.3. Uganda: Balance of Payments, 1996/97 - 2002/03 1/
(In millions of U.S. dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99			2000/01	2001/02	2002/03
				Prog.	Proj.			
Current account	-53.4	-136.6	-239.9	-188.7	-258.2	-284.0	-259.3	-266.9
Trade balance	-575.4	-952.7	-827.3	-916.8	-967.9	-1,019.2	-1,063.3	-1,131.8
Exports, f.o.b.	670.9	458.4	549.1	583.2	462.1	530.7	603.7	669.6
Coffee	365.6	268.9	306.7	300.5	243.7	269.5	312.8	348.7
Noncoffee	305.2	189.5	242.4	282.7	218.4	261.1	290.9	320.9
Imports, c.i.f	1,246.3	1,411.1	1,376.4	1,500.0	1,430.0	1,549.9	1,667.0	1,801.5
Project-related	209.5	217.9	203.0	195.4	202.1	208.2	214.7	217.6
Other imports	1,036.8	1,193.2	1,173.4	1,304.6	1,227.9	1,341.6	1,452.3	1,583.8
Non-factor services (net)	-251.0	-284.4	-280.0	-288.0	-276.8	-293.5	-309.7	-323.8
Factor services (net)	-16.5	-8.6	-14.1	-15.1	-15.1	-3.2	-2.6	5.3
Net interest	-6.0	-2.3	4.7	8.7	5.6	16.0	18.1	27.6
<i>Of which: interest due</i>	-44.5	-44.8	-44.8	-41.3	-48.2	-42.6	-44.0	-49.2
Net dividends and distributed earnings	-10.4	-6.3	-18.8	-23.8	-20.8	-19.2	-20.7	-22.3
Transfers	789.5	1,109.0	881.5	1,031.3	1,001.6	1,031.8	1,116.3	1,183.3
Private transfers	482.1	729.2	605.0	641.4	654.0	663.3	739.7	800.0
<i>Of which: identified FDI 2/</i>	160.0	190.0	230.0	241.2	212.5	229.4	246.8	269.3
NGOs	85.9	90.2	94.7	91.2	99.3	102.3	105.5	107.0
Official transfers	307.4	379.8	276.5	389.9	347.6	368.6	376.6	383.3
Project support	188.6	217.9	203.0	230.9	202.1	249.9	257.6	261.2
Import support	118.8	162.0	73.5	158.9	145.5	118.7	118.9	122.1

Annex Table 2.3. Uganda: Balance of Payments, 1996/97 - 2002/03 1/

(In millions of U.S. dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99			2000/01	2001/02	2002/03
				Prog.	Proj.			
Capital account	160.8	245.8	218.4	235.9	269.9	233.5	265.2	275.6
Official (net)	209.5	194.8	191.3	223.1	256.0	207.2	242.8	235.3
Disbursements	276.4	262.8	266.8	300.3	337.5	286.4	324.5	324.6
Project support	230.5	217.9	203.0	159.8	202.1	166.6	171.8	174.1
Import support	45.9	45.0	63.8	140.5	135.4	119.9	152.7	150.4
Amortization due	66.9	68.0	75.5	77.2	81.5	79.2	81.7	89.3
Private capital (net) 3/	-48.7	50.9	27.1	12.8	13.9	26.3	22.5	40.3
Overall balance	107.3	109.2	-21.5	47.2	11.7	-50.5	5.9	8.6
Financing	-107.3	-109.2	21.5	-47.2	-11.7	50.5	-5.9	-8.6
Central bank reserves (- = increase)	-129.2	-133.3	-39.8	-102.5	-79.1	-57.5	-108.0	-116.0
Gross reserve change	-142.2	-128.6	2.4	-99.2	-75.8	-34.5	-65.7	-72.1
IMF (net)	10.0	-5.0	-35.7	-3.3	-3.3	-23.0	-42.2	-43.9
Short-term	3.0	0.3	-6.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Change in arrears (net)	1.8	-43.1	-43.1	-241.5	-241.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Exceptional financing 4/	20.0	67.2	104.4	296.8	308.8	108.0	102.1	107.4
Toward arrears reduction	0.0	62.0	59.4	232.9	228.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Current maturities	20.0	5.2	0.0	22.0	27.0	20.4	18.1	21.5
HIPC assistance	0.0	0.0	45.0	41.9	53.4	87.6	84.0	85.9
HIPC I				41.9	41.5	41.6	38.0	35.9
IMF	0.0	0.0	15.4	12.9	12.9	9.9	7.3	5.5
IDA	0.0	0.0	13.9	15.9	16.7	19.7	19.8	19.7
Other	0.0	0.0	15.8	13.2	11.9	12.0	10.9	10.7
Enhanced HIPC				0.0	11.9	46.0	46.0	50.0

Annex Table 2.3. Uganda: Balance of Payments, 1996/97 - 2002/03 1/
(In millions of U.S. dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99			2000/01	2001/02	2002/03
				Prog.	Proj.			
Financing gap	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Memorandum items:								
Gross international reserves 5/	4.5	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.2	5.0	5.0	5.0
Net international reserves 5/	1.6	2.3	2.5	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.4	3.7
Current account-to-GDP ratio (in percent)								
Including official transfers	-0.9	-2.2	-4.1	-3.1	-4.5	-4.6	-3.8	-3.6
Excluding official transfers	-6.3	-8.4	-8.9	-9.5	-10.6	-10.6	-9.4	-8.8
Excluding official transfers and FDI	-9.1	-11.4	-12.9	-13.4	-14.3	-14.3	-13.1	-12.5
Debt-service ratio								
Before rescheduling (including IMF)	20.3	27.2	24.6	21.7	27.7	22.7	19.9	19.5
After rescheduling (including IMF) 4/	17.9	26.4	18.4	13.5	15.3	8.2	7.8	8.0
Coffee price (U.S. cents per kg.)	138.2	156.6	136.3	130.1	109.8	109.6	118.5	129.2
Coffee export volume (in millions of 60 kg. bags)	4.4	2.9	3.8	3.9	3.7	4.1	4.4	4.5
Exports of goods and nonfactor services	824.8	633.7	726.4	779.9	650.0	745.4	842.8	933.4

Sources: Ugandan authorities; and Fund staff estimates and projections.

1/ Fiscal year begins in July.

2/ The authorities have made preliminary estimates of the foreign direct investment component of private transfers for 1995/96. These estimates are being refined based on the recommendations of the recent STA technical assistance mission, and, although preliminary, the available information provides a better basis for projecting the evolution of private transfers.

3/ Includes private capital flows, foreign direct investment, and errors and omissions., but excludes identified capital transfers included in private transfers.

4/ For 1998/99 and beyond, incorporates effects of HIPC Initiative, including the April 1998 Paris Club stock-of-debt operation, as well as rescheduling with non-Paris Club bilateral and commercial creditors on terms viewed as comparable.

Annex Table 2.4. Uganda: Monetary Survey, 2000-3

(In billions of Uganda shillings; end of period)

	2000	2001	2002	2003
	Proj.	June		
Monetary survey				
Net foreign assets	978.1	1,155.0	1,370.9	1,687.9
Net domestic assets	368.2	393.3	409.6	359.6
Domestic credit	492.8	567.4	580.1	602.3
Claims on central government (net)	-131.0	-144.7	-233.5	-328.1
Claims on public enterprises	23.3	23.3	23.3	23.3
Claims on local governments	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Claims on private sector	599.4	687.7	789.2	906.0
Valuation	175.4	125.9	129.5	57.3
Other items (net)	-300.0	-300.0	-300.0	-300.0
Money and quasi money	1,346.3	1,548.2	1,780.5	2,047.5
M2	1,051.5	1,209.2	1,390.6	1,599.1
Currency in circulation	329.8	371.6	418.4	470.9
Demand deposits	414.7	476.9	548.4	630.6
Time and savings deposits	294.8	345.3	405.9	477.1
Certificates of deposit	12.1	15.5	17.8	20.5
Foreign currency deposits	294.8	339.1	389.9	448.4
Monetary authorities				
Net foreign assets	719.3	858.3	1,031.5	1,298.6

Annex Table 2.4. Uganda: Monetary Survey, 2000-3
(In billions of Uganda shillings; end of period)

	2000	2001	2002	2003
	Proj.	June		
Foreign assets	1,268.4	1,408.9	1,514.6	1,738.4
<i>Of which:</i> foreign reserves	1,256.4	1,396.1	1,501.8	1,724.8
Foreign liabilities	549.1	550.6	483.1	439.9
<i>Of which:</i> liabilities to IMF	545.9	547.2	479.8	436.3
Net domestic assets	-240.7	-324.9	-425.4	-609.9
Domestic credit	-217.0	-253.5	-357.6	-471.1
Claims on central government (net)	-340.8	-415.0	-519.1	-632.6
Claims on private sector	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.7
Claims on commercial banks (net)	113.1	150.8	150.8	150.8
Valuation	189.3	141.6	145.2	74.2
Other items (net)	-216.5	-216.5	-216.5	-216.5
Base money	478.6	533.3	606.1	688.6
Currency outside banks plus cash in vaults	365.5	412.9	466.4	526.7
Commercial bank deposits with Bank of Uganda	113.1	120.4	139.7	162.0
Commercial banks				
Net foreign assets	258.8	296.7	339.4	389.3
Net domestic assets	757.6	879.9	1,022.6	1,187.3
Domestic credit	920.9	979.2	1,121.8	1,287.7
Claims on central government (net)	209.8	270.3	285.5	304.6
Claims on public enterprises	19.8	19.8	19.8	19.8

Annex Table 2.4. Uganda: Monetary Survey, 2000-3
(In billions of Uganda shillings; end of period)

	2000	2001 June	2002	2003
	Proj.			
Claims on local governments	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Claims on private sector	588.7	677.0	778.5	895.3
<i>Of which:</i> foreign exchange loans	65.9			
Claims on Bank of Uganda (net)	35.7	11.0	36.9	66.9
Claims on Bank of Uganda	148.8	161.8	187.7	217.7
Total reserves	130.9	141.1	163.7	189.8
Required reserves	60.9	70.5	81.8	94.9
Excess reserves	70.0	70.5	81.8	94.9
Nonreserve vault cash	17.8	20.7	24.0	27.9
Holdings of BOU bills	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Holdings of BOU PNs	37.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Borrowing at Bank of Uganda	65.8	65.8	65.8	65.8
BOU claims on assets of closed banks	85.0	85.0	85.0	85.0
Valuation	-13.9	-15.7	-15.7	-16.9
Other items (net)	-83.5	-83.5	-83.5	-83.5
Deposit liabilities to nonbank residents	1,016.5	1,176.7	1,362.1	1,576.6
Shilling deposits	721.6	837.6	972.1	1,128.2
Demand deposits	414.7	476.9	548.4	630.6
Time and savings deposits	294.8	345.3	405.9	477.1
Certificates of deposit	12.1	15.5	17.8	20.5
Foreign currency deposits	294.8	339.1	389.9	448.4
Memorandum items:				
Net domestic assets (net of valuation account)	192.8	267.4	280.1	302.3
Base money (12-month change in percent)	7.4	11.4	13.6	13.6

Annex Table 2.4. Uganda: Monetary Survey, 2000-3
(In billions of Uganda shillings; end of period)

	2000	2001	2002	2003
	Proj.	June		
M3 (12-month change in percent)	16.0	15.0	15.0	15.0
M2 (12-month change in percent)	11.5	15.0	15.0	15.0
Currency outside banks-to-M3 (percent)	24.5	24.0	23.5	23.0
Foreign currency deposits-to-M2 (percent)	21.9	21.9	21.9	21.9
Credit to the private sector (12-month change in percent)		14.7	14.8	14.8
Base money multiplier (M2/base money)	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3
Required reserves-to-deposit ratios				
Demand deposits	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Time deposits	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Excess reserves-to-required-reserves ratio	115.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Proportion of vault cash allowable as reserves	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5

Source for Annex Tables 2.1, 2.2, 2.3 and 2.4: estimates agreed by MFDEP, BOU and IMF staff.

Annex Table 3: Summary of Medium-Term Expenditure Framework

	1999/2000 Approved Budget Estimates						2000/01 Budget Projections					
	Wage	Non-Wage	Domestic	Donor	Total	Total incl.	Wage	Non-Wage	Domestic	Donor	Total	Total
	recurrent	recurrent	Dev	project	excl. donors	donors	recurrent	recurrent	Dev	project	excl. donos	incl.dono rs
ISO/ESO	7.22	6.34	0.50	..	14.06	14.06	7.58	6.34	0.50	..	14.42	14.42
Defence excl LDUs	100.63	69.77	6.60	-	177.00	177.00	105.66	81.24	6.60	..	193.50	193.50
Defence Pensions (Statutory)	..	2.80	..	-	2.80	2.80	..	2.80	..	..	2.80	2.80
SUB-TOTAL SECURITY		78.90	7.10	-	193.86	193.86	113.25	90.37	7.10	-	210.72	210.72
Works, Housing and Communications	1.70	16.32	75.58	127.25	93.60	220.85	1.78	17.82	98.11	136.64	117.71	254.35
District Road Maintenance	-	11.55	-	-	11.55	11.55	-	18.00	-	-	18.00	18.00
SUB-TOTAL ROADS		27.87	75.58	127.25	105.15	232.39	1.78	35.82	98.11	136.64	135.71	272.35
Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries	1.19	2.12	4.53	43.12	7.84	50.96	1.25	1.96	4.14	46.92	7.34	54.26
National Research Organisation (NARO)	-	2.76	3.51	11.38	6.27	17.66	-	2.62	3.73	12.38	6.36	18.74
District Agricultural Extension	3.15	1.10	-	-	4.25	4.25	3.31	1.10	-	-	4.41	4.41
SUB-TOTAL AGRICULTURE		5.99	8.04	54.50	18.37	72.87	4.55	5.68	7.87	59.30	18.11	77.41
Uganda Management Institute	-	0.45	-	-	0.45	0.45	-	0.40	-	-	0.40	0.40
Education and Sports (incl Prim Educ)	5.64	33.86	41.73	30.54	81.23	111.77	5.92	31.97	40.75	33.23	78.64	111.87

Annex Table 3: Summary of Medium-Term Expenditure Framework

	1999/2000 Approved Budget Estimates						2000/01 Budget Projections					
	Wage	Non-Wage	Domestic	Donor	Total	Total incl.	Wage	Non-Wage	Domestic	Donor	Total	Total
	recurrent	recurrent	Dev	project	excl. donors	donors	recurrent	recurrent	Dev	project	excl. donos	incl.dono rs
Makerere University	-	23.10	0.28	0.54	23.38	23.92	-	22.06	0.14	0.59	22.20	22.78
Mbarara University	2.19	1.87	1.09	-	5.15	5.15	2.30	1.65	0.41	-	4.36	4.36
Institute of Teacher Education (ITEK)	1.94	0.75	0.12	0.16	2.81	2.97	2.04	0.66	0.05	0.17	2.75	2.92
Education Service Commission	0.19	0.54	0.10	-	0.84	0.84	0.20	0.48	0.04	-	0.72	0.72
District Primary Education incl School Facilities Grant	114.31	38.41	28.88	-	181.60	181.60	144.31	38.41	57.94	-	240.66	240.66
District Secondary Education	33.69	4.76	-	-	38.46	38.46	35.38	4.53	-	-	39.91	39.91
District Tertiary Institutions	7.55	-	-	-	7.55	7.55	7.92	-	-	-	7.92	7.92
SUB-TOTAL EDUCATION		103.75	72.20	31.24	341.47	372.71	198.08	100.14	99.33	33.99	397.55	431.55
Health	2.51	8.63	12.02	99.62	23.17	122.79	2.64	8.03	10.54	108.39	21.21	129.60
Butabika Hospital	0.53	0.99	0.15	-	1.67	1.67	0.56	0.94	0.06	-	1.55	1.55
Mulago Hospital Complex	5.23	6.00	1.95	15.05	13.19	28.24	5.50	5.46	0.92	16.38	11.88	28.25
Health Service Commission	0.13	0.53	0.10	-	0.75	0.75	0.13	0.47	0.04	-	0.63	0.63
District NGO Hospitals/Primary Health Care	-	3.30	-	-	3.30	3.30	-	3.30	-	-	3.30	3.30
District Primary Health Care	7.36	5.00	-	-	12.36	12.36	7.73	27.03	-	-	34.76	34.76
District Medical Services	-	6.48	-	-	6.48	6.48	-	6.16	-	-	6.16	6.16
District Health Training Schools	-	1.85	-	-	1.85	1.85	-	1.76	-	-	1.76	1.76

Annex Table 3: Summary of Medium-Term Expenditure Framework

	1999/2000 Approved Budget Estimates						2000/01 Budget Projections					
	Wage	Non-Wage	Domestic	Donor	Total	Total incl.	Wage	Non-Wage	Domestic	Donor	Total	Total
	recurrent	recurrent	Dev	project	excl. donors	donors	recurrent	recurrent	Dev	project	excl. donos	incl.dono rs
District Referral Hospitals (incl Other Delegated)	6.99	3.99	-	-	10.98	10.98	7.33	3.79	-	-	11.13	11.13
District Lunch Allowance	9.18	-	-	-	9.18	9.18	9.64	-	-	-	9.64	9.64
SUB-TOTAL HEALTH		36.77	14.22	114.67	82.92	197.59	33.52	56.93	11.55	124.76	102.00	226.77
Uganda Police (incl LDUs)	22.53	22.33	5.38	1.50	50.24	51.74	23.66	20.66	4.04	1.63	48.36	49.99
Uganda Prisons	3.74	7.97	0.88	-	12.59	12.59	3.93	7.37	0.33	-	11.63	11.63
Internal Affairs	0.71	1.50	0.26	-	2.47	2.47	0.74	1.32	1.10	-	3.16	3.16
DPP	0.69	0.33	0.15	0.51	1.17	1.68	0.73	0.35	0.06	0.55	1.13	1.69
Justice Court Awards (Statutory)	-	0.98	-	-	0.98	0.98	-	2.00	-	-	2.00	2.00
Justice, Attorney General excl Compensation	1.14	1.27	1.78	-	4.19	4.19	1.20	1.13	0.68	-	3.01	3.01
Justice, Attorney General - Compensation	-	1.13	-	-	1.13	1.13	-	2.00	-	-	2.00	2.00
Judiciary (Statutory)	5.27	5.96	2.06	-	13.29	13.29	5.53	5.96	0.78	-	12.28	12.28
Judicial Service Commission	0.18	0.23	0.10	-	0.51	0.51	0.19	0.22	0.04	-	0.45	0.45
Law Reform Commission	0.11	0.35	0.20	-	0.66	0.66	0.11	0.34	0.08	-	0.52	0.52
SUB-TOTAL LAW AND ORDER		42.05	10.81	2.01	87.23	89.24	36.09	41.35	7.11	2.19	84.55	86.73
Energy and Minerals [Natural Resources]	0.66	0.40	0.15	4.38	1.21	5.59	0.69	0.35	0.16	4.77	1.20	5.97
Tourism, Trade and												

Annex Table 3: Summary of Medium-Term Expenditure Framework

	1999/2000 Approved Budget Estimates						2000/01 Budget Projections					
	Wage recurrent	Non-Wage recurrent	Domestic Dev	Donor project	Total excl. donors	Total incl. donors	Wage recurrent	Non-Wage recurrent	Domestic Dev	Donor project	Total excl. donos	Total incl.dono rs
Industry	0.32	1.63	4.00	19.68	5.95	25.63	0.33	1.43	2.86	21.41	4.62	26.04
Water, Lands and Envir. excl Compensation	1.69	2.21	17.30	72.87	21.20	94.06	1.77	1.98	17.30	79.28	21.04	100.32
Gender, Labour and Social Development	0.79	3.38	2.50	6.42	6.67	13.10	0.83	2.98	1.16	6.99	4.97	11.96
Office of the Prime Minister (Development)	..	..	20.56	7.24	20.56	27.80	..	..	11.55	7.88	11.55	19.43
Finance, Planning & Econ Dev (Development)	..	..	33.95	49.45	33.95	83.39	-	..	26.70	53.80	26.70	80.50
Local Government Dev (excl Roads)	..	..	0.83	23.25	0.83	24.08	..	..	0.57	25.30	0.57	25.86
District Water Conditional Grant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
District Equalisation Grant	..	4.10	-	-	4.10	4.10	-	1.19	23.00	-	24.19	24.19
District Development Grant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				-	1.68	1.68			16.00	-	16.00	16.00
SUB-TOTAL ECONOMIC FUNCTIONS AND SS		13.71	80.97	183.29	98.14	281.43	3.63	11.93	99.29	253.22	114.85	368.07
Office of the Prime Minister (excl Dev)	0.48	1.44		-	1.93	1.93	0.51	1.74			2.25	2.25
Foreign Affairs	0.78	12.26	0.20	-	13.24	13.24	0.82	10.79	0.08	-	11.68	11.68
MFPED (excl URA, Contingency & Dev)	1.38	4.62			6.00	6.00	1.45	4.18			5.63	5.63
URA	..	35.00	1.50	-	36.50	36.50	..	33.95	0.57	-	34.52	34.52
Inspector General of Government (IGG)	0.59	2.54	0.10	0.19	3.23	3.42	0.67	2.84	0.11	0.21	3.62	3.83
Audit	0.79	1.96	0.11	1.36	2.86	4.22	0.91	2.17	0.12	1.48	3.20	4.68
State House	0.87	21.38	4.11	..	26.36	26.36	0.91	18.82	1.56	..	21.29	21.29
Public Service	0.81	2.70	0.76	4.45	4.27	8.72	0.85	2.37	0.48	4.84	3.70	8.55

Annex Table 3: Summary of Medium-Term Expenditure Framework

	1999/2000 Approved Budget Estimates						2000/01 Budget Projections					
	Wage	Non-Wage	Domestic	Donor	Total	Total incl.	Wage	Non-Wage	Domestic	Donor	Total	Total
	recurrent	recurrent	Dev	project	excl. donors	donors	recurrent	recurrent	Dev	project	excl. donos	incl.dono rs
Public Service Commission	0.37	0.77	0.10	-	1.23	1.23	0.39	0.72	0.04	-	1.15	1.15
Parliament (excl MPs' Vehicles)	..	..	-	-	-	-	..	..	-	-	..	-
Local Government (excl Dev)	0.39	1.54	-	-	1.92	1.92	0.40	1.42	-	..	1.83	1.83
Mass Mobilisation	2.01	3.64	1.30	-	6.95	6.95	2.11	3.20	0.49	-	5.81	5.81
Office of the President (excl ISO/ESO, Rent)	3.16	4.27	4.10	..	11.53	11.53	3.31	3.76	1.40	..	8.48	8.48
Office of the President - Rent	..	1.98	..	..	1.98	1.98	..	1.75	..	..	1.75	1.75
Specified Officers - Salaries (Statutory)					0.29	0.29	0.29				0.29	0.29
Public Service Pension/Comp (Statutory)		25.90		-	25.90	25.90		25.90			25.90	25.90
Parliamentary Commission (Statutory)		14.47	2.37	-	21.47	21.47	4.86	12.73	0.90	-	18.49	18.49
Local Govt Finance Comm (Statutory)	0.23	0.19		-	0.42	0.42	0.24	0.17		..	0.41	0.41
Uganda Human Rights Comm (Statutory)	0.91	0.63	0.10	-	1.64	1.64	0.96	0.55	0.04	-	1.55	1.55
Electoral Commission (Statutory)	2.22	16.40	-	-	18.61	18.61	2.33	20.50	-	-	22.83	22.83
Unconditional Grant (Urban Authorities)	-	3.96	-	-	3.96	3.96	-	4.16	-	-	4.16	4.16
Unconditional Grant (District)	34.22	28.43	-	-	62.65	62.65	35.93	29.85	-	-	65.78	65.78
SUB-TOTAL PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION		184.08	14.75	6.00	252.93	258.93	56.93	181.58	5.79	6.53	244.30	250.83
Domestic Interest		30.78		-	30.78	30.78		41.70			41.70	41.70
External Interest		58.85		-	58.85	58.85		60.30			60.30	60.30

Annex Table 3: Summary of Medium-Term Expenditure Framework

	1999/2000 Approved Budget Estimates					2000/01 Budget Projections						
	Wage recurrent	Non- Wage Domestic Dev	Donor project	Total excl. donors	Total incl. donors	Wage recurrent	Non- Wage recurrent	Domestic Dev	Donor project	Total excl. donors	Total incl.dono rs	
SUB-TOTAL	-	89.63	-	-	89.63	89.63	-	102.00	-	-	102.00	102.00
Total Line Ministries (incl contingency)		318.51	248.57	518.97	744.47	1,263.43	185.08	337.97	242.85	573.09	765.90	1,338.99
Total District Programmes		114.93	30.56	-	361.94	361.94	251.56	143.27	96.94	-	491.76	491.76
LINE MIN + DISTRICT PROG		433.44	279.14	518.97	1,106.40	1,625.37	436.63	481.24	339.79	573.09	1,257.66	1,830.75
Statutory Interest		-	89.63	-	-	89.63	89.63	-	102.00	-	-	102.00
Statutory excl Interest			67.32	4.53	-	85.39	85.39	14.20	70.61	1.72	-	86.54
GRAND TOTAL (incl Contingency)		590.39	283.67	518.97	1,281.43	1,800.39	450.84	653.85	341.51	573.09	1,446.19	2,019.29

Annex Table 3: Summary of Medium-Term Expenditure Framework

	2001/02 Budget Projections						2002/03 Budget Projections					
	Wage	Non-Wage	Domestic	Donor	Total excl.	Total incl.	Wage	Non-Wage	Domestic	Donor project	Total excl.	Total incl.
	recurrent	recurrent	Dev project	Dev project	donors	donors	recurrent	recurrent	Dev		donors	donors
ISO/ESO	8.34	8.07	0.53	..	16.93	16.93	9.47	8.87	0.59	..	18.93	18.93
Defence excl LDU's	116.23	91.27	6.93	..	214.43	214.43	131.92	100.40	7.80	..	240.12	240.12
Defence Pensions (Statutory)	..	2.94	..	..	2.94	2.94	..	3.23	..	..	3.23	3.23
SUB-TOTAL SECURITY	124.57	102.28	7.46	-	234.30	234.30	141.39	112.50	8.39	-	262.28	262.28
Works, Housing and Communications	1.96	19.51	103.02	150.07	124.49	274.56	2.23	22.08	115.89	162.08	140.20	302.28
District Road Maintenance	-	20.00	-	-	20.00	20.00	-	32.69	-	-	32.69	32.69
SUB-TOTAL ROADS	1.96	39.51	103.02	150.07	144.49	294.56	2.23	54.77	115.89	162.08	172.89	334.97
Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries	1.37	2.11	4.35	50.86	7.83	58.69	1.56	2.37	4.89	54.93	8.82	63.74
National Research Organisation	-	2.89	3.92	13.42	6.80	20.23	-	3.27	4.41	14.50	7.68	22.18

Annex Table 3: Summary of Medium-Term Expenditure Framework

	2001/02 Budget Projections						2002/03 Budget Projections					
	Wage	Non-Wage recurrent	Domestic	Donor Dev project	Total excl. donors	Total incl. donors	Wage	Non-Wage recurrent	Domestic Dev	Donor project	Total excl. donors	Total incl. donors
(NARO) District Agricultural Extension	3.64	1.21	-	-	4.85	4.85	4.00	1.38	-	-	5.38	5.38
SUB-TOTAL AGRICULTURE	5.01	6.21	8.26	64.28	19.49	83.77	5.56	7.02	9.30	69.42	21.88	91.30
Uganda Management Institute	-	0.42	-	-	0.42	0.42	-	0.46	-	..	0.46	0.46
Education and Sports (incl Prim Educ)	6.51	35.04	42.79	36.02	84.34	120.37	7.39	39.68	48.14	38.91	95.21	134.12
Makerere University Mbarara	-	23.28	0.14	0.64	23.42	24.06	-	25.70	0.16	0.69	25.86	26.54
University Institute of Teacher Education (ITEK)	2.53	1.73	0.43	-	4.70	4.70	2.88	1.90	0.49	-	5.27	5.27
Education Service Commission	2.25	0.69	0.05	0.19	2.99	3.17	2.55	0.76	0.17	0.20	3.48	3.69
District Primary Educ incl School Facilities Grant	0.22	0.50	0.04	-	0.76	0.76	0.25	0.55	0.04	-	0.85	0.85
District Secondary Education	158.74	42.25	60.84	-	261.83	261.83	174.61	47.95	68.44	-	291.01	291.01
District Secondary Education	38.92	4.98	-	-	43.90	43.90	42.81	5.65	-	-	48.46	48.46

Annex Table 3: Summary of Medium-Term Expenditure Framework

	2001/02 Budget Projections						2002/03 Budget Projections					
	Wage	Non-Wage recurrent	Domestic	Donor Dev project	Total excl. donors	Total incl. donors	Wage	Non-Wage recurrent	Domestic Dev	Donor project	Total excl. donors	Total incl. donors
District Tertiary Institutions	8.72	-	-	-	8.72	8.72	9.59	-	-	-	9.59	9.59
SUB-TOTAL EDUCATION	217.89	108.89	104.29	36.85	431.07	467.92	240.08	122.65	117.45	39.80	480.19	519.98
Health	2.90	8.73	11.06	117.49	22.69	140.19	3.29	9.83	12.45	126.89	25.57	152.46
Butabika Hospital	0.61	1.03	0.15	-	1.79	1.79	0.69	1.17	0.15	-	2.01	2.01
Mulago Hospital Complex	6.05	5.86	0.97	17.75	12.87	30.62	6.86	6.54	1.09	19.17	14.48	33.66
Health Service Commission	0.14	0.49	0.04	-	0.67	0.67	0.16	0.54	0.04	-	0.75	0.75
District NGO Hospitals/Primary Health Care	-	3.63	-	-	3.63	3.63	-	4.12	-	-	4.12	4.12
District Primary Health Care	8.50	43.74	-	-	52.25	52.25	9.35	61.95	-	-	71.31	71.31
District Medical Services	-	6.77	-	-	6.77	6.77	-	7.69	-	-	7.69	7.69
District Health Training	-	1.93	-	-	1.93	1.93	-	2.19	-	-	2.19	2.19
Schools District Referral Hospitals	8.07	4.17	-	-	12.24	12.24	8.88	4.73	-	-	13.61	13.61

Annex Table 3: Summary of Medium-Term Expenditure Framework

	2001/02 Budget Projections						2002/03 Budget Projections					
	Wage	Non-Wage recurrent	Domestic	Donor Dev project	Total excl. donors	Total incl. donors	Wage	Non-Wage recurrent	Domestic Dev	Donor project	Total excl. donors	Total incl. donors
(incl Other Delegated)												
District Lunch Allowance	10.60	-	-	-	10.60	10.60	11.66	-	-	-	11.66	11.66
SUB-TOTAL HEALTH	36.88	76.35	12.22	135.24	125.45	260.69	40.90	98.75	13.73	146.06	153.39	299.45
Uganda Police (incl LDUs)	26.02	22.38	4.25	1.77	52.65	54.42	29.53	25.14	4.78	1.91	59.46	61.37
Uganda Prisons	4.32	7.99	0.35	-	12.66	12.66	4.90	8.98	0.40	-	14.27	14.27
Internal Affairs DPP	0.82	1.39	1.15	-	3.36	3.36	0.93	1.53	1.30	-	3.75	3.75
Justice Court Awards (Statutory)	0.80	0.64	-	0.60	1.45	2.05	0.91	0.73	-	0.65	1.64	2.29
Justice, Attorney General excl Compensation	-	2.00	-	-	2.00	2.00	-	2.20	-	-	2.20	2.20
Justice, Attorney General - Compensation	1.32	1.20	0.71	-	3.23	3.23	1.49	1.33	0.80	-	3.62	3.62
Judiciary (Statutory)	-	2.00	-	-	2.00	2.00	-	2.20	-	-	2.20	2.20
Judicial Service	6.09	6.26	0.82	-	13.17	13.17	6.91	6.88	0.92	-	14.72	14.72
	0.21	0.24	0.04	-	0.49	0.49	0.24	0.28	0.04	-	0.56	0.56

Annex Table 3: Summary of Medium-Term Expenditure Framework

	2001/02 Budget Projections						2002/03 Budget Projections					
	Wage	Non-Wage recurrent	Domestic	Donor Dev project	Total excl. donors	Total incl. donors	Wage	Non-Wage recurrent	Domestic Dev	Donor project	Total excl. donors	Total incl. donors
Commission Law Reform Commission	0.12	0.37	0.08	-	0.57	0.57	0.14	0.42	0.09	-	0.65	0.65
SUB-TOTAL LAW AND ORDER	39.69	44.47	7.40	2.37	91.56	93.93	45.05	49.68	8.33	2.56	103.06	105.62
Energy and Minerals [Natural Resources]	0.76	0.37	0.17	5.17	1.30	6.47	0.86	0.41	0.19	5.58	1.46	7.04
Tourism, Trade and Industry	0.37	1.50	3.00	23.21	4.87	28.08	0.42	1.66	3.37	25.07	5.45	30.51
Water, Lands and Envir. excl Compensation	1.95	2.10	18.16	85.94	22.21	108.15	2.21	2.32	20.43	92.81	24.97	117.78
Gender, Labour and Social Development	0.92	3.12	1.22	7.58	5.26	12.84	1.04	3.44	1.37	8.18	5.85	14.03
Office of the Prime Minister (Development)	..	..	12.13	8.54	12.13	20.66	..	..	13.64	9.22	13.64	22.86
Finance, Planning & Econ Dev (Development)	..	..	28.04	58.32	28.04	86.36	..	..	31.54	62.98	31.54	94.53
Local Government Dev (excl Roads)	..	..	0.59	27.42	0.59	28.01	..	..	0.67	29.61	0.67	30.28

Annex Table 3: Summary of Medium-Term Expenditure Framework

	2001/02 Budget Projections						2002/03 Budget Projections					
	Wage	Non-Wage	Domestic	Donor	Total	Total incl.	Wage	Non-Wage	Domestic	Donor	Total	Total
	recurrent	recurrent	Dev project	project	excl. donors	donors	recurrent	recurrent	Dev	project	excl. donors	incl. donors
District Water	-	1.31	24.15	-	25.46	25.46	-	1.49	27.17	-	28.65	28.65
Conditional Grant												
District Equalisation Grant	-	5.00	-	-	5.00	5.00	-	8.00	-	-	8.00	8.00
District Development Grant			16.83	-	16.83	16.83			17.95	-	17.95	17.95
SUB-TOTAL ECONOMIC FUNCTION SANDSS	3.99	13.40	132.33	274.49	149.72	424.21	4.53	17.31	170.13	287.26	191.97	479.23
Office of the Prime Minister (excl Dev)	0.56	1.83			2.39	2.39	0.63	2.01			2.65	2.65
Foreign Affairs MFPED (excl URA, Contingency & Dev)	0.90	11.33	0.08	-	12.31	12.31	1.02	12.46	0.09	-	13.57	13.57
URA	..	35.65	0.60	-	36.25	36.25	..	39.21	0.67	-	39.89	39.89
Inspector General of Government (IGG) Audit	0.74	3.12	0.12	0.23	3.97	4.20	0.84	3.54	0.13	0.25	4.51	4.76
State House	1.00	2.39	0.13	1.60	3.51	5.11	1.14	2.71	0.14	1.73	3.99	5.72

Annex Table 3: Summary of Medium-Term Expenditure Framework

	2001/02 Budget Projections						2002/03 Budget Projections					
	Wage	Non-Wage recurrent	Domestic	Donor Dev project	Total excl. donors	Total incl. donors	Wage	Non-Wage recurrent	Domestic Dev	Donor project	Total excl. donors	Total incl. donors
	1.00	19.76	1.64		22.40	22.40	1.14	21.73	1.84		24.72	24.72
Public Service	0.94	2.49	3.50	5.25	6.93	12.18	1.07	2.74	3.94	5.67	7.75	13.41
Public Service Commission	0.43	0.79	0.04	-	1.26	1.26	0.48	0.90	0.04	-	1.43	1.43
Parliament (excl MPs' Vehicles)	..	..	-	-	..	-	..	..	-	-	..	-
Local Government (excl Dev)	0.45	1.54			1.99	1.99	0.51	1.73	..	..	2.24	2.24
Mass Mobilisation	2.32	3.36	0.52	-	6.20	6.20	2.63	3.70	0.58	-	6.92	6.92
Office of the President (excl ISO/ESO, Rent)	3.65	5.10	1.47	..	10.22	10.22	4.14	5.61	1.66	..	11.41	11.41
Office of the President - Rent	..	1.83	..	..	1.83	1.83	..	2.02	..	..	2.02	2.02
Specified Officers - Salaries (Statutory)	0.29				0.29	0.29	0.32				0.32	0.32
Public Service Pension/Comp (Statutory)		27.19			27.19	27.19		29.91			29.91	29.91
Parliamentary Commission (Statutory)	5.34	13.37	0.95	-	19.66	19.66	6.06	14.71	1.06	-	21.84	21.84
Local Govt Finance Comm (Statutory)	0.27	0.18			0.44	0.44	0.30	0.19			0.49	0.49

Annex Table 3: Summary of Medium-Term Expenditure Framework

	2001/02 Budget Projections						2002/03 Budget Projections					
	Wage	Non-Wage recurrent	Domestic	Donor Dev project	Total excl. donors	Total incl. donors	Wage	Non-Wage recurrent	Domestic Dev	Donor project	Total excl. donors	Total incl. donors
Uganda Human Rights Comm (Statutory)	1.05	0.58	0.04	-	1.67	1.67	1.20	0.64	0.04	-	1.88	1.88
Electoral Commission (Statutory)	2.56	30.00	-	-	32.56	32.56	2.90	7.00	-	-	9.90	9.90
Unconditional Grant (Urban Authorities)	-	4.37	-	-	4.37	4.37	-	4.58	-	-	4.58	4.58
Unconditional Grant (District)	39.52	31.34	-	-	70.87	70.87	43.48	32.91	-	-	76.39	76.39
SUB-TOTAL PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	62.60	205.46	9.08	7.08	277.14	284.22	69.65	198.54	10.21	7.65	278.40	286.04
Domestic Interest		50.70			50.70	50.70		52.80			52.80	52.80
External Interest		62.40			62.40	62.40		64.30			64.30	64.30
SUB-TOTAL	-	113.10	-	-	113.10	113.10	-	117.10	-	-	117.10	117.10
Total Line Ministries (incl contingency)	208.29	370.35	262.39	623.19	841.03	1,464.22	243.12	412.12	299.04	673.04	954.29	1,627.33

Annex Table 3: Summary of Medium-Term Expenditure Framework

	2001/02 Budget Projections						2002/03 Budget Projections					
	Wage	Non-Wage recurrent	Domestic	Donor Dev project	Total excl. donors	Total incl. donors	Wage	Non-Wage recurrent	Domestic Dev	Donor project	Total excl. donors	Total incl. donors
Total District Programmes	276.71	170.71	101.82	-	549.24	549.24	304.38	215.34	113.56	-	633.27	633.27
LINE MIN + DISTRICT PROG	485.00	541.06	364.21	623.19	1,390.26	2,013.45	547.51	627.46	412.60	673.04	1,587.57	2,260.61
Statutory Interest	-	113.10	-	-	113.10	113.10	-	117.10	-	-	117.10	117.10
Statutory excl Interest	15.60	82.52	1.81	-	99.92	99.92	17.69	64.77	2.03	-	84.49	84.49
GRAND TOTAL (incl Contingency)	500.59	736.67	366.02	623.19	1,603.28	2,226.47	565.20	809.33	414.63	673.04	1,789.16	2,462.20