CSO PRESS STATEMENT

CSO PERSPECTIVES ON THE FY 2025/26 NATIONAL BUDGET FRAMEWORK PAPER

Theme: Navigating Ambitious Growth Goals Amidst a Shrinking FY2025/26 Budget

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Economic growth amidst budgetary challenges: CSOs weigh in

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A. INTRODUCTION

1. Civil Society Organizations under their umbrella, the Civil Society Budget Advocacy Group (CSBAG) are gathered here today to share their perspectives on the National Budget Framework Paper (NBFP)[1] The

[1] The National Budget Framework Paper shows projections of government revenues and expenditures, debt levels, programme implementing strategies and the potential risks involved as well as policy proposals.

financial year 2025/26 is anchored on the theme, "***Full Monetization of the Ugandan Economy through Commercial Agriculture, Industrialization, Expanding and Broadening Services, Digital Transformation and Market Access***".

2. The NBFP was tabled in Parliament on 20th December 2024 by the Minister for Finance, Planning and Economic Development by Section 9 (3) of the Public Finance Management Act, 2015 (Amended).[2] And for this, we commend the Ministry of Finance for consistently adhering to this legal requirement.

3. We commend the government for its macroeconomic stability, as evidenced by steady economic growth of 6.1% in FY 2023/24, up from 5.3% in FY 2022/23, and is projected to grow by 6.4% in FY 2024/25. This growth rate compares favourably to the sub-Saharan African average of 3.5%. Over the past two financial years, the economy's size increased to UGX 202.7 trillion (USD 53.7 billion) in FY 2023/24, from UGX 183 trillion (USD 48.8 billion) in FY 2022/23 (NFPP FY2025/26).

This impressive growth is attributed to the influx of foreign direct investment in the extractive industries and the expected start of oil production in FY2025/26 as well as the Government's targeted interventions such as the drive for high production in the industry sector specially manufacturing, complemented by steady growth in Agriculture driven by the coffee export and services rebound in tourism remittances. For example, a total of 400,536 60-kilo bags of coffee, valued at US$108.91 million, were exported in November 2024 at an average price of US$4.53 per kilo. This price was US$1.76 higher than the US$2.77 per kilo recorded in November 2023 representing an increase of 53.98% in value.

We also recognise the targeted interventions to boost household incomes through several wealth creation initiatives like Emyooga, GROW ACF, PDM, etc amounting to **UGX 8.03 trillion** that has been cumulatively invested in wealth creation programs. We commend These efforts will support the 70% of women who are in the informal sector and subsistence agriculture.

4. We commend the government for maintaining **inflation** below 5%, with annual inflation at 2.9% by November 2024, due to increased food production, coordinated monetary and fiscal policies, and reduced imported inflation. Inflation is expected to stay below 5% with capital inflows into mining and oil, favourable food and oil prices, and easing global pressures. However, geopolitical tensions and policy uncertainties may cause fluctuations. Furthermore, election years typically see inflation spikes, such as 15.9% in 2011 and 5.5% in 2016, compared to lower rates in preceding years as such we anticipate inflation rise in the last quarter of 2025 and the first quarter of 2026 due to election activities.

[2] The PFMA 2015 requires parliament to approve the National Budget Framework Paper by 1st February.

5. **NDP IV and the ATMS** We commend the Government for concluding the NDP IV, whose first year of implementation is FY2025/26. Under the NDP IV, Programmes were reduced from 20 to 18. Specifically, two Programmes **Sustainable Mineral Development and Sustainable Development of Petroleum Resources** were merged into a new Programme 'The **Sustainable Extractives Industry Development Programme",** while Community Mobilization and Mindset Change was considered a cross-cutting program across the various programmes with stronger bias under the Human Capital Development Programme. These changes have guided the planning and projected resource allocation for FY2025/26.

   The government has identified **ATMS** as vehicles for achieving the growth target of the 10-fold growth Strategy target. These include **A**gro-Industrialization and light manufacturing, **T**ourism development, **M**ineral-based Industrial Development including Oil and Gas, and **S**cience, Technology, and Innovation including ICT (ATMS) which are expected to generate annual export earnings of **US$ 20 billion, US$50 billion and** expected to generate annual export earnings of **US$ 25 billion respectively** by FY 2039/40. ***Whereas we commend the government on these key areas, we urge government to further strengthen focus on other enablers like infrastructure, climate change as well as improvements in public investment management.***

6. **The strategy for the 10-fold growth:** Based on CSBAG estimation and analysis, to achieve the target of growing Uganda's GDP from USD 50 billion in FY2022/23 to USD 500 billion by FY2039/40, Uganda would need to achieve an average annual growth rate of approximately **13.7%** per year far higher than the average growth rate of **6.1%** in FY 2023/24. In cases where this growth falls short of the average target, the variation ought not to exceed **5 percentage points** for the recovery cycles to be fully sufficient in covering up for the lost growth.

   The current composition of GDP is dominated by services, agriculture and industry constituting **95%** if maintained, these sectors would have to grow at a minimum of **13.7%. to achieve such a target the NDP IV should set the following targets among others:** Tourism Receipts: Increase tourism receipts from USD 1.025 billion in FY 2023/24 to USD 5 billion on an annual basis by 2039/40. To attain the targeted USD 50 billion of tourism exports by 2039/40, a total investment of USD 19.2 billion is required based on the sectors' multiplier effect of 2.61. The current allocation of USD 1.3 billion (against the required USD 3.8 billion in every NDP cycle) in the NDP IV period is too low to enable the realization of the targeted USD 50 billion**. *The immediate intervention is to increase allocation while exploring avenues to increase the multiplier in the sector***

7. **The Resource Envelope.**

The projected **resource envelope** for FY 2025/26 is set to reduce by **UGX14.695** trillion (**20%** decline). That is from UGX **57.441 trillion** in FY2025/26 from **UGX 72.137 trillion in FY2024/25.** The decline is attributed to significant reductions in Petroleum Fund, which is to reduce by **UGX 115.4 billion, b**udget support is to reduce by **UGX 1.36 trillion,** domestic borrowing is to reduce by **UGX 4.956 trillion**, and debt refinancing is to reduce by **UGX 5.41 trillion**.

Domestic Revenue projections in FY2025/26 are set to increase by a modest **5%** (**UGX 1.5 trillion) to UGX 33.682 trillion** from UGX 31.982 trillion in FY2024/25 (**UGX 30.573 trillion** in tax revenue and **UGX 3.109 trillion** Non-Tax Revenue)

The **Discretionary Budget** excluding debt repayments and other fixed expenditures is set to decrease by **14%**, from **UGX 28.1 trillion** to **UGX 24.2 trillion.** This is on the account of increased external debt repayments from **UGX 3.15 trillion** to **Shs 4.03 trillion,** increase in Project Support (External Financing) from **UGX 9.58 trillion** to **UGX 12.81 trillion**, reduction in Domestic Refinancing (Roll-Over) from **UGX 12.02 trillion** to **UGX 6.61 trillion** and increase in interest payments from **UGX 9.24 trillion** to **UGX 9.61 trillion.**

8. **Program Allocations and Priorities.**
In terms of budget allocations Development Plan Implementation (DPI) will receive the largest portion of the total proposed budget, with an allocation of **UGX 22.129 trillion** although it has reduced by **38.8%** from **UGX 36.138 trillion** in FY2024/25. This significant allocation is primarily due to the Treasury Operations, which account for **UGX 20.72 trillion**.

Overall, the programs whose budgets have increased significantly are Sustainable Urbanisation and Housing (**87%),** Integrated Transport Infrastructure and Services (**29%),** and Digital Transformation (**28%)**. Those negatively affected include DPI **(39%),** Manufacturing with a **29%** decline, tourism development with **41%** reduction, innovation, technology development and transfer with 52%reducation. To note is that the human capital development program is projected to reduce by **0.09 %** from **UGX 10.1 trillion** in FY2024/25 to **UGX 9.97 trillion**[3].

We also observe that the key programmes that significantly contribute to the **ATMS** and are part of an ambitious ten-fold strategy of Agro-Industrialization, Innovation, Technology Development & Transfer, Tourism Development, as well as Sustainable Extractives Industry Development combined have an allocation of **UGX 2.67 trillion** or **5%** of

[3] *The Ministry of Education's allocation will decrease to **UGX 788.8 billion** in FY2025/26 from **UGX 852.8 billion** in FY2024/25, indicating a **7.6%** reduction. In contrast, allocations for the Ministry of Health will increase from **UGX 1.3 trillion** to UGX **1.5 trillion (a 13.7% increase**). Similarly, allocations for the Ministry of Water will grow from **UGX 526 billion** in FY 2024/25 to **UGX 708 billion** in FY2025/26.*

the entire budget which may present significant challenges to the realisation of this strategy.

9. **Public Debt.**
As of June 2024, Uganda's total public debt stock stood at UGX **94.7 trillion** representing an **11.6%** increase from **UGX 84.8 trillion** in June 2023. With external debt accounting for 57.2% and domestic debt for 42.8% of the **UGX 94.7 trillion.** Furthermore, the IMF forecasts that Uganda's public debt will increase to approximately **UGX 110.6 trillion** by the end of FY2024/25 which raises concerns about the sustainability of Uganda's debt. Conferring to the NBFP FY2025/26, over the past 11 years (2013-2024), the government has borrowed **UGX 43.25 trillion.** Of this amount, **UGX 26.84 trillion** has been spent, leaving **UGX 16.4 trillion unspent**. This indicates a lack of preparedness by the government before the acquisition of the debt. This implies that on average, every Ugandan is indebted up to the tune of **UGX 2.1 million.**

As a result, this has contributed to an increase in interest payments which are projected to slightly reduce to **UGX 9.244 trillion** in FY2025/26 from **UGX 9.606 trillion** in the current financial year. This still indicates that Uganda will spend **27.4%** of its generated revenue on interest payments which is above the **12.5%** benchmark in the charter of fiscal responsibility. This will compromise service delivery as a significant portion of the collected revenue goes to service the debt.

A. CSO CONCERNS IN THE FY 2025/26 NATIONAL BUDGET FRAMEWORK PAPER.

10. **Low revenue mobilization.**
We commend the government for hitting the half-year target (FY2024/25) target of **UGX 14.93 trillion** by **UGX 322 billion**, achieving a surplus of **2.16%**. This is a notable improvement compared to the same period in the previous year, where there was a shortfall of **UGX 152.52 billion** against a target of **UGX 13,142.15 billion.** Despite this achievement, URA has experienced a shortfall in revenue collections over the past year and has only reached **48%** of the **UGX 31.98 trillion** target set for the current fiscal year. This could be attributed to the issue of ***tax exemptions and incentives*** in Uganda is increasingly critical, considering the country's fiscal challenges. In FY 2022/23, t**he value of revenue forgone** due to tax exemptions amounted to **UGX 2.97 trillion.**[4], which is equivalent to approximately 11.4% of UGX 26.041 trillion revenue collection as of November 2024. Our main concern is the lack of clear and transparent procedures for accessing, monitoring and reporting on these exemptions.

Additionally, Up to 51 per cent of Uganda's GDP is generated from the informal economy (World Bank and ILOSTAT, 2022). Informal business operations tend to operate outside the formal regulatory frameworks which

[4] Uganda Tax Expenditure Report, August 2024

pose challenges to effective tax revenue collection and compliance. Further to this, is limited tax awareness which greatly hinges on tax compliance.

The government should review the tax governance expenditure framework that establishes criteria and conduct periodic reviews of existing tax incentives and exemptions to evaluate the effectiveness and impact on revenue collection.

URA should fast-track the generation of comprehensive revenue for more accurate revenue projections by source in a given financial year.

We also call for the establishment of an independent Local Government Revenue collection unit. Further to this, URA should partner with local government to combat smuggling, improve rental tax collection and improve tax compliance in LGs

11. Misalignment of the FY2025/2026 budget with the NDP IV

We note with concern the **UGX 10.4 trillion shortfall** in the FY2025/26 projected budget of **UGX 57.4 trillion** compared to the NDP IV target allocation of **UGX 67.8 trillion**. Consequently, while the **ATMs** target in NDP IV is **UGX 4.7 trillion**, they **face a shortfall of UGX 2 trillion (44%),** given that the NBFP projected allocation is only **UGX 2.7 trillion** for these growth pillars.

We also observed that some programmes, such as Development Plan Implementation and Sustainable Urbanization and Housing, have projected allocations that exceed the NDP IV targeted allocations. Without proper alignment, these discrepancies can lead to resource misallocation, fragmented efforts, and a divergence from the core goals of NDP IV. *See table one in annex for details.*

12. Inadequate allocation to settle domestic arrears.

Whereas we appreciate the government's commitment to addressing domestic arrears, as demonstrated by the **UGX 199.9 billion** released in the first two-quarters of FY2024/25, this is insufficient. According to the OAG report, domestic arrears have increased by 34.4% from **UGX 8.049 trillion** in 2022 to **UGX 10.818 trillion** in 2023. At this rate, it will take approximately 54 years to clear the arrears if no new ones are incurred. This deprives the private sector of liquidity, hampers job growth, and reduces tax revenue. Alternative recovery processes like litigation are costly.

Thus, the government should operationalize the 2021 strategy to clear and prevent domestic arrears, enforce fiscal discipline by penalizing Accounting Officers who continue to accumulate domestic arrears and prioritize the clearance of domestic arrears by allocating at least UGX 1 trillion to this cause.

13. Rising Cost of Education in nongovernment-aided non-UPE and USE government grant-aided[5] and private schools

Rising education costs in Uganda are forcing many children out of school, with 67.7% of boys and 62.1% of girls dropping out due to unaffordability (UNHS,2019/20). In FY 2019/20, household expenditure on education was 3.2% of GDP, higher than the government's 2.2%, and above the global average of 1.9%. And that of neighbouring countries like Ethiopia (0.3%) and Tanzania (1.4%)[6].

Simply put, **for every UGX 1,000 the government spends on education, a household spends UGX 1,450.** This is mainly due to the high fees charged by non-government-aided primary and secondary schools. Although in February 2024, the Cabinet banned the charging of some school requirements such as PTA, SMC/BOG, Foundation body fees, and admission fees effective Term II of the school calendar year of 2024, the resolution is yet to be enforced.

To give effect to the cabinet ban on selected school fees items, the Minister in charge of Education complies with sections 4 (2) (b) and 58 of the Education (Pre–Primary, Primary, and Post–Primary) Act and issues Regulations to ban the identified school fees items. The Ministry of Education and Sports ensures that schools that do not comply are brought to book.

14. Dilapidated and inadequate infrastructure in UPE Schools

We commend Ministry of Education and Sports efforts for improving secondary school infrastructure, where 200 secondary schools have been renovated or constructed in sub-counties without USE schools under the Uganda Intergovernmental Fiscal Transfers (UgIFT-II) and the Uganda Secondary Education Expansion Project (USEEP). Despite these efforts, the infrastructure in most Universal Primary Education (UPE) is deplorable. The OAG, 2023 reports that **40% of the schools lacked staff houses, while 60% of the schools assessed had staff houses**. Of the 60% that staff houses, 50**% were constructed using PTA funding and/or support from development partners**. The limited infrastructure poses risks to the safety and health of learners and teachers.

We recommend that Both the MOES and LGs jointly assess the current infrastructure gap in UPE schools and in a phased manner plan and budget renovation and expansion of infrastructure in UPE schools. Furthermore, the Minister of Education should issue regulations to standardize the composition and role of Parents and Teachers Associations (PTAs) in schools.

Make sub-region-specific adjustments to UPE capitation grants, ensuring hard-to-reach districts like Karamoja and remote West Nile

[5] Under Section 3 of the Education (Pre - Primary, Primary and Post Primary) Act, Government Grant - aided Institution means a school or institution not founded by the Government but which receives statutory grants in form of aid from Government and is jointly managed by the foundation body and Government.
[6] Education Finance Watch 2023

receive 20-30% higher allocations to cover unique operational costs and infrastructure challenges.

15. Low Staffing Levels in Public Health Facilities

The 2023 WHO-supported Health Labour Market Analysis indicates only 44.9% of the needed health workers are available. i.e. Uganda needs 342,832 health workers but has only 154,016, leaving a gap of over 188,816 workers. Meanwhile, in August 2024 the ministry presented a report to Parliament on the issue of the medical interns. The report indicates that there were **2,706** medical interns eligible for deployment since 2023. However, the Ministry of Finance allocated **UGX 35.661 billion** less **UGX. 11.51 billion** needed to deploy all the intern doctors. With the available funds, they could only deploy the cohort of 2023 and the previous years, totalling 1,435 medical interns.

There is a need for the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development to identify funds to enable MoH to deploy all medical interns and the needed specialists to supervise them, to cover the gap in the health workforce in addition, MoFPED and MoH need to prioritize the recruitment of health workers to fill vacant positions as per the revised human resource structure.

16. Rising vulnerability of Uganda's food safety and quality

Uganda faces significant challenges with the quality of agricultural inputs. Efforts by the government, including the establishment of the Food, Animal, and Plant Health Authority and prioritizing quality control infrastructure, are commendable. We also commend MAAIF for prioritizing the enhancement of quality control infrastructure for handling agricultural exports at inspection points in FY 2024/25, through the construction of a National Agricultural Food Safety Laboratory & Support Centre, Export Animal Quarantine Holding ground, and abattoir Facilities, Land Border Quarantine Stations, and Land Border Export Inspection facilities (NBFP FY 2024/25). However, the Uganda National Bureau of Standards remains underfunded and understaffed, resulting in weak enforcement of quality standards and exposing farmers to counterfeit products. For the past two financial years, UNBS has persistently received only **UGX 940 million** for FY 2023/24 and FY 2024/25

Therefore, the Government should establish a National Seed Company to distribute quality seeds,

Increase funding for the Uganda National Bureau of Standards (UNBS) to enforce quality standards and ensure collaboration with the Uganda Revenue Authority (URA) to enhance border surveillance. To note is that since UNBS is only stationed at 28 entry points as compared to 554 URA entries.

Parliament should prioritize implementing the Cabinet resolution to establish the Food, Animal, and Plant Health Authority in FY 2024/25.

17. Increased encroachment of wetlands.

The increased encroachment of wetlands for industrial establishment in Uganda is a concerning environmental and sustainability issue. A UNDP report[7] Revealed that in June 2023, Uganda's wetland cover had reduced by 25% in the last two decades that is from approximately **30,000km²** in 2000 to around **22,500km**. Vivid examples are the Nakivubo Wetland and Lubigi Wetland which have been lost to settlement, farming, and construction leaving negative consequences on both the environment and local communities. We commend efforts to depopulate Lubigi wetland encroachers and other areas, but we call it consistency and non-selective approaches.

The government should enhance the enforcement of wetland protection laws and implement stricter penalties for illegal encroachment. The Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE) should raise awareness of the importance of wetlands and promote sustainable land use and eco-friendly industrial methods. Additionally, Parliament should review the NEMA Act and reinstate the State of Environment Report.

18. Poor/Sub-optimal funding for the Community-Based Services Departments in Local Governments

The Community-Based Services (CBS) Department is a vital organ within the Local Governments for the promotion of social transformation, community empowerment, and equitable access to services for vulnerable groups. However, persistent underfunding has hampered its ability to effectively deliver on its mandate.

Only 49% of District Community Development Officer positions were filled[8]. This is even though the budget for this department has remained unchanged over the last five financial years at **UGX 7.64 billion** despite the ever-increasing number of Local Governments and the fact that it is shared across 12 departments/functions9 in each Local Government with probation & welfare and gender and culture departments getting only 10% and 5% of this money respectively. This is largely inadequate to fulfil the mandates of these offices and often leaves them at the mercy of CSOs and individual citizens facilitating operations.

The government needs to incrementally strengthen funding for community-based services at Local Government level to fulfil their

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[7] **Minister calls for the restoration of wetlands and other degraded systems**

[8] According to the last functional review of the Government Social Service Workforce by USAID and MoGLSD in 2020

[9] Youth Councils, Women Councils, Council for Disability, Council for Older Persons, Public Libraries, Probation and Welfare, Community Based Rehabilitation, Community Development, Special Grant for PWDs, Integrated Community Learning for Wealth Creation, Labour, and Gender & Culture

mandates. This can be phased beginning with the recruitment of key staff (DCDOs, Senior/principal CDOs, Probation and Welfare Officers etc) to at least 65% in the short term (the minimum staffing threshold for Local Governments) and then the provision of an additional 2.2 billion[10] ***To facilitate community mobilization.***

19. Inadequate financing of District Disaster Management Committees

We are concerned that despite the government's commitments to reducing and reversing the degradation of Water Resources, Environment, and Natural Resources as well as the effects of Climate Change on economic growth and livelihood security, the budget allocation to the programme is set to reduce by UGX 62.22bn to **UGX 411.5billion** in FY2025/26. This might worsen the glaring lack of funding for District Disaster Management Committees (DDMCs) who are normally among the first responders when disaster strikes. The limited funding directed towards disaster management, preparedness and prevention has rendered implementation of the District Contingency Plans highly impracticable.

The Ministry of Finance should reinstate the UGX 62.22 billion cut from the Natural Resources, Environment, Climate Change, Land and Water program for FY 2024/25 to support District Disaster Management Committees.

The MoFPED should consider incorporating a disaster prevention component in all conditional grants transferred to LGs. Such a criterion in the grant allocation formulae ensures that districts affected by disasters are the main beneficiaries of such financing in light of the limited nature of resources.

20. Limited financing of Renewable energy sub-programme in local governments.

CSBAG assessment of some LGs in 2024 revealed that for some LGs like, Madi-Okollo, Mukono, and Terego, except Yumbe there was no allocation for renewable energy for renewable energy for FY2022/23 to FY2023/24. This is in contrast with the government's goal to increase access to renewable energy in rural and underserved regions.

We recommend the government allocates funds to the renewable energy sub-programme to all local governments. These funds should be tailored towards promoting inclusion and access to renewable energy for women, youth, marginalized groups, for both refugees and host communities.

B. Conclusion

We recognize that the upcoming fiscal year 2025/26 will present significant opportunities, especially with the onset of NDP IV, the 10-fold growth strategy

[10] 12 million per FY (1 million per month) for each of the 176 Local Governments

and the increased activity in the oil and gas sector amidst financing challenges.

While we acknowledge the government's efforts to foster economic growth and development, we strongly call for prioritized and equitable resource allocation to ensure a strategic and fair distribution of resources. This will be instrumental in advancing inclusive development and achieving meaningful improvements in the well-being of all Ugandans.

As Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), we reaffirm our commitment to fostering constructive engagement, promoting transparency, and holding stakeholders accountable as we collectively work towards a more equitable and prosperous Uganda.

Every Shilling Counts…….

Annexes:

Table 1: Proposed Programme Allocations FY2025/26 (UGX, Billion)

Programme	FY 2024/25	FY 2025/26	Variance	% Chage (-/+)	NDP IV 2025/26 Costing	Variance	% variance
Development Plan Implementation	36,138	22,130	-14,008	-39%	2,066	20,064	971%
Human Capital Development	10,070	9,975	-95	-1%	10,510	-535	-5%
Governance and Security	8,909	7,538	-1,371	-15%	9,509	-1,971	-21%
Integrated Transport Infrastructure and Services	4,918	6,354	1,436	29%	6,279	75	1%
Private Sector Development	2,047	1,891	-156	-8%	2,039	-148	-7%
Agro-Industrialisation	2,065	1,689	-375	-18%	2,448	-759	-31%
Regional Balanced Development	1,454	1,428	-26	-2%	1,169	259	22%
Sustainable Energy Development	1,135	1,302	166	15%	1,368	-66	-5%
Sustainable Urbanisation and Housing	630	1,176	546	87%	200	976	488%
Legislation, Oversight & Representation	979	833	-145	-15%	1,122	-289	-26%
Sustainable Extractives Industry Development	881	636	-245	-28%	1,436	-800	-56%
Administration of Justice	481	513	31	6%	534	-21	-4%
Climate Change, Natural Resource, Environment and Water Management	474	412	-62	-13%	480	-69	-14%
Digital Transformation	229	294	65	28%	245	49	20%
Manufacturing	318	227	-92	-29%	258	-31	-12%
Public Sector Transformation	200	199	-1	-1%	294	-95	-32%
Tourism Development	298	176	-122	-41%	464	-288	-62%

Innovation, Technology Development and Transfer	347	168	-179	-52%	408	-240	-59%

Table:2 Resource Envelope FY 2025/26 (UGX, Billion)

Source	FY 24/25	FY 25/26	Change	% Change
Domestic Revenues	31,981.90	33,681.90	1,700.00	5%
Petroleum Fund	115.40	-	- 115.40	-100%
Budget Support	1,393.70	29.90	- 1,363.80	-98%
Net Domestic Borrowing	8,968.00	4,011.30	- 4,956.70	-55%
BOU repayment	7,778.50	-	- 7,778.50	-100%
Project Support (External Financing)	9,583.50	12,812.20	3,228.70	34%
Domestic Refinancing (Rollover)	12,021.70	6,611.60	- 5,410.10	-45%
Local Revenue for Local Governments	293.90	293.90	-	0%
Total	**72,136.60**	**57,440.80**	**14,695.80**	**-20%**

Table 3: Some of the key wealth programmes

Program	Cumulative Amount
PDM	Shs 3.4 trillion
1. Emyooga	Shs 553 billion
2. Youth Livelihood Programme	Shs 207.95 billion
3. Small Business Recovery Fund (SBRF)	Shs 100 billion
4. Agricultural Credit Facility	Shs 495 billion
5. Uganda Women Entrepreneurship Program	Shs 168 billion
6. Investment for Industrial Transformation and Employment (INVITE) project	Shs 800 billion
7. Generating Growth Opportunities and Productivity for Women Enterprises (GROW) Project	Shs 824 billion
Financing for business resilience, economic recovery and value addition	
8. Uganda Development Bank (UDB)	Shs 1.45 trillion
9. Uganda Development Corporation (UDC)	Shs 1.2 trillion

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