



# CSO PRESS STATEMENT

ON

**THE WORLD BANK DECISION TO HALT NEW PUBLIC FINANCING TO UGANDA:**

*The effects, opportunities, and lessons for Uganda*

**Date:** 13<sup>th</sup> August 2023 | **Venue:** CSBAG offices | **Time:** 10:00AM

## FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

### A. INTRODUCTION

1. Civil Society Organizations under their umbrella, the Civil Society Budget Advocacy Group (CSBAG) are gathered here today to share their views on the World Bank decision issued on the **8<sup>th</sup> of August 2023** to stop new public funding to Uganda. This decision has far-reaching consequences on the realisation of Uganda's Vision 2040 and achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030, which is just 7 years from now.
2. As Civil Society, we are cognizant of our role as independent entities representing the voices and concerns of the ordinary Ugandan. This statement and views, therefore, are aimed at providing an independent analysis of the likely implications of the World Bank decision on service delivery, the economy and public finance management.
3. Fellow citizens, the World Bank has over the years, offered financing to support Uganda's development agenda and to date Uganda has 30 active World Bank Projects and 13 projects in the pipeline which amount to **USD 13.9bn (UGX. 51trn)**. USD 9.5bn (UGX. 35trn) of this is for the 30 active projects and USD 4.43 billion (UGX. 16 billion) is for the **13 projects in the pipeline which are affected by the World Bank decision. (See Annexes 1 and 2 for details).**
4. Uganda has the largest outstanding multilateral debt stock of **UGX 29.91 trillion** including arrears largely from the World Bank financing arm, the International Development Association which represents 55% followed by ADF with 19%, IMF with 11 %, IDB 5% and other funders.<sup>1</sup>
5. Besides loans, Uganda also receives grants from World Bank and by 21<sup>st</sup> December 2022, Uganda had received grants amounting to **USD 204.6 million**<sup>2</sup>, of which, the largest share of up to 85% was for Human Capital Development where education, health, water, and sanitation fall.

<sup>1</sup> MoFPED Report on Public Debt, Grants, Guarantees and other Financial Liabilities for FY 2022-23

<sup>2</sup> Out of this, the International Development Association (IDA) had the highest grant disbursements of **USD 120.1 million** followed by the Global Fund which disbursed **USD 53 million**.

6. By 31<sup>st</sup> December 2022, the World Bank (IDA) undisbursed debt stock, which was the largest of the total undisbursed debt stock of USD 4.81 billion, stood at USD **0.9139 billion (29%)**. This was followed by IMF with 16%, AFDB with 14%, IDB with 10% and others.
7. The World Bank has reassured the Government of Uganda that ongoing projects to the tune of USD 9.5bn (UGX 35trn) will not be affected by this freeze. This goes without saying that there will be increased scrutiny of how these projects are going to be implemented..." Third-party monitoring and grievance redress mechanisms will significantly increase, allowing us to take corrective action as necessary".
8. We note that this decision by the World Bank, being a major development funding partner might induce other development partners especially from the OECD countries to follow suit. In this regard, a lot of uncertainty lingers as to whether the IMF will take a similar decision being the other Bretton Woods Institution apart from the World Bank. Uncertainty is never good for business and economic growth projections.

### **B. Key World Bank Project Interventions in Uganda as of March 2023**

9. As of March 2023, below are some of the World Bank projects that have a direct impact on the ordinary people (citizens and non-citizens) living in Uganda.

#### **Uganda Development Response to Displacement Impacts project has supported (US\$150 million or UFX 555 Bn)**

- 2,818,155 refugee-hosting community members and refugees to gain access to social and economic services.

#### **Uganda Skills Development Project has benefited US\$ 100.00 million or UGX 370 Bn)**

- More than 82,000 youths (of 47% are female) in industry and enterprise-based training.
- Standards have been set for 25 new occupational curricula and assessments in key trades and occupations, aligned with priority sectors such as Agro-processing, manufacturing, construction, transport/logistics, ICT, and hospitality.

#### **Uganda Multi-Sector Food Security and Nutrition Project has supported (UGX 102Bn)**

- 1,000 government-aided primary schools with demonstration gardens to promote the production and consumption of micronutrient-rich foods and the use of community-based nutrition services.
- Lead farmers with 2,000 demonstration gardens in surrounding communities.

#### **Health Systems Strengthening Project has supported :(USD 144 million or UGX 532.8 Bn)**

- More than 230 health facilities countrywide with medical equipment.
- Set up an e-recruitment job bureau for the Health Service Commission.
- Renovation of 9 regional referral hospitals.
- 797 scholarships were provided to health workers and so far, more than 400 having completed their studies.

#### **Albertine Region Sustainable Development Project has supported USD 153 million or UGX 566.1 bn)**

- Upgrading of approximately 100 kilometres of road from Kyenjojo to Fort Portal-Mubende-Kampala through Kagadi town to Kabwoya town, which forms part of the 238km Kyenjojo-Hoima-Masindi-Kigumba Road connecting the districts of Kyenjojo, Kibaale, Hoima, Masindi, and Kiryandongo in Western Uganda. These

are towns that fall within the oil-rich Albertine region.

- As a result, revenue collections from trading license fees, which grew by 19% from UGX112 million in FY20/21 to UGX134 million in FY21/22.

**Uganda Support for Municipal Development Project (USMID) has supported (USD 150mn or UGX 555 bn)**

- 14 municipalities with modern infrastructure like roads and street furniture; solid waste management; and the development of markets and urban transport facilities.
- Local government officials have also improved the management and administration, including physical planning and urban development, own source revenue, and procurement and contract management.

**Regional Communications Infrastructure Program has supported (USD 75.00 million or UGX 277.5 billion)**

- Reduction in internet costs from \$300 to \$70 per Mbps, which has increased the use of digital platforms, greatly improving the efficiency of day-to-day government operations through shared infrastructure for data storage and service delivery.
- Capacity building in ICT skills through training programs aimed at job creation and trade.

**Implications of the World Bank's decision on Uganda at large**

10. **Increase in Economic Inequality in Uganda:** We are concerned its decision is likely to increase economic inequality. This is amidst the rise in poverty as reported by the Africa Development Bank, Economic Outlook report, 2023, where poverty in Uganda increased by 4.2% in 2022 from 15.61 million Ugandans to 16.36 million. On top of this, Uganda has the third highest income inequality levels in the East Africa Community at Gini-Coefficient of 42.7 and lagging behind Tanzania, Burundi and Kenya. In the event that the government is forced to promote austerity linked measures attributed to the suspension of the financing from the World Bank; economic inequality may further widen disparities in access to health, education and other social services.
11. **Reduced financing in social sectors.** The World Bank contributes significantly to funding social sector projects that impact the livelihoods of people living in Uganda. To note is that 44% of this was earmarked for the Human Capital Development Programme, and 7% for Agro-Industrialization. Key World Bank projects include for example, the U-learn project, which is aimed at expanding traditional schools, Phase II of the Agriculture Cluster Development Project totalling to USD250M, its major purpose is to increase productivity and marketable volumes of select value chains in project areas. If such a project was to materialize as planned, there would be increased incomes and exports in the agricultural sector. Also, if projects like NUSAF and DRDIP are affected, this will exacerbate the poverty levels in the Northern and Eastern parts. This also won't spare the refugees and host communities.
12. **Increased pressure for commercial loans and domestic borrowing:** Uganda's public debt stock experienced a two-fold increase in the last five years from **UGX 41.5 trillion in 2018 to UGX 86.6 trillion in 2023**. This trend is likely to worsen with the World Bank suspension of its funding to Uganda, which is entirely non-concessional. We have concerns that this will exert pressure on the government to borrow from other sources at concessional terms which will increase the burden of debt servicing. Also,

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<sup>3</sup> OAG report of December 2022

the government may also be forced to increase domestic borrowing which will increase the interest rates and crowd out the private sector and hence the private sector which is the engine of our economy will likely suffer the brunt of this decision.

13. **Effect on Uganda's foreign exchange stability.** As of June 2023, the gross value of gross forex exchange reserves at the Bank of Uganda was **USD 4,074.6 million**. The World Bank freeze of funds will likely take out a significant number of USD from our market. The strength of the Bank of Uganda to stabilise the financial market is hinged on its ability to access US dollars, hence any speculation about shortage of dollars will likely lead to the depreciation of the shilling as we have seen in the past week. **The UGX which appeared to be heading for its highest drop since December of 2018 plunged by 1.76 percent to UGX 3,725 per USD on Friday morning<sup>4</sup>.** This shock could avert the situation if not reacted to in time.
14. **Worsening FDI performance:** World Bank funding plays an important role in boosting the portfolio of Foreign Direct Investments (FDI) in Uganda. For example, Uganda's FDI stock has been surging, following the deep dive during the COVID-19 pandemic period, **from USD 920.03 million in the financial year 2020/21 to USD 2197.41 million in FY202/23 (Annex 3)**. FDIs play a significant role in the economic development and growth of a country. It promotes; Technology Transfer, Job Creation Enhanced Productivity, Export Promotion, Infrastructure Development: Economic Diversification: Improved Balance of Payments: Government Revenue, Encouragement of Domestic competitiveness, and Investment: Knowledge and Skills Transfer and many other things. This therefore goes without say that we our economic trajectory will face many challenges.
15. **Negative effect on the financial sector:** Private sector companies that have been working on World Bank projects and had acquired loans to support their activities will likely default on their loans. This will increase the nonperforming loan portfolio in the financial sector. Consequently, Uganda's financial sector is likely to weaken, and its rating and competitive index will reduce. By 31<sup>st</sup> December 2022, the non-performing Commercial Bank loan portfolio had surged to **UGX. 1.2 trillion** from UGX. 1.07 billion in December 2021 (Bank of Uganda, 2022). This will not only result in collapse of companies but the Commercial Banks too.
16. **Negative effect on private sector growth:** The World Bank decision will have to two likely implications on the private sector growth. First, the investors investing in the country are likely to pull out which will create scarcity of expertise in areas where we don't have a competitive advantage for the few companies. Second, local companies that have been subcontracted by international companies to provide services in roads, water and electricity to these companies are going also to lose out. Hence Uganda will lose revenues in terms of Corporate Tax, Excise Duty, and PAYE (Pay as You Earn) but the majority are to lose jobs. It is therefore imperative that Ugandans and the policymakers understand the consequence of the Bank's decision.

### **CSO call to Government.**

1. **Reduce Public Administration Costs:** We reiterate our call for Government to re-examine its spending patterns with main objective of further cutting down on its public administration costs through the following quick measures:
  - This is the time to review the public service salary structure to harmonise and

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<sup>4</sup> Monitor Publication

promote equal pay based on hierarchy, this should go along way with revising downwards the current emolument package for especially Cabinet, Parliament, and Civil Servants. The staff in health, education and security should be safe guarded.

- Rationalise government Ministries, Department and Agencies, this should also be followed with the merger of cabinet functions which will likely reduce the number of Cabinet Ministers.
  - Furthermore, we call on government to take the bold step to reduce the Local Government Administration Units, this will go a long way in reducing the staffing at that level as well reduce on the number of constituencies that require representation at both Parliament and Council level.
  - Other measures include, reducing staff on contracts, reduce the Government fleet except for essential services in the health and security.
2. **Safeguard critical social sectors in FY2023/24 budget cut:** We welcome the pronouncement by the Minister of State for General Duties under the Ministry of Finance, regarding the possibility of revising the FY 2023/24 National Budget. In doing so however, crucial social sector interventions in health, agriculture, and security should be protected from these pending budget revisions. Specifically, areas like supply of drugs and medicines, items and equipment, family planning services, educational facilities, agricultural inputs like fertilisers, seeds, Agri-chemicals, and extension services should not be touched in repursuing. These budget lines uphold the human capital development path of the country. We pledge our contribution to Government in this process.
  3. **Enhance Fiscal discipline:** This is the time for Accounting Officers to walk the talk of minimising wastage and misuse of public resources, which is the norm especially in public procurement, poor project management among others. In his findings of the financial year 2021/22, the Auditor General's established that Government of Uganda lost close to **UGX 2.20468 trillion** due to public procurement irregularities, **UGX.0.863bn** due to commitment fees paid on undisbursed loans, and **UGX.3.357 bn** due to interest payments on undisbursed loans. Government no longer has the liberty of accommodating such gruesome public find mismanagement blunders which cost us huge sums of money.
  4. **Away from rhetoric to action in corruption fight:** Government must be more agile in the fight against corruption, which thrives in the public sector. In FY 2021/22 alone, Government officials **failed to account for close to UGX3.5 billion according to the OAG**. Such tendencies must not be tolerated, and the responsible officers must be brought to book and public resources recovered. We have a very elaborate legal framework and structure to fight corruption and citizens need to regain their confidence in this legal framework.
  5. **Review and Reprioritize Projects.** The Ministry of Finance should conduct a thorough review of ongoing and planned projects to rank projects based on a hierarchy of priority and then it can reallocate resources accordingly to help in mitigating the impact of funding shortages on critical sectors. For example, the Lubowa project (**UGX 86billion**), SGR, Atiak sugar (**UGX 274 Bn**). This restructuring will save the government approximately **UGX 360 Bn**. In doing so, the government should try to manage better the running projects to maximise return on investment which returns could be ploughed back into the economy to revamp it in medium and long term.
  6. **Restructure the existing loan portfolio.** This is an opportunity for the government

to restructure the existing loans. For example, if the existing infrastructure projects require compensation of the project-affected areas, or access to land and this land in question has not yet been approved for valuation, this then is the perfect time for Government to reconsider that loan since there are no new loans coming to Uganda.

7. **Restructure Uganda's debt servicing.** Government should request other lenders for a moratorium on debt servicing for at least three years and renegotiate with the bond holders to increase the bond maturity periods.
8. **Renegotiate funding priorities with the World Bank.** Government headed by Ministry of Finance should renegotiate with the with World Bank on key project intervention areas that have a multiplier effect on Ugandans. There are certain programs that if not implemented, will dent our development outcomes. For example, roads maintenance and repair if not done will likely increase the cost of production. Reduced investment in our Health, education systems will likely reduce our labour productivity in the long-term.

### **Conclusion**

Whilst there are overwhelming risks involved in the Word Bank's decision to halt funding to Uganda. We are confident that there is still room for dialogue between the Government of Uganda and the World Bank to reconsider its decision on halting funding to Uganda and we were encouraged by the statement of our Head of State, on seeking dialogue with the World Bank. This is a good step in the right direction, and we add our voice to urge the World Bank to reconsider its position given the multiplier effects it is going to have on the people living in Uganda especially the poor.

On the other hand, we commend the Minister's proposal to revise the FY2023/24 budget downwards by undertaking budget cuts. We hope our Government shall walk the talk on cutting the cloth by its size in these tough times.

.....**because every shilling counts!!**

Contact Us

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Annexes

**Annexe 1: World Bank-funded Active Projects in Uganda (IDA, Grants, IBRD and Others)**

<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Project Objective</b>	<b>Implementing Agency</b>	<b>Project Closing Date</b>	<b>Total IDA &amp; IBRD Commitment (USD. Millions)</b>	<b>Grant Amount (USD. Millions)</b>	<b>Total (USD. Millions)</b>	<b>Total (UGX. Billions)</b>
Uganda Support to Municipal Infrastructure Development Program.	To enhance institutional capacity of selected municipalities to address urban service delivery gaps.	Program Support Team	December 31, 2023	150		150	555
Greater Kampala Metropolitan Area Urban Development Program.	To improve the institutional capacity in the Greater Kampala Metropolitan Area for metropolitan coordination and management, and to increase access to improved infrastructure and services.	Ministry for Kampala Capital City and Metropolitan Affairs	June 30, 2027	4,132,310,000		4,132,310,000	15,289,547,000,000
Uganda Rural Electrification	The Project Development Objective is to increase access to electricity in rural areas of Uganda.	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development (MEMD)	October 31, 2025	13,700,000	13,700,000	27,400,000	101,380,000,000
Uganda: Roads and Bridges in the Refugee Hosting Districts/Koboko-Yumbe-Moyo Road Corridor Project	The Project Development Objective is to increase access to electricity in rural areas of Uganda.	Uganda National Roads Authority	December 31, 2025	150,800,000		150,800,000	557,960,000,000
Uganda Grid Expansion and Reinforcement Project (GERP)	The Project Development Objective (PDO) is to increase availability and efficiency of bulk electricity supply in the project areas.	Uganda Electricity Transmission Company Limited, Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development	April 30, 2024	127,300,000		127,300,000	471,010,000,000
Additional Financing Uganda Reproductive Maternal and Child Health	The objectives of the Project are to: (a) improve utilization of essential health services with a focus on reproductive, maternal, n neWorld Bankorn, child and adolescent health services in target	Ministry of Health		25,000,000	25,000,000	50,000,000	185,000,000,000

Services Improvement Project	Districts; (b) scale up birth and death registration services; and (c) to provide immediate and effective response to an eligible crisis or emergency						
Uganda Reproductive, Maternal and Child Health Services Improvement Project	The objectives of the Project are to: (a) improve utilization of essential health services with a focus on reproductive, maternal, nneWorld Bankorn, child and adolescent health services in target Districts; (b) scale up birth and death registration services; and (c) to provide immediate and effective response to an eligible crisis or emergency	Ministry of Health	September 30, 2023	159,535,576	49,540,000	209,075,576	773,579,631,200
Uganda North-Eastern Road Corridor Asset Management Project (NERAMP)	The PDO is to reduce transport costs, enhance road safety, and improve and preserve the road assets sustainably by applying cost effective performance-based asset management contracts, along the Tororo - Kamdini road Corridor.	Uganda National Roads Authority (UNRA)	October 31, 2024	255,000,000		255,000,000	943,500,000,000
Uganda Intergovernmental Fiscal Transfers Program	to improve the adequacy, equity and effectiveness of financing and the oversight, management and delivery of local government service in education, health, water and environment, and micro irrigation, including refugees and their host communities.	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development	June 30, 2024	787,590,000		787,590,000	2,914,083,000,000
Development Response to Displacement Impacts Project in the HoA	The Project Development Objective (PDO) is to improve access to basic social services, expand economic opportunities, and enhance environmental management for communities hosting refugees in the target areas of Djibouti, Ethiopia, and Uganda.  The proposed regional project will embed the essential features of ensuring citizen participation and engagement in identifying and prioritizing developmental needs, including socio-economic infrastructure and livelihood opportunities to improve self-reliance of refugee hosting communities; improving	IGAD, Republic of Uganda, Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Agence Djiboutienne de Development Social		-		-	-



	social cohesion between refugees and refugee hosting communities; increasing citizen voice and role in development decision making; and eliciting greater demand for social accountability. The operational approach will be Community Driven Development (CDD) and will involve: (i) building and capacitating grassroots institutions; (ii) ensuring the voice of all communities is heard in decision making; (iii) strengthening decentralized government administrative functions; and (iv) investing in public service delivery and social mobilization to enhance social cohesion among beneficiary communities.						
Uganda Investing in Forests and Protected Areas for Climate-Smart Development Project	To improve sustainable management of forests and protected areas and increase benefits to communities from forests in target landscapes	Uganda Wildlife Authority, Ministry of Water and Environment, National Forestry Authority	June 30, 2026	-		-	-
Securing Uganda's Natural Resource Base in Protected Areas Project	To improve sustainable management of, and increase benefits to communities from, target protected areas in response to COVID-19 impacts.	Uganda Wildlife Authority, National Forestry Authority	May 31, 2024	2,700,000		2,700,000	9,990,000,000
Additional Financing to Uganda COVID-19 Response and Emergency Preparedness Project	The objective of the Project is to prevent, detect and respond to COVID-19 and strengthen national systems for public health emergency preparedness in Uganda.	Ministry of Health		180,300,000	16,000,000	196,300,000	726,310,000,000
Competitiveness and Enterprise Development Project (CEDP)	To support measures that facilitate increased private sector investment in the tourism sector and strengthen effectiveness of the land administration system.	Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development, Private Sector Foundation Uganda	May 30, 2024	102,500,000		102,500,000	379,250,000,000
Competitiveness And Enterprise Development Project	To support measures that facilitate increased private sector investment in the tourism sector and strengthen effectiveness of the land administration system.	Private Sector Foundation Uganda		-		-	-

Uganda Multisectoral Food Security and Nutrition Project	The Project Development Objective (PDO) is to increase production and consumption of micronutrient-rich foods and utilization of community-based nutrition services in smallholder households in project areas.	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry & Fisheries	December 29, 2023	27,640,000		27,640,000	102,268,000,000
Uganda Climate Smart Agricultural Transformation Project	To increase productivity, market access and resilience of select value chains in the project area and to respond promptly and effectively to an eligible crisis or emergency.	Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industry and Fisheries	December 31, 2028	354,700,000		354,700,000	1,312,390,000,000
Additional Financing - Uganda Multisectoral Food Security Nutrition Project	The Project Development Objective (PDO) is to increase production and consumption of micronutrient-rich foods and utilization of community-based nutrition services in smallholder households in project areas.	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry & Fisheries		7,000,000	7,000,000	14,000,000	51,800,000,000
Irrigation for Climate Resilience Project (ICRP)	To provide farmers in the project areas with access to irrigation and other agricultural services, and to establish management arrangements for irrigation service delivery	Ministry of Water and Environment	April 30, 2026	-		-	-
Additional Financing for Uganda Reproductive, Maternal and Child Health Services Improvement Project	The objectives of the Project are to: (a) improve utilization of essential health services with a focus on reproductive, maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health services in target Districts; (b) scale up birth and death registration services; and (c) to provide immediate and effective response to an eligible crisis or emergency	Ministry of Health		15,000,000		15,000,000	55,500,000,000
Uganda Support to Municipal Infrastructure Development Program - Additional Financing	To enhance institutional capacity of selected municipalities to address urban service delivery gaps			360,000,000		360,000,000	1,332,000,000,000
Uganda Intergovernmental Fiscal Transfers - Additional Financing	to improve the adequacy, equity and effectiveness of financing and the oversight, management, and delivery of local government services in education, health, water and environment, and micro irrigation,	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development		492,098,382		492,098,382	1,820,764,013,400

	including refugees and their host communities.						
Electricity Access Scale-up Project (EASP)	The Project Development Objective is to increase access to energy for households, commercial enterprises, industrial parks, and public institutions.	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development (MEMD), Uganda Energy Credit Capitalisation Company (UECCC)	June 30, 2027	638,000,000	40,000,000	678,000,000	2,508,600,000,000
Integrated Water Management and Development Project	The PDO is to improve access to water supply and sanitation services, integrated water resources management, and operational performance of water and sanitation service providers in Project areas.	National Water and Sewerage Corporation, Ministry of Water and Environment	December 2, 2024	313,000,000	25,000,000	338,000,000	1,250,600,000,000
Uganda Secondary Education Expansion Project	The project development objective is to enhance access to lower secondary education by focusing on underserved populations in targeted areas.	Ministry of Education and Sports	December 31, 2025	171,600,000		171,600,000	634,920,000,000
Uganda: Investment for Industrial Transformation and Employment	The objectives of the Project are to mitigate the effect of COVID-19 on private sector investment and employment and to support new economic opportunities including in refugee and hosting communities.	Private Sector Foundation Uganda, Bank of Uganda	January 31, 2027	218,000,000		218,000,000	806,600,000,000
Agriculture Cluster Development Project	The development objective is to raise on-farm productivity, production, and marketable volumes of selected agricultural commodities in specified geographic clusters.	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries	September 30, 2023	248,000,000		248,000,000	917,600,000,000
Uganda Digital Acceleration Project - GovNet	The Project Development Objectives are to: (a) expand access to high-speed internet in selected areas, (b) improve efficiency of digital service delivery in selected public sectors, and (c) strengthen the digital inclusion of selected host communities and refugees.	National Information Technology Authority, Uganda (NITA-U), Ministry of ICT and National Guidance	May 30, 2026	200,000,000		200,000,000	740,000,000,000
Uganda COVID-19 Response and Emergency Preparedness Project	The objective of the Project is to prevent, detect and respond to COVID-19 and strengthen national systems for public health emergency preparedness in Uganda.	Ministry of Health	December 31, 2024	15,200,547	2,700,000	17,900,547	66,232,023,900

Generating Growth Opportunities and Productivity for Women Enterprises Project	To increase access to entrepreneurial services that enable female entrepreneurs to grow their enterprises in targeted locations, including host and refugee communities	Private Sector Foundation Uganda, Ministry of Gender, Labor, and Social Development	December 31, 2027	217,000,000		217,000,000	802,900,000,000
Grand Totals						9,542,914,505	35,308,783,668,500

*Source: Authors' construction using data from the World Bank. Available via<sup>5</sup>:*

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<sup>5</sup> <https://projects.worldbank.org/en/projects-operations/project-detail/P175660>

## Annexe 2: World Bank-funded projects in Uganda still in the pipeline

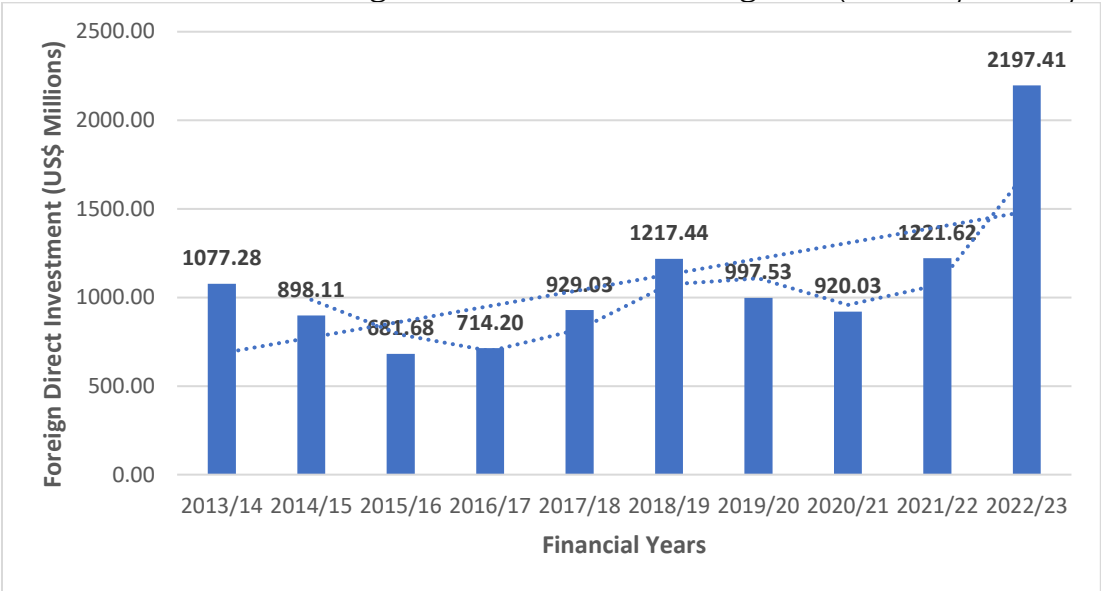
Programme	Project Objective	Implementing Agency	Total Project Cost \$US	Total IDA and IBRD Commitment \$US	Total IDA and IBRD Commitment UGX
Agriculture Cluster Development Project Phase 2	The project development objective is to increase productivity and marketable volumes of select value chains in project areas.	Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industry and Fisheries.			
National Uganda Social Action Fund	To support sustainable livelihoods, to enhance poor and vulnerable households' resilience to shocks and to strengthen adaptive social protection systems in Uganda.	Office of the Prime Minister			
Uganda Skills Development in Refugee and Host Communities	The Project Development Objective (PDO) is to enhance the capacity of government training institutions in refugee and host communities of target Districts to deliver high quality and demand-driven training programs among youth in an equitable manner.	Ministry of Education and Sports	-	-	-
Uganda Support to Municipal Infrastructure Development - Phase Two	To enhance the institutional performance of participating cities and municipalities for urban service delivery and management; and increase access to improved and resilient infrastructure.		-	-	-
Strengthening Productive Capacity and Resilience of Smallholder Sweet Potato Producer Organizations in Uganda	The Project Development Objective is to increase production and consumption of sweet potato and build the resilience of the smallholder producers and processors for economic value addition in project areas.	Soroti Sweet potato Producer and Processors Association (SOSPPA)	2,333,000	2,333,000	8,632,100,000
EU Financing for Land Administration	To increase security of land rights and strengthen land administration and management systems in selected geographic areas in Uganda	Ministry of Land, Housing and Urban Development	-	-	-
Additional Financing to the Uganda Investing in Forests and Protected Areas for Climate-Smart Development Project	To improve sustainable management of forests and protected areas and increase benefits to communities from forests in target landscapes	Uganda Wildlife Authority, Ministry of Water and Environment, National Forestry Authority	-	-	-
Uganda Skills for Growth and Inclusion Program	The proposed Program Development Objective is to increase access to quality TVET programs,	Ministry of Education and	-	-	-

	improve employability of targeted youth, and enhance governance of the skills development system.	Sports			
Development Response to Displacement Impacts Project in the Horn of Africa Phase II	To improve access to basic social and economic services, expand livelihood opportunities and enhance environmental management for host communities and refugees in the target areas.	Office of the Prime Minister	-	-	-
Uganda Learning Acceleration Program (ULEARN)	To improve teaching and learning in Early Grade Reading in target schools, improve learning environments in target schools, and increase the coverage of the Education Management Information System (EMIS) in Uganda.	Ministry of Education and Sports	-	-	-
Building Resilient Communities	The Program Development Objective is to support and enhance the ability of a system, community or society exposed to shocks to recover from the effects in a timely and efficient manner; to build the resilience of poor and vulnerable households and address the social, economic, and environmental impacts of protracted refugee presence in hosting communities.	Office of the Prime Minister	2,000,000	2,000,000	7,400,000,000
Uganda Strengthening Public Investment Management, Public Finance Systems, and Public Sector Capacity	To enhance Government of Uganda's ability to prepare and implement public investment projects through strengthening public investment management, public finance systems, and public sector capacity.	Ministry of Public Service	-	-	-
Grand Totals				4,333,000	16,032,100,000

Source: Authors' construction using data from the World Bank<sup>6</sup>.

<sup>6</sup> <https://projects.worldbank.org/en/projects-operations/project-detail/P175660>

Annexe 3: Trends of Foreign Direct Investment in Uganda (FY2013/4 -202/23)



Source: Authors' construction using data from the Bank of Uganda,