



THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

Background to the Budget *1989 - 1990*

Ministry of Planning and
Economic Development
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Kampala

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B A C K G R O U N D
T O T H E B U D G E T

1989-1990

MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. The Background to the Budget 1989/90 highlights the major developments in the performance of the economy during 1988 and the first half of 1989. The economy continued to recover significantly in response to domestic economic policy measures a higher implementation rate of projects in the Rehabilitation and Development Plan and restoration of security in the North and East of Uganda. These were made despite continued deterioration in the price of and market for coffee, Uganda's main export, and the heavy burden of external debt.

2. The international economic environment continued to be unfavorable, with low global rates of growth and commodity prices (chapter 1). Despite this, Uganda's GDP grew at 7.2% in 1988, the second year of above 7% growth (chapter 2). Uganda's commitment to sustained rehabilitation and economic development continued to attract substantial external assistance -US\$457 million of new commitments during 1988/89 - but external debt payments were a heavy burden (chapter 3). The current account of the balance of payments deteriorated because of adverse trends in the world market for coffee and the continuing high import requirement for the investment plan, and Uganda was forced to increase arrears on foreign debt (chapter 4). Government realised only 31% of planned coffee revenue causing heavy strain on the government budget. However, tight control on expenditure ensured that the budget (chapter 5) was reasonably on target. Inflation fell during the year - from 189% in fiscal year 1987/88 to 107% in fiscal year 1988/89. The original inflation target of 60% was being met in the first 8 months of the year, before a temporary increase in crop finance pushed up inflation (chapter 6).

3. Government launched a Ten-Project Country Programme on population in 1988: chapter 7 discusses some of the demographic issues facing the programme. Similarly, human resources development is crucial: chapter 8 presents some preliminary findings of the comprehensive National Manpower Survey now nearing completion.

4. Agricultural recovery continued at a rapid pace during 1988, with most of the 8.5% growth coming in food crop production. This resulted from increased demand in urban areas and improved security in the North and East of Uganda (chapter 9). The Co-operative movement was strengthened in order to fulfil its role in agricultural (chapter 10). The Government's commitment to the environment was demonstrated not only by the hosting of the African conference on the environment, but also by the launching of US\$41m Forestry Rehabilitation Programme covering many environmental aspects (chapter 11). The foundations for a recovery of the tourism sector which in the past was the third largest earner of foreign exchange are being

(ii)

laid with rehabilitation of hotels and support to National Parks (chapter 12). The manufacturing sector grew by 25% in 1988, reflecting an improved macroeconomic environment and supplies of foreign exchange inputs under the OGL schemes (chapter 13). Survey work and training has continued in the Mining sector, with arrangement for Petroleum Exploration expected to be finalised shortly (chapter 14). Repair work at the Owen Falls resulted in temporary problems with supply during the latter half of 1988 but the rehabilitation of Owen Falls and the distribution are expected to increase capacity by 13% in the next four years. Transport continues to be a central priority in the Rehabilitation and Development Plan with substantial in both trunk and feeder roads systems and the successful launch of an investment programme for the Railways sector (chapter 16). Social Infrastructure attracted substantial donor support with comprehensive on-going programmes in health, water and sanitation. Housing and Education are two crucial areas which the Government plans to offer increased services (chapter 17).

C O N T E N T S

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CHAPTER I

THE INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL ECONOMIC SCENE

A. INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

1.1 The first section of this chapter sets the international economic background, while the second part offers an African economic and trade perspective to the introduction of Uganda's budget for 1989/90.

International economic activity

1.2 World output expanded by slightly more than 4 percent in 1988, the highest rate of growth since 1984 and almost 1 percentage point above the growth rate of 1987. This largely unanticipated expansion, characterised in most countries by only slight increases in inflation, emerged without any generalised fiscal policy support and in the face of tighter monetary policies. The foundation of this recent expansion lay in a pronounced resurgence of business investment and enhanced productivity growth. However, the vigorous growth performance in 1988 was not widely distributed internationally. Thus while economic activity was strong in the majority of industrial countries, in China and India, and in most of the Newly Industrialising Economies, developing nations and other countries with serious debt service problems encountered significant curtailments in growth, as well as accelerated inflation.

1.3 The medium term prospect for economic growth in the industrialised economies is largely conditioned by the international outlook for inflation. The recent hardening in interest rate policy would indicate that the pace of economic growth could slacken somewhat, and certainly by comparison with the significant expansion in 1988. With some indications of inflationary pressures in the industrialised countries, world output is expected to grow during the 1989-90 period at less than 3 percent.

1.4 For the developing countries as a group, real GDP is now estimated to have grown at some 4.5 percent in 1988, the highest since 1980, reflecting buoyant exports and in certain countries expanding domestic demand. However, this vigorous growth performance was concentrated mainly in Asian countries; in most developing countries with debt servicing problems, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, economic growth was much weaker. In sub-Saharan Africa, the pace of economic activity slowed in 1988, and real per capita GDP continued to decline. Owing to its relatively narrow export base, this region benefited much less than other developing

countries from the strength of demand in the industrial economies. Export earnings were also severely affected by the weakness of oil markets and the prices of tropical beverages. Output growth in Africa is projected to remain relatively weak in 1989, before increasing moderately in 1990.

Debt position in developing countries

1.5 The total external debt of developing countries rose by some \$9 billion in 1988 to \$1,240 billion - an increase of less than 1 percent in nominal dollar terms and a substantial slowdown by comparison with the growth of recent years. The slower rise in debt, combined with further strong export growth, resulted in a certain decline in the developing countries' aggregate debt-to-export ratio to 142 percent at end 1988.

1.6 Africa's external debt position worsened in 1988, and is expected to become even more critical in 1989 and beyond. The stock of external debt outstanding has risen sharply since 1980 to reach about \$230 billion in 1988. This figure amounts to some 81 percent of total regional GDP, and accounts for about 314 percent of annual exports of goods and services. In the three years between 1985 and 1988, the debt stock increased by about \$55.6 billion, amounting to a full year's earnings from exports. The continuing rise in the volume of debt and the debt ratio underscores the excessive burden imposed on African economies and their vulnerability to adverse external developments. The proper understanding of the African debt crisis, therefore, requires it to be placed within the framework of the concomitant adverse developments in commodity prices and resource flows and the ongoing efforts in adjustment.

1.7 External debt relief provides another important area for the generation of resources for financing African development including the African Alternative to Structural Adjustment Programmes (AA-SAP). By limiting the debt service ratio to manageable proportions, larger amounts of resources would be released for the adjustment process. In 1988, Africa's debt service obligations amounted to \$29 billion. It would make a great deal of difference to regional development if a substantial part of these transfers were to remain in the African economies for financing AA-SAP programmes. Furthermore, Africa has become a net exporter of capital even to the IMF. If this trend were to be reversed, additional resources would become available to Africa to support the programme of adjustment with transformation.

B AFRICAN ECONOMIC PERSPECTIVES

Economic activity in Africa

1.8 According to provisional ECA data, output in developing

Africa grew by some 2.3 percent in 1988, compared with a mere 0.7 percent in 1987 and 1.0 percent in 1986. While prima facie the 1988 overall annual performance represents a certain improvement on the previous years, two points deserving particular attention should be noted.

1.9 First, the better performance was due mainly to generally favourable agricultural conditions. There were above average rains in most areas in 1988, and the farming population took full advantage of them. The agricultural picture is not wholly encouraging, however, because of the lingering menace of locust infestation in the Sahel and North Africa, of drought in the North African countries, and of the precarious food situation in Ethiopia, Angola and Mozambique.

1.10 Second, even the 2.3 percent growth in GDP is not sufficient to pull the region out of its current crisis. Per capita GDP growth rate was negative in 1988 (-0.7 percent), as it has been throughout this decade. Indeed, the cumulative impact of the economic crisis in Africa during the 1980s resulted in a continuing decline in the standard of living of the average African, so much so that to-day his or her per capita income is only about 80 percent of what it was at the beginning of the decade.

1.11 Inflationary pressures have intensified. The rate of increase in the weighted regional consumer price index has risen sharply by 12.5 percent in 1986, 15.7 percent in 1987, and by a further 21.3 percent in 1988. Among the economic groupings, the least developed countries are currently encountering rates of inflation at almost double the regional average.

Trade in Africa

1.12 The current account of African countries remained in deficit at an estimated \$10.8 billion, a little higher than in 1987. Exports increased by only 2.6 percent in value and 0.1 percent in volume, because of the fall in oil and beverage prices, while imports rose by 8.2 percent in value and 1.2 percent in volume. Africa's external debt and debt-servicing position grew significantly in 1988. Total external debt obligations increased from some \$220 billion in 1987 to \$230 billion in 1988, a rise of more than 4 percent. Terms of trade declined by 4.5 percent during 1988 mainly due to the fall in oil prices during the year. The purchasing power of exports declined by 4.9 percent. The ECA index of wholesale commodity prices declined by 12.8 percent during 1988, having risen by 20.8 percent in 1987.

1.13 Africa did not share in the 1988 boom in world trade which rose by 8.5 percent, as industrial economies experienced one of their longest recovery periods on record. African exports

increased by only 2.6 percent to some \$55 billion, as compared with a rise of 8.7 percent in 1987. In volume terms, the increase in exports was even more limited at 0.1 per cent. On the import side, there was a rise of 8.2 percent in value in 1988, but this was mainly due to import price increases, since in volume terms imports grew by only 1.2 percent. The trade deficit of the African region rose to \$12.7 billion in 1988, as compared with \$8.7 billion in 1987. African trade has been in deficit since 1980, and the cumulative deficit, arising from the first round effects of the deterioration in the terms of trade since that time, has now grown to \$57 billion, which translates into a loss of export earnings at an annual rate of some 5 percent.

1.14 The developed market economies remain the main trading partners of developing Africa, supplying three quarters of total imports and buying more than four fifths of exports in 1987. Trade with other economic groupings remains relatively small, particularly trade with other developing countries. There was, however, a significant increase in imports from Asian countries, especially from the newly industrialised economies, which are coming to play an increasing role as suppliers of manufactured goods to African countries.

1.15 Intra-African exports reached a record 6 percent of developing African countries' total exports in 1986, then fell to 5 percent in 1987. In 1988, trade within the region remained depressed, accounting for only 4 percent of total export earnings. Despite considerable efforts to create integration and cooperation groupings, and to reinforce already existing ones to promote intra-African trade, the constraints and barriers to trade within the region still remain formidable. In the view of the ECA, the most significant bottlenecks that work against the growth of intra-African trade include the following factors. First, the general lack of appropriate technology and the paucity of technical expertise and manpower for the production of most consumer goods. Second, the inadequacy of transport and communications infrastructure to facilitate intra-regional trade. Third, the continuing existence of intra-regional tariff and non-tariff barriers. Fourth, the lack of coordinated banking and financial facilities. And fifth, the relatively limited size of markets within the region.

Capital Flows

1.16 Available statistics, relating to sub-Saharan Africa resource flows, confirm that capital inflows have stagnated in real terms. Thus total net resource flows amounted to \$20.5 billion in 1987, some 17 percent more than in 1986. However, in real terms (1986 prices), the rise was only 2.3 percent, and in relation to 1985 there was a fall of 2.2 percent. As regards export credits, these have fallen drastically to a negligible level, compared with \$1.9 billion in 1980, while private flows

(\$2.3 billion) are significantly lower than they were early in the decade. It is mainly official development assistance which has increased to represent almost 90 percent of total flows in 1987, as compared with some 70 percent in 1980. Although such a development means that resources are obtained on less onerous terms by the sub-Saharan African countries, it also implies that significant investment resources are no longer forthcoming, since a substantial proportion of official flows are not directly used for investment, while the reverse is true for private flows.

1.17 Recent figures from the 1988 OECD report on development cooperation show the total net official aid flows to African countries, including North African states, which had reached \$16 billion in 1986, had fallen to less than \$14 billion in 1987 (at 1986 prices and exchange rates), another indication of the contraction of resource flows to African countries.

CHAPTER 2THE DOMESTIC ECONOMIC SCENE

2.1 Table 1 in the Statistical Appendix presents Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at constant prices for 1982 to 1988. During 1988, the Uganda economy continued to grow at an estimated 7.2%; this was a continuation of the growth since the NRM came to power in January 1986. This reflects an increased tempo of investment, both by the private sector and Government, improved efficiency of resource utilisation and continuing improvements in security. The Monetary Economy is estimated to have grown by 8.2%, while the non-monetary economy grew by 5.2%.

2.2 These estimates are based on the best figures available to the Statistics department of the Ministry of Planning and Economic Development. Some revisions of figures for previous years have been necessary as new information became available as part of the on-going rehabilitation of Statistical services in the country. In particular, figures for Construction, Agricultural Production and Manufacturing for previous years have been revised. Estimates for GDP at current prices are given in Appendix table 2.

Monetary Economy

2.3 The growth rate in the monetary economy is estimated at 8.2%. Leading sectors in the growth were in manufacturing, with food processing growing 40.0%, manufacture of food products 31.3% and miscellaneous manufacturing 22.4%. Leading sub-sectors were Tobacco and Beverages (40.9%), Timber, Paper and Printing (40.5%). The Construction grew by 19.6%. Monetary agriculture is estimated to have grown by 8.5%, with most of the growth coming from food crops. Improved security has enabled subsistence production to return to former levels. Urban demand has been rising. Farm input availability has continued to improve. The Forestry and Fishing Sector grew by 39%: this reflected a 43% increase in estimated fishing catch. Much of the increase came from Lake Kyoga, where insecurity last year reduced the catch. The Lake Victoria catch has continued its high growth. Electricity suffered a substantial drop of 23.4% as a result of repairs taking place at Owen Falls and the resulting drop in supply in the second half of 1988. This was only a temporary drop, with the faulty generators repaired and 8 out of ten now in operation, giving a generating capacity of 120MW.

2.4 In the non-monetary sector, Agriculture grew by 5.9%, and construction by 5.9%. Fishing and Forestry grew by 3.7% and Owner Occupied Dwellings grew by 2.8% in line with inflation.

Summary

2.5 Overall, a number of factors have contributed to continuing high growth. In the monetary sector, (i) the continuing high level of investment, which started in early 1987, is beginning to have returns; (ii) supply of productive imports has been kept at high levels with Uganda's own external resources and programme aid from bilateral and multilateral donors; (iii) improved price stability; (iv) the improved allocation of available domestic credit to the private sector (see chapter 6); (v) improved infrastructure especially in the transport and water sectors. Thus while high growth rates in industry can be attributed to availability of foreign exchange for imports, improved water supply and transport network, and relative price stability, have played important roles. Improvements in roads and supply of commercial vehicles have played important roles in the increase in Monetary Agriculture.

2.6 Improvements in the non-monetary sector can be mainly attributed to the improved security situation in North and Eastern Uganda, and the restored supply of agricultural inputs. Thus total production of food crops have returned towards the kind of per capita levels prevailing in 1983.

CHAPTER 3

EXTERNAL RESOURCES MOBILISED AND EXTERNAL DEBT

External Resources Mobilised during 1988/89

3.1 An estimated US\$ 457 million of commitments of external resources were mobilised in support of Government's Rehabilitation and Development Plan. Of this, US\$ 156 million (34%) were Grants and US\$273 million (60%) Loans (The balance were commitments through barter and short term credits). Two thirds of the new commitments (US\$299 million) were received from bilateral donors, with the balance from the UN agencies (US\$9 million), other multilateral agencies (US\$146 million) and non-Governmental Organisations.

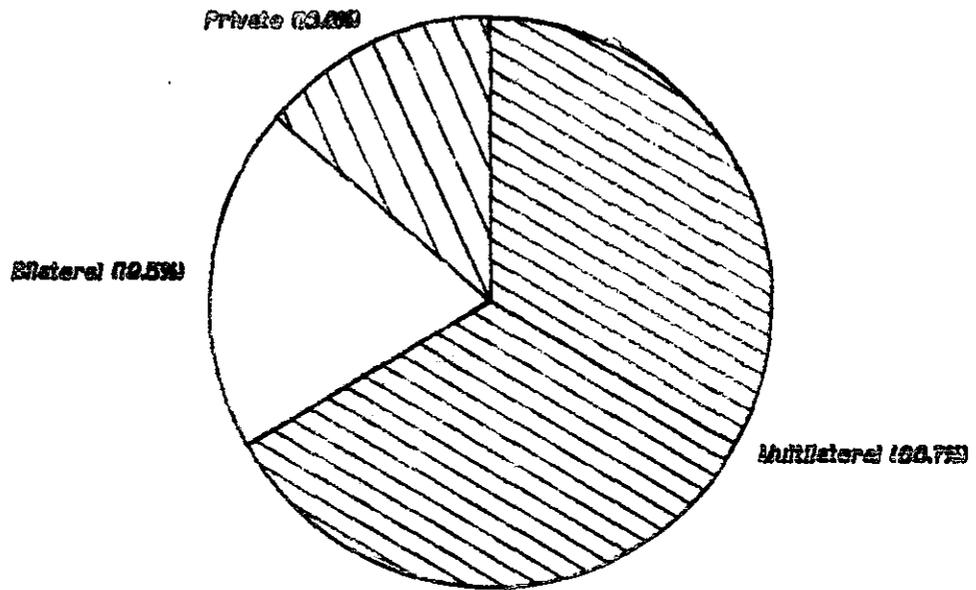
3.2 The majority of new commitments (US\$262 million) has been for import support and non-project specific support. An estimated US\$37 million was committed in support of technical assistance. Commitments for projects were US\$154 million. Sectors receiving most commitments were Social Infrastructure with US\$ 71 million, Mining and Energy with US\$38 million and Agriculture with US\$ 32 million.

Foreign Debt

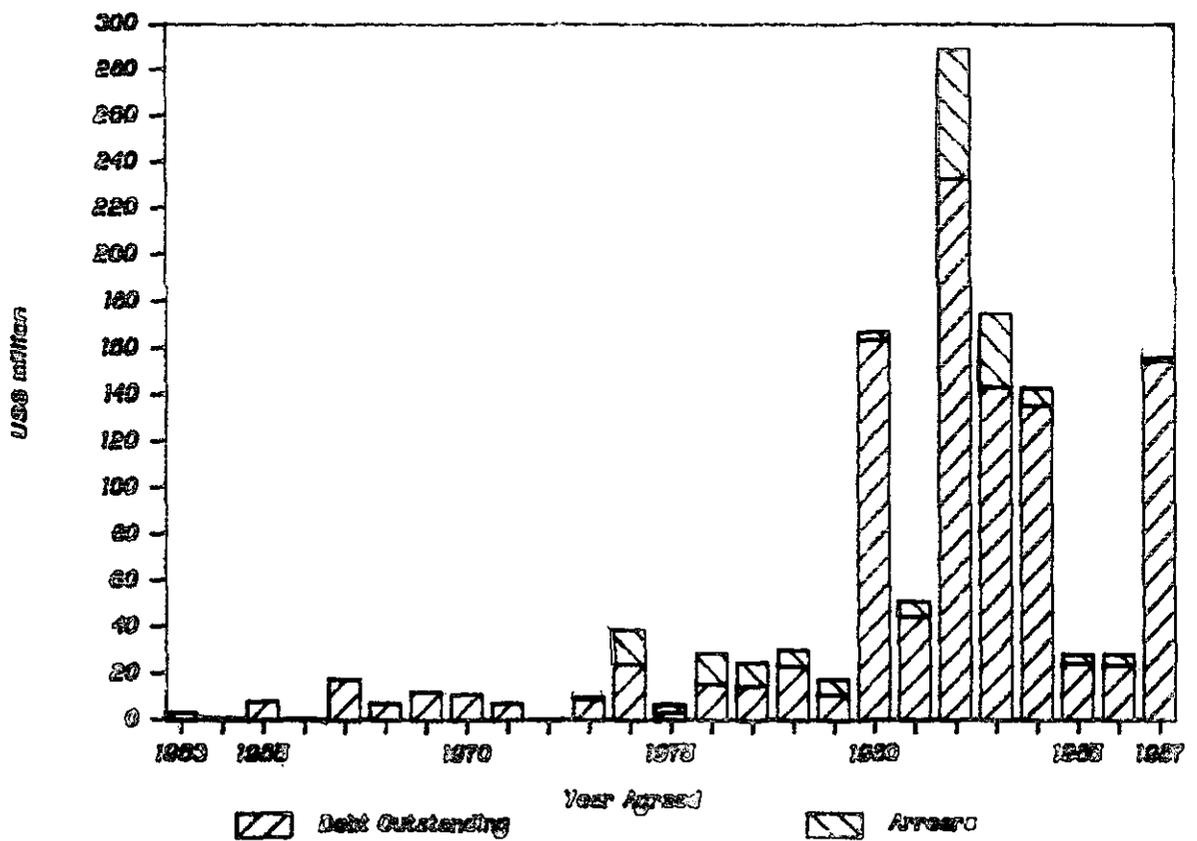
3.3 At the end of 1988 Uganda's outstanding foreign debt was approximately US\$1.2 billion. Arrears on payment of debt were US\$255 million. The ratio of outstanding debt owed to export earnings was about 350%; while the ratio of annual debt obligation to export earnings was on the average about 60% implying that we would have to spend over 60 percent of our export earnings in order to service our debt obligations. This ratio would even be higher if arrears were taken into account. Total external commitments from active debts in the same period is US\$2.1 billion, of this amount US\$1.4 billion has been disbursed leaving an un-disbursed balance of US\$670 million.

3.4 Graph 3.1 shows the breakdown of the debt stock. About two-thirds is owed to multilateral creditors, one fifth to bilateral creditors and the remainder, approximately one fifth, is owed to private creditors. The current possibilities for re-scheduling Uganda's foreign debt are limited by the fact that multilateral debt has not yet been re-scheduled or cancelled. Bilateral debt has been re-scheduled under the institutional arrangements known as the "Paris Club". Uganda completed one round of Paris Club rescheduling early in 1989. However, more than 90% of concessional bilateral debt (i.e. debt at low interest rates with long re-payment periods), and more than 40% of non-concessional bilateral debt (i.e. on commercial terms) are

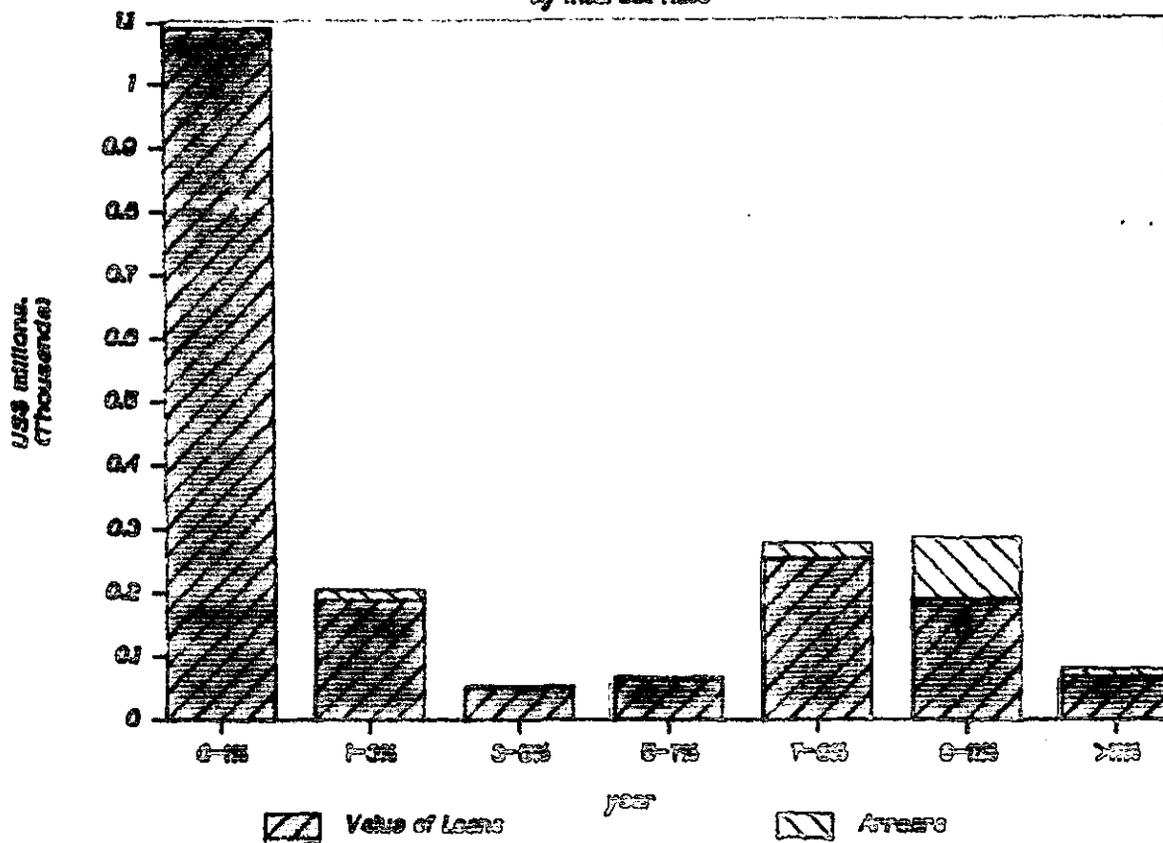
Graph 3.1: Composition of Debt Stock



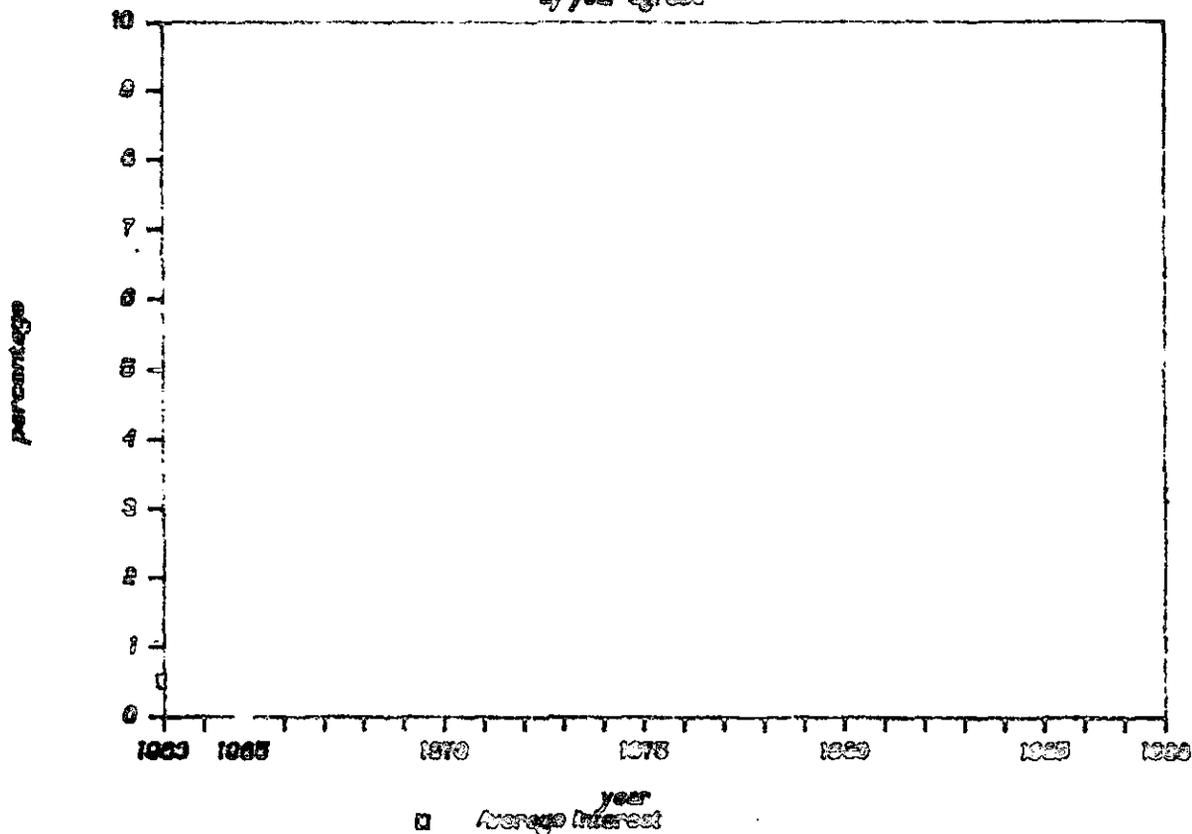
Graph 3.2: Current debt by year agreed



Graph 3.3: Uganda's Foreign Debt
By Interest Rate



Graph 3.4: Average Interest Rate
by year agreed



owed to non-"Paris Club" creditors. This means that the bulk of Uganda's bilateral debt has not been affected by the "Paris Club" negotiations.

3.5 Graph 3.2 shows how much of the current stock of debt and arrears were accumulated in each of the years 1963 to 1988, especially during the Obote regime. Graph 3.3 shows the breakdown of the stock of debt and arrears across interest rates and graph 3.4 shows the average interest charged on debt accumulated for the years 1963 to 1988.

3.6 Uganda has to service foreign debt through exports earnings. Currently coffee accounts for 95% of export earnings. Unfortunately the international coffee market faces uncertain years ahead with a real possibility of a declining trend in prices. The international coffee market is likely to change from September 1989 when the current International Coffee Agreement, which regulates international prices and quotas, runs out. A replacement had not been negotiated by June 1989.

3.7 In the absence of the coffee agreement, alternative stabilisation arrangements will play a crucial role in cushioning primary producers to price fluctuations. The Lome Agreement between the African and Caribbean Countries (ACP) and the EEC is under negotiation. It is hoped that a special arrangement for commodity price stabilisation will be made. The EEC currently have a price stabilisation facility called "STABEX". This, however, operates to Uganda's disadvantage due to the formulae used in Brussels to calculate the domestic effect of international price changes in domestic currency. It is unable to cope with the devaluations which are a vital part of structural adjustment programmes. Therefore the allocation of STABEX funds in Africa has tended to favour those countries who use a stable currency. Uganda has not received any funds from STABEX recently despite falls in the coffee price since the middle of the decade.

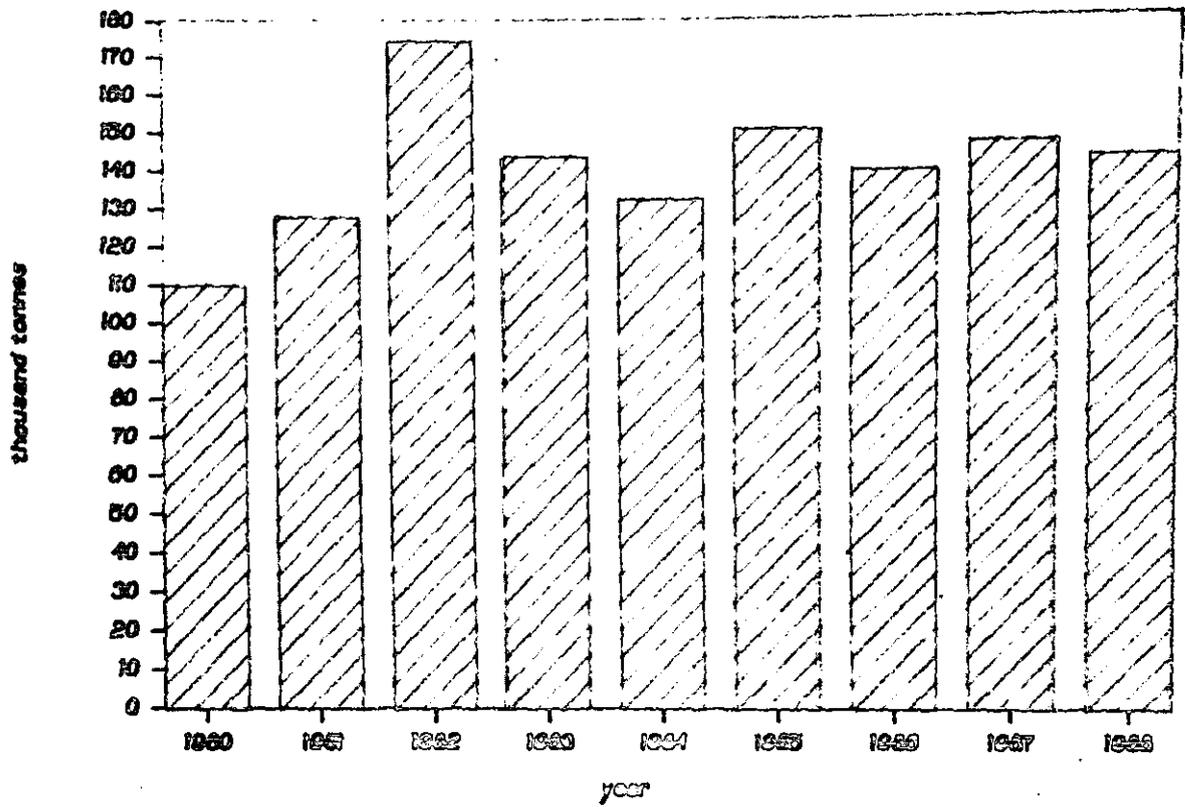
3.8 The situation gives cause for concern. Projections show that the debt: service ratio is likely to decline in the years towards the end of the century as expensive short-term debt is paid off and replaced with more concessional longer-term debt. However, because the new debt is long-term, it is likely that after a decade or so the debt service ratio will start to rise again as the grace period for repayment of the principal of the new debt runs out. The debt:export ratio is likely to continue to rise. The provision of cheap concessional debt is necessary to enable Uganda to bridge the current gap between export revenue and import costs but because it is cheap it allows a quick build-up of a potentially very large stock of debt which might not be able to be repaid for many decades.

3.9 "Productive" sectors in the Rehabilitation and Development

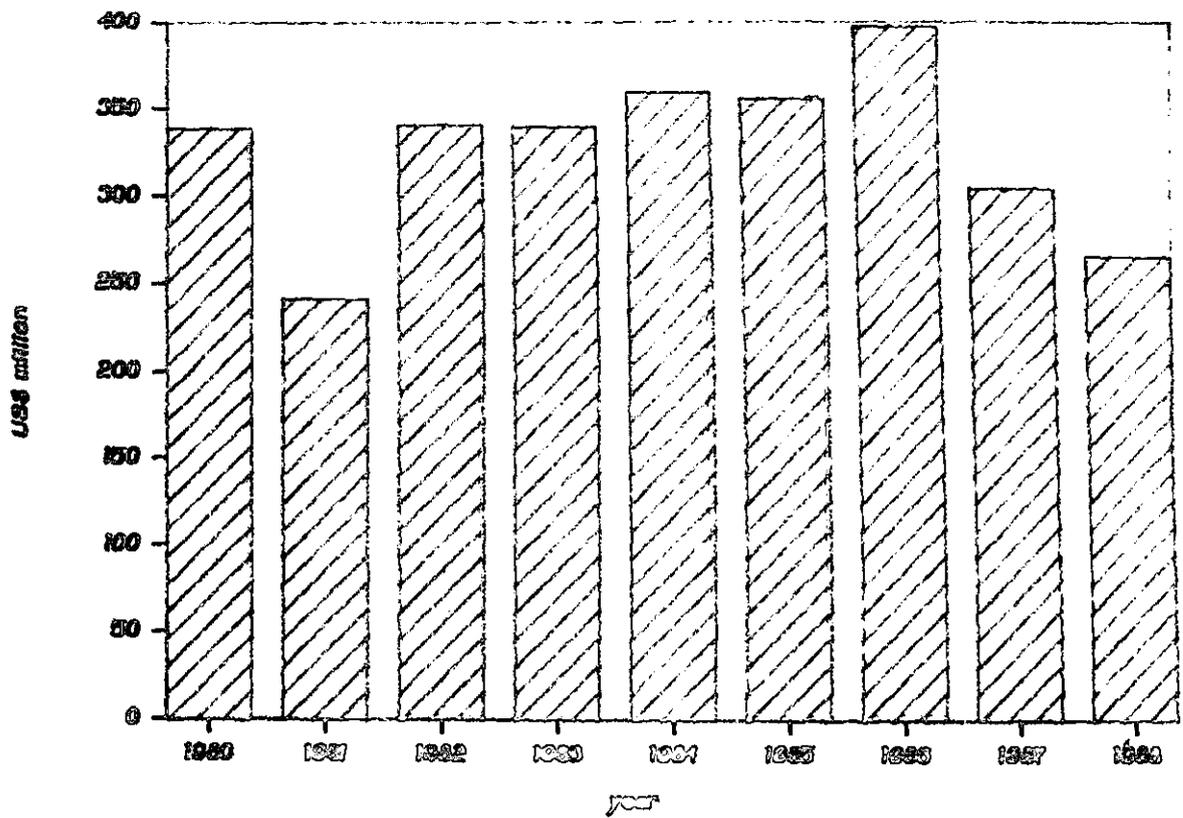
Plan (RDP) are more predominantly loan financed. However, although Mining and Energy are 70% loan financed they take only 5% of RDP loan disbursement planned for 1988/89. Social Infrastructure accounts for about 12% of loans to be disbursed during 1988/89 and is only 28% financed through loans.

3.10 One criterion for use of debt finance, from the view of securing the future servicing of such loans, is that such funds are put into areas where the economic returns on that investment are sufficient for the additional foreign exchange to be earned to enable the debt to be serviced. Given probable instability in the coffee based export earnings, and the projected likely build-up of a large stock of debt, it would seem prudent both to reconsider the financing of non-tradeable, non-foreign exchange earning activity through loans, where there is the real possibility of alternative sources of finance.

Graph 4.1: Volume of Coffee Exports



Graph 4.2: Value of Coffee Exports



CHAPTER 4BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

4.1 The declining price trend in coffee has continued to adversely affect the Current Account. Exports were reduced from US\$ 334 million in 1987 to US\$ 273 million. The current account deficit increased from US\$ 170 million to US\$ 194 million. With capital inflows equal to capital obligations, an overall balance of US\$ 180 million was financed by accumulation of arrears (US\$ 140 million) and rescheduling (US\$ 10 million). The Balance of Payments is summarised in Appendix Table 3.

Merchandise Exports

4.2 Coffee exports of US\$ 264.3 million were realised during 1988, accounting for 97% of the total value of export earnings. The balance was accounted for by Cotton (US\$ 3 million), Tea (US\$ 1.2 million), Tobacco (US\$ 0.6 million), and other exports (US\$ 2.9 million).

4.3 Coffee volumes have not varied much over recent years; Total Coffee exports were 141 thousand tonnes in 1986; 148 thousand tonnes in 1987, and 144 thousand tonnes in 1988. A major constraint on exports, especially during 1988, has been the International Coffee Organisation (ICO) coffee quota. Uganda's quota was cut as a result of world price drops during 1988, and the large increases in non-quota sales needed to sell Coffee Marketing Board purchases were not realised. As a result, stocks increased to around 45 thousand tonnes at the end of 1988. This accumulation has domestic macroeconomic consequences, as well as causing a relative deterioration on the current account.

4.4 Despite the very small drop in volume of coffee exports (2.7%), the value of coffee exports fell by 13% from US\$ 304 million in 1987 to US\$ 264 million in 1988. This was as a result of the sharp drop in average price realised from 2.1 US\$/kg in 1987 to 1.8 US\$/kg in 1988, as compared to 1986 peak of 2.8 US\$/kg.

Merchandise Imports

4.5 Merchandise Imports at US\$ 626 are roughly equal to the 1987 figure of US\$ 635 million. This 1987/88 level of imports is very high compared to previous years and reflects the high level of external resources mobilised in support of Rehabilitation and Development (see chapter 3). US\$ 333 million worth of imports were used for investment projects and programme assistance under the Rehabilitation and Development Plan (RDP). US\$ 76 million were utilised for the import of petroleum products. Importers

funded US\$ 96 million worth of imports with their own sources of foreign exchange. Imports under barter protocols amounted to US\$ 46 million.

The Current Account

4.6 With import value roughly constant, and export value decreasing because of adverse price movements, the trade balance widened from US\$ 301 million in 1987 to US\$ 357 in 1988. The net services deficit was roughly constant (US\$ 114 million in 1987, US\$ 128 million in 1988). Inflows were US\$ 33 million, outflows US\$ 127 million. Interest charges stayed at around US\$ 16 million. The "services" component of externally funded projects amounted to US\$ 61 million. There are two components of "Unrequited transfers" in the Uganda Balance of Payments: first, Official Grants were US\$ 147 million in 1987 and US\$ 187 million in 1988; second, "Imports without foreign exchange". Importers are able to use funds from private barter, savings abroad and other sources to import goods into Uganda without an allocation of foreign exchange through the Bank of Uganda. Based on the licenses issued at the Ministry of Commerce, these were estimated at US\$ 98 million in 1987 and US\$ 96 in 1988.

4.7 Altogether, the current account (trade balance plus net services account plus unrequited transfers) deteriorated from a deficit US\$ 170 million to a deficit of US\$ 194 million. The change came primarily from the reduced value of coffee exports (which remained constant in volume terms).

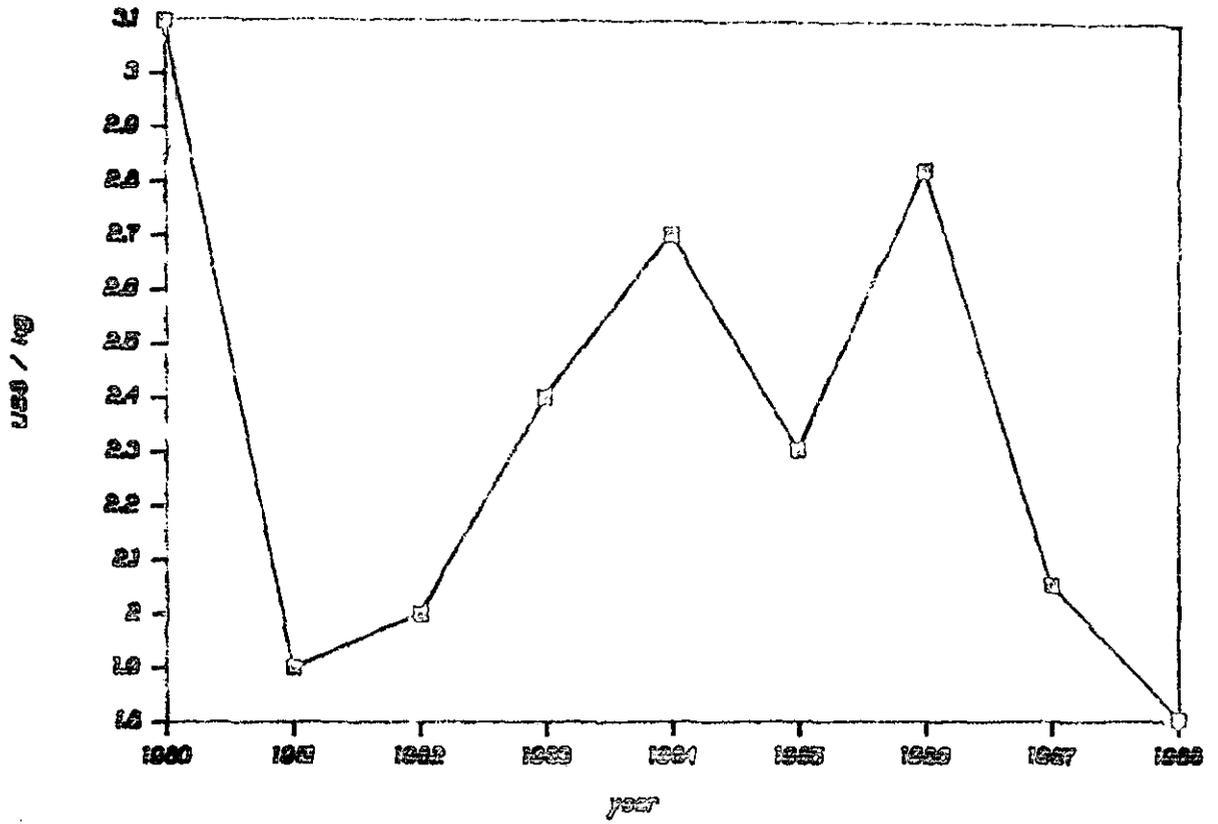
The Capital Account

4.8 Inflows on the capital account of US\$ 208 million were recorded during 1988, compared with US\$ 180 million in 1987. Actual debt payments on medium and long term loans were US\$ 40 million. US\$ 10 million of payments were rescheduled. Arrears increased by US\$ 142 million during the calendar year. This gives total obligations during the year were US\$ 202 million, and thus a new inflow of medium and long term capital of US\$ 37 million. Net short term inflows of US\$ 23 million, mainly reflecting barter imports preceding corresponding exports, resulted in an overall capital account of US\$ 60 million.

The Overall Balance and its Financing

4.9 Appendix table 3 shows an overall balance of US\$ 8 million, with the capital account and accumulation of arrears financing the current account deficit. Net IMF obligations were marginally negative (US\$ 5.5 million) and there was a small (US\$ 1.6 million) accumulation of reserves.

Graph 4.3: Unit Price of Coffee Exports



CHAPTER 5PUBLIC FINANCE

5.1 Recurrent Revenue collections were only 84% of estimates. Reduced revenue of Coffee exports was a major contributor, as a result of adverse trends in world coffee markets. However, expenditure was also held below estimates (recurrent 76% and development 82%) so that domestic financing was held to 1.5 billion shillings.

Revenue

5.2 Tables 8 and 9 show performance of recurrent revenue for the (tax revenue and non-tax revenue) fiscal years beginning 1982/83 and ending 1988/89. During 1988/89 fiscal year total revenue collections were 56.7 billion shillings. Of this recurrent revenue was 45.3 billion shillings, and Development revenue (grant) Ug shs.11.4 billion.

Recurrent Budget

5.3 There was a shortfall on Recurrent tax revenue performance (84 percent only) mainly as a result of the decline in the export taxes which realised only 35.0 percent of the target, and income tax which was only 85 percent of the target. Export taxes performed poorly mainly as result of poor performance on tax revenue from coffee exports. This reflected less coffee export revenue than originally anticipated, owing to a sharp decline in the world coffee market prices over this period. Thus, while U.Shs.19.1 billion had been estimated, only U. shs. 6.7 billion was only realised. Similarly, income tax fell short of target as result of poor performance on income taxes on other domestic economic activities other than PAYE which performed so well (391 percent of the estimate).

5.4 On the other hand, other recurrent taxes performed above expectations in nominal terms. Customs duty which fell short of target in 1987/88 by 55 percent, improved significantly during 1988/89 fiscal year to record 120 percent in relation to the original estimate. Similarly, Sales tax recorded a performance record of 110 percent, Commercial Transactions levy 169 percent, Excise duty by 110 percent, and other tax revenue by 243 percent.

5.5 As a result of these developments, there was structural shift in different tax revenue contributions by sources. Taxes on coffee exports which contributed 44.4 percent to the total recurrent revenue in 1983/84 fiscal year continued to lose its share in 1988/89 to a historical low share of 15.6 percent since mid 70's. Other major tax revenue sources increased their shares in 1988/89 fiscal year.

5.6 Customs duty contribution improved to 17.3 percent compared with 10.0 percent in 1983/84, Sales tax to 38.9% from 19.9 percent in 1983/84, Excise duty went up to 10.8 percent from 3.7 percent, and income tax, upto 10.5 percent in 1988/89 from 6.7 percent in 1983/84 fiscal year.

Recurrent expenditure

5.7 Tables 10 and 11 show recurrent expenditure both in absolute and relative terms respectively. Overall, recurrent expenditure outturn was U. shs 58.4 billion, 76 percent of the original estimate. This improved expenditure, reflected government's determination not only to control expenditure to manageable levels, but also to improve efficiency in public resource utilisation. Thus during this fiscal year, expenditure was guided by revenue performance. Major ministry spenders, were Defence 28.8 percent, Finance 22.0 percent, and Education 13.7 percent of the total recurrent expenditure.

Development Budget

Development Revenue

5.8 Development revenue performance during 1988/89 fiscal year was relatively satisfactory. The revenue outturn was Ug. shs. 11.4 billion up sharply from Ug. shs 5.6 billion in 1987/88, (an increase of 104 percent).

Development expenditure

5.9 Reflecting the above revenue outturn, Development expenditure also improved significantly during 1988/89. Whilst, it was Ug. shs. 9.4 billion in 1987/88, it increased to Ug. shs. 12.1 billion in 1988/89. Moreover, compared with the original estimate, the outturn of 82 percent in 1988/89 compared to 36 percent in 1987/88 shows considerable improvement in the implementation of Budget, which in turn reflects improvement in implementation of the projects in the Reconstruction and Development Plan.

5.10 The most noticeable major spenders were, Defence 31.5 percent, Works 10.3 percent, and Finance 12.6 percent. Defence Development expenditure increased its share from 23.8 percent in 1987/88 to 31.5 percent in 1988/89, mainly as a result of implementing economic related defence projects in line with government's objective to make the army not only productive, but also self sufficient in producing food, cotton, housing, and some industrial products. On the other hand, heavy expenditure in works reflects mainly increased momentum in road reconstruction.

5.11 During 1988/89 fiscal year, there was a shift on expenditure in favour of Agricultural related economic activities. Thus, while for the financial year 1987/88 Agriculture, Animal Industry, Cooperatives and Marketing, Environment Protection and Namalere Workshop between them accounted for 5.85 per cent of the Development Expenditure, for the financial year 1988/89, their share was 13.6 per cent. In 1988/89, Expenditure on Rehabilitation of Mulago Hospital also increased. However, expenditure on housing as reflected on the expenditure on Ministry of Housing fell sharply in 1988/89 over 1987/88 in relative terms.

Budget outturn

5.12 The Summary of Government and financial operation is shown in table 14. As can be seen, total revenue outturn was Ug. shs. 56.7~~4~~ in 1988/89, up sharply from Ug. shs. 27.9 billion in 1987/88. However, it was short of the target. On the expenditure side, total expenditure was Ug. Shs. 105.3 billion, shot the target.

5.13 As a result, the over all budget deficit turned up to be U shs. 14.4 billion. Of this Ug.shs. 12.9 billion was financed externally, while Ug. shs. 1.5 billion was financed domestically. Ways and means at bank of Uganda financed about Ug. shs. 1 billion, while non bank borrowing financed the rest i.e Ug. shs. 0.5 billion.

5.14 Thus, while the deficit was higher than in 1987/88, the share of bank financing fell sharply as the significant part was absorbed by external borrowing.

CHAPTER 6MONEY CREDIT, EXCHANGE RATE AND PRICE DEVELOPMENTS

6.1 During the second half of 1988, inflation was brought under control. The rate of inflation was reduced from a 158% increase during calendar year 1987 to a 133% increase during calendar year 1988. This understates the reduction since the first half of 1988 saw an average annual inflation rate of 285%, while in the second half it was reduced to 43%. These reductions reflected tighter control of money supply. Broad money grew by 113% during calendar year 1988, down from 156% in 1987. Total domestic credit grew by only 67% during 1988, down from 196% in 1987. The exchange rate was devalued in line with inflation, from 60 shillings to the dollar at the beginning of the year, to 165 shillings at the end of the year. In the first few months of 1989, however, there was a temporary resurgence in inflation.

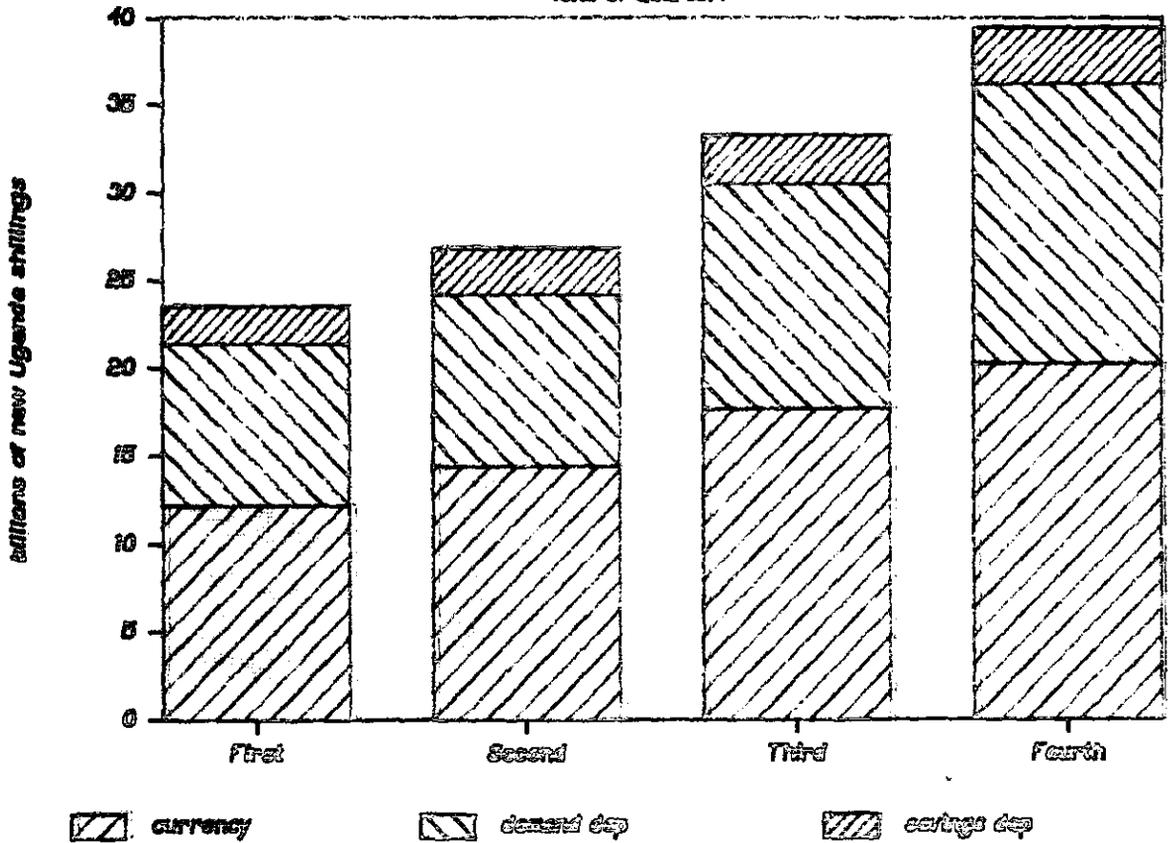
Money and Credit

6.2 The July budget included increases in interest rates across the board in order to encourage savings and efficient allocation of scarce credit. Bank of Uganda interest charges increased for Government "Ways and Means" from 5% to 15%, for re-discount rate from 32% to 38% and for Commercial Banks from 31% to 45%. Treasury Bill and Government Stock rates were all increased by ten percentage points. Commercial Bank deposit rates increased from 7% to 15% for demand deposits and 18% to 28% for savings deposits. Time deposit rates all increased by at least ten percentage points. Lending Rates increased by ten percentage points. Further interest rate changes were announced in March 1989, with most deposit rates increasing by 5% and the spread on lending rates increased, with a new range of 25% to 50%. Appendix table 17 gives interest rates.

6.3 Graph 6.1 and appendix table 15 show the evolution of money supply. Currency in circulation in the economy continues to be just over half of total money supply. Demand deposits represent about 40%, while Savings Deposits are less than 10% of the total. The pattern of money holding, and the insensitivity of real money holdings to changes in the real interest rate, suggest that private stocks of money are held to the minimum necessary to finance monetary transactions. Money stock is equal to less than 8% of nominal GDP. Average money stock in 1988 was less than half the estimated value of imports without official foreign exchange at the parallel market exchange rate. Thus with the real money base at low absolute levels, small increases in support of production are liable to have a large percentage impact on the money stock. Total Money stock grew by 27% in the first quarter and 13% in the second quarter leading up to the

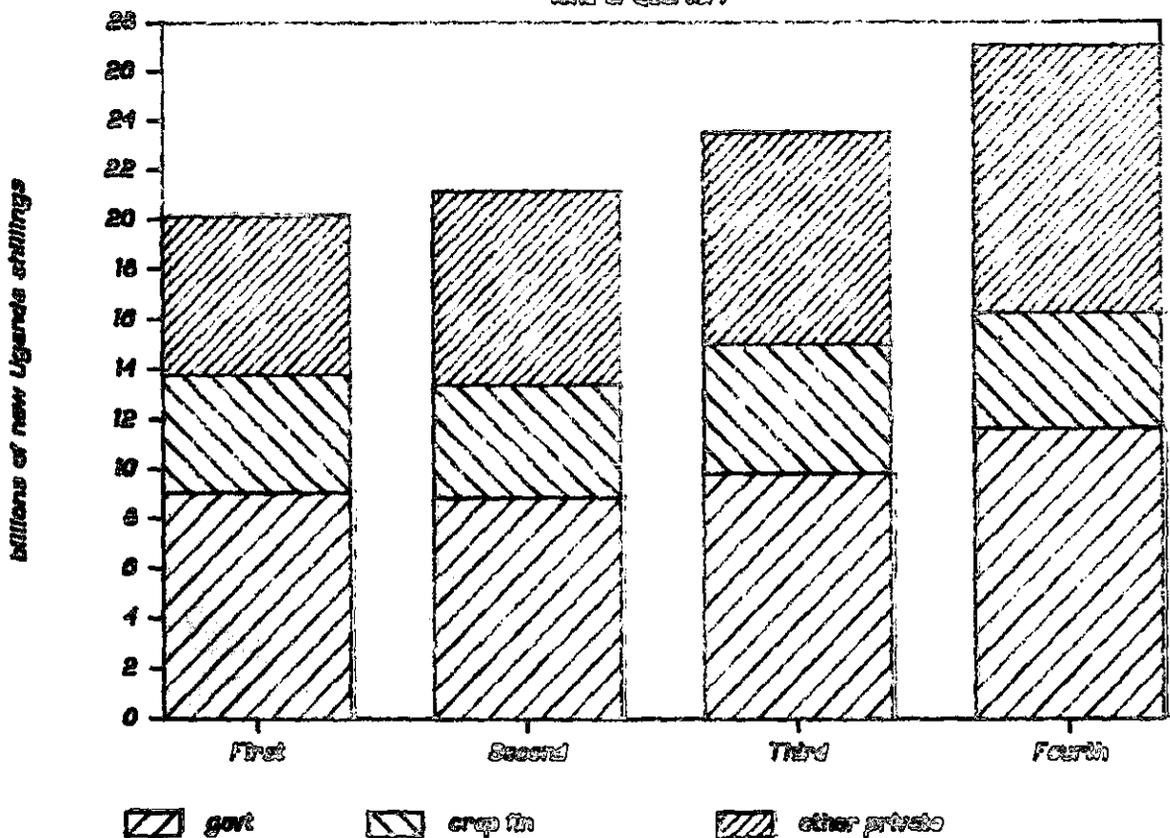
Graph 6.1: Money Supply 1988

(end of Quarter)



Graph 6.2: Domestic Credit 1988

(end of Quarter)



budget. In the third quarter, following the budget, money stock grew 26%. Growth in the final quarter was 19%.

6.4 The primary determinant of money supply growth is the domestic credit expansion it is financing. Graph 6.2 shows the pattern of domestic credit expansion. 1988 saw the achievement of a major shift of the division of domestic credit away from Government and Crop Finance towards productive lending for Private Sector activity. While Crop Finance grew by only 24% in nominal terms over the year, and Claims on Government by only 48%, loans to the Private Sector, other than Crop Finance, grew by 137%. This represents an increase in the share of non-crop private sector lending from 28% at the end of 1987 to 40% at the end of 1988. Claims on Government fell from 49% to 43%, while Crop Finance fell from 23% to 17%. While Other Private Sector credit grew steadily through the year (quarterly growth rates of 40%, 22%, 9% and 27%), other components were more erratic. The first and third quarters saw rising coffee purchases, as a result of higher prices, and high crop finance requirements: quarterly growth was 28% and 14% respectively. But in the second and fourth quarters, it was possible to reduce in nominal terms the stock of outstanding crop finance credit (by 4% and 11% respectively). Claims on Government fell in nominal terms during the second quarter but rose in other months. Total domestic credit grew quarterly by 25%, 5%, 11% and 15%, to give annual growth of 67%. The higher growth of money largely reflected the increased negative value of net foreign assets resulting from devaluation.

6.5 Appendix table 16 shows how the increase in credit available for productive private sector lending was allocated. Crop finance declined as a proportion of total private sector lending from 46% to 30%. One beneficiary was lending to agriculture for productive uses, which increased its share from 12% to 15%. Transportation also increased its share from 4% to 7%. Trade and Commerce's share increased greatly from 13% to 32%, which resulted in a drop from 22% to 13% for Manufacturing.

6.6 Availability of credit continues to be problem for the manufacturing sector. The recently revised monthly industrial production index (see table 52) confirms that industrial output has dropped in the immediate aftermath of major devaluations. This reflects both the increased cost of purchasing inputs at the official exchange rate for liquidity starved firms, and the shortage of real credit as a result of excessive and unsustainable price rises, by industrial producers and traders, at the time of devaluation. The Government is launching a Special Credit Facility to assist firms with these temporary credit problems.

Exchange Rate and Price Developments

6.7 Inflation during 1987/88 resulted in the exchange rate of 60 Uganda shillings to the dollar being significantly overvalued by the time of the 1988/89 budget. The July 1st budget was accompanied by a 60% devaluation of the Uganda shillings to 150 Uganda shillings to the dollar. The shilling was devalued a further 9% to 165 per dollar, effective December 1st.

6.8 Price information in Uganda is compiled by both the Ministry of Planning and Economic Development, Statistics Department (the Kampala Low Income Index, appendix table 19) and by the Bank of Uganda, Research Department (the Kampala Middle Income Index, appendix table 20). Both indices suffer from inadequate Household Expenditure data: the current weights are based on surveys conducted in the 1960's. The national Household Budget Survey finally got underway at the beginning of 1989. Revised price series based on data from the pilot survey for the national Household Budget Survey will be available during 1989. When the final HBS data is available, coverage will be extended beyond Kampala, initially to three other urban centres. The data quoted in this chapter are derived from the Low-Income Survey; graph 6.5 illustrates that the trends are similar to the results of the Middle Income Index.

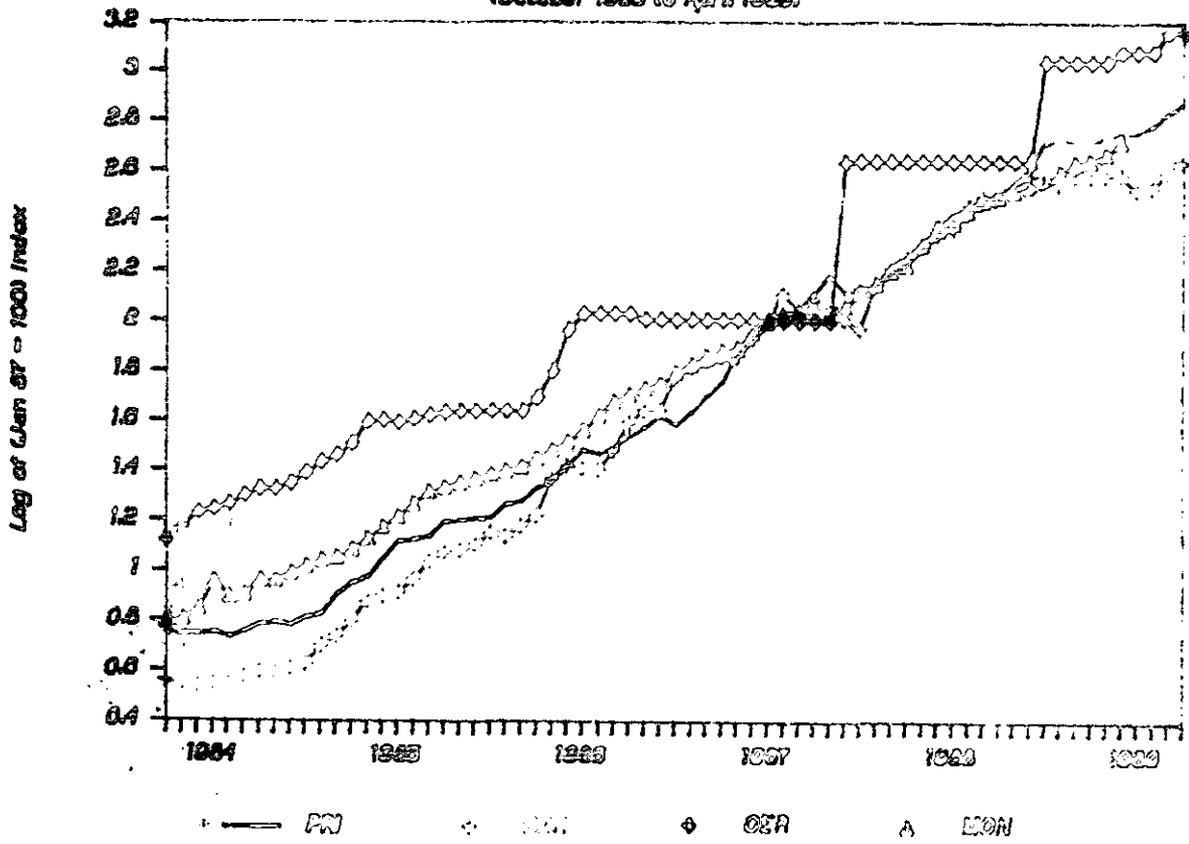
6.9 The Low Income Cost of Living Index is made up of five components shown in graph 6.4 attached: Food represents 70% of the index, Drink and Tobacco (D & T) is 11%, Fuel and Lighting (F & L) 8%, Household Goods (Hld) 2% and Clothing 9%. The dominant "Food" sub-index has showed a steady pattern, with inflation accelerating slightly after the first quarter until the budget period, and dropping off for the remaining two quarters. Bottled Beer and Cigarettes in the "Drink and Tobacco" sub-index reflect changes in the exchange rate because of inputs to production purchased with official foreign exchange. The third component of the "Drink and Tobacco" sub-index has shown a steady upward trend. "Clothing", "Fuel and Lighting" and, to a lesser extent, "Household Goods" both dropped after the excessive price rises of around the time of the budget.

The causes of inflation

6.10 The relation between money, prices and the exchange rate is a contentious one. In the long run, an increased supply of commodities either from imports or from domestic production will reduce the level of prices in the economy; but in the short run, with supply relatively fixed, prices are determined by nominal demand for goods. Changes in the money stock are, over time, reflected in nominal demand for goods, both directly, by increasing the amount of money available to consumers, and indirectly, by making more money available to feed into the black market for foreign exchange - and the black market exchange rate determines the marginal replacement cost for most goods in the economy. Recent experience suggests that changes in money stock

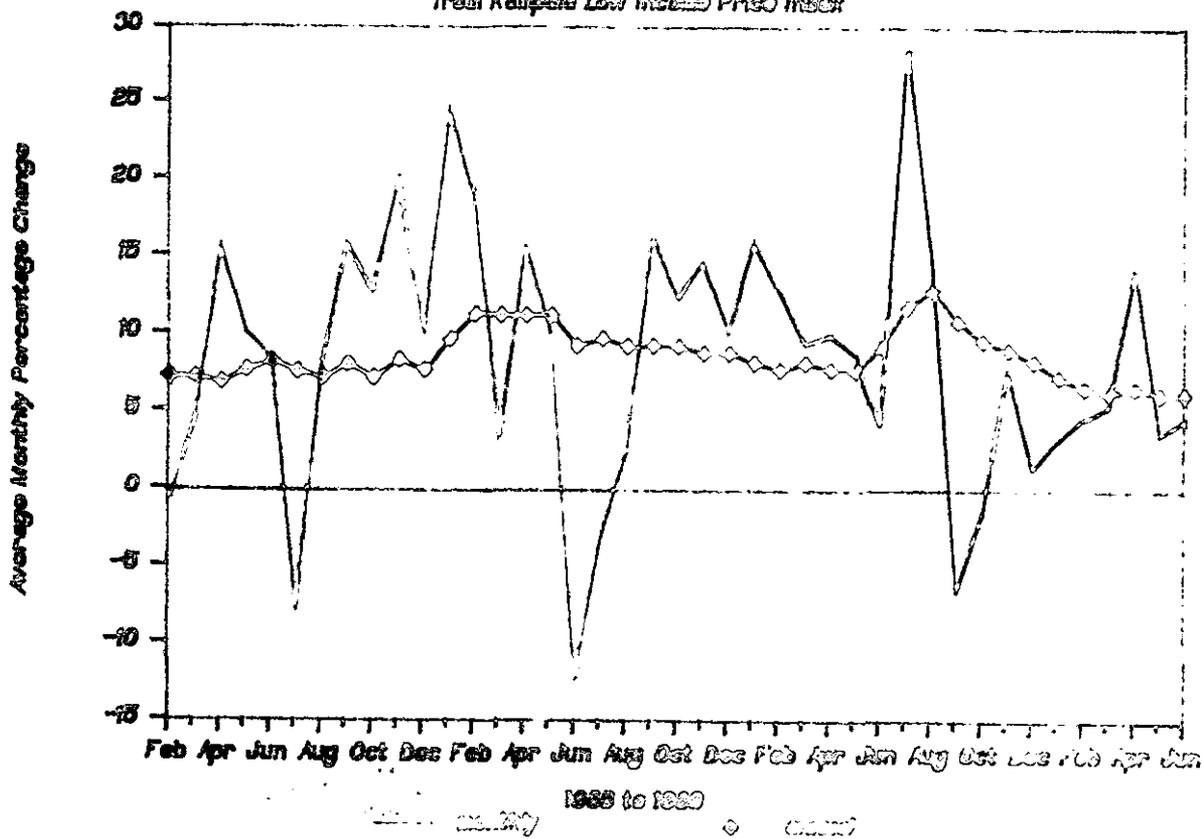
Graph 6.3: Prices, ERs and Money

(October 1963 to April 1986)



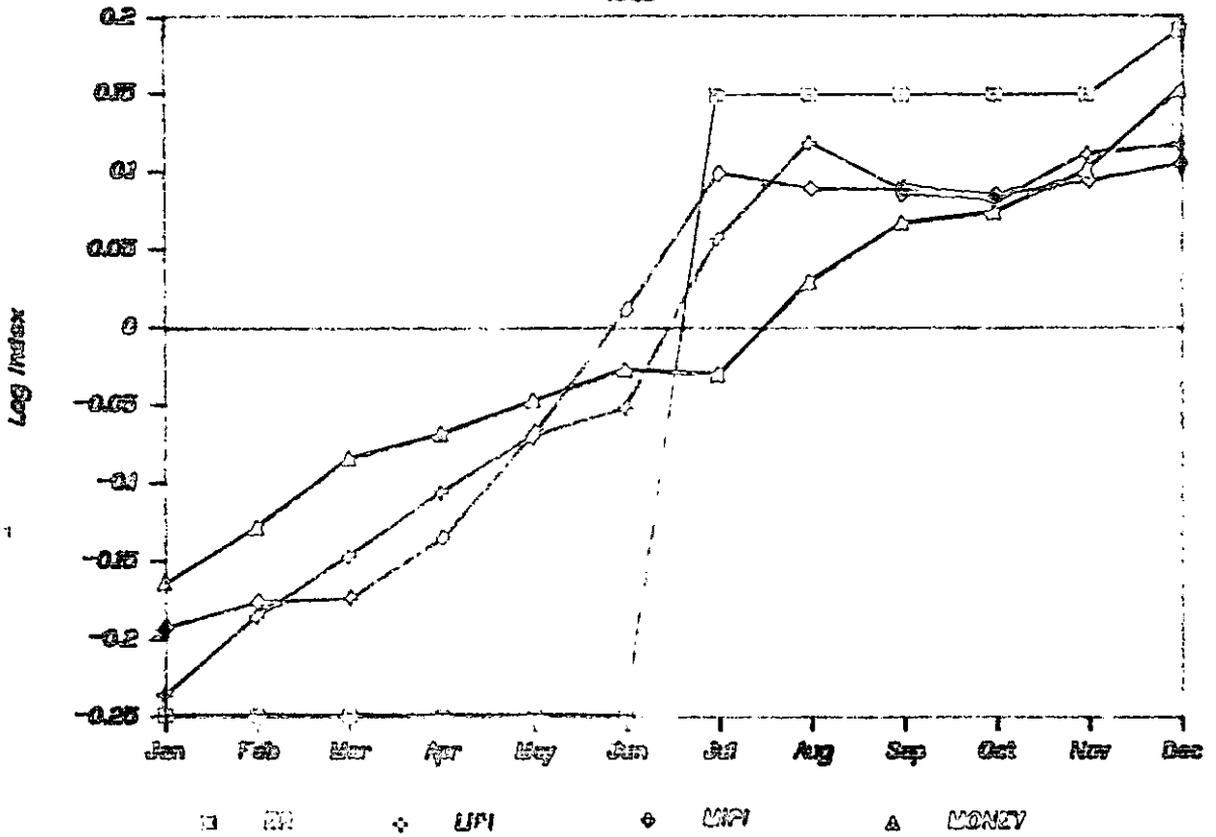
Graph 6.4: Inflation

from Kampala Low Income Price Index



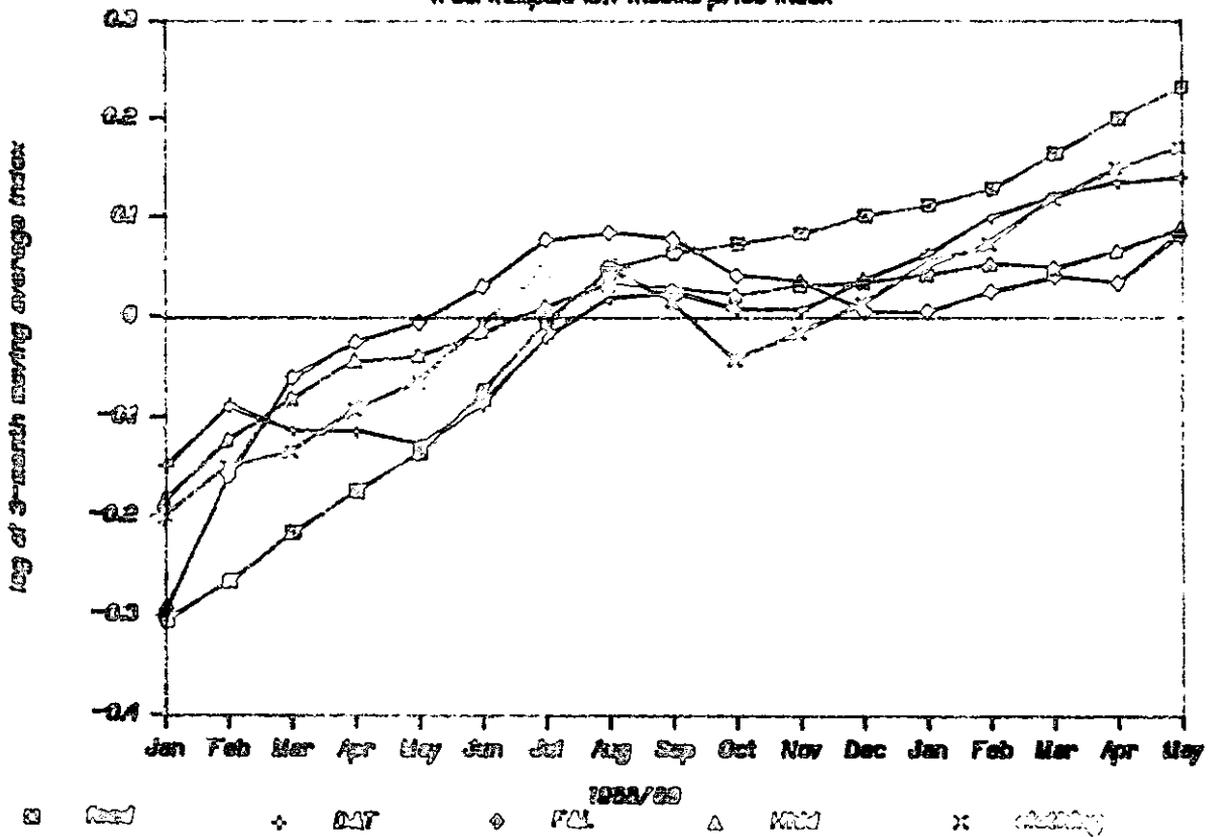
Graph 6.5: Prices, ER and Money

1982



Graph 6.6: Components of C.P.I.

from Kapsale low income price index



at the end of one month are reflected in changes in prices over the next three months. Thus there is a close relationship between changes in money, prices and the black market exchange rate. Graph 6.3 shows an average price index (PRI), the Black Market Exchange Rate (BER), the Official Exchange Rate (OER) and Broad Money over the last five years. Graph 6.5 shows the Low Income Price Index (LIPI), the Middle Income Price Index (MIPI), the stock of broad money (MONEY) and the Exchange Rate (ER) over the last year. While the price indices do not diverge for long from the path of broad money, the exchange rate does not play a significant role in determining prices except due to speculation surrounding devaluations.

6.11 In the very short run, however, the Exchange Rate does effect prices, both because of real price increases (such as petroleum products) and speculation. The Low-Income price index shows large rises of 28% in July and 15% in August, 1988. However, these prices did not reflect underlying demand conditions. Prices remained more or less stagnant for the rest of the year while nominal money supply continued to increase.

Developments during 1989

6.12 From February 1989, there was some acceleration in inflation, with prices rising 30% between February and April. This resulted partly from decreased coffee revenues to the government due to low world prices and excessive reliance on sales to the non-quota market; and partly from large increases in Crop Finance. This increase in inflation reflected largely increased delays in collection of coffee invoices. In June, Government announced a further sale of US\$ 40 million of foreign exchange for essential imports under the Special Import Programme (SIP). In order to assist in reducing the government deficit and the amount of money in the economy, the foreign exchange was sold at a higher (SIP) rate than the official exchange rate, initially set at 400 shillings to the dollar, but subject to weekly adjustment.

CHAPTER 7
THE POPULATION

A. - SOURCES OF DATA

7.1 Information on the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the population of Uganda has traditionally come from population censuses, four of which have been conducted in the last forty years (1948, 1959, 1969 and 1980). Of these, only the 1969 Census was properly processed and analysed; and these results still form the only concrete data-base for national development planning: a most unsatisfactory situation, as this information is by now quite obsolete.

B - POPULATION SIZE, RATE OF GROWTH AND AGE - SEX

1 - composition

7.2 The enumerated population of Uganda (all races) increased from 4.96 million in 1948, to 6.54 million in 1959, 9.54 million in 1969, and 12.64 million in 1980. This represents an average annual growth rate of about 3.0% over this period; a rather high rate of increase (a population growing constantly at 3.0% per year would double itself every 23 years). The current estimate (mid - 1989) is put at about 16.40 million, expected to have reached nearly 24 million by the year 2000.

7.3 The observed growth rate of 3.0% per year has however not been uniform over the above period, due to reasons to be explained in the next section. The rate was 2.5% between 1948 and 1959; 3.8% in 1959-1969; and 2.7% in 1969-1980. The components of the growth rate are fertility (which increases the population), mortality (which diminishes the population) and migration (movements across given boundaries, which can either increase or diminish the population). Table 29 gives district growth rates, for the period 1959-80. These growth rates are expected to rise further, as mortality resumes its decline again, faster than fertility.

7.4 The age structure of a population, like the growth rate, is also determined by the three socio-demographic forces of fertility, mortality and migration. The population's age distribution (for each of the sexes) has hardly changed over the last 20 years' period. The slight deviations for the 1988 DHS are most likely due to the fact that the sample was rather small (covered only 12,012 males and 12,618), and excluded districts in North and North-East.

Table B.1: Broad Age Groups, 1969, 1980 and 1988

BROAD AGE GROUPS	1969 CENSUS		1980 CENSUS		1988 DHS	
	Males %	Females %	Males %	Females %	Males %	Females %
0 - 14	45.2	45.8	47.1	47.5	48.6	49.3
15 - 49	44.6	4.3	44.0	44.3	42.4	43.9
50 - 64	6.8	6.7	6.1	6.2	5.9	5.1
65 +	3.3	3.2	1.8	2.0	3.1	1.7

From this table, it is seen that the proportion of the "young" (children, 0-14 years) changed marginally from about 46% of the population in 1969, to 48% in 1988. The "adults" (15-49) remained more or less constant at about 44% (for each sex); while the "old" (50-64) and the "very old" (65+) ranged between 6.0-6.7% and 2.0 - 3.2% respectively. This kind of age structure is typical of what are termed "young" populations, which are characterized by persistently high fertility, and high or declining mortality levels.

C - POPULATION DYNAMICS

7.5 Population change over time (increase or decrease) is brought about by the three socio-demographic forces of fertility, mortality and migration. As already agreed, these act in opposite directions (fertility adds to the population, mortality subtracts from it, while migration can either add to or reduce from it), and it is their net effect which is observed, e.g. the observed growth rate, and the age-sex structure of the population.

7.6 The fact however remains that fertility levels in Uganda are high, and that there is yet no sign of their declining. Fertility patterns (as indicated by percentage distributions) are also still similar to those prevailing 20 years ago. Thus, both life-time fertility (children ever born alive per woman, or parity) and current fertility (live births per woman in a given fixed period) measures are quite high. The total fertility rate (TFR) was estimated at about 7.20 in 1969, and 7.35 in 1988, giving rise to Gross reproduction Rates (number of daughters produced per woman) of 3.52 and 3.62, respectively.

2 - Mortality

7.7 The second major component of population change is mortality. This is very closely related to the general health

and living standards of the population, as provided for by the prevailing socio-economic system and conditions. As with fertility, mortality levels in Uganda are high, and have not changed much since the 1960s. According to the 1969 Census, the Crude Death Rate (CDR, annual deaths per 1000 persons) was 18%, Infant Mortality Rate (IMR, annual deaths among babies under 1 year, per 1000 live-births) at 120%, while the Life Expectancy stood at about 47 years (see Appendix Table 29 for district level estimates).

3 - Migration

7.8 This is the third component of population change. Migration is a sex and age selective process. There are two types of migration in operation: internal migration (within and between administrative divisions of a given country), and international migration (between countries). It is the former that is now of major concern to Uganda. International migration used to be of major importance prior to 1970, when large numbers of economic immigrants used to come in from as far away as Asia (India-Pakistan), as well as from all the neighbouring countries. There were also large refugee inflows from Rwanda, Zaire and Sudan in the early 1960s. This situation was however reversed after 1971, when increasing numbers of Ugandans emigrated in search of security and economic well-being.

D - SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION AND URBANIZATION

7.9 Uganda's population is largely rural, with over 90% residing in the country-side. This situation reflects the basically agricultural nature of the national economy. In this rural environment, settlement patterns, vary, depending on a number of factors, such as climate, vegetation, water supply, terrain, soil fertility, disease agents, and so on. This has given rise to differential population distribution, both within and between districts. Thus, areas with good, stable rains, good soils, and free from disease agents, have high and rising population densities, e.g. Masaka, Mpigi, Mukono, Bushenyi, Kasese, Rukungiri, Nebbi and Arua districts. Areas particularly endowed with fertile soils are very densely populated, such as Kabale and Mbale districts. Areas like Kabarole, Hoima, Masindi, parts of Mbarara, Iganga and so on, although rich, have low densities, due to the presence of the Tsetse fly. The rest of the country is sparsely populated mainly because of poor rains (Mbarara, Luwero and most of Northern Uganda). Internal migration, as already seen, is a major factor in population redistribution, both within and between districts. This rural-to-rural migration is seen best at work, for example, in Kabale district, where large numbers of people have been resettling in other districts (Rukungiri, Mbarara, Bushenyi, Kabarole, Hoima, etc) since the 1950s.

E - SOME SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

7.10 There is currently no readily available information on key socio-economic characteristics of the population, such as education, literacy, economic activity, occupation, housing and household conditions, morbidity, etc. This situation is however expected to improve tremendously in the near future, as published results from the just completed/on-going surveys and censuses become available.

F POPULATION POLICY AND PROGRAMMES

7.11 The demographic and socio-economic situation analysed and presented in sections A-E of this Chapter is not encouraging. In order to alter these trends in the desired direction in the future, Government policy measures and programme support are necessary. The Government recognizes the complex interplay of population factors on the one hand and, social and economic development on the other. In 1981, the Government formulated a Ten-Year Reconstruction and Development Plan (1981-1990) which contained a chapter on population policy, with clearly spelt out objectives and strategies.

7.12 The policy stated that over the years 1981-1995, Government would attempt to influence mortality and fertility rates and adopt other necessary measures with a view to:

- i) lowering the population growth from the currently estimated 3.0% per annum to 2.6 percent per annum, and
- ii) improving the quality of the population in terms of physical, mental and social capacity of the people; their educational status; and access to recreational, cultural and other social services.

7.13 The strategies to attain these objectives included long-term modifications of the reproductive behaviour of the population by, among others, integration of population and family life education into all levels of education, both formal and non-formal. Other measures included the integration of MCH/Family Planning and nutrition services into the national health service delivery systems; the promotion of formal education of females; training and provision of adequate logistical support to paramedical and community health workers. Research, collection and analysis of data from surveys, censuses and vital registration systems were also stated as measures to be adopted.

CHAPTER 8
HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

A. Background:

8.1 After many decades of development it is being rediscovered that human beings are both the means and end of economic development. The pre-occupation has largely been on Land, Capital and Entrepreneurship. The contribution of human resources as means of development tend to be treated as almost a residual element. Means of development in economics is greatly attached to investment capital. In fact, capital (to the exclusion of many other factors of production) has taken the centre stage. However, recent experience reveals that many societies have been unable to develop despite the abundance of financial capital. In the final analysis it was human capital, human institutions and skills which were missing and without which it proved impossible to translate the vast endowments of other resources into real development.

8.2 Human resources are a crucial factor in the creation of wealth and a major catalyst of economic development. In order to realize the expected output, the human resources must be available in the correct numbers, at the right time, and with necessary skills, knowledge and attitudes. There is therefore, need to plan, develop and utilize the existing human resources and this calls for proper management.

8.3 The last comprehensive study of Uganda's manpower was carried out in 1967. Since then there was no study taken to ascertain the human resources situation in the country. It was for this reason that Government with the financial and technical support of UNDP and ILO respectively organized a comprehensive National Manpower Survey. This survey is in its final stages and a final report will soon be out. Already a directory of establishments employing five or more persons has been compiled. A list of post primary educational and training institutions by geographical distribution has also been compiled.

8.4 Preliminary results indicate that the formal sector of the Uganda economy in January 1988 employed 378,227 persons of whom 244,195 (two thirds) were employed by Government and 134,032 were in non Government (Private, Parastatals and Cooperative). Females constituted 20% of the workforce. According to the survey, the average monthly gross remuneration of employed persons in January 1988 was U.shs. 3,127 or U.shs. 397,596 per annum. Comparatively, a government employee was the most underpaid with an average monthly pay of U.shs. 1,175, while the counterparts in Parastatal and private sectors received U.shs. 5,786 and 7,312

respectively. An employee in the parastatal body earned nearly five times more than his counterpart in government while the one in the private sector earned six times.

The following tables provide additional preliminary information on the survey findings:-

Table 8.1 Employed Persons by District and Sector

	District	Government	Non-Government	Total
1.	Apac	4,538	642	5,180
2.	Arua	8,146	1,609	9,755
3.	Bundibugyo	1,670	317	1,987
4.	Bushenyi	7,784	1,921	9,705
5.	Gulu	2,998	273	3,271
6.	Hoima	5,427	1,814	7,241
7.	Iganga	7,640	3,745	11,385
8.	Jinja	8,272	11,481	19,753
9.	Kabale	8,883	2,547	11,430
10.	Kabarole	9,244	3,834	13,078
11.	Kampala	37,587	51,155	88,742
12.	Kamuli	5,093	1,672	6,765
13.	Kapchorwa	2,360	177	2,537
14.	Kasese	4,780	3,765	8,545
15.	Kitgum	1,267	525	1,792
16.	Kotido	2,200	170	2,370
17.	Kumi	3,990	498	4,488
18.	Lira	6,092	1,447	7,539
19.	Luwero	5,523	1,685	7,208
20.	Masaka	7,651	3,853	11,504
21.	Masindi	6,219	1,733	7,952
22.	Mbale	13,141	4,227	17,368
23.	Mbarara	11,116	3,945	15,061
24.	Moroto	2,385	161	2,546
25.	Moyo	2,083	314	2,397
26.	Mpigi	18,229	3,815	22,044
27.	Mubende	8,033	3,267	11,300
28.	Mukono	9,207	17,724	26,931
29.	Nebbi	3,993	1,251	5,244
30.	Rakai	3,863	935	4,798
31.	Rukungiri	5,939	950	6,889
32.	Soroti	3,975	595	4,570
33.	Tororo	14,867	1,985	16,852
	TOTAL	244,195	134,032	378,227

Table 8.2 **Employed Persons in all Sectors by
Industry and Occupation**

Sector	Major Occupational Group	Administrators, Managers and Professionals	Technicians and Assoc. Profess.	Skilled Workers
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing		1,361	2,610	5,899
Mining & Quarrying		24	45	78
Manufacturing		1,623	3,932	10,323
Electricity, Gas and Water		130	240	1,194
Construction		293	1,016	2,958
Wholesale, Retail Trade and Restaurants and Hotels		1,045	2,633	9,207
Transport, Storage and Communications		876	2,880	3,358
Financing, Insurance and Business Services		1,586	1,411	3,399
Public Administration		24,776	16,891	34,706
Educational service		10,469	13,578	406
Medical, Health Related and Veterinary Services		1,453	11,496	5,463
Other Social Community and Personal Services		1,757	2,976	4,787
Total Sectors		45,393	59,716	81,372

Table 8.3 Average Monthly Remuneration of Employed Persons by Industry and Ownership of Establishment, January, 1988

I N D U S T R Y	Ownership of			Establishm
	Government	Parastatal	Private	Co-operati
1. Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	1,298	1,917	1,860	899
2. Mining and Quarrying	722	1,133	2,763	-
3. Manufacturing	2,145	9,616	2,840	1,488
4. Electricity, Gas and Water	930	2,510	17,916	7,141
5. Construction	700	2,821	3,354	1,183
6. Wholesale and Retail Trade and Restaurants and Hotels	1,217	3,366	9,456	820
7. Transport, Storage and Communications	1,058	1,755	3,568	3,695
8. Financing, Insurance and Business Services	694	4,273	34,480	369
9. Public Administration	1,157	868	6,930	10,398
10. Education Services	838	2,223	1,210	-
11. Medical, Health Related and veterinary services	1,402	957	21,561	2,069
12. Other Social, Community and Personal Services	927	3,650	2,639	685
All Sectors	1,175	5,786	7,312	1,723

8.5 In 1987, Government requested support from ILO for an ECA mission for further technical assistance towards the efforts of strengthening of human resources planning and management system in the country. The mission has recommended a four -level human resource management system. The top level would be the National Human Resources Commission, serviced by the Human Resource Management Committee and a Secretariat. The fourth level would be the Sectoral Human Resources Committees.

B. Informal Sector Survey

8.6 The slow down in economic growth and the resulting tightening of Government budget has constrained the employment potential of the formal sector. The burden of employment promotion in Uganda seems to be shifting to the informal sector. It was observed that manpower information in the country would not be complete without data on the Informal sector. Accordingly, Government requested ILO/JASPA to provide technical assistance to carry out the Informal sector survey.

8.7 The survey results have indicated that although the level of employment in individual establishments is low at the national level, the informal sector contributes significantly to the overall employment. The average size of an establishment is three workers per enterprise. With respect to the distribution of the labour force in the sector, results show that entrepreneurs constitute 26.4%, paid employees 56.3% unpaid family workers 12.1% while apprentices account for only 5.1%.

8.8 It is estimated that the informal sector employment accounts for a little over 55% of the non-agricultural labour force compared to 30% by the modern sector employment. Thus currently it is the single most important source of employment in the country. On the basis of the survey results, it is estimated that employment growth in the sector is about 5.6% per annum compared to less than 1% in the formal sector. At this rate of growth, it is estimated that the informal sector absorbs 20% of the annual increases in the urban labour force, which is quite a significant contribution.

8.9 Results of the survey further reveal that an entrepreneur in the informal sector on the average earns U.shs. 31,720.00 per month. This is far above the income levels in the formal sector as has been shown above.

Census of Civil Servants

8.10 The report of the Census of Civil servants was published in February 1988 and was widely circulated to Government ministries, training institutions, the press and the public. Copies of the report are available and can be obtained on payment of a small fee.

8.11 The results of the Census of Civil Servants are currently being used by the Ministry of Public Service and Cabinet Affairs in conjunction with the Ministry of Finance to assign payroll number to all government employees.

D. Labour issues.

8.12 A number of activities took place during the financial year ending June 1989, involving the ministry of Labour. The special public Works programme (SPWP), operating in Luwero, with the assistance from ILO/UNDP is an on-going project and is co-ordinated by the Ministry of Planning and Economic Development. The project benefited from considerable participation from Ministry of Labour.

8.13 Currently Ministry of Labour is in the process of revising Labour legislation. A mission government/ILO was fielded in this connection, a follow up mission is being expected.

8.14 The Ministry has a number of projects in the pipe-line. These include a project on measures to alleviate manpower shortages on Tea Plantation, and employment creation through small scale enterprises.

8.15 Since the Social Security Fund became a corporation, Ministry of Labour has payed a keen attention to it especially with a view to strengthening its management and operations.

8.16 Uganda has continued to be represented at the O.A.U. Labour commission and still continues to participate as a member of the governing body (an office she will occupy for 3 years). Recently, Uganda was also elected to the Vice-Chairmanship of the governing body of A.R.L.A.C. (African Regional Labour Administration Centre). Uganda's effectiveness will increase when she pays up her contribution for arrears for both A.R.L.A.C. and I.L.O.

E. Manpower Development and Training

8.17 The Government has continued to attach high priority to training in the lead sectors of the economy. Emphasis has been increasingly placed on skills development in professional and technical fields directly linked to restoration of production capacities in the Agricultural and Industrial Sectors, and reconstruction of social infrastructure. Therefore the Government has intensified efforts for the mobilisation of resources for both human resources development and institutional rehabilitation and development.

8.18 Donor agencies like ODA, EEC, UNDP, the World Bank, etc. and foreign governments have continued to support manpower development and training programmes. The rehabilitation of the Institute of Public Administration is underway; to be completed in December 1989. The Civil Service Training Centre, Kitante is another facility that has been fully renovated and is being used for in-service training and meetings for various cadres of staff. This has increased the capacity of the civil service to conduct local in-service training programmes.

8.19 The Public Service Performance Improvement (World Bank) project in the Public Service and Cabinet Affairs is still underway. A study of the functions, structures and Mandates for Ministries is being prepared. Detailed job descriptions for each professional cadre are being prepared under this project. In addition, local training programmes have been organized and overseas training and high-level study visits have been undertaken under this project with a view of increasing capabilities for policy formulation, analysis, guidance, control, coordination and management in the Civil Service. A proposal for successor project for Technical Assistance in Public Service Management improvements is being prepared by Government. The successor project will enable continuation, consolidation and expansion of Public Service performance through increased efficiency and responsiveness in the Government delivery system. In addition the government appointed a Public Service Review Commission to study and make recommendations for revitalisation of the effectiveness of the Public Service.

8.20 At Makerere University, renovation of faculty of Agriculture building under USAID funding has been completed. The Faculty of Science, School of Education and the Medical School are also being renovated under EEC financial assistance. The University Guest House was also renovated through British Aid. This will upgrade the standard of facilities at the University. Completion of the renovation work on the halls of residence requires an additional US. \$ 400,000. A building unit was established in 1988 but lack finances and equipment to start on

construction work. The University building unit will be responsible for construction and renovation of staff houses. This will increase on the stock of staff houses and thus alleviate the problem of staff housing. Among the academic programmes introduced are the Pharmacy, Environmental Studies and Mass Communication and Journalism.

CHAPTER 9
AGRICULTURE
THE SECTOR

INTRODUCTION

9.1 In 1988, the agricultural sector accounted for nearly 50% of GDP, almost 40% of Government revenue, over over 90% of exports, and 80% of the working population. Crops, forestry, fishing, livestock production and hunting constituted the greatest part of commodity production. Nearly 20% of regular wage earners were employed in commercial agriculture enterprises and those processing agricultural products, including coffee and tea production and processing, sugar production and refining, tobacco production and cigarette manufacture, cotton ginning, textiles and leather products manufacture, grain milling, poultry production, ranching and dairy farming. Subsistence agriculture, forestry and fishing contributed nearly 30% of the total domestic output which, together with monetary agricultural production, generated 50% of total output. Agricultural activities are carried out almost wholly by 2.1 million small scale producers, each holding an average farm size of not more than 3 hectares. Appendix tables 45 and 46 show area planted and volume of production of export cash crops and selected food crops respectively.

9.2 A comparative look at the performance of the monetary agricultural sector shows that output in monetary sector declined from 11.0% for 1987 to 8.5% for 1988. On the other hand, in contrast to the monetary sector, the subsistence sector marginally rose from 5.5% for 1987 to 5.9% for 1988. The Fishing and Hunting sector grew by 3.7% for 1988, which was higher than the 1987 growth rate by 1.6%.

9.3 As in the previous period (1987/88), about 34 projects were implemented during 1988/89 in the agricultural sector. Most of the projects received donor and Government funding, although with difficulty from the latter, which adversely affected some of the projects. Some US \$ 130 million was disbursed on projects in the sector against a planned expenditure of US \$ 78.02. Overall, this represents an implementation ratio of 167%.

9.4 However, this average hides the fact that a number of projects actually registered a decline in implementation ratio. The high implementation ratio in the sector, at a time when some individual projects were not receiving adequate funds, was partly due to commodity aid arrangements which facilitated importation of items needed by the sector. Government's policy for agricultural development continues to focus on the increase of food production for self-sufficiency and diversification of the

agricultural exports in order to broaden the base of exports.

9.5 The agricultural sectoral objectives remain:

- i) to produce sufficient food to ensure food security and adequate nutrition for the population;
- ii) to increase and diversify the production of agricultural commodities for export;
- iii) to promote production of agricultural raw materials for use by domestic agro-based industries;
- iv) to create employment opportunities in the agricultural sector;
- v) to pursue integrated rural development in order to improve the standard of living of the majority of the population, 90% of whom live in rural areas.

9.6 In order to achieve increased production and productivity of the sector, the Government with the help of external financing agencies, provided inputs required by the sector. These inputs include tractors and other farm machinery and equipment, hoes, seeds, fertilisers, animal drugs, fishing gear, and efforts have been made to streamline storage, transportation and marketing of agricultural produce. In addition substantial programmes are underway to improve the infrastructure, especially feeder roads, to enable higher rates of production to be achieved.

9.7 The various projects in the sector are specifically designed to contribute to the achievement of Government's objectives for the sector. The complementary policy of Barter Trade is expected to overcome the critical bottleneck of lack of foreign exchange which severely limits the country's ability to satisfy its import needs, including agricultural inputs, a shortage of which could translate into decreased agricultural output. The result of these measures has been an increase in the growth of the sector.

9.8 Efforts continue to be made to achieve higher performance, especially the crop production targets. In setting up these targets Government will be guided by a sense of realism of what it can achieve, especially by its ability to decisively overcome technical, economic and financial, institutional, and a host of other constraints that have hindered agricultural development in the past

REVIEW OF PRODUCTION

CASH CROPS

Coffee

9.9 Coffee has continued to dominate this nation's exports, contributing almost 95% of the total export earnings. Uganda grows two types of coffee namely, Robusta and Arabica. Robusta coffee is grown around Lake Victoria Crescent while Arabica Coffee is grown mainly on high altitudes in Western, Eastern and North Western Uganda.

9.10 In order to increase Coffee production, the EEC-financed Coffee Rehabilitation Project (CRP) has, among other things, rehabilitated a number of District Farm Institutes which provided facilities for training farmers in the techniques of crop husbandry. Partly because of the implementation of the CRP, marketed coffee output increased from 129,000 tonnes in 1983/84 to 160,000 tonnes in 1987/88 and rose to 187,000 tonnes during 1988/89.

9.11 This project has now been completed but EEC, in conjunction with Government, is embarking on a second phase which will, in addition to coffee, assist in developing food crops grown in the coffee areas. Its main aim is to increase coffee production and the project is expected to commence during 1989/90. It is estimated that the area under coffee during 1988/89 will be 233,100ha while the corresponding marketed production is estimated at 186,700 tonnes. These estimates will, however, depend on the availability of inputs to farmers, regular revision of producer prices, the availability of crop finance, good road system and other factors. It is noted that there are still considerable quantities of coffee lying in the farmers stores owing to the unavailability of crop finance.

Cotton

9.12 Cotton used to be one of the most important traditional cash crops. However, due to its labour intensiveness, relatively high cost of production and a poor marketing system, farmers have diverted to growing non-traditional cash crops which have a ready market. The Government embarked on an Emergency Cotton Production Programme (ECP) for increasing cotton production, and an evaluation of the ECP shows that the Government target of both the hectareage of 298,160 ha and production of 259,390 bales could not be achieved due to many constraints, including insecurity in the major cotton growing zones and lack of seed. In 1987/88 the estimated marketed production was 17,900 bales but only 10,370 bales were actually marketed during that period. The estimated hectareage for 1988/89 is 118,100 ha while the estimated marketed production is 21,650 bales. The forecast for 1988/89 is

derived from national targets by the Ministry of Agriculture. It is estimated that only one third of the national targets is achievable and so the forecast is based on this premise.

Tea

9.13 Uganda has the best climatic conditions for tea growing. Rehabilitation has been completed on the UTGC's small holder tea factories and farms with the assistance of EEC. Negotiations with IDA are continuing for assistance to the rest of the tea sector.

9.14 The statistics regarding the production of made tea indicate that between 1987 and 1988 actual production of made tea declined from 3,599,000Kgs. in 1987 to 3,312,000 Kgs. in 1988. The current forecast for 1989 is, however, 7,500,000Kgs. As for exports, the quantity exported was 2,078 and 3,078.4 tonnes, respectively for 1987 and 1988 with a corresponding value in US\$1,892.4 and 30784.0, respectively. It is anticipated that if the World market remains stable, a much higher value will be achieved for 1989.

9.15 The value given to outgrowers was U.sh.3,021,380/= (1988) and a production of U.sh.7,581,195/= (1989) is envisaged. For made tea from Uganda Tea Authority the ex-factory estimated value is derived from an average of sh.3.000/= per kg (1986) and sh.4,000/= per kg (1987).

Tobacco

9.16 With efforts made by the British American Tobacco company, production of tobacco has increased from 1,287,000kg in 1987 to 2,513,000 kgs in 1988 and an estimated production of 2,986,000 kgs in 1989 is envisaged.

9.17 The marketing and management of this crop is streamlined and partly explains the increase in its production, however, there appears to be scope for increased tobacco production especially in Northern Uganda once calm returns to that region. 475,060 kgs was exported in 1988 compared to only 38,600 kgs exported in 1987. This indicates a successful attempt at export diversification.

Cocoa

9.18 Coffee Marketing Board (CMB) and Cocoa Development Project (CDP) work hand-in hand to improve cocoa production. CDP is concerned with hectarage under cocoa while CMB deals with marketing of dry beans. Emphasis is laid on rehabilitation of neglected shambas.

9.19 The marketed production of dry beans increased by 74.9% between 1987 and 1988 i.e from 127,440 kgs in 1987 to 222,940 kgs in 1988. Already 383,720kgs has been marketed for January-March, 1989.

FOOD CROPS

9.20 The Government gives top priority to the agricultural sector and its main aim is to ensure national food security and to produce a surplus for export. The Government is also committed to improving farmers' welfare and incomes. Efforts to provide farm inputs, seeds and transport have already been made. Buying centres have been established throughout the country and a substantial amount of money has been paid to farmers for their produce .

9.21 Many farmers have already benefited by obtaining loans under the Rural Farmers Scheme (RFS) of Uganda Commercial Bank and during 1988 food prices were reviewed upwards and some non-traditional cash crops have found an international market under the Barter Trade arrangements

9.22 In effort to boost production, agricultural competitions and shows have been revived and a number of farmers have already benefited by way of acquisition of agricultural prizes, which included tractors. In addition the Government has continued to seek assistance from donor agencies like UNDP, IFAD, EEC, UNDP, USAID, the World Bank, the International Development Research Centre (IDRC), and bilateral sources. Generally, the country registered an increase in food production during 1988. This increase would have been higher were it not for the insecurity which prevailed in Northern and North Eastern parts of the country.

Maize

9.23 This is one of the major food crops in the country. It is currently being grown by both small-holders and large-scale farmers. In 1988, the Government made available large quantities of inputs, farm machinery and equipment and improved seeds to maize-growing farmers for increased production of maize. The farmers have responded to the use of these inputs and the yield per unit area has increased appreciably. Maize production increased from 281,000 tonnes in 1984 to 560,000 tonnes in 1988 and is forecast to increase to 773,000 tonnes in 1989. The area under the crop, which plays a significant role in Barter Trade deals, however, remained more or less unchanged.

Plantains:

9.24 As regards plantains, production went down, due to the banana weevil and burrowing nematodes which threatened the

whole of Masaka and Rakai districts.

9.25 However, farmers in other districts have applied inputs to increase the yield, while, on the other hand, the weather has been generally favourable for the banana production.

9.26 This explains the slight increase in area and an increase in the production of bananas in the year 1988, to an estimated 7,784,400 tonnes, which is almost 400,000 tonnes over the 1987 production level.

Finger Millet

9.27 This crop is grown for food and brewing of local beer. Its cultivation is spreading from traditional growing districts to other areas of the country as, normally, farmers do not experience problems of obtaining seeds for cultivation. In 1988 the cultivated area under finger millet increased by 14% and the corresponding volume of production by rose by 20%, over the previous year.

Sorghum

9.28 Sorghum is also grown for food and brewing of local beer and its potential is very high in most parts of the country using both local seeds and improved seeds. During 1988 the cultivated area increased by 26% and production increased by 20%, over the previous year (1987).

Rice

9.29 This crop is grown on small-scale as well as on large estate farms. At the moment, the largest producer in the country is the Kibimba Rice Company. There is also a rice growing popularisation scheme at Doho in Tororo District. This scheme comprises a block farm with the necessary infrastructure facilities for small farmers. During 1988, the area under rice production in the scheme increased by 12.5% and the corresponding volume of production rose by 15% over the 1987 period.

Wheat

9.30 In Uganda, wheat is still grown on a limited scale, mainly by small farmers in Kapchorwa District. It has a potential which has yet to be exploited.

Beans

9.31 This is an important food crop. Its cultivation is encouraged in all districts. Some improved seeds were supplied by the Uganda Seeds Project to most districts, with the exception of those areas where insecurity prevailed. However, generally

speaking, the improved seeds were in inadequate supply and this was a basic constraint to the projected spectacular rise in beans production which was expected in 1988. Notwithstanding this constraint, the area under beans production in 1988 increased by 19% whereas the volume of production rose by 18% over the previous year (1987). This crop, like the maize crop, has been used extensively in Barter Trade deals.

Field Peas

9.32 Beans and field peas are complementary in the districts which grow both as districts which grow field peas have a tendency to grow less beans. There has been an increase in area of 4.5% and an increase of production of 9.1% between 1987 and 1988.

Pigeon Peas:

9.33 Pigeon peas also compete with beans in the districts which grow both as they are a substitute for beans in the local diet. Peas are popular in a few districts. There was an increase of 6.3% in area and a production increase of 55.6% between 1987 and 1988.

Cow Peas

9.34 Cow peas are generally grown on a small-scale. A considerable part of them are consumed as vegetables. In 1988 the area under cow peas cultivation increased by 9.5% and the corresponding volume of production rose by a mere 2.7%, indicating a rather low level of productivity.

Cassava

9.35 This crop grows in all the Districts of Uganda. In some districts, it is cultivated as a staple food while in others, as a famine crop. It was noticed that farmers planted this crop intensively as famine-relief crop after the war of 1979 but the use of unhealthy planting material caused the spread of a serious disease called cassava mosaic. This has limited the potential yields. In 1988 the area under cassava cultivation increased by 4.6% and production rose by 5.5% over the previous year.

Sweet Potatoes

9.36 This vegetable is grown in all parts of the country. As its cultivation is labour-intensive the hectarage is limited. In 1988, the area under sweet potatoes increased by 4.9%, and the corresponding level of production rose by 2.5% over the 1987 level.

Irish Potatoes

9.37 Irish potatoes are grown on a small scale in high altitude areas and cultivation is limited by the availability of planting materials. In 1988 the area under Irish potatoes increased by 3.8%, while the corresponding production rose by 2% over the previous year.

Groundnuts

9.38 The cultivation of this crop is encouraged in all districts where it is grown mainly by small farmers. The Uganda Seeds Multiplication Scheme supplied a limited quantity of seeds to some districts. Even so, the non-availability of seeds limited its cultivation. In 1988 the area under groundnuts and consequently the production, increased as farmers increasingly became aware of the market potential of the crop. In 1988 area under cultivation increased by 114.3% and, production, by 107.1% over 1987.

Simsim.

9.39 This crop is popular only in some districts in the North. Its yields are limited, among other things, by the destructive activities of monkeys and baboons. During 1988 the area under simsim cultivation increased by 9.5% while production expanded by over 36% over the previous year.

Soya Beans.

9.40 Soya beans have gained importance in the country of late.

This crop is grown in all the Districts of Uganda on both small scale and commercial farms. During 1988, the Uganda Seeds Scheme supplied a limited quantity of seeds to some Districts. Despite the seed constraint, it is noted that between 1987 and 1988, the area under the crop increased by 50% and the production increased by 75%.

9.41 This crop is significant for domestic consumption and Barter Trade purposes.

Livestock Sector

9.42 The country's livestock population was drastically reduced in numbers and productivity by the years of political unrest but it still plays a pivotal role in the social and economic development of the nation. It contributes about 30% of agricultural GDP. A livestock survey carried out in 1986/87 indicated that there are 3.90 million cattle, 0.68 million sheep, 2.5 million goats and 0.4 million pigs. (Statistical Appendix table 48). The animal production value is estimated at about \$ 410 million per annum of which probably less than a quarter is actually marketed. The major constraints to increased animal production are the wide-spread incidence of a variety of diseases, and lack of foreign exchange to import the necessary chemicals and inputs.

Disease control programme:

9.43 The major diseases that threaten the industry include Rinderpest, contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia (CBPP), Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) Trypanosomiasis, Rabies, Tick borne diseases and Newcastle disease of poultry. In an effort to combat disease, the Government, with assistance from EEC, acquired vehicles and vaccines, which enable a rinderpest vaccination campaign to be undertaken in 11 districts and a total of one million cattle to be treated. Funds were also received from ODA, IDA/Italy, IFAD and the Dairy Development Committee (DDC). These funds have been used to purchase drugs acaricides and vaccines. The uncertainty surrounding the complicated administrative procedure for disbursement of funds hamper the implementation of the project. Lack of local factories to manufacture the required inputs is another major constraint to the progress of these projects.

The Dairy Industry:

9.44 The Dairy sector received assistance from EEC, WFP, FAO/UNDP, ADB and IDA with an aim to restoring production, improving milk collection and marketing and strengthening the dairy extension staff. A total of US \$ 2,498,103 from ADB was used to provide vehicles, farm machinery building materials and training. In 1988 two hundred in-calf Friesian heifers and forty

six pedigree breeding bulls were imported for restocking Government farms. In 1987/88 - 1988/89, the Dairy Development Committee (DDC), with proceeds from the sales of milk, provided funds for the purchase of acaricide, dairy cattle, heavy machinery and for lending to farmers through the Rural Farmers Credit Scheme. World Food Programme continued to supply milk powder and butter oil for milk reconstitution at the Dairy Corporation. FAO and UNDP working together with Makerere University and the Ministry of Animal Industry and Fisheries, organised short courses for both farmers and extension workers through out the country.

9.45 The Beef Industry rehabilitation programme aims at rehabilitating the existing private ranches and restocking Government ranches in order to provide more productive animals for beef production. The project has faced problems of lack of foreign exchange to import animals and this has retarded the progress of the project.

Valley Tank Excavation and bush clearing unit

9.46 Through Barter Trade arrangements, eight new earth moving machines were acquired from Yugoslavia. The Dairy Development Committee released some funds for the servicing of the new earth moving equipment, training of drivers and mechanics and to test the equipment in the field. Active work in the field started in January 1988 and so far 20 valley tanks have been constructed in Mbarara, Masaka, Mpigi and Luwero. The farmers pay for the services provided by the Bush Clearing Unit

9.47 The rehabilitation of two veterinary centres was completed using funds provided by UNDP, FAO UNCDF totaling US \$ 80,288. The centres were provided with building materials and supplies, laboratory equipment, chemicals and reagents, transport facilities and technical assistance. The two centres are now operational.

Poultry Development

9.48 Development of the poultry industry has been slow mainly due to limited availability of foreign exchange. However, the Government imported 4,000 day old parent stock and broiler hatching eggs, and more parent stock is expected. Commercial poultry farming was increasing and a survey showed an overcapacity in hatcheries and feed mills. The Ministry of Animal Industry and Fisheries will lend support to the private sector in poultry development through an import support programme and quality control of animal feeds.

Animal Health Research Centre

9.49 A total of DM.1.8 million was contributed by West Germany

for the first phase of this project, which has been completed. Inputs have been provided to support field research work. On the other hand, disease investigation programmes have been designed and implementation has commenced. The Epidemiological Unit has initiated cooperative research programmes with several outside organizations both in the public and private sectors, and a number of staff have received in-service training. The Vaccine Production Unit was assisted by the establishment of a line for egg-adopted viral vaccine during 1988 and one batch of 7-10 million doses of New Castle disease vaccine was produced and tested. The Project Evaluation Team which visited the country recommended its continuation into phase II, due to begin in July 1989.

9.50 In cooperation with EEC, the efficacy of Bayticol pour-on, an acaricide for tick control and Deltamethin for tsetse and trypanosomiasis control, were tested in the field. It is anticipated that the revival of the activities of the Animal Health Research Centre will go a long way in facilitating successful livestock development.

Fisheries Sector.

9.51 Fishing is an important rural industry, it provides one of the major sources of employment and income for the communities living around the numerous lakes and rivers. About 73,170 people find employment in the catching side of the industry with a further 130,000 in the marketing side and in other ancilliary activities. Of the latter about 1,200 are licenced fish mongers operating as whole sales. Fishing canoes number 16,540 of which some 3,360 are powered with outboard engines.

9.52 The total fish catch is at present averaging 214,302 metric tons per year worth Shs.14.2 billion (US\$71.2 million) at the lakesides. The retail value is estimated at Shs.24.8 billion (US\$124 million) in the markets, giving a market price of Shs.115/= per kilogramme on the average. Frsh fish is normally sold and consumed within 70 kilometres of the lake shores, but the bulk of fish caught is sun-dried, salted or smoked, and in this form, fish reaches consumers many hundreds of kilometres from production centres. In addition, a number of private companies have started small scale filleting and freezing factories.

9.53 In 1988, Lake Victoria alone accounted for 49.97% by weight of total catch, Lake Kyoga 40.48%, Lakes Edward and George 2.77% and Lake Albert 5.85% of the total fish catch. (Statistical Appendix Table 50) Development projects aimed at improving fishing techniques, such as local boatbuilding, fish handling processing and marketing, and the provision of fishing inputs are being pursued. Many of these development projects are being implemented with the assistance of foreign donors in the

form of grants, loans or/and technical assistance. The Government is continuing to focus the efforts towards the promotion of fisheries on the rehabilitation and development of the small scale fishing units as a way of increasing food production and animal protein in the country.

9.54 This is being achieved through the provision of fishing nets, outboard engines and other much needed inputs to small scale fishermen, funded by the European Economic Community (EEC) and the World Bank on the one hand and, through the use of revolving funds generated by the sale of fishing inputs, on the other.

9.55 An ice production plant in Kampala, set up through a loan from the Government of the People's Republic of China, is providing ice for use in fish preservation in and around Kampala. The Sino-Uganda Fisheries Joint Venture Co. Ltd. was established between the Government of Uganda and a Public Corporation in the Republic of China, to carry out fish trawling operations on Lake Victoria in an effort to increase fish production. Most fish equipment including the fishing vessels have already been procured.

9.56 In addition, fish processing and distribution system is being established as Uganda Fisheries Enterprises Ltd. through a grant from the Government of Italy. The programme is also organising fishermen into co-operatives and credit societies. An additional US\$8.0m has been secured to complete the programme and UNDP, through F.A.O, is funding a project to rehabilitate a fisheries statistical system and provide complementary information and specific plans for future development. EEC is also financing a regional project on Lake Victoria aimed at co-ordinated stock assessment and complementary biological investigation of fishery resources of Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania. During the past year, a study on co-ordinated stock assessment programme was started on Lakes Albert and Edward. Also various private projects for the catching, processing and export of Nile Perch and Tilapia from Lake Victoria are underway, following the lifting of the ban on the exportation of fisheries products. Basic and applied research in fisheries is being undertaken at the Uganda Fresh Water Fisheries Research Organisation in Jinja.

9.57 The fisheries sector still remains dependent on mainly imported short-term and long-term inputs and is characterised by paucity of statistical information as well as shortage of foreign exchange. The projected increase in fish catches does suggest the necessity of developing a marketing system capable of handling such large quantities of fish and therefore boosting the economy.

CHAPTER 10COOPERATIVES AND MARKETING

10.1 The number of primary marketing co-operative societies increased from 3500 to 5025 between 1988 and 1989, with a total membership of 1.5 million families. Presently, the figures stand as follows: 5025 Primary Co-operative Societies, 33 District Unions and 6 National Unions. There is also an Apex Union, which is engaged in education, publicity, representation of co-operatives nationally and internationally, and in research and development.

10.2 The two departments of the Ministry of Co-operatives and Marketing co-ordinate the activities of the co-operative sub-sector by supervision of marketing systems and handling Barter Trade matters in liaison with marketing boards, private entrepreneurs, co-operatives and parastatal organizations. The activities of the co-operative societies are quite many and diverse. These activities include: agricultural marketing and processing, savings and credit, consumer co-operatives, livestock and dairy farming, fishing, transport, tailoring, distillery, handicraft, milling, carpentry, housing, brick making, shoe making, charcoal and timber handling, poultry, bee keeping, weaving, printing and cottage industries. Other activities include supply of farm inputs, transportation, marketing and provision of services such as insurance, savings, credit, education and banking.

10.3 Donors have assisted Government towards the provision of production, processing, research, training and marketing infrastructure in the co-operative sub-sector. These donors include IDA, DANIDA, EEC, Swedish Co-operative Centre, WestGermany, ADB, USAID, companies like Lonrho and Rallie Brothers, and NGO's such as Heifer Project International (HPI).

10.4 The actual expenditure in the co-operative sub-sector in the financial year 1988/89 was US\$46.43m, both local and foreign components was US\$1.43m and US\$45m, respectively. USAID was the largest donor with a total grant of US\$27m. to be disbursed over a 5 year period. Out of the US \$ 27m, an amount of US \$ 5m was spent in the year 1988/89. Meanwhile, an amount of US \$ 16.38m is expected to be disbursed in the whole sub-sector in the financial year 1989/90, with US \$ 3.55m and US \$ 12.83m being the local and foreign components, respectively. This figure is far less than the 1988/89 figure. The total funding gap is estimated at US \$ 3.55m.

10.5 During the 1988/89 financial year, fifteen projects were implemented in the co-operative sub-sector. Nine of these

projects were fully externally funded by donors. Eleven of them were funded above what was planned for the year and achieved implementation ratios over 100%. The other four however, did not perform so well and, on the average, recorded an implementation ratio of 40%. The Implementation ratio for the sub-sector as a whole was 100%

Cotton Co-operatives

10.6 During certain periods in the 1988/89 financial year, there was insecurity in some of the major cotton growing areas in Northern and Eastern parts of Uganda. Nevertheless, I.D.A and A.D.P projects continued with the task of cotton ginneries rehabilitation. Except for ginneries in Gulu, Kitgum and Lira Districts, many was completed, thus increasing ginning capacity by 35%.

10.7 The Emergency Cotton Production Programme which has been helping the cotton industry since its start in 1986, was suspended in early 1989 and its control and management will now be transferred from Ministry of Co-operatives and Marketing to Ministry of Agriculture.

Coffee Co-operatives

10.8 25 million ECU's were obtained from EEC under the Coffee Rehabilitation Programme which ended in April 1986. 18 coffee factories were completed, 400 Bedford trucks procured and supplied to coffee factories, the central Processing Unit at Bugolobi was fully rehabilitated, and the drier/silo installed. The I.D.A under the Agricultural Rehabilitation Programme, implemented by U.C.B rehabilitated 10 Coffee factories including one completely new factory at Sebei Co-operative Union.

10.9 Presently, coffee marketing is organised centrally by the Coffee Marketing Board (C.M.B). There are 273 coffee factories in the country, both private and co-operative. In the 1988 calendar year, coffee valued at US \$ 236,881,625 was shipped to quota markets, while coffee valued at US \$ 28,446,390 was shipped to non-quota markets. Coffee Barter deals increased from US \$ 1,382,741 to US \$ 38,623,861. Generally, there has been an increase in production, delivery and processing of coffee country wide.

10.10 The new project that is to take over from the Coffee Rehabilitation Programme is the Coffee Farming Systems Development Project (CFSDP) which will be implemented by both Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Co-operatives and Marketing. The project, which is financed by EEC with a total funding of US \$ 55.9 million, will start in the 1989/90 financial year. The first phase will use up an amount equivalent to US \$ 16.8 million and the second phase US \$ 39.1 million.

Dairy Co-operatives

10.11 Dairy Co-operative Societies played a vital role in milk production and marketing in the 1960's and 1970's. Heifer Project International (H.P.I), U.S.A through the Co-operative Dairy Heifer Project, has attempted to restock dairy animals in an effort to increase the dwindled population of dairy animals in the country. This has been on a rather small scale and H.P.I assistance is planned to end in 1996.

10.12 An Artificial Insemination Centre has been set up to serve both dairy farmers and other farmers who need to cross breed their local cows. Many small scale farmers have adopted the idea of zero grazing, intensively using their land and greatly improving productivity above expectations.

Storage and Input Supply

10.13 Storage problems continue to be substantial for small farmers, causing much loss at the farm gate, especially due to inadequate storage facilities. However, USAID has donated funds and materials that have been used to rehabilitate 81 co-operative society stores in Luwero, Mpigi and Mubende Districts.

10.14 The Swedish Co-operative Centre, through Uganda Co-operative Alliance, has donated funds to construct 80 new co-operative stores in Mpigi, Luwero, and Mubende, and work has already started on 10 stores. The Rural Economic Recovery Project, which began in April 1987 and is to end in March 1990, has rehabilitated ten stores in the Luwero Triangle (Mpigi, Luwero and Mubende) and plans to expand activities to other war ravaged areas.

10.15 Meanwhile, funds have been secured from DANIDA and West Germany, for firms from Yugoslavia and the Produce Marketing Board, (P.M.B) to construct central stores at Jinja, Kyazanga, Rukungiri, Kasese, Gulu and Tororo, to store farmers produce. Work has already started at Kyazanga. The Central stores silos at Nalukolongo have been completed for P.M.B. With funds released by Government, Ministry of Co-operatives and Marketing will supervise the above under the Central Storage Project.

10.16 Co-operative Agriculture and Agri-business Support (C.A.A.S), a seven year project with a total funding of US \$ 27,785,500 from USAID and Uganda Government, began in November 1988 and will be looking into input supply and output marketing with the aim of increasing agricultural production in Uganda.

CHAPTER 11FORESTRY AND ENVIRONMENT PROTECTIONA. FORESTRY:

11.1 The gazetted forest reserves of Uganda remain the same and constitute 77% of the dry land area distributed as follows:

Tropical High Forest	700,000 ha
of which	540,000 ha productive
	160,000 ha protective
Savannah Woodlands	632,000 ha
Plantations	24,300
of which	10,900 ha peri-urban
	13,400 ha softwoods

11.2 The Forestry Rehabilitation Project, which was launched in the last quarter of 1987/88 has shown significant progress. This project has involved several measures and activities in the light of the forestry rehabilitation efforts. Specifically, in the following areas:

- (i) Eviction of encroachers from Mabira, Mt. Elgon, Semliki and South Busoga Forest Reserves. 4,000 ha of encroachment has been recorded. Forest boundaries of many reserves were re-introduced and demarcated as well as planting live markers to keep boundaries readily visible. About 377KM of tropical high forest boundary are so far demarcated. One office and 33 forest rangers guards' houses are under construction in Mabira Forest Reserve. 3% of tropical high forest has been classified as nature reserve.

However, grazers, timber dealers and charcoal burners plus fuelwood cutters still present serious problems, especially as the demand for fuelwood is still very high.

- (ii) The results of the forest inventory exercise, which was completed in the first quarter of 1987 in Mwenge softwood plantations, were analysed and a draft report was produced. Inventory work started in Budongo Reserve during the second half of 1988. Fine line clearing for fire control was carried out in most of the plantations.
- (iii) Farm forestry activities were intensified in the districts of Mpigi, Hoima, Masaka, Luwero and

Mubende. Over 139 nurseries have been established, with 810 seedlings produced and 640,000 seedlings planted. Emphasis has been given to multi-purpose tree species of high volume yield and suitable for soil conservation. 2 agroforestry training courses were conducted, 32 forest department staff were trained, 650 farmers contacted in extension work, while 103 are now practising agroforestry.

- (iv) Peri-urban plantation development has shown positive trends. 10 ha were planted in Namanve, 7ha in Jinja and 2 ha in Mbale.
- (v) Training programmes were also undertaken to strengthen manpower capability which had deteriorated over a long period. A total of 11 in-country training courses were organised and attended by 253 participants, including 85 Forestry Department (DP) staff under the specialist seminar/workshops components and 75 rural participants under community forestry orientation/training courses at the grassroots level.

Under fellowships and study tours overseas, a total of 29 GOU/FD staff participated in 16 study progress including social/community forestry, forestry training management, saw doctoring, forest administration and management and environmental protection.

- (vi) The policy on forest resource management for sustained yield has remained in full-force. Total volume of roundwood timber removed was 54,000 cu.m. Increased output was also realised in sawn timber as a result of rehabilitation work in some of the sawmills. Table 47 in the Statistical Appendix shows details of roundwood and wood products.

For afforestation, a document comprising project profiles has been prepared for wide scale afforestation in the badly affected 14 districts. The total cost of the programme will be about US\$2.5m.

11.3 The Department has however, experienced a number of constraints which not only hindered work in progress. but brought some operations to a stand still. These constraints were: inadequate funds, lack of tools, machinery and equipment, as well as insufficient vehicles for field transport.

B. ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION

11.4 The general role of the department of Environment is to coordinate interdisciplinary activities for the protection of life-supporting systems or natural resources, viz. soil, water, vegetation, air, and animals (wildlife).

11.5 A related role of the department is to disseminate environmental awareness by educating the public on the need and methods of sustainable development for human survival. The Natural Resources division of this department has the following activities:

- (1) Survey and Inventory of the country's natural resources, principal vegetation covers, the soil, water, the biosphere, natural forests, wildlife, and wetlands.
- (2) Monitor the use of chemicals, and fertilizers and advise on control of their effects on natural resources and human life.
- (3) Assess the environment impacts of all development projects with a view to minimizing the adverse effects of these projects on the environment.

The education division of the department has the function of disseminating Environmental awareness through education, training, and practical demonstration.

PROJECT PERFORMANCE

11.6 Rehabilitation of the Human Environment and planning for sustainable development.

- This project mobilized a total of US\$300,000 and disbursed US\$200,000.
- The local funds mobilized amount to U.Shs.10,000,000.
- The project began and partly completed the drilling of boreholes in the 3 pilot villages of Ruhaama, Gombe, and Butaleja.
- The project began and partly completed the training and installation of Brick-making centres in the pilot villages for making cement-stabilized, sun-dried bricks.
- Tree nurseries have been established in each RC I, in

Gombe and progress is being made to achieve this in the other 2 pilot villages.

- Consultants have been in the process of preparing an agricultural programme to be used in 4 pilot villages.

11.7 In the next financial year, the project intends to continue addressing all areas related to the Rehabilitation of the human environment and planning for sustainable development.

11.8 Particularly, emphasis will be put on self-sufficiency in Food and Energy, Housing and Health.

11.9 Sustainable Development and forest conservation Project-Phase I

- (i) A report on a programme for extension education around the forests of Mt. Elgon, Semuliki and Kibale has been prepared for implementation in the second phase.
- (ii) An inventory for Mt. Elgon forest reserve on birds and woody perennials has been completed. Two new species of birds and 2 new species of woody perennial have been discovered in Uganda.
- (iii) Twenty-five (25) farmers have produced seedlings under guidance for boundary planting of Mt. Elgon Forest reserve. These are to be bought from farmers by the Forestry Rehabilitation Project.
- (iv) Two (2) school nurseries, 2 Agro-forestry plots, 1 central nursery, and 2 agricultural demonstration reports have been established on Mt. Elgon.
- (v) Boundary opening of the forest reserve of upto 40 km. has been completed in collaboration with the EEC component of the Forestry Rehabilitation Project.
- (vi) A comprehensive draft report for the sustainable development through conservation for Mt. Elgon, Kibale, and Semliki forest reserve for phase II, has been prepared. A total budget of 2.3m SFr for each forest reserve is envisaged for a three-year period.

So far, the project has disbursed a total of 232,600 SFr.

- (vii) Future activities will involve implementation of phase 2 (as in 6 above) including the education extension programme already prepared.

11.10 National Wetlands Conservation and Management Programme in Uganda

- (i) This programme has just started, with the procurement of some of the project materials.
- (ii) Areas for potential field projects have been identified, and so is the mapping and inventory methodology for all wetlands in Uganda.
- (iii) Consultations have already begun with the Seven Towns Water and Sewerage Project to establish wetlands being used for sewerage treatment and the acceptable Biological oxygen demand.
- (iv) Audio-visual aid materials and posters on Uganda's wetlands have been produced and are available for the general public.
- (v) The project materials purchased so far in this financial year amount to 81,000 S Fr, and a total of 1.5m shillings have been used for the day-to-day running of the project. A total of S Fr 892,500 has been mobilized for the project.
- (vi) During the next financial year, the project will concentrate on the following:
 - Carry out an inventory of all the wetlands in Uganda.
 - Develop methods of sustainable wetland utilization
 - Carry out environmental Impact Assessment on wetland-related developments.
 - Carry out detailed studies on wetland ecosystems.

11.9 OTHER PROGRAMMES

1. Draft legislation is being worked upon to cover various issues including Environmental Impact Assessment, Pollution, Disaster preparedness, etc.
2. Organization of NGOs involved in Environment Protection.
3. Environmental education especially in schools has been successful to some extent.

11.10 CONSTRAINTS

1. The department is relying very heavily on projects due to lack of local funds for demonstration projects, mobility and production of materials.

Consequently, very limited field work is being carried out outside the projects.

2. The department is heavily understaffed with only 2 people now, filling established positions.
3. All project implementation involving the International Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN)/Uganda Government have been delayed in implementation because the Ministry of Finance has insisted that the Department of Environment should pay tax on the project materials. These include:

- motor vehicles (SUZUKIs)
- Motor cycles
- Bicycles
- Hoes, pangas, sleeping mats, polythene tubes for seedlings, etc.

11.10 The department is still trying to raise the money which is in excess of 8m shillings but not much progress is being made. In principle, such a condition is going to limit the department's ability to solicit external aid for its projects.

11.11 Performance has, otherwise, been on schedule and to the strength expected except for the activities relying on the project materials still uncleared (due to taxation).

CHAPTER 12T O U R I S M

12.1 Uganda's vast tourist potential in the form of abundant and a versity of wildlife, picturesque landscape and moderate climate, is still below satisfactory exploitation.

12.2 The tourist industry ceased to be among the three main foreign exchange earners in 1971 when over 85,000 international tourists arrived bringing in US\$20 million. This ranked tourism the third largest foreign exchange earner after coffee and cotton.

12.3 However, from 1973 tourism in Uganda declined very fast. It was in 1973 that the lowest tourist arrivals (2,582) compared to 1971 peak of 85,000) in Uganda was recorded since independence. The overwhelming course of this decline which continued up to 1981 were political instability and persistent wars and their consequences.

12.4 Successive Governments since 1980 have recognised the role tourism can play in the social and economic development of Uganda. It is for this reason that restoration of tourism has been accorded priority in all previous development plans including the current one. In order to achieve this role, the RDP proposes the following strategies:

- (i) To rehabilitate the existing hotels and lodges and expand hotel accommodation in the country;
- (ii) To promote conservation and management of wildlife resources in a self reliant and sustainable manner;
- (iii) To create awareness of the natural and cultural heritage among the people of Uganda and the international community.
- (iv) To promote education on environmental matters relating to preservation of wildlife and conservation generally.

12.5 During the period under review, there continued to be a positive trend in the growth of tourism in Uganda, this being mainly due to the country's image abroad having considerably improved as shown by the following figures:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Arrivals</u>
1985	21,278
1986	32,840
1987	37,030
1988	50,000 (Estimate)

12.6 The majority of our visitors continued to come from U.K, U.S.A, Italy, West Germany and France. According to figures from Bank of Uganda, the total foreign exchange earnings from hotel for the year 1988 was US\$2,643,791. Sheraton, Fairway and Nile Hotels accommodated for this receipt in the proportions of 50%, 7% and 6.5% respectively.

12.7 During the financial year 1988/89 two projects, TW-01 "Rehabilitation of Lodges and Support to National Parks and Wildlife Management" and TW-02 "Rehabilitation of Hotels", were included in the RDP.

12.7.1 Under TW-01 some renovation was completed at Mweya Safari Lodge, but for the rest of the lodges no work was started due to lack of funds and due to insecurity in those parts of Uganda where the lodges are situated.

12.7.2 The second component of TW-02 - support to Wildlife and National Parks Management is on-going after initial delays in the start off. However, during the one year preparatory phase of the project, the installation of the radio call communications network in the national parks and wildlife protected areas has not been completed as scheduled due to the slow release funds to construct the requisite infrastructure.

12.7.3 Under the Conservation of Natural Resources Phase II, EEC embarked on assisting the Uganda Institute of Ecology in upgrading law enforcement and procedures, provision of road maintenance facilities and an aircraft. Extension work and community welfare and conservation activities in the parks and game reserves are continuing.

12.8 Under TW-02 - "Rehabilitation of Hotels", rehabilitation of Sheraton, Nile and Fairway were completed. However work on Lake Victoria and Imperial Hotels stopped for different reasons. Work on Lake Victoria stopped because there is still a disagreement between the Government and the B.A.T of Italy, the contractors, over the interpretations of the Contract Agreement. Whereas in the case of Imperial Hotel, work stopped because the Government could not provide funds.

12.8.2 The rest of the hotels listed under TW-02 will be renovated by Uganda Hotels Limited if and when they can mobilise their own funds. The exception is Hotel Equatoria which is a property of the Custodian Board.

12.9 Under technical assistance arrangements, two additional projects are being executed:

- (i) Project UGA/87/030 "Training for Hotel and Catering Personnel" at Fairway Hotel has started with an intake of 70 students. The immediate objective of this Project is the establishment of a national training capacity for carrying out basic level training programmes for hotel and catering staff. The one and half years project is being executed by ILO and funded by UNDP at a total cost of US\$0.5 million.
- (ii) The second project UGA/86/016 "Tourism Rehabilitation and Development Planning" took-off towards the end of 1988/89 financial year with the arrival of the Chief Technical Adviser. The immediate objectives of the two-year project are:
 - (a) The establishment of a Tourism Rehabilitation and Development Programme;
 - (b) An improved technical capacity for tourism development established within the Ministry of Tourism and Wildlife. One Economist is currently undertaking post graduate studies under the project. The project is being executed by WTO and funded by UNDP at a total cost of US\$0.53 million.

12.10 In conclusion, the major constraints to the rehabilitation of tourism industry in Uganda during the period under review and as in the previous years, has been inadequate funds (both foreign and local), insecurity (particularly in the tourist attraction areas), rampant poaching and encroachment. The security situation is being brought under control. As regards the encroachment, Government will take appropriate measures either to live with the status quo or to take a decision in order to allow land in such encroached wildlife areas to revert to their original uses. The problem is most serious in Queen Elizabeth National Park and game reserve adjacent to where approximately 66,000 persons have settled within the reserve. Virtually all of the land in the corridor is claimed for agricultural purposes; hence the corridor ceased functioning as an avenue for migration of large mammals between the Kibale forest reserve and Queen Elizabeth National Park many years ago.

CHAPTER 13MANUFACTURINGPerformance of Industries.

13.1 Despite the fragmentary nature of available reliable statistical data, Government is making indefatigable efforts to ascertain the exact level of industrial recovery achieved from the recent combination of macroeconomic policy reform and the rehabilitation and recovery programmes pursued since 1986.

13.2 Thus, available data so far indicates that in 1988 the manufacturing sector has consolidated the recovery achieved in 1987 and made further gains in industrial output. This is confirmed by the revised Index of Industrial production based upon 119 large establishments. The index, shown at in full at Table 52 of the Statistical Appendix indicates an all item growth of 25.1% in 1988 over 1987. Individual items performance are as follows:

	<u>Growth (Decline)</u> <u>in 1988.</u> %	<u>No of Establishments</u>
Food Processing	32.3	33
Drinks&Tobacco	40.9	11
Textiles&Clothing	21.8	10
Leather&Footwear	(38.2)	5
Timber,Paper etc	40.5	15
Chemical Paint,Soap	11.3	14
Bricks & Cement	(11.2)	5
Steel &Steel Products	(12.9)	13
Miscellaneous	31.8	13
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total All items	25.1	119
	<hr/>	<hr/>

13.3 Industrial capacity utilisation which had averaged 20% in 1983-1986 had risen to over 30% in 1987 in major industry groups. In 1988, although capacity utilisation varied widely across different activity groups, distinct improvements over 1987 levels were recorded so that average capacity utilisation for 1988 reached between 30-45%.

13.4 The most significant improvements in performance were in tobacco, followed by sugar, beverages and soap, all of which recorded capacity utilisation levels above 40%. The exceptions were in steel, cement and paper industries which experienced persistent low capacity utilisation of less than 20% largely because of industry specific constraints giving rise to a slow

response to the recovery process.

(i) Figures in brackets indicate a percentage decline in production in 1988 over 1987.

Table 1 Capacity Utilisation

<u>Textiles</u>	<u>1987(%)</u>	<u>1988(%)</u>
Textiles	19	29
Beverages	31	42
Tobacco	75	84
Sugar*	-	60
Wheat	21	30
Soap	35	41
Metal & Steel	15	15
Cement	3.6	3.6
Paper & Paper Products	9	9

Note* for Sugar Corporation of Uganda Limited only.

13.5 The low responses of cement, steel & paper industries may also be attributable on one part to the comparatively low investments for rehabilitation, that have been made in these industries compared to the number of establishments in the industry, particularly the groups of Metal & Steel and Paper&Paper products. The other reason may be found in the individual size of those industries. Steel, Cement, Metal and Paper industries are invariably large industries with high density linkages, that require the other sectors of the economy to develop to facilitate their recovery and growth.

Textiles.

13.6 Overall trends of production in the textile industry were positive. The largest textile mill, NYTIL increased production from 9,860,278 linear metres in 1987 to 10,630,895 linear metres in 1988, an increase of 7.8%. Mulco textile industry increased production from a mere 1550 linear metres in 1987 to 783,049 linear metres in 1988. Uganda Fishnet Manufacturers increased production from 41,147 nets and 20,594 twines in 1987, to 56,147 Nets and 21,754 twines in 1988 a rise of 36.9% for nets and 5.6% for twines. Uganda Bags and Hessian Mills, Tororo increased production of Hessian cloth by 38% from 522 tonnes in 1987 to 721 tonnes in 1988. However, production of cotton fabrics at Uganda Rayon Textile Mill fell by 66% from 185,052 linear metres in 1987 to 62,133 linear metres in 1988, mainly as result of rehabilitation works that were taking place. Similarly, production of blankets at Uganda Blankets Ltd fell by 69% from 135,521 pieces in 1987 to 41,107 pieces in 1988.

Milk.

13.7 There are two plants producing reconstituted milk in the country. The major one is in Kampala with installed capacity of 47.5 million litres per annum. The second one is in Mbale with installed capacity of 11 million litres per annum. Available figures indicate that production at the Kampala plant increased by 23.6% from 16.8m litres in 1987 to 20.8m litres in 1988.

Beverages(a) Beer.

13.8 Beer production increased in both Uganda and Nile Breweries. In Uganda Breweries the plant was able to produce 1,366,621 crates in 1988 compared to 1,055,272 in 1987 registering an increase of 29%. Similarly, Nile Breweries increased production by 22% from 263,370 crates in 1987 to 322,592 crates in 1988. Total production of beer in 1989 is projected to increase by a further 30% over production in 1988.

(b) Soft Drinks.

13.9 Available data from the two largest plants indicate there were significant gains in production over 1987 - 1988 period. Production in Lake Victoria Bottling Co. doubled from 742,889 crates in 1987 to 1,448,800 crates in 1988. Kampala Bottlers plant which was commissioned in 1987, also stepped up production from 359,100 crates in 1987 to 391,284 crates in 1988 registering a moderate increase of 1.7%. Total production of soft drinks in 1989 is expected to increase as Masaka Growers Co-operative Union went on stream in 1988 and Century Bottling Company started production in early 1989 with a capacity of 1.5 m crates litres per annum.

(c) Spirits.

13.10 There is only one plant producing spirits - Uganda Distilleries limited. Production of Uganda Waragi increased from 158,595 litres in 1987 to 169,509 litres in 1988. The plant was also able to restart production of whisky which amounted to 15,077 litres in 1988. The aggregate gain in production level was therefore 7% in 1988 over 1987.

Tobacco.

13.11 Moderate increase of 12% in the production of cigarettes by B.A.T.(1984) Ltd were recorded in 1988 over 1987. Production in 1987 of 1,434,773 cigarettes increased to 1,601,463 cigarettes in 1988.

Sugar.

13.12 Sugar production in the three plants at Kakira, Lugazi and Kinyala had virtually stopped by 1985. Sugar Corporation of Uganda Ltd, a joint venture company between Mehta and Uganda Government, commissioned a refurbished plant at Lugazi in 1988 with a capacity to produce 60,000 tonnes per annum. Production in 1988 however fell short of target, as the plant was able to produce only 10,253 tonnes. Output is expected to increase as production problems are overcome nationally with the help of a Sugar Unit established in the Ministry of Industry.

Wheat

13.13 Uganda Millers Ltd., an associate company of Uganda Grain Milling Company, the sole mill producing wheat flour, has a rated capacity of 45,000 tonnes per annum. Production in this plant has been persistently low in previous periods, recording capacity utilisation of between 9% and 20% throughout 1982 to 1987. Gradual improvement in raw material supply brought production up to 12,240 tonnes of wheat flour in 1988 (30% capacity utilisation) an increase of 30% over 9429 tonnes produced in 1987.

Soap

13.14 Laundry soap production has significantly improved since 1986 when Mukwano Industries was commissioned with a rated capacity of 36,000 tonnes per annum. In 1988 production at Mukwano Industries reached 17,930 tonnes, an increase of 16% over 15,744 tonnes produced in 1987. Production in Lint Marketing Board/Soap factories which declined from 1019 tonnes in 1984 to 264 tonnes in 1987, recovered in 1988 to reach 284 tonnes. In spite of inadequate data on other minor soap producers, it may be recorded that total soap production increased over 1987 - 1988 by an average of 11%

Steel and Metal Products

13.15 A variety of products are covered in this industrial group which experienced mixed results over 1987 - 1988 period.

Production dropped in a number of establishments: In Chillington Tool Company, the production of hoes decreased by 18% from 620,625 hoes in 1987 to 510,525 hoes in 1988; In Sembule Steel Mills combined production of assorted products including wire nails, wire mesh, chain links and barbed wire which had declined to 841 tonnes in 1987 from a peak of 1870 tonnes in 1986, dropped further to 714 tonnes in 1988. In Uganda Baati, the production of GCI Roofing sheets dropped by 33% from 488 tonnes in 1987 to 327 tonnes in 1988. However, significant gains in production level were experienced by other establishments. UGMA engineering

Corporation raised production from 105 tonnes in 1987 to 1568 tonnes in 1988; the Tororo Steel Works Ltd. doubled production of GCI sheets from 159 tonnes in 1987 to 396 tonnes in 1988; Steel rolling mill in Jinja commissioned a new plant with a capacity of 20,000 tonnes of rolled products per annum, and in 1988 production was 1665 tonnes.

Cement

13.16 Total production of cement from the two plants, Hima and Tororo, fell by 11% from 15,908 tonnes in 1987 to 14,244 tonnes in 1988 in spite of production at Hima which increased from 6426 tonnes in 1987 to 9859 tonnes in 1988. This was more than offset by the sharp fall of 44% in production at Tororo which declined from 9482 tonnes in 1987 to 5287 tonnes in 1988.

Paper and Paper Products

13.17 This group of industries experienced mixed trends in production within the period 1987 to 1988. Although there are a variety of industries in this group they are not integrated and the result is that shortage of raw materials are frequent because virtually all their raw materials are imported.

13.18 Available figures indicate that production of paper at Papco Industries recovered from a mere 39 tonnes in 1987 to 126 tonnes in 1988 although the capacity utilisation of 4.6% in 1988 is still extremely low. In contrast production of corrugated cardboard boxes at Mulbox Ltd fell by 23% from 120,650 sq. metres in 1987 to 93,857 sq. metres in 1988. Similarly Printpak Ltd registered declines in the production of cartons in 1988, exercise books, from 97,464 pieces in 1987 to nil in 1988; labels, from 65,399,819 pieces in 1987 to only 340,149 in 1988. A number of factors have determined the developments in the manufacturing sector.

13.19 In view of the limited export earning of Uganda economy, an important element in the recovery process is the Government's ability to obtain balance of payments support from donor countries and financial institutions to fund import requirements for manufacturing among other activities.

1. Allocation of foreign exchange.

13.20 Given the limited sources of foreign exchange compared with the demand for recurrent import requirement for manufacturing, Government introduced an OGL System in January 1988 aimed at obtaining a positive response from key industries. This system has been limited to efficient public and private industries in 7 priority industries, namely textile, blankets, soap, mattresses, beverages, tobacco and cement.

13.21 In 1988/89 allocation of foreign exchange through this system amounted to \$ 2.7million and contributed to the positive developments in manufacturing mentioned above by providing industries with forex to import urgent spares and raw materials in a timely manner.

2. Private Sector Development

13.22 Government's commitment to encourage private sector development in the context of a mixed economy have resulted into resurgence of private firms in manufacturing. Examples of this include Mukwano Industries which has boosted soap production, Steel Rolling Mill in Jinja which has commissioned a steel rolling mill and Sembule Steel Mills which has installed new production lines for electrodes etc. In addition a multiplicity of small establishments mainly in metal fabrication and foundry operations producing maize mills, coffee hullers and spares etc. have mushroomed. These developments have been accompanied by competitive tendencies that have reduced prices of products e.g. soap.

3. Infrastructure development

13.23 In the wake of widespread destruction of physical and human infrastructure particularly highway roads and feeder roads, it has been difficult for many industries to obtain agricultural raw materials on one hand and to dispose of their products in upcountry markets on the other. These rigidities in market structure have been somewhat eased by recent investment in, and intensification of, road repairs country wide.

4. Implementation of RDP Projects

13.24 The response in industrial output registered above is a reflection of the quantum of investments for rehabilitation and new projects realised through the Rehabilitation and Development Plan(RDP). Implementation of projects in the RDP has, however, varied for a number of reasons as cited in the following paragraphs. The result has been that recovery has not been uniform across projects in different sectors.

(a) The Steel Industry

13.25 The rehabilitation of E.A. Steel Corporation, Jinja is the sole component of this project. This aim is to attain production of 25,000 tonnes of steel billets and products per annum, by 1990 as against the original capacity of 22,000 tonnes per annum. The total project cost was originally estimated at US\$14.226 million foreign currency and UG.Sh. 570,765 million (new currency). However by May 1989 cost revision had raised the local component to UG.Shs. 1,103.8 million. Revisions are in respect of civil works, erection and commissioning costs.

Further, in the second half of 1989 an additional UG.Shs. 253 million will be required as working capital mainly for the purpose of purchase of heavy duty scrap, collecting trucks and trolleys, and for building up stocks of steel scrap.

13.26 Implementation of the project has reached the stage where all machinery and equipment, supplied by Danieli of Italy at a cost of US\$12.1 million has arrived on site. However, the Uganda Government pledge of UG.Shs.863.8 million towards local costs for civil works has not yet been made available. In addition there are delays in securing US \$ 2.08 million in foreign currency and UG shs. 240 million in local currency meant to cover erection and commissioning costs. The outstanding funding gap therefore stands at US \$2.127m and UG shs. 1,358.8m. As a consequence the completion of civil works and commissioning originally targeted at the end of 1988 are now not expected until end of 1990.

(b) Sugar Industry

13.27 Although the new sugar factory of Sugar Corporation of Uganda Limited was inaugurated in January 1988, the scheduled work was only 90% completed.

13.28 The turbo Generator was commissioned on 12th June 1989 to supplement the UEB power supply. As a result the production is expected to pick-up although the shortage of working capital remains a major constraint for achieving fully capacity. Because of that the company cannot import enough spare parts, and chemicals and mobilize enough labour. In addition the wages and other social amenities cannot be raised adequately to attract sufficient labour, both skilled and unskilled.

13.28 In light of the above constraints the plant is projected to produce 28,000 tonnes of sugar per annum by the end of 1989 instead of the projected 48,000 tonnes per annum.

13.29 The rehabilitation of Kakira (1985) Ltd Sugar Mill met with protracted delays and complications in the procurement of necessary machinery and equipment for phase I. Phase I which aims at the renovations of the factory to a cane crushing capacity of 150,000 tonnes per year will now be completed by last quarter of 1989 instead of June 1989.

13.30 Funds for phase II have been secured from the World Bank and African Development Bank. The loan to this effect became effective in October 1988. Phase II is planned to raise production from 150,000 TCA to 300,000 TCA (Equivalent of 300,000 tonnes of sugar) per annum. This will involve the completion of rehabilitation of the sugar complex including placement of all technical manpower and renovation of factory infrastructure (roads, staff houses, labour lines, water system etc.)

13.31 At Kinyala National Sugar Works(KNSW) funds for Phase I were secured. The Uganda Government provided US \$ 200,000 in foreign currency plus local costs. These funds were supplemented by £ 178,000 obtained from the ODA. Phase I is expected to be completed by end of 1989 and will include

- (a) development of 225 acres of sugar cane nursery
- (b) inspection of existing mill and identification of machinery parts and equipment required for renovation of the mill;
- (c) the preparation of a project document for phase II.

13.32 The preparation of the project document for phase II was undertaken by Booker- Tate of U.K and the rehabilitation of KNSW is now estimated at US \$ 55 million with an additional US \$ 15m in local currency. Uganda Development Bank has been identified as the project finance coordinating agency. The sum of US\$ 39m has been pledged by a consortium of financiers including;

- Kuwait fund
- Badea Bank
- Islamic Bank
- Opec Oil fund
- Exim Bank of USA
- EADB.

13.33 A dominant factor in mobilising funds for the implementation of phase II is the Governments pending decision regarding the structure of ownership and management of KNSW. Another factor will be Government's ability in raising the local component of US \$ 15 million towards the project.

(C) Beverages Industry

13.34 The new plant at Lake Victoria Bottling Company Ltd was commissioned in October 1987 with a rated capacity of 2.9 million litres per annum. In 1988 the new plant operated at 44% of rated capacity. By 1989 capacity utilisation will have been raised to 67%. Production will be stabilised when a standby generator purchased out of a loan of sh 2 million from the Uganda Government is installed in August 1989.

13.35 At Nile Breweries Ltd, the aim of expansion is to raise production from 100,000 hectolitres (HL) HL/year to 250,000HL/year. The cost of the project is estimated at DM 6,372,149 foreign component and Ug. shs 20,451,350. A loan of SDR 2.5 million from the East African Development Bank is being negotiated for the project. Although technical drawings for

civil works and the engineering study are ready, funds have not been obtained.

13.36 At East African Distilleries, it is aimed to double production to 4.0 million litres per annum, by installing two additional production lines. Funds for the estimated cost of \$ 11 million have not been secured.

(d) Textile Industry

13.37 Nyanza Textile Industries limited was granted a loan of US \$ 4.0 million by UDB in 1986 towards partial rehabilitation of the textile mill. The major part of equipment to be procured under the loan arrived at site. In addition there is partial commitment by ODA(UK) to disburse £1.058m for capital items and £0.172m for technical assistance through a Grant from the British Government to the Uganda Government.

13.38 The Uganda Spinning Mill in Lira stopped production in July 1984 due to the leaking roof and lack of spares for the plant. In the same year the Russian Government extended a loan of Roubles 2.9 million for purchase equipment and spares. All equipment and spares for this purpose are now on site. In addition local funds to support the rehabilitation of the mill were made available by the Government.

13.39 Roko construction Limited, a local firm, won the contract to undertake civil works at Lira Spinning Mill at a cost of US \$634,797,000. A down payment of Shs. 104,435,794 has been paid by the Government. Roko Construction is expected to complete civil works within 52 weeks with effect from 4th April 1989. African Textile Mill is being rehabilitated supported by \$ 11m loan from BADEA/Abu Dhabi Fund. All machinery and equipment for rehabilitation have been procured and are on site. But due to the non settlement of outstanding arrears on ABU DHABI Fund and BADEA loans, the disbursement of the final amount of US\$2,9m has been held-up. Revision of the project budget indicated a funding gap of US\$7.7m, so far the Bank of Uganda has US\$ 0.5 million towards erection of machinery in the spinning and weaving sections.

13.40 Currently 60% of the civil works required has been completed.

(e) Cement Industry.

13.41 Production of cement at Tororo has been uneconomical because the plant is old and obsolete having started operation in 1952. A rehabilitation study by Scancem AB of Sweden was completed in 1987. The study indicated that limestone reserves were adequate and could last 38 years at the excavation rate of 200,000 tonnes per year. However, due to heavy overlay of rock,

the mining of limestone at Tororo is relatively expensive. Reconstruction cost were estimated at US \$30million.

13.42 At Hima, emphasis is placed on increasing production of line II with a rated capacity of 600 tonnes per day. Machinery and equipment obtained from IDA II funds arrived on site. This has been supplemented by equipment obtained in 1987 under Commodity Aid worth DM 2.95 million.

13.43 Installation is in progress, supervised by KHD HUMBOLT of West Germany. Government extended a loan of UG.Shs.45,770,000 in October 1988 toward local cover needs for the German loan. After installation of new equipment and spares the factory will operate at 4700 tonnes per month of cement assuming power failures(a basic problem) is alleviated. In addition, extra machinery and equipment obtained through EADB loan of SDR 1.3 million will arrive at site at the end of 1989.

13.44 A meeting of donors for the rehabilitation of the cement industry was held in London in April 1989 which was attended by representatives from DANIDA, EIB, ADB and IBRD. The rehabilitation of Hima requires US \$ 27.4m of which DANIDA is to provide US \$ 6m for rehabilitation of line II. DANIDA will also provide capital for cement importation for 4 years to the tune of US \$12m. The money will be a tied grant. The European Investment Bank will provide US \$6-7 million for rehabilitation and the money would be tied to EEC supplies. The government of Uganda is to make 10% contribution to the cost of the project in local cover. ADB would provide the balance estimated at US \$ 12m or any amount that would be required to complete the project. After rehabilitation Hima line II, its production would reach 160,000 metric tones per annum.

Small Scale Industries

13.45 Government recognizes that Small Scale Industries (SSIs) are a basic necessity for industrial development in Uganda. Unfortunately, Government's efforts in promoting SSIs were hampered by the absence of a Finance Institution devoted to SSIs financing and development, however, in 1988 the EEC provided a line of credit of ECU 0.5 million for own lending to small scale industries through Bank of Uganda and Ugadev Bank, in addition to a line of credit ECU4.9 million for small and medium scale enterprises through Uganda Commercial Bank.

13.46 In response to the commitment and intention of the Government, the Uganda Development Corporation (UDC), the Government's arm for industrial development, revitalised and recapitalised Ugadev Bank Limited to close this gap.

13.47 On request of the Government, the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation (CFTC) are assisting Ugadev Bank to

formulate an appropriate Action Plan for the reactivation, rehabilitation and upgrading of SSIs in various parts of the country. This programme focuses on Agro-based and other natural resource-based industries, light engineering, building materials plus new and renewable sources of energy. The CFTC is also assisting in strengthening Ugadev bank's technical ability in mechanisms of planning, appraising, financing and monitoring of SSIs.

13.48 During the 1988/89 financial year, Ugadev Bank with the assistance of the Bank of Uganda embarked on a Bulk purchase Scheme to alleviate the SSIs constraint of availability of machinery, tools and raw materials at reasonable prices. About UG sh 100m/= was spent on this scheme during the year. Also with the combined assistance of CFTC and ESAMI, the bank is now offering free feasibility studies to SSIs enterprenuers.

13.49 During the CFTC Survey, 88 SSI projects were identified of which 23 have been positively appraised. During the 1989/90 financial year, the bank with assistance of UDC, the CFTC, Bank of Uganda, other Financial Institutions and supervision of Government, will continue with the Bulk purchase Scheme for SSIs, appraise other SSIs and start on the financing of those SSI already appraised as technically, managerially and commercially viable

CHAPTER 14

MINING

14.1 The Mining Sector continues to register minimum progress as mobilization of the resources to exploit this natural wealth are not available. Some activity was recorded in small scale mining.

Petroleum

14.2 Under the Petroleum Promotion Project, meetings have been held with four interested oil companies with the aim of placing the Government position regarding petroleum exploration and production, within a fiscal, legal and technical framework. This will enable the companies to address those areas in their original proposals that would have to be reconsidered in order for them to compete effectively for prospecting rights in the country. The final Production Sharing Model Agreement is now ready and it has been distributed to interested parties.

14.3 As most of the necessary field and laboratory equipment for exportation petroleum has not arrived, only limited field work was carried out but reconnaissance traverses were carried out in Kibuku basin and sandstones were sampled and sent to Robertson Group Laboratories for technical analysis studies. Results were geologically interesting. Several trips were made to the Rift Valley basins with project consultants and officials from oil companies to acquaint them with the physical and infrastructural conditions of the ground. These were important because they provide a basis for negotiations with oil companies with regard to timing of the exploration programme. Reconnaissance field work was carried out by the Senior Geophysicist in order to establish the existence of old gravity stations in the country in preparation of the planned survey in June 1989.

14.4 Training of project staff is on going. Two members of staff are continuing with their training in M.Sc. (Geophysics) and MBA (Petroleum Economics and Management) at Leeds and Oxford Universities respectively. The Project Coordinator and the Senior Geophysicist went on a two week study tour to the Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation. Six members of staff were sent to India to undertake industrial training with the Indian Oil and Natural Gas Commission in the following areas: petroleum geology, organic geochemistry, drilling and geophysical data acquisition.

14.5 Equipment for carrying out field work, spare parts, laboratory analysis and computer programming have arrived. Bids

for the supply of chemicals and additional laboratory equipment have been evaluated and are pending the Central Tender Board award. Renovation of the laboratories is expected to be completed in May/June 1989. US\$1.2 million is set aside for disbursement in 1988/89.

14.6 The Government has recently initialled an Agreement for partial rehabilitation of Kilembe Mines Ltd with the Democratic Peoples' Republic of Korea (DPRK). Under this Agreement the North Korean Party will undertake the following works: rehabilitation of the concentrator, workshop and certain associated infrastructure. The total cost of the project rehabilitation is about US\$12 million. This figure includes equipment to be supplied by the DPRK, components to be supplied by third parties and transportation of the equipment from Dar-es-Salaam to Kampala. The Korean Government will provide medium term financing for their component as well as Korean technicians who will work with the Ugandan geologists and engineers at Kilembe Mines

14.7 The work will begin around October 1989 and rehabilitation is expected to last two years. The Korean component of the project is being closely linked to the rehabilitation of the rest of the mines and to this end Government is working with a French Geological Survey Company (BRGM) to undertake the necessary feasibility studies for rehabilitation of the remainder of the Kilembe Mines together with a possible cobalt project. With the imminent enactment of the Investment, Incentive, Protection, and Promotion Law which will offer incentives to local as well foreign investors the Government is in touch with foreign investors who are prepared to go into a joint venture for the implementation of the Kilembe Mines and cobalt project and encourages enquiries from foreign and local investors.

Gold

14.8 Under the Government statutory instrument of 1988, gold is to be mined under co-operative/small holdings/company schemes. The Government has set up 5 districts centres, namely, Kasanda, Tororo, Ibanda, Moroto and Kanungu to regularize the activities in the small gold mining sector, while the Bank of Uganda will purchase the gold through the Uganda Commercial Bank branches. Purchasing of Gold was due to start in June 1989.

Iron ore

14.9 Currently the Geological Survey and Mines Department together with the East and Southern Mineral Resources Development Centre in Dodoma are carrying out an evaluation exercise of the Muko hematite iron ores in Kigezi to assess their commercial viability for steel production. A UNIDO funded study conducted under the auspices of the PTA, recommended a pilot plant to

produce some 20,000 tonnes of sponge iron to feed the existing steel mills at Jinja. Funding for a preparatory assistance project to further assess this proposal is being sought.

Clay

14.10 Uganda is endowed with several areas of clay deposits which for years have been used by local people to produce bricks. The Geological Survey and Mines Department assisted by the East and Southern African Mineral Resources Centre in Dodoma is evaluating all the clay deposits in Uganda so as to establish the commercial viability of each deposit.

14.11 The completion of this exercise will greatly assist the local entrepreneurs interested in setting up clay based industries to obtain loans from the financial institutions/banks.

Glass

14.12 Deposits of good quality silica sand occur around the shores of Lake Victoria. The Government has taken steps through UNIDO to assess the commercial viability of these deposits to produce sheet glass and container glass which the country requires as substitutes for imports.

Development of Mining industries

14.13 The development of the mining industry in Uganda is strategic to the establishment of the mineral-based industries, thus bringing about social-economic benefits to the country. In order to achieve the above goal the Ministry of Water and Mineral Development has taken the following steps:

- (a) Strengthening the Geological Survey and Mines Department so that it can attain the capability to assess the commercial viability of the most valuable minerals in Uganda such as gold, iron ore, copper, tin, wolfram, etc. which will greatly assist the economic development of Uganda.
- (b) At the same time the department should have the technical capability to advise Government on policy matters related to the development and utilization of the mineral resources of Uganda and advise the private operators in the mining industry on the most cost effective methods of winning minerals. The exercise is to be achieved under the auspices of the Petroleum Exploration Promotion project.

- (c) The department has been strengthened further by the computerization of the records section so as to facilitate easy storage and retrieval of geological information. This has been achieved with assistance from UNESCO.
- (d) Under the auspices of UNDP a mining investment promotion exercise is planned to be carried out and the results will be of great benefit to the Ministry in order to be able to attract local and foreign investments in the mining sector.
- (e) And under IDA technical assistance fund with UDB, studies are planned to be conducted on the tin and wolfram mines in South West Uganda with the aim of assessing their commercial viability.
- (f) There are plans to revise the mining code with the assistance of the United Nations Centre for Transnational Corporations (UNCTC); the code should be able to meet the present economic challenges related to the development and utilization of all the earth-based natural resources of Uganda.
- (g) A school for miners at artisan level was to be established at Kilembe Mines with assistance from UNDTCD. However, because of financial constraints during the year, it was decided instead to create a mining unit within the Faculty of Technology at Makerere University.

CHAPTER 15ENERGYElectricity

15.1 During 1988 the Uganda Electricity Board (UEB) experienced problems with maintenance of existing generation capacity and there considerable load shedding and blackouts as a result. However, UEB repaired the faulty generators and now 8 out of 10 are in operation giving a generating capacity of 120MW. As indicated in Table No.59 in the Statistical Appendix power generation fell by 8.4 per cent from the 1987 level. It is, however, estimated that for 1989 generation will pick up to almost the 1987 level. Power consumption for Uganda fell by 14% and exports to Kenya by 38% in 1988. However, because of the increased tariff rates, revenue went up by 148 per cent and 25.2 per cent respectively. The domestic tariff was again raised on 1st September, 1988 and this pushed the domestic revenue higher. In the case of bulk exports to Kenya, Uganda successfully re-negotiated the export rates with Kenya; they are to be increased by 100% with effect from 1984 up to March 1987 and by 175% thereafter. Payment of the arrears started at the beginning of 1989.

Owen Falls.

15.2 The rehabilitation and updatng of the UEB system will take about four years and it is estimated that when completed, the generating capacity would have been raised from 150MW to 170MW. Although the pace of implementation of this project was slow over the last two years, 1988 has seen a re-doubled effort to ensure that the project is on schedule. During the year almost all preliminary work was completed and by the beginning of 1989 most of the contracts had been awarded and work began. Materials for re-water proofing of the power station have started to arrive at the site. Manufacture of equipment for power station repairs, refurbishing of dam gates, and refurbishing of turbogenerators has already started. As for the supply of materials for the rehabilitation of the transmission and distribution system, tenders will be awarded by June 1989. UEB will carry out the rehabilitation of its system once the materials are available. Therefore 1989 will be a period of manufacturing and delivery of equipment and materials. Construction will start in 1990. The houses for the consultants wh will work on Jinja Power Station have been completed. By the end of 1989, 15% of the funds for the rehabilitation and uprating of Jinja Own Falls Power Station had been disbursed.

Other Power Stations

15.3 Technical studies for the rehabilitation of Maziba Minibydro Station were completed during the year. It is expected that in 1989 actual rehabilitation of this mini-hydro station, which is near Kabale Town, will generate 1MW and this will be connected to the main UEB grid.

15.4 Funds for the Masaka-Bukoba Power Line have been secured from the Government of Italy under a soft loan of \$11.02m. Construction work will take two years to complete. Therefore the project is likely to be ready in 1991.

15.5 Government has decided to locate the second major hydropower station at Murchison Falls. The plan and design of the station has been made in such a way that its construction will not detract from the environment attractiveness of the National Park. For instance instead of constructing a station with 600MW capacity, the plan is to construct one of 480MW in order to maintain the attractiveness of the water falls. During the day a 200 cubic metres flow will be maintained and only reduced to 100 cubic metres at night. This will maintain the spectacular nature of the main falls. Other ameliorative measures and environmental enhancement include the creation of the lake which will encourage fishing and could lead to the establishment of a new crocodile population which would become the only lacustrine crocodile colony in the park. The power station will be underground and this could be another feature for tourist attraction. The proposed power station is expected to be operational in 1996 if the engineering studies and other requirements can start in 1990.

Kampala

15.6 The IBRD Second Power Project does not cater for the rehabilitation of Kampala City UEB communication and distribution system. The current power cuts experienced in Kampala are not entirely due to generation problems but are also caused by the deterioration of the distribution system in Kampala. Funds are being sought for the rehabilitation of Kampala electricity distribution and communication network.

Rural Electrification

15.7 Under the rural electrification system, construction work on the Kabale-Kasese line has started from Ntungamo towards Kabale and Ntungamo to Ishaka. the whole line from Kasese to Kabale has been surveyed. The rehabilitation of Bombo-Nakasongola line has been completed but it is planned to extend the line for some 9km to Kiguli on Lake Kyoga.

15.8 Diesel generators have been acquired for seven

districts and are now being installed. The beneficiaries are Kapchorwa, Arua, Moroto, Kitgum, Kabale, Rukungiri and Adjumani. Under a barter deal arranged between Uganda and Algeria, Uganda will acquire 500 transformers. Already a pilot scheme has been installed and is functioning in Kampala.

Petroleum

15.9 Government has tried to ensure stable supplies of petroleum products in the country. To achieve this, budget estimates are made well in advance and steps are taken to ensure that foreign exchange is made available when it is required. The involvement of Resistance Councils and security forces has greatly reduced the rate of smuggling and this ensures that what is imported is used in the country. The Jinja storage tanks are almost ready with the exception of the fire fighting system which will be ready in 1989. Currently some 6.0m litres of diesel and some 3.0 litres of kerosene are being stored in the Jinja storage tanks. It is not possible to store any petrol before the fire fighting system is in place.

Biomass.

15.10 The major source of household energy is wood in form of firewood and charcoal. The household sector accounts for over 90% of national wood consumption. The world is now conscious of the environmentally adverse effects resulting from unplanned use of the biomass and where deforestation is the result. The strategy for the biomass subsector is both to increase the supply of biomass in the form of forests and also to develop technologies which would either economise the use of biomass or develop alternative sources of energy. The household Energy Planning Programme which is financed by IDA is already in progress.

CHAPTER 16TRANSPORT AND TELECOMMUNICATIONSTRUNK ROADS

16.1 Roads sub-sector is one of the sub-sectors which the NRM Government gives highest priorities. Accordingly, a lot of effort has been registered not only in the field of roads maintenance but also in the fields of rehabilitation and reconstruction during the last financial year.

16.2 During 1988/89 FY, road works have assumed a commendable progress. A number of roads under rehabilitation have been completed, some rehabilitation is still in progress and rehabilitation on other roads is to start soon.

Roads completed

16.3 Under Direct Labour - MoW funded by UG
 Masaka - Ntusi - Mubende road
 Kagamba - Ntungamo - Ishaka, Masindi - Kafu
 Kazo - Kabagole
 Malaba - Jinja road completed under KFW funds.
 Kiboga - Hoima done by local contractors and financed by GoU.
 Gayaza - Namulonge,
 Nabuganyi - Kamuli, Kayunga - Nabuganyi, Kayunga - Bale -
 Mbarara - Kayaya all these roads have been rehabilitated
 by local contractors and funded by GoU.
 Masaka - By pass
 Kampala - Masaka section D completed
 Kabale - Katuna
 Kampala - Wobulenzi, Kabale - Bunagana
 Kyotera - Mutukula, Iganga - Tirinyi - Mbale
 Kampala - Entebbe, Makindye Hill road
 Old Port Bell road

Rehabilitation of roads in progress

16.4 Kamuli - Bukungu, Mbarara - Kabale old route,
 Hoima - Busunju, Nyendo - Bukakata, Kagadi - Kyenjojo
 Hoima - Masindi, Masindi - Biso, Mbarara - Ibanda
 Rushere - Kinoni - Mpumudde, Kiruhura - Kashonji,
 Kazo - Bulemba, Mbale - Bududa, Arua - Koboko,
 Lira - Apac - Masindi, Kagamba - Ntungamo - Ishaka
 Kampala - Gayaza, Entebbe Airport Road, Kampala -
 Busunju,
 Mukono - Kayunga - Njeru, Tororo - Mbale, Hoima -
 Muzizi

Busia - Namutera - Buwayo, Ntungamo - Mirama Hill,
 Mubende - Kakumiro, Wandi - Yumbe,
 Kagadi - Hoima, Sironko - Kapchorwa, Maseka - Kabale
 Kampala - Mityana, Kampala - Tank Hill - Gaba,
 Sironko - Nadunget, Tororo - Busia - Majanji, Gayaza -
 Kalagi
 Pakwach - Arua, Mbale - Soroti, Kampala - Jinja,
 Mbarara - Ishaka, Nyendo - Villa Maria, Masaka - Kyotera,
 Mityana - Fort-Portal.

Road Rehabilitation to start soon

16.5 Wobulenzi - Kafu, Karuma - Pakwach

Roads Under Which Studies are in Progress

16.6 Lira - Soroti, Iganga - Tirinyi - Kibuku - Mbale,
 Kibuku - Palisa - Kumi, Equator Feeder Roads,
 Ishaka - Ktunguru, Gayaza - Kalagi, Masindi - Lira - Kitgum.

Full utilization of these crushers will, however, be realized when four sets of rock drilling units are procured next financial year.

Ferries

16.14 In the course of the year, the Ministry acquired and commissioned 5 new ferries at Bukakata, Kiyindi, Laropi, Nakiwogo, and Masindi Port, and as a result ferry crossings in the country have greatly improved.

Entebbe International Airport

16.15 Some remedial work has been carried out on the terminal building while work on the runway lighting and pavement repairs has also been completed, thus rendering the Airport usable 24 hours. Consequently, the Airport has this year witnessed the return of several International Airlines which had suspended landing at Entebbe for about a decade.

16.16 Meanwhile, a master plan for Entebbe International Airport is being worked out by a Consulting Firm and on the finalization of this Master Plan, the Ministry will be in a position to solicit funds for detailed engineering studies and for construction.

Other Airfields

16.17 In the course of the last financial year, rehabilitation work have been carried out on Kasese, Arua, Kitgum, and Moroto Airfields which also have now been supplied with 24 hours communication facilities. Funds permitting, the Ministry intends to rehabilitate Tororo, Mbarara, and Pakuba Airfields during the next financial year.

Central Materials Laboratory

16.18 Foreign Exchange was allocated during the course of the financial year for new equipment for this laboratory, whose investigation and testing capacity will be greatly enhanced on receipt of this new equipment next financial year.

Central Mechanical Workshops and Upcountry Workshops

16.19 Plans are already in place to re-equip and refurbish the Central Mechanical Workshops and those up country ones, as some of the new workshop tools and equipment procured under the 3rd Highway Project have started arriving. It is anticipated that during the course of the next financial year this rehabilitation effort will have been completed to render the Central Mechanical workshop capable of handling the repairs and servicing of all the government vehicles and plants.

Rural Feeder Roads

16.20 A programme to rehabilitate a total of 3000 km. of rural feeder roads under UNDP/UNCDF/ILO funding in 6 districts of South West Uganda, i.e. Rakai, Masaka, Mbarara, Bushenyi, Rukungiri, and Kabale, has started this year. Deployment of equipment on the site is in progress, and actual rehabilitation works is to start soon. Another 2500 km. in Hoima, Kabarole, Kasese, Kabale, and Mbarara will continue to be rehabilitated in 1988/89. The costing of concrete culverts is in progress, as well as repair of District Administrations workshops. The government is also negotiating with IFAD for funds, for rehabilitating feeder roads in North Western Uganda, i.e. Nebbi, Arua, and Moyo districts.

16.21 The Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA) is providing funds for road equipment for rehabilitation of rural feeder roads in Mpigi, Mubende, Luwero, and Mukono districts. Field activities will commence very soon.

16.22 Tenders were awarded for procurement of road equipment, under a Japanese Grant, to be supplied to Ministry of Local Government for road maintenance Units. EEC has earmarked funds for contracting of spot repairs of Kampala city roads. The programme commenced this year and it will go through the FY 1989/90.

16.23 A pilot project involving maintenance methodology and procurement of basic equipment of about US\$1m is to be tried in Mbale, Tororo, and Kapchorwa. The same association under PAPSCA programme has promised to provide some funds for rehabilitating feeder roads in Masindi, Tororo, Mbale, and Kumi districts.

16.24 Under Ministry of Local Government (MLG), Emergency Rural Roads Rehabilitation programme by MLG, considerable progress has been achieved. Rehabilitation units have been opened in the following districts: Luwero, Mukono, Masaka, Rakai, Mbarara, Bushenyi, Kabale, Rukungiri, Hoima, Masindi, Mbale, Kapchorwa, Tororo, Lira, Apac, and Soroti.

16.25 Under all the above programmes, it is the GoU policy to ensure that an independent and efficient road section with full capacity exists within MLG, which is capable of rehabilitating and reopening rural feeder roads annually, without any guidance by external agencies.

UGANDA AIRLINES CORPORATION

A. TRAFFIC PERFORMANCE IN 1988 AND PROJECTIONS FOR 1989.

16.26 During the year 1988, the performance of Uganda Airlines was greatly constrained by a number of factors. The major ones were:-

The Ban on Noisy Aircraft:

16.27 The Civil Aviation Authority of the U.K. banned the category II noisy aircraft from operating into British Airports with effect from 1st January, 1988. Uganda Airlines was affected and could therefore not operate into the United Kingdom with its B 707s. Services to London were disrupted for the whole of January and part of February. A Zambia Airways DC10 aircraft was leased but only to be terminated in March because the operation did not break even on the foreign currency account. This resulted in disruption of services to U.K. However, another contract to lease Ghana Airways DC10 was entered into on April, 19th to last until one of the B707 had been hushkitted. Although the lease was money-making, it was terminated in August upon the return of the hushkitted B707. These disruptions meant unreliability which in turn resulted in loss of traffic and revenue.

Aircraft Crash in Rome

16.28 The aircraft hushkitted was one of the B707s to replace the leased DC10 aircraft and so regularize its operations into the U.K. Unfortunately, this aircraft crashed in Rome in October 1988, and, once again, the schedule on that route was destabilised. While dispensation was secured to operate some flights into the UK with the unhushkitted B707, it could not sustain the demand as technically, it was strained, bringing forward its time related checks.

Maintenance of the Existing Aircraft:

16.29 The two Fokker F27 aircraft underwent checks during 1988, one in March and the other in September. These checks effectively meant down-time of between five and six months. This resulted in substantial fall in seat capacity offered meaning, poor service, which in turn meant drastic loss of traffic and revenue.

Comparison of 1988 vs 1987 Performance

MARKET SEGMENT	PASSENGERS CARRIED (NO.)			CARGO CARRIED (TONS)		
	1988	1987	VAR%	1988	1987	VAR%
ENTEBBE-EUROPE	7,485	12,968	-42.3	1,543	2,771	-44.3
EBB-MIDDLE EAST	5,723	5,889	- 2.8	1,762	1,251	+40.8
EBB-EAST AFRICA	10,382	20,347	-48.9			
EBB DOMESTIC POINTS	16,267	22,721	-28.4			

Source: Uganda Airlines

16.30 The overall performance of the Airline to other main market segments is summarized above.

(v)16.31 During the first quarter of 1989, Uganda Airlines was in a disadvantageous position to compete with foreign operators on the same market segments, because of the limitations carried over from 1988. The national carrier's international traffic into and out of Entebbe was 4571 passengers, 743 tons of freight and 6 tons of mail. Other operators carried 15,165 passengers, 642 tons of cargo, and 20 tons of mail. This means Uganda airlines carried only 23%, 54%, 23% of the passenger, freight and mail loads, respectively.

UAC MARKET PERFORMANCE - 1986/1988

16.32 The Uganda Airlines Corporation Market Performance by the number of passengers carried and the volume of cargo carried in tonnes are contained in the attached Appendix as (vi)(a) and (b) respectively, and the total market performance 1986/1989 First Quarter is marked (vii) on the same attached Appendix.

B.16.33 Besides the activities indicated above as per traffic and aircraft utilization statistics, policy and administrative steps have been taken to streamline the daily running of the Airline for better results.



Uganda Airlines International Routes

JOINT OPERATIONS

16.34 After the feasibility study on tripartite joint operations between Zambia Airways, Air Tanzania, and Uganda Airlines, the latter two companies followed up proposals for the formation of a joint Airline which has a great potential for passenger traffic. Several technical meetings have been held between the two Airlines to prepare the ground for the two Governments' clearance and subsequent implementation.

MEDIUM AND LONG-HAUL EQUIPMENT

16.35 After the loss of half of the long-haul fleet in the B707 Rome crash, the Presidential Economic Council decided to replace of lost capacity, suitable for operating into the United Kingdom in particular. This strategy involved the experimental lease of a DC10 passenger aircraft for a minimum period of six months, whose performance would lead towards the recommendation of an appropriate long haul aircraft for purchase. Since the inception of the current lease on 4th February, 1989, to-date the DC10 has carried 697 passengers and 165 tons of cargo from Europe, and 924 passengers and 94 tons of cargo northbound.

PRELIMINARY DIAGNOSTIC STUDY

16.36 In the first week of April, 1989 a government appointed firm of consultants started on a preliminary diagnostic study of Uganda Airlines and Airline audit. This exercise is targeted to end in the middle of May, 1989. Subsequently, a full diagnostic study, in line with the government's decision to re-organize the Airline, will be undertaken soon.

16.37 At the same time, the government contracted a firm of professional accountants to up-date the books of the Corporation and prepare final accounts.

C ACTIVITY PLANS FOR THE 1989/90 YEAR

16.38 While the above said exercises are taking place, the Airline plans to embark upon, and in some cases, complete the setting up of a number of assets. In most cases, these are activities not undertaken in previous financial years owing to financial/administrative constraints. It is planned that these will be contended with.

16.39 In the meantime, the Transport Ministers of Zambia, Tanzania, and Uganda have signed the Tripartite Agreement on joint use of Widebody Africraft; the three governments are due to ratify this Agreement as a basis for cooperation. However, immediate indications are for the QU/TC bilateral operations.

UGANDA POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS CORPORATIONBrief Account of UPTC's Economic Activities
During 1988 and outlook for 1989

16.42 During the year 1988/89, Postal services recorded the following achievements:-

16.43 Complete installation of 2250 private letter boxes at Kampala General Post Office, and 100 were installed in Masaka Post Office. 8000 Private Letter box keys were also acquired. All this served to improve delivery of mails.

16.44 A number of sub-post Offices were opened or reopened to enable postal services reach more and more people. Subpost offices re-opened are: Bulongo, Kiganda, Bungangari, Marembo, Kyamuhunga, Kambuga, Kihihi, and Kiruhura. A new subpost office at Rushere was opened.

16.45 Maximum use was made of the few official lorries that we have to carry mail up country. A new lorry was acquired to carry transit mail to Rwanda.

16.46 The Corporation introduced Expedited Mail Service (EMS). This is a courier system which is the fastest means for conveying and delivering urgent items. Links have been opened with countries like UK, USA, Belgium, Ireland, Switzerland, France, Zimbabwe, Kenya, and Rwanda.

16.47 Plans are underway to install 200 private letter boxes in Lira.

16.48 Plans are underway to upgrade 22 sub-post offices to Departmental status by the end of 1989. A building in Arua Town is being renovated so that it can be turned into a Post Office.

16.49 Plans are also underway to introduce domestic EMS starting with major towns e.g. Jinja, Mbale, Fort-Portal, Mbarara, Masaka, Gulu, and Entebbe.

The Telecommunications services have achieved the following:

16.50 Radio links were rehabilitated for areas like Kampala-Mubende, Kampala-Kigali, Kampala-Mityana, Kampala-Kalangala, Kampala-Kasangati, Mubende-Kabamba.

16.51 Amongst the already rehabilitated routes are Masindi-Hoima-Kiboga, Masindi-Buliisa, Kampala-Masindi, Mbale-Soroti-Moroto-Kapchorwa, Gulu-Kitgum.

16.52 The trunk routes Kampala-Kabale, Kampala-Hoima, and Masindi towns were rehabilitated in 1989. At the same time four Bureaufax machines were installed for public use for domestic and international documented messages, 2 at Kampala 1 in Jinja, and 1 in Masaka.

Radio Call Services

16.53 A total of 19 radios were installed in 1988 in remote areas of the country to facilitate communication in the absence of telegraph, or telephone service. It is estimated that about 20 new radios will be installed during the year 1989. This is part of the continuing plan to extend communications facilities to as many remote areas of Uganda as possible.

Telephone Exchanges:-

16.54 During the year 1988 - a 1000 line exchange was installed and commissioned in Tororo and this exchange provided Subscriber trunk dialing facilities within Uganda and East Africa. Plans for 1989 include installation and commissioning of two container exchanges, initially with the capacity of 1,000 lines each, at Kasese and Mityana. These will also have the same subscriber trunk dialing facility as those other exchange in Kampala, Entebbe, Jinja, Masaka, Fort-Portal, and Mbarara.

16.55 The Central Kampala exchange procured under French/Uganda finance agreement will be provided with the international subscriber dialing facility (ISD). The contract was signed in April 1988, and it is expected that by December 1989 the International Subscriber dialing facility (ISD) would be provided. This facility will also be extended to Entebbe, Mbale, Jinja Masaka, Fort-Portal, and Mbarara.

Overhead Routes:

16.56 During 1988, a total of 47 overhead trunk routes were rehabilitated, leading to the re-opening of service to 42 telephone exchange areas, namely, Iganga, Busesa, Bugiri, Mayuge, Kitgum, Gulu, Lira, Moyo, Kapchorwa, Bulucheke, Mayenze, Lumino, Bududa, Budadiri, Kamonkoli, Moroto, Kasese, Kilembe, Hima, Hoima, Buliisa, Masindi, Lugsz., Mpigi, Wobulenzi, Nakaseke, Nakasongola, Kiboga, Semuto, Kasangati, Kabale, Kabwohe, Ntungamo, and Bushenyi. Then Kalisizo, Kyotera, Rakai, Kalungu, Lukaya, Bukoto, Lyantonde, and Buyoga.

Cable and Distribution Network:

16.57 About 90% of the work for Mbarara and Masaka local distribution network is complete. During the year 1987 and part of 1988, an important study for the cable distribution network

and customer's installation plan was carried out, aimed at drawing plans for the complete replacement of the existing distribution system and subscribers' apparatus for the above mentioned towns. Overhaul of the cable network in Kampala, Jinja, and Entebbe is in progress. When completed, two achievements will have been made:-

16.58 A modern distribution and customer network for the three towns.

16.59 Computerized customers' records and maintenance plan.

Other Works:

16.60 In conjunction with the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, the UPTC rehabilitated and satisfactorily completed the UTV transmitting stations at Masaka, Mbale, and Mbarara.

16.61 The UPTC is the executing agency for the Ministries of Transport and Communications and Regional Cooperation for the Kagera River Basin Organization (Telecommunications Sector). Work which started in 1986 included planning for provision of transmitting, switching, local distribution and other related works that would effectively enable Uganda to communicate with Rwanda, Burundi, Tanzania, and Kenya, using STD system. During the year 1988, major parts of the transmission infrastructure in the KBO project were completed in Masaka and Mbarara. Work is continuing on extensions to Rukungiri, Kisoro, Kyotera, and Mutukula, and for a modern 3,000 lines automatic Exchange at Kabale.

2. NEW PROJECTS

KAMPALA-ENTEBBE-JINJA CABLE PROJECT

16.62 The commencement of this IDA-funded project has not commenced due to some delays in the Tender evaluation process.

KBO TELECOMMS PROJECT

16.63 Contractual negotiations were completed in February 1989 and actual installation should begin early in the fiscal year 1989/90. The Project is funded under an ADB Loan. By June 1989 about US\$1.4m will have been disbursed.

ALCATEL E10B/ISD PROJECT

16.64 This project is funded under a French protocol for the introduction of limited International Telephone dialling, is in

progress. Equipment design is now taking place and
commissioning will be in November 1989. By June 1989 about
US\$1.1m will have been disbursed.

3. PROSPECTS FOR 1989/90

16.65 The equipment for projects mentioned in 2(a) and 2(b) will be under installation, while 2(c) will be completed in the fiscal year 89/90.

16.66 Rehabilitation of telecommunications services will continue to restore services to Kisoro, Rukungiri, Gulu, Arua, Lake Katwe, Mweya Lodge, Moroto, Lira, Kinyara etc.

16.67 New services will be opened to towns like Bundibugyo, Katuna, Kijura, Kamwenge.

16.68 The Namanve Pole treatment Plan will be completed.

16.69 An automatic telephone exchange will be installed at Mityana. (The exchanges of Tororo, Kasese and Mityana were donated by the Irish government), as well as one each at Gulu and Iganga through re-deployment of existing equipment.

4. FUTURE PLANS

16.70 UPTC has already submitted project profiles to Ministry of Planning and Economic Development for consideration. These included the development of rural telecommunications, expanding and upgrading international services through provision of a second earth station dish and an international exchange, and a new Backbone Microwave system spanning across the entire country.

16.71 Funds are being sought to instal additional exchanges at Entebbe and Jinja. Both exchanges are full and the cable networks will soon be overhauled.

16.72 The telex exchange is also full and funds are being sought to expand it.

5. SUMMARY

16.73 The task of rehabilitation and development is an on-going process and the Corporation has taken very seriously to it.

16.74 There has been increasing demand for new services like data, and facsimile in addition to the conventional telephone and telex services from Banks, and the business community in general.

16.75 As a related issue, the UEB Commercial power supply has been inadequate in many stations including Mpoma Earth Station. A number of generators have been installed and more are being installed for back-up, however, the expenditure on engine fuel and lubricants has been very high.

UGANDA RAILWAYS CORPORATIONGENERAL PERFORMANCE:

16.76 Despite unavoidable constraints, Uganda Railways Corporation continues to play a major role in the transport sector by operating goods and passenger trains, ships on Lake Victoria, and to a lesser extent, Road services between Masindi and Kampala, carrying goods as well as passengers.

16.77 The volume of goods transported in 1988 increased to a remarkable 404,030 tonnes as compared to only 292,087 tonnes in 1986, and 364,548 tonnes in 1987. There is thus an upward trend in the volume of goods carried. Indeed, an estimated 453,000 tonnes is expected to be transported in 1989.

16.78 The principal commodities carried included coffee, the country's main export, and grains for Barter Trade. Also imports like cement for construction and essential commodities (Salt and Sugar) featured more prominently among the items transported. Appendix (I) shows the principal commodities carried by tonnage and the related ton-kilometers for 1988 as compared with the previous year. Similar figures for livestock is also indicated.

16.79 The three rail ferries provides a vital link between Jinja Pier, Mwanza Port in Tanzania, and Kisumu Port in Kenya by ferrying imports and exports. However, a small portion of the exports and imports is also transported by rail through Malaba.

16.80 The number of passenger traffic carried declined from 471,029 in 1987 to 265,532 in 1988. Table IV depicts the number of passengers carried by class of travel and the related passenger - kilometers for 1987 and 1988. It is estimated that a lower number of passengers will travel this year.

16.81 The main constraint in performance is the poor state of permanent way owing to particularly the old state of the materials used. This has resulted in fewer (especially passengers) trains being run and at a restricted speed. Kasese was cut off for several months due to the deluge which resulted in the "washaway" between Dura River and Kanyatete. The Northern Line (Mbale-Pakwach) has for long been closed due to insecurity.

16.82 A Construction Unit has been set up specifically to undertake the repairs and maintenance of the Kasese line which is in poor condition. Their capability was proven at the major repairs to the line caused by the washaway described above. Meanwhile, major rehabilitation of the Kasese Line is to start during this year.

16.83 Also lack of adequate locomotives, wagons and coaches hamper the Corporation from operating at maximum capacity.

16.84 Major repairs to locomotives including re-tyring and profiling tyres, and also repairs to the rolling stock have started at Nalukolongo Workshops. Thirteen (13) locomotives with spares are soon expected from West Germany. Also, 100 tank Wagons and 600 wagon with spares are expected from Spain and Zimbabwe respectively. All these measures are expected to boost the locomotives and rolling stock capacity tremendously.

PROJECT PERFORMANCE

Rehabilitation of Kampala-Kasese Line

16.85 The final Engineering Design has been completed by an Italian Consulting.

16.86 At the implementation stage, the World Bank has offered a loan of US\$7.0m as an Emergency Rehabilitation Fund. So far, US\$560,000 has been committed and work by the Uganda Railway Construction Unit started on 1st April, 1989.

16.87 Also at the World Bank coordinated meeting held in London on 4th April, 1989, US\$60m was pledged and the terms for disbursement are to be negotiated.

16.88 In the bilateral meeting held between the Uganda government and the Italian government in Rome on 19th April 1989, US\$65m was pledged by Italy for the rehabilitation of the first 80 kilometers of the track, supply of construction machinery and Technical Assistants. Details of disbursement are to be finalized by the Ministry of Finance and the Italian government. The Italian funds should be available before the end of the year 1989, so that work can start in January 1990.

16.89 In this project, Uganda government is to contribute so as to meet the local cost, i.e. salaries for Ugandans, local materials, fuel and lubricants. The amount is about U.Shs.800m over the next three years (a minimum of U.Shs.300m for the next financial year).

Re-opening of Kampala-Portbell Line

16.90 This project involves re-opening of the Kampala-Portbell line as well as the conversion of the Portbell Pier into a wagon ferry terminal.

16.91 A preliminary study, financed by DANIDA on a grant basis, has been completed. Final Engineering Design costing US\$0.419m is in progress and is expected to be ready by August

1989. Invitation for pre-qualification for contractors have been sent out and tendering is to take place in September 1989. The contractor is expected to be on site in January 1990. The work is to take 18 months to complete at about US\$12m.

Jinja Railway Bridge

16.92 This project is still at the investigation stage. US\$180,000 has been secured.

16.93 Invitations to tender are being sent to a short list of Consultants, and depending on how soon the Ministry of Finance finalizes with the Islamic Development Bank, work should start in July 1989 to last for six months.

Procurement of Locomotives

16.94 In this project 13 locomotives are to be purchased from West Germany at DM 36.415m. The Uganda government has already provided the funds and DM 10.17m has been disbursed. Delivery is to start in June 1989.

Procurement of Rolling Stock

16.95 One hundred tank wagons are to be purchased from Spain at US\$6.55m. The funds for this project has been secured. Shipment is to start any time.

16.96 Also 600 CLB wagons are to be purchased from Zimbabwe at US\$28.20m. The Uganda government is to sign the final financial agreement soon and delivery is to commence late 1989 or early 1990.

Rehabilitation of 82 XX Locomotives

16.97 Spares are to be procured from France at F.F. 19.2m. The funds have already been secured through the Franco-Uganda Protocol of October 1987. F.F. 6.4 million has been disbursed and the spares are to be shipped soon.

Rehabilitation of Navigational Aids on Lake Victoria

16.98 This project is to cost £28,668m. Funds have already been secured from East African Development Bank, and equipment have arrived and installation is to start soon.

Creation of Internal Container Handling Depot

16.99 Forty (40) tonnes container handling cranes are to be purchased at F.F.5.200m. Funds have been secured through the Franco-Uganda Protocol of October 1987, and have been disbursed. Equipment has been shipped and are being expected in Kampala.

anytime.

Improvement of the Supplies Function

16.100 The cost is US\$240,000. Funds have already been secured and work is to start soon.

Manpower Development

16.101 This project is for training technicians at Nalukolongo Workshop at DM 6.42m, and U.Shs.10.440m. The training is 70% complete.

Foundry

16.102 The cost of this project is US\$6.800m, and U.Shs.2.00m. It is to be financed by the government in the 1989/90 financial year. Only preliminary design at U.Shs.282.000/= has been done.

Nalukolongo Phase I

16.103 This project is for the construction of locomotive Workshop at U.Shs.13,442.328m. It is being financed by the government. U.Shs.10,059,328m has been disbursed and the project is nearing completion.

Projects in the Pipeline

16.104 The following projects are in the pipeline:

- (i) Construction of Cargo/Passenger barges on Lake Kyoga, and Lake Albert at US\$83.600m.
- (ii) Insulation of Fire-fighting equipment on Marine vessels at BF 19.5Mn.
- (iii) Rehabilitation of Marine Services on Lake Victoria at US\$1,654m.
- (iv) Improvement of safety at rail crossings at US\$1.0m.
- (v) Improvement of existing Rail Telecommunications at US\$1.3m
- (vi) Procurement of Flat and Hopper Ballast wagons
- (vii) Construction of Carriage and Wagon Workshop at Nalukolongo.

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- (vii) Construction of Carriage and Wagon Workshop at Nalukolongo.

Table 16.1

PASSENGER TRAFFIC

	1	9	8	7	:	1	9	8	8
	NUMBER	:	PASS-KMS	:	NUMBER	:	PASS-KMS		
First-Class and D-Coaches	18,485	:	4,948,280	:	13,180	:	4,265,859		
Second Class	99,655	:	21,842,200	:	48,067	:	14,501,855		
Economy	1,170,153	:	179,144,295	:	564,458	:	114,636,555		
Total	1,288,293	:	45,993,197	:	625,705	:	30,231,069		
Marines	453	:	164,427	:	111	:	39,849		
Commuter	471,209	:	5,654,508	:	265,532	:	3,186,384		

Table 16.3

EXPORTS BY MARINE (TONNAGE BY ROUTE)

COMMODITY	1 9 8 7		1 9 8 8		Total	Kisumu Port: Mwanza Port: Total		Kisumu Port: Mwanza Port: Total	
	Kisumu Port:	Mwanza Port:	Kisumu Port:	Mwanza Port:		Kisumu Port:	Mwanza Port:	Kisumu Port:	Mwanza Port:
Coffee	99,212	12,396	111,608	116,901	45,796	162,697			
General Goods	555	714	1,269	123	22	145			
Grains	965	1,516	2,481	-	2,432	2,432			
Cotton	995	2,007	2,999	162	595	757			
Hides & Skins	1,808	-	1,808	3,119	1,122	4,241			
Timber	103	-	103	457	-	457			
Cocoa	135	-	135	141	-	141			
Tea	33	-	33	204	-	204			
Others	180	-	180	25	-	25			
T O T A L	10,983	16,633	120,616	121,132	49,967	171,099			

Table 16.4

IMPORTS BY MARINE (TONNAGE BY ROUTE)

	1	9	8	7	Total	Kisumu Port	Mwanza Port	Mwanza Port	Total
	1	9	8	7	Total	Kisumu Port	Mwanza Port	Mwanza Port	Total
Cement	26,533	4,685	31,218	45,576	8,687	54,263			
General Goods	23,804	3,545	27,349	24,648	7,229	31,877			
Fuel	27,763	1,682	29,445	1,114	10,710	11,824			
Salt	20,000	2,500	22,500	21,822	4,347	26,169			
Sugar	30,705	10,074	40,779	8,478	23,701	32,179			
Chemicals/ Fertilisers	4,503	-	4,503	7,044	200	7,244			
Motor Veh.	141	-	141	67	1,082	1,149			
Animal Feeds	40	-	40	173	-	173			
Grains	1,617	2,629	4,246	13,911	-	13,911			
Machinery	-	-	-	83	-	83			
Others	744	118	862	1,065	201	1,266			
T O T A L	135,850	25,233	161,083	123,981	56,157	180,138			

Table 16.5

UAC MARKET PERFORMANCE - 1986/1988(a) NUMBER OF PASSENGERS CARRIED

<u>MARKET SEGMENT</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1988/87%</u>	<u>1988/86%VAR%</u>	<u>1987/86VAR%</u>
ENTEBBE-EUROPE	7,485	12,968	8,438	-42.3	-11.3	+53.7
ENTEBBE-MIDDLE EAST	5,723	5,889	8,510	- 2.8	-32.7	-30.8
ENTEBBE-EAST AFRICA	10,382	20,347	14,942	-48.9	-30.5	+36.2
EBB-DOMESTIC POINTS	16,267	22,721	18,140	-28.4	-10.3	+25.3

(b) VOLUME OF CARGO CARRIED IN TONS

<u>MARKET SEGMENT</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>88/87 VAR%</u>	<u>88/86 VAR%</u>	<u>87/86 VAR%</u>
ENTEBBE-EUROPE	1,543	2,771	2,243	-44.3	-31.2	+23.5
ENTEBBE-MIDDLE EAST	1,762	1,251	1,449	+40.8	-21.6	-13.7
ENTEBBE-EAST AFRICA	47	314	730	-85.0	-93.6	-57.0

(vii)

TOTAL MARKET PERFORMANCE: 1986/1989 FIRST QUARTER

YEAR	PASSENGERS CARRIED BY		QU'S PAX MARKET SHARE %	VOLUME OF FREIGHT(TONS) CARRIED BY		QU' FREIGHT MARKET SHARE %
	UGANDA AIRLINES	FOREIGN AIRLINES		UGANDA AIRLINES	FOREIGN AIRLINES	
1986	31,890	26,737	53.4	4,443	1,059	80.8
1987	40,968	42,892	48.9	4,684	4,725	49.8
1988	23,590	57,956	28.9	3,409	6,267	35.2
1989						
FIRST QUARTER	4,571	15,165	23.2	742	663	52.8

CHAPTER 17SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

17.1 Government recognises the importance of the social infrastructure as a necessary tool for sustaining development and especially as a means of improving the standard of living of all Ugandans.

17.2 In this connection, particular efforts are being focused on the rehabilitation of the existing social infrastructure through repair, re-equipping of facilities, re-training of manpower and the provision of supporting logistics and supplies to improve the quality and coverage of the social services.

17.3 The main activities in the sector during the 1988/89 fiscal year were as follows:-

1. HEALTH SERVICES

17.4 The improvement of the health status of the people in the country is one of the major indicators of the level of development of the nation. Government continues to accord high priority to the promotion and improvement of health services through the provision of essential health care in all the health units and also through the promotion of preventive health measures and the provision of primary health care with a view to improving the health of the most vulnerable groups of infants, children and mothers. Special attention is being directed to community participation and involvement in matters affecting their own health. The efforts being made by Non-Government Organizations in supplementing Government health services are being encouraged and, where possible, supported by Government.

17.5 During the fiscal year 1988/89, US \$ 24m was planned for health projects. The actual funds secured and spent were, however US \$ 30m, giving a performance ratio of 125%.

Primary Health Care (PHC) Facilities and Services

17.6 During the 1988/89 fiscal year, a number of projects were on-going, all of which were geared to the promotion of primary health care. These include the Expanded Programme of Immunization SI-30, which has registered successful coverage of over 60% of the target group during the last four years. The coverage in the country of individual vaccines is as follows: BCG vaccine 77% of infants, Polio vaccine 41% of infants, DPT-40% of infants, measles-49% of infants and TT vaccine 14% of women of child bearing age. Government has so far spent Shs. 84m and,

allocated another Shs. 43m on the programme. The Essential Drug Management Programme is another PHC Project which has facilitated some improvement in the supply of essential drugs to the Health Centres in the country. Its second phase 1988-1990 is planned to cover supply of essential drugs to the out-patient departments of hospitals. The main constraint of the drug programme is lack of foreign exchange to meet Government obligation. Other on-going primary health care based projects include, the Control of Diarrhoea Disease, the Uganda Health Training and Planning Project in its second phase and the South West Integrated Project.

17.7 The rehabilitation of health centres in rural areas has made progress. With EDF assistance 37 health units, 5 district medical offices have been rehabilitated in the districts of Kabale, Rukungiri, Kasese, Rakai and Masaka. Tenders have been awarded for the rehabilitation of another 30 health centres under the IDA First Health Sector Project. These health units are centred around Mulago, Iganga, Pallisa, Kayunga, Lira, Kiboga, Masindi and Rakai Hospitals.

Rural and District Hospitals

17.8 In general, the rehabilitation of the District and Rural Hospitals received more attention in the last fiscal year than before. The basic rehabilitation of 11 hospitals with UNDP grant has been completed and negotiations are under way with UNCDF to rehabilitate more hospitals. Under the IDA First Health Project, 8 district hospitals namely Kayunga, Pallisa, Iganga, Kiboga, Masindi, Kambuga, Kabale and Lira, have secured funds for their rehabilitation, and preparatory work is already in progress. Negotiations have also reached advanced stages to secure \$ 3m from DANIDA to rehabilitate Kawolo Hospital and the Primary Health Care Units in Mukono District. Work is in progress in the rehabilitation of Hoima and Arua Hospitals. For the year 1988/89 the planned expenditure was US \$ 2.65m for hospitals but the actual expenditure for the same was much higher.

Mulago Hospital

17.9 Improvement to Mulago Hospital are continuing so that it can effectively play its role as a national referral and teaching hospital. The re-roofing of New Mulago is 75% complete. Other Government funded projects for Mulago are on-going and others expected to start soon, include ward renovation, internal water supply and services repairs, plumbing and drainage, and the renovation of electrical system in New Mulago, renovation of Radiotherapy, casualty, central sterilisation and supply departments, renovation of OPD clinic and dispensary, Heart Institute and the main theatres, paramedical hostels and others. All these projects are constrained by availability of funds. The

contract documentation is complete on the ODA funded project on the Rehabilitation of the Steam Reticulation System and is awaiting approval and calling for tenders for work.

17.10 Under the IDA First Health Project, US \$ 18.36m has been secured to finance consultancy services, capital civil works including equipment and furniture both inside the New Mulago and within the larger location of Mulago complex, and also the provision of supply of drugs and consumables for four years. The Project Implementation Unit has been set up in the Ministry of Health. The rate of the project implementation, especially the equipment and furniture components, will depend on some of the renovation projects such as the wards, theatres etc which have to be completed first.

17.11 Other technical services rendered to Mulago Hospital have come from ODA under the Hospital Rehabilitation Advisory Unit with an Architect and Manager on station, and the African Development Bank supported project on Organisation and Management (Pre-Investment) study whose first stage Report is being prepared.

Health Education

17.12 Remarkable progress has been made to improve the dissemination of health information through the health education network. During the 1988/89 fiscal year, about US \$ 2m was secured from UNICEF for the recruitment of District Health Education Officers and their Assistants.

II. WATER SUPPLY SEWERAGE AND SANITATION

17.13 The regular provision of adequate and clean water is a fundamental prerequisite to the improvement of health. To this end, Government objective is to provide safe drinking water and improvement of Sewerage and Sanitation facilities throughout the country, in order to reduce the incidence of water borne and water related diseases.

Rural Water Supply

17.14 The availability of water and access to safe water sources in rural areas varies greatly between region and within districts. Provision of safe water is achieved by construction of boreholes, protection of spring and wells, development of protected gravity and other surface sources, construction of dams and valley tanks and, improved operation and maintenance of all existing systems.

17.15 At the beginning of the 1988/89 financial year, less than 12% of the rural population had access to safe drinking water. The coverage is now estimated at 14%. The target is to

achieve a coverage 18.3% by the end of 1990.

17.16 The optimum of population per water source is about 300. This is within a maximum distance of 1.6Kms to each water point.

Urban Water Supply.

17.17 Water supply in urban centres, is a shared responsibility of Water Development Department and the National Water and Sewerage Corporation. The Water Development Department Water and Sewerage Corporation as a matter of policy is supposed to take over all systems that become financially viable.

17.18 To date, National Water and Sewerage Corporation is operating in 7 urban centres of Kampala, Jinja, Entebbe, Masaka, Mbarara, Tororo and Mbale. The last 4 were taken over by National Water Sewerage Coroperation in the last financial year(1987/88). The rest of the urban centres with piped water supply systems totalling 33 are under the operation of Water Development Department.

17.19 The population coverage for urban water supplies has increased from about 50% at the end of the financial year 1987/88 to 65% to-date.

17.20 With the rehabilitation of the 7 towns under National Water and Sewerage Coroperation, which is to be completed in September 1989, production capacity improved from a level of below 30% to a level between 60% and 65%

17.21 The Water Development Department is responsible for water installation in 33 urban centres. During the financial year 1988/89, The water stations in the South were operational although below their feasible capacity. Schemes in the northern region have not been in operation, mainly due to lack of power, even in areas where conditions are fairly peaceful.

PROJECT PERFORMANCE AND FOREIGN ASSISTED PROJECTS

Completion of ADB Financed Water Supply Project(SI-10)

17.22 Under the African Development Fund, a total of FUA 15 million is being utilised to improve services in five urban centres of Gulu, Kabaramaido, Kamuli, Lira and Mbarara. Work in Kamuli is just near completion while that in Mbarara, which is at the moment 50% accomplished, is expected to be fully completed by the end of 1989. With the improved security situation in the North, work is to resume in Lira during the 1989/90 financial year. No construction work is likely to take place in Gulu and Kabaramaido until security has improved.

Completion of Rakai, Bushenyi, Katwe-Kabatoro, Nebbi and other water supply projects(SI-11)

17.23 In early 1970's, the Uganda Government with assistance of the French Government had through a supply credit, embarked on funding for 8 urban centres. Civil Works construction had started in those centres when it came to halt in 1983, due to some financial mishaps. Negotiations are under way to secure a FF 50 million credit from the French Government, to complete the schemes.

Rehabilitation and Construction of Rural Water Supplies(SI-14)

17.24 This is a nation wide programme involving the construction of boreholes, protection of springs and wells, pump replacement, development of protected gravity and other surface sources and construction of dams and valley tanks.

17.25 Much of the work under this programme is carried out by the Ministry of Mineral and Water Development and Ministry of Local Government, with the assistance of International donor agencies. The agencies include UNICEF, USAID, CARE, Italian Corporation for Development, DANIDA. Other organisations which are non-governmental include LWF, Water Aid and World Vision.

17.26 During the 1988/89 financial year 350 new boreholes were constructed, 400 springs and wells were protected and 100 U-I hand pumps were replaced with U-II hand pumps. The ministry of Water and Mineral Development has embarked on the gravity water supply schemes. Four potential schemes have now been identified and development work at design stage is now in progress.

17.27 In the past, due to economic disorder and political upheavals, construction of dams and valley tanks had ceased, and even maintenance of the existing points could not be afforded. During the financial year 1988/89, the Ministry through bilateral arrangements with Yugoslavia acquired 16 heavy earth moving equipment machines and set up three construction units in Moroto, Kotido and Kampala. With adequate budgetary allocations, the units will start the rehabilitation and development of dams and valley tanks in due course.

Lake Regulation Studies/Hydromet Survey Project (SI-36)

17.28 The programme covering the lakes of Victoria, Kyoga and Albert was initially funded by UNDP, covering Uganda, Egypt, Sudan, Kenya, Tanzania, Zaire, Rwanda, Burundi and Ethiopia. To-date member states continue, after the end of UNDP support in 1984, to fund the project which still continues to provide the major support hydrological and gydrometeriological activities in the region.

17.29 To maximise the benefits from this programme, more funds have to be availed to the project to carry out the necessary activities.

Completion of EEC Micro-Project

17.30 With assistance from EEC, the Ministry continued with the construction of the micro-water supply schemes i.e. Kabasanda, Bunyaruguru and Kaberayuma. Work slowed down due to inadequate government funding.

Locally Financed Projects

Rehabilitation of piped rural water supply system

17.31 This covered the water supply schemes of Muhokya, Kigumba and Kisoro. Except for Kisoro which is near completion, work on the other two is to continue in the 1989/90 financial year. Progress on this work was hampered by the non-availability of adequate funds during the financial year 1988/89.

Construction of piped rural water supply schemes:

17.32 This project includes the township of Nkokonjeru and Bwera/Lyakalimiria. During the financial year 1988/89, civil works were carried out, and some of the necessary materials were delivered. Inadequate local funding has slowed down the progress of project activities, and this work is to continue in the 1989/90 financial year.

Summary of New Projects In the Pipe Line

17.33 Construction of dams and valley tanks with financial assistance from Islamic Development Bank. The value of the total project amounts to US\$6.5 million. The project is to cover the entire country and will be carried out in three phases, starting with regions of high concentration of livestock.

17.34 Institutional strengthening of the water sector is concerned with the re-organisation of the water development department, as well as improving its management capabilities. Total project cost is estimated at US\$6.7 million.

Water Master Plan

17.35 This is a project which aims at assessing and analysing water resources with the long term objectives of utilizing the available water resources efficiently and effectively. The project proposal, which is now at the funding stage, is an integrated one, involving the Ministries of Agriculture, Industry and the Environment.

Pump Replacement and Spring Protection

17.36 This project will cover the districts of Hoima, Masindi and Mubende, and is to be financed with the assistance of IFAD which has earmarked US\$3.3 million for its execution. The project is one of the components in the overall IFAD programme that covers agriculture, health and feeder road activities in the three districts.

Sector Constraints

17.37 For the last three years, the Ministry has been unable to procure pipes and pipe fittings from the East African Community Compensation Fund. These items are urgently required to improve and develop the various country wide water supply piped systems.

- The inability to utilize the twelve rigs that were acquired from India due to lack of casing pipes and allocation of sufficient funds in the 1988/89 financial year.
- Lack of sufficient Government funding for the co-financed projects, which has retarded project implementation
- Low budgetary allocations to locally financed project.
- The unavailability of import support funding which frequently results in water shortages due to lack of pumps and other support equipment and spare parts.
- Lack of adequate communication and transport facilities to enable efficient operation of the sector, whose activities are spread country wide.
- The low level of water tariffs collected by the water development department in its urban centres. This is mainly due to lack of an appropriate water tariff that can mobilise the necessary funds to cover the operations and maintenance costs.
- The sector operates at a less than optimum level, since neither service levels nor geographical coverage are anywhere near 100%. Despite all these constraints, the sector shows certain signs of improvement in this general performance.

Sector Strategy

17.38 The Government strategy will be promotion of community participation with transfer of responsibility for simple schemes, such as maintenance of boreholes, hand pump system, gravity system and protection of springs and wells in rural areas to the local communities. Maintenance committees will be established at RC3 levels.

17.39 The sector will be developed to a level where it can generate its own resources for operational, maintenance, and replacement purposes, and to the extent possible finance necessary investments through charges for its services. Government attention will also be focused on local production of necessary supplies, and utilization and enhancement of local capacity to carry out all phases of the work.

III. HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

17.26 The housing sector has generally not performed well due to resource constraints, which included financial limitations, inadequate supply of building materials, lack of construction equipment and consequential high construction costs. Nonetheless, while indicators in the public sector performance are negative, the existing ready market for housing has stimulated the private house construction particularly for the high income group.

17.27 Government acknowledges the contribution made by the private sector both formal and informal in redressing the housing problem and has therefore over the past fiscal year pursued the strategy "Enabling Approach", in which it has acted as a facilitator rather than a producer of housing. Through this strategy, Government has endeavoured to provide only for those aspects of housing development which individuals cannot provide themselves. These have included accessibility to land, creating housing finance mechanisms for mortgage purposes, provision of technical assistance in installation and construction of infrastructure like water, roads, electricity, and to some extent, supplying building materials at reasonable prices. The procurement of medium and small scale brick and tile making machines has not only increased the supply of bricks and tiles, but also promoted and encouraged the use of locally available building materials in improving the housing conditions of the people. These have acted as an effective stimulus for adopting and implementing the aided self-help policy in increasing the housing stock both for the urban low-income brackets and the rural population.

17.28 The creation of the mortgage scheme at the Uganda Commercial Bank, that will hopefully be fully operational during the coming fiscal year, will no doubt augment the operations of

the Uganda Housing Finance Company and the building societies. This will lead to enhanced prospects in the housing field.

17.29 On the rural front, arrangements have been made to strengthen the Department of Rural Housing at the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development. Each district will be provided with an officer, whose responsibilities will include provision of technical assistance and community mobilisation in the production of building materials and improved construction methods.

17.30 During the 1988/89 financial year, total planned expenditure for the housing sector in the RDP was US\$6.41 million. Actual disbursement for the same period is estimated at US\$1.085m, giving an implementation ratio of 16.9%. Much attention was directed towards the most disadvantaged population both in the low income urban settlements and in the rural areas.

17.31 With assistance from the Government of Finland and the support programme of UNDP/UNCHS (Habitat), Government is implementing a National Shelter Strategy Project. Donor support in the project amounts to US\$430,000 of which US\$100,000 is from UNDP. Government is to contribute US\$110,-63 during the three years' duration of the project. The pilot phase was completed in December 1988 and to date a shelter strategy for Masaka District is in place. The financial agreement for the second phase has been signed and implementation is scheduled to start in June this year.

17.32 During the same period, Government signed an agreement with UNDP/UNCHS (Habitat) for a financial arrangement of US\$1.62m to finance the main phase of the Namuwongo shelter upgrading and low-cost housing project. Another US\$0.92m was secured from Shelter Afrique to finance the provision of infrastructure in the same project. To date, achievements in this project include procurement of 126 hectares of land and effecting compensation for all except 45 plots. A detailed physical layout plan has been made to demarcate new plots and areas for socio-economic amenities. Contracts for road construction and water supply have been awarded and work is due to start soon. Preliminary designs and documents for the supply of electricity are being updated by UEB. Construction of site offices, which will be eventually turned into a school is to be completed in August this year. Premises for branch offices of the Uganda Housing Finance Company and the National Insurance Corporation have been acquired. These offices will soon be opened to the Namurongo community.

17.33 A 6.5m Danish Kroner grant has been secured from the Government of Denmark to finance women's activities in the Masese slum up-grading project in Jinja. Planning work is also at advanced stages for another slum up-grading project at Nakulabye

- Kiwunya in the Kasubi suburbs of Kampala.

17.34 At Namungona site and services scheme, demarcation of lines of essential services and infrastructure and the general survey of the site were completed. Implementation of actual house construction in the first phase of the neighbourhood is due to start in the new financial year with an initial construction of 300 houses.

17.35 In Masaka, Mbarara and Arua, allocation of plots, plus the survey and approval of building plans, has progressed well. This has enabled developers to embark on the construction of residential, commercial and industrial structures. Completion of demonstration low-cost housing units within the reconstruction area is also underway. The Reconstruction and Development Corporation (RDC) also intensified its diversification efforts to secure funds and support from local financial institutions. It is hoped that contacts with foreign institutions would also be initiated during the coming financial year, so as to further the corporation's assistance towards the implementation of its projects.

17.36 The National Housing Corporation has plans to construct 90 houses at Ntinda and another 50 at Kireka during the course of the next financial year. Maintenance and repair of buildings and houses for estates owned by Government Departments and the National Housing Corporation will be undertaken with a stronger momentum in the coming fiscal year.

17.37 Major pipeline projects for the rural population and upcountry centres are (i) assistance to women's groups in rehabilitating houses in Masulita and (ii) rehabilitation of structures in North-Western Uganda.

17.38 It is hoped that with the strengthening of Rural Building Brigades and more brick and tile making machines in circulation, a long term programme of action for providing direct technical support will be evolved to strengthen the capacity and building capability of local craftsmen and artisans in rural areas.

IV. EDUCATION SERVICES

17.39 There is no doubt education determines the character and pace of economic and social development. Expansion of educational opportunities holds the basic key to national development. Provision of educational services is a fundamental prerequisite to the advancement of all sectors of the economy. The Government and people of Uganda have endeavoured to sustain their education system, while at the same time formulating policies to reorient the system in tune with new requirements and realities.

17.40 Salient features of the development of the education system during the past year have been:

- Increased social demand for education and greater participation;
- Growing cost of education with the resultant increased community responsibility for contributing to this additional cost.
- Rehabilitation and reconstruction of education institutions damaged in previous wars.
- Consolidation and rationalisation of education institutions;
- Consolidation of Makerere University and setting up two new Universities at Mbarara and Mbale.
- Formulation of new policies to guide the development of Education up to year 2000 and beyond.
- Emphasis on science and technical education.

17.41 The main financial support to the education sub-sector has come from - the Government, I.D.A, World Food Programme and other external donors.

17.42 By March 1989, Government had made available to the sub-sector Shs.300m. out of the total allocation for development of Shs.487m. This money was spent on about 100 education institutions in the form of development grants for rehabilitation and reconstruction of schools plus completion of half finished projects. This funding was supplemented by parents' effort in kind and cash. The allocation project by project is as follows:-

SI - 01	Technical schools and institutes	- Shs.19.2m.
SI - 03	Secondary Education	- Shs.166.8m.
SI - 04	Mbarara University	- Shs. 26.9m.
SI - 22	Primary Teachers' Colleges	- Shs. 23.9m.
SI - 23	N.T.C. plus I.T.E.K.	- Shs. 24.4m.
SI - 24	Uganda College of Commerce, Uganda Technical College Uganda Polytechnic - Kyambogo National College of Business Studies	- Shs. 38.8m.
	Others	- Shs. 4.4m.

Fourth I.D.A. Project (SI - 21)

17.43 The credit agreement for the fourth I.D.A project worth US\$27.9m has already been signed. The I.D.A will contribute US\$22 while there will be a counter part Government contribution of US\$5.9m. This credit will finance:-

- (i) The procurement and distribution of instruction materials and supplies to 3400 primary schools which did not receive assistance under the 3rd I.D.A. credit or schools which had been looted at an earlier stage.
- (ii) Help establish a revolving fund for text book on a pilot basis;
- (iii) Pre-investment studies.

17.44 The duration of the credit is 4 years, and disbursement is expected to start in the 1989/90 financial year.

World Food Programme/BEIRD - (SI - 27)

17.45 World Food Programme Commodities for post-primary boarding institutions have continued to arrive in the country during the final stage of the second phase, which will be completed by the end of June this year. During the concluding phase, World Food Programme's input was US\$17m, which involved:-

- (i) 12,300 tons of wheat, which was exchanged locally with maize;
- (ii) 2460 tons of dried skim milk;
- (iii) 1230 tons of canned fish;
- (iv) 1230 tons of canned meat;
- (v) 1850 tons of vegetable oil;
- (vi) 1230 tons of sugar.

17.46 This assistance is intended to enable boarding institutions to save on their feeding costs, so that they can reinvest the resultant savings into agricultural and animal husbandry activities to move towards self-sufficiency in food production.

17.47 A new phase, involving a World Food Programme input of US\$26m has already been signed, and it will become operational during the 1989/90 financial year.

17.48 The other external sources of funds include:

- (i) I.D.B assistance to Kabasanda Technical Institute SI01. Disbursement of US\$642,176 is starting in the 1989/90 financial year.
- (ii) E.E.C assistance for the rehabilitation of schools in Arua and Moyo District (SI-03), estimated at US\$176,000. Work is in progress. Schools include Aivu, Koboko, Obongi and Metu Secondary Schools and Ludong T.T.C.
- (iii) O.I.C assistance to (SIN5) the establishment of the Islamic University in Uganda (SI-04). The University has opened, and disbursement is continuing.
- (iv) A.D.B. technical assistance for strengthening of the Planning Unit of Ministry of Education - disbursement has started and training is proceeding.

Proposed University of Science and Technology - Mbarara

17.49 This is expected to start in October 1989 with the matriculation of 50 students and the establishment of the Medical Faculty. The Cuban Government has promised assistance in form of lecturing staff and laboratory equipment. Preparation of the Master Plan for the main campus at Kihumuro is under way, and construction is scheduled to start after its completion. To-date the project is being funded by the Government alone.

Makerere University

17.50 Makerere has a number of programmes which are either locally funded or externally financed.

(a) Locally funded programmes

17.50 These relate to the rehabilitation and reconstruction of University buildings, teaching, residential and central accommodation for staff and students, land acquisition, Makerere University Building Unit (MUBU), sports complex - Mulago/Makerere valley, transport, furniture and equipment and the new PABX telephone exchange for campus and estates.

17.51 The budget approved for 1988/89 had to be spread over most of the many ongoing programmes, and no large undertakings could be initiated. Out of the total provision, 30% of the approved funds have been spent in the settlement of 1987/88

bills, and this had a negative effect on development efforts in the 88/89 financial year.

(b) Externally Assisted Programmes (SI-04)

Rehabilitation of Faculty of Agriculture and Forestry

17.52 This rehabilitation programme is being implemented with assistance from USAID, and work is now in the final stages of completion. Government is to cover the following areas not covered by USAID: purchase of furniture and equipment for the proposed Food Science and Technology Institute; Field Station for Forestry students provision of undergraduate labs at the farm, and provision of poultry houses, goat unit, small animal unit and house. The estimated at cost is Shs.58 million.

Postgraduate Hall (Dag Hammerskjold) Rehabilitation - Government of Norway)

17.53 The Norwegian Government will inject into the project NOK1.4mn (equivalent of about US\$0.25mn), but specifically require the Uganda Government to provide topping up funds.

Hall of Residence Rehabilitation:

17.54 This requires US\$0.4mn to complete the work unfinished under the former 3rd I.D.A project, and Shs.124m to cover areas outside this credit agreement.

E.E.C Assistance

17.55 This involves rehabilitation of the selected Faculty buildings in the the Faculty of Medicine, Faculty of Science and the School of Education. Work on Faculty of Science and School of Education is already in progress.

Faculty of Veterinary Medicine - Completion

17.56 The Federal Republic of Germany through G.T.Z. has started seconding technical personnel to the Faculty and one out of the promised four small vehicles is now operational. Government of Uganda is already fulfilling its part by continuing to renovate the Science blocks and releasing funds to purchase permanent re-roofing materials for all leaking roofs, and making provision to rehabilitate animal houses. Funds are also required to develop Buyana farm which has just been acquired.

University Hospital/Faculty Technology (Italy)

17.57 Italian bilateral aid has been made available to rehabilitate and equip a workshop, provide library services and some specialised equipment and rehabilitate two residential staff

houses. It will also be used to rehabilitate the University hospital. Work is still at a preparatory stage.

17.58 During the 1989/90 fiscal year, the main thrust will still be directed towards the completion of major rehabilitation works for both academic and residential complexes eligible for regular/preventive maintenance by the Makerere University Building Unit when the buildings in question have been fully rehabilitated. This will require equipping them with modern technology in order to ensure that they are used for their intended purposes. The University will also address itself to actual development work designed to minimise progressively the heavy overcrowding in both the academic and residential areas.

Future Prospects of Education Sub-sector

17.59 A new approach to the development of educational services in the country is being developed and advocated. Students, teachers and parents will expect to shoulder responsibility for the effectiveness and efficiency of their respective institutions. Activities aimed at production for self sufficiency will receive support through the Government budget. The network of educational institutions have to become self-reliant. The Technical and Commercial Colleges will provide services in their respective vocational fields to other sectors of education. The overall aim is to make use of the labour inputs of students, teachers and parents, and to create a new approach to development of education services by supporting self-reliance projects.

17.60 Government funds are to be concentrated on a few projects where they can make an impact on the whole education system. Science and technical education institutions will be accorded higher priority; certain existing institutions which are not viable will be phased out or amalgamated. More fundamental changes are reflected in the report by the National Education Policy Review Commission.

V. INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

(i) Broadcasting Services

17.61 Information is one of the vital tools in development. The people have to be mobilized into productive ventures and activities and this can best be done through mass media.

17.62 Television: during the financial year 1988/89, three T.V transmitters have been secured and installed with assistance from Japan. This has restored television services in Mbale, Masaka and Mbarara.

17.63 For Radio Broadcasting, three more medium wave transmitters were purchased and work is in advanced stage to install them at Mawagga, Butebo and Arua radio stations. This will significantly improve the radio reception in the country. However Government still needs assistance to buy two more medium wave transmitters for Gulu and Kabale.

(ii) Educational Broadcasting

17.64 It is important to create awareness among the entire population of the country on all aspects of development and improved standards of living including population growth family well-being and good health. To this effect the Government, supported by UNFPA, has embarked on a pilot scheme programme of educating the masses through the usage of television, radio and selected news papers.

17.65 As a start, the districts of Mukono, Iganga, Tororo, Moyo, Arua, Mubende, Hoima and Bushenyi are to be covered in 1989/90, extending to the rest of the districts in the 1990/91 financial year.

(iii) News Gathering (UNA)

17.66 Government has opened a telex link with Lusaka Regional Office for PANA. This is an achievement made during the last fiscal year as the country is in a position to send and receive PANA news from the Regional Office daily.

17.67 With UNESCO assistance 4 telex machines have been purchased for gathering news from up-country stations. These have been installed in Jinja, Masaka, Mbardoesara and Nakasero. As soon as Uganda Posts and Telecommunications provide the necessary lines, news gathering through telex system from up-country will improve. Plans are underway to expand the telex system to other major centres in the country, like Gulu and Fort Portal.

17.68 Two Video Cameras were received during the last fiscal year which have significantly improved TV news gathering.

(iv) Radio Rehabilitation - Broadcasting House

17.69 During the 1988/89 financial year, Government has purchased spares for the rehabilitation of 4 radio studios at Broadcasting House in Kampala. This is expected to bring into use a total of 7 working studios, hence the improvement in radio broadcasting services. Another six studios are expected to be rehabilitated soon with assistance from the IDA First Health Project.

VI. WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT

17.70 In an effort to improve the situation of women and integrate them fully in development, the Government created the new Ministry for Women in Development in March, 1988. It is a Ministry created for the enhancement of the quality of life for women, a deliberate effort by the Government to bring women in the main stream of all aspects of development. Through this Ministry, Government is striving to help women develop their ability by a co-ordinated approach and to emancipate themselves from positions of dependency and inferiority to being respected individuals and groups, economically independent and politically mature.

17.71 The responsibilities of the Ministry include among others:-

- Overall formulation and co-ordination of policies on women in development issues;
- Sensitization of the public and Government to issues concerning the independence of women;
- Co-ordination of women's activities in liaison with sectoral Ministries and NGOs in order to make women better users of extension services and better contributors to Government programmes;
- Initiation and implementation of specific projects and programmes designed for the advancement of women; and
- Information and education of the public on women in development issues.

17.72 During its one year in existence, the Ministry has made progress in setting up a structure to enable it carry out its responsibilities. It is headed by a Minister of State in the Office of the President, supported by a Permanent Secretary, an Under Secretary, a Principal Assistant Secretary and an Assistant Secretary. On the technical side, posts of a Commissioner for Women in Development, Senior Women in Development Officers posts have been established and technical staff have been recruited in the departments of project planning and implementation, legal, education, research, finance and administration and NGOs. Some of the staff have had short training courses to improve their technical skills on the job.

17.73 The Ministry has secured funds for the implementation of a number of projects. These include the UNDP assistance to review the Women's Council Decree, to educate women's groups on constitutional issues, and to assist women start small economic

activities. Seminars for trainers of women's groups are being conducted. and funds have been also secured from UNFPA to finance the Needs Assessment Survey of Women whose which is to start soon.

17.74 Other funds have been secured from DANIDA to finance women's low-cost housing schemes in Masese near Jinja and Masuulita. The Ministry has also secured funds and assisted a large number of income generating activities such as the Kitende Oil Extraction Project, Buteramiro Brick Making, and others. The Ministry, assisted by the Canadian High Commission, is also co-ordinating and monitoring project activities of a number of NGO women's groups engaged in fish processing, poultry, bakery, group farming and training.

17.75 Ministry's staff members, although still limited in number and with logistical support constraints, have managed to move to the rural areas to visit various women's projects and advise them on how to improve their management skills.

17.76 Arrangements are underway to strengthen the communication and information department to enable it gather and disseminate information on women activities, produce news letters, radio and TV programmes and maintain a library.

17.77 International Missions from the World Bank, UNIFEM and DANIDA have the country to appraise women's needs and have indicated interest in assisting the women's groups to advance their status and also to provide technical and material support to strengthen the Ministry and enable it effectively play its role of co-ordinating the women's activities in the country.

VII. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

17.78 The Department of Community Development, Refugee Section is now part of the Ministry of Local Government. In this Sector, Government accords priority to promotion of community participation, self-help development projects as well as women's participation in development, adult and informal education.

17.79 The SI-20 project in the Rehabilitation and Development Plan (RDP) has the following targets for the period of 1988/89-1991/92 covering the following rehabilitation sub-projects:-

- (i) 14 District Rural Training Centres (RTC) at an estimated cost of US \$ 2.35m. These did not receive any funds from the Government. However, ACCORD rehabilitated Mbarara RTC and the Lutheran World Federation rehabilitated Umbachi RTC in West Nile.

- (ii) 50 Community centres at a rate of 20 per year at an estimated cost of US \$ 0.43m has been planned. No work has been started as there were no funds, either from Government or donor agencies.
- (iii) 9 Vocational Rehabilitation Centres (VRC) at an estimated cost of US \$ 0.49m. Government has contributed Shs. 4.3m for 1988/89 recurrent costs for the rehabilitation centres in the country. The Norwegian Association for the Disabled (NAD) has rehabilitated, equipped, provided materials and technical assistance to Kireka and Lweza Vocational Training Centres. NAD has also proposed to rehabilitate Ruti VRC in Mbarara and committed \$ 1.2m for VRCs up to 1991. Uganda Society for Disabled Children (USDC) has rehabilitated and equipped one VRC and has committed Shs.806,015 for 1987 - 1989. They also propose to rehabilitate and equip one sheltered workshop and one VRC.
- (iv) Nsamizi Institute for Social Development received funds from Government for its recurrent expenditure amounting to Shs. 7.6m during 1988/89. No donor support has been rendered to the Institute.

17.80 The Adult Literacy Programme has not begun due to inadequate funding from Government. However, UNESCO has provided funds for study tours for 2 officers involved in the programme.

VIII. YOUTH, CULTURE AND SPORTS

17.81 Sports is an important aspect of youth training. However due to economic constraints, the Government has not been able to invest in this sector, thus Uganda's performance in international engagements has not achieved a desirable standard. Sports activities are mainly centred in Kampala. Efforts are now geared towards organising sports activities from the grass-root level, the success of which will depend on availability of funds.

17.82 Plans have reached advanced stages to construct a modern stadium at Nambole near Kampala, with assistance from the Government of China. Cadastral survey has been completed and site plan is to be prepared by the Ministry of Works. 19 out of 57 planned boreholes have been completed. Primary design of the stadium will be completed as soon as a topographical map of the site, geological and meteorological information are submitted to China. In 1987/88 Shs. 3,890,936 was spent to cover geosurvey and consultancy services. At the moment Shs. 8.8 million has

been requisitioned for bush clearing, and about Shs. 1.2 billion is estimated to meet compensation costs.

CHAPTER 18PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

18.1 In the Rehabilitation and Development Plan (RDP), six projects are currently identified, which deal exclusively with public sector institution building.

18.2 These projects concentrate basically on two broad areas:

- a) those that concentrate on support to planning related activities in the various executing agencies of government; and
- b) those that deal with public sector performance improvements in general.

18.3 The first area consists of the following projects designed to strengthen:

- (i) Agriculture planning services;
- (ii) The Fisheries Department;
- (iii) Training programme for the Cooperative movement;
- (iv) Support to aid management; and
- (v) Assistance to Economic Planning.

18.4 In addition to these planning related projects, there are in the RDP many projects with separate components, which involve strengthening the institutional framework in the development field either by way of improving the general procedures, systems and administrative machinery of implementing agencies or through assisting with the implementation of the projects themselves by providing administrative, logistical, personnel and technical support directly to the projects.

18.5 The importance of fully reviving the institutional framework for project implementation is paramount if the Government is to achieve its ambitious plans for economic recovery. However, the task of institution building is far wider than just the implementation of projects and the reestablishment of effective mechanisms for economic recovery. It involves the whole ambit of Government activities at every level and in every sphere. It includes the restoration of work practices and systems that have been seriously eroded in the many years of strife and neglect.

18.6 The above problem is addressed in the RDP by the project on "Public Service Performance Improvement" and more directly by the newly established "Public Service Review and Reorganisation Commission".

Public Service Performance Improvement

18.7 The long term objective of the project is to achieve an increased and sustained capacity within the Public Service for efficient management and control in order to productively utilise public sector resources. Attention has been focussed during the past two years of the project's life on strengthening the administrative and management efficiency of all departments, although Ministries responsible for central policy guidance and coordination and technical Ministries responsible for project implementation have received special attention.

18.8 The basic aim of the project is to achieve three inter-related objectives, namely:

- (i) The development of sound organisational and staffing structures;
- (ii) Optimum effectiveness in manpower development and utilisation; and
- (iii) Improved administrative management systems, techniques and procedures.

Public Service Review and Reorganisation Commission

18.9 The appointment of the Public Service Review and Reorganisation Commission in April 1989 signifies a bold effort by Government at undertaking major reforms in the Public Service in an effort to help revitalise Uganda society and the national economy by making government service more responsive to the basic needs of its citizens.

18.10 It is envisaged that comprehensive reforms would be recommended to cover a wide range of subjects relating to the Public Service, including the following:

- (i) Conditions and schemes of service;
- (ii) Schemes for redeployment, resettlement and retrenchment;
- (iii) Private and parastatal sector enhancement of employment opportunities;

- (iv) Manpower planning, development and utilisation;
- (v) Personnel and pension issues, and administrative rules and regulations.
- (vi) Public relations and public service structures, rationalisation and accountability.

18.11 Work methods, discipline and practice, which had progressively deteriorated, are now being steadily revived. Though the task of restoring efficiency and discipline within Government is immense, it is now being tackled in an increasing effective way to support economic and social rehabilitation and development, and to help attract external resources for rebuilding the economy.

STATISTICAL APPENDIXNOTE

In May 1987 currency reform, the "Old" Uganda shilling was replaced by the "New" Uganda shilling at one hundredth of face value, with a thirty percent conversion tax. All current price figures in the Statistical Appendix are converted to New Shillings.

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Table 1:
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST BY INDUSTRY 1980-1988
(Millions of 1966 Uganda shillings)

INDUSTRY	Peak Between 1966-1988 YEAR	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	percentage change	
									1987/86	1988/87
MONETARY ECONOMY										
Agriculture	1973	1,795	1,419	1,255	1,262	1,279	1,420	1,541	11.0	8.5
Cotton Ginning, Coffee Curing and Sugar Manufacture	1970	114	43	39	34	33	35	49	6.1	40.0
Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	1988	142	104	128	102	125	102	142	-18.4	39.2
Mining and Quarrying	1970	119	7	7	6	5	6	6	20.0	-
Manufactured Food Products	1972	63	16	15	16	13	16	21	23.1	31.3
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	1971	482	223	238	212	203	237	290	16.7	22.4
Electricity	1987	129	90	93	78	107	129	99	20.6	-23.3
Construction 1/ Commerce 2/	1988	252	103	81	75	83	168	201	102.4	19.6
Transport and Communications 3/	1971	940	627	582	564	575	655	743	13.9	13.4
General Government	1974	346	209	247	270	292	313	328	7.2	4.8
Miscellaneous Services	1988	959	909	923	941	950	950	959	1.0	0.9
Rents	1972	502	319	370	398	423	449	481	6.1	7.1
	1988	379	295	321	335	349	364	379	4.3	4.1
Total Monetary Economy	1971	5,252	4,337	4,299	4,284	4,428	4,844	5,239	9.4	8.2
NON-MONETARY ECONOMY										
Agriculture	1983	2,309	1,963	1,665	1,808	1,805	1,904	2,017	5.5	5.9
Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	1988	252	216	226	230	238	243	252	2.1	3.7
Construction	1979	42	15	16	16	17	17	18	-	5.9
Owner Occupied Dwellings	1988	401	340	359	369	380	390	401	2.6	2.8
Total Non-Monetary Economy	1988	2,688	2,353	2,266	2,423	2,440	2,554	2,688	4.7	5.2
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	1988	7,927	6,690	6,565	6,707	6,868	7,398	7,927	7.7	7.2
GNP per capita (1966 shillings)			496	460	457	455	477	497	4.8	4.2

1/ Figures revised from 1981
2/ Figures revised from 1983
3/ Figures revised from 1982

Source: Statistics Department,
Ministry of Planning and Economic Development.

Table 2:
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT at Factor Cost by INDUSTRY: 1982-1988
(Millions of new Uganda shillings at Current Prices)

INDUSTRY	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	% Change 1987/86	% Change 1988/87
MONETARY ECONOMY									
Agriculture	857.6	1,315.6	2,870.4	5,911.1	12,680.5	33,804.8	121,386.3	166.6	259.1
Cotton Ginning, Coffee Drying and Sugar Manufacture	20.6	26.9	46.4	92.0	257.6	1,281.1	1,945.9	182.7	167.3
Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	40.1	50.5	82.8	110.3	317.2	1,479.7	5,498.1	366.4	271.6
Mining and Quarrying	0.3	0.6	0.8	1.4	2.4	3.7	3.5	50.8	4.5
Manufactured Food Products	11.5	17.1	25.2	77.5	146.5	457.1	1,422.1	212.1	211.1
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	211.6	234.3	278.3	556.8	1,629.3	5,760.0	21,189.0	253.5	267.9
Electricity	2.8	2.9	6.1	8.8	33.3	72.0	244.1	116.1	238.9
Construction	12.1	17.8	29.1	60.6	147.8	1,321.1	5,574.5	794.1	322.0
Commerce	274.8	372.7	478.2	1,244.1	3,200.8	10,904.0	36,452.5	240.2	234.3
Transport and Communications	99.6	175.7	257.8	512.1	1,250.5	6,251.6	11,058.7	240.0	160.1
General Government	84.8	124.0	358.1	579.8	680.8	1,714.5	13,217.8	151.8	670.9
Miscellaneous Services	26.8	38.9	141.4	311.8	423.3	1,672.1	5,104.7	295.0	205.3
Rents	99.1	128.3	180.6	450.0	1,299.7	4,587.9	13,535.0	253.0	195.0
Total Monetary Economy	1,741.5	2,505.1	4,755.1	9,916.1	22,073.7	66,756.2	236,632.1	202.4	254.5
NON-MONETARY ECONOMY									
Agriculture	698.1	1,352.4	4,453.2	6,183.0	11,341.6	28,921.8	113,766.6	155.0	293.4
Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	22.1	34.1	48.6	102.1	268.4	691.4	3,323.6	157.6	380.7
Construction	1.6	2.6	5.4	12.0	28.1	124.2	663.7	361.6	273.4
Owner Occupied Dwellings	116.0	148.1	205.1	502.2	1,437.6	2,688.1	12,240.1	87.0	355.6
Total Non-Monetary Economy	837.8	1,537.1	4,712.2	6,799.3	13,075.6	32,425.5	129,801.9	148.0	300.3
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	2,579.3	4,042.2	9,467.3	16,715.4	35,149.3	99,181.7	366,434.0	182.2	269.5
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT PER CAPITA (shillings)	190.9	291.0	663.0	1,138.3	2,330.6	6,394.1	22,908.0	174.4	259.4

Source: Statistics Department,
Ministry of Planning and Economic Development.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS ; 1982-1988
(US\$ million)

Table 3:

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
CURRENT ACCOUNT	-69.9	-72.3	107.1	77.0	6.9	-169.8	-194.0
Trade Balance	-74.9	-60.4	65.7	114.9	-68.5	-300.8	-353.2
Exports f.o.b.	347.1	367.7	407.9	379.0	407.5	333.7	272.9
Imports c.i.f.	-422.0	-428.1	-342.2	-264.1	-476.1	-634.5	-626.1
Services (net)	-102.3	-115.4	-44.0	-98.9	-133.2	-113.6	-126.9
(interest charges) 1/	-26.3	-51.0	-36.8	-21.0	-41.3	-18.3	-24.1
Unrequited Transfers	107.3	103.5	85.4	61.0	208.7	244.6	286.1
CAPITAL ACCOUNT	14.6	27.7	-88.3	-27.4	75.8	142.3	59.5
Medium and Long term (net)	26.2	23.9	32.1	14.6	64.5	135.3	36.7
Inflows	96.8	163.7	120.8	85.6	104.4	239.7	239.1
Disbursements	70.0	112.8	109.7	85.6	104.4	180.0	207.6
Rescheduled maturities 2/	16.8	11.1	-	-	-	9.7	9.7
Rescheduled arrears	10.0	39.8	11.1	-	-	23.9	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	26.1	21.8
Outflows	-70.6	-139.8	-88.7	-71.0	-39.8	-104.4	-202.4
Amortisation 3/	-43.8	-88.9	-77.6	-71.0	-39.8	-42.1	-39.8
Rescheduled maturities 2/	-16.8	-11.1	-	-	-	-9.7	-9.7
Rescheduled arrears	-10.0	-39.8	-11.1	-	-	-23.9	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-28.7	-152.9
Short term (net)	-11.6	3.8	-120.4	-42.0	11.3	7.0	22.8
Commercial Banks (net)	-8.3	-1.0	-23.2	-20.0	-	-	-
Trade Credits (net)	-3.3	4.8	-97.2	-22.0	11.3	7.0	22.8
NET CHANGE IN ARREARS 3/	22.4	8.3	-77.3	17.3	44.3	19.1	142.1
OVERALL BALANCE 3/	-32.9	-36.3	-58.5	66.9	127.1	-8.5	7.6
FINANCING	32.9	36.3	58.5	-66.9	-127.1	8.5	-7.6
Monetary Authorities 4/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Change in Gross Reserves 5/	-34.3	-28.2	56.2	29.6	0.8	-19.0	-1.6
I.M.F. (Net) 6/	82.3	85.4	-10.2	-89.5	-108.4	-6.8	5.5
Other (Net) 7/	-15.1	-20.9	12.5	-7.0	-19.5	34.3	-11.5

- Notes: 1/ Some interest payments may be recorded under repayment of principal
2/ Matching items for rescheduled maturities and arrears appear as capital inflows and capital outflows.
3/ Arrears included in Overall Balance; (+) increase in net arrears, (-) decrease
4/ End of period data; (+) increase in net liabilities, (-) decrease
5/ (+) decrease in gross reserves; (-) increase
6/ The movement in the net position has been based on end of the period data while the data for purchases and repurchases are shown at the value of the data at which they have taken place; the reconciliation of the latter with the former is accounted for by the fluctuations in the exchange rate for the U.S. dollar which on average appreciated in 1981-1982; the financing flow shown by end of the period data is therefore smaller than the flow which actually took place.
7/ Includes errors and omissions

SOURCE : Bank of Uganda.

COMPOSITION OF EXPORTS (F.O.B.) : 1980 - 1988

YEAR	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
VOLUME : '000 Tonnes									
Coffee	110.1	128.3	174.7	144.3	133.2	151.5	140.8	148.2	144.2
Cotton	2.3	1.2	1.8	7.0	6.7	9.6	4.9	3.4	2.1
Tea	0.5	0.5	1.2	1.3	2.5	1.2	2.8	2.1	3.1
Tobacco	0.3	-	-	0.7	0.7	0.3	-	-	0.5
Maize	-	-	1.6	30.3	29.7	9.8	2.2	-	-
UNIT VALUE : US\$/kg									
Coffee	3.1	1.9	2.0	2.4	2.7	2.3	2.8	2.1	1.8
Cotton	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.4	1.0	1.2	1.5
Tea	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.3	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.4
Tobacco	1.0	-	-	1.3	2.1	1.3	-	-	1.2
Maize	-	-	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	-	-	-
VALUE : US\$ million									
Coffee	341.3	243.8	349.4	346.3	359.6	348.5	394.2	311.1	264.3
Cotton	4.1	2.3	3.2	11.2	12.1	13.4	4.9	4.1	3.1
Tea	0.3	0.3	0.8	1.2	3.3	1.0	3.1	1.9	1.2
Tobacco	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.6
Maize	0.0	0.0	0.6	12.1	8.9	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.3
Other Exports	2.2	2.5	0.7	2.1	6.6	4.3	4.7	3.1	2.9
Unadjusted Total	348.3	248.9	354.8	373.8	391.9	370.5	406.9	320.2	272.4
Adjusted	-29.1	-3.4	-7.7	-6.1	16.0	8.5	0.6	13.5	0.5
Total Exports	319.1	245.5	347.1	367.7	407.9	379.0	407.5	333.7	272.9

NOTE: 1. Coffee based on shipment

Sources: Coffee Marketing Board, Lint Marketing Board, Uganda Tea Authority, British American Tobacco, and Bank of Uganda.

Table 5:
COMPOSITION OF IMPORTS: 1987-1988

CATEGORIES OF IMPORTS	1987					1988				PERCENTAGE (%)		
	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	TOTAL	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	TOTAL	1987	1988
	(Thousands U.S. Dollars)											
1 Foods & Beverages	614.6	33.0	22.7	162.1	832.4	23.30	305.30	-	43.60	372.20	0.57	0.33
2 Salt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.00
3 Sugar	3,696.0	1,194.8	2,399.8	500.0	7,790.6	1,000.00	-	-	-	1,000.00	5.31	0.88
4 Cigarettes	123.2	-	-	-	123.2	2.40	11.10	-	59.30	200.20	0.00	0.18
5 Alcoholic beverages	52.0	-	-	210.0	262.0	-	53.40	-	-	72.80	0.08	0.06
6 Soap cleaning & polishing preparations	441.1	211.4	70.4	609.6	1,332.6	96.40	163.30	-	87.80	53.40	0.18	0.05
7 Drugs, Medical & Pharmaceutical products	225.8	36.3	-	185.4	447.5	-	-	-	-	347.50	0.91	0.31
8 Textile Fabrics & Ready-made Clothing	915.0	-	-	740.2	1,655.2	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.30	0.00
9 Motor Cycles & Bicycles	718.7	96.3	1,103.0	998.1	2,916.1	256.80	260.90	69.20	0.70	790.30	1.99	0.69
10 Road Motor Vehicles	688.0	17.0	21.0	55.6	781.6	186.50	96.20	-	33.80	318.50	0.53	0.28
11 Matches, Candles & Electric Installations	494.2	-	283.5	2,806.2	3,584.0	25.00	-	-	-	25.00	2.44	0.02
12 Household Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A. SUB-TOTAL---CONSUMER GOODS	7,968.7	1,588.9	3,900.4	6,267.3	19,725.3	1,790.60	890.20	69.20	430.60	3,180.60	13.43	2.79
13 Rubber Tyres & Tubes	640.9	-	280.9	311.5	1,233.3	125.40	-	-	328.00	453.40	0.84	0.40
14 Industrial & Agricultural Machinery	1,098.9	1,764.1	297.3	1,657.6	4,817.9	622.40	374.30	50.00	18.70	1,065.40	3.28	0.94
15 Spare Parts	3,708.6	581.3	2,038.5	1,645.1	7,973.5	888.40	365.50	306.10	545.60	2,105.60	5.43	1.85
16 Lime, Cement & Fabricated Construction Materials	3,762.7	3,920.0	4,258.1	8,352.9	20,293.8	5,550.60	3,718.50	5,230.00	1,654.20	16,153.30	13.82	14.19
17 Precision Instruments	183.2	1.2	4.2	139.4	327.9	-	304.90	3.40	-	308.30	0.22	0.27
18 Office Machines, Stationery Supplies & Books	1,606.5	101.0	872.8	1,769.3	4,349.7	625.70	252.10	286.40	127.60	1,291.80	2.96	1.13
19 Shoes, Materials for making Shoes	121.4	-	20.0	29.3	170.8	-	-	15.70	62.20	77.90	0.12	0.07
20 Packing Materials	331.2	1,500.0	478.6	1,690.9	4,000.7	1,071.80	1,185.70	464.50	190.40	2,912.40	2.72	2.56
B. SUB-TOTAL---PRODUCTIVE IMPORTS	11,453.3	7,867.7	8,250.5	15,596.0	43,167.5	8,884.30	6,201.00	6,356.10	2,926.70	24,368.10	29.40	21.41
C. OTHER GOODS	17,431.3	29,093.6	14,837.7	22,590.6	83,953.3	24,297.10	22,897.30	20,507.90	18,583.00	86,265.30	57.17	75.80
GRAND TOTAL (A+B+C)	36,853.4	38,550.1	26,988.6	44,454.0	146,846.1	34,972.00	29,988.50	26,933.20	21,940.30	113,834.00	100.00	100.00

NOTES: These are imports on cash basis which do not include imports financed through external loans and grants or private foreign exchange, thus the difference with the Balance of Payments estimates.

Other Goods, 1986 comprises: 1. Fuel and Petroleum.
2. Chemicals.
3. Miscellaneous Imports.

"-" Not available.

SOURCE: Bank of Uganda.

Table 6: DIRECTION OF TRADE : 1981-1987 (in million US dollars)

COUNTRY/REGION	EXPORTS							IMPORTS						
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
United States	98.64	151.64	100.45	88.56	108.09	126.73	77.73	7.48	9.35	4.51	3.52	5.17	4.62	20.46
United Kingdom	33.74	36.58	40.75	56.52	57.39	67.81	55.23	55.59	60.74	35.09	42.73	56.13	41.76	69.33
Belgium-Luxembourg	0.33	2.06	1.78	1.79	5.46	5.68	5.45	7.81	8.58	14.28	12.90	9.90	5.06	4.83
France	22.68	30.04	34.63	37.24	26.79	38.92	34.98	21.11	10.41	10.17	13.99	4.68	5.75	8.28
Netherlands	17.90	8.88	10.54	16.45	15.53	26.09	27.99	3.54	7.83	5.74	5.55	8.66	14.51	7.96
F.R. of Germany	15.44	24.43	29.39	35.79	30.68	31.61	17.56	37.48	38.36	36.93	21.75	18.57	38.18	48.50
Italy	7.59	16.06	19.66	26.96	25.15	15.82	11.35	7.36	8.83	12.41	11.95	18.03	19.23	64.90
Spain	14.44	20.51	32.81	39.88	37.60	47.57	30.14	0.07	0.58	0.37	0.71	1.59	0.56	0.42
Other Europe	4.36	7.91	6.87	11.95	9.75	19.09	16.61	9.50	18.08	11.32	9.75	9.74	15.56	26.85
Japan	13.77	22.02	16.29	26.71	10.12	16.87	15.98	5.70	8.43	16.14	18.92	21.65	17.15	36.00
India	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	16.72	15.89	15.89	17.47	18.36	19.26	21.19
Other Asia	4.42	10.21	11.56	7.75	29.82	16.55	0.52	12.83	4.23	9.75	19.55	12.51	27.72	63.59
Kenya	1.61	2.25	1.17	1.19	1.24	1.31	1.44	127.95	110.50	113.20	103.77	108.96	114.40	125.84
Other Africa	12.14	12.67	11.58	18.69	11.20	8.99	9.03	11.44	1.53	3.05	4.52	3.87	7.90	4.43
Other Countries	9.67	11.63	9.14	15.45	11.10	6.62	5.40	4.59	18.26	14.25	14.41	8.68	8.92	7.50
Total	256.75	356.90	326.63	384.95	379.94	429.68	309.43	329.17	321.60	303.10	301.49	306.50	340.60	510.10

Source: IMF Direction of Trade Statistics Yearbook, 1988.

Table 7: DIRECTION OF TRADE : 1981-1987 (percentage)

COUNTRY/REGION	EXPORTS							IMPORTS						
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
United States	38.4	42.5	30.8	23.0	28.4	29.5	25.1	2.3	2.9	1.5	1.2	1.7	1.4	4.0
United Kingdom	13.1	10.2	12.5	14.7	15.1	15.8	17.8	16.9	18.9	11.6	14.2	18.3	12.3	13.6
Belgium-Luxembourg	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.5	1.4	1.3	1.8	2.4	2.7	4.7	4.3	3.2	1.5	0.9
France	8.8	8.4	10.6	9.7	7.1	9.1	11.3	6.4	3.2	3.4	4.6	1.5	1.7	1.6
Netherlands	7.0	2.5	3.2	4.3	4.1	6.1	9.0	1.1	2.4	1.9	1.8	2.8	4.3	1.6
F.R. of Germany	6.0	6.8	9.0	9.3	8.1	7.4	5.7	11.4	11.9	12.2	7.2	6.1	11.2	9.5
Italy	3.0	4.5	6.0	7.0	6.6	3.7	3.7	2.2	2.7	4.1	4.0	5.9	5.6	12.7
Spain	5.6	5.7	10.0	10.4	9.9	11.1	9.7	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.1
Other Europe	1.7	2.2	2.1	3.1	2.6	4.4	5.4	2.9	5.6	3.7	3.2	3.2	4.6	5.3
Japan	5.4	6.2	5.0	6.9	2.7	3.9	5.2	1.7	2.6	5.3	6.3	7.1	5.0	7.1
India	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.1	4.9	5.2	5.8	6.0	5.7	4.2
Other Asia	1.7	2.9	3.5	2.0	7.8	3.9	0.2	3.9	1.3	3.2	6.5	4.1	8.1	12.5
Kenya	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	38.9	34.4	37.3	34.4	35.5	33.6	24.7
Other Africa	4.7	3.6	3.5	4.9	2.9	2.1	2.9	3.5	0.5	1.0	1.5	1.3	2.3	0.9
Other Countries	3.8	3.3	2.8	4.0	2.9	1.5	1.7	1.4	5.7	4.7	4.8	2.8	2.6	1.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: IMF Direction of Trade Statistics Yearbook, 1988.

RECURRENT REVENUE PERFORMANCE 1982/83-1988/89
(millions of new shillings)

Table 8:

Source of Revenue	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	Percentage of Estimate	
								1987/88	1988/89
Income tax	24.8	62.5	97.6	156.3	569.9	1,517.6	4,455.8	216	85
PAYE	2.8	3.2	8.9	13.1	34.1	92.7	461.8	154	391
Other	22.1	59.3	88.8	143.2	535.8	1,424.9	3,994.0	223	78
Export taxes	160.6	412.1	941.8	1,914.8	1,996.5	5,274.5	6,689.4	71	35
Coffee	160.6	412.1	941.8	1,891.3	1,996.5	5,259.0	6,645.4	71	35
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.6	0.0	15.5	43.9	156	88
Customs Duty	64.0	93.2	142.9	176.4	594.9	1,865.9	7,366.8	45	120
Excise Duty	28.4	34.8	55.5	97.3	340.8	1,710.5	4,603.1	87	110
Sales Tax	105.5	176.8	318.7	422.3	1,265.5	6,651.8	16,538.5	83	110
Commercial Transaction Levy	4.7	11.1	17.4	22.7	67.7	375.0	846.4	110	169
Foreign Exchange Profits	115.0	79.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-
Freight Charges	13.1	13.5	24.9	50.6	52.0	616.7	-	371	-
Other Tax Revenue	6.3	46.0	2.9	3.4	119.3	308.7	2,052.4	119	243
TOTAL RECURRENT REVENUE	522.4	929.1	1,601.8	2,843.8	5,006.7	18,320.7	42,552.4	80	84

SOURCE: Ministry of Finance.

RECURRENT REVENUE PERFORMANCE 1982/83-1988/89
(by percentage of total)

Table 9:

Source of Revenue	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89
Income tax	4.8%	6.7%	6.1%	5.5%	11.4%	8.3%	10.5%
PAYE	0.5%	0.3%	0.6%	0.5%	0.7%	0.5%	1.1%
Other	4.2%	6.4%	5.5%	5.0%	10.7%	7.8%	9.4%
Export taxes	30.7%	44.4%	58.8%	67.3%	39.9%	28.8%	15.7%
Coffee	30.7%	44.4%	58.8%	66.5%	39.9%	28.7%	15.6%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
Customs Duty	12.2%	10.0%	8.9%	6.2%	11.9%	10.2%	17.3%
Excise Duty	5.4%	3.7%	3.5%	3.4%	6.8%	9.3%	10.8%
Sales Tax	20.2%	19.0%	19.9%	14.9%	25.3%	36.3%	38.9%
Commercial Transaction Levy	0.9%	1.2%	1.1%	0.8%	1.4%	2.0%	2.0%
Foreign Exchange Profits	22.0%	8.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Freight Charges	2.5%	1.4%	1.6%	1.8%	1.0%	3.4%	0.0%
Other Tax Revenue	1.2%	5.0%	0.2%	0.1%	2.4%	1.7%	4.8%
TOTAL RECURRENT REVENUE	100.0%						

SOURCE: Ministry of Finance.

RECURRENT EXPENDITURE BY MINISTRY 1982/83-1988/89
 (billions of new Uganda shillings)

Table 10:

	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	% of estimate	
								1987/88	1988/89
001 President's Office	20.0	26.6	100.7	172.4	339.1	951.2	1,435.8	85	109
002 Judiciary	1.5	2.2	6.2	10.1	58.3	115.6	208.8	55	116
003 National Assembly	2.4	2.9	5.4	7.2	48.5	112.6	356.9	43	158
004 Audit	0.2	0.5	1.4	1.2	12.4	24.3	44.2	70	144
005 Public Service	5.3	5.4	15.2	32.1	101.9	278.8	898.3	70	138
006 Foreign Affairs	33.3	30.8	50.0	106.4	385.9	655.3	1,822.8	92	146
007 Justice	0.9	1.1	1.9	3.0	19.2	63.6	149.5	85	148
008 Finance	122.3	64.2	561.9	1430.4	1786.0	8,543.2	12,838.8	307	136
009 Commerce	0.7	1.6	2.9	3.4	22.1	39.9	106.2	68	93
010 Agriculture	8.6	13.6	29.9	39.6	168.5	443.0	963.0	54	107
011 Animal Industry	4.5	7.1	23.3	36.0	131.9	258.9	718.5	65	78
012 Lands and Surveys	5.1	8.7	16.8	23.5	33.9	80.4	210.2	42	87
013 Education	67.9	126.3	279.1	527.5	887.8	4,716.9	7,985.1	76	85
014 Health	21.3	27.0	65.9	88.3	180.4	622.0	1,833.5	54	69
015 Youth, Culture and Sport	2.4	3.3	12.9	18.1	47.7	85.6	134.2	50	96
016 Works	6.8	13.5	52.0	135.5	273.9	482.7	976.4	26	61
017 Transport	2.6	3.9	7.0	8.7	43.1	61.5	111.9	32	77
018 Information	3.2	6.8	11.9	20.6	62.0	75.0	232.1	34	68
019 Industry and Technology	0.7	0.8	2.2	3.0	10.9	25.2	71.6	79	103
020 Labour	2.9	4.3	8.9	111.4	25.1	47.1	218.7	38	208
021 Defence	67.9	166.5	356.3	1026.9	2212.4	6,383.1	16,781.4	75	168
022 Internal Affairs	1.5	2.2	3.2	5.5	30.7	93.1	104.9	99	70
023 Police	18.1	23.1	46.1	87.0	287.8	733.7	1,536.5	99	114
024 Prison	12.2	12.8	26.4	45.2	160.5	397.8	845.9	87	129
025 Local Government	13.5	21.6	37.6	46.9	170.1	381.5	1,409.4	97	105
026 Planning	1.3	2.8	3.9	3.7	22.0	26.7	134.9	42	111
027 Co-operatives	1.4	2.4	6.2	8.5	22.2	79.9	208.7	60	125
028 Tourism & Wildlife	1.1	1.7	3.3	5.1	30.8	58.4	174.4	69	134
029 Regional Co-operation	1.5	4.3	10.5	9.0	36.0	128.7	214.8	30	67
030 Prime Minister's Office	0.4	0.9	1.2	5.8	16.0	37.1	93.7	68	102
031 Environment	4.8	7.8	12.3	95.6	7.7	94.1	336.3	22	134
032 Rehabilitation	0.2	0.5	1.0	3.7	242.7	566.5	1,046.5	126	72
033 Energy	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	11.1	21.1	76.8	62	118
034 Mulago Hospital	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	41.1	216.8	584.8	62	115
035 Housing	2.3	5.7	7.1	11.9	45.3	85.5	215.6	56	103
036 Water Minerals Development	-	-	-	-	51.8	206.1	284.4	68	85
037 Inspectorate of Government	-	-	-	-	-	12.1	53.5	88	135
038 Makerere University	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,224.6	-	93
039 Central Purchasing	-	-	-	-	-	-	432.5	-	31
040 Namalere Workshop	-	-	-	-	-	-	191.4	-	105
041 State House	-	-	-	-	-	-	778.6	-	278
042 Constitutional Affairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	17.6	-	44
043 Reconstruction & Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.0	-	24
044 Women in Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.6	-	40
045 Karamoja Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.3	-	69
046 Mass Mobilisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	255.1	-	1394
Total	438.9	602.9	1,771.0	4,133.2	8,026.5	27,205.0	58,350.7	91	76

NOTE: Table includes expenditure on statutory items

SOURCE: Ministry of Finance

RECURRENT EXPENDITURE BY MINISTRY 1982/83-1988/89.
(by percentage of total)

Table 11:

	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89
001 President's Office	4.55	4.41	5.69	4.17	4.22	3.50	2.46
002 Judiciary	0.34	0.36	0.35	0.25	0.73	0.42	0.36
003 National Assembly	0.54	0.48	0.31	0.18	0.60	0.41	0.61
004 Audit	0.05	0.08	0.08	0.03	0.15	0.09	0.08
005 Public Service	1.20	0.90	0.86	0.78	1.27	1.02	1.54
006 Foreign Affairs	7.59	5.11	2.83	2.57	4.81	2.41	3.12
007 Justice	0.21	0.19	0.11	0.07	0.24	0.23	0.26
008 Finance	27.87	10.64	31.73	34.61	22.25	31.40	22.00
009 Commerce	0.17	0.27	0.16	0.08	0.28	0.15	0.18
010 Agriculture	1.96	2.25	1.69	0.96	2.10	1.63	1.65
011 Animal Industry	1.02	1.18	1.31	0.87	1.64	0.95	1.23
012 Lands and Surveys	1.16	1.44	0.95	0.57	0.42	0.30	0.36
013 Education	15.46	20.95	15.76	12.76	11.06	17.34	13.68
014 Health	4.84	4.47	3.72	2.14	2.25	2.29	3.14
015 Youth, Culture and Sport	0.55	0.55	0.73	0.44	0.59	0.31	0.23
016 Works	1.56	2.24	2.94	3.28	3.41	1.77	1.67
017 Transport	0.58	0.65	0.40	0.21	0.54	0.23	0.19
018 Information	0.72	1.12	0.67	0.50	0.77	0.28	0.40
019 Industry and Technology	0.16	0.14	0.13	0.07	0.14	0.09	0.12
020 Labour	0.66	0.71	0.50	2.69	0.31	0.17	0.37
021 Defence	15.47	27.61	20.12	24.84	27.56	23.46	28.76
022 Internal Affairs	0.35	0.37	0.18	0.13	0.38	0.34	0.18
023 Police	4.13	3.84	2.60	2.10	3.58	2.70	2.63
024 Prison	2.77	2.12	1.49	1.09	2.00	1.46	1.45
025 Local Government	3.09	3.58	2.13	1.13	2.12	1.40	2.42
026 Planning	0.31	0.46	0.22	0.09	0.27	0.10	0.23
027 Co-operatives	0.33	0.40	0.35	0.21	0.28	0.29	0.36
028 Tourism & Wildlife	0.25	0.28	0.19	0.12	0.38	0.21	0.30
029 Regional Co-operation	0.34	0.72	0.59	0.22	0.45	0.47	0.37
030 Prime Minister's Office	0.09	0.15	0.07	0.14	0.20	0.14	0.16
031 Environment	1.10	1.29	0.69	2.31	0.10	0.35	0.58
032 Rehabilitation	0.04	0.09	0.05	0.09	3.02	2.08	1.79
033 Energy	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.14	0.08	0.13
034 Mulago Hospital	-	-	-	-	0.51	0.80	1.00
035 Housing	0.51	0.94	0.40	0.29	0.56	0.31	0.37
036 Water Minerals Development	-	-	-	-	0.65	0.76	0.49
037 Inspectorate of Government	-	-	-	-	-	0.04	0.09
038 Makerere University	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.10
039 Central Purchasing	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.74
040 Namalere Workshop	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.33
041 State House	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.33
042 Constitutional Affairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.03
043 Reconstruction & Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02
044 Women in Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02
045 Karamoja Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01
046 Mass Mobilisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.44
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

NOTE: Table includes expenditure on statutory items
SOURCE: Ministry of Finance

DEVELOPMENT BUDGET BY MINISTRY 1982/83-1988/89
(millions of new Uganda shillings)

Table 12:

								% of estimate	
	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1987/88	1988/89
101 President's Office	7.7	8.7	19.8	53.3	63.7	300.2	396.0	33	34
102 Judiciary	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.4	1.0	10.0	28.6	25	49
103 National Asseably	0.5	0.4	1.0	5.9	24.8	29.3	87.5	1	71
104 Audit	0.2	0.3	0.5	1.1	1.1	2.4	13.3	36	81
105 Public Service	0.3	1.3	5.4	10.6	4.4	6.9	67.2	11	39
106 Foreign Affairs	0.9	0.1	1.6	8.1	10.1	18.3	10.3	25	10
107 Justice	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	11.2	4.2	53.5	9	256
108 Finance	9.5	45.9	136.2	216.8	417.6	1,457.0	1,526.0	61	106
109 Commerce	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	5.4	10.3	12.7	2	20
110 Agriculture	9.0	3.9	9.1	69.1	166.7	151.0	402.3	6	62
111 Animal Industry	3.9	6.2	22.0	39.0	90.3	332.6	604.0	35	89
112 Lands and Surveys	4.7	14.4	34.0	52.7	4.4	25.4	211.4	23	117
113 Education	4.7	6.1	14.4	38.2	205.9	194.9	323.4	13	64
114 Health	4.9	2.9	14.1	5.8	32.3	17.6	293.0	10	54
115 Youth, Culture and Sport	0.2	0.3	13.5	10.6	53.6	23.6	46.1	11	32
116 Works	3.7	13.3	18.2	71.3	264.7	1,147.8	1,242.5	27	132
117 Transport	0.3	3.7	0.8	0.6	1.8	4.1	72.6	2	79
118 Information	0.6	3.0	17.2	8.5	23.3	106.0	117.2	39	52
119 Industry and Technology	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.9	3.6	4.8	11	10
120 Labour	0.2	0.5	0.2	2.4	6.1	-	13.3	-	37
121 Defence	23.3	25.8	28.5	33.2	400.1	2,229.0	3,800.0	41	152
122 Internal Affairs	5.4	5.1	5.8	15.6	118.4	341.6	407.8	68	108
123 Police	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
124 Prison	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
125 Local Government	0.3	7.2	2.8	21.5	40.8	224.8	303.0	20	36
126 Planning	1.6	0.8	1.4	4.2	6.6	106.9	68.8	38	64
127 Co-operatives	-	2.4	5.3	6.7	62.6	52.6	141.4	34	98
128 Tourism	0.1	1.2	1.5	1.2	9.0	4.9	24.1	8	34
129 Regional Co-operation	0.9	1.5	1.0	0.3	1.8	89.4	8.9	42	24
130 Prime Minister's Office	0.1	0.1	1.6	5.9	12.3	10.0	71.3	30	125
131 Environment	-	-	-	-	9.5	11.9	74.2	46	80
132 Rehabilitation	0.3	0.3	0.9	1.2	9.0	0.8	16.9	3	60
Power, Posts & Telecomms	0.0	0.4	0.3	3.1	-	-	-	-	-
133 Energy	-	-	-	-	3.4	67.0	60.9	73	64
134 Mulago Hospital	-	-	-	-	26.4	29.2	153.4	7	61
135 Housing	4.0	6.4	19.5	23.2	96.6	2,221.3	296.1	706	92
136 Water Minerals Development	-	-	-	-	51.5	116.9	169.8	11	113
137 Inspectorate of Government	-	-	-	-	-	7.2	2.3	79	6
138 Makerere University	-	-	-	-	-	-	121.8	-	186
139 Central Purchasing Unit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
140 Nacalere Workshop	-	-	-	-	-	-	420.3	-	92
141 State House	-	-	-	-	-	-	200.0	-	161
142 Constitutional Affairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.2	-	92
143 Reconstruction and Devt	-	-	-	-	-	-	19.6	-	23
144 Womens' Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.0	-	75
145 Karanjoja Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	53.6	-	75
146 Mass Mobilisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	31.8	-	529
Total	88.3	165.0	377.9	709.5	2,237.1	9,358.7	12,072.9	36	82

Note: Includes contributions to international organisations, under Finance

SOURCE: Ministry of Finance

DEVELOPMENT BUDGET BY MINISTRY 1982/83-1988/89
(by percentage of total)

Table 13:

	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89
101 President's Office	8.67	5.25	5.24	7.51	2.85	3.21	3.28
102 Judiciary	0.01	0.12	0.13	0.06	0.04	0.11	0.24
103 National Assembly	0.54	0.25	0.27	0.83	1.11	0.31	0.72
104 Audit	0.25	0.19	0.13	0.16	0.05	0.03	0.11
105 Public Service	0.35	0.80	1.44	1.50	0.19	0.07	0.56
106 Foreign Affairs	1.00	0.05	0.42	1.15	0.45	0.20	0.09
107 Justice	0.08	0.09	0.07	0.00	0.50	0.04	0.44
108 Finance	10.78	27.85	36.05	30.56	18.67	15.57	12.64
109 Commerce	0.08	0.07	0.05	0.06	0.24	0.11	0.11
110 Agriculture	11.06	2.35	2.40	9.74	7.45	1.61	3.33
111 Animal Industry	4.37	3.77	5.82	5.49	4.04	3.55	5.00
112 Lands and Surveys	5.29	8.75	9.00	7.42	0.20	0.27	1.75
113 Education	5.29	3.68	3.81	5.10	9.20	2.08	2.68
114 Health	5.59	1.76	3.73	0.82	1.44	0.19	2.43
115 Youth, Culture and Sport	0.25	0.20	3.56	1.49	2.40	0.25	0.38
116 Works	4.23	8.04	4.81	10.04	11.83	12.26	10.29
117 Transport	0.38	2.23	0.21	0.08	0.08	0.04	0.60
118 Information	0.67	1.81	4.55	1.19	1.04	1.13	0.97
119 Industry and Technology	0.02	0.21	0.13	0.09	0.04	0.04	0.04
120 Labour	0.27	0.32	0.06	0.34	0.27	0.00	0.11
121 Defence	26.42	15.66	7.53	4.68	17.88	23.82	31.48
122 Internal Affairs	6.12	3.09	1.52	2.20	5.29	3.65	3.38
123 Police	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
124 Prison	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
125 Local Government	0.35	4.35	0.73	3.04	1.82	2.40	3.17
126 Planning	1.84	0.46	0.38	0.60	0.29	1.14	0.57
127 Co-operatives	0.02	1.44	1.41	0.94	2.80	0.56	1.17
128 Tourism	0.15	0.72	0.39	0.16	0.40	0.05	0.20
129 Regional Co-operation	0.97	0.90	0.26	0.04	0.08	0.96	0.07
130 Prime Minister's Office	0.08	0.07	0.42	0.83	0.55	0.11	0.59
131 Environment	-	-	-	-	0.42	0.13	0.61
132 Rehabilitation	0.36	0.20	0.24	0.16	0.40	0.01	0.14
Power, Posts & Telecomms	-	0.21	0.09	0.43	-	-	-
133 Energy	-	-	-	-	0.15	0.72	0.50
134 Mulago Hospital	-	-	-	-	1.18	0.31	1.27
135 Housing	4.48	5.11	5.15	3.26	4.32	23.74	2.45
136 Water Minerals Development	-	-	-	-	2.30	1.25	1.41
137 Inspectorate of Government	-	-	-	-	-	0.08	0.02
138 Makerere University	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.01
139 Central Purchasing Unit	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
140 Namalere Workshop	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.48
141 State House	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.66
142 Constitutional Affairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.08
143 Reconstruction and Devt	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.16
144 Womens' Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.10
145 Karamoja Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.44
146 Mass Mobilisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.26
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

NOTE: Includes contributions to international organisations, under Finance

SOURCE: Ministry of Finance

Table 14:
SUMMARY OF GOVERNMENT BUDGETARY AND FINANCIAL OPERATIONS: 1982/83-1988/89
(millions of new Uganda shillings)

BUDGET/FINANCIAL	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89
RECURRENT BUDGET:							
Revenue	522.4	902.9	1,620.9	2,843.8	5,005.0	22,262.3	45,290.2
Expenditure	438.7	789.8	1,781.0	4,133.2	8,026.5	27,205.0	58,350.7
Deficit/Surplus	83.7	113.0	(160.1)	(1,289.5)	(3,021.5)	(4,942.7)	(13,060.5)
DEVELOPMENT BUDGET:							
Revenue	5.8	45.0	78.0	384.4	853.0	5,640.0	11,408.4
Expenditure	88.2	160.3	356.3	709.5	2,237.1	16,048.7	29,888.9
Deficit/Surplus	(82.3)	(115.3)	(278.3)	(325.0)	(1,384.1)	(10,408.7)	(18,480.4)
Unallocated Items *	(166.8)	(219.2)	(192.4)	(23.7)	(4,405.6)	9,852.4	17,105.0
TOTAL DEFICIT	(165.4)	(221.5)	(630.8)	(1,638.3)	(8,811.2)	(5,499.1)	(14,436.0)
FINANCING:							
External (net)	36.3	30.1	134.7	474.3	1,362.0	556.1	12,912.0
Domestic	129.0	191.4	496.1	1,164.0	4,195.0	4,943.0	1,524.0
--Bank	113.7	(69.3)	538.9	775.2	2,182.0	4,481.0	978.0
--Nonbank	15.4	260.7	(42.8)	388.8	2,013.0	462.0	546.0
TOTAL FINANCING	165.4	221.5	630.8	1,638.3	5,557.0	5,499.1	14,436.0

* balancing item

Source: Ministry of Finance

MONETARY SURVEY 1985 to 1989

(in Billion New Uganda shillings)

Table 15:

	1985			1986			1987			1988			1989					
	March	June	Sept	Dec	March	June	Sept	Dec	March	June	Sept	Dec	March	April				
FOREIGN ASSETS (NET)																		
Bank of Uganda	-1.40	-1.31	-1.48	-2.32	-3.50	-2.51	-2.19	-2.66	-2.70	-9.24	-13.69	-11.52	-11.17	-11.83	-23.56	-30.10	-36.77	-35.20
(Use of Funds Credit)	-1.48	-1.39	-1.53	-2.43	-3.54	-2.76	-2.36	-2.85	-2.87	-10.20	-14.47	-12.98	-12.54	-12.87	-25.09	-31.60	-38.65	-37.20
Commercial Banks	-1.62	-1.73	-1.72	-2.61	-4.00	-3.64	-3.45	-3.14	-3.27	-12.33	-12.53	-12.53	-15.13	-14.94	-36.03	-39.73	-41.55	-40.10
	0.08	0.08	0.05	0.11	0.04	0.25	0.17	0.20	0.18	0.96	0.78	1.46	1.57	1.04	1.54	1.50	1.88	2.00
DOMESTIC CREDIT																		
Claims on government (net)	1.83	1.95	2.19	2.57	3.37	3.17	3.59	5.45	6.12	8.27	8.64	11.76	20.17	21.16	23.50	27.04	42.44	45.48
Bank of Uganda	0.96	0.97	1.08	1.42	1.66	1.54	1.52	2.47	2.79	4.62	2.84	3.51	9.08	8.87	9.86	11.68	9.38	7.70
Commercial Banks	0.92	0.93	1.06	1.39	1.63	1.50	1.48	2.43	2.72	4.59	3.02	3.62	9.33	9.16	10.33	12.14	10.14	8.44
Claims on private sector	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.07	0.03	-0.18	-0.11	-0.25	-0.29	-0.47	-0.46	-0.76	-0.75
(Crop Finance)	0.87	0.98	1.10	1.15	1.70	1.62	2.07	2.98	3.33	3.65	5.80	8.25	11.09	12.29	13.64	15.36	33.06	37.78
Bank of Uganda	0.42	0.52	0.54	0.48	0.99	1.13	1.09	1.70	2.06	1.52	3.03	3.71	4.74	4.53	5.18	4.61	18.52	20.95
Commercial Banks	0.09	0.14	0.13	0.06	0.03	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.21	0.05	0.31	0.77	0.77	0.42	0.79	0.54	9.99	12.17
	0.33	0.38	0.41	0.42	0.96	1.11	1.09	1.70	3.11	3.60	5.49	7.48	10.32	11.87	12.85	14.83	23.06	25.61
BROAD MONEY (BM)																		
Money (M1)	1.61	1.82	2.15	2.62	3.78	4.51	5.73	7.24	8.48	8.82	12.34	16.54	23.55	26.83	33.32	39.44	50.95	54.79
Currency in Circulation	1.40	1.57	1.84	2.26	3.28	3.92	4.99	6.19	7.19	7.80	11.08	16.52	21.42	24.22	30.54	36.22	46.69	49.93
Demand Deposits	0.63	0.66	0.76	1.05	1.73	1.98	2.45	3.58	4.15	4.17	6.21	9.06	12.20	14.41	17.68	20.27	25.62	26.85
Quasi-Money	0.78	0.91	1.08	1.21	1.55	1.95	2.54	2.61	3.04	3.63	4.87	7.47	9.22	9.81	12.86	15.95	21.07	23.09
	0.20	0.25	0.31	0.36	0.50	0.59	0.74	1.06	1.29	1.02	1.26	2.01	7.13	2.61	2.77	3.22	4.26	4.85
OTHER ITEMS (NET)																		
(currency revaluation)	-1.18	-1.18	-1.44	-2.37	-3.91	-3.86	-4.33	-4.44	-5.05	-9.80	-17.39	-18.30	-14.55	-17.50	-33.37	-42.50	-45.28	-44.51
	-1.19	-1.30	-1.31	-2.17	-3.42	-3.38	-3.31	-3.31	-3.28	-3.28	-3.28	-3.28	-11.77	-11.77	-29.52	-32.27	-39.17	-39.17

SOURCE : Bank of Uganda.

COMMERCIAL BANKS' LOAN AND ADVANCES TO THE PRIVATE SECTOR BY TYPE: 1985 - 1988

BROAD SECTION	1985			1986			1987			1988		
	March	June	Sept	Dec	March	June	Sept	Dec	March	June	Sept	Dec
VALUE (Shs Billion)												
Agriculture (of which Crop finance)	0.353	0.395	0.429	0.482	1.055	1.201	1.195	1.818	2.143	1.715	3.018	4.245
Trade & Commerce	0.334	0.380	0.409	0.423	0.962	1.110	1.091	1.699	1.920	1.521	2.713	3.423
Manufacturing	0.149	0.155	0.191	0.204	0.209	0.290	0.321	0.479	0.514	1.228	1.353	0.974
Transportation	0.139	0.151	0.152	0.176	0.190	0.189	0.236	0.335	0.443	0.358	0.720	1.631
Building & Construction	0.055	0.040	0.042	0.043	0.042	0.062	0.087	0.082	0.118	0.131	0.274	0.327
Others (including balancing items)	0.018	0.021	0.015	0.021	0.018	0.040	0.061	0.080	0.078	0.197	0.118	0.185
TOTAL	0.016	0.042	0.024	0.017	0.116	0.018	0.013	0.010	0.010	0.003	0.006	0.005
PERCENTAGE CONTRIBUTION	0.730	0.804	0.853	0.942	1.624	1.801	1.933	2.804	3.306	3.543	5.489	7.367
Agriculture (of which Crop finance)	48.32	49.11	50.27	51.16	64.76	66.71	61.82	64.83	64.82	48.39	54.98	57.62
Trade & Commerce	45.77	47.30	47.91	44.90	59.07	61.63	56.42	60.60	58.08	42.94	49.43	46.46
Manufacturing	20.43	19.32	22.40	21.61	12.81	16.13	16.58	17.07	15.55	34.67	24.65	13.22
Transportation	19.08	18.71	17.83	18.63	11.66	10.51	13.25	11.96	13.40	10.11	13.11	22.14
Building & Construction	7.51	5.01	4.90	4.52	2.55	3.43	4.52	2.94	3.56	3.71	4.99	4.44
Others (including balancing items)	2.41	2.60	1.78	2.26	1.10	2.22	3.16	2.84	2.36	3.03	2.15	2.52
TOTAL	2.25	5.25	2.82	1.82	7.12	1.00	0.67	0.56	0.31	0.09	0.12	0.06
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

SOURCE: Bank of Uganda.

STRUCTURE OF INTEREST RATES : 1983-1989
(annual percentage)

	1983		1984		1985		1986			1987	1988		1989
	Jan	July	Jan	July	Jan	July	Jan	May	Dec	July	July	Dec	March
BANK OF UGANDA													
Way's and Means	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	15.0	15.0	15.0
Re-discount rate	12.5	14.5	14.5	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	35.0	35.0	32.0	38.0	38.0	48.0
Bank rate to Commercial banks	13.5	15.5	15.5	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	36.0	36.0	31.0	45.0	45.0	55.0
TREASURY BILLS													
35 Days	10.0	12.0	12.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	30.0	30.0	23.0	33.0	33.0	38.0
63 Days	11.0	13.0	13.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	32.0	32.0	25.0	35.0	35.0	40.0
91 Days	12.0	14.0	14.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	35.0	35.0	28.0	38.0	38.0	43.0
GOVERNMENT STOCKS													
5 Years	12.0	12.0	12.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	40.0	40.0	30.0	38.0	40.0	45.0
10 Years	12.5	12.5	12.5	26.0	26.0	26.0	26.0	45.0	45.0	32.0	40.0	42.0	47.0
15 Years	13.0	13.0	13.0	27.0	27.0	27.0	27.0	-	-	35.0	45.0	45.0	50.0
COMMERCIAL BANKS													
Deposit rates :													
Demand deposits	opt	opt	opt	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	10.0	10.0	7.0	15.0	15.0	20.0
Savings deposits	11.0	11.0	13.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	28.0	28.0	18.0	28.0	28.0	33.0
Time Deposits :													
3-6 months	-	-	-	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	25.0	25.0	15.0	28.0	28.0	33.0
4-12 months	-	-	-	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	30.0	30.0	20.0	30.0	30.0	35.0
Minimum one year	15.0	15.0	17.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	35.0	35.0	22.0	32.0	32.0	37.0
More than one year	neg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lending Rates :													
Agriculture	16.0	16.0	18.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	38.0	38.0	(a) 22-25	(a) 32-35	(a) 32-35	minimum 25.0
Export & Manufacturing	17.0	18.0	19.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	38.0	38.0	(b) 30.0	(b) 40.0	(b) 40.0	maximum 50.0
Commerce	16-22	19.0	22.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	40.0	40.0	(a) 30.0	(b) 40.0	(b) 40.0	
Unsecured	22.0	22.0	22.0	26.0	26.0	26.0	26.0	42.0	42.0	(b) 30.0	(b) 40.0	(b) 40.0	

* depending on deposit maturities

(a) short term commercial nature

(b) exceeding one year

opt: optional

neg: negotiable

SOURCE: Bank of Uganda.

OFFICIAL EXCHANGE RATE : 1981-1989

(New Uganda shillings per US dollar)

		1981	1982	1983	1984 *	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	
			Window 1 Window 2	Window 1 Window 2	Window 1 Window 2 (Auction)	Auction	Fixed Priority Market			Ordinary S.I.P.**	
1981	Jan	0.076	0.860	1.070	2.350	2.41	2.99	5.39	14.79	14.00	165.00
	Feb	0.078	0.860	1.120	2.300	2.53	3.03	5.57	14.80	14.00	165.00
	Mar	0.079	0.858	1.166	2.360	2.74	3.20	5.79	14.80	14.00	200.00
	Apr	0.080	0.859	1.197	2.680	2.92	3.18	5.93	14.80	14.00	200.00
	May	0.081	0.874	1.283	2.755	2.92	3.26	6.00	14.00	14.00	200.00
	Jun	0.768	0.942	1.388	2.900			6.00	14.00	60.00	200.00
	Jul	0.794	0.987	1.551	2.937	3.07		6.00	14.00	60.00	400.00
	Aug	0.817	0.992	1.665	2.936	3.38		6.00	14.00	150.00	
	Sep	0.805	0.991	1.763	2.710	3.74		6.00	14.00	150.00	
	Oct	0.791	0.997	1.856	2.955	4.00		6.80	14.00	150.00	
	Nov	0.783	1.017	2.087	3.260	5.46		8.70	14.00	150.00	
	Dec	0.856	1.048	2.338	3.025	5.52		12.75	14.00	165.00	

NOTES: * Windows Unified in June 1984

** Special Import Programme 2

Source: Research Department,
Bank of Uganda.

Kampala Cost Of Living Index, Low-Income Group
(August, 1981=100).

Table 19:

		Food	Drink & Tobacco	Fuel & Soap	Household Goods	Clothing	Weighted Average Index	% change on previous year	% change on previous month
Weights		70	11	8	2	9	100		
Monthly									
1986	Jan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Feb	1014.8	489.1	639.8	930.4	1136.6	936.2	132.9	-
	Mar	1024.8	670.6	736.3	925.5	1241.4	980.3	131.6	4.7
	Apr	1238.2	617.9	733.3	1216.3	1263.0	1131.4	123.7	15.4
	May	1362.4	653.5	891.6	1365.7	1338.4	1244.7	144.7	10.0
	Jun	1500.9	705.7	875.0	1324.9	1384.2	1349.3	160.9	8.4
	Jul	1307.7	758.1	962.8	1537.5	1508.9	1242.4	142.4	-7.9
	Aug	1361.4	940.8	1058.0	1699.0	1872.6	1343.6	131.4	8.2
	Sep	1590.1	1113.5	1165.6	1899.6	2092.9	1555.2	156.5	15.7
	Oct	1779.7	1217.8	1155.9	2216.9	2624.9	1752.8	130.7	12.7
	Nov	2249.3	1474.8	1159.9	2353.2	2557.9	2106.8	163.2	20.2
	Dec	2446.2	1670.9	1357.7	2525.0	2903.7	2316.6	144.1	10.0
1987	Jan	3065.8	1868.5	2257.8	2932.1	3195.9	2878.5	-	24.3
	Feb	3580.2	1894.8	2590.2	3274.0	4701.2	3410.4	264.3	18.5
	Mar	3680.0	2074.0	2681.5	3377.6	4886.7	3526.0	259.7	3.4
	Apr	4328.5	2168.2	3621.8	3459.9	4979.1	4075.5	260.2	15.6
	May	4822.4	2344.4	4111.8	3459.9	4979.1	4479.8	259.9	9.9
	Jun	4042.1	1959.6	3674.6	4138.6	5640.8	3929.4	191.2	-12.3
	Jul	3917.8	2594.2	2468.1	4480.5	5569.8	3816.2	207.2	-2.9
	Aug	4014.0	2384.4	2434.3	6059.5	5782.3	3908.4	190.9	2.4
	Sep	4485.8	3407.8	2159.8	6955.1	7948.9	4542.2	192.1	16.2
	Oct	5278.3	3377.1	2367.5	7287.4	7723.3	5096.5	190.8	12.2
	Nov	5970.1	4706.6	3517.9	6681.1	8038.3	5835.3	177.0	14.5
	Dec	6608.5	4056.0	4705.6	7535.0	9118.7	6419.9	177.1	10.0
1988	Jan	7058.7	7106.3	4978.9	9169.0	12527.7	7432.0	158.2	15.8
	Feb	8147.2	5968.2	9658.7	9717.7	11572.4	8368.1	145.4	12.6
	Mar	8651.8	6653.5	11839.4	11512.9	13149.3	9149.0	159.5	9.3
	Apr	9939.2	5968.2	11674.6	12237.1	13939.8	9230.0	126.5	0.9
	May	10858.3	5970.7	12562.8	12742.4	15534.8	10915.6	143.7	18.3
	Jun	11373.7	6083.7	13451.1	11944.0	15843.5	11371.7	189.4	4.2
	Jul	14883.9	7729.5	14924.8	14223.3	20472.9	14590.0	282.3	28.3
	Aug	17139.9	9247.3	17280.7	15183.8	22366.9	16714.3	327.6	14.6
	Sep	16976.6	8295.6	14200.2	14175.8	16289.4	15681.7	245.2	-6.7
	Oct	16688.6	8054.4	14200.2	13794.4	15892.3	15410.2	202.4	-1.7
	Nov	18387.5	8225.7	13556.7	14494.8	15629.6	16557.2	183.7	7.4
	Dec	18196.0	8256.1	13672.2	15123.4	19308.7	16779.4	161.4	1.3
1989	Jan	19001.5	9813.2	11328.0	14165.7	19382.1	17314.5	133.0	3.2
	Feb	19653.0	9806.7	13620.5	15234.8	20927.0	18113.6	116.5	4.6
	Mar	20484.4	10808.6	15461.9	16232.2	22036.2	19072.9	108.5	5.3
	Apr	24076.5	11266.4	12747.2	13737.8	26346.2	21758.5	135.7	14.1
	May	25158.0	10921.6	12980.8	17006.9	25885.8	22520.3	106.3	3.5
	Jun	25724.3	11097.7	20244.0	18635.6	25733.2	23536.0	107.0	4.5
Average Price During Year									
1981		96.2	89.5	87.3	94.2	111.2	96.0	-	-
1982		121.3	79.7	95.4	123.6	121.3	114.7	19.5	
1983		168.0	95.9	121.7	124.3	145.3	153.4	33.7	
1984		238.2	130.2	176.3	174.1	202.1	216.8	41.3	
1985		654.6	316.2	438.4	479.4	474.7	580.4	167.7	
1986		1534.1	937.5	976.0	1635.8	1811.3	1450.8	150.0	
1987		4482.8	2736.3	3049.2	4970.1	6047.0	4326.5	198.2	
1988		13191.8	7296.3	12666.6	12859.9	16043.9	12683.3	197.6	
End of Year Prices									
1981		88.5	89.7	77.1	86.5	96.4	88.4	-	-
1982		152.6	75.8	113.0	126.6	127.6	138.2	56.4	
1983		189.9	100.9	132.6	140.1	164.7	172.3	24.6	
1984		393.1	211.8	239.0	266.0	242.5	344.7	100.1	
1985		1113.8	465.9	594.7	729.9	622.3	949.1	175.3	
1986		2446.2	1670.9	1357.7	2525.0	2903.7	2316.6	144.1	
1987		6608.5	4056.0	4705.6	7535.0	9118.7	6419.9	177.1	
1988		18196.0	8256.1	13672.2	15123.4	19308.7	16779.4	161.4	

Source: Statistics Department,
Ministry of Planning and Economic Development.

Kampala Cost Of Living Index, Middle-Income Group
(April, 1981=100).

Table 20:

		Food	Drink & Tobacco	Fuel & Transport Lighting	Clothing	Other Consumer Goods	Other Manufact. Goods	Weighted Average Index	% change on previous year	% change on previous month	
Weights		41	17	6	10	14	10	2	100		
Monthly											
1986	Jan	1586.3	958.4	2229.4	1834.7	1343.4	1047.6	1829.2	1460.0	129.6	42.0
	Feb	1426.0	720.5	2229.4	1834.7	1343.4	974.2	1829.2	1346.5	105.3	-7.8
	Mar	1494.4	929.3	2242.9	1834.7	1608.4	1112.2	2127.0	1467.7	123.1	9.0
	Apr	1655.8	850.4	2236.5	1834.7	1618.5	1284.9	2606.7	1548.3	116.9	5.5
	May	1826.9	813.6	2260.1	1834.7	1777.2	1394.9	2597.7	1646.7	123.6	6.4
	Jun	2198.8	1263.3	2256.5	1834.7	1905.3	1457.6	2727.8	1902.2	153.1	15.5
	Jul	1804.8	1101.3	2275.1	1834.7	1918.5	1640.8	2738.1	1734.6	126.4	-8.8
	Aug	1845.4	1596.7	2706.3	2957.0	1997.1	2008.1	2969.5	2025.9	137.6	16.8
	Sep	2231.2	1648.1	4525.5	2957.0	2181.5	2037.5	4225.0	2355.9	172.0	16.3
	Oct	2671.4	1734.5	4522.7	2957.0	3235.8	2069.3	5258.3	2722.3	217.5	15.6
	Nov	2841.5	1693.6	4559.8	2957.0	9945.6	1965.3	5095.8	3713.0	298.2	36.4
	Dec	4655.1	2283.3	4735.5	3917.0	10031.6	2193.9	4704.5	4690.8	356.4	26.3
1987	Jan	4511.9	2508.1	4615.5	3917.0	10665.6	3451.2	5693.4	4897.1	235.4	4.4
	Feb	4841.3	2273.8	4745.2	4020.3	10867.3	3602.8	7837.5	5096.7	278.5	4.1
	Mar	4890.1	2780.8	4846.1	4020.3	10604.6	4330.3	6450.0	5217.1	255.5	2.4
	Apr	5937.0	3005.8	4777.7	4020.3	13804.3	4645.6	7800.0	6187.0	299.6	18.6
	May	6793.7	4404.2	6703.4	4728.3	18112.4	5810.9	6583.4	7657.7	365.0	23.8
	Jun	5111.5	2891.7	6594.9	4728.3	17742.0	3666.1	5166.7	6409.6	237.0	-16.3
	Jul	6035.2	3650.0	6580.6	4728.3	17623.5	3844.5	5166.7	6917.6	298.8	7.9
	Aug	6123.9	3575.0	6313.9	4700.0	17623.5	4335.5	4700.0	6962.2	243.7	0.6
	Sep	7492.9	4358.3	23456.8	4821.6	18995.7	4554.5	4666.7	8909.4	278.2	28.0
	Oct	7700.0	4600.0	23465.3	4821.6	18729.9	4787.9	6500.0	9060.1	232.8	1.7
	Nov	10286.6	4600.0	23741.8	4821.6	19355.9	7185.6	6500.0	10464.6	181.8	15.5
	Dec	12117.7	7100.0	23772.5	4821.6	23467.0	8039.4	7000.0	12313.1	162.5	17.7
1988	Jan	11948.2	8350.0	24453.7	6821.6	28251.6	9614.2	11000.0	13604.3	177.8	10.5
	Feb	13451.1	6100.0	25695.1	6821.6	28981.0	10692.9	11666.7	14135.8	177.4	3.9
	Mar	14000.4	6733.3	24782.2	6821.6	26783.7	12347.4	9000.0	14218.4	172.5	0.6
	Apr	14654.3	5775.0	24782.2	6821.6	35661.2	12063.3	9500.0	15548.0	151.3	9.4
	May	17863.7	5925.0	26457.9	6821.6	43750.4	12063.3	9500.0	18122.4	136.7	16.6
	Jun	21637.6	8191.7	26457.9	6821.6	54516.3	13097.4	13666.7	21749.0	239.3	20.0
	Jul	23811.3	10775.0	29065.3	21821.6	65760.2	15012.4	19000.0	26608.1	284.6	22.3
	Aug	23728.9	10333.3	29065.3	21821.6	63777.8	12660.2	19000.0	25986.5	273.3	-2.3
	Sep	24127.6	9820.8	29065.3	21821.6	62848.8	12882.3	17833.3	25931.7	191.1	-0.2
	Oct	24581.0	9579.2	29065.3	21821.6	60988.9	13010.8	14500.0	25762.3	184.4	-0.7
	Nov	25666.1	9291.7	29065.3	21821.6	62327.9	12582.3	14500.0	26302.9	151.4	2.1
	Dec	25735.9	9366.7	33914.3	21821.6	64892.6	12582.3	15000.0	27004.2	119.3	2.7
1989	Jan	25754.5	10480.0	33914.3	21821.6	68397.4	13261.0	15000.0	27759.7	104.1	2.8
	Feb	27891.7	10363.3	34677.2	21821.6	75481.9	13889.6	15500.0	29726.6	110.0	7.1
	Mar	28494.4	13370.8	118206.1	15821.6	78680.6	15096.4	15500.0	35465.2	149.4	19.3
	Apr	32383.2	13383.3	119477.5	15821.6	80927.1	14889.4	18500.0	37431.8	140.8	5.6
	May	34007.9	14744.2	121419.2	15821.6	82576.2	14731.2	19000.0	38730.8	110.7	3.5
	Jun										
Average Price During Year											
1982	169.0	118.3	185.4	326.9	347.9	143.8	218.9	200.7	-		
1983	239.8	128.9	303.4	445.7	331.8	145.5	245.6	248.9	24.1		
1984	321.4	170.0	822.5	599.7	407.8	180.6	231.4	349.8	40.5		
1985	877.8	422.9	1577.8	1019.5	720.4	457.3	642.6	787.9	125.2		
1986	2186.5	1299.6	3065.0	2382.3	3242.2	1598.9	3225.7	2217.8	181.5		
1987	6820.1	3812.3	11634.5	4512.4	16465.1	4854.5	6172.0	7498.0	255.1		
1988	20100.5	8353.5	27655.8	14321.6	50032.8	12400.7	13638.9	21270.3	189.0		
End of Year Prices											
1981	124.2	104.9	120.1	245.2	330.5	124.8	200.3	163.2			
1982	199.3	123.3	267.7	320.1	354.7	150.2	232.9	220.1	34.8		
1983	259.4	124.5	385.0	506.0	331.1	143.5	240.0	266.7	21.2		
1984	522.6	270.3	1669.7	688.7	546.3	275.7	253.4	538.4	101.9		
1985	1254.4	500.6	1135.5	1154.7	1135.5	636.6	1110.5	1027.8	90.9		
1986	4655.1	2285.3	4735.5	3917.0	10031.6	2193.9	4704.5	4690.8	356.4		
1987	12117.7	7100.0	23772.5	4821.6	23467.0	8039.4	7000.0	12313.1	162.5		
1988	25735.9	9366.7	33914.3	21821.6	64892.6	12582.3	15000.0	27004.2	119.3		

SOURCE: Bank of Uganda

AVERAGE MARKET PRICES FOR SELECTED CONSUMER GOODS : 1986-1989 (20)
(Kampala)

Items	Unit	1986				1987				1988				1989	
		1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter
Banana (Matooke)	1 Kg	2.31	3.53	3.18	5.90	7.24	9.13	6.35	13.68	16.61	20.87	29.73	34.21	37.95	44.43
Maize Meal	1 Kg	5.71	6.51	3.69	5.33	8.53	11.92	26.64	34.03	44.72	48.33	93.05	111.67	135.77	202.33
Groundnuts	1 Kg	13.84	18.67	10.91	20.45	21.59	29.43	61.40	111.17	132.63	179.78	233.98	274.17	255.43	454.99
Sugar	1 Kg	19.30	24.88	6.67	8.00	44.81	44.92	56.67	38.00	55.33	90.00	282.00	233.50	360.04	484.63
Dry Fish	1 Kg	38.99	51.22	37.25	44.22	59.73	85.68	208.16	232.11	340.17	601.75	827.55	1025.64	988.33	988.69
Sweet Potatoes	1 Kg	2.45	3.92	1.98	3.21	4.26	3.83	8.14	16.45	23.69	27.81	39.47	55.15	36.09	49.66
Dry Beans	1 Kg	5.18	6.07	2.79	4.46	7.02	13.42	40.30	65.69	61.33	82.77	105.60	108.55	113.87	199.77
Dry Cassava	1 Kg	2.75	3.33	1.82	2.90	3.58	5.17	17.92	22.78	31.67	36.42	54.45	57.33	60.00	77.91
Green Vegetables	1 Kg	8.68	9.88	7.37	8.35	14.26	19.98	47.89	39.73	88.64	110.22	192.45	112.50	166.40	210.14
Bread	1 Kg	20.91	30.32	17.23	23.61	33.70	23.53	106.67	139.65	218.40	286.99	409.51	390.00	423.63	580.00
Tea	1 Kg	44.33	53.89	34.17	43.06	48.53	84.72	303.33	288.89	625.00	637.77	833.33	994.45	1059.72	1063.33
Salt	1 Kg	7.08	13.67	9.00	8.43	4.61	13.96	32.72	46.36	101.33	91.95	127.96	95.91	101.30	125.69
Cooking Oil	1 Pepsi Bottle	15.00	19.78	28.17	28.22	48.89	57.22	45.42	47.39	56.33	158.50	219.11	198.11	213.86	225.89
Milk	1/2 Litre	2.67	3.08	2.36	5.67	10.44	17.08	20.83	24.72	30.69	38.89	65.83	71.67	75.08	74.79
Rice	1 Kg	17.88	24.21	20.67	26.76	47.14	59.68	43.62	65.58	85.04	227.89	216.67	201.67	251.82	325.69
Tomatoes	1 Kg	9.76	5.57	3.76	5.17	5.13	11.97	57.73	66.97	117.44	109.95	103.93	117.53	133.21	172.93
Onions	1 Kg	17.34	17.10	8.47	14.25	17.62	40.97	66.15	162.23	178.46	217.75	195.17	223.64	199.01	390.23
Meat	1 Kg	24.20	30.83	20.56	29.71	48.24	61.00	112.67	167.67	274.56	340.55	438.89	460.55	486.55	581.35
Native Beer	1 Beer Bottle	2.38	2.56	3.33	5.00	6.83	7.33	7.50	11.67	22.08	23.33	36.11	40.00	41.67	48.33
Bottled Beer	1 Beer Bottle	22.00	20.75	32.50	42.78	56.67	76.67	95.00	150.00	216.67	150.00	256.11	251.11	280.43	364.52
Cigarettes	1 Stick Kali	0.23	0.31	0.43	0.75	1.00	1.00	1.45	1.94	3.21	3.18	3.86	3.44	5.00	4.80
Charcoal	1 Kg	1.85	2.27	1.47	1.86	3.79	4.91	7.82	10.93	35.45	74.29	49.99	41.66	57.11	59.94
Paraffin	1/2 Litre	3.83	4.61	5.17	5.67	10.83	28.33	10.00	18.33	66.67	100.00	100.00	100.00	63.26	84.37
Soap	1 Kg	41.01	49.25	34.87	37.06	81.36	76.21	133.54	183.85	328.97	399.52	506.46	411.17	325.49	370.14
Sheet (American)	1 Metre	22.00	26.27	32.44	45.83	66.67	90.83	87.50	116.67	158.33	203.33	310.00	321.66	312.78	333.33
Cotton Blanket	1 One	177.70	267.33	338.33	476.44	632.50	770.83	1262.22	1540.83	2335.33	2450.00	2588.89	2613.67	2802.78	3427.78
Wool Material	1 Metre	25.25	33.67	45.89	79.50	122.22	171.67	158.33	171.11	237.56	331.83	450.00	390.56	422.44	505.55

1/ 1st Quarter 1986 refer to February and March only

Source: Statistics Department,
Ministry of Planning and Economic Development.

AVERAGE MARKET PRICES FOR SELECTED CONSUMER GOODS IN KAMPALA
(1984 - 1989)

Table 22:

(new Uganda shillings)

ITEM	Wheat	Soft Drinks	Sportsman	Rex	Colgate	Matches	Cycle tyre	Cycle tube	Nytil plain	Nytil khaki
	1 Kg.	1 Bottle	1 Packet	1 Packet	Medium	1 Box	One	One	1 metre	1 metre
1984 Jan	3.46	1.50	2.06	2.58	2.69	0.19	31.46	13.05	3.85	3.88
Feb	3.52	1.50	2.06	2.64	2.80	0.17	30.98	12.33	4.48	3.38
Mar	3.43	1.52	1.98	2.54	2.86	0.19	30.45	13.17	4.40	4.10
Apr	3.49	1.60	2.43	3.07	3.01	0.18	31.42	13.08	4.18	4.17
May	3.56	1.59	2.64	7.58	3.14	0.19	30.17	12.10	4.50	4.38
Jun	3.96	1.69	2.47	3.35	3.10	0.18	31.53	12.69	4.42	4.13
Jul	3.59	1.73	2.43	3.08	3.14	0.18	30.29	11.75	5.15	5.00
Aug	4.45	1.78	2.56	3.06	3.23	0.21	28.08	12.33	5.70	6.00
Sep	4.60	2.08	2.66	3.15	3.29	0.21	29.50	11.92	6.06	5.95
Oct	5.46	2.20	2.70	3.43	3.45	0.27	32.50	13.33	6.25	5.81
Nov	6.21	2.46	3.16	4.18	3.27	0.48	33.83	13.20	6.50	6.05
Dec	8.55	2.60	5.01	6.04	4.12	0.54	33.50	14.17	7.40	7.58
1985 Jan	12.29	3.77	7.64	9.43	5.55	0.58	52.38	19.17	10.31	10.62
Feb	11.77	4.07	4.92	5.69	7.18	0.54	62.72	20.90	10.93	11.75
Mar	10.55	3.93	4.92	6.40	7.28	0.53	65.33	22.53	12.08	12.94
Apr	10.03	3.96	5.28	5.88	7.55	0.50	66.75	21.13	11.45	13.58
May	10.19	4.07	5.38	6.39	7.56	0.54	71.67	23.67	11.92	15.00
Jun	9.74	5.55	4.95	5.97	7.47	0.52	65.00	24.00	11.77	13.50
Jul	9.79	6.23	4.98	5.83	8.43	0.51	75.36	27.50	13.20	16.50
Aug	12.70	6.20	8.50	9.20	11.00	0.53	67.50	29.50	13.50	18.00
Sep	12.67	6.20	8.59	9.02	10.37	0.51	80.08	35.00	12.88	20.00
Oct	19.92	5.58	7.72	8.50	10.19	0.50	160.83	69.67	13.06	20.33
Nov	13.74	5.38	7.53	8.53	10.11	0.51	146.50	62.21	13.00	21.28
Dec	14.79	5.40	8.29	9.36	11.86	0.65	146.50	62.21	16.00	23.50
1986 Jan	25.00	15.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	1.50	238.75	103.33	25.13	40.60
Feb	22.50	10.56	13.44	15.56	20.22	1.17	238.25	103.33	25.13	40.60
Mar	23.07	14.44	10.67	13.67	21.56	1.36	241.67	132.14	28.11	39.83
Apr	26.88	14.14	10.00	13.17	22.25	1.64	350.00	144.00	29.29	38.67
May	28.11	11.14	10.00	12.89	26.00	1.72	370.00	136.43	37.50	47.25
Jun	28.19	15.43	18.56	21.00	26.44	1.79	383.33	145.00	38.00	62.50
Jul	33.75	15.28	20.00	20.00	30.22	2.06	391.43	143.33	39.13	64.60
Aug	40.00	18.40	27.67	48.33	37.22	2.21	403.33	162.50	46.71	67.00
Sep	53.33	19.20	23.56	34.38	38.88	2.19	662.50	201.67	53.88	73.33
Oct	51.94	25.00	23.78	26.22	39.00	2.00	850.00	242.50	58.89	90.71
Nov	50.83	25.00	27.44	30.89	35.33	2.17	850.00	226.25	59.29	93.75
Dec	58.89	31.67	39.78	41.11	43.89	2.19	433.33	226.00	69.29	95.83
1987 Jan	71.07	39.17	40.00	42.43	65.00	3.31	1000.00	236.00	105.00	110.00
Feb	73.33	33.00	36.50	45.00	76.25	3.00	1500.00	283.75	100.00	150.00
Mar	73.33	45.00	37.50	47.13	75.83	6.25	1050.00	295.00	96.67	125.00
Apr	80.00	38.33	43.13	50.38	79.17	7.11	1500.00	280.00	108.00	150.00
May	132.50	50.00	75.00	85.00	115.00	6.50	775.00	400.00	135.00	261.00
Jun	75.00	40.00	50.00	70.00	70.00	5.00	650.00	300.00	90.00	220.00
Jul	75.00	50.00	60.00	90.00	80.00	5.00	650.00	300.00	90.00	230.00
Aug	90.00	50.00	50.00	90.00	100.00	5.00	600.00	270.00	90.00	230.00
Sep	115.00	70.00	50.00	80.00	100.00	5.00	650.00	250.00	110.00	200.00
Oct	115.00	70.00	60.00	80.00	100.00	5.00	900.00	350.00	100.00	200.00
Nov	135.00	50.00	60.00	80.00	100.00	15.00	900.00	350.00	130.00	230.00
Dec										
1988 Jan	250.00	80.00	100.00	120.00	200.00	15.00	1800.00	500.00	180.00	230.00
Feb	300.00	70.00	100.00	120.00	200.00	20.00	2000.00	500.00	180.00	250.00
Mar	300.00	80.00	100.00	130.00	200.00	20.00	1800.00	350.00	180.00	250.00
Apr	350.00	75.00	100.00	130.00	200.00	20.00	1800.00	350.00	180.00	250.00
May	350.00	75.00	100.00	130.00	200.00	20.00	1800.00	350.00	180.00	250.00
Jun	500.00	80.00	150.00	180.00	250.00	20.00	2000.00	700.00	250.00	400.00
Jul	550.00	130.00	170.00	250.00	300.00	20.00		900.00	350.00	500.00
Aug	500.00	130.00	200.00	250.00	200.00	20.00		900.00	350.00	470.00
Sep	500.00	130.00	165.00	200.00	270.00	20.00		850.00	350.00	470.00
Oct	550.00	130.00	155.00	200.00	250.00	20.00		550.00	350.00	430.00
Nov	500.00	120.00	150.00	200.00	250.00	20.00		500.00	350.00	430.00
Dec	550.00	120.00	160.00	200.00	250.00	20.00		500.00	350.00	430.00
1989 Jan	528.00	120.00	236.00	282.00	270.00	20.00	3000.00	500.00	367.00	500.00
Feb	570.00	112.00	240.00	286.00	290.00	20.00	3000.00	550.00	394.00	550.00
Mar	750.00	150.00	280.00	337.50	350.00	19.00	3000.00	550.00	366.67	533.33
Apr	880.00	150.00	280.00	340.00	286.00	20.00	3000.00	850.00	387.50	500.00
May	900.00	150.00	381.00	294.00	310.00	20.00	2700.00	1000.00	432.50	500.00
Jun										

Source: Research Department,
Bank of Uganda.

MINIMUM PRODUCER PRICES FOR SELECTED EXPORT CROPS: 1981-1989
(new Uganda shillings per kilogramme)

Table 23:

EFFECTIVE DATE	COFFEE		TOBACCO		SEED	COTTON	TEA
	Robusta (Kiboko)	Arabica (Bugisu Grade P)	Flue-cured (Grade TOI)	Fire-cured (Grade I)	(AR)	(BR)	(Green leaf)
Apr 1981	0.07	0.14	0.14	0.09	0.06	0.01	0.03
9 May 1981	0.20	0.37	0.79	0.54	0.15	0.03	0.04
9 Oct 1981	0.35	0.65	0.79	0.54	0.30	0.06	0.06
1 Jan 1982							
7 Jun 1982	0.50	0.93	1.00	0.67	0.40	0.08	0.10
9 May 1983	0.60	1.02	1.15	0.75	0.50		0.15
1 Jul 1983	0.80	1.40	1.50	1.00	0.60		0.25
21 Dec 1983	1.00	1.76	2.00	1.39	0.90	0.50	0.40
1 Apr 1984							0.45
Jul 1984	1.30	2.30	2.20	1.50	1.20	0.62	
Nov 1984	2.10	3.50	3.30	2.20	1.80	0.90	0.70
20 Jun 1985	2.70	4.60	5.90	3.90	2.20	1.00	0.80
22 Dec 1985	4.70	8.30	8.00	5.60	3.20	1.50	1.20
27 May 1986	8.50	16.92	10.00	7.00	4.00	2.00	1.40
May 1987	24.00	43.66	38.00	25.00	19.00	10.00	5.00
Jan 1988	29.00	50.00	90.00	55.00	32.00	18.00	10.00
Jul 1988	60.00	110.00	220.00	120.00	80.00	42.00	20.00

Source: Ministry of Co-operatives and Marketing, Ministry of Agriculture, Marketing Boards and National Tobacco Corporation/B.A.T. (1984).

CONSUMER PRICES FOR PETROLEUM PRODUCTS (Kampala Pump Prices)

Table 24: (new Uganda shillings per litre)

Effective Month of Increase	MOTOR		SPIRIT		Diesel	Kerosene
	Premium	Regular	Premium	Regular		
1981 April	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.04	0.06
May	0.27	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.16	0.14
June	0.81	0.78	0.78	0.78	0.46	0.30
October	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.50	0.31
1982 June	1.20	1.10	1.10	1.10	0.60	0.40
November	1.50	1.40	1.40	1.40	0.90	0.80
1983 June	1.70	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.10	0.90
November	1.90	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.50	1.30
1984 January	1.90	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.50	1.50
June	2.20	2.10	2.10	2.10	1.70	1.70
December	3.30	2.90	2.90	2.90	2.50	2.50
1985 June	3.50	3.40	3.40	3.40	3.00	3.00
December	6.50	6.40	6.40	6.40	5.00	5.00
1986 August	11.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	5.00	7.50
1987 March	12.50	10.00	10.00	10.00	6.50	8.00
May	30.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	19.80	14.40
June	32.00	-	-	-	22.00	12.00
1988 January	38.00	-	-	-	27.00	16.00
July	70.00	-	-	-	50.00	45.00
November	90.00	-	-	-	70.00	60.00
1989 March	120.00	-	-	-	90.00	75.00

NOTES: Fuel Oil and Lubricants Prices are not controlled by the Government.

SOURCES: Ministry of Finance; Ministry of Power, Posts and Telecommunications; Bank of Uganda

THE POPULATION OF UGANDA: THE 1969 AND 1980 CENSUS RESULTS AND PROVISIONAL MID-YEAR PROJECTIONS

Table 25:

REGION and DISTRICTS	1969 Census '000	1980 Census '000	INTERCENSAL ANNUAL GROWTH RATE (%) (3) (1969-1980)	PROJECTIONS		AREA (Sq. Km)		LAND DENSITY (per sq. Km. 1980)	Percent Urban 1980 (4)
				1988 '000	1989 '000	TOTAL	LAND		
CENTRAL:									
Kampala (1)	351.8	479.8	3.0	613.2	631.7	238	198	2423	100.0
Luwero	315.2	412.5	2.6	517.5	531.5	9,198	8,539	48	4.9
Masaka	458.0	631.2	3.1	813.0	838.3	16,327	5,963	106	6.1
Mpigi	492.4	639.9	2.4	797.7	818.6	6,222	4,486	143	5.3
Hubende	331.0	510.3	4.2	691.5	718.3	10,310	9,820	52	3.2
Hukono	541.0	634.3	1.5	745.8	758.5	14,242	4,594	138	8.1
Rakai	182.6	274.6	3.9	368.2	382.0	4,973	3,889	71	1.5
TOTAL	2,672.0	3,582.6	2.8	4,546.9	4,678.9	61,510	37,489	96	18
WESTERN:									
Bundibugyo	79.4	112.2	3.3	150.0	155.6	2,338	2,097	54	3.8
Bushenyi	410.7	524.7	2.3	645.6	661.5	5,396	4,906	107	0.8
Hoima	184.0	294.3	4.5	403.0	421.2	9,896	7,463	39	2.4
Kabale	403.4	455.4	1.2	523.3	529.8	2,489	2,315	197	5.6
Kabarole	328.0	519.8	4.4	709.2	737.3	8,361	8,109	64	5.4
Kasese	164.1	277.7	5.1	390.3	407.4	3,205	2,724	102	10.2
Masindi	167.8	223.2	2.7	282.5	290.5	9,640	8,766	26	2.7
Hbarara	450.5	688.1	4.1	928.3	963.8	10,839	10,587	65	3.5
Rukungiri	244.6	296.6	1.9	358.6	365.9	2,753	2,584	115	2.1
TOTAL	2,432.5	3,392.0	3.2	4,390.8	4,533.0	54,917	49,551	68	3.9
NORTHERN:									
Apac	225.4	313.3	3.2	405.3	418.2	6,488	5,887	53	0.5
Arua	369.6	472.3	2.4	585.0	599.6	7,830	7,595	62	1.8
Gulu	223.7	270.1	1.8	324.0	330.4	11,735	11,560	23	5.9
Kitgum	240.1	308.7	2.4	381.0	391.1	16,136	16,136	19	5.0
Kotido	105.6	161.4	4.1	218.0	226.4	13,208	13,208	12	2.0
Lira	278.9	370.2	2.7	468.1	481.2	7,251	6,151	60	3.0
Moroto	164.7	188.6	1.3	220.4	223.6	14,113	14,113	13	5.7
Hoyo	90.0	106.5	1.6	126.1	128.3	5,006	4,668	23	3.0
Hebba	204.1	233.0	1.3	269.6	276.9	2,891	2,781	85	1.5
TOTAL	1,902.1	2,424.1	2.3	2,997.5	3,075.7	84,658	82,099	30	3.0
EASTERN:									
Iganga	470.2	643.9	3.0	826.7	852.0	13,113	4,823	134	4.7
Jinja	196.3	228.5	1.5	263.9	267.4	734	677	338	19.7
Kanuli	278.3	349.6	2.2	428.8	438.9	4,348	3,332	105	1.6
Kapchorwa	64.5	74.0	1.4	87.0	88.3	1,738	1,738	43	2.8
Kumi	190.7	239.5	2.2	292.5	299.2	2,861	2,457	97	0.7
Hbale	421.4	556.9	2.7	705.0	722.6	2,546	2,504	223	5.6
Soroti	379.9	476.6	2.2	584.4	598.4	10,060	8,526	56	3.8
Tororo	527.1	668.4	2.3	824.3	844.3	4,553	3,900	171	4.2
TOTAL	2,528.4	3,237.4	2.4	4,012.6	4,111.1	39,953	27,957	116	5.0
UGANDA TOTAL (2)	9,535.1	12,636.2	2.7	15,947.8	16,398.7	241,038	197,096	64	8.0

- NOTES: 1. Kampala District includes Kampala City and Entebbe Municipality.
2. District totals may not tally with the overall total because of rounding.
3. The annual growth rate were not used to generate district projections.
4. Percent Urban is based on towns and trading centres of 400 people or more.

SOURCE: Statistics Department, Ministry of Planning and Economic Development.

POPULATION GROWTH AND SOME DEMOGRAPHIC INDICES OF THE AFRICAN POPULATION SINCE 1948

YEAR	Total Population of all Races (1)	AFRICAN POPULATION		SOME DEMOGRAPHIC INDICES								
		Male	Female	TOTAL	Sex Ratio (2)	Inter-Censal Annual growth Rate (2)	Crude Birth Rate (2)	Crude Death Rate (2)	Infant Mortality Rate (2)	Percent Urban (3)	Population Density (4) Total Area	Population Density (4) Land Area
1948	4,958,500	2,458,400	2,459,200	4,917,600	100.0	-	42	25	200	-	20.6	25.2
1959	6,536,500	3,236,900	3,212,700	6,449,600	100.8	2.5%	50	20	160	4.8	27.1	33.2
1959	9,538,100	4,769,900	4,688,600	9,456,500	101.8	3.5%	49	18	120	7.8	39.6	48.4
1960	12,636,200	6,259,800	6,376,300	12,636,100	98.2	2.7%	-	-	-	8.7	52.4	64.1

NOTES:
 "—" means not available
 # per thousand population

- (1) The Non-African population at the time of the 1960 census was negligible and the question relating to race was not asked.
- (2) Indices are for African Population.
- (3) Calculated on the basis of the total population including non-Africans, and small trading centres of 100 or more people.
- (4) Based on the total population including non-African and on the most recent official total surface area of 241,038 sq. km. and land area (excluding open water and swamps) of 197,044 sq. km.

SOURCE: Statistics Department, Ministry of Planning and Economic Development

Table 27: Reported Marital Status Distribution of the Population Aged 10-54 years
(7 districts, 1980 census)

	Age Group	MALES					FEMALES				
		Never Married	Now Married	Widowed	Divorced/ Separated	Total	Never Married	Now Married	Widowed	Divorced/ Separated	Total
Numbers	10-14	107,334	225	39	88	107,686	103,139	783	33	124	104,079
	15-19	73,561	3,121	57	335	77,074	56,996	24,153	194	2,123	83,466
	20-24	33,494	18,781	193	1,243	53,711	12,387	44,331	561	4,317	61,596
	25-29	11,617	29,140	288	1,847	42,892	3,752	41,038	1,013	3,803	49,606
	30-34	4,550	27,874	404	1,889	34,717	1,834	31,956	1,462	2,816	38,068
	35-39	2,313	23,847	409	1,585	28,154	1,084	25,897	1,866	2,122	30,969
	40-44	1,593	21,254	506	1,481	24,834	756	20,382	2,728	1,793	25,579
	45-49	998	16,673	509	1,028	19,208	561	14,768	2,968	1,378	19,675
	50-54	782	14,123	589	931	16,425	519	11,460	4,075	1,345	17,399
Proportions (percentage)	10-14	99.7	0.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.1	0.8	0.0	0.1	100.0
	15-19	95.4	4.0	0.1	0.4	100.0	68.3	28.9	0.2	2.5	100.0
	20-24	62.4	35.0	0.4	2.3	100.0	20.1	72.0	0.9	7.0	100.0
	25-29	27.1	67.9	0.7	4.3	100.0	7.6	82.7	2.0	7.7	100.0
	30-34	13.1	80.3	1.2	5.4	100.0	4.8	83.9	3.8	7.4	100.0
	35-39	8.2	84.7	1.5	5.6	100.0	3.5	83.6	6.0	6.9	100.0
	40-44	6.4	85.6	2.0	6.0	100.0	3.0	79.4	10.7	7.0	100.0
	45-49	5.2	86.8	2.6	5.4	100.0	2.9	75.1	15.1	7.0	100.0
	50-54	4.8	86.0	3.6	5.7	100.0	3.0	65.9	23.4	7.7	100.0

Source: Statistics Department,
Ministry of Planning and Economic Development.

AGE-SEX STRUCTURE (1969, 1980 and 1988) *

Table 28:

AGE GROUP	1969 CENSUS		1980 CENSUS		1988 DHS	
	MALE (%)	FEMALE (%)	MALE (%)	FEMALE (%)	MALE (%)	FEMALE (%)
0-4	19.3	19.6	19.3	19.5	20.2	20.7
5-9	14.2	14.4	15.2	15.2	15.7	15.3
10-14	11.7	11.8	12.6	12.8	12.7	13.3
15-19	10.0	10.1	10.5	10.5	10.4	10.9
20-24	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.4	8.9
25-29	7.3	7.2	7.1	7.2	6.9	7.2
30-34	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.8	5.5	5.7
35-39	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.5	4.7
40-44	4.2	4.1	3.8	4.1	3.7	3.7
45-49	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.0	2.8
50-54	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.3
55-59	2.2	2.2	1.9	2.1	2.0	1.7
60-64	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.1
65+	3.3	3.2	1.8	2.0	3.1	1.7
ALL AGES	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

* The above are not the reported age distributions, but rather smoothed distributions (using logit transformations)

Source: Statistics Department,
Ministry of Planning and Economic Development.

GROWTH RATES AND SEX RATIOS AT DISTRICT LEVEL : 1959, 1969 AND 1980 CENSUSES.

Table 29:

DISTRICT	TOTAL POPULATION ('000) (ALL RACES)			GROWTH RATES (%)			SEX RATIOS		
	1959	1969	1980	1959- 1969	1959- 1980	1969- 1980	1959	1969	1980
1. APAC	144.7	225.4	313.3	4.4	3.8	3.2	118.6	98.9	97.4
2. ARUA	264.8	369.6	472.3	3.3	2.8	2.4	87.3	93.6	92.4
3. BUNDIBUGYO	59.1	79.4	112.2	2.9	3.1	3.3	93.8	100.0	101.8
4. BUSHENYI	293.8	410.7	524.7	3.3	2.8	2.3	85.0	91.0	91.3
5. GULU	156.0	223.7	270.1	3.6	2.7	1.8	98.0	99.0	94.7
6. HOIMA	121.2	184.1	294.3	4.2	4.3	4.5	100.0	107.3	102.0
7. IGANGA	335.5	470.2	643.9	3.4	3.2	3.0	100.0	100.5	96.4
8. JINJA	124.7	196.3	228.6	4.5	3.0	1.5	135.8	118.0	106.8
9. KABALE	339.0	403.4	455.4	1.7	1.4	1.2	85.6	83.7	87.2
10. KABAROLE	205.1	328.0	519.8	4.7	4.6	4.4	97.3	104.7	99.4
11. KAMPALA	115.5	330.7	458.5	10.5	6.8	3.1	156.1	123.7	102.6
12. KAMULI	217.1	278.3	349.5	2.5	2.3	2.2	100.8	100.5	98.2
13. KAPCHORWA	49.5	64.5	74.0	2.6	2.0	1.4	98.4	102.2	105.0
14. KASESE	85.2	164.1	277.7	6.5	5.8	5.1	109.0	116.5	103.4
15. KITGUM	130.8	240.1	308.7	8.1	4.2	2.4	94.4	96.2	94.9
16. KOTIDO	65.7	105.6	161.4	4.8	4.4	4.1	93.3	91.5	92.8
17. KUMI	162.5	190.7	239.5	1.6	1.9	2.2	90.5	91.5	91.3
18. LIRA	209.8	279.8	370.2	2.9	2.8	2.7	84.5	98.6	97.8
19. LUMERO	244.6	315.2	412.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	114.8	109.6	103.3
20. MASAKA 1/	331.1	458.0	631.2	3.2	3.9	3.1	113.6	100.8	101.6
21. MASINDI	70.0	167.8	223.2	8.7	5.7	2.7	111.3	110.5	106.3
22. MBALE	317.5	421.4	556.9	2.8	2.7	2.7	100.4	102.2	99.6
23. MBARARA	237.5	450.5	688.1	6.4	5.2	4.1	88.0	94.8	96.3
24. MOROTO	106.8	164.7	188.6		2.8	1.3	92.9	100.1	89.7
25. MOTO	50.7	90.0	106.5		3.6	1.6	93.4	96.1	97.2
26. MPIIGI	430.1	513.5	661.2		2.1	2.4	115.4	110.4	103.3
27. MUBENDE	216.0	331.0	510.3		1.2	4.2	118.9	117.5	110.1
28. MUKONO	368.0	541.0	634.3		2.7	1.5	125.5	117.2	104.7
29. NEEBE	120.1	204.1	233.7		3.2	1.3	89.5	93.6	94.4
30. KAKAI	112.8	182.6	227.7		4.4	3.9	105.0	103.2	98.5
31. RUFUNGIRI	155.5	244.6	277.7		3.2	1.8	84.8	91.8	93.1
32. SOROTI	295.5	374.9	477.7		2.3	2.2	93.0	94.8	94.3
33. TORORO	100.5	152.7	168.4		2.7	2.3	96.5	96.8	94.9
UGANDA 2/	6,536.5	9,535.1	12,636.8	3.8	3.2	2.7	100.8	101.8	98.2

1/ Includes KAHAGALA district (SSESE Islands), whose 1980 population was 8,575

2/ Not exactly equal to the sum of district totals because of rounding

Source: Statistics Department,
Ministry of Planning and Economic Development.

Table 30: URBANISATION : GROWTH RATES OF MAJOR URBAN CENTRES (3000 OR MORE IN 1980)
(1959 to 1980)

URBAN CENTRE	STATUS	DISTRICT	TOTAL POPULATION			GROWTH RATES (%)		
			1959	1969	1980	1959-1969	1959-1980	1969-1980
1. KAMPALA	City	KAMPALA	115,483	330,700	458,503	10.5	6.8	3.1
2. JINJA	Municipality	JINJA	29,807	47,872	45,060	4.7	2.0	-0.6
3. MASAKA	Municipality	MASAKA	4,782	12,987	29,123	10.0	8.9	7.8
4. MBALE	Municipality	MBALE	13,569	23,544	28,039	5.5	3.6	1.7
5. FORT PORTAL	Municipality	KABAROLE	8,317	7,947	26,806	-0.5	5.7	11.7
6. MBARARA	Municipality	MBARARA	3,844	16,078	23,255	14.3	8.8	3.5
7. ENTEBBE	Municipality	MPIGI	9,941	21,096	21,289	7.5	3.7	0.1
8. KABALE	Municipality	KABALE	10,919	8,234	21,469	-2.8	3.3	4.7
9. TORORO	Municipality	TORORO	6,365	15,977	16,707	9.2	4.7	0.4
10. SOROTI	Municipality	SOROTI	6,645	12,398	15,048	6.2	4.0	1.9
11. GULU	Municipality	GULU	4,770	18,170	14,958	13.4	5.6	-1.9
12. LUGAZI	Town Council	MUKONO	8,105	-	10,439	-	1.2	-
13. IGANGA	Town Council	IGANGA	3,146	5,958	9,899	6.4	5.6	4.9
14. KASESE	Town Council	KASESE	1,564	7,213	9,917	15.3	9.0	3.1
15. ARUA	Municipality	ARUA	4,645	10,837	9,663	8.5	3.6	-1.1
16. LIRA	Municipality	LIRA	2,929	7,340	9,122	9.2	5.6	2.1
17. BUSIA	Town Council	TORORO	593	1,146	8,663	6.6	13.1	19.4
18. MOROTO	Municipality	MOROTO	2,082	5,488	8,129	9.7	6.7	3.8
19. HOIMA	Town Council	HOIMA	1,056	2,339	6,923	7.9	9.2	10.4
20. MUBENDE	Town Council	MUBENDE	1,877	6,004	6,629	11.6	6.2	0.9
21. MUKONO	Town Council	MUKONO	450	3,565	5,783	20.7	12.5	4.6
22. KILEMBE	Town Council	KASESE	3,825	-	5,686	-	1.9	-
23. BOMBO	Town Council	LWERO	895	583	5,573	-4.3	9.0	21.7
24. KITGUM	Town Council	KITGUM	3,454	3,242	4,961	-0.6	1.8	4.1
25. MASINDI	Town Council	MASINDI	1,571	5,226	4,958	12.0	5.6	-0.5
26. MPIGI	Town Council	MPIGI	577	3,401	4,577	17.7	10.1	2.9
27. LWERO	Town Council	LWERO	71	715	4,190	23.1	20.0	17.0
28. KISORO	Town Council	KABALE	177	1,068	4,122	18.0	15.4	13.5
29. KAMULI	Town Council	KAMULI	1,867	2,916	3,903	4.5	3.6	2.8
30. NJERU	Town Council	MUKONO	-	4,637	3,880	-	-	-1.7
31. NEBBI	Town Council	NEBBI	-	-	3,576	-	-	-
32. MBIKKO	Township	MUKONO	-	3,458	3,435	-	-	-0.1
33. MAGAMAGA	Town Council	IGANGA	-	4,818	3,417	-	-	-3.3
34. MOYO	Town Council	MOYO	2,009	2,656	3,236	2.8	2.3	1.9
35. BWERA	Township	KASESE	-	1,222	3,219	-	-	9.3
36. BUGIRI	Town Council	IGANGA	395	820	3,201	7.3	10.3	13.1
37. KOTIDO	Town Council	KOTIDO	208	1,681	3,200	20.9	13.4	6.2
TOTAL *			255,938	601,336	850,558	8.8	5.9	3.2

NOTES - Urban Centre not separately enumerated in that census.

* Totals of only those urban centres separately enumerated in all the three censuses.

Source: Statistics Department,
Ministry of Planning and Economic Development.

SUMMARY OF BASIC FERTILITY AND MORTALITY INDICES (1969 Census)

Table 31:

District		Fertility		Mortality		Life Expectancy (years)	Rate of Natural Increase (CBR-CDR) %
Old (1969)	New (1980)	CBR (per thousand)	TFR	CDR (per thousand)	IHR		
1. West Mengo	Mpigi	41	6.7	14	82	52	2.7
2. Kampala	Kampala	46	5.2	14	75	56	3.2
3. East Mengo	Luwero						
	Mukono	38	5.6	18	114	45	2.0
4. Masaka	Masaka, Rakai						
	Kalangala	49	7.7	18	108	49	3.1
5. Mubende	Mubende	43	6.3	16	92	48	2.7
6. Iganga	Iganga, Jinja,						
	Kamuli	51	6.9	22	154	43	2.9
7. Bukedi	Tororo	46	7.2	20	161	44	2.6
8. Bugisu	Mbale	50	7.5	19	148	48	3.1
9. Teso	Kumi, Soroti	37	5.1	15	150	49	2.2
10. Sebei	Kapchorwa	51	8.3	19	148	53	3.2
11. Karamoja	Kotido, Moroto	50	6.0	23	150	44	2.7
12. Acholi	Gulu, Kitgum	54	8.5	22	165	45	3.2
13. Lango	Apac, Lira	49	7.3	18	124	48	3.1
14. Madi	Moyo	54	8.0	22	151	45	3.2
15. West Nile	Arua, Nebbi	53	7.8	23	150	43	3.0
16. Bunyoro	Hoima, Masindi	47	7.2	19	113	47	2.8
17. Toro	Bundibugyo,						
	Kabarole,	52	7.7	21	143	44	3.1
	Kasese						
18. Ankole	Bushenyi,						
	Mbarara	55	8.5	19	121	48	3.6
19. Kigezi	Kabale,						
	Rukungiri	54	8.1	19	105	52	3.5
TOTALS:		49	7.2	18	120	47	3.1

Source: Statistics Department,
Ministry of Planning and Economic Development.

No of employed persons in the Civil Service
by District and Employment Category, July 1987.

Table 32:

DISTRICT	Established Staff					Group Employees	All Employees
	Total	Permanent Staff	Temporary Staff	Contract Staff	Not Stated		
CENTRAL:							
Kampala(1)	20,664	17,112	2,190	1,019	343	16,205	36,869
Luwero	3,094	1,234	1,794	57	9	2,323	5,417
Masaka	4,713	2,728	1,868	104	13	2,792	7,505
Hpigi	9,046	5,941	2,766	241	98	8,835	17,881
Mubende	4,451	2,520	1,798	82	51	3,429	7,880
Mukono	5,775	3,249	2,350	152	24	3,257	9,032
Rakai	2,524	1,138	1,316	66	4	1,265	3,789
TOTAL	50,267	33,922	14,082	1,721	542	38,106	88,373
WESTERN:							
Bundibugyo	475	383	81	5	6	1,163	1,638
Bushenyi	5,410	3,241	2,124	18	27	2,225	7,635
Hoiwa	2,268	1,632	597	26	13	3,055	5,323
Kabale	4,967	3,441	1,436	67	23	3,746	8,713
Kabarole	5,071	3,180	1,731	132	28	3,996	9,067
Kasese	2,125	1,204	836	79	6	2,564	4,689
Masindi	2,347	1,460	807	70	10	3,753	6,100
Hbarara	6,648	4,106	2,348	139	55	4,255	10,903
Rukungiri	4,198	2,345	1,769	65	19	1,627	5,825
TOTAL	33,509	20,992	11,729	601	187	26,384	59,893
NORTHERN:							
Apac	2,811	2,140	615	26	30	1,640	4,451
Arua	4,681	3,439	1,133	70	39	3,309	7,990
Gulu	1,563	1,364	163	32	4	1,378	2,941
Kitgum	732	560	150	14	8	511	1,243
Kotido	981	574	386	17	4	1,177	2,158
Lira	3,437	2,638	708	76	15	2,538	5,975
Horoto	987	570	368	38	11	1,352	2,339
Hoyo	929	577	321	28	3	1,114	2,043
Nebbi	2,270	1,374	848	28	20	1,647	3,917
TOTAL	18,391	13,236	4,692	329	134	14,666	33,057
EASTERN:							
Iganga	4,061	2,467	1,459	103	32	3,433	7,494
Jinja	4,205	3,386	739	50	30	3,909	8,114
Kanuli	3,015	1,991	990	25	9	1,981	4,996
Kapchorwa	1,440	816	606	15	3	875	2,315
Kusi	2,583	2,185	304	47	47	1,331	3,914
Hbale	8,057	6,145	1,754	99	59	4,833	12,890
Soroti	1,747	1,460	216	49	22	2,152	3,899
Tororo	9,354	6,607	2,538	176	33	5,229	14,583
TOTAL	34,462	25,057	8,606	564	235	23,743	58,205
GRAND TOTAL	136,629	93,207	39,109	3,215	1,098	102,899	239,528

SOURCE: Hanpower Planning Department, Ministry of Planning & Economic Development
Census of Civil Servants, February 1988.

Wage Bill by District and Employment Category, July 1987.
(New Uganda shillings)

Table 33:

DISTRICT	Established Staff					Group Employees	All Employees
	Total	Permanent Staff	Temporary Staff	Contract Staff	Not Stated		
CENTRAL:							
Kampala(1)	6,833,894	5,690,777	644,595	371,524	126,998	2,685,380	9,519,274
Luwero	669,338	320,099	332,766	14,775	1,698	368,486	1,037,824
Masaka	1,142,028	756,401	355,078	27,402	3,147	449,268	1,591,296
Mpigi	2,581,710	1,956,293	527,390	71,421	26,606	1,447,017	4,028,727
Mubende	1,230,751	815,950	382,853	20,286	11,662	554,440	1,785,191
Mukono	1,355,467	894,432	421,325	33,985	5,725	519,073	1,874,540
Rakai	617,143	314,120	286,827	15,052	1,144	205,726	822,869
TOTAL	14,430,331	10,748,072	2,950,834	554,445	176,980	6,229,390	20,659,721
WESTERN:							
Bundibugyo	112,363	92,360	17,317	1,161	1,525	185,626	297,989
Bushenyi	1,464,708	986,755	467,850	4,856	5,247	352,396	1,817,104
Hoima	528,152	406,788	110,550	6,862	3,952	494,039	1,022,191
Kabale	1,203,661	910,368	270,970	17,585	4,738	608,839	1,812,500
Kabarole	1,155,636	803,777	315,312	30,869	5,678	649,115	1,804,751
Kasese	482,391	312,237	152,600	16,053	1,501	407,747	890,138
Masindi	561,965	386,077	157,071	16,216	2,601	680,912	1,242,877
Mbarara	1,565,130	1,060,531	459,732	32,841	12,026	746,327	2,311,457
Rukungiri	1,000,170	615,910	349,239	31,551	3,470	260,688	1,260,856
TOTAL	8,074,176	5,574,803	2,300,641	157,994	40,738	4,385,687	12,459,863
NORTHERN:							
Apac	1,122,190	984,317	126,433	5,153	6,287	257,541	1,379,731
Arua	1,103,960	872,198	208,898	14,680	8,184	528,355	1,632,315
Gulu	441,781	392,583	38,147	10,270	831	232,401	674,182
Kitgum	188,791	153,526	29,934	2,548	2,783	82,030	270,821
Kotido	221,948	144,088	72,759	4,196	905	187,948	409,896
Lira	1,375,010	1,190,621	165,658	15,538	3,193	409,906	1,784,916
Moroto	235,264	143,471	80,537	6,721	2,525	215,118	450,362
Hoyo	209,997	144,972	58,632	5,394	999	175,646	383,643
Hebbi	517,552	349,845	156,758	6,453	4,496	262,966	780,518
TOTAL	5,416,493	4,375,621	937,756	72,913	30,203	2,349,911	7,766,404
EASTERN:							
Iganga	930,583	614,656	285,607	23,661	6,659	546,256	1,476,839
Jinja	1,090,525	915,767	154,875	12,102	7,781	627,598	1,718,123
Kanuli	694,003	511,794	174,420	6,076	1,713	312,745	1,006,748
Kapchorwa	370,530	259,223	107,939	2,723	645	137,693	508,223
Kumi	618,636	541,530	59,112	10,079	7,915	211,912	830,548
Mbale	2,039,430	1,671,732	329,668	24,359	13,671	804,478	2,843,908
Seroti	473,722	408,522	46,523	12,781	5,896	411,510	885,232
Tororo	2,255,551	1,748,826	457,294	41,663	7,768	832,334	3,087,885
TOTAL	8,472,980	6,672,050	1,615,438	133,444	52,048	3,884,526	12,357,506
GRAND TOTAL	36,393,980	27,370,546	7,804,669	918,796	299,969	16,849,514	53,243,494

SOURCE: Manpower Planning Department, Ministry of Planning & Economic Development
Census of Civil Servants, February 1988.

EMPLOYED PERSONS BY INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION AND NATIONALITY (as at 1/1/1988)

Table 34:

Major occupational group	Managers and Professionals		Technicians		Skilled Workers		Unskilled Workers		Not Stated		Total	
	Ugandan	non-Ugandan	Ugandan	non-Ugandan	Ugandan	non-Ugandan	Ugandan	non-Ugandan	Ugandan	non-Ugandan	Ugandan	non-Ugandan
Industry	Ugandan	Total	Ugandan	Total	Ugandan	Total	Ugandan	Total	Ugandan	Total	Ugandan	Total
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	1,294	67 1,361	2,589	21 2,610	5,886	13 5,899	17,848	639 18,487	21	0 21	27,638	740 28,378
Mining and Quarrying	23	1 24	43	2 45	76	2 78	1,508	0 1,508	0	0 0	1,650	5 1,655
Manufacturing	1,521	102 1,623	3,863	69 3,932	10,165	158 10,323	37,566	194 37,760	10	0 10	53,125	523 53,648
Electricity, Gas and Water	112	18 130	240	8 248	1,190	4 1,194	2,847	0 2,847	6	0 6	4,395	30 4,425
Construction	238	55 293	958	58 1,016	2,914	44 2,958	16,009	11 16,020	0	0 0	20,119	168 20,287
Wholesale & Retail Trade and Restaurants & Hotels	979	46 1,045	2,569	64 2,633	9,145	62 9,207	10,304	12 10,316	7	3 10	23,024	187 23,211
Transport, Insurance and Business Services	858	18 876	2,845	35 2,880	3,338	20 3,358	4,279	10 4,289	2	0 2	11,322	83 11,405
Financing, Insurance and Business Services	1,522	64 1,586	1,395	16 1,411	3,390	9 3,399	4,451	0 4,451	0	0 0	10,738	89 10,827
Community, Social and Personal Services	38,058	397 38,455	44,660	281 44,941	44,798	158 44,956	95,357	339 95,696	282	61 343	1223,155	1,236 224,391
Total	44,625	768 45,393	59,162	554 59,716	80,902	470 81,372	1190,149	1,205 191,354	328	64 392	1375,166	3,061 378,227

Source: Manpower Planning Department, Ministry of Planning and Economic Development.

VACANCIES IN ALL SECTORS BY INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION (as at 1/1/1988)

Table 35:

Major occupational group Industry	Administrators, Managers and Professionals	Technicians & Associate Professionals	Skilled Workers	Unskilled Workers	Not Stated	Total Number	%
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	385	1,030	2,330	2,178	5	5,928	13.9
Mining and Quarrying	14	4	54	30	0	102	0.2
Manufacturing	498	929	2,081	1,817	0	5,325	12.4
Electricity and Water	25	50	103	41	0	219	0.5
Construction	121	460	643	1,727	0	2,951	6.9
Wholesale and retail trade						0	0.0
Restaurants and Hotels	137	278	892	192	3	1,502	3.5
Transport, Storage and Communication	97	229	266	56	0	648	1.5
Financing, Insurance and Business services	256	286	362	436	0	1,340	3.1
Public Administration	1,114	4,461	8,348	1,875	29	15,827	37.0
Educational services	359	358	109	38	11	875	2.0
Medical, Health related and Veterinary services	344	3,409	1,005	539	45	5,342	12.5
Other social, Community and Personal services	350	1,066	995	310	3	2,724	6.4
TOTAL	3,700	12,560	17,188	9,239	96	42,783	100.0
Number	8.6	29.4	40.2	21.6	0.2	100	

Source: Manpower Planning Department,
Ministry of Planning and Economic Development.

VACANCIES IN GOVERNMENT ESTABLISHMENTS BY OCCUPATION
AND REASON FOR NOT FILLING (as at 1/1/1988)

Table 36:

OCCUPATION	REASON FOR NOT FILLING VACANT POSTS					Total
	Low Salary	Lack Of Manpower	Low Economic Activity	Other	Not Stated	
Administrators, Managers and Professionals	332	443	63	781	642	2,261
Technicians and associate Professionals	1,380	3,092	340	2,954	1,900	9,666
Skilled workers	2,190	3,169	728	3,657	2,690	12,434
Unskilled workers	1,692	127	1,552	585	588	4,544
Not stated	5	2	4	8	71	90
Total	5,599	6,833	2,687	7,985	5,891	28,995

Source: Manpower Planning Department,
Ministry of Planning and Economic Development.

Table 37: EDUCATIONAL/TRAINING INSTITUTIONS:
EMPLOYED PERSONS BY TYPE OF INSTITUTIONS, OCCUPATION AND SEX (as at 1/1/1988)

OCCUPATION GROUP	Professional, technical and related Teachers			Administrative and Support Staff			All		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
TYPE OF INSTITUTION									
General Secondary Education	8,680	1,602	10,282	9,787	2,856	12,443	18,467	4,258	22,725
Higher Education	902	173	1,075	1,721	820	2,541	2,623	993	3,616
Teacher Training				981	193	1,174	1,718	229	1,947
Technical	110	38	148	319	220	539	429	258	687
Vocational	248	69	317	252	141	393	500	210	710
Commercial	1,274	270	1,544	1,685	508	2,193	2,959	778	3,737
Departmental	184	47	231	1,213	461	1,674	1,397	508	1,905
Other and Not stated	168	36	204	292	252	544	460	288	748
Total	12,303	2,271	14,574	16,258	5,251	21,501	28,553	7,522	36,075

Source: Manpower Planning Department,
Ministry of Planning and Economic Development.

Table 38: EDUCATIONAL/TRAINING INSTITUTIONS:
VACANCIES BY AREA OF TEACHING AND REQUIRED QUALIFICATIONS (as at 1/1/1988)

AREA OF TEACHING	REQUIRED QUALIFICATIONS				
	Degree and Post Graduate	Diploma	Certificate	Other	Total
Agriculture Science	112	345	29	35	521
Medical Science	110	55	11	36	212
Engineering and Industrial Technology	30	106	128	0	264
Basic Science	904	1,689	89	273	2,955
Social Science	401	938	141	106	1,586
Humanities	593	1,492	72	313	2,470
Education and Teacher Training	21	210	8	41	350
Law	25	2	0	0	27
Fine Art and Music	62	196	7	29	294
Not stated	215	226	179	49	669
Total	2,543	5,259	664	882	9,348

Source: Manpower Planning Department,
Ministry of Planning and Economic Development.

Table 39: EDUCATIONAL/TRAINING INSTITUTIONS:
VACANCIES BY TYPE OF INSTITUTIONS AND REQUIRED QUALIFICATION (as at 1/1/1988)

TYPE OF INSTITUTION	REQUIRED QUALIFICATION				Total
	Degree or Postgraduate	Diploma	Certificate	Other	
General Secondary Education	1,801	4,442	349	709	7,301
Higher Education	435	31	0	35	501
Teacher Training	154	492	12	87	745
Technical	18	125	222	28	393
Vocational	5	51	24	2	82
Commercial	39	44	20	8	111
Departmental	44	47	13	0	104
Other	47	27	24	14	112
Total	2,543	5,259	664	883	9,349

Source: Manpower Planning Department,
Ministry of Planning and Economic Development.

Table 40: MAKERERE UNIVERSITY ENROLLMENT (ALL STUDENTS) AND OUTPUT
BY AREA OF STUDY/COURSE, 1983-1987

AREA OF STUDY/COURSE	ENROLLMENT					OUTPUT				
	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
M.B.CH.B. (Medicine)	461	447	347	370	370	80	96	80	112	62
BDS (Dentistry)	20	29	29	37	45	0	0	0	0	0
B.V.M (Vet. Medicine)	149	163	165	150	174	39	38	27	25	29
B.Sc. (Engineering)	206	235	213	237	232	47	45	38	45	37
B.Sc. (Agriculture)	228	237	206	282	284	55	76	69	64	79
B.Sc. (Forestry)	66	69	53	91	94	17	22	18	22	26
B. Commerce	195	180	170	233	259	68	72	89	82	53
LLB (Law)	193	189	158	205	197	83	84	62	58	52
BA (Soc. Work Soc. Admin.)	102	106	78	121	134	22	35	36	30	39
B.Sc. (Science)	689	758	617	740	727	175	172	186	203	205
B. Stat. (Statistics)	113	120	121	169	163	19	42	21	43	45
B.Sc. (Educ.) and BA (Educ.)	699	612	496	625	610	245	255	175	194	178
BA (Arts)										
BA (ss) Social Sciences	948	968	676	854	912	251	365	323	239	325

Source: Manpower Planning Department,
Ministry of Planning and Economic Development.

MAKERERE UNIVERSITY: FILLED AND VACANT POSTS
PROFESSIONAL AND OTHER RELATED TEACHING
TEACHING PERSONNEL BY FACULTY/COURSE, JAN. 1988.

Table 41:

FACULTY/DEPARTMENT	TEACHING POSTS		
	Filled	Vacant	All
Agriculture and Forestry	45	18	63
Arts	77	36	113
Commerce	9	10	19
Law	16	17	33
Medicine	115	81	196
Education	40	91	131
Science	60	29	89
Social Sciences	41	47	88
Technology	44	23	67
Veterinary Medicine	17	14	31
Centre for continuing Education	17	14	31
East African School of Librarianship	10	5	15
Institute of Statistics and Applied Economics	20	25	45
Fine Art	15	4	19
Total	526	414	940

Source: Manpower Planning Department,
Ministry of Planning and Economic Development.

OUTPUT OF EDUCATIONAL/TRAINING INSTITUTIONS
BY TYPE AND YEAR (1983-1987)

Table 42:

TYPE OF INSTITUTION	YEAR				
	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
General Secondary Education	23,183	27,074	31,797	30,039	32,670
Vocational	547	649	686	757	1,156
Technical	599	1,600	1,051	1,286	1,475
Commercial	1,903	2,045	2,463	2,734	2,686
Teacher Training	2,357	3,536	4,486	6,090	5,255
Departmental	5,424	4,439	3,359	2,300	2,495
Higher Education	2,462	5,004	2,864	2,917	2,394
Other	1,020	1,031	1,025	1,196	1,201
Total	37,495	45,378	47,731	47,319	49,332

Source: Manpower Planning Department,
Ministry of Planning and Economic Development.

EDUCATIONAL/TRAINING INSTITUTIONS (E.T.I.):
 FILLED AND VACANT TEACHING POSTS IN POST PRIMARY E.T.I.
 BY OWNERSHIP OF INSTITUTION (as at 1/1/1988)

Table 43:

OWNERSHIP OF INSTITUTION	TEACHING POSTS		
	Filled	Vacant	Total
Government	8,502	7,731	16,233
Private	783	712	1,495
Missionary	927	843	1,770
Other	68	62	130
Total	10,280	9,348	19,628

Source: Manpower Planning Department,
 Ministry of Planning and Economic Development.

Table 44: EDUCATIONAL/TRAINING INSTITUTIONS:
 VACANCIES BY AREA OF TEACHING AND REQUIRED QUALIFICATIONS (as at 1/1/1988)

AREA OF TEACHING	REQUIRED QUALIFICATION				
	Degree and Post Graduate	Diploma	Certificate	Other	Total
Agriculture	112	345	29	35	521
Medical Science	110	55	11	36	212
Engineering and Industrial Technology	30	106	128	0	264
Basic Science	904	1,689	89	273	2,955
Social Science	401	938	141	106	1,586
Humanities	593	1,492	72	313	2,470
Education and Teacher Training	91	210	8	41	350
Law	25	2	0	0	27
Fine Art and Music	62	196	7	29	294
Not stated	215	226	179	49	669
Total	2,543	5,259	664	882	9,348

Source: Manpower Planning Department,
 Ministry of Planning and Economic Development.

AREA PLANTED AND PRODUCTION OF EXPORT CROPS
1980-1988

Table 45:

Year	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
AREA PLANTED ('000 Hectares)									
Coffee(1)	224.0	224.0	224.0	224.0	224.0	224.5	224.7	224.7	224.7
of which: Robusta	191.0	191.0	191.0	191.0	191.0	191.5	191.7	191.7	191.7
Arabica	33.0	33.0	33.0	33.0	33.0	33.0	33.0	33.0	33.0
Cotton(1)	312.4	121.3	150.3	169.6	199.4	160.0	180.0	140.0	123.5
Tobacco(2)	5.3	0.6	1.1	2.8	3.2	2.9	1.4	2.1	2.7
Tea(3)	20.9	20.9	20.9	20.9	20.9	20.9	20.9	20.9	20.9
Sugar (Raw)	31.0	31.0	31.0	31.0	31.0	31.0	31.0	31.0	31.0
Cocoa	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	10.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5
PRODUCTION ('000 Tonnes)									
Coffee(1)	135.2	97.5	166.6	157.4	138.7	155.0	143.3	158.7	148.1
of which: Robusta	130.0	93.0	152.3	142.8	128.6	144.4	134.7	149.6	138.5
Arabica	4.8	4.5	14.3	14.6	10.1	10.6	8.6	9.1	9.6
Cotton(1)	6.1	4.1	5.1	10.0	12.2	16.3	4.4	2.9	1.8
Tobacco(2)	0.4	0.1	0.6	1.6	2.0	1.5	0.9	1.3	2.3
Tea(3)	1.5	1.7	2.6	3.1	5.2	5.6	3.3	3.5	3.7
Sugar (Raw)	4.3	3.8	3.3	3.1	2.4	0.8			6.2
Cocoa	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2

Notes:

1. Annual figures refer to CROP YEAR of Coffee and Cotton ending in September and October respectively, in the year indicated. It should be noted that planting, weeding, spraying, etc in the case of cotton are carried out in the calendar year in which the CROP YEAR starts.
2. The tobacco season for most tobacco growing areas coincide with a calendar year in which it was planted except for Kigezi crop which is normally bought in April/May of the following year, but it is treated as part of the crop of the year when it was planted. Note also that transplanting of tobacco starts in February/May in the year indicated depending upon the start of the rain season.
3. There has not been any new tea planting since 1978.
4. Production figures are the official purchases by the Marketing Boards.

SOURCE: Coffee Marketing Board, National Tobacco Corporation/B.A.T.(1984) Ltd., Uganda Tea Authority, Planning Unit of Ministry of Agriculture

Table 46: AREA PLANTED AND PRODUCTION OF SELECTED FOOD CROPS: 1980-1988

	CEREALS					ROOT CROPS					PULSES				OIL SEEDS						
	Bananas	Finger Millet	Maize	Sorghum	Rice	Wheat	TOTAL	Sweet Potatoes	Irish Potatoes	Cassava	TOTAL	Beans	Field Peas	Cow Peas	Pigeon Peas	TOTAL	Ground Nuts	Soya Beans	Simsim	TOTAL	
AREA PLANTED ('000 HECTARES)																					
1980	1,173	279	258	167	11	8	723	231	24	302	557	224	17	38	50	329	95	4	65	164	
1981	1,180	300	260	170	12	4	746	350	25	310	685	299	18	41	55	413	110	5	70	185	
1982	1,199	330	285	200	15	5	835	372	28	331	731	364	20	45	60	489	120	6	80	206	
1983	1,209	341	295	207	17	5	865	457	30	372	859	398	32	46	62	538	124	6	95	225	
1984	1,209	332	347	206	17	4	906	387	17	401	805	385	16	49	72	522	172	11	86	269	
1985	1,210	300	289	190	14	5	798	359	25	300	684	334	17	44	60	455	124	10	76	210	
1986	1,210	342	322	207	19	5	895	407	19	362	788	397	18	50	67	532	177	12	80	269	
1987	1,336	324	307	203	16	5	855	398	26	345	769	373	22	42	60	497	126	10	74	210	
1988 (Estimate)	1,396	372	393	256	18	5	1,044	417	27	361	805	445	23	46	64	578	270	15	81	366	
PRODUCTION ('000 TONNES)																					
1980	5,699	459	286	299	17	17	1,078	1,200	166	2,072	3,438	133	7	16	26	182	70	3	20	93	
1981	5,900	480	342	320	15	8	1,165	1,300	175	3,000	4,475	240	8	16	25	291	80	5	25	110	
1982	6,596	528	393	358	19	10	1,308	1,487	196	3,127	4,810	300	10	20	28	358	90	6	35	131	
1983	6,647	545	413	407	22	12	1,399	1,843	223	3,239	5,305	314	17	37	29	397	99	7	42	148	
1984	6,461	223	281	164	20	7	695	1,791	78	1,881	3,750	265	13	39	25	342	118	9	39	166	
1985	6,655	480	343	310	19	11	1,163	1,524	168	2,700	4,392	267	6	35	28	338	84	8	33	125	
1986	6,660	350	286	280	21	8	945	1,865	98	1,871	3,834	267	10	39	30	346	118	10	35	163	
1987	7,398	518	363	315	20	10	1,226	1,674	185	3,101	4,960	299	11	37	27	374	85	8	33	126	
1988 (Estimate)	7,784	626	560	378	23	12	1,599	1,716	190	3,271	5,177	352	12	38	42	444	176	14	45	235	

SOURCE: Planning Unit, Ministry of Agriculture.

PRODUCTION OF ROUND-WOOD TIMBER, PROCESSED WOOD PRODUCTS,
CHARCOAL AND OTHER FOREST PRODUCTS 1980/81 - 1987/88

Table 47:

	UNIT	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88
QUANTITY (thousand)									
ROUND WOOD									
TIMBER									
Logs	M ³	65.0	66.0	75.0	77.0	83.0	33.0	50.0	83.0
Poles and Fence Posts	M ³	20.0	17.0	22.0	22.0	30.0	40.0	43.0	70.0
Fuel Wood	M ³	150.0	130.0	170.0	190.0	250.0	300.0	340.0	410.0
PROCESSED WOOD PRODUCTS:									
Sawn Timber	M ³	23.0	23.0	25.0	26.0	28.0	10.0	25.0	30.0
Particle Board/Chip Board	M ³	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plywood and Block Board									
Board	M ²	145.0	80.0	398.0	400.0	500.0	180.0	450.0	600.0
Paper Boxes	M ²	800.0	180.0	190.0	-	-	-	250.0	350.0
Matches (small size)	Cartons 1	10.0	12.0	2.5	-	-	-	-	-
Matches (large size)	Cartons 2	-	1.6	1.7	-	6.0	7.0	8.0	15.0
Paper and paper products	Tonnes	1.2	0.2	1.5	1.6	2.0	2.0	3.0	7.0
CHARCOAL AND OTHER FOREST PRODUCTS:									
Charcoal & Other Products	Tonnes	30.0	35.0	37.0	38.0	40.0	45.0	57.0	70.0
VALUE (million new Uganda shillings)									
ROUND WOOD									
TIMBER									
Logs		0.650	0.663	0.750	0.770	0.830	0.495	8.500	14.110
Poles and Fence Posts		0.002	0.003	0.005	0.006	0.009	0.013	0.018	0.030
Fuel Wood		0.004	0.005	0.007	0.008	0.010	0.011	0.019	0.020
PROCESSED WOOD PRODUCTS:									
Sawn Timber		0.228	0.750	1.000	1.040	1.120	0.400	34.000	45.000
Particle Board/Chip Board		0.001	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plywood and Block Board									
Board		0.029	0.255	0.002	0.002	0.003	0.001	0.010	0.015
Paper Boxes		0.037	0.156	0.200	-	-	-	0.520	0.800
Matches (small size)		0.048	0.205	0.070	-	0.580	-	-	-
Matches (large size)		-	0.116	0.125	-	-	0.600	0.700	14.000
Paper and paper products		0.187	0.535	4.415	4.416	5.584	6.000	9.000	21.000
CHARCOAL AND OTHER FOREST PRODUCTS									
Charcoal & Other Products		0.091	0.201	0.302	0.308	0.323	7.520	56.367	97.000

1. Cartons of 10 gross small-size match boxes each
2. Cartons of 200 large-size match boxes each

Source: Forestry Department,
Ministry of Environmental Protection.

LIVESTOCK STATISTICS : 1981-1988

Table 48:

	UNIT	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Cattle	'000	4745.4	4821.1	4871.3	4993.1	5000.0	5200.0	3905.2	4259.8
Sheep	'000	1384.3	1453.5	1035.5	1602.0	1674.0	1680.0	682.8	690.1
Goats	'000	2670.8	2804.3	1978.9	3091.0	3246.0	3300.0	2502.8	2110.0
Pigs	'000	195.9	205.7	232.8	227.0	238.0	250.0	470.4	452.3
Poultry 2/	'000	176.2	324.4	1000.0	1200.0	3000.0	5000.0	8330.0	n.a.

- NOTES : 1. Dairy and beef cattle.
2. Total number of birds on commercial farms including chickens, geese, turkeys and ducks.

Source: Ministry of Animal Industry and Fisheries

SUMMARY OF AGRICULTURE SECTOR SURVEY : 1986/87

Table 49:

(all figures in thousands)

DISTRICT	NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS	AGRICULTURAL SYSTEM				NO OF LIVESTOCK			
		LIVESTOCK	CROPS	MIXED	FISHING	CATTLE	PIGS	SHEEP	GOATS
CENTRAL:									
Kampala 1/	177.44	5.99	28.29	8.08	1.15	13.63	25.72	7.00	10.29
Luwero	78.42	2.31	59.57	10.24	2.14	88.75	19.51	4.79	15.38
Masaka	131.65	5.24	63.13	41.34	2.31	256.89	50.89	16.89	84.02
Mpigi	87.34	4.25	42.70	16.86	2.28	117.94	39.45	10.39	29.34
Mubende	143.99	3.82	90.12	30.45	0.22	267.50	66.57	24.28	52.91
Mukono	155.40	6.46	68.68	39.02	6.62	108.57	29.30	16.63	60.97
Rakai	78.90	3.43	57.26	9.04	1.32	163.65	26.17	16.97	70.59
TOTAL	853.13	31.49	409.73	155.03	16.05	1016.93	257.61	96.95	323.49
WESTERN 2/									
Rupidibugyo	13.17	0.86	8.19	1.06	1.16	52.54	0.96	6.10	16.52
Bushenyi	71.89	0.51	63.23	5.00	0.85	145.33	3.98	42.94	132.61
Hoima	65.77	0.12	58.41	1.31	1.25	32.02	13.01	16.60	79.72
Kabale	75.25	0.04	65.78	2.27	0.29	51.68	5.17	43.41	80.50
Kabarole	113.99	2.03	80.53	14.83	0.43	143.91	13.49	46.32	134.79
Kasese	53.93	1.38	32.91	2.52	1.98	43.21	34.65	22.03	116.05
Masindi	6.55	0.22	4.98	0.23	0.29	39.90	5.76	2.82	25.85
Rukungiri	36.69	0.51	28.60	4.03	0.42	55.41	3.43	30.55	79.75
TOTAL	437.24	5.68	342.63	31.24	6.67	563.99	80.44	210.77	665.78
NORTHERN 3/									
Arua	27.72	0.04	11.97	12.02	0.99	94.96	17.68	35.06	171.25
Moyo	10.11	0.02	7.11	2.54	0.06	15.99	0.18	7.57	16.99
Nebbi	27.82	0.31	23.29	1.83	1.02	57.23	6.42	21.96	80.84
TOTAL	65.65	0.37	42.36	16.38	2.07	168.18	24.28	64.58	277.07
EASTERN 4/									
Iganga	67.46	1.04	44.02	12.06	1.18	128.84	7.50	13.44	130.73
Jinja	75.24	0.44	10.95	4.50	0.05	14.59	4.69	1.99	24.91
Kamuli	49.02	2.59	24.94	13.57	1.24	122.87	12.69	6.85	70.22
Kapchorwa	11.60	0.11	4.42	5.86	0.00	30.20	1.76	9.48	22.61
Kumi	25.45	0.32	7.67	15.81	0.17	134.88	16.43	22.03	64.79
Mbale	57.45	2.60	26.13	23.36	0.05	68.99	19.69	22.74	97.68
Tororo	170.05	2.07	73.62	63.29	0.91	248.67	24.00	59.97	142.18
TOTAL	456.28	9.26	191.74	138.45	3.60	749.03	86.77	136.49	553.12
Estimate of GRAND TOTAL (including missing 7 districts)						3905.2	470.4	682.8	2502.8

1/ Includes Intebbe town

FISH CATCH AND VALUE BY WATER BODY: 1981-1988

Table 50:

CATCH AND VALUE BY WATER BODY	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
CATCH ('000 tonnes)								
Lake Victoria	17.0	13.0	17.0	44.8	45.6	56.5	80.0	107.1
Lake Albert	6.0	10.0	4.0	4.0	6.0	9.0	8.9	12.5
Albert Nile	3.0	1.0	4.0	1.9	1.6	0.3	2.5	1.0
Lake Kyoga	130.0	138.0	140.0	150.0	100.0	128.0	48.0	86.7
Lake Edward, George & Kazinga Channel	5.0	6.9	6.0	10.4	6.6	6.3	6.5	5.9
Lake Wamala	3.8	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4
Other Waters	3.0	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.4	3.3	1.0
TOTAL	167.8	170.0	172.3	212.3	160.8	200.9	149.7	214.7
VALUE (million new Uganda shillings)								
Lake Victoria	8.02	13.00	10.54	83.72	160.14	470.65	2400.00	6923.0
Lake Albert	1.93	4.22	1.92	2.67	20.10	45.00	144.00	786.0
Albert Nile	0.97	0.42	1.98	3.24	5.36	1.50	4.00	52.0
Lake Kyoga	34.30	83.21	112.00	117.00	81.27	294.40	1000.00	6017.0
Lake Edward, George & Kazinga Channel	1.37	3.83	3.99	8.31	15.99	12.98	169.00	368.0
Lake Wamala	2.15	0.41	0.60	0.59	0.51	0.60	1.50	18.0
Other Waters	0.76	0.25	0.36	0.51	0.58	0.60	132.00	65.0
TOTAL	49.50	105.34	131.39	216.04	283.95	825.72	3850.50	14229.0

SOURCE: Fisheries Department, Ministry of Animal Industry and Fisheries.

THE PRODUCTION OF SELECTED MINERALS: 1980-1988

Table 51:

MINERAL	UNIT	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Gold	Grams	282.0	304.0	215.2	0.0	1,316.7	142.0	149.7	-	26.5
Tin Ore	Tonne	1.0	-	3.5	25.4	263.3	5.9	43.5	9.7	63.8
Wolfram	Tonne	9.0	2.0	7.0	6.9	14.7	16.8	19.1	30.2	74.9
Tantalite/Columbite	Tonne	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.7	-	-
Kaolin	Tonne	-	-	-	-	-	-	400.0	-	-
Feldspar	Tonne	-	-	-	-	-	-	200.0	-	-
Iron ore	Tonnes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.1

SOURCE: Department of Geological Survey and Mines.

Table 52: INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION
Annual Summary 1984-1988 (1987 = 100)

GROUP/ SUB-GROUP	NO. OF ESTABS	WEIGHT	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
FOOD PROCESSING	33++	20.7	99.8	93.9	85.3	100.0	132.3
Meat and Dairy	4	1.7	130.0	106.4	72.5	100.0	149.4
Grain milling	9	4.3	77.0	83.5	77.3	100.0	134.2
Bakeries	7	1.4	67.2	83.8	70.6	100.0	131.7
Sugar and Jaggery	4	1.8	199.9	125.9	72.2	100.0	355.7
Coffee roasting	3	0.2	105.8	101.0	102.0	100.0	73.2
Coffee processing	+	8.62	91.3	90.1	98.9	100.0	95.6
Tea processing	1+	1.39	143.7	153.2	97.4	100.0	98.6
Other food processing	3	0.3	62.0	56.3	69.3	100.0	115.4
Animal feed	2	0.99	31.5	32.8	52.1	100.0	88.4
TOBACCO AND BEVERAGES	11	26.1	79.4	84.8	82.2	100.0	140.9
Beer and Spirits	5	6.61	91.4	55.4	43.4	100.0	127.1
Soft Drinks	5	5.4	96.5	84.5	90.1	100.0	221.3
Cigarettes	1	14.09	67.3	98.7	99.0	100.0	114.1
TEXTILES AND CLOTHING	10	16.3	136.9	98.9	92.9	100.0	121.8
Textiles	4	12	111.8	102.6	93.8	100.0	106.4
Textile products	3	3.09	102.4	55.9	65.9	100.0	84.3
Garments	3	1.21	474.8	173.2	153.8	100.0	370.9
LEATHER AND FOOTWEAR	5	2.3	175.5	86.9	90.0	100.0	61.8
TIMBER, PAPER AND PRINTING	15	9	88.7	76.8	72.0	100.0	140.5
Sawmilling and timber	2	3.2	77.5	53.3	60.8	100.0	95.4
Furniture	5	2.9	74.8	65.5	86.9	100.0	143.6
Paper and Printing	8	2.9	114.9	114.0	69.6	100.0	187.5
CHEMICALS, PAINT AND SOAP	14	12.3	61.2	58.6	58.8	100.0	111.3
Chemicals	1	0.31	72.7	87.4	68.4	100.0	88.5
Paint	3	0.51	166.0	176.2	88.2	100.0	95.2
Medicines	2	0.5	92.9	106.6	104.2	100.0	70.1
Soap	8	10.98	54.6	50.2	55.1	100.0	114.5
BRICKS AND CEMENT	5	4.3	156.5	122.7	120.6	100.0	88.8
Bricks, Tiles etc	3	2.23	157.8	171.2	137.3	100.0	88.0
Cement	2	2.07	155.2	70.6	102.8	100.0	89.7
STEEL AND STEEL PRODUCTS	13	5.3	110.7	133.1	105.9	100.0	87.1
Iron and Steel	4	1.51	217.3	249.4	95.3	100.0	125.1
Structural Steel	4	2.28	69.8	73.8	71.6	100.0	66.3
Steel Products	5	1.51	66.4	107.1	167.7	100.0	80.6
MISCELLANEOUS	13	3.7	139.5	139.1	141.0	100.0	131.8
Vehicle Accessories	4	0.91	183.1	164.4	146.7	100.0	119.5
Plastic products	3	0.63	92.0	84.2	90.4	100.0	50.2
Electrical products	2	1.15	125.9	83.5	76.1	100.0	104.8
Miscellaneous products	4	1.01	145.3	214.1	241.2	100.0	220.1
INDEX- ALL ITEMS	1994+	100	101.1	91.1	86.1	100.0	125.1

NOTE: In the tables, the symbol '+' is used to indicate that, in addition to the individual establishments covered in the index, production data for coffee and tea processing, as advised by the respective marketing boards, is included.

Source : Statistics Department
Ministry of Planning and Economic Development

INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION : MONTHLY SUMMARY FOR INDEX GROUPS
(1987 = 100)

Table 53:

Period	Food Process- -ing	Drinks and Tobacco	Textiles and Clothing	Leather and Footwear	Timber Paper etc	Chemical Paint & Soap	Bricks and Cement	Steel & Steel products	Miscell aneous	ALL ITEMS
NO. OF ESTABS	33++	11	10	5	15	14	5	13	13	119++
WEIGHT	20.7	26.1	16.3	2.3	9.0	12.3	4.3	5.3	3.7	100.0
Annual										
1982	106.7	48.6	196.7	77.9	68.2	64.6	163.7	81.6	87.6	97.4
1983	103.7	59.8	177.6	152.8	79.6	68.8	177.4	118.5	124.3	103.7
1984	99.8	74.4	136.9	175.5	88.7	61.2	156.5	110.7	139.5	101.1
1985	93.9	84.8	98.9	86.9	76.8	58.6	122.7	133.1	139.1	91.1
1986	85.3	82.2	92.9	90.0	72.0	58.8	120.6	105.9	141.0	86.1
1987	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1988	132.3	140.9	121.8	61.8	140.5	111.3	88.8	87.1	131.8	125.1
Monthly										
1987 Jan	115.7	99.4	65.3	58.4	36.2	76.4	137.1	69.3	74.4	86.5
Feb	117.8	100.5	124.1	128.3	94.3	60.5	112.8	101.4	117.6	104.5
Mar	107.5	117.1	119.6	153.9	82.0	122.0	90.2	100.6	103.3	111.5
Apr	83.9	97.7	111.3	128.6	118.9	118.0	143.2	72.1	57.4	101.0
May	85.9	86.4	94.1	120.5	98.9	101.0	81.6	92.7	107.3	92.5
Jun	81.9	67.7	94.5	44.7	99.0	71.6	95.7	74.0	45.8	78.5
Jul	97.8	95.5	105.6	46.7	95.7	108.3	105.8	85.3	106.5	98.2
Aug	106.3	68.7	93.5	58.2	120.7	109.1	62.4	81.1	126.2	92.6
Sep	103.8	113.8	106.1	101.7	139.5	106.3	114.1	175.8	85.7	113.8
Oct	88.2	107.3	98.4	140.7	105.6	98.0	104.6	120.2	125.7	102.7
Nov	100.2	113.2	109.2	151.5	90.3	116.7	679.2	133.0	141.5	109.1
Dec	111.0	132.7	78.3	86.8	118.9	111.6	73.3	94.5	108.6	109.1
1988 Jan	98.5	112.2	50.2	59.3	89.1	114.1	120.6	59.6	109.4	93.7
Feb	114.6	124.6	108.7	60.7	121.9	113.1	62.5	55.9	197.7	113.2
Mar	131.2	145.8	124.5	121.2	127.5	112.1	51.5	82.9	218.7	128.3
Apr	112.6	136.0	116.2	48.3	205.0	64.6	136.0	149.5	123.8	123.7
May	125.4	153.2	146.7	56.9	171.3	89.3	102.3	190.6	127.6	136.8
Jun	138.9	181.8	144.7	66.7	149.1	119.0	148.0	134.6	176.0	149.4
Jul	148.1	126.3	154.4	37.1	113.7	110.8	68.9	131.6	119.7	128.7
Aug	154.6	117.2	149.4	104.5	127.3	116.0	57.9	70.5	110.8	125.4
Sep	167.0	131.9	140.5	50.0	168.0	93.2	98.2	72.5	109.1	131.8
Oct	129.7	125.2	112.1	57.5	130.5	132.9	43.4	46.3	91.2	114.9
Nov	112.0	161.7	130.7	40.7	167.7	118.5	109.3	35.6	106.7	127.8
Dec	154.9	174.7	78.3	38.5	115.5	151.8	67.3	15.1	90.8	127.5

NOTE: In the tables, the symbol '+' is used to indicate that, in addition to the individual establishments covered in the index, production data for coffee and tea processing, as advised by the respective marketing boards, is included.

Source : Statistics Department
Ministry of Planning and Economic Development

Table 54: PRODUCTION OF SELECTED MANUFACTURED COMMODITIES: 1982-1988

COMMODITY	SECTOR CODE (ISIC)	UNIT	INSTALLED CAPACITY	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Meat	3111	Tonnes	n.a.	-	-	-	-	-	189	861
Processed milk	3112	000 lts	47,450	17,699	16,379	20,668	16,597	13,197	16,898	20,885
Wheat flour	3116	Tonnes	45,000	4,434	5,298	4,214	7,830	7,128	9,429	12,233
Biscuits	3117	Tonnes	648	32	52	57	33	81	125	83
Sugar	3118	Tonnes	160,000	3,289	3,133	2,943	808	-	-	7,534
Sweets and Toffees	3119	Tonnes	5,430	180	124	64	190	82	121	57
Tea processing	3121	Tonnes	n.a.	967	608	164	116	118	100	135
Coffee roasting	3121	Tonnes	1,600	26	15	98	94	39	97	72
Curry powder	3121	Tonnes	152	62	53	19	31	157	36	74
Animal feeds	3222	Tonnes	28,060	2,238	5,229	3,008	4,191	6,489	12,200	10,796
Uganda Waragi	3131	000 lts	2,000	20	28	32	153	116	159	157
Beer (incl. Kibuku)	3133	000 lts	49,128	9,787	14,206	15,126	8,407	6,864	16,881	21,493
Soft drinks	3134	000 lts	25,834	1,766	3,923	5,764	5,002	5,049	7,865	15,733
Cigarettes	3140	mill. sticks	1,900	745	645	966	1,416	1,420	1,435	1,638
Cotton and Rayon fabrics	3211	000sq. mts	57,092	18,557	16,607	11,475	10,408	9,733	10,246	11,472
Blankets	3211	000 pcs	1,500	129	120	82	25	41	147	49
Gunny bags and Hessian cloth	3211	Tonnes	5,400	-	-	1,152	717	611	522	721
Fish nets		000pcs	550	32	75	59	28	33	47	52
Twines and Cords	3215	Tonnes	200	-	-	4	7	24	21	19
Garments	3220	000 dzs	125	34	20	12	8	6	5	33
Bedsheets	3220	000 pairs	n.a.	4	3	2	3	2	5	4
Finished leather	3231	000sq.mts	471	25	64	45	16	32	19	13
Footwear	3240	000 pairs	5,093	482	916	1,136	582	547	664	363
Foam mattress	3320	Tonnes	n.a.	-	-	258	549	192	240	630
Spring mattress	3320	Number	36,000	-	-	-	674	376	-	-
Paper	3411	Tonnes	2,690	155	440	226	341	145	39	126
Cartons	3412	Mill. pcs	350	63	62	1	1	2	1	1
Paper sacks	3412	000 pcs	12,144	1,748	1,751	1,084	1,136	632	499	616
Corrugated cardboard boxes	3412	000sq.mts	720	180	346	107	182	129	121	94
Exercise books	3420	000 Gross	n.a.	4	-	3	39	71	57	29
Labels	3420	000 pcs	n.a.	-	-	60,117	64,641	11,047	65,371	35,975
Envelopes	3420	000 pcs	124,000	2,111	379	6,525	3,443	-	3,041	6,060
Oxygen	3511	000 cu mts	n.a.	45	60	79	759	602	79	65
Acetylene gas	3511	000 cu mts	108	-	5	9	134	10	15	13
Paints	3521	000 lts	4,311	523	426	396	436	288	170	176
Soap	3521	Tonnes	36,000	-	2,745	1,019	773	3,291	15,772	18,452
Matches: Small size	3529	Cartons 1/	43,200	1,900	1,042	-	111	183	35	70
large size	3529	Cartons 2/	12,000	1,500	-	-	-	-	385	358
Adhesives	3529	000 lts	118	-	1	2	17	20	9	-
Rubber solutions	3529	000 pcs	12,960	327	58	648	877	-	452	-
Cycle tyres and tubes	3551	000 pcs	2,400	-	136	150	126	100	37	110
Jerrycans (plastic)	3560	000 pcs	950	-	-	-	-	-	292	149
Table ware	3620	000 dzs	268	-	-	-	30	44	159	116
Bricks and tiles	3691	Tonnes	25,000	8,820	11,635	11,642	12,728	9,964	7,961	8,591
Cement	3699	000 Tonnes	507,500	18,471	30,780	24,921	11,749	16,376	15,904	14,960
Chalk	3692	Cartons	12,000	-	4,536	3,539	6,272	4,336	1,297	4,564
Steel ingots	3710	Tonnes	22,000	1,446	2,341	1,406	2,487	867	923	1,121
Joos	3811	000 pcs	3,600	244	124	185	414	515	633	519
Steel beds	3812	Number	36,000	1,539	3,466	4,213	5,523	3,151	8,083	880
Corrugated iron sheets	3813	Tonnes	20,000	2,618	2,987	1,953	2,410	1,062	642	723
Steel door and windows	3813	Tonnes	300	-	12	94	82	108	169	148
Cables/Conductors	3839	kms	4,500	1,053	2,963	2,543	-	1,393	756	949
Motor batteries	3839	Pcs	50,000	-	4,076	9,782	7,381	8,066	4,738	5,510
Enamel ware	3819	000 dzs	3,000	37	34	43	13	32	12	3
Number plates	3819	Pairs	24,000	5,708	7,710	6,077	7,145	11,136	11,112	1,829
Exhaust pipes	3843	Number	n.a.	-	85	110	275	189	109	214
Other misc. metal products	3819	Tonnes	26,360	1,430	2,458	2,087	2,896	2,687	1,684	2,969
Tooth brushes	3909	000 pcts 3/	33	-	-	-	6	19	2	5
Pencils	3909	Gross	79,200	-	-	-	-	-	2,444	4,635
Ballpens	3909	000 pcts 4/	192	-	-	-	27	14	76	36
Miscellaneous stationary	3909	000 pcs	n.a.	-	-	698	781	733	655	638

Notes: 1/ Cartons of 10 gross small size matchboxes
 2/ Cartons of 200 large size matchboxes
 3/ One packet of toothbrushes contains 24 pieces
 4/ One packet of ballpens contains 50 pieces

- means no production or no information available

Source: Statistics Department,
 Ministry of Planning and Economic Development.

PRODUCTION OF SELECTED MANUFACTURED COMMODITIES:1982-1988
(percentage capacity utilisation)

Table 55:

COMMODITY	SECTOR CODE (ISIC)	UNIT	INSTALLED CAPACITY	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Meat	3111	Tonnes	n.a.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Processed milk	3112	000 Lts	47,450	37.3	34.5	43.6	35.0	27.8	35.6	44.0
Wheat flour	3116	Tonnes	45,000	9.9	11.8	9.4	17.4	15.8	21.0	27.2
Biscuits	3117	Tonnes	648	4.9	8.0	8.8	5.1	12.5	19.3	12.8
Sugar	3118	Tonnes	160,000	2.1	2.0	1.8	0.5	-	-	4.7
Sweets and Toffees	3119	Tonnes	5,430	3.3	2.3	1.2	3.5	1.5	2.2	1.0
Tea processing	3121	Tonnes	n.a.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coffee roasting	3121	Tonnes	1,600	1.6	0.9	6.1	5.9	2.4	6.1	4.5
Curry powder	3121	Tonnes	152	40.8	34.9	12.5	20.4	103.3	23.7	48.7
Animal feeds	3222	Tonnes	28,060	8.0	18.6	10.7	14.9	23.1	43.5	39.2
Uganda Waragi	3131	000 Lts	2,000	1.0	1.4	1.6	7.7	5.8	8.0	7.9
Beer (incl. Kibuku)	3133	000 Lts	49,128	19.9	28.9	30.8	17.1	14.0	34.4	43.7
Soft drinks	3134	000 Lts	25,834	6.8	15.2	22.3	19.4	19.5	30.4	60.9
Cigarettes	3140	mill. Sticks	1,900	39.2	33.9	50.8	74.5	74.7	75.5	86.2
Cotton and Rayon fabrics	3211	000Sq. MTS	57,092	32.5	29.1	20.1	18.2	17.0	17.9	20.1
Blankets	3211	000 pcs	1,500	8.6	8.0	5.5	1.7	2.7	9.8	3.3
Gunny bags and Hessian cloth	3211	Tonnes	5,400	-	-	21.3	13.3	11.3	9.7	13.4
Fish nets		000pcs	550	5.8	13.6	10.7	5.1	6.0	8.5	9.5
Twines and Cords	3215	Tonnes	200	-	-	2.0	3.5	12.0	10.5	9.5
Garments	3220	000 dzs	125	27.2	16.0	9.6	6.4	4.8	4.0	26.4
Bedsheets	3220	000 pairs	n.a.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finished leather	3231	000Sq.MTS	471	5.3	13.6	9.6	3.4	6.8	4.0	2.8
Footwear	3240	000 pairs	5,093	9.5	18.0	22.3	11.4	10.7	13.0	7.1
Foam mattress	3320	Tonnes	n.a.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spring mattress	3320	Number	36,000	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.5	1.9	1.0	0.0
Paper	3411	Tonnes	7,690	5.8	16.4	8.4	12.7	5.4	1.4	4.7
Cartons	3412	Mill. pcs	350	18.0	17.7	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.3
Paper sacks	3412	000 pcs	12,144	14.4	14.4	8.9	9.4	5.2	4.1	5.1
Corrugated cardboard boxes	3412	000Sq.MTS	720	25.0	48.1	14.9	25.3	17.9	16.8	13.1
Exercise books	3420	000 Gross	n.a.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Labels	3420	000 pcs	n.a.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Envelopes	3420	000 pcs	124,000	1.7	0.3	5.3	2.8	0.0	2.5	4.9
Oxygen	3511	000 cu MTS	n.a.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acetylene gas	3511	000 cu MTS	108	0.0	4.6	8.3	124.1	9.3	13.9	12.0
Paints	3521	000 Lts	4,311	12.1	9.9	9.2	10.1	6.7	3.9	4.1
Soap	3521	Tonnes	36,000	0.0	7.6	2.8	2.1	9.1	43.8	51.3
Matches: Small size	3529	Cartons 1/	43,200	4.4	2.4	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.2
Large size	3529	Cartons 2/	12,000	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	3.0
Adhesives	3529	000 Lts	118	0.0	0.8	1.7	14.4	16.9	7.6	0.0
Rubber solutions	3529	000 pcs	12,960	2.5	0.4	5.0	6.8	0.0	3.5	0.0
Cycle tyres and tubes	3551	000 pcs	2,400	0.0	5.7	6.3	5.3	4.2	1.5	4.6
Jerrycans (plastic)	3560	000 pcs	950	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.7	15.7
Table ware	3620	000 dzs	268	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.2	16.4	59.3	43.3
Bricks and Tiles	3691	Tonnes	25,000	35.3	46.5	46.6	50.9	39.9	31.8	34.4
Cement	3699	000 Tonnes	507,500	3.6	6.1	4.9	2.3	3.2	3.1	2.9
Chalk	3692	Cartons	12,000	0.0	37.8	29.5	52.3	36.1	10.8	38.0
Steel ingots	3710	Tonnes	22,000	6.6	10.6	6.4	11.3	3.9	4.2	5.1
Hoes	3811	000 pcs	3,600	6.8	3.4	5.1	11.5	14.3	17.6	14.4
Steel beds	3812	Number	36,000	4.3	9.6	11.7	15.3	8.8	22.5	2.4
Corrugated iron sheets	3813	Tonnes	20000	13.1	14.9	9.8	12.1	5.3	3.2	3.6
Steel door and windows	3813	Tonnes	300	0.0	4.0	31.3	27.3	36.0	56.3	49.3
Cables/Conductors	3839	Kms	4,500	23.4	65.8	56.5	0.0	31.0	16.8	21.1
Motor batteries	3839	Pcs	50,000	0.0	8.2	19.6	14.8	16.1	9.5	11.0
Enamel ware	3819	000 dzs	3,000	1.2	1.1	1.4	0.4	1.1	0.4	0.1
Number plates	3819	Pairs	24,000	23.8	32.1	25.3	29.8	46.4	16.3	7.6
Exhaust pipes	3843	Number	n.a.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other misc. metal products	3819	Tonnes	26,360	5.4	9.3	7.9	11.0	10.2	6.4	11.3
Toothbrushes	3909	000 pcts 3/	33	-	-	-	18.2	57.6	6.1	15.2
Pencils	3909	Gross	79,200	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	3.1	5.9
Ballpens	3909	000 pcts 4/	192	-	-	-	14.1	7.3	39.6	18.8
Miscellaneous stationary	3909	000 pcs	n.a.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Notes: 1/ Cartons of 10 gross small size matchboxes - means no production or no information available
 2/ Cartons of 200 large size matchboxes
 3/ One packet of toothbrushes contains 24 pieces
 4/ One packet of ballpens contains 50 pieces

Source: Statistics Department,
 Ministry of Planning and Economic Development.

EMPLOYMENT AND WAGE BILL FOR SELECTED MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS 1984-88

COMMODITY	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS/AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES								ANNUAL WAGE BILL (Millions of Uganda New Shillings)							
	1984		1985		1986		1987		1988		1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	
	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	
Processed Milk	2	2	500	516	414	404	0.50	0.89	1.06	4.36	16.01					
Edible Oil and Soap (3)	7	7	475	527	867	1031	0.20	0.68	0.81	64.37	142.35					
Uganda Hillers (1)	3	1	292	114	113	128	0.29	0.46	0.26	1.17	4.98					
Sugar	3	3	9368	4348	79	673	5.49	4.69	0.00	0.00	23.06					
Sugar Confectionery	3	3	135	74	52	75	0.15	0.09	0.08	0.55	1.60					
Manuf. of Food Products	6	15	207	200	663	1099	0.11	0.81	0.53	6.49	48.16					
Uganda Waragi	1	3	87	87	91	96	0.02	0.15	0.23	0.97	8.25					
Beer	3	3	1738	1162	1312	1337	2.12	3.34	3.52	23.68	190.65					
Soft Drinks	3	3	307	384	417	606	0.52	1.22	1.74	8.68	35.95					
Cigarettes	1	1	918	723	818	784	0.98	3.23	4.77	46.71	222.13					
Uganda Spinning Mill (Lira) (2)	4	4	8730	6058	6350	5841	9.31	12.50	24.17	150.24	408.47					
Cotton Fabrics	1	1	339	146	148	182	0.29	0.47	0.29	0.83	17.82					
Manuf. of Blankets	1	1	828	706	488	625	0.50	0.84	1.12	9.00	20.38					
Manuf. of Gummy Bags and Hessian Cloth	1	1	430	203	220	243	0.28	0.64	1.18	3.50	10.06					
Manuf. of Fishnets	3	3	808	432	291	626	0.79	0.91	1.47	5.40	47.75					
Garments	1	1	175	133	159	140	0.21	0.35	0.39	2.12	7.71					
Manuf. of Leather	3	3	446	282	280	284	0.94	2.37	9.59	19.19	60.34					
Manuf. of Footwear	1	1	522	400	428	392	0.45	0.85	1.62	3.38	13.00					
Manuf. of Plywood and Sawn Timber (Kiira)	1	1	801	482	686	542	1.11	1.82	1.87	11.05	29.82					
Manuf. of Paper and Paper Products	2	2	207	94	162	224	0.16	0.00	0.16	1.91	9.41					
Manuf. of Foam Mattresses	1	1	139	117	88	117	0.17	0.40	0.36	1.13	4.34					
Manuf. of Bicycle Tyres and Tubes	5	5	73	55	52	42	0.19	0.27	0.19	0.57	4.52					
Manuf. of Paints	1	1	24	28	41	45	0.03	0.09	0.18	1.33	5.70					
Manuf. of Oxygen and Acetylene Gas	1	1	39	46	45	56	0.00	0.08	0.16	0.55	1.66					
Manuf. of Matches	1	1	42	39	41	41	0.07	0.07	0.17	0.72	9.13					
Manuf. of Motor Vehicle Batteries	2	2	24	26	40	44	0.03	0.08	0.00	1.54	2.06					
Pharmaceutical Products	1	1	71	44	23	39	0.08	0.08	0.16	0.22	1.65					
Manuf. of School Chalk	2	2	1778	916	1047	1055	1.92	1.75	2.79	12.98	53.85					
Manuf. of Cement	1	1	473	383	401	399	0.33	1.08	0.79	5.55	17.23					
Manuf. of Blocks-Bricks and Tiles of Clay	6	6	1154	975	777	1260	0.94	2.83	3.82	16.25	60.25					
Manuf. of Steel Ingots and Finished Products	2	2	241	140	120	105	0.24	0.47	0.33	1.22	2.90					
Manuf. of G.C.I. Sheets	2	2	471	297	452	488	0.50	1.26	0.68	7.57	44.83					
Manuf. of Hoes	1	1	49	62	61	60	0.04	0.06	0.10	0.49	1.31					
Manuf. of Insulated and Non-Insulated Cables	1	1	-	-	123	144	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.25	5.09					
Manuf. of Toothbrushes Plastics & Rollpens	1	1	-	-	20	25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.23					
Manuf. of lead pencils	1	1	-	-	22	21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.31	1.73					
Manuf. of brooms and brushes	1	1	-	-	12	13	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.09	1.00					
Manuf. of exhaust pipes	1	1	-	-	14	13	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.09	1.00					
TOTAL	83	80	70	89	108	108	31784	22314	15607	17313	19286	2896	44.73	64.70	415.44	1535.38

Notes: 1. Wheat Flour, Maize Flour, Animal Feeds and Bread Ltd. for 1984 and 1985
2. Cotton Yarn

SOURCE: Statistics Department, Ministry of Planning and Economic Development.

IMPORTS OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS: 1981 - 1989

ITEM	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989/91
VOLUME (metric tonnes)									
Crude Oil	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.919	-	-
Petroleum Products Total	158.1	165.0	190.0	179.6	184.4	214.0	223.9	260.1	65.4
Aviation Fuel	15.0	17.0	18.1	16.5	17.4	17.5	20.5	23.2	9.6
Motor Spirit	46.7	44.3	49.4	55.7	57.2	75.7	75.7	84.1	21.6
Kerosene	25.1	29.7	32.9	28.5	32.2	29.6	29.6	40.6	7.6
Auto Diesel	46.7	51.1	61.0	59.4	64.6	80.3	94.0	99.7	23.8
Industrial Diesel	1.4	0.9	1.4	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
Fuel Oil	18.8	17.2	23.1	16.1	6.9	8.1	3.9	11.7	1.8
Lubricants	3.9	4.2	3.0	2.1	1.9	2.2	-	-	1.0
Bitumen	0.1	-	0.2	0.1	0.8	-	-	-	-
L.P. Gas	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.5	-	0.6	-
Others ^{1/}	1.8	0.3	0.4	0.1	3.0	-	-	-	-
VALUE of oil imports (million US \$) 2/	77.0	86.4	104.7	80.3	78.7	54.8	67.5	71.7	21.9
Payments to oil companies^{3/} (million US \$)	116.4	100.9	113.1	85.0	88.3	54.8	72.5	75.9	18.2

NOTES:

- (1) Chemicals, specially Spirits, Shell motor turpentine, etc.
- (2) Figure includes both crude oil and petroleum products.
- (3) Payments cover all foreign exchange released to oil companies including for non petroleum imports, oil-related services and remittance of dividends.

SOURCE: Ministry of Energy; Bank of Uganda (based on data provided by oil Companies).

ELECTRICITY SOLD BY U.E.B BY CATEGORY OF CONSUMER: 1980-1988

Table 58:

CATEGORY OF CONSUMER	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
NUMBER OF CONSUMERS									
Domestic Tariff	64,384	65,721	72,058	73,977	76,230	78,926	79,060	165,448	153,621
Hotels, Clubs etc	1,150	1,076	1,149	1,161	1,208	1,107	1,117	1,240	1,438
Flat rate Commercial Power and Heating	6,191	6,050	6,550	6,706	6,732	5,816	5,866		
Security Lighting	20,463	19,901	21,437	22,088	22,289	20,149	20,249	45,609	48,079
Street Lighting	107	107	107	107	87	107	107	191	143
Industrial Power:	295	301	297	291	251	344	350		
Standard Tariff	9	1						748	938
Special Tariff	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Kenya Bulk Supply									
TOTAL	92,600	93,157	101,599	104,331	106,798	106,450	106,750	213,237	204,420
NUMBER OF UNITS SOLD (million kWh)									
Domestic Tariff	80.8	129.5	118.8	102.0	128.0	113.6	139.0	119.3	115.0
Hotels, Clubs etc	8.7	14.2	14.2	12.7	16.3	7.2	9.0	30.0	32.0
Flat rate Commercial Power and Heating	16.1	26.6	21.3	17.3	20.3	16.1	72.3	70.6	47.0
Security Lighting	26.5	37.2	25.6	26.5	33.9	22.2	27.0	68.3	40.0
Street Lighting	7.6	6.8	6.8	7.1	9.5	9.2	11.0	11.0	11.0
Industrial Power:	84.7	73.8	99.2	85.7	73.8	75.8	40.8		
Standard Tariff	15.2							38.9	45.1
Special Tariff	288.7	178.6	213.3	217.7	216.1	215.0	231.0	176.2	110.0
Kenya Bulk Supply									
TOTAL	528.3	466.7	499.2	468.8	497.9	459.1	530.1	514.3	400.1
REVENUE COLLECTED (thousand Old shillings)									
Domestic Tariff	303	493	843	1,032	4,810	9,192	14,460	46,236	59,644
Hotels, Clubs etc	39	57	105	151	700	551	930	12,017	15,503
Flat rate Commercial Power and Heating	89	174	256	265	1,214	1,288	6,267	78,134	
Security Lighting	205	320	551	715	3,315	1,783	2,830	19,860	286,041
Street Lighting	24	28	54	64	140	272	330	18,340	32,602
Industrial Power:	240	260	560	715	3,203	5,554	4,013		
Standard Tariff	48							7,901	35,345
Special Tariff	196	139	2,249	1,786	3,857	6,592	20,810	31,268	39,132
Kenya Bulk Supply									
TOTAL	1,144	1,471	4,618	5,728	17,239	25,232	49,640	213,756	468,267

SOURCE: Uganda Electricity Board (U.E.B)

ELECTRICITY CAPACITY AND GENERATION: 1980-1988
(Comparative Statistics)

Table 59:

CAPACITY/GENERATION	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
INSTALLED CAPACITY (M.W.)									
Owen Falls, other Stations	150.0 5.0	150.0 5.0	150.0 5.0	150.0 5.0	150.0 5.0	150.0 5.0	150.0 5.0	150.0 5.0	150.0 5.0
TOTAL CAPACITY	155.0	155.0	155.0	155.0	155.0	155.0	155.0	155.0	155.0
UNITS GENERATED (Million k.w.h) 1/									
Hydro-Electric	632.9 1.4	512.6 3.7	554.8 5.0	513.4 2.1	612.4 2.0	624.8 1.7	635.5 1.7	609.9 1.3	564.4 1.5
Diesel									
TOTAL UNITS GENERATED of which:	634.3	516.3	559.8	515.5	614.4	626.5	637.2	611.2	565.9
Transit and distribution losses 2/ Units accounted by consumption	106.0 528.3	49.6 466.7	60.6 499.2	46.7 468.8	115.5 498.9	167.4 459.1	105.3 531.9	96.9 514.3	165.8 400.1
Maximum Demand (M.W.) 3/ Annual Load Factor (%) 4/	119.0 60.8	100.9 58.7	99.8 64.0	109.2 53.2	103.0 67.0	110.6 64.0	107.4 67.7	103.6 67.3	105.2 66.4

NOTES: 1. Units generated by private persons are not known but probably insignificant

2. Including Units unaccounted for consumption.

3. Maximum demand (M.W.) means the largest demand for electricity measured, in kilowatts (K.W.) or kilo volt amperes (K.V.A.) at any moment in a given period.

4. Load factor: This is the ratio of units in kilowatt hours (K.W.H.) produced in a given period to the number that would have been produced if the maximum demand had been maintained throughout the period

5. Annual load factor (%) = $\frac{\text{Units generated or produced} \times 100\%}{\text{Hours in the year} \times \text{Maximum demand}}$

Hours in the year x Maximum demand

SOURCE: Uganda Electricity Board

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION STATISTICS 1981-1988

Table 60:

TRAFFIC	UNIT	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
TRANSPORT								
RAILWAY TRANSPORT :								
Passenger Traffic	'000 Pass. Kms	342,236	337,612	245,838	234,773	195,398	211,755	117,779
Volume Index (1981=100)		150	148	108	103	86	93	52
Goods Traffic	'000 Ton Kms	66,954	72,543	78,996	59,221	70,729	77,170	82,703
Volume Index (1981=100)		130	141	154	115	138	150	161
Livestock	'000 Head Kms	2,775	2,921	1,493	1,329	908	41	117
Volume Index (1982=100)		100	105	54	48	33	1	4
Parcels & Luggage	'000 Ton Kms	1,363	1,845	1,703	1,206	2,056	1,203	803
Volume Index (1981=100)		15	21	19	14	23	14	9
Mails	No.							
Volume Index (1981=100)								
ROAD TRANSPORT								
Estimated Private Motor Vehicles On The Road	No.	23,984	25,204	27,154	27,733	29,393	31,307	32,913
Volume Index (1981=100)		94	98	106	108	115	122	128
Annual Registered Imported Private Motor Vehicles	No.	2,282	4,741	4,239	3,659	4,927	5,392	5,263
Volume Index (1981=100)		83	173	154	133	179	196	192
Annual Licensed Public Service Vehicles (PSV)	No.	1,672	2,109	2,304	2,120	n.a.	n.a.	
Volume Index (1981=100)		101	127	139	128	-	-	
AIR TRANSPORT (ENTE68E)								
Passengers (Landed, Embarked & In Transit)	'000	88	110	76	84	96	130	123
Volume Index (1981=100)		107	134	93	102	117	159	150
Cargo (Unloaded & Loaded)	Tonne	8,947	9,727	10,978	5,148	3,870	53,275	8,388
Volume Index (1981=100)		68	74	84	39	30	408	64
Mail (Unloaded & Loaded)	Tonne	120	116	149	39	61	266	268
Volume Index (1981=100)		129	125	160	42	66	286	288
COMMUNICATIONS								
POSTAL SERVICES :								
Letters Posted (Internal & International)	'000	17,206	17,341	23,367	25,703	9,840	6,833	5,950
Volume Index (1981=100)		99	100	135	148	57	39	34
Letters Received (From Abroad & In Transit)	'000	3,258	3,285	4,346	4,995	3,727	6,719	6,916
Volume Index (1981=100)		118	119	157	180	135	243	250
Parcels Posted (Internal & International)	No.	3,945	18,000	19,600	20,418	1,328	2,035	1,490
Volume Index (1981=100)		52	238	260	271	18	27	20
Parcels Received (From Abroad)	No.	45,350	45,400	45,500	50,050	28,067	28,256	18,595
Volume Index (1981=100)		105	106	106	116	65	66	43
TELEPHONE SERVICES								
Telephone Exchange Connections	No.	22,962	24,013	24,971	25,573	27,305	27,852	28,042
Volume Index (1981=100)		107	112	116	119	127	130	131
Radio Call stations	No.	194	195	195	201	218	237	246
Volume Index (1981=100)		46	47	47	48	52	57	59
Private Wires	No.	349	365	378	380	380	382	387
Volume Index (1982=100)		100	105	108	109	108	109	111
Telex Subscriber Lines	No.	419	419	427	584	780	880	993
Volume Index (1981=100)		100	100	102	140	187	211	238

SOURCE: Uganda Railways Corporation, Uganda Airlines Corporation, Uganda Posts and Telecommunications Corporation and Ministry of Transport and Communications.

ESTIMATED PRIVATE MOTOR VEHICLES ON ROAD BY TYPE: 1980-1988

Table 61:

TYPE OF MOTOR VEHICLE	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988 estimate
Heavy Commercial Lorries	3,519	3,607	3,529	3,209	2,955	2,710	3,040	3,235	3,360
Pick-Ups and Vans	3,672	3,689	3,426	3,652	3,987	4,664	5,153	5,933	6,616
Buses	608	620	593	606	566	509	548	553	578
Mini-Buses & Combis	605	675	609	1,256	1,699	1,529	1,876	1,981	2,078
Cars	11,644	10,656	9,821	9,706	9,778	10,101	11,615	12,342	12,739
Motor-Cycles & Scooters	4,726	4,217	3,926	4,198	4,171	4,354	4,303	4,187	4,157
Others (includes tractors and engineering plants)	2,157	2,174	2,080	2,577	2,506	2,555	2,858	3,076	3,385
TOTAL	26,931	25,638	23,984	25,204	25,662	26,422	29,393	31,307	32,913

SOURCE: Ministry of Transport and Communications.

UGANDA RAILWAYS CORPORATION:
RAILWAY PASSENGER, GOODS AND OTHER COACHING TRAFFIC: 1981-1988

Table 62:

TRAFFIC	Unit	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987 Revised	1988 Estimate
Passenger Traffic	'000 Pass.kms	227,471	342,236	337,612	245,838	234,773	195,398	211,755	117,779
Goods Traffic	'000 Tonne.kms	51,402	66,954	72,543	78,996	59,211	70,729	77,170	82,703
Parcels & Luggage	'000 Tonne.kms	n.a.	1,363	1,845	1,703	1,206	2,056	1,203	803
Mails	Number	n.a.	14,921	13,384	22,534	2,892	2,464	2,192	3,240
Livestock	'000 Head.kms	n.a.	2,775	2,921	1,493	1,329	908	41	117
REVENUE COLLECTED (thousand New shillings)									
Passenger Traffic		10.33	19.29	57.85	75.23	75.28	193.93	564.11	1200.40
Goods Traffic		13.93	22.04	64.81	170.22	305.83	950.62	3160.88	14873.54
Parcels & Luggage		1.51	4.14	6.25	7.08	15.30	50.03	103.61	211.07
Mails		0.01	2.07	0.12	1.95	0.38	19.83	18.49	2.06
Livestock		0.82	0.67	4.74	7.47	4.67	7.71	0.32	17.74
TOTAL		27	48	134	262	401	1,222	3,847	16,305

SOURCE: Statistics Section, Uganda Railways Corporation

UGANDA AIRLINES CORPORATION
Capacity Utilisation : 1982-1988

Table 63:

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
INTERNATIONAL SERVICES:							
PASSENGER SEAT UTILIZATION:							
Revenue Passenger '000 Km	122,948	134,378	111,805	70,141	96,085	113,503	72,760
Passenger Load Factor (Utilization %)	40.6	37.7	37.7	44.3	64.3	63.9	47.8
CAPACITY UTILIZATION:							
Passenger '000 Tonne Km	11,065	12,094	10,063	6,313	8,648	10,215	6,548
Freight '000 Tonne Km	28,823	24,884	16,107	17,706	23,978	21,193	15,894
TOTAL REVENUE '000 Tonne Km	39,888	36,978	26,170	24,019	32,626	31,408	22,442
Weight Load Factor (%)	32.0	37.9	29.3	28.9	35.1	27.6	47.1
DOMESTIC SERVICES:							
PASSENGER SEAT UTILIZATION:							
Revenue Passenger '000 Km	4,379	8,901	60,280	8,590	84,111	80,173	57,008
Passenger Load Factor (Utilization %)	47.7	52.1	48.4	53.4	64.9	76.7	68.5
CAPACITY UTILIZATION:							
Passenger '000 Tonne Km	394	801	543	773	7,570	7,216	5,131
Freight '000 Tonne Km	-	-	-	-	181	34	-
TOTAL REVENUE '000 Tonne Km	394	801	543	773	7,751	7,250	5,131
Weight Load Factor (%)	47.7	52.1	48.4	53.4	64.2	76.6	68.5
TOTAL:							
PASSENGER SEAT UTILIZATION:							
Revenue Passenger '000 Km	127,327	143,279	172,085	78,731	180,196	193,676	129,768
Passenger Load Factor (Utilization %)							
CAPACITY UTILIZATION:							
Passenger '000 Tonne Km	11,459	12,895	10,605	7,086	16,218	17,431	11,679
Freight '000 Tonne Km	28,823	24,884	16,107	17,706	24,159	21,227	15,894
TOTAL REVENUE '000 Tonne Km	40,282	37,779	26,712	24,792	40,377	38,658	27,573
Weight Load Factor (%)	32.1	38.1	29.6	29.3	38.4	31.4	50.0

SOURCE: Uganda Airlines Corporation.

COMMERCIAL TRAFFIC AT ENTEBBE INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT 1980-1988

Table 64:

MODE OF TRAFFIC	Unit	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
PASSENGERS:										
Landed	'000	49	41	39	53	34	39	43	54	55
Embarked	'000	55	41	42	49	38	38	42	64	56
In transit	'000	6	-	7	8	4	7	11	12	12
TOTAL	'000	110	82	88	110	76	84	96	130	123
FREIGHT:										
CARGO										
Unloaded	tonne	5,182	11,306	6,513	7,927	6,245	4,848	3,850	7,235	7,038
Loaded	tonne	701	1,761	2,434	1,800	4,733	300	20	1,923	1,350
MAIL:										
Unloaded	tonne	42	63	44	83	94	33	40	209	230
Loaded	tonne	25	30	76	33	55	6	21	57	38
TOTAL	tonne	5,950	13,160	9,067	9,843	11,127	5,187	3,931	9,424	8,655

Source: The office of the Airport Commandant

UGANDA POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION:
Postal Statistics : 1980-1988

YEAR	LETTERS POSTED		LETTERS RECEIVED FROM ABROAD		PARCELS POSTED		PARCELS RECEIVED FROM ABROAD		EMPLOYEES END OF THE YEAR*
	INTERNATIONAL		FOR DELIVERY		INTERN. INTERN.		FROM ABROAD		
	Number	000	000	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	
1980	38835	10826	4793	2344	876	6303	37420	3590	
1981	38835	12029	5326	2758	913	6635	43012	3994	
1982	38835	12022	5184	3245	690	3255	45350	4442	
1983	38835	12123	5218	3272	14700	3300	45400	2676	
1984	41233	13103	6265	4329	16200	3400	45500	2280	
1985	41233	10481	5012	2944	14175	3298	44954	2139	
1986	41633	6581	3259	5712	149	1179	28067	2173	
1987	41633	4109	2794	6690	41	1994	28256	2136	
1988	41753	3514	2436	6888	28	1462	18595	2201	

* Employees in both UPTC Postal and Telecommunication Services

SOURCE: National Transport Database, Ministry of Transport and Communications.

UGANDA POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION:
Telecommunications Statistics : 1980-1988

YEAR	TELEPHONE EXCHANGE CONNECTIONS	RADIO CALL STATIONS	PRIVATE WIRES	TELEX SUBSCRIBER LINES	CALL OFFICES	NUMBER OF TELEPHONES EXTENSIONS IN USE	TELEPHONE CALLS ('000)			
							INTERNAL	INTERNAT.	TOTAL	
							OUT-	IN-	GOING	
1980	20626	211	203	288	0	25266	56069	119	56	56244
1981	20479	234	317	418	0	22945	57827	113	88	58028
1982	22962	194	349	419	126	29764	60819	135	120	61074
1983	24067	195	365	419	126	30372	64048	156	160	64364
1984	24971	195	378	427	126	30849	66241	153	143	66537
1985	25573	201	380	584	114	31384	67718	141	171	68030
1986	27305	219	380	780	114	30518	76718	206	266	77190
1987	27852	237	382	880	117	31130	78034	274	313	78621
1988	28042	246	387	993	121	31285	79044	295	369	79708

SOURCE: National Transport Database, Ministry of Transport and Communications.

ENROLMENT IN GOVERNMENT AIDED PRIMARY SCHOOLS BY STANDARD: 1980-1988
(thousands)

Table 67:

STANDARD	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Primary 1	286.5	325.8	375.2	413.1	450.1	495.0	523.5	575.3	688.2
Primary 2	220.1	248.4	287.1	320.7	355.7	395.0	407.1	454.0	487.1
Primary 3	199.6	212.3	244.1	285.1	320.0	344.0	367.8	413.1	438.9
Primary 4	170.5	181.4	198.7	220.5	255.8	280.0	300.0	342.5	351.3
Primary 5	146.1	155.7	168.7	181.2	206.0	227.0	245.0	285.2	282.1
Primary 6	138.0	145.0	156.4	164.4	180.7	199.0	198.5	236.8	219.2
Primary 7	131.6	138.6	151.8	145.4	162.4	177.0	161.9	198.6	171.3
TOTAL	1292.4	1407.2	1582.0	1730.3	1930.7	2117.0	2203.8	2505.7	2638.1
% Female	40.9	42.6	42.6	43.5	43.5	44.0	45.0	45.0	44.0
Pupil/Teacher Ratio	34.0	35.0	36.0	35.0	34.0	35.0	33.0	34.0	34.0

SOURCE: Planning Unit, Ministry of Education

ENROLMENT IN GOVERNMENT AIDED SECONDARY SCHOOLS BY STANDARD: 1980-1988
(thousands)

Table 68:

STANDARD	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Senior 1	17.9	23.2	33.1	36.5	46.5	47.8	56.3	59.2	
Senior 2	17.6	19.4	24.9	30.6	36.2	41.2	52.0	54.7	
Senior 3	15.9	17.4	17.9	23.2	29.0	30.2	40.5	42.6	
Senior 4	14.0	15.5	16.1	16.6	21.7	28.3	31.0	32.7	
Senior 5	3.6	4.1	5.1	5.1	5.9	6.5	8.5	9.0	
Senior 6	3.3	3.3	4.5	5.1	5.4	5.7	7.7	8.1	
	73.1	83.0	101.8	117.1	144.5	159.7	196.0	206.3	240.8
% Female	29	30	31	33	33	33	35	33	
Pupil/Teacher Ratio	23	22	21	21	22	23	19	17	

SOURCE: Planning Unit, Ministry of Education

PERFORMANCE IN PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS: 1981-1988

Table 69:

YEAR	PRIMARY EDUCATION		ORDINARY LEVEL OF EDUCATION		ADVANCED LEVEL OF EDUCATION		PASSES (%)		
	P.L.E Registered Candidates	P.L.E Passes	U.C.E Registered Candidates	U.C.E Passes	U.A.C.E Registered Candidates	U.A.C.E Passes	P.L.E	U.C.E	U.A.C.E
1981	129,457	102,643	19,733	16,018	4,322	4,067	79.3	81.2	94.1
1982	138,851	113,069	21,315	16,686	5,011	4,801	81.6	78.3	95.8
1983	146,204	113,138	23,161	19,050	5,976	5,738	77.4	82.3	96.0
1984	153,740	119,441	28,169	21,680	7,096	6,746	77.7	77.0	95.1
1985	142,476	105,515	32,063	25,254	7,696	5,158	74.0	78.8	67.0
1986	141,642	99,570	32,316	26,720	9,141	5,888	70.3	82.7	64.4
1987	135,715	96,511	35,229	28,232	10,232	6,796	71.1	80.1	66.4
1988	146,649	92,358	39,293	32,487					

NOTE: 1. 1986 UACE examinations are those done in April/May, 1986.
2. 1986 UCE examinations were done in November/December, 1986, the results given are tentative.

SOURCE: Uganda National Examinations Board.

SUMMARY : EDUCATION STATISTICS : 1980 - 1986

Table 70:

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988 estimate
NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS									
Primary Schools	4,276	4,585	4,945	5,695	6,425	7,025	7,350	7,955	7,905
Secondary Schools	120	179	270	287	430	505	508	515	774
Teacher Training Colleges	31	32	50	55	68	73	92	92	94
Technical Schools and Institutes	15	15	15	36	47	52	56	55	52
Teacher Colleges	1	1	1	4	4	10	10	10	10
Uganda Technical Colleges	1	1	1	1	9	9	9	5	5
Uganda Commercial Colleges	1	1	1	1	6	6	6	6	3
Other Higher Institutions 1/	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Makerere University	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
NUMBER OF TEACHERS, TUTORS, LECTURERS									
Primary Schools	38,425	40,489	43,967	49,206	57,078	61,424	66,101	96,180	75,561
Secondary Schools	3,202	3,732	4,772	5,617	6,561	6,906	10,193	12,000	13,356
Teacher Training Colleges	388	436	558	558	6,743	442	1,105	1,105	1,429
Technical Schools and Institutes	234	242	407	407	436	442	448	448	627
Teacher Colleges	57	581	138	138	151	163	176	302	302
Uganda Technical Colleges	87	91	173	173	240	367	561	79	79
Uganda Commercial Colleges	-	58	107	107	124	134	145	99	99
Other Higher Institutions 1/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	411
Makerere University	512	395	347	369	390	435	485	558	558
ENROLLMENT									
Primary Schools	1,292,377	1,407,158	1,582,009	1,730,299	1,930,698	2,117,000	220,384	2,505,700	2,638,100
Secondary Schools	73,092	83,000	101,752	117,087	144,527	159,702	196,010	226,875	240,834
Teacher Training Colleges 2/	10,027	10,988	9,806	11,314	11,382	18,320	12,551	13,179	13,173
Technical Schools and Institutes	3,457	3,457	4,161	4,995	6,079	7,915	9,798	10,073	6,556
Teacher Colleges	525	525	747	1,175	1,670	1,837	2,750	2,106	2,106
Uganda Technical Colleges	789	789	571	669	1,368	1,505	1,914	1,735	735
Uganda Commercial Colleges	624	626	653	750	1,991	1,090	1,297	1,009	1,009
Other Higher Institutions 1/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,051	1,463
Makerere University	4,332	4,156	4,583	4,854	5,042	5,271	5,390	5,533	6,318

1/ Institute of Teacher Education, Kyambogo
Uganda Polytechnic, Kyambogo
National College of Business Studies, Nakawa

2/ Including service and ordinary intake

SOURCE: Planning Unit, Ministry of Education.

HEALTH UNITS BY DISTRICT
(as at 31st December 1986)

Table 71:

DISTRICT	Hospitals	Health Centres	Dispensary Maternity Unit	Dispensary	Maternity Unit	Sub-Dispensary	Leprosy Centres	Aid Posts
1 Apac	2	2	-	3	1	7	1	8
2 Arua	4	2	5	5	-	19	-	5
3 Bundibugyo	1	1	1	-	-	2	2	6
4 Bushenyi	2	6	-	3	-	7	1	1
5 Gulu	3	4	2	-	-	1	-	8
6 Hoima	2	3	5	-	1	27	2	-
7 Iganga	2	6	1	2	-	8	1	4
8 Jinja	2	3	4	2	8	1	-	3
9 Kabale	2	5	3	1	6	27	-	1
10 Kabarole	3	6	4	6	-	9	1	2
11 Kampala	7	1	-	1	2	1	-	-
12 Kamuli	1	9	4	2	1	-	-	18
13 Kapchorwa	1	-	2	-	1	7	-	-
14 Kasese	2	2	5	1	4	5	-	5
15 Kitgum	3	4	1	6	-	14	-	2
16 Kotido	1	2	3	2	-	6	-	4
17 Kumi	2	2	-	3	-	11	1	-
18 Lira	1	5	1	4	-	5	-	13
19 Luwero	1	2	-	1	2	17	-	2
20 Masaka	3	2	8	-	-	22	-	-
21 Masindi	2	-	6	10	-	3	-	7
22 Mbale	2	4	5	5	1	16	-	19
23 Mbarara	3	4	3	3	1	16	-	1
24 Moroto	3	2	-	2	-	8	-	-
25 Hoyo	1	1	-	6	-	7	-	1
26 Mpigi	5	5	5	1	2	16	-	4
27 Mubende	3	2	1	2	-	9	-	9
28 Mukono	5	4	3	2	2	15	1	20
29 Nebbi	2	2	1	4	1	10	-	3
30 Rakai	-	3	5	-	-	19	-	2
31 Rukungiri	3	2	6	2	4	7	-	4
32 Soroti	1	5	2	2	-	26	-	1
33 Tororo	4	6	3	1	3	24	-	10
GRAND TOTAL	79	107	89	82	40	372	10	163
of which								
Government	46	102	66	52	30	350	1	145
Non-Gov't	33	5	23	30	10	16	9	18

SOURCE: Planning Unit, Ministry of Health

DISTRIBUTION OF BEDS IN HEALTH UNITS
(as at 31st December 1986)

Table 72:

DISTRICT	Government Hospital Beds	Voluntary Hospital Beds	Other Beds *	TOTAL
1 Apac	106	310	94	510
2 Arua	237	198	113	548
3 Bundibugyo	153	-	39	192
4 Bushenyi	106	118	210	434
5 Gulu	234	226	197	657
6 Hoima	229	-	171	400
7 Iganga	221	-	292	513
8 Jinja	443	138	118	699
9 Kabale	187	163	217	567
10 Kabarole	185	158	245	588
11 Kampala	2900	653	19	3572
12 Kamuli	-	342	404	746
13 Kapchorwa	64	61	16	141
14 Kasese	-	213	40	253
15 Kitgum	108	503	227	838
16 Kotido	100	-	273	373
17 Kumi	104	285	178	567
18 Lira	200	-	287	487
19 Luwero	104	-	127	231
20 Masaka	307	259	241	807
21 Masindi	182	-	18	200
22 Mbale	424	-	315	739
23 Mbarara	246	163	270	679
24 Moroto	155	240	67	462
25 Moyo	176	-	2	178
26 Mpigi	236	180	203	619
27 Mubende	287	-	113	400
28 Mukono	290	218	227	735
29 Nebbi	275	104	142	521
30 Rakai	-	-	256	256
31 Rukungiri	114	269	202	585
32 Soroti	200	-	369	569
33 Tororo	420	196	409	1025
TOTAL	8993	4997	6101	20091

NOTE: * Both Government and Voluntary beds in other Health Units.

SOURCE: Planning Unit, Ministry of Health

Price: Shs. 2,500