CLR Review
Independent Evaluation Group

1. ***CAS/CPS Data***	
Country: Republic of Uganda	
CAS/CPS Year: FY2011—FY2015	**CAS/CPS Period**: FY11-15
CASCR/CPSCR Review Period: FY2011—FY2015	**Date of this review:** April 13, 2016

2. *Ratings*

	CLR Rating	IEG Rating
Development Outcome:	Moderately Unsatisfactory	Moderately Unsatisfactory
WBG Performance:	Fair	Fair

3. *Executive Summary*

i. Despite maintaining an annual average growth rate of around 7 percent during 1987 to 2010, albeit starting from a low base, Uganda is a low income country with a GNI per capita of $660 in 2014, a figure lower than the average for low-income countries. Per capita GDP grew at 3.6 percent per annum during this period, reflecting a fertility rate which, at 6.2 percent per woman, is one of the highest in the world. Headcount poverty shrank to nearly a third of its 1987 level—from 56 percent to under 20 percent in 2013. The FY11-15 CAS, which was designed jointly by the Bank, IFC and MIGA, selectively assisted the Government in implementing its National Development Plan by focusing on four strategic objectives: *first*, promoting inclusive and sustainable economic growth; *second*, enhancing public infrastructure; *third*, strengthening human capital; and a cross-cutting *fourt*h objective, improving good governance and value for money. The objectives of the CAS, which was selectively aligned with Uganda's development strategy, were relevant for a country with poor infrastructure, weak public service delivery, low levels of human capital, and underdeveloped institutions.

ii. Notable successes during the period of CAS implementation included fostering deeper regional integration with landlocked Uganda's neighbors by WBG support for regional projects, helping improve the inefficient administration and poor security of the country's land registration system. Mention should also be made of an encouragingly positive instance of internal WBG coordination across the Bank, IFC and MIGA in the energy sector.

iii. The CAS program was based however on an optimistic reading of the country's capacity to implement projects and *a fortiori* of its ability to reach the CAS objectives. Furthermore, the indicators chosen to assess progress towards CAS objectives in the results framework were not always chosen appropriately. Nor was the contribution of IFC's program integrated into the results framework. Notwithstanding emerging signs of problems in the Bank's portfolio and with less than 70 percent of CAS outcomes on track, the opportunity provided by the CAS Progress Report to recalibrate the design of the program was missed. Instead, the CASPR adjusted the WBG's instrument mix, discontinuing the DPL instrument in response to emerging governance and development challenges, and shifting new commitments towards infrastructure, notably roads and power supply and generation.

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It was assumed that the CAS objectives could be attained through a combination of stronger project implementation by the government and reforms in governance. In the event, eight out of twelve CAS development objectives were either partially achieved or not achieved at CAS completion.

iv. Although it was appropriate for the CAS to have designed a cross-cutting emphasis on improving governance in a country which the Uganda Systematic Country Diagnostic (SCD) 2015 describes as having one of the biggest implementation gaps in anticorruption legislation in East Africa, and where, per the World Governance Indicators cited by the SCD, government effectiveness, regulatory quality and, since 2008, the voice and accountability indicators are on a declining trend, it is not clear to what extent the fourth CAS objective of improving good governance and value for money was *in practice* cross-cutting. Governance and anti-corruption plans (GAAPs) were developed for a number of Bank-funded projects as entry points to improve governance in the country, but their effectiveness in doing so was mixed.

v. The management of safeguards during CAS implementation has been challenging. An example is provided by the Transport Sector Development Project (TSDP), which was the principal lending instrument for delivering the roads program, and which was suspended and then subsequently canceled as a result of inaction by the implementing agency on various contractual breaches, including poor safeguards management.

vi. The Bank played a central role in development partner coordination and harmonization, both as former co-chair of the Joint Budget Support Framework and as chair of the Local Development Partners' Group. However, notwithstanding the close links thus forged, the Bank appears to have missed an opportunity to have pushed, in conjunction with the IMF, either for an increase in Uganda's notably low revenue-to-GDP ratio of 13 percent or a reprioritization of public expenditure to make the latter more pro-poor, when declining budget support by donors squeezed social services, such as water and sanitation services in the most vulnerable rural areas. A clear recognition that such an undesirable expenditure-led fiscal consolidation in the face of resistance to increasing public revenue is a "development critical" issue is important and, given the Bank's lead role among donors in public expenditure, should have informed setting the macro/fiscal framework underpinning its policy-based lending. Without agreement on such a framework, there is an ever-present risk that a cutoff in policy-based lending, as occurred following the CASPR, will adversely affect public spending for those most in need, as indeed happened in Uganda. It should be noted that fiscal adjustment through squeezing pro-poor expenditures, without raising revenue, prevents asset accumulation by the lower quintiles of households and, looking ahead, has the potential to prevent realizing the Bank's corporate goal of shared prosperity.

vii. IDA's commitments amounted to US$2.17 billion during the CAS period. IFC committed $368.5 million investments ($187.3 million from the pre-CAS period and $181.3 million during the CAS period), while MIGA's portfolio guarantees had a combined gross exposure of $174.5 million. IFC's and MIGA's programs focused mainly on the first two objectives of the CAS.

viii. *Focus Area* 1 (promote shared and sustainable growth) is rated **moderately satisfactory**, reflecting success in improving regional integration, and addressing constraints to doing business, but mixed results in increasing productivity and commercialization of agriculture and virtually no progress in increased transparency and sustainability of natural resource management.

ix. *Focus Area 2* (enhancing public infrastructure) is rated **unsatisfactory**, reflecting progress in WBG support to Uganda's electricity sector, improved access to and quality of roads in Northern Uganda, and rural households' access to quality water and sanitation, but mixed results in improved management and delivery of urban services, the latter arising in part from the choice of a results indicator that bore little relationship to the Bank's work.

x. *Focus Area 3* (strengthening human capital development) is rated **unsatisfactory**, reflecting a marked retrogression in literary proficiency in Primary 6 and an inability to verify a decline in the contraceptive prevalence rate, which is important for a country with one of the highest fertility rates in the world. As against these developments, there was an increase in average gross enrollment in lower secondary education and the number of health care deliveries in government and other health care facilities surpassed targets.

xi. *Focus Area 4* (improve good governance and value for money) is rated **moderately unsatisfactory**. There was improvement in transparency and efficiency of public financial management and public procurement as well as strengthened public sector management accountability at national and local levels. However, this focus on governance was intended to be cross-cutting. Governance and anti-corruption plans (GAAPs) were developed for a number of Bank-funded projects as entry points to improve governance in the country but their effectiveness in doing so was mixed.

xii. IEG finds that the results framework was not invariably helpful in tracking progress towards CAS objectives. First, a notable omission is the imperfect integration of IFC's and MIGA's programs under focus areas 1 and 2 into the results framework, an omission which, unless recognized, runs the risk of underestimating the achievement of the corresponding CAS objective. Second, in certain cases, the use of inappropriately chosen indicators led either to the WBG's interventions not being adequately captured or to a CAS objective not being accomplished even if the indicator used to measure it is met. Third, there are instances of objectives that did not have indicators where WBG's contribution could be verified with the instruments available at CAS completion.

xiii. IEG is in broad agreement with the lessons drawn by the CLR from the experience of CAS implementation. They are: (1) the need for a focused results framework with specific, measurable, assignable, realistic and time-related indicators, (2) alignment of CPF objectives and indicators with the NDPII, (3) realism in project design and adequate time for project preparation, (4) a strong emphasis on portfolio management, and (5) WBG leadership in development partner coordination and dialogue with the government. However, IEG would add three other lessons. First, the CAS progress report should be seen as an important opportunity to realistically assess CAS implementation, taking into account all the available evidence, and to redesign the program if so warranted by that assessment. Second, the CAS results framework should integrate IFC's and MIGA's programs more fully and select indicators that allow the links between WBG interventions and progress towards CAS objectives to be clearly seen. Third, in the event of a resumption of policy-based lending, the Bank should assess the pro-poor nature of public expenditure carefully and ensure that the macro/fiscal framework that it supports includes measures to raise Uganda's low revenue-to-GDP ratio and does not penalize pro-poor spending.

4. *Strategic Focus*

Overview of CAS/CPS Relevance:

Relevance of the WBG Strategy:

1. ***Congruence with Country Context and Country Program.*** Despite maintaining an annual average growth rate of around 7 percent during 1987 to 2010, albeit starting from a low base, Uganda is a low income country with a GNI per capita of $660 in 2014. Per capita GDP grew at 3.6 percent per annum during this period, reflecting a fertility rate which, at 6.2 percent per woman, is one of the highest in the world. Headcount poverty shrank to a third of its 1993 level—from 56 percent to under 20 percent in 2013. While much of the poverty reduction occurred due to rising agricultural incomes, this was on account of good weather and favorable crop prices rather than increasing productivity, which renders it susceptible to shocks. Thus, vulnerability is high, as the poor and the vulnerable have limited recourse to social safety nets or access to finance. Uganda's high fertility rate threatens to worsen the capacity of the labor market to absorb the growing number of young entrants into remunerative self-employment or higher-paying jobs. The country faces major challenges, which include poor infrastructure, weak public service delivery, low levels of human capital, and underdeveloped institutions. These features, along with a host of other constraints facing Uganda, are

reflected in the government’s 5-year (FY2011—2015) National Development Plan (NDP) and Vision 2040. The NDP has eight objectives: (i) increase household income and promote equity; (ii) enhance the availability and quality of gainful employment; (iii) enhance human capital development; (iv) improve the stock and quality of economic infrastructure; (v) increase access to quality social services; (vi) promote science, technology, innovation and information and communications technology (ICT) to enhance competitiveness; (vi) strengthen good governance, defense and security; and (vii) promote sustainable population and use of the environment and natural resources. The NDP also addressed cross-cutting issues such as gender, governance, urbanization, decentralization, climate change and regional cooperation.

2. The FY11-15 CAS, which was prepared jointly by the Bank, IFC and MIGA, selectively assisted the Government in implementing the NDP by focusing on four strategic objectives: *first*, promoting inclusive and sustainable economic growth; *second*, enhancing public infrastructure; *third*, strengthening human capital; and *fourth*, a cross-cutting objective, improving good governance and value for money. The objectives of the CAS, being broadly aligned with Uganda’s development strategy, were relevant. Emerging governance and development challenges during the period of CAS implementation led to adjustments in the WBG’s portfolio in the CASPR but no change in the strategic objectives of the CAS.

Relevance of Design

3. The strategic objectives of the CAS sought to create an enabling environment for private sector-led growth by improving the business environment, strengthening physical infrastructure and human capital and raising the functioning of public sector institutions and their capacity for service delivery. Meeting Uganda’s development challenges required that the WBG program proceed along a broad front. While the areas of engagement as identified in the design of the CAS were appropriate, the inadequate implementation of most Bank interventions, which is reflected in eight of the twelve objectives of the CAS being either partially achieved or not achieved, suggests that CAS design was generally based on an overly optimistic reading of Uganda’s institutional capacity to meet the objectives of the program. Nor, with fewer than 70 percent of CAS outcomes on track and with an increasing proportion of projects and commitments at risk, was the opportunity provided by the CASPR used to recalibrate the design of the program and tighten its implementation. The CASPR argued instead that a discontinuance of the DPL instrument that had been in use since 2001, and a shift towards infrastructure investments, notably roads and power supply and generation, together with governance reforms and improved project implementation by the government, would put the program back on track. In the event, these assumptions did not hold at CAS completion. There was an increase in the number of problem projects and in projects at risk and commitments at risk during the CAS period. A disconnect had opened up between inadequate progress towards meeting CAS objectives and the optimism in DO or IP ratings of individual projects In summary, the design of both the CAS and CASPR was overly ambitious in relation to implementation capacity.

4. The emphasis of IFC’s program was on Focus Areas 1 and 2 and led to advances in the ease of doing business through support for extending the reach of financial institutions to Small and Medium Sized Enterprises. IFC also supported projects in roads, railways and hydropower, in particular the Bujagali Hydropower plant, the Umeme electricity distribution company serving the Kampala area and financed the Rift Valley Railways to rehabilitate the Kenya-Uganda railway. MIGA's program was also oriented towards Focus Areas 1 and 2 through support for the energy sector as well as foreign direct investment in agribusiness, and manufacturing.

Selectivity

5. Overall CAS design incorporated some of the lessons learned from the 2010 CASCR, including the desirability of focusing on fewer outcomes, which resulted in a condensed results framework with 12 outcomes and 21 indicators. The previous CAS results framework had included 40 outcomes and 56 indicators. Moreover, the bulk of the program carried forward an agenda that had been under implementation for some time and where Uganda had pioneered several initiatives. Indeed, meeting

Uganda's development challenges, which included poor infrastructure, weak public service delivery, low levels of human capital, and underdeveloped institutions required the WBG's program to proceed along a broad front. Thus, the number of objectives does not appear to have been excessive.

Alignment

6. The CAS program has an objective of promoting shared and sustainable economic growth, which sought, *inter alia*, to boost the incomes of agricultural households, where many of Uganda's poor live, through job creation. In order to facilitate asset accumulation by the poor, other strategic CAS objectives targeted non-income dimensions of deprivation through strengthening human capital and providing access to quality water and sanitation. Shared prosperity had not been adopted as a corporate goal when the CAS was written and the focus in the Uganda program appeared to have been on inclusive growth. The Systematic Country Diagnostic 2015 reports that, during the 20-year period 1993—2013, consumption growth of the bottom 40 percent, who were mainly from the conflict-ravaged northern region of the country, was 3 percent per annum, which was lower than that of the top 60 percent.

5. Development Outcome

Overview of Achievement by Objective:

Focus Area I: Promote Shared and Sustainable Economic Growth

Objective 1 Address constraints for doing business

7. The government began to address the inefficient administration and poor security of the country's land registration system, while also updating and strengthening the policy and regulatory framework for land management and administration. The indicator--time taken to register property (land and buildings)— is reported in the CLR as having been reduced from 77 days to 34 days against a target of 30 days. IEG was unable to verify these numbers. Figures drawn from the ISR assessment of the Competitiveness and Enterprise Development project indicate that the figure was 42 days in November 2015, which is a few months after CAS completion. Furthermore, this figure is broadly consistent with that reported in *Doing Business.* However, this is but one aspect of addressing constraints to business. When account is taken of IFC's program, which resulted in the establishment of an e-licensing registry as the definitive repository of all licenses in Uganda that reduced the time and fees associated with obtaining a license and also introduced online filing for taxpayers, including SMEs, the objective is considered mostly achieved.

8. Bank support to this objective was provided through PRSC9 and the Competitiveness and Enterprise Development Project (CEDP), while IFC support was provided through the Investment Climate Reform Program and Investment/advisory services to banks to expand lending to small and medium enterprises.1 Non-lending took the form of the ICT Policy Dialogue, PPP and Capital Markets and Public Investment Management TA.

Objective 2 Improved connectivity for regional integration

9. The WBG supported the Government's construction of one-stop border posts between Uganda and Kenya and Uganda and Rwanda. The indicator--transit time through the Northern corridor from Mombasa to Kigali--was reduced from 19 days to 6 days against a target of 13 days. IEG agrees with the CLR that this achievement is commendable, since the implementation of regional agreements,

[1] IFC's Uganda Primary Mortgage Market Initiative indicated in the CLR was completed in FY10, before the review period began

involving a larger number of stakeholders is more challenging, while noting that this was made possible by the supranational umbrella provided by the East African Community.

10. Bank support was provided through the East Africa Trade and Transport Facility and the Transport Sector Development project. IFC/MIGA's support took the form of investment/guarantee for the Kenya-Uganda Railway, which is a vital trade link from the coast of Kenya into Uganda and the EASSy cable project for ICT backbone. Non-lending support was provided through a Bank report on "Regional Integration, Trade and Growth in the Great Lakes Region of Africa". The WBG package alleviated the burden of Uganda being landlocked and the objective is considered achieved.

Objective 3 Increased productivity and commercialization of agriculture:

11. Uganda's agricultural sector was supported through the Bank's Agricultural Technology and Advisory Services project (ATAAS), the Northern Uganda Social Action Fund (NUSAFII), the EABPP, the Program for Control of Avian Flu and the EMCBP-SILII, LVEMP and the Water Management and Development Project, as well as non-lending products, viz., reports on Inclusive Growth, and on Operationalizing Agriculture and IFC/MIGA's Investments/Guarantee for agribusiness, together with IFC's advisory services. The ATAAS project, however, faced substantial difficulties during implementation, including changes in government policy, which prevented the National Agricultural Advisory Services (NAADS), from providing advice and disseminating improved technologies to farmers. One of the two indicators-- the percentage increase in agricultural real income of rural households--turned out to be 33 percent, against an original target of 20 percent which the CLR considers achieved. However, IEG considers this to be partially achieved due to the considerable difficulty of measuring income with accuracy, particularly in a weak data and information collection environment. Indeed a restructuring of the project caused both the original baseline and the target to be revised downwards. A second indicator--an increase in the share of farm production marketed by NAADS targeted beneficiaries from 25 percent to 50 percent-- could not be evaluated due to cancellation of the relevant component of the project, and is thus considered not achieved. IEG does not find plausible the observation in the CLR that increases in crop yields are a substitute for the original indicator. Based on the fact, noted in the Systematic Country Diagnostic, that agricultural incomes have risen on account of good weather and favorable crop prices, rather than increasing productivity, the objective of increased commercialization and productivity of agriculture is considered partially achieved.

Objective 4 Increased transparency and sustainability of natural resource management

12. Bank support for this objective was provided through the Sustainable Management Country Program (SLMCP), the Water Management and Development project (WMDP), Sustainable Management of the Mineral Resources Project (SMMRP) and LVEMP, as well as through non-lending, viz., a report on Environment and Climate Change Analysis. The indicator, which was the proportion of land in the Katonga basin that was brought under improved land use management, and for which the target was 50 percent starting from a baseline of zero, could not be verified. Furthermore, the discussion in the CLR encourages the impression that the objective was not achieved. The inability to determine what progress was made in increasing transparency and sustainability of natural resource management is unfortunate in view of the emphasis in the Systematic Country Diagnostic 2015 on the importance of sustainable land and water management for continued poverty reduction in Uganda.

13. IEG rates focus area I as **Moderately Satisfactory**.

Focus Area II: Enhance Public Infrastructure

Objective 5 Increased Access to Electricity

14. Overall access to electricity in Uganda is 14 percent, well below the average access rate of 24 percent for countries in Sub-Saharan Africa. It is estimated that the Bank's OBA project (grid based connections only) and ERT-2 project (both grid and off-grid connections) provided connections to 397,015 rural individuals, which represents 75 percent of the target set for increased connections, was thus partially achieved. It is worth noting that the indicator refers to the number of connections and makes no reference to the quality of the service provided. A second indicator, which related to the flow of electricity through the Masaka substation, and which had been introduced into the results framework at CASPR to replace an indicator on unmet demand, was not realized on account of the Kawanda-Masaka transmission line not being completed during the CAS period, was thus not achieved.

15. WBG support to Uganda's power infrastructure through the Bujagali hydropower plant (BHPP), combining an IDA partial risk guarantee, an IFC loan and a MIGA guarantee is highlighted as an example of commendable internal coordination within WBG. In addition, the electricity distribution company Umeme, supplying over 600,000 customers in the Kampala area, was supported by IFC equity and loans, as well as a MIGA guarantee.

16. The objective of increased access to electricity is partially achieved.

Objective 6 Improved access to and quality of roads in project areas in Northern Uganda

17. WBG support to the target beneficiaries was delivered through the Transport Sector Development project (TSDP), which was subsequently canceled on account of challenges in meeting safeguards standards. The number of people with access to an all season road in the Gulu and West Nile districts increased from a baseline of 3,520,000 to 4,234,744 against a target outcome indicator of 4,950,000 (but this number according to the CLR maybe an overestimate) and the indicator was thus partially achieved. Another indicator of reducing travel time on the Gulu-Nimule and Vurra-Oruba roads from 2 hours to 1.5 hours was achieved.

18. In view of cancellation of the TSDP, the principal lending instrument for delivering the roads program, owing to inaction by the implementing agency on various contractual breaches, including poor safeguards management, this objective is rated partially achieved.

Objectives	CLR Rating	IEG Rating
Focus Area I: Promote Shared and Sustainable Economic Growth	**Moderately Satisfactory**	**Mostly Satisfactory**
Objective 1: Address constraints for doing business	Mostly Achieved	Mostly Achieved
Objective 2: Improved connectivity for regional integration	Achieved	Achieved
Objective 3: Increased productivity and commercialization of agriculture	Partially Achieved	Partially Achieved
Objective 4: Increased transparency and sustainability of natural resource management	Not Verified	Not Achieved
Focus Area II: Enhance Public Infrastructure	**Unsatisfactory**	**Unsatisfactory**
Objective 5: Increased access to electricity	Partially Achieved	Partially Achieved
Objective 6: Improved access to and quality of roads in project	Partially Achieved	Partially Achieved
Objective 7: Increased access to quality water and sanitation services	Mostly Achieved	Mostly Achieved
Objective 8: Improved management and delivery of urban services	Not Verified	Not Achieved
Focus Area III: Strengthening Human Capital Development	**Unsatisfactory**	**Unsatisfactory**
Objective 9: Improved access to and quality of primary and post-primary education	Partially Achieved	Partially Achieved
Objective 10: Strengthened health care delivery	Partially Achieved	Partially Achieved
Focus Area IV: Improve Good Governance and Value for Money	**Moderately Unsatisfactory**	**Moderately Unsatisfactory**
Objective 11: Increased transparency and efficiency of public financial management and public procurement at national and local level	Partially Achieved	Partially Achieved
Objective 12: Strengthened public sector management and accountability at national and local level	Mostly Achieved	Mostly Achieved

Objective 7 Increased access to quality water and sanitation services

19. The proportion of rural households with access to safe and effective sanitation increased from a baseline of 62 percent to 77 percent, compared to an outcome indicator target of 73 percent. Thus IEG rates this indicator as achieved. Bank support was provided by PRSC9, the Kampala Institutional and Infrastructure Development Project (KIIDP), Support to Municipal Infrastructure Development Program (SMIDP), Water Management and Development Project (WMDP), the Northern Uganda Social Action

Fund (NUSAFII) and LVEMP. IFC support was provided through the Small Scale Infrastructure Advisory Program and TA on the Rural Sanitation Program WSP. A second indicator of providing an additional 6,076,709 people with safe water through sanitation-related projects was mostly achieved, with the shortfall caused in part by underfunding of the sector but also on account of delays in implementation of some programs, such as the WMDP. This objective is rated mostly achieved.

Objective 8 Improved management and delivery of urban services

20. WBG support to this objective was provided through the Kampala Institutional and Infrastructure Development Projects (KIIDP I and II) and the Uganda Support to Municipal Infrastructure Development Program (USMID). None of the indicators, which related to increased public satisfaction with the delivery of services in roads (29 percent), drainage (22 percent) and solid waste (46 percent) was met and the objective was not achieved. The CLR explains that the levels of satisfaction measured by the citizen report card surveys covered overall services in Kampala, and not just KIIDP 1, which only marginally contributed to results. The objective was not achieved but this is in part on account of a flawed results framework, where the link between the WBG intervention and the indicator is tenuous.

21. IEG rates focus area II as **Unsatisfactory.**

Focus Area III: Strengthening Human Capital Development.

Objective 9 Improved access to and quality of primary and post-primary education

22. Although this is not reported in the results framework, primary school enrolment in Uganda has increased significantly and gender parity has been achieved in primary education. IDA supported the objective of pupils reaching literary proficiency in Government aided schools through PRSC9, the Post-Primary Education and Training Program (UPPET), the Millennium Science Initiative (MSI) and the Northern Uganda Social Action Fund (NUSAFII). Literary proficiency for boys and girls in Primary 6 *declined* from 52 percent for boys and 53 percent for girls respectively in 2010 to 41 percent for both in 2013, against a target of 57 percent for boys and 59 percent for girls. While no assessment for Primary 6 learners was conducted in 2014 due to lack of funding, the CLR notes that the assessments for Secondary 2 show an annual decline from 2013 to 2014. The literary proficiency targets for P6 were therefore missed by a long way. Furthermore, the CLR mentions that the school system remains largely inefficient with high dropout rates and low levels of completion. A second indicator of average gross enrollment for lower secondary education for boys and girls increased from a baseline of 28 percent and 25 percent respectively in 2010 to 37.7 percent and 33.7 percent for boys and girls respectively in 2013, against targets of 42 percent and 40 percent respectively, with updated figures for 2014 awaited. Thus, the target was partially achieved. This objective is rated a barely borderline partially achieved on account of the decline in literary proficiency when, per the results indicator, positive improvement had been expected.

Objective 10 Strengthened health care delivery

23. Support for strengthening Uganda's capacity for health care delivery was provided by the Uganda Health Systems Strengthening Project and OBA Reproductive Health Program Pilot in Western Uganda (and the East Africa Public Health Laboratory Networking Project--a regional project) Deliveries taking place in Government and PNFP Health Facilities increased from 34 percent in 2010--11 to 52.7 percent in 2014--15 against a target of 45 percent which was thus achieved Achievement against a second target of increasing the contraceptive prevalence rate from a baseline of 24 percent to 35 percent could not be verified, pending availability of DHS 2016, but it is noted that the CPR was 30 percent in 2011, as reported in the DHS. Thus this outcome indicator is rated as not achieved. The objective is rated partially achieved.

24. IEG rates focus area III as **Unsatisfactory.**

Focus Area IV: Improve Good Governance and Value for Money

Objective 11 Increased transparency and efficiency of public financial management and public procurement at national and local level

25. The objective was supported by the Bank's PRSC9, the Municipal Infrastructure Development Program (SMIDP), the Northern Uganda Social Action Fund (NUSAFII), the Kampala Infrastructure and Institutional Development Project (KIIDP), the Health Systems Strengthening Project (HSSP), the Public Service Performance and Enhancement Project and through the provision of non-lending technical assistance to the GAC. There was an increase in the number of local governments publishing their financial transfers from a baseline of 48 percent to 100 percent against a target of 90 percent, which was achieved. Notwithstanding the provision of non-lending TA to the Procurement Regulatory Authority (PPDA), however, the number of contracts with complete procurement records in compliance with PPDA regulations, which is a second indicator, *declined* from 32 percent to 17 percent over the CAS period, against a target of 70 percent and the target was not achieved by a wide margin. The CLR notes that the PEFA rating for competition, value for money and controls in procurement was only D+ in 2012, which constitutes no improvement since the 2008 PEFA survey and is one of the worst performing dimensions in Uganda's PFM system. This objective is rated partially achieved.

Objective 12 Strengthened public sector management accountability at national and local level

26. Support for reducing the degree of discrepancy between staff paid through the payroll and actual staff, as revealed through inspections and payroll audits, was provided through the Uganda Public Service Performance Enhancement Project. The degree of discrepancy was reduced from a baseline of 15 percent to 0, against a target of 5 percent, which was thus achieved. WBG support for a second indicator --the percentage of the population satisfied with performance of local governments-- was provided by the Local Government Management Services Delivery project, the Local Government Services Delivery II project, the Uganda Public Services Performance Enhancement project and PRSCs 7, 8 & 9. The percentage of population satisfied was targeted for an increase from a baseline of 46 percent to 70 percent. However, the National Service Delivery Survey 2012, which was going to be used to measure satisfaction, was not conducted due to lack of funding. An adequate response to this indicator is expected to become available after the production of the final report of the National Service Delivery Survey 2015. This indicator is rated not achieved. A third indicator of 10 value for money audits prepared per annum by the Auditor General and discussed in Parliament against a baseline of 6 per annum, which had been introduced by the CASPR into the results matrix, was met in audit year 2015. WBG support was provided through PRSC9, the Financial Sector Development Policy Credit and the Uganda Public Service Performance Enhancement project. This indicator was achieved. This objective is rated mostly achieved.

27. It was appropriate for the CAS to have designed a cross-cutting emphasis on improving governance as its fourth focus area in a country which the Uganda Systematic Country Diagnostic 2015 describes as having one of the biggest implementation gaps in anticorruption legislation in East Africa and which assesses the country’s capacity to control corruption as having reached an all-time low Furthermore, according to the World Governance Indicators cited by the SCD, government effectiveness and regulatory quality are on a declining trend and the voice and accountability environment, which had improved between 2003 and 2008, has also deteriorated. However, it is not clear to what extent focus area IV in the CAS of improving good governance and value for money was *in practice* cross-cutting. In elaborating on the CLR, the team has asserted that governance and anti-corruption plans (GAAPs) developed for six Bank-funded projects as entry points to improve governance in the country were having a positive impact on the overall implementation of Bank projects. IEG notes however that the positive impact claimed on project implementation was mixed. Thus, notwithstanding the development of a Governance and Anti-Corruption (GAC) diagnostic for the transport sector and the development of a GAC action plan for the Transport Sector Development Project (TSDP), the project was suspended and subsequently canceled.

28. IEG rates this focus area IV of a cross-cutting focus on improving governance and value for money as **Moderately Unsatisfactory**.

Overall Assessment and Rating

29. IEG rates the overall outcome under the Uganda CAS as Moderately Unsatisfactory. Eight out of the twelve objectives under the program were partially achieved or not achieved. It is true that, in a number of areas, the results framework obscured the links between WBG interventions, outcome indicators and progress towards CAS objectives. Even allowing for that, however, the objectives of the program were too ambitious in relation to the government's capacity for implementation. This was already clear at the time when the CASPR assessed implementation of the country strategy, when fewer than 70 percent of CAS outcome indicators were on track. However, the progress report argued that a discontinuance of DPLs and a shift towards larger, transformative operations, which took the form of infrastructure investments, viz., roads and power supply and generation, together with governance reforms and stronger project implementation by the government, would suffice to achieve the CAS outcomes. The CLR mentions that, for its own part, the Bank could have facilitated implementation by following up expeditiously on issues arising in country portfolio performance reviews. In the event, government effectiveness, regulatory quality and, since 2008, the voice and accountability environment have been on a declining trend and the Uganda Systematic Country Diagnostic observes that the capacity to control corruption appears to have reached an all-time low Nor did the CASPR reorient the results framework to ensure that the links between interventions, indicators and progress towards CAS outcomes were made clearer. Finally, while governance and anti-corruption plans were developed for a number of Bank-funded projects as entry points to improve governance in the country in an effort to make focus area 4 on good governance and value for money genuinely cross-cutting, their effectiveness in doing so was mixed.

6. WBG Performance

Lending and investments

30. As of end-January 2010, Uganda had sixteen IDA-financed operations with a net commitment amount of US$1.3 billion. In addition, there were five regional projects and an IDA guarantee of US$115 million for the Private Power Generation (Bujagali) project. About 68 percent of commitments were allocated to energy, mining, environment, urban development and transport. About 22 percent were allocated to education and social development, 8 percent to finance and public sector development and 1 percent to economic and public sector management. There were 48 trust funds, most of which were linked to lending operations, that provided nearly US$65 million. They focused mainly on environment (GEF), renewable energy (GEF), demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants (MDTF), avian influenza, sanitation and hygiene (WSP), monitoring and evaluation (IDF), and piloting output-based aid in health and water supply (GPOBA).

31. During the CAS period, IDA made commitments totaling $2.17 billion for 19 operations, including two regional projects. There were 48 Trust Fund activities amounting to [$256] million that were active during FY11—15 (with 31 TF activities approved during FY11—15 amounting to $213 million).

32. On average, resources committed by IDA for investment operations were disbursed at a slower rate in Uganda (17 percent) than for the Africa region (21 percent) and Bank wide (22 percent).

33. The Uganda portfolio was somewhat riskier than the Africa region and Bank wide portfolios. During FY11--15, the Uganda portfolio had 23 percent of projects at risk compared to 21 percent for the Africa region and 20percent Bank-wide. On a commitment basis, the Uganda portfolio had 30 percent of commitments at risk, compared to 27 percent for the Africa region and 19 percent Bank-wide. IEG

reviewed the ICRs of 15 projects that exited the portfolio during FY11--15 and rated the development outcomes of 11 of them as moderately satisfactory or above.

34. There were eight IFC investment projects, with US$187.3 million of net commitment, at the inception of the review period that were active during the review period (see Annex Table 9). More than 80 percent of this portfolio was to support two projects towards electricity generation and distribution. During the review period, IFC committed through 13 investments another US$181.3 million, of which about half went towards electricity distribution. The CLR made no comments on the IFC portfolio. Of the 21 investments in the portfolio, two (both in the health sector) were cancelled, and three have closed. IEG has not reviewed any of these projects. The 16 active projects are being implemented as envisaged.

35. MIGA provided coverage that supported six investments for US$174.5 million, 97 percent of which were for four projects towards electricity generation and distribution (see Annex Table 12).

Analytic and Advisory Activities and Services

36. A program of analytic and advisory work and advisory activities and services, including 26 pieces of Economic and Sector Work (ESW) and 25 Technical Assistance (TA) tasks was delivered during the FY11--FY15 period. The ESW program included, among others, studies on Regional Integration and Trade, Inclusive Growth, Demography and Growth, a public expenditure review on Roads, an Environment and Growth review, a study on Environmental Sanitation, and an FSAP update. The CLR mentions that the Inclusive Growth study informed the formulation of the Agriculture DSIP and the design and preparation of pipeline operations, and that the PER on roads made recommendations on design, land take, procurement and monitoring and evaluation in relation to national roads, to improve value for money and absorption capacity. Other than this, the listing of non-lending by strategic CAS objective in the column on Bank program instruments in Annex 1 on the CPS results matrix evaluation does not provide enough information to assess to what extent this instrument informed lending operations. Nor does the CLR describe what was done to disseminate economic and sector work.

37. IFC had four advisory service (AS) projects approved before the review period for US$1.9 million, which were implemented during the review period (see Annex Table 10). During the review period, IFC approved nine new AS projects amounting to over US$20.0 million of total funds. Of these thirteen projects, two were terminated, five have closed, and six are active. Four of the five closed projects were rated Mostly Successful or better at completion but IEG has not validated them as yet. Of the six active projects, five are being implemented as envisaged. Only the Kampala – Ninja Expressway PPP is running behind schedule.

Results Framework

38. The Results Framework of the FY11--FY15 CAS was adjusted in the CAS Progress Report. The CASPR mentions that this was done in order to avoid attribution problems and to better capture outcomes of CAS interventions. It is the adjusted framework that is used by the CLR to assess progress against the program's objectives. IEG has three observations on the results framework (RF). First, the RF does not integrate IFC's and MIGA's programs adequately. This can potentially influence the assessment of progress towards CAS objectives. For example, addressing inefficiencies in land registration, although important in a poor, agrarian economy, is part of the business environment narrative and would not merit a rating of "mostly achieved" for addressing constraints to doing business, unless IFC's work on simplification of licensing and online filing for taxpayers, including small and medium enterprises is also taken into account. A similar observation could be made about increasing access to electricity. The omission of IFC/MIGA programs can also lead to other kinds of problems, such as losing sight of important issues that require monitoring. This is exemplified by the need to monitor tariff increases to ensure the financial health of Umeme, which is an IFC-and MIGA-supported

electricity distribution company in the Kampala area. Second, there are instances where the RF has indicators that marginalize the effect of the Bank's interventions. As an example, the indicator used to assess progress towards the CAS objective of improving management and delivery of urban services calls for measuring satisfaction with service delivery in Kampala using citizen report card surveys. However, the report cards covered overall Kampala services, and not just those from the Bank's Kampala Institutional and Infrastructure Development project (KIIDP 1), which contributed only marginally to the results. Third, there are instances where progress towards CAS objectives could not be assessed because indicators that had been chosen in the RF could not be verified at CAS completion. An example of this problem is provided by the inability to verify progress towards increasing transparency and sustainability of natural resource management, an area that the Systematic Country Diagnostic 2015 emphasizes as being important for continued poverty reduction in Uganda.

Partnerships and Development Partner Coordination

39. The main development partners in Uganda are USAID, the European Union, the United Kingdom, the African Development Union and Japan. The Bank has traditionally played a central role in development partner coordination and harmonization, both as permanent co-chair of the former Joint Budget Support Framework (JBSF) which included the twelve budget support development partners and as chair of the Local Development Partners' Group (LDPG). The CLR notes that the Bank led the process that culminated in a new and broader framework for the partnership dialogue, involving all development partners, which will henceforth serve as a joint platform for high-level dialogue on development effectiveness.

Safeguards and Fiduciary Issues

40. The Transport Sector Development Project (TSDP) was suspended and then subsequently cancelled as a result of inaction by the implementing agency to various contractual breaches, including poor safeguards management, by the contractor. On December 19, 2014, the Inspection Panel (IP) received from community members of Bigodi Township, a Request for Inspection in relation to the Kamwenge to Fort Portal road financed under the TSDP Additional Finance. The Panel did not register the Request in order to provide Bank Management with an opportunity to address their concerns. In September 2015, the IP received another Request for Inspection and subsequently registered the case, thereafter suspending and cancelling the project. The CLR reports that "lessons from the TSDP have informed a comprehensive review of safeguards management across the entire portfolio, with the aim of enhancing monitoring of safeguards management."

41. Overall compliance with the Environmental Assessment safeguard was uneven. It was satisfactory in Energy and Mining, Agriculture, and Education sectors, which engaged full time environmental specialists during implementation. However, compliance with the Environmental Assessment was not satisfactory or was unclear for projects in the Finance and Markets, Public Sector Governance, and Urban Development sectors, reflecting issues related to low capacity of implementing agencies or lack of information in ICRs to validate full compliance. For example, under the Private Sector Competitiveness II project, the limited capacity of the implementing agency in charge of environmental and social safeguards issues for the industrial park resulted in significant delays leading to the cancelling of the corresponding sub-component. Compliance with social safeguards, especially with Involuntary Resettlement, also reflected similar issues on low capacity of implementing agencies and lack of information for validation. Reporting under the Third Phase of the Road Development Program on the implementation progress of Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) was a challenge. By the end of the project many complaints were still pending and were to be settled under injurious affection. According to the ICR, the "implementing agency did not handle, in a timely manner, cases of delayed compensation of project-affected persons, leading to delayed site handover, which resulted in delays in

completion of the civil works contracts." Projects in the Energy and Mining and Urban Development sectors also triggered safeguards on Cultural Property and Natural Habitats, but the ICRs didn't provide any evidence to validate full compliance.

42. During the FY11 to FY 15 Review Period, INT received seventy-five complaints related to Bank operations. Of these seventy-five complaints, twenty-one resulted in INT investigations, of which three are still open - two of those are in Regional Operations. Of the closed investigations (18), nine were substantiated and the remainder (nine) could either not be substantiated to a point that a sanction could be initiated or were confirmed as unfounded (3).

Ownership and Flexibility

43. The program described in the CAS and The CASPR was broadly aligned with the National Development Plan (NDP) and Vision 2040. However, drawing on a joint European Union-IEG evaluation of budget support to Uganda, the CLR notes that the overall relevance of objectives was gradually reduced by diverging priorities, as well as missed opportunities in several major policy areas, such as increasing revenue mobilization, controlling population growth, strengthening the revenue base and capacity of local governments, reducing gender inequities and prioritizing agriculture. In response to emerging concerns about governance and corruption, the Bank's program was adjusted in the CASPR by discontinuing the DPL instrument--several development partners had already ceased providing budget support--and shifting towards infrastructure projects which, between CASPR and CAS completion, came to account for 57 percent of commitments, compared to 19 percent between the CAS and the CASPR.

WBG Internal Cooperation

44. A positive example of internal WBG coordination is provided by the Bujagali hydropower plant (BHPP), which is the biggest in Uganda, a country where access to electricity is low. Support to BHPP was provided through an IDA partial risk guarantee, an IFC loan and a 20-year MIGA guarantee. Further MIGA support to the energy sector came in the form of an amended risk guarantee which insured additional equity investment in BHPP. IFC and MIGA also cooperated well in supporting Umeme, the electricity distribution company.

Risk Identification and Mitigation

45. The CAS had identified the following risks to CAS implementation: (I) political fragility and ethnicity, (ii) oil discovery and the resource curse, (iii) high population growth; (iv) urban poor and a youth bulge, (v) regional instability and spillovers, (vi) weather and climate risks. The overall IDA program was intended to be self-adjusting in order to mitigate some of the risks highlighted in the CAS. The CASPR made clear however that the major challenge lay in the area of governance, with the extent of progress in reducing patronage and corruption being unclear. Mitigation measures envisaged in the CAS included a governance matrix to map risks and regular reviews of governance risks to inform adjustments to the Bank's program. Apart from highlighting the adjustment to the portfolio undertaken at CASPR, the CLR does not however provide any information on how regularly these reviews were undertaken and what impact they had on mitigating risks to the Bank's program. With respect to the oil sector, the institutional structures that promote transparency and accountability were identified as the key mitigation measures. On youth unemployment, the Bank identified collaboration with the Youth Unemployment Network to update the National Action Plan for youth unemployment in Uganda as a mitigating measure.

Overall Assessment and Rating

46. IEG rates WBG performance as **Fair**.

47. The objectives of the CAS, which sought to emphasize economic growth led by the private sector, while providing the elements of an enabling environment in the form of improved physical and human capital, and strengthening "center of government" institutions as well as those entrusted with service delivery, and underpinned by a cross-cutting emphasis on governance, were broadly well aligned with Uganda's NDP and Vision 2040. However, what the CAS sought to accomplish over its four-year lifetime reflected an optimistic reading of the country's implementation capacity. Furthermore, the ongoing monitoring of progress towards CAS objectives was partly obscured by a results framework that did not integrate IFC's and MIGA's contributions and that, in some cases, chose indicators that either could not be influenced by WBG's interventions or that did not fully capture what the CPS objectives were trying to accomplish. Nevertheless, progress was made on a number of fronts. The energy and transport sectors offer encouraging examples of internal coordination within the World Bank Group. Regional projects, that are normally challenging to implement because of the multiplicity of stakeholders across countries, surpassed their targets. WBG coordination with government counterparts and other development partners was generally successful.

48. In its assessment of implementation progress to date, the CASPR noted the slower-than-expected pace of implementation, the lower-than-planned level of lending and the fact that less than 70 percent of CAS outcomes were on track. It responded to emerging concerns about governance reflected *inter alia* in deteriorating CPIA ratings on transparency, accountability and corruption in Uganda's public sector, by discontinuing the DPL instrument in a country where it had been used since 2001. While this was intended to signal that budget support would not be provided in an environment marred by increasing challenges to governance, including a prominent corruption scandal in 2012, the cutoff squeezed social services in the most vulnerable areas, since no agreement had been reached with the government that the prevailing macro/fiscal framework would call for increased revenue mobilization in order to protect pro-poor spending. Less attention appears to have been paid however to the fact that there was a doubling in the percentage of projects and commitments at risk between 2011 and 2013 and the need for appropriate and timely follow up on WBG's part on issues highlighted in Country Portfolio Performance Reviews. Against this background, the CASPR argued that a combination of (i) adjustments to the lending instrument mix, viz., dropping DPOs and moving towards infrastructure projects, (ii) improvements in project implementation by the government, together with (iii) governance reforms, would lead to achievement of the CAS outcomes. An opportunity to tighten CAS implementation and reorient the results framework to help monitor progress was therefore missed at the time of the CASPR. In the event, the optimistic reading of implementation that underlay the CAS and was reconfirmed at CASPR was not borne out and eight out of twelve CAS objectives were either partially achieved or not achieved at CAS completion. The CLR notes a disconnect between the high proportion of CAS objectives rated partially achieved or not achieved and the low percentage of projects rated Moderately Unsatisfactory for IP or DO. Furthermore, while governance and anti-corruption plans were developed for a number of Bank-funded projects as entry points to improve governance in the country and to make the good governance and value for money a genuinely cross-cutting CAS objectives, their effectiveness in doing so was mixed. Finally, weak compliance with safeguards affected project implementation and the delivery of results. The cancellation of the Transport Sector Development Project (TSDP) as a result of inaction by the implementation agency to various contractual breaches, including poor safeguards management by the contractor, points to weak oversight on the part of the Bank.

7. *Assessment of CLR Completion Report*

49. The CLR's framework of analysis is broadly consistent with that of the CAS and the CASPR. It brings out the ambitious nature of the program in relation to Uganda's capacity to implement it and, on the Bank side, the disconnect between buoyant DO and IP project ratings on the one hand and the

disappointing record with regard to achievement of CAS outcomes on the other. The CLR could have discussed how the results framework could have been improved by making the link between WBG interventions, especially IFC's and MIGA's programs, indicators and outcomes much clearer. Finally, the treatment of the contribution made by the AAA program to CAS implementation goes little beyond listing AAA outputs in the results matrix.

8. *Findings and Lessons*

50. IEG is in broad agreement with the lessons drawn by the CLR from the experience of CAS implementation. They are: (1) the need for a focused results framework with specific, measurable, assignable, realistic and time-related, (2) alignment of CPF objectives and indicators with the NDPII, (3) realism in project design and adequate time for project preparation, (4) a strong emphasis on portfolio management, and (5) WBG leadership in development partner coordination and dialogue with the government. However, IEG would add three other lessons. First, the CAS progress report should be seen as an important opportunity to realistically assess CAS implementation, taking into account all the available evidence, and to redesign the program if so warranted by that assessment. Second, the CAS results framework should integrate IFC's and MIGA's programs more fully and select indicators that allow the links between WBG interventions and progress towards CAS objectives to be clearly seen. Third, in the event of a resumption of policy-based lending, the Bank should assess the pro-poor nature of public expenditure carefully and ensure that the macro/fiscal framework that it supports includes measures to raise Uganda's low revenue-to-GDP ratio and does not penalize pro-poor spending.

Annex Table 1: Summary of Achievements of CPS Objectives

	CPS FY11-FY15 – Focus Area 1: Promote Shared and Sustainable Economic Growth	Actual Results (as of current month/year)	IEG Comments
Major Outcome Measures	**1. CPS Objective: Address constraints for doing business (Mostly Achieved)**		
	Indicator: Time taken to register property (land and buildings) **Baseline:** 77 days **Target:** ≤ 30 days	The CLR, citing Government data, reports that the time taken to register a property was reduced from 77 days to 34 days against a target of 30 days by end of FY15. The data cited by the CLR could not be verified by IEG. P130471 ISR Sequence 6 • Avg no. of days to complete record of purchase/sale of property in land administration system - Baseline: 52 (January 2013) - Actual: 42 (November 2015) - Target: 25 (2019) • Avg no. of days to complete record of purchase/sale of property–Urban - Baseline: 52 (January 2013) - Actual: 42 (November 2015) - Target: 25 (2019)	Source: CLR and P130471 ISR Sequence 6. The CPS Objective was reformulated at the CPSPR stage (original CPS Objective: Improved conditions for private sector growth). The indicator lacked dates for its baseline and target. Lending Competitiveness and Enterprise Development Project (CEDP) (P130471). Approved FY13. Management assessment: MS.
	2. CPS Objective: Improved interconnectivity for regional integration (Achieved)		
	Indicator: Transit time through the Northern corridor from Mombasa to Kigali (EATTF) **Baseline:** 19 days **Target:** 13.3 days (July 2015)	Under the East Africa Trade and Transport Facilitation Project (EATTF) (079734), which closed September 30, 2015, construction of one-stop border posts between Uganda and Kenya and Uganda and Rwanda reduced transit time through the Northern Corridor from Mombasa to Kigali from 19 days in 2005 to 6 days in 2015 against the target of 13.3 days. In addition, the Bank also supported progress under this objective through the Transport Sector Development Project (TSDP) (P092837). This project provided support to the Government's sector policy and strategy.	Source: CLR, CPSPR, and Uganda Team. Lending Transport Sector Development Project (TSDP) (P092837). Latest Management Assessment: S East Africa Trade and Transport Facility (EATTF) (P079734). Non-lending: Regional Int., Trade and Growth in the Great Lakes Region (FY14) IFC/MIGA

	CPS FY11-FY15 – Focus Area 1: Promote Shared and Sustainable Economic Growth	Actual Results (as of current month/year)	IEG Comments
			Investment/Guarantee for the Kenya-Uganda Railway EASSY cable project for ICT backbone.
	3. CPS Objective: Increased productivity and commercialization of agriculture (Partially Achieved)		
	Indicator: Average agricultural income in rural households (in real terms) **Baseline:** Ushs 1,654,200 **Target:** Ushs 2,203,100	In evaluating the CPS, two issues were pertinent as they had a bearing on the evaluation. These were: (1) the ATAAS project implementation was delayed by one and half years (from board approval to effectiveness); and (2) the project was restructured three years into implementation, with changes in project components, and one of the implementing agencies. With this in mind, the project was evaluated as being on track to achieving the target increase in income of rural households in percentage terms. The baseline and targeted income of Ushs. 4,200,000 and Ushs. 5,040,000 (20percent increase by project end or 10percent at mid-term) may have been exaggerated. An independent study indicated the average income of farmers in 2010 (the year of approval of project) to be Ushs. 1,654,200. By 2013 average income of farmers had increased to Ushs. 2,203,100 (Independent evaluation by Guide Associates Ltd., 2014). This represented an increase in income of farm households of 33.2percent in three years. Based on this, the target increase at project mid-term was exceeded. One challenge of using income as an indicator, however, was the unreliability of farmers' data/information on their incomes.	Source: CLR, CPSPR, and Uganda Team. The original baseline was Ushs 4,200,000 and target: Ushs. 5,040,000. Both were revised at the CPSPR stage. The baseline and target lacked dates. Lending - Agricultural Technology & Agribusiness Advisory Project (ATAAS) (P109224). - Northern Uganda Social Action Fund (NUSAFII) (P111633). This project provided social protection that helped minimize vulnerability in Northern Uganda that was emerging from war, and provided the opportunity for households and communities to build assets that were critical for re-establishing agricultural production. - Eastern Africa Agricultural Productivity Project (EAAPP) (FY10). Like ATAAS, this project contributed to enhanced research capacity, technology development and increased agricultural productivity in specified commodities. This project was complementary to ATAAS, especially in terms of improving the availability of productivity enhancing technologies.

	CPS FY11-FY15 – Focus Area 1: Promote Shared and Sustainable Economic Growth	Actual Results (as of current month/year)	IEG Comments
			- Program f. Control of Avian Flu (PCAF) (P110207). This project established the capacity to manage zoonoses, and in the event that they such epidemics occurred, there would be the capacity to minimize their impact on agricultural production. - EMCBP- SIL II (FY01) + AF (FY09) Non-lending Inclusive Growth (FY11) Water for Agricultural Production (Operationalizing Agriculture DSIP) (P124856; TF098553). IFC/MIGA Investments/Guarantee for agribusiness IFC advisory services
	Indicator: Share of farm production marketed by NAADS targeted beneficiaries **Baseline:** 25percent **Target:** 50percent	It was not possible to evaluate the CAS based on the second indicator for CAS Outcome 1.3 - share of farm production marketed by target beneficiaries. Component 4 of the ATAAS project, from which this outcome indicator was derived, had not yet been implemented at the time of the MTR and was cancelled during restructuring. Instead the CAS was evaluated on percentage increase in average agricultural yields of participating households. Targets for increases in yields of farmer priority crops in project areas were 15percent and 20percent, for crops and livestock, respectively by fifth year based on the following baselines: maize, 2.329 t/ha; rice, 2.54 t/ha; beans, 1.505 t/ha (UCA, 2008/09); milk production, 3 l/day; and eggs, 220/bird. According to a survey by Uganda Bureau of Statistics in 2013 (UBOS, 2014), crop yields at farmers' level were: maize 3.3 t/ha; rice, 2.5 t/ha and beans, 2.9 t/ha. These represented yield increases of 41.7percent, -1.6percent, and 93percent for maize, rice and beans, respectively. Reasons given by farmers for these yield	Source: CLR, CPSPR, and Uganda Team. The CLR was unable to report on the indicator proposed at the CPSPR stage. Alternative indicator provided. Lending - Agricultural Technology & Agribusiness Advisory Project (ATAAS) (P109224).

	CPS FY11-FY15 – Focus Area 1: Promote Shared and Sustainable Economic Growth	Actual Results (as of current month/year)	IEG Comments
		increases were increased use of improved technologies, better farming practices and good weather	
	4. CPS Objective: Increased transparency and sustainability of natural resource management (Not Achieved)		
	Indicator: Area brought under improved land use management in the Katonga river watershed (15,224 km2) **Baseline:** 0 (2009) **Target:** 50percent (7,622km2)	The proposed indicator was finally not included in the main Bank intervention put forward to support progress towards the objective (i.e. Lake Victoria Environmental Management Project Phase II - P100406). Progress cannot be verified. In lieu of the indicator, the CLR reports that, a 2013 case study of the area indicates that unsustainable farming practices and overgrazing continue to threaten environmental sustainability, leading to soil erosion, which results in increased sediment loads in the available rivers and streams resulting in pollution and habitat degradation. River Katonga basin, as a strategic water supply source, therefore continues to be under threat from human activities	Source: CLR, CPSPR and Uganda Team. Lending - Sustainable Land Management Country Program (SLMCP) (P108886). - Water Management and Development Project (WMDP) (P123204) (FY12). - Sustainable Management of Mineral Resources Project (SMMRP) (P079925). - Lake Victoria Environmental Management Project Phase II (P100406) LVEMP (FY09) (Regional Project). AAA Environment and Climate Change Analysis (FY14)

	CPS FY11-FY15 – Focus Area 2: Enhancing Public Infrastructure	Actual Results (as of current month/year)	IEG Comments
	5. CPS Objective: Increased access to electricity (Partially Achieved)		
Major Outcome Measures	**Indicator:** Rural people connected through the extended grid under the projects (number) **Baseline:** 824,000	As of October 2015, 79,403 connections have been made in rural and peri-urban areas under the ERT-2 and OBA projects. This is equivalent to 397,015 rural people connected which represent approximately 75percent of the target).	Source: CLR and CPSPR

	CPS FY11-FY15 – Focus Area 2: Enhancing Public Infrastructure	Actual Results (as of current month/year)	IEG Comments
	Target: 1,352,000		
	Indicator: Flow of electricity through the Masaka substation (GWh) **Baseline:** 381 **Target:** 617	The flow of electricity through Masaka substation will be realized once the Kawanda-Masaka transmission line project is completed, currently scheduled for completion in August 2016.	Source: CLR, CPSPR, and Uganda Team. Lending Electricity Sector Development Project (ESDP) (P11973)
	6. CPS Objective: Improved access to and quality of roads in project areas (Partially Achieved)		
	Indicator: Rural people with access to an all season road in the target area (Gulu and Western Nile districts) **Baseline:** 3,520,000 **Target:** 4,950,000	In the area of road transport, WBG support was delivered through the Transport Sector Development Project (TSDP). Progress was modest in relation to road access with around 700,000 additional people against a target of 1.4 million people having access to all-weather roads. As per population data available in the 2014 census, and coverage of the all season access roads in the indicated area, the number of total beneficiaries is 4,234,744 as of 2014, against the target of 4,950,000. The target number of beneficiaries may have been an overestimate. The numbers are taken from the core sector indicators and it is unclear to what extent TSDP is contributing especially since it has been cancelled due to serious social safeguards issues.	Source: CLR, CPSPR and P092837 Sequence 11 (August 2015). Lending - Transport Sector Development Project (TSDP)(P092837), - Poverty Reduction Support Credit 9 (PRSC9)(P097325), - Kampala Institutional & Infrastructure Development Project (KIIDP)(P078382), - Support to Municipal Infrastructure Development Program (SMIDP)(P117876)
	Indicator: Travel time on Gulu-Nimule and Vurra-Oruba roads (hours) **Baseline:** 2 **Target:** 1.5	The paving works for the Gulu – Atiak road (74 km) and the Vurrra – Oruba roads (92 km) roads have been completed, and the travel time targets achieved. The CLR reports that: For travel time, the targeted reduction of travel time from 120 minutes to 90 minutes was achieved.	Source: CLR and CPSPR Lending - Transport Sector Development Project (TSDP) (P092837). Management assessment: U - Transport Sector Development Project II (P125590). Management assessment: S - Poverty Reduction Support Credit 9 (PRSC9) (P097325).
	7. CPS Objective: Increased access to quality water and sanitation services (Mostly Achieved)		

	CPS FY11-FY15 – Focus Area 2: Enhancing Public Infrastructure	Actual Results (as of current month/year)	IEG Comments
	Indicator: Percentage of households with access to safe and effective sanitation **Baseline:** 62percent **Target:** 73percent	In FY 2014/15, access to sanitation, according to district reports, increased to 77percent (Water & Environment Sector Performance Report 2015 - Ministry of Water and Environment).	Source: CLR, CPSPR and Uganda Team. Lending - Poverty Reduction Support Credit 9 (PRSC9)(P097325) - Kampala Institutional & Infrastructure Development Project (KIIDP)(P078382) - Support to Municipal Infrastructure Development Program (SMIDP)(P117876) - Water Management and Development Project (WMDP) (P123204) - Northern Uganda Social Action Fund (NUSAFII) (P111633) LVEMP (FY09) Trust Funds - OBA in Water Supply in Small Towns and Rural Growth Centers - OBA Kampala Water Connections for the Poor IFC - Small Scale Infrastructure Advisory Program Non lending - TA on Rural Sanitation Program WSP (FYI4)
	Indicator: People provided with access to improved water sources under the project (sanitation-related projects) **Baseline:** 6,553,704 **Target:** 12,954,068	About 6,076,709 additional people were provided with safe water through the various projects and programs. The short fall was partly due to the decreasing funding to the sector, from 4.9percent in fiscal year 2004/5 to 3.2percent in fiscal year 2013/14. Also, delay in the implementation of some programs, such as Water Management and Development Project (WMDP).	Source: CLR, CPSPR and Uganda Team. Lending - Poverty Reduction Support Credit 9 (PRSC9)(P097325) - Kampala Institutional & Infrastructure Development Project (KIIDP)(P078382) - Support to Municipal Infrastructure Development Program (SMIDP)(P117876)

	CPS FY11-FY15 – Focus Area 2: Enhancing Public Infrastructure	Actual Results (as of current month/year)	IEG Comments
			- Water Management and Development Project (WMDP) (P123204) - Northern Uganda Social Action Fund (NUSAFII) (P111633) LVEMP (FY09) Trust Funds - OBA in Water Supply in Small Towns and Rural Growth Centers - OBA Kampala Water Connections for the Poor IFC - Small Scale Infrastructure Advisory Program Non lending - TA on Rural Sanitation Program WSP (FYI4)
	8. CPS Objective: Improved management and delivery of urban services (Not Achieved)		
	Indicator: Increase in public satisfaction in service delivery of key services in Kampala a) roads, b) drainage, c) solid waste **Baseline:** a) 18percent, b) 22percent, c) 44percent **Target:** a) 50percent, b) 31percent, c) 60percent	a) Roads: 29percent b) Drainage: 22percent c) Solid waste: 46percent	Source: CLR and CPSPR Lending - Kampala Institutional and Infrastructure Development Project (KIIDP I) (P078382). IEG: S - Kampala Institutional and Infrastructure Development Project (KIIDP II) (P133590). Management assessment: S - Municipal Infrastructure Development (P117876). Management assessment: S Trust Funds - OBA Kampala Water Connections for the Poor Cities Alliances Grant

	CPS FY11-FY15 – Focus Area 3: Strengthening Human Capital Development	Actual Results (as of current month/year)	IEG Comments
	9. CPS Objective: Improved access to and quality of primary and post-primary education (Partially Achieved)		
Major Outcome Measures	Quality **Indicator:** Percentage of pupils reaching literacy proficiency in Government aided schools reaching Baseline P6 total: 52percent Baseline P6 girls: 53percent Target P6 total: 57percent Target P6 girls: 59percent	P6 girls (2013):41percent P6 total (2013): 41percent Lending - Poverty Reduction Support Credit 9 (PRSC9) (P097325) - Post-Primary Education & Training Program (UPPET) (P110803) - Millennium Science Initiative (MSI) (P086513) - Northern Uganda Social Action Fund (NUSAFII) (P111633)	Source: CLR and Uganda Team. The objective also made reference to quality of post primary education. However, the CLR does not include any reporting on this in the Results Framework. The body of the CLR mentions that the assessments for Secondary 2 show a continuous and worrying annual decline from 2013 to 2014. The Post Primary Education and Training Program (P110803) (approved in FY09) supported progress in post primary education. The project was rated MU by IEG. The Uganda team notes that the project contributed to improving necessary but not sufficient conditions for improving post primary learning achievement.
	Access **Indicator:** Average national Gross Enrollment for lower Secondary education (Universal Post-Primary Education and Training – UPPET) **Baseline:** boys – 28percent and girls – 25percent **Target:** boys – 42percent and girls – 40percent	Lower Secondary GER Boys (2013): 37.7percent GER Girls (2013): 33.7percent The Uganda team reports that, as of 2016, GER is still very low estimated at 35percent (34.7percent girls) – World Bank 2016-ongoing Uganda education sector analysis. Primary The Uganda Team reports that primary NER is 97percent with parity across gender (98percent girls, 97percent boys). Enrolment is currently estimated at 8.7 million learners – compared to 5.2 million in 2005. Source for the information not provided.	Source: CLR and Uganda Team The objective also made reference to access in primary education. However, the CLR does not include any reporting on this in the Results Framework. The Uganda Team provide information without source that could not be verified. Lending - Poverty Reduction Support Credit 9 (PRSC9) (P097325) - Post-Primary Education & Training Program (UPPET) (P110803) - Millennium Science Initiative (MSI) (P086513) - Northern Uganda Social Action Fund (NUSAFII) (P111633). -

	CPS FY11-FY15 – Focus Area 3: Strengthening Human Capital Development	Actual Results (as of current month/year)	IEG Comments
	10. CPS Objective: Strengthened health care delivery (Partially Achieved)		
	Indicator: Percentage of deliveries taking place in Government and Private Not for Profit (PNFP) Health Facilities (Uganda Health systems strengthening project – HSSP) **Baseline:** 34percent (2010/11) **Target:** 45percent (July 2015)	Health facility deliveries increased from 34percent in 2010/11 to 52.7percent in 2014/15. Lending - Uganda Health Systems Strengthening Project (P115563) - Reproductive Health Vouchers in Western Uganda (P104527)	Source: CLR and Annual Health Sector Report Performance – Ministry of Health - Uganda
	Indicator: Contraceptive prevalence rate (HSSP) **Baseline:** 24percent **Target:** 35percent (July 2015)	The latest CPR is pending conclusion of the demographic and health survey scheduled for 2016. However, the CPR measured in the 2011 Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) was reported at 30percent, which is short of the target in the CPS of 34percent. As new data is not available until 2016, the rating for the second indicator is Partially Achieved.	Source: CLR The indicator lacked dates for baseline and a target. This review assumes, by the default, that the target date was the end of the CPS period (i.e. July 2015). Lending - Uganda Health Systems Strengthening Project (P115563) - Reproductive Health Vouchers in Western Uganda (P104527)

	CPS FY11-FY15 – Focus Area 4: Improve Good Governance and Value for Money	Actual Results (as of current month/year)	IEG Comments
Major Outcome Measures	**11. CPS Objective: Increased transparency and efficiency of public financial management and public procurement at national and local level (Partially Achieved)**		
	Financial Management **Indicator:** Percentage of local governments (LGs) publishing financial transfers and budgets at local level (SMIDP)	Most Local Governments publish their financial transfers. The target of 90percent in 2013 was significantly surpassed to 100percent. This is a considerable improvement from the 48percent baseline in 2008	Source: CLR and Uganda Team. The indicator lacked dates for baseline and a target. This review assumes, by the default, that the target date was the end of the CPS period (i.e. July 2015).

	CPS FY11-FY15 – Focus Area 4: Improve Good Governance and Value for Money	Actual Results (as of current month/year)	IEG Comments
	Baseline: 53percent (2009) **Target:** 100percent (July 2015)	Lending - Poverty Reduction Support Credit 9 (PRSC9) (P097325) - Support to Municipal Infrastructure Development Program (SMIDP) (P117876) - Northern Uganda Social Action Fund (NUSAFII) (P111633) - Kampala Institutional & Infrastructure Development Project (KIIDP) (P078382) - Health System Strengthening Project (HSSP) (P115563) - Public Service Performance and Enhancement Project (UPSPEP) (P050440) AAA TA GAC – yearly GPF	
	Indicator: Percentage of contracts with complete procurement records in compliance with Public Procurement Disposal Act (PPDA regulations (by number) (PRSC9) **Baseline:** 32percent (2009) **Target:** 70percent (2011)	According to the CLR, the share of contracts with complete procurement records with compliance of Public Procurement and Disposal Act (PPDA) regulations went down from 32 percent in 2008 to 17 percent in 2011, substantially missing its target of 70 percent. The body of the text in the CLR Also notes that the PEFA rating for competition, value for money and controls in procurement (PI 19) was only D+, in 2012, which constitutes no improvement since the 2008 PEFA survey and one of the worst performing dimensions in Uganda's PFM system.	Source: CLR and Uganda Team AAA - Support to implementation of PPDA Strategic Plan (P152721) - Joint Budget Support Framework dialogue (P121206) - Improving Public Procurement in Uganda (P144050)
	12. CPS Objective: Strengthened public sector management and accountability at national and local level (Mostly Achieved)		
	Indicator: Degree of discrepancy between staff paid through the payroll and actual staff, as revealed through inspections and payroll audits (UPSPEP)	Status – 0percent, Target was met and exceeded.	Source: CLR and ICR P050440 Lending - Uganda Public Service Performance Enhancement Project (P050440). IEG: U

	CPS FY11-FY15 – Focus Area 4: Improve Good Governance and Value for Money	Actual Results (as of current month/year)	IEG Comments
	Baseline: 15percent **Target:** 5percent		
	Indicator: Percentage of the population satisfied with performance of local governments (as measured through the National Service Delivery Survey) **Baseline:** 45.9percent (2009) **Target:** 70percent (2013)	Not verified. The National Service Delivery Survey 2012, which was going to be used to measure satisfaction, was not conducted due to lack of funding. An adequate response to this indicator is expected to become available after the production of the final report of the National Service Delivery Survey 2015.	Source: CLR Lending - Local Government Management and Services Delivery Project (P090867) - Uganda Public Service Performance Enhancement Project (P050440) - Budget Support: PRSC 7, 8, 9. These included PRSC7 (P101231); PRSC8 (P101232); and PRSC9 (P097325).
	Indicator: Annual number of value for money audits prepared by Auditor General and discussed in Parliament **Baseline:** 6 **Target:** 10 (July 2015)	10 value for money audits prepared in audit year 2015 (ending March 31, 2015).	Source: CLR.

Annex Table 2: Planned and Actual Lending for Uganda, FY11-15

Project ID	Project name	Proposed FY	Approval FY	Closing FY	Proposed Amount	Approved IDA Amount	Outcome Rating	Comments
Project Planned Under CPS and CPSPR								
P101232	PRSC 8* (*Includes US$40 million Crisis Response Window (CRW) funds)	2011	2011	2012	120	100	IEG: MS	
P097325	PRSC 9	2011	2012	2013	100	100	LIR: MS	Moved to FY12
P119737	Electricity Sector Development Project	2011	2011	2017	90	120	LIR: MS	
P121097	Transport Sector Development Additional Financing	2011	2011		120	75	No Rating	
P117979	Financial Sector DPL	2011	2011	2012	50	50	IEG: MU	PR
	Total FY11				**480**	**445**		
DROPPED	PRSC 10	2012			100			DROPPED
P117876	Municipal Infrastructure Development	2012	2013	2019	150	150	LIR: S	Moved to FY13
P145101	Petroleum Sector Support (infrastructure for areas with oil resources)	2012	2014	2020	30	145	LIR: MS	Moved to FY14
DROPPED	Power Sector Support	2012			100			Moved to FY15
DROPPED	Regional: East African Transport Links	2012			25			DROPPED
DROPPED	Regional: Communications Infrastructure Program	2012			30			Moved to FY15
	Total FY12				**435**	**295**		
DROPPED	PRSC 11	2013			100			DROPPED
DROPPED	Post-Primary Education APL II (incl. vocational training and skills dev.)	2013			100			
P123204	Water Sector Development and Management	2013	2012	2019	130	135	LIR: MS	Adv to FY12
P130471	Private Sector Competitiveness III	2013	2013	2019	50	100	LIR: MS	
P133590	Kampala Institutional and Infrastructure Development Project APL II	2013	2014	2020	40	175	LIR: S	
DROPPED	Forestry/Natural Resource Management	2013			50			DROPPED
P133005	ERT APL2 AF	2013	2013		12	12	No Rating	PR
	Total FY13				**482**	**422**		
DROPPED	PRSC 12	2014			100			DROPPED
P145037	Agriculture Sector Support	2014	2015	2022	50	150	LIR: S	
P125590	Transport Sector Development Project II	2014	2014	2025	130	244	LIR: S	
DROPPED	Local Government Management and Capacity Building APL II	2014			115			DROPPED

Project ID	Project name	Proposed FY	Approval FY	Closing FY	Proposed Amount	Approved IDA Amount	Outcome Rating	Comments
P133312	Energy for Rural Transformation APL III	2014	2015	2021	40	135	LIR: S	
DROPPED	AF Health System Strengthening	2014			65			PR
DROPPED	PRG for Renewable Energy Dev. Program	2014			40			PR
DROPPED	Regional Pastoral Livelihoods Recovery and Resilience (plus Regional allocation 20m)	2014			10			PR
	Total FY14				**550**	**529**		
DROPPED	PRSC 13	2015			100			DROPPED
P149965	Northern Uganda Integration and Growth	2015	2015	2021	100	130	LIR: S	
P145309	Skilling Uganda	2015	2015	2021	75	100	LIR: S	PR
DROPPED	Pension Sector Reform	2015			100			PR
	Total FY15				**375**	**2,132**		
	Total Planned				**2322**	**3,822**		
Unplanned Projects during the CPS and CPSPR Period								
P133318	UG-PRG Hydropower (FY14)		2014			160	No Rating	
	Total Unplanned					**160**		
On-going Projects during the CPS and CPSPR Period			**Approval FY**	**Closing FY**		**Approved IDA Amount**	**Outcome Rating**	
P092837	UG-Transport Sector Development Project		2010	2016		190	LIR: U	
P109224	UG-Ag Tech & Advisory Svces SIL (FY10)		2010	2018		120	LIR: U	
P115563	UG-Health Syst. Strength. Project (FY10)		2010	2017		130	LIR: S	
P110803	UG-Post Primary Educ & Trg APL-1 (FY09)		2009	2015		150	IEG: MU	
P111633	UG-SEC N-Uganda SAF (NUSAF2) (FY09)		2009	2016		100	LIR: S	
P112334	UG-Energy for Rural Transformation APL2		2009	2016		75	LIR: MU	
P078382	UG-Kampala Inst & Infrast Dev Prj (FY08)		2008	2014		34	IEG: S	
P090867	UG-Local Govt Mgt Svc Del Pjt (FY08)		2008	2013		55	IEG: MS	
P110207	UG-Program for Ctrl of Avian Influenza		2008	2014		10	IEG: MS	
P069208	UG - Power Sector Dev. Project (FY07)		2007	2012		300	IEG: MS	
P050440	UG-Pub Serv Perform Enhance (FY06)		2006	2014		70	IEG: U	
P086513	UG-Millennium Science Init (FY06)		2006	2013		30	IEG: S	
P074079	UG-Road Dev APL 3 (FY05)		2005	2012		108	IEG: MS	

Project ID	Project name	Proposed FY	Approval FY	Closing FY	Proposed Amount	Approved IDA Amount	Outcome Rating	Comments
P083809	UG-Priv Sec Competitiveness 2		2005	2013		70	IEG: MU	
P079925	UG-Natl Re Dev TAL (FY04)		2004	2012		25	IEG: MS	
P065437	UG-PAMSU SIL (FY03)		2003	2011		27	IEG: MS	
P050439	UG-Priv & Utility Sec Reform (FY01)		2001	2014		49	IEG: MS	
P070627	Regional Trade Fac. - Uganda		2001	2013		20	No Rating	
P073089	UG-EMCBP SIL 2 (FY01)		2001	2013		22	LIR: MU	
	Total On-going					**1,584**		

Source: Uganda CPS, CPSPR and WB Business Intelligence Table 2b.1, 2a.4 and 2a.7 as of 2/2/16
**LIR: Latest internal rating. MU: Moderately Unsatisfactory. MS: Moderately Satisfactory. S: Satisfactory. HS: Highly Satisfactory.*

Annex Table 3: Grants and Trust Funds Active in FY11-15 (in US$ million)

Project ID	Project name	TF ID	Approval FY	Closing FY	Approved Amount
P149286	Uganda Multisectoral Food Security and Nutrition Project	TF 18896	2015	2020	27,640,000
P144102	Uganda Reproductive Health Voucher Project	TF 15995	2015	2018	13,300,000
P133780	UG Teacher and School Effectiveness Project	TF 17702	2015	2018	100,000,000
P150872	UG Enhancing Accountability & Performance of Social Service Contracts	TF 18160	2015	2019	650,000
P150857	Uganda Leasing Project (ULeP)	TF 17697	2015	2016	106,600
P150166	Strengthening Readiness for e-government Procurement in Uganda	TF 17113	2015	2015	500,000
P149937	Support to Preparation of the Second NDP	TF 16731	2014	2016	317,000
P117876	Uganda Support to Municipal Infrastructure Development Program	TF 13021	2013	2015	887,500
P117876	Uganda Support to Municipal Infrastructure Development Program	TF 10490	2012	2012	85,000
P117876	Uganda Support to Municipal Infrastructure Development Program	TF 99697	2012	2014	547,000
P145743	Institutional Develoment of Uganda Retirement Benefits Regulatory Auth	TF 14985	2014	2016	300,000
P150095	Public Investment Management	TF 14773	2014	2015	500,000
P143324	An Innovative, Integrated Approach to Enhance Smallholder Family Nutrition	TF 14232	2013	2017	2,799,716
P130992	Uganda IDF Strengthening Country Safeguards Systems	TF 12610	2013	2016	487,880
P108886	Uganda Sustainable Land Management Country Program	TF 97184	2012	2018	7,200,000
P120108	GPOBA: Uganda Energy for Rural Transformation	TF 10096	2012	2017	5,500,000
P143098	Improving M'gt and Devp't of Uganda's WR	TF 99700	2012	2014	227,000

Project ID	Project name	TF ID	Approval FY	Closing FY	Approved Amount
P126594	UGANDA: Support for the Uganda Petroleum Institute	TF 99735	2012	2015	1,180,000
P129573	IMPROVING LEARNING IN UGANDA	TF 98120	2012	2014	665,580
P122143	AFSF - Africa - Uganda Centenary Bank	TF 97886	2011	2015	1,000,000
P120042	BEIA-Promotion of Biolectricity in Uganda	TF 96666	2011	2013	150,000
P120030	BEIA-Promotion of Improved Biomass TLUD Stoves in Uganda	TF 96659	2011	2013	150,000
P124986	Extending Mobile Applications in Africa (Uganda - MoMo Kampala)	TF 98339	2011	2013	35,000
P122475	Transforming the Settlements of the Urban Poor in Uganda - A Secondary Cities Support Programme (TSUPU)	TF 97675	2011	2015	1,847,000
P121015	Development of the National Urban Policy and Strategic Urban Development Plan for Uganda	TF 96260	2011	2015	450,000
P124864	Support to Firm Data Generation Project	TF 98274	2011	2013	760,000
P122475	Transforming the Settlements of the Urban Poor in Uganda - A Secondary Cities Support Programme (TSUPU)	TF 97739	2011	2013	229,500
P122475	Transforming the Settlements of the Urban Poor in Uganda - A Secondary Cities Support Programme (TSUPU)	TF 97622	2011	2015	595,000
P092837	UGANDA TRANSPORT SECTOR DEVELOPMENT PROJECT	TF 11094	2012	2014	6,146,000
P119720	Strengthening Capacity for Diaspora Engagement Project	TF 96768	2010	2014	500,000
P098012	Kampala Solid Waste Project	TF 96279	2010	2015	963,872
P118291	LSMS-ISA UGANDA NATIONAL PANEL SURVEY	TF 94919	2010	2014	1,625,000
P110207	Preparedness and Control of Avian Influenza	TF 92919	2009	2011	2,000,000
P112340	UG: Energy for Rural Transformation APL-2 (GEF)	TF 94484	2010	2016	9,000,000
P111633	Second Northern Uganda Social Action Fund Project (NUSAF2)	TF 99381	2012	2015	35,205,360
P124296	UG - FCPF REDD READINESS	TF 14956	2013	2017	3,634,000
P124296	UG - FCPF REDD READINESS	TF 95015	2010	2011	200,000
P093856	UG - Sustainable Environment & Carbon Finance	TF 94806	2010	2016	2,719,405
P114891	Renewable Energy-Powered Milk Coolers	TF 93674	2009	2012	200,000
P109216	Uganda Emergency Demobilization and Reintegration Project	TF 92061	2009	2011	4,350,000
P104943	OBA in Kampala - Water Connections for the Poor	TF 91510	2008	2014	2,527,100
P104527	Reproductive Health Vouchers in Western Uganda	TF 90755	2008	2012	4,300,000
P069208	Uganda Power Sector Development Project	TF 57743	2007	2012	6,474,060
P102462	Uganda Water Small Towns and RGCs	TF 57882	2007	2012	1,069,000

Project ID	Project name	TF ID	Approval FY	Closing FY	Approved Amount
P102462	Uganda Water Small Towns and RGCs	TF 57883	2007	2012	1,069,000
P102462	Uganda Water Small Towns and RGCs	TF 57884	2007	2012	1,069,000
P097742	UG-Nile Basin Reforestation (FY06)	TF 56883	2006	2021	1,084,067
P072090	UG-West Nile Electrification	TF 50569	2002	2019	3,900,000
	Total				**256,145,640**

Source: Client Connection as of 1/21/16

Annex Table 4: Analytical and Advisory Work for Uganda, FY11-15

Proj ID	Economic and Sector Work	Fiscal year	Output Type
P146046	Private Sector Performance in Delivering	FY15	Sector or Thematic Study/Note
P147217	Uganda Local Content Multi-Sector Study	FY15	Sector or Thematic Study/Note
P148040	Uganda Economic Update 4	FY15	Sector or Thematic Study/Note
P148664	Uganda ROSC A&A	FY15	Accounting and Auditing Assessment (ROSC)
P151592	Uganda Economic Update(5th)	FY15	Sector or Thematic Study/Note
P151852	Uganda - Review of Financial Sector	FY15	Sector or Thematic Study/Note
P129202	UG District FM Capacity Assessment	FY14	Sector or Thematic Study/Note
P129705	Uganda - DTIS update	FY14	Sector or Thematic Study/Note
P130641	UG-Tourism For Growth Study	FY14	Sector or Thematic Study/Note
P144556	Uganda EGR Review	FY14	Sector or Thematic Study/Note
P145641	Uganda Economic Update : Second Edition	FY14	Sector or Thematic Study/Note
P147041	Uganda Economic Update 3	FY14	Sector or Thematic Study/Note
P096281	UG-FINANCIAL SECTOR FOLLOW-UP	FY13	Not assigned
P124675	UG Improving Learning in Uganda	FY13	Sector or Thematic Study/Note
P124855	UG Strengthening School Based Management	FY13	Sector or Thematic Study/Note
P131987	Uganda Economic Update	FY13	Sector or Thematic Study/Note
P132096	Public Expenditure Review	FY13	Public Expenditure Review (PER)
P078663	UG-Shared Growth Notes	FY12	Sector or Thematic Study/Note
P118240	Uganda Growth and Environment CEA	FY12	Country Environmental Analysis (CEA)
P121803	Uganda - Oil and Economic Development	FY12	Not assigned
P121933	Uganda - Demography and Growth	FY12	General Economy, Macroeconomics, and Growth Study
P127117	FSAP Update Uganda	FY12	Financial Sector Assessment Program (FSAP)
P118867	UG-CWRAS	FY11	Other Infrastructure Study
P120286	Uganda Public Investment Management Work	FY11	Public Investment Review
Proj ID	**Technical Assistance**	**Fiscal year**	**Output Type**
P120439	UG-Review of the FINMAP (EFO 228)	FY15	Not assigned
P122537	UG:Accell. Rural Electrification Study	FY15	Sector or Thematic Study/Note
P126590	UG-Improved Water Management in Uganda	FY15	Not assigned
P126853	UG:HIV Prevention Effectiveness inUganda	FY15	Not assigned

Proj ID	Economic and Sector Work	Fiscal year	Output Type
P128791	Capacity Building for Land Acquisition	FY15	Not assigned
P131961	Stregthening the EE for Sanitation	FY15	Not assigned
P143404	Gender and Transport in Uganda	FY15	Not assigned
P149780	UG-Supporting Climate Resilient Growth	FY15	Not assigned
P150745	RAS-ICT Support to Bank of Uganda	FY15	Not assigned
P154232	Fiscal Transfers Consolidation TA	FY15	Not assigned
P118902	Uganda Programmatic Poverty	FY14	Not assigned
P122977	Uganda Impact Evaluation of Fin.Edu.Prog	FY14	Not assigned
P131505	Uganda #10234 Strength. Bank Regulation	FY14	Not assigned
P145260	MTDS Uganda	FY14	Not assigned
P145478	Uganda FM Reviews and Capacity Building	FY14	Not assigned
P146358	StAR - Uganda Country Engagement	FY14	Not assigned
P149940	Fiscal Decentralization TA	FY14	Not assigned
P120714	Building Uganda's AML Framework	FY13	Not assigned
P125376	Uganda: # 10086 Crisis Preparedness	FY13	Not assigned
P118607	Uganda PPP & Capital Markets TA	FY12	Not assigned
P122147	UG BTVET Strategy	FY12	Not assigned
P124856	UG-Water for Agricultural Production	FY12	Not assigned
P125623	UG:PPIAF-Uganda PPP Pipeline Development	FY12	Not assigned
P119727	CA-Uganda Secondary Cities Proj. StartUp	FY11	Not assigned
P124067	UG: ICT Policy	FY11	Not assigned

Source: WB Business Intelligence Table 8.3.1 as of 2/2/16

Annex Table 5: IEG Project Ratings for Uganda, FY11-15

Exit FY	Proj ID	Project name	Total Evaluated ($M)	IEG Outcome	IEG Risk to DO
2011	P065437	UG-PAMSU SIL (FY03)	32.0	MODERATELY SATISFACTORY	MODERATE
2011	P101232	UG-PRSC 8	100.9	MODERATELY SATISFACTORY	MODERATE
2012	P069208	UG - Power Sector Dev. Project (FY07)	306.4	MODERATELY SATISFACTORY	HIGH
2012	P074079	UG-Road Dev APL 3 (FY05)	113.5	MODERATELY SATISFACTORY	MODERATE
2012	P079925	UG-Natl Re Dev TAL (FY04)	31.1	MODERATELY SATISFACTORY	HIGH
2012	P117979	UG-Financial Sector DPL (1 of 2)	48.7	MODERATELY UNSATISFACTORY	SIGNIFICANT
2013	P083809	UG-Priv Sec Competitiveness 2	50.7	MODERATELY UNSATISFACTORY	MODERATE
2013	P086513	UG-Millennium Science Init (FY06)	32.2	SATISFACTORY	SIGNIFICANT

Exit FY	Proj ID	Project name	Total Evaluated ($M)	IEG Outcome	IEG Risk to DO
2013	P090867	UG-Local Govt Mgt Svc Del Pjt (FY08)	53.7	MODERATELY SATISFACTORY	MODERATE
2013	P097325	UG PRSC-9	98.7	MODERATELY SATISFACTORY	MODERATE
2014	P050439	UG-Priv & Utility Sec Reform (FY01)	31.3	MODERATELY SATISFACTORY	SIGNIFICANT
2014	P050440	UG-Pub Serv Perform Enhance (FY06)	20.7	UNSATISFACTORY	NEGLIGIBLE TO LOW
2014	P078382	UG-Kampala Inst & Infrast Dev Prj (FY08)	33.8	SATISFACTORY	MODERATE
2014	P110207	UG-Program for Ctrl of Avian Influenza	8.4	MODERATELY SATISFACTORY	MODERATE
2015	P110803	UG-Post Primary Educ & Trg APL-1 (FY09)	139.3	MODERATELY UNSATISFACTORY	SIGNIFICANT
		Total	**1,101.1**		

Source: AO Key IEG Ratings as of 1/20/16

Annex Table 6: IEG Project Ratings for Uganda and Comparators, FY11-15

Region	Total Evaluated ($M)	Total Evaluated (No)	Outcome percent Sat ($)	Outcome percent Sat (No)	RDO percent Moderate or Lower Sat ($)	RDO percent Moderate or Lower Sat (No)
Uganda	1,101.1	15	76.5	73.3	46.5	60.0
AFR	17,002.5	367	67.5	64.8	43.2	36.8
World	97,899.8	1,209	80.6	70.4	62.7	49.6

Source: WB AO as of 1/20/16
* With IEG new methodology for evaluating projects, institutional development impact and sustainability are no longer rated separately.

Annex Table 7: Portfolio Status for Uganda and Comparators, FY11-15

Fiscal year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Average
Uganda						
# Proj	27	24	21	20	22	23
# Proj At Risk	4	4	6	6	5	5
percent Proj At Risk	14.8	16.7	28.6	30.0	22.7	22.6
Net Comm Amt	1,768.8	1,492.9	1,488.7	1,802.1	2,455.9	1,801.7
Comm At Risk	417.0	147.0	660.8	743.2	753.2	544.2
percent Commit at Risk	23.6	9.8	44.4	41.2	30.7	29.9
AFR						
# Proj	644	627	566	620	643	620
# Proj At Risk	133	127	128	138	136	132
percent Proj At Risk	20.7	20.3	22.6	22.3	21.2	21.4
Net Comm Amt	38,884.9	40,416.8	42,649.1	49,142.6	54,586.3	45,135.9

Fiscal year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Average
Comm At Risk	8,269.7	6,504.6	14,310.8	16,548.2	16,000.3	12,326.7
percent Commit at Risk	21.3	16.1	33.6	33.7	29.3	26.8
World						
# Proj	2,059	2,029	1,964	2,048	2,022	2,024
# Proj At Risk	382	387	414	412	444	408
percent Proj At Risk	18.6	19.1	21.1	20.1	22.0	20.2
Net Comm Amt	171,755.3	173,706.1	176,202.6	192,610.1	201,045.2	183,063.8
Comm At Risk	23,850.0	24,465.0	40,805.6	40,933.5	45,987.7	35,208.4
percent Commit at Risk	13.9	14.1	23.2	21.3	22.9	19.1

Source: WB AO as of 1/20/16

Annex Table 8: Disbursement Ratio for Uganda, FY11-15

Fiscal Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Overall Result
Uganda						
Disbursement Ratio (percent)	12.94	18.66	23.40	20.34	12.36	17.26
Inv Disb in FY	128.67	192.18	220.04	175.18	141.15	857.22
Inv Tot Undisb Begin FY	994.35	1,029.84	940.52	861.24	1,141.82	4,967.77
Africa						
Disbursement Ratio (percent)	19.36	21.39	22.45	23.15	24.46	22.22
Inv Disb in FY	4,703.06	5,260.34	5,652.13	6,143.93	6,473.17	28,232.63
Inv Tot Undisb Begin FY	24,298.45	24,594.97	25,175.93	26,540.38	26,463.64	127,073.37
World						
Disbursement Ratio (percent)	22.38	20.79	20.60	20.79	21.78	21.25
Inv Disb in FY	20,933.36	21,048.24	20,510.39	20,756.98	21,852.73	105,101.70
Inv Tot Undisb Begin FY	93,516.54	101,234.29	99,588.04	99,852.72	100,343.74	494,535.33

* Calculated as IBRD/IDA Disbursements in FY / Opening Undisbursed Amount at FY. Restricted to Lending Instrument Type = Investment.
AO disbursement ratio table as of 1/20/16

Annex Table 9: Net Disbursement and Charges for Uganda, FY11-15

Period	Disb. Amt.	Repay Amt.	Net Amt.	Charges	Fees	Net Transfer
Jul 2010 - Jun 2011	243,264,530	4,116,041	239,148,488	-	12,672,552	226,475,936
Jul 2011 - Jun 2012	250,516,979	9,030,330	241,486,649	-	14,775,229	226,711,420
Jul 2012 - Jun 2013	329,125,147	12,380,155	316,744,992	-	15,938,035	300,806,957
Jul 2013 - Jun 2014	216,835,698	14,127,958	202,707,740	-	17,881,548	184,826,192
Jul 2014 - Jun 2015	183,523,599	15,073,998	168,449,601	-	18,251,949	150,197,652
Report Total	**1,223,265,952**	**54,728,482**	**1,168,537,470**	**-**	**79,519,312**	**1,089,018,158**

Source: World Bank Client Connection 1/21/16

Annex Table 10: List of IFC Investments in Uganda

Investments Committed in FY11-FY15 (US$, 000)

Project ID	Project Status	Primary Sector Name	Greenfield Code	Project Size	Net Loan	Net Equity	Net Comm	Loan Risk Rating	Equity Risk Rating
33022	Active	Electric Power	G	4,000	4,000	-	4,000	3A	
35301	Active	Education Services	E	10,300	4,100	-	4,100	3B	
35366	Active	Information	E	20,000	20,000	-	20,000	4A	
31511	Active	Finance & Insurance	G	10,000	10,000	-	10,000	4A	
31695	Active	Finance & Insurance	G	5,587	4,500	-	4,500	3B	
33405	Active	Food & Beverages	G	8,000	4,000	-	4,000	3A	
33500	Active	Electric Power	E	439,000	70,000	-	70,000	3B	3A
32038	Active	Information	G	146,000	23,000	-	23,000	4A	
32795	Active	Electric Power	G	10,000		10,000	10,000	3B	3A
30806	Cancelled	Health Care	E	5,300	2,200	-	2,200	4A	
27695	Active	Finance & Insurance	E	5,000	5,000	-	5,000	3B	
29274	Active	Primary Metals	E	107,300	24,000	-	24,000	4B	
30790	Active	Electric Power	G	450	450	-	450	3B	3A
		Sub-Total		**770,937**	**171,250**	**10,000**	**181,250**		

Investments Commited pre-FY11 but active during FY11-15 (US$, 000)

Project ID	Project Status	Primary Sector Name	Greenfield Code	Project Size	Net Loan	Net Equity	Net Comm	Loan Risk Rating	Equity Risk Rating
28047	Cancelled	Health Care	G	10,000	3,000	-	3,000	5B	
29423	Active	Finance & Insurance	E	1,500	1,500	-	1,500	3B	
25788	Closed	Electric Power	E	51,000	25,000	-	25,000	3B	3A
26497	Closed	Finance & Insurance	G	2,603	1,400	-	1,400	6	
27744	Active	Construction and Real Estate	G	18,287	5,000	-	5,000	4A	
24408	Active	Electric Power	G	874,103	128,366	-	128,366	3A	
25226	Active	Finance & Insurance	E	3,000	3,000	-	3,000	4B	
26054	Closed	Information	E	40,000	20,000	-	20,000	6	

Project ID	Project Status	Primary Sector Name	Greenfield Code	Project Size	Net Loan	Net Equity	Net Comm	Loan Risk Rating	Equity Risk Rating
		Sub-Total		**1,006,493**	**187,266**	**-**	**187,266**		
		TOTAL		**1,777,430**	**358,516**	**10,000**	**368,516**		

Source: IFC-MIS Exract as of end June 2015

Annex Table 11: List of IFC Advisory Services for Uganda

Advisory Services Approved in FY11-15 (US$)

Project ID	Project Name	Impl Start FY	Impl End FY	Project Status	Business Line	Total Funds, US$
599626	Muzizi Hydro PPP	2015	2016	TERMINATED	CAS	93,684
599444	Uganda IC Industry Program	2014	2016	ACTIVE	TAC	1,656,800
600010	Airtel Money MFS	2014	2018	ACTIVE	FIG	6,120,821
600074	Kampala- Jinja Expressway PPP	2014	2017	ACTIVE	CAS	4,200,000
589527	Uganda Health in Africa Initiative Project	2013	2015	ACTIVE	HNP	1,451,064
595827	Kampala Waste Management PPP	2013	2016	ACTIVE	CAS	1,845,000
586287	Nyagak III- Uganda	2012	2016	ACTIVE	CAS	1,690,711
573727	Uganda Investment Climate Program	2011	2016	CLOSED	TAC	1,897,333
575667	AMSMETA Bank of Africa Uganda	2011	2015	CLOSED	FIG	1,066,318
	Sub-Total					**20,021,731**

Advisory Services Approved pre-FY11 but active during FY11-15 (US$)

Project ID	Project Name	Impl Start FY	Impl End FY	Project Status	Business Line	Total Funds, US$
569708	Distributor Training Uganda	2010	2012	TERMINATED	SBA	20,722
574467	Africa Schools Uganda	2010	2014	CLOSED	SBA	670,339
562149	AMSMETA DTB Uganda	2009	2012	CLOSED	A2F	295,879
560987	Uganda Small Scale Infrasructure Project : Water	2008	2014	CLOSED	PPP	953,660
	Sub-Total					**1,940,600**
	TOTAL					**21,962,331**

Source: IFC AS Data as of June 30, 2015

Annex Table 12: IFC Net Commitment Activity for Uganda

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
Financial Markets	5,000			14,500		19,500
Trade Finance (TF)						-
Agribusiness & Forestry						-
Manufacturing	24,000			4,000		28,000
Health, Education, Life Sciences		2,200			4,100	6,300
Infrastructure	450		10,000	70,000	4,000	84,450
Telecom, Media, and Technology			23,000		20,000	43,000
Construction and Real Estate						
Total	29,450	2,200	33,000	88,500	28,100	181,250

Source: IFC MIS as of 1/20/16

Annex Table 13: List of MIGA Activities (in US$ millions)

ID	Contract Enterprise	FY	Project Status	Sector	Investor	Max Gross Issuance
6732	Bujagali Energy Ltd.	2015	Active	Power	South Africa / United Kingdom	9.5
6732	Bujagali Energy Ltd.	2013	Active	Power	Luxembourg	5.3
9368	Icam Chocolate Uganda Limited	2011	Active	Manufacturing	Italy	2.1
4887	Umeme Limited	2007	Active	Power	Bermuda	39.6
6732	Bujagali Energy Ltd.	2007	Active	Power	Luxembourg	115
3027	Kyoga Ltd.	2006	Active	Agribusiness	St. Kitts and Nevis	2.97
Total						174.5

Source: MIGA 1/20-16

Annex Table 14: Total Net Disbursements of Official Development Assistance and Official Aid for Uganda

Development Partners	2011	2012	2013	2014
Australia	11.09	7.93	6.66	3.58
Austria	13.07	8.19	17.43	10.85
Belgium	14.16	21.56	15.68	24.17
Canada	6.4	13.59	12.36	7.32
Czech Republic	0.02	0.05	0.01	0.01
Denmark	68.18	62.9	55.24	50.24
Finland	4.89	3.43	4.14	4.65
France	0.6	-0.14	2.58	7.29
Germany	61.88	47.47	42.07	45.27
Greece	0.2	0.18	0.04	0.05
Iceland	3.32	2.97	4.17	3.33
Ireland	59.48	30.63	31.67	37.04
Italy	9.29	5.76	3.35	7.08
Japan	58	68.87	57.51	85.73
Korea	2.41	3.99	11.42	12.16
Luxembourg	0.79	0.28	0.29	0.11
Netherlands	14.86	25.82	36.17	21.92
New Zealand	..	..	..	0.03
Norway	80.97	52.57	69.97	65.07
Poland	0.19	..	0.08	0.36
Slovak Republic	..	..	0.01	0.01
Slovenia	0.12	0.06	0.04	0.04
Spain	2.32	0.46	0.53	0.19
Sweden	41.16	34.39	41.31	36.01
Switzerland	1.4	2.08	1.37	1.14
United Kingdom	142.98	149.22	90.93	136.27
United States	392.03	380.82	459.08	470.07
DAC Countries, Total	**989.81**	**923.08**	**964.11**	**1029.99**
African Development Bank [AfDB]	..	..	0.04	0.04
African Development Fund [AfDF]	138.95	146.34	152.37	119.38
Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa [BADEA]	-0.42	-0.4	-0.49	2.42
EU Institutions	171.76	120.6	67.96	148.01
Food and Agriculture Organisation [FAO]	..	..	0.18	..
Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization [GAVI]	12.54	12.22	30.92	35.58
Global Environment Facility [GEF]	2.21	3	3.44	3.37
Global Fund	26.02	148.52	59.19	53.9
International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA]	0.28	0.2	0.57	0.44
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development [IBRD]	..	..	..	..
International Development Association [IDA]	171.19	186.88	351.45	162.43
IFAD	12.49	18.23	23.36	11.14
International Finance Corporation [IFC]	..	..	..	..
IMF (Concessional Trust Funds)	-1.58	-1.84	-1.82	-1.82
Islamic Development Bank [IsDB]	0.3	0.79	1.09	8.91
Nordic Development Fund [NDF]	3.3	7.25	-0.92	-1.29
OPEC Fund for International Development [OFID]	-0.86	-0.82	-0.66	10.61
UNAIDS	1	0.96	1.53	0.99

Development Partners	2011	2012	2013	2014
UNDP	3.64	7.45	8.86	10.79
UNFPA	6.22	6.68	6.47	6.32
UNHCR	..	16.49	0.01	..
UNICEF	22.86	24.81	21.02	22.66
UN Peacebuilding Fund [UNPBF]	6.83	6.46	0.4	0.32
WFP	2.7	11.84	8.18	5.76
World Health Organisation [WHO]	1.29	2.01	1.38	1.44
Multilateral, Total	**580.72**	**717.67**	**734.53**	**601.4**
Estonia	..	..	0.06	0.05
Hungary	..	0.01	0.01	0.05
Israel	0.55	0.39	0.12	0.04
Kuwait [KFAED]	0.69	-1.32	-0.22	0.49
Malta	..	..	..	0.06
Russia	..	0.02	..	1.57
Thailand	0.02	0.02	0.13	0.05
Turkey	0.72	1.6	1.72	2.01
United Arab Emirates	0.3	0.32	0.29	-2.79
Non-DAC Countries, Total	2.28	1.04	2.11	1.53
Development Partners Total	**1572.81**	**1641.79**	**1700.75**	**1632.92**

Source: OECD Stat, [DAC2a] as of 1/19/16

Annex Table 15: Economic and Social Indicators for Uganda, 2013 - 2015

Series Name	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	UGA	SSA	World
						Average 2013-2015		
Growth and Inflation								
GDP growth (annual percent)	9.7	4.4	3.3	4.8	..	5.5	4.2	2.5
GDP per capita growth (annual percent)	6.1	1.0	0.0	1.5	..	2.1	1.4	1.3
GNI per capita, PPP (current international $)	1,620.0	1,660.0	1,680.0	1,720.0	..	1,670.0	3,220.1	14,152.5
GNI per capita, Atlas method (current US$) (Millions)	610.0	630.0	630.0	670.0	..	635.0	1,539.9	10,423.8
Inflation, consumer prices (annual percent)	18.7	14.0	5.5	4.3	..	10.6	5.6	3.4
Composition of GDP (percent)								
Agriculture, value added (percent of GDP)	26.7	28.4	27.2	27.2	..	27.4	14.9	3.1
Industry, value added (percent of GDP)	21.9	22.8	22.4	22.0	..	22.3	27.7	26.7
Services, etc., value added (percent of GDP)	51.4	48.8	50.4	50.8	..	50.4	57.4	70.2
Gross fixed capital formation (percent of GDP)	26.9	26.7	27.8	27.0	..	27.1	21.0	21.9
Gross domestic savings (percent of GDP)	12.4	14.2	17.9	17.4	..	15.5	19.2	22.5
External Accounts								
Exports of goods and services (percent of GDP)	18.9	20.1	20.2	18.4	..	19.4	30.4	29.8
Imports of goods and services (percent of GDP)	33.8	33.0	30.5	28.5	..	31.4	33.0	29.8
Current account balance (percent of GDP)	-10.4	-7.2	-8.1	..	..	-8.6		
External debt stocks (percent of GNI)	17.8	16.2	20.0	19.8	..	18.5		
Total debt service (percent of GNI)	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	..	0.3	1.6	
Total reserves in months of imports	4.0	4.6	4.7	..	..	4.4	5.0	13.4
Fiscal Accounts /1								
General government revenue (percent of GDP)	14.5	13.5	12.8	13.6	15.2	13.9		
General government total expenditure (percent of GDP)	17.2	16.5	16.8	17.1	18.7	17.3		

Series Name	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	UGA	SSA	World
						Average 2013-2015		
General government net lending/borrowing (percent of GDP)	-2.7	-3.0	-4.0	-3.5	-3.6	-3.3		
General government gross debt (percent of GDP)	23.6	24.2	27.6	31.4	35.0	28.4		
Social Indicators								
Health								
Life expectancy at birth, total (years)	56.5	57.1	57.8	..	..	57.1	57.5	71.0
Immunization, DPT (percent of children ages 12-23 months)	82.0	78.0	78.0	78.0	..		74.2	85.6
Improved sanitation facilities (percent of population with access)	18.3	18.5	18.8	19.0	19.1		29.0	66.5
Improved water source, rural (percent of rural population with access)	70.8	72.5	74.2	75.8	75.8	73.8	54.0	83.0
Mortality rate, infant (per 1,000 live births)	46.3	42.5	41.6	39.1	37.7	41.4	59.8	33.8
Education								
School enrollment, preprimary (percent gross)	..	..	10.8	..	..	10.8	18.8	52.8
School enrollment, primary (percent gross)	109.8	..	107.3	..	..		99.4	108.2
School enrollment, secondary (percent gross)	25.3	..	26.9	..	..	26.1	42.2	73.9
Population								
Population, total (Millions)	34,260,342.0	35,400,620.0	36,573,387.0	37,782,971.0	..	36,004,330.0	935,861,362.3	7,133,003,046.3
Population growth (annual percent)	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	..	3.3	2.8	1.2
Urban population (percent of total)	14.8	15.1	15.4	15.8	..	15.3	36.5	52.7

Source: WDI Central 12/22/15
**International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, October 2015*
*** IMF Estimates starts on 2014*