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New Battle over FDC : Tensions as Katonga faction plans to dissolve party

Health

Mpox: What happens next?

Business

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THE INDEPENDENT

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Let's not waste Kiteezi garbage tragedy

Lessons from Ethiopia,
Kenya, Nigeria

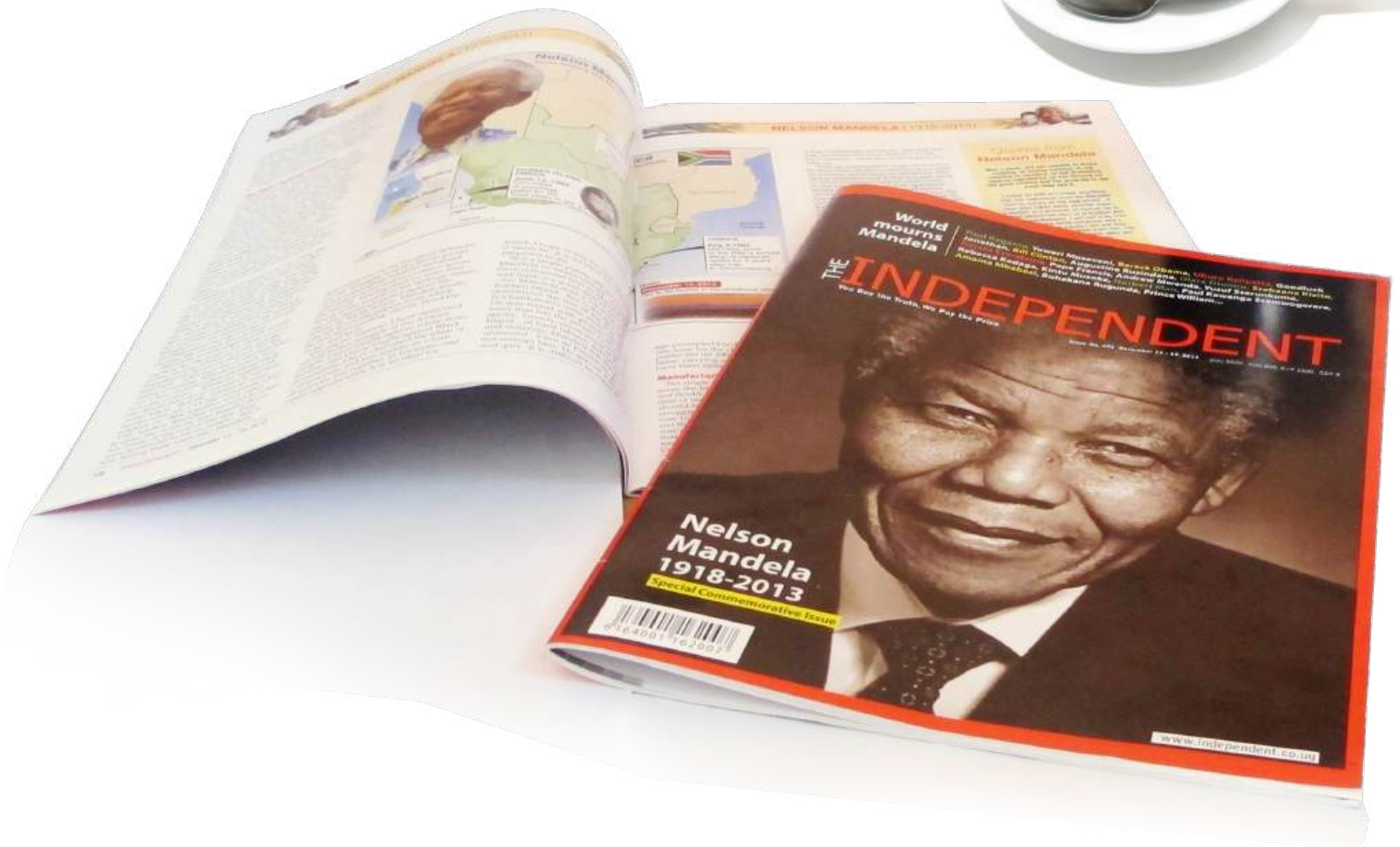


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The Editor, *The Independent* Publications Ltd,
P.O Box 3304,
Plot 82/84 Kanjokya St,
Kamwokya,
Kampala, Uganda.

Email: editor@independent.co.ug

Comparing Kenya, Uganda

Refer to: "Kenya's misguided protestors: How Kenya's Gen Z have exaggerated expectations of their government and president" (The Independent Aug.09). Is President William Ruto part of the founding aristocracy? If there is anything Kenyans hate is the comparison of Kenya and the autocratic regime of Uganda. It will take more than 30 years for the Ugandan to reach where Kenya is -in terms of infrastructure development, democracy/ governance and human rights. Different presidents played different roles in developing Kenya. For example, President Kibaki (RIP) was nicknamed among the World Bank circles as the infrastructure president of Africa. Museveni is known as smart crook who robs poor Uganda to patronise, entrench family rule, and allocate billions of tax payers money to foreign business interests that facilitate him to launder money etc. Hospital are closing in northern Uganda because of underfunding. The country cannot even provide for medical interns to finish their final year medical training, but Museveni finds billions of money to give to foreign owned construction companies such as Roko. Panetti. Uganda is incomparable to Kenya. It is ruled in a primitive way.

Dick

Kenya's misguided protestors

Refer to: "Kenya's misguided protestors: How Kenya's Gen Z have exaggerated expectations of their government and president" (The Independent Aug.09). Because corruption is the way the system works, not the way it fails and so the work of the governed is to clap and massage the looters and oppressors rather than attempt to bring them to account?

Andrew Mwenda's obsession with his new found lullabies for the African autocrats and looters masquerading as presidents! Mwenda goes on to wonder what would be of an African state without looters and oppressors in the driving seat.

Mwenda, since you are a widely read and travelled person, please kindly tell us what is the kind of quality of life is in some of those societies with less or minimal corrupt governance systems in place.

I guess their situation is so bad that

they must be envying ours: they yearn to get treated in the impoverished countries whenever they fall sick because it's easier to bribe the medical personnel to access better healthcare services; they long to travel on our impassable roads because the money for construction of better roads was looted by the regime henchmen; they admire our dysfunctional education system because it churns out quarter-baked products such as the UPE/ USE many of whom can hardly write their correct name spelling after spending a solid seven years in the school system et cetera.

In sum, we would rather stay put with our dysfunctional systems and institutions than waste time disturbing the peace of autocrats and looters because after all if the corrupt governance systems is not in place we would be wiped off the planet's face!

Uwelugosi

Our leaders are selfish, self-centered

Refer to: "Uganda's misguided obsessions: How our political debates over development focus on peripheral issues while ignoring the fundamental problems" (The Independent Aug.05). Mwenda, you are struggling to articulate your points this time round. All it takes is the moral conviction, at a personal level, to do the right thing, no matter the justification to do otherwise. All we need is people in high positions with high levels of moral integrity and with a

burning desire to see Uganda develop; then and only then will they be able to channel resources where they will have the most impact. Our leaders' problem is not a lack resources; rather, it is a selfish and self-centered mentality of wanting the finer things in life at the expense of the rest of the society. That is where Uganda's problem lies; everything else is just background noise.

Kennedy Tusiime

Uganda's misguided obsessions

Refer to: "Uganda's misguided obsessions: How our political debates over development focus on peripheral issues while ignoring the fundamental problems" (The Independent Aug.05). A self-defeating argument, Mwenda. One can even see that you are struggling to articulate your points on dictatorship and corruption. The flow

of ideas in this article are not as natural as in other articles you have written.

So, two quick questions: 1) should we condone corruption, celebrate our corrupt officials, and encourage the corrupt officials to continue stealing public funds with reckless abandon? 2) Should we condone dictatorship and encourage the abuse of rights of

Ugandans? You make reference to the rapid transformation in China. May I remind you that, in China, corrupt officials are jailed for long periods and potentially face death sentences?

Uhuru

Museveni welcomes four new envoys to Uganda

President Yoweri Kaguta Museveni received credentials from four newly accredited Ambassadors and High Commissioners to Uganda at a State House, Entebbe ceremony.

President Museveni welcomed the ambassadors and expressed his commitment to strengthening cooperation between Uganda and their respective countries.

The envoys included; H.E. Amokrane Mourad, Algerian Ambassador to Uganda, H.E. Joash Arthur Maangi, Kenyan Ambassador to Uganda, H.E. Frederieke Quispel, Ambassador of the Netherlands to Uganda and H.E. Mahlaba Almon Mamba, High Commissioner of the Kingdom of Eswatini to Uganda

H.E. Maangi conveyed greetings

from the President of Kenya, H.E. William Ruto, highlighting the long-term partnership between Uganda and Kenya, especially in trade.

He outlined his priorities, including resolving issues related to fishing on Miging Island, addressing nomadism among the West Pokot and Turkana communities in Uganda, and eliminating trade barriers at the Malaba and Busia border posts.

Maangi also praised President Museveni for his dedication to promoting intra-African trade.

President Museveni reiterated the importance of East African integration, emphasizing that it is crucial for regional prosperity, particularly through enhanced trade relations.

Gabonese President visits Ugandan industries

The President of the Gabonese Republic, H.E. Brice Clotaire Oligui Nguema, and First Lady Zita Oligui Nguema visited Fine Spinners Uganda Limited factory located on Spring Road, Kiswa Zone in Bugolobi, Kampala City.

Upon arrival, President Nguema and the First Lady were warmly received by Mr. Jaswinder Bedi, Chairman of the textile company, and Sav Bedi, the Chief Executive Officer. They embarked on a guided tour of the production line, showcasing the manufacturing process from spinning, weaving, and knitting to the final production of garments such as T-shirts, dresses for children and women, men's wear, and uniforms.

Fine Spinners Uganda Limited is renowned for producing sustainable and traceable cotton textiles and

garments from high-quality Ugandan cotton. President Nguema expressed admiration for Uganda's value-addition efforts championed by President Yoweri Museveni.

"I am very impressed by what we have seen in this factory. Transforming a product from its initial form is very impressive indeed. I am very pleased and wish to form a partnership with the government of Uganda to add value to our products," remarked President Nguema at the end of the tour.

Sav Bedi, CEO of Fine Spinners Uganda, noted that the Bugolobi factory employs over 1,500 Ugandans, who mainly receive on-the-job training. Most of the factory's products are exported to European, Asian, and African markets.

Uganda and Gabon discuss bilateral cooperation

President Yoweri Kaguta Museveni met with the Transitional President of Gabon, Brice Clotaire Oligui Nguema, at State House, Entebbe, on Thursday to discuss bilateral cooperation. President Nguema is in Uganda for a two-day official visit at President Museveni's invitation, accompanied by his wife, Zita Oligui Nguema, and other high-level delegates.

During the meeting, President Nguema briefed President Museveni on Gabon's political situation, highlighting progress in the transition timetable, including the upcoming referendum. President Museveni commended the transitional government's efforts toward Gabon's return to constitutional democracy.

Both leaders welcomed the ongoing efforts to enhance bilateral cooperation and expressed their desire to intensify this agenda for the mutual benefit of their peoples. They committed to boosting and broadening collaboration across various sectors.

President Nguema expressed Gabon's desire to reduce dependence on food imports and hoped to benefit from Uganda's agricultural development experience, particularly in wealth creation. The leaders also exchanged views on regional, continental, and international issues of mutual interest and concern.

President Nguema thanked President Museveni for the warm welcome and hospitality extended to him and his delegation. He also invited President Museveni to pay a State Visit to Gabon at a mutually agreed-upon date through diplomatic channels.

Uganda and China Strengthen military cooperation

A deepening of military ties between Uganda and China was highlighted on Wednesday when Colonel Zhang Hao, the newly appointed Chinese Military Attaché, paid a courtesy visit to General Muhoozi Kainerugaba, Chief of Defence Forces. The meeting took place at the Special Forces Command Headquarters in Entebbe.

Both leaders expressed satisfaction with their nations' longstanding and robust bilateral relationship, emphasizing its importance in fostering mutual growth and development. With a shared commitment to enhancing cooperation, General Kainerugaba and Colonel Zhang pledged to explore new avenues for collaboration in areas of mutual



interest.

The appointment of a Chinese Military Attaché to Uganda marks a significant milestone, signalling an elevated level of

strategic partnership between the two countries. This diplomatic move underscores the growing importance of defence cooperation in the broader context of bilateral relations.

The meeting between General Kainerugaba and Colonel Zhang comes on the heels of the General's recent engagements with the Chinese Ambassador to Uganda and representatives from the prominent Chinese defence conglomerate, China North Industries Group Corporation Limited (NORINCO). These interactions further solidify the strong bonds between the two nations and point to a promising future of expanded collaboration in the defence sector.

Uganda confirms two imported Mpox cases in Kasese

The Ministry of Health confirmed two new cases of Mpox, previously known as Monkeypox, within the district of Kasese. Both cases are believed to have originated from the neighbouring Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC).

Health officials identified the patients as a 37-year-old Ugandan woman residing in Mpondwe Lhubiriha Town Council married to a Congolese man, and a 22-year-old Congolese woman from Bunyiswa II village. Both individuals exhibited typical Mpox symptoms, including a characteristic skin rash, swollen lymph nodes, and general malaise.

Samples collected from the patients were subsequently analyzed by the

Uganda Virus Research Institute (UVRI), which confirmed the presence of the Mpox virus on July 24, 2024.

The Ministry has emphasized that there is no evidence suggesting local transmission of the virus within Uganda, indicating that the two confirmed cases are isolated incidents linked to cross-border movement. Health authorities are closely monitoring the situation and implementing measures to prevent any potential spread.

Uganda is closely monitoring the evolving situation in the DRC, where Mpox cases have been reported in nearly all provinces, including the latest in North Kivu, particularly in Goma.

Judiciary Committee key to resource efficiency

Deputy Chief Justice Richard Buteera highlighted the critical role of the Judiciary's Planning, Development, and Finance Committee in ensuring the efficient and effective utilization of the institution's financial resources. During the inaugural meeting of the committee at the Court of Appeal in Kampala, Justice Buteera emphasized the committee's oversight responsibilities in aligning the Judiciary's financial strategies with its broader strategic objectives.

The committee's mandate extends beyond mere financial scrutiny. It is tasked with monitoring the Judiciary's performance against set targets and ensuring that available resources are optimally allocated to achieve the institution's goals. Recognizing the significance of infrastructure in supporting judicial operations, the committee has taken the proactive step of establishing a dedicated sub-committee to address infrastructure-related matters.

Established under the provisions of the Administration of the Judiciary Act 2020, the committee is legally empowered to oversee the Judiciary's administrative functions. This



oversight role is crucial in maintaining the institution's accountability and transparency while fostering a conducive environment for the administration of justice.

By strengthening the committee's capacity, the Judiciary aims to enhance its financial management practices, optimize resource allocation, and ultimately improve the delivery of justice to the Ugandan people.

US Army gifts robotics kits to young Ugandan engineers

Young Engineers Uganda, a leading STEM education program for children, has received a significant donation of VEX Robotics Kits worth approximately Shs 40 million from US Army serviceman, Baxter Pittman. The kits will be instrumental in the program's efforts to nurture young Ugandan talent in science and technology.

Founded by journalist Arinaitwe Rugyendo in 2016, Young Engineers Uganda is an initiative of the African School of Innovations, Science, and Technology (ASIST). The program aims to inspire the next generation of Ugandan scientists and problem solvers through LEGO and Robotics-based learning.

The robotics kits were delivered to the Young Engineers Uganda offices in Ntinda by Megan Diane Lavery, a biomedical engineer and volunteer with Engineers Without Borders. Maureen Karamagi, CEO of Young Engineers Uganda, expressed her gratitude for the donation, highlighting its importance in preparing Ugandan teams for the upcoming national robotics competition and the subsequent VEX World Robotics Championship.

Caroline Otaremwa, Chief Operations Officer, echoed Karamagi's sentiments, emphasizing the role of the donation in cultivating critical thinking, problem-solving, and innovation among young Ugandans.

The VEX V5 advanced robotics kits, specifically designed for youth aged 14 to 18, will provide invaluable hands-on experience in robotics and prepare students for future challenges in the field.

Judiciary Committee key to resource efficiency

The Human Resource Managers Association of Uganda (HRMAU) is set to host its second annual sports gala on August 31st at Makerere University Business School. The event, centred around the theme "Competitive health Choices for better work performance," underscores the critical role of employee well-being in boosting organizational productivity.

HRMAU President Ronald Bbosa emphasized the alarming rate of preventable diseases among employees,

highlighting the need for proactive health initiatives. The gala serves as a platform to promote physical activity and a healthy lifestyle among HR professionals and the public at large.

Beyond promoting competition and camaraderie, the event will also contribute to a vital cause. A blood donation drive will be integrated into the gala, with organizers aiming to collect over 500 units of blood to support patients in need. Nakasero Blood Bank has partnered with HRMAU

to encourage widespread participation in this life-saving endeavour.

With over 1500 participants expected, the HR Sports Gala promises to be a vibrant celebration of health, community, and corporate responsibility. By combining sports, wellness, and philanthropy, the event aims to make a significant impact on the lives of employees and the community at large.

Government imposes stricter safety measures on inland waterways

In a bid to curb the rising number of marine accidents on its inland waterways, the Ugandan government has implemented a stringent new regulation mandating the use of life jackets for all passengers. The directive comes as a direct response to the heightened risks posed by the annual monsoon season, which brings turbulent weather conditions to the region.

Minister of Works and Transport, Fred Byamukama, underscored the government's commitment to safeguarding lives by enforcing the provisions of the Inland Water Transport Act 2021 and the Lake Victoria Transport Act 2007. The new regulations not only mandate life jackets but also introduce stricter requirements for vessel owners, including mandatory provision of life-saving equipment and adherence to specific

sailing restrictions during adverse weather conditions.

To ensure compliance, the government has outlined severe penalties for both vessel operators and passengers who fail to abide by the new rules. By imposing these stringent measures, the Ministry aims to create a safer environment for those who rely on inland waterways for transportation and livelihood.

Beyond the immediate safety concerns, the government's actions reflect a broader strategy to enhance the overall safety and regulation of the inland water transport sector. By implementing comprehensive safety protocols and increasing enforcement, the Ministry hopes to build a more resilient and secure transportation system for Uganda's waterways.

Tourism Ministry partners with WWF to boost conservation effort

The Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the World-Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) to enhance conservation efforts in Uganda.

The MOU, signed on Friday at the ministry's Kampala offices, outlines a collaborative approach to developing policies, standards, strategies, and programs related to wildlife conservation and tourism development. It also includes joint efforts in research, monitoring, capacity building, and law enforcement to improve wildlife management.

Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Tourism, Doreen Katusiime, hailed the agreement as a major step forward in conserving Uganda's wildlife and advancing sustainable tourism. "This partnership underscores our shared

commitment to wildlife conservation and tourism development, both vital for our country's economic growth and sustainability. By working together, we not only address current needs but also ensure a brighter, more sustainable future for generations to come," Katusiime said.



Uganda launches National Lottery

The government, in partnership with Ithuba Uganda, officially launched the Uganda National Lottery on Friday, July 26th at Speke Resort Munyonyo. The event, attended by high-level government officials and industry leaders, marked a significant milestone for the country.

Ithuba Uganda, appointed by the government, will operate the lottery under the supervision of the National Lotteries and Gaming Regulatory Board. Prime Minister Robinah Nabbanja, Finance Minister Matia Kasajja, and Security Minister Jim Muhwezi were among the key government

representatives present.

The launch signifies a potential economic boon for Uganda. The government anticipates generating substantial revenue from the lottery, which will be channelled into critical sectors like infrastructure, education, healthcare, and sports development. Finance Minister Kasajja revealed that the gaming industry, including the lottery, has already contributed a significant 193 billion shillings in taxes, exceeding the projected 160 billion shillings.

"We are optimistic about the positive impact the National Lottery will have on



Kiira Motors to Host Uganda's First e-mobility Expo

Kiira Motors Corporation (KMC) is set to revolutionize Uganda's transportation sector with the inaugural E-Mobility Expo and Kiira Vehicle Plant (KVP) Open House. Scheduled for Friday, August 16, 2024, from 12:00 pm to 10:00 pm at the KVP in Jinja, the event aims to propel Uganda into the era of electric mobility.

Under the theme "The future is green; the future is now," the expo will bring together over 200 key stakeholders, including industry leaders, potential customers, suppliers, policymakers, investors, innovators, and the general public. The gathering seeks to foster discussions on Uganda's readiness to embrace electric vehicles and position the nation as a leading player in Africa's e-mobility landscape.

"This expo marks a pivotal moment for Uganda as we transition towards a sustainable future," said Paul Musasizi, CEO of Kiira Motors Corporation. "By showcasing the latest innovations and fostering collaboration, we aim to create a thriving e-mobility ecosystem that benefits our economy and environment."

The event will feature insightful fireside conversations with experts in e-financing, carbon trading, energy, and e-mobility infrastructure development. Attendees can expect to gain valuable knowledge about the opportunities and challenges associated with electric mobility.

KMC invites the public to join this historic event and explore the future of transportation in Uganda.

our nation," said Prime Minister Nabbanja. "It presents opportunities for all Ugandans, regardless of their social status."

Minister Kasajja added, "We envision the lottery as a catalyst for our development goals. This year's proceeds will be dedicated to bolstering sports infrastructure as we prepare to host the Africa Cup of Nations in 2027."

The event was also attended by lottery and gambling regulators from across Africa, highlighting the national and continental significance of the launch.



Understanding Brand Rwanda

By Andrew M. Mwenda

What the inauguration of Kagame for another term told about the Rwanda he is building

And so it was that on August 11 we were in Kigali for President Paul Kagame's inauguration. It happened that a well-known Rwandan with Ugandan roots hosted a wedding of his son in Kigali the previous day. It attracted a large contingent of Ugandan elites from Kampala. Some of them had never been to Rwanda; many had not visited the country in 20 years. A few of these Ugandan visitors used to be rabid Kagame critics. They used to tout me for being "in bed" with a "murderous dictator". They had a deep-seated animosity towards the Rwandan president personally and terribly distorted views of post genocide Rwanda.

So, it was thrilling for me to meet them in Kigali. Without exception, all of them were transformed by the reality they saw. It contradicted the deeply entrenched prejudices and biases they have about the country and its president. I listened in silent admiration as they told me the wonders they saw as they drove around Kigali, visited friends and sites and ate and drunk in restaurants and bars. But the thing that had the greatest impression of them was meeting Kagame personally when the president hosted them. They realised he is a very different man from the one they used to imagine. So, they talked, ate and drunk and took selfies with him in a relaxed way. It was classic road to Damascus as all the Sauls turned into Pauls.

This brings me back to Brand Rwanda. The inauguration took place at the now refurbished 45,000-seater Amahoro Stadium. You could summarize the country Kagame has built right there. From the carpet used to cover (protect) the grass in the stadium and the way the words on it were written, to the immaculate lines of the Rwandan army and police, the new Rwanda was visible to all. The soldiers and police on parade were smartly clad in brand new uniforms, marching in step with precision as the crowd of Rwandan citizens in the stadium cheered them in loud admiration. Then the pretty young lady-ushers receiving and sitting guests and the security guys with their earpieces; all of them dressed and looked in a specific way, almost choreographed to project a

particular image of this reborn nation.

That is Brand Rwanda; the image of the country that hits you from the time you land at the airport, it follows you as you drive to your hotel, up to the last place you visit. The road from the airport is clean, and in the middle is a boulevard. This has well lined palm trees and pruned flowers designed to reflect calm, beauty and elegance. On the side of the street is a pedestrian sidewalk and beyond it a retaining wall (Kigali is hilly so streets cut through them). The pedestrian sidewalk is better than anything you find in London and Paris, and the retaining wall is designed with pots and flowers that contribute to the beauty and elegance around you.


As you drive, the police officer on the road is also clad in a starched uniform and polished boots, totally focused on his job and wearing an air of pride. The security barricades are manned by smartly dressed officers from the Republican Guard exhibiting confidence and yet are polite to all. By the road is a police patrol car: brand new, clean and clearly marked. Everywhere as you drive from the airport to your hotel, you are fed on a particular image of Rwanda that penetrates your mind: this is a country on the move: this is not the Africa of potholed roads, of broken or missing pedestrian sidewalks, of shabby potbellied policemen, poorly dressed soldiers looking idle and disorderly that you encounter in many an African city. This is a country whose leaders and people know where they are going.

Brand Rwanda is something Africa has not seen since independence. Not even Botswana and Mauritius, the most economically successful countries in Africa, have had such a branding project. Rwanda projects pride and exudes confidence – literally in every place you visit, in almost every Rwandan you meet. A police station in Rwanda will be well build and furnished. A school will be clean with pupils in uniform. A hospital will also reflect this sense of what Rwanda is, or how Rwanda sees itself and wants others to see it. Even the way Kagame, his ministers and other officials of the government of Rwanda dress is choreographed, even without enforcing

it, to reflect the country aspiring to touch the sky.

To capture this physical aspect of Rwanda is to understand the nation-building project behind it; the kind of ideological orientation Kagame and his RPF have been conducting in this country. They have been pressing it in the minds of Rwandans to believe "ndi'omunyarwanda, ndafitite agaciro." ("I am a munyarwanda, I have dignity.") This message has sunk in the social consciousness of all Rwandans. Everyone in Rwanda sees himself or herself as a special person with honour and dignity. To be Rwandan is to feel proud of your identity and of your country. And you must conduct yourself in a particular way: dress well, be clean, carry yourself with pride and confidence. Therefore, your home and your neighborhood should reflect this self-image which is then reflected in every aspect of national life in this country.

Thus, the army and police on parade reflect the Rwanda Kagame is building. When the special forces did a march in the stadium, dressed in meticulous uniforms, with helmets and night vision cameras on their heads, brandishing assault weapons, they radiated pride. Rwandans in the stadium cheered them because they reflected what Rwanda is or should be. So effective has this project of branding Rwanda become that kids of the rich in this country compete to join the armed forces. Many Rwandans in the diaspora in well-paying jobs send their children to join the army. This is contrary to many countries, most especially the richest one in the world, the USA, where mostly children from poor families join the army.

Commentators on Rwanda miss this great success story; the story of inculcating in the minds of all citizens this sense of pride, of purpose and of a vision of the country they want to see, but one which they must live today. We want to be a great and rich nation, the slogan seems to say. So, we must live and conduct ourselves as a rich and great people now. Congrats PK. 

amwenda@ugindependent.co.ug

Let's not waste Kiteezi garbage tragedy

Lessons from Ethiopia,
Kenya, Nigeria

By Independent Team



Kiteezi landfill in 2017



Until 2017, the Koshe Landfill on the edge of the Ethiopian capital, Addis Ababa, was just like the Kiteezi Garbage dumpsite on the northern edge of Kampala City.

On a typical day, several trucks carrying waste from the city would plough through gullied roads and climb up mountains of old waste to dump new waste. It was a sight to behold as hundreds of waste pickers scurried to rake among the waste with bare hands to retrieve whatever they hoped to either use or sell. Often the waste pickers would compete for the garbage against scavenging birds and dogs. It was dirty, smelly, and dangerous.

Then on March 11, 2017 a tragic event happened that would change Koshe Landfill and its community of residents and waste pickers forever. On that day, part of the largest hillside at the Koshe landfill site collapsed, burying a slum that had been built on the landfill. The dump was used to regular, small landslides, but this one killed 140 people.

The Ethiopian government was shocked into change mode. First it declared three days of national mourning. Then, working with UN-Habitat and the government of Japan, it begun urgent rehabilitation of the 50-year old dumpsite to avoid additional

incidents or risk to the surrounding community. The dumpsite had been declared full but attempts to shift to another site were frustrated by several interest parties, including the waste pickers.

The rehabilitation project used the 'Fukuoka Method' to repair the collapsed area of the dumpsite and prevent further erosion and landslides in the surrounding settlements. The 'Fukuoka Method' was developed by Fukuoka University in Japan and focuses on a gas venting system and redirection and discharge of rain water and other liquid flows. This is mainly because, in typical open dumping, waste is layered on top of waste, creating mountains of waste with steep sides that breakdown in heavy rain causing sudden landslides.

Then in 2018, the government commissioned a 50-megawatt plant on the site of Koshe, Ethiopia's largest rubbish dump. Hailed as Africa's first major waste-to-energy plant, it was designed to dispose three-quarters of Addis Ababa's garbage, provide energy to 25% of the population, and meet European standards on air emissions.

The facility is designed to process 1,400 tonnes of waste per day and generate 185 gigawatt hours of electricity annually which is connected to the national grid. At its inception, the project created jobs for 1,300

Ethiopians and 286 expatriates.

Change coming to Kiteezi

People living near the Kiteezi landfill site have complained that this landfill has made their place inhabitable and that land has lost value. But that could change soon if what happened at some dumpsites across Africa happens here.

The Olusosun dumpsite, a 100-acre dump in Lagos State, Nigeria, is a typical example. Considered the largest in Africa, and one of the largest in the world, it receives up to 10,000 tonnes of rubbish each day. Waste from around 500 container ships is also delivered to the site, adding a substantial portion of electronic waste. Some of this material is treated with chemicals to extract reusable products resulting in toxic fumes being released. Around 500 homes exist at the site in shanty towns, occupied by residents who work at the dump scavenging for scrap to sell.

Olusosun landfill, which was once considered to be on the outskirts of the Lagos populated area, has changed in recent years. It has undergone massive expansion and is now surrounded by commercial and residential areas.

Kiteezi is smaller than Olusosun but bigger than the Koshe dump. Estimated to be 29 acres big and receiving 2,500 tonnes



Site of Ethiopia's Waste to Energy Plant

of waste daily, it is considered one of the biggest landfills in Africa.

Only the 30-acre Dandora landfill in Nairobi, Kenya is bigger. It is the 12th largest in the world. Yet every single day it receives 2,000 tonnes of unsorted, unregulated waste from the city's residents and businesses.

Up to 6,000 people make a living picking waste from the landfill site to sell, generating an income for over 3,000 families. Dandora dump was opened in 1975 and was deemed full by 2001 but it is still operational.

Comparatively, the Pugu dumpsite located nearly 35 km from the centre of Dar es Salaam in Tanzania receives about 1300-1700 tonnes per day. The area served is 1,493 square kilometres with a population of 7.4 million, comprising four municipalities and Dar-es-Salaam City. These are small operations compared to the Apex Region landfill in Las Vegas, USA, which is the largest in the world. It sits on 2200 acres.

Even before the tragic incident, Kiteezi was already feeling the pressure from its closeness to the city centre. To access it, the garbage trucks from Kampala City travel very short distances. They are covered once they hit the Kampala-Gayaza road (about 9 km from Kampala's CBD), branch off to the left at Mpererwe and follow the bitumen road going to Namulonge (about 4km).

Initially designed with a total surface area of 0.04 km² (10 acres) in 1996, it was extended to reach 0.11 km² (about 27 acres).

Some reports indicate that its present size is 29 acres plus an additional 6 acres plot acquired on the south side for further extension. Kiteezi land is now well set for a scramble. And this could set that area up for another disaster.

Looming danger

To describe Kiteezi and other dumps scattered across Ugandan towns as landfills is confusing because most of them are operated as open dumpsites not landfills. They lack fencing, barrier layers, soil cover, leachate and gas collection or treatment systems. In addition, the sites have steep slopes, poor access roads, puddles of leachate and other associated environmental hazards.

According to expert definitions, well-run landfills for non-hazardous waste meet predefined specifications by applying techniques to confine waste to as small an area as possible and compact waste to reduce volume. They also cover the waste daily with layers of soil or other types of material such as woodchips and fine particles.

Landfills should have plastic linings along the base, collect and treat the leachate. Leachate from landfills with high organics, if discharged into a river, increases its biochemical oxygen demand leading to low oxygen available to the existing living organisms. Organic matter also contains

plant nutrients, especially nitrogen and phosphorus, which when released into water, may cause eutrophication.

When waste dumps are not properly managed they can pollute surface and underground water. This is critical for a dump like Kiteezi which is located in Nangabo Sub-County of Wakiso District, close to the shores of Lake Victoria.

Options for Kiteezi

The US\$96 million Koshe waste-to-energy plant has not been talked about a lot since a landslide happened at Kiteezi dump near Kampala on Aug.10 when a mountain of garbage collapsed and buried people and houses.

By Aug.16 at least 35 bodies of the dead had been retrieved but speculation was rife that many more remained buried under the garbage and might never be recovered.

There has been speculation that an explosion of methane gas could have triggered the landslide as some of the survivors reported hearing an explosion shortly before the collapse.

Scientific explanations and real landfill accidents from methane gas explosions back-up such claims. One such explosion occurred in 1986 in Loscoe, England, when a landfill ground gas explosion, badly injured three people in a bungalow.

At Loscoe, the incident occurred because of a lack of understanding of the process

operations and necessary controls, and, as such, the explosion could be seen as a direct consequence of the landfill operation.

Another landfill explosion was in Turkey. On April 28, 1993, an “explosion” took place, followed by the displacement of a large mass of solid wastes at Ümraniye-Hekimbaşı open dump accident that engulfed 11 houses causing the death of 39 people.

In Uganda, the Kiteezi incident has sparked wide debate on solid waste generation and collection models and the energy potential of landfills.

Located to the north of Kampala City about 13 km from the City centre, the Kiteezi Landfill is interesting because of the type of waste that is dumped there. Over 90% of the waste is organic, including food waste, market residuals, and vegetation. These constitute 92.66% of all garbage according to one study. Plastics, both soft and hard constitute 3.72%, paper (packaging) 1.62%, broken glass 0.68%, textiles (rugs) 0.50%, metals (scrap) 0.16%, and so-called special waste 0.66%.

This waste composition has for some time rendered Kiteezi landfill a contender for waste-to-energy project. In one case, Swedish experts visited the Ugandan capital in November 2021 to evaluate local conditions to implement a full-scale waste-to-energy plant.

At the time, it was already clear that the Kiteezi landfill had reached its maximum capacity and the city was considering alternative solutions. However, as the Ethiopian example illustrates, this possibly needs to be a government-led project.

In waste-to-energy incineration plants, rubbish is burned in a combustion chamber. The resulting heat is used to boil water until it turns to steam, which drives a turbine generator that produces electricity.

In cities such as Kampala where land is in short supply, “waste-to-energy” incineration saves precious space, generates electricity, prevents the release of toxic chemicals into groundwater, and reduces the release of methane – a potent greenhouse gas generated in landfills – into the atmosphere.

Waste incineration is popular in Europe, where nearly one quarter of all municipal solid waste is incinerated. France has 126 waste-to-energy plants, while Germany has 121 and Italy 40.

A consortium of international companies already exists to design, construct and in some cases own waste-to-energy facilities customised for Sub-Saharan Africa. The consortium includes Cambridge Industries Limited (Singapore), China National Electric Engineering, and Ramboll, a Danish engineering firm. The Ethiopian plant was the first of its intended facilities for major cities such as Kampala.

The Ethiopian plant has been cited in a many studies on innovations in Africa’s waste material management.

Kenya’s model which focuses on well-managed waste collection, sorting, composting, plastic recycling, and purchasing waste from waste materials pickers is also often touted. Led by a company called Taka Taka, this model is said to have enabled affordable waste collection services to low-income areas by pushing to recycle up to 90% of all collected waste material using mainly women and youth. Taka Taka’s state-of-the-art waste collection and processing uses modern screening technology that efficiently segregates recyclable material. It has also reduced Kenya’s gas emission effluents that resulted in a clean and healthy environment in Kenya.

disposal of waste to land under controlled circumstances. In this case, the energy is recovered from the waste by collecting gases arising from the natural decomposition of the waste material.

According to a report for the AU High-Level Panel on Emerging Technologies (APET), Africa’s rapid population growth, increasing economic activities, and ever-expanding urbanisation have resulted in unprecedented waste materials.

It projects that by 2050, the volume of waste will triple from 174 million tonnes per year as of 2016 to approximately 516 million tonnes per year across the African continent. However, Africa’s average waste collection rate is approximately 55% of all the existing waste materials. It says more than 90% of



Ethiopia's Koshe Waste to Energy plant

Opportunities in the crisis

Other new technology based waste disposal and management companies are to be found in South Africa. These companies leverage user-friendly smartphone applications to facilitate prompt service, extra pickups, and bill payment through push notifications.

The new technology, for example, has introduced automated waste management sensors that trigger instant alerts every time a container is full and needs service. Consequently, this technology has effectively enhanced cost-effective waste collection costs by simplifying the waste material collection processes.

There are also mechanical-biological treatment methods that combine mechanical and biological treatment methods, supported by pre-treatment sorting techniques and emission selection and quality control techniques.

Others are anaerobic digestion constituting the decomposition of organic waste in the absence of oxygen as in the Fukuoka Model.

There is also the landfill gas-to-energy where the landfilling is executed to the mass

Africa’s waste is disposed of at uncontrolled dumpsites and landfills, often followed by open burning.

“The waste pollution from these sites has reached a state of emergency across the African continent,” says the 2021 report, “Africa needs to pursue sustainable waste management approaches to ensure the appropriate preservation of the environment and curb possible further pollution.”

Most importantly, 19 of the world’s 50 biggest dumpsites are found in Africa and are mostly located in Sub-Saharan Africa. It cites African Union’s Agenda 2063: “The Africa We Want,” with Goal 7 aspiring for environmentally sustainable and climate-resilient economies within African communities.

The report says, by composition, an average of approximately 13% of municipal solid waste generated in Africa is plastic, and 57% constitute organic waste.

The bulk of organic waste is currently being dumped in landfills yet organic waste could provide significant socio-economic opportunities for African countries. ¹⁴



Dr Kizza Besigye addresses a press conference



Semujju and Lukwago part of the Katonga faction

New Battle over FDC

Tensions as Katonga faction plans to dissolve party

By Ian Katusiime

News that the Forum for Democratic Change (FDC) could be dissolved has caught many by surprise. A Delegates Conference organised by the Katonga faction slated for August 19 could seal the fate of what was once the largest and most formidable opposition party in Uganda.

The party has been in terminal decline since an internal row last year spilled in the open with one side headed by party president Patrick Amuriat said to be doing the bidding of the ruling National Resistance Movement (NRM) of President Yoweri Museveni.

Now the Katonga faction that is headed by Dr Kizza Besigye, one of the founder members and its former president, is reportedly in high gear to dissolve the FDC party and brand to start a new party which will drive the agenda for the 2026 presidential elections.

According to Chapter 10 of the FDC constitution, the National Delegates Conference may dissolve the party with a two thirds majority decision.

Not to be outdone, Amuriat and his secretary general Nandala Mafabi are soldiering on with a national tour that has been ongoing for weeks.

On Aug. 17, Amuriat and Mafabi headlined rallies in Mukono and Buikwe districts aimed at mobilisation and

recruitment of new members.

Katonga says FDC cannot continue operating under a façade. Some of the prominent members of the faction such as Kira Municipality MP Ibrahim Ssemujju have repeatedly said the FDC is dead in the water and are intent on forming a new political vehicle given that they have not been allowed to set foot at the party headquarters in Najjanakumbi.

Brian Atuheire, a card-carrying member of the FDC since 2008 said he is ready for the new shift. He is a member of the Katonga brigade.

"I will leave the party and I will be engaged in forming a new one if other comrades agree," he told *The Independent* early this year.

The news of dissolution came at a time when Katonga was celebrating a ruling by the High Court that threw out a case filed by FDC vice chairperson James Wante accusing the party national chairman Wasswa Birigwa of impersonation. The court cited a lack of evidence.

"I am happy to continue doing my work unabated," Birigwa said outside court. The ruling was a shot in the arm for the team that wants to start a new chapter by closing the one named FDC.

The development also caught the Electoral Commission by surprise. But according to the Political Parties and Organisations Act 2005, the law that governs parties, the EC has no say when a party intends to close shop.

Section 21 sub section 1 of the Act states "Where a political party or organisation does not comply with the provisions of this Act, the Electoral Commission may by writing require compliance; and if the political party or organisation persists in non-compliance, the Electoral Commission may apply to the High Court for an order winding up the political party or organisation."

Some of the lawyers *The Independent* spoke delcined to comemnt on the matter citing conflict of interest and referred us to the party constitution.

In an interview with the *Observer* newspaper, Semujju said the Katonga faction would hold a delegates' conference on Aug. 19 to formally dissolve the party and start a new one. Ssemujju has been FDC spokesperson and party whip in parliament.

In the latter position, he was booted by secretary general Nandala Mafabi in another sharp dispute that rocked the party.

Commentators have warned about the group about the tumult ahead in forming a new party since the new outfit in whatever shape of form will be hounded by state agents. It is what happened to National Unity Platform after it was registered as a party saw in the intense election build up in 2020.

The new party headed by Robert Kyagulanyi aka Bobi Wine was hit by lawsuits, instigated by the state on



Semujju Nganda and Patrick Amuriat during happier times

grounds that it was illegally registered, and party officials faced arrest and persecution from security officials.

But Semujju says “starting a new party has never been particularly difficult”.

In an interview he said the challenge lies in growing and sustaining a party.

“To begin, you need 50 signatures from two-thirds of the districts and then register with the Electoral Commission. However, transforming a new party into a formidable force depends on the circumstances,” he says.

How formidable the new party will be is now up in the air as will be the fate of 32 MPs in the eleventh parliament who were elected on the FDC ticket.

Amuriat and Mafabi have also stayed silent as the Katonga group seek to put them out of business. From the look of it, the duo look outnumbered. It will also be interesting how their supposedly powerful backers will counter the move to deregister the party.

Amuriat and Nandala also do not have the star power of their rivals who also boast of names like Lord Mayor Erias Lukwago, Deputy Lord Mayor Doreen Nyanjura, Buhweju County MP Francis Mwijukye and a few others who have been faces of the party.

The above lot are some of those who have visible in recent developments affecting the party such as the arrest of 36 FDC activists in Kenya on July 23. The brutal arrest on foreign soil appeared to be another crucible for the party in its twentieth year. The activists are facing terrorism charges and are remanded to Luzira Prison. They are part of the Katonga Road faction.

The 36 were arrested in Kisumu

County, near the Ugandan border while attending a leadership training. Police however stated that the activists were in Kenya to receive terrorism training in a move that has been widely condemned as political persecution. Neither Amuriat nor Mafabi commented on the arrests of their erstwhile compatriots.

Some of those arrested include Ronald Muhinda, George Ekwaro, Karl Marx M’Mugeni, Charles Nkonge, Henry Buyondo, Nalunkunga Grace, Apare Sarah, Mpungu Henry, Owamani James, Bukenya Hakim, Maido Latif, George Wazinge, Ahimbisibwe Owen, and Innocent Museveni.

Reports say Kenyan and Ugandan security personnel stormed the hotel where the activists were and violently arrested the 36 and drove them back to Uganda in the middle of the night. On return to Kampala, External Security Organisation (ESO) officers paraded the politicians before the media at Kololo Independence Grounds where they said the FDC members were engaging in suspected terrorist activities.

FDC’s rocky past

Since its founding in 2004, FDC has operated in murky terrain as the major opposition party. It is difficult to raise money from its MPs, party members and businesspeople while also trying to win elections at parliament and presidential level.

The State has always been ready to exert its full weight on any individual or business suspecting of supporting the party financially. With all these constraints, members of FDC became easy targets for Museveni to lure away with

cash, jobs and ministerial appointments.

Some of the big fish Museveni has scooped from FDC are Beti Kamywa, Beatrice Anywar, Thomas Tayebwa, Anita Among and Joyce Ssebugwawo. The five have all taken up juicy offers in the NRM government in the last eight years. It is expected more will cross in the foreseeable future now that the FDC is going through its deepest crisis.

By the time the last big shot Ssebugwawo crossed over to government, FDC had already been eclipsed by the People Power Movement led by Bobi Wine which went a step further to register a party officially as NUP.

This was 2020; the time allegations of money from State House rocked the FDC. Besigye broke down at a press conference saying people had sacrificed a lot for the party to be where it had reached. This was 2023 but the dirty money had apparently made its way to FDC coffers.

FDC has always had donors from within Uganda and abroad and the source is always a contentious issue depending on whom you ask. In four elections; 2001, 2006, 2011 and 2016, Besigye was a presidential candidate who gave President Museveni a run for his money.

In the last three, Besigye ran on the FDC ticket maintaining FDC as a dominant force in the Ugandan body politic. In 2001, Besigye scored 27% representing 2million votes against Museveni’s 69% with 5million votes.

In 2005, Besigye was nominated from jail while facing charges of treason, misprision of treason, rape, and illegal possession of weapons. FDC had been launched the year before while Besigye



was in exile in South Africa.

There was strong consensus about Besigye being its presidential candidate because of his political pedigree: he had stood in 2001 and roiled the NRA state provoking fierce backlash from the state that led to violence and arrests of his agents and ultimately drove him to exile.

From 2001, various political actors were agitating for a way forward and as a result, Parliament Advocacy Forum (PAFO) and Reform Agenda came together to form FDC. Politicians like Reagan Okumu, Ogenga Latigo, John Kazoora, Augustine Ruzindana, Miria Matembe, Abdul Katuntu, Salamu Musumba Jack Sabiti, James Garuga Musinguzi, and Amanywa Mushega converged to form the party. A good number had been MPs; from the Movement and from the Opposition when the country was under the single party system.

In 2006, Besigye ran his second time against Museveni and polled 37% with a 2.5million vote tally with Museveni getting 59% representing 4.1million votes. In 2011, Besigye got 26% with 2million votes and 2016, he improved his output by bagging 35% with 3.5million votes. Between 2011 and 2016, Museveni's vote percentage fell from 68-60%.

Besigye factor

After serving two terms as elected FDC President and three times as a presidential flagbearer, Besigye stood down in 2012 paving the way for other leaders to rise and take over the mantle. In his decision to leave the leadership, Besigye said he did not want his

individual pursuit of freedom and change to derail the party from its agenda—a decision that won him admirers and critics as well.

He has endured violent arrests, prosecution, jail time and the hostilities have extended to his kin. After the 2016 presidential election, Besigye was arrested and hauled off to Kitgum where he was charged with treason. Besigye's arrest after the election could have perhaps shown why he had stepped down four years earlier from the burdensome post of party president.

When he stepped down, two heavyweights slugged it out in the 2012 FDC presidential election; Nandala Mafabi and Mugisha Muntu. Besigye who towers over the party like a colossus, did not publicly support any of the two but was said to have a soft spot for Nandala. Muntu trounced Mafabi in an election marred by mudslinging where the Nandala camp accused Muntu of being a mole.

The rivalry between the two leaders festered and it appeared to be the start of rival factions in the party that was founded to offer an alternative vision to the ruling NRM.

After five years of Muntu's term defined by a call from the party president to build organizational capabilities, patience wore out with Muntu—a former army commander said to be disciplined—when party faithful elected Amuriat, a Besigye protégé, at the national delegates' conference held at Namboole in November 2017.

Amuriat's election marked a new chapter as he had Nandala's backing

too. Those disgruntled with Muntu, had already formed the Katonga Road Office and Amurait then belonged to the latter branch.

The election of Amuriat was a reversal of the 2012 delegates' conference where Muntu beat the Nandala group. In 2018, Muntu formally quit the party and founded Alliance for National Transformation.

Amuriat, a little known politician who had kept by Besigye's side triumphed over Muntu, a well-known national figure in an election where FDC ideological differences played out again. In all the maneuvering, Besigye has been the common denominator— a reason he stepped down from the party presidency in 2012.

Amuriat was Kumi County MP from 2001-2016 and also a founder member of FDC as part of PAFO. However according to analysts, he has failed to fit in Besigye's shoes.

In 2021, Amuriat contested for president and perhaps the only memorable thing about his campaign was his arrest after nomination where police confiscated his shoes and in protest, he ran a barefooted campaign.

He scored a measly 3.26% in perhaps a campaign that many FDC supporters would want to forget. Two years later, the fallout had escalated between Amuriat and his mentor reaching a point of lambasting Besigye publicly.

Now eyes are on FDC or what is left of it to see what card it will play for the 2026 elections where it is playing catch up with new entrants. 



MINISTRY OF FINANCE, PLANNING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

CUMULATIVE RELEASES FOR CENTRAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS FY 2023/24 INCLUDING EXTERNAL FINANCING (Shs)

The approved budget for FY 2023/24 amounted to **Shs. 52,736.79 billion** comprising Wage **Shs. 7,298.97 billion**, Non-Wage **Shs. 30,786.51 billion**, Development **Shs.14, 373.21 billion** and Local Revenue of **Shs. 287.1 billion**.

During the financial year, the budget was revised to **Shs. 61,703.05 billion** through supplementary appropriation amounting to **Shs. 8,966.25 billion** on account of unavoidable and unforeseeable expenditure needs, revoting unspent balances for the FY 2022/23 and additional local revenue and Non-Tax Revenue collections as indicated in the Table 1 below.

TABLE 1: SUMMARY OF BUDGET OUTTURN FOR FY 2023/24 (Billion Shs.)

Category	Approved	Supplementary Revisions	Virement	Revised Budget	Q.1-Q.4 Releases	% Approved	% of Revised Wage
Wage	7,289.97	221.04	7.91	7,518.92	7,518.92	103.14%	100.00%
Non-Wage	30,786.51	6,685.76	(7.91)	37,464.36	35,679.40	115.89%	95.24%
Development	14,373.21	2,049.36		16,422.57	10,872.94	75.65%	66.21%
Local Revenue	287.10	10.09		297.20	207.24	72.18%	69.73%
Total	52,736.79	8,966.25	-	61,703.05	54,278.50	102.92%	87.97%

As at 30th June, 2024, a total of **Shs. 54,278.50 billion** had been released representing 103% of the original budget and 88% of the revised budget.

Shs. 7,518.92 billion of the approved budget was released to cater for wage representing 100% of the revised Budget; **Shs. 35,679.40 billion** of the non-wage was released representing 95% of the revised Budget; **Shs. 10,872.94 billion** of development was released representing 66% of the revised budget.

Detailed information on physical performance by vote is provided in the Quarterly and Annual Government Performance Reports which can be accessed on the budget website on www.budget.finance.go.ug

Below are the details of cumulative budget performance for Central and Local Government votes respectively.



MINISTRY OF FINANCE, PLANNING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

CUMULATIVE RELEASES FOR CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

Vote Code	Central Government Vote Description	Approved Budget			Total
		Wage	Non Wage	Dev't.	
001	Office of the President	27,140,905,597	227,779,065,959	22,360,000,000	277,279,971,556
002	State House	25,231,716,959	374,968,737,550	21,722,000,000	421,922,454,509
003	Office of the Prime Minister	4,161,308,011	88,017,236,111	138,267,997,426	230,446,541,548
004	Ministry of Defence	1,052,239,249,524	1,194,119,250,573	1,830,737,715,381	4,077,096,215,478
005	Ministry of Public Service	4,575,537,967	25,810,665,193	3,200,000,000	33,586,203,160
006	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	6,351,255,891	23,487,435,934	120,000,000	29,958,691,825
007	Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs	16,120,317,712	169,656,197,143	20,000,000,000	205,776,514,855
008	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development	9,490,686,346	1,920,478,457,224	503,571,225,582	2,433,540,369,152
009	Ministry of Internal Affairs	2,448,451,890	62,356,754,849	1,600,000,000	66,405,206,739
010	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries	23,673,706,602	20,367,752,958	988,196,640,340	1,032,238,099,900
011	Ministry of Local Government	10,093,386,838	30,721,493,182	125,375,644,366	166,190,524,386
012	Ministry of Lands, Housing & Urban Development	15,584,807,317	37,402,691,699	112,453,840,404	165,441,339,420
013	Ministry of Education and Sports	48,226,349,136	267,723,024,925	354,000,445,898	669,949,819,959
014	Ministry of Health	22,113,818,904	103,802,605,053	1,567,092,495,304	1,693,008,919,261
015	Ministry of Trade, Industry and Co-operatives	3,248,271,507	104,190,582,829	10,825,623,000	118,264,477,336
016	Ministry of Works and Transport	17,219,712,576	188,963,305,725	1,050,507,358,250	1,256,690,376,551
017	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development	19,320,939,240	80,244,565,706	1,386,370,717,301	1,485,936,222,247
018	Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development	4,133,254,647	202,636,327,603	117,697,065,470	324,466,647,720
019	Ministry of Water and Environment	16,864,542,394	16,424,790,074	1,113,675,032,677	1,146,964,365,145
020	Ministry of ICT and National Guidance	6,876,866,203	99,073,305,390	781,045,751	106,731,217,344
021	Ministry of East African Community Affairs	1,285,111,000	36,860,940,155	215,180,000	38,361,231,155
022	Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities	3,796,716,000	169,931,585,463	47,840,000,000	221,568,301,463
023	Ministry of Kampala Capital City and Metropolitan Affairs	490,000,000	7,311,499,999	79,282,609,692	87,084,109,691
101	Judiciary (Courts of Judicature)	108,766,965,040	220,768,870,430	63,009,500,000	392,545,335,470
102	Electoral Commission (EC)	37,666,581,718	107,503,366,613	3,720,000,000	148,889,948,331
103	Inspectorate of Government (IG)	27,953,161,152	35,121,770,960	23,396,867,722	86,471,799,834
104	Parliamentary Commission	117,047,597,325	761,015,983,526	67,491,000,000	945,554,580,851
105	Law Reform Commission (LRC)	4,073,396,523	13,964,645,793	420,012,241	18,458,054,557
106	Uganda Human Rights Commission (UHRC)	7,594,848,793	11,445,736,785	531,078,401	19,571,663,979
107	Uganda Aids Commission (UAC)	4,963,832,953	11,016,375,295	619,299,999	16,599,508,247
108	National Planning Authority (NPA)	14,610,649,932	33,177,000,600	2,014,500,000	49,802,150,532
109	Uganda National Meteorological Authority (UNMA)	7,413,000,000	8,423,732,461	604,754,999	16,441,487,460
110	Uganda Industrial Research Institute (UIRI)	10,326,400,188	1,629,790,983	-	11,956,191,171
111	National Curriculum Development Centre (NCDC)	8,554,163,636	11,670,531,000	3,074,000,000	23,298,694,636
112	Directorate of Ethics and Integrity (DEI)	3,323,190,490	20,347,377,210	150,000,000	23,820,567,700
113	Uganda National Roads Authority (UNRA)	71,105,192,984	40,089,831,425	2,367,318,610,962	2,478,513,635,371
114	Uganda Cancer Institute (UCI)	19,159,558,619	22,313,952,592	60,677,400,729	102,150,911,940
115	Uganda Heart Institute (UHI)	6,866,921,468	36,017,637,421	25,827,186,323	68,711,745,212
116	Uganda National Medical Stores	20,075,206,585	560,967,780,936	6,651,983,981	587,694,971,502
117	Uganda Tourism Board (UTB)	4,465,392,000	22,764,902,701	100,000,000	27,330,294,701
118	Uganda Road Fund (RF)	2,667,413,000	399,285,000,000	-	401,952,413,000
119	Uganda Registration Services Bureau (URSB)	13,392,616,309	26,688,692,090	4,756,000,000	44,837,308,399
120	National Citizenship and Immigration Control (NCIC)	5,288,571,064	149,877,146,894	3,838,582,763	159,004,300,721
121	Dairy Development Authority (DDA)	4,217,999,684	8,698,013,416	5,760,000,000	18,676,013,100
122	Kampala Capital City Authority (KCCA)	143,198,913,767	76,023,599,560	166,913,187,381	386,135,700,708
123	National Lotteries and Gaming Regulatory Board	2,484,000,000	11,091,604,000	-	13,575,604,000
124	Equal Opportunities Commission	4,761,138,572	13,494,906,161	216,000,000	18,472,044,733
125	National Animal Genetic Resource Centre and Data Bank (NAGRC&DB)	5,736,023,008	373,494,328	66,765,607,348	72,875,124,684
126	National Information Technologies Authority	11,211,364,696	33,803,399,639	96,043,969,921	141,058,734,256
127	Uganda Virus Research Institute (UVRI)	2,355,464,929	5,091,711,725	-	7,447,176,654
128	Uganda National Examination Board (UNEB)	12,360,000,000	103,594,149,673	11,543,999,998	127,498,149,671
129	Financial Intelligence Authority (FIA)	9,594,400,000	20,870,062,556	729,000,000	31,193,462,556
130	Treasury Operations	-	18,951,153,591,420	-	18,951,153,591,420

ING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

VOTES FOR FY 2023/24 (GoU and External Financing in Shs.)

Q1-Q4 Releases				Releases as % of approved budget			
Wage	Non Wage	Devt.	Total	Wage	Non Wage	Devt.	Total
27,140,905,597	230,510,773,159	22,360,000,000	280,011,678,756	100.0%	101.2%	100.0%	101.0%
28,965,726,603	750,112,597,134	21,722,000,000	800,800,323,737	114.8%	200.0%	100.0%	189.8%
4,161,308,011	82,198,280,494	45,382,725,956	131,742,314,461	100.0%	93.4%	32.8%	57.2%
1,052,239,249,524	1,375,071,513,201	1,643,711,756,230	4,071,022,518,955	100.0%	115.2%	89.8%	99.9%
4,575,537,967	25,564,046,911	1,600,000,000	31,739,584,878	100.0%	99.0%	50.0%	94.5%
6,351,255,892	24,468,185,933	120,000,000	30,939,441,825	100.0%	104.2%	100.0%	103.3%
16,120,317,712	169,995,061,275	20,000,000,000	206,115,378,987	100.0%	100.2%	100.0%	100.2%
9,490,686,346	2,015,088,431,592	272,052,263,394	2,296,631,381,332	100.0%	104.9%	54.0%	94.4%
2,514,735,864	62,356,754,849	800,000,000	65,671,490,713	102.7%	100.0%	50.0%	98.9%
23,673,706,602	32,115,538,348	369,635,754,221	425,424,999,171	100.0%	157.7%	37.4%	41.2%
10,093,386,838	34,247,958,905	78,518,180,613	122,859,526,356	100.0%	111.5%	62.6%	73.9%
16,398,164,484	122,879,214,064	98,837,769,609	238,115,148,157	105.2%	328.5%	87.9%	143.9%
48,226,349,136	278,932,705,126	248,942,543,263	576,101,597,525	100.0%	104.2%	70.3%	86.0%
22,113,818,904	140,401,150,476	754,449,204,388	916,964,173,768	100.0%	135.3%	48.1%	54.2%
3,248,271,507	154,547,758,873	8,444,811,500	166,240,841,880	100.0%	148.3%	78.0%	140.6%
17,219,712,576	348,441,848,610	388,682,163,841	754,343,725,027	100.0%	184.4%	37.0%	60.0%
19,320,939,240	73,175,454,690	1,131,605,293,955	1,224,101,687,885	100.0%	91.2%	81.6%	82.4%
4,369,855,787	235,522,448,297	60,649,319,591	300,541,623,675	105.7%	116.2%	51.5%	92.6%
16,864,542,394	15,425,692,115	1,042,907,450,360	1,075,197,684,868	100.0%	93.9%	93.6%	93.7%
6,876,866,203	132,535,681,540	390,522,876	139,803,070,618	100.0%	133.8%	50.0%	131.0%
1,285,111,000	37,703,575,504	215,180,000	39,203,866,504	100.0%	102.3%	100.0%	102.2%
3,796,716,000	71,709,540,665	47,840,000,000	123,346,256,665	100.0%	42.2%	100.0%	55.7%
490,000,000	5,493,337,499	-	5,983,337,499	100.0%	75.1%	0.0%	6.9%
108,766,965,040	207,534,964,076	47,045,493,167	363,347,422,283	100.0%	94.0%	74.7%	92.6%
37,666,581,720	106,397,664,667	1,860,000,000	145,924,246,387	100.0%	99.0%	50.0%	98.0%
27,953,161,152	32,606,831,764	11,698,433,861	72,258,426,777	100.0%	92.8%	50.0%	83.6%
117,047,597,325	749,057,182,958	33,745,500,000	899,850,280,283	100.0%	98.4%	50.0%	95.2%
4,073,396,523	13,060,362,723	210,006,121	17,343,765,367	100.0%	93.5%	50.0%	94.0%
7,837,340,197	10,806,040,593	265,539,201	18,908,919,990	103.2%	94.4%	50.0%	96.6%
5,085,716,556	11,361,804,339	309,650,000	16,757,170,895	102.5%	103.1%	50.0%	100.9%
14,610,649,932	33,177,000,600	2,014,500,000	49,802,150,532	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
7,413,000,000	7,550,531,663	604,377,500	15,567,909,162	100.0%	89.6%	99.9%	94.7%
10,326,400,188	19,493,170,983	-	29,819,571,171	100.0%	1196.1%	0.0%	249.4%
8,554,163,636	11,670,531,000	1,537,000,000	21,761,694,636	100.0%	100.0%	50.0%	93.4%
3,323,190,490	17,514,842,456	75,000,000	20,913,032,946	100.0%	86.1%	50.0%	87.8%
71,105,192,984	34,884,852,894	1,654,107,753,275	1,760,097,799,153	100.0%	87.0%	69.9%	71.0%
19,159,558,619	52,313,705,332	25,339,300,000	96,812,563,951	100.0%	234.4%	41.8%	94.8%
6,866,921,468	36,017,637,421	14,517,100,000	57,401,658,889	100.0%	100.0%	56.2%	83.5%
20,075,206,585	560,967,780,936	3,325,991,991	584,368,979,511	100.0%	100.0%	50.0%	99.4%
4,762,500,600	22,591,836,451	50,000,000	27,404,337,051	106.7%	99.2%	50.0%	100.3%
2,667,413,000	432,161,542,650	-	434,828,955,650	100.0%	108.2%	0.0%	108.2%
16,983,221,058	28,932,692,089	2,244,500,000	48,160,413,147	126.8%	108.4%	47.2%	107.4%
5,288,571,064	149,877,146,894	1,919,291,263	157,085,009,221	100.0%	100.0%	50.0%	98.8%
4,217,999,684	8,638,163,416	4,870,933,000	17,727,096,100	100.0%	99.3%	84.6%	94.9%
143,198,913,767	96,135,708,082	214,172,971,017	453,507,592,866	100.0%	126.5%	128.3%	117.4%
2,767,200,000	11,091,604,000	-	13,858,804,000	111.4%	100.0%	0.0%	102.1%
4,761,138,572	14,094,906,158	216,000,000	19,072,044,730	100.0%	104.4%	100.0%	103.2%
5,736,023,008	11,073,494,328	40,973,607,348	57,783,124,683	100.0%	2964.8%	61.4%	79.3%
16,502,244,248	28,512,520,087	2,269,200,000	47,283,964,335	147.2%	84.3%	2.4%	33.5%
2,355,464,929	5,091,711,725	2,400,000,000	9,847,176,654	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	132.2%
12,360,000,000	46,020,561,708	11,543,999,998	69,924,561,706	100.0%	44.4%	100.0%	54.8%
9,594,400,000	20,870,062,556	729,000,000	31,193,462,556	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
-	21,316,895,850,863	-	21,316,895,850,863	0.0%	112.5%	0.0%	112.5%
48,524,718,338	65,413,185,692	1,387,500,000	115,325,404,030	100.0%	106.7%	78.8%	103.4%



MINISTRY OF FINANCE, PLANNING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

CUMULATIVE RELEASES FOR CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

Vote Code	Central Government Vote Description	Approved Budget			Total
		Wage	Non Wage	Devt.	
131	Office of the Auditor General (OAG)	48,524,718,338	61,285,575,692	1,760,000,000	111,570,294,030
133	Directorate of Public Prosecution (DPP)	32,462,286,509	42,964,164,902	17,040,832,389	92,467,283,800
134	Health Service Commission (HSC)	2,576,456,469	9,579,297,316	52,800,000	12,208,553,785
135	Directorate of Government Analytical Laboratory (DGAL)	4,345,318,620	15,744,050,476	22,734,546,000	42,823,915,096
136	Uganda Export Promotion Board (UEPB)	2,561,200,000	5,588,390,182	37,000,000	8,186,590,182
137	National Identification and Registration Authority (NIRA)	20,334,800,000	36,401,087,692	3,000,000,000	59,735,887,692
138	Uganda Investment Authority (UIA)	6,832,617,598	8,007,149,145	114,378,883,984	129,218,650,727
139	Petroleum Authority of Uganda (PAU)	28,718,000,000	34,013,910,500	26,824,096,512	89,556,007,012
141	Uganda Revenue Authority (URA)	253,495,116,364	321,174,829,312	45,320,000,000	619,989,945,676
142	National Agricultural Research Organization (NARO)	43,462,109,273	42,055,100,000	80,970,000,000	166,487,209,273
143	Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS)	21,390,513,885	218,708,000,000	9,200,000,263	249,298,514,148
144	Uganda Police Force	395,669,773,885	283,066,781,166	163,628,425,317	842,364,980,368
145	Uganda Prisons Service	101,590,367,707	203,609,773,698	27,387,707,339	332,587,848,744
146	Public Service Commission (PSC)	3,481,090,451	8,411,819,408	99,999	11,893,009,858
147	Local Government Finance Commission (LGFC)	1,618,818,000	9,291,625,107	100,000,000	11,010,443,107
148	Judicial Service Commission (JSC)	3,200,825,354	14,458,040,304	2,773,677,974	20,432,543,632
149	National Population Council	3,331,491,300	8,451,578,360	241,200,000	12,024,269,660
150	National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)	12,652,086,551	19,387,500,000	9,320,000,000	41,359,586,551
151	Uganda Blood Transfusion Service (UBTS)	6,585,954,208	14,508,906,549	1,234,200,000	22,329,060,757
152	National Agricultural Advisory Services (NAADS)	3,287,610,000	38,644,000,000	1,480,000,000	43,411,610,000
153	Public Procurement & Disposal of Public Assets (PPDA)	12,954,591,800	8,156,396,114	3,000,000,000	24,110,987,914
154	Uganda National Bureau of Standards (UNBS)	25,855,699,000	27,535,321,190	6,651,000,000	60,042,020,190
155	Cotton Development Organization	2,013,258,396	3,057,500,000	300,000,000	5,370,758,396
156	Uganda Land Commission (ULC)	1,079,824,725	7,441,436,150	18,811,960,000	27,333,220,875
157	National Forestry Authority (NFA)	8,265,502,000	12,127,500,000	4,594,000,000	24,987,002,000
158	Internal Security Organization (ISO)	62,710,794,840	128,052,912,204	10,680,000,000	201,443,707,044
159	External Security Organization (ESO)	22,069,642,035	88,680,800,187	1,002,960,000	111,753,402,222
160	Uganda Coffee Development Authority (UCDA)	10,125,074,204	32,611,355,449	2,020,000,000	44,756,429,653
161	Uganda Free Zones Authority	2,392,800,000	3,778,152,041	5,409,000,000	11,579,952,041
162	Uganda Microfinance Regulatory Authority	2,170,800,000	8,435,319,858	500,000,000	11,106,119,858
163	Uganda Retirement Benefits Regulatory Authority	6,828,841,488	7,758,215,742	-	14,587,057,230
164	National Council for Higher Education	5,239,536,096	9,496,257,001	-	14,735,793,097
165	Uganda Business and Technical Examination Board	4,895,000,000	22,879,802,271	2,800,000,000	30,574,802,271
166	National Council of Sports	1,608,541,896	45,793,644,040	1,500,000,000	48,902,185,936
167	Science, Technology and Innovation	4,159,037,000	157,260,000,000	80,171,646,104	241,590,683,104
301	Makerere University	208,970,380,874	129,642,976,751	15,372,698,409	353,986,056,034
302	Mbarara University	40,006,320,221	16,430,182,614	3,954,706,199	60,391,209,034
303	Makerere University Business School	62,644,742,265	41,038,252,751	2,125,530,000	105,808,525,016
304	Kyambogo University	61,171,533,466	70,602,527,449	3,710,495,510	135,484,556,425
305	Busitema University	33,657,433,692	15,823,442,770	5,892,464,071	55,373,340,533
306	Muni University	18,291,043,487	8,600,895,055	4,752,000,000	31,643,938,542
307	Kabale University	39,486,193,183	18,211,469,297	2,586,568,000	60,284,230,480
308	Soroti University	17,147,214,033	8,315,606,291	1,257,362,311	26,720,182,635
309	Gulu University	38,013,788,415	23,865,250,171	5,671,019,668	67,550,058,254
310	Lira University	20,546,119,234	10,237,566,010	5,000,000,000	35,783,685,244
311	Law Development Centre	8,442,512,000	19,090,864,740	4,782,559,896	32,315,936,636
312	Uganda Management Institute	20,084,767,057	20,616,690,967	1,320,000,000	42,021,458,024
313	Mountains of the Moon University	21,989,673,596	13,852,722,440	2,229,372,000	38,071,768,036
401	Mulago National Referral Hospital	50,137,544,869	62,411,886,216	16,528,857,549	129,078,288,634
402	Butabika Hospital	9,583,799,376	10,623,085,162	2,513,372,781	22,720,257,319
403	Arua Hospital	8,663,488,236	3,556,125,943	2,620,000,000	14,839,614,179
404	Fort Portal Hospital	9,817,598,316	3,554,910,397	120,000,000	13,492,508,713
405	Gulu Hospital	9,343,170,504	6,799,147,262	120,000,000	16,262,317,766
406	Hoima Hospital	10,000,613,762	2,463,503,576	2,620,000,000	15,084,117,338
407	Jinja Hospital	13,167,331,102	6,814,504,190	3,642,471,037	23,624,306,329
408	Kabale Hospital	6,983,945,532	5,582,735,027	120,000,000	12,686,680,559

ING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

VOTES FOR FY 2023|24 (GoU and External Financing in Shs.)

Q1-Q4 Releases				Releases as % of approved budget			
Wage	Non Wage	Devt.	Total	Wage	Non Wage	Devt.	Total
2,891,537,622	6,259,089,412	2,436,204,983	11,586,832,017	100.0%	94.5%	100.0%	96.9%
32,462,286,509	42,964,164,901	8,520,416,195	83,946,867,605	100.0%	100.0%	50.0%	90.8%
2,576,456,469	8,942,417,034	26,400,000	11,545,273,503	100.0%	93.4%	50.0%	94.6%
4,345,318,620	14,781,916,413	11,367,273,000	30,494,508,033	100.0%	93.9%	50.0%	71.2%
2,561,200,000	4,413,401,237	18,500,000	6,993,101,237	100.0%	79.0%	50.0%	85.4%
20,334,800,000	107,949,620,404	193,500,000,000	321,784,420,404	100.0%	296.6%	6450.0%	538.7%
6,832,617,598	7,081,433,469	602,000,000	14,516,051,067	100.0%	88.4%	0.5%	11.2%
28,718,000,000	30,975,508,193	6,526,396,512	66,219,904,705	100.0%	91.1%	24.3%	73.9%
253,495,116,364	321,174,829,312	45,320,000,000	619,989,945,676	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
43,462,109,274	42,055,100,000	78,970,000,000	164,487,209,274	100.0%	100.0%	97.5%	98.8%
21,390,513,885	219,138,000,000	156,064,000,132	396,592,514,017	100.0%	100.2%	1696.3%	159.1%
395,669,773,885	343,286,781,167	172,653,703,052	911,610,258,103	100.0%	121.3%	105.5%	108.2%
105,265,714,827	287,235,901,957	26,387,707,339	418,889,324,123	103.6%	141.1%	96.3%	125.9%
3,481,090,451	8,411,819,406	50,000	11,892,959,857	100.0%	100.0%	50.0%	100.0%
1,618,818,000	9,465,625,107	50,000,000	11,134,443,107	100.0%	101.9%	50.0%	101.1%
3,200,825,354	13,486,727,273	1,386,838,987	18,074,391,613	100.0%	93.3%	50.0%	88.5%
3,331,491,300	6,690,907,929	240,600,000	10,262,999,229	100.0%	79.2%	99.8%	85.4%
12,652,086,551	18,392,883,894	8,846,666,667	39,891,637,112	100.0%	94.9%	94.9%	96.5%
6,585,954,208	17,008,906,548	1,234,200,000	24,829,060,756	100.0%	117.2%	100.0%	111.2%
3,287,610,000	34,980,099,997	1,119,000,000	39,386,709,997	100.0%	90.5%	75.6%	90.7%
12,954,591,800	8,125,615,160	2,815,000,000	23,895,206,960	100.0%	99.6%	93.8%	99.1%
25,855,699,000	27,535,321,190	3,325,500,000	56,716,520,190	100.0%	100.0%	50.0%	94.5%
2,013,258,396	3,057,500,000	217,000,000	5,287,758,396	100.0%	100.0%	72.3%	98.5%
1,079,824,725	7,020,785,450	38,811,960,000	46,912,570,175	100.0%	94.3%	206.3%	171.6%
8,265,502,000	9,891,297,568	2,297,000,000	20,453,799,568	100.0%	81.6%	50.0%	81.9%
63,862,794,840	162,726,085,123	26,599,500,000	253,188,379,963	101.8%	127.1%	249.1%	125.7%
22,069,642,035	90,152,237,207	501,480,000	112,723,359,242	100.0%	101.7%	50.0%	100.9%
10,125,074,204	32,611,355,449	2,020,000,000	44,756,429,653	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
2,392,800,000	3,778,152,041	5,408,500,000	11,579,452,041	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
4,029,400,000	7,716,447,581	250,000,000	11,995,847,581	185.6%	91.5%	50.0%	108.0%
6,828,841,488	7,652,237,726	-	14,481,079,214	100.0%	98.6%	0.0%	99.3%
5,239,536,096	9,496,257,001	5,000,000,000	19,735,793,097	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	133.9%
6,169,779,996	22,879,802,270	10,300,000,000	39,349,582,266	126.0%	100.0%	367.9%	128.7%
1,608,541,896	68,793,644,040	1,125,000,000	71,527,185,936	100.0%	150.2%	75.0%	146.3%
4,159,037,000	907,015,084,275	167,129,000,000	1,078,303,121,275	100.0%	576.8%	208.5%	446.3%
208,970,380,874	140,475,716,110	15,372,349,205	364,818,446,189	100.0%	108.4%	100.0%	103.1%
40,006,320,222	15,646,144,426	1,977,353,100	57,629,817,747	100.0%	95.2%	50.0%	95.4%
70,084,308,912	47,080,716,824	1,062,765,000	118,227,790,736	111.9%	114.7%	50.0%	111.7%
61,171,533,737	70,917,655,881	3,710,499,724	135,799,689,342	100.0%	100.4%	100.0%	100.2%
33,657,433,692	20,579,278,972	5,390,515,938	59,627,228,602	100.0%	130.1%	91.5%	107.7%
18,291,043,487	8,767,783,737	3,564,000,000	30,622,827,224	100.0%	101.9%	75.0%	96.8%
39,486,193,183	24,809,692,576	2,293,284,000	66,589,169,759	100.0%	136.2%	88.7%	110.5%
17,147,214,034	7,802,136,778	1,257,362,311	26,206,713,122	100.0%	93.8%	100.0%	98.1%
39,116,124,612	23,729,973,517	2,835,509,834	65,681,607,963	102.9%	99.4%	50.0%	97.2%
20,546,119,234	10,237,339,610	4,500,000,000	35,283,458,844	100.0%	100.0%	90.0%	98.6%
8,442,512,000	20,990,864,740	4,782,559,896	34,215,936,636	100.0%	110.0%	100.0%	105.9%
20,084,767,057	19,551,917,871	660,000,000	40,296,684,928	100.0%	94.8%	50.0%	95.9%
21,989,673,596	12,948,567,004	6,991,019,333	41,929,259,933	100.0%	93.5%	313.6%	110.1%
50,137,544,869	62,411,886,215	5,130,100,000	117,679,531,084	100.0%	100.0%	31.0%	91.2%
9,583,799,376	10,623,085,161	1,256,686,391	21,463,570,928	100.0%	100.0%	50.0%	94.5%
8,982,637,308	3,556,125,943	2,620,000,000	15,158,763,251	103.7%	100.0%	100.0%	102.2%
9,817,598,316	4,088,240,510	120,000,000	14,025,838,826	100.0%	115.0%	100.0%	104.0%
9,343,170,504	6,811,147,261	108,000,000	16,262,317,765	100.0%	100.2%	90.0%	100.0%
10,000,613,762	2,463,503,576	2,735,656,654	15,199,773,992	100.0%	100.0%	104.4%	100.8%
13,167,331,102	6,814,504,190	3,278,072,692	23,259,907,983	100.0%	100.0%	90.0%	98.5%
6,983,945,532	5,582,735,026	120,000,000	12,686,680,558	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



MINISTRY OF FINANCE, PLANNING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

CUMULATIVE RELEASES FOR CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

Vote Code	Central Government	Approved Budget			
	Vote Description	Wage	Non Wage	Devt.	Total
409	Masaka Hospital	8,881,856,425	3,206,973,672	120,000,000	12,208,830,097
410	Mbale Hospital	10,305,757,441	8,476,516,282	120,000,000	18,902,273,723
411	Soroti Hospital	8,421,736,439	3,965,770,187	4,120,000,000	16,507,506,626
412	Lira Hospital	10,021,998,972	8,567,369,924	120,000,000	18,709,368,896
413	Mbarara Regional Hospital	9,424,735,984	4,157,907,904	5,230,000,000	18,812,643,888
414	Mubende Regional Referral Hospital	11,101,836,732	2,121,012,353	150,000,000	13,372,849,085
415	Moroto Regional Referral Hospital	8,040,723,225	4,653,857,249	120,000,000	12,814,580,474
416	Naguru National Referral Hospital	10,727,690,504	2,467,030,038	240,000,000	13,434,720,542
417	Kiruddu National Referral Hospital	11,091,312,113	14,820,070,717	1,530,000,000	27,441,382,830
418	Kawempe National Referral Hospital	15,044,724,127	6,792,240,841	900,000,000	22,736,964,968
419	Entebbe Regional Referral Hospital	8,099,844,812	2,928,511,764	900,000,000	11,928,356,576
420	Mulago Specialized Women and Neonatal Hospital	16,099,002,812	14,673,681,047	2,268,000,000	33,040,683,859
421	Kayunga Referral Hospital	4,823,771,479	7,126,773,736	-	11,950,545,215
422	Yumbe Referral Hospital	5,282,459,479	6,075,087,573	-	11,357,547,052
501	Uganda Mission at the United Nations, New York	1,951,317,368	14,755,381,310	-	16,706,698,678
502	Uganda High Commission in the United Kingdom	1,397,196,224	4,490,337,702	2,113,704,160	8,001,238,086
503	Uganda High Commission in Canada, Ottawa	1,175,494,797	4,048,363,845	6,000,000,000	11,223,858,642
504	Uganda High Commission in India, New Delhi	305,552,179	3,277,225,031	270,000,000	3,852,777,210
505	Uganda High Commission in Kenya, Nairobi	649,136,497	4,392,356,380	7,200,000,000	12,241,492,877
506	Uganda High Commission in Tanzania, Dar es Salaam	511,394,975	7,543,745,788	-	8,055,140,763
507	Uganda High Commission in Nigeria, Abuja	864,229,418	2,335,540,940	16,200,000,000	19,399,770,358
508	Uganda High Commission in South Africa, Pretoria	440,341,956	3,138,233,851	390,000,000	3,968,575,807
509	Uganda High Commission in Rwanda, Kigali	528,561,670	2,232,218,700	700,000,000	3,460,780,370
510	Uganda Embassy in the United States, Washington	1,361,738,163	7,129,943,407	540,000,000	9,031,681,570
511	Uganda Embassy in Egypt, Cairo	544,097,087	2,906,902,913	170,000,000	3,621,000,000
512	Uganda Embassy in Ethiopia, Addis Ababa	1,058,361,458	2,399,073,187	370,000,000	3,827,434,645
513	Uganda Embassy in China, Beijing	388,182,714	3,858,823,666	100,000,000	4,347,006,380
514	Uganda Embassy in Switzerland, Geneva	1,959,720,282	5,212,839,964	330,000,000	7,502,560,246
515	Uganda Embassy in Japan, Tokyo	1,510,060,400	3,833,791,030	-	5,343,851,430
516	Uganda Embassy in Saudi Arabia, Riyadh	999,490,263	5,462,227,794	-	6,461,718,057
517	Uganda Embassy in Denmark, Copenhagen	762,895,394	5,046,418,368	100,000,000	5,909,313,762
518	Uganda Embassy in Belgium, Brussels	1,399,010,754	3,070,269,246	3,380,000,000	7,849,280,000
519	Uganda Embassy in Italy, Rome	847,596,800	3,704,135,800	-	4,551,732,600
520	Uganda Embassy in DRC, Kinshasa	657,543,000	3,458,079,941	2,856,380,000	6,972,002,941
521	Uganda Embassy in Sudan, Khartoum	808,809,710	3,189,198,860	647,915,840	4,645,924,410
522	Uganda Embassy in France, Paris	951,381,400	6,506,138,113	-	7,457,519,513
523	Uganda Embassy in Germany, Berlin	1,444,000,325	6,606,467,419	-	8,050,467,744
524	Uganda Embassy in Iran, Tehran	756,131,902	2,278,122,085	100,000,000	3,134,253,987
525	Uganda Embassy in Russia, Moscow	609,960,453	3,138,831,821	172,000,000	3,920,792,274
526	Uganda Embassy in Australia, Canberra	989,088,571	3,973,594,919	150,000,000	5,112,683,490
527	Uganda Embassy in South Sudan, Juba	423,024,300	3,545,792,093	-	3,968,816,393
528	Uganda Embassy in United Arab Emirates, Abudhabi	1,098,124,668	5,150,000,000	-	6,248,124,668
529	Uganda Embassy in Burundi, Bujumbura	456,402,036	2,375,413,525	150,000,000	2,981,815,561
530	Uganda Consulate in China, Guangzhou	419,123,898	3,280,876,102	7,500,000,000	11,200,000,000
531	Uganda Embassy in Turkey, Ankara	1,194,896,094	5,583,052,592	800,000,000	7,577,948,686
532	Uganda Embassy in Somalia, Mogadishu	134,405,764	2,558,869,939	2,810,000,000	5,503,275,703
533	Uganda Embassy in Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur	579,622,627	2,698,009,284	100,000,000	3,377,631,911
534	Uganda Consulate in Kenya, Mombasa	746,840,000	3,959,647,807	4,650,000,000	9,356,487,807
535	Uganda Embassy in Algeria, Algiers	914,937,750	2,971,611,951	390,000,000	4,276,549,701
536	Uganda Embassy in Qatar, Doha	541,404,242	2,207,234,740	198,000,000	2,946,638,982
537	Uganda Mission in Havana, Cuba	518,999,497	2,481,000,503	-	3,000,000,000
538	Uganda Mission in Luanda, Angola	585,000,000	2,415,000,000	-	3,000,000,000
600	Central Government transfers to Local government	3,208,664,103,221	905,471,859,122	1,066,636,969,512	5,180,772,931,855
	Sub-Total	7,289,967,353,931	30,786,506,447,098	14,373,208,072,399	52,449,681,873,427
	Local Revenue				287,103,384,118
	Total	7,289,967,353,928	30,786,506,447,098	6,124,656,643,627	52,736,785,257,545

ING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

VOTES FOR FY 2023 | 24 (GoU and External Financing in Shs.)

Q1-Q4 Releases				Releases as % of approved budget			
Wage	Non Wage	Dev't.	Total	Wage	Non Wage	Dev't.	Total
8,881,856,425	3,406,973,671	120,000,000	12,408,830,096	100.0%	106.2%	100.0%	101.6%
10,305,757,441	8,477,804,019	120,000,000	18,903,561,460	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
8,421,736,439	4,228,003,025	4,120,000,000	16,769,739,464	100.0%	106.6%	100.0%	101.6%
10,021,998,972	8,567,369,924	120,000,000	18,709,368,896	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
9,424,735,984	4,157,907,903	4,586,587,471	18,169,231,358	100.0%	100.0%	87.7%	96.6%
11,101,836,732	2,121,012,353	150,000,000	13,372,849,085	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
8,040,723,225	4,653,857,249	120,000,000	12,814,580,474	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
10,727,690,504	7,196,826,487	240,000,000	18,164,516,991	100.0%	291.7%	100.0%	135.2%
11,091,312,113	15,433,118,239	1,765,000,000	28,289,430,352	100.0%	104.1%	115.4%	103.1%
15,044,724,127	6,792,240,841	900,000,000	22,736,964,968	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
8,099,844,812	2,928,511,765	900,000,000	11,928,356,577	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
16,099,002,812	14,673,681,047	2,268,000,000	33,040,683,859	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
4,823,771,479	7,706,273,736	-	12,530,045,215	100.0%	108.1%	0.0%	104.8%
5,282,459,479	6,075,087,573	-	11,357,547,052	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
2,031,317,368	15,135,381,310	-	17,166,698,678	104.1%	102.6%	0.0%	102.8%
2,600,609,000	5,302,863,056	2,113,704,160	10,017,176,216	186.1%	118.1%	100.0%	125.2%
1,175,494,797	4,955,863,845	6,000,000,000	12,131,358,642	100.0%	122.4%	100.0%	108.1%
305,552,179	4,072,031,285	270,000,000	4,647,583,464	100.0%	124.3%	100.0%	120.6%
649,136,497	4,683,099,310	7,200,000,000	12,532,235,807	100.0%	106.6%	100.0%	102.4%
700,194,975	8,665,907,082	-	9,366,102,057	136.9%	114.9%	0.0%	116.3%
864,229,418	2,582,053,940	16,200,000,000	19,646,283,358	100.0%	110.6%	100.0%	101.3%
440,341,956	3,405,280,463	390,000,000	4,235,622,419	100.0%	108.5%	100.0%	106.7%
828,561,670	3,132,118,076	700,000,000	4,660,679,746	156.8%	140.3%	100.0%	134.7%
2,135,738,163	7,129,943,407	540,000,000	9,805,681,570	156.8%	100.0%	100.0%	108.6%
544,097,087	4,294,509,391	170,000,000	5,008,606,478	100.0%	147.7%	100.0%	138.3%
1,058,361,458	2,619,907,167	370,000,000	4,048,268,625	100.0%	109.2%	100.0%	105.8%
686,944,768	4,640,327,046	100,000,000	5,427,271,814	177.0%	120.3%	100.0%	124.9%
2,791,720,282	7,081,067,246	330,000,000	10,202,787,528	142.5%	135.8%	100.0%	136.0%
1,510,060,400	6,775,470,988	-	8,285,531,388	100.0%	176.7%	0.0%	155.0%
999,490,263	6,328,227,794	-	7,327,718,057	100.0%	115.9%	0.0%	113.4%
950,766,252	5,709,366,116	903,000,000	7,563,132,368	124.6%	113.1%	903.0%	128.0%
1,399,010,754	4,616,158,411	3,380,000,000	9,395,169,165	100.0%	150.4%	100.0%	119.7%
847,596,800	3,935,902,510	-	4,783,499,310	100.0%	106.3%	0.0%	105.1%
1,815,093,400	4,354,924,103	2,856,380,000	9,026,397,503	276.0%	125.9%	100.0%	129.5%
808,809,710	3,189,198,860	647,915,840	4,645,924,410	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
951,381,400	7,432,725,005	-	8,384,106,405	100.0%	114.2%	0.0%	112.4%
1,444,000,325	6,945,897,594	-	8,389,897,919	100.0%	105.1%	0.0%	104.2%
1,112,131,902	3,128,382,789	100,000,000	4,340,514,691	147.1%	137.3%	100.0%	138.5%
659,960,453	4,143,980,595	172,000,000	4,975,941,048	108.2%	132.0%	100.0%	126.9%
989,088,571	4,759,492,554	150,000,000	5,898,581,125	100.0%	119.8%	100.0%	115.4%
423,024,300	4,244,292,093	-	4,667,316,393	100.0%	119.7%	0.0%	117.6%
1,831,326,468	7,046,719,906	-	8,878,046,374	166.8%	136.8%	0.0%	142.1%
456,402,036	2,809,913,525	150,000,000	3,416,315,561	100.0%	118.3%	100.0%	114.6%
419,123,898	3,592,266,000	7,500,000,000	11,511,389,898	100.0%	109.5%	100.0%	102.8%
1,194,896,094	6,362,107,000	800,000,000	8,357,003,094	100.0%	114.0%	100.0%	110.3%
216,405,764	4,103,153,920	2,810,000,000	7,129,559,684	161.0%	160.4%	100.0%	129.6%
579,622,627	2,912,517,090	100,000,000	3,592,139,717	100.0%	108.0%	100.0%	106.4%
746,840,000	4,789,647,807	4,650,000,000	10,186,487,807	100.0%	121.0%	100.0%	108.9%
914,937,750	3,253,291,951	585,000,000	4,753,229,701	100.0%	109.5%	150.0%	111.1%
541,404,242	2,537,163,304	122,033,389	3,200,600,935	100.0%	114.9%	61.6%	108.6%
518,999,497	2,481,000,503	-	3,000,000,000	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
585,000,000	2,415,000,000	-	3,000,000,000	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
3,399,878,016,986	1,378,065,179,555	1,409,082,750,635	6,187,025,947,177	106.0%	152.2%	132.1%	119.4%
7,518,923,064,722	35,679,400,412,437	10,872,937,589,970	54,071,261,067,130	103.1%	115.9%	75.6%	103.1%
			207,244,980,169	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	72.18%
7,518,923,064,722	35,679,400,412,437	10,872,937,589,970	54,278,506,047,299	103.1%	115.9%	177.5%	102.9%



MINISTRY OF FINANCE, PLANNING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

CUMULATIVE RELEASES FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Vote Code	Local Government	Approved Budget			
		Wage	Non-Wage	Devt	Total
601	Arua city	27,177,722,950	6,816,747,325	5,744,226,049	39,738,696,324
602	Fort-Portal city	16,067,030,209	4,563,424,787	11,771,712,054	32,402,167,050
603	Gulu city	16,813,191,181	4,800,797,454	24,233,289,901	45,847,278,536
604	Hoima city	9,814,026,169	3,327,345,905	22,173,069,955	35,314,442,030
605	Jinja city	26,128,502,867	5,511,205,268	14,811,330,772	46,451,038,907
606	Lira city	17,460,714,471	5,642,698,019	15,828,808,439	38,932,220,929
607	Masaka city	19,832,194,965	4,609,041,133	21,102,947,417	45,544,183,515
608	Mbale city	26,876,411,050	6,579,016,870	15,116,928,210	48,572,356,130
609	Mbarara city	22,582,867,073	5,471,217,847	29,044,093,522	57,098,178,442
610	Soroti city	13,670,376,497	3,278,097,068	6,251,818,725	23,200,292,290
701	Apac Municipal Council	6,947,262,383	1,354,631,682	12,512,624,430	20,814,518,495
702	Bugiri Municipal Council	3,413,499,190	1,102,226,316	1,342,207,616	5,857,933,121
703	Bushenyi- Ishaka Municipal Council	8,301,002,238	2,084,334,886	1,526,900,659	11,912,237,783
704	Busia Municipal Council	4,234,098,331	1,417,004,688	10,658,654,464	16,309,757,483
705	Entebbe Municipal Council	6,549,252,570	1,961,479,579	15,491,253,785	24,001,985,934
706	Ibanda Municipal Council	9,604,074,515	2,222,444,491	1,847,426,129	13,673,945,135
707	Iganga Municipal Council	4,562,642,878	800,972,112	1,329,712,490	6,693,327,480
708	Kabale Municipal Council	11,470,328,054	3,450,642,655	8,447,811,410	23,368,782,120
709	Kamuli Municipal Council	5,275,558,755	1,305,284,309	14,842,854,269	21,423,697,333
710	Kapchorwa Municipal Council	6,690,011,492	1,937,807,087	1,334,720,850	9,962,539,429
711	Kasese Municipal Council	11,586,071,334	2,428,385,480	18,270,650,971	32,285,107,786
712	Kira Municipal Council	7,415,607,478	3,210,987,642	5,278,262,050	15,904,857,170
713	Kisoro Municipal Council	2,311,081,346	573,054,687	1,224,943,312	4,109,079,345
714	Kitgum Municipal Council	4,446,342,286	1,719,255,461	14,954,528,899	21,120,126,645
715	Koboko Municipal Council	5,660,239,160	1,337,737,435	2,036,710,155	9,034,686,750
716	Kotido Municipal Council	5,578,752,734	1,617,967,838	1,416,474,740	8,613,195,313
717	Kumi Municipal Council	5,527,977,817	1,263,199,402	1,470,107,741	8,261,284,960
718	Lugazi Municipal Council	4,924,701,686	1,543,852,425	17,167,191,490	23,635,745,601
719	Makindye-Ssabagabo Municipal Council	5,337,591,296	2,597,186,972	9,120,490,142	17,055,268,410
720	Masindi Municipal Council	8,260,297,030	2,124,965,830	1,609,367,459	11,994,630,319
721	Mityana Municipal Council	7,488,974,841	2,133,733,435	1,656,670,846	11,279,379,123
722	Moroto Municipal Council	3,521,465,501	1,302,758,253	5,846,947,070	10,671,170,824
723	Mubende Municipal Council	6,963,467,340	2,300,713,506	20,641,333,376	29,905,514,223
724	Mukono Municipal Council	12,682,024,523	2,809,206,889	2,737,486,836	18,228,718,248
725	Nansana Municipal Council	13,826,023,850	3,775,297,959	4,108,883,319	21,710,205,128
726	Nebbi Municipal Council	5,588,022,413	766,803,309	1,233,238,892	7,588,064,614
727	Njeru Municipal Council	7,367,858,673	2,752,819,089	1,688,722,535	11,809,400,297
728	Ntungamo Municipal Council	3,390,851,839	839,336,040	4,465,718,268	8,695,906,147
729	Rukungiri Municipal Council	7,663,433,165	1,353,636,303	3,232,804,809	12,249,874,277
730	Sheema Municipal Council	11,417,810,300	2,470,395,790	4,777,971,327	18,666,177,417
731	Tororo Municipal Council	7,047,404,788	1,926,316,732	11,931,576,521	20,905,298,041
801	Abim District	14,820,258,440	3,727,789,952	3,517,824,925	22,065,873,317
802	Adjumani District	25,044,292,356	6,276,120,781	12,838,738,469	44,159,151,606
803	Agago District	24,857,053,703	6,879,069,480	5,661,145,625	37,397,268,808
804	Alebtong District	18,229,032,305	6,200,805,495	7,870,451,497	32,300,289,296
805	Amolatar District	14,761,844,654	4,583,976,902	5,422,705,220	24,768,526,776
806	Amudat District	8,609,083,867	2,052,442,834	4,198,117,439	14,859,644,140
807	Amuria District	17,296,194,928	5,294,667,399	5,365,156,961	27,956,019,287

ING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

VOTES FOR FY 2023 | 24 (GoU and External Financing in Shs.)

Q1 - Q4 releases				Releases as % of Approved Budget			
Wage	Non-Wage	Devt	Total	Wage	Non-Wage	Devt	Total
27,177,722,950	10,151,465,219	5,750,393,126	43,079,581,294	100%	149%	100%	108%
16,225,240,777	8,410,702,978	16,549,818,326	41,185,762,081	101%	184%	141%	127%
16,923,401,749	7,262,261,726	24,239,456,978	48,425,120,453	101%	151%	100%	106%
9,814,026,169	5,380,745,795	26,205,124,092	41,399,896,057	100%	162%	118%	117%
28,552,750,008	11,627,249,231	17,966,509,008	58,146,508,248	109%	211%	121%	125%
18,885,422,307	9,784,726,839	19,216,727,889	47,886,877,035	108%	173%	121%	123%
20,003,343,477	7,423,768,092	26,370,263,483	53,797,375,053	101%	161%	125%	118%
26,986,621,618	10,359,033,702	18,871,353,860	56,217,009,181	100%	157%	125%	116%
23,408,112,840	8,560,834,002	39,551,769,750	71,520,716,592	104%	156%	136%	125%
13,876,587,065	5,620,539,986	7,246,217,114	26,743,344,165	102%	171%	116%	115%
7,707,318,947	2,027,016,402	18,413,306,393	28,147,641,742	111%	150%	147%	135%
3,739,650,732	1,702,212,575	1,348,374,693	6,790,238,000	110%	154%	100%	116%
8,391,625,740	4,044,842,289	1,536,151,274	13,972,619,303	101%	194%	101%	117%
4,334,898,331	1,951,367,888	14,046,804,224	20,333,070,443	102%	138%	132%	125%
6,719,226,348	3,889,629,876	15,497,420,862	26,106,277,086	103%	198%	100%	109%
11,643,304,548	4,753,151,388	1,856,676,744	18,253,132,680	121%	214%	101%	133%
4,564,111,200	1,369,632,391	1,335,879,567	7,269,623,159	100%	171%	100%	109%
12,378,138,048	5,859,212,822	17,832,087,298	36,069,438,168	108%	170%	211%	154%
5,349,958,755	1,960,151,415	18,425,742,880	25,735,853,050	101%	150%	124%	120%
6,826,622,060	3,785,606,992	1,343,971,466	11,956,200,518	102%	195%	101%	120%
11,586,071,334	3,607,103,989	22,905,866,615	38,099,041,938	100%	149%	125%	118%
8,623,252,550	4,516,851,115	5,287,512,665	18,427,616,330	116%	141%	100%	116%
3,056,345,112	1,041,626,367	1,234,193,927	5,332,165,407	132%	182%	101%	130%
4,446,342,286	3,182,650,510	14,963,779,514	22,592,772,310	100%	185%	100%	107%
6,033,333,812	1,785,641,612	2,794,422,021	10,613,397,445	107%	133%	137%	117%
5,784,963,302	2,186,586,983	1,428,808,894	9,400,359,179	104%	135%	101%	109%
5,710,034,604	1,936,889,922	1,476,274,818	9,123,199,344	103%	153%	100%	110%
4,924,701,686	2,378,743,369	17,565,094,753	24,868,539,808	100%	154%	102%	105%
5,337,591,296	3,822,876,678	9,129,740,758	18,290,208,732	100%	147%	100%	107%
8,459,118,166	3,624,471,501	1,621,701,613	13,705,291,279	102%	171%	101%	114%
7,488,974,841	3,483,364,551	1,665,921,462	12,638,260,854	100%	163%	101%	112%
3,702,024,581	2,784,086,661	7,985,472,249	14,471,583,491	105%	214%	137%	136%
7,258,258,488	3,323,396,502	25,415,615,784	35,997,270,774	104%	144%	123%	120%
13,599,378,084	5,473,652,892	2,743,653,913	21,816,684,889	107%	195%	100%	120%
13,826,023,850	5,881,150,040	4,121,217,473	23,828,391,363	100%	156%	100%	110%
5,711,170,925	1,343,445,457	1,242,489,508	8,297,105,889	102%	175%	101%	109%
7,614,273,888	4,297,185,345	1,697,973,151	13,609,432,383	103%	156%	101%	115%
3,465,251,839	1,252,656,139	7,447,115,380	12,165,023,358	102%	149%	167%	140%
8,001,275,172	3,161,921,667	3,242,055,425	14,405,252,263	104%	234%	100%	118%
11,598,928,656	3,971,466,144	4,983,518,721	20,553,913,521	102%	161%	104%	110%
7,819,951,548	3,732,600,723	13,716,393,137	25,268,945,408	111%	194%	115%	121%
16,318,023,056	5,210,788,560	5,718,963,191	27,247,774,807	110%	140%	163%	123%
25,791,410,976	8,919,161,740	20,771,811,352	55,482,384,069	103%	142%	162%	126%
27,465,649,745	9,317,573,151	11,235,905,725	48,019,128,620	110%	135%	198%	128%
19,726,796,921	9,938,900,546	9,217,124,088	38,882,821,554	108%	160%	117%	120%
16,607,970,420	6,196,520,236	7,624,380,971	30,428,871,627	113%	135%	141%	123%
9,482,878,375	2,573,340,142	4,663,000,252	16,719,218,769	110%	125%	111%	113%
18,130,651,492	7,736,023,726	6,006,647,623	31,873,322,841	105%	146%	112%	114%



MINISTRY OF FINANCE, PLANNING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

CUMULATIVE RELEASES FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Vote Code	Local Government	Approved Budget			
		Wage	Non-Wage	Devt	Total
808	Amuru District	17,635,822,143	6,118,194,818	5,464,194,049	29,218,211,010
809	Apac District	16,919,000,567	5,011,181,497	2,539,972,185	24,470,154,249
810	Arua District	12,098,542,038	6,831,932,603	5,596,162,346	24,526,636,987
811	Budaka District	19,291,469,588	7,389,052,471	6,394,831,970	33,075,354,029
812	Bududa District	20,404,632,681	6,228,284,384	6,268,714,852	32,901,631,918
813	Bugiri District	27,548,311,607	8,195,073,874	5,030,268,782	40,773,654,263
814	Bugweri District	15,683,321,412	4,173,977,501	5,150,411,350	25,007,710,262
815	Buhweju District	12,628,795,016	2,931,032,209	3,791,208,394	19,351,035,619
816	Buikwe District	18,247,317,452	5,797,347,121	2,647,655,700	26,692,320,273
817	Bukedea District	20,815,358,352	6,283,296,328	8,794,125,321	35,892,780,002
818	Bukomansimbi District	14,633,643,534	4,261,723,045	1,812,533,593	20,707,900,172
819	Bukwo District	18,298,731,710	4,812,472,762	3,093,901,585	26,205,106,057
820	Bulambuli District	18,512,146,920	4,932,908,774	6,782,722,132	30,227,777,826
821	Buliisa District	11,695,303,146	2,693,764,906	4,687,930,830	19,076,998,882
822	Bundibugyo District	26,571,594,134	6,626,201,983	4,812,951,109	38,010,747,225
823	Bunyangabu District	15,738,489,807	3,824,744,210	4,279,805,239	23,843,039,256
824	Bushenyi District	23,750,588,116	8,154,567,024	3,735,893,932	35,641,049,072
825	Busia District	25,667,654,322	8,604,236,982	4,096,025,224	38,367,916,529
826	Butaleja District	26,109,826,996	8,277,818,344	4,983,341,331	39,370,986,670
827	Butambala District	19,867,120,746	3,835,593,067	3,653,769,517	27,356,483,330
828	Butebo District	12,676,850,363	5,249,840,007	5,408,780,581	23,335,470,950
829	Buvuma District	11,109,808,501	2,266,909,813	4,761,259,897	18,137,978,211
830	Buyende District	16,517,883,669	6,192,756,252	7,067,608,375	29,778,248,296
831	Dokolo District	17,023,470,838	4,366,946,169	3,975,302,996	25,365,720,003
832	Gomba District	16,710,849,263	4,668,075,963	3,147,116,784	24,526,042,010
833	Gulu District	18,722,164,863	3,701,926,208	2,657,737,150	25,081,828,220
834	Hoima District	16,250,141,401	4,171,551,241	3,328,697,771	23,750,390,413
835	Ibanda District	17,684,734,462	4,245,350,697	3,679,343,769	25,609,428,928
836	Iganga District	31,006,152,520	9,410,090,630	3,116,427,561	43,532,670,710
837	Isingiro District	32,984,622,779	8,854,869,775	25,077,315,981	66,916,808,535
838	Jinja District	30,645,453,902	7,292,964,936	3,266,062,295	41,204,481,132
839	Kaabong District	12,554,290,772	3,759,963,763	3,666,508,208	19,980,762,744
840	Kabale District	27,290,777,823	8,588,029,185	4,806,519,782	40,685,326,791
841	Kabarole District	16,693,148,166	3,994,407,807	5,483,262,005	26,170,817,977
842	Kaberamaido District	11,737,980,055	3,891,671,252	3,548,241,563	19,177,892,870
843	Kagadi District	27,745,272,542	7,326,228,263	5,789,977,276	40,861,478,081
844	Kakumiro District	19,140,164,425	6,149,096,214	10,899,253,669	36,188,514,309
845	Kalaki District	12,264,078,217	3,576,532,271	4,435,135,209	20,275,745,697
846	Kalangala District	12,686,806,253	2,012,909,063	2,504,679,959	17,204,395,274
847	Kaliro District	22,973,683,144	6,220,169,202	5,175,040,909	34,368,893,254
848	Kalungu District	19,653,358,509	5,758,664,462	1,861,472,350	27,273,495,321
849	Kamuli District	37,223,991,829	11,610,753,794	4,734,082,197	53,568,827,820
850	Kamwenge District	23,036,527,309	5,621,878,799	13,515,423,443	42,173,829,551
851	Kanungu District	33,461,048,815	7,823,461,209	3,555,510,083	44,840,020,107
852	Kapchorwa District	15,417,624,862	3,731,022,875	3,619,802,982	22,768,450,719
853	Kapelebyong District	9,275,751,053	2,831,677,723	4,331,151,546	16,438,580,322
854	Karenga District	8,527,220,634	1,901,504,120	2,599,199,995	13,027,924,749
855	Kasanda District	17,417,522,876	4,835,443,824	6,684,123,325	28,937,090,026

ING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

VOTES FOR FY 2023! 24 (GoU and External Financing in Shs.)

Q1 - Q4 releases				Releases as % of Approved Budget			
Wage	Non-Wage	Devt	Total	Wage	Non-Wage	Devt	Total
18,299,130,195	8,700,444,919	6,572,719,633	33,572,294,747	104%	142%	120%	115%
16,919,000,567	8,648,844,370	3,480,032,007	29,047,876,944	100%	173%	137%	119%
12,761,850,090	12,037,042,216	6,007,398,083	30,806,290,389	105%	176%	107%	126%
22,041,137,712	10,097,312,663	9,554,396,179	41,692,846,553	114%	137%	149%	126%
22,783,118,016	9,148,832,621	10,612,292,917	42,544,243,554	112%	147%	169%	129%
28,295,430,227	11,179,285,026	7,039,928,410	46,514,643,664	103%	136%	140%	114%
16,517,777,976	5,873,593,355	5,916,386,836	28,307,758,167	105%	141%	115%	113%
13,955,411,120	4,732,520,277	5,395,439,952	24,083,371,349	111%	161%	142%	124%
18,418,465,964	9,478,909,593	3,520,149,834	31,417,525,391	101%	164%	133%	118%
21,544,505,688	9,988,495,213	10,085,445,042	41,618,445,942	104%	159%	115%	116%
14,743,854,102	6,397,160,573	2,451,619,096	23,592,633,771	101%	150%	135%	114%
22,344,579,360	6,827,623,333	4,138,838,359	33,311,041,052	122%	142%	134%	127%
19,606,708,704	7,423,825,337	7,979,229,685	35,009,763,726	106%	150%	118%	116%
12,706,054,362	3,765,976,865	5,579,381,177	22,051,412,404	109%	140%	119%	116%
27,972,610,238	9,480,057,768	8,225,844,304	45,678,512,311	105%	143%	171%	120%
17,643,518,928	5,189,234,656	7,958,758,918	30,791,512,503	112%	136%	186%	129%
24,585,044,680	13,307,478,916	4,940,747,785	42,833,271,381	104%	163%	132%	120%
29,004,567,240	12,140,535,939	7,503,772,902	48,648,876,082	113%	141%	183%	127%
26,980,094,128	11,253,432,938	7,348,537,973	45,582,065,038	103%	136%	147%	116%
20,653,577,310	5,692,086,290	4,784,779,731	31,130,443,331	104%	148%	131%	114%
12,847,998,875	7,366,957,676	6,493,108,028	26,708,064,579	101%	140%	120%	114%
12,483,991,349	3,442,272,363	6,038,538,096	21,964,801,808	112%	152%	127%	121%
16,662,632,181	8,319,626,036	8,100,103,357	33,082,361,574	101%	134%	115%	111%
18,266,992,752	7,054,680,217	6,523,880,071	31,845,553,041	107%	162%	164%	126%
16,710,849,263	7,135,528,926	3,666,101,369	27,512,479,558	100%	153%	116%	112%
18,722,164,863	6,222,275,139	3,069,151,701	28,013,591,703	100%	168%	115%	112%
16,913,449,453	7,489,445,201	4,838,574,370	29,241,469,024	104%	180%	145%	123%
20,529,126,516	6,644,016,540	5,508,652,995	32,681,796,051	116%	157%	150%	128%
31,112,311,600	14,795,679,995	5,386,744,663	51,294,736,258	100%	157%	173%	118%
35,478,012,169	11,802,774,557	26,486,274,275	73,767,061,002	108%	133%	106%	110%
31,308,761,954	13,455,914,068	4,391,005,865	49,155,681,887	102%	185%	134%	119%
12,699,039,284	4,794,369,662	4,983,349,018	22,476,757,964	101%	128%	136%	112%
27,637,842,624	13,787,694,428	5,347,603,565	46,773,140,618	101%	161%	111%	115%
18,367,207,434	7,075,721,797	8,888,412,348	34,331,341,579	110%	177%	162%	131%
13,396,270,560	6,179,021,593	4,754,139,932	24,329,432,084	114%	159%	134%	127%
29,906,345,210	9,840,246,348	8,168,213,295	47,914,804,853	108%	134%	141%	117%
20,785,597,897	8,435,843,568	12,970,094,795	42,191,536,260	109%	137%	119%	117%
13,076,934,781	4,758,939,412	6,064,616,238	23,900,490,432	107%	133%	137%	118%
13,473,262,817	3,801,221,777	2,792,126,946	20,066,611,539	106%	189%	111%	117%
24,471,447,760	9,391,842,021	6,709,560,597	40,572,850,378	107%	151%	130%	118%
21,308,975,904	8,655,124,638	2,988,367,793	32,952,468,335	108%	150%	161%	121%
38,673,756,445	18,066,423,358	8,765,224,623	65,505,404,425	104%	156%	185%	122%
23,207,675,821	7,689,598,060	14,929,762,664	45,827,036,545	101%	137%	110%	109%
35,816,386,476	11,837,854,788	5,032,179,694	52,686,420,958	107%	151%	142%	117%
16,252,081,426	5,504,711,200	5,330,406,838	27,087,199,464	105%	148%	147%	119%
9,482,710,133	4,271,466,815	6,675,887,394	20,430,064,341	102%	151%	154%	124%
10,099,385,250	2,457,011,571	4,927,870,300	17,484,267,121	118%	129%	190%	134%
19,452,011,892	6,748,082,607	8,018,211,895	34,218,306,394	112%	140%	120%	118%



MINISTRY OF FINANCE, PLANNING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

CUMULATIVE RELEASES FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Vote Code	Local Government	Approved Budget			
		Wage	Non-Wage	Devt	Total
856	Kasese District	58,641,263,882	13,307,694,112	6,530,427,468	78,479,385,462
857	Katakwi District	19,650,117,614	5,853,546,319	7,931,025,155	33,434,689,088
858	Kayunga District	29,981,402,782	7,781,590,860	5,024,887,060	42,787,880,703
859	Kazo District	14,365,640,157	3,197,963,051	5,400,394,157	22,963,997,365
860	Kibaale District	14,577,290,868	3,419,106,195	10,083,052,479	28,079,449,542
861	Kiboga District	20,946,970,753	4,363,792,456	4,406,753,089	29,717,516,297
862	Kibuku District	17,147,760,105	4,751,678,379	3,384,866,165	25,284,304,649
863	Kikuube District	15,838,985,812	5,111,583,770	3,903,529,744	24,854,099,326
864	Kiruhura District	13,990,087,550	3,576,097,502	4,492,200,349	22,058,385,401
865	Kiryandongo District	21,712,677,786	6,920,102,101	11,538,172,261	40,170,952,148
866	Kisoro District	34,549,608,711	6,971,025,824	4,841,512,569	46,362,147,103
867	Kitagwenda District	15,790,634,846	4,191,147,904	3,495,045,891	23,476,828,641
868	Kitgum District	23,290,540,562	6,658,364,514	3,301,058,251	33,249,963,327
869	Koboko District	14,382,927,435	5,014,457,098	3,507,383,594	22,904,768,127
870	Kole District	18,840,319,572	5,549,577,727	5,864,291,394	30,254,188,693
871	Kotido District	8,796,606,819	2,802,887,526	3,235,907,049	14,835,401,393
872	Kumi District	19,312,954,197	7,941,004,935	3,758,716,196	31,012,675,328
873	Kwania District	18,188,843,583	4,459,713,908	2,481,753,477	25,130,310,968
874	Kween District	16,219,732,355	3,429,924,427	3,501,664,845	23,151,321,627
875	Kyankwanzi District	19,275,487,668	5,029,373,633	5,081,007,962	29,385,869,264
876	Kyegegwa District	16,394,778,045	6,952,274,192	3,988,558,747	27,335,610,985
877	Kyenjojo District	26,548,572,684	9,092,362,601	5,191,108,932	40,832,044,217
878	Kyotera District	28,433,656,843	7,264,682,711	3,162,255,997	38,860,595,550
879	Lamwo District	14,548,985,569	3,681,242,680	8,640,285,660	26,870,513,909
880	Lira District	22,169,179,326	8,507,699,725	3,484,686,525	34,161,565,576
881	Luuka District	20,108,615,551	6,023,996,344	3,769,399,963	29,902,011,857
882	Luwero District	50,396,090,457	12,573,267,984	5,736,619,196	68,705,977,638
883	Lwengo District	21,305,681,380	5,824,504,532	7,501,378,488	34,631,564,400
884	Lyantonde District	15,054,019,973	3,655,544,881	2,840,554,635	21,550,119,489
885	Madi-Okollo District	13,794,079,836	4,055,222,829	6,768,666,400	24,617,969,065
886	Manafwa District	20,533,743,016	6,194,929,610	5,280,471,553	32,009,144,180
887	Maracha District	20,700,793,813	5,323,609,904	4,408,939,811	30,433,343,528
888	Masaka District	11,026,855,354	3,693,570,246	3,220,218,710	17,940,644,310
889	Masindi District	18,488,946,133	4,876,187,931	6,325,024,814	29,690,158,879
890	Mayuge District	31,628,776,055	11,369,086,053	6,713,263,577	49,711,125,684
891	Mbale District	27,520,308,998	10,544,467,861	3,465,145,139	41,529,921,999
892	Mbarara District	19,191,331,924	5,351,188,297	2,759,127,965	27,301,648,186
893	Mitooma District	22,171,671,055	5,445,869,348	7,425,047,022	35,042,587,425
894	Mityana District	26,056,248,775	5,278,507,320	2,555,665,142	33,890,421,237
895	Moroto District	10,932,532,882	2,091,318,923	3,243,393,552	16,267,245,357
896	Moyo District	16,822,091,696	3,554,995,213	2,525,575,456	22,902,662,365
897	Mpigi District	24,522,313,926	6,679,776,999	2,464,009,572	33,666,100,498
898	Mubende District	19,784,333,884	6,281,560,214	4,749,126,799	30,815,020,897
899	Mukono District	39,632,539,071	13,972,731,129	2,870,547,134	56,475,817,333
900	Nabilatuk District	7,019,626,958	1,746,493,094	2,527,181,520	11,293,301,572
901	Nakapiripirit District	8,834,298,732	2,234,105,841	5,051,006,316	16,119,410,889
902	Nakaseke District	26,247,329,684	7,809,896,300	7,438,628,568	41,495,854,552
903	Nakasongola District	23,733,884,844	4,660,206,442	3,207,239,838	31,601,331,123

ING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

VOTES FOR FY 2023 | 24 (GoU and External Financing in Shs.)

Q1 - Q4 releases				Releases as % of Approved Budget			
Wage	Non-Wage	Devt	Total	Wage	Non-Wage	Devt	Total
60,957,438,948	20,193,971,173	10,012,042,069	91,163,452,190	104%	152%	153%	116%
21,174,282,230	9,002,150,863	9,772,749,561	39,949,182,654	108%	154%	123%	119%
31,096,235,976	10,485,266,917	6,088,875,089	47,670,377,982	104%	135%	121%	111%
15,645,117,009	4,474,966,879	7,545,563,603	27,665,647,491	109%	140%	140%	120%
15,830,850,192	5,717,129,365	12,763,689,908	34,311,669,465	109%	167%	127%	122%
21,733,427,317	6,986,805,112	5,627,243,522	34,347,475,951	104%	160%	128%	116%
18,037,526,424	6,544,845,549	4,522,517,420	29,104,889,393	105%	138%	134%	115%
16,502,293,864	6,198,319,780	4,827,665,669	27,528,279,313	104%	121%	124%	111%
16,711,890,276	5,204,553,821	5,065,865,694	26,982,309,792	119%	146%	113%	122%
22,375,985,838	9,256,340,842	13,230,556,387	44,862,883,067	103%	134%	115%	112%
36,060,626,172	11,296,957,940	5,904,144,186	53,261,728,297	104%	162%	122%	115%
16,453,942,898	5,724,052,083	5,559,722,312	27,737,717,293	104%	137%	159%	118%
24,151,397,126	9,997,690,553	5,547,320,877	39,696,408,556	104%	150%	168%	119%
16,235,333,004	6,652,743,456	4,739,448,340	27,627,524,800	113%	133%	135%	121%
20,183,185,428	7,132,229,425	7,930,269,008	35,245,683,861	107%	129%	135%	116%
9,670,401,327	3,775,685,097	3,793,605,693	17,239,692,117	110%	135%	117%	116%
22,955,942,964	12,920,006,575	4,752,874,282	40,628,823,821	119%	163%	126%	131%
18,188,843,583	5,941,287,523	3,045,464,056	27,175,595,162	100%	133%	123%	108%
17,546,348,459	5,519,328,739	4,273,384,161	27,339,061,359	108%	161%	122%	118%
21,244,672,572	6,790,030,641	6,627,347,720	34,662,050,934	110%	135%	130%	118%
19,632,866,256	9,855,916,339	6,494,646,113	35,983,428,708	120%	142%	163%	132%
29,651,857,140	12,549,743,921	10,671,223,876	52,872,824,937	112%	138%	206%	129%
29,950,370,460	10,990,511,555	6,405,595,694	47,346,477,709	105%	151%	203%	122%
15,335,442,133	5,499,190,084	13,648,888,907	34,483,521,125	105%	149%	158%	128%
22,832,487,378	12,334,172,833	6,621,821,806	41,788,482,016	103%	145%	190%	122%
21,884,472,780	8,932,701,505	6,153,027,774	36,970,202,059	109%	148%	163%	124%
53,656,649,783	20,097,449,610	11,645,121,255	85,399,220,648	106%	160%	203%	124%
24,109,262,016	7,890,190,552	8,776,567,025	40,776,019,593	113%	135%	117%	118%
16,112,771,189	4,589,829,629	4,153,471,552	24,856,072,371	107%	126%	146%	115%
13,794,079,836	6,173,792,229	9,264,349,188	29,232,221,253	100%	152%	137%	119%
22,689,517,462	9,522,564,958	7,907,169,805	40,119,252,225	110%	154%	150%	125%
21,588,396,517	8,263,437,933	5,648,318,538	35,500,152,989	104%	155%	128%	117%
11,101,255,354	7,253,902,821	4,092,954,258	22,448,112,433	101%	196%	127%	125%
19,395,023,833	7,536,945,280	8,152,290,470	35,084,259,584	105%	155%	129%	118%
33,222,400,272	15,203,721,912	11,692,250,868	60,118,373,053	105%	134%	174%	121%
30,075,508,255	16,908,283,312	4,562,637,376	51,546,428,942	109%	160%	132%	124%
20,309,788,152	10,631,135,959	3,168,348,412	34,109,272,523	106%	199%	115%	125%
23,464,024,320	8,244,964,239	8,839,210,949	40,548,199,508	106%	151%	119%	116%
26,280,543,427	8,533,400,649	3,160,314,897	37,974,258,974	101%	162%	124%	112%
11,806,327,390	2,897,334,252	3,823,654,650	18,527,316,291	108%	139%	118%	114%
18,328,809,300	5,911,086,108	3,384,362,767	27,624,258,175	109%	166%	134%	121%
24,676,473,006	10,451,878,247	3,190,198,514	38,318,549,768	101%	156%	129%	114%
20,671,936,588	9,304,288,127	8,893,558,718	38,869,783,433	104%	148%	187%	126%
40,893,190,440	20,375,601,765	3,772,859,222	65,041,651,427	103%	146%	131%	115%
7,466,863,928	2,902,046,050	2,894,393,303	13,263,303,281	106%	166%	115%	117%
9,497,606,784	3,010,271,175	5,513,692,873	18,021,570,831	108%	135%	109%	112%
28,507,005,972	11,486,359,669	11,719,701,702	51,713,067,344	109%	147%	158%	125%
24,397,192,896	6,525,993,684	5,854,431,505	36,777,618,084	103%	140%	183%	116%



MINISTRY OF FINANCE, PLANNING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

CUMULATIVE RELEASES FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Vote Code	Local Government	Approved Budget			
		Wage	Non-Wage	Devt	Total
904	Namayingo District	19,657,693,533	4,874,002,262	3,868,897,668	28,400,593,464
905	Namisindwa District	19,277,354,025	7,087,666,466	2,809,359,222	29,174,379,713
906	Namutumba District	22,709,813,732	7,294,722,365	3,483,131,544	33,487,667,641
907	Napak District	11,737,346,374	2,812,033,993	4,293,230,918	18,842,611,286
908	Nebbi District	22,326,240,850	7,023,957,289	4,379,839,667	33,730,037,806
909	Ngora District	15,223,144,155	5,829,876,014	3,393,480,642	24,446,500,811
910	Ntoroko District	15,752,724,293	2,051,164,499	2,100,398,955	19,904,287,746
911	Ntungamo District	41,954,146,425	11,979,897,220	8,369,179,770	62,303,223,416
912	Nwoya District	15,384,438,416	4,047,739,939	5,096,725,508	24,528,903,863
913	Obongi District	8,917,122,565	1,846,406,838	4,443,603,813	15,207,133,217
914	Omoro District	19,806,587,930	3,847,549,294	3,064,585,533	26,718,722,757
915	Otuke District	13,610,834,301	3,845,428,793	3,636,816,197	21,093,079,290
916	Oyam District	27,257,954,669	10,378,130,204	7,200,572,442	44,836,657,315
917	Pader District	22,454,181,882	5,996,824,399	3,645,387,002	32,096,393,283
918	Pakwach District	16,038,316,838	3,781,435,219	3,332,930,968	23,152,683,026
919	Pallisa District	25,451,613,690	8,571,354,414	5,452,208,299	39,475,176,402
920	Rakai District	28,648,957,545	8,086,401,502	5,068,607,852	41,803,966,900
921	Rubanda District	22,151,250,254	4,687,627,434	6,122,352,348	32,961,230,037
922	Rubirizi District	14,490,985,568	3,131,369,811	5,979,512,058	23,601,867,437
923	Rukiga District	18,198,871,610	4,256,340,475	2,820,999,224	25,276,211,310
924	Rukungiri District	32,345,860,367	10,520,821,821	3,650,439,079	46,517,121,267
925	Rwampara District	17,187,338,815	3,427,926,708	3,267,664,241	23,882,929,764
926	Sembabule District	23,464,799,646	5,561,144,411	6,204,193,477	35,230,137,534
927	Serere District	24,131,802,700	7,936,683,285	3,188,705,414	35,257,191,399
928	Sheema District	22,486,741,676	5,397,039,334	2,965,717,442	30,849,498,452
929	Sironko District	25,479,971,728	7,777,872,562	3,596,193,542	36,854,037,831
930	Soroti District	17,199,888,657	5,981,748,469	4,914,403,104	28,096,040,230
931	Terego District	19,778,076,613	5,721,606,751	10,266,438,393	35,766,121,756
932	Tororo District	43,078,151,258	15,843,276,353	8,480,524,610	67,401,952,221
933	Wakiso District	49,472,561,042	14,831,479,103	10,119,323,432	74,423,363,577
934	Yumbe District	31,512,960,847	11,268,277,604	24,553,589,618	67,334,828,068
935	Zombo District	16,731,654,068	5,567,120,625	6,323,112,201	28,621,886,894
Total		3,208,664,103,221	905,471,859,122	1,066,636,969,512	5,180,772,931,855

ING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

VOTES FOR FY 2023! 24 (GoU and External Financing in Shs.)

Q1 - Q4 releases				Releases as % of Approved Budget			
Wage	Non-Wage	Devt	Total	Wage	Non-Wage	Devt	Total
20,492,150,097	6,588,924,480	5,907,348,683	32,988,423,261	104%	135%	153%	116%
21,206,728,092	10,362,385,422	3,728,801,377	35,297,914,891	110%	146%	133%	121%
23,544,270,296	10,441,378,308	5,998,812,137	39,984,460,741	104%	143%	172%	119%
13,780,104,708	4,017,444,626	6,904,659,449	24,702,208,783	117%	143%	161%	131%
23,797,605,466	11,604,754,758	7,771,896,627	43,174,256,852	107%	165%	177%	128%
15,223,144,155	8,365,949,320	3,862,458,303	27,451,551,778	100%	144%	114%	112%
17,201,740,397	2,922,899,722	4,788,867,235	24,913,507,353	109%	142%	228%	125%
45,602,759,196	20,117,080,098	14,438,114,356	80,157,953,650	109%	168%	173%	129%
16,047,746,468	5,522,827,268	6,697,863,418	28,268,437,153	104%	136%	131%	115%
9,580,430,617	2,433,594,014	6,344,835,404	18,358,860,036	107%	132%	143%	121%
20,894,029,812	5,800,837,898	4,551,893,419	31,246,761,129	105%	151%	149%	117%
14,397,290,865	6,015,697,314	5,883,585,869	26,296,574,048	106%	156%	162%	125%
29,112,573,017	16,043,134,687	12,898,350,289	58,054,057,993	107%	155%	179%	129%
23,250,049,014	7,942,534,585	5,376,134,116	36,568,717,716	104%	132%	147%	114%
16,860,583,970	6,030,430,660	4,067,703,730	26,958,718,360	105%	159%	122%	116%
26,269,080,822	13,750,523,117	7,008,033,065	47,027,637,003	103%	160%	129%	119%
30,065,638,887	14,993,658,882	8,169,133,998	53,228,431,767	105%	185%	161%	127%
22,814,558,306	7,230,507,947	6,589,713,312	36,634,779,565	103%	154%	108%	111%
16,981,090,440	4,538,789,063	7,086,232,806	28,606,112,308	117%	145%	119%	121%
18,968,338,742	6,872,936,289	3,071,403,680	28,912,678,711	104%	161%	109%	114%
34,018,642,728	17,488,083,316	4,821,913,431	56,328,639,474	105%	166%	132%	121%
17,411,633,467	6,153,992,467	3,655,421,031	27,221,046,965	101%	180%	112%	114%
23,635,948,158	8,087,802,536	9,918,963,319	41,642,714,013	101%	145%	160%	118%
25,313,548,752	11,300,421,538	4,053,263,266	40,667,233,556	105%	142%	127%	115%
25,074,623,136	9,555,853,429	3,286,805,789	37,917,282,355	112%	177%	111%	123%
26,512,322,944	13,366,932,432	5,928,495,204	45,807,750,580	104%	172%	165%	124%
18,034,345,221	9,938,755,296	6,192,442,156	34,165,542,674	105%	166%	126%	122%
19,778,076,613	6,913,278,728	12,553,886,781	39,245,242,122	100%	121%	122%	110%
44,750,932,056	24,240,450,676	12,026,494,754	81,017,877,486	104%	153%	142%	120%
54,667,031,640	22,703,330,435	17,195,754,738	94,566,116,813	110%	153%	170%	127%
33,231,451,099	14,521,007,660	30,162,850,345	77,915,309,104	105%	129%	123%	116%
19,273,293,360	7,516,040,746	7,950,641,419	34,739,975,524	115%	135%	126%	121%
3,399,878,016,986	1,378,065,179,555	1,409,082,750,635	6,187,025,947,177	106%	152%	132%	119%

**MINISTRY OF FINANCE, PLANNING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT****Cumulative Local Revenue Table**

Vote	LG	Revised Budget	Total Remittances
601	Arua City	6,000,000,000	4,329,652,627
602	Fortportal City	2,881,849,950	2,736,929,449
603	Gulu City	6,970,000,000	4,638,740,165
604	Hoima City	3,064,701,400	2,113,644,578
605	Jinja City	11,098,153,620	8,422,601,893
606	Lira City	4,700,000,000	3,856,936,080
607	Masaka City	6,588,951,406	3,446,268,568
608	Mbale City	6,328,949,840	2,710,483,550
609	Mbarara City	8,813,355,641	8,081,091,432
610	Soroti City	3,259,999,999	1,905,033,140
701	Apac MC	320,000,000	246,267,661
702	Bugiri MC	700,000,000	332,836,317
703	Bushenyi MC	1,366,232,172	1,121,366,744
704	Busia MC	1,599,880,000	1,156,922,458
705	Entebbe MC	12,000,000,000	3,664,486,710
706	Ibanda MC	1,210,100,000	1,131,365,133
707	Iganga MC	1,200,000,000	905,244,323
708	Kabale MC	3,023,578,291	2,030,030,761
709	Kamuli MC	976,269,299	738,967,184
710	Kapchorwa MC	424,362,515	157,891,521
711	Kasese MC	1,447,017,960	1,578,276,480
712	Kira MC	11,621,139,000	9,879,928,665
713	Kisoro MC	936,339,100	575,777,750
714	Kitgum MC	1,000,100,000	673,007,944
715	Koboko MC	702,000,000	753,054,038
716	Kotido MC	329,000,000	142,721,500
717	Kumi MC	300,500,000	243,942,729
718	Lugazi MC	1,805,000,000	1,403,828,030
719	Makindye Ssabagabo MC	8,353,475,202	7,045,668,374
720	Masindi MC	1,389,848,438	1,104,772,820
721	Mityana MC	1,500,000,000	1,173,369,050
722	Moroto MC	780,000,000	527,558,937
723	Mubende MC	1,569,609,046	1,574,046,417
724	Mukono MC	5,880,322,183	5,499,235,879
725	Nansana MC	9,636,789,577	8,522,373,032
726	Nebbi MC	703,682,900	442,451,377
727	Njeru MC	4,538,531,889	2,542,072,056
728	Ntungamo MC	803,649,578	723,331,484
729	Rukungiri MC	893,333,568	776,476,482
730	Sheema MC	920,000,000	475,309,668
731	Tororo MC	3,457,564,528	2,613,566,194
801	Abim DLG	255,000,000	202,914,999
802	Adjumani DLG	2,043,350,000	485,380,460
803	Agago DLG	315,000,000	196,855,728
804	Alebtong DLG	977,200,000	408,456,554

NG AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Transfers to Local Governments (Shillings)

Vote	LG	Revised Budget	Total Remittances
805	Amolatar DLG	740,000,000	421,873,624
806	Amudat DLG	301,424,718	137,448,084
807	Amuria DLG	478,962,320	283,273,437
808	Amuru DLG	1,887,963,605	1,650,462,489
809	Apac DLG	528,543,081	329,739,950
810	Arua DLG	569,675,367	570,926,600
811	Budaka DLG	375,342,500	272,092,195
812	Bududa DLG	544,391,000	212,204,000
813	Bugiri DLG	554,107,287	272,345,379
814	Bugweri DLG	132,531,000	79,300,600
815	Buhweju DLG	258,492,000	199,476,800
816	Buikwe DLG	1,399,560,200	1,175,000,381
817	Bukedea DLG	744,514,385	569,122,945
818	Bukomansimbi DLG	702,260,000	245,417,183
819	Bukwo DLG	374,939,000	135,532,000
820	Bulambuli DLG	210,000,000	193,789,250
821	Bulisa DLG	1,074,000,000	626,629,804
822	Bundibugyo DLG	1,180,000,000	192,139,075
823	Bunyagabu DLG	778,340,370	453,076,210
824	Bushenyi DLG	658,805,499	496,968,444
825	Busia DLG	1,774,595,000	490,716,575
826	Butaleja DLG	1,040,000,000	253,056,796
827	Butambala DLG	550,000,000	453,102,260
828	Butebo DLG	468,568,000	232,972,446
829	Buvuma DLG	200,469,000	200,469,000
830	Buyende DLG	416,000,000	217,845,933
831	Dokolo DLG	448,606,830	428,431,273
832	Gomba DLG	470,000,000	405,005,300
833	Gulu DLG	903,494,000	269,156,142
834	Hoima DLG	1,052,123,000	794,544,007
835	Ibanda DLG	1,026,011,363	928,111,896
836	Iganga DLG	400,000,000	273,954,839
837	Isingiro DLG	2,909,294,000	2,469,638,217
838	Jinja DLG	1,212,960,766	1,237,955,474
839	Kaabong DLG	212,753,000	174,807,444
840	Kabale DLG	862,557,000	579,309,740
841	Kabarole DLG	804,147,000	754,055,461
842	Kaberamaido DLG	368,562,930	303,403,299
843	Kagadi DLG	897,200,000	429,153,700
844	Kakumiro DLG	1,425,400,000	423,357,530
845	Kalaki DLG	370,159,524	307,243,915
846	Kalangala DLG	923,868,900	792,224,909
847	Kaliro DLG	406,840,000	369,198,722
848	Kalungu DLG	953,748,000	631,355,827
849	Kamuli DLG	1,310,000,000	830,143,664

**MINISTRY OF FINANCE, PLANNING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT****Cumulative Local Revenue Table**

Vote	LG	Revised Budget	Total Remittances
850	Kamwenge DLG	886,208,000	520,528,617
851	Kanungu DLG	1,633,016,208	846,863,871
852	Kapchorwa DLG	421,415,020	394,586,220
853	Kapelebyong DLG	403,303,382	262,542,500
854	Karenga DLG	419,071,826	69,204,122
855	Kasanda DLG	1,116,345,180	680,534,690
856	Kasese DLG	5,022,608,146	3,607,854,777
857	Katakwi DLG	1,505,000,000	776,748,653
858	Kayunga DLG	1,429,326,100	1,465,261,693
859	Kazo DLG	911,962,340	568,871,081
860	Kibale DLG	644,376,055	467,894,864
861	Kiboga DLG	1,091,268,000	969,760,494
862	Kibuku DLG	489,875,173	253,340,750
863	Kikuube DLG	1,566,052,056	821,846,400
864	Kiruhura DLG	1,651,833,000	1,092,452,211
865	Kiryandongo DLG	1,616,197,417	733,633,660
866	Kisoro DLG	1,251,085,005	802,723,821
867	Kitagwenda DLG	592,329,000	252,015,500
868	Kitgum DLG	520,000,000	218,526,897
869	Koboko DLG	670,765,948	667,105,865
870	Kole DLG	590,373,000	180,923,650
871	Kotido DLG	289,360,000	132,390,213
872	Kumi DLG	2,629,641,779	528,562,065
873	Kwania DLG	616,876,000	437,441,325
874	Kween DLG	372,453,000	344,094,453
875	Kyankwanzi DLG	1,262,754,622	1,045,867,511
876	Kyegegwa DLG	1,985,278,838	1,057,574,108
877	Kyenjojo DLG	1,312,451,676	1,348,371,467
878	Kyotera DLG	1,000,000,000	758,091,658
879	Lamwo DLG	657,100,000	186,678,019
880	Lira DLG	836,829,000	755,939,989
881	Luuka DLG	974,080,044	333,960,906
882	Luwero DLG	7,283,049,242	4,988,960,650
883	Lwengo DLG	960,471,234	805,598,658
884	Lyantonde DLG	885,572,700	291,608,912
885	Madi-Okollo DLG	300,000,000	332,554,500
886	Manafwa DLG	703,629,410	296,783,550
887	Maracha DLG	1,579,761,385	359,081,982
888	Masaka DLG	680,954,170	330,552,496
889	Masindi DLG	1,414,970,000	1,338,815,696
890	Mayuge DLG	774,000,000	480,144,402
891	Mbale DLG	1,248,014,687	1,276,186,687
892	Mbarara DLG	1,673,767,948	1,455,811,711
893	Mitooma DLG	625,806,000	359,607,363
894	Mityana DLG	1,247,800,082	1,098,929,860

NG AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Transfers to Local Governments (Shillings)

Vote	LG	Revised Budget	Total Remittances
895	Moroto DLG	756,000,000	545,557,410
896	Moyo DLG	940,600,000	460,083,898
897	Mpigi DLG	1,537,065,500	1,336,464,093
898	Mubende DLG	1,094,670,188	817,737,249
899	Mukono DLG	3,350,000,000	2,091,128,058
900	Nabilatuk DLG	249,285,720	55,354,000
901	Nakapiripiri DLG	358,500,100	118,734,668
902	Nakaseke DLG	2,206,934,893	2,107,180,076
903	Nakasongola DLG	1,704,719,304	1,987,882,515
904	Namayingo DLG	456,817,000	216,458,025
905	Namisindwa DLG	350,000,000	127,753,223
906	Namutamba DLG	430,534,325	228,720,144
907	Napak DLG	295,000,000	236,058,407
908	Nebbi DLG	1,097,485,077	755,367,934
909	Ngora DLG	1,658,512,891	179,821,639
910	Ntoroko DLG	500,000,000	301,831,668
911	Ntungamo DLG	2,179,514,000	1,436,155,514
912	Nwoya DLG	860,000,000	695,887,757
913	Obongi DLG	600,000,000	292,182,130
914	Omoro DLG	754,800,292	435,928,790
915	Otuke DLG	314,766,960	168,010,740
916	Oyam DLG	798,816,000	756,290,677
917	Pader DLG	3,174,000,000	1,166,976,877
918	Pakwach DLG	1,263,487,341	719,506,276
919	Pallisa DLG	750,775,739	582,445,480
920	Rakai DLG	553,561,000	339,977,137
921	Rubanda DLG	691,311,275	428,586,215
922	Rubirizi DLG	409,047,000	370,411,128
923	Rukiga DLG	559,760,000	331,750,625
924	Rukungiri DLG	1,106,334,609	1,055,244,573
925	Rwampara DLG	1,508,028,000	578,865,714
926	Sembabule DLG	1,620,519,087	578,016,702
927	Serere DLG	1,051,611,000	847,643,769
928	Sheema DLG	785,667,867	597,587,321
929	Sironko DLG	641,570,000	531,436,000
930	Soroti DLG	638,246,000	337,265,083
931	Terego DLG	412,999,980	345,628,280
932	Tororo DLG	2,652,246,000	1,708,950,800
933	Wakiso DLG	17,654,127,953	16,166,573,383
934	Yumbe DLG	2,359,323,999	1,718,404,748
935	Zombo DLG	1,537,590,000	1,435,123,166
	Total	297,197,309,520	207,244,980,169



In this photo taken in 2018, the Fisheries Protection Unit (FPU) of the UPDF manoeuvres the Ugandan portion of Lake Victoria. The unit has since 2017 been stationed on the lake to fight illegal fishing. COURTESY PHOTO/FPU.

Lake Victoria: A battleground for environmental crime

Researchers call for harmonization of enforcement mechanisms used by Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania to tackle transnational crimes

By Ronald Musoke

Lake Victoria, Africa's largest and the world's second-largest freshwater lake, shared by Uganda, Kenya, and Tanzania, has become a hotspot for environmental crime, according to a new report from the Pretoria-based Institute for Security Studies (ISS).

The 68,800 sq km lake that could easily pass for an inland sea, serves as a vital transport corridor, a source of fresh water, fish, and hydroelectric power, bolstering the economies of the three East African countries. Its basin also extends beyond these three East African countries, reaching as far as Rwanda and Burundi.

However, the report highlights Lake Victoria and its surrounding areas having become a hub for illicit markets, fueling transnational organized crime in the East African region. Documented crimes include: illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing, driven largely by the rising demand for Nile perch swim bladders (fish maw) in the Chinese market, as well as the illegal mining of sand, charcoal, and timber.

The report notes that Lake Victoria's ecosystem, including its plant and fisheries resources, is under constant threat of extinction. Hardwood forests have been heavily exploited for boat construction, with one tree species, locally known as *Mukebu* (*Cordia melenii*), being particularly affected. This tree is listed on the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List as well as the National Red Lists in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanzania.

The vast size of Lake Victoria makes it difficult to patrol, attracting illegal actors seeking to exploit the surrounding environment. The report notes that an estimated 40-50% of all fishing on the lake is illegal, unregulated, or unreported. Moreover, fish is not the only target; other natural resources in and around the lake have also experienced significant decline due to illegal activities.

According to the report, fishermen use the water mass not only to legally eke out a living but also to profit from overexploitation of the environment through practices such as illegal fishing and sand

mining.

The study on transnational threats to Lake Victoria was launched in 2023 by the Institute for Security Studies through the ENACT (Enhancing Africa's response to Transnational Organized Crime) project, in collaboration with the UN's International Organization for Migration (IOM) and it was aimed at understanding better the threats and their impacts.

Clashing operational mandates

The study, conducted between July and November 2023, attributes the rise in illegal activities to the lack of a unified registration system for small boats, which has facilitated their use in such practices. It also highlights the clash in operational mandates among security forces from Kenya, Uganda, and Tanzania, which is undermining regional efforts to combat these and other crimes.

Dr. Willis Okumu, a senior researcher at ISS who focuses on transnational organized crime in East Africa and a lead researcher for the study, revealed during an online seminar on August 14, that illegal fishing constitutes the largest portion of criminal activity on

Lake Victoria.

“Fisherfolk are the main actors because they are very knowledgeable about the lake; they are called consultants; owing to their navigational experience and geographical knowledge of the lake,” he said.

“At times, their boats are used to smuggle timber and charcoal as well as carry out illegal fishing. So, as they go about looking for a livelihood on the lake, they are basically committing a good percentage of crime within the lake.” However, fisherfolk are not the only offenders on Lake Victoria. State officials are also implicated in environmental crimes for personal profit. Each of the three countries bordering the lake maintains a security presence: Kenya has the Kenya Coast Guard Services, Uganda operates the Fisheries Protection Unit (FPU), and Tanzania deploys the Tanzania Marine Police. These security forces are supported by the Beach Management Unit (BMUs) personnel, who are supposed to play a role in managing lake activities. However, that is not the case in and around the lake.

“The Beach Management Units are complicit in the commission of these crimes on the lake because they control the landing

convergence of various elements: the presence of ready labour to carry out the crimes, the presence of a largely ungoverned water mass where illegalities can occur, and the allure of profit. At the local level, committing a crime in the lake requires the availability of the actor; their boat rowing or driving skills, and the intent/opportunity to profit from illegal fishing in the lake.

But proximity to Lake Victoria and the skills acquired to survive around the lake, such as fishing, swimming and boat rowing, can also be deployed in the commission of crimes for personal benefit. Yet, those who have the right skills (navigation) and tools (boat) to engage in activities such as illegal fishing often claim ignorance of the law when apprehended for trespassing in another country’s waters.

Illicit activities in Lake Victoria

Lake Victoria is home to different fish species including the Nile perch, tilapia, mudfish and silverfish (dagaa). Crimes on the water sometimes take place in specific areas due to the convergence of rich fish species at those locations or the presence of highly profitable endangered

The study notes that the lack of enforcement of fisheries regulations allows fisherfolk to not only legally sustain their livelihoods but also engage in various forms of illegal fishing. These violations include operating without the required gear or nets, fishing in prohibited zones, lacking necessary licenses or permits, and targeting juvenile fish, among other crimes.

To make the situation even worse, the enforcement officers in the three East African countries, the report notes, *are also known to use violence and brutality* in the lake to commit robberies of fish, fishing gear, fuel and boats, thus further promoting illegal fishing and environmental hazards.

For example, the deployment of the Fish Protection Unit in Ugandan waters of Lake Victoria since 2017 has led to various incidents, including extrajudicial killings, destruction of illegal fishing nets and gear, confiscation of fish, arrests and convictions, and the seizure of boat engines. Fishermen from Kenya and Tanzania have faced severe consequences, including drowning, theft of fish, and substantial fines.

Meanwhile, sand mining in Lake Victoria continues along the shores and inlets of the lake in Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania. At the local level, the key actors in sand mining are young men from these shores, local contractors and transporters who use it in the construction industry. But the Chinese investors have also sought authorization from state authorities to conduct dredging to expand ship routes, especially for oil tankers that ferry petroleum from Kenya to Uganda.

While dredging companies have been permitted, cases of Chinese companies being involved in sand mining through dredging emerged in 2018 when a Chinese firm known as Mango Tree Group was authorised to excavate sand at various sites in Uganda. The dredging was to allow for the docking of large ships and to enable water transport to other East African ports.

However, Ugandan data indicate substantial sand exports to China. A *Daily Monitor* analysis from 2014–2017 indicated a lack of regulation and oversight based on confusing export numbers.

Uganda, for instance, exported 14 tonnes of sand in 2014, earning US\$4,800. In 2015, Uganda exported 22 tonnes of sand from the shores of Lake Victoria, earning US\$68,000; in 2016, it exported 19 tonnes, generating US\$1,074; and in 2017, it exported 3 tonnes, bringing in US\$43,000.

Sand mining in Uganda not only supplies the construction industry but also produces gravel used in various applications, including mixing with chicken feed, glass manufacturing, and water filtration in China. Chinese and Nigerian sand mining companies play a crucial role in this industry, with operators seeking specific types of sand that are graded, packed, and exported according to their requirements.

Interestingly, unlike sand for construction



A fisherman destroys a canoe that is not fit for fishing on the lake under the watch of the FPU. COURTESY PHOTO/FPU.

sites and beaches,” Okumu said, adding that in Uganda, BMUs often ask for bribes from Kenyan fishermen to fish in Ugandan waters. He added: “The government officers who are supposed to ensure that the environmental regulations are followed often opt to take a bribe or look the other side when crimes are being committed.”

“The lake is vast and hardly policed and that has given rise to a lot of illegal operations that relate to environmental but also transnational organized crime,” he said.

Why organized crime is thriving on the lake

Maritime scholars argue that crimes in lakes, oceans and seas require the

species on specific islands within the lake. This can attract illicit actors interested in benefitting from the exploitation of these natural resources.

Hotspots that attract high traffic due to the abundance of fish include Misingo Island at the water borders of Kenya and Uganda. Islands such as Remba (Kenya) and Goziba (Tanzania) attract high movement of people from East Africa and beyond due to the convergence of other illicit markets, such as the marijuana and charcoal trades, the trade in counterfeit goods, and the in-flow of undocumented workers, most of whom are youth and women who are forced into sex work, forced labour or working at entertainment venues.

that is displayed to attract buyers, gravel has a specific market that remains a secret. Other actors in the illicit value chain of gravel in Uganda include local politicians, security personnel and brokers.

Local media in Uganda report that Ugandan sand is exported to China via the Busia and Malaba borders. It is packaged in large containers and “branded in a way that complies with the law,” suggesting that paperwork may be falsified to facilitate this environmental crime, notes the report.

In Kenya, Mango Tree Marine, an affiliate of Mango Tree Group was accused in 2021 of sand harvesting. According to the National Environmental Authority (NEMA), Kenya’s environmental management agency, the company’s operations in Mbita, Takawiri Island, Rusinga and Mfangano were found to be in ‘contravention of NEMA license.’

This was after a public outcry on the dredging activities and sand harvesting carried out by the company. Local-level sand harvesting in Kenya has been spurred by the construction boom along the Lake Basin counties of Kisumu, Kakamega, Busia, Bungoma, Kisii, Homabay and Migori. Many former fishermen have turned to sand harvesting due to a reduction of fish in the lake.

In one focus group discussion with BMU members from Usenge, Kenya, it was noted that sand harvesting along the shores and landing sites of Lake Victoria poses a great threat to the fishing industry since it destroys fish breeding sites.

Patrick Otuo, a socio-economic researcher at the Kenya Marine and Fisheries Resource Institute noted that the wanton targeting of large and mature Nile perch that are sexually mature has an effect on the viability of Nile Perch and other species.

Nelly Kerebi, a fish biologist at Kenya Fisheries Service told the online meeting that for a resource to be sustainable especially the fishery resource, its stock must be maintained and restored. But there is overfishing on the lake.

“There is an increased effort on the lake in terms of both mechanical and manpower effort,” she said. Kerebi noted that in the past years, most of the vessels involved in fishing in the lake were mainly paddle-driven or windsails but there is an improvement in technology and fisherfolk have moved to engine-powered vessels.

“We see an increase in manpower on the lake but also illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing which is one of the biggest issues in the lake. This is an issue of concern.”

As a result, Kerebi said, data collection is becoming a very big challenge. “The data is not getting to the agencies which are supposed to make informed or correct policies.”

From a fisheries perspective, sand harvesting causes siltation which causes

destruction of breeding habitats of fish hence affecting the fish stock. She said fish maw trade is forcing the fishermen to target Nile perch more than any other species.

Timber smuggling too is rampant

Yet the fish sector is not the only sector suffering at the hands of environmental crime in the lake. The Lake Victoria islands such as Migingo (Kenya/Uganda), Remba (Kenya) and Koome (Tanzania) have become havens for the smuggling and trafficking of timber of various kinds. The Mukebu/drum tree (*Cordia melenii*) that is used for making boats is slowly becoming extinct on the Ugandan shores of Lake Victoria due to overharvesting.

As a result, boat makers now rely on smugglers to obtain the tree from the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Mahogany smuggling syndicates around the shores of Lake Victoria have also been noted in Busia County at the Kenya–Uganda border, from where it is taken to the port of Mombasa. Further, cases of arrests of smugglers of mahogany, *podo* and *measopsis emini* timber from Uganda to Tanzania have also been noted.

Illicit charcoal trade

The Lake Victoria islands further serve as critical nodes for the illicit charcoal trade in East Africa with forests on Ugandan shores of Lake Victoria being the primary source of charcoal supplied to Kenya.

Local communities on these shores cut forest wood and make charcoal that is then transported by boat to Ugandan islands. Kenyan and Ugandan boats then cross the national boundaries to supply to wholesalers in Kenyan islands such as Remba.

From the Kenyan islands, the charcoal is then transported to retailer towns such as Migori and sold inland. The key actors in the illicit charcoal value chain therefore include local community members, businessmen, boat owners/transporters and local retailers who sell mostly to urban dwellers.

Charcoal from Uganda is supplied to Kenyan islands and distributed to towns such as Mbita, Migori, Homabay, Muhuru Bay and Sori. In April 2019, a Ugandan boat capsized near Bukasa Island in Kalangala District while smuggling charcoal to Kenya. The boat was allegedly overloaded with charcoal.

In July 2023, another Ugandan boat capsized near Kiseba islands in Kalangala District, killing 11 passengers. This boat was also overloaded with 100 bags of charcoal. The Ggaba market at the shores of Lake Victoria in Uganda seems to be a major distribution point for charcoal harvested from Koome Island.

The existence of cross-island networks of charcoal trade in Lake Victoria has also been established: Motor boats transport charcoal produced on Lake Victoria islands such as Koome in Uganda to the shore from where

it is delivered to busy marketplaces such as Ggaba and Luzira in Kampala. The boats are manually loaded and unloaded by traders.

Dr. Okumu said environmental crimes in Lake Victoria thrive due to the readiness of actors willing to sustain the illicit markets in illegal fishing, sand harvesting and the charcoal trade, as well as the limited government presence and low probability of arrests in these spaces.

Possible solutions?

Going forward, the researchers call for the harmonization of the enforcement mechanisms used by Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania to enable them to cooperatively tackle transnational organised crimes, including environmental crimes such as the transit of charcoal, timber and illegal fishing in Lake Victoria.

They also call for the harmonization of, fishing regulations to ensure uniform compliance by fishermen in the lake. “This should include approved net sizes, fish sizes, fishing gear and penalties for non-compliance, they researchers say.


Besides reviewing and re-establishing an oversight mechanism over the operations and functions of BMUs to curb their complicity in the commission of transnational organised crimes in Lake Victoria, the researchers want the three East African countries to establish a modern and effective radar system to enhance information sharing, and security oversight in the ports and among security personnel and regional administrators in the lake.

“There is also urgent need for the gazetting of all islands in Lake Victoria to enhance the presence of border control officials and prevent the commission of transnational and environmental crimes.”

That should be followed by the development of a unified registration, identification and monitoring system for small vessels as they are the key conduits for the trafficking, smuggling and sale of fish on the lake.

Okumu noted that Lake Victoria appears to be suffering from a lack of strategic investments and this has contributed to the status quo on this lake. He said, Lake Victoria is a big resource and it is a good thing that the partner states are realizing its importance but it is important to recognize that as the economy grows it does so with environmental crimes.

Patrick Otuo, a socio-economic researcher at the Kenya Marine and Fisheries Resource Institute highlighted the importance of data science, regional cooperation and the deployment of technology (drones and live satellites) to improve monitoring of illegal activities in the lake.

Otuo called for increased enforcement, better data collection, and more significant penalties for offenders to safeguard Lake Victoria’s future. “We shouldn’t be having laws that are not enforceable,” he said. 

Stanbic records 17.6% profit growth in H1 2024 to Shs 235.5bn

The bank's low-cost payment solution, FlexiPay, now boasts over 900,000 clients and is gaining traction in both transaction numbers and volumes

By The Independent

Stanbic Holdings Uganda Ltd (SUHL) recorded 17.6% growth in profit after tax to Shs 235.5 billion for the first half of 2024 on the back of robust revenue growth and improved asset quality despite operating in a challenging economic environment characterized with high inflation.

As such, the lender has proposed an interim dividend of Shs 2.73 per share, totalling to Shs 140 billion subject to regulatory approval.

The lender's financial results released Friday shows that revenue for the period grew by 8.1%, bolstered by a significant rise in non-interest income, which increased by 17.2%. This diversification strategy paid off, with non-interest revenue contributing 43.2% to the total revenue pool.

Net interest income also saw a modest rise of 2.1%, supported by a 6.2% growth in costs, resulting in a positive Jaws ratio of 1.9%. The reduction in credit impairments, driven by an improved asset book and recoveries after write-offs, further strengthened the bank's profitability.

"Our first-half results reflect our ability to navigate a dynamic operating environment marked by rising inflation and interest rates," said Francis Karuhanga, Chief Executive Officer of SUHL. "Despite these challenges, our performance was commendable, and we remain focused on sustaining our growth trajectory."

The bank's customer loan book expanded by 9.5%, securing over 21% of the market share, while its off-balance sheet book surged by 17.5% to Shs 2.2 trillion, representing a market share of over 40%. These gains underscore Stanbic's leadership as a key enabler of growth in crucial sectors such as construction, energy, health, and trade. The bank also prioritized the SME segment, recognizing its pivotal role in generating 70% of manufacturing output and creating



90% of new jobs in Uganda's economy.

Assets too recorded growth

In terms of assets, SUHL recorded a 3.8% increase to Shs 9.7 trillion, placing the bank in a stronger position to support major development projects and facilitate economic growth. Customer deposits also grew by 4.9% to Shs 6.6 trillion, maintaining a market share of over 19%.

Digital transformation remains a cornerstone of Stanbic's strategy, with significant investments in enhancing client experience and operational efficiency. The bank's low-cost payment solution, FlexiPay, now boasts over 900,000 clients and is gaining traction in both transaction numbers and volumes. The platform, along with other self-service channels like internet and mobile banking, has significantly reduced branch traffic, enabling customers to bank conveniently and securely.

Optimistic outlook

Looking ahead, SUHL is optimistic about the remainder of the year,

anticipating continued economic growth as borrowers benefit from potential cuts in the Central Bank Rate (CBR).

The executives said the bank remains committed to transparent pricing and maintaining competitive lending rates across the industry.

"Our priority is to ensure our clients' needs are effectively met while continuing to invest in the communities where we operate," Karuhanga added. "We are grateful to our customers, dedicated staff, and stakeholders for their trust and support, which have been instrumental in our success."

As part of its commitment to sustainability and inclusivity, SUHL invested Shs 100 billion in SMEs, women, and youth enterprises during the period, with a particular focus on supporting farmers to adopt climate-friendly practices. The bank's efforts in these areas are integral to its broader strategy of driving Uganda's economic growth and supporting long-term development .ipl

Curbing debt-fueled unrest in emerging markets

Three important weaknesses that have impeded progress and way forward



By Vera Songewe & Ishac Diwan

The recent protests in Kenya reflect the frustrated aspirations of young people for higher-quality social services and better economic opportunities. It also highlights the difficulty – in Kenya, and across the developing world – of achieving macroeconomic stability at a time of considerable global uncertainty. How can Kenya and other developing economies overcome the challenges they face?

The effects of recent contractionary monetary policy in the United States are still playing out. It has often been said that when the US sneezes, the world catches a cold. In fact, the advanced economies more broadly can spread economic “pathogens” easily, especially to small, open developing economies. But the maladies they cause vary, and so do the necessary remedies.

In recent years, Kenyan President William Ruto’s government has been attempting to service large foreign loans – taken out largely to finance infrastructure construction – amid a series of negative international shocks. The same has been true for

Zambian President Hakainde Hichilema’s government.

But whereas Zambia’s external debt reached 80% of GDP in 2020 – a clearly unsustainable level, Kenya’s stands at just 37% of GDP. Any intervention in Kenya should thus focus on easing short-term funding constraints, rather than on full-blown protracted debt restructuring.

No solutions yet

So far, neither country has gotten the medicine it needs. In 2020, Zambia became one of the first countries to apply to the G20’s Common Framework for Debt Treatments, which involved the coordination of a large and heterogeneous group of creditors, including the Paris Club of advanced-economy sovereigns, China, India, Saudi Arabia, and private actors. Nearly four years later, Zambia’s debt restructuring is still not finalized, though the country has endured a harrowing economic adjustment (with little financial support).

Kenya has been the guinea pig for a different approach. It developed a three-pronged strategy involving economic adjustments aimed at boosting growth, support from international financial

institutions (IFIs), and a rescheduling of debt repayment to other creditors.

This is the right approach for an economy that is illiquid but not insolvent. But, given the level of international coordination required, implementing it successfully is no easy feat, especially at a time when capital markets are cautious, geopolitical tensions are deepening, and demand for IFI funding is rising.

Ruto has learned this firsthand. For two years, he has been traveling the world – from the Paris Forum to the United Nations General Assembly to the Belt and Road Forum – attempting to marshal support for his strategy. Most recently, he made a state visit to the US, where he and President Joe Biden issued a joint statement endorsing the plan. But three important weaknesses have impeded progress.

Major weaknesses

The first was an excessively short timeline for restoring fiscal balance. Kenya reached an agreement with the International Monetary Fund in 2021 on a multiyear program to support the country’s COVID-19 response and help reduce its debt burden. But the

agreement’s requirements – especially to shrink the fiscal deficit by four percentage points (as a share of GDP) over three years – were unusually stringent and ultimately proved unrealistic. Making matters worse, when early targets were missed, Kenya faced pressure to raise taxes by a whopping 2% of GDP in a single year (2024). What Kenya needed was a more gradual adjustment, but that would have required more finance.

This brings us to the second weakness: Kenya has struggled with very high amortization payments since 2019, and this situation is expected to persist through 2028, with debt service to private and Chinese creditors hovering around \$2.5 billion per year. While Kenya did secure very large funding commitments from both the IMF and the World Bank, they were insufficient to offset these payments.

Starting in 2022, on a net basis, financial flows were moving out of Kenya, and the balance is continuing to worsen. Capital markets initially stopped extending new finance to Kenya, as it did to other African countries in 2022. When it finally became possible to borrow again in 2024, the \$2 billion Eurobond that fell due in June could only be (partly) rolled over at a very high interest rate (10.4%). With the risk of default apparently growing, bilateral creditors, like China, were unlikely to agree to the three-to-five-year rescheduling that Kenya needs.

The third weakness is that Kenya’s growth strategy, which requires major investments, lacks credibility. After all, if Kenya cannot refinance its debt externally, it will need to do so domestically, which crowds out private investment, increases financial-sector risk, and weakens the currency, leading to more inflation and instability.

None of this is conducive to growth.

Kenya is just the tip of the iceberg; illiquidity affects many other lower- and lower-middle-income countries as well. So it is important to draw what lessons we can from Kenya's experience.

First, efforts to mobilize domestic revenues should be realistic and stretched into the medium term. Second, to lower refinancing rates, IFIs should more credibly signal their commitment to a multiyear growth program, such as by pledging to guarantee a portion of refinanced debt.

Third, official lenders should be brought on board early, and their pledges must be contingent on the refinancing of private debt at a reasonable rate. As we have proposed elsewhere, these actions can be brought together under an ambitious new IMF-World Bank framework offering scaled-up financing and debt-rescheduling support to solvent countries that present a credible growth plan.

As the recent protests show, Kenya has significant governance weaknesses, including inadequate service delivery and high levels of corruption. But like many other lower-middle-income countries, it also has plenty of growth potential, rooted in structural strengths. Impressive progress in advancing a green transition – its energy mix includes nearly 80% renewables – further improve its prospects. Improved fiscal health would go a long way toward enabling Kenya to address its weaknesses and build upon its strengths.

While G7 leaders acknowledged at their latest summit the need for active coordination in resolving debt issues, and G20 leaders are likely to follow suit at their summit in Rio de Janeiro this November, the task now is to translate good intentions into effective action. ^{IP}

Vera Songwe is Senior Adviser at the Bank for International Settlements' Financial Stability Institute. Ishac Diwan is Research Director at the Finance for Development Lab.

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Multichoice Talent Factory 2025 calls for entries

MTF's curriculum is built on a hands-on approach, complemented by mentorship from industry experts

By The Independent

MultiChoice Talent Factory (MTF) is now accepting applications for its 2025 fully funded academic program, extending an opportunity to aspiring filmmakers, scriptwriters, producers, and storytellers across Africa.

The application is open to participants from diverse backgrounds in 13 African countries—Nigeria, Ghana, Uganda, Kenya, Ethiopia, Tanzania, Zambia, Botswana, Namibia, Angola, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, and Malawi.

Since its establishment in 2018, MTF has consistently supported 60 students annually, offering a robust platform designed to cultivate and develop creative talent across the continent. The initiative provides participants with unparalleled opportunities for professional growth, networking, and success within the entertainment industry.

MTF's curriculum is built on a hands-on approach, complemented by mentorship from industry experts. Participants benefit from

rigorous training programs that not only hone their technical skills but also impart essential business acumen in filmmaking. The program covers key areas such as cinematography, sound design, and editing, ensuring that students gain comprehensive, practical experience guided by leading professionals in the industry.

Top-performing students from each academy are rewarded with advanced training, mentorship, and internship opportunities through MTF's global partnerships. These include collaborations with the New York Film Academy (NYFA) and India-based platform Zee World, as well as opportunities to work on productions in South Africa. Upon successful completion of the program, graduates receive accredited and recognized qualifications, along with the chance to produce and direct short films that are showcased on MultiChoice platforms.

The success of MTF is exemplified by the achievements of its students. For instance, in 2023, four Ugandan students from the MTF East Africa

Academy graduated, with three receiving prestigious awards. Hanna Nalunga earned the Cinematography Award, which included a Canon DSLR camera kit. Enock Tamale was honored with a glass plaque for his contribution as a jury member of the Kenya International Sports Film Festival, while Samuel Mafayo secured a two-week immersion experience with a leading Zee World production in Mumbai, India.

These accomplishments highlight MTF's dedication to supporting MultiChoice's mission of delivering culturally rich and exciting local content. By investing in African talent, MultiChoice enables MTF students to develop the skills and platforms needed to produce content that resonates with both African and global audiences.

In 2023, five MTF alumni were nominated across three categories at the Africa Magic Viewers' Choice Awards (AMVCA). 30 MTF alumni have also registered production houses, contributing to job creation and economic growth within their communities. ^{IP}

Kampala property market sees shift toward short-term rentals

The developers in prime areas like Nakasero and Kololo have responded to these market dynamics by replacing older, detached houses with modern apartment blocks

By The Independent

Kampala's property market is undergoing significant changes as property owners increasingly shift their tenancy preferences from long-term leases to short stays, particularly for furnished apartments.

This trend, observed in high-density residential areas such as Kyanja, Kisaasi, Najjera, Bukoto, Mutungo, Muyenga, and Kigo, is a direct response to declining occupancy levels in traditional long-term rental arrangements.

According to the H1 2024 Kampala Property Market Review by Knight Frank, this shift has been further accelerated by the growing use of online booking platforms, making it easier for both tenants and property owners to engage in short-term rental agreements.

The ease of access and flexibility offered by these platforms have made them a preferred choice, especially in areas where short-term renters are plentiful.

This shift in tenancy preferences comes at a time when Uganda's real estate market is grappling with an oversupply of properties. The market is flooded with distressed assets, largely driven by bank repossessions and ongoing developments. The oversupply has created a buyer's market, particularly in the residential sector, where demand has remained tepid.

The prime residential market, for instance, recorded a slight decline in occupancy levels—from 82% to 81%—during the first half of 2024, with little movement in sales and lettings. This sluggish performance has been exacerbated by tight monetary conditions, with the Central Bank Rate (CBR) at 10.25%, the highest since May 2017, and average interest rates hovering around 20.8%. High inflation and reduced disposable incomes have created a credit squeeze, leading to indecision among potential buyers who are presented with numerous options, the report notes.

Nakasero, Kololo property owner's response

Interestingly, developers in prime areas like Nakasero and Kololo have responded to these market dynamics by replacing older, detached houses with modern apartment blocks. These new developments take advantage of economies of scale,



offering higher rental incomes from multi-unit units and reduced operational costs.

However, this densification trend has created a gap in the market for stand-alone houses, pushing tenants to seek such properties in secondary areas like Mbuya, Munyonyo, Muyenga, and Bugolobi.

The commercial office sector has not been spared from the sluggish market conditions. The sector recorded a low volume of sales and lettings in H1 2024 compared to the previous year. While demand for prime office space persists, there has been a slight increase in vacancy rates for Grade A and AB properties. The demand for smaller office spaces (50-150 sqm) remains steady, particularly from sectors such as IT/Telecom, legal services, and financial services.

However, deals for larger office spaces are taking longer to conclude due to complex decision-making processes and stringent requirements from regulatory bodies like the Uganda Registration Services Bureau (URSB) and the Uganda Revenue Authority (URA).

The industrial sector, traditionally resilient, has also faced challenges. H1 2024 saw a slowdown in the uptake of warehouse space, with demand primarily coming from the food and beverage sector and coffee exporters.

There has been a noticeable shift in demand for industrial properties for sale towards industrial land, as buyers prefer to

construct their warehousing facilities rather than purchasing existing ones. Despite stable rental levels, tenants continue to negotiate hard for flexible lease terms, reflecting the reduced demand for space.

Retail sector remains resilient

The retail sector, in contrast, has shown signs of resilience. The first half of 2024 registered a notable performance, benefiting from a recovering economy and increased occupancy levels driven by new market entrants and the expansion of existing retailers. Strong product and tenant-mix offerings within various malls have also contributed to the sector's growth.

Key retail events such as back-to-school seasons, Valentine's Day, Easter, and Eid provided a significant boost to the sector, resulting in a 30% increase in general retail turnovers on an annual basis, while footfall figures showed a 5% growth, and occupancy levels increased by 3%.

The report notes that the outlook for the retail sector in H2 2024 remains optimistic, bolstered by the anticipated improvement in economic activity, the launch of new stores, and a stable currency.

The report notes that the investors' sentiments remain positive, with a further 1,606 square meters of retail space expected to open within various malls in the fourth quarter of 2024. [IPL](#)

BANKING

Centenary Bank opens 81st branch in Buliisa District

Centenary Bank has opened a new branch in Buliisa district in western Uganda, expanding its network to 81 branches. This new branch aims to serve the broader community in Bunyoro region, which is experiencing a fast increase in economic activity stimulated by the Oil and Gas sector. Beatrice Lugalambi, General Manager, Corporate Communications and Marketing at Centenary Bank said the new branch aligns with the bank's agenda to

promote financial inclusion by expanding its services to all corners of Uganda.

"As a bank, it is our dream that every Ugandan has access to financial services at their convenience, and this is something we have been deliberate about," Lugalambi said.

"Our branch network continues to grow because of our dedication to acting as a stimulant for the various economic activities taking place in all corners of our country."

Currently, Uganda's banking sector serves fewer than 13 million people out of a population of over 45 million, according to the Uganda Bankers Association. However, channels like agent banking have helped bridge the gap left by the lack of branches in remote areas.

Samuel Bwete, the Branch Manager, Centenary Bank Buliisa said the new bank would open numerous opportunities that will help local communities.

TELECOM

ATC Uganda awards Shs 1.6 bn in contracts to women-led enterprises

Eight women-owned firms have received contracts worth Shs 1.6 billion and becomes the first beneficiaries of the Advancing Women Entrepreneurs initiative launched by MTN Uganda in partnership with several corporations including ATC Uganda. The initiative aims to empower more women to take up significant businesses in the telecom sector space. This program is focusing on growing the supply base, building powerful partnerships, enhancing business capacity, and cultivating sustainable ecosystems. Speaking at the handover of contracts and launch of works in Maya, ATC Uganda CEO Dorothy Semanda Kabagambe, said ATC Uganda is proud to lead in empowering women entrepreneurs by integrating them into the supply chain and providing them with opportunities in engineering and technology. MTN Uganda CEO Sylvia Mulinge said the telecom company is proud to witness ATC Uganda hand over contracts to eight remarkable women-owned companies. She said this achievement is particularly meaningful as it reflects the success of the AWE initiative, which MTN Uganda spearheads to drive diversity and inclusion by integrating women entrepreneurs into their supply chain.

CSR

MTN Foundation extends Shs 100million support to Kiteezi victims



Two hundred families affected by the Kiteezi garbage landfill landslide tragedy in Kasangati Town Council, Wakiso District, will receive essential relief items worth Shs 100 million from the MTN Uganda and MTN MoMo Uganda Ltd through MTN Uganda Foundation.

The Foundation has partnered with the Uganda Red Cross Society and Office of the Prime Minister to distribute relief kits equipped with essential household items that include blankets, jerrycans, buckets, mosquito nets, mats, tarpaulins, nylon rope, plates, cups, serving ladles, forks, spoons, knives, washing soap, saucepans, and water purification tablets.

"Our hope is that these provisions will offer some comfort and support to the

affected families during this challenging time," said MTN Uganda CEO Sylvia Mulinge during the donation's handover ceremony at MTN headquarters in Kampala on August.15.

"We believe that everyone deserves the benefits of a modern life, including access to essential resources and a good livelihood." Mulinge said the support is part of the company's Ambition 2025 strategy, which is dedicated to fostering resilience and supporting communities in times of crisis. Latest updates from the Uganda Red Cross Society indicate that more than 35 people have tragically lost their lives, dozens hospitalised with others still missing and approximately 600-700 individuals affected following the August.10 incident.

Robert Kwesiga, the Secretary General of Uganda Red Cross Society appreciated MTN Uganda for always coming through to support the disaster stricken families whenever an emergency occurs.

MTN Uganda's commitment to community support has been evident over the past decade, including crucial aid during landslides and flooding in various parts of the country as significant contributions during the coronavirus pandemic.

ENTERTAINMENT

MultiChoice unveils price discount on GOtv Supa package

Pay tv firm, MultiChoice is offering its Ugandan subscribers a price discount for its GOtv Supa+ package until Nov. 10, 2024.

GOtv Supa Plus, which was previously Shs 110,000, is now retailing at Shs 90,000, offering new customers the opportunity to get immersed in the world of entertainment and for existing customers to upgrade to

Supa+ to enjoy significant savings in time for the 2024/2025 Football season.

MultiChoice Uganda PR & Communications Manager, Rinaldi Jamugisa, said: "Our core focus remains to demonstrate and deliver the best value through entertainment and the discount to Supa Plus package is a testament to this promise."

"Through this promotion, more subscribers now have the chance to get access to content they didn't have on lower bouquets, while those currently on Supa Plus, have an opportunity to make some savings," he said, adding that, "potential customers have a great discount to kick-start their journey to a world of entertainment."



FINCA Impact Finance CEO Jeff Flowers, Jeff Flowers (l) shakes hands with Janet Mudoola in the presence of FINCA Uganda Managing Director James Onyutta (R and the FINCA Board chair Olive Birungi Lumonya on August 13. FINCA Uganda unveiled Mudoola as its brand ambassador in a bid to further spread its financial and non-financial services to its clients.



Participants from SME's across EAC take part in capacity building organized by East African Business Council (EABC), in collaboration with the EU Technical Assistance Facility and GIZ-EAC on exporting to the AfFTA Market via E-Commerce Digital Platforms in Arusha, Tanzania on August 15.



Martin Anika (5th L) Chief Risk Officer at PostBank Uganda, Doreen Muhangazi, (4th L) Chief Human Resource at PostBank Uganda, Priscilla Akora (3rd L), Head of Marketing and Communications at PostBank Uganda, joining Uganda Red Cross Society's Communications Officer, John Cliff Wamala handover relief items to a Kiteezi landfill tragedy survivor, Mumbere (Checked Shirt). PostBank Uganda handed over 100 mattresses and 111 blankets to the victims of the Kiteezi Garbage Landfill in which more than 35 people were killed and left tens of others homeless.

LM Re and Britam partner with insurtech to protect Kenyan coffee from climate risks

Parametric insurance has grown in popularity in recent years, with the World Economic Forum recently describing it as a potential “game changer” for mitigating disaster risk

By Agencies

Liberty Mutual Reinsurance (LM Re) has partnered with Kenyan financial services provider Britam and farming-focused insurtech Sprout to offer a parametric insurance product to Kenyan coffee growers.

The product is the first of its kind in the Kenyan coffee market, according to LM Re. The policies are funded by global coffee buyers, helping to ensure a stable supply. They are underwritten by local insurer Britam and monitored by Sprout, which uses satellite data and machine learning to monitor risks stemming from climate and weather. LM Re supports the initiative by shaping the coverage structure and the capacity allocation.

The policy is parametric, meaning payouts under the scheme are triggered when adverse weather events reach a certain metric, such as a category five cyclone, rather than proof of individual loss or damage of crops.

This allows farmers to access funds more rapidly in the event of disasters like drought or flood, and lowers costs for the insurance provider, as it is not required to send auditors to assess the damage for each

individual farm.

San Francisco-headquartered Sprout will also provide real-time advice to farmers, allowing them to adapt farming practices based on weather forecasts, which it says will further increase their resilience to climate-based risk.

“This coffee product is a catalyst to unlock production potential and climate financing options for smallholder farmers in Kenya,” says Sprout CEO Ashley King-Bischof. “Partnering with LM Re allows us to deliver a robust product and support farmers when they need it most.”

Parametric insurance has grown in popularity in recent years, with the World Economic Forum recently describing it as a potential “game changer” for mitigating disaster risk.

Last year, the head of underwriting at Africa Speciality Risks Raveem Ismail, told GTR that parametric insurance is an important innovation for smallholders, who often find traditional insurance products hard to access because the cost of maintaining a labour-intensive claims infrastructure is difficult to cover from the premiums paid. [IPL](#)

Source: Global Trade Review



By Margaret Sullivan



Kamala Harris must speak to the press

Even if you hope Harris prevails over Trump, that's not enough reason to cheer on her press avoidance

I can understand why Kamala Harris hasn't given a sit-down interview to a major media organisation or done a no-holds-barred press conference since she began her presidential campaign a few weeks ago.

From a tactical or strategic point of view, there's little reason to.

After all, she's enjoying a honeymoon phase with a lot of positive media and a nearly ecstatic reception from much of the public.

Just this week, as one example, *Time* magazine published a story on her ascendancy with the cover line: Her Moment. The illustration showed the Democratic candidate with a beatific expression, looking serenely (but somehow powerfully) into a promising future. Granted, *Time* isn't the opinion-maker that it was decades ago, but you can't buy that kind of exposure.

What's more, when the vice-president has interacted with reporters in recent weeks, as in a brief "gaggle" during a campaign stop, the questions were silly. Seeking campaign drama rather than substance, they centered on Donald Trump's attacks or when she was planning to do a press conference. The former president, meanwhile, does talk to reporters, but he lies constantly; NPR tracked 162 lies and distortions in his hour-long press conference last week at Mar-a-Lago.

But Harris needs to overcome these objections and do what's right.

She is running for the highest office in the nation, perhaps the most powerful perch in the world, and she owes it to every U.S. citizen to be frank and forthcoming about what kind of president she intends to be. To tell us – in an unscripted, open way – what she stands for.

We don't know much about that, other than vague campaign platitudes about "freedom" and "not going back".

As journalist Jay Caspian Kang recently put it – under the *New Yorker* headline: "How Generic Can Kamala Harris Be?" – the candidate hasn't explained "why she has changed her mind on fracking, which she once said should be banned, and has wobbled on Medicare for all, which she once supported, or what she plans to do with

Lina Khan, the head of the Federal Trade Commission, who is said to be unpopular among some of Harris's wealthy donors; or much about how a Harris administration would handle the wars in Ukraine and the Middle East". And that's just a start.

I don't have a lot of confidence that the broken White House press corps would skillfully elicit the answers to those and other germane questions if given the chance. But Harris should show that she understands that, in a democracy, the press – at least in theory – represents the public, and that the sometimes adversarial relationship between the press and government is foundational.

The pressure on Harris to open up is growing. It's a constant complaint on Fox News, both by Fox anchors and by Republican politicians, including her rival Donald Trump and his running mate, JD Vance.

And mainstream media, perhaps tiring of being so unnaturally positive, has picked up on it, too.

"Time's just about up on Harris to avoid this becoming a thing," warned Benjy Sarlin of Semafor. He was responding to a front-page story in the *New York Times* about Harris's inaccessibility, whose headline included another ominous phrase, describing her campaign as spirited but "shrouded from public scrutiny".

Ideally, Harris will do both a lengthy press conference and a televised, in-depth interview – perhaps with Lester Holt, Jake Tapper or Rachel Scott – or with a major newspaper or equivalent.

Apparently feeling the heat, Harris has said she plans to get something scheduled before the end of this month. But that's too long to wait.

Not everyone agrees, of course. One Democratic politician, Jon Cooper, posted on Twitter/X: "My thoughts on Kamala Harris largely ignoring the media and instead speaking directly to American voters: F*** the corporate media."

Harris, while she will probably be effective in the 10 September debate with Trump, isn't especially skilled when answering questions on the fly. She tends to conjure a vague "word salad" as she did when asked a softball question just after the prisoner swap involving *Wall Street Journal* reporter Evan Gershkovich.

When she finally does speak to the press at length, I'm sure some unfavorable headlines will result. There will be some nonsensical controversies and unnecessary intrigue.

Even if you very much hope that Harris prevails in November over her corrupt, felonious rival, that's not a good enough reason to cheer on her press avoidance.

If Harris is truly "for the people", as she has long claimed, she needs to speak to their representatives – flawed as they may be. [LPL](#)

Margaret Sullivan is a Guardian US columnist writing on media, politics and culture
Source: *The Guardian*

Harris, while she will probably be effective in the 10 September debate with Trump, isn't especially skilled when answering questions on the fly



Mpox: What happens next?

WHO has declared it a global health emergency

By C Raina MacIntyre

The World Health Organization (WHO) has declared mpox a public health emergency of international concern, after rising cases in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the potential for further spread.

This now triggers a coordinated international response to an extraordinary event and the mobilisation of resources, such as vaccines and diagnostic testing, to curb the spread of this infectious disease.

But WHO has not declared mpox a pandemic. Rather, the measures it has triggered are designed to prevent it

from becoming one.

What triggered this latest alert?

Mpox, once known as monkeypox, is a viral infection closely related to smallpox. Initial symptoms include a fever, headache, swelling of the lymph nodes and muscle ache. A typical rash follows, mainly on the face, hands and feet.

The spread of mpox through certain African countries led the Africa Centres for Disease Control and Prevention to declare on Aug.15 mpox a public health emergency of continental security. This is the first time the organisation has issued such an alert since it was established in

2017.

The situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo in central Africa has been particularly worrying for more than a year.

There are two types or clades of mpox. Clade II, which originates in West Africa, is less severe. It has a fatality rate of up to 1% (in other words, roughly one in 100 are expected to die from it). But clade I, from central Africa, has a fatality rate of up to 10% (up to one in ten die). This compares to a 0.7% fatality rate for the Omicron variant of SARS-CoV-2, the virus that causes COVID. The Democratic Republic of the Congo is seeing large epidemics of the more

deadly clade I mpox.

Mpox is endemic in some parts of central and West Africa, where the virus exists in animals and can spread to humans. Outbreaks have been increasing, with more human-to-human spread, since 2017.

This is partly due to very low levels of immunity to the mpox virus, which is related to the virus that causes smallpox. Mass vaccination against smallpox ceased more than 40 years ago globally, resulting in minimal immunity in populations today against mpox.

The WHO designation announced relates to the clade I. Not only does this have a higher fatality rate, it has new mutations that enhance spread between people. These changes, and the global lack of immunity to mpox, makes the world's population vulnerable to the virus.

There are two different epidemics

In 2022, an epidemic of mpox swept through non-endemic countries, including beyond Africa. This was a variant of clade II originating from Nigeria, called clade IIb. This was sexually transmitted, predominantly affecting men who have sex with men, and had a low fatality rate.

That epidemic peaked in 2022, with vaccines made available to people at risk in high-income countries, but there has been an uptick in 2024.

At the same time, large clade I epidemics were occurring in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, but with far less attention.

Vaccines were not available there, even in 2023, when there were 14,626 cases and 654 deaths. Mortality was 4.5%, and higher in children.

In fact, most cases and deaths in the Democratic Republic of the Congo have been children. This means most transmission there is non-sexual and is likely to have occurred through close contact or respiratory aerosols.

However, in 2023 an outbreak in a non-endemic part of the country, South Kivu in the east, appeared to be by sexual transmission, indicating more than one epidemic and different transmission modes in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

By mid-2024, there were already more cases in the country than all of 2023 – more than 15,600 cases and 537 deaths.

Testing capacity is low in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, most cases are not confirmed by lab testing, and the data we have are from

a small sample of genomic sequences from the Kamituga region of South Kivu.

This shows mutations to the clade I virus around September 2023, to a variant termed clade Ib, which is more readily transmissible between people. We do not have much data to compare these viruses with the viruses causing cases in the rest of the country.

Mpox is spreading internationally

In the past month, the virus has spread to countries that share a border with the Democratic Republic of the Congo – Rwanda and Burundi. It has also spread to other east African

Vaccines were not available there, even in 2023, when there were 14,626 cases and 654 deaths. Mortality was 4.5%, and higher in children

countries, such as Kenya and Uganda. None of these countries have had mpox cases previously.

In an interconnected, mobile world, cases may spread to other continents, as mpox did in 2018 from Nigeria to the United Kingdom and other countries.

A few travel-related cases between 2018 and 2019 may have led to the large multi-country 2022 clade IIb epidemic. We have vaccines, but not where they are needed.

As the mpox virus and smallpox viruses are related (they are both orthopoxviruses), smallpox vaccines offer protection against mpox. These vaccines were used to control the 2022 clade IIb epidemic. However, most of the world has never been vaccinated, and has no immunity to mpox.

The newer vaccine (called Jynneos in some countries and Imvamune or Imvanex in others) is effective. However, supplies are limited, and vaccine is scarce in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

WHO's declaration of mpox as a public health emergency will help mobilise vaccines to where they are needed. The Africa Centres for Disease Control had already begun negotiations to secure 200,000 doses of vaccine, which is a fraction of what is required to control the epidemic in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

What happens now?

Ultimately, a serious epidemic anywhere in the world is a concern for all of us, as it can spread globally through travel, as we saw with the COVID pandemic.

Controlling it at the source is the best measure, and WHO's latest declaration will help mobilise the required resources.

Surveillance for spread of this more serious version of mpox is also essential, bearing in mind that many countries do not have the capacity for widespread testing. So we'll have to rely on "suspected cases", based on a clinical definition, to keep track of the epidemic.

Open-source epidemic intelligence – such as using AI to monitor trends in rash and fever illness – can also be used as an early warning system in countries with weak health systems or delayed reporting of cases.

A further complication is that 20-30% of people with mpox may simultaneously have chickenpox, an unrelated infection that also causes a rash. So an initial diagnosis of chickenpox (which is easier to test for) does not rule out mpox.

Effective communication and tackling push-back against public health measures and disinformation is also key. We saw how important this was during the COVID pandemic.

Now, WHO will coordinate the global mpox response, focusing on equity in disease prevention and access to diagnostics and vaccines. It is up to individual countries to do their best to comply with the International Health Regulations, and the protocols for how such a global emergency are managed. [PL](#)

C Raina MacIntyre is Professor of Global Biosecurity, NHMRC L3 Research Fellow, Head, Biosecurity Program, Kirby Institute, UNSW Sydney
Source: *The Conversation*



State Art Funding

While state art funding is important in boasting the motivation of artists to produce art and extend it to the public, it can be a recipe for disaster sometimes if it stifles freedoms of expression of artists and their work

By Dominic Muwanguzi

Does art need funding from the State? This is a question that has repeatedly been asked in many art forums across the continent. From the much-acclaimed DAKAR art festival that gets full financial support from the Senegalese government to public art projects in Johannesburg, South Africa funded by the city council, it is evident that the state funds art. Besides the financial patronage, the association of the state with art has often been to create policies that influence the activities and wellbeing of art in a respective

country. This is critical because such policies motivate artists to produce art that engages the public and reach wider audiences like participating in international exhibitions.

But there're always exceptions to this trend. In certain parts of the continent, art and artists have existed independent of the state. The famed Art X Lagos Art Fair, the leading showcase of art in West Africa, does not get any funding from the Nigerian government. The success of this premier international Art Fair has largely been facilitated by private enterprises who have invested in it because of its potential to be a major platform for artists within the region

and across the continent to showcase their work.

With no state funding, artists have the opportunity to think and create independently. In the article, *Against the odds: the quiet triumph of Lago's art scene*, published online in Art Basel.com, Kelani Abass, a mixed media artist working in Lagos remarked, "I don't think we are losing anything by not getting state funding. It inspires people [artists] to go out of their way. If you are not expecting anything from anybody, you'll work harder." This sentiment, reverberates the chorus among a certain group of artists working on the



Kampala Contemporary art scene who believe that the state has no business supporting artists financially but should instead create a conducive environment for them to work in.

“As an artist, I have never believed that the government should fund artists. Otherwise, it should create a policy which benefits their practice like make a mandatory law where each building constructed in Kampala donates 2% of its budget to art. Here you can have more artists benefit rather than select a few artists it can facilitate financially”, says Ronex, a seasoned multi, media artist living in Kampala. Ronex has been a brainchild behind several art projects within the city including Laba! Art Festival and the highly billed sculpture exhibition which was intended to spearhead a policy on art in public spaces in Kampala.

Similar initiatives to enlist government support through collaborative participation have been witnessed in both KLA ART festival and Kampala Art Biennale where the organizers have engaged the city council and Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities to either provide space for artists to create public artworks in the city or to support respective art projects that draw the public closer to

art. For example, since the first edition of KLA ART in 2012, the organizers 32°East have worked with Kampala City Council Authority to gazette certain spaces around the city for artworks created specifically by artists during the month-long festival. The support stops at providing space for artists to showcase their multi-disciplinary art and does not extend to financial assistance. Perhaps, if KCCA had established a grant to the organizers, the motive of the festival would have changed. Such grants from state institutions have a tendency to come with strings attached with the intention of serving the interest of the sponsor and not the organizers.

The problematic nature of state funding of art is given perspective in the critique “What is a “master”?” -critiquing the conceptual and political framework of the Kampala Art Biennale 2018, by Kwasi Ohehe Ayeh, who argued that government patronage of art possesses the risk of depoliticization of the festival [art] “into functioning as prosthetic limbs in service of the status quo”. Such argument can be referenced to the Idi Amin era in the 1970s where the regime heavily patronized the arts, but exploited such sponsorship as a tool to

spread its propaganda. In this, it was acutely against the idea of artists producing art that critiqued its political excesses or fermented any form of censure of the government. In the end, the creative practice of many artists was curtailed and those who were eager to maintain their creative freedom had to flee into exile.

Art will always need sponsorship from any institution but this should never come at the cost of compromising its integrity: to champion freedom of expression. This has continually been the apprehension that surrounds state funding of art where the government will selectively choose which art to sponsor and clamp down on any that gives voice to dissenting opinion. When art lacks the audacity to expose or reapproach the political status quo, it loses the essence of its production. Here, artists and their art are better off without the government’s big purse after all this can be a blessing in disguise that pushes them to work even harder to reach the pinnacle of their creativity. [PL](#)

Images published in this article are courtesy of the artist.



Stepping up youth employability

Skills and jobs are crucial for Africa's economies

By Vera Ng'oma

Imagine routinely hearing this from young Africans: "I run my own startup. I plan to hire three young people as the business is expanding", or "I was employed by a good company only three months after I finished school and I'm enjoying my job."

These are the kinds of success stories young Africans aspire to achieve, African governments aim to facilitate through their policies, and educational institutions strive to prepare students for. However, as the world celebrated International Youth Day Aug.12 the challenges remained substantial: poor educational outcomes, a shortage of relevant skills, and low job creation.

Each year, at least 10 million youth enter Africa's labour market, but only 3.1 million new formal wage jobs are created. According to the International Labour Organisation, employability—defined as "portable competencies and qualifications that enhance an individual's capacity to secure and retain decent work, and

to progress within the enterprise"—is attainable. But what steps are needed to more purposefully pursue youth employability? How can this agenda gain the focus and urgency required to achieve much-needed results?

Revitalising the vision

Skills and jobs are crucial for Africa's economies, especially as its youth population is projected to be the world's largest by 2050. However, progress on SDG 8.6—promoting youth employability, education, and training—remains slow.

Employability is a key issue for the education sector but must be addressed as a cross-cutting matter. The urgency lies in creating a coordinated approach that aligns school-work systems, promotes collaboration between training institutions and employers, and integrates educational and economic considerations to boost the job market and create necessary skills.

A clear vision of employability is essential. This vision should define what is at stake, identify what needs to be accelerated to tap into and build

potential, leverage existing assets, and coordinate the various parts, roles, and actors. This will help embed an understanding of the world of work in education and training.

Skills with the workforce in mind

Unfortunately, education and industry have often failed to collaborate as needed, leading to a mismatch between the labour market and the skills it requires. A more integrated approach is essential for developing labour market-responsive curricula and fostering entrepreneurial learning to reduce barriers to youth employment and entrepreneurship.

Institutional leadership is crucial. The British Council's Innovation for African Universities (IAU) programme demonstrates how academia can enhance youth employability through Africa-UK partnerships that support innovation and commercialisation. This initiative helps students build job skills and entrepreneurial capabilities tied to real market opportunities.

In technical and vocational education and training (TVET), apprenticeships

and work-integrated learning initiatives that combine real work with training could become a reliable model for developing industry-specific skills and providing valuable exposure for learners. If successful examples can be scaled up, both businesses and society will benefit.

Focusing on growth and productive sectors of the economy is a sustainable way to enhance employability. Ensuring that skills are demand-driven and deployable into existing and new jobs will support national productivity, economic growth, and the futures of young people.

Empowering through digital

Across Africa, jobs are much sought after but self-employment is increasingly becoming a pragmatic option for earning a livelihood. It has been exciting to note how technologically enabled initiatives are igniting young people's potential and capacities.

SoCreative, the British Council's free, self-paced online learning platform is equipping thousands of creative entrepreneurs and leaders with business skills, knowledge and understanding.

In Nigeria, Kenya and South Africa, our Skills for Inclusive Digital Participation (SIDP) programme is helping bridge the digital divide. About 18,000 people with disabilities, disadvantaged youth and women have improved their digital skills, started businesses and are accessing new markets. This impact story shows how an inclusive approach is making a difference.

However, entrepreneurship in Sub Saharan Africa would need deeper investment to become a real source of jobs as it still faces challenges, including financing, regulatory barriers and lack of a supportive ecosystem.

Influencing progressive industries

Improving youth employability requires actions that go beyond individual efforts, focusing on harnessing the dynamism of networks, the diversity of employers, and the energy of industries.

A groundbreaking initiative in African fashion, the TechStitched Fashion Residency—a collaboration between the British Council and Hub of Africa Fashion Week in Ethiopia—promotes growth, innovation, creative exchange, and skill development across the continent's fashion industry.

Recognising that the quality of business environments affects the health of enterprises, we support businesses through our EU-funded

Investment Climate Facility (ICR). This initiative provides technical assistance and tools to help businesses operate more efficiently and create more decent work opportunities, especially for youth.

Adopting a pipeline approach

The focus on youth employability often centres on tertiary education, but the entire formal education cycle needs to evolve, starting from earlier stages. Strong learning foundations determine the quality of learners transitioning into later stages.

The clock is ticking. We must accelerate our efforts to improve life prospects for Africa's youth through systemic solutions that create opportunities, skills, and jobs, and stimulate the socio-economic growth essential for the continent's prosperity

The British Council's approach encompasses basic, secondary, and tertiary education, aiming to build robust, inclusive education systems through partnerships. These systems enable youth to develop cognitive and life skills as they progress through the educational journey and enter the workforce. Our non-formal education interventions, such as Youth Connect, facilitate agency, leadership, and peer learning.

By addressing the entire education lifecycle, our work leverages policy, practice, and partnerships that are locally led and informed by global best practices. We connect students, educators, policymakers, academics, creatives, and entrepreneurs, all focused on increasing opportunities for youth. This approach strengthens systems and identifies and tests incentives to develop effective

solutions.

Moving the needle on gender equity

The youth unemployment rate for females is 9-13% higher than for males in most African countries. Young women face various workplace inequities, including unequal pay and fewer promotions.

Our efforts to not only make more young women employable but also to ensure they remain in the workforce are yielding positive results. The findings from a gender audit, supported by our ICR facility programme, are successfully mobilising companies in Malawi to adopt stronger anti-sexual harassment policies in the workplace.

Our Ignite Culture programme, operating in 14 African countries, provides grants and business support to creative and cultural enterprises, many of which are led by women. In Uganda, Bold-in-Africa, supported by an Ignite Culture grant, exemplifies how our work is increasing the visibility of women creatives.


We continue to create an enabling environment by partnering to influence legislation, policy, and practice. Through dialogue, research, and evidence-based decisions, we aim to improve the lives of women and girls.

Time to raise the stakes

High unemployment is not just an economic risk; it is also a social risk, as insufficient economic opportunities can threaten community stability.

The youth employability agenda must go beyond individual programmes, embracing a bold, continent-wide ambition, collective leadership, and imaginative approaches that involve the agency of young people facing these challenges.

A commitment to reliable data, measurement, and evidence is essential. The Africa Youth Employment Clock, a dynamic tool that projects current employment growth in real-time, could be invaluable in this regard.

The clock is ticking. We must accelerate our efforts to improve life prospects for Africa's youth through systemic solutions that create opportunities, skills, and jobs, and stimulate the socio-economic growth essential for the continent's prosperity. It is a call to action to step it up. 

Vera Ng'oma, Country Director, Malawi, British Council
Source: African Media Agency

By Marnie Lloyd



The Geneva Conventions at 75

Do the laws of war still have a fighting chance in today's bloody world?

August 12, 2024 marked 75 years since the adoption of the Geneva Conventions on August 12, 1949. In theory, these rules of war are universally agreed by every nation. In practice, they are routinely violated everywhere.

With an estimated 120 armed conflicts worldwide, more than 450 armed groups and 195 million people living in areas under their control, the protection of the vulnerable is as vitally important as ever.

As the news headlines remind us daily, however, international humanitarian law can seem like too little, too late when faced with military might and political indifference.

This year also marks other, less hopeful, anniversaries: ten years since the genocide against the Yazidi by ISIS in Syria, and ten years of war in Ukraine. Geopolitical tensions are escalating in the Middle East and the South China Sea.

Given the modern technologies used on today's battlefields (and in cyberspace), and the violation of even basic humanitarian protections, is there much to celebrate in 2024? Are the Geneva Conventions still fit for purpose for today's wars – and tomorrow's?

Humanitarian values

All societies have cultural, religious or legal rules of some kind around war. But in the aftermath of World War II's extreme horrors, the world agreed to a detailed set of codified rules governing armed conflict.

Despite differing political views and experiences of war, countries agreed to the Geneva Convention rules by striking a balance between military need and humanitarian ideals for the treatment of civilians, captured enemy soldiers and the dead.

The 1949 Conventions remain the core of international humanitarian law, or the laws of armed conflict. This body of law has been expanded over the years by other treaties and protocols dealing with civil war, chemical weapons, antipersonnel landmines, torture and enforced disappearances.

Designed to help prevent a spiral of tit-for-tat atrocities, many of the rules work due to reciprocal respect between combatants: treat our soldiers well when captured and we will do likewise.

But they also demand the humane treatment of people caught up in war, even if

one warring party has breached those rules or started the war in violation of the United Nations Charter that prohibits aggression.

Four conventions, 400 articles

The Geneva Conventions include more than 400 articles, setting out detailed rules for the treatment of prisoners, protecting hospitals and medical staff, allowing humanitarian aid, and prohibiting torture, rape and sexual violence.

In fact, four conventions were adopted in 1949. The first three's provisions built on existing laws protecting wounded soldiers on the battlefield, at sea and when captured as prisoners.

The key fourth convention sought to protect civilians living under the power of an adversary, such as in occupied territory.

A single article provided fundamental rules about the humane treatment of people during a civil war – the first time international law had dared to regulate violence occurring within a country rather than between two or more.

War and peace

Some say international humanitarian law took the wrong approach back in the 1860s when the very first Geneva Convention was adopted, because it accepted war and gave up on insisting on peace.

As the scholar Samuel Moyn has argued, this has forced us to choose between the ideal of opposing war in the first place and opposing the crimes that take place within it.

Humanitarian law also accepts a minimum level of harm to civilians as "collateral damage" during an attack on a military target. In other words, not all civilian deaths are war crimes.

And some articles in the conventions seem

old-fashioned today – tobacco is mentioned together with food and water for prisoners of war, for example.

But in my own experience working with the International Committee of the Red Cross, I have seen international humanitarian law in action. When respected, it can save and improve lives.

Eternal vigilance

Warring parties everywhere still allow the Red Cross to visit thousands of detained people, and to negotiate about improving their treatment.

Combatants make agreements for prisoner swaps, hostage release, return of the dead, and the provision of medical care to wounded enemy soldiers.

Sometimes, countries investigate war crimes allegations. And the conventions make it possible for warring parties to make other agreements for even greater protections.

And while the Geneva Conventions, and international humanitarian law more generally, are far from perfect, the rules seek a basic limit on the worst humanity has to offer, insisting on some fundamental human dignity.

To ensure they are at least not actively breached, and ideally their protections extended, countries must do three key things: focus on collective responsibility, comply with the law themselves, and ensure respect by others; stop using technical legal arguments to legitimise large-scale devastation in ways that ignore the fundamental humanitarian purpose of the rules; and resist any claim by a nation state that exceptional national security threats (including terrorism, insurgency or new technologies) justify the rules being abandoned.

It is precisely in the gravest situations, when politics and other laws have failed to prevent war, that these rules are most needed. Greater respect for them would go a long way to saving lives and preventing the horrors we see in today's conflicts. [LPL](#)

Marnie Lloyd is Senior Lecturer in Law and Co-Director New Zealand Centre for Public Law, Te Herenga Waka — Victoria University of Wellington

Source: The Conversation

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