



Financing Local Governments in Uganda

An analysis of the Proposed National Budget FY 2019/20 and Proposals for Re-allocation

Ramathan Ggoobi | Daniel Lukwago

ACODE Policy Research Series No. 92, 2019

Supported by:



Governance, Accountability, Participation and Performance (GAPP) Program

Financing Local Governments in Uganda

An analysis of Proposed National Budget FY 2019/20 and Proposals for Re-allocation

Ramathan Ggoobi | Daniel Lukwago

ACODE Policy Research Series No.92, 2019

The author's views expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect the views of the United States Agency for International Development, the United States Government, the United Kingdom's Department for International Development, or the United Kingdom Government.

Published by ACODE
P. O. Box 29836, Kampala
Email: library@acode-u.org; acode@acode-u.org
Website: <http://www.acode-u.org>

Citation:

Ggoobi, R., and Lukwago. D., *Financing Local Governments in Uganda: An analysis of Proposed National Budget FY 2019/20 and Proposals for Re-allocation*. Kampala: ACODE Policy Research Paper Series No. 92, 2019.

© ACODE 2019

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form or by any means electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise without the prior written permission of the publisher. ACODE policy work is supported by generous donations and grants from bilateral donors and charitable foundations. Reproduction or use of this publication for academic or charitable purposes or for purposes of informing public policy is excluded from this restriction.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

ACODE acknowledges the contribution of both individuals and organizations that made this work possible. We are grateful for the technical and financial support from USAID and UKAID under the Governance, Accountability, Participation and Performance (GAPP) Program that enabled us undertake the research that culminated into this publication. The support from the Ministry of Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development as well as Ministry of Local Government during this process is equally acknowledged. The insights and guidance from these Ministries during the course of the research process was invaluable. Dr. Arthur Bainomugisha, Prof. Wilson Winstons Muhwezi, Ms. Lillian Muyomba-Tamale, Mr. George Bogere and the entire ACODE Research staff who provided invaluable input into this publication.

We are equally grateful to Prof. Elijah Dickens Mushemeza for reviewing and editing earlier drafts of this publication. In the same vein, we acknowledge the contribution of different political and technical leaders from government ministries, departments and agencies that we interfaced with as we collected data and discussed earlier drafts of this this publication. Their views and perspectives were pivotal in framing the arguments and conclusions embedded in this publication. ACODE is convinced that this publication will be instrumental in informing financing of local governments, especially at a time when the Ministry of Local Government is transitioning into a sector.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	iii
	LIST OF FIGURES	vi
	LIST OF TABLES	vii
	LIST OF ACRONYMS	viii
	EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	ix
1.0	INTRODUCTION	1
1.1	Background and Rationale of the Study	1
1.2	Objectives of the Study	2
2.0	APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY	3
2.1	Data Collection and Analysis	3
2.2	Approach to identifying budget lines meant for LGs	3
2.3	Scope of the Study	5
2.4	Limitations of the Study	5
3.0	MAJOR FINDINGS	6
3.1	Overview of the FY 2019/20 National Budget	6
3.2	Budget Allocation to LG programmes	6
3.3	Budget Allocations to MDAs that are under LG Mandate	8
3.3.1	Agriculture sector	10
3.3.2	Education and Sports sector	14
3.3.3	Health sector	17
3.3.4	Water and Environment	19
3.3.5	Works and Transport sector	20
3.3.6	Social Development sector	22
3.4	Budget Allocations to MDAs that can be Rationalized	23
3.5	Justifications for re-allocation of funds from MDAs to LGs	25
4.0	Conclusions and Recommendations	27
4.1	Conclusion	27
4.2	Recommendations	27
	REFERENCES	29
	APPENDICES	30

APPENDICES

Appendix I:	Documents reviewed	30
Appendix II:	Functions and Services for District Councils under LGA (Second Schedule – Part 2)	31
Appendix III:	Functions and Services for Urban Councils under LGA (Second Schedule - Part 3)	32
Appendix IV:	Detailed Agriculture sector budget proposed for re-allocation to LGs (UGX Bn)	34
Appendix V:	Detailed Education & Sports sector budget proposed for re-allocation to LGs (UGX Bn)	37
Appendix VI:	Detailed Health sector budget proposed for re-allocation to LGs (UGX Bn)	39
Appendix VII:	Detailed of Water & Environment sector budget proposed for re-allocation to LGs (UGX Bn)	41
Appendix VIII:	Detailed of Works & Transport sector budget proposed for re-allocation to LGs (UGX Bn)	45
Appendix IX:	Detailed of Social Development sector budget proposed for re-allocation to LGs (UGX Bn)	46
Appendix X:	Detailed MDAs Budgets Proposed for rationalization for FY 2019/20 (UGX Bn)	47

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1:	Diagrammatic Representation of Approach to identifying budget lines meant for LGs	4
Figure 2:	Total proposed national budget allocations for FY 2019/20 (UGX Bn)	6
Figure 3:	Proposed 2019/20 National Budget Allocations for LG programmes (UGX Bn)	7
Figure 4:	Share of Sector Budgets allocated for LG Programmes	8
Figure 5:	Total Funds proposed for re-allocation to LGs for FY 2019/20 (UGX Bn)	9
Figure 6:	Share of sector funds proposed for re-allocation to LGs	10
Figure 7:	Agriculture sector budget proposed for re-allocation to LGs	11
Figure 8:	Education sector budget proposed for re-allocation to LGs	14
Figure 9:	Health sector budget proposed for re-allocation to LGs	17
Figure 10:	Water and Environment sector budget proposed for re-allocation to LGs	19
Figure 11:	Social Development sector budget proposed for re-allocation to LGs	22
Figure 12:	Total Funds Proposed for Rationalization for FY 2019/20 (UGX Bn)	24
Figure 13:	Share of Sector Funds proposed for Rationalization	25

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1:	Composition of funds proposed for re-allocation to LGs (UGX Bn)	10
Table 2:	Distribution of Agriculture sector budget proposed for re-allocation to LGs (UGX Bn)	12
Table 3:	Distribution of Education sector budget proposed for re-allocation to LGs (UGX Bn)	15
Table 4:	Distribution of Health sector budget proposed for re-allocation to LGs (UGX Bn)	18
Table 5:	Distribution of Water & Environment sector budget proposed for re-allocation to LGs (UGX Bn)	20
Table 6:	Distribution of Works & Transport sector budget proposed for re-allocation to LGs (UGX Bn)	21
Table 7:	Distribution of Social Dev't sector budget proposed for re-allocation to LGs (UGX Bn)	23
Table 8:	Composition of Total Funds proposed for Rationalization (UGX Bn)	24
Table 9:	Functions and Services for which LGs are mandated under LGs Act	26

LIST OF ACRONYMS

ACODE	-	Advocates Coalition for Development and Environment
Bn	-	Billion
CG	-	Central Government
COCTU	-	Control of Trypanosomiasis and Sleeping Sickness
DDA	-	Dairy Development Authority
FY	-	Fiscal / Financial Year
GAPP	-	Governance, Accountability, Participation and Performance Program
GoU	-	Government of Uganda
ICT	-	Information Communication Technology
LG	-	Local Government
LGA	-	Local Government Act
LGFC	-	Local Government Finance Commission
LoGPF	-	Local Government Parliamentary Forum
MAAIF	-	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries
MDAs	-	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MoES	-	Ministry of Education and Sports
MoFPED	-	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development
MoGLSD	-	Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development
MoH	-	Ministry of Health
MoLG	-	Ministry of Local Government
MoWE	-	Ministry of Water and Environment
MoWT	-	Ministry of Works and Transport
NAADS	-	National Agricultural Advisory Services
OAG	-	Office of the Auditor General
O&M	-	Operation and Maintenance
REDD	-	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
UGX	-	Uganda Shillings

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Central Government is required by Article 193 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda 1995 (as amended) to provide grants to LGs in form of unconditional, conditional and equalisation grants. However, there has been a decline in transfers from Central Government to LGs; the share of the national budget allocated to LG programs reduced to 10 percent in FY2018/19 from 13 percent in 2016/17. The decline is largely attributed to recentralisation of functions and resources that by law are mandated to LGs.

Therefore, Advocates Coalition for Development and Environment (ACODE) with support from USAID and UKAID under the Governance, Accountability, Participation and Performance (GAPP) program commissioned this study to analyse the proposed national budget allocations for FY 2019/20 to ascertain budgetary allocations that should be implemented by the Local Governments (LGs) but retained by Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), and recommend for reallocation to LGs with a view of influencing the final budget allocations.

The study relied mainly on an extensive document review of all relevant budget documents focusing mainly on the Draft Estimates of Expenditure (Recurrent and Development) FY 2019/20. Identifying budget lines meant for LGs, was done through three stages, by determining whether: budget line was relevant or not to LGs; the identified budget line could be transferred directly to the LGs or not; and the budget line could be rationalized by the MDAs to improve service delivery and also free funds for LGs. The exercise explicitly took a 'prioritised' approach to identify LG relevant budgets and did not exhaustively review each and every expenditure item within the national budget. The approach was to identify those sectors with decentralised functions as prescribed in the LG Act (schedule 2), which included: Agriculture, Education, Health, Social Development, Water and Environment, and Works and Transport.

Budget Allocation to LG programmes

During FY 2019/20, UGX 3.6 trillion, which is 11 percent of the total national budget inclusive of domestic arrears and appropriation-in-aid, will be allocated to LG programmes through unconditional grants, conditional grants, equalisation grants, projects and donor funding. The education sector will take the highest amount at UGX 1.6 trillion; followed by public sector management at UGX 1.1 trillion; health at UGX 521 billion; works and transport at UGX 187 billion; agriculture at UGX 122 billion; water and environment at UGX 59 billion; social development at UGX 8 billion; and trade, industry and cooperatives at UGX 2 billion. These findings, corroborate with the Office of the Auditor General's 2016 report which found that MDAs retain the biggest proportions of sector budget allocations despite devolving the responsibility of service delivery to LGs.

Budget Allocations to MDAs that are under LG Mandate

This study found that UGX 1.066 trillion will be retained by various MDAs during FY 2019/20, yet these funds are supposed to be allocated to LGs as mandated under the Second Schedule of the LGA (CAP 243). The agriculture sector has the highest amount of funds retained by MDAs amounting to UGX 281.4 billion, followed by education and sports sector at UGX 257.2 billion, and health sector at UGX 217.8 billion. Others include water and environment sector at 196.4 billion, works and transport sector at UGX 96.1 billion and social development at UGX 17.1 billion.

Over 65 percent of the retained budgets (funds) are financed through external funding. This is because external funding is a major source of development finance for development projects under management of MDAs. Government of Uganda development funds come second at 30 percent, non-wage and wage budgets are 3 percent and 2 percent respectively. In terms of shares, the agriculture sector has the highest share of the budget lines that should be re-allocated to LGs during FY 2019/20 at 28 percent. This is followed by, water and environment at 19 percent, health at 9 percent, social development and education at 8 percent, and works and transport at 1 percent.

Out of the UGX 281.4 billion retained by the agriculture sector MDAs, UGX 209 billion are donor funds, UGX 64 billion are GoU development funds, and UGX 8.4 billion are non-wage funds. The crop resources directorate takes a lion's share of the funds amounting to UGX 163.4 billion (58 percent), followed by the animal resources directorate at UGX 83.4 billion (30 percent). The rest of the funds amounting to UGX 34.6 billion (12 percent) are with Fisheries Resources; Policy, Planning and Support Services; Agriculture Infrastructure, Mechanization and Water for Agricultural Production; and Dairy Development Authority (DDA).

Out of the UGX 257.2 billion retained by the education and sports sector MDAs, UGX 224 billion are donor funds, and UGX 31 billion are GoU development funds. Skills Development Directorate takes almost three quarters of the funds amounting to UGX 189.9 billion. This is followed by Pre-Primary and Primary Education Directorate at UGX 51.7 billion (20 percent). The rest of funds amounting to UGX 15.6 billion (6 percent) are with Guidance and Counseling; Physical Education and Sports; Secondary Education; and Special Needs Education.

Out of the UGX 217.8 billion retained by the health sector MDAs, UGX 170 billion are donor funds, UGX 9 billion are GoU development funds, UGX 13 billion are non-wage, and UGX 26 billion are wages. Health infrastructure and equipment takes almost the entire funds amounting to UGX 209.8 billion (96 percent). The rest of funds amounting to UGX 8.0 billion are with Public Health Services.

Out of the UGX 196.4 billion retained by the water and environment sector MDAs, UGX 77 billion are donor funds, UGX 117 billion are GoU development funds, and UGX 2 billion are non-wage. Rural Water Supply and Sanitation takes the biggest share of the funds retained amounting to UGX 96.3 billion (49 percent). This is followed by

Water for Production at UGX 75.6 billion (38 percent). The rest of funds amounting to UGX 24.5 billion (12 percent) are with Natural Resources Management; Urban Water Supply and Sanitation; and Water Resources Management.

The works and transport sector budget funds retained by the MDAs amounts to UGX 96 billion, and the entire funds are GoU development funds. District, urban and community access roads takes the entire funds retained amounting to UGX 95.5 billion. The rest of funds amounting to UGX 0.6 billion are with Transport Services and Infrastructure.

Out of the UGX 17.1 billion retained by the Social Development sector MDAs, UGX 13 billion are donor funds, UGX 2.3 billion are GoU development funds, and UGX 1.8 billion are non-wage. Promotion of descent employment takes the biggest share of the funds retained amounting to UGX 9.9 billion (58 percent). The rest of funds amounting to UGX 7.2 billion (42 percent) are with gender, equality and women's empowerment; and social protection for vulnerable groups.

Budget Allocations to MDAs that can be Rationalized

This study found that UGX 530.2 billion budgeted for various MDAs, can be rationalized to improve service delivery and also free funds for LGs. The funds proposed for rationalization are not necessarily relevant to LGs (i.e. prescribed in the LGs Act (schedule 2)), but are large amounts of funds allocated under mainly government buildings and administrative infrastructure; monitoring, supervision and evaluation; purchase of specialised machinery and equipment; and purchase of motor vehicles and other transport equipment; among others.

The agriculture sector has the highest funds amounting to UGX 177.5 billion, followed by water and environment sector at 126.1 billion; health sector at UGX 101 billion; education and sports sector at UGX 86.3 billion; social development at UGX 22.88 billion; and works and transport sector at UGX 16.5 billion. Over 51 percent of the budgets that can be rationalized are donor funds. Government of Uganda development funds are second at 26 percent, non-wage and wage budget are 20 percent and 3 percent respectively. In terms of shares, the Agriculture sector has the highest share of its budget that should be rationalized at 18 percent; followed by water and environment at 12 percent, social development at 10 percent, health at 4 percent, education and sports at 3 percent, and works and transport at 0.3 percent.

Recommendations

In line with the above-mentioned findings, we recommend the following:

- a. Parliament and MoFPED should re-allocate UGX 1.01 trillion which is budgeted/ allocated to various MDAs because these funds are supposed to be allocated to LGs as mandated under the Second Schedule of the LGA (CAP 243).

- b. Parliament, MoFPED and MDAs should rationalize UGX 530.2 billion budgeted by various MDAs on certain expenditures to free funds for LGs.
- c. MoLG, LGFC, and MoFPED should implement the Fiscal Decentralisation Strategy to reduce the number of grants and evolve the system in a manner that will ensure consistency, autonomy, predictability and adequacy to meet the minimum costs of service delivery by LGs.
- d. MoLG, LGFC, and ULGA should ensure that LGs are represented in negotiations with development partners when negotiating external assistance that are intended to support the decentralised services.
- e. Parliament and MoFPED should amend the Public Finance Management Act (2015) to require the MoFPED to provide separate medium term financing plan for local government service delivery along with the national medium term expenditure plan.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report presents the findings of a study commissioned by the Advocates Coalition for Development and Environment (ACODE) to analyse the proposed national budget allocations for FY 2019/20 to ascertain budgetary allocations that should be implemented by the Local Governments but retained by Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), and recommend for reallocation to LGs with a view of influencing the final budget allocations. This section outlines the background to the study, the problem, the rationale of the study, and the specific objectives.

1.1 Background and Rationale of the Study

Government of Uganda embraced the policy of decentralisation by devolution, which recognises local governments as frontline actors in the provision of services to the citizens. This policy shift is well enshrined in the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda 1995 (as amended), and the Local Governments Act (CAP 243). According to Article 191 of the Constitution and Sec 80 of the LGA (CAP 243), LGs are required to prepare their own development plans and budgets, mobilise revenues locally to facilitate funding for recurrent and development expenditure for service delivery.

The Central Government in accordance with Article 193 of the Constitution is required to provide grants to LGs in three categories, namely: (i) Unconditional grants, which are the minimum grants paid to LGs to run decentralised services (ii) Conditional grants that are given to LGs to finance programmes agreed upon between the central government and the local governments, and (iii) Equalisation grants that are given to those LGs lagging behind the national average standards in service delivery.

However, there is widespread concern that LG financing is not sufficient to meet the level of demand for service delivery. Reports have shown that there has been a decline in transfers from central Government to LGs, in relative and per capita terms. For example, according to approved budget estimates the share of the national budget allocated to LG programmes reduced to 10 percent in FY2018/19 from 13 percent in 2016/17. The decline is largely attributed to recentralisation of functions and resources which by law are mandated to LGs. Research has shown that recentralisation of previously decentralised functions has had a negative impact on service delivery, accountability and citizen empowerment, and also increased financial dependency of LGs (Lwanga, 2016).

In November 2018, ACODE in partnership with the Uganda Local Governments' Association (ULGA) and the Parliament of Ugandan organised a national dialogue under the Local Government Parliamentary Forum (LoGPF). The dialogue was intended to promote interface between Parliament and LGs in order to influence the national policy agenda for enhanced accountability from both national and LG levels. The decreasing trends in LG financing emerged as one of the key issues that negatively impacted services delivery and effectiveness of decentralisation in Uganda.

It is upon this background that ACODE commissioned this study to analyse the proposed budget allocations for FY 2019/20 to ascertain budgetary allocations that should be implemented by the LGs but retained by MDAs, and recommend for reallocation to LGs with a view of influencing the final budget allocations. This report, therefore, presents the findings of the budget analysis. It is intended to stimulate and offer evidence to the Parliamentary Committees to re-allocate public money from the MDAs to the LGs. The report gives a detailed analysis of the budget allocations that end up being retained by the MDAs but may be re-allocated to LGs to enable them deliver on their mandate and enhance service delivery in the country.

1.2 Objectives of the Study

- a) To analyse and identify budget lines allocated to MDAs that should be re-allocated to LGs in FY 2019/20 Budget, and
- b) To recommend to Parliament, Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (MoFPED); Ministry of Local Government (MoLG) and the Local Government Finance Commission (LGFC) to cause re-allocation of money retained by MDAs in contravention of the legal establishment.

2.0 APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

The study adopted a mixed approach combining qualitative and quantitative techniques in order to enhance the validity of the findings.

2.1 Data Collection and Analysis

The study relied mainly on an extensive document review which included a critical review of the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda 1995 (as amended); LGA (CAP, 1997 (as amended); Draft Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure (Recurrent and Development) FY 2019/20; the National Budget Framework Paper FY 2019/20; the Sector Budget Framework Papers for FY 2019/20; Ministerial Policy Statements FY 2019/20; Sector Investment Plans for Agriculture, Health, Education, Water, Environment and Natural Resources, Roads and Social Development; Budget Performance Reports; Auditor General's Reports; and the Budget Call Circulars. These documents were analysed and critiqued to answer the study objective (s).

2.2 Approach to identifying budget lines meant for LGs

Overall, the methodology aimed to classify relevant budget allocations through three stages, by determining whether: (i) the budget line was relevant or not to LGs i.e. contained in the LGA Schedule 2; (ii) the identified budget line could be transferred directly or not to the LGs; and (iii) the budget line could be rationalized or not by the MDAs to improve service delivery and also free funds for LGs. The exercise explicitly took a 'prioritised' approach to identifying LG relevant budgets and did not exhaustively review each and every expenditure item within the national budget. The approach was to identify those sectors with decentralised functions as prescribed in the LG Act (schedule 2), and then drills down into the details of sector budgets in order to identify and categorise budget lines that can be re-allocated to LGs.

Box 1: Criteria used in identifying budget lines meant for LGs.

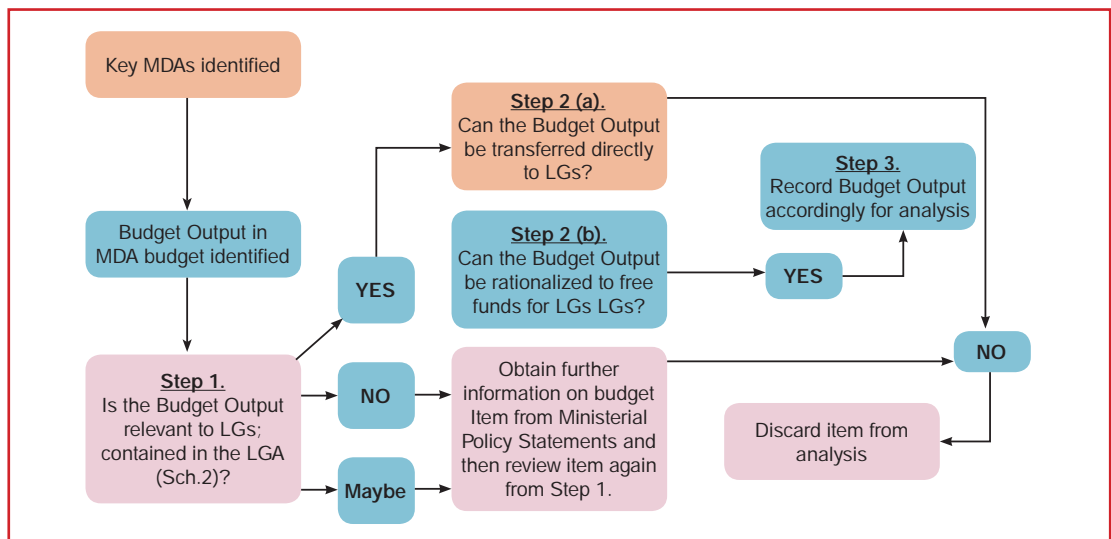
- a) Selected sectors with decentralised functions as prescribed in the LGs Act (schedule 2) i.e. agriculture, education, health, water & environment, works& transport, and social development).
- b) Identified budget lines within sector budgets which fall under the mandate of LGs as prescribed in the LG Act (schedule 2) but allocated to MDAs.
- c) Analysed the budget lines under (b) to obtain the aggregate amount of funds to be allocated to LGs.
- d) Identified budget lines which are not necessarily relevant to LGs, but contain large amounts of funds, which can be rationalized to free funds for LGs.
- e) Analysed the budget lines under (d) to obtain the aggregate amount of funds that can be rationalized to improve service delivery and also free resources to LGs.

Figure 1 shows a summary stylized view of the process. As can be seen, where issues of classification are uncertain, further investigation is undertaken in order to determine the exact nature of the budget item. This involved a detailed review of the

relevant Ministerial Policy Statements that outline the spending plans of the MDAs in more detail.

Once the relevant MDAs were identified, the analysis moved to a detailed review of the individual programmes, sub-programmes and outputs within each MDA's budget. Since the budget is very brief, it was relatively easy for the team to review and exclude certain items from the expenditure analysis on the basis that they were not related to LGs (e.g. 'Rural Water Supply and Sanitation'). Where budget items were less clear in their relationship to LG -relevant activities, further investigation was undertaken. The first reference point was the Ministerial Policy Statements which contain more information on the activities of the MDAs concerned, including detail on the programmes being implemented. Using this information, it was possible to finalize the decision as to whether budget items were relevant or not to LGs.

Figure 1: Diagrammatic Representation of Approach to identifying budget lines meant for LGs



Source: Authors

The study team identified budget lines which are not necessarily relevant to LGs, but contain large amounts of funds. These are mainly: Government buildings and administrative infrastructure; monitoring, supervision and Evaluation; Purchase of Specialised Machinery and Equipment; and Purchase of motor vehicles and other transport equipment; among others. These budget lines can be rationalized to improve service delivery and also free funds that may be allocated to LGs. In this study, we define rationalization to mean actions of making government budget more efficient by allocating funds to areas which have greater impact on service delivery.

2.3 Scope of the Study

The analysis focused on sectors with decentralised component of service delivery, that is, agriculture, education, health, social development; water and environment, and works and transport. The analysis covered the FY 2019/20 and where relevant compared with FY 2018/19.

2.4 Limitations of the Study

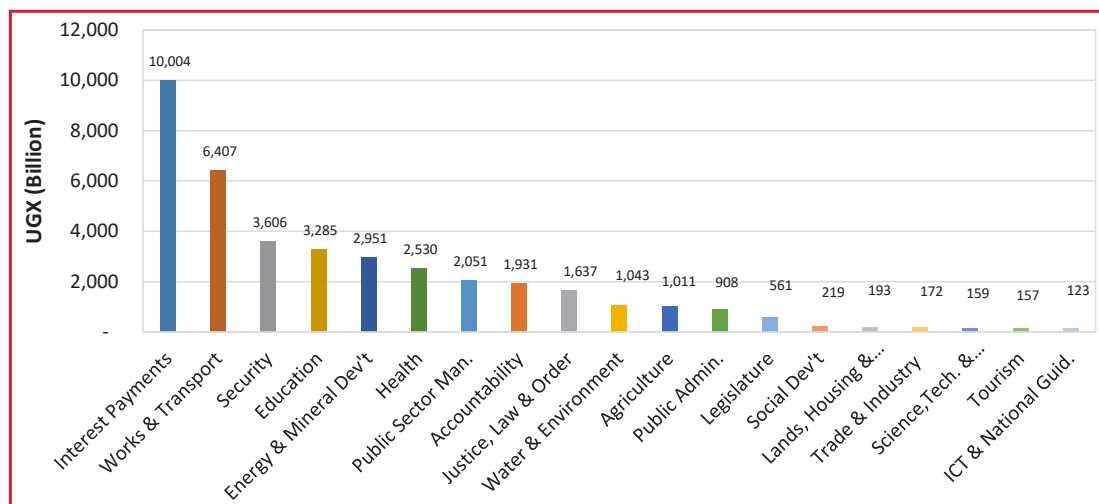
Firstly, the analysis did not include public sector management mainly because of its less relevance to service delivery at LG level. The analysis of donor funds could not establish which proportions of the funds were grants or loans. This was mainly due to lack of detailed information in the budget and sector documents. Secondly, most of the Ministerial Policy Statements for FY 2019/20 lacked detailed information that would further enrich the study. Thirdly, time constraints could also not allow the researchers to consult and/or interview the relevant MDA officials to give more insights on the budget lines. However, despite these limitations the criteria and data used in this analysis were sufficient to give credible recommendations.

3.0 FINDINGS

3.1 Overview of the FY 2019/20 National Budget

The budget strategy for FY 2019/20 focuses on increasing the growth of the economy and achieving inclusive growth. This is consistent with the medium term budget theme of *'Industrialisation for Job Creation and Shared Prosperity'*. The total proposed budget for FY 2019/20 was UGX 38.95 trillion. Figure 2 shows sector allocations inclusive of domestic arrears and appropriation-in-aid.¹ Interest Payments takes the biggest share of the budget of UGX 10.00 trillion (25.7 percent), followed by Works and Transport sector at UGX 6.41 trillion (16.4 percent), Security at UGX 3.61 trillion (9.3 percent), Education at UGX 3.29 trillion (8.4 percent) and Energy at UGX 2.95 trillion (7.6 percent). Other sectors, apart from Education and Works, that have a direct bearing to service delivery at Local Government level such as Health, Agriculture, Water and Environment, and Social Development were respectively proposed to be allocated UGX 2.53 trillion (6.5 percent), 1.01 trillion (2.6 percent), UGX 1.04 trillion (2.7 percent), and UGX 219 billion (0.6 percent).

Figure 2: Total proposed national budget allocations for FY 2019/2020



Source: Authors' calculations based on the proposed FY 2019/20 National Budget

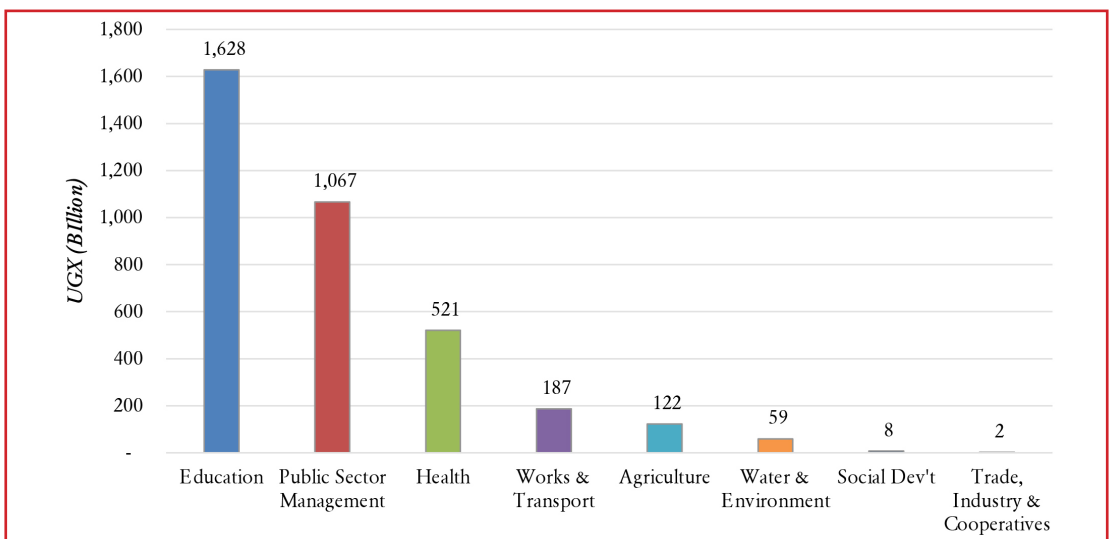
3.2 Budget Allocation to LG programmes

The analysis of the proposed budget FY 2019/20, shows that UGX 3.6 trillion, which is 11 percent of the total national budget inclusive of domestic arrears and appropriation-in-aid will be allocated to LG programmes. This clearly shows that a small component

¹ Appropriation-in-aid is income that a government department is authorized to retain and spend at source, rather than surrender to the Consolidated Fund.

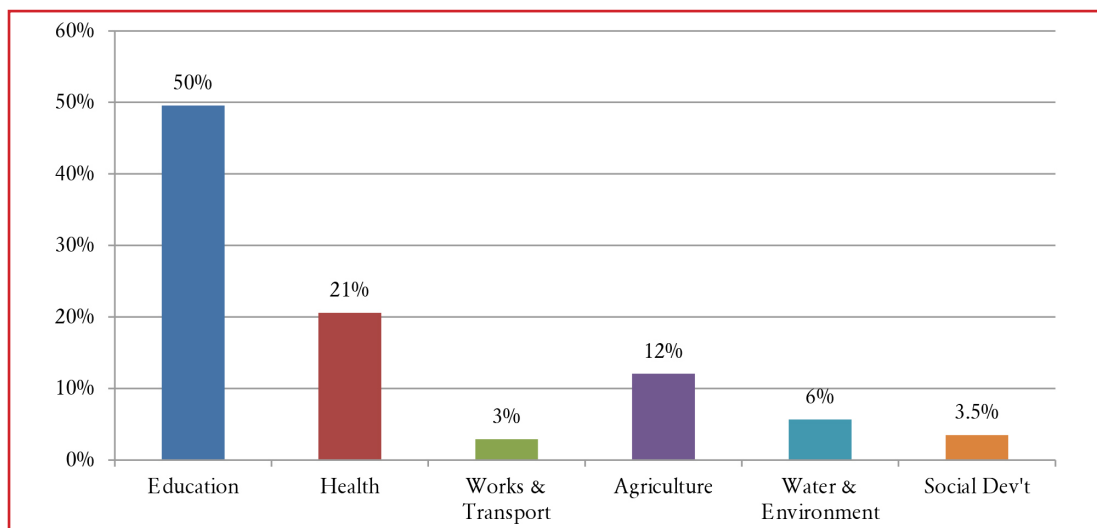
of the national budget is allocated towards LGs programmes. The funds are provided through unconditional grants, conditional grants, equalisation grants, projects and donor funding. As shown in Figure 3, the education sector will take the highest amount at UGX 1.6 trillion, mainly to due to the large wage component for teachers' salaries. The education sector will be followed by public sector management at UGX 1.1 trillion; health at UGX 521 billion; works and transport at UGX 187 billion; agriculture at UGX 122 billion; water and environment at UGX 59 billion; social development at UGX 8 billion; and trade industry and cooperatives at UGX 2 billion. It should be noted that 57 percent (UGX 2.032 trillion) of the budget allocated for LG programmes is for wages.

Figure 3: Proposed 2019/20 National Budget Allocations for LG programmes (UGX Bn)



Source: Authors' calculations based on the proposed FY 2019/20 National Budget

In terms of share of the total sector budget, education has the highest amount of the sector budget allocated to LG programmes standing at 50 percent followed by health at 21 percent, agriculture at 12 percent; water and environment at 6 percent; social development at 3.5 percent and works and transport sector at 3 percent (see figure 4). The education and health sectors' relatively large shares are mainly on account of their high wage bills.

Figure 4: Share of Sector Budgets allocated for LG Programmes

Source: Authors' calculations based on the proposed FY 2019/20 National Budget

3.3 Budget Allocations to MDAs that are under LG Mandate

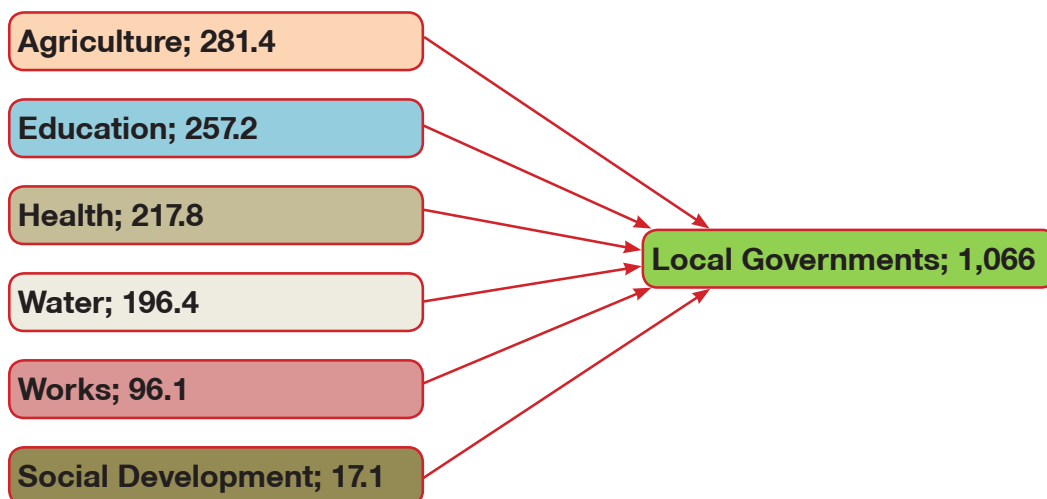
This study focused on the MDAs under the six sectors of agriculture, health, education, water and environment, works and transport, and social development. During the FY 2019/20, the six sectors will receive a total of UGX 14.5 trillion (45 percent of the total national budget). The works and transport sector takes the biggest share of UGX 6.4 trillion (44 percent), followed by education at UGX 3.3 trillion (22.7 percent), and health at UGX 2.5 trillion (17 percent). Other sectors under our scope of analysis such as agriculture, water and environment, and social development will respectively receive 1.01 trillion (7 percent), UGX 1.04 trillion (7.2 percent), and UGX 219 billion (1.5 percent). It should be noted that these figures are inclusive of domestic arrears and appropriation-in-aid. The respective sector budgets exclusive of the two items above are: works and transport (UGX 6.24 trillion), education (UGX 2.85 trillion), health (UGX 2.43 trillion), water and environment (UGX 996.7 billion), agriculture (UGX 822.4 billion), and social development (UGX 180.1 billion).

The sector budgets are supposed to be spent at both national and local government levels. LGs are the implementers of the government programmes within their jurisdiction whereas the MDAs are mandated with mainly policy formulation, regulation, setting national standards, coordination, monitoring, supervision, and provision of technical support to LGs in the implementation of programmes. Thus, the largest amount sector of budgets ought to be spent by LGs. However, the 2016 report by the Office of the Auditor General (OAG) found that MDAs retain the biggest proportions of sector budget allocations despite devolving the responsibility of service delivery to LGs (OAG, 2016). The report pointed out the sectors of water and environment, works and

transport, agriculture and health retained on average more than 80 percent of sector allocations at the centre. This is confirmed by the findings as presented in Figure 4. Under this sub-section we unearth and present the amount of funds that are meant to be appropriated directly to LGs, but instead are retained / allocated to MDAs contrary to the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda 1995 (as amended) and LGA (CAP 243). We are cognizant of the fact that most MDAs activities are eventually implemented at the local government level directly or indirectly (through LGs). However, the agency which controls the budget (funds) matters. The current practice of MDAs controlling the budget (funds) has undesirable implications on service delivery as elaborated in the preceding sections.

After a careful analysis of the FY 2019/20 budget allocations to the six sectors under review, this study found that UGX 1.066 trillion will be retained by various MDAs, yet these funds are supposed to be allocated to LGs as mandated under the Second Schedule of the LGA (CAP 243). As shown in Figure 5, the agriculture sector has the highest amount of retained funds by MDAs amounting to UGX 281.4 billion, followed by education and sports sector at UGX 257.2 billion, and health sector at UGX 217.8 billion. Others include water and environment sector at 196.4 billion, works and transport sector at UGX 96.1 billion and social development at UGX 17.1 billion.

Figure 5: Total Funds proposed for re-allocation to LGs for FY 2019/20 (UGX Bn)



Source: Authors' calculations based on the proposed FY 2019/20 National Budget

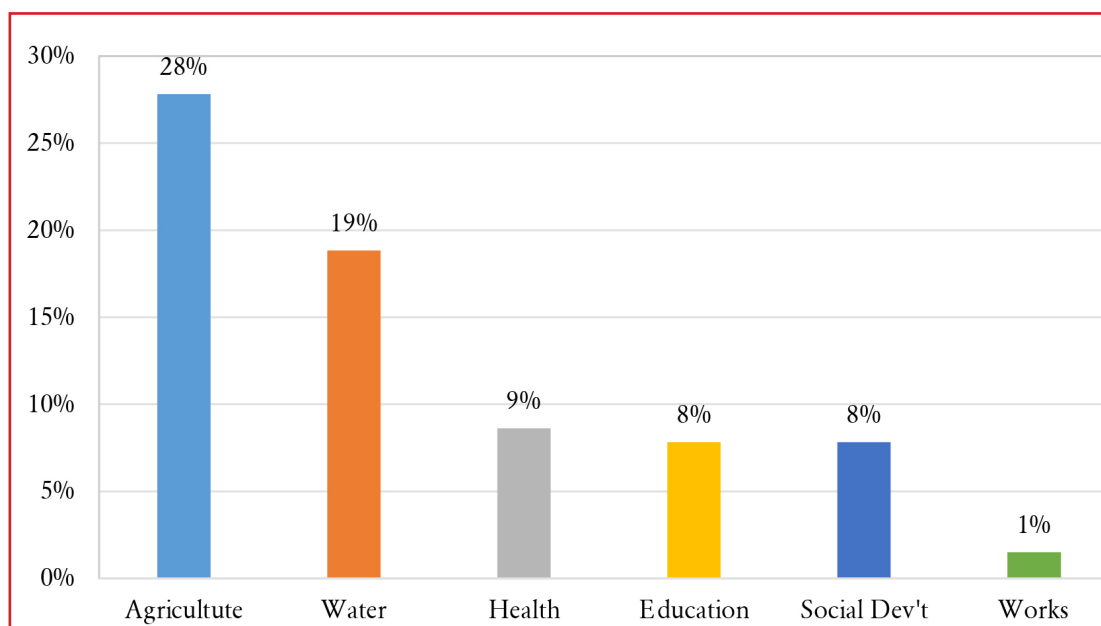
In terms of composition, 65 percent of the retained budgets (funds) are donor funds. This is mainly because most projects the MDAs are implementing are funded by donors. Government of Uganda development funds are second at 30 percent, non-wage and wage budgets are 3 percent and 2 percent respectively (see Table 1). It should be noted that donor funds have a wage and non-wage components, which this study was not be able to analyse.

Table 1: Composition of funds proposed for re-allocation to LGs (UGX Bn)

Sector	Wage	Non-Wage	GoU (Dev't)	Donor Funding	Total
Agriculture	-	8.4	64.0	209	281.4
Education	-	3	31	224	257.2
Health	26	13	9	170	217.8
Water	-	2	117	77	196.4
Works	-	-	96	-	96.1
Social Dev't	-	2	2	13	17.1
TOTAL	26	28	319	692	1,066

Source: Authors' calculations based on the proposed FY 2019/20 National Budget

Further analysis shows that agriculture has the highest share of the sector budget that should be re-allocated to LGs during FY 2019/19 at 28 percent, followed by water and environment at 19 percent, health at 9 percent, social development and education at 8 percent, and works and transport at 1 percent (see Figure 6).

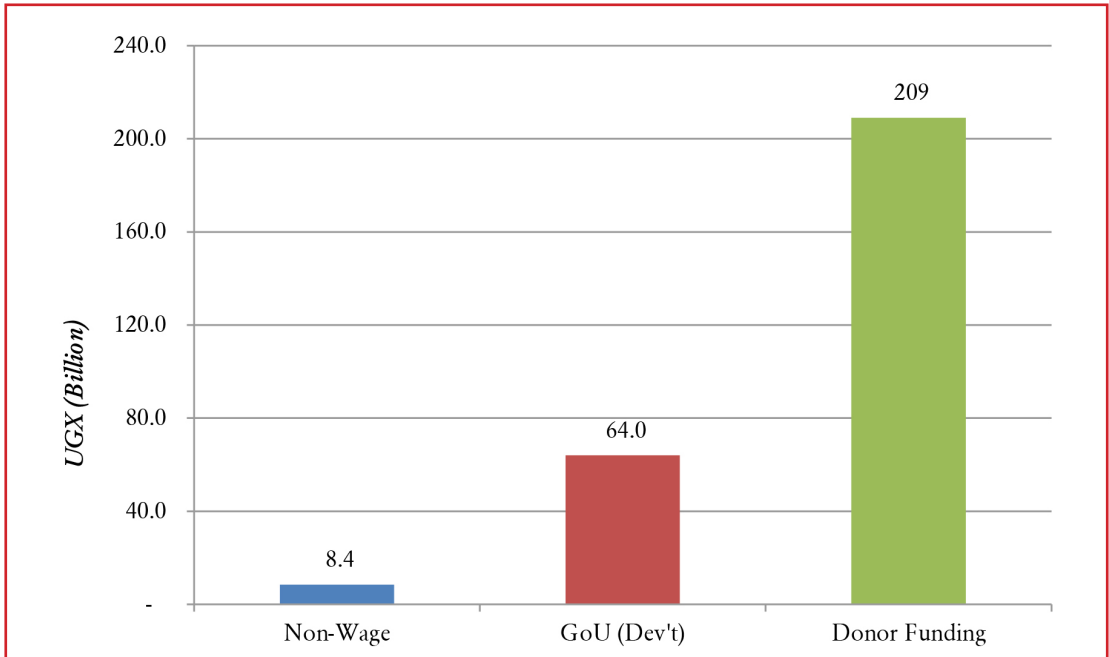
Figure 6: Share of sector funds proposed for re-allocation to LGs

Source: Authors' calculations based on the proposed FY 2019/20 National Budget

3.3.1 Agriculture Sector

As noted in the preceding sub-section, the agriculture sector has the highest amount budget funds retained by the centre that could be re-allocated to the LGs standing at UGX 281.4 billion, of which UGX 209 billion are donor funds, UGX 64 billion are GoU development funds, and UGX 8.4 billion are non-wage funds (see Figure 7).

Figure 7: Agriculture sector budget proposed for re-allocation to LGs



Source: Authors' calculations based on the proposed FY 2019/20 National Budget

As shown in **Table 2**, the crop resources directorate takes a lion's share of the funds retained by the agriculture sector that could be re-allocated to the LGs amounting to UGX 163.4 billion (58 percent) followed by the animal resources directorate at UGX 83.4 billion (30 percent); the rest of funds amounting to UGX 34.6 billion (12 percent) are with fisheries resources; policy, planning and support services; agriculture infrastructure, mechanisation and water for agricultural production; and Dairy Development Authority (DDA). Details on the distribution of agriculture sector budget proposed for re-allocation to LGs are contained in **Appendix IV**.

Table 2: Distribution of agriculture sector budget proposed for re-allocation to LGs (UGX Bn)

VOTE	Programme	Sub Program	Outputs	Non-Wage	GoJ (Dev't)	Donors	Total
DDA	Dairy Development and Regulation	Dairy Market Access & Value Addition	Support to dairy development	-	0.64	-	0.64
		National Oil Palm Project	Acquisition of Land by Government	-	8.00	-	8.00
MAAIF	Crop Resources	Crop pests and diseases control phase 2	Control of pest & diseases in priority commodities	-	0.61	1.00	1.61
		Crop pests and diseases control phase 2	Crop pest and disease control measures	1.04	0.50	1.45	2.99
		National Oil Palm Project	Crop production technology promotion	0.70	2.00	4.00	6.70
		Multisectoral Food Safety & Nutrition Project	Food and nutrition security	-	0.26	22.83	23.09
		Enhancing National Food Security through increased Rice production in Eastern Uganda	Promotion of Production & Productivity of priority commodities	0.48	0.60	76.03	77.11
		National Oil Palm Project	Roads, Streets & Highways	-	-	33.70	33.70
		Agriculture Cluster Development Project	Increased value addition in the sector	-	-	10.18	10.18
		Regional Pastoral Livelihood Improvement Project	Improved access to water for livestock	0.15	-	6.58	6.73
		Regional Pastoral Livelihood Improvement Project	Livestock Infrastructure Construction	-	10.11	3.78	13.89
		Regional Pastoral Livelihood Improvement Project	Livestock marketing facility construction	-	-	27.73	27.73
Directorate of Animal Resources	Developing A Market-Oriented And Environmentally Sustainable Beef Meat Industry In Uganda	Promotion of priority animal products & productivity	Promotion of priority animal products & productivity	-	4.21	7.98	12.19
		Regional Pastoral Livelihood Improvement Project	Vector and disease control in priority animal commodities	0.27	9.04	1.09	10.40
		Regional Pastoral Livelihood Improvement Project	Vector & disease control measures	0.14	9.91	0.46	10.51
		Livestock Health and Entomology	Control of Trypanomiasis & Sleeping Sickness (COCTU)	1.95	-	-	1.95
Fisheries Resources	Support to Sustainable Fisheries Development Project Department of Fisheries Control, Regulation and Quality Assurance	Fisheries Infrastructure Construction	Fisheries Infrastructure Construction	-	2.76	-	2.76
		Promotion of sustainable fisheries	Promotion of sustainable fisheries	2.80	3.19	2.46	8.45

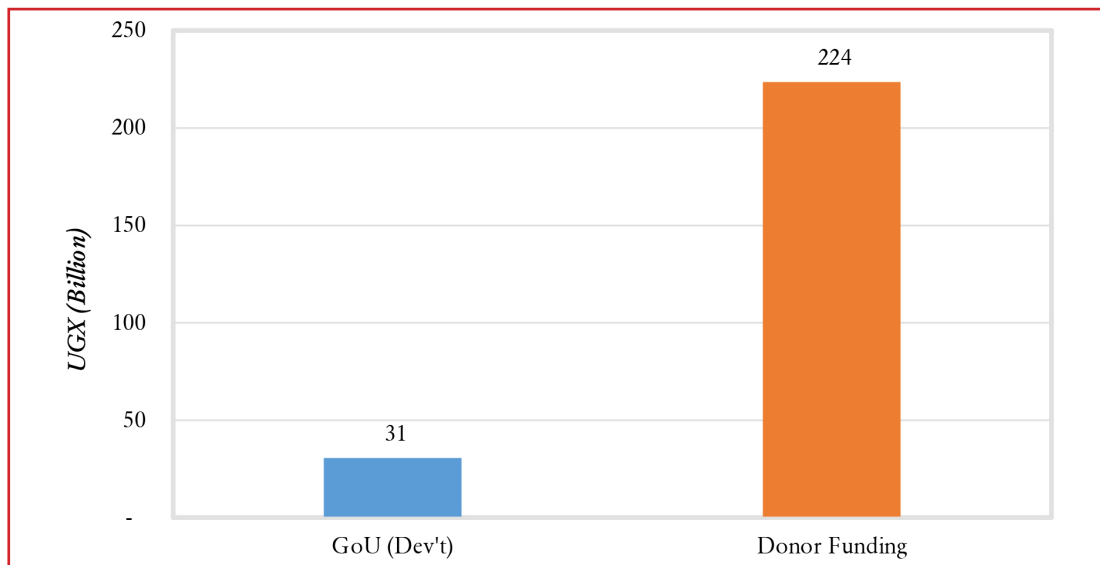
VOTE	Programme	Sub Program	Outputs	Non-Wage	GoU (Dev't)	Donors	Total
	Directorate of Agricultural Extension & Skills Management	Department of Agricultural Investment & Enterprise Development (DAIED)	Provision of Value Addition extension services	0.91	0.42	-	1.33
MAAIF	Agriculture Infrastructure, Mechanization & Water for Agricultural Production	Improving Access and Use of Agricultural Equipment and Mechanisation through the use of labour Saving Technologies	Valley Tank Construction (livestock)	-	10.16	-	10.16
	Policy, Planning & Support Services	Agriculture Value Chain Development	Improving Value Addition & Market Access	-	1.60	9.70	11.30
	Total			8.4	64.0	209.0	281.4

Source: Authors' calculations based on the proposed FY 2019/20 National Budget

3.3.2 Education and Sports sector

The education and sports sector budget funds retained by the MDAs that could be re-allocated to the LGs amount to UGX 257.2 billion, of which UGX 224 billion are donor funds, and UGX 31 billion are GoU development funds (see Figure 8).

Figure 8: Education sector budget proposed for re-allocation to LGs



Source: Authors' calculations based on the proposed FY 2019/20 National Budget

As shown in **Table 3**, skills development directorate takes almost three quarters of the funds retained by the sector that could be re-allocated to the LGs amounting to UGX 189.9 billion followed by pre-primary and primary education directorate at UGX 51.7 billion (20 percent); the rest of funds amounts to UGX 15.6 billion (6 percent) are with guidance and counseling; physical education and sports; secondary education; and special needs education. Details on the distribution of education and sports sector budget proposed for re-allocation to LGs are contained in **Appendix V**.

Table 3: Distribution of Education sector budget proposed for re-allocation to LGs (UGX Bn)

VOTE	Programme	Sub Program	Outputs	Non-Wage	GoU (Dev't)	Donors	Total	
MoES	Guidance & counseling Physical Education & Sports	Guidance and counseling	Guidance & Counseling Services Total	0.48	-	-	0.48	
		Sports and PE	Sports Management & Capacity Development	0.45	-	-	0.45	
	Pre-Primary and Primary Education	Emergency Construction of Primary Schools Phase II	Government Buildings & Administrative Infrastructure		-	2.16	-	2.16
		Emergency Construction of Primary Schools Phase II	Purchase of Specialised Machinery and Equipment		-	0.80	-	0.80
		Uganda Teacher & School Effectiveness Project	Classroom construction and rehabilitation (Primary)		-	0.19	48.04	48.22
		Basic Education	Monitoring & Supervision of Primary Schools		0.34	0.18	-	0.52
	Secondary Education	Secondary Education	Monitoring & Supervision of Secondary Schools		0.25	-	-	0.25
		Development of Secondary Education Phase II	Construction and rehabilitation of learning facilities (Secondary)		-	5.99	-	5.99
		Private Schools Department	Monitoring USE Placements in Private Schools Total		0.34	-	-	0.34
		Development of Secondary Education Phase II	Construction & rehabilitation of learning facilities (Secondary)		-	5.99	-	5.99

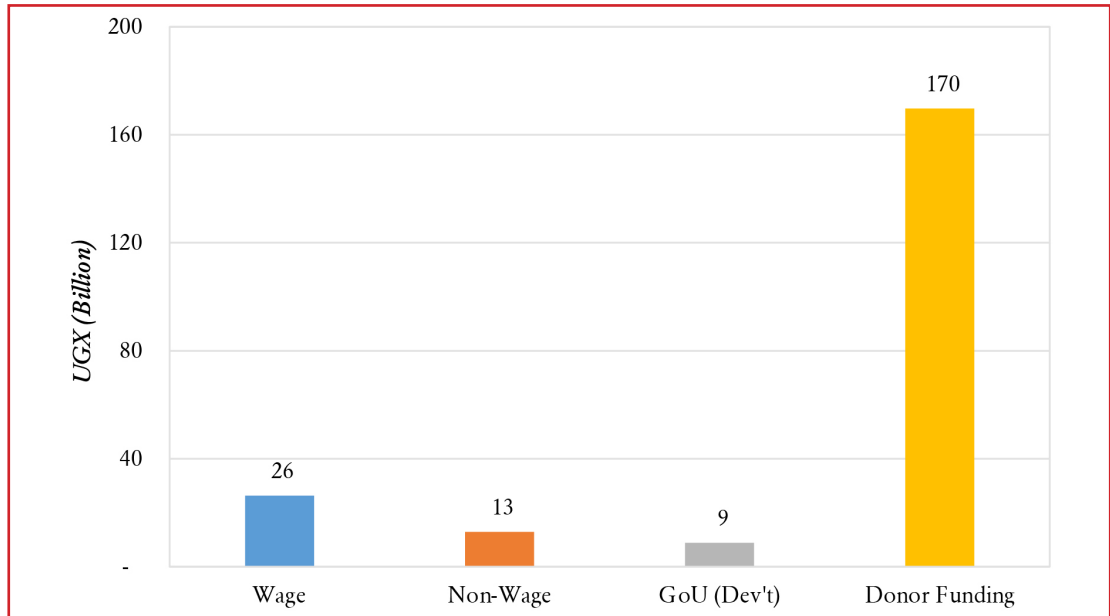
VOTE	Programme	Sub Program	Outputs	Non-Wage	GoU (Dev't)	Donors	Total
MoES	Special Needs Education	Special Needs Education and Career Guidance	Monitoring & Supervision of Special Needs Facilities	0.21	0.02	-	0.24
		Development and Improvement of Special Needs Education (SNE)	Government Buildings & Administrative Infrastructure Total	-	0.83	-	0.83
		Development and Improvement of Special Needs Education (SNE)	Purchase of office & Residential Furniture and Fittings	-	0.10	-	0.10
	Development and Improvement of Special Needs Education (SNE)	Purchase of Specialised Machinery & Equipment	-	0.30	-	0.30	
	Special Needs Education and Career Guidance	Special Needs Education Services	0.63	-	-	0.63	
	Development of BTVET	Construction and rehabilitation of learning facilities (BTEVET)	-	11.62	173.90	185.52	
	BTVET	Monitoring and Supervision of BTVET Institutions	0.22	-	-	0.22	
	Development of BTVET	Construction and rehabilitation of accommodation facilities (BTVET)	-	-	1.69	1.69	
	Development of BTVET	Construction and rehabilitation of accommodation facilities (BTVET)	-	2.47	-	2.47	
	Total			2.91	30.65	223.62	257.18

Source: Authors' calculations based on the proposed FY 2019/20 National Budget

3.3.3 Health sector

The health sector budget funds retained by the MDAs that could be re-allocated to the LGs stand at UGX 217.8 billion, of which UGX 170 billion are donor funds, UGX 9 billion are GoU development funds, UGX 13 billion are non-wage, and UGX 26 billion are wages (see Figure 9).

Figure 9: Health sector budget proposed for re-allocation to LGs



Source: Authors' calculations based on the proposed FY 2019/20 National Budget

As shown in **Table 4**, Health infrastructure and equipment takes almost the entire funds retained by the sector that could be re-allocated to the LGs amounting to UGX 209.8 billion (96 percent). The rest of funds amounting to UGX 8.0 billion are with Public Health Services. Details on the distribution of Health sector budget proposed for re-allocation to LGs are contained in **Appendix VI**.

Table 4: Distribution of Health sector budget proposed for re-allocation to LGs (UGX Bn)

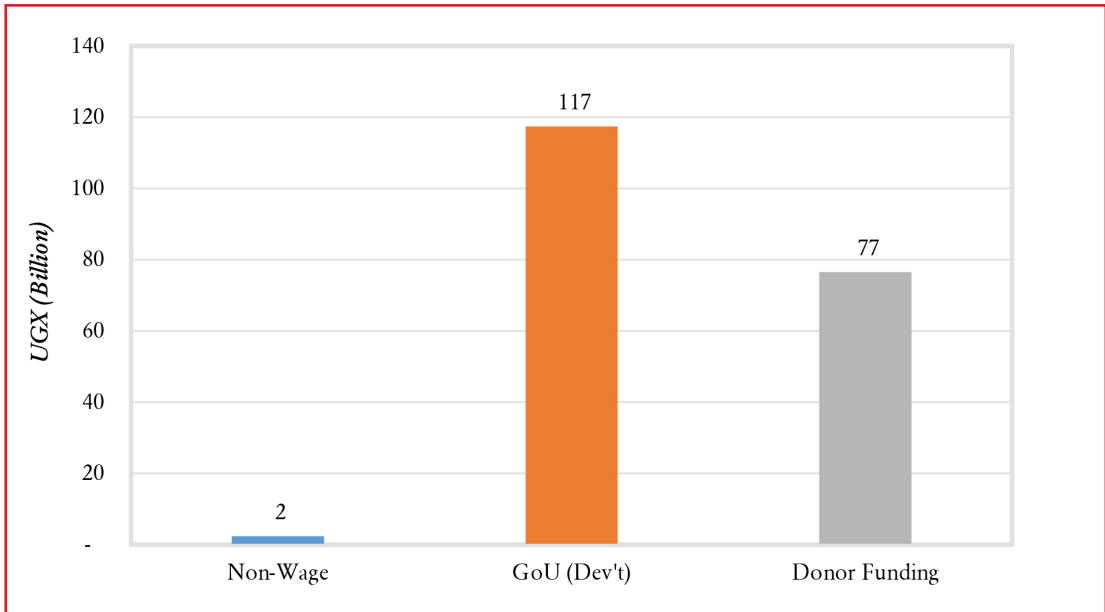
VOTE	Programme	Sub Program	Outputs	Wage	Non-Wage	GoU (Dev't)	Donors	Total
MoH	Public Health Services	Community Health	Community Health Services (control of communicable and non-communicable diseases)	2.82	0.78	-	-	3.61
		East Africa Public Health Laboratory Network project Phase II	Community Health Services (control of communicable and non-communicable diseases)	1.06	0.70	-	2.58	4.34
		Institutional Support to MoH	Support to Local Governments	22.45	11.40	2.23	48.67	84.75
		Rehabilitation & Construction of General Hospitals	Hospital Construction/ rehabilitation	-	-	5.44	72.60	78.05
	Health infrastructure & equipment	Italian Support to Health Sector Dev't Plan- Karamoja Infrastructure Dev't Project Phase II	Purchase of Motor Vehicles and Other Transport Equipment	-	-	-	2.48	2.48
		Renovation & Equipping of Kayunga & Yumbe General Hospitals	Purchase of Specialised Machinery & Equipment	-	-	1.16	24.17	25.33
		Uganda Reproductive Maternal & Child Health Services Improvement Project	Health centre construction and rehabilitation	-	-	-	19.22	19.22
	Total			26.34	12.88	8.84	169.72	217.78

Source: Authors' calculations based on the proposed FY 2019/20 National Budget

3.3.4 Water and Environment

The water and environment sector budget funds retained by the centre that could be re-allocated to the LGs stand at UGX 196.4 billion, of which UGX 77 billion are donor funds, UGX 117 billion are GoU development funds, and UGX 2 billion are non-wage (see Figure 10).

Figure 10: Water and Environment budget proposed for re-allocation to LGs



Source: Authors' calculations based on the proposed FY 2019/20 National Budget

As shown in **Table 5**, rural water supply and sanitation takes the biggest share of the funds retained by the sector that could be re-allocated to the LGs amounting to UGX 96.3 billion (49 percent) followed by water for production at UGX 75.6 billion (38 percent); the rest of funds amounting to UGX 24.5 billion (12 percent) are with natural resources management; urban water supply and sanitation; and water resources management. Details on the distribution of water & environment sector budget proposed for re-allocation to LGs are contained in **Appendix VII**.

Table 5: Distribution of Water & Environment sector budget proposed for re-allocation to LGs (UGX Bn)

VOTE	Programme	Sub Program	Outputs	Non-Wage	GoU (Dev't)	Donors	Total	
MoWE	Natural Resources Management	The National REDD-Plus Project	Promotion of Knowledge of Environment and Natural Resources	0.13	0.20	0.21	0.53	
		The National REDD-Plus Project	Restoration of degraded and Protection of ecosystems	2.27	1.99	1.60	5.86	
	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation	Solar Powered Mini-Piped Water Schemes in rural Areas	Construction of Piped Water Supply Systems (Rural)	-	29.34	50.31	79.65	
		Rural Water Supply and Sanitation	Promotion of sanitation and hygiene education	0.01	1.32	0.50	1.83	
	MoWE	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation	Solar Powered Mini-Piped Water Schemes in rural Areas	Construction of Point Water Sources	-	5.50	-	5.50
			Rural Water Supply and Sanitation	Acquisition of Land by Government	-	3.20	-	3.20
		Rural Water Supply and Sanitation	Back up support for O & M of Rural Water	0.01	4.80	1.34	6.15	
		Urban Water Supply & Sanitation	Karamoja Small Town and Rural growth Centers Water Supply and Sanitation Project	Improved sanitation services and hygiene	-	1.73	2.40	4.13
	Water for Production	Water for Production Phase II	Construction of Bulk Water Supply Schemes	-	20.44	10.40	30.84	
		Water for Production Regional Center-North (WIPRC-N) based in Lira	Construction of Water Surface Reservoirs	-	44.74	-	44.74	
Water Resources Management	Water Management Zones Project	Catchment-based IWRM established	-	4.18	9.75	13.94		
	Total			2.41	117.43	76.51	196.36	

Source: Authors' calculations based on the proposed FY 2019/20 National Budget

3.3.5 Works and Transport sector

The works and transport sector budget funds retained by the MDAs that could be re-allocated to the LGs stand at UGX 96 billion, the entire amount are GoU development funds. As shown in **Table 6**, District, urban and community access roads take the entire funds retained by the sector that could be re-allocated to the LGs amounting to UGX 95.5 billion. The rest of funds amounting to UGX 0.6 billion are with transport services and infrastructure. Details on the distribution of works and transport sector budget proposed for re-allocation to LGs are contained in **Appendix VIII**.

Table 6: Distribution of Works & Transport sector budget proposed for re-allocation to LGs (UGX Bn)

VOTE	Programme	Sub Program	Outputs	GoU (Dev't)	Total
MoWT	District, Urban and Community Access Roads	Rehab. of Districts Roads	Monitoring and capacity building support for district road works	5.37	5.37
	District, Urban and Community Access Roads	Rehab. of Districts Roads	Roads, Streets and Highways	54.07	54.07
	District, Urban and Community Access Roads	Rehab. of Districts Roads	Major Bridges	17.00	17.00
	District, Urban and Community Access Roads	Rehab. of Districts Roads	Purchase of Office and ICT Equipment, including Software	0.70	0.70
	District, Urban and Community Access Roads	Rehab. of Districts Roads	Purchase of Motor Vehicles and Other Transport Equipment	3.36	3.36
	District, Urban and Community Access Roads	Urban Roads Re-sealing	Monitoring and capacity building support for district road works	0.94	0.94
	District, Urban and Community Access Roads	Urban Roads Re-sealing	Roads, Streets and Highways	0.60	0.60
	District, Urban and Community Access Roads	Urban Roads Re-sealing	Purchase of Office and ICT Equipment, including Software	0.05	0.05
		District, Urban and Community Access Roads	Urban Roads Re-sealing	Urban roads construction and rehabilitation (Bitumen standard)	12.50
MoWT	District, Urban and Community Access Roads	Urban Roads Re-sealing	Purchase of Motor Vehicles and Other Transport Equipment	0.90	0.90
	Transport Services and Infrastructure	Improvement of Gulu Municipal Council Roads (Preparatory Survey)	Roads, Streets and Highways	0.60	0.60
	Total			96.10	96.10

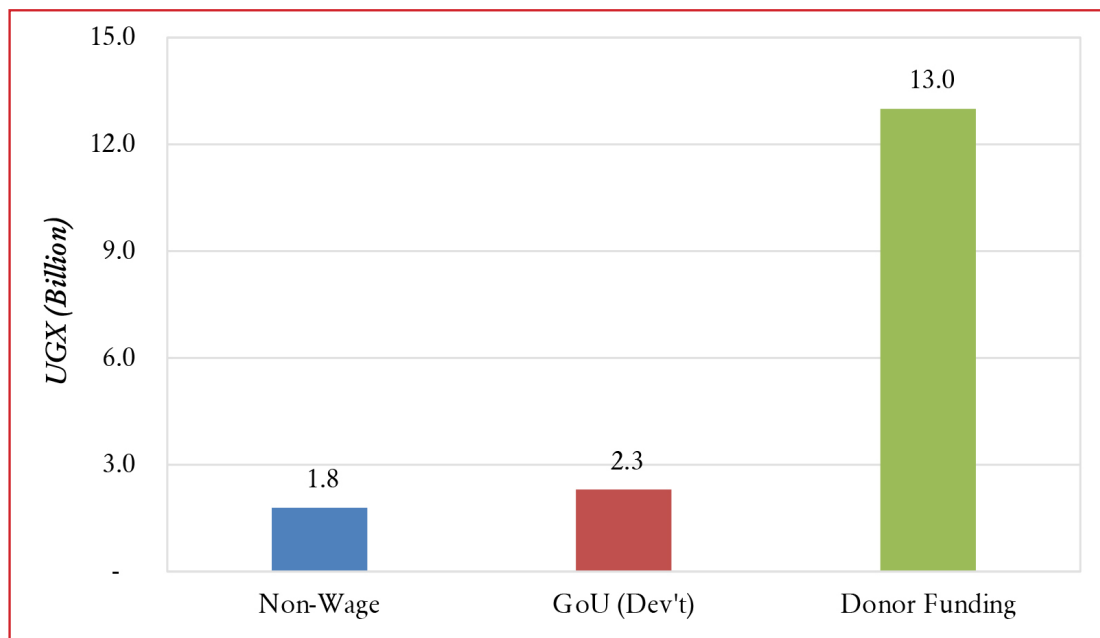
Source: Authors' calculations based on the proposed FY 2019/20 National Budget

Information in the works and transport sector budget framework paper for FY 2019/20 shows that emphasis in the coming financial year will be put on upgrading national roads from gravel to tarmac (400km), rehabilitation of national roads (332.4km), and construction of 58 bridges. Although rehabilitation of some 1,000km of the District, Urban and Community Access Roads (DUCAR) network in selected districts is mentioned, resource allocation to LGs does not match the proposed targets.

3.3.6 Social Development sector

The social development sector budget funds retained by the MDAs that could be re-allocated to the LGs stand at UGX 17.1 billion, of which UGX 13 billion are donor funds, UGX 2.3 billion are GoU development funds, and UGX 1.8 billion are non-wage (see Figure 11).

Figure 11: Social Development budget proposed for re-allocation to LGs



Source: Authors' calculations based on the proposed FY 2019/20 National Budget

As shown in **Table 7**, Promotion of descent employment takes the biggest share of the funds retained by the sector that could be re-allocated to the LGs amounting to UGX 9.9 billion (58 percent). The rest of funds amounting to UGX 7.2 billion (42 percent) are with gender, equality and women's empowerment; and social protection for vulnerable groups. Details on the distribution of social development sector budget proposed for re-allocation to LGs are contained in **Appendix IX**.

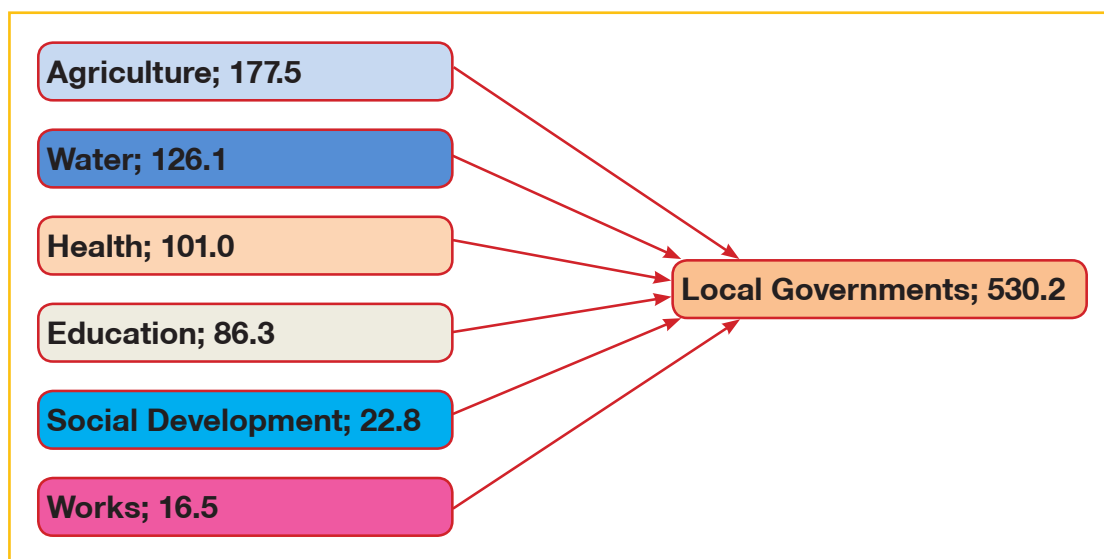
Table 7: Distribution of Social Dev't sector budget proposed for re-allocation to LGs (UGX Bn)

Vote	Programme	Sub Program	Outputs	Non-Wage	GoU (Dev't)	Donors	Total
MoGLSD	Promotion of descent Employment	Labour and Industrial Relations	Inspection of Workplaces and Investigation on violation of labour standards	0.18	0.26	9.43	9.9
	Gender, Equality and Women's Empowerment	Uganda Women Entrepreneurs Fund (UWEP)	Advocacy and Networking	-	2.03	3.57	5.6
	Social Protection for Vulnerable Groups	Disability and Elderly	Support to the Renovation and Maintenance of Centres for Vulnerable Groups	1.61	-	-	1.6
	Total			1.79	2.30	12.99	17.1

Source: Authors' calculations based on the proposed FY 2019/20 National Budget

3.4 Budget Allocations to MDAs that can be Rationalized

Under this sub-section we unearth and present the amount of funds that can be rationalized to improve service delivery and also free funds for LGs. After a careful analysis of the FY 2019/20 **budget allocations** to the six sectors under review, this study found that UGX 530.2 billion budgeted by various MDAs, can be rationalized to improve service delivery and also free funds for LGs. As shown in **Figure 12**, the agriculture sector has the highest funds available amounting to UGX 177.5 billion, followed by water and environment sector at 126.1 billion, health sector at UGX 101 billion, education and sports sector at UGX 86.3 billion, social development at UGX 22.88 billion and works and transport sector at UGX 16.5 billion. Details on the sector budgets proposed for rationalization are contained in **Appendix X**.

Figure 12: Total Funds Proposed for Rationalization for FY 2019/20 (UGX Bn)

Source: Authors' calculations based on the proposed FY 2019/20 National Budget

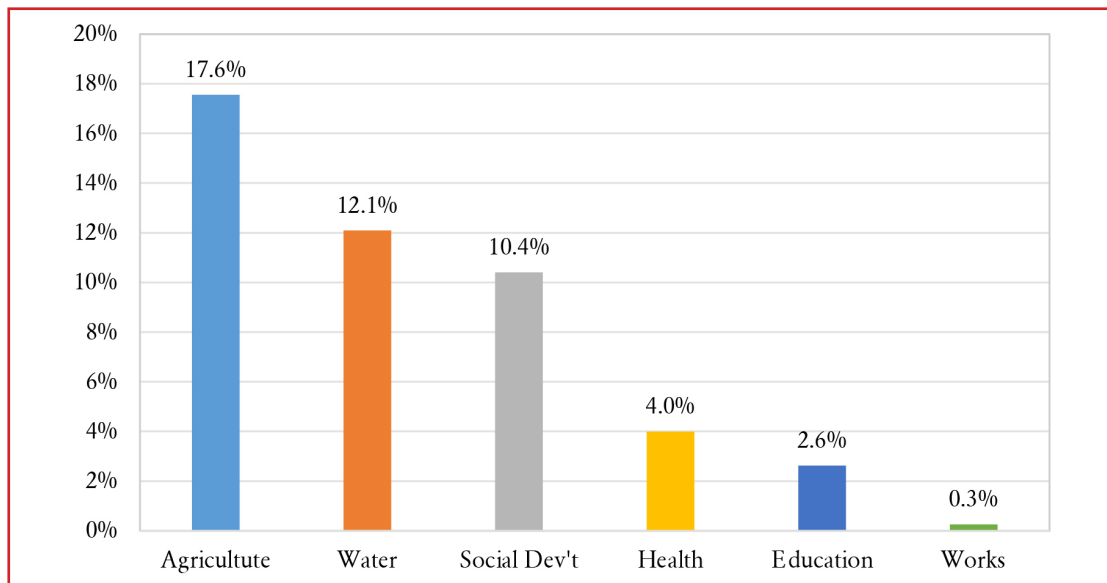
In terms of composition, 51 percent of the budgets that can be rationalized are donor funds. Government of Uganda development funds are second at 26 percent, non-wage and wage budget are 20 percent and 3 percent respectively (see Table 8). It should be noted that donor funds have a wage and non-wage component, which this study was not able to analyse.

Table 8: Composition of Total Funds proposed for Rationalization (UGX Bn)

Sector	Wage	Non-Wage	GoU (Dev't)	Donor Funding	Total
Agriculture	-	68.7	75.3	33.5	177.5
Education	8.3	33.0	4.1	40.9	86.3
Health	-	-	22.9	78.1	101.0
Water	-	-	32.1	94.0	126.1
Works	8.1	1.8	4.1	2.5	16.5
Social Dev't	-	-	0.6	22.2	22.8
TOTAL	16.4	103.5	139.1	271.2	530.2

Source: Authors' calculations based on the proposed FY 2019/20 National Budget

Further analysis shows that the agriculture sector has the highest share of its budget that should be rationalized to improve service delivery and also free funds for LGs during FY 2019/19 at 18 percent followed by water and environment at 12 percent, social development at 10 percent; health at 4 percent; education and sports at 3 percent, and works and transport at 0.3 percent (see Figure 13).

Figure 13: Share of Sector Funds proposed for Rationalization

Source: Authors' calculations based on the proposed FY 2019/20 National Budget

3.5 Justifications for re-allocation of funds from MDAs to LGs

The proposed re-allocations of the FY 2019/20 national budget from MDAs to LGs are grounded in existing legal and policy frameworks as enshrined in the Constitution the LGA (CAP 243) and the Decentralisation Policy. Worth noting is that the *sixth schedule* of the Constitution limited the central government's functions to indivisible and non-excludable public functions such as defence, security, law and order, National policy formulation, setting national standards, coordination, monitoring, supervision and guidance. Whereas, the LGA (*second Schedule*) provides for the functions and services for which district and urban councils are responsible subject to article 176 (2) of the Constitution, and Sections 96 and 97 of the LGA. The schedule lists, among others, medical and health services, education services, water services, road services, and agricultural extension services.

Thus, the LGA (*second Schedule*) provides the legal basis which the authors of this paper used to propose re-allocation of funds from MDAs to LGs as shown in **Table 9**. Details are provided in **Appendices II and III**.

Table 9: Functions and Services for which LGs are mandated under LGs Act

Sector	LGs Act (section of the Second Schedule)
Agriculture	Part 2: 4, 5, & 6 and Part 3: 1, 2, &3
Education	Part 2: 2, & 13 and Part 3: 1
Health	Part 2: 2, & 12 and Part 3: 1
Water	Part 2: 2, 3, 5 & 15 and Part 3: 1 &3
Works and Transport	Part 2: 4, & 17 and Part 3: 1
Social Development	Part 2: 5, 13 and Part 3: 1, 2 & 3

Source: Authors' based on the LG Act (CAP, 243) (Second Schedule)

In addition, research and audit reports have shown that poor fiscal devolution and/or recentralisation of previously decentralised functions has had a negative impact on service delivery, accountability and citizen empowerment, and also increased financial dependency of LGs, which does not foster good governance (Lwanga, 2016). The Auditor General's report of 2016, found that MDAs retain the biggest proportions of sector budget allocations despite devolving the responsibility of service delivery to LGs (OAG, 2016). Other studies have found that most MDAs that receive substantial budget allocations are more embroiled in 'mandate wars' among and between themselves, which has led to persistence of gaps in public service delivery.

The Government of Uganda launched the Local Economic Development (LED) Policy in 2014, which aims at increasing business support to local investors, enhance growth of private sector investment in LGs, and increasing locally generated revenue by LGs. To actualize the implementation of this policy, LGs will require substantial amount of funds some of which are retained by various MDAs as shown section 3.3.

4.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

4.1 Conclusion

Financing of LGs is critical to the success of decentralisation policy in Uganda. However, the current level of LG financing is not sufficient to meet the level of demand for service delivery. There has been a decline in transfers from Central Government to LGs, in relative and per capita terms attributed to recentralisation of functions and resources which by law are mandated to LGs. This study found that that UGX 1.066 trillion will be retained by various MDAs, yet these funds are supposed to be allocated to LGs as mandated under the *Second Schedule* of the LGA (CAP 243).

4.2 Recommendations

In line with the above-mentioned findings, we recommend the following:

Recommendations	Responsible Party
Reallocate UGX 1.066 trillion which is budgeted / allocated to various MDAs. These funds are supposed to be allocated to LGs as mandated under the <i>Second Schedule</i> of the LGA (CAP 243). These funds should be re-allocated from the following sectors as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 Agriculture, UGX 281.4 Bn 1.2 Education, UGX 257.2 Bn 1.3 Health, UGX 217.8 Bn 1.4 Social Development, UGX 17.1 Bn 1.5 Water and Environment, UGX 196.4Bn 1.6 Works and Transport, UGX 96.1 Bn 	Parliament and MoFPED
Rationalize UGX 530.2 billion budgeted by various MDAs on certain expenditures to free funds for LGs. These funds should be rationalized from the following sectors as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.7 Agriculture, UGX 177.5 Bn 1.8 Education, UGX 86.3 Bn 1.9 Health, UGX 101.0 Bn 1.10 Social Development, UGX 22.8 Bn 1.11 Water and Environment, UGX 126.1 Bn 1.12 Works and Transport, UGX 16.5 Bn 	Parliament, MoFPED and MDAs
MoFPED should work with the sector ministries to establish the unit cost of delivery of delegated services at LGs in order to facilitate proper planning and resource allocation.	MoFPED, & PPDA
The current projects and other sector grant disbursements made directly to LGs should be integrated into the formal grant system in a transparent and equitable distribution manner.	MoFPED, & LGFC
Implement the Fiscal Decentralisation Strategy to reduce the number of grants and evolve the system in a manner that will ensure consistency, autonomy, predictability and adequacy to meet the minimum costs of service delivery by LGs.	MoLG, LGFC, & MoFPED

Recommendations	Responsible Party
Government transfers should be calculated by a formula that take into account the variables considered relevant to local government service delivery mandate.	LGFC, &MoFPED
LGs should be represented in negotiations with development partners when negotiating external assistance that are intended to support the decentralised services.	MoLG, LGFC, &ULGA
The Public Finance Management Act, 2015 should be amended to require the MoFPED to provide separate medium term financing plan for local government service delivery along with the national medium term expenditure plan and to submit them to Parliament for approval.	Parliament & MoFPED

References

- Hart T. & Welham B (2016), Fiscal Decentralisation: A public financial management introductory guide,. Overseas Development Institute
- LGFC (2012), Review of Local Government Financing: Financing Management and Accountability for Decentralised Service Delivery. Kampala
- LGFC (2017), Strategic Plan FY2017/2018– FY2020/2021
- Lwanga M. M. (2016), Drivers of Recentralization in Uganda and Effect on Service Delivery. Uganda Christian University, Mukono
- MoFPED (2019), Draft Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure (Recurrent and Development) FY 2019/20
- MoFPED (2019), National Budget Framework Paper FY 2019/20 – FY 2023/24
- MoLG (2014), Local Economic Development Policy 2014
- OAG (2016), Financing of Local Governments in Uganda through Central Government Grants and Local Government Revenues
- Republic of Uganda (1995), Constitution of the Republic of Uganda
- Republic of Uganda (1997), Local Governments Act, 1997
- Republic of Uganda (2003), Local Government Finance Commission Act, 2003
- Republic of Uganda (2015), Public Finance Management Act, 2015
- Republic of Uganda (2019), Conditional Grant Utilisation Agreement for FY 201/20 between MoH and LGs
- Republic of Uganda (2019), Conditional Grant Utilisation Agreement for FY 201/20 between MoWT and LGs
- Republic of Uganda (2019), Conditional Grant Utilisation Agreement for FY 201/20 between MoES and LGs
- Republic of Uganda (2019), Conditional Grant Utilisation Agreement for FY 201/20 between MoWE and LGs
- Republic of Uganda (2019), Conditional Grant Utilisation Agreement for FY 201/20 between MAAIF and LGs

APPENDICES

Appendix I: Documents Reviewed

S/N	Document	Purpose
1.	Local Governments Act (CAP 243)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To obtain an understanding of the functions and services for which LGs are responsible (under Schedule 2) To obtain an understanding of the criteria used or formulae in financing LGs To obtain an understanding of the funds disbursement process of financing LGs To obtain an understanding of the roles of the different key players in financing LGs
2.	Constitution of the Republic of Uganda, 1995 (as amended)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To obtain an understanding of the legal basis for the preparation and approval of the national budget. To establish the legal basis for the finances of the Local Governments
3.	Public Finance Management Act, 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To obtain an understanding of the development of fiscal policy framework, regulation of public financial management, and the responsibilities of persons and entities.
4.	Local Government Finance Commission (LGFC), Strategic Plan FY2017/2018– FY2020/2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To get the role of LGFC To get an understanding of the sources of revenue to local governments
5.	Local Government Finance Commission Act, 2003.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To understand the functions of the Commission
6.	FY2019/20 Budget	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To identify and analyse budget lines allocated to MDAs that by law should be have been allocated to LGs
7.	National Budget Framework Papers, and Sector Budget Framework Papers for FY 2019/20 (for Agriculture, Health, Education, Water & Environment, Works & Transport, and Social Development)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To obtain the total budget ceiling for each selected Sector, To establish the sector priorities which by law are LG mandates
8.	Auditor General's Report (2016)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To establish the findings by the AG on the "<i>Financing of Local Governments in Uganda through Central Government Grants and Local Government Revenues</i>"
9.	Budget Call Circulars (1 st and 2 nd) for FY 2019/20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To obtain an understanding of the total indicative resource envelopes and expenditure ceilings for the selected six Sectors and the LGs To understand the specific budget interventions and overall budget strategy for FY 2019/20
10.	Ministerial Policy Statements (2019/20) for the six selected sectors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To track sector priorities of MDAs for the FY 2019/20
11.	Conditional Grant Utilisation Agreements (between Ministries and Local Governments) for FY 2019/20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To establish implementation issues agreed between the two parties with regard to utilisation of conditional grants.

Appendix II: Functions and Services for District Councils under LGA (Second Schedule – Part 2)

S/N	Function/Service
1.	Education services, which cover nursery, primary, secondary, trade, special education and technical education
2.	Medical and health services, including - a) hospitals, other than hospitals providing referral and medical training; b) health centres, dispensaries, sub-dispensaries and first-aid posts; c) maternity and child welfare services; d) the control of communicable diseases, including HIV/AIDS, leprosy and tuberculosis; e) control of the spread of disease in the district; f) rural ambulance services; g) primary health care services; h) vector control; i) environment sanitation; j) health education.
3.	Water services: The provision and maintenance of water supplies in liaison with the Ministry responsible for natural resources, where applicable.
4.	Road services: The construction, rehabilitation and maintenance of roads not under the responsibility of the Government.
5.	All decentralised services and activities which include but are not limited to – a) crop, animal and fisheries husbandry extension services; b) entomological services and vermin control; c) human resources management and development; d) recurrent and development budget; e) district statistical services; f) district project identification; g) district planning; h) local government development planning; i) land administration; j) land surveying; k) physical planning; l) forests and wetlands; m) licensing of produce buying; n) trade licences; o) trade development services; p) commercial inspectorate; q) cooperative development; r) industrial relations; s) social rehabilitation; t) labour matters; w) probation and welfare; x) street children and orphans; y) women in development; z) community development; aa) youth affairs; ab) cultural affairs; ac) district information services.
6.	Regulating, controlling, managing, administering, promoting and licensing any of the things or services which the council is empowered or required to do, and establishing, maintaining, carrying on, controlling, managing or administering and prescribing the forms in connection therewith to fix fees or charges to be levied in that respect.
7.	Aiding and supporting the establishment and maintenance of schools, hospitals, libraries, art galleries, museums, tourist centres, homes for the aged, destitute or infirm or for the orphans, and providing bursaries to assist in the education of children of persons residing in the district, making donations to charitable and philanthropic, welfare, youth, persons with disabilities, women and sports organisations.
8.	Preserving public decency, and preventing offences against public order in public places and preventing damage to property of the Government and the council.
9.	Undertaking private works and services and charging, recovering the costs and contracting out public services to the private sector.
10.	Selling all by-products resulting from carrying on by or on behalf of the council of any works or services.
11.	Promoting publicity for the council and the district as a whole.
12.	Promoting schemes of health, education and road safety sensitisation.
13.	Providing and managing - a) sporting and recreational facilities and programmes of informal education for both adults and young people, including the running or provision of community centres; b) the development of social work among adults; c) remedial social welfare programmes aimed at the alleviation of social distress; d) the welfare of children and the elderly; and e) public vehicular parking.
14.	The registration of marriages, births and deaths for transmission to the Registrar General.
15.	Assisting the Government to preserve the environment through protection of forests, wetlands, lake shores, streams and prevention of environmental degradation.
16.	Any other service or function which is not specified in this Schedule.
17.	Upon delegation by the Government, identification and preservation of sites and objects or buildings of historical and architectural value.

Appendix III: Functions and Services for Urban Councils under LGA (Second Schedule - Part 3)

S/N	Function/Service
1.	<p>Establish, acquire, erect, maintain, promote, assist or control with the participation of the citizens—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) lighting of streets and public places; (b) fire brigade services; (c) ambulance services; (d) clinics, dispensaries, health and inoculation centres; (e) cemeteries, crematoria and mortuaries and ancillary services, and provide for the burial of bodies of destitute persons and of unclaimed bodies; (f) omnibus stations and related office accommodations, cafes, restaurants, refreshment rooms and other buildings; (g) offices, stores, workshops, depots and other buildings for the purposes of the council; (h) public halls, libraries, art galleries and museums; (i) slaughterhouses, cold storage facilities and premises for the inspection or processing of milk, meat or hides and skins; (j) markets and piers, jetties and landing places; (k) botanical and zoological gardens; (l) public baths and swimming pools; (m) laundries and other places for the washing of clothes; (n) canteens, social centres, clubs and hospitals, including such facilities for employees and staff; (o) public lavatories and urinals; (p) pounds for stray animals and clinics for the treatment of sick animals; (q) camping and grazing grounds; (r) lairages; (s) dipping tanks; (t) disinfecting stations; (u) public weighing machines; (v) public monuments; (w) sanitary services for the removal and disposal of night soil, rubbish, carcasses of dead animals and all kinds of refuse and effluent; (x) water supplies outside the jurisdiction of the National Water and Sewerage Corporation; (y) education services which cover primary and secondary schools, special education, trade and technical schools; (z) maintenance of roads.
2.	<p>Establish, maintain or control public parks, garden and recreation grounds on any land vested in the council and in connection with or for the purposes of that public park, garden or recreation ground to—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) establish, erect, maintain and control aquariums, aviaries, piers, pavilions, cafes, restaurants, refreshment rooms and other buildings or erections that the council may deem necessary; (b) reserve any portion of the public park, garden or recreation ground for any particular game or recreation or for any other specific purposes, exclude the public from those portions and provide for their renting and hiring to the public, clubs or other organisations; and (c) provide or permit any other person to provide any apparatus, equipment or other amenity.

S/N	Function/Service
3.	Prohibit, restrict, regulate or license— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the sale or hawking of wares or the erection of stalls on any street, or the use of any part of the street or public place for the purpose of carrying on any trade, business or profession; (b) the depositing on any street, public place or unoccupied land of any refuse, rubbish, derelict vehicles or any other material or thing, and to provide for the removal and disposal thereof; (c) street decorations and the erection of shelters, temporary buildings, platforms, seats and other structures at any entertainment, procession, exhibition, ceremony or display, whether in a public place or not; (d) the placing of banners, wires, ropes or any other impediments over or across any street or public place; (e) the collection of money or goods in any public place for any charitable or other purpose; (f) the public exhibition of any monstrosity, freak of nature or abnormal person or animal; (g) singing, dancing, drumming, the playing of musical instruments, the production of music or the making of any noise likely to disturb any person, or any performance for profit in any public place; (h) the storage or stacking of firewood or other fuel; (i) the washing or drying of clothes other than on private premises; (j) the quarrying of stone, lime, clay, murrum or other material; (k) the keeping of dogs, animals and poultry, and provide for the seizure and destruction of ownerless, unlicensed, diseased or dangerous dogs, and the seizure and disposal of stray animals and poultry; (l) billiard saloons, dance halls and other places of public resort; (m) lodging houses; (n) the burning of rubbish and grassland; (o) prostitution and brothels; (p) cinema and video halls.

Appendix IV: Detailed Agriculture sector budget proposed for re-allocation to LGs (UGX Bn)

Vote	Programme	Sub Program	Key Output	Non-Wage	GoU (Dev't)	Donor Funding	Total
DDA	Dairy Development and Regulation	Dairy Market Access and Value Addition	Support to dairy development	-	0.64	-	0.64
MAAIF	Crop Resources	National Oil Palm Project	Acquisition of Land by Government	-	8.00	-	8.00
MAAIF	Crop Resources	Agriculture Cluster Development Project	Control of pest and diseases in priority commodities	-	-	1.00	1.00
MAAIF	Crop Resources	Crop pests and diseases control phase 2	Control of pest and diseases in priority commodities	-	0.61	-	0.61
MAAIF	Crop Protection Department	Crop pest and disease control measures	Crop pest and disease control measures	1.04	-	-	1.04
MAAIF	Crop Resources	Agriculture Cluster Development Project	Crop pest and disease control measures	-	-	1.45	1.45
MAAIF	Crop Resources	Crop pests and diseases control phase 2	Crop pest and disease control measures	-	0.50	-	0.50
MAAIF	Crop Resources	Crop Production Department	Crop production technology promotion	0.70	-	-	0.70
MAAIF	Crop Resources	National Oil Palm Project	Crop production technology promotion	-	2.00	4.00	6.00
MAAIF	Crop Resources	Multisectoral Food Safety & Nutrition Project	Food and nutrition security	-	0.26	22.83	23.09
MAAIF	Fisheries Resources	Support to Sustainable Fisheries Development Project	Fisheries Infrastructure Construction	-	0.76	-	0.76
MAAIF	Fisheries Resources	Promoting commercial aquaculture in Uganda Project	Fisheries Infrastructure Construction	-	2.00	-	2.00
MAAIF	Directorate of Animal Resources	Animal Production Department	Improved access to water for livestock	0.15	-	-	0.15
MAAIF	Directorate of Animal Resources	Regional Pastoral Livelihood Improvement Project	Improved access to water for livestock	-	-	6.58	6.58
MAAIF	Policy, Planning and Support Services	Agriculture Value Chain Development	Improving Value addition and market Access	-	1.60	9.70	11.30
MAAIF	Crop Resources	Agriculture Cluster Development Project	Increased value addition in the sector	-	-	10.18	10.18
MAAIF	Directorate of Animal Resources	Meat Export Support Services	Livestock Infrastructure Construction	-	10.01	-	10.01
MAAIF	Directorate of Animal Resources	Regional Pastoral Livelihood Improvement Project	Livestock Infrastructure Construction	-	0.10	3.78	3.88

Vote	Programme	Sub Program	Key Output	Non-Wage	GoU (Dev't)	Donor Funding	Total
MAAIF	Directorate of Animal Resources	Policies, laws, guidelines, plans and strategies	Livestock marketing facility construction	-	-	27.73	27.73
MAAIF	Directorate of Animal Resources	Nothern Uganda Farmers Livelihood Improvement Project	Promotion of priority animal products and productivity	-	0.31	3.34	3.65
MAAIF	Directorate of Animal Resources	Meat Export Support Services	Promotion of priority animal products and productivity	-	3.68	-	3.68
MAAIF	Directorate of Animal Resources	Regional Pastoral Livelihood Improvement Project	Promotion of priority animal products and productivity	-	-	0.93	0.93
MAAIF	Directorate of Animal Resources	Developing A Market-Oriented And Environmentally Sustainable Beef Meat Industry In Uganda	Promotion of priority animal products and productivity	-	0.22	3.72	3.93
MAAIF	Crop Resources	Directorate of Crop Resources	Promotion of Production & Productivity of priority commodities	0.25	-	-	0.25
MAAIF	Crop Resources	Crop Production Department	Promotion of Production & Productivity of priority commodities	0.22	-	-	0.22
MAAIF	Crop Resources	Agriculture Cluster Development Project	Promotion of Production & Productivity of priority commodities	-	0.20	71.88	72.08
MAAIF	Crop Resources	Enhancing National Food Security through increased Rice production in Eastern Uganda	Promotion of Production & Productivity of priority commodities	-	0.40	4.16	4.56
MAAIF	Fisheries Resources	Fisheries Resources Department	Promotion of sustainable fisheries	0.55	-	-	0.55
MAAIF	Fisheries Resources	Support to Sustainable Fisheries Development Project	Promotion of sustainable fisheries	-	2.91	-	2.91
MAAIF	Fisheries Resources	Promoting commercial aquaculture in Uganda Project	Promotion of sustainable fisheries	-	0.27	2.46	2.73
MAAIF	Fisheries Resources	Directorate of Fisheries Resources	Promotion of sustainable fisheries	0.16	-	-	0.16
MAAIF	Fisheries Resources	Department of Aquaculture Management and Development	Promotion of sustainable fisheries	1.10	-	-	1.10
MAAIF	Fisheries Resources	Department of Fisheries Control, Regulation and Quality Assurance	Promotion of sustainable fisheries	1.00	-	-	1.00

Vote	Programme	Sub Program	Key Output	Non-Wage	GoU (Dev't)	Donor Funding	Total
MAAIF	Directorate of Agricultural Extension and Skills Management	Agro-Economic Impact Deepening in the Albertine Basin	Provision of Value Addition extension services	-	0.42	-	0.42
MAAIF	Directorate of Agricultural Extension and Skills Management	Department of Agricultural Investment and Enterprise Development (DAIED)	Provision of Value Addition extension services	0.91	-	-	0.91
MAAIF	Crop Resources	Agriculture Cluster Development Project	Roads, Streets and Highways	-	-	11.70	11.70
MAAIF	Crop Resources	National Oil Palm Project	Roads, Streets and Highways	-	-	22.00	22.00
MAAIF	Agriculture Infrastructure, Mechanization and Water for Agricultural Production	Improving Access and Use of Agricultural Equipment and Mechanisation through the use of labour Saving Technologies	Valley Tank Construction (livestock)	-	10.16	-	10.16
MAAIF	Directorate of Animal Resources	Livestock Health and Entomology	Vector and disease control in priority animal commodities	0.27	-	-	0.27
MAAIF	Directorate of Animal Resources	Livestock Diseases Control Project Phase 2	Vector and disease control in priority animal commodities	-	9.04	-	9.04
MAAIF	Directorate of Animal Resources	Regional Pastoral Livelihood Improvement Project	Vector and disease control in priority animal commodities	-	-	1.09	1.09
MAAIF	Directorate of Animal Resources	Livestock Health and Entomology	Vector and disease control measures	0.14	-	-	0.14
MAAIF	Directorate of Animal Resources	Farm-Based Bee Reserves Establishment Project	Vector and disease control measures	-	0.59	-	0.59
MAAIF	Directorate of Animal Resources	Livestock Diseases Control Project Phase 2	Vector and disease control measures	-	8.97	-	8.97
MAAIF	Directorate of Animal Resources	Meat Export Support Services	Vector and disease control measures	-	0.36	-	0.36
MAAIF	Directorate of Animal Resources	Regional Pastoral Livelihood Improvement Project	Vector and disease control measures	-	-	0.46	0.46
MAAIF	Directorate of Animal Resources	Livestock Health and Entomology	Control of Trypanomiasis and Sleeping Sickness (COCTU)	1.95	-	-	1.95
	Total			8.43	64.01	208.97	281.41

Appendix V: Detailed Education & Sports sector budget proposed for re-allocation to LGs (UGX Bn)

Vote	Programme	Sub Program	Key Output	Non-Wage	GoU (Dev't)	Donor Funding	Total
MOES	Guidance and Counselling	Guidance and Counselling	Guidance and Counselling Services	0.5	-	-	0.5
MOES	Physical Education and Sports	Sports and PE	Sports Management and Capacity Development	0.4	-	-	0.4
MOES	Pre-Primary and Primary Education	Emergency Construction of Primary Schools Phase II	Government Buildings and Administrative Infrastructure	-	2.2	-	2.2
MOES	Pre-Primary and Primary Education	Emergency Construction of Primary Schools Phase II	Purchase of Specialised Machinery and Equipment	-	0.8	-	0.8
MOES	Pre-Primary and Primary Education	Uganda Teacher and School Effectiveness Project	Classroom construction and rehabilitation (Primary)	-	0.2	48.0	48.2
MOES	Secondary Education	Development of Secondary Education Phase II	Construction and rehabilitation of learning facilities (Secondary)	-	6.0	-	6.0
MOES	Pre-Primary and Primary Education	Basic Education	Monitoring and Supervision of Primary Schools	0.3	-	-	0.3
MOES	Pre-Primary and Primary Education	Uganda Teacher and School Effectiveness Project	Monitoring and Supervision of Primary Schools	-	0.2	-	0.2
MOES	Secondary Education	Secondary Education	Monitoring and Supervision of Secondary Schools	0.2	-	-	0.2
MOES	Special Needs Education	Special Needs Education and Career Guidance	Monitoring and Supervision of Special Needs Facilities	0.2	-	-	0.2
MOES	Special Needs Education	Development and Improvement of Special Needs Education (SNE)	Monitoring and Supervision of Special Needs Facilities	-	0.0	-	0.0
MOES	Secondary Education	Private Schools Department	Monitoring USE Placements in Private Schools	0.3	-	-	0.3
MOES	Special Needs Education	Development and Improvement of Special Needs Education (SNE)	Government Buildings and Administrative Infrastructure	-	0.8	-	0.8
MOES	Special Needs Education	Development and Improvement of Special Needs Education (SNE)	Purchase of Office and Residential Furniture and Fittings	-	0.1	-	0.1
MOES	Special Needs Education	Development and Improvement of Special Needs Education (SNE)	Purchase of Specialised Machinery & Equipment	-	0.3	-	0.3
			Machinery and Equipment				

Vote	Programme	Sub Program	Key Output	Non-Wage	GoJ (Dev't)	Donor Funding	Total
MOES	Special Needs Education	Special Needs Education and Career Guidance	Special Needs Education Services	0.6	-	-	0.6
MOES	Skills Development	Development of BTVET	Construction and rehabilitation of learning facilities (BTEVET)	-	7.1	-	7.1
MOES	Skills Development	Albertine Region Sustainable Development Project	Construction and rehabilitation of learning facilities (BTEVET)	-	-	0.3	0.3
MOES	Skills Development	Skills Development Project	Construction and rehabilitation of learning facilities (BTEVET)	-	-	33.3	33.3
MOES	Skills Development	Support to the Implementation of Skilling Uganda Strategy (BTC)	Construction and rehabilitation of learning facilities (BTEVET)	-	0.1	4.7	4.8
MOES	Skills Development	The Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET-LEAD)	Construction and rehabilitation of learning facilities (BTEVET)	-	0.4	-	0.4
MOES	Skills Development	IDB funded Technical and Vocational Education and Training Phase III	Construction and rehabilitation of learning facilities (BTEVET)	-	4.1	135.6	139.7
MOES	Skills Development	BTVET	Monitoring and Supervision of BTVET Institutions	0.2	-	-	0.2
MOES	Skills Development	Development of BTVET	Construction and rehabilitation of accommodation facilities (BTVET)	-	2.5	-	2.5
MOES	Skills Development	Albertine Region Sustainable Development Project	Monitoring and Supervision of BTVET Institutions	-	-	0.1	0.1
MOES	Skills Development	Skills Development Project	Monitoring and Supervision of BTVET Institutions	-	-	1.2	1.2
MOES	Skills Development	Support to the Implementation of Skilling Uganda Strategy (BTC)	Monitoring and Supervision of BTVET Institutions	-	-	0.3	0.3
MOES	Secondary Education	Development of Secondary Education Phase II	Construction and rehabilitation of learning facilities (Secondary)	-	6.0	-	6.0
	Total			2.9	30.7	223.6	257.2

Appendix VI: Detailed Health sector budget proposed for re-allocation to LGs (UGX Bn)

Vote	Programme	Sub Programme	Key Output Description	Wage	Non-Wage	GoU (Dev't)	Donor Funding	Total
MoH	Public Health Services	Community Health	Community Health Services (control of communicable and non-communicable diseases)	1.76	0.08	-	-	1.84
MoH	Public Health Services	Health Education, Promotion & Communication	Community Health Services (control of communicable and non-communicable diseases)	0.46	0.36	-	-	0.83
MoH	Public Health Services	Environmental Health	Community Health Services (control of communicable and non-communicable diseases)	0.60	0.15	-	-	0.75
MoH	Public Health Services	Non-Communicable Diseases	Community Health Services (control of communicable and non-communicable diseases)	-	0.19	-	-	0.19
MoH	Health infrastructure and equipment	Institutional Support to MoH	Support to Local Governments	-	-	1.78	-	1.78
MoH	Health infrastructure and equipment	Uganda Reproductive Maternal and Child Health Services Improvement Project	Support to Local Governments	-	-	-	47.02	47.02
MoH	Public Health Services	East Africa Public Health Laboratory Network project Phase II	Support to Local Governments	-	-	-	1.65	1.65
MoH	Public Health Services	Uganda Sanitation Fund Project II	Support to Local Governments	-	-	0.45	-	0.45
MoH	Clinical Health Services	shared National Services (Interns allowances, transfers to international organisations and transfers to districts)	Support to Local Governments	22.45	11.40	-	-	33.85
MoH	Health infrastructure and equipment	Rehabilitation and Construction of General Hospitals	Hospital Construction/rehabilitation	-	-	-	23.03	23.03
MoH	Health infrastructure and equipment	Renovation and Equipping of Kayunga and Yumbe General Hospitals	Hospital Construction/rehabilitation	-	-	5.44	41.69	47.14

Vote	Programme	Sub Programme	Key Output Description	Wage	Non-Wage	GoU (Dev't)	Donor Funding	Total
MoH	Health infrastructure and equipment	Italian Support to Health Sector Development Plan-Karamoja Infrastructure Development Project Phase II	Hospital Construction/rehabilitation	-	-	-	7.89	7.89
MoH	Health infrastructure and equipment	Italian Support to Health Sector Development Plan-Karamoja Infrastructure Development Project Phase II	Purchase of Motor Vehicles and Other Transport Equipment	-	-	-	2.48	2.48
MoH	Health infrastructure and equipment	Renovation and Equipping of Kayunga and Yumbe General Hospitals	Purchase of Specialised Machinery & Equipment	-	-	1.16	24.17	25.33
MoH	Health infrastructure and equipment	Uganda Reproductive Maternal and Child Health Services Improvement Project	Health centre construction and rehabilitation	-	-	-	19.22	19.22
MoH	Public Health Services	East Africa Public Health Laboratory Network project Phase II	Community Health Services (control of communicable and non-communicable diseases)	-	-	-	2.58	2.58
MoH	Public Health Services	Environmental Health	Community Health Services (control of communicable and non-communicable diseases)	0.60	0.15	-	-	0.75
MoH	Public Health Services	Reproductive and Child Health	Community Health Services (control of communicable and non-communicable diseases)	0.46	0.36	-	-	0.83
MoH	Public Health Services	Non-Communicable Diseases	Community Health Services (control of communicable and non-communicable diseases)	-	0.19	-	-	0.19
		Total		26.34	12.88	8.84	169.72	217.78

Appendix VII: Detailed of Water & Environment sector budget proposed for re-allocation to LGs (UGX Bn)

Vote	Programme	Sub Program	Key Output	Non-Wage	GoU (Dev't)	Donor Funding	Total
MOWE	Natural Resources Management	The National REDD-Plus Project	Promotion of Knowledge of Environment and Natural Resources	-	0.10	-	0.10
MOWE	Natural Resources Management	Environment Support Services	Promotion of Knowledge of Environment and Natural Resources	0.04	-	-	0.04
MOWE	Natural Resources Management	Farm Income Enhancement and Forestry Conservation Project Phase II (FIEFOC II)	Promotion of Knowledge of Environment and Natural Resources	-	0.02	0.21	0.23
MOWE	Natural Resources Management	Forestry Support Services	Promotion of Knowledge of Environment and Natural Resources	0.09	-	-	0.09
MOWE	Natural Resources Management	Building Resilient Communities, Wetland Ecosystems and Associated Catchments in Uganda	Promotion of Knowledge of Environment and Natural Resources	-	0.08	-	0.08
MOWE	Natural Resources Management	The National REDD-Plus Project	Restoration of degraded and Protection of ecosystems	-	0.07	-	0.07
MOWE	Natural Resources Management	Environment Support Services	Restoration of degraded and Protection of ecosystems	0.47	-	-	0.47
MOWE	Natural Resources Management	Farm Income Enhancement and Forestry Conservation Project Phase II (FIEFOC II)	Restoration of degraded and Protection of ecosystems	-	0.02	1.60	1.62
MOWE	Natural Resources Management	Forestry Support Services	Restoration of degraded and Protection of ecosystems	1.80	-	-	1.80
MOWE	Natural Resources Management	Building Resilient Communities, Wetland Ecosystems and Associated Catchments in Uganda	Restoration of degraded and Protection of ecosystems	-	1.90	-	1.90
MOWE	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation	Solar Powered Mini-Piped Water Schemes in rural Areas	Construction of Piped Water Supply Systems (Rural)	-	15.82	-	15.82
MOWE	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation	Piped Water in Rural Areas	Construction of Piped Water Supply Systems (Rural)	-	12.51	40.34	52.85
MOWE	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation	Integrated Water Resources Management and Development Project (IWMIP)	Construction of Piped Water Supply Systems (Rural)	-	1.00	9.98	10.98
MOWE	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation	Promotion of sanitation and hygiene education	0.01	-	-	0.01
MOWE	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation	Solar Powered Mini-Piped Water Schemes in rural Areas	Promotion of sanitation and hygiene education	-	1.00	-	1.00

Vote	Programme	Sub Program	Key Output	Non-Wage	GoU (Dev't)	Donor Funding	Total
MOWE	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation	Piped Water in Rural Areas	Promotion of sanitation and hygiene education	-	0.22	0.50	0.72
MOWE	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation	Integrated Water Resources Management and Development Project (IWMDP)	Promotion of sanitation and hygiene education	-	0.10	-	0.10
MOWE	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation	Solar Powered Mini-Piped Water Schemes in rural Areas	Construction of Point Water Sources	-	5.50	-	5.50
MOWE	Urban Water Supply and Sanitation	Karamoja Small Town and Rural growth Centers Water Supply and Sanitation Project	Improved sanitation services and hygiene	-	0.19	-	0.19
MOWE	Urban Water Supply and Sanitation	Water and Sanitation Development Facility - East-Phase II	Improved sanitation services and hygiene	-	0.38	-	0.38
MOWE	Urban Water Supply and Sanitation	Water and Sanitation Development Facility - South Western-Phase II	Improved sanitation services and hygiene	-	0.30	-	0.30
MOWE	Urban Water Supply and Sanitation	Strategic Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Project (STWSSP)	Improved sanitation services and hygiene	-	0.10	0.40	0.50
MOWE	Urban Water Supply and Sanitation	Integrated Water Resources Management and Development Project (IWMDP)	Improved sanitation services and hygiene	-	0.07	-	0.07
MOWE	Urban Water Supply and Sanitation	Water and Sanitation Development Facility Central - Phase II	Improved sanitation services and hygiene	-	0.10	2.00	2.10
MOWE	Urban Water Supply and Sanitation	Water and Sanitation Development Facility North - Phase II	Improved sanitation services and hygiene	-	0.60	-	0.60
MOWE	Water for Production	Water for Production Phase II	Construction of Bulk Water Supply Schemes	-	20.44	10.40	30.84
MOWE	Water for Production	Water for Production Regional Center-North (WfPRC-N) based in Lira	Construction of Water Surface Reservoirs	-	10.86	-	10.86
MOWE	Water for Production	Water for Production Regional Center-East (WfPRC_E) based in Mbale	Construction of Water Surface Reservoirs	-	13.72	-	13.72
MOWE	Water for Production	Water for Production Regional Center-West (WfPRC-W) based in Mbarara	Construction of Water Surface Reservoirs	-	15.56	-	15.56
MOWE	Water for Production	Water for Production Phase II	Construction of Water Surface Reservoirs	-	4.59	-	4.59
MOWE	Water Resources Management	Water Management Zones Project	Catchment-based IWRM established	-	1.65	0.21	1.85

Vote	Programme	Sub Program	Key Output	Non-Wage	GoU (Dev't)	Donor Funding	Total
MOWE	Water Resources Management	Multi-Lateral Lakes Edward & Albert Integrated Fisheries and Water Resources Management (LEAFII)	Catchment-based IWRM established	-	1.58	0.90	2.48
MOWE	Water Resources Management	Enhancing Resilience of Communities to Climate Change	Catchment-based IWRM established	-	0.69	0.15	0.84
MOWE	Water Resources Management	Inner Murchison Bay Cleanup Project	Catchment-based IWRM established	-	0.03	-	0.03
MOWE	Water Resources Management	Integrated Water Resources Management and Development Project (IWMDP)	Catchment-based IWRM established	-	0.24	8.50	8.74
MOWE	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation	Back up support for O & M of Rural Water	0.01	-	-	0.01
MOWE	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation	Solar Powered Mini-Piped Water Schemes in rural Areas	Back up support for O & M of Rural Water	-	4.43	-	4.43
MOWE	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation	Piped Water in Rural Areas	Back up support for O & M of Rural Water	-	0.37	0.60	0.97
MOWE	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation	Integrated Water Resources Management and Development Project (IWMDP)	Back up support for O & M of Rural Water	-	-	0.74	0.74
MOWE	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation	Acquisition of Land by Government	-	0.10	-	0.10
MOWE	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation	Solar Powered Mini-Piped Water Schemes in rural Areas	Acquisition of Land by Government	-	0.30	-	0.30
MOWE	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation	Piped Water in Rural Areas	Acquisition of Land by Government	-	0.10	-	0.10
MOWE	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation	Integrated Water Resources Management and Development Project (IWMDP)	Acquisition of Land by Government	-	0.40	-	0.40
MOWE	Urban Water Supply and Sanitation	Karamoja Small Town and Rural growth Centers Water Supply and Sanitation Project	Acquisition of Land by Government	-	0.05	-	0.05
MOWE	Urban Water Supply and Sanitation	Water and Sanitation Development Facility - East-Phase II	Acquisition of Land by Government	-	0.04	-	0.04
MOWE	Urban Water Supply and Sanitation	Water and Sanitation Development Facility - South Western-Phase II	Acquisition of Land by Government	-	0.15	-	0.15

Vote	Programme	Sub Program	Key Output	Non-Wage	GoU (Dev't)	Donor Funding	Total
MOWE	Urban Water Supply and Sanitation	Strategic Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Project (STWSSP)	Acquisition of Land by Government	-	0.10	-	0.10
MOWE	Urban Water Supply and Sanitation	Water and Sanitation Development Facility - South Western-Phase II	Acquisition of Land by Government	-	0.35	-	0.35
MOWE	Urban Water Supply and Sanitation	Water and Sanitation Development Facility North - Phase II	Acquisition of Land by Government	-	0.40	-	0.40
MOWE	Water for Production	Water for Production Regional Center-North (WIPRC-N) based in Lira	Acquisition of Land by Government	-	0.16	-	0.16
MOWE	Water for Production	Water for Production Regional Center-East (WIPRC_E) based in Mbale	Acquisition of Land by Government	-	0.05	-	0.05
MOWE	Water for Production	Water for Production Phase II	Acquisition of Land by Government	-	1.00	-	1.00
	Total			2.41	117.43	76.51	196.36

Appendix VIII: Detailed of Works & Transport sector budget proposed for re-allocation to LGs (UGX Bn)

Vote	Programme	Sub Program	Key Output	GoU (Dev't)	Total
MOWT	District, Urban and Community Access Roads	Rehab. of Districts Roads	Monitoring and capacity building support for district road works	5.37	5.37
MOWT	District, Urban and Community Access Roads	Rehab. of Districts Roads	Roads, Streets and Highways	54.07	54.07
MOWT	District, Urban and Community Access Roads	Rehab. of Districts Roads	Major Bridges	17.00	17.00
MOWT	District, Urban and Community Access Roads	Rehab. of Districts Roads	Purchase of Office and ICT Equipment, including Software	0.70	0.70
MOWT	District, Urban and Community Access Roads	Rehab. of Districts Roads	Purchase of Motor Vehicles and Other Transport Equipment	3.36	3.36
MOWT	District, Urban and Community Access Roads	Urban Roads Re-sealing	Monitoring and capacity building support for district road works	0.94	0.94
MOWT	District, Urban and Community Access Roads	Urban Roads Re-sealing	Roads, Streets and Highways	0.60	0.60
MOWT	District, Urban and Community Access Roads	Urban Roads Re-sealing	Purchase of Office and ICT Equipment, including Software	0.05	0.05
MOWT	District, Urban and Community Access Roads	Urban Roads Re-sealing	Urban roads construction and rehabilitation (Bitumen standard)	12.50	12.50
MOWT	District, Urban and Community Access Roads	Urban Roads Re-sealing	Purchase of Motor Vehicles and Other Transport Equipment	0.90	0.90
MOWT	Transport Services and Infrastructure	Improvement of Gulu Municipal Council Roads (Preparatory Survey)	Roads, Streets and Highways	0.60	0.60
	Total			96.10	96.10

Appendix IX: Detailed of Social Development sector budget proposed for re-allocation to LGs (UGX Bn)

Vote	Programme	Sub Program	Key Output	Non-Wage	GoU (Dev't)	Donor Funding	Total
MoGLSD	Promotion of descent Employment	Labour and Industrial Relations	Inspection of Workplaces and Investigation on violation of labour standards	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.03
MoGLSD	Promotion of descent Employment	Occupational Safety and Health	Inspection of Workplaces and Investigation on violation of labour standards	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.07
MoGLSD	Promotion of descent Employment	Chemical Safety & Security (CHESASE) Project	Inspection of Workplaces and Investigation on violation of labour standards	0.00	0.26	0.00	0.26
MoGLSD	Promotion of descent Employment	Employment Services	Inspection of Workplaces and Investigation on violation of labour standards	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.08
MoGLSD	Promotion of descent Employment	Strengthening Social Risk Management and Gender – Based Violence Prevention and Response Project	Inspection of Workplaces and Investigation on violation of labour standards	0.00	0.00	9.43	9.43
MoGLSD	Gender, Equality and Women's Empowerment	Uganda Women Entrepreneurs Fund (UWEP)	Advocacy and Networking	0.00	2.03	0.00	2.03
MoGLSD	Promotion of descent Employment	Promotion of Green Jobs and Fair Labour Market in Uganda (PROGREL)	Advocacy and Networking	0.00	0.00	0.40	0.40
MoGLSD	Promotion of descent Employment	Strengthening Social Risk Management and Gender – Based Violence Prevention and Response Project	Advocacy and Networking	0.00	0.00	3.17	3.17
MoGLSD	Social Protection for Vulnerable Groups	Disability and Elderly	Support to the Renovation and Maintenance of Centres for Vulnerable Groups	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.14
MoGLSD	Social Protection for Vulnerable Groups	Youth and Children Affairs	Support to the Renovation and Maintenance of Centres for Vulnerable Groups	1.47	0.00	0.00	1.47
	Total			1.79	2.30	12.99	17.09

Appendix X: Detailed MDA Budgets Proposed for rationalization for FY 2019/20 (UGX Bn)

Vote	Programme	Sub Program	Key Output Description	Wage	Non-Wage	GoU (Dev't)	Donor Funding	Total
MAAIF	Agriculture Infrastructure, Mechanization and Water for Agricultural Production	Improving Access and Use of Agricultural Equipment and Mechanisation through the use of labour Saving Technologies	Creating and Enabling environment for Agriculture	0.00	0.00	1.58	0.00	1.58
MAAIF	Agriculture Infrastructure, Mechanization and Water for Agricultural Production	Department of Agricultural Infrastructure and Water for Agricultural Production	Creating and Enabling environment for Agriculture	0.00	0.52	0.00	0.00	0.52
MAAIF	Policy, Planning and Support Services	Support for Institutional Development	Creating and Enabling environment for Agriculture	0.00	0.00	0.24	0.00	0.24
MAAIF	Policy, Planning and Support Services	Department of Planning	Creating and Enabling environment for Agriculture	0.00	0.91	0.00	0.00	0.91
MAAIF	Policy, Planning and Support Services	Support to Agricultural Training Institutions	Creating and Enabling environment for Agriculture	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.00	0.30
MAAIF	Policy, Planning and Support Services	National Food and Agricultural Statistics System (NFASS)	Creating and Enabling environment for Agriculture	0.00	0.00	0.45	0.00	0.45
MAAIF	Policy, Planning and Support Services	The COMESA Seed Harmonization Implementation Plan (COMSHIP) Project	Creating and Enabling environment for Agriculture	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00
MAAIF	Policy, Planning and Support Services	Agriculture Value Chain Development	Creating and Enabling environment for Agriculture	0.00	0.00	0.66	0.00	0.66
MAAIF	Policy, Planning and Support Services	Human Resource Management Department	Creating and Enabling environment for Agriculture	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
MAAIF	Crop Resources	Enhancing National Food Security through increased Rice production in Eastern Uganda	Purchase of Motor Vehicles and Other Transport Equipment	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.00	0.30
MAAIF	Crop Resources	Crop pests and diseases control phase 2	Purchase of Motor Vehicles and Other Transport Equipment	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.00	0.19
MAAIF	Crop Resources	Multisectoral Food Safety & Nutrition Project	Purchase of Motor Vehicles and Other Transport Equipment	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.24	0.24
MAAIF	Crop Resources	National Oil Palm Project	Purchase of Motor Vehicles and Other Transport Equipment	0.00	0.00	0.00	23.08	23.08

Vote	Programme	Sub Program	Key Output Description	Wage	Non-Wage	GoU (Dev't)	Donor Funding	Total
MAAIF	Directorate of Animal Resources	Livestock Diseases Control Project Phase 2	Purchase of Motor Vehicles and Other Transport Equipment	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.00	0.18
MAAIF	Directorate of Animal Resources	Regional Pastoral Livelihood Improvement Project	Purchase of Motor Vehicles and Other Transport Equipment	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.20
MAAIF	Directorate of Animal Resources	Developing A Market-Oriented And Environmentally Sustainable Beef Meat Industry In Uganda	Purchase of Motor Vehicles and Other Transport Equipment	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.49	1.49
MAAIF	Directorate of Agricultural Extension and Skills Management	Agro-Economic Impact Deepening in the Albertine Basin	Purchase of Motor Vehicles and Other Transport Equipment	0.00	0.00	3.50	0.00	3.50
MAAIF	Policy, Planning and Support Services	Support for Institutional Development	Purchase of Motor Vehicles and Other Transport Equipment	0.00	0.00	0.27	0.00	0.27
MAAIF	Policy, Planning and Support Services	The COMESA Seed Harmonization Implementation Plan (COMSHIP) Project	Purchase of Motor Vehicles and Other Transport Equipment	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.25
MAAIF	Policy, Planning and Support Services	Agriculture Value Chain Development	Purchase of Motor Vehicles and Other Transport Equipment	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.30	1.30
MAAIF	Agriculture Infrastructure, Mechanization and Water for Agricultural Production	Improving Access and Use of Agricultural Equipment and Mechanisation through the use of labour Saving Technologies	Purchase of Specialised Machinery & Equipment	0.00	0.00	9.38	0.00	9.38
MAAIF	Agriculture Infrastructure, Mechanization and Water for Agricultural Production	Support for Institutional Development	Purchase of Specialised Machinery & Equipment	0.00	0.00	4.00	0.00	4.00
MAAIF	Crop Resources	Crop Production Department	Quality Assurance systems along the value chain	0.00	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.40
MAAIF	Crop Resources	Agriculture Cluster Development Project	Quality Assurance systems along the value chain	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.74	0.84
MAAIF	Crop Resources	Crop pests and diseases control phase 2	Quality Assurance systems along the value chain	0.00	0.00	1.10	0.00	1.10
MAAIF	Crop Resources	Department of Crop Regulation and Certification	Quality Assurance systems along the value chain	0.00	0.42	0.00	0.00	0.42

Vote	Programme	Sub Program	Key Output Description	Wage	Non-Wage	GoU (Dev't)	Donor Funding	Total
MAAIF	Crop Resources	National Oil Palm Project	Quality Assurance systems along the value chain	0.00	0.00	0.60	6.48	7.08
NAADS	Agriculture Advisory Services	Government Purchases	Purchase of Specialised Machinery & Equipment	0.00	0.00	51.23	0.00	51.23
UDCA	Coffee Development	Development Services	Production, Research & Coordination	0.00	65.42	0.00	0.00	65.42
	Total - Agriculture			0.00	68.67	75.33	33.53	177.53
MOES	Secondary Education	Secondary Education	Policies, laws, guidelines plans and strategies	0.83	3.17	0.00	0.00	4.00
MOES	Skills Development	BTNET	Policies, laws, guidelines plans and strategies	3.09	0.47	0.00	0.00	3.56
MOES	Skills Development	Albertine Region Sustainable Development Project	Policies, laws, guidelines plans and strategies	0.00	0.00	2.96	2.62	5.58
MOES	Skills Development	Skills Development Project	Policies, laws, guidelines plans and strategies	0.00	0.00	1.10	21.06	22.16
MOES	Quality and Standards	Teacher Education	Policies, laws, guidelines, plans and strategies	4.42	1.08	0.00	0.00	5.50
MOES	Skills Development	Skills Development Project	Purchase of Specialized Machinery & Equipment	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.83	12.83
MOES	Skills Development	Support to the Implementation of Skilling Uganda Strategy (BTC)	Purchase of Specialised Machinery & Equipment	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.40	4.40
MOES	Higher Education	Higher Education	Sponsorship Scheme and Staff Development for Masters and Phds	0.00	28.29	0.00	0.00	28.29
	Total - Education & Sports			8.34	33.01	4.06	40.91	86.32
MoH	Pharmaceutical and other Supplies	Global Fund for AIDS, TB and Malaria	Monitoring and Evaluation Capacity Improvement	0.00	0.00	2.44	0.00	2.44
MoH	Pharmaceutical and other Supplies	GAVI Vaccines and Health Sector Development Plan Support	Monitoring and Evaluation Capacity Improvement	0.00	0.00	0.09	10.21	10.30

Vote	Programme	Sub Program	Key Output Description	Wage	Non-Wage	GoU (Dev't)	Donor Funding	Total
MoH	Health infrastructure and equipment	Uganda Reproductive Maternal and Child Health Services Improvement Project	Monitoring, Supervision and Evaluation of Health Systems	0.00	0.00	0.28	30.64	30.91
MoH	Health infrastructure and equipment	Institutional Support to MoH	Monitoring, Supervision and Evaluation of Health Systems	0.00	0.00	8.09	0.00	8.09
MoH	Pharmaceutical and other Supplies	GAVI Vaccines and Health Sector Development Plan Support	Preventive and curative Medical Supplies (including immunisation)	0.00	0.00	12.00	0.00	12.00
MoH	Health infrastructure and equipment	Italian Support to Health Sector Development Plan-Karamoja Infrastructure Development Project Phase II	Purchase of Motor Vehicles and Other Transport Equipment	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.48	2.48
MoH	Pharmaceutical and other Supplies	GAVI Vaccines and Health Sector Development Plan Support	Purchase of Motor Vehicles and Other Transport Equipment	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.11	12.11
MoH	Public Health Services	East Africa Public Health Laboratory Network project Phase II	Purchase of Motor Vehicles and Other Transport Equipment	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.10	1.10
MoH	Pharmaceutical and other Supplies	GAVI Vaccines and Health Sector Development Plan Support	Government Buildings and Administrative Infrastructure	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.71	12.71
MoH	Public Health Services	East Africa Public Health Laboratory Network project Phase II	Government Buildings and Administrative Infrastructure	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.87	8.87
	Total - Health			0.00	0.00	22.90	78.12	101.02
MOWE	Urban Water Supply and Sanitation	Karamoja Small Town and Rural growth Centers Water Supply and Sanitation Project	Government Buildings and Administrative Infrastructure	0.00	0.00	1.50	0.00	1.50
MOWE	Water Resources Management	Support for Hydro-Power Devt and Operations on River Nile	Government Buildings and Administrative Infrastructure	0.00	0.00	1.73	0.51	2.24
MOWE	Water Resources Management	Water Management Zones Project	Government Buildings and Administrative Infrastructure	0.00	0.00	1.02	5.33	6.35

Vote	Programme	Sub Program	Key Output Description	Wage	Non-Wage	GoU (Dev't)	Donor Funding	Total
MOWE	Water Resources Management	Multi-Lateral Lakes Edward & Albert Integrated Fisheries and Water Resources Management (LEAFII)	Government Buildings and Administrative Infrastructure	0.00	0.00	1.02	5.33	6.35
MOWE	Water Resources Management	Enhancing Resilience of Communities to Climate Change	Government Buildings and Administrative Infrastructure	0.00	0.00	0.70	1.50	2.20
MOWE	Water Resources Management	Integrated Water Resources Management and Development Project (IWMDP)	Government Buildings and Administrative Infrastructure	0.00	0.00	0.20	7.07	7.27
MOWE	Water Resources Management	Farm Income Enhancement and Forestry Conservation Project Phase II (FIEFOC II)	Government Buildings and Administrative Infrastructure	0.00	0.00	18.58	74.26	92.84
MOWE	Policy, Planning and Support Services	Policy and Management Support	Government Buildings and Administrative Infrastructure	0.00	0.00	5.31	0.00	5.31
MOWE	Policy, Planning and Support Services	Integrated Water Resources Management and Development Project (IWMDP)	Government Buildings and Administrative Infrastructure	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	2.00
	Total -Water & Environment			0.00	0.00	32.05	94.00	126.05
MOWT	Transport Regulation	Multinational Lake Victoria Maritime Comm. &Transport Project	Policies, laws, guidelines, plans and strategies developed	0.00	0.00	0.12	2.50	2.62
MOWT	Transport Services and Infrastructure	Transport Infrastructure and Services	Policies, laws, guidelines, plans and strategies	3.20	0.67	0.00	0.00	3.87
MOWT	Construction Standards and Quality Assurance	Roads and Bridges	Policies, laws, guidelines, plans and strategies	1.70	0.20	0.00	0.00	1.90
MOWT	Construction Standards and Quality Assurance	Construction Standards	Policies, laws, guidelines, plans and strategies	1.20	0.55	0.00	0.00	1.75
MOWT	Construction Standards and Quality Assurance	Development of the Construction Industry	Policies, laws, guidelines, plans and strategies	0.00	0.00	4.00	0.00	4.00
MOWT	Mechanical Engineering Services	Mechanical Engineering Services	Policies, laws, guidelines, plans and strategies.	2.00	0.40	0.00	0.00	2.40

Vote	Programme	Sub Program	Key Output Description	Wage	Non-Wage	GoU (Dev't)	Donor Funding	Total
	Total -Works and Transport			8.10	1.82	4.12	2.50	16.54
MoGLSD	Promotion of descent Employment	Promotion of Green Jobs and Fair Labour Market in Uganda (PROGREL)	Policies, Laws , Regulations and Guidelines on Employment and Labour Productivity	0.00	0.00	0.60	1.58	2.18
MoGLSD	Promotion of descent Employment	Strengthening Social Risk Management and Gender – Based Violence Prevention and Response Project	Policies, Laws , Regulations and Guidelines on Employment and Labour Productivity	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.57	20.57
	Total - Social Development			0.00	0.00	0.60	22.15	22.75

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Ramathan Ggoobi is an Economist and Policy Analyst. He is a Lecturer of Economics at Makerere University Business School (MUBS), where he heads the MUBS Economic Forum. He is also the Chief Economist for Operation Wealth Creation in Uganda. He has extensive knowledge and experience in both quantitative and qualitative research, with special interest in rural economy, economic development, policy analysis and political economy. Ramathan is also a Member of the Board of Directors at Uganda Development Corporation (UDC). He holds an M.A in Economic Policy and Planning, and a B.A. in Economics from Makerere University. He also holds an International Certificate in Sustainable Development (*With Distinction*), Columbia University U.S.A, 2015, and a Certificate in Energy Economics, Total France.

Daniel Lukwago is an Economist, Policy Analyst and Independent Consultant. He is a Director of Nonner Consults, a development consultancy company based in Kampala Uganda. He has more than 15 years working experience in various areas such as policy analysis, public expenditure reviews, poverty assessments, community development and policy advocacy. He previously worked with the World Bank Group in Washington D.C, USA and Kampala, Uganda Office; Advocates Coalition for Development Environment (ACODE); and Uganda Debt Network (UDN). Daniel holds a Masters of Public Administration Degree (MPA) from Columbia University, USA; a Postgraduate Diploma in Monitoring and Evaluation from Uganda Management Institute, Kampala Uganda; and a Bachelor of Science in Quantitative Economics Degree from Makerere University, Kampala.

About ACODE:

ACODE is an independent public policy research and advocacy think tank registered in Uganda. Its mission is to make public policies work for people by engaging in contemporary public policy research, community empowerment to demand for improved service delivery and advocacy. ACODE has for the last four consecutive years been ranked in the Global Go To Think Tank Index as one of the top think tanks in the world.



**ADVOCATES COALITION FOR DEVELOPMENT
AND ENVIRONMENT (ACODE)
Plot 96, Kanjokya Street, Kamwokya.
P. O. Box 29836, Kampala. Tel: +256 312 812150.
Email: acode@acodea-u.org / library@acode-u.org
Website: www.acode-u.org**