



NSPSDII RESULTS FRAMEWORK FACT SHEET

INTRODUCTION

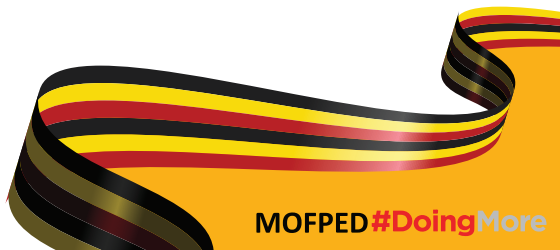
This report highlights key findings from the NSPSD II Results Framework, detailing progress across strategies aimed at improving Uganda’s economic performance between 2017/18 and 2024/25. The framework covers four core strategies:

- a) Derisking the Economy
- b) Lowering the Cost of Doing Business
- c) Improving the Ease of Doing Business
- d) Building Capacity for International Trade.

PART 1

SECTION 1. NSPSD RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Competitive-ness Strate-gies	Key Performance Indicator	2017/18	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Sources
Derisking the Economy	Issuance Policies (UAIS)	44,136	91,171	360,118	115,026	IRA
	Titled Land (%)		22.4	30	30	MLHUD
	Formal GDP (%)	48.4	46.6	45.7	45.2	MoPFPED
	NSSF Employer Register (No.)	12,000	40,000	48,000	50,000	NSSF
	NSSF Employee Register (No.)	1.5 million	2 million	2.2 million	2.4 million	NSSF
	ACF Capitalization	268.88Bn	660.50Bn	751.33 Bn	859.39 Bn	NSSF
	Size of the Export Basket(USD Millions) (Total number of export products and value herewith attached).	3,531.3	5278.7	5450.7	7,941.1	UNBS
	Business Register (No.)	75,814	46,324	54,058	56,018	URSB



Competitive- ness Strategies	Key Performance Indicator	2017/18	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Sources
Lowering the Cost of Doing Business	Private Sector Credit (% of GDP)	6.5%	9.5%	10.0%	10.8%	BOU
	Case backlog (No.)		50,592 (30.11%)			MOJCA
	Transport Cost: Kampa- la-Mombasa (USD, 20 TEU) – Exports by Railway		730	730	730	MOWT
	Transport Cost: Kampa- la-Mombasa (USD, 20 TEU) – Exports by Road	1,000	970.27	994.16	1,200	MOWT
	Transport Cost: Momba- sa-Kampala (USD, 20 TEU) – Imports by Railway		1,305	1,305	1,305	MOWT
	Transport Cost: Momba- sa-Kampala (USD, 20 TEU) – Imports by Road	2,174.34	2,104.2	2,375.95	2,500	MOWT
	Transport Time: Momba- sa-Kampala (Days)	4.83	5.65	4.33	4.54	MOWT
	Capitalization of Wealth Funds (Shs, Trillion)				8.03 trillion	FSD - MoFPED
	Operational Industrial Parks		6	13	15	
	Industrial Parks Businesses Register No.			199		
Improving the Ease of Doing Business	Time to Register a Busi- ness (Days)			1 day (6hrs)	1 day (3hrs)	URSB
	Time to Licenses a Business (Days)	1 day (30mins)	1 day (30mins)	1 day (30mins)	1 day (30mins)	KCCA
	E-Government Service Register (No.)				163	NITA-U

Competitive- ness Strategies	Key Performance Indicator	2017/18	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Sources
Building Ca- pacity for In- ternational Trade	Capacity Utilization of Manufacturers (%)		53.4%,	53.6%	54.3%	UMA
	Annual Growth of Expo- rts (%)	92.7%	137.6%	70.4%	68.6%	BOU
	Annual Growth of Trade Deficit (%)	71.9%	78.9%	96.7%	109.5%	
	Electronic Single Window Register (No.) (A detailed description is herewith attached).	6 MDAs	14 MDAs	20 MDAs	25 MDAs	UESW PHASE 1 & UESW PHASE II
	Manufacturers Registers (No.)		6,759		7,729	UMA
	Manufactured Merchan- dise (% of GDP)		18.6%	19.5%	21%	UMA
	Free Zones Business Re- gister (No.)		31	35	41	UFZA

UBD (1.45 Trillion), Emyooga (553 Billion), PDM (3.4 Trillion), ACF (495.6 Billion), Youth Venture Capital Fund (12.5 billion), Youth Livelihood Fund (207.95 billion), UWEP (168 Billion), SBRF (100 Billion), GROW (824 Billion), INVITE (800 Billion).

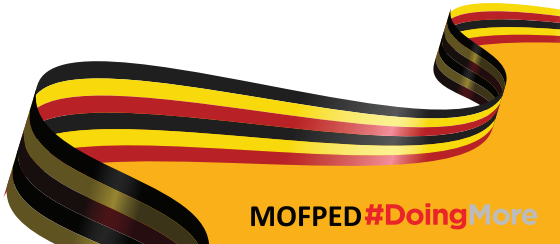
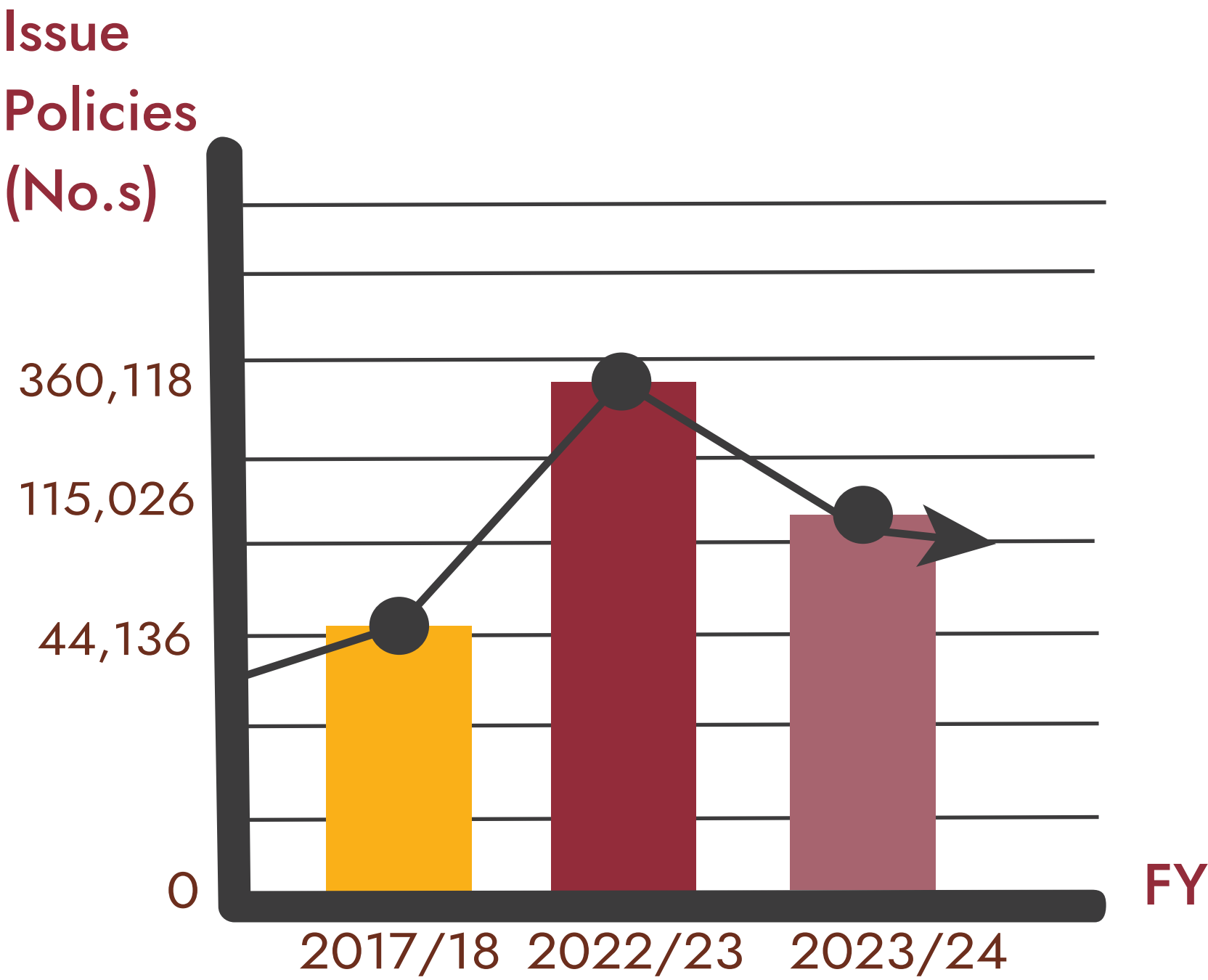
PART 2



SECTION 1: DERISKING THE ECONOMY

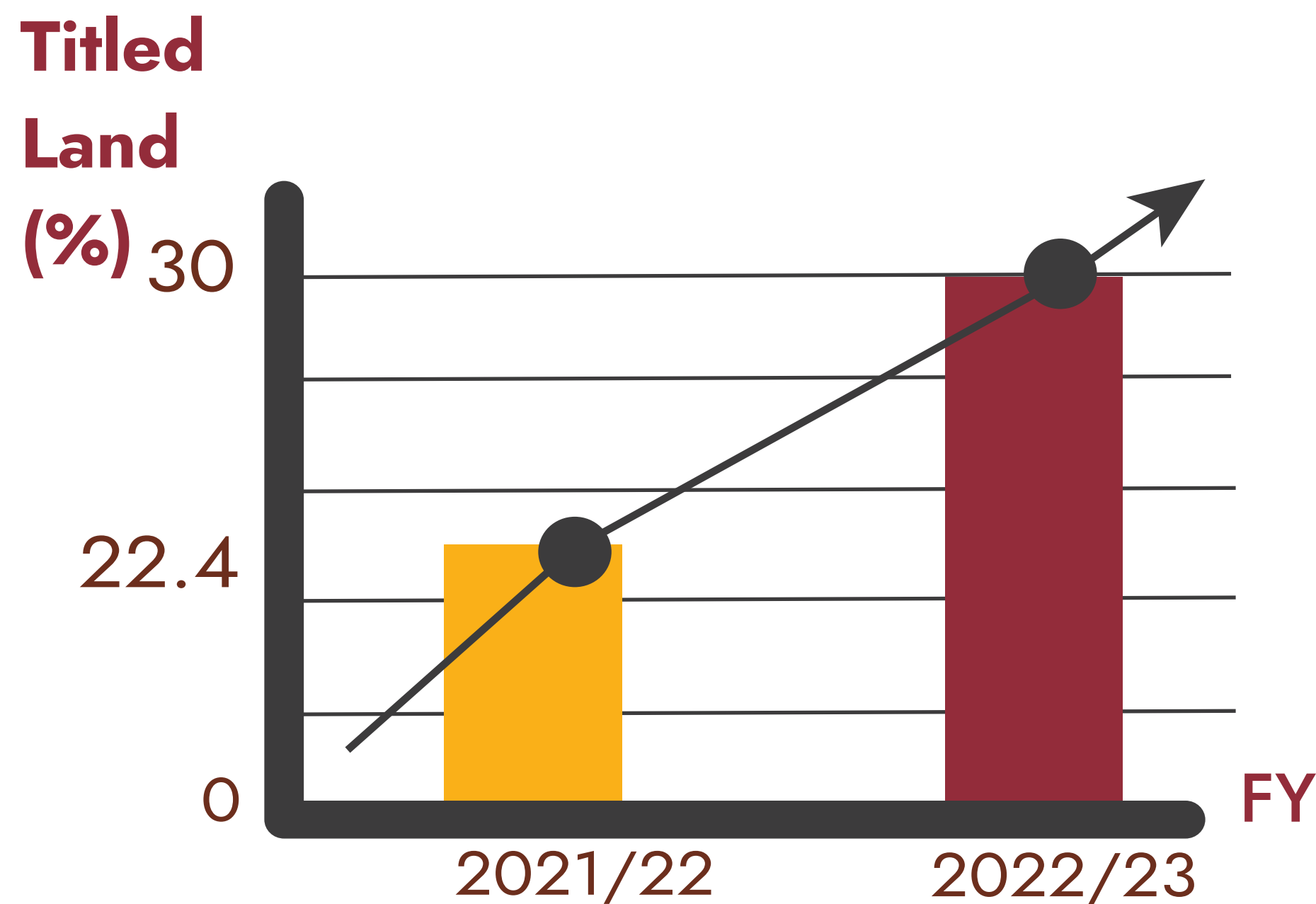
1. Agricultural Insurance Policies (UAIS):

The number of issued policies surged from **44,136** in 2017/18 to **360,118** in 2022/23, demonstrating significant growth in agricultural risk management, though a decline to **115,026** in 2023/24 highlights a need for sustainability efforts.



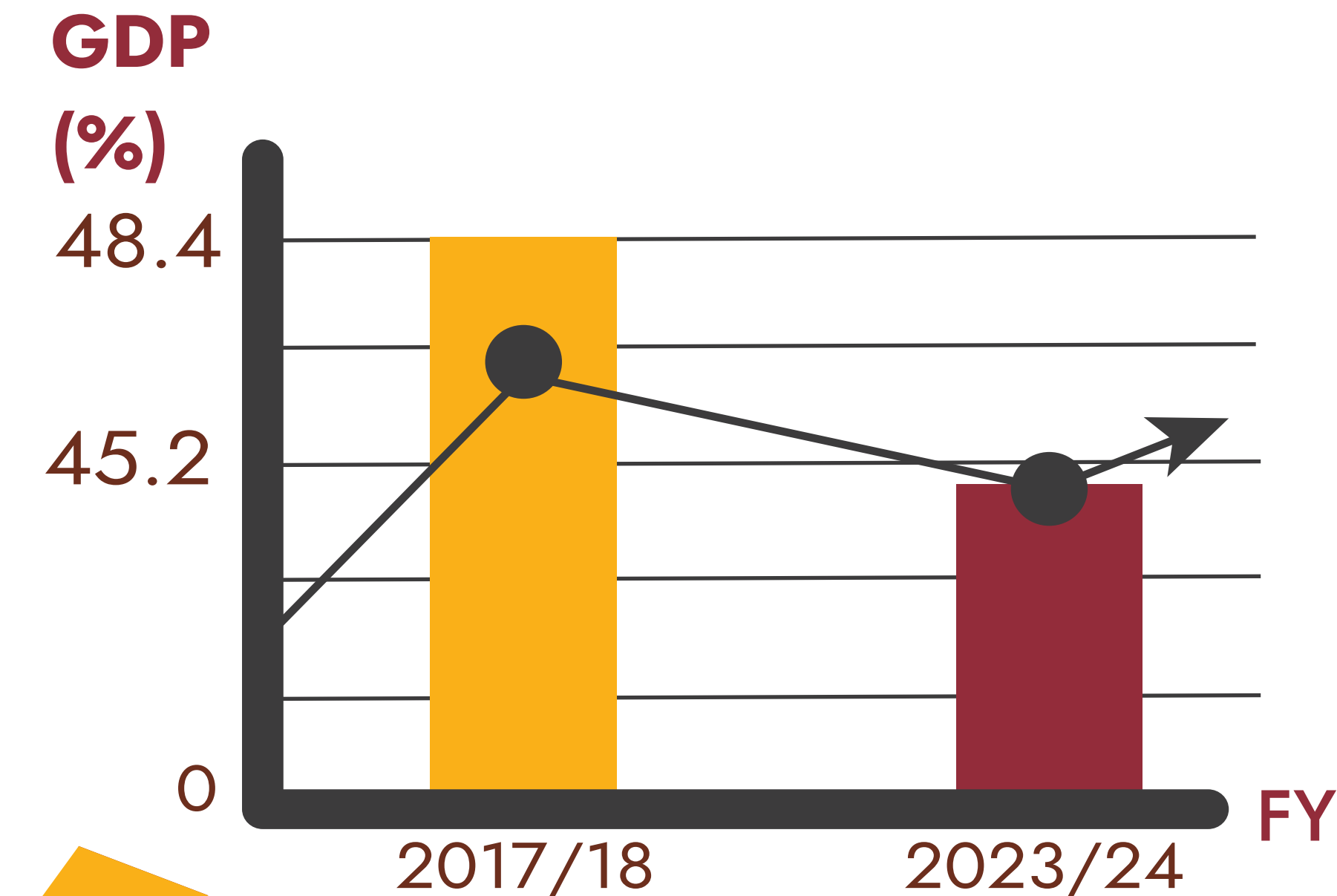
2. **Titled Land:**

The percentage of land with formal titles increased from **22.4%** in 2021/22 to **30%** by 2022/23, reflecting improved recognition of formal land ownership and the effect of the reforms under CEDP. Given the impact of these reforms, we recommend acceleration of the reforms in the land sector.



3. **Formal GDP:**

The contribution of the formal sector to GDP decreased from **48.4%** in 2017/18 to **45.2%** in 2023/24, indicating stagnation in formal sector growth relative to the informal economy.



Implication

- a) A growing dominance of the informal economy, which undermines tax revenues, weakens social protection systems, and limits access to credit and markets for businesses.

Recommendation

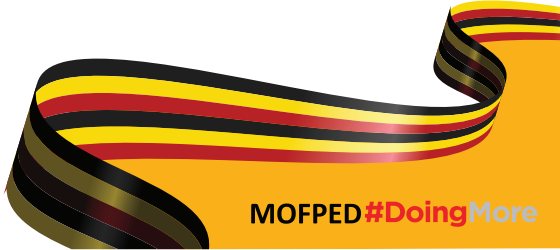
- a) URSB further simplifies the formalization processes, and further enhance access to affordable credit to encourage informal businesses to formalize and contribute to GDP growth.
- b) Additionally, we recommend the expansion of regulatory compliance across all sections of the economy to ensure uniform standards, strengthen enforcement, and create an enabling environment that incentivizes formal sector participation.

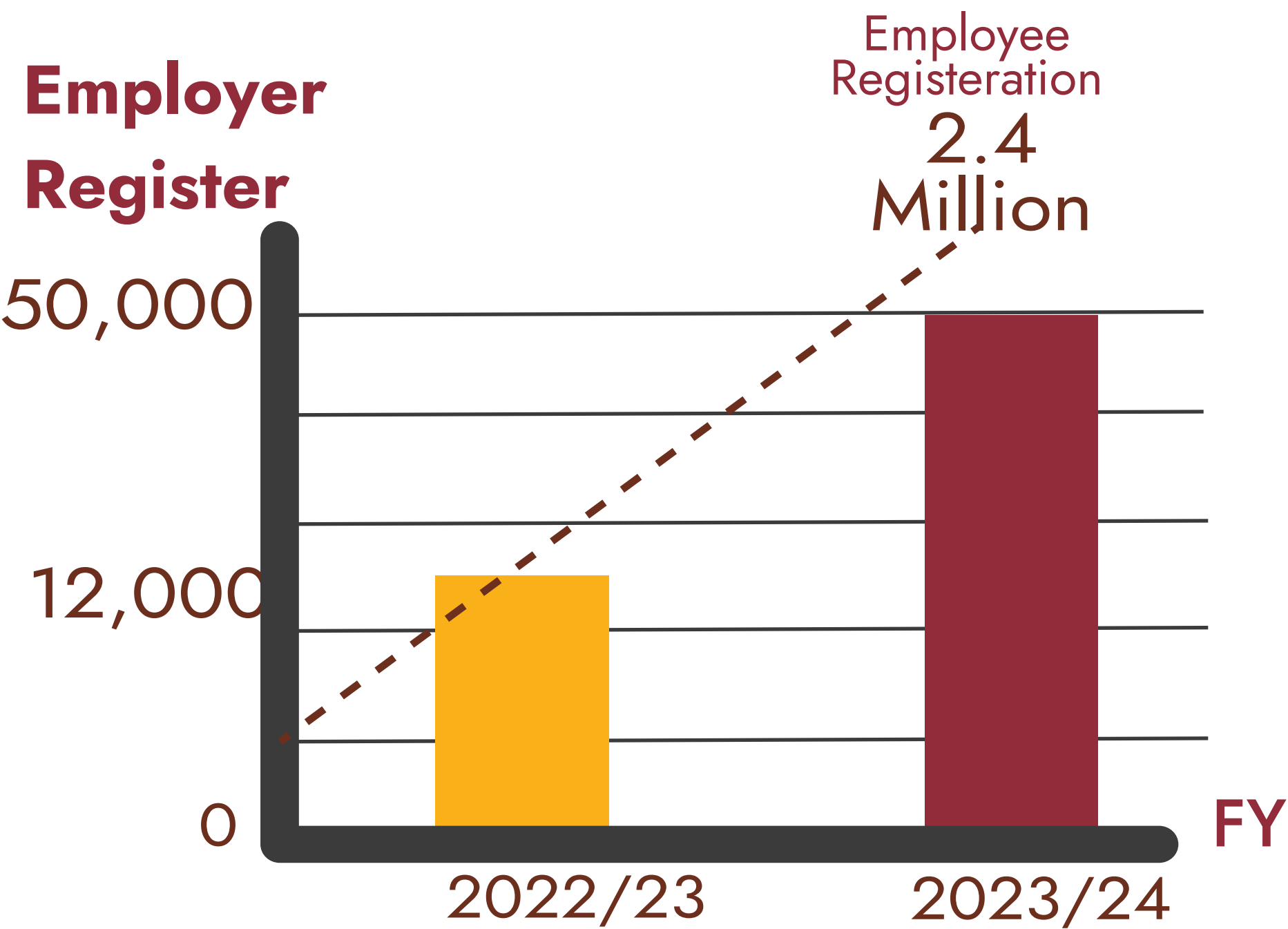
4. **NSSF Registers:**

The size of employer register climbed from **12,000** to **50,000** by 2023/24, while employee registration reached **2.4 million**, emphasizing expanded participation in social security.

This significant growth is largely attributed to the National Social Security Fund (Amendment) Act, 2022, which mandates that all employers, regardless of the number of employees, register with the NSSF and make regular contributions—a shift from the previous requirement for only employers with five or more employees.

Additionally, the amendment introduced provisions for voluntary contributions, enabling self-employed individuals and informal sector workers to participate, further broadening social security coverage and inclusivity.

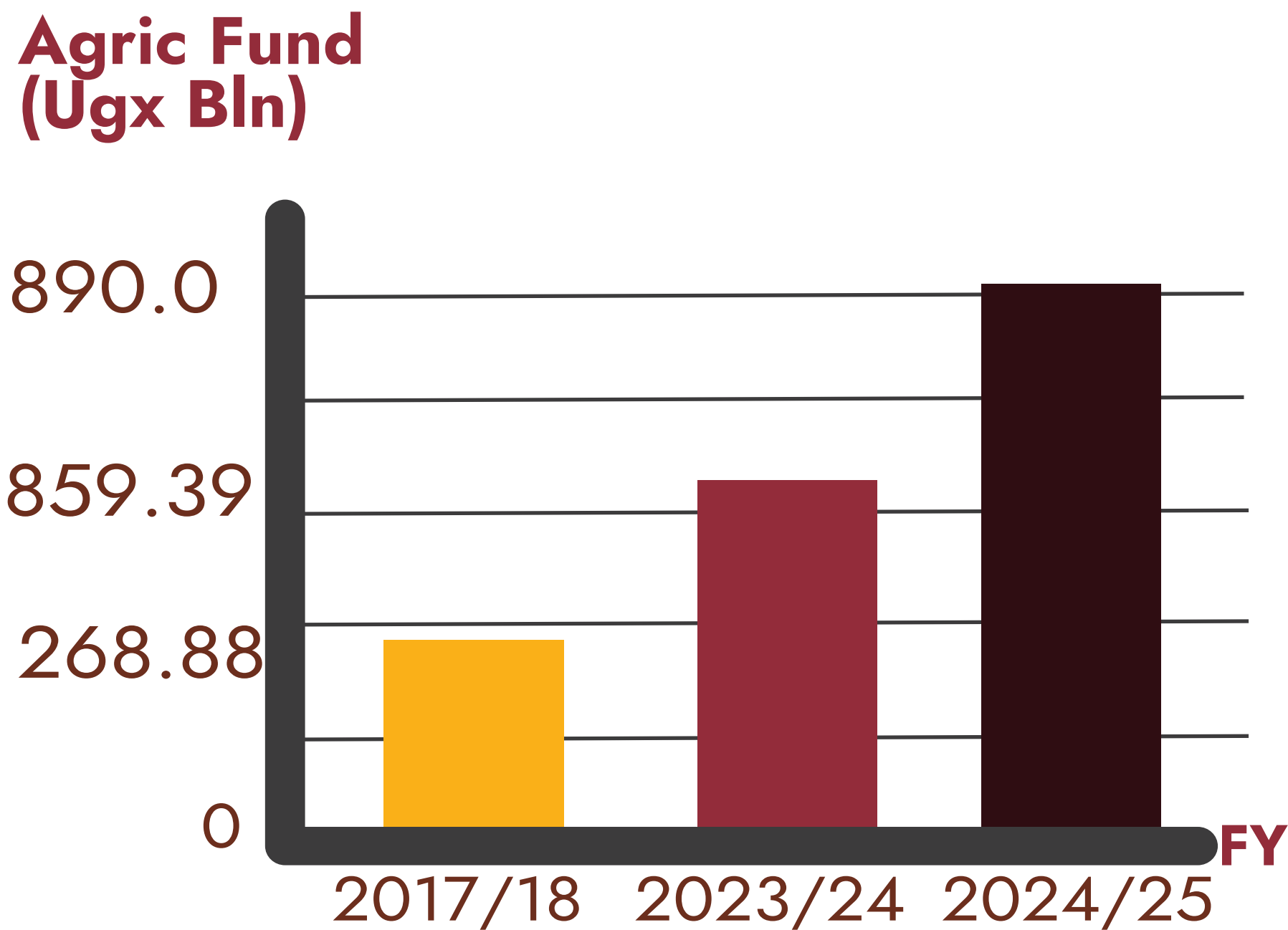




5. ACF Capitalization:

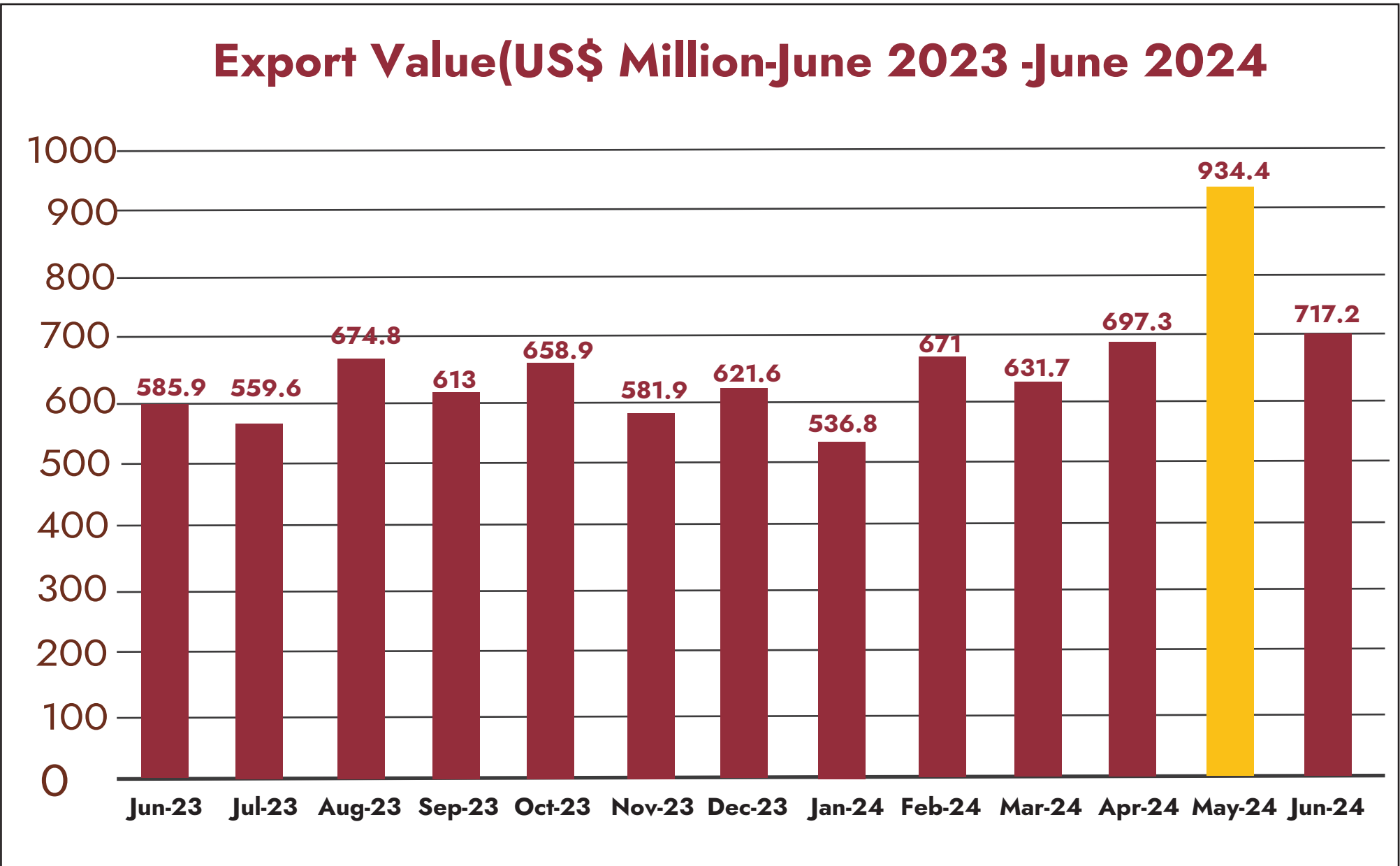
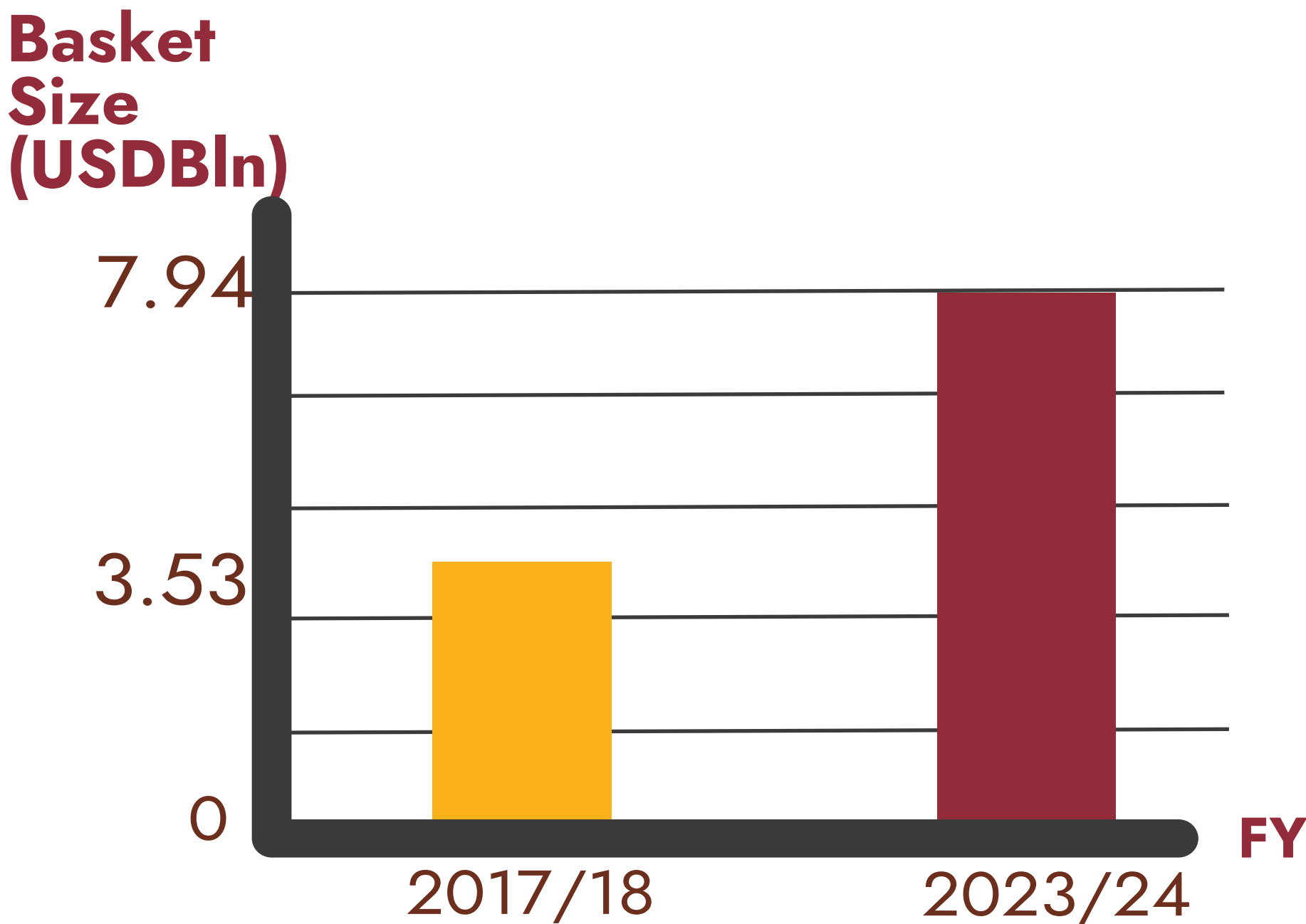
Funding to the agricultural sector rose from **UGX 268.88 billion** in 2017/18 to **UGX 859.39 billion** in 2023/24, enhancing financial support to agriculture.

In the 2024/25 financial year, an additional **UGX 30 billion** was allocated to the Agricultural Credit Facility, bringing the cumulative total to **UGX 890 billion**, thereby further enhancing financial support to agriculture.



6. Export Basket Size:

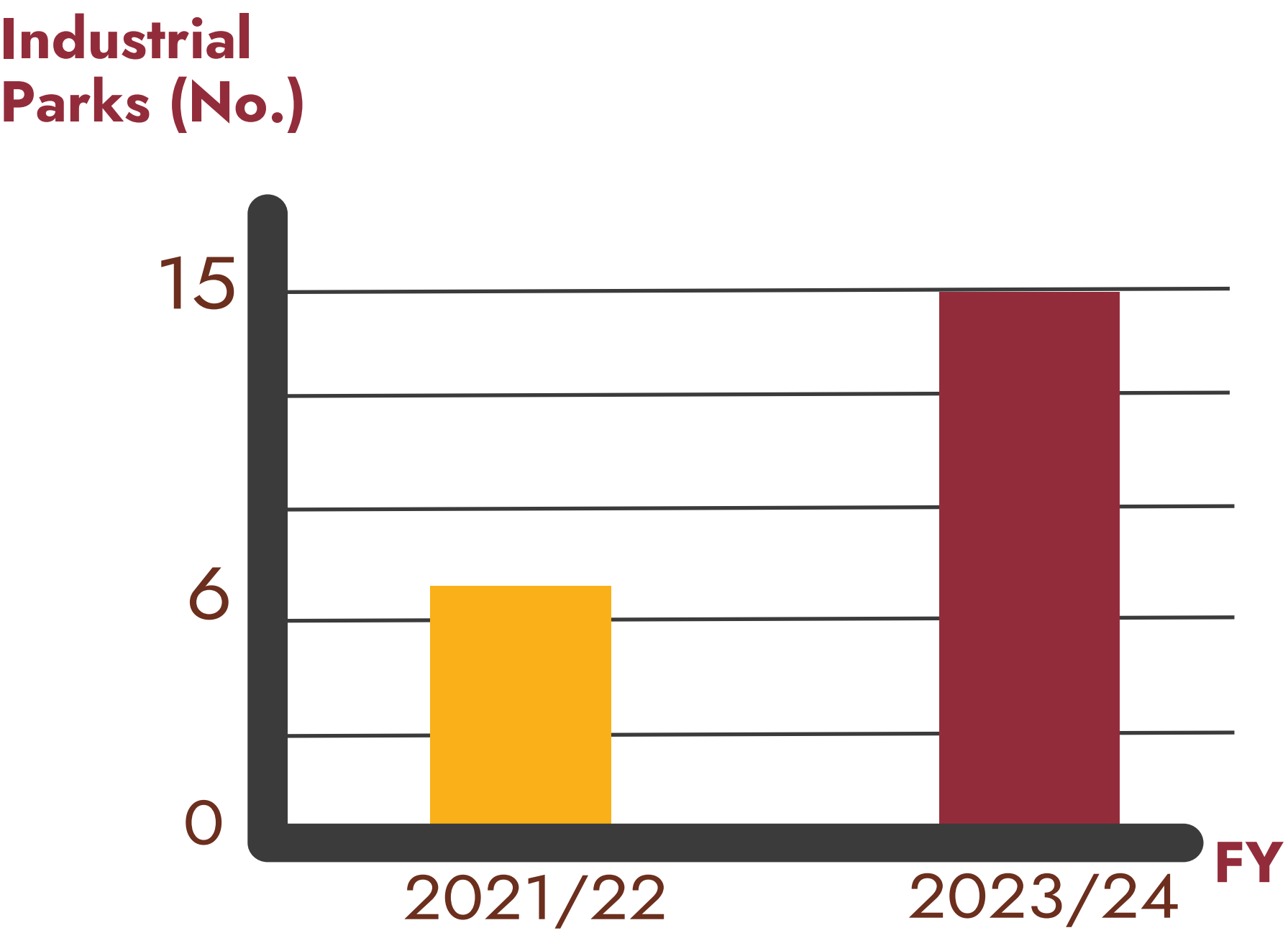
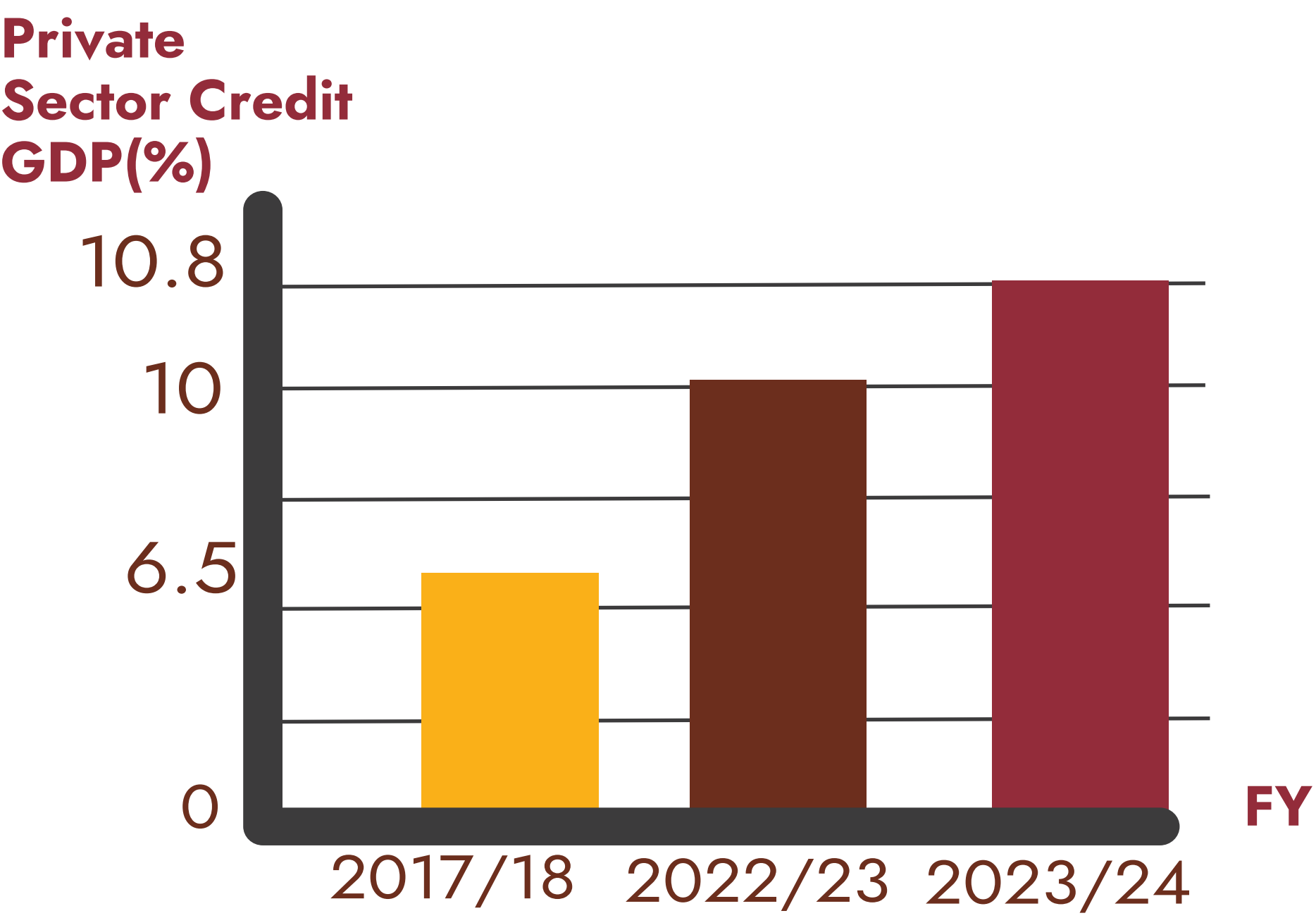
Exports more than doubled from **USD 3.53 billion** in 2017/18 to **USD 7.94 billion** in 2023/24, reflecting diversification and scaling up of export activities. Sustaining this growth requires enhanced financing, robust standards enforcement, and investment in certification and testing to ensure competitiveness in international markets.



SECTION 2: LOWERING THE COST OF DOING BUSINESS.

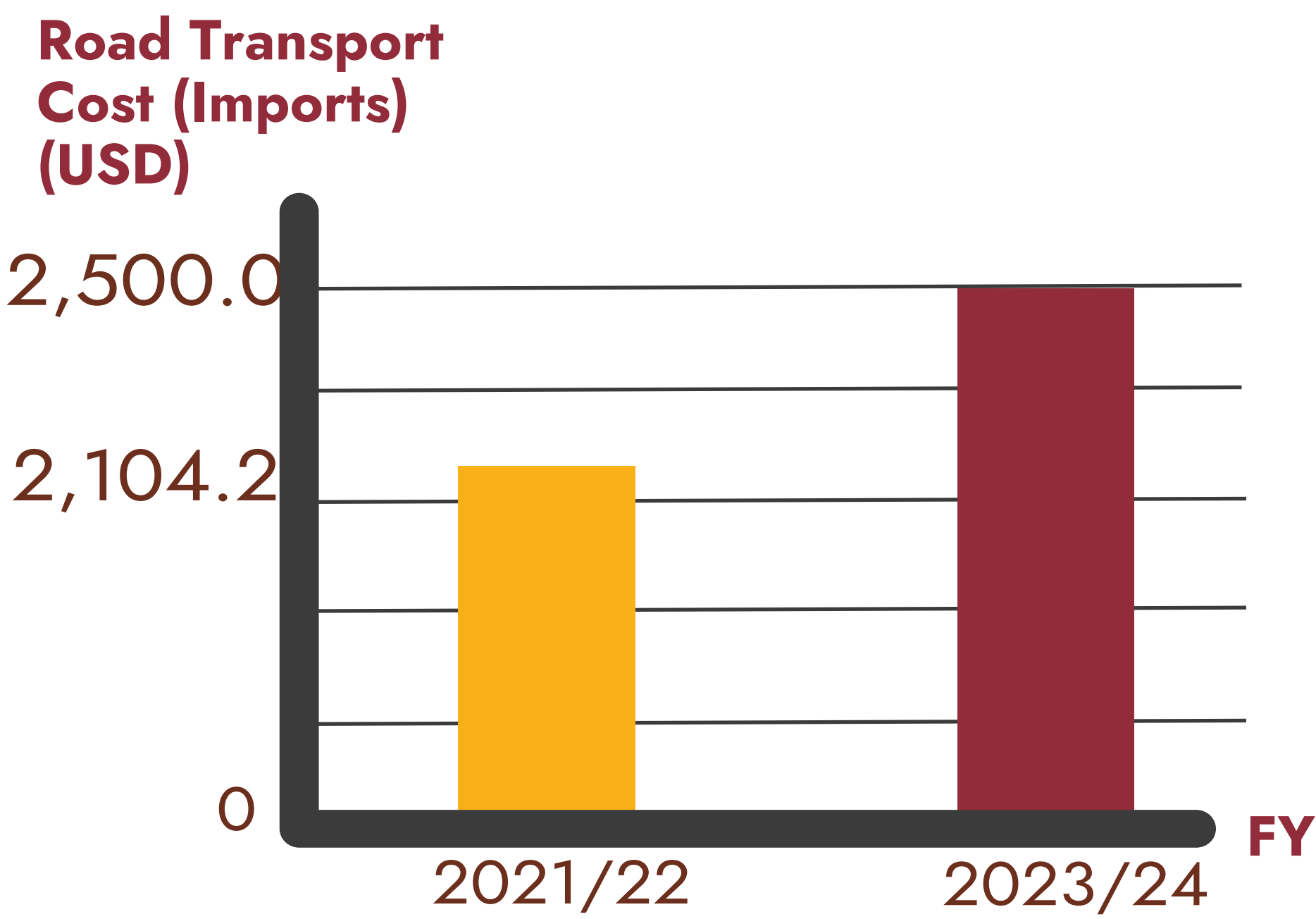
1. Private Sector Credit (% of GDP):

Increased from **6.5%** in 2017/18 to **10%** by 2022/23, and further to **10.8%** in 2023/24, improving financial access for businesses.



2. Transport Costs:

Road transport costs for imports rose from **USD 2,104.2** in 2021/22 to **USD 2,500** in 2023/24,



3. Operational Industrial Parks:

Expanded from **6** parks in 2021/22 to **15** by 2023/24, fostering industrial development and job creation.

 SECTION 3: IMPROVING THE EASE OF DOING BUSINESS

1. Business Registration Time:

Reduced to **1 day (3 hours)** by 2023/24, reflecting enhanced efficiency and ease in registering new businesses.

2. E-Government Services:

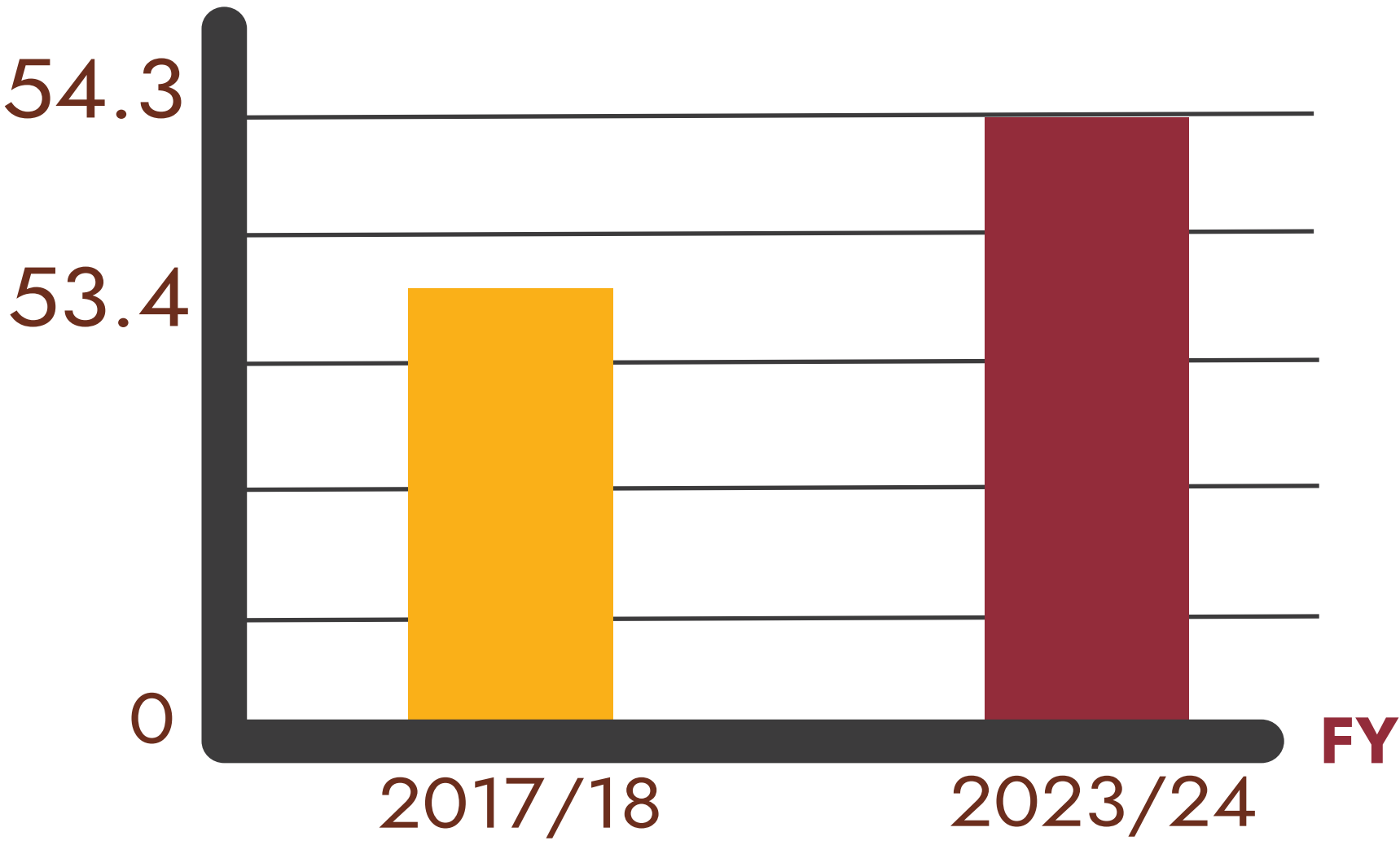
The number of government agencies offering electronic services increased to **163** by 2023/24, enhancing accessibility and efficiency in government service delivery. This underscores the government's dedication to improving accessibility and efficiency in public service delivery through digital transformation.

 SECTION 4: BUILDING CAPACITY FOR INTERNATIONAL TRADE

1. Manufacturing Capacity Utilization:

Improved modestly from **53.4%** in 2017/18 to **54.3%** by 2023/24, signalling increased production efficiency.

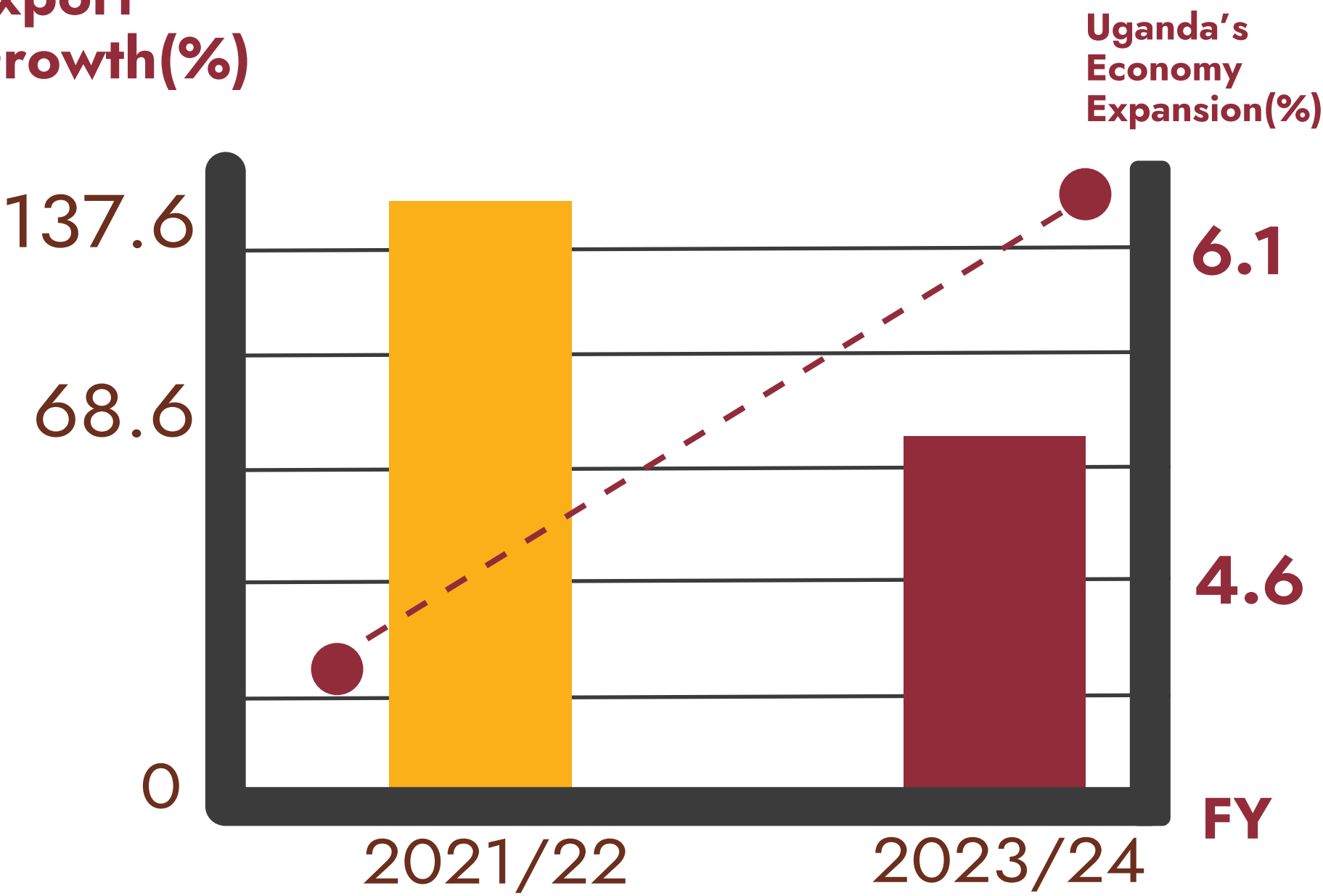
Manufacture Capacity(%)



2. Export Growth:

Uganda’s economy steadily expanded from **4.6%** in 2021/22 to **6.1%** in 2023/24, reflecting macroeconomic resilience. However, export growth slowed from **137.6%** in 2021/22 to **68.6%** in 2023/24, despite overall economic expansion. This mismatch signals constraints in translating domestic growth into sustained trade performance. Strengthening trade infrastructure, certification systems, and market access is essential.

Export Growth(%)



Export Growth

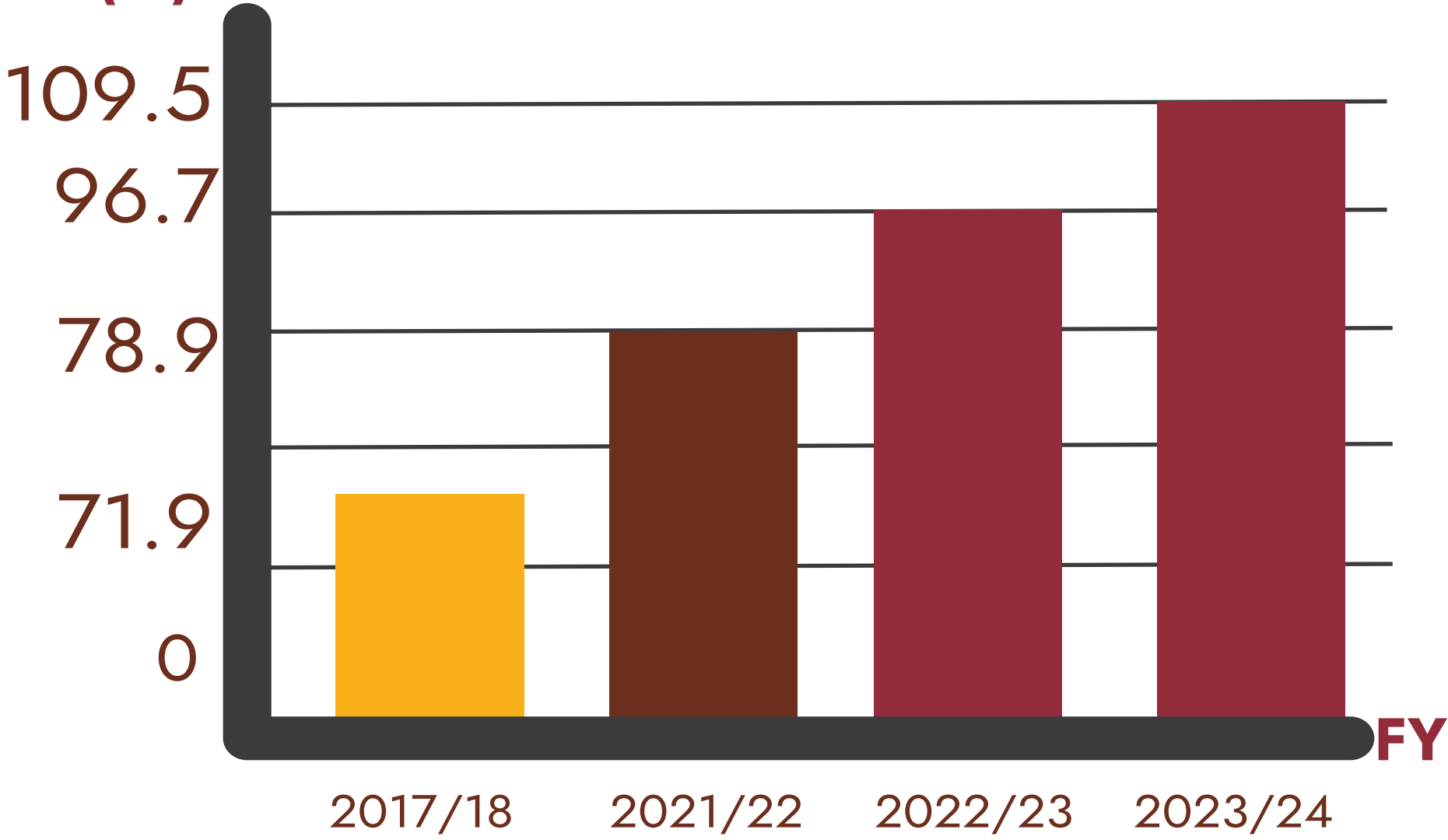
Uganda's Economy

3. Trade Deficit Growth:

Uganda’s trade deficit has continued to grow, with annual growth rising from **71.9%** in 2017/18 to **109.5%** in 2023/24. The steady increase **78.9%** in 2021/22, **96.7%** in 2022/23, and peaking at **109.5%** in 2023/2024 shows that the country is spending much more on imports than it is earning from exports. This rise is mainly due to the high importation of fuel, machinery, and raw materials needed for infrastructure and manufacturing, while exports especially processed and high-value products have not grown as fast.

Rising global prices and a weaker Uganda Shilling have also made imports more expensive. To address this, there is a need to produce more goods locally, boost exports, and reduce reliance on costly imports.

Private Sector Credit GDP(%)



4. Manufactured Merchandise:

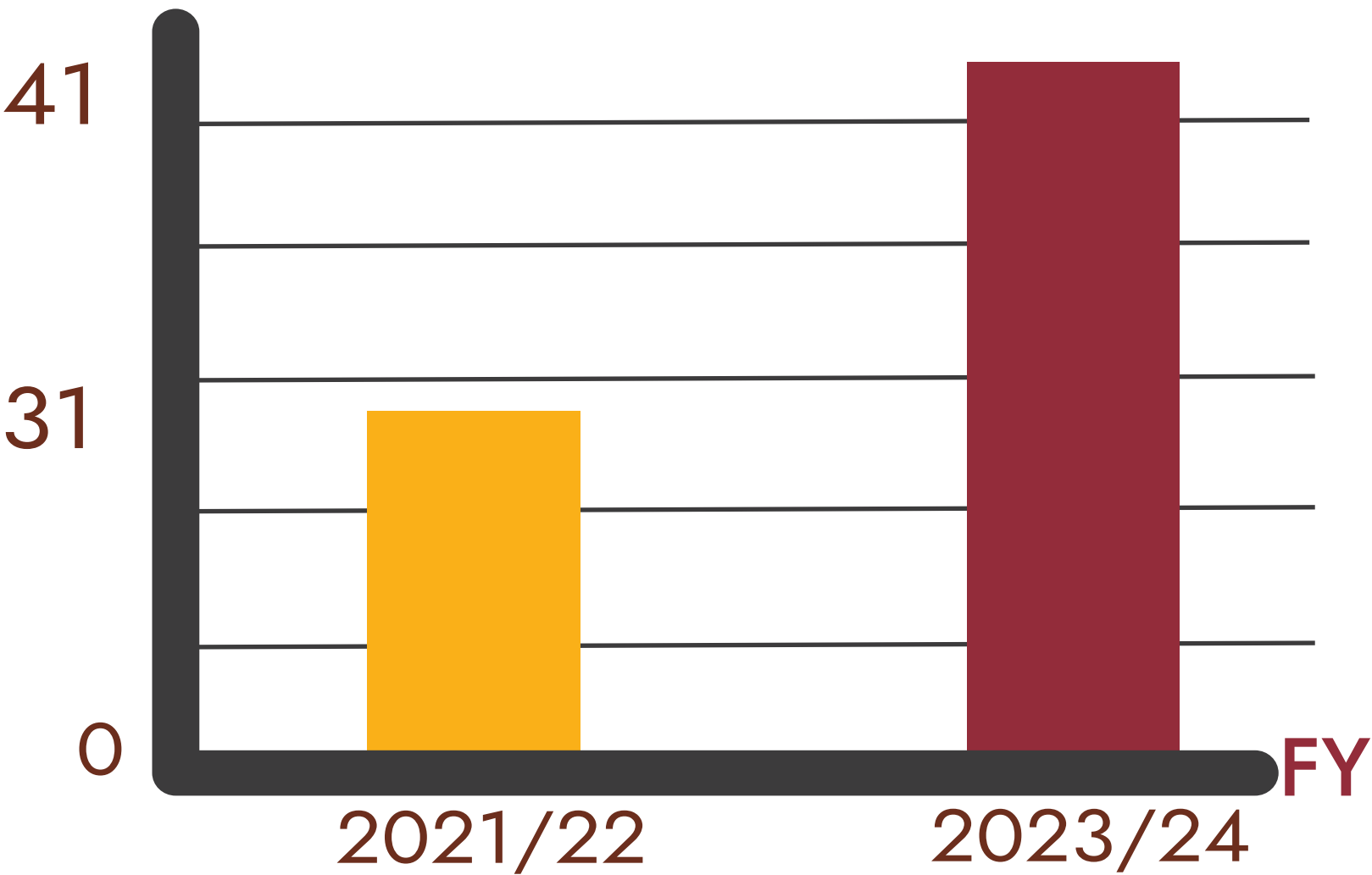
The share of manufactured exports rose to **21%** in 2023/24, demonstrating progress in value addition.



5. Free Zones:

The number of businesses in free zones increased from **31** in 2021/22 to **41** by 2023/24, enhancing export facilitation and investment.

Free Zones (%)



SECTION 5: CONCLUSION

The NSPSD II Results Framework underscores significant achievements in derisking the economy, improving the ease of doing business, and fostering industrialization. Challenges such as the declining formal GDP contribution and the growing trade deficit call for focused and coordinated interventions to sustain private sector competitiveness.

It highlights the urgent need to tackle persistent informality, reduce the import burden, and accelerate export growth through value addition, market diversification, and productivity improvements. Strengthening regulatory compliance, deepening access to affordable credit, and enhancing trade infrastructure will be key in unlocking Uganda’s economic transformation agenda.



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