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| **FY 2024/25** | **Microeconomic Indicators and Developments** |
| **April Edition** |

# Microeconomic Developments

| **Issue** | **Market Updates** |
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| **Employment** | Income Poverty reduced by 20.6% from 20.3% in 2019/20 to 16.1% in 2023/24. The number of migrant workers captured by the Immigration Department decreased by 39% from 3,731 migrant workers in March 2025 to 2,271 migrant workers in April 2025. |
| **Living Standards** | Monthly inflation for Food & Non-alcoholic Beverages increased by 1.1% in April 2025, compared to the 0.2% increase registered in March 2025. On the other hand, monthly EFU inflation decreased by 0.1% in April 2025, compared to the 0.3% decrease registered in March 2025. The power tariff for domestic consumers reduced by 2.5% from Ushs 775.7 per unit in Q3 FY2024/25 to Ushs 756.2 per unit in Q4 FY2024/25. Quarterly Residential Property Price Index (RPPI) for Greater Kampala Metropolitan Area (GKMA) increased by 0.7% in Q3 FY2024/25, compared to the 1.6% drop recorded in Q2 FY2024/25. The increase was attributed to a rise in residential property prices of Kawempe and Rubaga, which increased by 4.9% in Q3 FY2024/25, compared to the 0.3% drop recorded in Q2 FY2024/25. |
| **Equity and Economic**  **Inclusion** | The number of PDM beneficiaries receiving funds through the Wendi App Platform has significantly increased from 501,614 beneficiaries in May 2024 to 2,571,000 beneficiaries as at 16th May 2025. |
| **Environmental Sustainability** | Air quality in Kampala improved significantly, with particulate matter dropping by 27.9% from 36.48µg/m³ in March 2025 to 26.73µg/m³ in April 2025. Natural disaster incidences affected 37,866 individuals and 11,015 households in April 2025, leaving 12,731 people from 3,717 households internally displaced. In addition, the disasters damaged infrastructure leaving 1,721 houses completely destroyed, 1,401 houses partially damaged, 147 water facilities and 16 schools affected. |
| **Productivity** | The PIP Budget Absorption capacity decreased by 8.5% from 91% in FY2022/23 to 83.3% in FY2023/24. Malaria prevalence reduced by 10.2% from 1.66 deaths per 1,000 persons in March 2025 to 1.49 deaths in April 2025. The rollout of the Malaria Vaccine by Ministry of Health into the routine immunization schedule is expected to reduce malaria incidence and deaths among the young population. |
| **Competitiveness** | Monthly inflation for Liquid Energy Fuels registered no change in April 2025, compared to the 0.1% decrease recorded in March 2025. The power tariffs for medium, large and extra-large industries reduced by 15%, 14.5% and 31.9% respectively in Q4 FY2024/25 from Ushs 417.8 per unit to Ushs 355.1, Ushs 351.5 per unit to Ushs 300.4 and Ushs 299.1 per unit to Ushs 203.6. |
| **Markets & Regulation** | The IMF Commodity Price Index decreased by 2.8% from 167.4 in March 2025 to 162.7 in April 2025. The decrease was partly attributed to a 7.9% price drop of petroleum. The USE All-Share Price Index reduced by 2.80% from 1,320.17 in March 2025 to 1,283.22 in April 2025. New business registrations increased by 12.7%, from 4,166 new businesses in March 2025 to 4,695 new businesses in April 2025. |
| **Local Content** | Monthly trade deficit widened from US$ 44.3 million in February 2025 to US$ 213.6 million in March 2025. The increase was mainly attributed to a rise in the import bill from US$ 887.1 million in February 2025 to US$ 1,112.7 million in March 2025, mainly driven by import receipts of Prepared Foodstuff, Beverages & Tobacco (from US$ 20.20 million in February 2025 to US$ 38.92 million in March 2025). |

# Policy Response Measures: This edition of the MIND focuses on Living Standards as a thematic area, with specific emphasis on the indicator of Food Inflation.

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| **Objective** | **Interventions** |
| **Enhanced Food Security** | |  | | --- | | The NDP III identified food security as a critical priority to ensure sustainable development and improve the quality of life for all citizens. To reduce food inflation and ensure food security across the country, Government has continued to:   1. **Implement the National Agriculture Policy which emphasizes adoption of climate Smart Agriculture, modernization and value addition.** Government is currently implementing the Uganda Climate Smart Agriculture Transformation Project in 69 districts to support the identification, development and implementation of climate smart agricultural technologies to sustainably increase productivity. 2. **Promote agricultural mechanization.** In FY2023/24,Government approved the procurement and distribution of 250 tractors and matching implements to 115 District Local Governments, in a phased manner. In addition, MAAIF piloted the provision of tractor hire services using 16 tractors and implements for hire at a subsidized rate. These tractors and implements are accessed at a subsidized hire rate of Ushs40,000 per acre for ploughing, harrowing and spraying compared to the Ushs120,000 per acre charged by private equipment owners. 3. **Promote value addition to enhance agricultural productivity.** Under the Parish Development Model (PDM), Government has facilitated the organization and coordination of farmers at the Parish level in line with the value chain of the enterprises selected for each parish to support commercialization of agriculture. 4. **Promote drought-resistant and fast-maturing crops through National Agricultural Research Organization (NARO**). In 2024, Government developed and distributed twelve (12) new nutrient-dense crop varieties of maize, rice, groundnuts and irish potatoes. In addition, Operation Wealth Creation (OWC) distributes resilient crop varieties and inputs to farmers across the country. 5. **Facilitate the Micro-Scale Irrigation Program** where farmers are supported to purchase irrigation equipment through a matching grant scheme, in which the cost of the equipment is co-financed by the farmer and the Government. This Program has enabled smallholder farmers to cope with dry spells, produce during the dry season, and hit the market when prices are more advantageous. 6. **Strengthen food storage and market infrastructure to reduce post-harvest losses through Uganda Warehouse Receipt System Authority (UWRS).** As of June 2022, the country had 1,464 ware houses with a storage capacity of 9,592,120 metric tons. Of these, only 345 (25%) were suitable for storage. UWRSA licensed only there (3) of the suitable warehouses. The Authority is currently supporting 32 suitable warehouses to meet licensing standards. 7. **Promote Commercialization of Agriculture** through capitalization of Uganda Development Bank and the Agricultural Credit Facility (ACF). The total ACF loan disbursements increased from Ushs 981 billion in June 2024 to Ushs 1.12 trillion in March 2025. 8. **Facilitate Agricultural Insurance** to reduce financial losses due to various risks like fire, drought, and pests. The Uganda Agriculture Insurance Scheme (UAIS) has insured a cumulative total of 772,184 farmers as at the end of June 2024. | |

**C) Microeconomic Outlook:** Overall economic and business activity signals a positive outlook with an upward trend in the Composite Index of Economic Activity (from 169.7 in February 2025 to 170.6 in March 2025). With the increased rainfall received, food inflation is expected to reduce with the anticipated bumper harvests.

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| MEDIA WATCH POST | **MICROECONOMIC ISSUES** IN THE NEWS & REPORTS |
| **April 2025** | **AGRICULTURE FINANCING AND BUGANDA ZONAL SUMMARY** |

MIND is compiled by Economic Development Policy and Research Department (EDP&RD) in the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

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| **Agriculture Financing in Uganda** | Agriculture in Uganda is financed through a number of modalities, including the Wealth Creation Funds such as the Parish Development Model (PDM), Small Business Recovery Fund (SBRF), Agricultural Credit Facility (ACF), Micro and Small Enterprises Recovery Fund (MSERF) and Stanbic Bank Economic Enterprise Restart Fund (EERF). **The Agriculture Finance Yearbook 2024 highlighted the following:**   1. The cumulative disbursement of the ACF as of 31st March 2025 stood at Ushs1,123 billion, translating to an average annual disbursement of Ushs244 million over the thirteen years of its existence. Distribution of ACF loans by purpose indicated that financing working capital for grain trade accounted for the largest share (40%), followed by on farm activities (31%) and agro-processing/value addition (18%). The Fund has registered close to 6,587 beneficiaries as of 31st March 2025. 2. Stanbic Bank disbursed Ushs100 billion to various financial institutions under the EERF in 2024. 90% of these funds were disbursed through agricultural-related SACCOs, while other SACCOs disbursed the remaining 10% with an average loan ticket of Ushs400 million per SACCO. Furthermore, distribution of EERF recovery loans by sector showed that the Agriculture sector accounted for the largest share (63%). 3. Out of the total Ushs80 billion (USD 22 million) MSERF loan value as at December 2023, Ushs28 billion (35%) had been allocated to Agriculture sector. A large proportion of this money was concentrated on Agricultural trade (50%) and Agricultural production (32%). |
| **Buganda South Sub-Region:**  Economy, Public Services, Industry and Agriculture Financing | Buganda sub-regionis located in Central part of Uganda, with a population size of about 12.9 million people (28% of the national population in 2024). The sub-region is divided into two statistical sub-regions; Buganda North and Buganda South.  **Buganda South sub-region:**  **State of the Economy:** Households comprise of 3.5 persons on average, below the national average of 4.2 persons. 15% of the households are in the subsistence economy, below the national average of 33%.The Poverty Rate in the sub-region decreased by 13% from 6.9% in 2019/20 to 6.0% in 2023/24. The sub region has the second lowest poverty rate after Kampala (1.1%). On the other hand, Income Inequality in the sub-region reduced from 0.428 in 2019/20 to 0.304 in 2023/24. Unemployment rate in the sub-region stands at 11.9% in 2024.   * + - 1. **Public Spending and Service Delivery:** The sub-region hosts the following service centres: Uganda Investment Authority; Directorate of Citizenship and Immigration Control of Uganda; Uganda Registration Services Bureau offices and Lands Zonal Office located in Masaka. Each district in the sub-region has a NIRA office. Furthermore, the sub-region has a High Court located in Masaka.       2. **Trade, Industry and Local Economic Development:** The leading value chains in the sub-region are bananas and Robusta coffee. The sub-region is home to Entebbe International Airport (Wakiso district), which facilitates trade (movement of goods) in Uganda. The total cargo volume handled increased from 5,069 metric tonnes (3,491 metric tonnes of exports and 1,578 metric tonnes of imports) in January 2025 to 5,852 metric tonnes (3,887 metric tonnes of exports and 1,965 metric tonnes of imports) in March 2025. In addition, the sub-region hosts Masaka and Bweyogerere Industrial and Business Parks and Kasangati Agriculture Park.       3. **Agriculture Credit Facility (ACF) Financing in Central region:** The Central region accounted for the highest share (48.8%) of ACF Funds disbursed (Ushs 549.04 billion) as at 31st March 2025, benefitting a total of 2,756 persons (41.8%). |

**MIND** UPDATE

**FY2024/25**

**Series**

Microeconomic Indicator Dashboard (MIND)

|  |  | | **DASHBOARD:** APRIL 2025 Version 1.0 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| **Issues** | | **Indicators** | | | **Frequency** | **Status** |  | **Issues** | **Indicators** | | | **Frequency** | **Status** |  |
| **Employment** | | Jobs | | Formal Sector1 | Monthly | 592,924 |  | **Productivity** | Literacy Rate (Grade 6)11 | | | Yearly | 42.7% (97.8%) |  |
| Informal Sector | Yearly (-1) | 8,796,480 |  | Numeracy Rate (Grade 6) | | | Yearly | 58% (40.8%) |  |
| Migrant Workers | Monthly | 2,271 (-39%) |  | Morbidity Rate (Malaria Incidence) 12 | | | Monthly | 1.49 (-10.2%) |  |
| PIP Budget Absorption (GoU, IFMS %)13 | | | Yearly | 83.3% (-8.5%) |  |
| Incomes | | Per-capita GDP (US$): 2023/24 | Yearly | 1,146 (4.8%) |  | **Competitiveness** | Power Tariff (Ushs per Unit) | | Medium | Quarterly | 355.1(-15%) |  |
| Large | 300.4(-14.5%) |  |
| Extra Large | 203.6(-31.9%) |  |
| Income Poverty (%) | Yearly | 16.1% (20.6%) |  | Av. Freight Costs (US$, Mom-Kla, 40ft) | | | Monthly | 3,500 |  |
| Remittances (US$, M) | Yearly | 1,292.8 (14%) |  | Commercial Case Backlog14 | | | Yearly | 1,645 (-4.5%) |  |
| **Living Standards** | | Utilities (Retail Tariff Rates) | | Water (M3) | Quarterly | 4,224 (13.3%) |  | Fuel Prices (Liquid Energy Fuel Inflation)15 | | | Monthly | 0.0% |  |
| Power/Domestic | Quarterly | 756.2(-2.5%) |  | Customs Clearance (Hours) | | | Monthly | 5.13 (0%) |  |
| Data (Ushs, 1GB) | Monthly | 2,036 (-8.7%) |  | Transit Times (Mom-Kla, Days) | | | Monthly | 4.8 (4.2%) |  |
| Household Expenditure (HFCE), Ushs Bn | | | Quarterly | 33,966 (-4%) |  | Investment Registration (Days) | | | Yearly | 2 |  |
| Healthcare Expenditure (HH, Ushs) | | | Yearly (-2) | 15,000 (-34.2) |  | Export Growth | | | Quarterly | -2.1% |  |
| Food Inflation (%) | | | Monthly | 1.1 (2.5) |  | Electricity Connection (Days) | | | Monthly | 28 (-6.7%) |  |
| EFU4 Inflation (%) | | | Monthly | -0.1 (0.0) |  | Water Connection (Days) | | | Monthly | 3 (0%) |  |
| Residential Property Price Index (RPPI) for GKMA | | | Quarterly | 109.54 (0.7%) |  | Investment Growth (GFCF) | | | Quarterly | 6.3% |  |
| Communication Rates | Voice (Ushs Per Sec) | | Quarterly | 0.47 (2.2%) |  |
| Crime Rate (per 100,000):2024 | | | Yearly | 476 (-5%) |  | Data16 (Unlimited) | | Monthly | 550,000(0%) |  |
| **Equity and Economic Inclusion** | | Private Pension: Active Members | | | Yearly | 733,588 (12.5%) |  | **Markets and Regulations** | IMF Primary Commodity Price Index | | | Monthly | 162.7 (-2.8%) |  |
| Private Pension: Registered Members | | | Yearly | 2,451,422 (4.5%) |  | Average Monthly Net Salary (After Tax) | | | Yearly | 628,611 |  |
| Public Pension (Beneficiaries) | | | Yearly | 382,492 (-6.14%) |  | Retail Sales/EFRIS17 | | | Quarterly (-1) | 63% (-25%) |  |
| SAGE (Beneficiaries) | | | Yearly | 450,843 (39.44%) |  | USE All Share Price Index | | | Monthly | 1,283.22  (-2.80%) |  |
| Agent Banking (Agents) | | | Yearly | 30,092 (1.7%) |  | New Business Registrations | | | Monthly | 4,695 (12.70%) |  |
| **Environmental Sustainability** | | Water Quality (PM2.5)5 | | | Quarterly | Low, 20.54  (-24.5%) |  | **Local Content** | Hotel Occupancy Rate (Kla) | | | Quarterly (-1) | 46.9% (-62.2%) |  |
| Air Quality (PM2.5)6 | | | Monthly | 26.73µg/m³  (-26.7%) |  | Plant Utilization Rates (SME-Large Firms) | | | Yearly | 53.6% |  |
| Noise Pollution (Decibels, Kampala) | | | Monthly | High, 64.29 (2.11%) |  | MUG Shelf-Presence18 | | | Yearly | N/A |  |
| Seasonal Changes in Rainfall | | | Monthly | Near Normal |  | Trade Balance (US$, Millions) | | | Monthly (-1) | -213.6 (382.16%) |  |
| Natural Disaster Incidences7 | | | Monthly | 37,866 |  | Contracts Awarded to Local Providers19 | | | Yearly | 77.12% (26.4%) |  |

\*Unless indicated all quarterly figures are for Q3, FY2024/25.1 Active PAYE Register Jobs|2Labour Intensive Public Works|3 Average household expenditure on Primary education |4Energy, Fuel and Utilities |5 Particulate Matter (July 2022) |6 0-50 is good |7 Total number of individuals affected by Natural Hazards |11 Persons aged 10 years and above |12 Cases per 1,000 population |13 Cumulative Absorption in Q2 (31st Dec 2023) |14 June 2024|15 Percentage Average change |16 Average monthly price of data bundles for MTN (170SGB) and Smile (150GB) |17 Electronic Fiscal Receipting and Invoicing System | 18 Made in Uganda (MUG) | 19 By Value.