

UGANDA

Gross ODA received: US\$1.6 billion in 2011, 20th largest recipient
 Government expenditure per capita: \$239.6 (PPP)
 Population in extreme poverty: 12.3 million (38.0%) in 2009

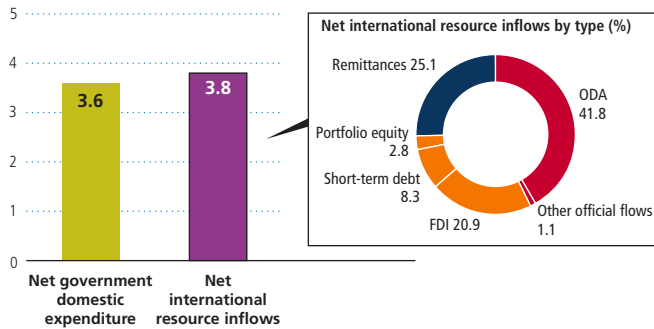
Aid remains an important resource for Uganda, but while economic growth means its share of national income is declining (9.9% in 2011), aid per poor person is on an upward trend, reaching US\$183 in 2009. ODA per poor person was US\$157 and has been on an upward trend.

- The US and IDA are the largest donors, with IDA giving mostly loans and equity.
- Health received the most aid, followed by infrastructure and governance and security; loans and equity are important to infrastructure.

Resource flows to Uganda

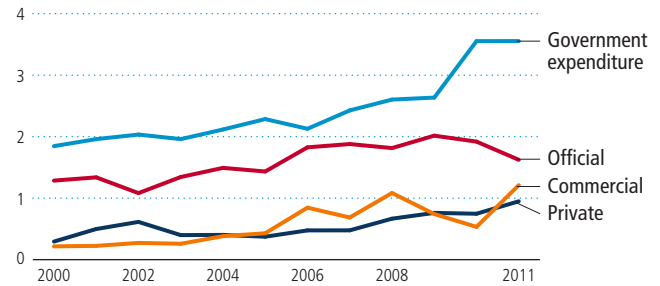
Domestic spending and international flows are at comparable levels; ODA is the largest inflow

US\$ billions, 2011



Domestic resources have grown faster than other flows

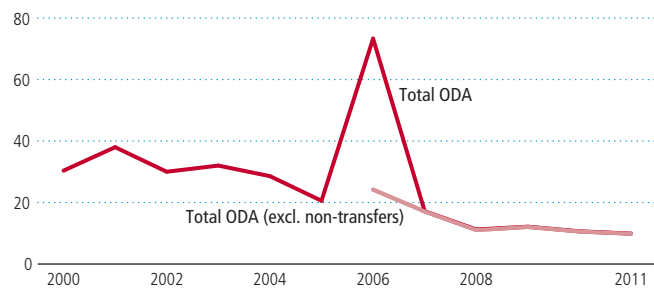
US\$ billions, 2000–2011



ODA and poverty

GNI tripled over 2000–2011, but aid rose only 10%

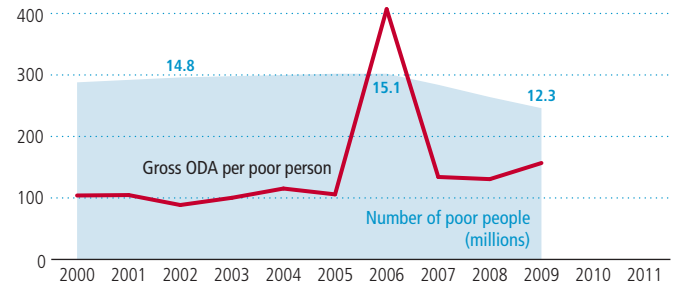
% of GNI, 2000–2011



Note: The peak in 2006 is due to relief.

While poverty levels fell between 2006 and 2009, ODA per poor person was 50% higher than in 2000

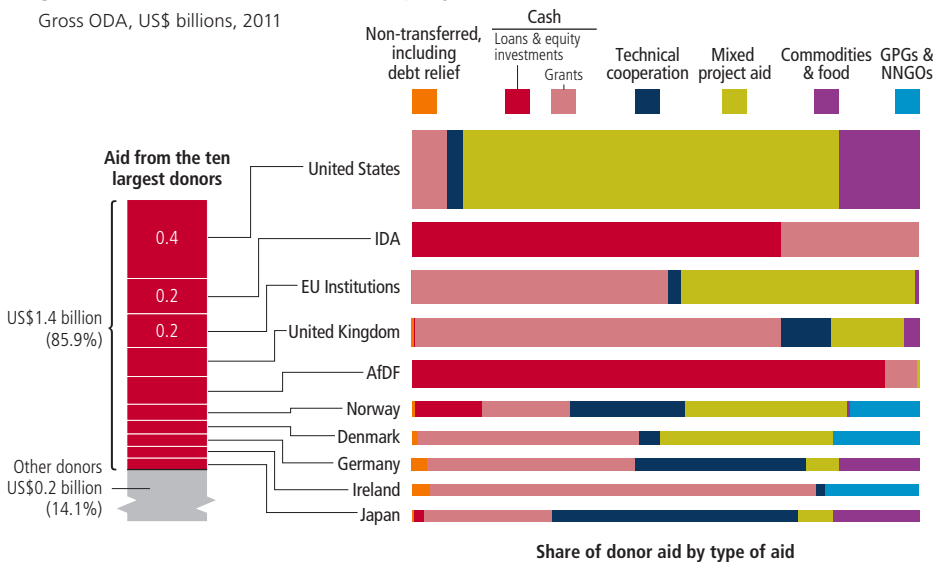
US\$, 2000–2011



Note: The peak in 2006 is due to relief.

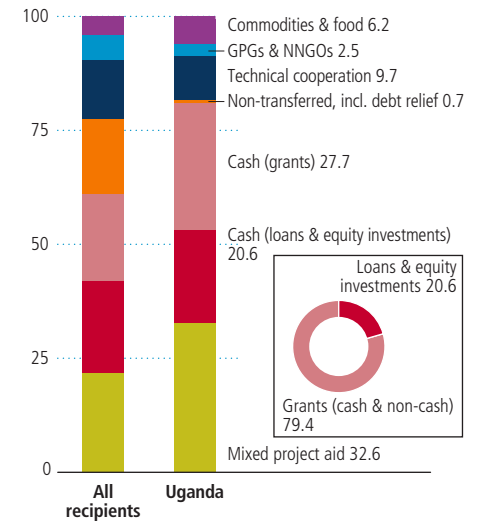
The US is the largest donor; IDA (the second largest) gives 73% of aid as loans and equity

Gross ODA, US\$ billions, 2011



Uganda's aid profile is similar to the all-recipient average

% of gross ODA, 2011

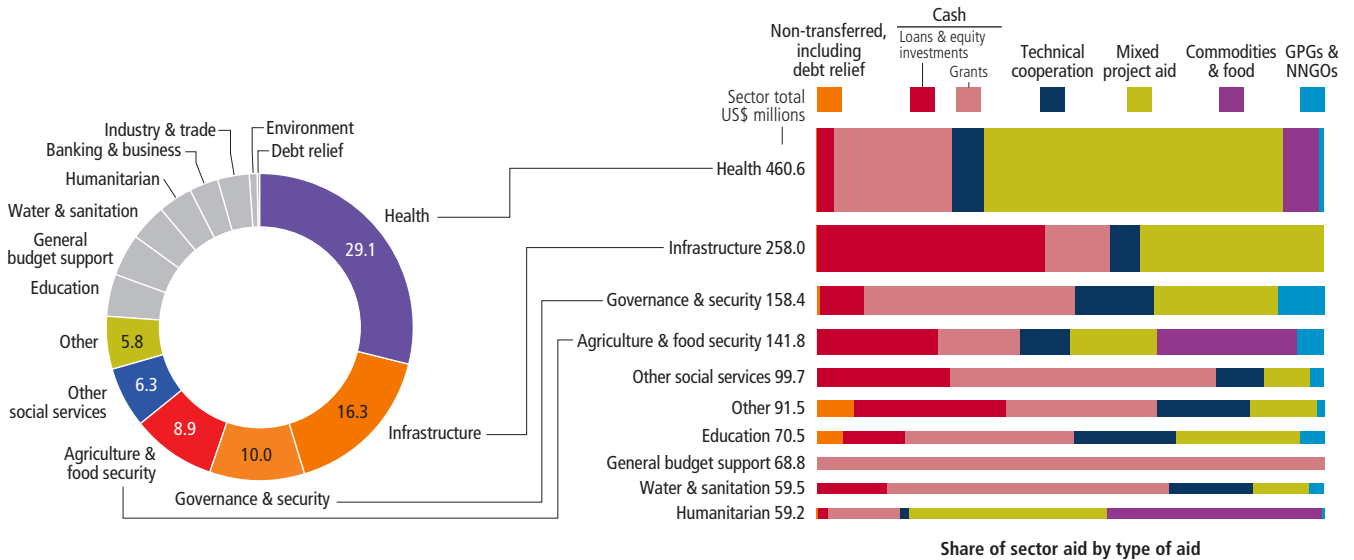


What is aid spent on?

The health sector receives the largest share of aid: Uganda is the ninth largest recipient of ODA to health. This, plus infrastructure and governance and security, accounts for over half of ODA to Uganda. The major sectors have varied mixes of forms of ODA: almost half of ODA to infrastructure is loans and equity, while 60% of ODA to health is mixed project aid. All ODA to general budget support comes from three donors. The three largest donors account for over 75% of ODA to health, infrastructure, and banking and business but 40% or less of ODA to governance and security and to education.

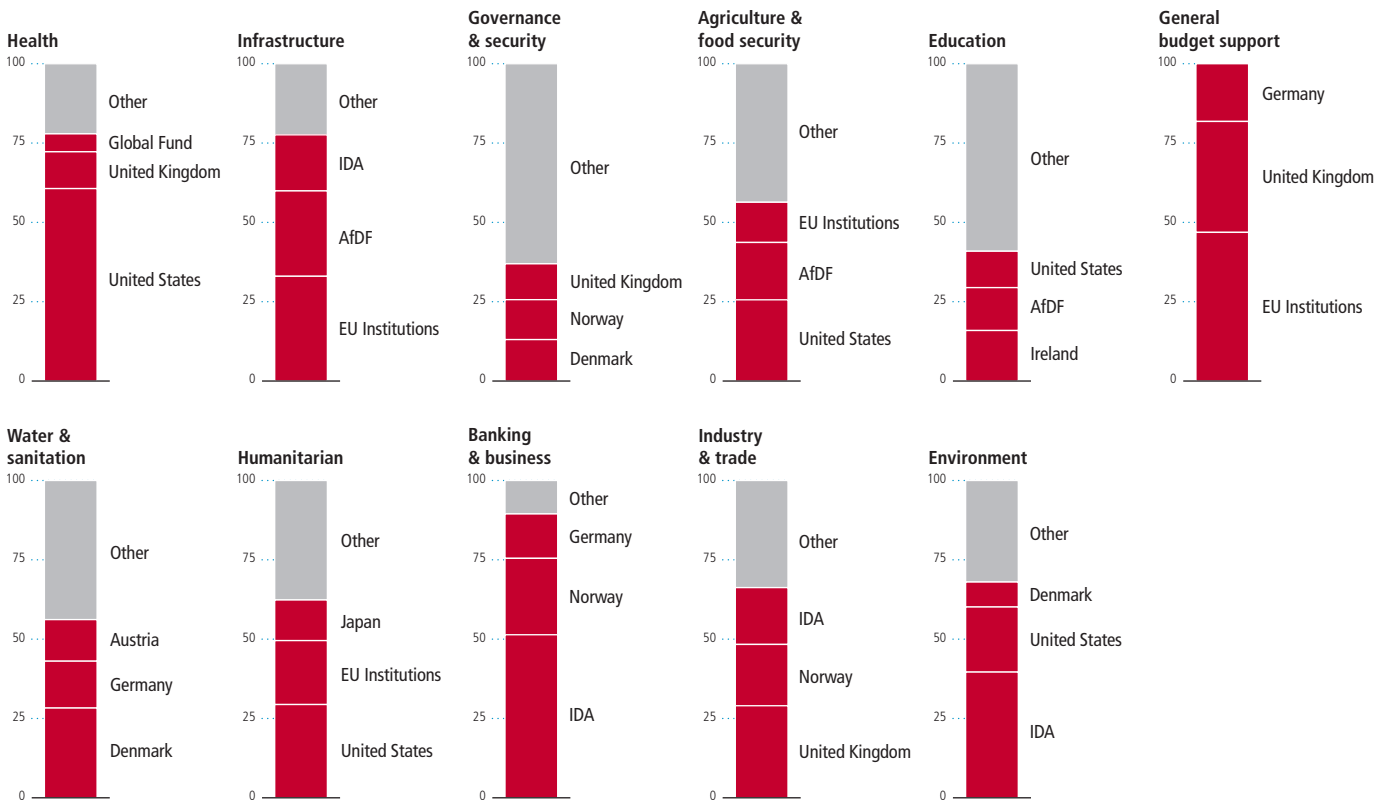
Almost a third of ODA to Uganda goes to health, mostly as mixed project aid, followed by infrastructure, mostly as loans and equity

% of gross ODA, 2011



The US provides over 60% of aid to health; multilateral organisations dominate in infrastructure

% of gross ODA, 2011



Note: The information in this profile is based on data from the DAC (ODA and other official flows), the World Bank (remittances, GNI and poverty) and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (FDI). All data in US\$ is in 2011 prices. Data on ODA includes assistance from all donors that report to the DAC; aid bundle figures may not align with totals elsewhere as data is drawn from different OECD DAC data sets. Some overlaps of international flows have been taken into account; see *Methodology* for details. AfDF is the African Development Fund. DAC is the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Co-operation and Development. FDI is foreign direct investment. GNI is gross national income. GPGs is global public goods. IDA is the International Development Association. NNGOs is Northern non-governmental organisations. ODA is official development assistance (aid). PPP is purchasing power parity.