

“THE BIG DREAM; A GLIMPSE AT UGANDA’S FUTURE: HIGHLIGHTS OF VISION 2040”

A KEYNOTE ADDRESS

BY

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AT

THE CELEBRATION OF GOLDEN JUBILEE OF UGANDA’S INDEPENDENCE

**AT BUNKEREI IM AUGARTEN, OBERE AUGARTENSTRASSE
1A,**

1020 VIENNA

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***Sponsored By: Vienna Institute of International Dialogue and
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Uganda Friendship Association.***

1.0. GRATITUDE FOR GRACIOUS INVITATION

I would like to thank the Austria-Uganda Friendship Association for inviting me to celebrate the Uganda's Golden Jubilee with you and particularly the Vienna Institute of International Dialogue and Cooperation together with Austrian Development Agency for facilitating my travel to and accommodation in Vienna. Furthermore I bring you warm greetings from the government and the people of Uganda at this historic time in the democratic life of our country.

2.0. BACKGROUND

Now I wish to share with you what the National Planning Authority (NPA) has been doing in the fulfilment of its mandate of producing development plans elaborated in terms of long term perspective vision translated into long term and medium term development plans. In the last four years NPA moved quickly to formulate the five year National Development Plan (NDP) 2010/11-2014/15 to replace the Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP) that had focused mainly on reducing the poverty but was unable to elicit the necessary stimuli for socio-economic transformation due to its emphasis on social services and less on productive sectors of the economy. In our planning Framework this NDP is the first in a series of six NDPs that will have to be implemented in order to realise the 30 year Vision of 2040.

The work of formulation of the National Vision had been started long before the NDP formulation exercise kicked in but it had to be shelved to allow the NPA technical team deal with the formulation of the NDP since PEAP had expired and had not been any policy document to replace it. However in the process of gathering the views of the people of the NDP it was also possible to get also their views on what they wanted to see done in the long term development. Hence the following were the aspiration of the people as to what they would want to see happen in the next thirty years.

FACT SHEET ON UGANDA

Location East Africa and neighbouring; Kenya to the east, Tanzania to the south, Rwanda to the south-west, Democratic Republic of the Congo to the west, and South Sudan to the north.

Area Total : 241 038sq km; Land: 197,100sq km; Water: 43 938sq km

Population	Year	2007	2010	2011
Total		30 263 000	31,848,169	32,939,800
Female		51 per cent	51.2 per cent	51.2 per cent
Male		49 per cent	48.8 per cent	48.8 per cent

Land use Arable land (21.57 per cent); permanent crops (8.92 per cent); other (69.51 per cent)

GDP (Nominal) Billion US\$	17 billion (2010/11)
GDP per capita Growth rate	2.6 percent (2010/11)
Real GDP Growth Rate	6.3 percent (2010/11)
Budget deficit	10.6 percent (2010/11)
Long-term debt (DOD, current US\$)	4.76 billion (2010/11)
Workers' Remittances Received (US\$)	79 million per month (2009)
Trade Exports US\$	2.43 billion (2010/11)
Imports (US\$)	4.544 billion (2010/11)
Foreign Direct Investment US\$	883.8Million (2010/11)

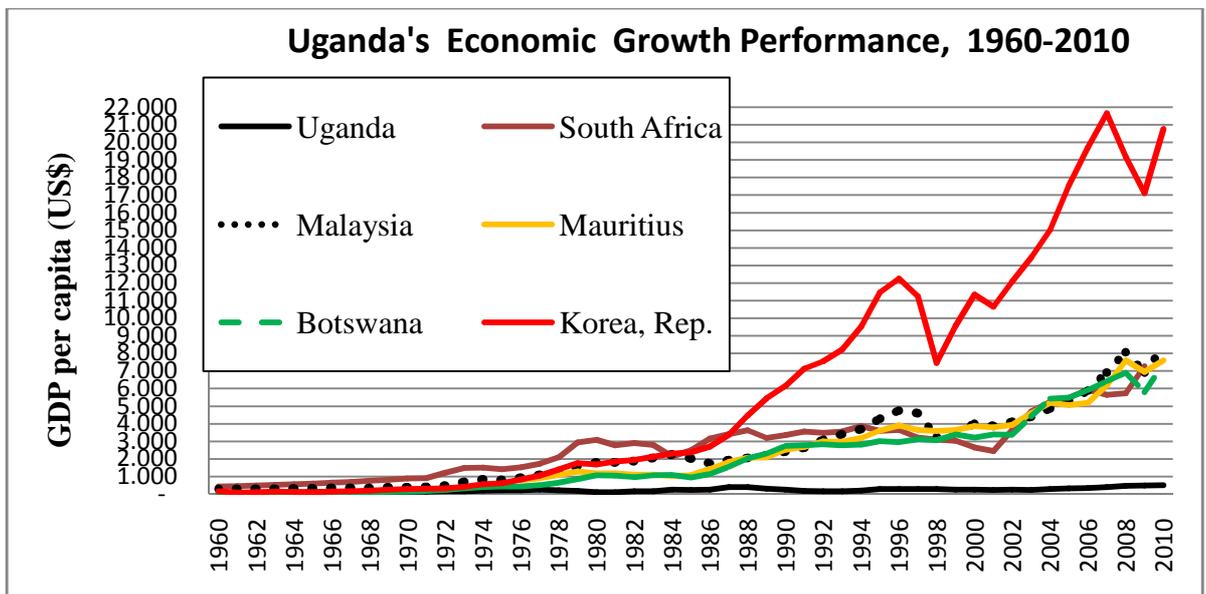
2.1. SYNOPSIS OF ASPIRATIONS OF UGANDANS

- a. Ugandans aspire to live and work in a peaceful, secure, harmonious and stable beautiful country where the rule of law prevails and respect for fundamental human rights observed. Ugandans want a corruption free nation with strong democratic structures and systems with demonstrated serration of powers for checks and balances.
- b. Ugandans aspire to have unity in diversity and equal opportunities irrespective of gender, tribe, ethnicity or religion enshrined in the hope of a progressive and developmental culture that blends traditional beliefs and national values.
- c. Ugandans desire to be resourceful and prosperous nationals contributing to national development through gainful employment, savings and investments while accessing affordable quality health and education services that are globally competitive.

- d. Ugandans would like to live in clean and well planned urban/rural settlements with world class infrastructure and services for a society free of hunger with food surplus and strong social safety nets for the vulnerable groups.
- e. Ugandans aspire for a morally upright God fearing society with values of love, care, fairness, justice, respect, truth and hope.

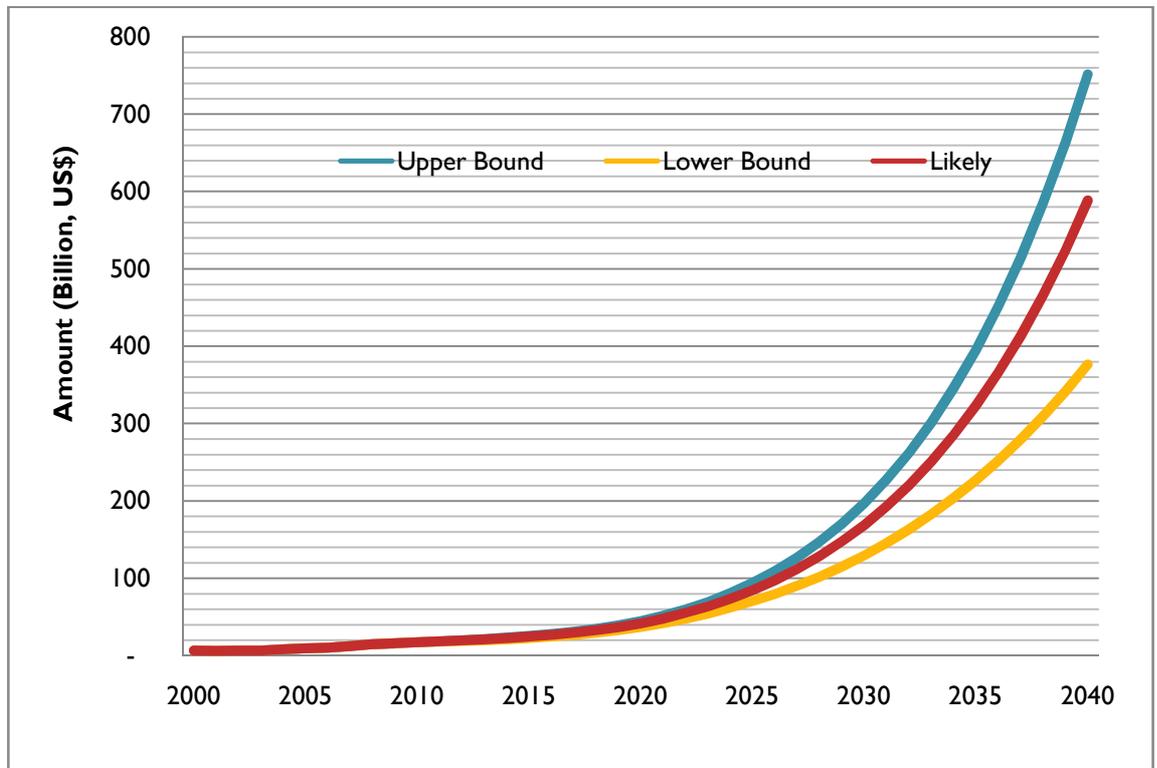
2.2. ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

Over the last 30 years, Uganda’s planning frameworks have focused on short to medium term horizons. However, experience shows that long term planning is a key factor in propelling socioeconomic development and equitable distribution of wealth in many countries all over the world. For example, a number of East Asian countries (Malaysia, Singapore, South Korea, and Thailand) adopted long term planning to guide their development paths. The long term planning helped to guide Governments in these countries to intervene strategically through multiple approaches to foster growth.



1. To operationalize this Vision, a draft Uganda Vision 2040 has been prepared. The Vision articulates clear strategies and policy directions to transform the country into a competitive upper middle income country with per capita income of USD 9500. It is expected that over the Vision 2040 period, average real GDP growth rate will be above 8.2 per cent per annum translating into total GDP of about USD 580.5bn (from USD17bn in 2010) with a projected population of 61.3m (from 32.9m in 2010).

2. Figure 1: Scenarios for Achieving the Upper Middle Income Status by 2040



3. To project the likely growth paths during the Vision period, two different growth path scenarios have been considered: the lower bound and the upper bound. However, the likely growth path will be between the two scenarios. The choice of these scenarios is also based on the analysis of experiences of countries that have been able to achieve the upper middle income status within a period of 30 years. These scenarios are shown in figure 1.
4. This Vision builds on the previous efforts, lessons learnt and analysis of our past development strategies including Vision 2025 and Vision 2035. It also incorporates emerging development prospects and associated challenges including the discovery of oil and gas reserves, E-revolution, globalization and regional economic integration among others.
5. In the next section constraints to Uganda's development are pointed out while Section four deals with opportunities and section five discusses the strategies for harnessing the opportunities. The final section provides key policy options needed to be taken to realise the Vision 2040.

3.0. WHAT IS CONSTRAINING UGANDA'S DEVELOPMENT?

6. The World Economic Forum defines competitiveness as a set of institutions, policies, and factors that determine the level of productivity of a country and its Report of 2011-2012, Uganda ranks 121 out of 142 countries in terms of overall competitiveness of its goods and services. The key challenges to competitiveness in the country include; weak institutions; low levels of innovation; poor infrastructure; low and inappropriate skills; weak financial markets; low technology uptake, low labour market efficiency; high incidence of corruption; high cost of finance and low access to credit; high tax rates; poor work ethic; and excessive government bureaucracy.
7. Uganda does not have a national value system which is subscribed to by every citizen. As a result, national mobilization on key development pillars becomes a big challenge. Some of the big threats to economic growth and transformation such as corruption and the uncondusive work ethic would be easier to handle if the country had a national value system which would be inculcated in every Ugandan right from childhood.
8. Uganda's exports are still largely dominated by primary products whereas imports are becoming technically more advanced. This means that the country consumption patterns are changing faster than transformation of its techniques of production.
9. Uganda has one of the youngest populations in the world with nearly half of them aged below 15 years due to a high fertility rate of about 6.7 children per woman. This has resulted in an unfavourable demographic profile made up largely of dependents. These dependants are either too young or too old to work, and yet they consume the bulk of public services.
10. Climate variability and change is real in Uganda and has led to increased frequency and severity of natural impacts such as droughts, floods and landslides. It has had serious socioeconomic implications with regard to food security, health and economic development.

4.0. OPPORTUNITIES

11. Uganda's vision of achieving faster socio-economic transformation is built on the premise that the country has a number of opportunities that are to date considerably under-utilized. Achieving the transformational goal will thus

depend on the country's capacity to strengthen the fundamentals for harnessing opportunities. Some of the key opportunities are discussed below.

4.1. Agriculture

12. Agricultural production in Uganda is mainly dominated by smallholder farmers engaged in food and industrial crops, forestry, horticulture, fishing and livestock farming. The country is one of the leading producers of coffee and bananas in the World. It is also a major producer of tea, cotton, tobacco, cereals, livestock and fishing products among many others.

13. The opportunity for value addition through agro processing is enormous. This will enhance Uganda's competitiveness on the world market, boost foreign exchange earnings and employment. It can also reduce wastage, enhance food security, improve livelihoods for low-income groups and empower disadvantaged groups of society like rural women, youth and the disabled.

4.2. Oil and Gas

14. Uganda has commercially viable oil and gas deposits in the Albertan Graben. As of 2012, only 40 per cent of the Albertan Graben had been explored and a total of about 3.4 billion barrels of oil equivalent has been discovered. More commercially viable oil and gas deposits are expected to be discovered as explorations are being carried out in the Graben and other potential areas.

15. This presents the country with opportunity to spur economic growth, create employment, foster technology transfer and generate revenues for investments in development of other strategic sectors. Value addition to these resources by refining will enable the country to achieve maximum multiplier effect through stimulation and strengthening the associated secondary and tertiary industries.

4.3. Tourism

16. Uganda is endowed with various tourism attractions including diverse nature based, faith based, culture and heritage, eco-tourism and MICE attractions. The main potential lies in nature based tourism where there is variety of flora and fauna and beautiful sceneries. It is estimated that the country has 50 per cent of the world's mountain gorillas, 7 per cent of the world's mammal species including the unique tree climbing lions and white rhinos, 11 per cent

of the world's bird's species (1060 bird species), and variety of butterflies. Other unique attractions include chimpanzees and golden monkeys. The country has beautiful mountain ranges including the snow-capped Rwenzori Mountain ranges), 2nd largest fresh water lake, third deepest lake and a source of the world's longest river with beautiful waterfalls and unique water scenery in the world.

4.4. Minerals

17. Uganda has favourable geological environments that host a wide range and a variety of minerals which provide an opportunity to develop a strong mining industry. The airborne geophysical survey, geological mapping and geochemical sampling estimates over 27 types of minerals in significant commercial viable reserves. For example Iron ore deposits in Kabale and Kisoro areas are estimated to be over 50 million tonnes. Other minerals include; Beryl, Bismuth, Columbite Tantalite, Copper, Chromite, Diamond, Gold, Iron Ore, Tin (cassiterite), Wolfram(Tungsten), Asbestos, Clay, Diatomite, Feldspar, Granite Gneiss, Graphite, Gypsum, Kaolin, Kyanite, Limestone, Marble, Mica, Phosphates, Rock Salt, Silica Sand, Talc, Vermiculite, Cobalt, Lead, Wolfram, Zinc, Platinum Group Metals (PGM), Uranium, Vermiculite, Gypsum and Nickel among others.

18. Uganda has the opportunity to build a strong mining industry that will be a source of revenue, employment, and economic lifeline industries. Steel which is processed from iron ore is a significant input to the manufacturing, construction and infrastructure development. Uranium on the other hand is used to facilitate generation of electricity from nuclear energy; whereas Phosphates are used for producing fertilizers to support agriculture production. On the other hand, rare earth minerals are a strong input to the manufacturing of IT and electronic products.

4.5. Knowledge and ICT sector

19. ICT and ICT Enabled Services (ITES) industry has enormous opportunities that Uganda can exploit to transform the economy and peoples' lives through job creation, accelerated economic growth and significantly increased productivity. According to the World Bank's NESAP-ICT project , the current global potential of ICT/ITES outsourcing is estimated at US\$500 billion annually, of which less than US\$100 billion has so far been tapped. This potential is estimated to rise to US\$1.6 trillion by 2020.

20. ICT provides an opportunity to improve national productivity by making government and business enterprises more efficient, effective and globally competitive. There is potential to improve availability of digital content and e-products, automation of government processes and inter-agency connectivity, innovation, bridging the gap between industry and the academia, and commercialization of research and development.

4.6. Abundant labour force

21. The current largely youthful population can be viewed as a great resource that presents opportunities for future economic growth and structural transformation. When the fertility decline pointers crystallize into a fertility transition, over the next 20 – 30 years, the country will then benefit from a “Demographic Dividend”. A demographic dividend has been defined as “a rise in the rate of economic growth due to a rising share of working age people in a population”. This rise commonly occurs following a sizable drop in the fertility rate meaning that much smaller cohorts are added at the bottom of the population pyramid in comparison to the previous ones currently in the working age bracket. Its biggest effect operates through a large decline in the youth dependency ratio.

22. This young population presents opportunity for innovation, speed, and dexterity. This will help to enhance and improve productivity. In addition to this, the young population provides a potentially big domestic and local market which if well nurtured can act as an incentive for industrialization and urbanisation. Similarly, this will help to spur economic growth, create employment, foster technology transfer and generate revenues for investments in development of other strategic sectors. Furthermore, this young population provides an opportunity for the development of sports as a business.

23. Similarly, there is an emergence of a strong middle class which will play a critical role as major consumers, increase production efficiency and rebalancing the economy. With a population of about 32 million people and high growth rates presents another opportunity to the country in terms of market of locally produced goods and services.

4.7. Geographical location and trade opportunities

24. Uganda is located along the equator and within zone 36 degrees north. It borders Kenya to the East, Tanzania and Rwanda in the South, Democratic Republic of Congo to the West and South Sudan in the North. This puts her at the heart of Africa which provides it with great opportunities and leverage to participate as a strategic partner in the regional and international economic and political engagements.
25. The country's location provides it an opportunity to be a member of a number of regional trade blocs such as East African Community, COMESA, SADC and African Union providing it with a wider market and associated membership benefits. Similarly, Uganda's location makes it a regional hub for industrial production, trade and transit, and air transport. The hub creates a potential to facilitate connectivity and access to the world's super highway and air transport network that connects all major cities in the world and sea routes from Asia, Arab world, Africa, Europe and North America.

4.8. Water resources

26. Uganda has abundant fresh water resources that provide numerous opportunities which can foster faster socio-economic transformation. The water resources cover over a third of Uganda's surface area with large active storage capacity in lakes Victoria, Albert, Kyoga, George, and Edward. Uganda has a vast network of rivers that connect to these various lakes. Lake Victoria is the source of River Nile which is longest river in Africa and its flow exceeds 25 cubic kilometers per year. The Nile is an important resource for the 12 beneficiary Nile Basin countries. Uganda also has ground water renewable resources estimated at 29 km³ per year. The total renewable water resources amount to 43.3 billion cubic metres per year of which only 13.6 billion cubic metres per year is the internal renewable water resources.
27. Uganda receives significant amount of rainfall with the highest of xxx mm, mean of about 1200 mm and lowest of xxx mm per annum. The country also has extensive wetland areas covering about 11 percent of the total land surface which has a marked effect on Uganda's hydrology.
28. This potential provides the country with opportunity to stimulate social economic transformation through development and utilisation of water resources. These opportunities include; irrigation, livestock rearing, fisheries and aqua-culture, hydro power generation, domestic water consumption,

industrial development, water transport and tourism. Uganda's positioning as an up-stream and downstream country with reference to River Nile provides it with geo-political and economic leverage.

4.9. Industrialisation

29. There are many factors providing opportunities for the country to develop her industrial base. There is an opportunity to leap frog in technology and attract labour-intensive manufacturing industries which are being relocated from fast emerging economies as a result of rapid wage increases. For example, China will free up 85 million labour-intensive manufacturing jobs, compared 9.7 million jobs released by Japan in the 1960's and 2.3 million by Korea in the 1980s (Lin 2011c). In addition, the emergence of large market economies such as Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa (BRICS) are providing a big source of markets.

30. Uganda is endowed with resources such as oil and gas, minerals, water resources, fertile land for agriculture and abundant labour force, which are key for industrialisation. Processing industries established in these sectors will spur growth and development in the manufacturing, infrastructure, agriculture and ICT.

5.0. STRATEGIES FOR HARNESSING THE OPPORTUNITIES

31. The proposed development path that will lead to ***“A Transformed Ugandan Society from a Peasant to a Modern and Prosperous Country within 30 years”*** is dependent on a strategy of strengthening fundamentals in order to harness the opportunities outlined above. The fundamentals include:

5.1. Human Resource

32. To expedite the formation of critical skills required for harnessing the identified opportunities, the education system needs to be reviewed, redeveloped and positioned to provide the appropriate globally competitive skills. Special programmes to train in relevant skills in emerging industries and technology will be undertaken.

5.2. Infrastructure Development

a. Transport infrastructure

33. Uganda must urgently attain a critical mass of transport infrastructure network to spur the harnessing her opportunities. This will entail development of a highly interconnected transport network optimizing the use of rail, road, water and air transport modes. This will include development of: (i) a standard gauge railway system with high speed trains using the latest technology for both passenger transport and cargo freights; (ii) road infrastructure, including highways, to improve transport connectivity, effectiveness and efficiency; (iii) mass public transport majorly in cities and urban centres to facilitate efficiency and reduce congestion and pollution; (iv) Entebbe International Airport as regional hub and associated air transport infrastructure in other parts of the country; and (v) Marine transport infrastructure.

b. Energy

34. It is estimated that Uganda will require 41, 738 MW by year 2040 for harnessing the opportunities outlined above and increasing household access to the national grid from the current 6 to 80 per cent. This will raise electricity consumption per capita from the current 75 kWh to 3,668 kWh. This will be achieved by fully exploiting the country's hydro power potential (Ayago North, Ayago South, Karuma, Isimba, Kalagala, Murchison Bay and others). The geothermal potential in the western and southern parts of the country will also be harnessed. These will be complemented by the existing sources of energy other renewable forms of energy including; wind, solar and bio-gas. Emphasis will be put on development of nuclear power to meet the deficit.

c. Water Development Infrastructure

35. The country will develop the necessary water development infrastructure for irrigation, water for consumption, industrial development, livestock rearing, fisheries, hydro power generation and others. Uganda will improve the water consumption per capita from the current 26m³ to 600m³ per year. The strategy will be the development of bulk water supply systems which is multi-purpose in nature.

5.3. Science, Technology, Engineering and Innovation (STEI)

36. Uganda lags behind and has not effectively participated in any technological revolutions. This technology lag has limited the ability of the STEI sector to contribute significantly to the economy to provide the competitive edge. Currently, innovators also bear the burden of developing, utilizing and marketing of their STEIs. It is therefore, crucial that the country re-orient itself to establish an innovation system that allows specialization across the innovation spectrum of innovator, developer, financier and marketer/promoter. This will make STEI one of the main drivers of economic growth and a key pillar of competitiveness in trade. Achieving this re-orientation requires change of approach to education and STEI sector with full support from Government so that the linkage between STEI and economic development is exploited.
37. To ensure efficient and effective operation of the innovation system, there is need to establish and strengthen Academia- Industry - Government cooperation through joint projects and programs of mutual interest to R&D centers, SMEs and large firms to spur innovation and entrepreneurships.
38. In addition, Government will setup a special fund to support: (i) the setup of science and technology parks, engineering centres, technology and business incubation centers that meet international standards; (ii) bio science innovation in agriculture, health and medicine, and bio-energies; and (iii) special grants, loans and guarantee for start-ups and new firms (including subsidies and tax incentives) to stimulate research and development in public and private sectors.

5.4. Urban Development

39. Urbanization plays a key role in the development process. Uganda's level of urbanization is about 15 per cent. The urbanization process in Uganda has been characterized by uncoordinated planning and developments leading to unrestricted sprawling of the city and the major towns. The over concentration of development in Kampala has led to primacy putting enormous pressure on the overall functioning of the city.
40. To alleviate the problem of primacy, 4 regional cities will be planned and established and these will include; Gulu, Mbale, Mbarara and Arua. In addition, other strategic cities will include; Hoima (Oil and Gas), Nakasongola

(Industrial), Fort Portal (Tourism) and Jinja (Industrial) for industrial development. Consideration for other emerging urban centres with the requisite conditions for city status will be accorded.

41. Government will control urban sprawl through legislation, integrated physical planning and strict development control. Government will develop area physical master plans to guide the establishment and development of GKMA, regional and strategic cities, and other urban centres.
42. Traffic and transportation management within the cities and other urban centres will be based on the National Transport Master Plan as earlier envisioned in the transport section. In Kampala, envisioned to remain the main National City in the country, several ring roads are planned to help evacuate traffic and ease congestion, and improve traffic flow.
43. Environment and waste management will be emphasized in line with the integrated physical planning models. This will entail strict control of pollution, wetland management, waste management and promotion and protection of green areas, open spaces and corridors.

5.5. Peace, Security and Defence

44. Peace, security and defence are prerequisites for a sustainable socio-economic transformation, democracy and national unity. Society fabrics at individual, household, community and national levels must be at peace for any development to take place. Uganda therefore needs to promote tolerance, benevolence, constructive dialogue and openness towards others in order to have a peaceful society that supports rapid economic and social development.
45. Uganda will need to consolidate a secure and stable society operating on the principles of justice, equality and the rule of law. The country will foster good governance through democracy, equal representation, equity, tolerance, constructive dialogue and openness towards others at local, national and international levels. Uganda will also need to enhance its important and constructive regional role, especially within the framework of the EAC. Uganda will strive to be an active member of the international community which contributes to its economic development, peace and security.

6.0. KEY POLICY DECISIONS

- i. Review, redesign and operationalize the architecture of government service delivery system to act as a unit, harness synergies and deliver public services efficiently and effectively.

The country seriously and urgently needs to overhaul the government structure to separate the planning, implementation and monitoring and regulatory functions of government. This strategy will go a long way to promoting efficiency and effectiveness within delivery of public services. Efficient and effective public service delivery will greatly increase the country's competitiveness in attracting investment both domestic and foreign.

- ii. Establish and popularize a national value system that promotes mind set change, patriotism and national identity, work ethics and accountability.
- iii. Re-orient the education system to expedite the formation of critical skills required to harness the opportunities identified (oil and gas, Minerals, ICT, Tourism etc.). In addition, equip the human resource with globally competitive skills to promote externalization of labour.
- iv. Create partnership with international training institutions and attract them to set up campuses in Uganda. Develop and implement a specific policy to attract and retain top rated professionals in the Universities to make Uganda a centre of Excellence in Education in the region.
- v. Develop and implement a holistic National Policy to cater for Ugandans in Diaspora, to facilitate them to better contribute to national development through: Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), market development including outsourcing of production, technology transfer and adoption, philanthropy, tourism, political contributions, and more intangible flows of knowledge, new progressive attitudes, and positive cultural influence.
- vi. Front-load investments in infrastructure targeting areas of maximal opportunities with focus on oil and gas, energy, transport and ICT.

- vii. Establish and operationalize an infrastructure fund in conjunction with development partners and international and local banks for massive investment in high quality infrastructure development to lower the cost of doing business and increase the country's competitiveness.
- viii. In partnership with the private sector, Government should invest directly in key strategic industries in the areas of oil and gas, agriculture, tourism, etc.
- ix. Develop and implement a National Innovation System that will help in initiating, importing, developing, financing and marketing new technologies/innovations.
- x. Design and implement a population programme to generate a sustainable age structure that will propel the country into a demographic dividend. This will be achieved through; reducing the high fertility rate through increased access to quality reproductive health services, keeping all children of school going age in school with more emphasis on the girl child. In addition, government will focus on building an efficient health delivery system. These strategies will be supplemented with incentive oriented population control policies as has been the case in the developed economies.
- xi. Implement a programme for the development of Greater Kampala Metropolitan Area (GKMA), four regional cities and 4 strategic cities to spur economic and social transformation through sustainable urbanization.
- xii. Integrate climate change issues (mitigation and adaptation) in all government plans and programmes as a key development factor.

No.	Baseline and Vision Targets - Development Indicator	Baseline 2010	Target 2040	
1.	Per capita income	USD 506	USD 9500	
2.	Percentage of population below the poverty line	24.5	5	
3.	Income distribution(GINI Coefficient)	0.43	0.32	
4.	Sectoral composition of GDP (%)	Agriculture	22.4	10
		Industry	26.5	31
		Services	51.2	58
5.	Labor force distribution in line with sectoral contribution (%)	Agriculture	65.6	31
		Industry	7.6	26
		Services	26.8	43
6.	% share of national labor force employed	70.9	94	
7.	Manufactured exports as a % of total exports	4.2	50	
8.	Gross Capital Formation as % of GDP	24.1	30	
9.	Saving as a % of GDP	14.5	35	
10.	ICT goods & services as a % of total export	0	40	
11.	Technology up-take & diffusion (Technology Achievement Index (TAI))	0.24	0.5	
12.	Public expenditure as a % share of R&D to GDP	0.1	2.5	
13.	Innovation as measured by patents registered per year	3	6000	
14.	Electricity consumption per capita(kWh)	75	3668	
15.	% population with access to electricity	11	80	
16.	Water consumption per capita(m ³)	26	600	
17.	% population with access to safe piped water	15	80	
18.	% of standard paved roads to total road network	4	80	
19.	% of cargo freight on rail to total freight	3.5	80	
20.	% of population in planned settlements	Urban	51	100
		Rural	0	100
21.	% level of urbanization	13	60	
22.	Labor Productivity (GDP per Worker - USD)	Agriculture	390	6,790
		Industry	3,550	24,820
		Services	1,830	25,513
		Total	1,017	19,770
23.	Life expectancy at birth (years)	51.5	85	
24.	Infant mortality rate per 1000 live births	63	4	
25.	Maternal mortality rate per 100,000 live births	310	15	
26.	Under 5 mortality rate per 1000	96	8	
27.	Child stunting as a % of under 5s	33	0	
28.	Literacy Rate (%)	73	95	
29.	Gender Related Development Index (GDI)	0.51	0.9	
30.	Population growth rate	3.2	2.4	
31.	Forest Cover (% land Area)	15	24	
32.	Wetland Cover - % of total area	8	13	
33.	Corruption Perception Index	2.5	7.1	