IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON UGANDA'S BUSINESSES

Corti Paul LAKUMA Research Fellow, EPRC

1ST SEPT. 2020



Outline of the presentation

1. Context

2. Effects of measures

3. Policy Options



1. Context



Context

•Two pronged approach to contain impact of COVID-19

• Earlier on, adaptation of containment measures: sanitizer, closure of school, Lockdown etc

•Later on, adaptation of policy responses

•Measure have been largely short-term. While policy responses have been short, Medium and Long-term

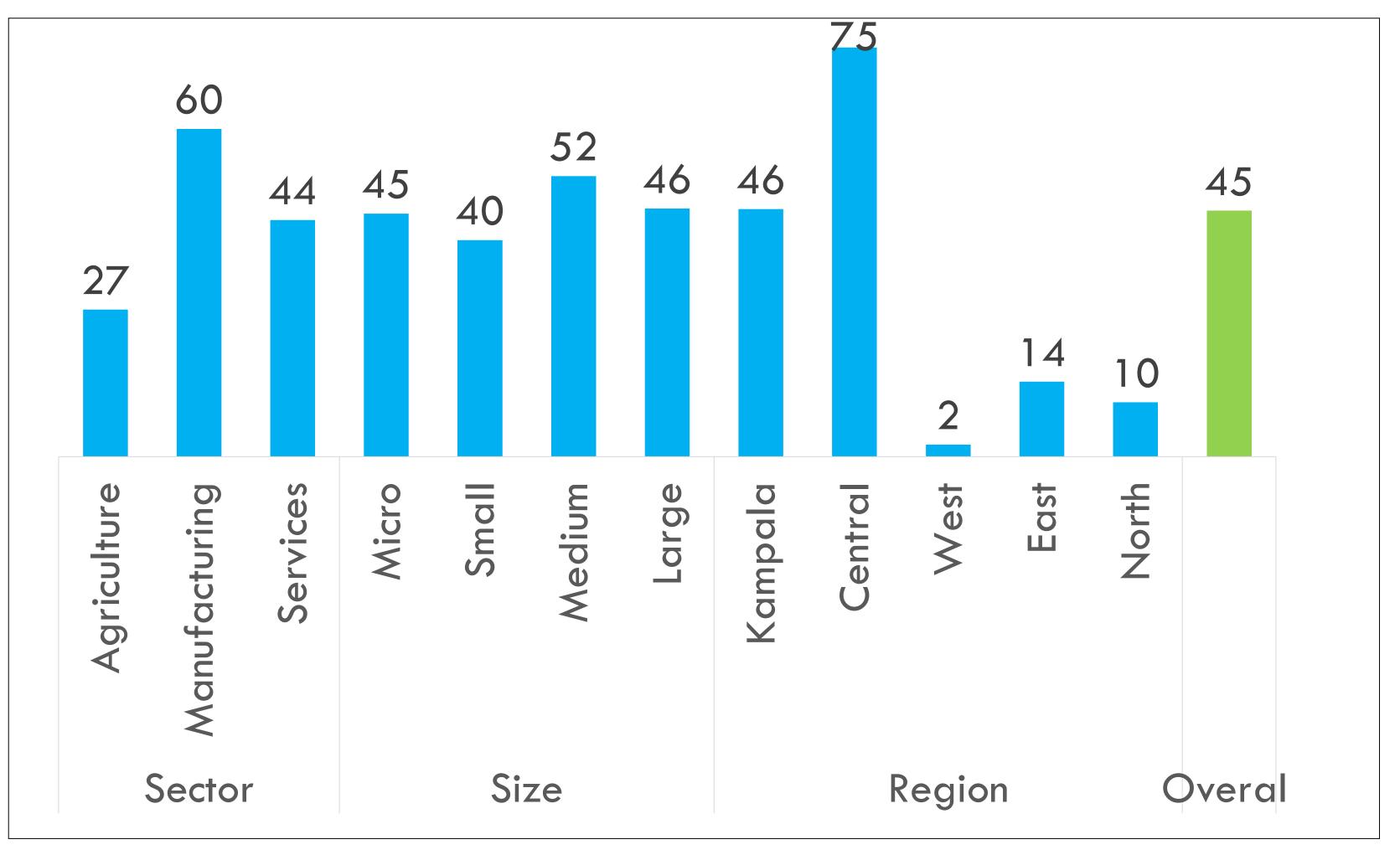
•Spread of virus is increasing in the community, business have been hit hard •Survey conducted in April 2020



2. Effects of measures

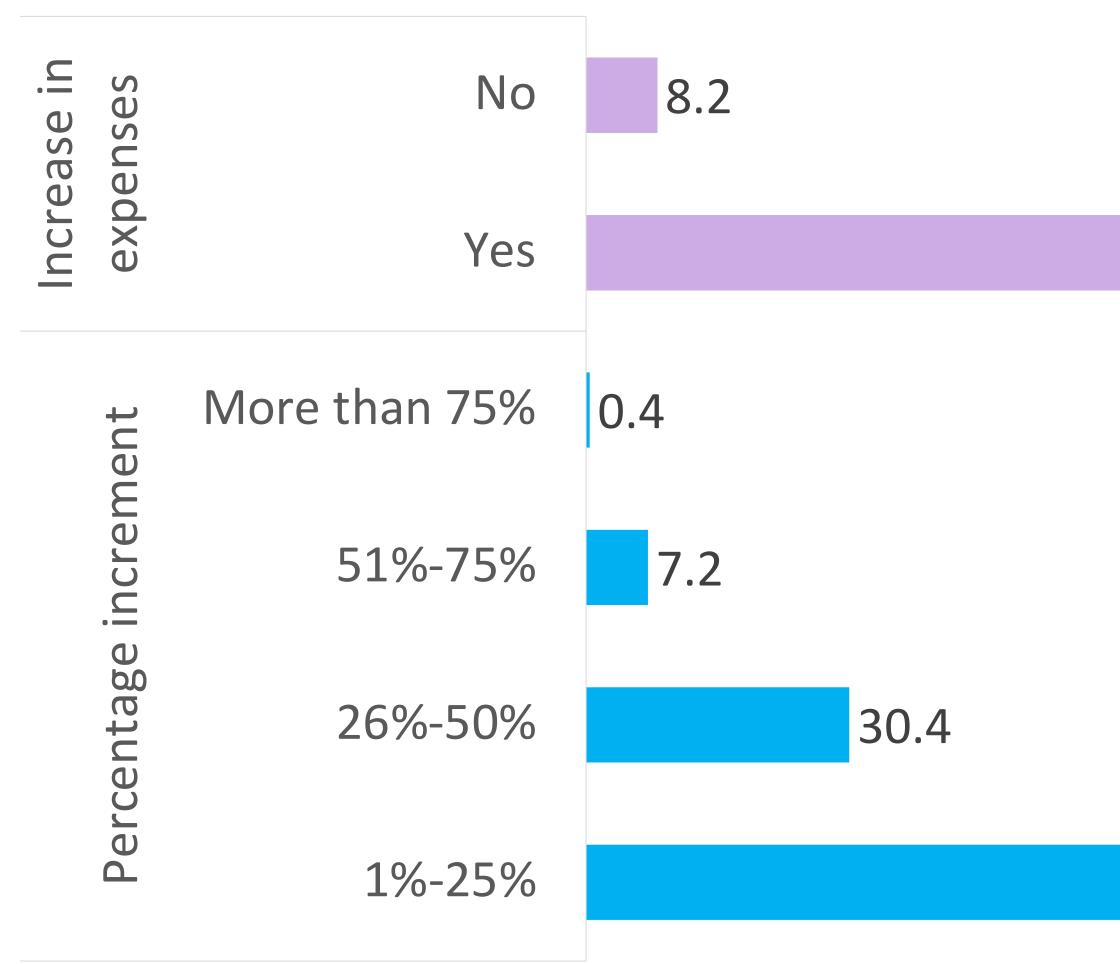


Agriculture, small businesses and businesses in western Uganda hardest hit





Expenditure (% increase)





91.8

62.0

Millions to lose jobs if measures persist

Table 1: Forecast of the number of people to lose jobs if the situation was to last for six months

| | Temporarily |
|--|-------------|
| Overall | 3,800,275 |
| Sector | |
| Agriculture | 123,610 |
| Manufacturing | 788,693 |
| Services | 2,887,972 |
| Size | |
| Micro | 66,127 |
| Small | 697,045 |
| Medium | 883,156 |
| Large | 2,153,948 |
| Author's own construct using survey data | 2020 |

Author's own construct using survey data, 2020



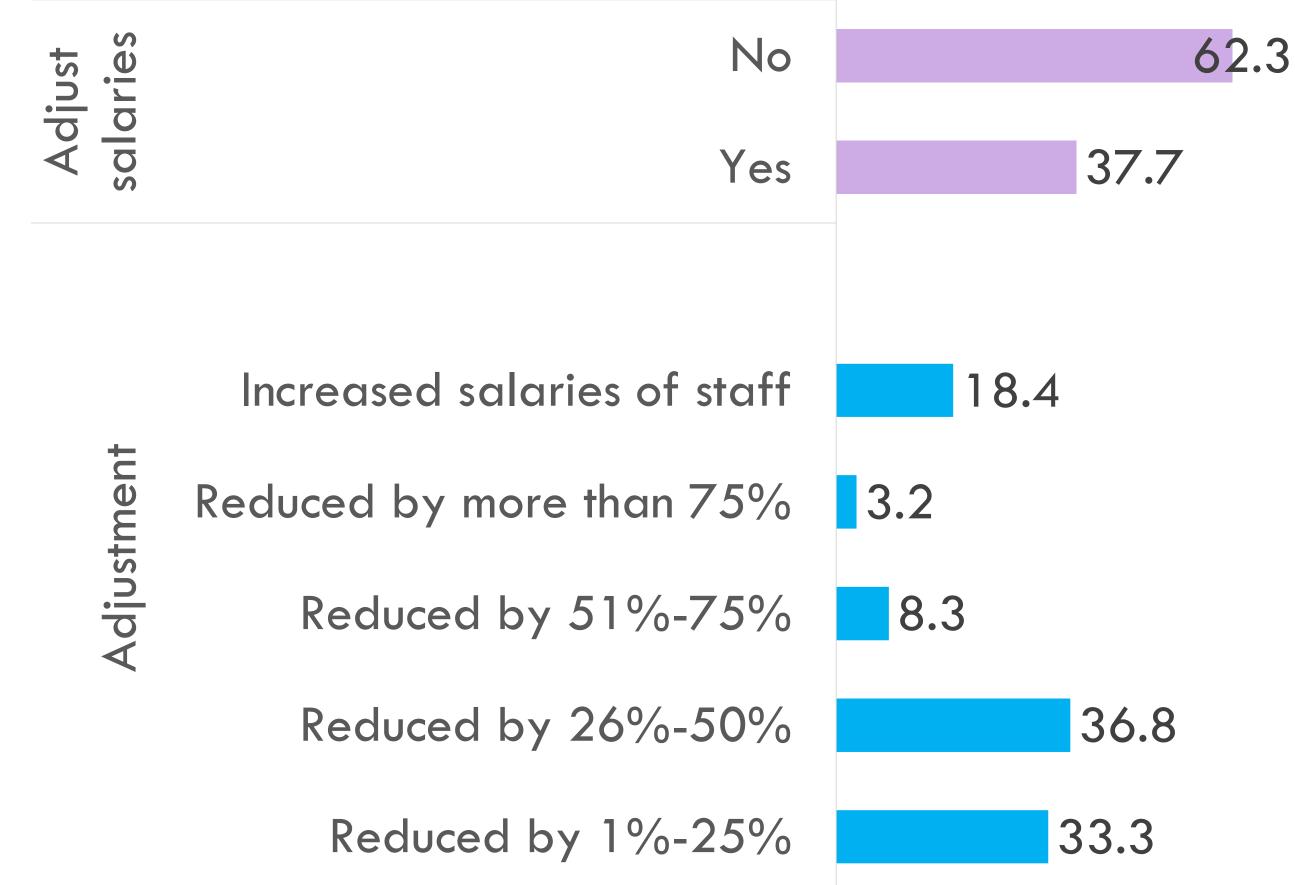
Permanently

625,957

150,316 475,641

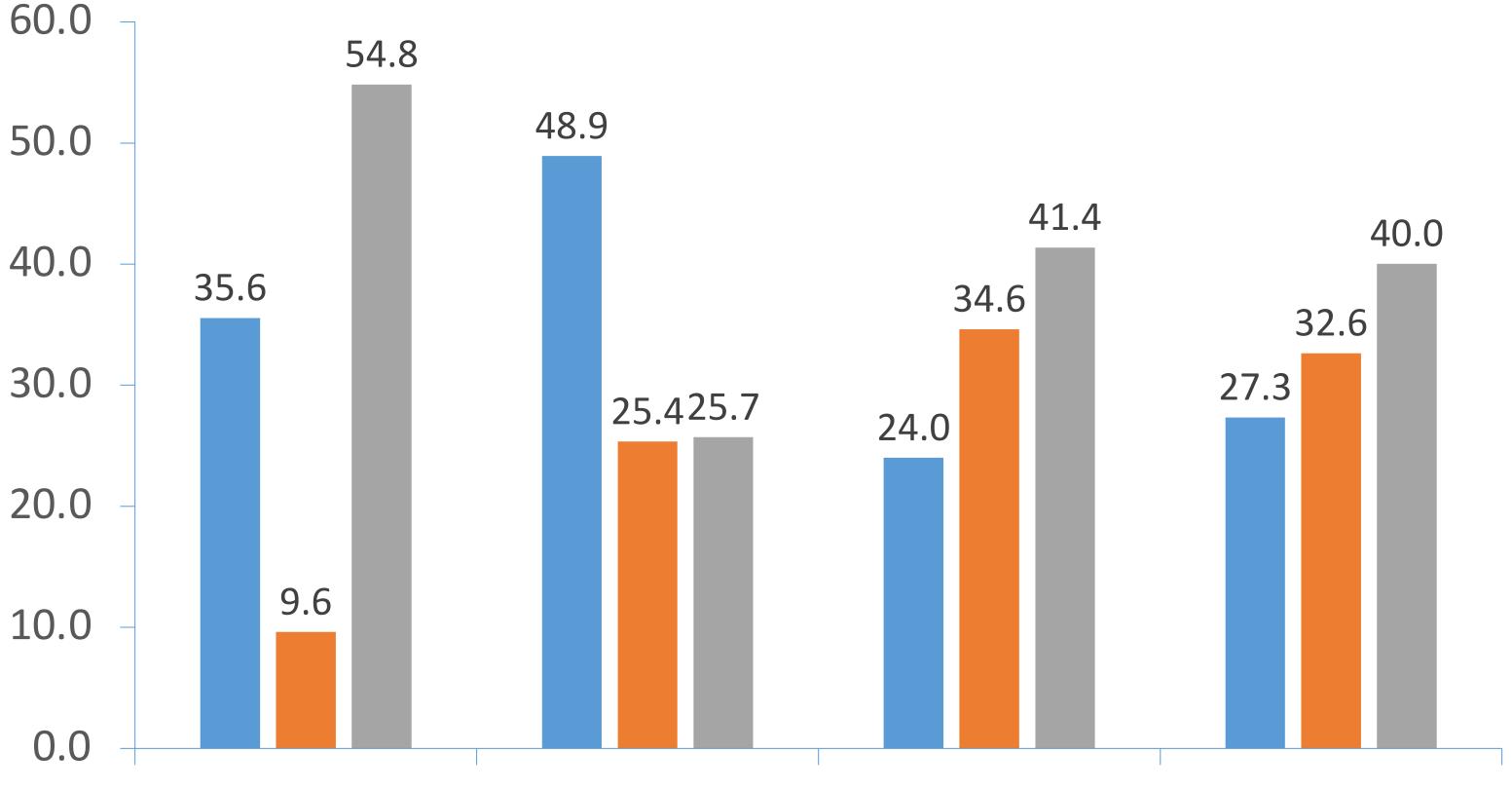
80,779 213,779 331,399

Salary cuts across board





Suspension of salaries in 40% of firms

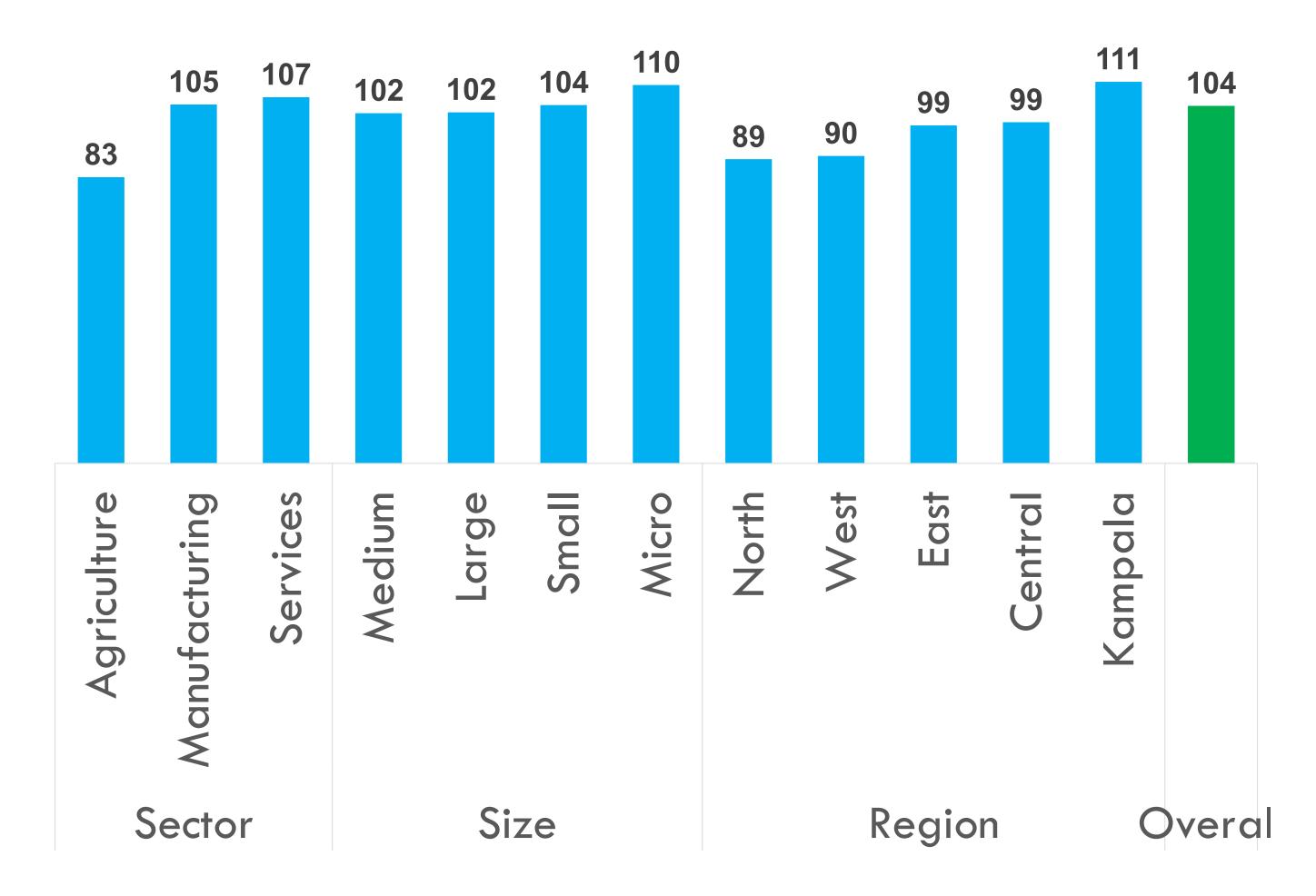


Manufacturing Agriculture Services Compensation continues for all employees Compensation continues for selected essential employees Compensation for all employees is halted



Overall

Index of Change in price of output

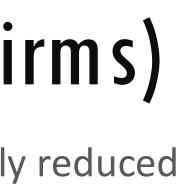


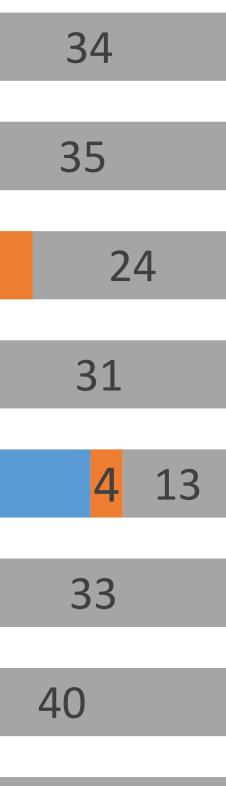


Change in access to credit (% firms)

| | No Impact | Moderately reduced Severe | | erely | |
|-----------|---------------|---------------------------|----|-------|--|
| Overall | | 32 | 3. | 5 | |
| | Services | 31 | 34 | 34 | |
| Sector | Manufacturing | 34 | | 42 | |
| | Agriculture | 45 24 | | 24 | |
| Firm size | Large | 83 | | | |
| | Medium | 24 44 | | | |
| | Small | 23 37 | | | |
| | Micro | 31 | 33 | | |

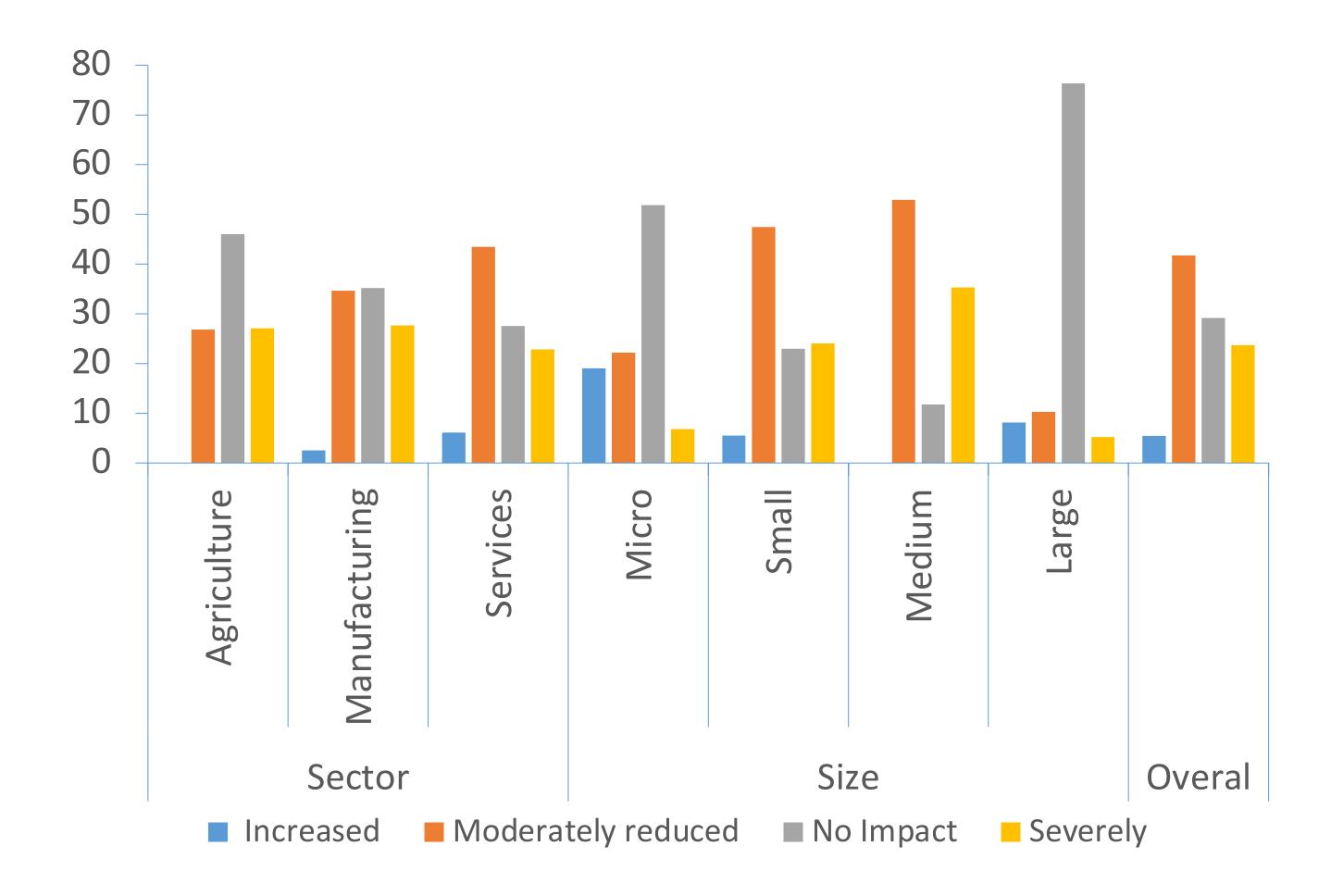








Ability to pay outstanding debts (% of firms)





3. Policy options



Practical policy options

| | Policy proposal | Firm size | Line/sector | |
|---|---------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|--------|
| 1 | Safety nets (food distribution) | Micro/ Small | Agriculture/Services | { (|
| 2 | Public Equity | Medium and Large | Service sector/ Education | |
| 3 | Bailout | Small, Medium and Large | all sectors | |
| 4 | Initial Public Offer | Small, Medium and Large | all sectors | (|



Challenges

- Effectiveness and
- efficiency of the food
- distribution system
- Who benefits/inclusivity/
- fiscal gap
- Who benefits/inclusivity/
- fiscal gap
- Governance/
- transparency

Practical policy options

| | Policy proposal | Firm size | Line/sector |
|---|--|-------------------------|-------------------|
| 5 | Data base of households and fgirms | Small, Medium and Large | all sectors |
| 6 | Multisectoral | Necessary | conditions |
| 7 | Reducing inequality | | |
| 8 | Trust | | |



Challenges

- Informality/
- coordination/duplication
- of efforts
- Working in silos, lack of
- synergies, lack of
- coordination
- Lack of inclusivity in
- policy design
- Accountability

Thank You!

