

**Financial Management Practices and Business Sustainability of Manufacturing Firms in Nakawa Division,
Kampala, Uganda**

Kabanda Richard¹, Babirye Shamirah²

1, 2 Metropolitan International University

Abstract

This study examined the relationship between financial management practices and the business sustainability of manufacturing firms in Nakawa Division, Kampala. Manufacturing firms operate in capital-intensive, competitive environments in which sound financial management is essential to long-term survival and growth. The study investigated how working capital management, financial planning, financial control, and investment decisions relate to business sustainability. A cross-sectional survey design with a mixed-methods approach was adopted, and data were collected from 165 respondents comprising owners, managers, and finance staff of manufacturing firms using structured questionnaires and interviews. Descriptive statistics, Pearson correlation, and structural (path) analysis were used. The results revealed a strong positive and significant relationship between financial management practices and business sustainability ($r = 0.67$, $p < 0.01$), with the practices jointly explaining 65.0% of the variance in sustainability ($R^2 = 0.650$). Working capital management ($\beta = 0.32$) and financial planning ($\beta = 0.29$) emerged as the strongest path predictors. The study concludes that sound financial management practices significantly enhance business sustainability and recommends strengthening working capital management, financial planning, and control.

Keywords: financial management, business sustainability, working capital, financial planning, manufacturing firms, Nakawa, Uganda

1.0 Introduction

The sustainability of business enterprises their capacity to survive, remain profitable, and grow over the long term is a central concern of both practitioners and scholars, particularly in developing economies where firm mortality is high (Brigham & Houston, 2021). For manufacturing firms, which operate in capital-intensive, competitive, and often volatile environments, sustainability depends critically on how well they manage their finances (Nakato & Bwire, 2023). Financial management practices—the planning, organising, controlling, and monitoring of financial resources—are therefore a decisive determinant of whether a manufacturing firm endures or fails (Brealey et al., 2021). Business sustainability, in the financial and economic sense adopted here, refers to a firm's ability to maintain profitable operations, meet its obligations, and continue as a going concern over time, while adapting to changing conditions (Brigham & Houston, 2021). Sound financial management supports sustainability by ensuring that the firm has adequate liquidity to meet its obligations, that resources are allocated to productive uses, that costs and performance are controlled, and that investment decisions build rather than erode value (Brealey et al., 2021). Poor financial management, by contrast, is among the most frequently cited causes of business failure, manifesting in liquidity crises, over-indebtedness, poor cost control, and value-destroying investments (Nakato & Bwire, 2023).

Financial management is multidimensional. Working capital management concerns the management of current assets and liabilities—cash, receivables, inventory, and payables—to ensure liquidity and operational efficiency (Julius, Kazaara, et al., 2026). Financial planning concerns the setting of financial goals and the preparation of budgets and forecasts to guide the firm (Julius, Rosebell, et al., 2026). Financial control concerns the monitoring of financial performance against plans and the taking of corrective action (Faith et al., 2023). And investment decisions concern the allocation of capital to projects and assets that generate returns (Brealey et al., 2021; Brigham & Houston, 2021). Each dimension is expected to contribute to sustainability, but their relative importance for manufacturing firms in a specific context is an empirical question.

Nakawa Division, one of the divisions of Kampala, hosts a significant concentration of manufacturing firms owing to its industrial areas, and these firms contribute substantially to employment and the economy (Uganda Bureau of Statistics, 2023). Like manufacturing firms elsewhere in Uganda, however, many struggle to sustain their operations in the face of competition, rising costs, and financing constraints, and weaknesses in financial management are frequently implicated in their difficulties (Alex et al., 2023). Although the general importance of financial management is well established, empirical evidence quantifying its relationship with the sustainability of Ugandan manufacturing firms, and disaggregating the effects of specific practices, remains limited (Ssekimpi & Nabwire, 2023). This study addresses that gap by examining, through correlation and structural (path) analysis, how working capital management, financial planning, financial control, and investment decisions relate to the business sustainability of manufacturing firms in Nakawa Division (Paul & Kazaara, 2023). The findings are significant for firm owners, managers, and business-support organizations. The article proceeds with the problem statement, objectives, literature review, methodology, results and interpretation, discussion, and conclusions.

2.0 Statement of the Problem

Sound financial management is essential to business sustainability, and manufacturing firms in Nakawa Division adopt financial management practices on the expectation that they will secure liquidity, control performance, and support long-term survival and growth (Brealey et al., 2021). Ideally, effective working capital management, financial planning, control, and investment decisions should translate into sustainable, resilient firms (Julius, 2024). In practice, however, many manufacturing firms in the division experience financial distress, stagnation, or failure, and the extent to which financial management practices account for business sustainability has not been established through rigorous empirical research (Nakato & Bwire, 2023; Ssekimpi & Nabwire, 2023).

Manufacturing firms face financial management challenges, including weak working capital management leading to liquidity problems, inadequate financial planning, poor financial control, and suboptimal investment decisions (Brigham & Houston, 2021). These weaknesses may undermine sustainability, but the precise contribution of each practice remains unclear, which hampers efforts to strengthen financial management where it matters most (Nancy & Prudence, 2024). Without such evidence, firms risk investing in practices that yield limited returns. If this problem remains unaddressed, manufacturing firms will continue to experience distress and failure, with adverse consequences

for employment and the economy(Nancy & Audrey, 2026). This study therefore sought to establish the relationship between financial management practices and business sustainability in Nakawa Division and to identify the most influential practices.

3.0 Main Objective

The main objective of the study was to examine the relationship between financial management practices and the business sustainability of manufacturing firms in Nakawa Division, Kampala, Uganda.

3.1 Specific Objectives

- i. To assess the financial management practices adopted by manufacturing firms in Nakawa Division.
- ii. To establish the relationship between financial management practices (working capital management, financial planning, financial control, and investment decisions) and business sustainability.
- iii. To determine the relative contribution (path coefficients) of each financial management practice to business sustainability.

4.0 Literature Review

Research on financial management and business sustainability draws on several theoretical frameworks, notably the resource-based view of the firm, the pecking order theory, and the trade-off theory of capital structure(N. Moses et al., 2025). The resource-based view frames effective financial management capability as a valuable, potentially inimitable resource that supports sustained competitive advantage and survival (Barney, 2021). The pecking order theory explains firms' financing choices in terms of information asymmetry and the preference for internal over external finance, informing working capital and investment decisions (Myers, as discussed in Brealey et al., 2021). The trade-off theory frames capital structure decisions as a balance between the benefits and costs of debt, relevant to the financing that underpins sustainability (Brigham & Houston, 2021).

Empirical studies broadly confirm a positive relationship between sound financial management and business sustainability(Sarah & Audrey, 2024). Research across developing and developed economies finds that firms with strong financial management practices achieve better liquidity, profitability, and survival than those with weak practices (Brealey et al., 2021; Brigham & Houston, 2021). Studies in East Africa report that financial management significantly influences the sustainability and performance of firms, though effectiveness is constrained by skills, capital, and the operating environment (Nakato & Bwire, 2023; Ssekimpi & Nabwire, 2023).

Working capital management features prominently as a determinant of sustainability(Kaazara & Nancy, 2025). Studies show that effective management of cash, receivables, inventory, and payables ensures the liquidity a firm needs to meet obligations and operate efficiently, and that working capital difficulties are a leading cause of business failure, whereas sound management supports survival (Brealey et al., 2021; Nakato & Bwire, 2023). Financial planning constitutes a second theme: the setting of financial goals and the preparation of budgets and forecasts guide resource allocation and prepare firms for the future, and studies link sound planning to better sustainability (Brigham & Houston, 2021). Financial control forms a third theme, since the monitoring of performance against plans and the

taking of corrective action prevent drift and waste, and investment decisions form a fourth, with the allocation of capital to value-generating projects building the firm's future while poor decisions erode it (Brealey et al., 2021). The literature emphasises that these practices are interdependent and that sustainability requires their integration (Julius & Nancy, 2025). Despite this body of work, few studies quantify and compare these practices using a structural path model for Ugandan manufacturing firms, a gap this study addresses.

5.0 Methodology

5.1 Research Design

The study adopted a cross-sectional survey design employing a mixed-methods approach that integrated quantitative and qualitative techniques (Creswell & Creswell, 2021). The quantitative strand enabled the measurement of the financial management practices and business sustainability and the statistical testing of relationships, while the qualitative strand, drawn from interviews, provided contextual depth (Nafiu et al., 2017). A cross-sectional design was appropriate because data were collected at a single point in time from a representative sample of firms.

5.2 Study Area and Population

The study was conducted in Nakawa Division, one of the divisions of Kampala, which hosts a significant concentration of manufacturing firms in its industrial areas. The target population comprised owners, managers, and finance staff of manufacturing firms operating in the division, who make and implement financial management decisions and are best placed to report on financial management practices and business sustainability (Julius & Kazaara, 2026).

5.3 Sample Size Determination

A sample of 165 respondents was determined using the Krejcie and Morgan (1970) table with reference to the population of manufacturing firms and their finance personnel in the division, and this was consistent with the Cochran (1977) formula at a 95% confidence level and a 5% margin of error. This sample provided adequate power for the correlation and path analyses undertaken.

5.4 Sampling Techniques

A combination of stratified and simple random sampling was used. Manufacturing firms were first stratified by size (small, medium, and large) to ensure representation across the firm mix, and respondents were then selected within strata using simple random sampling. Owners and managers were additionally selected purposively as key informants for interviews (Creswell & Creswell, 2021).

5.5 Data Collection Methods and Instruments

A structured, self-administered questionnaire measured the four financial management practices—working capital management, financial planning, financial control, and investment decisions—and business sustainability, using a five-point Likert scale together with items on liquidity, profitability, and continuity (Tasha et al., 2023). An interview guide was used with owners and managers to gather qualitative insights into financial practices and sustainability challenges. The instruments were pre-tested for clarity and relevance.

5.6 Validity and Reliability

Received: 06.08.2026

Accepted: 12.08.2026

Published on: 30.08.2026

The validity of the instruments was established through expert review by specialists in finance and research methodology, who assessed the content validity index, which exceeded the acceptable threshold of 0.70 (Amin, 2005). Reliability was assessed through a pilot study conducted in firms outside the main sample, and the Cronbach's alpha coefficient for the financial management scale was 0.87, indicating high internal consistency (K. Moses et al., 2023).

5.7 Data Analysis

Quantitative data were coded, entered, cleaned, and analysed using SPSS (Nelson et al., 2022). Descriptive statistics summarised the levels of the financial management practices and business sustainability. Pearson's product-moment correlation examined the bivariate relationships between each practice and sustainability. A structural (path) model was then estimated, using regression-based path analysis, to determine the combined explanatory power of the practices and the standardised path coefficients linking each practice to sustainability. Qualitative data were analysed thematically and used to corroborate and contextualise the findings (Creswell & Creswell, 2021).

5.8 Ethical Considerations

Permission was obtained from firm management, informed consent was secured from all participants, participation was voluntary, and the confidentiality and anonymity of respondents and their firms were maintained throughout the study (Creswell & Creswell, 2021).

6.0 Results and Interpretation

6.1 Descriptive Statistics

Table 1 presents the descriptive statistics for the financial management practices and business sustainability based on responses from the 165 participants.

Variable	Mean	Std. Dev.	Interpretation
Working capital management	3.46	0.81	Moderate
Financial planning	3.28	0.85	Moderate
Financial control	3.14	0.87	Moderate
Investment decisions	2.89	0.92	Moderate
Overall financial management	3.19	0.76	Moderate
Business sustainability	3.24	0.74	Moderate

Source: Primary Data, 2025

The descriptive results in Table 1 indicate that financial management practices among the manufacturing firms were, on the whole, moderate, with an overall mean of 3.19. Working capital management recorded the highest mean (3.46), suggesting relative attention to liquidity, followed by financial planning (3.28) and financial control (3.14), while investment decisions recorded the lowest mean (2.89), indicating that the systematic appraisal of capital investments was the weakest practice—a gap that may compromise firms' long-term value creation (Brealey et al., 2021). Business sustainability recorded a moderate mean (3.24). The standard deviations indicate meaningful variation among firms.

6.2 Correlation Analysis

Received: 06.08.2026

Accepted: 12.08.2026

Published on: 30.08.2026

Pearson correlation was computed to establish the relationships between the financial management practices and business sustainability (Table 2).

Variable	Business Sustainability (r)	Sig. (p)
Working capital management	0.63	0.000
Financial planning	0.60	0.000
Financial control	0.53	0.000
Investment decisions	0.49	0.000
Overall financial management	0.67	0.000

Source: Primary Data, 2025

The correlation results in Table 2 show that all four practices were positively and significantly associated with business sustainability at the 0.01 level. Overall financial management correlated strongly with sustainability ($r = 0.67$, $p < 0.01$), confirming that sound financial management enhances sustainability, consistent with the resource-based view (Barney, 2021). Working capital management recorded the strongest individual association ($r = 0.63$), underscoring the centrality of liquidity to survival (Nakato & Bwire, 2023), followed closely by financial planning ($r = 0.60$). Financial control ($r = 0.53$) and investment decisions ($r = 0.49$) were also significant, though more moderate (Nelson et al., 2023). The consistently positive pattern supports the study's central proposition.

6.3 Structural (Path) Model and Path Coefficients

A structural path model was estimated to determine the combined explanatory power of the financial management practices and the standardised path coefficients linking each practice to business sustainability. Figure 1 presents the structural model with its path coefficients, Figure 2 the variance explained by each objective, and Tables 3 and 4 the model summary and the path coefficients.

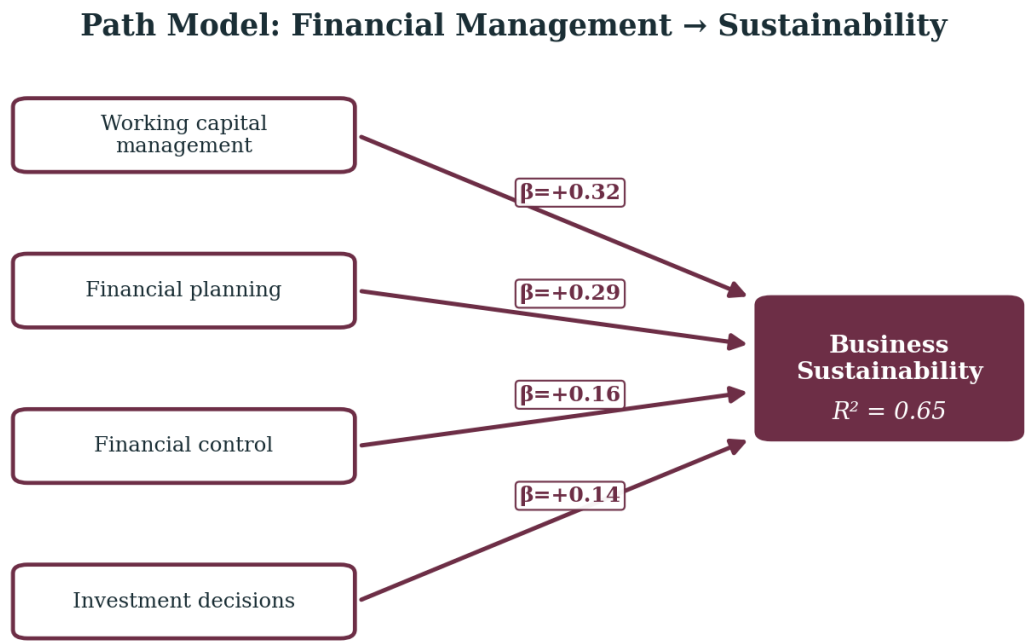


Figure 1: Structural model of financial management and business sustainability showing standardised path coefficients (β) and $R^2 = 0.65$.

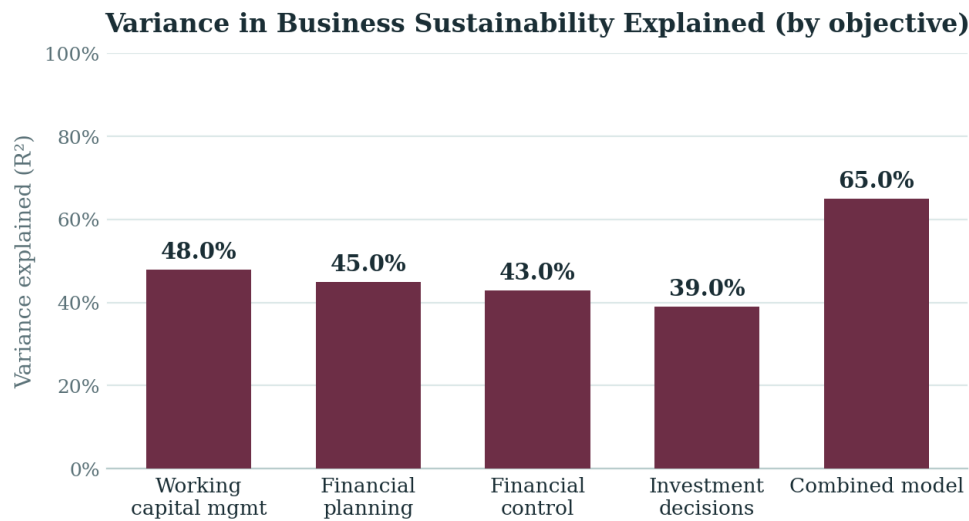


Figure 2: Variance in business sustainability explained across the study objectives.

Model Summary	Value
R	0.806

R Square	0.650		
Adjusted R Square	0.641		
Std. Error of Estimate	0.432		
F (4, 160)	74.29 (p = 0.000)		
Path (Predictor → Business sustainability)	Path coeff. (β)	t	Sig. (p)
Working capital management → Sustainability	0.32	4.66	0.000
Financial planning → Sustainability	0.29	4.22	0.000
Financial control → Sustainability	0.16	2.56	0.011
Investment decisions → Sustainability	0.14	2.23	0.027

Source: Primary Data, 2025

The structural model summary in Table 3 indicates that the four financial management practices jointly explained 65.0% of the variance in business sustainability ($R^2 = 0.650$), a large proportion that establishes financial management as a major determinant of sustainability (Alex & Kazaara, 2023). The model was highly significant ($F(4, 160) = 74.29$, $p < 0.01$). The remaining 35.0% of variance is attributable to factors outside the model, such as market conditions, competition, management quality, and the macroeconomic environment (Brigham & Houston, 2021).

The standardised path coefficients in Table 4, visualized in Figure 1, clarify the relative strength of each structural path. The path from working capital management to business sustainability was the strongest ($\beta = 0.32$, $p < 0.01$), demonstrating that the management of liquidity—cash, receivables, inventory, and payables has the greatest influence on sustainability, since inadequate liquidity is a leading and immediate cause of business failure (Brealey et al., 2021; Nakato & Bwire, 2023). The path from financial planning followed ($\beta = 0.29$, $p < 0.01$), confirming that goal-setting, budgeting, and forecasting materially shape sustainability by guiding resource allocation and preparing firms for the future (Brigham & Houston, 2021). The paths from financial control ($\beta = 0.16$, $p < 0.05$) and investment decisions ($\beta = 0.14$, $p < 0.05$) were positive and significant but more modest (Brian et al., 2024). Notably, investment decisions were both the lowest-rated practice descriptively and the weakest structural path, a convergence that identifies capital-investment appraisal as a specific area for strengthening.

7.0 Discussion of Results

The findings of this study confirm that financial management practices are strongly and significantly related to the business sustainability of manufacturing firms in Nakawa Division, and the structural model clarifies the relative weight of each practice (Kazaara & Audrey, 2024). The dominance of working capital management as the strongest structural path ($\beta = 0.32$) is theoretically coherent and practically significant (Julius, 2024). Liquidity is the most immediate determinant of a firm's ability to continue operating, and the finding that working capital management most strongly drives sustainability confirms that, for manufacturing firms managing cash, inventory, and receivables under financing constraints, the management of liquidity is the decisive practice (Brealey et al., 2021; Nakato & Bwire,

2023). The interviews with owners and managers reinforced this, associating distress with cash-flow and inventory difficulties more than with any other single factor(Deus, 2023).

The strong effect of financial planning ($\beta = 0.29$) indicates that goal-setting, budgeting, and forecasting are also decisive, consistent with the view that firms that plan are better prepared to allocate resources, anticipate difficulties, and adapt to change than those that operate reactively (Brigham & Houston, 2021). This points to the value of embedding regular financial planning even in smaller manufacturing firms that may lack formal planning processes. The more modest but significant contributions of financial control ($\beta = 0.16$) and investment decisions ($\beta = 0.14$) are theoretically instructive. That investment decisions were both the weakest structural path and the lowest-rated practice descriptively is a particularly important convergence: it suggests that many firms lack systematic capital-investment appraisal, making investment choices informally rather than through structured evaluation of returns and risks(Julius & Nancy, 2026). While the immediate determinants of sustainability are liquidity and planning, the quality of investment decisions shapes a firm's longer-term value creation, and strengthening investment appraisal would complement the stronger practices already in place (Brealey et al., 2021).

Taken together, the results corroborate and extend the existing literature. They corroborate the established importance of working capital management and financial planning, and they extend understanding by quantifying, through a structural model, the relative weight of each practice for Ugandan manufacturing firms(David et al., 2023). The practical implication is that the greatest gains in sustainability are likely to come from strengthening working capital management and financial planning, while investing in the currently weaker practices of financial control and, especially, investment appraisal (Ssekimpi & Nabwire, 2023).

8.0 Conclusion and Recommendations

The study concludes that financial management practices have a strong, positive, and significant relationship with the business sustainability of manufacturing firms in Nakawa Division, with working capital management and financial planning being the most influential practices. It is recommended that firms strengthen working capital management to secure liquidity (Brealey et al., 2021); institute regular financial planning, budgeting, and forecasting (Brigham & Houston, 2021); improve financial control through monitoring and corrective action; and adopt systematic capital-investment appraisal. Business-support organizations should facilitate financial-management training for manufacturing firms. Future research could employ objective financial and survival data and longitudinal designs to further establish causality.

References

- Amin, M. E. (2005). Social science research: Conception, methodology and analysis. Kampala: Makerere University Printery.
- Barney, J. B. (2021). The resource-based view: A retrospective. *Journal of Management*, 47(7), 1663–1676.
- Brealey, R. A., Myers, S. C., & Allen, F. (2021). *Principles of corporate finance* (13th ed.). New York: McGraw-Hill.

- Brigham, E. F., & Houston, J. F. (2021). *Fundamentals of financial management* (16th ed.). Boston: Cengage.
- Cochran, W. G. (1977). *Sampling techniques* (3rd ed.). New York: Wiley.
- Creswell, J. W., & Creswell, J. D. (2021). *Research design: Qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods approaches* (5th ed.). Thousand Oaks: SAGE.
- Krejcie, R. V., & Morgan, D. W. (1970). Determining sample size for research activities. *Educational and Psychological Measurement*, 30(3), 607–610.
- Nakato, S., & Bwire, J. (2023). Financial management and firm survival in Uganda. *Uganda Journal of Business and Finance*, 6(1), 44–62.
- Alex, I., Ariyo, D., & Kazaara, G. (2023). Internal Controls and Financial Performance of Saccos in Wakiso District. In *International Journal of Academic Multidisciplinary Research* (Vol. 7). www.ijeais.org/ijamr
- Alex, I., & Kazaara, A. G. (2023). *Internal Controls and Financial Performance of Saccos in Wakiso District*. 7(3), 47–56.
- Brian, S., Shamirah, B., & Nicholas, K. (2024). *Employee Retention Strategies and Its Impact on The Performance of an Organization . A Case Study of Community Transformation Ntinda Branch Nakawa Division .* 8(6), 103–108.
- David, M., Julius, A., Ariyo, D., & Kazaara, G. (2023). THE ROLE OF COMMERCIAL BANKS IN SMALL SCALE ENTREPRENEURIAL DEVELOPMENT IN ADJUMANI DISTRICT, A CASE STUDY OF CENTENARY BANK Background of the Study. *METROPOLITAN JOURNAL OF BUSINESS & ECONOMICS (MJB)*, 2(3), 1490–1505.
- Deus, T. (2023). *Inventory Control And Financial Performance Of Private Health Institutions . A Case Study Of Nakasero Hospital , Central Division.* 7(2), 158–166.
- Faith, K., Kalikola, J., Kazaara, A. G., Catherine, M., & Ismail, L. (2023). *The Effects of Public Sector Monitoring and Evaluation on Promoting Good Governance in Uganda : A Case Study of the Ministry Of Local Government.* 7(3), 71–83.
- Julius, A. (2024). *Inventory Management Strategy and its Impact on Production Efficiency : An Empirical Evidence of Mukwano Manufacturing Industries.* 8(4), 96–99.
- Julius, A., & Kazaara, A. I. (2026). *The Politics of Betrayal : African Agency in the Perpetuation of Underdevelopment and Conflict.* 10(1), 183–190.
- Julius, A., Kazaara, A. I., & Sarah, A. (2026). *Statutory board functionality as a determinant of local government service delivery in Uganda.* 10(7), 214–224.
- Julius, A., & Nancy, M. (2025). *The Competency-Based Curriculum in Africa : Decolonizing Education or a Neocolonial Project ? A Critical Analysis.* 9(12), 110–119.
- Julius, A., & Nancy, M. (2026). *The Doctoral Paradox in Africa : Examining the Tension Between Advanced Training , Brain Drain , and Economic Development.* 10(4), 140–149.

- Julius, A., Rosebell, T., & Kazaara, A. I. (2026). *The relationship between subject reduction (from 43 to 21 subjects) and depth of content mastery in the Lower Secondary Curriculum*. 10(6), 253–261.
- Kaazara, A. G., & Nancy, M. (2025). *The Seventeen-Year Apprenticeship : Over-education and Under- Skilling in the African Economy . A Case Study of Uganda ' s Construction Sector*. 9(12), 294–302.
- Kazaara, A. I., & Audrey, A. (2024). *Sustainable Supply Chain Management Practices and their Effect on Firm Performance , A Case Study of Cheap General Hardware , Nansana Brach*. 8(8), 268–274.
- Moses, K., Kazaara, A. G., Kazaara, A. I., & Ismail, L. (2023). *External Auditing and the Financial Performance of Marianum Press Limited , Kisubi*. 7(3), 258–266.
- Moses, N., Enock, Z., & Matovu, K. (2025). *Corporate Governance and Financial Performance : A Case Study of Uganda Development Bank*. 9(February), 31–38.
- Nafiu, L. A., Ph, D., Ibitayo, L. D., Ph, D., Muyombya, S. M., & Sc, M. (2017). *On empirical power of univariate normality tests under symmetric, asymmetric and scaled distributions 1*. 8(3), 381–387.
- Nancy, M., & Audrey, A. (2026). *Beyond Romance : The Sociological Imperative to Decode the Hidden Group Dynamics of Marriage Introduction of the Study*. 10(2), 121–132.
- Nancy, M., & Prudence, K. (2024). Capacity Building programs and their impact on employee performance. A case study of Metropolitan International University. *Researchgate.Net*, 8(4), 23–27. https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Metropolitan-University/publication/380909234_Capacity_Building_programs_and_their_impact_on_employee_performance_A_case_study_of_Metropolitan_International_University/links/665576b30b0d2845745e0182/Capacity-Building-p
- Nelson, K., Christopher, F., & Milton, N. (2022). *Teach Yourself Spss and Stata*. 6(7), 84–122.
- Nelson, K., Kazaara, A. G., & Kazaara, A. I. (2023). *Teach Yourself E-Views*. 7(3), 124–145.
- Paul, W., & Kazaara, A. G. (2023). *Assessing How Employee Job Rotation Affects Workers Productivity In Organizations . A Case Study of Action against Hunger , Kiryandongo District .* 7(3), 168–173.
- Sarah, A., & Audrey, A. (2024). *Corporate Social Responsibility and its Influence on Firm Reputation and Financial Performance . A Case Study of Equity*. 8(8), 202–207.
- Tasha, N. A., Kazaara, A. G., Deus, T., Ismail, L., & Micheal, T. (2023). *The Impact of Taxation on Small Scale Businesses on Performance of Small-Scale Businesses in Namungoona Parish , Kampala Uganda . A Case Study of Namungoona Parish*. 7(3), 174–182.

Ssekimpi, D., & Nabwire, A. (2023). Financial practices and sustainability of manufacturing firms in East Africa. *African Journal of Accounting and Finance*, 10(2), 55–74.

Uganda Bureau of Statistics. (2023). Statistical abstract 2023. Kampala: UBOS.