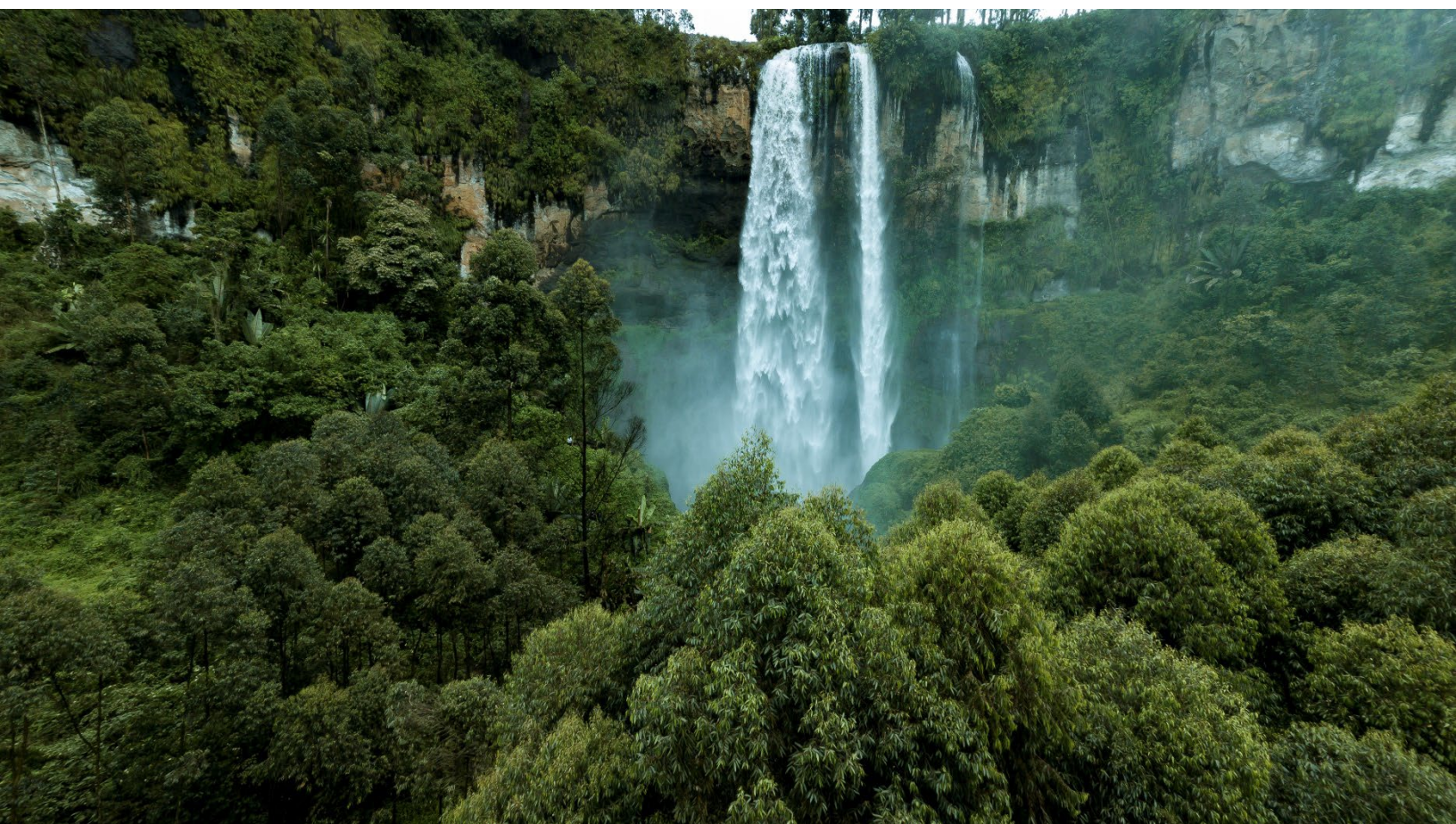




# Uganda Country Planning Framework 2022-2027





Cover page: Kapchorwa, Uganda; View of the Sipi Falls

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# Foreword

This is the second Country Planning Framework (CPF) for the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI) in Uganda covering the period 2022-2027. Having successfully implemented the first CPF 2016-2021, GGGI reiterates its commitment to support the Republic of Uganda in its transition toward climate resilient green growth and sustainable development. GGGI's commitment is anchored in the Government of Uganda's long-term Vision 2040 and aligned with the third National Development Plan (NDP III). This CPF, with a strong focus on green investments and climate action, will contribute towards a clean, green growth pathway for Uganda through offering direct support to the NDP III.

High dependence on natural resources, coupled with limited adaptation capacity, continue to make Uganda highly vulnerable to climate change. To ratchet up ambition, the Government of Uganda has committed to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions by 24.7% by 2030 below the business-as-usual trajectory in the updated Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). To effectively address climate change, Uganda's economy needs to be transformed through integration of climate action into multiple sectors of the economy. This implies the need for substantial climate and green finance to drive the transition to net zero. The Paris Agreement sets a goal of mobilizing \$100 billion per year by 2020 to support mitigation and adaptation activities in developing countries. In comparison, the estimated cost of successfully implementing Uganda's updated NDCs is \$16.2 billion. Strong collaboration between the public and private sectors to set up innovative financing mechanisms that attract climate finance towards adaptation and mitigation is critical to put Uganda on a sustainable, green growth pathway that addresses climate risks and builds resilience.

With particular emphasis on a sustainable economic recovery strategy that addresses the impacts of COVID-19 and integrates green growth measures on climate action, GGGI's support during the next five years will be aimed towards supporting the Republic of Uganda to mobilize at least \$260 million in green investments to critical sectors that will drive Uganda's ambition towards upper middle-income status by 2040. These investments will contribute to GHG emissions reduction of up to 6,875,000 tCO<sub>2</sub>eq, create at least 105,000 green jobs and improve access to sustainable waste management and sanitation for up to 5 million people.

GGGI endeavours to continue working closely with the Government of Uganda, the private sector, and development partners to implement innovative and inclusive projects that accelerate climate action. The Republic of Uganda, as a member of GGGI, reiterates its commitment towards this cooperation by committing to pursue Uganda's long term sustainable growth objectives and climate action leading to increased prosperity and a more resilient future.



Hon. Matia Kasaija  
Minister of Finance, Planning & Economic Development  
Republic of Uganda

October, 2022



Dr. Frank Rijsberman  
Director-General  
Global Green Growth Institute

October, 2022





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# Abbreviations and Acronyms

A list of abbreviations and acronyms used in the CPF.

<b>AFOLU</b>	Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use
<b>BRT</b>	Bus Rapid Transport
<b>CBT</b>	Climate Budget Tagging (& Tracking)
<b>CCD</b>	Climate Change Department
<b>CO<sub>2</sub>e</b>	Carbon dioxide equivalent
<b>CSA</b>	Climate Smart Agriculture
<b>CPF</b>	Country Planning Framework
<b>EE</b>	Energy Efficiency
<b>FSM</b>	Faecal Sludge Management
<b>DDP</b>	District Development Plans
<b>GCF</b>	Green Climate Fund
<b>GDP</b>	Gross Domestic Product
<b>GESI</b>	Gender Equality and Social Inclusion
<b>GG</b>	Green Growth
<b>GGGI</b>	Global Green Growth Institute
<b>GHG</b>	Greenhouse Gas
<b>GKMA</b>	Greater Kampala Metropolitan Area
<b>GOP</b>	Global Operational Priority
<b>GoU</b>	Government of Uganda
<b>HCA</b>	Host Country Agreement
<b>IO</b>	Intermediate Outcome
<b>KCCA</b>	Kampala Capital City Authority
<b>LT-LEDS</b>	Long-term Low Emissions and Development Strategies
<b>MEMD</b>	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development
<b>MoFPED</b>	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development
<b>MoLHUD</b>	Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development
<b>MRV</b>	Monitoring, Reporting and Verification
<b>MSMEs</b>	Micro, Small, Medium, Enterprises

<b>MWE</b>	Ministry of Water and Environment
<b>NbS</b>	Nature-Based Solutions
<b>NCCP</b>	National Climate Change Policy
<b>NEMP</b>	National Environment Management Policy
<b>NDA</b>	National Designated Authorities
<b>NDC</b>	Nationally Determined Contribution
<b>ND-GAIN</b>	The Notre Dame Global Adaptation Index
<b>NDP</b>	National Development Plan
<b>NFV</b>	National Environment Management Policy
<b>NPA</b>	National Planning Authority
<b>NUSWMP</b>	National Urban Solid Waste Management Policy
<b>ODA</b>	Official Development Assistance
<b>PDP</b>	Physical Development Plans
<b>PET</b>	Polyethylene Terephthalate
<b>PPP</b>	Purchasing Power Parity
<b>PS</b>	Programmatic Solution
<b>PV</b>	Photovoltaic
<b>PWD</b>	People with Disability
<b>REDD</b>	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation
<b>RIA</b>	Regulatory Impact Assessment
<b>SDG</b>	Sustainable Development Goal
<b>SLM</b>	Sustainable Land Management
<b>SMEs</b>	Small and Medium Enterprises
<b>SO</b>	Strategic Outcome
<b>SPIS</b>	Solar Powered Irrigation Systems
<b>TCFU</b>	Transitional Climate Finance Unit
<b>UGGDS</b>	Uganda Green Growth Development Strategy
<b>UNDAF</b>	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
<b>USD</b>	United States Dollar
<b>UNFCCC</b>	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
<b>W2R</b>	Waste to Resource



# Executive Summary

The Country Planning Framework (CPF) is GGGI's planning document which presents the strategic initiatives that GGGI aims to pursue in partnership with the Republic of Uganda. The CPF is firmly anchored in Uganda's national priorities outlined in Vision 2040, the third National Development Plan (NDP III), and international commitments under the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). GGGI's organizational priorities are anchored in the GGGI Strategy 2030 and the Africa Regional Strategy.

In the past six years, from 2016 to 2021, GGGI successfully set up the Uganda country operations and achieved strong results during that period. GGGI has substantially contributed to the greening process of Uganda's key development plans, both at the national and district levels. One of the key objectives of the previous strategy was to ensure increased finance flows for projects implementing the Uganda Green Growth Development Strategy (UGGDS). Between 2016 and 2019, the first three years of the UGGDS implementation, a total of USD 6.3 billion in public financing was allocated to green growth, with renewable energy taking about 45% of these allocations.

Building on GGGI's previous country programme, this CPF 2022-2027 aligns with relevant government policies and aims at delivering impactful outcomes in priority areas where the biggest opportunities for impact on climate action pursued through GGGI's Global Operational Priorities and programmatic solutions can be achieved.

Based on GGGI's programmatic solutions, the following are the focus areas of the Uganda country strategy:

- i) Green Investments;
- ii) Climate Action;
- iii) Climate Resilient Agriculture;
- iv) Waste Management
- v) Crosscutting themes of Gender, Equality and Social Inclusion.

These programmatic solutions are aimed at directly supporting the following NDP III Programmes:

- i) Natural Resources, Environment, Climate Change, Land and Water Management;
- ii) Agro industrialisation;
- iii) Private Sector Development;
- iv) Manufacturing;
- v) Energy Development Programme;
- vi) Sustainable Urbanization and Housing.

Drawing on GGGI's global experience and technical expertise, the CPF 2022-2027 will expand on past interventions with a clear focus on attracting and mobilising climate finance and green investments through the development of inclusive green finance policies and closing the climate finance gap through the development of bankable projects across the areas identified above. GGGI will support the Government of Uganda to mobilize USD 260 million in green investments, targeting the agro-industrialisation, waste management, green manufacturing, and energy development programmes of the NDP III. Through partnerships with multilateral and private sector investors, GGGI will support the establishment of financial mechanisms that support sustainability and project funding for green investments. Additionally, GGGI will seek to address challenges faced by the private sector to drive green investments through stakeholder engagement and capacity building on green finance.





# 1. Introduction to the Country Planning Framework

The Country Planning Framework is a five-year country level plan that sets out the priority areas for GGGI's interventions in supporting the green growth transformation of Uganda's economy into a green growth model. The interventions herein are in line with the country's international commitments under the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The CPF covers the period 2022 to 2027 and serves to translate the implementation of GGGI's Strategy 2030 and Roadmap 2021-2025 at the country programme level, being heavily anchored in Uganda's Vision 2040, the third National Development Plan (NDP III), the Uganda Green Growth Development Strategy (UGGDS) and the relevant sector policies, strategies, and investment plans.

The CPF is driven by joint ownership between GGGI and the Government of Uganda (GoU). The CPF formulation has been undertaken by GGGI's country team in close dialogue with government counterparts and other national stakeholders both in public and private sector. The document is co-owned and endorsed by the government, demonstrating commitment among both parties to collaborate on mutual goals to advance Uganda's green growth ambitions.

GGGI's ability to achieve the long-term outcomes of the CPF will depend on resource mobilization and the anticipated cooperation and support of the government and other relevant stakeholders. The CPF serves as a basis for GGGI earmarked resource mobilization in-country. At the same time, GGGI core resources will be allocated under the CPF through GGGI's Work Planning and Budget process, in line with the resource allocation targets in the GGGI Strategic Plan 2015-2020.

## 1.1 GGGI Strategy 2030, Global Operational Priorities and Programmatic Solutions

GGGI's Strategy 2030 sets out the long-term ambitions of GGGI with the goal to assist GGGI's Member countries achieve environmentally sustainable and socially inclusive economic growth that is aligned with their NDCs and SDGs

obligations. Strategy 2030 is focused primarily on the delivery of quantifiable results and impact targets based on the six strategic outcomes (SOs) that directly and indirectly address Uganda's green growth agenda and ambitions (Box 1).

## Box 1. GGGI's Six Strategic Outcomes

1. GHG emissions reduction
2. Creation of green jobs
3. Increased access to sustainable services, including clean affordable energy, improved sanitation, sustainable waste management, and sustainable public transport
4. Improved air quality
5. Sustained natural capital for the adequate supply of ecosystem services
6. Enhanced adaptation to climate change

These SOs will be delivered under five Global Operational Priorities (GOPs) and 11 Programmatic Solutions some of which have been selected as

priorities for GGGI Uganda country programme. Each programmatic solution is linked to the GOPs as depicted in Table 1 below.

Table 1. Global Operational Priorities and Programmatic Solutions

GLOBAL OPERATIONAL PRIORITIES	PROGRAMMATIC SOLUTIONS	
<b>GOP 1</b> Catalyzing and accelerating access to climate finance/ green investments for Members' public and private sectors	<b>PS 1 Green Investments</b> (green bankable projects, investment proposals, NFVs, green and climate instruments, carbon-focused engagements)	<b>PS11 Carbon Pricing</b> (Carbon policy design, carbon trading through institutional strengthening, transaction structuring and knowledge sharing)
<b>GOP 2</b> Supporting our Members in strengthening policy, planning and regulatory frameworks and institutional capacity to achieve green growth outcomes	<b>PS 2 Climate Action</b> (inclusive green growth plans, LT-LEDS, NDC support, MRV system design, climate diplomacy)	
<b>GOP 3</b> Achieving a sustainable and circular bioeconomy while securing healthy natural systems	<b>PS 3 Climate Resilient Agriculture</b> (solar irrigation, RE application in agri-value chain, resilient cropping practices, resource conservation)	
	<b>PS 4 Sustainable Forests</b> (REDD+, landscapes financing mechanisms, innovation of natural capital markets)	
	<b>PS 5 Coastal Resilience</b> (mangroves as ecosystem for livelihoods, aquaculture, marine issues fisheries, flood protection and pollution)	
<b>GOP 4</b> Making cities and communities sustainable liveable and resilient, supported through green jobs, services and green infrastructure capital markets innovations	<b>PS 6 Waste Management</b> (circular economies, urban and agricultural waste, wastewater, FSM, waste to resource)	
	<b>PS 7 Sustainable Mobility</b> (e-mobility, non-motorized transport)	
	<b>PS 8 Green Buildings</b> (green urban infrastructure norms/standards/policies, energy efficiency in residential & commercial buildings)	
	<b>PS 9 Solar PV</b> (energy transition access and productive use solar water pumping, solar PV auctions, rooftop, utility scale plants, storage)	
	<b>PS 10 Green Industries</b> (green industrial parks, green supply chains, EE in SMEs, labelling and standards)	
<b>GOP 5</b> Accelerating progress in our country programs in poverty eradication and gender equality	<b>Cross cutting</b> in all programmatic solutions	

## 1.2 GGGI Operations in Uganda

Since 2016, has been supporting the GoU in its objectives to transition to a green growth economic development model. The GoU re-affirmed its commitment to GGGI in 2019 by ratifying a Host Country Agreement (HCA) and formally depositing the instruments on accession and became GGGI's 33rd member country.

Over the period covered by the first CPF (2017-2021), GGGI supported the GoU to design and implement policies and strategies that aim to achieve poverty reduction, social inclusion, environmental sustainability, and economic growth, thereby promoting jobs creation and protecting the environment. GGGI's Uganda operations began



with support focused on the development of green growth plans and policies, complemented with capacity building on green growth planning, policy analysis of government agencies. The development and adoption of the Uganda Green Growth Development Strategy (UGGDS) was a catalytic moment for Uganda's green growth agenda, which created a shift by donors in Uganda to green growth programming, with the UGGDS being referenced in several donor country strategies. GGGI further supported the GoU to undertake and complete several other policy and strategic plans in waste management, renewable energy, climate

smart agriculture and industrialisation & urbanisation. Starting with a fully core-funded country programme in 2016, GGGI's interventions in Uganda, since 2018, have rapidly and progressively expanded toward earmarked projects. Similarly, the success of GGGI's early interventions, which focused on the diagnosis and green impact assessments aspects of GGGI's value chain, have built a strong foundation on which to advance GGGI Uganda's activities towards developing bankable projects and attracting climate finance and green investments to the country.

Figure 1. GGGI Value Chain



In less than 5 years, GGGI's position as a leading and trusted green growth partner for Uganda has consolidated considerably. GGGI has established strong delivery partnerships with key GoU ministries, departments and agencies which have the mandate for planning and delivering Uganda's green growth and climate actions, such as the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (MoFPED); Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE); Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development (MEMD); Ministry of Lands,

Housing and Urban Development (MLHUD); Climate Change Department (CCD); the National Planning Authority (NPA); and the Kampala Capital City Authority (KCCA). Besides being a leading, independent advisor to the government, GGGI has also supported the MoFPED with the Green Climate Fund (GCF) readiness activities aimed at improving the climate finance architecture in the country and enhancing Uganda's access to climate finance through supporting the GCF accreditation process of public entities in the country.

### 1.3 Objectives of the CPF and Relevance to Uganda's Green Growth Planning Process

Uganda's second CPF has been articulated through an analysis of the main economic, climate and environmental/social considerations and a comprehensive process of consultation with key green growth stakeholders (Annex 2). The CPF development process was strongly undertaken in consultation with government counterparts as the CPF is co-owned by GGGI and the GoU. It provides strategic direction to guide GGGI's activities in Uganda and maximize the positive impact of these activities on the host country's development and climate action ambitions. To ensure alignment with

GoU planning cycle, strategies and development programmes, the 5-year CPF has been aligned with GoU's financial year and its implementation is set to begin with the government financial year July 2022 to June 2023, and the final year of implementation will be July 2026 to June 2027.

Having successfully delivered and concluded the first CPF for Uganda, the 2022-2027 CPF outlines the broad areas of GGGI's support, with a focus on the organization's core strengths in four programmatic solutions of Green Investments, Climate Action, Climate Resilient Agriculture and



Waste Management, which will be the focus of Uganda's new country programme. This CPF aligns GGGI's Strategy 2030 with Uganda's national priorities as outlined in its third National Development Plan (NDP III 2020–2025), Vision 2040, the National Climate Change Act (2021) as well as relevant sectoral policies. Since Uganda is part of GGGI Africa region, the main intervention rationale of the CPF is also related to the overall goals of the Africa Regional Strategy. The overall goal of GGGI interventions within the Africa regional context is to mobilise USD 1.2 billion in green investments and finance by 2025. GGGI Uganda's actions in this CPF are aligned with this objective. The CPF will achieve the following further objectives:

- I. Support national development priorities through collaboration with the GoU to ensure ownership.
- II. Build up on stronger partnerships to facilitate resource mobilization to accelerate green growth adoption.
- III. Ensure strategic alignment of the country programme and the GGGI's Global Operational Priorities.
- IV. Outline interventions and set priority areas for GGGI resource allocation.
- V. Develop transformational and impactful programmes with measurable strategic outcomes.
- VI. Strengthen linkages with key global climate initiatives and the GGGI Strategy 2030.

## 1.4 GGGI Uganda Results (2017-2021)

The GGGI Uganda country programme was primarily centred on supporting the GoU on green growth diagnosis, impact assessment and development of sector green growth strategies and plans. The CPF 2017-2021 targeted the following outcomes:

1. Increased green finance flows for projects that implement the Uganda Green Growth Development Strategy (UGGDS).
2. Improved planning and investments in Uganda's cities catalyse the urban green growth transformation.
3. National electricity access expanded through increased investment in affordable and sustainable renewable energy and enhancing energy efficiency.

GGGI has contributed to the greening process of Uganda's key development plans, both at the national and district levels. During the past CPF, GGGI Uganda also made meaningful contribution to improving green growth knowledge and institutional capacity building to various public institutions. Major results from the previous CPF

include the formulation and adoption of the UGGDS and its roadmap and mainstreaming of green growth into sector-specific policies <sup>1</sup>. Mainstreaming of green growth in planning was also undertaken at the district level with the completion of green District Development Plans (DDP) and Physical Development Plans (PDP) which supported two districts and secondary cities to align their governance structures, and planning approaches to meet green growth objectives as well as identify possible investments and green sources of finance.

Under the previous CPF, GGGI has been instrumental in supporting the GoU in the development and implementation of green and climate resilient policies that foster inclusiveness. Primarily, GGGI provided policy advisory and capacity development services to the National Planning Authority, which resulted in the formulation and adoption of the Uganda Green Growth Development Strategy, which is the guiding green growth policy document for Uganda. One of the key objectives of GGGI's CPF was to ensure increased finance flows for projects implementing the UGGDS. Between 2016 and 2019 <sup>2</sup>, the first three years of the UGGDS implementation, a total of USD 6.3 billion in public

<sup>1</sup> Includes: National Development Plan, National Urban Policy, Energy Policy, Solid Waste Management Policy

<sup>2</sup> National Planning Authority (2021); Uganda Green Growth Public Expenditure Review

financing was allocated to green growth, with renewable energy taking about 45% of these allocations.

Notable achievements to date include the following:

- Through promoting access to solar home systems (SHS) in two secondary cities in collaboration with the private sector, GGGI contributed to the increase in Uganda's population accessing renewable energy from 32% in 2017 to 42% in 2020.
- Concluded the report "The Economic Impact of Green Growth: An Agenda for Action" a comprehensive macro-economic analysis of Uganda's green growth potential, which set the foundation for green growth programming in Uganda and quantified the national green growth investment needs.
- Completed a value chain analysis and investment options study on municipal solid waste management in the Greater Kampala Metropolitan Area (GKMA), with subsequent efforts and technical support to the Kampala Capital City Authority (KCCA) culminating in a 6% increase in waste collected in the GKMA from 50% in 2016 to 56% 2021. Additionally, GGGI undertook technical feasibility studies to design two waste diversion centres in the GKMA.
- The development and greening of two District Development Plans (DDP) for two secondary cities, and later expanded to development of Green City Masterplans for two secondary cities, which has significantly improved the capability of the secondary cities to identify priority investment areas.
- Successfully incorporated Green Growth Index indicators to Uganda's third National Development Plan (NDP III), to ensure that NDP III is greened with measurable, trackable, and clear green indicators.
- Under the Green Climate Fund (GCF) Readiness programme, supported the

National Designated Authority (NDA) to develop and refine 11 project concept notes that were submitted to the GCF for potential funding.

Furthermore, GGGI supported the GoU to draft and complete several key national policies including:

- National Environment Management Policy (NEMP) and the
- National Urban Solid Waste Management Policy (NUSWMP)
- National Urban Policy
- Review of the Energy Policy (2020).

GGGI's work on climate action during the previous CPF was mainly centred around the GCF Readiness Programme. As part of this programme GGGI has worked very closely with the GCF National Designated Authority (NDA), the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development, on a capacity building programme for its staff and relevant key stakeholders from other Ministries. Several processes were developed and put into place to further operationalize the mobilization of GCF and other climate funding to Uganda, including but not limited to:

- NDA Governance Mechanism through establishment of a steering committee
- Simplified GCF Project Prioritization Tool for concepts in Uganda
- Developing Uganda's, No-Objection Procedure Report
- Formulating guidelines for Inclusive Climate Actors Engagement.

Building upon these achievements, Uganda's next CPF will seek to translate the policy results from the previous period into green investments in several priority sectors as outlined later in this document.

## 2. Country overview and relevant national goals and targets

### 2.1 Country overview

Uganda is located in East Africa and is part of the Great Lakes region. Covering an area of about 241,551 square km with a population estimated to be at 42 million in 2020 and expected to reach 100 million by 2050<sup>3</sup>, Uganda's urbanization is occurring rapidly. According to the World Bank, the country has an annual urban growth rate of 5.2%, which is among the highest in the world<sup>4</sup>. Between 2002 and 2019, Uganda's economy has consistently grown by an average of 6.4% per year<sup>5</sup>. However, Uganda's gross domestic product (GDP) grew at an estimated 2.9% in 2019-2020, which is less than half the 6.8% recorded in 2018-2019<sup>6</sup>. This contraction is largely attributed to the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on the country's economy which is highly dependent on tourism and coffee exports.

As spelt out in Vision 2040, Uganda aspires to become an upper middle-income country by 2040 and targets achieving a per capita income of USD 9,500 as well as improving the wellbeing of all Ugandans commensurate to upper middle-income

standards. Furthermore, the Vision 2040 aims at reducing poverty from 75% in 2010 to 5% of population in 2040 and increase domestic savings to 35% of GDP from 15% in 2010. On the medium term, Uganda's development objectives aimed at attaining a lower-middle-income status with a per capita income of USD 1,039 by 2020, but the country slightly missed this target, reaching the per capita income of USD 794<sup>7</sup>. To implement Vision 2040, Uganda has implemented two successive 5-year medium-term strategies (NDP I & II), covering the first ten years of Vision 2040 (2010-2020) and is currently implementing the third one (NDP III) which covers 2021-2025. Looking ahead, some of the key focus areas of the NDP III are to increase labour productivity and, strengthen private sector capacity to drive growth and create jobs, build quality and productive infrastructure, and promote addition in key growth sectors. This implies that investment in manufacturing and industrialization will take a predominant role in Uganda's Green Growth Development Strategy (UGDDS). The implications for Uganda's national goals include the need to develop clean production methods and

3 World Bank Open Data (2021): Health Nutrition and Population Statistics: Population estimates and projections – Uganda  
4 Ibid

5 UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for Uganda, 2016-2020

6 World Bank Uganda Economic Update 2021

7 AfDB Uganda Country Diagnostic Note



decarbonizing the industrialization process. GGGI will support the GoU to implement the UGDDS.

Considering the impact of climate change, in 2021 Uganda was ranked as the 10<sup>th</sup> most vulnerable country to the effect of climate change and 35<sup>th</sup> least prepared to respond to the effects of climate change<sup>8</sup>. As a highly natural-resource dependent country, this vulnerability is manifested through severe weather events including unpredictable rainfall patterns, frequent floods, soil erosion and landslides. To aid in the development national capacity to adapt to climate change, Uganda submitted its Nationally Determined Contributions

(NDCs) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 2015, updated its NDCs in 2021 and the national parliament passed the Climate Change Act (2021).

Table 2. Uganda at a Glance

Uganda at a Glance			
Indicator Name	Data	Year	Source
Population	45.7 million	2021	World Bank
GDP per capita, PPP (current international \$)	890	2021	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
World Bank income group classification	Low Income	2021	World Bank
Poverty gap at national poverty lines (%)	20.30	2019	World Bank
Access to electricity (National)	42%	2020	World Bank
Access to electricity (Urban areas)	50.8%	2019	World Bank
Access to electricity (rural areas)	31.8%	2019	World Bank
Unemployment total (% of total labour force)	4.8	2020	World Bank
Informal Economy Employment Rate	75%	2018	Balloon ventures
Inflation, consumer prices annual %	3.8	2020	World Bank
Central government debt, total (% of GDP)	52.8	2021	Bank of Uganda
ODA as a percentage of overall government budget	43.95	2019	World Bank
Human Development Index (Rank)	159	2019	UNDP
Gender Inequality Index (Rank)	103	2019	UNDP
Gini coefficient	42.8%	2016	World Bank
CO <sub>2</sub> e emissions (metric tons per capita)	0.1	2018	World Bank
Forest area (% of land area)	11.7%	2020	World Bank
Agricultural land (% of land area)	71.9	2018	World Bank
Agriculture (% of GDP) Agriculture, forestry, and fishing value added	23.9%	2020	World Bank
Renewable energy consumption (% total final consumption)	12%	2019	WorldData.info
Fossil fuel energy consumption (% of total)	19%	2019	WorldData.info
Annual freshwater withdrawals, total (% of internal resources)	1.63	2017	World Bank
Urban population growth (annual %)	2.4%	2019	World Bank
Urban population (% of total)	11.7 million	2021	World Bank
Sanitation facilities (% of population with access)	20%	2020	World Bank
Environmental Performance Index (Rank)	145	2020	Yale
Global Competitiveness Index (Rank)	49.08	2022	Trading Economics
ND-GAIN Adaptation Index (Rank)	166	2019	ND-GAIN

## 2.2 Green Growth Performance

Uganda's green growth performance based on the GGGI Green Growth Index has a score of 53.02 out

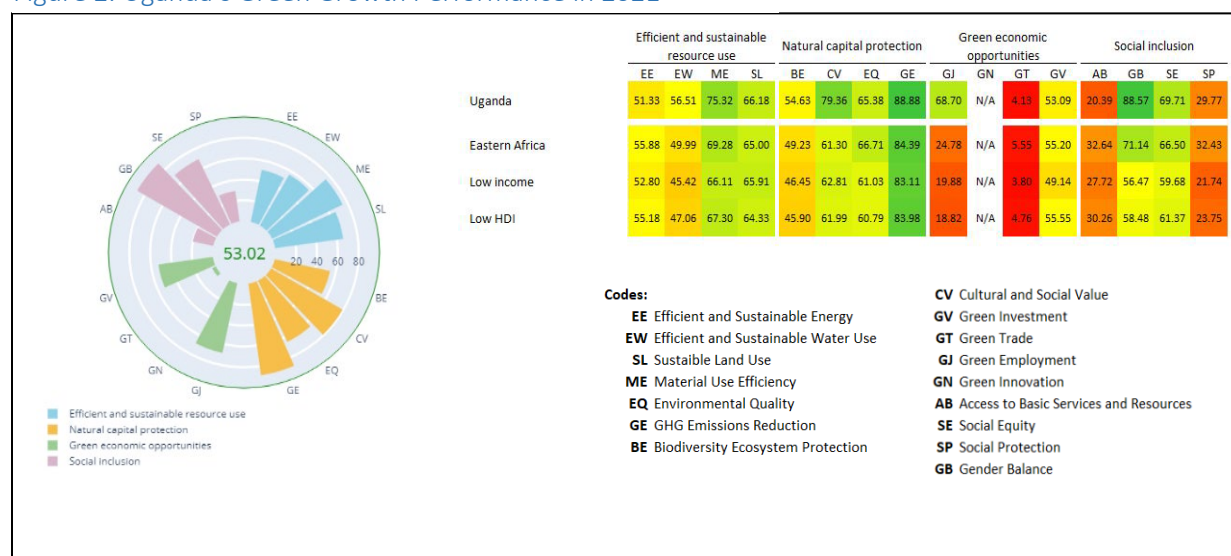
of a possible 100 in 2021 (Figure 2). The Index measures performance within the scale of 1-100

<sup>8</sup> ND-Gain 2019

based on achieving sustainability targets for four green growth dimensions, including i) Efficient and Sustainable Resource Use; ii) Natural Capital Protection; iii) Green Economic Opportunities; and iv) Social Inclusion. Uganda has performed particularly well on Gender Balance, GHG Emissions Reduction and Material Use Efficiency. However, Uganda has potential to make massive

improvement on Green Trade, Access to Basic Services and Resources and Social Protection. In comparison to other countries in Africa, Uganda's performance is above the average continental score of 48.52 and ranks 6<sup>th</sup> in Africa<sup>9</sup>. Uganda also ranks much higher than the average low-income countries' score of 46.0.

Figure 2. Uganda's Green Growth Performance in 2021



## 2.3 Key Challenges to be addressed by GGGI

The consultative process of this CPF has identified the following as some of the most critical challenges faced by Uganda in its quest towards meeting its national objectives as stated in the national development plans and NDCs:

### 1. Large natural resource-based economy:

Uganda is a country that depends on primary products for most of its exports and economic activities. About 70% of Uganda's working population is employed primarily in agriculture<sup>10</sup>. The result is that Uganda remains highly dependent on the exploitation of land and natural resources and is slow in diversifying from primary production towards industrialisation. It is further estimated that about 41% of Uganda's land is degraded, with an unsustainable rate of soil erosion and land degradation whose cost is estimated at about 17%

of GDP<sup>11</sup>. Concurrently, the national forest cover is declining by 2.6% every year, which is one of the highest rates of forest loss globally. Climate change, alongside natural capital degradation, has significantly contributed to economic vulnerabilities and poverty, and will continue to do so in the future. A key focus for Uganda, therefore, is to urgently enhance the sustainable use of natural resources through promotion of sustainable land management practices to protect, conserve and ensure better use of land, soil, water, and biodiversity resources, whilst restoring any degraded resources and their ecosystem functions. The GoU has increased its focus in agriculture, forestry and other land uses that are intrinsically linked to natural resources and livelihoods of the poor.

9 GGGI 2020 Green Growth Index (<http://greengrowthindex.gggi.org/>)  
10 Uganda Bureau of Statistics

11 World Bank, Uganda Economic Update 2021

## 2. Low capacity to mobilise climate finance:

Climate finance is critical to Uganda achieving its intended objectives under the updated NDCs. While recognizing this importance, however, access to climate finance is also identified as a major limiting factor to Uganda's meeting these objectives. Uganda has identified the need to strengthen the country's ability to understand climate finance and develop effective capacity to attract financing for climate action. The climate change policy and regulatory framework for Uganda has matured significantly over the recent past. To increase efficiency in coordinating climate change action, Uganda established a Climate Change Department (CCD); launched the National Climate Change Policy (NCCP); and submitted its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 2015. An updated version of the NDC is pending approval and submission in 2022. The Parliament of Uganda passed the Climate Change Act in April 2021 to increase implementation of climate change response measures in line with resolutions from international conventions such as the UNFCCC. The GoU pledged to provide 30% of the funds needed to implement NDCs and expected the remaining 70% from external sources. The costed implementation plan for the NDCs showed that Uganda requires US\$ 2.5 billion annually for the 15 years from 2015 to address the impacts of climate change. Uganda's total expenditure on climate change relevant actions remained below 1% of the GDP, which is much lower than the 1.6% that the implementation strategy of the NCCP recommended. Special focus on attracting climate finance through stronger involvement of the private sector is one of the key driving objectives of the NCCP, and Uganda, therefore, must mobilize important climate finance to beyond what is currently spent on relevant climate change actions to meet its intended objectives under the NDCs.

## 3. Poor waste management as a result of rapid urbanization:

While Uganda is still relatively early in its urbanization process, the pace of urban growth is

rapid. The level of urbanization (percentage of urban population) was about 24.5% in 2020, up from 19.4 in 2010<sup>12</sup>. Presently the urban population growth rate is estimated to be about 25%<sup>13</sup>. A rising urban population has led to increased consumption of resources in urban areas and subsequently led to higher amount of waste generation and a low collection efficiency.

Vision 2040 aims at transforming Uganda from a predominantly peasant and low-income country to a competitive upper middle-income country through the creation of regional and strategic cities as one of the key drivers for the country's development agenda<sup>14</sup>. In 2020, the Parliament of Uganda approved a motion to create 15 new cities, 10 of which became operational already within that year. This urbanization process has brought about challenges, including insufficient basic infrastructure, poor city operations management and service delivery (water, sanitation, waste management and housing), increased slum settlements, increased poverty, rising inequality, increased waste generation rates, poor sanitation, and increased flooding due to blockage of drainage channels with solid waste. The increase in urban population is also one of the most impactful drivers of waste generation in urban areas across Uganda. The most apparent challenges experienced from urbanization arise from ineffective urban planning processes and poor coordination of key stakeholders in the country. A significant and visible negative impact of the rapid urbanisation is solid waste management, where the amount of waste generated significantly exceeds the technical and financial capability of urban authorities to collect and dispose in a sustainable manner. There are substantial gaps on policy, regulatory aspects as well as viable business models and availability of green finance to pursue innovative investments in waste management which need to be addressed.

## 4. Low and unreliable access to clean energy:

Access to clean and reliable energy is vital for Uganda to attain the intended economic growth and socio-economic transformation. Whereas it is bestowed with multiple predominantly renewable energy sources, Uganda has not been able to

<sup>12</sup> World Bank  
<sup>13</sup> Uganda National Population Council

<sup>14</sup> National Planning Authority



provide reliable and cost-effective electricity to meet the demand of its growing population and economy. While Vision 2040 has set a national target of 80% access to electricity by 2040, access to electricity remains low at an estimated 28%, compared with the sub-Saharan Africa average of 42%<sup>15</sup>. This percentage falls further when segregating access between rural and urban areas, where 57% of urban areas have access to electricity vis a vis only 10% of rural dwellers. Furthermore, it is critical to note that biomass accounts for about 88% of the total energy consumption in the country, with only 1% having access to clean cooking solutions. Although GGGI has made some significant contributions to the energy sector in Uganda, continuous efforts are needed to drive the energy transition in Uganda for consumption and productive uses in agriculture (irrigation) and other sectors.

#### 5. Poverty and social inclusion:

Over the past decades, Uganda has registered significant progress towards inclusive economic opportunities, education, and health, culminating in a visible reduction in poverty. However, as the country works towards the middle-income status, new challenges to social inclusion and poverty

reduction are emerging<sup>16</sup>. By end of 2020, over 70% of Uganda's population lived in rural areas<sup>17</sup>. However, much of the focus of GoU interventions which are aimed at increasing access to basic services like renewable energy, health and sanitation are focused around urban areas, leaving out a large part of the population. Similarly, rapid urbanisation and industrialisation, and the new economic opportunities created are city centred. Critical sectors like agriculture, which employs 65% of the population (87% women and 63% men) are largely left behind. Income inequality, access to essential services and unequal economic opportunities have been identified as some of the areas where critical targeted action is required on social inclusion for Uganda.

Based on the above analysis, and in consultation with GoU, the CPF proposes four programmatic solutions, articulated in Chapter 3, where GGGI's intervention would deliver the largest impact for Uganda. The selection was also based on areas where GGGI's added value and expertise will strongly contribute to the transformational green growth agenda and climate action objectives for Uganda.

## 2.4 National Policies and Priorities

Building on GGGI's previous country programme, this CPF 2022-2027 aligns with relevant government policies in the areas of inclusive growth, aiming to sustain poverty alleviation and equity as outlined in Uganda's Vision 2040 and the third National Development Plan, the UGGDS and climate action, mainly Uganda's NDCs.

#### Uganda's Vision 2040

Uganda's Vision 2040 aims at achieving, "*A transformed Ugandan society from a peasant to a modern and prosperous country within 30 years*". This involves moving from a low-income to a competitive upper middle-income economy within 30 years. The Vision 2040 also has in focus the

need to transform Uganda towards green growth with specific focus pursuing a resource-led and sustainable industrialization, leading to structural change and eventual movement of labour from low-income agriculture to relatively better paid industrial employment. Through the interventions outlined in Chapter 3, GGGI will contribute to the following Vision 2040 policy targets:

- Through mobilising green investments, increase Gross Capital Formation as a percentage of GDP from 24% to 30%;
- Increase the level of planned urbanisation to 60%;
- Increase percentage of forest cover to 24%.

<sup>15</sup> Energy Policy (2020)  
<sup>16</sup> World Bank

<sup>17</sup> World Bank  
<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.RUR.TOTL.ZS?locations=UG>

### National Development Plan (NDP III)

The NDP III is a medium-term (5-years) development and planning framework within which the GoU implements interventions meant to achieve the Vision 2040. The current 3rd NDP under Vision 2040 runs from 2020-2025 with the theme of “*Sustainable Industrialization for inclusive growth, employment and wealth creation*”, covering five strategic objectives across 18 programmes. The five strategic objectives are to: (i) Enhance value addition in key growth opportunities; (ii) Strengthen the private sector capacity to drive growth and create jobs; (iii) Consolidate and increase the stock and quality of productive infrastructure; (iv) Enhance the productivity and social wellbeing of the population; and (v) Strengthen the role of the state in guiding and facilitating development. GGGI's interventions will contribute directly to 6 of the 18 NDP III programmes, as shown in Table 3.

### Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)

Having submitted its intended NDCs in 2015, Uganda completed and submitted its updated NDCs in 2021. The updated NDC identifies thirteen adaptation pillars across several priority sectors including, water & sanitation, forestry, energy, cities & built environment, manufacturing and industrial processes among others<sup>18</sup>. The mitigation component of the NDC targets GHG emissions reduction by 24.7% below the BAU trajectory by 2030 and proposes the implementation of circular economy actions in energy, AFOLU, waste and industrial processes. Among the key mitigation actions are climate smart

agriculture, renewable energy generation & industrial energy efficiency, alternative fuels in transport and waste management. In total, Uganda requires at least US\$16.2 billion in climate finance to fully implement the adaptation and mitigation actions prioritized in the updated NDCs. GGGI's intervention under climate action will directly contribute to the climate finance need of the NDCs and the GHG emissions reduction targets across several sectors including AFOLU and waste management.

### Uganda Green Growth Development Strategy (UGGDS)

The GoU adopted the UGGDS in 2017 to operationalize green growth principles aimed at accelerating the implementation of sustainable development goals, Uganda's NDC, and the Uganda Vision 2040. The UGGDS identifies green growth in five core catalytic sectors which are aimed at attracting green investments. These are: climate smart agriculture, natural capital management, planned green cities (urban development), sustainable transport and energy for sustainable livelihoods and development. The proposed interventions under the strategy will strengthen Uganda's GDP growth by an estimated 10%, reduce GHG emissions by 28% and create approximately 4 million green jobs by 2030<sup>19</sup>. The investments need to realize the objectives of the UGGDS are estimated at USD 11 billion. GGGI's interventions will contribute to the emissions reduction targets, creation of green jobs and mobilization of green investments to Uganda.

<sup>18</sup> Uganda's updated NDCs (2021)

<sup>19</sup> UGGDS

### 3. Programmatic Solutions and Targeted Outcomes

GGGI undertook a consultative process with key stakeholders in Uganda, covering the public and private sector actors, and development and resource partners in Uganda. The aim was to understand from a wide perspective, the green growth needs for Uganda over the next 5 years, to identify those focus areas where GGGI has a proven track record and identify new points of entry that could serve as opportunities for potential intervention in the future. The process culminated

in the prioritization of focus areas where the biggest opportunities for impact through GGGI's Global Operational Priorities and programmatic solutions can be achieved.

Based on the consultations and GGGI's in-country experience, Uganda's CPF 2022-2027 will focus on five programmatic solutions, which are outlined in Table 3 below:

Table 3. Focus Programmatic Solutions for Uganda

	Programmatic Solution (PS)	Pursued interventions
1.	PS1 Green Investments	National Financing Basket, Resource Mobilization, Green Investments in multiple sectors including Renewable Energy, Energy Efficiency, Waste, Sustainable Transport and Green Industries, Green Taxonomy, Green Bonds, Article 6 readiness and investments.
2.	PS2 Climate Action	Establishment of the Transitional Climate Finance Unit (TCFU) in MoFPED, Low-Carbon, Climate Diplomacy, NDC support, support Uganda as the pilot country for the Taskforce on Access to Climate Finance, Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV), Climate Budget Tagging (CBT).
3.	PS3 Climate Resilient Agriculture	Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA), Solar Powered Irrigation Systems (SPIS), Sustainable Land Management, Nature-based Solutions (NbS).
4.	PS6 Waste Management	Waste Valorisation, Waste Collection, Recycling, Waste-to-Energy, E-Waste Management, Circular Economy.
5.	Crosscutting in all programmatic solutions	Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI), Gender Responsiveness and Mainstreaming in policies & Strategies,



		Knowledge exchange and capacity building through trainings on the business case for gender, building linkage on gender and climate action, Promoting poverty Reduction and Social Inclusion in investment projects, Youth Engagement and Entrepreneurship, Promotion of Greenpreneurs, active targeting of marginalised communities, Creation of Green Jobs.
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These programmatic solutions were identified as critical interventions to address strategic green growth challenges and opportunities that Uganda faces, the huge transformative socio-economic potential that they offer and their significant contribution to Uganda's updated NDCs, which identify that 82.7% of mitigation measures will come from AFOLU and 6.4% from waste management, with total NDC financing needs quantified at \$16.2 billion.

These solutions will also capitalise on GGGI's niche expertise and track record to fill gaps in these areas, which are of critical importance in national green growth plans but are not given adequate consideration by other development partners.

To ensure continuity in actions that have been implemented in the previous CPF, GGGI will build

up on the policy work undertaken in sustainable mobility and green industries, where investment opportunities and a solid project pipeline was developed. These two programmatic solutions will not form GGGI's core work but will be the focus of investment mobilisation efforts aimed at advancing the project pipeline to financial close for industrial parks and a green bus rapid transport (BRT) system. These intended results are thereby captured in this CPF under the green investments programmatic solution.

The process of formulating the focus of GGGI focus was demand-driven by the needs of the GoU, therefore, GGGU has identified strong linkages between the programmatic solutions and the national programmes of the NDP III which they will contribute to as visualised in Table 4.

Table 4. Linkage between GGGI programmatic solutions and NDP III

	GGGI Programmatic Solution	NDP III Programme Areas Contributed To
1.	PS1 Green Investments	(i) Agro-industrialisation Programme (ii) Private Sector Development Programme (iii) Manufacturing Programme (iv) Energy Development Programme (v) Sustainable Urbanization and Housing Programme
2.	PS2 Climate Action	(i) Natural Resources, Environment, Climate Change, Land and Water Management Programme
3.	PS3 Climate Resilient Agriculture	(i) Agro-industrialisation Programme (ii) Natural Resources, Environment, Climate Change, Land and Water Management Programme
4.	PS6 Waste Management	(i) Agro-industrialisation Programme (ii) Manufacturing Programme (iii) Sustainable Urbanization and Housing Programme

Table 4 provides a summary of the strategic outcomes and intermediate outcomes that GGGI will aim at, and the impact pathway diagram in Annex 1 provides a visual summary of these solutions and explains the causal

linkages and pathways between programmatic solutions, intermediate outcomes<sup>20</sup>, and strategic outcomes<sup>21</sup> to reach the key country goals and targets in Uganda.

### 3.1 Green Investments

GGGI aims to address green investment through the development of inclusive green finance policies, green taxonomy, and closing the climate finance gap through the development of bankable projects. GGGI will support the GoU to mobilize USD 260 million in green investments, targeting the agro-industrialisation, waste management, green manufacturing and renewable energy programmes of the NDP III. Through partnerships with multilateral and private sector investors, GGGI will support the establishment of financial mechanisms that support sustainability and project funding for green investments. Additionally, GGGI will seek to address challenges faced by the private sector to drive green investments through stakeholder engagement and capacity building on green finance. This programmatic solution will also contribute to the GoU objectives through the design and establishment of green financing vehicles such as the national financing basket, and policies such as the development of a national taxonomy of green investments. The USD 260 million green investments targeted comprise of the following:

- USD 100 million for green industrial parks,
- USD 50 million for a low carbon BRT,
- USD 25 million for CSA, NBS and SPIS
- USD 10 million for two waste transfer stations and waste to energy,
- USD 50 million for a faecal sludge treatment plant, and
- USD 25 million for a climate sensitive wastewater treatment plant.

climate objectives, and lead to a tangible contribution to the climate adaptation and mitigation agenda of the GoU, which aims to reduce climate change impacts and abate GHG emissions. GGGI will strengthen Uganda's climate investment framework for climate action by establishing the TCFU, within MoFPED, and development of a national climate finance strategy. This will strengthen capacity development through knowledge exchange and promote strong inter-institutional governance on climate action. GGGI will continue to build capacity on GCF readiness and strengthen national mechanisms, capacities to develop project proposals and access financing for projects through the GCF. GGGI will also support with capacity development on green bonds, culminating in a green bonds' framework for Uganda. Additional areas of delivery will cover operationalization of Climate Budget Tagging (CBT), and development of a national taxonomy for green investments. To ensure equitable participation in climate action at national and sub-national levels, GGGI will employ a broad stakeholder participation and involvement to ensure the inclusion of women, youth, indigenous people, the informal actors and/or any other socially excluded groups relevant to the climate actions. The following key policies will be developed: National Climate Finance strategy, Green Building Policy, Low-cost Housing Policy, Green Industrialization Strategy and Green Industrial Masterplans for 5 industrial parks.

### 3.2 Climate Action

GGGI will support Uganda's efforts on climate action by linking global climate action to national

<sup>20</sup> Intermediate outcomes describe key outcomes that GGGI has set targets for in Strategy 2030 relating to policy adoption and finance mobilized (from financing instruments and investment projects) within each selected programmatic solution that GGGI aims to achieve during the CPF period.

<sup>21</sup> Strategic Outcomes reflect the key aspects of poverty reduction, social inclusion, environmental sustainability, and economic growth. These end goals are directly aligned to the national development goals of Member and partner country governments that GGGI aims to contribute to. The SOs are intended as a framework for common planning, monitoring and communications both at GGGI country program level and the organization level.

*Strategic Outcomes*

Over the next 5 years, the PS Climate Action aims to contribute to GoU objectives with the following:

- SO1: Reduced GHG emissions – GGGI’s interventions will contribute to the NDC target by 5,200,000 tCO<sub>2</sub>eq.

### 3.3 Climate Resilient Agriculture

Building upon work that has been undertaken in solar powered irrigation over the past two years, GGGI will support the Government in scaling-up and replicating climate smart agriculture programmes and projects targeting smallholder farmers, small and medium enterprises and financial institutions. GGGI’s actions and support will be crucial towards contributing to the national goals of creation of green jobs in the agriculture sector, support mechanisation of agriculture and building adaptation and resilience to climate change in Uganda’s agriculture value chain. GGGI will support the development and dissemination of national solar water powered irrigation technical guidelines and standards at national and sub-national levels. Gender equality and social inclusion will be highly considered in the implementation of climate smart agriculture projects, noting their paramount importance for the eradication of

poverty, and building of an equitable economy in Uganda. Additionally, considering the impact of farming on other land use on the environment in Uganda, GGGI will develop and implement an integrated landscape restoration programme for Uganda to reduce the degradation of land for agricultural practices. The expected long-term impact of the programme will improve climate resilience, build socio-economic opportunities for local communities, and protect the ecosystem services on which they rely.

Specific actions will target; i) restoring degraded landscapes to generate employment and build long-term resilience, ii) building climate resilient value chains for upland and lowland agroecosystems and iii) developing financial incentives and facilitating access to capital. These will contribute towards social improvements for the surrounding communities, poverty reduction and decrease social marginalization.

*Strategic Outcomes*

Over the next 5 years, the Climate Resilient Agriculture PS aims to contribute to GoU objectives by the following strategic outcomes:

- SO1: Reduced GHG emissions – GGGI Uganda’s interventions will contribute to the NDC target by 1,250,000 tCO<sub>2</sub>eq.
- SO2: Green jobs – 25,000 green jobs created
- SO6: Enhanced adaptation to climate change – 190,000 people

### 3.4 Waste Management

This programmatic solution will support with the implementation of Uganda’s systematic efforts on strengthening solid waste & faecal sludge management and pursuing investment in plastic waste management. GGGI’s strategic focus will be on promoting Waste to Resource (W2R) approaches with the objective of increasing the role of private sector in waste diversion and management to, thereby turning municipal actors

into technical agents, regulators and promoters of best practice. The adoption and enforcement of the W2R approach will help Uganda to attain its NDC commitments of reducing greenhouse gas emissions generated by waste accumulation, generate new green jobs and improve existing ones and finally catalyse and leverage private sector investment, innovation and engagement. Renewable energy generation through waste to energy approaches in the GKMA will also be pursued. The interventions will target the

promotion of investments in waste sorting and diversion centres, as well as polyethylene terephthalate (PET) plastics recycling facilities, which will contribute to Uganda's updated NDC

and NDP III objectives. These actions will culminate in development of at least two national policies, six waste management strategies for secondary cities and a national urban sanitation strategy.

### Strategic Outcomes

Over the next 5 years, the Waste Management PS aims to contribute to GoU objectives by the following strategic outcomes:

- SO1: Reduced GHG emissions – GGGI Uganda's interventions will contribute to the NDC target by 4,250,000 tCO<sub>2</sub>eq.
- SO2: Green jobs – 85,000 green jobs created
- SO3: Increased access to sustainable services –
  - SO3.2: access to sustainable waste management – 2.3 million people
  - SO3.3: access to improved sanitation – 3 million people

## 3.5 Cross-cutting (poverty eradication, gender equality and social inclusion)

In pursuit of the above programmatic solutions, at the core of delivery of this CPF, GGGI will champion the mainstreaming of gender, women empowerment, and social inclusion and poverty reduction through active incorporation of these cross-cutting issues in policies, strategies, and investment projects. To address poverty reduction and social inclusion, active steps will be taken during the design of projects to ensure that consideration of these cross-cutting issues are incorporated in the projects.

Furthermore, social inclusion will be pursued through active inclusion of marginalised populations, including people with disabilities (PWDs) and refugees. Equal access to economic opportunities will be pursued through targeted creation of green jobs in sectors which traditionally employ these marginalised groups. Lastly, capacity building and awareness creation on these cross-cutting issues will be undertaken through specialised knowledge exchange and training sessions where best practises and lessons learnt from GGGI countries can be shared.

Table 5, Summary of Strategic Objectives, and Intermediate Outcomes

Programmatic Solution	Strategic Outcome <sup>22</sup>	Intermediate Outcome <sup>23</sup>
Green Investments		<b>IO1: Accelerated access and secured climate finance/green investments for members from both public and private sectors:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Total of USD 260m of green investments mobilised over 5 years.</li> </ul>
Climate Action	<b>SO1: GHG emission reduction (attributed):</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 5,200,000 tCO<sub>2</sub>eq</li> </ul>	<b>IO1: Accelerated access and secured climate finance/green investments for members from both public and private sectors:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• \$150M USD mobilized for industrial parks and BRT</li> </ul> <b>IO2: Strengthened policy, planning, regulatory, financing, and institutional frameworks:</b>

<sup>22</sup> Strategic Outcomes (SO): 1) GHG emissions reduction; 2) Creation of green jobs; 3) Increased access to sustainable services; 4) Improved air quality; 5) Adequate supply of ecosystem services; 6) Enhanced adaptation to climate change. These estimates are based on GGGI investment multipliers.

<sup>23</sup> Intermediate Outcomes (IO): 1) Accelerated access and secured climate finance/green investments for members from both public and private sectors; 2) Strengthened policy, planning, regulatory, financing, and institutional frameworks to achieve green growth outcomes; 3) National, regional, and global capacity to drive and expand green growth ambitions is enhanced; 4) Green growth solutions support Member and partner countries in reducing poverty and achieving gender equality; 5) Sustainable financial growth supports quality delivery of GGGI commitments to Member and partner countries.



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>13 policy outcomes (policies, strategies, and technical reports)</li> </ul> <p>IO3: National capacity to drive and expand green growth ambitions is enhanced.</p>
Climate Resilient Agriculture	<p>SO1: GHG emission reduction (attributed):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1,250,000 tCO<sub>2</sub>eq</li> </ul> <p>SO2: Creation of Green Jobs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>25,000 jobs</li> </ul> <p>SO6: Enhanced adaptation to climate change:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>190,000 people</li> </ul>	<p>IO1: Accelerated access and secured climate finance/green investments for members from both public and private sectors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>\$25 M USD mobilized for climate resilient agriculture projects</li> </ul> <p>IO2: Strengthened policy, planning, regulatory, financing, and institutional frameworks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>13 policy outcomes (policies, strategies and technical reports)</li> </ul> <p>IO3: National capacity to drive and expand green growth ambitions is enhanced.</p>
Waste Management	<p>SO1: GHG emission reduction (attributed):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>425,000 tCO<sub>2</sub>eq</li> </ul> <p>SO2: Green jobs generated by projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>85,000 jobs</li> </ul> <p>SO3: Increased access to sustainable services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SO 3.2: 2.3 million people</li> <li>SO 3.3: 3 million people</li> </ul>	<p>IO1: Accelerated access and secured climate finance/green investments for members from both public and private sectors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>\$85 M USD mobilized for waste management and sanitation projects.</li> </ul> <p>IO2: Strengthened policy, planning, regulatory, financing, and institutional frameworks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>11 policy outcomes (policies, strategies and technical reports)</li> </ul> <p>IO3: National capacity to drive and expand green growth ambitions is enhanced.</p>

## Annex 1: Impact Pathway

Programmatic Solutions	Intermediate Outcomes			Strategic Outcomes (Impacts)		Country Goals
	Policy	Financing Instruments	Bankable/Investment Project	Attributed Impacts	Contributed Impacts	
Climate Action	13 Policy outcomes and advisory documents targeting climate action developed and adopted. <sup>24</sup>	Green National Financing Basket  Mortgage Facility for low-cost housing  Green Bond  Carbon market mechanism development	Mobilize USD 100m investment for 5 green industrial parks.  Mobilize USD 50m investment for low carbon BRT in 2 secondary cities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SO1: 5,200,000 tCO<sub>2</sub>eq</li> </ul>	SO1- GHG reduced: Successful policy adoption outcomes will contribute to Uganda's NDC target of GHG reductions of 36.7 million tCO <sub>2</sub> eq.	<p><u>GHG REDUCTIONS</u> <b>Updated NDC:</b> Conditional 24.7% GHG emissions reductions against BAU by 2030.</p> <p><u>GREEN INVESTMENTS</u> <b>Updated NDC:</b> at least USD 16.2 billion to finance mitigation and adaptation priorities by 2030.</p>
Climate Resilient Agriculture	3 policy and advisory outputs to promote climate resilient agriculture developed and adopted. <sup>25</sup>		Mobilize USD 25m investment for projects in agro-industrialization and Climate Smart Agriculture.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SO1: 1,250,000 tCO<sub>2</sub>eq</li> <li>SO2: 25,000 jobs</li> <li>SO6: Enhanced adaptation to climate change: 190,000 people benefit to improved access to CSA and SLM</li> </ul>	SO6 - Number of people supported to cope with climate change: 20 million people access CSA practices <sup>26</sup> .	<p><u>CRA/CSA &amp; SLM</u> <b>Updated NDC:</b> expand CSA and SLM practices to 100% of farming households by 2030.</p>
Waste Management	<p><u>Solid Waste</u> 8x policies and strategies to promote access to solid waste management developed and adopted<sup>27</sup></p> <p><u>Sanitation</u> 3x policy and regulatory frameworks to improve access to sanitation<sup>28</sup></p>	<p><u>Solid Waste</u> Private sector guarantee fund for SWMP and sanitation</p> <p><u>Sanitation</u> Budget lines for sanitation, waste management and drainage created</p> <p>Sanitation fund to support cities and municipalities.</p>	<p>USD 10m investment for three solid waste transfer station and material recovery facilities for GKMA and secondary cities.</p> <p>USD 50m investment for faecal sludge treatment plant.</p> <p>USD 25m investment for climate sensitive waste-water treatment plant.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SO1: GHG emission reduction: 425,000 tCO<sub>2</sub>eq</li> <li>SO2: Green jobs generated by projects: 85,000 jobs</li> <li>SO3: Increased access to sustainable services:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- SO 3.2: 2 million people with improved access to sanitation</li> <li>- SO 3.3: 3 million people access sustainable waste management services</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>SO3.2 - Sanitation: 10 million people nationally access improved sanitation services<sup>29</sup>.</p> <p>SO3.3 - Waste management: 9,140,000 million people in urban sustainable waste management services<sup>30</sup>.</p>	<p><u>SANITATION</u> <b>SDG:</b> At least 50% of the population using safely managed sanitation services by 2030.</p> <p><u>WASTE MANAGEMENT</u> <b>NDP III:</b> Increase national solid waste collection services to 50% by 2025.</p>

<sup>24</sup> Climate Finance Strategy, Green Building Policy, Low-cost Housing Policy, Low-carbon urban transportation policy, 5x Physical Development Plans for secondary cities, Green Industrialization Strategy, 5x Green Industrial Masterplans

<sup>25</sup> National solar powered irrigation manual, Climate Smart Agriculture Strategy and Action Plan, Sustainable Water Catchment Management Policy

<sup>26</sup> Contribute to expansion of CSA and SLM practices to 100% of farming households from 45% by 2030.

<sup>27</sup> National Urban Solid Waste Management Policy, Extended Producer Responsibility Policy, 6 Waste management strategies for municipalities.

<sup>28</sup> National Urban Sanitation strategy, Regulatory framework for fecal sludge management, Data management systems for sanitation and waste management in new secondary cities developed.

<sup>29</sup> Contribute to increased sanitation coverage from 28% to 50% by 2030.

<sup>30</sup> Contribute to increased national access to waste management from 30% in 2018 to 50% in 2025.



### About the Global Green Growth Institute

The Global Green Growth Institute was founded to support and promote a model of economic growth known as “green growth”, which targets key aspects of economic performance such as poverty reduction, job creation, social inclusion and environmental sustainability.

Headquartered in Seoul, Republic of Korea, GGGI also has representation in a number of partner countries.

Member Countries: Angola, Australia, Bahrain, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Guyana, Hungary, Indonesia, Jordan, Kiribati, Republic of Korea, Kyrgyz Republic, Lao PDR, Mexico, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Norway, OECS, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Tonga, Turkmenistan, United Arab Emirates, Uganda, United Kingdom, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Vietnam.





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