UGANDA
UNLEASHING THE POTENTIAL OF UGANDA’S ECONOMY THROUGH GREEN GROWTH

OVERVIEW

Country / Global implementation
Uganda
Least Developed Country (LDC)

Thematic area
Multi-sectoral

Project start date
Q1 2017

Funding source
Core

2017 budget
USD 1,198,964

% of budget disbursed
88%

RELEVANT SDGs
11.3. By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participator, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries.

12.4. By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment.

13.2. Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning.

CONTEXT
Uganda’s primary development strategies, the Uganda Vision 2040 and the National Development Plan II (NDPII, 2015-2020), map out an ambitious growth agenda for the coming decades. Uganda aims to achieve an annual economic growth rate of 8.4% by the year 2025, and attain Upper Middle-Income Status by 2040. However, sustainable economic growth is threatened by the country’s vulnerability to climate change as 70% of the labor force is dependent on rain-fed agriculture. The Government of Uganda (GoU), therefore, has adopted a climate-centric economic model through the development, adoption and launching of the Uganda Green Growth Development Strategy (UGGDS) and Roadmap. The UGGDS is designed to achieve an inclusive low emissions economic growth process that emphasizes effective and efficient use of natural, human and physical capital while ensuring that natural assets continue to provide for present and future generations. The strategy seeks to strengthen the technical and institutional capacity for the development of a greenhouse gas (GHG) national inventory system, nationally appropriate mitigation actions (NAMAs), and the associated measuring, reporting and verification (MRV) systems. However, a number of cross-sectoral barriers to a green growth transition have been identified, and need to be addressed as part of a green transition.

OVERALL OBJECTIVE
- Support mainstreaming of green growth into development planning as well as putting in place a favorable institutional enabling environment.
- Assist Uganda increase access to reliable, affordable energy for poor urban and peri-urban residents.

HIGHLIGHTS
- Completion and launch of the Uganda Green Growth Development Strategy.
- Development of a Green Growth Implementation Roadmap.
- Organization of 7 capacity development and knowledge sharing events.
### RESULTS ACHIEVED IN 2017

#### OUTCOME 1

**STATUS**: ON TRACK

The Government of Uganda at national and sub-national level adopts and implements green growth strategies, guidelines and plans.

GGGI supported completion and launch of the Uganda Green Growth Development Strategy (UGGDS) in November 2017, as well as the development of a costed Green Growth Implementation Roadmap, which adds numerical evidence to the strategy and informs the National Planning Authority (NPA), Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (MoFPED) and other Ministries, the financing gap required for a green growth transition to be achieved.

#### OUTPUT 1.1

**STATUS**: ON TRACK

Sector/sub-national level green growth plans and strategies are developed and implemented by the government.

- GGGI in Uganda supported the completion of the Uganda Green Growth Development Strategy (UGGDS) and the development of a costed Green Growth Implementation Roadmap. The UGGDS was officially launched on 22nd November 2017 by the Prime Minister of Uganda. GGGI will continue to support the mainstreaming of green growth in sub-national/sectoral policies, in budgeting, implementation and financing mechanisms.
- GGGI supported the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development (MLHUD) to complete the National Urban Policy (NUP) and its Implementation plan. This was supported by the analysis conducted by GGGI’s partner; the New Climate Economy entitled Better Cities Better Growth which stressed the Need to invest and build Compact, Connected and Coordinated Cities (3Cs). The 3Cs concept was adopted by the National Urban Policy as well as the Green Cities Development Roadmap which forms part of the Implementation plan of the National Urban Policy. The NUP was approved by cabinet on 14th June 2017, its implementation is to commence in the 2018-19 financial year. GGGI is committed to support the implementation of this policy.
- GGGI has also supported Ministry of Water and Environment in the review and re-drafting of the National Environment Management Policy (NEMP) and the Climate Change Bill. Both pieces of legislation are aligned with green growth and are meant to set Uganda on a low emissions growth path. In addition, GGGI is also supporting the Ministry of Water and Environment to mainstream green growth into the Sector Investment Plan. This is still an ongoing process.
- GGGI is working with the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development to review the Renewable Energy Policy, Develop Renewable Energy Roadmap and Investment Plan. The Initial Consultations have taken place, the bulk of the work will be undertaken in 2018.

#### OUTPUT 1.2

**STATUS**: ON TRACK

Develop and adopt Green City guidelines for 3 Secondary Cities.

- GGGI supported the Secondary cities of Gulu and Mbarara to develop Green Cities Development Action Plans and Guidelines. The Guidelines focus on Local Economic Development (LED); Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) development, green jobs creation, infrastructure improvements, climate resilience building as well as social wellbeing. The 2 action plans have been discussed in the Municipal councils and are currently undergoing review by the Technical Committees (formed during consultations) before they are brought back for final stakeholder validation and adoption. These action plans have already been used to inform the Budget statements and of both Secondary cities for the financial year 2018-19.
- GGGI supported the Secondary cities of Gulu and Mbarara to develop Green Cities Development Action Plans and Guidelines. The Guidelines focus on Local Economic Development (LED); Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) development, green jobs creation, infrastructure improvements, climate resilience building as well as social wellbeing. The 2 action plans have been discussed in the Municipal councils and are currently undergoing review by the Technical Committees (formed during consultations) before they are brought back for final stakeholder validation and adoption. These action plans have already been used to inform the Budget statements and of both Secondary cities for the financial year 2018-19.

GGGI Uganda: Project Results Report
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**OUTPUT 1.3**  
Capacity Development and knowledge sharing for Green Growth effectively implemented.

- GGGI conducted a total of 7 capacity development and knowledge sharing events. Working closely with the Ministry of Energy, and Mineral Development GGGI convened and trained stakeholders on Energy and green growth transition within the energy sector.
- In Urban Development, a convening of all Urban Development Sector Working Group (UDSWG) actors took place and deliberated on the need to harmonize urban development interventions and develop an infrastructure corridor and plan. The donors led by DFID and the World Bank, also Co-Chairs of the Donor Group on Urban Development called for the establishment and formalization of this UDSWG. The National Planning authority has since launched a process of developing urban development, physical planning and infrastructure development harmonization Guidelines as a result of this capacity building engagement.
- A Water and Environment Sector Capacity building session was organized in November 2017 with the purpose of discussing green growth in the context of the Water and Environment sector. The session focused on harmonization and prioritization of the water and environment sector in National development. It also agreed a clear roadmap on the development of Regulatory Impact Assessments for the National Environment Management Policy (NEMP), the Water Policy and the Climate Change Bill. The Session was also an opportunity for discussing the Uganda Green Growth Development Strategy (UGGDS) and charting a way of mainstreaming it in the Water and Environment sector.
- In October 2017, GGGI supported senior government officials from the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development (MLHUD); Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (MoFPED); Ministry of Water and Environment (MoWE); Kampala Capital City Authority (KCCA); National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) and Makerere University to participate in the Global Green Week (GGGW 2017) in Addis Ababa; the Africa and Middle East (AME) Knowledge Sharing Platform and; the World Green Economy Summit in Dubai, UAE.
- In May 2017, the GGGI supported the MLHUD Minister and Commissioner to participate in the International Conference on National Urban Policies and Implementation of 2030 and New Urban Agenda. The Government of Uganda in this Conference outlined the country’s development goals and vulnerability to climate change and other challenges linked to rapid demographic increase and urban unemployment. The presentation highlighted also opportunities for the socio-economic transformation of the country, which will be facilitated by the NUP and Implementation Action Plan. This is the process that GGGI is supporting the MLHUD to expedite in addition to the mainstreaming of green growth in the sectors’ planning and budgeting cycle.

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<td>Bankable projects in waste to energy sector developed in the GKMA.</td>
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<td>- Despite delays in the start of the implementation of the actions under this outcome area due to need to create an enabling environment i.e. development of the National Urban Solid Waste Management Policy (NUSWMP), all the foundation activities planned for the year were later fast tracked. These included Policy gap assessment and recommendations on regulatory improvements (within existing policies) for supporting integrated waste-to-energy projects; pre-feasibility to identify best technology/approach/sites for municipal solid waste to energy sub-sector development with special attention being paid to the views of for peri-urban MSMEs, social inclusion and gender aspects and value chain analysis of the waste to resource sector.</td>
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<td>- It is however important to note that, much as the original focus of the outcome area was Waste to Energy, initial scoping studies and consultation broadened the scope of the outcome to Waste to Resource including Energy. A feasibility study and bankable project shall then be delivered in 2018 year.</td>
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<td>Policy assessment and feasibility study for integrated waste-to-energy project to maximize municipal waste to energy in Kampala City conducted.</td>
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<td>- Green Growth diagnostics and scoping for this output revealed that an enabling policy framework was not yet in place for the feasibility to take place. Consequently, a policy assessment had to be conducted which revealed the strengths, weaknesses and prospects of the existing policy regime. The scoping recommended supporting the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development (MLHUD) in completing the National Urban Solid Waste Management Policy (NUSWMP) and Implementation Plan.</td>
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<td>- Through a consultant, GGGI supported the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development to complete the NUSWMP, its Implementation Plan and Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA). The Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA) is a cabinet requirement for all new policies seeking cabinet approval. They must prove and exemplify the legal, institutional and financial implications of the intended policy on government. The process of developing the policy, its implementation plan and RIA has now been completed and policy documents await cabinet approval. The NUSWMP policy is well aligned with green growth agenda and mandate of turning waste into a resource.</td>
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<td>- GGGI has undertaken a prefeasibility study to assess the most suitable high impact intervention areas where GGGI can develop bankable projects as well as deepen investments.</td>
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RESULTS ACHIEVED IN 2017

OUTPUT 2.2

Design waste-to-energy pilot project for Kampala City and submit proposal to Government for approval with potential funding proposal.

- This output faced a similar challenge as output 3 and had to await the completion of the NUSWMP. In addition, working closely with the Kampala Capital City Authority (KCCA), GGGI was requested to hold until the Waste Management Teaser was released. The teaser was signed off in October 2017 thus delaying the commencement of the output. Since the launch of the teaser, and completion of the NUSWMP, a consultant has been hired and produced an anecdotal frame draft. A final report is expected by end of January 2018.

- GGGI made efforts have been made to develop and complete proposals on a) Solar Home Systems Proposal funded up to a total of million USD by the Dutch Embassy in Uganda; b) Energy for Water proposal submitted and in the final approval stages by the Hungarian Government as initial efforts to implement the UGGDS and associated roadmaps and policies.

ADDITIONAL RESULTS

- As part of GGGI’s support to Uganda, a Country Planning Framework (CPF) has been developed and completed. The 5-year framework was approved by the GGGI management team in November 2017 and will be launched in February 2018. The CPF focusses on supporting Uganda’s green growth transition through a multi-sectoral approach focusing on the Energy, Green Cities and Water Sectors. The Framework also proposes Mobilization of Resources for implementation of the Uganda Green Growth Development Strategy.

- In a bid to promote the transparency mechanism espoused by the Paris Agreement and enshrined in Uganda’s NDC, GGGI has led the process of developing the Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system for Uganda. This work is in initial stages and expected to run through 2018 and 2019/20 biennium.

- As a transition mechanism from policy support to green finance mobilization for government, GGGI in 2017 also initiated support to government of Uganda especially the Kampala Capital City Authority’s accreditation process a Direct Access Entity (DAE) to the GCF. The accreditation support is expected to continue in 2018 and it will come along with capacity building and support to pipeline project development to the GCF.
PARTNERS

LOCAL

- Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development,
- Ministry of Water and Environment - Climate Change Department
- Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development
- Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development
- National Planning Authority
- National Environment Management Authority
- Kampala Capital City Authority
- Private Sector such as PSFU, USSIA, UMA, Solar Now, Village Power, Mandulis Energy, Barefoot Solar
- ACODE
- EPRC

INTERNATIONAL

- Multilateral institutions including UNDP, UN-Habitat.
- Other partners including the New Climate Economy (NCE) and IIED.

LESSONS LEARNED

- The process of the developing sub national policy frameworks and actions plans is very iterative and requires buy-in from multiple sources and institutions. In GGGI’s case the Green Cities Action Plans had to combine MLHUD, MoLG officials, Ministry of Water, Agriculture, Environment, Youth and Women as well as crucial groups such as slum dwellers so as to be accepted. This process requires capacity building actions for these groups and allowing time for the process of adoption to happen.

- Capacity building and knowledge sharing events are crucial in bridging the gap between GGGI and high-level government officials. They also provide a good opportunity for deepening relations with partners and country teams.

- Having the correct policy framework in place/addressing the policy environment is as essential to success as the intended intervention. It is important to anchor all GGGI’s interventions within national policy frameworks.