

THE BUSINESS CASE FOR PRIVATE SECTOR ENGAGEMENT IN CLIMATE ACTION

Workshop Report, 18-19

JUNE 2019, ENTEBBE

UGANDA

ABOUT UNDP

UNDP's work on climate change spans more than 140 countries and USD \$3.7 billion in investments in climate change adaptation and mitigation measures since 2008. With the goal to foster ambitious progress towards resilient, zero-carbon development, UNDP has also supported the implementation of the Paris Agreement on Climate Change by working with countries on achieving their climate commitments or Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).

The UNDP NDC Support Programme provides technical support for countries to pursue a “whole-of-society”, integrated approach that strengthens national systems, facilitates climate action and increases access to finance for transformative sustainable development. The programme helps countries address these financial barriers by deploying a structured approach for scaling up sectoral investments and putting in place a transparent, enabling investment environment.

Beyond direct country support, UNDP facilitates exchanges and learning opportunities on NDC implementation at the global and regional level by capitalizing on our close collaboration with the UNFCCC and other strategic partners.

The Programme is generously supported by the European Union and the Governments of Germany and Spain and works in contribution to the NDC Partnership.

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ACRONYMS

AfDB	African Development Bank
BAU	business-as-usual
BUBU	Buy Uganda Build Uganda
CCD	Climate Change Department
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
DIT	Directorate of Industrial Training
EADB	East African Development Bank
ERT	Energy for Rural Transformation Project
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GIZ	German Society of International Cooperation
GOU	Government of Uganda
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
KACOFA	Kapchorwa Commercial Farmers Association Ltd
MWE	Ministry of Water and Environment
NAPA	Nationally Adaptation Programmes of Action
NDC	Nationally Determined Contributions
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NSSF	National Social Security Fund
OPM	Office of the Prime Minister
PFI	Participating financial institutions
PPP	Public-Private Partnerships
PSFU	Private Sector Foundation Uganda
REBI	Renewable Energy Business Incubator
SDF	Skills Development Facility
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SPS	Sanitary and phytosanitary
START	Support to Agricultural Revitalization & Transformation Funding
TOR	Terms of Reference
UDB	Ugandan Development Bank
UECCC	Uganda Energy Credit Capitalisation Company
UIA	Uganda Investment Authority
UIRI	Uganda Industrial Research Institute
UNCDF	Facility with the UN Capital Development Fund
UNMA	Uganda National Meteorological Authority
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNREEA	Uganda National Renewable Energy & Energy Efficiency Alliance
UCCA	Uganda Clean Cooking Alliance
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Uganda has set out priority actions across eight sectors that the country aims to take in its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) to mitigate and adapt to climate change. From promoting solar energy and clean cookstoves, building climate-resilient infrastructure, advancing climate-smart agriculture, achieving many NDC priorities will depend on the ingenuity, expertise and resources of the private sector in Uganda.

Raising awareness amongst the private sector of the business opportunities within Uganda's NDC has been a key priority for the Government of Uganda. Several activities have been organized under the NDC Support Programme from 2018-2019, including a Private Sector Dialogue and online consultation on business needs related to the NDC and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

A workshop on “Building the business case for Climate and SDG Action in Uganda” was held from 18-19 June 2019, gathering over 90 participants from the private sector, various Government ministries, development partners, media, and civil society. Organized under the NDC Support Programme, the workshop was hosted by partners the UN Development Programme (UNDP), Private Sector Foundation Uganda (PSFU) and Ministry of Water and Environment's Climate Change Department.

The workshop invited private sector companies to join interactive discussions on the latest knowledge, progress and remaining gaps on:

- Understanding climate risks in Uganda (Session 1)
- Business opportunities in Uganda's NDC (Session 2)
- Accessing climate financing (Session 3)
- Supportive tools - SDG/NDC Impact Tool (Session 4)
- Capacity building and partnerships (Session 5)

KEY POINTS RAISED DURING THE WORKSHOP DISCUSSIONS INCLUDE:

- **Climate change is contributing to increased floods and extreme weather in Uganda that are increasing business risks.** Businesses have experienced reduced crop yields, unreliable supply and transport, high insurance costs etc. Awareness is growing and adaptation actions are being taken across the business community. However, more frequent and locally relevant information is needed in a language accessible to local communities.
- **Ugandan companies believe that business opportunities exist to contribute to climate action and the SDGs in Uganda.** Most business interest is on SDG 7 on Energy, SDG 13 on Climate and SDG 11 on Cities (Infrastructure). Ugandan businesses shared their experiences that promote specific NDC and SDG priorities in the agriculture, energy and infrastructure sectors. In addition, many Ugandan SMEs shared stories of innovative enterprises that reuse waste materials to produce new goods and create jobs in impoverished communities that contribute to cross-cutting SDGs such as SDG 1 on No Poverty, SDG 5 on Gender and more.
- **Climate financing options are growing in Uganda,** with many financing mechanisms offered and under development by the Uganda Energy Credit Capitalization Company and UNDP. The Uganda Development Bank (UDB) is now working to establish the first “Green Bank” in Uganda. A lively discussion was held on the difficulties experienced by Ugandan businesses, especially SMEs, to meet the collateral and documentation requirements to access financing. Finance representatives noted that the Government and development partners are exploring options to offer guarantees to businesses with bankable projects that can achieve priority economic, environmental, social and gender impacts related to the NDC and SDGs.
- **Much progress has been made in Uganda to simplify company registration** due to the one-stop centre at the Uganda Investment Authority. Several capacity building opportunities exist from business incubators run by various Banks (e.g. Stanbic Bank, Barclays Bank) and development partners, and technical support programs by PSFU, GIZ, Uganda Industrial Research Institute, etc. More support is needed to set clear minimum standards for products and businesses, build collaborations and develop bankable projects.
- **Most Ugandan businesses have started the process of assessing and communicating how their business contributes to the NDC and SDGs.** However, all businesses are interested in further support. Participants worked with a framework of SDG business opportunities to better communicate their impact. A digital SDG tool was presented to help businesses identify NDC/SDG opportunities, create an online impact profile, and connect to climate partnerships, projects and technologies.
- **Further support and partnership will be key to make climate and SDG action make business sense for Ugandan companies.** Workshop participants shared ideas for next steps, including a Skills Symposium, NDC Private Sector Investment Committee, SDG Business Leaders Group and other sectoral partnerships.

The workshop discussions indicated that the Ugandan private sector has high level of interest in contributing to the SDGs and climate change issues. Focused awareness raising and capacity building activities are needed to support the private sector to transform this interest into action, including:

- Create communication materials (e.g. factsheets, flyers) on the workshop themes;
- Explore partnerships with Ugandan media to communicate climate risks, opportunities and best practices;
- Work on sectoral standards and guidelines, to guide members to integrate NDC priorities and SDGs into their business;
- Create opportunities for public-private dialogue to advance the policy framework for climate investments and actions by the private sector - possibly through the NDC Private Sector Investment Committee;
- Assess needs and build capacity of the private sector to develop bankable climate projects and access climate financing, through the Skills Symposium and NDC Private Sector Investment Committee;

Participants expressed their need for more support to identify the SDG / NDC opportunities best suited to their business operations and better communicate their SDG / NDC impact to investors, partners and customers. The SDG digital tool was confirmed as a tool with good potential to meet private sector needs. Recommended next steps are:

- Release the SDG digital tool and framework of NDC/SDG linkages (Annex 2) for use by PSFU member companies;
- Explore opportunities use the SDG digital tool as a communication means to share Uganda NDC / SDG related news, opportunities and events;
- Offer trainings for companies in Uganda with SDG leadership potential;
- Explore opportunities to develop communication materials / host awards that showcase the SDG / NDC contributions of Ugandan businesses;
- Enhance government reporting on Uganda's NDC and the SDGs by including private sector impact gathered through the digital tool; and
- Promote and identify interest in building climate partnerships in Uganda through online discussions and engagement within the digital tool.

OVERVIEW

WORKSHOP CONTEXT

The economy of Uganda is highly dependent on her natural resources, making the country vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. In 2015, 197 countries signed a new international climate accord, the Paris Agreement, agreeing to work together to fight climate change and shift to low-carbon development pathways. That same year, the Government of Uganda set out the country's contribution to this global ambition in its intended Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC). Uganda's priority is to implement adaptation actions that reduce the vulnerability of its population, environment and economy across key sectors. Uganda has also committed to a 22% reduction in GHG emissions by 2030 compared to business-as-usual (BAU). Contributions from the private sector in Uganda will be critical to meeting these ambitious goals.

Uganda has a private sector-led economy. The ingenuity of the private sector has driven the growth and development process of the country over the last three decades. Looking forward, Uganda intends to shift to a climate-resilient and low-carbon development path linked to green growth and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG).

Climate action and the SDGs present significant opportunities to access new markets and attract investments by companies that leverage their core competencies, expertise and resources. Climate investments in sub-Saharan African, particularly for clean energy, represents at least an US \$783 billion opportunity.¹ Meanwhile, the SDGs could unlock at least US \$12 trillion in market opportunities across several sectors, with opportunities concentrated in developing countries.²

The Ugandan private sector has already contributed positively to mitigating climate change, by providing much-needed climate finance, facilitating technology transfer and enabling infrastructure development, as well as mobilizing resources through the Clean Development Mechanism to implement projects in the renewable energy and energy efficiency sectors.

Uganda's NDC offers an opportunity for companies looking to further focus their efforts and build collaborations that contribute to the country's key climate and development goals. Opportunities exist in Uganda's NDC across various sectors – from energy, agriculture, water, waste, infrastructure, forestry, health and wetlands – in areas linked to the achievement of several inter-related SDGs.

Further support is needed to raise awareness of the private sector with the opportunities available to contribute to Uganda's NDC and SDGs. In this context, a two-day workshop was organized from 18-19 June 2019 by the Private Sector Foundation Uganda (PSFU), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Ministry of Water and Environment Climate Change Department under the NDC Support Programme, with support by expert consultants from Impacti.

In all, over 90 participants attended the workshop from private sector companies in the energy, manufacturing, agriculture, transport and logistics sectors, along with representatives from government, financial institutions, business associations, civil society groups, media,

1 IFC (2016). Climate Investment Opportunities in Emerging Markets: An IFC Analysis. This estimate is based on analysis of opportunities in Côte d'Ivoire, Kenya, Nigeria and South Africa – more opportunities are expected across the countries of Sub-Saharan Africa.

2 UK Business and Sustainable Development Commission (2017), Better Business, Better World.

and development partners. Officials from various government ministries were in attendance, including the Ministry of Water & Environment's Climate Change Department, Ministry of Energy & Mineral Development, National Planning Authority, Office of the Prime Minister, and Ministry of Gender, Labour & Social Development.

This report shares details on the interactive workshop methodology, knowledge shared and discussions held during the workshop. It aims to serve as a resource to workshop participants as well as to inform further activities under the NDC Support Programme.

PRE-WORKSHOP ACTIVITIES

The Government of Uganda, UNDP and the PSFU have prioritized efforts to raise awareness and engage the private sector in Uganda on climate action. In October 2018, a Dialogue on private sector engagement in climate action was held, attended by over 130 participants. The Dialogue brought together representatives from government, private sector and civil society in discussions to define the key challenges and explore opportunities to move forward in building stronger collaborations for climate action in Uganda.

In April 2019, an online consultation was launched to invite Ugandan companies to join an inclusive process to build the business case for climate and SDG action in Uganda. The survey found high interest (>90%) across the Ugandan private sector to contribute to Uganda's NDC and SDGs.

- Surveyed companies were most interested in seeking opportunities to reduce GHG emissions by adopting technologies and practices that would save costs and make operations more efficient.
- Further, many companies viewed the NDC and SDGs as a market opportunity to launch new products and build reputations as business leaders – as well as potentially accessing new financing.
- Approximately half of the surveyed companies have started the process of assessing how their operations align with the SDGs and NDCs, and setting targets to improve their impact. However, few are managing data and effectively communicating this impact due to a lack of tools and support.
- However, companies called for more tools and support, in particular to identify specific NDC/SDG business opportunities suited to their operations and to connect with an online network of SDG-minded businesses and partners across Uganda.

The detailed survey results can be viewed in the Findings Report here, and are discussed further in this report.

In May 2019, desk research was undertaken to gather the latest knowledge and best practices on engaging the private sector to build the business case for climate action. This research was compiled into a background report to inform the design of the workshop and serve as an internal resource for project partners of the NDC Support Programme and its stakeholders.

WORKSHOP METHODOLOGY

This workshop used an interactive methodology to introduce participants to the key elements of building the business case for climate and SDG action (Figure 1) and gather feedback on their needs, priorities and interests. Key objectives:

- Share findings from the online consultation and background research on best practices in climate & SDG action by the private sector;
- Host consultative sessions to engage the private sector to co-design the business case for climate & SDG action tailored to the Ugandan context, including opportunities and remaining gaps;
- Introduce and receive feedback on a digital tool for SDG business leaders designed to help businesses discover business opportunities, monitor and manage their impact, & connect with partners.

Each session combined knowledge briefing sessions, small group discussions and plenary report backs. This approach was designed to ensure participants accessed the latest knowledge and resources, while offering opportunities for peer-to-peer knowledge sharing, problem solving and networking amongst participants. Various opportunities to offer input and perspectives were provided, from individual reflections on post-it notes and exercise sheets, to group and plenary discussions, so that the knowledge from all organizers, facilitators and participants gathered could be crowdsourced together.

OPENING SESSION

WELCOME REMARKS

The workshop opened with welcomes from UNDP and the Ministry of Water Resources and Environment's Climate Change Department.

MR. DANIEL OMONDO

Representative of the Resident Representative UNDP

UNDP is committed to working with the private sector as a key partner in achieving the NDC and SDGs in Uganda. Under the NDC Support Programme, UNDP has hosted a Private Sector Dialogue on achieving Uganda's climate actions and an information sharing event on climate financing options to date. Further, UNDP has developed financing opportunities available to the private sector for climate friendly projects. Going forward, UNDP plans to further engage the private sector in climate action through a Skills Symposium planned in August 2019 and the development of an NDC Private Sector Investment Committee.

MR. MUHAMMAD SEMAMBO

Representative of the Commissioner, Climate Change Department of the Ministry of Water and Environment

The Government of Uganda is committed to working with the private sector to implement the NDC and adopt mitigation strategies to reduce climate risk. An important early task will be to understand the actions the private sector needs to take to adjust the usual ways of doing business. This task can be achieved through information sharing, capacity building, financing opportunities and creation of networks. The private sector can play an important role in supporting research into climate actions. It will key to communicate research findings to ensure interventions are effective.

Opportunities for climate action by the private sector has remained mostly focused on mitigation, especially in the energy sector. It is now timely to broaden interventions to other sectors beyond energy and tap into available opportunities in climate adaptation. Such interventions should be people-centered to be effective. The Government of Uganda will continue to ensure that there is an enabling environment for businesses to operate so that Uganda, as a whole, can achieve a low carbon development pathway.

FIGURE 1
Welcome remarks
& official opening
by organizing
partners of
workshop



OFFICIAL OPENING

MR. GIDEON BADAGAWA

Executive Director, PSFU

The private sector in Uganda is increasingly engaged in climate action, especially in the energy sector. And further progress can be made by taking initiatives to better understand climate opportunities in the energy sector that can build resilience, mitigation and adaptation to climate change.

Currently, Ugandan companies are taking broad action that contributes to the SDGs, from implementing renewable energy and energy efficiency programmes, enhancing food security, reducing poverty, creating employment and eliminating gender inequalities in their workplace. These initiatives are becoming a core mandate for the private sector in the pursuit of building sustainable businesses. However, much remains to be done to mitigate climate change and contribute to global mitigation targets.

Partnerships across government, the private sector and development partners like UNDP are of key importance. The PSFU is a proud partner of the NDC Support Programme. We thank partners for the financial support, time and technical expertise offered to implement their joint activities.

PSFU has implemented many programs on behalf of the Government of Uganda in the energy sector. These programs have focused so far on renewable energy generation and energy efficiency, including promoting the uptake of improved cookstoves and solar water heaters, and improving the energy efficiency of business processes (e.g. power factor improvement in private industries). PSFU is now preparing to construct village hydro schemes in hard to reach areas such as Kasese.

Under Component 4 of the NDC Support Program, PSFU with partners have hosted a Private Sector Dialogue on achieving Uganda's climate actions, coordinated this current program to build the business case for private sector engagement in climate action including the NDC/SDG business survey, and supported the creation of climate action grants for the private sector. Upcoming activities include the CEO Roundtable and Skills Symposium. We encourage Ugandan companies to actively participate in all these activities.

Climate change is both a risk and an opportunity. It will boost private sector investments in certain sectors (e.g. clean energy, sustainable agriculture) but can also impact existing investments. We encourage companies to take action to mitigate the climate impact of existing business operations and optimize the positive impacts of business investments. These actions will make a difference in Uganda and beyond. I wish all participants fruitful deliberations and am pleased to officially open the workshop.

SETTING THE SCENE

MR. GEOFFREY SEBUGWAWO,

Director, ERT-PSFU

Here today at the workshop, we have the opportunity to see climate change as a strategic opportunity to define business actions that help tackle environmental challenges. Many here at this workshop have answered this call, by manufacturing paper bags, recycling waste, manufacturing organic fertilizers and waste, to name a few actions. More ideas can be drawn from international examples, that we hope to discuss today. An example is the opportunity in areas of conflict to supply renewable energy products to internally displaced people (IDP).

Today, we look forward to sharing ideas and discovering further opportunities for business to take climate action.

INTRODUCTIONS AND EXPECTATION SETTING

Participants were invited to get to know each other and share their expectations for the workshop. Participants noted their interest in learning about:

- Climate change and its impacts on Ugandan businesses;
- Ways to mitigate environmental pollution and GHG emissions;
- Business opportunities to contribute to the NDC;
- Climate financing and investments opportunities;
- Experiences and business best practices in climate and SDG action;
- Latest climate technologies and innovations, especially on renewables;
- Government programs to engage the private sector in climate action;
- Opportunities for capacity building and business leadership.

WORKSHOP AGENDA AND OBJECTIVES

MR. MITCHELL HALL

President, Impacti

Mr. Hall presented the workshop goal: to build the business case for climate action in Uganda together, through five workshop sessions over two days.

FIGURE 2
Workshop
sessions

OUR WORKSHOP GOALS

To build the business case for climate & SDG action.



Sessions 1 and 2 focus on sharing information to support cost-benefit analyses for climate action. Session 2 introduces a framework of sector-specific opportunities for the private sector to contribute to climate mitigation and adaptation actions in Uganda's NDC. Session 3 explores the landscape of climate financing in Uganda - existing mechanisms, planned initiatives and remaining gaps. Session 4 introduces a digital tool available to support the

private sector in Uganda to find opportunities, keep updated, network and report on climate and SDG impact. Session 5 explores ideas to build up climate partnerships to make climate action more cost-effective, less risky and higher impact.

FIGURE 3
Presentation of
Workshop Agenda
and Objectives by
Mitch Hall



KNOWLEDGE REFRESHER

Prior to launching into Session 1, attendees formed groups and participated in a 4-question quiz session on “Climate & SDG Action 101”.

Participants worked in groups of 5-10 people sitting together at their tables. For each question, the groups were allocated two minutes to discuss and agree to a consensus answer for the group. After the time was up, a plenary discussion was held to share and compare responses. At the end of the quiz, points were added up and the groups with the most points were awarded prizes.

This session was designed to support participants to develop a baseline of basic knowledge, while offering opportunities for peer-to-peer knowledge sharing and networking.

Question 1: What is the name of the national document that sets out the priority actions that need to be taken to mitigate and adapt to climate change?

BONUS: Who can contribute to these priority actions?

Answer: Uganda’s Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC). Uganda is amongst the countries that contributes least to climate change, but is currently vulnerable to its impacts with low readiness to adapt.³ Uganda’s NDC sets out priority actions that the country will take to mitigate and adapt to climate change across eight (8) sectors: agriculture, water, energy, forestry, infrastructure, health, risk management.

Several participants noted that the leading “policy” document on Uganda’s climate change action is the 2015 National Climate Change Policy. They clarified that the NDC is a framework document that outlines government intentions but does not have the authority of official laws and policies.

BONUS: Achieving Uganda’s priorities will require action from across Ugandan society: government, private sector, civil society, communities and all Ugandan citizens with support from domestic & international financing.

³ Uganda ranks 166th in vulnerability to climate change and 143rd in readiness to adapt out of 181 countries evaluated in the ND-GAIN index 2017. <https://gain.nd.edu/our-work/country-index/rankings/>

QUESTION 2: How many Sustainable Development Goals are there?

BONUS: Name as many SDG themes as possible.

Answer: There are 17 SDGs.

QUESTION 3: Describe ways that climate change can raise costs/risks of doing business in Uganda.

Answer: Changing weather patterns due to climate change raise physical risks to business operations (e.g. transport links, supply chain, worker productivity, land use). As well, businesses need to be aware of regulatory, investor and market changes that can impact their financial viability now and in the future.

Participants highlighted these climate risks seen in Uganda:

- Increased flooding has increased need to restock and re-advertise, disrupts transport routes, and blocks access to/by customers;
- Worsening pollution affects workforce health (absenteeism, deaths);
- Loss of crops contributes to food insecurity & high food prices;
- Physical damage to infrastructure (e.g. roads, buildings) is on the rise;
- Insurance costs are rising.

QUESTION 4: Describe actions that business can take to contribute to climate mitigation and adaptation in Uganda.

Answer: Businesses can take action across their areas of operation, starting by reducing energy use, waste and emissions in their own operations and across their supply chain. Businesses can build the climate resilience of local communities where they operate, and develop new low-emission products, services and manufacturing processes. New partnerships and financing will be needed to make climate action cost effective and effective.

Participants highlighted these climate action opportunities in Uganda:

- Effective waste management practices, including recycling;
- Increasing awareness of and access to climate change information;
- Increasing access to clean energy and water across Uganda;
- Offering flexible working hours when flooding limits worksite access;
- Advancing diversified agricultural practices;
- Insurance for agricultural projects and farmers;
- Building the infrastructure (transport, buildings) for sustainable cities;
- Afforestation and re-forestation projects;
- Building up early warning systems and disaster response.

1 CLIMATE RISKS

A starting point for building the business case for climate action is to understand the “costs” of climate inaction. In Session 1, participants worked together to build understanding of the ways that climate change increases risks to business operations in Uganda across sectors.

1.1 BRIEFING SESSION ON “UNDERSTANDING CLIMATE RISKS TO BUSINESS”

MR. MITCH HALL

President, Impacti

Globally, business leaders have recognized that climate risks (extreme weather, climate migration, natural disasters) pose the biggest threat to doing business in 2019, impacting production, distribution, sales and travel.⁴ Businesses face many risks, including physical damage, reduced productivity, and changes in policies, technology, markets and consumer expectations.

In Uganda, climate change damages were equivalent to 4.4% of the national budget as of 2015, exceeding the entire budget allocation for the Environment and Natural Resource Sector.⁵ If no adaptive action is taken, the increased frequency and intensity of extreme events is expected to cost US\$3.2 - 5.9 billion annually with the greatest impacts to be experienced in the agriculture, water, infrastructure and energy sectors. (Figure 4)

1.2 KNOWLEDGE CAFÉ – “CLIMATE RISKS IN UGANDA”

Participants gathered in small “Knowledge Café” groups designed to crowdsource the knowledge present at the workshop on three questions:

- What information resources currently exist in Uganda with business-relevant climate data, projections and costs?
- What risks does climate change pose in key sectors in Uganda? What are real-life stories of climate impacts on Ugandan businesses?
- What are the latest trends in assessing climate risk and impacts on business operations?

⁴ World Economic Forum, 2019, Global Risks Report 2019.

⁵ MWE-CCD, Economic Assessment of the Impacts of Climate Change in Uganda”, 2015.

FIGURE 4
Climate Risks in Uganda
 (Source: **Economic Assessment of the Impacts of Climate Change in Uganda, 2015**)

AGRICULTURE	WATER	INFRASTRUCTURE	ENERGY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Losses for food crops and livestock production are expected to be relatively small. However, high risks for key export crops of coffee, tea and cotton - estimates at US \$134-196 million by 2025 and US \$641-938 million by 2050. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water demand is rising across Uganda, risk of water scarcity. Total unmet demand expected to rise from 3.7 MCM/year to 1.651 MCM/year, resulting in an expected cost of US \$5.5 billion by 2050. Most risks for irrigation, followed by livestock, domestic use and industry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cost of existing infrastructure losses estimates at US \$60-76 million in 2025, rising to US \$357-621 million by 2050. Highest risks for residential buildings, then public & non-residential buildings. Extreme events can cause a range of damages from loss of life, injury, damage to property, costs of dislocation, inconvenience and disaster relief. Estimates costs range from US \$68-429 million by 20205 to US \$938-3,232 million by 2050. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To meet demand, Uganda would need to invest around US \$1 billion in power generation from 2015-2020, with required investments amounts increasing very sharply thereafter. Climate change may decrease biomass availability by 5-10% and hydropower potential by around 26% by 2050.

Each participant was given the opportunity to contribute to all three group discussions, with a different mix of people at each table. A moderator was selected per table to report back on the combined input of all discussions.

DISCUSSION 1: CLIMATE INFORMATION SOURCES (AND GAPS) IN UGANDA

Participants worked together to identify the various sources for climate risk information and remaining information gaps and priorities in Uganda.

INFORMATION SOURCES:

- Government:** *State of the Environment Report* (2016/17, GOU, NEMA), *National Communication Reports to the UNFCCC* (CCD), *Bi-Annual Update Reports* (MWE), *NAPA Reports*, *Agricultural Adaptation Plan*, *National Climate Change Policy* (Climate Change Finance Strategy), *NDC*, *Climate Risk Atlas* (monthly by OPM), weather information (UNMA), extension services by the Ministry of Agriculture
- International:** *IPCC 6th Assessment Report*
- Development Partners:** *Uganda Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment Report* (2013, USAID), *Uganda Climate Action Report* (2016, Irish Aid), *Uganda Country Climate Risk Assessment Report* (2018, Irish Aid), others (e.g. UNDP, GIZ, World Bank, USAID, WWF).
- Academia:** Various research and development initiatives
- Media:** radio, tv, newspapers

REMAINING GAPS:

Participants expressed that more information is needed, especially in a language that is more easily understood and accessible to local communities. Climate change information often uses complex language and is only available on the internet. Accessing climate policy and weather information is still difficult for the majority of the Ugandan public.

Climate risk and vulnerability reports by development partners often lack local examples relevant to Uganda. Weather information would be more useful if disseminated on a more frequent basis - weekly, rather than monthly. It is important to improve literacy and education on climate change issues across society and disseminate messages that can change mindsets and behavior.

DISCUSSION 2: CLIMATE RISKS AND REAL-LIFE EXPERIENCES ACROSS UGANDA

Across Uganda, participants noted the climate change is leading to increased floods and droughts, pollution, desertification and intense temperature rises.

CLIMATE RISKS IN UGANDA:

PHYSICAL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction in crop yields & production • Physical damage to infrastructure (buildings, roads)
FINANCIAL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased costs of production or doing business due to unreliable weather/transport • High finance and insurance costs
HEALTH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased disease, pests and associate health risks • Loss of life
SOCIAL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced quality of life due to high temperatures • Increased displacement and migration causing population pressure in specific areas • Increase potential for famines • Conflicts due to competition for scarce resources
ECONOMIC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased inflation/high food prices • Increase cash out flows to combat food insecurity • Access to business premises blocked reducing customers • Reduction in export revenues

EXPERIENCES SHARED BY PARTICIPANTS:

- Shea butter trees are depleting in the West Nile
- Lives were lost and homes destroyed in the Bududa landslides
- Floods have badly impacted certain parts of the country
- Cash outflow have increased due to an increased need to import food from other countries
- Access to business areas in Kampala have been blocked (e.g. downtown along the Nakivubo Channel)
- Transport costs have increased in Kampala due to flooding

DISCUSSION 3: BUSINESS APPROACHES TO ASSESS & ADAPT TO CLIMATE CHANGE

Approaches to assessing climate risk: Ugandan businesses have taken various approaches to better assess climate risks to their business, including:

- Monitoring weather forecasts and past weather data
- Assessing geographical features of worksites
- Engaging communities
- Reviewing government policy and regulatory frameworks

Approaches to adaptation: Ugandan businesses have taken various actions to adapt their business operations to reduce risks of climate change, including:

- Increased water quality testing and treatment
- Rainwater harvesting
- Adopting energy efficient appliances
- Developing fuels from agricultural waste
- Promoting afforestation for commercial purposes
- Adopting new technology (e.g. irrigation)
- Promoting end user financing (revisiting the Fiscal Policy framework)
- Results-based financing
- Financing distributors and producers of climate-resilient technologies (e.g. solar energy, cookstoves)
- Climate resilient infrastructure
- Climate-proof infrastructure
- Climate-Smart Agriculture initiatives interlinked with ICTs
- Private public projects
- Carbon financing
- Climate insurance
- Purchasing climate insurance
- Awareness creation on efficient technology use and processes
- Recycling and reuse of waste
- Resource efficiency and clean production
- New R&D to develop products and craft suitable marketing

FIGURE 5
Participants
discussing
business climate
risks in Knowledge
Café sessions



A next step in building the business case for climate action is to assess climate opportunities and identify those best suited to each company, considering their sector, locations and operations. In Session 2, participants discussed and defined the landscape of business opportunities to contribute to climate mitigation and adaptation, and the SDGs, in key sectors in Uganda.

2.1. BRIEFING SESSION ON “BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES IN UGANDA’S NDC”

MS. YOLANDA SAITO

Director, Impacti

Uganda has set out a clear vision and plan for its climate mitigation and adaptation actions. Priority actions are set out in the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC), and its approach defined in the National Climate Change Policy 2015. Uganda’s vision is to promote sustainable development and green growth development, a commitment recognized in Vision 2040, National Development Plan II, Green Growth Development Strategy and several other policy and framework documents.

Under Uganda’s NDC, the priority is adaptation to reduce the climate vulnerability of its people and economy. The protection of vulnerable groups who will suffer most from climate change, including women, is a cross-cutting priority. For mitigation, Uganda has committed to a 22% reduction in GHG emissions in 2030 compared to BAU.

The Paris climate agreement and SDGs set out a clear framework of priorities that will influence government policy, investor requirements and customer preferences in the years to come. Businesses that take proactive actions to understand the business opportunities within these frameworks will access new market opportunities and adopt strategies that are fit for the future.

The market opportunity is most significant in developing countries and emerging economies like Uganda, where the low-carbon transition provides an opportunity to leap-frog the inefficient and polluting models of the past.⁶ Sustainable business can unlock at least US \$12 trillion in new market value and create 380 million new jobs, with most of the prize in the developing world.⁷ In Uganda, a transition to climate-resilient agriculture, energy, industry and urbanization could benefit the Ugandan economy by 6.9 billion and create 4 million jobs in 2040.⁸

Uganda’s NDC outlines 8 priority sectors (e.g. energy, water, agriculture, health, risk management, forestry, transport and infrastructure, wetlands). Within these sectors, 35 priority actions have been prioritize to achieve the country’s climate mitigation and adaptation goals.

6 New Climate Economy, 2018: Unlocking the Inclusive Growth Story of the 21st Century.

7 UK Business and Sustainable Development Commission, 2017: Better Business Better World.

8 Government of Uganda, New Climate Economy Partnership, 2016: Achieving Uganda’s Development Ambition.

2.2 RESULTS OF NDC/SDG BUSINESS NEEDS SURVEY IN UGANDA – PART 1

Ugandan companies showed high interest in exploring business opportunities within Uganda's NDC and the SDGs. SDG 7 on energy attracted the most interest, following by SDG 13 on Climate Action, SDG 11 on Cities, SDG 3 on Health and SDG 1 on Poverty.

The high ranking of SDG 1 differs from global business surveys where SDG 1 was one of the least prioritized SDGs and considered a government, not business, priority.⁹ This finding reflects the commitment of the Ugandan private sector to provide solutions that can help the most vulnerable populations to access water, energy and build a more equitable society. 94% of surveyed companies reported integrating gender into their operations.

Surveyed companies expressed interest in contributing to actions across all 8 areas of focus in Uganda's NDC. Some have already taken action that aligns with Uganda's NDC. However, they still face challenges in communicating and reporting on these contributions, as well as building partnerships to make more effective impact.

Companies called for tools and support to better assess, benchmark, manage data and report on the NDC/SDG impact. They also were interested in the creation of an online network of SDG business leaders, with several willing to take share their progress and lead in discussions across their industry.

2.3 REVIEW OF NDC OPPORTUNITIES WITH SDG LINKAGES

Participants were invited to review a list of business opportunities identified within the NDC's eight priority sectors, and identify those best suited to their company or organization. (see Annex 2 for full list)

The framework also highlights linkages between the NDC opportunities and the SDGs. Businesses that take action towards any of the priority mitigation and adaptation actions identified in Uganda's NDC will contribute to the achievement of SDG 13 on Climate Action. In addition, depending on which sector and specific business opportunity they choose, businesses can potentially also contribute to broader SDGs.

In general, each NDC priority sector is linked to another primary SDG (Figure 6). For example, businesses that choose to contribute to climate mitigation and adaptation actions in the Agricultural sector will likely also contribute to achieving SDG 2 on Zero Hunger. Climate action in the Energy sector are generally linked to SDG 7 on Affordable and Clean Energy. In the Water sector, climate action also contributes to SDG 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation.

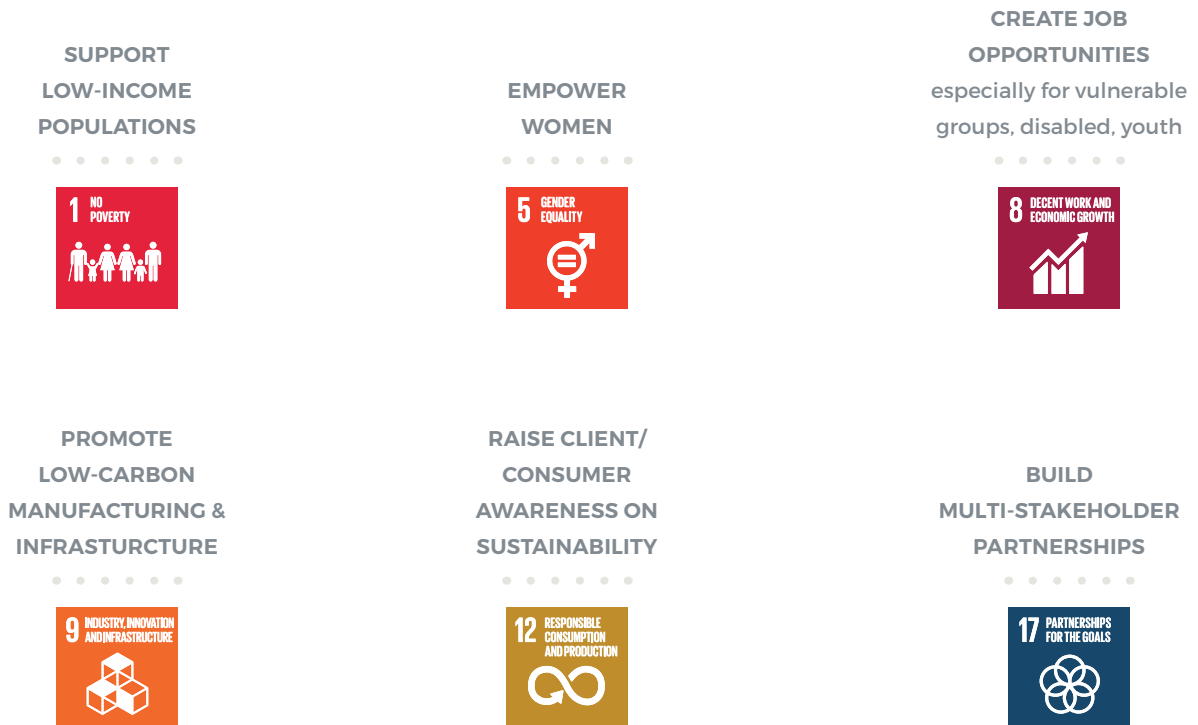
Next, businesses can define specific actions within each sector that can contribute to other cross-cutting SDGs (Figure 7). For example, by increasing access to water, energy or infrastructure to underserved populations, businesses also contribute to SDG 1 on No Poverty. Businesses that adopt and promote low-carbon manufacturing processes and infrastructure can contribute to SDG 9 on Innovation, Manufacturing and Infrastructure. Businesses can contribute to SDG 17 by building multi-stakeholder or industry-wide partnerships that efficiently leverages the expertise, resources and finances of each entity or group.

⁹ World Business Council for Sustainable Development, 2018: Business and the SDGs.

FIGURE 6
Sectoral linkages of NDC opportunities to the SDGs



FIGURE 7
Cross-cutting linkages of NDC opportunities to the SDGs



2.4 KNOWLEDGE CAFÉ – “NDC/SDG BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES”

After reviewing the list of NDC business opportunities, participants were invited to join small group Knowledge Café discussions focused on the NDC sector they believed was best suited to their company or organization. Each group focused on better defining the business opportunity landscape within each sector, guided by the following questions:

- What actions are you taking (or want to take) towards these NDC / SDG goals?
- In what areas of your operations?
- What resources/technologies/approaches did/will you use?
- What support do you still need?

The following sections summarize the key inputs from the workshop discussions.

A. GROUP 1: AGRICULTURE SECTOR

Participants highlighted that climate actions are already underway by businesses in the agricultural sector, including:

- **Promoting sustainable agriculture practices:** Ugandan businesses are rolling out climate-smart agricultural practices and technologies to farmers (e.g. through farmer field schools). These practices include agro-forestry, soil fertility management, pest and disease management, watershed management.
- **Sharing innovations:** New product development and improvements are ongoing. Businesses attend national agricultural shows to disseminate new technologies and share innovations.
- **Launching multi-stakeholder platforms:** Platforms are being used to promote sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) compliance, raise awareness and educate, and support agricultural extension. Businesses are advocating for the implementation of the climate change financing policy in Uganda.

Various technologies and approaches are being used in the agricultural sector to advance climate action, including:

- **KAKASA (ICT4Ag):** A phone application that allows direct communication with farmers and input dealers about genuine inputs;
- **Agricultural data platform:** Currently being set up to support forecasts and early warning systems;
- **Agriculture Education Platform:** To review and improve farmer education and agricultural extension services;
- **UNDP Gender Equality Seal:** Agricultural companies and farmers are encouraged to sign and mainstream gender in all operations;
- **Internal governance:** The constitutions of all members are being reviewed to ensure climate change is embedded as a strategic objective.

Support is still needed in these areas:

- **Climate financing:** A need exists to develop agricultural finance, policies and strategies that allow financial institutions to invest in agricultural innovation and reduce risk (e.g. insurance, equity)

FIGURE 8
Presentation of
group discussion
in Agricultural
Sector



- **Awareness raising:** Mindsets need to be changed from business as usual. Information packages would be helpful for training institutions and associations to teach communities about climate change. People need help differentiating between regular changes in weather patterns and climate change.
- **Coordination:** Greater clarity would be helpful to the roles and responsibilities of government ministries in terms of climate change (e.g. between Ministry of Water & Environment and the Ministry of Science & Technology). Climate forecasting data would help businesses more effectively plan. Better enforcement of the Environment Act can help set a baseline for action by all in this sector.

B. GROUP 2: ENERGY SECTOR

Participants highlighted that climate actions are already underway by businesses in the energy sector, including:

- **Promoting renewable energy:** Companies have changed from heavy fuel oil to use agricultural waste for heat generation in cement production. Sugar factories are using the leftover biomass after sugar production to generate electricity using the methane gas. Biogas is also being used for heating in the production of alcohol.
- **Energy efficiency:** Companies are conducting energy audits to identify opportunities for improved energy efficiency.
- **Capacity building:** Training programs are being held to raise awareness and capacity on local production of solar, biomass and hydropower energy systems, especially clean cooking stoves.
- **Advancing partnerships:** Business associations have been created for solar and biomass energy companies. Research is ongoing into new technologies and product improvements. Marketing, distribution of awareness raising materials and policy advocacy are also priorities.

Various technologies and approaches are being used in the energy sector to advance climate action, including:

- **Clean energy technologies:** Companies are advancing the use of biogas, gasification, cogeneration and bag filter technology. Finding solutions to generate energy from agricultural and production waste is a priority.
- **Climate financing:** Companies have leveraged grants, loans and tax incentives (e.g. on solar products) to fund climate action. Co-financing models have been used where one company finances the other.
- **Volunteers:** Volunteers can play a key role in disseminating information and products at the local level.

Support is still needed in these areas:

- **Policy clarity:** Participants calls for the development of standards and a regulatory framework to guide the private sector in this sector.
- **Financing:** More grants, affordable loans and low interest financing can help trigger further growth at a faster rate.
- **R&D:** Further product innovations can be made to improve existing cook stove equipment and solar panels.

C. GROUP 3: INFRASTRUCTURE & RISK MANAGEMENT

Participants highlighted that climate actions are already underway by businesses in the infrastructure sector, including:

- **Sustainable construction practices:** Companies are constructing buildings that use rainwater harvesting and reduce the use of artificial lighting and air conditioners. Roads and bridges are being constructed with better drainage and to be more climate-resilient.
- **Smart land use:** Companies support regulations that prohibit building in flood-prone areas and enhanced land use planning. Companies that develop infrastructure now search for ways to support disaster preparedness and comply with laws that protect wetlands.

Various technologies and approaches are being used in the infrastructure sector to advance climate action, including:

- Maps, applications by the National Forestry Service and manual observations to better identify wetlands and forests of value.
- The Environment Act is a key resource for companies to consider in identifying environmental requirements and information.

Support is still needed in these areas:

- **Climate information:** Climate projections can be invaluable to guide long-term infrastructure plans. Training and awareness raising through radio, tv and print media can help change mindsets.
- **Better enforcement:** Enforcement of existing land use plans can set the baseline of action across the industry.
- **Standards:** Clear industry standards and building codes that are benchmarked with those of other countries can help drive innovation.
- **Fiscal policy framework:** Participants suggested to revisit the Fiscal Policy Framework for the end user (e.g. the grid connection policy should be revised).

FIGURE 9

Summary of participant's climate actions with linkages to NDC priorities and SDGs



D. GROUP 4: CROSS-CUTTING SDGS

Business actions can be designed to contribute to several cross-cutting SDGs (see Figure 7). For example, solar companies that provide jobs to women and youth will contribute to SDG 7 on Energy, while also making impact towards SDG 5 on Gender and SDG 8 on Decent Work. In this discussion group, participants shared and gathered stories of how their businesses are making cross-cutting impact on the SDGs and Uganda's NDC priorities.

A) KINAWATAKA WOMEN INITIATIVES

The **Kinawataka Women Initiatives (KIWOI)** empowers women from urban and rural slums to recycle used straws into crafts to reduce the amount of discarded plastic waste. The women of KIWOI collect the used straws from hotels, factories, functions etc, saving them from entering landfills. They separate the straws by colour, soak and clean the materials, and press them straight with a knife. The recycled straws are then upcycled by weaving/trimming/joining them into new products such as bags, mats and jewelry that are sold at trade shows, markets and communities in Kampala and across Uganda.

Through its work, KIWOI contributes to several cross-cutting SDGs:

- SDG 12 - Sustainable Consumption and Production
- SDG 1 - No Poverty
- SDG 5 - Gender
- SDG 8 - Decent Work
- SDG 9 - Innovation, Industry & Infrastructure
- SDG 17 - Partnerships

To increase their SDG impact, KIWOI hopes to purchase straw pressing machines to automate this process and increase production. They aim to reach more women by constructing a model training facility on straw recycling. Innovative ideas are needed to address challenges they face in transporting their crafts to more markets. More financial support is always needed.

B) KAMWE BUSINESS ENTERPRISE

Kamwe Business Enterprise is a business specialized in textile manufacturing that is certified by the Uganda Directorate of Industrial Training (DIT). Kamwe makes sweaters and other garments, as well as recycled doormats, baby dolls, pillows and more. Materials are sourced from Kampala, also China and Kenya, including bark cloth and other textiles. Kamwe focuses on increasing sales within Uganda aligned with the Government's "Buy Uganda Build Uganda" (BUBU) Policy. Current productivity relies on reliable machinery, including flatbed, v-bed knitting machines, sewing machines (both manual and electrical) and overlock machines. Through its work, Kamwe contributes to SDGs 8 (Decent Work), 12 (Sustainable Consumption & Production), 1 (No Poverty) and more. In the future, Kamwe hopes to expand production and its product line through the purchase of industrial knitting machines and embroidery machines.

C) ORIBAGS INNOVATIONS

Oribags Innovations manufactures eco-friendly packaging products including bags, boxes and stationery products using agricultural waste materials. It was founded in 2007 to respond to a new market demand after the Government of Uganda announced a ban on the importation, sale, and use of plastic bags. Oribags involves youth and women in all areas of

operation from production, product development, sales and distribution, supply chain and management. A range of innovative technologies are used to turn waste into fascinating packaging products in a variety of shapes, sizes and prints. Through its work, Oribags contributes to SDG 2 (No Hunger), while also impacting SDG 12 (Sustainable Consumption and Production), 8 (Decent Work), 5 (Gender), and 9 (Innovative, Industry & Infrastructure).

A significant potential to grow exists and will require more technology transfer, financing and skills development. Specifically, Oribags aims to confirm financing to acquire more automated machinery at affordable prices. It plans to strengthen its primary production and waste collection centres as well as expand distribution of final products to the end user. It seeks public private partnerships to support further research and development.

Summary findings from stories of cross-cutting SDG impact

The stories shared offered an introduction to the many ways Ugandan business actions are already impacting the SDGs as well as the power of storytelling to raise awareness and interest in these business ideas.

- **Eco-friendly production:** Ugandan businesses have pioneered the manufacturing of eco-friendly productions including bags made from recycled straws, and recycling of waste into door mats, baby dolls, pillows and more.

Various technologies and approaches are being used in the manufacturing sector to advance climate action, including:

- **Leveraging the BUBU Policy:** Companies focus on sales within Uganda aligned with the Government's "Buy Uganda Build Uganda" policy.
- **Waste as raw material:** A key focus is to value waste as raw materials (e.g. straws collected from hotels, factories and functions) and turn them into consumer-demanded products (e.g. fascinating packaging).
- **Specialized equipment:** Given the innovation in this area, special equipment is always needed to make processes more efficient and cost-effective. Companies have invested in flat bed/V-bed knitting machines and advanced sewing machines (both manual & electric).

Support is still needed in these areas:

- **Equipment:** More specialized equipment (and financing) is needed to further automate processes to collect materials and produce final products to make them cost-effective.
- **Training and Distribution:** There is much potential for growth in this area, but training is needed to build skills of potential workers and help distribute final products to end users around the country. For example, communities could be funded to host a model training facility in recycling waste such as straws and processing to create local jobs.

CLIMATE FINANCING

Climate financing is key to access the capital and reduce risks of investing in climate and SDG action. In Session 3, financial experts presented briefings on climate financing opportunities available to the Ugandan private sector. Small group Knowledge Café sessions were then held to discuss, share experiences and identify remaining gaps in the tools, support and capacity needed.

3.1 BRIEFING SESSION ON “CLIMATE FINANCING IN UGANDA”

DR. ALEXANDRA SOEZER

Climate Change Technical Advisor, UNDP and Ms. Gloria Namande, UNDP Uganda

ENGAGING PRIVATE SECTOR AT SCALE IN CLIMATE ACTIONS AND THE SDGS

The private sector is a critical actor in all countries to meet goals to mitigate and adapt to climate change. The private sector needs a business case to invest in climate actions and the SDG. Actions can be taken to support the private sector to build this business case, including:

- Strengthening the enabling policy environment with targeted policy incentives to engage the private sector;
- Improving ease of doing business to accelerate investment decisions;
- Targeted capacity building to promote private sector engagement;
- Access to climate finance to strengthen the business case.

Each element was discussed in small group Knowledge Café sessions. In this briefing, we focus was on the last element – climate financing. Climate financing is key to support climate mitigation and adaptation because large-scale investments are required. Climate finance opportunities are available for the private sector at the international level (e.g. Green Climate Fund Private Sector Facility), as well as regional and national levels (e.g. development banks, commercial banks, financing credit lines, or from private sector itself through CSR, direct project investments etc). Several banks offer climate financing options available to the Ugandan private sector, including AfDB, EADB, Ugandan Development Bank (UDB), Centenary Bank, Stanbic Bank and Diamond Trust Bank.

FIGURE 10
Dr. Alexandra Soezer presenting on UNDP’s climate financing support



UNDP has worked to support the Government of Uganda to expand climate financing options for the private sector, including by:

- Supporting the Government to create an **enabling policy environment** (e.g. advocating for tax incentives to solar companies);
- Supporting the creation of **financing platforms** (e.g. a platform to improve energy access in rural areas by providing information on energy gaps and bringing information to users, in a project run in collaboration with Stanford University);
- Promoting the idea to create **green bonds** in Uganda to support investments at low interest costs. UNDP has supported the establishment of green bonds in other countries;
- Supporting the creation of a **Green Investment Fund** in Uganda, in collaboration with Uganda Development Bank, Ministry of Finance and the Global Green Growth Institute. This proposed Fund is intended to mobilize resources for the Government of Uganda to disseminate to support private sector climate projects. It aims to offer an alternative to conventional conditional financing options.
- Exploring ways of supporting the private sector to tap into carbon financing opportunities that can support projects that reduce GHG emissions, in collaboration with other development partners like GIZ.

ENG. MICHAEL RUTALO
STES, UECCC

FINANCING MECHANISMS FOR RENEWABLE ENERGY

The Uganda Energy Credit Capitalisation Company (UECCC) provides financial, technical and other support for renewable energy infrastructure development in Uganda, with a focus on enabling private sector participation.

What are the barriers to attracting renewable energy finance? Limited technical capacity exists in the renewable energy sector to prepare bankable feasibility studies and market assessments. Access to equity is insufficient to support local project developments during the startup phase and to finance full feasibility studies.

UECCC works to address these barriers through:

- **Credit Support Facility:** Provides credit support instruments to participating financial institutions (PFIs) that lend to renewable energy projects. Technical assessment is available for project developers and PFIs. Funded by the World Bank.
- **Solar Refinance Facility:** UECCC offers credit lines to banks to provide credit to solar companies and households that want to install solar energy systems. Participating banks include Post Bank, Centenary Bank, Pride Microfinance, Finance Trust Bank, Tujijenge Uganda Ltd., Hofokam Ltd. EBO SACCO Ltd and Buyanja SACCO Ltd.
- **Solar Working Capital Facility:** Available to PFIs for lending as working capital loans for solar companies and vendors. Covers costs of purchase and expenses of acquiring stock (e.g. taxes, transport etc).
- **Biogas Financing Instrument:** To support businesses dealing in domestic biogas digesters for cooking and lighting to address high upfront costs.
- **Connection Refinance Facility:** A concessional line of credit available to PFIs for onlending to commercial enterprises and households to support conversion of diesel-powered systems to electric energy.

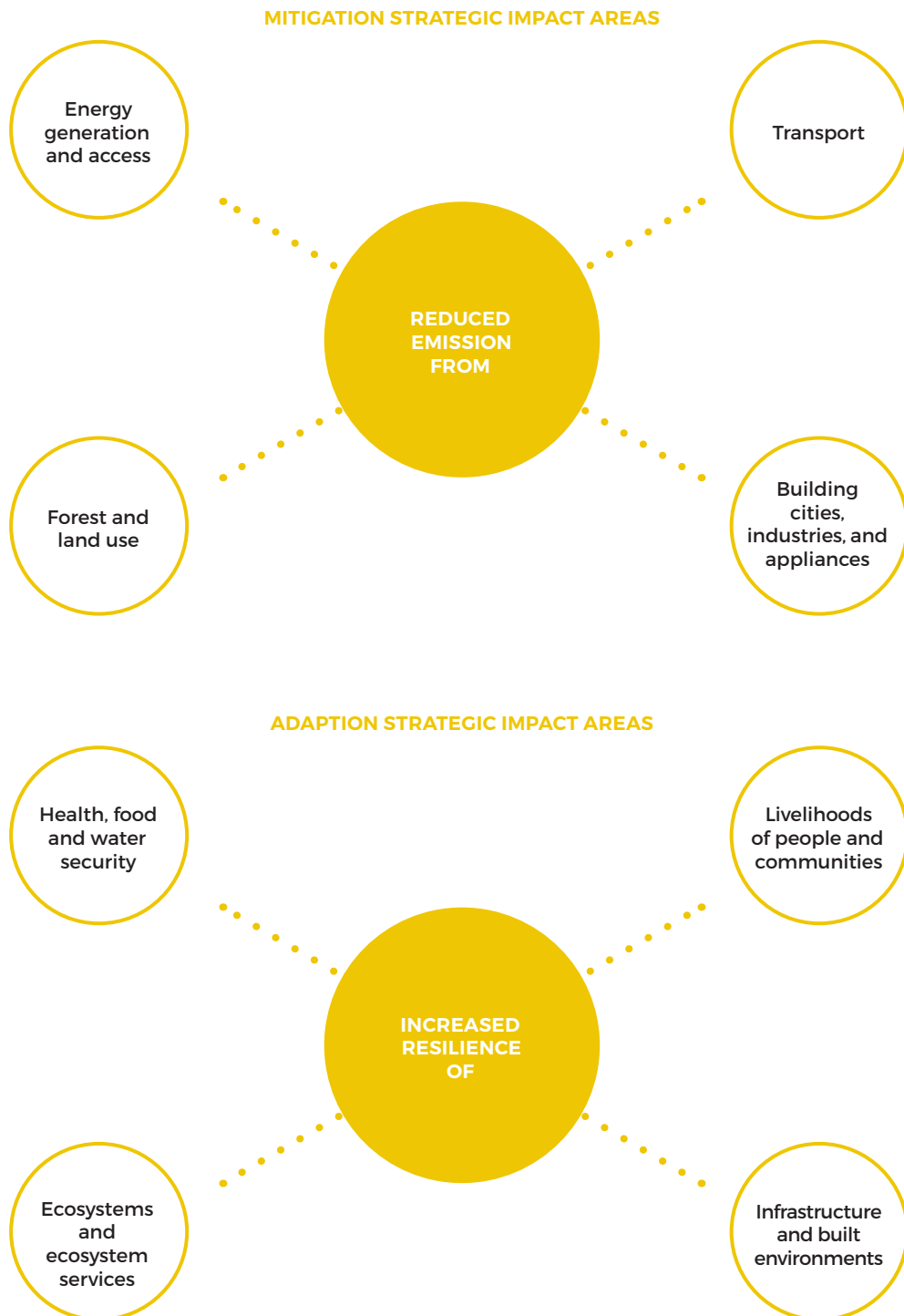
UECCC has mobilized a grant to develop up to 10 mini hydropower projects and is piloting fixed-dome biogas systems at demonstration sites in Uganda.

MR. MOSES EBITU

UGANDA DEVELOPMENT BANK ON CLIMATE FINANCING

Climate financing aims to support mitigation and adaptation actions that contribute to the strategic impact areas shown in Figure 11.

FIGURE. 11
Strategic impacts of climate mitigation & adaptation financing



The Uganda Development Bank is working to establish the first “Green Bank” in Uganda. Work is now focused on drafting a green climate strategy and examining existing portfolios for facilities that could be greened. We will then develop a product strategy with the aim of deploying financial instruments (Table 1) that can catalyze green investments and achieve impact.

TABLE 1
Green investments and expected impacts

PROJECT TYPE	WHO CAN BE FINANCED	WHAT CAN BE FINANCED	IMPACT
BUILDINGS	Hotels, Office Buildings, Malls, Schools and Social Institutions etc.	Energy efficient building systems, Solar P.V installations	Reduced energy consumption, Increased occupant comfort Increased building market value
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION EQUIPMENT	Processing and Recycling industries	Processing machines and Recycling equipment	Reduced energy consumption and costs Reduced wastage Increased output quality
COLD CHAIN EQUIPMENT	Food and Beverage Processors, Hotels, Logistics providers, etc.	Efficient Cooling Equipment, thermal storage, closed refrigerated cabinets	Reduced energy consumption and costs
INDUSTRIAL HEAT USAGE	Food and Beverages Processors, Hotels	Energy efficient ovens, drying equipment, steam boilers, hot water boilers, etc.	Reduced energy and fuel consumption
TRANSPORTATION FLEETS	Logistic Companies, Passenger/ Pool transport companies	Fuel efficient passenger vehicles, fuel efficient trucks, replacement of high emission transport systems, Replacement of fossil fuels	Reduced exhaust emissions
BIOMASS	Food Producers, livestock farms, dairy and food processors	Biomass for electricity and heat production	Reduced heat and electricity costs as well as additional income
SOLAR P.V AND SMALL HYDROPOWER INSTALLATIONS	Independent Power Producers	Rooftop solar systems, Grid connected solar and small hydropower systems	Lower electricity costs, income generation, clean energy

The Green Fund will finance bankable projects that achieve certain economic, environmental, social and gender impacts – many linked to the SDGs (Table 2).

TABLE 2
Economic, social, environmental and gender impacts of green investments

ECONOMIC CO-BENEFITS	SOCIAL CO-BENEFITS	ENVIRONMENTAL CO-BENEFITS	GENDER-SENSITIVE DEVELOPMENT IMPACT
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total no. of jobs created Amount of foreign currency savings Amount of government’s budget deficits reduced 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved access to education Improved regulation of cultural preservation Improved health & safety 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved air quality Improved soil quality Improved biodiversity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of men and women in jobs created Reduction in gender gap in salaries Increased no. of women in leadership positions
SDG 8, 17	SDG 3, 4, 11,	SDG 3, 11, 15	SDG 5

There is a possible US \$1.5 million available from the Green Climate Fund (GCF) to help UDB scope the work and establish a Business Plan for the creation of a Green Bank and to support in the accreditation of the bank to the GCF. UDB is putting aside capital from the next financial year to start a Green Fund and are looking for partners to grow it and ensure it is sustainable.

FIGURE 12
Moses Ebitu
presenting on
UDB's climate
financing support



PLENARY DISCUSSION

During the plenary discussion session, participants raised various challenges to accessing climate financing and speakers responded as summarized below.

Comment 1: Banks can lack the technical knowledge to extend loans to companies in the energy business.

Eng. Rutalo (UECCC) agreed that energy companies and banks should interact more to assess the level of technical knowledge within the banks and work together to fill gaps. Mr. Ebitu noted that talks are underway between UDB and the National Social Security Fund (NSSF) to provide financial support for energy installations.

Comment 2: Banks ask for collateral and a lot of documentation before they can grant loans to businesses (e.g. NEMA report), which makes the process drag on.

Eng. Rutalo (UECCC) noted that commercial banks do require collateral to borrow but UECCC has tried to innovate around the issue by using receivables financing and guarantees (from entities like USAID). Participants noted that the Government needs to look at providing guarantees for businesses who have good business ideas but lack collateral. Mr. Ebitu (UDB) cited an MOU between UDB, PSFU and UNCDF under which loans are being provided to farmers in Northern Uganda without collateral attached (DINU-2M). Greenfields Ltd. also provides opportunities for those without collateral (e.g to the Kapchorwa Commercial Farmers Association Ltd (KACOFA)). Much of the documentation asked for by banks are to meet legal requirements.

Comment 3: How do you account for the fact that the Ugandan private sector is mostly SMEs and requires financing facilities adapted to their capabilities?

Eng. Rutalo highlighted the Solar Working Capital Facilities, Solar ReFinance Scheme and Connection Loan as examples of how UECCC is working with SMEs. Mr. Ebitu noted that the AfDB has given UDB US \$ 20 million to extend to SMEs. UDB is well-aware of the challenges faced by SMEs and advises SMEs to be transparent with their accounts to overcome many of these challenges.

3.2 KNOWLEDGE CAFÉ – “SUPPORTING TOOLS FOR CLIMATE FINANCE”

Participants were invited to join small group discussion under four thematic areas:

- Climate Financing
- Capacity Building
- Enabling Frameworks for Climate Action
- Ease of Doing Business

DISCUSSION 1: EASE OF DOING BUSINESS

Much progress has been made in Uganda to simplify basic business setup and operations. Company registration is now easy through the one-stop centre at the Uganda Investment Authority (UIA) where you can register business names and obtain taxpayer identification numbers (TIN) as well as investment and trade licenses.

The Government's Buy Uganda Build Uganda (BUBU) Policy which gives preference to local suppliers can be leveraged by local businesses, although policy implementation can be improved.

More work could be done to set clear product standards and enforce quality standards, by the Uganda National Bureau of Standards (UNBS). Further, awareness raising is needed to help change mindsets for companies, especially in solar energy, to register as formal legal entities. Participants expressed frustration that the tax regime could be inconsistent.

DISCUSSION 2: ENABLING POLICY ENVIRONMENT

The enabling framework for climate and SDG action in Uganda consists of:

- Constitution 1995
- Environment Act 2019
- National Climate Change Policy
- National Biodiversity Finance Plan (BIOFIN)
- National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)
- Draft Climate Change Bill
- Uganda Energy Credit Certification Company Framework
- Uganda Development Bank
- East African Development Bank

DISCUSSION 3: CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT NEEDS

Participants shared several existing support and capacity development opportunities:

- Investment incentives for foreign investors from Uganda Investment Authority (UIA)
- Uganda Biodiversity Fund: awards grants to support biodiversity protection and conservation projects (estimated US \$450 million)
- Uganda Industrial Research Institute (UIRI) provides support to biomass and windpower technology projects
- Business incubators in Stanbic Bank, CREEC (with support from the World Bank)

- The Renewable Energy Business Incubator (REBI) at Makerere University Kampala offers finance for renewable technologies.
- GIZ supports market development and training for cookstoves and renewable energy centres, and awards certificates to SMEs;
- Barclays Bank's ReadytoWork Program and EnDev Summer Academy that targets fresh graduates to be trained on energy issues;
- Various PSFU programs, including Support to Agricultural Revitalization and Transformation (START) Funding Facility with the UN Capital Development Fund (UNCDF), Energy for Rural Transformation Project (ERT) with the Government and World Bank and the PSFU Skills Development Facility (SDF).

DISCUSSION 4: CLIMATE FINANCE

Participants highlighted several existing climate financing instruments:

- Grants (from UNCDF, PSFU SDF, GIZ, UNDP)
- Carbon finance
- Green Climate Fund (GCF)
- Financing from the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
- Biodiversity Investment Fund (EADB)
- Financing from the Uganda Energy Credit Capitalization Fund

However, challenges remain especially for the SMEs that make up much of Uganda's private sector.

- Skills development is needed, especially in the renewable energy sector and at local levels. Courses in the energy sector are not offered by higher education and vocational institutions;
- More relevant and frequent climate data, and reliable data sources are needed to allow businesses to make sound business decisions.

FIGURE 13
Small group
Knowledge Café
discussions



The Session on climate financing showed that businesses will need to be able to communicate how they are making impact towards climate and SDG goals to better qualify for available financing options. Session 4 began with a briefing on the latest trends in business reporting to the SDGs globally and in Uganda. Participants were then introduced to the concept of an SDG digital impact assessment tool tailored to the needs of the Ugandan private sector. Participants were invited to share their needs and define next steps.

4.1 BRIEFING SESSION ON “SDG BUSINESS IMPACT AND REPORTING”

Ms. Yolanda Saito, Director, Impacti

The SDGs are a groundbreaking framework to guide business sustainability. It offers a central framework that governments, civil society and private sector can use to communicate and work together to achieve. While traditional corporate social responsibility (CSR) practices tend to be reactive (i.e. correcting / compensating for negative impact) and data-intensive, the SDGs offer a new proactive approach by focusing efforts on clear time-limited goals that require not just incremental improvements but innovative solutions. The ingenuity, resources and networks of the private sector will be key to achieving all of the SDGs.

Many companies globally and here at the workshop are already making and communicating their contributions to the SDGs. Doing so can offer many benefits to businesses (Figure 14).

However, challenges remain in defining business-relevant actions and indicators that map to the 17 SDGs and 169 targets established to guide government action. New resources are emerging to help businesses align their strategies and operations to the SDGs and communicate their impact.¹⁰

FIGURE 14
Potential benefits to aligning to the SDGs/NDC



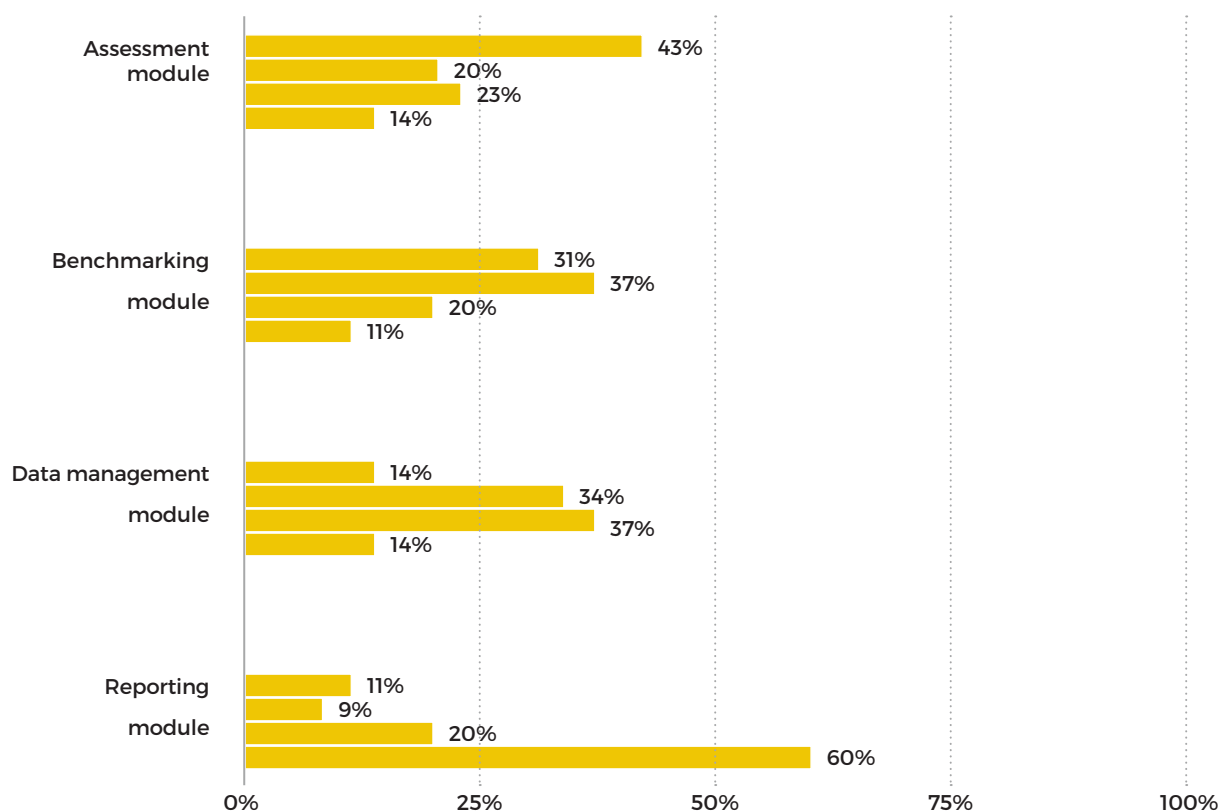
¹⁰ For example, the SDG Compass website contains a list of business indicators that map to the SDGs. The SDG Industry Matrix offers a guide to defining sector-specific pathways to contribute to the SDGs. The World Benchmarking Alliance aims to create a free global database of business benchmarks on the SDGs.

4.2 RESULTS OF NDC/SDG BUSINESS NEEDS SURVEY IN UGANDA – PART 2

Ugandan companies were surveyed on their existing SDG / NDC reporting practices and remaining needs. Approximately half of surveyed companies have assessed the SDGs that their business impacts and set specific targets or actions to improve their SDG impact. However, very few (6%) are systematically managing their data and communicating this impact. Existing tools to manage business sustainability are not adequate for the Ugandan private sector – most are not aligned with the SDG / NDC framework and remain unaffordable and too complex and time-consuming for SMEs to use.

Many were supportive of the idea to develop of an SDG digital reporting tool tailored to the needs of Ugandan businesses, especially SMEs. Businesses highlighted the features they would most desire in a digital tool – requesting support to assess the SDGs, benchmark their performance, manage data on their progress and communicate their impact.

FIGURE 15
Priority features of proposed SDG/NDC digital tool



Many of the SDGs are systemic issues that no one business can solve on their own – thus working together with others will be key to make real impact. All surveyed businesses were interested in forming an online network of SDG/NDC businesses in Uganda. Many (37%) expressed willingness to lead discussions and share their own best practices and lessons learned.

4.3 INTRODUCTION TO THE SDG IMPACT ASSESSMENT TOOL

MR. MITCH HALL

President, Impacti

Businesses looking to align their strategies and operations to the SDGs can consider these guidelines:

1. **Focus on making real impact on a few priority SDGs**, rather than trying to contribute to all 17 SDGs. In choosing your priority SDGs, consider the SDGs that need the most support where you operate, and the special expertise and resources your business possesses that can make a significant contribution to their achievement.
2. **Identify real-life business actions that your business can champion.** Think beyond corporate social responsibility (CSR) and philanthropic initiatives to explore how your business can integrate the SDGs to guide your corporate strategies and operations – by making existing operations more efficient, influencing your supply chain, supporting communities and developing new low-carbon products/services.
3. **Track progress by adopting meaningful near-term targets (3-5 years) and longer-term visionary targets (10-15) years.** Achieving the SDGs and combating climate change requires a long-term vision focused on achieving ambitious goals. Align near-term targets with metrics tracked by investors, governments and partners.
4. **Explore opportunities to partner and report collective SDG impact**, especially amongst SMEs, to show that combined efforts across associations and industry are resulting in real progress driven by the private sector.

Mr. Hall demonstrated the SDG digital tool to be released free for use by Ugandan businesses designed to support businesses assess the SDGs and connect on SDG impact opportunities:

- **EXPLORE tool:** Offers businesses a simple step-by-step assessment tool to identify the SDGs where they can make the most impact, based on their location and sector. Once businesses choose their priority SDGs, the tool introduces them to thematic areas within each SDG that they can champion. Businesses receive their personalized SDG business profile with chosen priorities at the end of the assessment.
- **CONNECT tool:** An online platform to view and update your SDG business profile, keep updated on news related to your priority SDGs and connect with like-minded businesses and partners.

FIGURE 16
Demo of SDG
digital tool



Within Uganda, businesses can also refer to the framework of NDC-SDG linkages discussed in Session 2 (Annex 2) to identify business actions that contribute to the country's specific climate and development goals.

4.4 EXERCISE – MAPPING YOUR BUSINESS ACTIONS TO THE SDGS

Participants were invited to assess how their business is currently contributing to the SDGs by completing two worksheets:

EXERCISE 1: SDG BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY FRAMEWORK

This exercise helps businesses learn about the SDGs and assess their SDG impact. The exercise sheet contained descriptions of each SDG with a listing of impact opportunity areas within each SDG. Participants spent 15 minutes identifying the impact areas best suited to their business, considering both their current operations and areas for future alignment to the SDGs.

EXERCISE 2: SDG BUSINESS PROFILE BUILDING

This exercise helps businesses to set up a framework to manage, improve and communicate their impact towards the SDGs. Participants were asked to focus on one of the priority SDGs that they identified in the earlier exercise. For that SDG, participants filled out a form to define their vision statement for the SDG, specific business actions/initiatives, targets and indicators for measuring progress (both quantitative and qualitative) and achievements to date.

4.5 PLENARY DISCUSSION

Participants shared the following comments and questions in plenary:

- The SDG Business Opportunity Framework was helpful in making clear the SDGs that each business can contribute towards. Some participants were interested to learn that they contribute to more than just SDG 7 on Energy, including other cross-cutting SDGs.
- Business associations and trade groups can help raise awareness and support members to use the SDG digital tool. Such groups can also lead efforts to establish a set of agreed minimum climate and sustainability standards for each industry/sector group, and creating business leadership groups on key climate and SDG issues to engage businesses interested in going beyond minimum requirements. They can also represent and engage members policy discussions with governments towards the development of mandatory reporting regulations.
- Business associations can also utilize the tool to collect data on the impact of their members to demonstrate the collective impact of the group, beyond an individual company.
- Opportunities should be explored to integrate this tool with other existing digital tools and databases already developed by associations for other objectives.
- Financial institutions and banks should be engaged to promote use and support the design of the tool. These institutions have experience in developing ESG metrics for their green and social investments, and can define a set of minimum climate and sustainability standards for businesses who are receiving investments to meet
- Confusion remains on how to account for when one business action contributes to multiple SDGs. Further support is also needed to build up a set of indicators for businesses to track progress.

5 SUPPORT & PARTNERSHIPS

5.1 BRIEFING SESSION ON “CLIMATE PARTNERSHIPS”

MS. YOLANDA SAITO

Director, Impacti

Climate partnerships across the private sector are growing, to enable businesses to achieve ambitious goals at scale and cost-effectively. The most common motivations for the formation of climate partnerships are:

- To create strategic opportunities
- To leverage and access financial resources
- To create broader influence and impact
- To gain access to partner assets
- To improve legitimacy, credibility or visibility

Partnerships can be to build capacity at the individual company level, but also to make broader change to improve market conditions within an industry for climate action and trigger system change across the entire economic system.

5.2 KNOWLEDGE CAFÉ – “REMAINING SUPPORT AND PARTNERSHIP NEEDS”

Participants were invited to join small group discussions to input into the design of future supportive activities planned and/or proposed under the NDC Support Programme, including:

- Skills Symposium
- NDC Private Sector Investment Committee
- SDG Business Leaders Group
- Other Partnerships/Initiatives

DISCUSSION 1: SKILLS SYMPOSIUM

The PSFU and UNDP proposed the idea of hosting a Skills Symposium later in 2019 to offer practical training to the private sector to advance climate action.

Participants suggested the following thematic areas:

- **Business skills:** Training was requested to support entrepreneurs and businesses to set up effective businesses. Identified needs included best practices in business startup, organizational structures, as well as marketing, human resources, business profiling, business research and data analysis. The Symposium could also discuss the importance and advantages of business formalization to change mindsets.
- **Proposal writing for bankable projects:** Participants requested support in writing proposals for funding and grants. Greater awareness is needed on resource mobilization, carbon finance mechanisms and opportunities to pool resources.

- **Financial literacy:** Support is needed on the basics of financial literacy, including how to finance a business, best practices, and interacting with financial institutions, also to enhance bookkeeping skills (especially related to taxation).
- **Climate financing:** More in-depth training would be useful on what it is, how it is being implemented, how companies can get on board, as well as the terminologies, policies and regulations. Practical cases would be of interest of climate financing that supports business innovations and disaster preparedness.
- **Technical skills:** Participants highlighted the need for hands-on training of advanced climate technologies and machinery (e.g. stove production). Efforts could be made to create guidance on the right machinery to use to minimize investment loss. Product standardization can be useful to streamline efforts and costs.

In addition, participants suggested that the PSFU collaborate with other Ugandan institutions with experience in hosting skills symposiums to draw lessons learned. A skill needs assessment is recommended prior to the symposium to allow the creation of training packages suited to the invited participants. Ideally, sessions should be sector-specific. A good practice would be to assign technical people to work with companies for a period of a year to ensure the skills learnt at the symposium are applied, adapted to each business context and reviewed for lessons learned that can benefit all.

DISCUSSION 2: NDC PRIVATE SECTOR INVESTMENT COMMITTEE

Participants raised several questions about the leadership, composition and mandate of this proposed Committee. Suggestions were made that PSFU/UNDP host the Investment Committee, and that clear Terms of Reference (TOR) be drafted to guide the Committee. Government agencies are not envisioned to be formal members of the Committee but can be invited to join discussions on an as-needed basis.

UNDP has started the development of these TORs and plans to consult with all sectors and associations within the NDC to explore how they can contribute to the formation of the Committee. Heads of existing business associations could be considered as priority members.

The Committee's mandate could include:

- providing information on the NDC at global and national levels, including relevant policy documents, and reports;
- defining climate financing options for the private sector to support NDC actions, and offer technical assistance on proposal development;
- play a coordinating role on climate finance working closely with existing sector-specific associations and donors;
- advocating for tax exemptions and tax holidays to support private sector climate action, as well as other benefits (e.g. free advertising in national media);
- support R&D on climate technologies, including clean technology solutions.



FIGURE 17
Gloria Namande presents feedback on the NDC Investment Committee

DISCUSSION 3: SDG BUSINESS LEADERS GROUP

Many participants were enthusiastic about the idea of forming an SDG Business Leaders Group. Participants noted that group should have multi-sectoral representation and led by well-respected members of the Ugandan private sector with good experience and knowledge and clear business linkages to the SDGs and NDC.

The Group's mandate could focus on raising awareness and action on opportunities to develop businesses aligned with the SDGs, and best practices of SDG business leaders (including reporting, financing etc).

Other suggestions include:

- Use existing forums and platforms (e.g. Uganda Ag-Hiz Alliance) and other relevant "Apex" associations.
- Existing associations could suggest credible business leaders within their membership;
- Engage businesses at the CEO or equivalent level;
- Engage regional and sub-regional business leaders to easily disseminate ideas to the grassroots people. Existing forums like the UDB Business Clinics can help build regional awareness and engagements.

DISCUSSION 4: OTHER SECTORAL PARTNERSHIPS

Participants offered ideas on other partnerships that would be useful for advancing climate and SDG action across the private sector in Uganda:

- Sectoral partnerships
- Partnerships between project developers and financial institutions
- Public-Private Partnerships (PPP)
- Business to Customer (B2C) groups

Two main issues for partnerships to focus on are advancing climate investments and increasing technical knowledge and skills. It will be important to engage relevant consultants, R&D persons and academia to fill knowledge gaps as needed.

Examples of SDG/NDC-related partnerships that already exist in Uganda are:

- The Uganda Bankers Association: The Bank of Uganda has issued guidelines to support the SDGs.
- The National Agribusiness Finance Platform: A multistakeholder platform with participation from development partners, financial institutions, private sector support organizations and agribusiness development organizations. Priority objectives are: 1. Incorporation of climate financing into the agribusiness/agriculture finance policy of the Government, 2. Awareness creation, and 3. Capacity building for platform members (including board of directors, senior management and teams).

FIGURE 18
Ms. Esther Sekindi, PSFU presenting on Sectoral Partnerships



CLOSING SESSION

REPRESENTATIVE OF THE WORKSHOP PARTICIPANTS

We thank UNDP and PSFU for offering the private sector this opportunity to dialogue and contribute to climate and SDG action. As a next step, I recommend that these events be decentralized to listen to the views of the farmers and grassroots people who are directly impacting the climate. Each region can share its different needs and opportunities. Information sharing on climate change should be a priority, to create awareness across the country. As a whole, the private sector is very positive, innovation and ready to contribute to climate action.

COMMISSIONER MR. JOHN TUMUHIMBISE

Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development

Thank you to all participants for prioritizing this meeting to build business readiness to engage in climate and SDG action. Special thanks to the organizers and facilitators for a job well done.

The Government of Uganda will continue to value partnerships and collaborations with the private sector and development partners for climate change. We recognize that barriers remain and have worked to put in place frameworks to aid climate action. For example, the Renewable Energy Framework is in the pipeline to be rolled out. Consultations with the private sector are about to commence. We have also set up Public-Private Guidelines to clarify opportunities for government to work together with the private sector on a project basis. The Government has also provided direct financial support to many private sector associations such as Uganda National Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Alliance (UNREEA) and Uganda Clean Cooking Alliance (UCCA).

Now it's time for the private sector to wake from their slumber, come together and drive innovation towards climate action. New R&D is needed, an area of opportunity to collaborate with Government.

MR. MUHAMMED SEMAMBO

Ministry of Water and Environment; Climate Change Department

Thank you to all participants for taking the time to spend with us this week, and to UNDP for catalyzing this opportunity to bring together the Ugandan private sector on climate action. Private sector contributions are very important for the country to achieve our NDC goals and SDGs. I hope that during this meeting we were able to tackle and find ways forward to overcome some longstanding challenges and gaps in climate financing. The Ministry of Water and Environment is planning a National Climate Change Symposium Platform to be launched on July 4, 2019 and all are welcome to attend. I am pleased to officially close this meeting.

FIGURE 19
Group photo of workshop participants



RECOMMENDATIONS & NEXT STEPS

The workshop discussions indicated that the Ugandan private sector has high level of interest in contributing to the SDGs and climate change issues. Focused awareness raising and capacity building activities are needed to support the private sector to transform this interest into action.

Recommendations for awareness raising and capacity building are:

- Create communication materials (e.g. factsheets, flyers) on the workshop themes that can be used by the private sector to disseminate information at the regional and local levels in Uganda;
- Explore partnerships with Ugandan media to raise awareness of climate risks and opportunities, and feature leading climate actions by Ugandan businesses;
- Work on sectoral standards and guidelines, together with business associations, to guide members to integrate NDC priorities and SDGs into their business strategies and operations (e.g. similar to the guidelines to support the SDGs developed by the Ugandan Bankers Association);
- Create opportunities for public-private dialogue to advance policies, regulations and incentives that can enhance implementation of private sector climate actions and enforcement of existing standards - possibly through the NDC Private Sector Investment Committee;
- Build capacity of the private sector to develop bankable climate projects and access climate financing, through the Skills Symposium and NDC Private Sector Investment Committee;
- Conduct a training needs assessment to inform the design of tailored training packages for the Skills Symposium that supports priority sectors within Uganda's NDC;

Participants expressed their need for more support to identify the SDG / NDC opportunities best suited to their business operations and better communicate their SDG / NDC impact to investors, partners and customers. The SDG digital tool was discussed and confirmed as a potentially useful tool to support more effective engagement of the private sector in SDG and climate action.

As next steps, the development of the SDG digital tool is being finalized based on the workshop feedback and can be released for use by PSFU member companies from September 2019. Adequate engagement and training of the private sector, as well as potential partners (e.g. Government of Uganda, PSFU, other Ugandan business associations) will be key to ensure the tool is useful, effective and sustainable in the long-term.

Recommendations for the SDG digital tool are:

- Release the SDG digital tool <<https://webapp.impactisolutions/>> and framework of NDC/SDG linkages (Annex 2) for use by PSFU member companies as a tool to raise awareness of business opportunities to contribute to the SDGs and Uganda's NDC;
- Explore opportunities to partner with the Government of Uganda, PSFU, other business associations etc. to use the SDG digital tool as a communication means to share Uganda NDC / SDG related news, opportunities and events to engage the private sector in real-time;
- Offer trainings for companies in Uganda with SDG leadership to build up their online SDG / NDC impact profile and lead discussions on industry best practices on climate and SDG action. Companies can be recommended by the PSFU and other Ugandan business associations and/or identified through an application process.;

- Explore opportunities to develop communication materials / host awards that showcase the SDG / NDC contributions of Ugandan businesses, as communicated through the SDG digital tool (through online discussions or member profiles);
- Explore the possibility of enhancing government reporting on Uganda's NDC and the SDGs by analyzing and aggregating information on private sector impact gathered through the digital tool; and
- Promote and identify interest in building climate partnerships in Uganda by hosting discussions and surveys within the digital tool. Work with private sector and partners to prioritize potential partnerships based on their potential to catalyze action in key NDC sectors and towards priority climate actions (e.g. solar energy, biomass, agriculture, infrastructure).

ANNEX 1: PARTICIPANTS LIST

NO	NAME	INSTITUTION	DESIGNATION
1	Bakule Fred	GREEN-FIT WORKS	Director Operations
2	Kiseka Charles	BEETA	C. Secretary
3	Virginia Echavarria	SIMOSHI	Managing Director
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5	Henry M Nsubuga	UNDP	Communications
6	Aaron Werikhe	NPA	P/Engineer
7	Masimbi Yasi	SOLAR ENERGY SOLUTIONS	Engineer
8	Mugaaju Florence	UIRI	Environmental Engineer
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11	Mbatuusa Christine	EMLI	Programme Assistant
12	Ssenoni Nicholas	HIMA CEMENT	Environment & Safety
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79	Annet Ssempala	UG CARBON BUREAU	Stove Support
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81	Muhwezi Kenneth	SOLAR TODAY	Managing Director
82	Niwamanya Fred	AWAMU BIOMAS ENERGY	Team Member
83	Babirye M	UGANDA AGRIBUSINESS ALLIANCE	Partnerships
84	Rusia Orikiriza	ORIBAGS	Director

ANNEX 2 : NDC OPPORTUNITIES WITH SDG LINKAGES

AGRICULTURE



Expand agricultural extension services



Expand value addition in agriculture (post-harvest handling & storage, access to markets, micro-finance)



Expand small-scale water infrastructure for agriculture



Expand electricity to rural agricultural areas (for value-addition & irrigation through expanded electricity grid or off-grid solar)



Expand Climate - Smart Agriculture (CSA) (cropping techniques, etc.)



Expand diversification of crops and livestock (livestock breeding research, manure management practices, etc.)



Expand research on climate-resilient crops & animal breeds



Expand rangeland management



Expand climate information & early warning systems for agriculture



FORESTRY



Promote intensified & sustained forest restoration (afforestation & reforestation including urban areas)



Encourage agro-forestry



Support community forest management groups



Support forest law enforcement & governance



Support institutions responsible for forest management & development



Reverse trend of deforestation



Promote biodiversity & watershed conservation (including re-establishment of wildlife corridors)



WATER



Improve water efficiency



Improve water supply for economic & domestic use (especially agriculture & domestic use, including water harvesting & storage)



Protect water catchment areas from pollution



Support Integrated Water Resources Management systems (particularly in cities, to prevent floods & better conserve water resources)



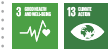
HEALTH



Expand understanding of climate risk assessments on health & health systems



Expand early warning systems for disease outbreaks



Support public awareness campaigns to promote better hygiene



Expand hospital buildings & facilities
(including regional hospitals)



Support better access to medicines & medical equipment



Support training of health care professionals



Improve water & sanitation facilities
(to limit outbreaks of water-borne diseases)



RISK ASSESSMENT



Integrate climate change into business decision-making
(including climate risk assessments, reporting on climate impacts etc.)



Improve early warning systems for disaster & climate change



Improve emergency response for disasters & climate change
(including support for institutions responsible for emergency response, contingency funds to care for emergency needs following an extreme climate event)



WETLANDS



Support development of a national wetland inventory
(including re-inventory and assessment of all wetlands in Uganda)



Support wetland research, ecotourism & education centres
(goal: design & implement 11 RAMSAR wetland sites)



Support institutions responsible for wetland law enforcement & governance
(goal: design & implement 111 district wetland action plans with carbon sink potential, and 15 RAMSAR site & framework wetland management plans)



Support wetland restoration
(goal: increase coverage by 12% by 2030 through demarcation, gazettement & restoration of degraded wetlands)



ENERGY



Support energy efficiency in the modern energy sector
(especially in hospitals)



Support energy efficiency of biomass
(both production & utilization technologies, including cookstoves & induction burners)



Expand renewable & clean energy
(both energy production & use - to achieve at least MW renewable energy capacity by 2030)



Expand solar energy systems



Provide off-grid solar systems in remote areas
(to support water supply, agricultural extension services and value addition, and especially in schools)



Extend electricity grid to underserved areas
(power lines, substations, transmission facilities to support water supply, agriculture)



Improve hydropower generation
(to ensure careful management of water resources)



Climate-proof investments in the electricity power sector



CROSS-CUTTING SDGS

Support low-income populations



Empower women



Create job opportunities
(especially for vulnerable groups, disabled, youth)



Promote low-carbon manufacturing & infrastructure



Raise client/ consumer awareness on sustainability



Build multi-stakeholder partnerships





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