

**Ministry of Foreign Affairs – Embassy in Kampala**

**Meeting in the Council for Development Policy on 15 March 2023**

Agenda Item No. 5

- 1. Overall purpose:** *For discussion and recommendation to the Minister*
  
- 2. Title:** Uganda Strategic Framework 2023-2027
  
- 3. Amount:** DKK 650 million
  
- 4. Presentation for Programme Committee:** 18 August 2022
  
- 5. Previous Danish support presented to UPR:** No, this is the first presentation of the new Strategic Framework for Uganda. The Country Policy Paper for Uganda was presented to UPR on 28 March 2017.

**Uganda Country Strategic Framework 2023-2027  
Final Draft for UPR**

**Table of content**

<b>A. Introduction.....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>B. Context and Challenges.....</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>C. Danish political priorities, past achievements and strengths.....</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>D. Strategic Objectives .....</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>E. Monitoring of Denmark’s engagement in Uganda .....</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>F. Uganda Bilateral Development Programme 2023 - 2027 .....</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>G. Annexes.....</b>	<b>20</b>

## List of Abbreviations

aBi	Agricultural Business Initiative
ATMIS	African Transitional Mission in Somalia
AU	African Union
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women
CISU	Civil Society Fund
CRRF	Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DP	Development Partner
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
DSIF	Danish Sustainable Infrastructure Finance
ECW	Education Cannot Wait
EIU	Economist Intelligence Unit
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GCR	Global Compact on Refugees
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GNI	Gross National Income
GoU	Government of Uganda
GPE	Global Partnership for Education
HDP	Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
IFU	Investment Fund for Developing Countries
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
IRRI	International Refugee Rights Initiative
LSMS	Living-standard Measurement Survey
MDA	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MOV	Means of Verification
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
ND-GAIN	Notre Dame Global Adaption Initiative

NDP	National Development Plan
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisations
NURI	Northern Uganda Resilience Initiative
OHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
OPM	Office of the Prime Minister
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SRHR	Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights
UN	United Nations
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
USD	United States Dollars
WAY	Women, Adolescent and Youth
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organisation

## A. Introduction

Denmark and Uganda have enjoyed close bilateral relations for decades with active engagement of governments, private sector, civil society and scholars. The cooperation has evolved from a focus on promoting a stable Uganda after years of internal violent conflict towards supporting a more just and prosperous society with focus on economic growth, inclusion, human rights as well as regional stability.

Fighting poverty has all the way been a key objective of Denmark's partnership with Uganda. In addition to access to income, Denmark's cooperation with Uganda has targeted access to resources such as health, natural resources, including water and land, jobs, rights, increased influence on decision-making processes, as well as security.

Uganda has an ambition of becoming a lower middle-income country by 2040. The economic development was, however, halted by restrictions imposed under the COVID-19 pandemic and Uganda is challenges in terms of meeting the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). With Denmark's commitment to address root causes of multi-dimensional poverty, fragility, conflict, instability and terrorism and make way for peace, development, and fundamental rights, Denmark stands by Uganda in its efforts to promote peaceful development and counter instability and violent extremism in a region characterized by instability and insecurity from conflict.

As part of Denmark's comprehensive global engagement, Denmark is committed to support local efforts to host refugees in their regions of origin. In this vein, Uganda must be commended for hosting more than 1.5 million refugees from neighboring countries and for being the frontrunner to find durable solutions for refugees locally.

Climate change is amongst the greatest challenges of our times. Uganda is one of the countries in the world most vulnerable to rising temperatures and changing weather patterns. With four out of five Ugandans estimated to engage in rain-fed subsistence farming for food and cash income, climate change risks causing instability and hindering socio-economic development in places with already high needs.

In line with the commitments in the Paris Agreement on climate, Denmark will in partnership with Uganda work for greener partnerships in order to halt irreversible damage and prevent further poverty and instability. Building on Denmark's past investments in the agriculture and water sectors, there is a great potential to contribute to greening these sectors, and to include Danish knowhow and solutions to bring sustainable food solutions and clean drinking water to the next level.

Fundamental human rights are the backbone of Danish foreign policy and development priorities. Uganda hosts a large vibrant and diverse civil society as well as a vocal and relatively critical media, who reports on Uganda's domestic challenges related to democracy, human rights and civic space. This pertains to impunity, lack of accountability, disinformation, and lack of inclusive democratic governance more broadly. Over the years, Denmark has been a solid voice for democratic values and human rights in the country and a leading international partner in the area. Denmark will continue to engage on this topic in open and constructive partnerships with both state and non-state parties.

In developing this Uganda Strategic Framework, the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs has experienced how the long-term partnership between Denmark and Uganda has nurtured a continued – and still growing – interest and engagement from Danish companies, Foundations, NGOs and scholars, who will all be of relevance in the future partnership.

The overall vision for Denmark's engagement in Uganda for the period 2023-2027 is to *strengthen regional and national stability and prosperity by supporting Uganda in achieving an inclusive, pro-poor and green economic transformation, respecting human rights while continuing to host refugees from neighbouring countries.*

Denmark will promote this vision through three strategic objectives, in line with Danish political priorities and key national development objectives of Uganda.

The three strategic objectives are:

1. *Promote sustainable and durable solutions for refugees and support Uganda's stabilising role in the region.*
2. *Promote a sustainable, inclusive and green economic transformation to adapt to the global climate crisis.*
3. *Strengthen democratic values, protection of human rights and civic space.*

## **B. Context and Challenges**

Located between the Great Lakes and the Horn of Africa, **Uganda lies in the centre of a region characterized by instability** from civil conflict in several of the neighbouring countries and insecurity originating from radical Islamic terrorist groups and other armed groups.

Having experienced years of crisis and instability itself, Uganda plays an active and important role in several security forums and missions geared to **prevention and peaceful settlement of conflicts**, including through the AU and IGAD peacekeeping missions, such as ATMIS in Somalia. Uganda has also played an important role as a mediator in several of the region's conflicts.

As part of its regional response to conflicts, Uganda **hosts the largest refugee population in Africa** with more than 1.5 million refugees – mostly women and children. More than 920,000 are from South Sudan, 446,000 are from DRC and 60,000 from Burundi, with the rest largely from Somalia, Eritrea and Rwanda. While the situation in Uganda can be characterised as a protracted situation with the majority of refugees having been in the country for some time, Uganda regularly experiences new influx of refugees due to the volatile situation in especially eastern DRC.

Uganda's **open-door refugee policy** has long been recognised internationally as leading the implementation of the internationally agreed principles and objectives in the UN Global Compact on Refugees and its Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework. With the highly progressive and inclusive non-encampment settlement approach; offering refugees freedom of movement, the right to work, own property, and access to national services such as health and education, Uganda is spearheading the implementation of the humanitarian-development-peace-nexus.

In spite of the positive legal framework and political momentum, refugees and the communities that host them remain challenged, and **social cohesion continues to be a point of concern** – both between refugees and host communities, as well as amongst refugees. The limited allocation of agricultural land impedes the ability of refugees to engage in subsistence agricultural production. Moreover, the refugee-generated labour surplus motivates secondary migration to urban areas.

Access to **economic resources, livelihoods, and jobs remains a challenge** for the ordinary Ugandan. In 2022, approximately 42% of Ugandans live in extreme poverty (USD 2.15 per day). Same rate for female and males but with a rural/urban divide (9% in urban environments and 42% in rural environments). Currently poverty is on the rise. Uganda will not reach its SDG 1 target of eliminating extreme poverty by 2030 with the current projections. Life expectancy has seen continued increase,

but is still at only 64 years. Uganda is positioned as 166 out of 191 countries and territories on the Human Development Index.

The **COVID-19 pandemic** with its severe restrictions in Uganda, exacerbated the situation as access to schools, health services, including sexual and reproductive health services, and markets became more challenging. This resulted in increased domestic and gender based violence, teenage pregnancies and teenage marriages. The COVID-19 pandemic also hit the economy hard impacting businesses, revenue collection, economic activity, and jobs.

**Climate change** and the **continued pressure on natural resources** is another major challenge for development, economic growth and poverty reduction in Uganda, which ranks 166 of 182 of the most climate vulnerable countries. Substantial increases in temperature in the country have been observed throughout the last half-century – a trend that is projected to continue. Moreover, significant climate variability causes unpredictable weather patterns with potentially devastating consequences for the economy, people and the environment. Uganda’s legislative framework on climate is strong, however implementation lacks behind. Its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) should be a reference point in the future dialogue, particularly with its focus on climate change adaptation.

The statistics paint a grim picture on climate with more than 41 per cent of the land degraded in 2017. Forest cover has decreased substantially, and the rate of deforestation is one of the world’s highest. Consequences include **soil erosion, declining soil fertility and significant losses to biodiversity**. This is particularly serious in the areas in the North, which hosts most of Uganda’s refugee population and where deforestation threatens peaceful co-existence with host communities. Despite recent degradation there is, however, still fertile land in the country, which together with two rainy seasons give Uganda a real comparative advantage when it comes to agriculture. Needed additional investments could underpin that the country can further reach its potential.

An estimated four out of five Ugandans **depend on natural resources**, so even small increments in temperature holds the potential to create dramatic effects. Vulnerable smallholder farmers are particularly hard hit due to low adaptive capacity and lack of sufficient policy responses. Finally, plans for future oil extraction has raised environmental concerns.

Climate related challenges must also be seen in light of the country’s population forecast as Uganda has one of the highest **demographic growth rates** in the world. As of 2022, the population in Uganda is estimated at 47 million, with a projection of doubling before 2060, reaching 104 million people. This poses another dimension to devastating consequences for the economy, people and environment.

In 2022, more than **400,000 youth enter the Ugandan job-market every year**, whereas the creation of new jobs for formal employment is assessed to be below 60,000. The COVID-19 pandemic has challenged the situation further, and the informal sectors, where most of the poor and vulnerable segments of the population make their living, are particularly affected by the economic crisis.

A broad-based and inclusive **economic development** with job growth and increased incomes will need strong private sector investment. A key issue limiting private sector engagement is widespread **corruption**. Uganda ranked low as 142 out of 180 countries in the 2022 Transparency International Corruption Perception Index. Furthermore, challenges relating to crowding-out of private sector credit by public sector borrowing, growing income inequality and a weak educational system require action. Uganda is on the road to coming a petroleum exporting country with an agreement on an export pipeline through Tanzania. This has the potential to boost socio-economic development if well managed in a pro-poor manner. More recently, Uganda is on track to recover from the COVID-19

pandemic with 4.6 per cent growth in 2022, but inflation presents a new threat and the economy is still impacted by the setback.

**Foreign direct investment** has been slow with a ten-year average of 4 per cent of GDP – well below the regional figure of 5.5 per cent, according to the World Bank. Moreover, foreign direct investment has been concentrated in extractives, with almost 55 per cent going to this sector during the period 2008-2017. Inhibiting factors include the policy and institutional environment, weak rule of law and the uncertain medium to long term political environment/future.

**Green commercial opportunities**, also for Danish companies, exists in sectors like agriculture, water and processing. The still fertile land is a real comparative advantage when it comes to agriculture, and Uganda remains a largely stable country compared to many countries on the continent.

**Danish export** to Uganda has increased substantially, albeit from a very low level, with an export of goods in 2021 of DKK 122 million, an increase of 64 per cent compared to previous years. Key sectors include water management, logistics, construction and agro-processing. In 2020, Denmark constituted the 40th largest exporter to Uganda.

There is significant **commercial potential and interest for increased trade** between Denmark and Uganda. Continued growth and a rising middle class increase the demand and create new opportunities within e.g. agro-processing, water management and logistics. Recent experiences show that Danish solutions within efficient agro-processing and general energy efficiency is a key area of future potential.

On the side of **democracy and human rights**, Uganda has, in principle a largely conducive legal, policy and institutional framework in place for the promotion of democratic principles and human rights. Implementation is, however, lagging behind. Over the past years, government institutions have increasingly been challenged in delivering on their respective mandates, while political powers have gravitated towards a smaller group of people and institutions.

**Ethnicity and inequitable access** to power and resources play an increasingly central role. Dominant ethnic groups are generally perceived to be benefitting disproportionately, occupying a majority of the senior positions in security agencies and state institutions further fuelling ethnic grievances.

Uganda has ratified the UN convention on women's rights (CEDAW). However, **gender equality, girls' and women's rights** as well as rights of **marginalised groups** remain issues of concern as do access to services and information on sexual reproductive health and rights (SRHR). The COVID-19 lockdowns exacerbated the already dramatic SRHR challenges for adolescents and saw an increase in domestic violence. There are, however, some progressive forces within government and public systems that are seeking to address these challenges.

Uganda is renowned for its **large, diverse and active civil society**, which to some extent is able to engage with the government on specific issues. However, civic space and human rights as well as human rights defenders and environmental activists have increasingly come under pressure in recent years particularly so since the violent run-up to the 2021 elections.

**Impunity** remains a major challenge, with minimal follow up to the violence. In particular, organisations working on democracy and human rights have been affected in addition to reports of attacks on opposition supporters.



Uganda has also witnessed a number of reports of enforced disappearances, unlawful detentions, torture and extrajudicial killings, as highlighted by peers in the most recent **Universal Periodic Review** (2021). In spite of these challenges, Uganda continues to enjoy a critical public debate among civil society, on both social- and established media; although self-censorship and pressure on media is a clear concern.

**Youth**, while forming the majority of the Ugandan population, remain poorly represented in decision-making.

### Scenarios for the period 2023-2027

Based on the context in Uganda, two scenarios are the most likely to materialize during the period 2023-2027, both of which reflect the challenges that Uganda is currently facing, but differ in terms of the country's resilience, capacity and willingness to adequately address them. The first scenario is deemed most likely:

#### Scenario 1

### Status quo maintained

- Overall, comprehensive and effective reforms as well as democratic progress remain limited, while some positive developments in relation to increased civic space and a strengthened role of relevant democratic institutions do appear. Human rights violations and impunity persist, but dialogue with the Government on sensitive topics continues to be possible. The judicial sector remains relatively independent as do press freedom and critical public debate, while coming under pressure at times. Elections will not be characterised by systematic or large-scale fraud, but with an absence of a level playing field and continued restrictions on free speech and assembly during election cycles. The opposition's role, while being allowed, is significantly challenged. It is likely that pockets of violence can erupt from time to time, typically in urban areas, and particularly in central and eastern Uganda, where the opposition to the current government has most support. The state remains capable of containing internal conflict. Uganda's asylum space towards refugees from neighbouring countries is sustained, among others with support from international society, and Uganda still overall plays a stabilising role in the region. The partly liberalised economy will continue to expand through business growth, increased domestic demand and exports. Poverty, corruption and equality will continue.
- A slightly more positive version of this scenario would see civic space increase and include strengthened dialogue with the Government on critical issues. Furthermore, the elections in 2026 would take place in a peaceful manner, incl. in the period around election time, and with a more level playing field for the involved actors. Should such a scenario play out, Denmark and other international partners could revisit the engagement with selected parts of the Government. Although at the moment, the trend is not going in that direction.

## Scenario 2

### Worsening situation

- The role of parliament is further limited and independent state institutions undermined. Civic and democratic space as well as press freedom become further challenged. Human rights violations, in particular against political opposition supporters or marginalised groups, increase together with impunity. The generational shift across the actors on the current political scene erodes the internal accountability mechanisms increasing power struggles within the administration. Stability is threatened, and local level conflicts emerge, especially in the poorest part of the country and regions in which leadership support is lowest. Extreme weather events and low degree of resilience exacerbate desperation and local conflicts over resources. The Ugandan government turns away from its commendable and progressive policy towards refugees due to continued high influx of refugees and declining international support, which negatively impacts the social cohesion in refugee hosting communities as well as the regional stability and affects Uganda's role as a global leader on the refugee agenda. Lack of accountability and transparency will spill into the economic realm. The current partly liberalized economy will slide backwards, competition will be hampered, corruption increase, and economic development will stagnate. Consequences will be lower GDP and increased poverty as well as increased risk of insecurity and instability. In case this scenario should materialise, Denmark and other international partners would have to revisit engagements and adapt accordingly. To this end, Denmark will monitor developments closely and ensure that implementation of projects will allow for flexibility in order to adapt to changes in the operational context.
- A highly unlikely but, nevertheless, possible further worsening of this scenario could entail a sudden and comprehensive uprising fuelled by economic and ethnic grievances, including over access to resources and power, which the leadership in power is not able to quell. This could result in international partners having to scale down engagement in the country significantly.

### C. Danish political priorities, past achievements and strengths

Denmark is a long-term, credible bilateral partner for Ugandan state and non-state partners alike. While Denmark and Uganda may not see eye to eye on all matters, it is to a wide extent possible to have political dialogue on virtually all issues. The long-term commitment provides a solid platform for a constructive and dynamic partnership, which is important in pursuing the ambitious vision of this Strategic Framework.

In line with Denmark's Foreign and security policy strategy, the Strategy for Development Cooperation "The World We Share", and Denmark's commitment to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Paris Agreement on climate, Denmark will pursue the below-mentioned political priorities. In this endeavour, Denmark will ensure that learnings from past achievements and challenges inform the selection of instruments and the design of specific activities nationally and through joint pursuits at the global level.

#### Safety diplomacy

Denmark is a member of the UN Peacebuilding Commission in 2023-24 and a candidate for the UN Security Council in 2025-26. Denmark will in this endeavour focus on safeguarding the international

order based on rules and rights. This will be pursued through bilateral and multilateral partnerships combatting instability in conflict-ridden regions, where security challenges are significant.

With Uganda's significant role and voice in peacekeeping, Denmark will continue its dialogue with and support to Uganda as a bridge builder, tackling challenges threatening regional stability and prosperity such as violent extremism and terrorism.

### **Migration diplomacy**

Denmark's development cooperation has been restructured to increase efforts in regions, which are neighbour to conflict and in fragile states – particularly in Africa. By acting locally, Denmark can help more people better – and with more sustainable solutions.

Uganda continues to play a commendable role in hosting more than 1.5 million refugees – and is a frontrunner in finding durable solutions to displacement locally. This makes Uganda an important partner in the global refugee response. Fundamental challenges remain related to the principles of responsibility and burden sharing as laid out in the Global Compact on Refugees, including the direct and indirect costs of hosting refugees. Denmark will support Uganda's efforts to mobilise reliable support from the international community in order to remain a reliable host country for refugees and continue to lead global efforts in addressing protracted displacement in more sustainable ways.

Given that the crises in the neighbouring countries are protracted in nature, Denmark will work in the areas hosting refugees to address both the humanitarian and development dimensions of the crises and support refugees and host communities, where poverty is already concentrated.

### **Climate diplomacy**

Denmark will increase its focus on climate vulnerability in Uganda. Denmark will strengthen its engagement in climate change adaptation and healthier ecosystems for global and local benefit and to address the root causes for climate induced displacement and extensive challenges to global food supply – the latter recently exacerbated as a consequence of the war in Ukraine.

Denmark will give priority to expanding Danish commercial cooperation with Uganda, especially promotion of green solutions. This will draw on Denmark's experiences in green technologies for example within water, agro-processing and climate smart productions. This is in line with the ambitions on economic diplomacy as mentioned in Denmark's Foreign and Security Policy Strategy as well as specific strategies on water exports. Danish authorities can contribute to such green transition through knowhow and technology transfer and Danish companies through green investments e.g. in the water and/or food production sectors, where Denmark can offer best-practice solutions. Danish instruments like publically backed equity investments, development guarantees and infrastructure finance will support these efforts. Danish investments will simultaneously support Uganda's ambition to become a lower middle-income country.

### **Value diplomacy**

Denmark maintains that human rights are universal rights and that no one must be left behind. Denmark objects and reacts when shared rules and principles are not respected. Denmark will use its voice in dialogue with state and non-state actors and advocate that people have the right to live in safety, to have freedom to think, speak and believe and to be free to participate in local community life to create hope and equal opportunities for all. Rights of marginalized groups, gender equality and rights of women and girls, including SRHR, are longstanding Danish core priorities, and will remain

a cross cutting priority in the engagement in Uganda. The same will meaningful participation of youth in Uganda.

### **Achievements and strengths**

With more than three decades of presence in Uganda, Denmark has built investments in a number of areas – thereby creating strong platforms for promoting Danish priorities going forward, including the three strategic objectives.

Over the years, Denmark has supported Uganda in its stabilising role in the region. Denmark has assisted attempts of bringing peace and reconciliation in the violence-ridden areas in northern Uganda. Denmark has also provided longstanding support to Uganda's refugee response, through policy dialogue and active participation in mechanisms such as Uganda's Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework as well as through development cooperation and is well placed to continue that role. Denmark's bilateral programme, the Northern Uganda Resilience Initiative (NURI), has supported more than 110,000 *refugees and host community* members to increase their resilience and agricultural production. In partnership with the United Nation's Population Fund Uganda (UNFPA) through the Women, Adolescent and Youth Programme (WAY), Denmark has delivered sexual and reproductive health services to more than a million women and girls, including 150,000 refugees in Northern Uganda. Young people 10-24 years of age were the largest user group. Furthermore, Denmark has succeeded in creating synergies between the programmes further accelerating information on SRHR services and with the potential to strengthen synergies even further.

These efforts have, among other, resulted in a strong and close partnership with Northern Uganda providing a good basis for building on investments in this geographical area – an area hosting a substantial number of refugees, while also being vulnerable to climate change.

On economic development, Denmark has co-founded the local *development finance institution* Agricultural Business Initiative (aBi). aBi Finance has become a mature and sustainable entity that links commercial finance and grants and agricultural production. Denmark has supported aBi in the promotion of profitable investments that has helped resolve farmers and intermediaries' productivity issues through investment and innovation. Furthermore, the long-term persistent engagement with aBi has contributed to structural changes that has gone beyond the interventions into the wider market systems. Future engagements will build on this success.

On democratic governance and the promotion and protection of human rights, Denmark is a longstanding leading international partner in dialogues with government, in policy fora and through development cooperation. Since 2011, Denmark has managed one of Africa's largest governance programmes receiving funding from seven other development partners and supporting state and non-state partners' work for inclusion, democracy, anti-corruption, rule of law and human rights, in particular playing a role in facilitating cooperation between the actors. This role and investment places Denmark in a unique leading position with strong connections in the area and with other development partners ready to follow the Danish lead – thereby creating a strong platform for promoting Danish priorities together with likeminded in the area. The programme has experiences many challenges during the years, which will inform future engagement.

Denmark is also at the forefront when it comes to supporting civil society and is well placed to continue that role. Through Strategic Partnerships with Danish civil society organisations, Denmark benefits from consultations with the organisations on a variety of topics and engagements in fields of mutual priority, thus promoting synergies and alignment. Denmark is a strong and leading advocate for the rights of marginalised groups in Uganda and has engaged in political dialogues with concrete

results. Uganda was one of the first countries, where Denmark established a Youth Sounding Board. The Board, which have balanced representations of male/female, nationals/refugees, geographical and disability, has i.a. supported the promotion of active youth representation and has provided inputs to the development of the Uganda Strategic Framework.

In addition, Denmark's footprint in Uganda has covered many other walks of life as outlined in the list below of instruments that have been active in the country. This includes research cooperation between Danish and Ugandan universities, an increasing engagement of Danish private companies, a wide array of interventions implemented as part of the Strategic Partnership Agreements with i.a. Danish NGOs and multilateral partners including humanitarian assistance.

### Overview of Denmark's most important instruments in Uganda

Political dialogue

Bilateral development cooperation

Partnership with EU

Multilateral partnerships at both country and global level incl. with the Green Climate Fund, Global Environment Facility, UNFPA, UNDP, UNHCR, WFP, WHO, GPE, ECW and the World Bank

Strategic Partnership Agreements with Danish NGOs

Climate funds

Research cooperation between Danish and Ugandan Universities through "Building Stronger Universities"

Humanitarian assistance

Development Finance Institutions (IFU, aBi)

Danida Sustainable Infrastructure Finance

Danida Green Business Partnerships

Commercial cooperation

Danish Philanthropic Foundations

#### D. Strategic Objectives

The strategic objectives outlined below present the operationalisation of the Danish political priorities.

##### Strategic Objective 1

*Promote sustainable and durable solutions for refugees and support Uganda's stabilising role in the region*



In line with Denmark’s Foreign and Security Policy Strategy and “the World We Share”, Denmark will continue contributing to the promotion of regional stability, and supporting Uganda as an important partner in ensuring sustainable local responses to the pressure from refugees.

With Uganda’s significant role and voice in peacekeeping in the region, Denmark will ensure dialogue with and support Uganda in tackling challenges such as violent extremism and terrorism that threaten the regional stability and prosperity.

Denmark will continue to support Uganda’s progressive refugee policy, including through active participation in the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework, bringing together relevant stakeholders at high level – government, development partners, representatives from refugees and from host communities etc. With several policies and sector plans in place in Uganda supporting the refugee response, Denmark will among other focus on advocating for the implementation of these policies.

Denmark will promote an Humanitarian, Development, Peace Nexus (HDP) approach ensuring complementarity, coherence and coordination across the three pillars. This includes promoting that within the three pillars, the actor with the most comparative advantages is responsible for a given intervention. In line with this approach, Denmark will continue dialogue with the Government of Uganda to promote an eventual transition of interventions into national systems and budgets. In addition to the policy dialogue within the lead governance structures, this dialogue should target the private sector, international organisations, the UN family, including key UN organisations that are mandated and positioned to promote solutions in this regard, as well as international financial institutions and non-governmental organisations. The aim will be to sustain political will and alignment and safeguard the asylum space for refugees in Uganda, while addressing both humanitarian and development needs of refugees and host communities.

In doing so, Denmark will strategically promote long-term solutions aimed at building self-reliance and enhancing access to social service sectors with the aim of supporting a fairer and more humane asylum system, where more are helped in the vicinity of conflict and onwards displacement is anticipated and mitigated.

## Strategic Objective 2

*Promote a sustainable, inclusive and green economic transformation to adapt to the global climate crisis*



In line with “the World We Share” and the Danish Government’s long-term strategy for global climate action, “A Green and Sustainable World”, Denmark aims at contributing to the development of a resilient Uganda in balance. Key methods will be climate diplomacy, development cooperation and economic diplomacy. Danish private sector solutions have much to offer, and Denmark will expand the commercial collaboration with Uganda, particularly within green sectors. The goal is to create a pro-poor, green and inclusive economic transformation that adapts and counteracts the negative consequences of climate change, while at the same time promoting equitable and sustainable development, including job-creation and economic empowerment for youth and women.

Focus will be on making use of synergies between the green agenda and job creation, while taking into account the trade-offs involved. With this, Denmark will work to support Uganda's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) in line with the Paris Agreement and the Ugandan Climate Change Act of 2021. Energy access is key to economic development, particularly fighting energy poverty and ensuring clean energy for agriculture.

Climate adaptation at scale requires crowding-in of commercial and semi-commercial funding. Denmark will contribute to the development of sustainable, commercially viable financing models for climate adaptation. This will also contribute to Denmark's international leadership on climate adaptation and green finance mobilisation.

In line with Denmark's Foreign and Security Policy Strategy, Danish solutions will be promoted to contribute to the green economic transformation. Denmark will go an extra mile to promote solutions, which contribute to Danish economic diplomacy's triple bottom line: Inclusive social development, progress on climate and environment and Danish jobs and export.

The poorest and most vulnerable will be given particular attention. Refugees are particularly vulnerable. Moreover, and considering Uganda's demographics, youth is an essential group that must be involved and targeted in order to foster lasting change. Finally, evidence shows that climate change hits women hardest, which is why gender will be an integral part of the inclusive green transformation.

Stewardship of nature, ecosystems and the environment are essential, including through nature-based solutions, which provide a net-positive benefit for biodiversity. Several Danish actors, including foundations and NGOs, are active in this area, which makes synergies and complementarities a key opportunity.

Denmark will use its strengths and capacities to promote a healthy transition towards safe, resilient, and sustainable cities in Uganda. Special attention will be given to increased or improved access to clean water, where Denmark has already demonstrated strong capacities – specifically within energy efficient provision of water.

### **Strategic objective 3**

*Strengthen democratic values, protection of human rights and civic space*



In line with Denmark's Foreign and Security Policy Strategy, Denmark will engage strongly in the fight for democratic values and respect for human rights in Uganda, thereby contributing to increased political resilience and long-term stability.

Denmark will use its leading role in this area to continue promoting democratic values, civic space and respect for human rights and supporting Uganda in fulfilling its goals in the area as set out in the Ugandan Constitution and the Ugandan National Development Plan III.

Denmark will continue to use dialogues with political stakeholders to raise and discuss issues of concern to Denmark, for example, impunity for human rights violations and protection of the rights of marginalised groups. Denmark will do that bilaterally, through the EU and together with other likeminded countries, as well as key UN organisations, such as OHCHR and UNAIDS. In addition,

the Universal Periodic Review will continue to be an important tool in promoting and supporting human rights in Uganda.

In line with “the World We Share”, Denmark will use its development cooperation with Uganda to seek to enhance influence in the areas with the biggest possibilities of creating progress and supporting the stakeholders who are the most effective in bringing about those advances and in line with the principles of localisation, including local ownership and leadership. Both duty-bearers in the form of government institutions and rights holders represented by civil society will be engaged in efforts focusing on strengthening democratic and inclusive governance. Denmark will pay particular attention to the promotion of gender equality, women and girls’ rights, youth, SRHR, protection of marginalised groups and environmental rights. As one of the leading international actors on anti-corruption, Denmark will use its position to continue promoting accountability and fighting corruption.

Danish civil society organisations, in particular the Strategic Partners as well as those receiving grants through pooled funding schemes, will be vital partners that we will work with closely to promote synergies and alignment. Engagements with other forms of social movements will also be explored, such as trade unions or other civil society organisations promoting social and economic rights. Denmark will also continue its strong and close relations with communities supporting marginalised groups.



**Figure 1: Overall Strategic Framework Impact  
Impact Level**

<b>Overall Vision</b>		
<b>Vision: To strengthen regional and national stability and prosperity by supporting Uganda in achieving an inclusive, pro-poor and green economic transformation, respecting human rights while continuing to host refugees from neighbouring countries.</b>		
<b>Strategic Objectives</b>		
1: Promote sustainable and durable solutions for refugees and support Uganda's stabilising role in the region	2: Promote a sustainable, inclusive and green economic transformation to adapt to the global climate crisis	3: Strengthen democratic values, protection of human rights and civic space
<b>Indicators and Means of Verification (MOV)</b>		
<p><b>1. Resilience of populations in refugee-affected areas.</b> Increased productivity, incomes and assets, including through adaptation of climate smart techniques. Means of Verification (MOV): Ministry of Water and Environment Uganda National Bureau of Statistics Living-standard Measurement Survey (LSMS).</p>	<p><b>1. Climate adaptation: Sensitivity to climate change and climate variability</b> Increased resilience and adaptive capacity of people as well as physical and natural systems. Number of full-time equivalent green jobs created. MOV: Uganda's National Climate Vulnerability Index in the Revised Nationally Determined Contribution and NDP III (target under objective 5) (2022: 3.5). ND-GAIN Country Index on Climate Change Vulnerability and Readiness.</p>	<p><b>1. Civil society working to promote democratic governance, civic engagement, protection of human rights and access to justice.</b> Increased participation of citizens, including youth and women, in decision-making processes. MoV: Afrobarometer, Civil Society sustainability Index score, Global Gender Gap Report Score, Mo Ibrahim Index of African Governance, Rule of Law score.</p>
<p><b>2. Refugees and host communities co-exist more peacefully</b> Decrease in conflicts over resources and land. MoV: International Refugee Rights Initiative (IRRI) reports. OPM,</p>	<p><b>2. Productive and green agro-food systems</b> Increased productivity of small-holders and agribusinesses through incorporation of risks and opportunities within climate change and environment MOV: SDG 2.4.1 - Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture (FAO).</p>	<p><b>2. Capacity in selected government institution.</b> Strengthened democratic processes and institutions including improved government accountability and protection of human rights MoV: Governance Accountability Score, Afrobarometer, World Justice Project, Fundamental Rights, Access to justice Civil Justice and criminal justice, Mo Ibrahim Index of African Governance, Rule of Law score.</p>
<p><b>3. SRHR and GBV services and information to young people</b> SRSR is promoted amongst refugees and the host communities, GBV issues are curbed, focus towards women's rights organizations and movements. MoV: Ministry of Health, National GBV Database, UNFPA, WHO, Uganda Demographic Health Survey.</p>	<p><b>3. Green innovations at scale</b> Private finance mobilised for a green economic transformation Increased use of nature-based solutions, agro-ecology and other similar approaches. MoV: Private financing contributing to the NDC, as reported to the UNFCCC.</p>	<p><b>3. Political dialogue and advocacy.</b> Increased civic space, good governance, accountability and promotion of human rights. MoV: Uganda National Standard Indicator Framework (SDG), Afrobarometer, Mo Ibrahim Index of African Governance. EIU Democracy Index.</p>

## **E. Monitoring of Denmark's engagement in Uganda**

It will be the joint responsibility of the Embassy of Denmark in Kampala and relevant departments in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Copenhagen to monitor and evaluate the results of Denmark's broad engagement in Uganda and the implementation of the Strategic Framework and discuss need for adjustments in policy, instruments and approach. Effective monitoring will enable required and relevant adjustments, allowing for an agile and adaptable implementation that follows shifts in the context, e.g. in the political-economic development, rapid climate related changes or outbreaks of pandemics.

Annual dialogue meetings between the Embassy and the management of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs will provide strategic direction and assess the relevance of Denmark's broad engagement in Uganda and the need for adjustments based on developments in scenarios and risks. This also provides the basis for the bilateral political dialogue with the Government of Uganda, including the annual consultation on the bilateral development programme, and other relevant partners and stakeholders such as civil society, multilateral and development partners and businesses.

## **F. Uganda Bilateral Development Programme 2023 - 2027**

### ***Priorities and strategic considerations***

The Bilateral Development Programme will be based on Denmark's strategic *development priorities* and aligned with the Government of Uganda's National Development Plan. The Bilateral Development Programme will consist of projects that are designed to address the strategic objectives of the overall Uganda Strategic Framework.

Denmark will continue working with bilateral development partners, EU, UN and other multilateral organisations and international financial institutions, partners under Strategic Partnership Agreements, Ugandan and international civil society as well as private and commercial companies. Similarly, it will be crucial to maintain a regular and transparent contact with relevant Ugandan Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs).

### ***Development projects in support of the promotion of sustainable and durable solutions for refugees and contributing to regional stability***

In support of the first strategic objective, the bilateral development programme will support Uganda's stabilising role in the region by promoting comprehensive support to Uganda as a leading refugee hosting country. Denmark will continue to promote resilience, self-reliance and access to SRHR services in the refugee-affected areas, targeting refugees as well as host communities, while also focusing on strategic support in relevant sectors.

### ***Resilience in refugee-affected areas and regions***

Denmark will support resilience in refugee-affected areas including strong aspects of climate adaptation. Multiple reviews and assessments have shown positive results of these efforts and Denmark wish to further deepen and expand its positive impact in this area. Interventions will increase productivity, sustainability and resilience of farming systems of small-scale farmers, especially refugees and refugee-affected communities. This will include interventions that promote household food security and engagement with markets. Also pursued will be interventions that promote biodiversity and sustainable management of the environment and natural resources, since these plays a very important role in the livelihoods of rural communities, and have significant bearing on social cohesion and peaceful co-existence between refugees and host communities. The availability and resilience of agriculture related rural infrastructure are important to improve

agriculture livelihoods outcomes and will therefore also be supported. Generally, interventions that improve the resilience of small-scale farmers to shocks and stresses associated with climate change, climate variability and extreme weather events will be supported.

#### *Sexual Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR) and preventing Gender-based violence*

The continued high rates of teenage pregnancies, unmet family planning needs and gender based violence both among the refugees and host communities require provision of SRHR services. Furthermore, the issues have to a high degree been exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic and the related pro-longed school lockdown in Uganda. Denmark will in partnerships with multilateral and Civil Society organisations support women's and young people's access to and utilisation of quality services concerning sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) and prevention and management of gender-based violence cases.

#### *Supporting the implementation of Uganda's Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework*

Denmark will continue to support Uganda in its efforts to implement the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR) and the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) in refugee settlements and host communities. Denmark will support interventions that can strengthen the HDP approach and support implementation of the sector response plans under the CRRF.

In line with Denmark's Strategy for Development Cooperation, Denmark will work to secure long-term and sustainable solutions that reduce humanitarian needs and strengthen resilience. Denmark will also work to ensure strong synergies with relevant international partners, Danish private foundations and Danish strategic partners working in the same areas. With many CRRF aligned national policies and plans already in place in Uganda, Denmark will work to support Uganda in the most effective way in the next phase, i.e. implementation of those plans and policies.

### **BOX 1**

Expected outcomes – Development projects in support of promotion of regional stability as well as sustainable and durable solutions for refugees and host communities

- Enhanced resilience against climate change and climate variability in refugee-affected areas including through adaptation and use of Climate Smart Agriculture practices
- Different refugee groups as well as refugees and the host communities co-exist more peacefully
- SRHR is promoted amongst refugees and the host communities, Gender Based Violence issues are curbed, focus towards women's rights organizations and movements
- Strengthened implementation of the Global Compact for Refugees and the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework in Uganda in line with an HDP approach.

#### *Synergies and complementarity*

Denmark will promote synergies between the different avenues in which it supports Uganda as a refugee hosting country. This will include seeking complementarity to the humanitarian funding through primarily UNCHR and WFP as well as with the activities implemented by the Danish Strategic Partnerships. Similarly, Denmark will promote synergies between its development projects and funding to organisations like the World Bank, UNFPA and UNICEF, through Denmark's support to organisations such as Education Cannot Wait and Global Partnership for Education, as well as the collaboration with private foundations such as the LEGO foundation in the education sector in Uganda.

*Development projects in support of promoting a sustainable, inclusive and green economic transformation to adapt to the global climate crisis*

Taking leadership on climate adaptation will be a key priority for Denmark. At national, but also global, level there is a need to develop new methods for catalysing climate adaptation at scale. The support to climate adaptation is part of a general intervention area of supporting a just, inclusive and green economic transformation. The economic transformation must increase productivity while at the same time paving the way for a green Uganda in balance. Inclusive economic growth and reduction in multi-dimensional poverty is key to the green economic transformation under strategic objective 2 as well as to Uganda's role as host for refugees under strategic objective 1.

*Commercial finance for climate change adaptation*

Involvement of the private sector is key to achieving climate change adaptation at scale. This will also contribute to Denmark's overall ambition to shift global finance flows in a green direction as laid out in the Danish Government's long-term strategy for global climate action, "A Green and Sustainable World". The interventions will address a number of barriers that inhibit market-driven climate change adaptation. This includes a lack of bankable projects, limited knowledge at the level of farmers, financial institutions with insufficient frameworks for assessing and pricing climate risk. A specific barrier is the lack of standards for climate adaptation finance. While doing this, benefits to biodiversity, soil quality and protection of natural resources will be taken into account.

*Green and productive agro-food systems*

Increasing income and productivity among smallholder and agribusinesses is key to Uganda's economic transformation. Climate change and climate variability threatens agricultural production, processing and exports, a key economic sector and comparative advantage for job creation and smallholder income. Adaptation is needed in all parts of the supply chains: At the farm level, with processors and at the level of exporters. An often overlooked segment is third-party support functions, like logistics, storage, inputs and waste handling, all of which matter for greening of agro-food systems. Renewable energy in relation to green value chains and reduction of food waste and loss, e.g. in terms of cold chains as well as decarbonisation of agriculture is a part of this. Interventions in this area will build capacity at all levels of agricultural supply chains in order to increase adaptive capacity, inclusiveness, profitability, income and employment of Ugandan farmers and agribusinesses. Advocacy and work on framework conditions for job creation and production may be a part of these interventions. Regional trade plays a key role for Ugandan agriculture and job creation, and there is a need to reduce non-tariff barriers as well as to expand the green elements of this work for example through green standards for agro-commodities.

*Green productive innovations*

Finally, the climate crisis calls for innovation and Denmark will support this under the new bilateral programme. Denmark wish to explore new intervention areas related to climate mitigation, adaptation or environment, which may be catalytic and scalable. It may include targeted efforts to enhance forest cover or stop deforestation, the promotion of nature-based solutions and agro-ecology. A number of Danish actors, including NGO's and private foundations are doing important work in this area, presenting an opportunity for synergies and complementarities. Other elements could be development of carbon markets, institutional capacity building e.g. within meteorological related services, support the transition towards green sustainable cities, use of Danish green technology, interventions related to payments for eco-system services or other topics within the broad area or climate change and environment.

**BOX 2**

Expected outcomes – Development projects in support of green agro-food systems, an inclusive and green economic transformation and climate adaptation.

- Crowding in private finance for rural climate change adaptation.
- Increased productivity of small-holders and agribusinesses through incorporation of risks and opportunities within climate change and environment
- Promoting a green economic transformation through scalable interventions in climate change and environment.
- Expanding the use of nature-based solutions, agro-ecology, conservation agriculture and similar approaches to soil restoration and sustainable agriculture.
- Build resilience and adaptive capacity of people as well as physical and natural systems.

*Synergies and complementarity*

Denmark will continue to development and exploit synergies between the Bilateral Development Programme engagements and other Danish instruments and activities. An important instrument will be Danish Sustainable Infrastructure Finance (DSIF), financing and constructing a water treatment plan with a budget of several hundred million kroner. The bilateral programme and DSIF also has clear links to Danish companies, many of which supply green solutions. The Investment Fund for Developing Countries (IFU) is set to take over the Danish-established aBi Finance, and close collaboration is expected in the future programme. Other key instruments include Danida Market Development Partnership/Danida Green Business Partnership and research grants currently with priorities similar to this strategy.

*Development projects in support of strengthening democratic values, protection of human rights and civic space*

In line with “the World We Share”, the promotion of democracy and human rights is the foundation for the bilateral development programme in Uganda. Denmark will provide harmonised, coordinated and coherent support to civil society and selected relevant state entities to strengthen democratic values and good governance, promote and protect human rights, enhance access to justice and improve accountability, including anti-corruption efforts. In these areas, Denmark will continue to play a leading role as international partner and responsible for promoting donor coordination. In the choice of partnerships and alignment to national policies, Denmark will rely heavily on principles of localisation. The following engagement areas contributing to this strategic objective are envisaged.

*Protection and promotion of human rights*

Denmark will continue to use its position as leading partner to support the protection and promotion of human rights and preventing impunity. Particular focus will be on the promotion of gender equality, women and girls’ rights, SRHR, protection of marginalised groups and environmental rights. This includes support to advocacy for the implementation of existing human rights frameworks and needed legislative reforms, strengthening the capacity of rights holders to claim their rights and hold duty-bearers accountable, as well as targeted capacity development of relevant state institutions to facilitate dialogue between rights-holders and duty-bearers.

Access to justice and fair and equal treatment play an important role in empowering poor and vulnerable groups that continue to experience marginalization by the legislative and socio-economic environment in Uganda. Denmark will mainly through partnerships with civil society, contribute to

strengthen access to justice and provision of legal aid, especially for poor, vulnerable and marginalised people.

#### *Strengthening civic engagement and space*

The longstanding Danish support to Ugandan civil society has been critical in building strong and diverse organisations capable of mobilising citizens and holding government accountable. Civil society in Uganda plays a crucial role in supporting citizens to voice their concerns, claim their rights and participate actively in decision-making. Through partnerships, Denmark will continue to provide support through and to civil society to maintain and strengthen that role. Denmark will contribute to empowering civil society and strengthening citizen engagement for government accountability, improving access to information and civic education and protecting civic space. Particular focus will be on women and girls, young people and marginalised groups who are often at risk of being left behind.

#### *Strengthening democratic governance and institutions*

Government institutions mandated to promote transparency and accountability in public administration and fight corruption equally play an important role in strengthening good governance. Denmark will support selected public institutions in targeted areas with a view to strengthening their role and capacity as duty-bearers, including their ability to respond to citizen's needs and contribute to building trusting citizen-state relationships. This includes among others, improving government accountability towards citizens, preventing corruption, improving representation and recognition of women in leadership positions as well as strengthening inclusive decision-making processes. Public institutions of relevance include the Uganda Human Rights Commission and Inspectorate of Government (similar to an Ombudsman function) - both longstanding partners of Denmark.

Across all interventions, the bilateral programme will ensure gender equality and mainstreaming, youth inclusion and participation and will apply a human rights based approach, emphasising key principles of participation, non-discrimination, accountability and transparency

### **BOX 3**

Expected outcomes – Development projects in support of strengthening democratic values, protection of human rights and civic space

- Strengthened participation of civil society and citizens, including youth and women, in decision-making processes and engagement on government accountability.
- Strengthened capacity of selected state institutions to respond to citizens' needs.
- Improved access to information on rights and civic education.
- Strengthened capacity of civil society to claim their rights, including rights of marginalised groups, hold duty-bearers accountable and strengthen access to justice.
- Strengthened capacity of civil society and selected state entities to promote gender equality and the protection of girls and women's' rights.

#### *Synergies and complementarity*

The Strategic partnership agreements (2022-25) with Danish civil society organisations will complement the efforts outlined above with a number of the organisations targeting the promotion of democratic values, civic space and human rights, including Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights, while paying particular attention to the participation of women, youth and marginalised groups in the implementation.

The Civil Society Fund (CISU), a funding mechanism for Danish CSOs, which supports projects and partnerships with local CSOs in developing countries in the global South – will also complement efforts in this area, including on promotion and protection of rights of marginalised groups and sexual and reproductive health and rights. In addition, the rapid response fund – Claim your Space – under the Danish organisation Global Focus can complement efforts in emergency situations by providing financial support to civil society and human rights defenders at risk.

### Strategic considerations

A number of *strategic considerations* are particularly important in forming the background for all of Denmark's future engagements in the country, when concretising the strategic framework into projects.

The partnership between the Government of Uganda (GoU) and Development Partners (DPs) on managing the large numbers of refugees in Uganda has been very fruitful under the umbrella of the Global Compact on Refugees. The cooperation on support for agriculture and private sector development has equally been positive. The dialogue on elections, human rights and shrinking space for civil society has been more challenging.

There are strong indications that the GoU is interested in more oversight on international aid and there is an expressed wish for interventions to be on-budget. Most donors, like Denmark, finds it difficult to agree to channel support on-budget. In addition to concerns about accountability, other concrete uncertainties include the need for more transparency as well as priorities in the budget e.g. the limited budgets for social sector spending.

It is still possible to have a dialogue with the Government and other key partners, and achieve results hereof. There is regular EU art. 8 dialogue with Uganda. Through the international like-minded partner-group, there are efforts initiated during Denmark's period as its chair, to create a high-level forum to improve the dialogue on governance, rights and economic reforms with Uganda. In the political dialogue with the GoU – bilaterally and jointly with the EU Delegation and members states – Denmark will continue to raise issues of importance, including democratic governance, protection of human rights and marginalised groups. The close Nordic cooperation in Uganda on likeminded issues, such as gender equality, press freedom and protection of rights for marginalised groups will continue.

Economic, social, political and environmental transformation is crucial in all corners of Uganda, and the bilateral development programme will be implemented countrywide. A particular effort will be made to ensure that the strategy strives to leave no-one behind. Some activities will therefore have a particular geographical focus on refugee hosting areas that are impacted by crisis in the neighbouring countries, where the large number of refugees, and growing local population propagates social, economic, and health needs, as well as the environmental degradation.

Denmark will maintain strong focus on localisation and sustainability, including when it comes to choice of partnerships and alignment to national policies and supporting different dimensions such as local leadership, coordination and capacity development.

Responding to changes in the context and ensuring progress towards achieving the strategic objectives will inform the implementation of the Bilateral Development Programme. Management will be agile and build on the lessons learned, applying flexibility and adaptability to ensure a continued relevance of the strategy and its concrete interventions.

Development Projects will be strategically designed to promote gender equality, target women and young people where relevant. Engagements will also seek to apply an adaptive approach where relevant and will focus on being able to analyse, react and adapt to changes in the national context.

***Budget estimate***

<b>Commitments</b>	<b>DKK Million</b>
Overall budget	650
Commitment 2023	50
Commitment 2024 - 2027	600

**G. Annexes**

**1) Map of Uganda**

**2) Key Data / figures - Uganda**



### Annex 1) Map of Uganda



## Annex 2) Key Data / Figures – Uganda

Indicator	Value	Year	Source
<b>Key Economic Data</b>			
Area, sq. km (2015)	241,550.0	2015	WB WDI
Population (2020)	45,741,000	2020	WB WDI
Gross national product, GDP, Bn USD (2020)	37.6	2020	WB WDI
Per centage of population under 30 (2014)	77.5	2014	UBOS
Annual economic GDP growth, % (2020)	-0.45	2020	WB WDI
Gross national income, GNI per capita, USD (2020)	800	2020	WB WDI
Growth in GNI per capita (2020)	0.6	2020	WB WDI
Ease-of-doing-business index, Uganda, 1-189 (2019)	116	2019	WB EDBI
Value creation (% of GDP) (2020)			
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	28.8	2020	WB WDI
Industry	29.5	2020	WB UEU
Manufacturing	16.9	2020	UBOS
Services	41.9	2020	UBOS
Public expenditure, % of GDP (2019)	13.59	2019	WB WDI
Tax revenue, % of GDP (2016)	13.13	2016	OECD
Official development assistance, net per capita, USD (2015)	42.9	2015	WB WDI
Official development assistance, net % of GNI (2019)	6.1	2019	WB WDI
Current account balance, % of GDP (2020)	-9.3	2020	WB WDI
Public debt (int. and ext.), % of GDP (2021)	49.7	2021	MoFPED
Inflation, annual, % (2020)	3.8	2020	WB WDI
<b>Key social data</b>			
Annual population growth, % (2020)	3.3	2020	WB WDI
Average life expectancy (2020)	64	2020	WB WDI
Infant mortality, number of deaths during the first year, % (2019)	3.34	2019	WB WDI
Maternal mortality ration, number of deaths per 100,000 live births (2017)	375	2017	UNFPA
Per centage of population with reasonable access to an adequate amount of water from an improved water source (2015)	79	2015	WHO/UNICEF
People between 15-49 living with HIV, % (2020)	5.4	2020	UNAIDS
Literacy rate, aged 15 and older, % (2018)	76.53	2018	WB EdStats
Primary school enrolment ratio, % (2017)	102.7	2017	WB EdStats
Completion of primary education, % (2017)	52.67	2017	WB WDI
Share of population in extreme poverty, % (2022)	42	2022	WB
Inequality measures as a Gini coefficient (2019)	42.75	2019	WB WDI
The poorest 20% of the population, % of GNI (2019)	6.1	2019	WB WDI

The richest 20% of the population, % of GNI (2019)	49.5	2019	WB WDI
Health, % of public expenditure (2019)	3.15	2019	WHO
Military expenditure, % of GDP (2021)	2.4	2021	SIPRI
<b>Key environmental data</b>			
Annual deforestation, % (2015)	2.01	2015	UNFAO
Access to improved sanitary facilities, mio. (2020)	28.63	2020	WHO/UNICEF
Population using safely managed drinking-water services, % (2020)	16.65	2020	WHO/UNICEF
CO2 emissions, metric tons per capita (2020)	0.11	2020	GCP
<b>Key human rights data</b>			
Political rights, 0-40 points (2021)	11	2021	Freedom House
Civil rights, 0-60 points (2021)	23	2021	Freedom House