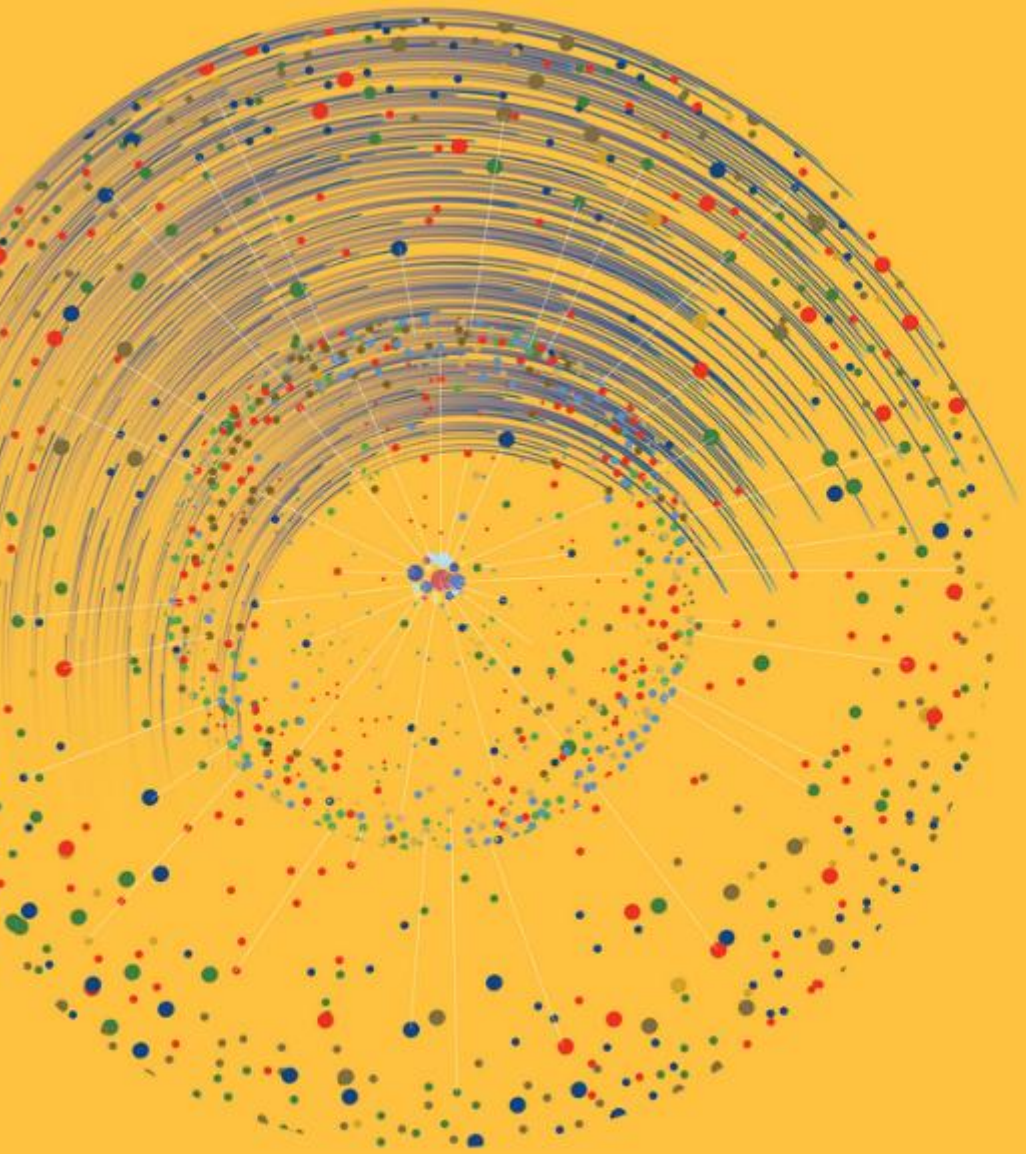


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Collaboration for Climate Action

Operationalizing Uganda's National Green Taxonomy Through Innovative Finance

From national institutional readiness and market experience to coordinated implementation priorities

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Date: 13 October 2026

Time: 14:00 PM to 17:00 PM (EAT)

Mode: Virtual



Minky Groenewald

NDC/LTLEDS Expert and Coordinator,
UN Climate Change Regional Collaboration Centre for East and Southern Africa

United Nations
Climate Change

RCC East and Southern Africa
Collaboration for Climate Action

Agenda: Operationalizing Uganda's National Green Taxonomy Through Innovative Finance
13 October 2026.

Time	Session	Responsible
	Opening and National Framing	
2:00 - 2:10 PM	Purpose, expected decisions, and alignment with the National Climate Finance Strategy and NDC implementation.	Dennis Mugaga, Head - Climate Finance Unit, MoFPED
2:10 - 2:15 PM	Opening remarks: Strengthening NDC Implementation through collaboration	Vintura Silva, Team Lead, Mitigation, UNFCCC Secretariat
2:15 - 2:30 PM	NGT Implementation Architecture: Governance framework, institutional roles, and reporting architecture.	Michael Atingi-Ego Governor, Bank of Uganda
	Experience Sharing Session: Country and Partner Perspectives	
2:15 - 2:30 PM	Colombia's Experience and Lessons Learned in Operationalizing Its Green Taxonomy	Diana Marcela Trujillo, Sustainable Finance Team Superintendencia Financiera de Colombia (SFC)
2:30 - 2:55 PM	Partner insights strategic priorities, and specific opportunities for private sector engagement and support complementing Uganda's NGT implementation.	Max Russer, NDC Partnership Dr Nikki Funke, UK FCDO
	Financial Sector Integration and Innovative Finance Solutions	
2:55– 3:55 PM	Panel Discussion: Key project development barriers and financing challenges associated with advancing sustainable investments and green transition initiatives	Gabriel Thoumi, President and Founder, Responsible Alpha Mark Mutaahi, Founder and Venture Lead, Carbon Access Lab Patrice Ocungirwoth, Associate Trainer, UIBFS
	National Priorities, Synthesis and Closing	
3:55– 4:40 PM	MoFPED Facilitated engagement and discussion synthesizing priority institutional, capacity and pipeline needs.	MoFPED/ UNDP
4:40– 4:55 PM	Closing remarks	Dennis Mugaga, MoFPED William Otieno, Regional Lead, UNFCCC RCC EASA



Housekeeping Details

We invite you to introduce yourself in the chat. Feel free to share your name, pronouns, organization, and where you are joining us from.

Today's event will be recorded and made available through UNFCCC RCC website

Opening and National Framing

-- NDC Technical Support Unit, Mitigation Division, UNFCCC Secretariat

- Climate Finance Unit, Ministry of Finance, Planning & Economic Development

- Bank of Uganda

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Vintura Silva

Team Lead, NDC Technical Support Unit, Mitigation Division
UN Climate Change Secretariat

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Dennis Mugaga

Head - Climate Finance Unit, Ministry of Finance, Planning & Economic Development

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Michael Atingi-Ego

Governor, Bank of Uganda

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James Muhwezi

Senior Climate Finance Officer/ Private Sector Engagement
Ministry of Finance, Planning & Economic Development

RCC East and Southern Africa
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Uganda's National Green Taxonomy



Purpose, principles and the pathway to implementation

Session 1: Opening and National Framing

Webinar on Operationalising Uganda's NGT Through Innovative Finance

Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development/Climate Finance Unit.

Date: 13 October 2026

What is a green taxonomy?

A science-based classification system that defines which economic activities are environmentally sustainable, using clear technical criteria and thresholds.

Common language

One shared definition for financiers, issuers, regulators and government

Credible criteria

Measurable thresholds that guard against greenwashing

Clear market signal

Directs capital towards national climate priorities

Reference points: EU • CBI • South Africa • Kenya • Singapore • Sri Lanka • Mongolia

Six environmental objectives (EU-aligned)

1 Climate change mitigation

2 Climate change adaptation

3 Water and marine resources

4 Circular economy

5 Pollution prevention and control

6 Biodiversity and ecosystems

NGT screening criteria (current phase)

Protected through 'Do No Significant Harm'

❖ *Uganda adds a social dimension: livelihoods and minimum social safeguards*

Six guiding principles of the NGT

1. Support national policies and targets
2. Address major environmental challenges
3. Prioritise NDC focus sectors
4. Align with international standards
5. Ensure compliance with ESG standards
6. Review at least every three years

How an activity becomes NGT-aligned

Test 1

Eligible

Listed in the NGT Compendium (**Ref.**)

Test 2

Substantial contribution

Meets technical screening criteria

Test 3

Do No Significant Harm

No harm to other objectives

Test 4

Social safeguards

National law, ILO, OECD and UN standards

Aligned and disclosed

Note: All tests must be met and results transparently reported

Purpose: a climate-compatible pipeline

The NGT turns national climate priorities into an investable and trackable project pipeline



Identify

Eligible activities in NDC sectors

Prepare

Bankable, investment-ready projects

Finance

Green loans, bonds, guarantees, blended finance

Track

Aligned flows and impact

Deliver

NDC and NDP results

Why align with the NCFS and the NDC

NDC

Sets the targets

24.7% below BAU by 2030; adaptation first

NGT

Defines what qualifies

Credible, comparable eligibility

NCFS

Mobilises the finance

Public, private and international

- One reference for tagging, tracking and reporting climate finance
- Capital directed to NDC priorities; stronger access to GCF and partner funds

NGT Priority Sectors. Drawn from the NDC Priority Sectors

Mitigation

- Forestry and logging
- Agriculture
- Manufacturing
- Electricity
- Water, sewage and waste
- Construction

Adaptation

- Agriculture
- Financial services and insurance
- Construction

What the NGT delivers: key benefits

Government

Track climate finance and report on NDC and SDGs

Financial institutions

Spot green opportunities, design products, manage climate risk

Enterprises and developers

Clear eligibility and easier access to green finance

Investors and partners

Confidence, comparability and less greenwashing risk

Capacity building across all sectors

Regulators

Supervision and disclosure

Financial sector

Appraisal, products and reporting

MDAs and local governments

Planning, budgeting and projects

Private sector and MSMEs

Project design and data

Development partners

Technical and project support

The financial sector is the gateway: taxonomy criteria must enter credit, risk and reporting

The way forward

The NGT document is the reference

- Objectives, principles and alignment steps
- Compendium of eligible activities and criteria
- Implementation and reporting arrangements

❑ *Available from MoFPED Website and at the Climate Finance Unit*

MoFPED trainings continue

For public and private sector actors

Today's expected result

Agreed priority actions and follow-up mechanism

Session 2

Experience Sharing: Country and Partner Perspectives

- *Sustainable Finance Team Superintendencia Financiera de Colombia (SFC)*
- *NDC Partnership*
- *UK Pact South Africa, Country Lead, British High Commission*

RCC East and Southern Africa
Collaboration for Climate Action



Diana Marcela Trujillo

Sustainable Finance Team Superintendencia Financiera de Colombia (SFC)

United Nations
Climate Change

RCC East and Southern Africa
Collaboration for Climate Action

Colombia's Green Taxonomy: overview, lessons and challenges

Superintendencia Financiera de Colombia

Diana Trujillo

Sustainable Finance Group

Guest country presentations · The case of Colombia

October 13, 2026

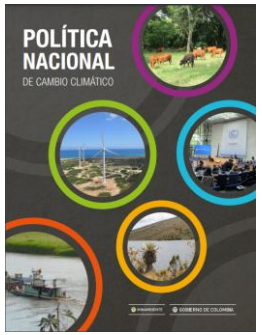
[ETQ: Blanca]

Colombia has a robust institutional framework for climate finance

Superintendencia Financiera de Colombia

Climate policy and sustainable finance framework

- PNCC (2017)
- Law 2169 (2021)
- NDC 3.0 (2025)



PNCC (2017)

9 regional nodes

SISCLIMA
Intersectoral Commission on Climate Change

Decree 298 of 2016 (Art. 6: CICC)

- Technical Committee
- Financial Management Committee
- Information Committee
- International Affairs Committee

ENFC (2022)



National Climate Finance Strategy

Cross-cutting line:
Knowledge and information management

Strategic line 1	Strategic line 2	Strategic line 3
Economic & financial instruments development	Management & access to financing sources	Project structuring & prioritization support

Green Taxonomy Table

Development, consolidation and coordination of the process of building, updating and following up on the implementation of the Taxonomy.



MTV Board Regulations

Ambiente · Departamento Nacional de Planeación · Hacienda · DANE · Superintendencia Financiera de Colombia

Cross-cutting line of action:
Capacity building and institutional strengthening

Sustainable finance roadmap: five pillars

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01

Taxonomy

A transparency tool to identify opportunities with a common language on what is green.

02

Sustainable financial innovation

An environment to design and offer products that support economic transformation.

03

Integration of ESG factors

Incorporating ESG factors into the activities of supervised entities.

04

Data, metrics and disclosure

Available and comparable ESG information to support investment decisions.

05

Measurement and supervision

Quantifying and strengthening the supervision of ESG risks and sustainable finance.

They are developed progressively, combining regulatory instruments, technical tools and pilot exercises.

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Architecture: seven environmental objectives

1 Climate change mitigation · main objective — **Completed**

2 Climate change adaptation — In progress	**3 Conservation of ecosystems and biodiversity** — In progress	**4 Water and marine resources** — Future
5 Transition to a circular economy — Future	**6 Pollution prevention and control** — Future	**7 Land use and management** — Future

THREE CONDITIONS FOR AN ACTIVITY TO BE ELIGIBLE

Substantial contribution

Economic activities and assets that contribute substantially to one or more environmental objectives.

Technical criteria

Eligibility criteria and thresholds, standards and good practices.

Do no significant harm

To the other environmental objectives or to social and labor matters, and comply with regulation.

Progressive development of the Taxonomy

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WHAT IS IT?

A **classification** system for economic activities and assets that contribute substantially to the **achievement of environmental objectives**, in line with the country's environmental commitments, strategies and policies.

10
sectors

57
eligible activities and assets

Land use: includes criteria for livestock, agriculture and forestry.

2023 – 2025

Implementation

- Pilots with five banks.
- 34 technical resources developed.
- Green Taxonomy Table (MTV) confirmed as the lead body, with rules of procedure, work plan and website.

2025 – 2026

Update

- Objectives for climate change adaptation and for conservation of ecosystems and biodiversity.
- Adaptation and biodiversity pilots.
- Strengthening of MTV governance.

Future

New objectives

- Alignment of the MRV system with the Taxonomy.
- Water management, circular economy and nature.
- Update of the mitigation objective and new pilots.

Governance: the three workstreams of the Taxonomy Table

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Governance

- Internal rules of procedure
- Work plan
- Taxonomy website: https://www.taxonomiaverde.gov.co/
- Strategic activities of the Table

Implementation

- Implementation tools
- Capacity building
- Design and execution of pilots
- Reports on the alignment of financial instruments
- Incentives

Update

- Update protocol
- Adaptation and biodiversity objectives
- Prioritization guidelines
- Thresholds and eligibility criteria
- Mapping between the Taxonomy and ISIC (CIIU)

Technical working groups

Criteria are discussed with public and private stakeholders before they are adopted. It takes longer, but it avoids thresholds the real economy cannot meet.

Regulatory integration and voluntary use

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External Circular 005 of 2022 adopted the Taxonomy as the official tool for classifying economic activities and assets. Its use by financial institutions is **voluntary**.

Aligning flows

Steering resources towards the country's environmental objectives, in mitigation and adaptation.

Interoperability

Consistency with international standards and taxonomies, with no barriers for investors.

Mitigating greenwashing

Transparency and integrity of financial markets.

What is it used for?

- Green bonds and loans
- Sustainability-linked bonds
- Corporate disclosure
- Reporting to the supervisor
- Tracking the mobilization of resources
- Sovereign issuances and green budgeting
- Risk differentials

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Pilots before the rule: what they showed

December 2021 – February 2023: three commercial banks, one second-tier bank and one institution with a microfinance component.

5
financial institutions in the pilots

74.5%
of the Taxonomy's activities and assets

10
sectors covered

34
technical resources developed

FOUR-STEP METHODOLOGY TO ALIGN THE PORTFOLIO

1 Information baseline
Gather the technical documentation of the asset or activity.

2 Understanding the Taxonomy
Extract criteria, thresholds, and general and specific requirements.

3 Alignment analysis
Compare existing green credit lines with the Taxonomy.

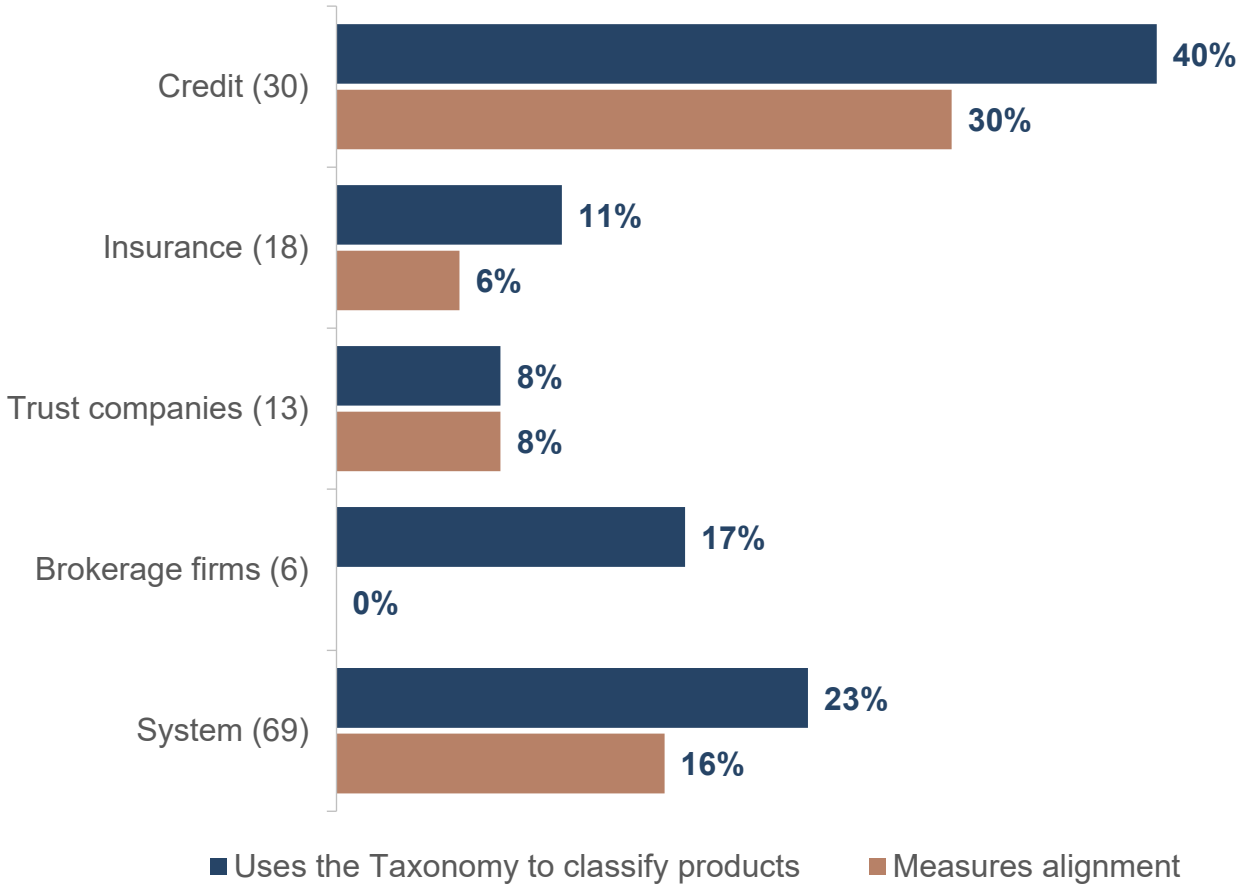
4 Restructure or create lines
Adjust internal processes and create new green lines.

The sequence we follow: **technical document** → **pilots** → **rule** (External Circular 015 of 2025)

Adoption in the financial sector: the 2026 survey

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Share of institutions by sector



23% use the Taxonomy as a classification standard

16% measure the alignment of their loan book or portfolio

51% have not considered measuring it

Among credit institutions

50% offer green thematic loans.

COP 29.7 billion in reported green lending (2025); **67%** aligned where it is measured.

Source: SFC, 4th Survey on ESG and climate risks and opportunities (2026). 70 institutions.

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What holds back adoption: barriers and needs

Barriers to measuring alignment

Number of institutions citing each one (54 responded; multiple choice)



What institutions need

86% structured data

71% greater granularity

68% up-to-date data

64% capacity building

Source: SFC, 4th Survey on ESG and climate risks and opportunities (2026). Barriers: 54 institutions. Needs: share of the system.

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Interoperability, reporting and disclosure

Interoperability

- **Comparable structure:** environmental objectives, substantial contribution and do no significant harm.
- **Own thresholds:** they respond to the country's climate targets and productive reality.
- **Mapping to ISIC* (CIIU):** developed to identify activities down to the 5-digit level. (ISIC/CIIU: a commonly used classification).

*International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities

Reporting and disclosure

- **Issuers:** disclosure of ESG and climate matters under TCFD and SASB standards (External Circular 031 of 2021).
- **Funds:** voluntary pension funds (External Circular 008 of 2021) and collective investment funds (External Circular 005 of 2024).
- **Measurement:** the ESG and climate Survey and the tracking of flows measure alignment with the Taxonomy.
- **Going forward:** IFRS S1 and S2.

The aim: that a foreign investor can read a Colombian asset without translating it

Lessons learned

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What worked

- **Inter-institutional governance** backed by public policy.
- **One objective at a time**, tested with pilots before requiring anything.
- **Practical tools** that accompany the technical document: guides, sector proxies and cases.

The obstacles

- **Language:** the Taxonomy focuses on activities and assets, whereas loan origination focuses on the client's sector.
- **Data:** applying the eligibility criteria and verifying thresholds.
- **Technical capacity** of the institutions' teams.
- **Greenwashing:** monitoring, compliance and evaluation.
- **Incentives:** what is voluntary competes with traditional business.

In hindsignt

What we would do differently

- Design **data and reporting** at the same time as the criteria.
- Involve banks' **commercial and risk areas** from the start, not only sustainability teams, and build technical teams to analyze and monitor green lending.
- Provide for proportionate **compliance by type** of user because not everyone can supply the same technical detail.
- Plan from the design stage how to treat **transition** activities, especially those in high-emitting sectors.

How to speed up adoption

- Connect the Taxonomy with **market decisions:** issuances, reporting and supervision.
- **Market incentives** for Taxonomy activities.
- **Simplify** its use with tools and sector cases.
- **Measure and publish** alignment.
- Public-private partnerships to mobilize capital.

What gets measured gets managed: adoption advances when alignment is measured and published

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Key Conclusions

1 Governance first

An inter-institutional body backed by public policy gives the process continuity.

2 Move forward in stages

One objective at a time, with pilots before the rule and tools that support it.

3 Measure adoption

Data, reporting and measurement of alignment from day one.

Colombia's Green Taxonomy guides and tools are published and available to countries on this path: **www.taxonomiaverde.gov.co**

Superintendencia Financiera de Colombia

Thank you

@SFCsupervisor

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Dr Nikki Funke

UK Pact South Africa, Country Lead, British High Commission

FROM ADOPTION TO PRACTICAL USE

Lessons from South Africa for operationalising Uganda's National Green Taxonomy

Dr Nikki Funke | UK PACT South Africa Country Lead
Operationalising Uganda's NGT through Innovative Finance | 13 October 2026

The core lesson: build a use system, not only a classification system

A taxonomy creates value when five elements move together

1	**Clear purpose**	Why should a bank, ministry or developer use it?
2	**Practical guidance**	Translate criteria into evidence, templates and decisions.
3	**Institutional ownership**	Clarify executive, operational and technical roles.
4	**Market testing**	Pilot with real transactions and revise from evidence.
5	**Incentives + disclosure**	Connect alignment to benefits, reporting and accountability.

The shift

“Is this activity green?”

↓

“Can this project be financed, evidenced and monitored?”

What worked in South Africa

PILOT

Tested selected uses with financial institutions, public bodies and real-economy actors.

CONVENE

Created a trusted forum linking Treasury, regulators, banks, asset managers and industry.

TOOL

Converted technical criteria into assessment tools, templates, guidance and case studies.

ADAPT

Pivoted as the global landscape changed and balanced interoperability with local context.

Result: the work catalysed further action, including industry mobilisation and a regulator pilot.

Pitfalls Uganda should avoid

Complexity without guidance	DNSH and social safeguards can become blockers if evidence requirements are unclear or subjective.
Unclear ownership	Ambiguous mandates between ministries and regulators slow maintenance, disclosure and market adoption.
A project-finance-only lens	Banks also need approaches that work for corporate lending and portfolio-level decisions.
No value proposition	If alignment brings cost but no benefit, data generation and market uptake remain weak.
One-off consultation	Engagement must be iterative, with pilots feeding into revisions and implementation guidance.

A practical route from taxonomy to transactions



Choose priority sectors and use cases.

Test live or near-live projects with users.

Close technical, data, safeguard and commercial gaps.

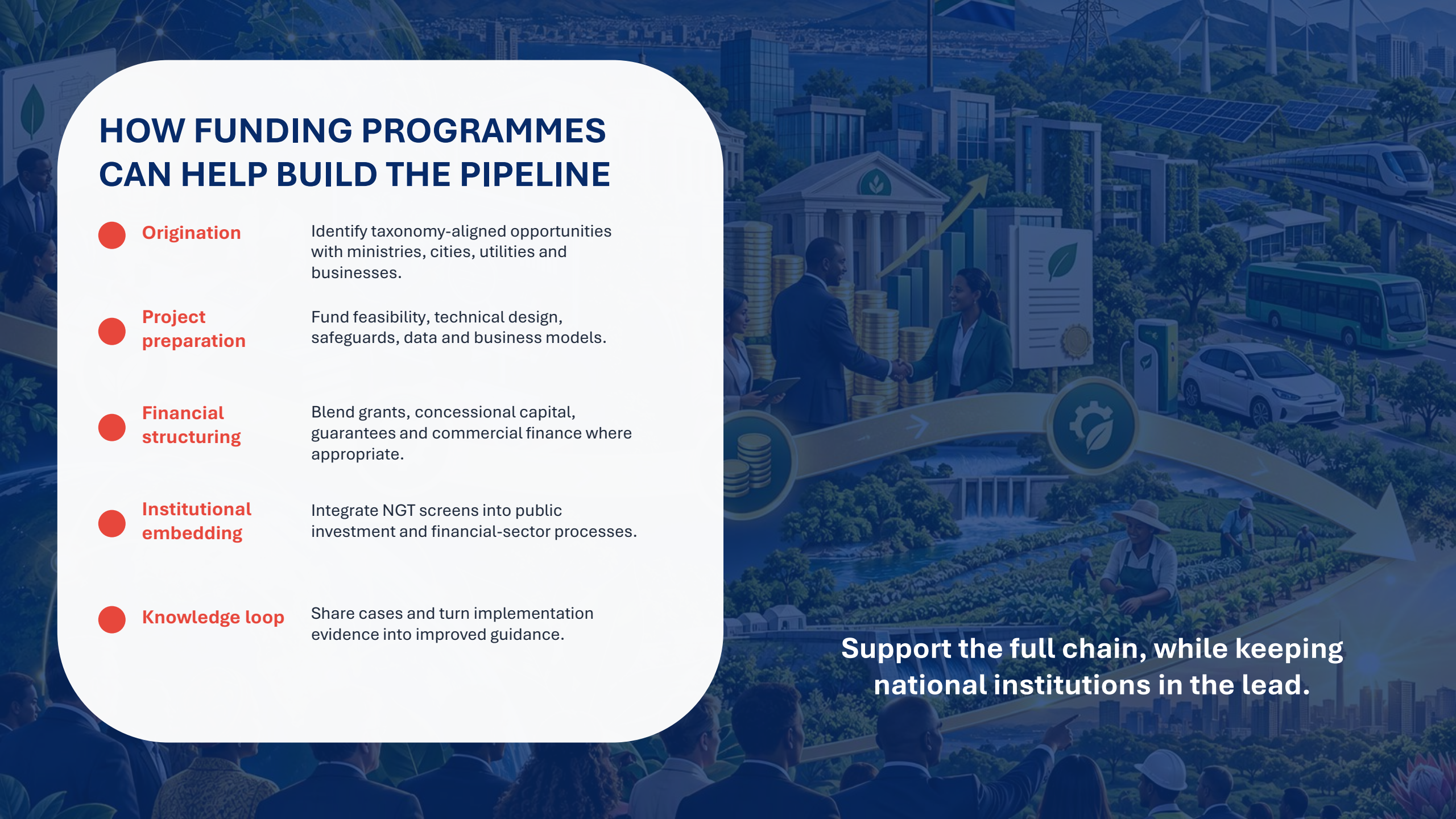
Match instruments, risk allocation and investors.

Publish cases; revise criteria and guidance.

Start with a manageable portfolio of demonstrators, not the whole economy. Use those projects to build institutional routines, evidence requirements and investor confidence.

HOW FUNDING PROGRAMMES CAN HELP BUILD THE PIPELINE

Origination	Identify taxonomy-aligned opportunities with ministries, cities, utilities and businesses.
Project preparation	Fund feasibility, technical design, safeguards, data and business models.
Financial structuring	Blend grants, concessional capital, guarantees and commercial finance where appropriate.
Institutional embedding	Integrate NGT screens into public investment and financial-sector processes.
Knowledge loop	Share cases and turn implementation evidence into improved guidance.



Support the full chain, while keeping national institutions in the lead.

Coordination architecture: one national programme, distinct roles

National institutions	Set priorities, own governance, approve guidance and connect the NGT to national planning.
Regulators and financial institutions	Test integration into products, appraisal, risk, disclosure and supervision.
Project developers	Generate evidence, strengthen commercial viability and demonstrate alignment.
Development partners	Coordinate TA, preparation funding and finance around a shared national pipeline.
Academia and technical experts	Support methods, training, independent learning and updates.



Avoid fragmented offers of assistance: organise support around agreed use cases, common tools and a visible pipeline.

THREE TAKEAWAYS

01 Design for use

02 Learn through transactions

03 Coordinate around national ownership

A taxonomy succeeds when it changes the flow and quality of projects, not only the language used to describe them.

THANK YOU

www.ukpact.co.uk



Max Russer

Climate Finance Associate , NDC Partnership

NDC PARTNERSHIP

RCC East and Southern Africa

Collaboration for Climate Action



October 2026

NDC Partnership

Green Taxonomies and Central Banks



The NDC Partnership

The NDC Partnership is a global coalition advancing the Paris Agreement by strengthening capacity and collaboration for country-owned climate and development action.

Stepping Up Efforts to Advance Climate Action

- Elevating high-quality requests for support that align with developing country priorities and advance the building blocks for effective climate action
- Coordinating partner support in response to developing country priorities to increase efficiency and reduce the duplication
- Offering insights into climate action best practices, needs, and gaps, and engaging in knowledge exchange
- Disseminating evidence and insights to champion in diplomatic fora



First Vice-President Constantino Chiwenga of Zimbabwe
Zimbabwe, 2024

NDC PARTNERSHIP

FINANCE AS THE MOST REQUESTED TOPIC FOR MEMBER COUNTRIES

42%
Of all requests are related to climate finance

+100
Country members requested support

+180
Partners supporting

65%
Requests supported



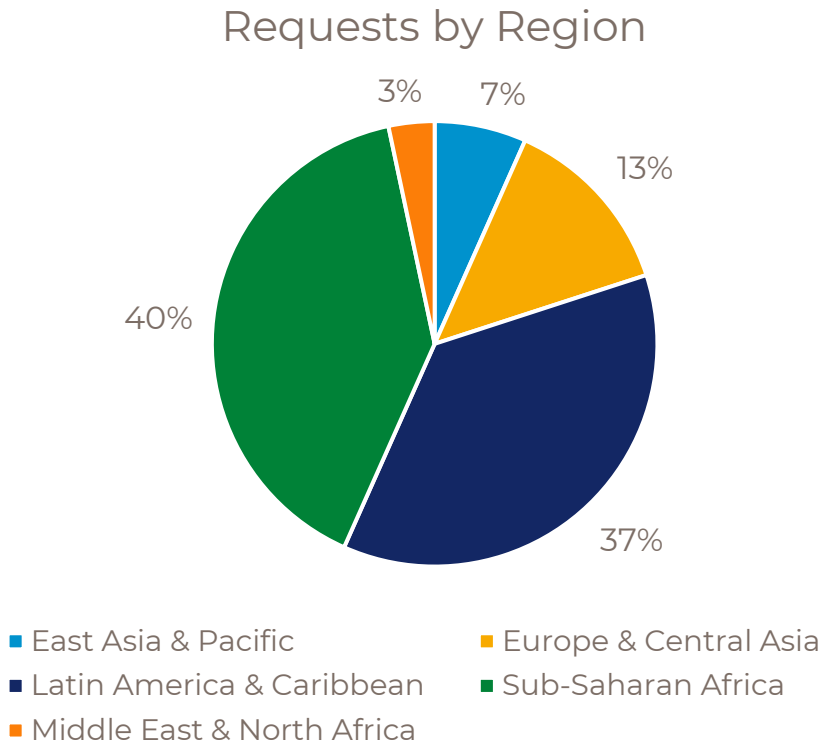
The successful implementation of the NDC requires both domestic and international financing, as well as the active participation and collaboration of all stakeholders - Vice President (The Gambia) H.E. Mr. Muhammed B.S. Jallow

Finance

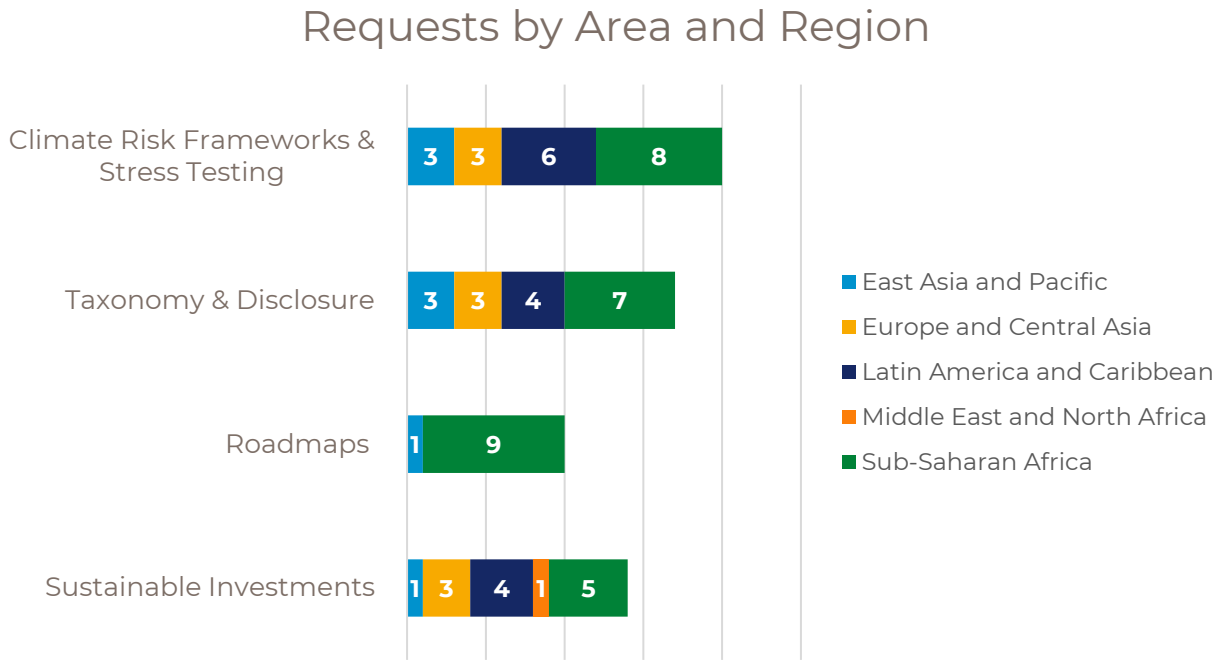
Climate Investment Planning and Mobilization Framework (CIPMF)	Supporting countries to assess where they stand and the support they need to adopt a strategic and programmatic approach to mobilize finance, informing their requests to the NDC Partnership and beyond
Strengthening national ecosystems and capacities to access and manage finance	Engaging and supporting key national institutions to mainstream climate in core economic, fiscal and financial frameworks and increasing national capacities to drive investments aligned with NDCs
Project and program preparation and finance	Supporting project identification, prioritization and development, sharing information on project-related requests and investment priorities and designing and deploying national climate change funds and innovative finance instruments
Private sector engagement	Engaging and leveraging the private sector throughout NDC design and implementation

GREENING CENTRAL BANKS PROGRESS OVERVIEW

Requests from **25 central banks** covering **32 countries**



- Thematic areas: Roadmaps, Climate risk and stress testing, Taxonomy and disclosure, Sustainable Investments
- Capacity building component has been incorporated into all central banks' requests



NDC PARTNERSHIP

Central Bank of Kenya – Green Finance Taxonomy

Summary of Support

- In early 2025, the Central Bank of Kenya (CBK) launched a green finance taxonomy and a climate risk disclosure framework — two foundational tools that enable the banking sector, investors, policymakers and government agencies to align financial decision-making with national climate goals.
- Support was delivered via European Investment Bank (EIB) and the Greening Financial Systems Programme, as part of the NDC Partnership's Greening Central Banks initiative.

Key Takeaways

- The green taxonomy provides a nationally defined benchmark for what qualifies as a green investment in Kenya
- Enables banks, investors, and regulators to identify and prioritize finance for projects that support the country's climate goals
- Helps align financial flows with national priorities such as renewable energy, clean transport and climate-smart agriculture
- Future updates are expected to expand coverage to include biodiversity-related investments

TAKEAWAYS FOR OTHER EMDES

- Start from NDC priorities so the taxonomy steers financing to national goals
- Pair the taxonomy with disclosure rules so banks have an incentive to use it
- Budget for the rollout, not just the launch: train supervisors and banks
- Phase-in compliance and plan regular updates, e.g. nature and adaptation

Countries interested in developing similar taxonomies/tools can access tailored support through the NDC Partnership's Readiness Support for Greening Central Banks

Thank You

www.ndcpartnership.org

NDC Partnership

NDC Partnership

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Session 3

FINANCIAL SECTOR INTEGRATION AND INNOVATIVE FINANCE SOLUTIONS

- *Responsible Alpha*

- *Carbon Access Lab*

- *UIBFS*

RCC East and Southern Africa
Collaboration for Climate Action



James Muhwezi

Senior Climate Finance Officer/ Private Sector Engagement
Ministry of Finance, Planning & Economic Development

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PANEL DISCUSSION:

Key project development barriers and financing challenges associated with advancing sustainable investments and green transition initiatives



Musa Collidge-Asad
Board Member, Responsible Alpha



Mark Mutaahi
Founder and Venture Lead, Carbon Access Lab



Patrice Ocungirwoth
Associate Trainer, UIBFS

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Climate Change

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Session 4

High-level synthesis of key emerging issues and takeaways

-

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Tom Sengalama

Team Leader, Nature, Climate, Energy and Resilience
UNDP

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Dennis Mugaga

Head - Climate Finance Unit, Ministry of Finance, Planning & Economic Development

RCC East and Southern Africa

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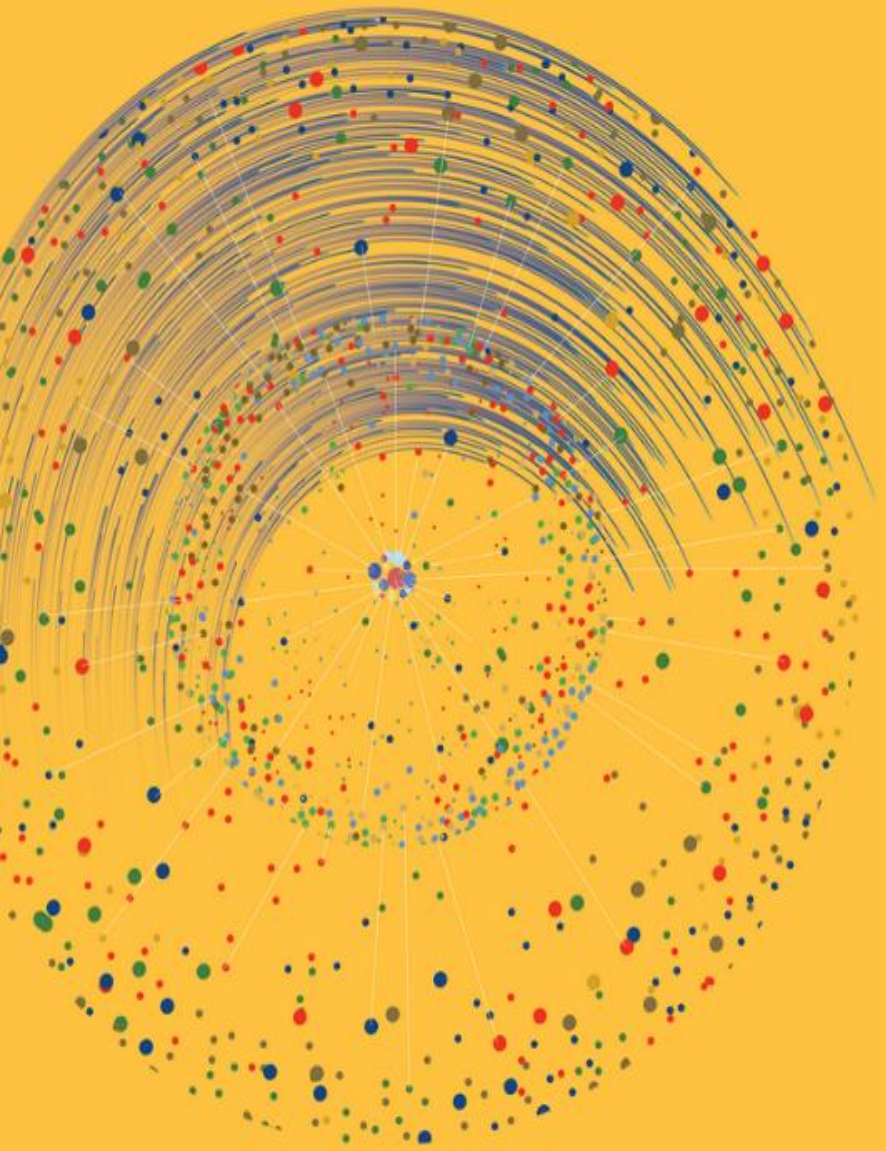


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RCC East and Southern Africa

Collaboration for Climate Action

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