



# Uganda

## Conclusion

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## Conclusion

Chart 45: Conclusion

Implementing the right set of policy interventions could result in the following by 2040:

GDP per capita of US\$6 925

Poverty rate of 1.9%

GINI score of 0.35

Carbon emissions of 26 million tons

This report seeks to model Uganda's future by examining the current development trajectory (Current Path forecast analysis) and developing sectoral scenarios to the 2040 forecast horizon. It shows that while Uganda faces many development challenges, it has made progress in key development areas such as educational attainment, basic infrastructure and attracting foreign capital. However, progress is slow and on its current development trajectory Uganda will not achieve its aspiration of graduating to a middle-income status by 2040. Thus, even more rigorous and targeted socio-economic policy interventions need to be undertaken to improve the country's current development trajectory.

With the right set of policy interventions, Uganda can advance in human and economic development by 2040. The implementation of the eight sectoral interventions can raise Uganda's GDP capita to US\$6 925, although this is still below the Vision 2040 target of US\$9 500 by 2040. However, in the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario, Uganda will attain a GDP per capita of US\$9 568 by 2045. Likewise, the country can reduce its extreme poverty rate substantially from 41.3% in 2019 to only 1.9% (equivalent to 1.4 million people). This advancement in human development can be less costly environmentally if the country fully transitions to renewable energies.

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### Cite this research

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## About the authors

Mustapha Jobarteh joined the ISS in January 2022 as a Senior Researcher in the African Futures and Innovation programme in Pretoria. Before joining ISS, Mustapha was a senior lecturer and Head of the Department of Economics and Finance at the University of the Gambia and a research fellow with the Center for Policy, Research and Strategic Studies. His interests include macroeconomics, international trade and econometric modelling. Mustapha has a PhD in economics from Istanbul Medeniyet University, Istanbul, Turkey.

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