PROMOTING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PARIS AGREEMENT IN EAST AFRICA

-PIPA PROJECT-

**WITH A FOCUS ON PRO-POOR LOW EMISSIONS DEVELOPMENT**

# UGANDA NATIONAL BASELINE STUDY

**MAY 2017**


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**Abbreviations**

| | |
|---|---|
| ADA | Austrian Development Agency |
| AE | Accredited Entities |
| BAU | Business-As-Usual |
| CCD | Climate Change Department |
| CDM | Clean Development Mechanism |
| CSA | Climate Smart Agriculture |
| EU | European Union |
| FAO | Food and Agriculture Organization |
| GCF | Green Climate Fund |
| GCF | Green Climate Fund |
| GEF | Global Environmental Facility |
| GHG | Green House Gases |
| GOU | The Government of Uganda |
| NIEs | National Implementing Entities |
| IPCC | Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change |
| IPCC | Inter-Governmental Panel on Climate Change |
| KCCA | Kampala City Council Authority |
| LCDS | Low Carbon Development Strategies |
| LECB | Low Emission Capacity Building |
| LEDS | Low Emission Development Strategies |
| MAAIF | Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries |
| MRV | Measurement, Reporting, and Verification |
| MWE | Ministry of Water and Environment |
| NAMAs | Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions |
| NAP | National Adaptation Plan |
| NCCP | National Climate Change Policy |
| NDA | National Designated Authorities |
| NDCs | Nationally Determined Contribution (NDCs |
| NGOs | Non- Governmental Organization |
| ODA | Overseas Development Assistance |
| SIDS | Small Island Developing States |
| SLM | Sustainable Land Management |
| UGGDS | Uganda Green Growth Development Strategy |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Programme |
| UNFCCC | United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change |
| UNMA | Uganda National Meteorological Authority |
| UNSDGs | United Nations Sustainable Development Goals |
| USAID | United States Agency for International Development |
| USD | United States Dollars |
| WRI | World Resources Institute |

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We are equally indebted to all the CSOs, Local and Central Government institutions that in one way or the other provided information that informed this national baseline study report during the period of study (March – April, 2017).

Lastly, we thank the Danish Government through the CISU Fund that provided support that has enable this national baseline study to be done as part of the PIPA project.

# Executive Summary

This baseline study report carried out in March – April 2017, points out areas in Uganda's NDCs where improvement in the assets and capabilities of the poor can be made as part of the country's climate action. It is part of the 1½ year project "Promoting Implementation of the Paris Agreement (PIPA) in East Africa with a focus on pro-poor low emission development" being implemented in Tanzania, Kenya and Uganda in partnership with *SustainableEnergy* (SE) of Denmark, International Network for Sustainable Energy (INFORSE), Tanzania Traditional Energy Development Organization (TaTEDO), Sustainable Environmental Development Watch Kenya (SusWatch Kenya) and Uganda Coalition for Sustainable Development (UCSD) from January 2017- June 2018.

Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) are essentially the backbone of the Paris Agreement. While securing a deal in Paris was a huge success, the real challenge will be actual progress in tackling climate change, i.e. countries following through on the commitments they made at COP21. This is where NDCs are so important, as they provide an action plan going forward.

Uganda's mitigation and adaptation actions in the NDC are based on the country's National Climate Change Policy (NCCP) (2015), which is derived from the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda (1995, as amended in 2005 and 2015) and reflects Uganda Vision 2040 (2012).

This pro-poor analysis from the baseline study provides the current state of play in implementation of Uganda's NDC and points out areas in Uganda's NDCs where improvement in the assets and capabilities of the poor can be made as part of the country's climate action. Specifically the baseline study had the objectives to: assess the current situation of the NDCs LEDs and Climate Finance programme areas, in relation to their rights and entitlements as enshrined in national and international legal and policy instruments; Assess the capacity of implementing local NGO partners in relation to implementation of NDCs, LEDS and Climate Finance in Uganda; Map similar/relevant initiatives of different stakeholders in working area in terms of policies, practices and actions and mechanism of coordination between key implementing partners.

The report is based on a combination of a desk review and interviews with Uganda key informants in the climate change sector. The selection of interviewees and participants from relevant ministries, departments and Agencies was on a sampling basis in order to fill the identified gaps in the literature regarding NDCs, LEDS and Climate financing.

According to Uganda's NDC document, the livelihoods of Ugandans are highly dependent on the exploitation of her natural resources, including climate. In submitting this NDC, Uganda's priority is adaptation. The country will continue to work on reducing vulnerability and addressing adaptation in agriculture and livestock, forestry, infrastructure (with an emphasis on human settlements, social infrastructure and transport), water, energy, health and disaster risk management. Sustainable Land Management (SLM) and Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) will be scaled up to increase resilience at the grassroots level.

For mitigation, Uganda is to focus on implementation of a series of policies and measures in the energy supply, forestry and wetland sectors. In the business-as-usual (BAU) scenario the estimated emissions in 2030 will be 77.3 Million tons of carbon dioxide equivalents per year (MtCO2eq/yr).

However, from our view a pro-poor focus that sets out to improve the assets and capabilities of the poor for both the priority adaptation and mitigation actions is needed, so that the large Ugandan / East African poor people are reached in this long term intervention (for example securing a conducive environment for affordable and modern energy to reach more people).

Uganda's NDCs commit to a 22% emission cuts on a business as usual basis by 2030 due to a series of policies and measures in the energy, forestry and wetland sectors and complimented by additional measures in climate smart agriculture and transport

In order to achieve the emission targets proposed in the NDCs, Uganda has completed its Green Growth Development Strategy (UGGDS), that seeks to operationalize the tenets of a green economy as espoused in the Uganda Vision 2040 and the National Development Plan and covers a time horizon of fifteen years. An implementation roadmap/action plan of the strategy is also being developed by the Global Green Growth Institute to sequence interventions for the short term, medium term and long term. However, the extent to which the UGGDS is Uganda's LEDS needs to be clarified.

Uganda's NDC document, the main policies and measures proposed to realise mitigation targets include building on existing Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) projects and Programmes of Activities pipeline; undertaking a number of policies and measures to support low-carbon development in key priority sectors (energy / power supply, forestry and wetlands); implementation of these policies and measures assumes the continuation of ongoing and planned international financial, technology transfer and capacity building support to complement domestic efforts as set out in the National Climate Change Policy

In addition to the prioritised mitigation efforts outlined above, Uganda is prepared to undertake additional mitigation activities under the energy and agriculture sectors. However, the implementation of these additional activities is contingent upon receipt of sufficient international support,

Uganda with support from UNDP has also prioritised and developed concepts for 13 Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) in four sectors, namely agriculture, energy, transport and waste management. While some have been funded many more await funding

According to the NDC, the country will continue to work on reducing vulnerability in the following priority sectors: agriculture and livestock, forestry, infrastructure (with an emphasis on human settlements, social infrastructure and transport), water, energy and health. Ahead of this, Uganda has made notable progress in adaptation including submission of its National Adaptation Programme of Action to UNFCCC secretariat in 2007; approval of a National Policy for Disaster Preparedness and Management in 2010; development of a National Climate Change Policy and its Costed Implementation Strategy in 2012/13; integration of climate change into the National Development Plans, as well as in sectoral policies, plans and programmes; production of climate change mainstreaming guidelines; development of a 10-year Climate Smart Agriculture Program (2015-2025); and development of a road map for the National Adaptation Plan

There are also identified actions to address the cross-cutting issues of gender equality among others.

Uganda is expected to update NDCs ambition by 2018. All countries should revise their NDCs by 2023 starting from 2018. In Uganda it is not yet clear when the process of updating the NDCs will commence. However, there are emerging efforts to implement the NDC in line with other development strategies.

Uganda's long term targets in energy sector are seen through the SE4ALL. In addition, through the EU - UNDP's Low Emission Capacity Building (LECB), Uganda's technical and institutional capacity in the development of Green House Gas (GHG) inventory systems and Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) with in-built Measuring, Reporting and verification (MRV) systems is being strengthened.

The process of developing LEDS is not yet there but in mention as seen from the UGGDS which broadly talks about low emissions development. What is proposed in UGGDS currently is for 10 years. Government has to make it clear whether the targets of LEDS are same as UGGDS.

With regard to climate finance, Uganda's total expenditure on climate change-relevant actions has remained well below 1% of GDP, which is much less than the 1.6% the implementation strategy of the 2012 NCCP recommends (ODI, 2016). This suggests that significant additional financing will be required above what is currently spent on climate change-relevant actions if the climate change policy goals are to be met.

Uganda has moved steps to take advantage of the potential funding opportunities under the Green Climate Fund, despite several challenges in accessing it. For example, the Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development is a National Designated Authority (NDA) in Uganda supported by an Inter-ministerial Standing Committee; Uganda has about six accredited entities to the GCF; and has in place a country programme and strategic framework. Uganda has also developed and submitted over 10 concept notes. Funding for some projects through UNDP and Ministry of Water and Environment has s been got detailed later under UNDP, FAO and Climate related Overseas Development Assistance (ODA

The Ministry of Water and Environment (2015) has identified the other specific national Means of Implementation (capacity building and technology transfer) needs. Despite this progress there are challenges related to GCF funding including lack the abilities to develop fundable proposals, some entities not willing to work with others in project development; consultation being so demanding and complicated among others.

In addition to GCF, there are other climate funding from external sources, loans and grants from other donors like Denmark, EU, and USAID.

With regard to internal climate financing, Uganda has committed to allocating modest resources to implement climate change-relevant strategies in mitigation and adaptation towards the target of 30 percent incremental costs in the next 15 years (MWE, 2015). The rest is conditional on receiving sufficient inter-national support by at least 70% that remains high, given the unpredictable nature of climate finance especially to the intended climate adaptation priorities.

The main actors involved in climate change action in Uganda are led by the Ministry of Water and Environment; and its Climate Change Department that has a 5 year strategic plan.

Others include the Uganda Climate Change Resource Centre; the Uganda National Meteorological Authority; the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries; the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development; Kampala City Council Authority; and a number of donors / development agencies.

There are a number of International NGOs, along a growing number of national CSOs and CSO Networks involved in climate policy in the Uganda with work ranging from information and education, policy and research work as well as advocacy work from local to the global (negotiation) processes. On another level there are CSOs that are active in climate issues in projects ranging from renewable energy, energy efficiency, community awareness and education, and climate smart agriculture among others.

The main barriers to CSO involvement in climate policy include the narrowing space for advocacy work (sometimes seen as 'peddling foreign agenda'); lack of a structured way of engaging other actors due to limited information sharing coupled with managing expectations from communities; inadequate CSOs internal capacity, legitimacy and credibility that is key to effective fundraising; weak coordination within and with other actors; lack of adequate CSO participation for example in GCF operations that requires rigorous consultative processes.

Based on the interviews and consultations conducted among the key stakeholders (including during the inception meetings held in Kampala and Mbale), review of various documents including Uganda's NDC, the GGDS and GCF progress capacity building needs for CSOs, were identified. Hence, a number of recommendations are made on capacity development of CSOs on emerging knowledge and skills related to climate change; increasing opportunities for the voices of the climate change affected communities to be heard directly and indirectly through advocacy work targeting the duty bearers at all levels.

With regard to the Green Climate Fund, there is a perceived need to get CSOs to be acquainted with it, take part in its operations through the available options and collectively keeping track of its performance

Overall, Uganda's policy and legislative framework provides a conducive environment to implement the NDC (given the priorities set for adaptation and mitigation), but efforts need to be made to strengthen the internal capacities of the mandated institutions, enable them to regularly consult with other actors so as to be in tandem with the expectations of the Paris Agreement.

## 1.0 Introduction

Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (NDCs) referred to as NDCs are the actions and targets that countries have signalled they will undertake to help keep global temperatures from rising more than 2 degrees Celsius (Devex, 2015). While NDCs are not legally binding, and thus not commitments, per se, they will ultimately become part of a (potentially) legally binding agreement coming out of COP21.

NDCs are essentially the backbone of the climate agreement. While securing a deal in Paris was a huge success, the real challenge will be actual progress in tackling climate change, i.e. countries following through on the commitments they made at COP21. This is where NDCs are so important, as they provide an action plan going forward.

With an average total fertility rate of 6 children per woman, Uganda has an annual growth rate of 3.3%; and the population is expected to grow from 34.8 million in 2014 (currently 85% of this population live in rural areas) to 93.4 million in the 2040's. However, the country has a low per capita income of USD 584, coming from economic development that is largely based on natural resources. Approximately 80% of the population is directly reliant on the agricultural sector for their livelihood, much as it is one of the most vulnerable sectors to climate change impacts. 89.5% of Uganda's energy needs are currently met by charcoal and firewood.

As the economy of Uganda is highly depended on natural resources, it is vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. For example, since 1960 mean annual temperatures have risen by 1.3ºC and annual and seasonal rainfall has decreased significantly across Uganda. Rainfall has also become more unpredictable and evenly distributed over the year. Extreme events such as droughts, floods and landslides are increasing in frequency and intensity.

Uganda is experiencing significant impacts of climate change, which include which include changing weather patterns, drop in water levels, and increased frequency of extreme weather events. The emissions of greenhouse gases resulting from human activities drives climate change. Even though Uganda's emissions are low the country is fulfilling her obligations to contribute to the emission reductions, as reflected in the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals.

Uganda's mitigation and adaptation actions in the NDC are based on the country's National Climate Change Policy (NCCP) (2015), which is derived from the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda (1995, as amended in 2005 and 2015) and reflects Uganda Vision 2040 (2012).

This pro-poor analysis provides the current status in implementation of Uganda's NDC and points out areas in Uganda's NDCs where improvement in the assets and capabilities of the poor can be made as part of the country's climate action.

It is part of the 1½ year project "*Promoting Implementation of the Paris Agreement (PIPA) in East Africa with a focus on pro-poor low emission development*" being implemented in Tanzania, Kenya and Uganda in partnership with *SustainableEnergy* (SE) of Denmark, International Network for Sustainable Energy (INFORSE), Tanzania Traditional Energy Development Organization (TaTEDO), Sustainable Environmental Development Watch Kenya (SusWatch Kenya) and Uganda Coalition for Sustainable Development (UCSD) from January 2017- June 2018.

### 1.1 Specific objectives of the baseline study

The specific objectives of the baseline study are as follows:

- Assess the current situation of the NDCs LEDs and Climate Finance programme areas, in relation to their rights and entitlements as enshrined in national and international legal and policy instruments.

- Assess the capacity of implementing local NGO partners in relation to implementation of NDCs, LEDS and Climate Finance in Uganda.

- Map similar/relevant initiatives of different stakeholders in working area in terms of policies, practices and actions and mechanism of coordination between key implementing partners.

## 2.0 Methodology

The report is based on a combination of a desk review and interviews with Uganda key informants in the climate change sector. The selection of interviewees and participants from relevant ministries, departments and Agencies was on a sampling basis in order to fill the identified gaps in the literature regarding NDCs, LEDS and Climate financing.

### 2.1 Desk review

A desk-study using available written national information (reports, policy, strategies, plans, papers, decision from parliament and government, NGO positions and others) were reviewed. Sources are listed in the reference section of this report.

### 2.2 Key Informants Interview

A selected number of key stakeholder interviews were carried out with government officials, development partners, national and international agencies, civil society and other stakeholders. The information from literature was triangulated with information collected from the key stakeholders such as government officials, development partners, civil societies and private sector.

### 2.3 Limitations and Research Gaps

There is limited level of awareness and understanding of NDCs, LEDS and Climate finance among the selected participants.

## 2.4 Summary of Current NDC

### 2.4.1 Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)

In October 2015, Uganda submitted its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) to the UNFCCC Secretariat. Anticipating the serious impacts of climate change in Uganda, the plan confirms climate change adaptation as a top government priority and commits to a 22% reduction in GHG emissions by 2030 compared with baseline emissions in 2030 (MWE, 2016). Uganda's NDC document has both Mitigation and Adaptation components and timescale of up to up until 2030. The proposed priority measures for 2030 will build upon ongoing policies and plans, whose implementation will be accelerated in the period between 2016 and 2030 (IrishAid, 2015).

According to Uganda's NDC document, the livelihoods of Ugandans are highly dependent on the exploitation of her natural resources, including climate. In submitting this NDC, Uganda's priority is adaptation. The country will continue to work on reducing vulnerability and addressing adaptation in agriculture and livestock, forestry, infrastructure (with an emphasis on human settlements, social infrastructure and transport), water, energy, health and disaster risk management. Sustainable Land Management (SLM) and Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) will be scaled up to increase resilience at the grassroots level.

From our view, a pro-poor focus where improvement in the assets and capabilities of the poor in agriculture and livestock, as part of the country's climate action should place emphasis on expanding small scale water infrastructure, extending electricity to the unserved rural areas or expanding the use of off-grid solar system to support agricultural value-addition and to expand option for irrigation. For forestry, a pro-poor intention should entail encouraging efficient biomass energy production and utilization technologies in small, medium and large-scale institutions. In addition, agroforestry technologies and systems should be scaled up given the challenge of declining soil productivity, population pressures and demand for wood products. For water, managing water resource systems, including wetlands, particularly in the fast growing towns and cities, in such a way that floods are prevented and existing resources conserved (through the establishment of an Integrated Water Resources Management system) is paramount. This is in addition to extending electricity or expanding use of off-grid solar system to support water supply so as to increase access to clean and safe water to a wider population. For Infrastructure (including human settlements, social infrastructure and transport) there are benefits to large populations in improving water catchment protection in both rural and urban areas, while for energy, increasing the efficiency in the use of biomass in the traditional energy sector, promoting renewable energy and other energy sources could contribute to a pro-poor agenda.

In health, improving early warning systems for disease outbreaks, and making provision for a safe water chain and sanitation facilities to limit outbreaks of water-borne diseases and implement strong public awareness programmes to promote better hygiene would make great strides in addressing recurring but preventable health challenges which drain poor households' incomes.

For mitigation, Uganda is to focus on implementation of a series of policies and measures in the energy supply, forestry and wetland sectors. In the business-as-usual (BAU) scenario the estimated emissions in 2030 will be 77.3 Million tons of carbon dioxide equivalents per year (MtCO2eq/yr).

The estimated potential cumulative impact of the policies and measures could result in approximately 22% reduction of national greenhouse gas emissions in 2030 compared to business-as-usual. Uganda proposes to implement the identified policies and measures, and their impact may be higher or lower than these estimations illustrate. For a pro-poor focus, it is essential that an enabling environment for international support (financial, technology transfer and capacity building) is set, given that national resources are assumed to cover approximately 30% of incremental costs of the activities in the next 15 years, with 70% assumed to originate from international sources. Furthermore, coordination amongst institutions working on the key focus like energy from hydropower (water resources); forestry; wetlands should be created where they are lacking or strengthened where they are weak.

Uganda's NDC also includes intentions to address the crosscutting issues of respect for human rights and gender-responsive climate change actions as well as protection of vulnerable groups, including women. However, how this is going to be done is not elaborate enough, in the light of the experiences from implementation of Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) projects that have resulted in reported displacement of local communities, landlessness and loss of land and biodiversity resources (EJOLT Report No. 02, 2012). Hence, planning and addressing needs of the climate change vulnerable populations (the rural poor and those living in slums with lower capacity to cope with and adapt to the impacts of climate change. women who are especially vulnerable in terms of food insecurity, water shortage and fuel wood scarcity, children, the elderly, persons with disabilities or sick) should be given priority. In addition, more focus on observing Human rights issues / putting in place environmental safeguards in all climate change adaptation and mitigation actions is an essential pro-poor milestone. Also engendering the NDC so that climate actions (both adaptation and mitigation) benefit women and men equally is important.

### 2.4.2 Main Targets for GHGs and other mitigation-related targets

The Government of Uganda has committed to reducing carbon emissions by 22% in a bid to mitigate and adapt to climate change and transit to a low-carbon climate-resilient economy. As outlined in the country's climate action plan, also called Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Secretariat.

Uganda's NDCs commit to a 22% emission cuts on a business as usual basis by 2030 due to a series of policies and measures in the energy, forestry and wetland sectors and complimented by additional measures in climate smart agriculture and transport. The NDCs also propose reducing vulnerability and addressing adaptation in different priority sectors, including agriculture, water, infrastructure (including human settlements, social infrastructure and transport), health and risk management (particularly in urban areas).

These actions are among others expected to result in achieving a total of at least 3,200 Mega Watts renewable electricity generation capacity by 2030, up from 729 Mega Watts in 2013. They will also result in reversing deforestation trend and increasing forest cover to 21 percent in 2030, from approximately 14 percent in 2013. This will be achieved through forest protection, afforestation and sustainable biomass production measures. The wetland coverage is projected to increase to 12 percent by 2030, from approximately 10.9 percent in 2014, through demarcation, gazettement and restoration of degraded wetlands (MWE, 2015).

The NDC opens the door to affordable and modern energy as inscribed in goal seven of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (UN SDGs). In terms of its adaptation contribution, Uganda articulates a long-term goal of ensuring that all stakeholders address climate change impacts and their causes through appropriate measures, while promoting sustainable development and green growth (WRI, 2016).

### 2.4.3 Development of Uganda's Green Growth Development Strategy

In order to achieve the emission targets proposed in the NDCs, Uganda has completed its Green Growth Development Strategy (GOU 2016). The Uganda Vision 2040 aspires to pursue economic development and socioeconomic transformation premised on the principles of a green economy such as equity, environment sustainability, resource efficiency, climate change adaptation and mitigation and inclusiveness. Accordingly, the National Planning Authority in partnership with the Climate Change Department of the Ministry of Water and Environment with financial support from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) developed a Green Growth Development Strategy (GOU 2016). A multi-sectoral committee comprised of state and non-state actors chaired by the National Planning Authority has drafted this strategy. The Uganda Green Growth Development strategy seeks to operationalize the tenets of a green economy as espoused in the Uganda Vision 2040 and the National Development Plan and covers a time horizon of fifteen years. An implementation roadmap/action plan of the strategy is also being developed by the Global Green Growth Institute to sequence interventions for the short term, medium term and long term.

The UGGDS is informed by the national vision statement for long-term development planning "*A Transformed Ugandan Society from a Peasant to a Modern and Prosperous Country within 30 years*". The strategy is aligned to the Vision 2040 and NDPII, and is set to be implemented in sync with the National Medium Development Plan and integrated into multi-sectoral programmes, for 2020 to 2030 under a 10-year planning and implementation framework.

The main objective of the UGGDS document is to provide guidance and describe the governance framework on priorities and strategy for implementation of the green economy and green growth and development in Uganda. While the goal of UGGDS in Uganda is a*n inclusive low emissions economic growth process that emphasizes effective and efficient use of the country's natural, human, and physical capital while ensuring that natural assets continue to provide for present and future generations.*

The process of UGGDS is focused on five core areas of agriculture, natural capital management, cities (urban development), transport and energy. UGGDS sets eight outcome areas of; income and livelihoods enhancement, decent green jobs, climate change adaptation and mitigation, environment and natural resources management, food and nutrition security, resource use efficiency, social inclusiveness and economic transformation at the sub-national and national level. Performance on the eight outcome areas serves as the basis for evaluating whether or not the green economy implementation is on track with the spirit of Vision 2040 and the NDPs.

In order to implement the aspirations of the Uganda's Green Growth Development Strategy, Uganda developed a roadmap through support from the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI) that provides a sequence of interventions and project ideas that can be implemented in the short, medium and long term to achieve green growth in line with the Uganda Green Growth Development Strategy (GGGI, 2016). However, the extent to which the UGGDS is Uganda's LEDS needs to be clarified.

#### 2.4.4 Baseline for targets: what is expected development without any of the proposed policies and measures

In the business-as-usual (BAU) emissions projection for Uganda, including Land Use Land Use Change and Forestry, the estimated emissions for Uganda in 2030 will be 77.3 million tons of carbon dioxide equivalents per year (MtCO2eq/yr). Total emissions in 2000 were 36.5 million tons of carbon dioxide equivalents per year (MtCO2eq/yr). The estimated potential cumulative impact of the policies and measures could result in approximately 22% reduction of national greenhouse gas emissions in 2030 compared to BAU (Irish Aid 2015).

### 2.5 Main Policies and Measures Proposed to Realise Mitigation Targets

According to Uganda's NDC document, the main policies and measures proposed to realise mitigation targets include the following:

- Uganda aims to build on existing Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) projects and Programmes of Activities pipeline, such as Bujagali Hydropower Project and Improved Cook Stove for East Africa.
- Uganda commits to undertaking a number of policies and measures to support low-carbon development in key priority sectors (energy / power supply, forestry and wetlands).
- The implementation of these policies and measures assumes the continuation of ongoing and planned international financial, technology transfer and capacity building support to complement domestic efforts as set out in the National Climate Change Policy.
- The estimated impact on greenhouse gas emissions for these policies and measures are also provided

In addition to the prioritised mitigation efforts outlined above, Uganda is prepared to undertake *additional* mitigation activities under the energy and agriculture sectors.

However, the implementation of these additional activities is contingent upon receipt of sufficient international support, provided in the form of finance, technology and capacity building. Possible support could be accessed through various climate finance instruments and international market mechanisms.

**Energy Sector**

- Sustainable energy solutions in public buildings,
- Promotion and wider uptake of energy efficient cooking stoves or induction cookers Promotion and wider solar uptake of solar energy systems
- Development and enforcement of building codes for energy efficient construction and renovation
- Development and implementation of a long-term transport policy accounting for climate change mitigation concerns.
- Fuel Efficiency Initiative National Appropriate Mitigation Action: Policies and regulations to promote cleaner fuels, and more fuel efficient vehicle technology.

**Agriculture Sector**

- Climate Smart Agriculture techniques for cropping
- Livestock breeding research and manure management practices

## 2.6 Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs)

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)'s Low Emission Capacity Building (LECB) project helped Uganda prioritise and develop concepts for 13 Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) in four sectors, namely agriculture, energy, transport and waste management. The proposed Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system is structured around these NAMAs (MWE, 2016). While some have been funded many more await funding as listed in section 2.6.1 below:

### 2.6.1 Uganda's Priority NAMAs

So far Uganda has developed 13 NAMAs out of the 40 NAMAs have been identified as priority actions for Uganda's mitigation action on climate change in three different sectors (Agriculture, Energy, Waste and Transport) as listed below:

1. Promotion of high yielding upland rice in Uganda (Agriculture Sector)

The purpose of the NAMA is to promote the cultivation of high yielding upland rice combined with a reduction in total acreage under paddy rice. This NAMA seeks to increase rice production in Uganda for both domestic and export markets by promoting the cultivation of high yielding upland rice combined with a reduction in total acreage under paddy rice. The NAMA will address methane emissions from rice cultivation. Methane emissions from rice cultivation in 1994 were estimated at 23.54 gigagrammes.

Recent estimates put methane emission from rice at about 204.24 gigagrammes in 2010. The increase in methane emissions is a result of an increased area under paddy rice cultivation, estimated to be 48,406ha in 2008. (UNFCCC 2015) No support received yet for these initiatives.

2. Integrated Wastewater Treatment for Agro-process Water in Uganda

There is a high national priority to address the problem of poorly or untreated treated wastewater discharge in urban areas given the extent of pollution, especially in Lake Victoria basin. The NAMA seeks to increase efficiency and value addition prospects for wastewater treatment of agro-processing firms by establishing an integrated wastewater treatment process using both an anaerobic and aerobic digester with sequencing batch reactor. From the two processes, GHGs especially methane will be captured in the form of biogas and using a generator converted to electricity, and/or used directly for cooking and lighting where the volumes of biogas generated are small.

Also, the process will lead to generation of large volumes of bio-slurry that can be used for producing bio-fertilizers, while the treated wastewater can be re-used in some of the targeted facilities. Not yet clear whether support has been secured.

3. Developing appropriate strategies and techniques to reduce methane emissions from livestock production in Uganda

The purpose of this research NAMA is to determine the technical options to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from livestock production in Uganda, and the potential for reducing emissions in the sector. This NAMA seeks to develop methods to reduce GHG gas emissions from livestock production in Uganda. Livestock numbers have increased across all types: cattle, sheep, goats, poultry and others. Present estimates from the last Agricultural census show that the national cattle herd stood at 11.4m in 2008. Not supported yet

4. National Fuel Efficiency Initiative

The Fuel Efficiency Initiative focuses on adoption of strategies, policies and regulations to promote ownership and use of cleaner and more fuel-efficient vehicle. The use of modern fuel-effective vehicle technologies is intended to reduce $CO_2$ emissions per vehicle. This will be achieved through the development of fuel efficiency policies, along with information dissemination, capacity development and awareness creation that promote behavioral change and supports markets for fuel-efficient technologies.
It will involve also developing a national fuel and vehicle database and toolset. Not yet supported.

5. Fuel Efficiency in Motor Vehicles

This NAMA is to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and promote sustainable development in the transport sector through the implementation of a Fuel Efficiency Initiative that includes the development of policies and regulations that will promote the use of more efficient vehicles. The NAMA will help to address the government's goal of meeting the energy needs of Uganda's population for social and economic development in an environmentally sustainable manner. Not yet supported

6. Periodic Vehicle Inspection for Emissions and Roadworthiness

The purpose of this NAMA is to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and promote sustainable development in the transport sector through the implementation of a Fuel Efficiency Initiative that includes the development of policies and regulations that will promote the use of more efficient vehicles. The NAMA will help to address the government's goal of meeting the energy needs of Uganda's population for social and economic development in an environmentally sustainable manner. No support received yet although as a country mandatory assessment of Motor vehicle worthiness started in January 2017.

7. Bus Rapid Transit for Kampala (Transport Sector)

The purpose of this NAMA is to improve efficiency of public transport while saving and reducing emissions associated with public transportation in the Kampala metropolitan region. This NAMA is important in Uganda as urbanization increases and more towns and urban centres are growing. Implementing this NAMA will be a platform for subsequent rollout to other city regions developing in the country extending it beyond Kampala city and making it nationally relevant and important for efficient public transportation. This is not yet supported.

8. The Promotion of the Use of Efficient Institutional Stoves in Institutions

The purpose of this NAMA is to promote the use of energy efficient institutional stoves in primary, secondary and tertiary educational institutions in Uganda. The use of efficient stoves will reduce the rate of consumption of wood fuel, which will reduce greenhouse gases emissions and ultimately lead to a decrease in the rate of deforestation. This is not yet supported.

9. FAOSTAT Emissions Database

For NAMA preparation, FAOSTAT provides national data for emissions from agriculture (1961-2000) and land use (1990-2011), as well as projections to 2030 and 2050, enabling analysis at the national level and identification of emissions hotspots and target sectors for mitigation action.

Since National GHG inventories are necessary for the development of national baselines and sector analysis, FAOSTAT data can support countries in their NAMA preparation.

FAO is developing a global platform of standardized GHG data analysis tools for AFOLU in collaboration with its Member Countries, and in coordination with other international agencies, to be maintained and distributed within FAOSTAT. It also provides Member Countries with the methodological guidelines and capacity development tools necessary to identify national GHG emissions and mitigation options.

The FAOSTAT Emissions database was launched in 2012. Emissions data are fully consistent with the underlying FAOSTAT information on inputs, production, costs, socioeconomic indicators, trade, and food commodities trends. As a part of FAOSTAT, the Emissions database is a corporate product, with long-term sustainability and regular updates. It also open to member country feedback and suggestions for increased relevance. FAOSTAT is a robust international reference for reporting and analysis. There are 55 countries using the FAOSTAT database for quality assurance/quality checking, activity data needs, support for National GHG inventories, and centralized review processes. This project is supported through Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

10. FAO Learning tool on Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) in the agriculture, forestry and other land use (AFOLU) sector

FAO's new online "Learning tool on Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) in agriculture, forestry and other land use (AFOLU) sector" supports the efforts of developing countries in the identification, development and implementation of country specific mitigation actions in the context of national sustainable development. The objective of this FAO learning tool is to guide national policy makers, advisers, researchers, private sector and other stakeholders in developing countries to identify, design and implement NAMAs in AFOLU sector. This tool has five modules. The modules do not need to be followed in chronological order. Each module can be studied individually. This project is supported through Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

11. Reduction, Recycling and Reuse of Solid Waste in Kampala City

This NAMA for reduction, recycling and reuse of solid waste in Kampala seeks to introduce a policy NAMA that exploits the joint responsibility of local authorities and residents or persons working in these urban areas to contribute to waste management using the 3Rs. The focus is to reduce waste generation and improve waste collection, recycling and reuse. In Kampala city waste generation is extremely high and the proposed Landfill Project in Kiteezi will at first on the waste already collected and the 40% solid waste that is collected by KCCA and supporting agencies. Indeed in Kampala several communities based organisations, private companies and non-governmental organisations have been licensed to support the waste management responsibilities of KCCA.

The NAMA will encourage proper solid waste management through sharing of knowledge on composting processes and provision of extension support to households and other institutions. The support will include: training on waste reduction (reducing the amount of municipal solid waste produced by not creating it, through people buying only what they need) and reuse (reusing materials and packaging where possible) and recycling;(materials and packaging that cannot be reused should be recycled) by training on waste handling and how to convert waste into a marketable commodity, support for selling the commodity, maintenance of an information data base on activities for different stakeholders, and a sharing board to create transactions as well as creating a platform for recycling investors as well as solid waste management companies. The NAMA will target the 60% of solid waste in Kampala that is not collected by the Kampala Capital City Authority (KCCA). This is not yet implemented.

12. Climate-related ODA funding

Uganda has received support from different bilateral sources such as The German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) is providing funding for climate measures involving both bilateral and multilateral development cooperation agencies. On behalf of BMZ, bilateral climate-related funding is channelled through its implementing agencies for German technical cooperation (GIZ) and German financial cooperation (KfW Development Bank. Besides bilateral climate-related funding, BMZ provides financial support to multilateral institutions such as the World Bank and international climate-specific funds and facilities. (e.g. Global Environment Facility, Least Developed Country Fund, Special Climate Change Fund, Adaptation Fund, Climate Investment Funds, etc.). Climate-related funding provided by BMZ addresses climate change mitigation, adaptation to climate change as well as the reduction of emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+) and biodiversity preservation. A key element of BMZ's efforts in its partner countries in order to reduce greenhouse gases and adapt to the negative effects of climate change is to support them in integrating climate protection and climate adaptation into their national development strategies.

13. UNDP Low Emission Capacity Building Programme

The UNDP Low Emission Capacity Building (LECB) Programme promotes essential cooperation between relevant institutions, engaging the public sector and industry in a concerted effort to address climate change consistent with national development priorities around the world. Programme-supported projects aim to strengthen technical and institutional capacity at the national level.

This work includes the identification and formulation of NAMAs, Low emission development strategies (LEDS), mitigation actions in selected industries with the participation of the private sector, the strengthening of GHG inventory management systems and the design of Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) systems. Support was secured and prioritization of the NAMAs in Uganda was done.

From the above NAMA priority projects its only one project on the periodic vehicle inspection for emissions and roadworthiness**.** This is being implemented without external support because vehicle owner have to pay for the inspection.

## 2.7 Main Adaptation Targets, Policies and Measures

Uganda has the overarching objective of ensuring that all stakeholders address climate change impacts and their causes through appropriate measures, while promoting sustainable development and green growth.

According to the NDC, the country will continue to work on reducing vulnerability in the following priority sectors: agriculture and livestock, forestry, infrastructure (with an emphasis on human settlements, social infrastructure and transport), water, energy and health. Uganda is experiencing significant impacts of climate change, including changing weather patterns, drop in water levels, and increased frequency of extreme weather events (droughts, floods, and landslides).

Risk management (particularly in urban areas) is also identified as a key priority sector for Uganda. This is in terms of mainstreaming climate resilience in all sectors, vulnerability risk mapping, effective early warning systems and improving efficiency of emergency related institutions.

According to the NDC, in recent years, Uganda has also made notable progress in adaptation as follows:

- Uganda's National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) was submitted to the Secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in 2007;
- Approved a National Policy for Disaster Preparedness and Management in 2010;
- Developed her National Climate Change Policy and its costed Implementation Strategy in 2012/13;
- Has taken steps to integrate climate change into the National Development Plans, as well as in sectoral policies, plans and programmes;
- Has produced climate change mainstreaming guidelines.
- Some efforts have also been made in research, systematic observation, education, training, public awareness and institutional strengthening.
- Specific activities have been developed on the ground to increase resilience, regarding, among others, agriculture, water and urban planning.
- Developed a 10-year Climate Smart Agriculture Program (2015-2025)
- A road map for the development of the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) was submitted to the Secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change at the beginning of 2015. The agricultural sector National Adaptation Plans process was launched in June 2015. The country laid the ground for the National Adaptation Plans preparation during 2015, and finalized it ready for implementation by mid-2016.

The process will also include the analysis of current and future climate variables, the assessment of vulnerabilities and the appraisal of adaptation options, refining the priority sectors and actions mentioned above. The process has enabled Uganda to identify, finance and implement appropriate adaptation measures, and to balance sectoral and cross-sectoral priorities, at national, sub-national and local levels. Importantly, the medium - to long-term adaptation planning underpinning the NAPs should be multi-stakeholder oriented, and based on and guided by the best available science, rigorous collection and analysis of appropriate data, and consideration of experiences and good practices within and outside, Uganda.

### 2.8 Cross cutting issues

The Paris Agreement calls for gender equality and women's empowerment, and the sections of the agreement detailing adaptation and capacity-building efforts specifically call on countries to adopt gender-responsive approaches. The Government of Uganda has already started to address issues of gender related to climate change:

- Uganda's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) recognized gender involvement in all climate change related interventions.
- With the framework in place, the Climate Change Department (CCD) of the Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE) has endeavoured to ensure women's participation in mitigation, adaptation and other related climate change actions for example in capacity building, training and awareness programmes.
- Consequently, women are participating in the committees set up to implement the Paris Agreement namely: Adhoc National Steering Committee and Projects implementing committee.
- MWE's Climate Change Department, in collaboration with Makerere University commissioned a joint research on climate change and gender and subsequently, a gender training manual was developed.
- The Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries (MAAIF) as well as the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development have mainstreamed climate change into their sector plans, budgets and activities. Working with Africa Climate Change Resilience (ACCRA), USAID and Feed the Future, CCD developed the national climate change indicators. These will be used in the Output Budgeting Tool (OBT) of the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development and the Ministry of Local Government's Assessment Tool. This will provide sectors and institutions mainstreaming Climate change with measurable indicators (MWE, 2016).

## 3.0 Current Plans for Revision of NDC

Uganda is expected to update NDCs ambition by 2018. All countries should revise their NDCs by 2023 starting from 2018. In Uganda it is not yet clear when the process of updating the NDCs will commence. Since its submission, Uganda's NDC document was not altered significantly after submission to UNFCCC (the only revision made arose to address the typos that were identified after submission). It has now been converted to NDC as no major changes have come up.

The current efforts are on how to implement it. In this regard, for example, Climate and Development Knowledge Network (CDKN) is funding the process of reviewing priorities, capacities and alignment with NAP priorities, SDGs and other national policies to come up with concrete actions in the medium and long term. Climate Change Department (Ministry of Water and Environment) working with line ministries like Energy, Agriculture and transport and agencies like National Planning Authority, National Environment Authority, National Forestry Authority, Uganda Wildlife Authority and Departments such as Wetland Management Department is responsible for the process with selected CSOs to participate in the consultative meetings.

## 4.0 LEDS and long-term targets

Uganda's long term targets in energy sector are seen through the SE4ALL**.** The ultimate goal of Uganda's National Development Plan and Uganda's Vision 2040 is "to meet the energy needs of the Ugandan population for social and economic development in an environmentally sustainable manner."10 Consequently, in 2012 the Government of Uganda decided to become one of the "early movers" and opted-in the SE4ALL Initiative. Since then, and with the SE4ALL Initiative as its framework, the GoU continues its commitment for the transformation of its energy sector, and deepen the reforms needed to scale up public and private investments in the energy sector to meet its SE4ALL 2030 targets (MEMD 2015). Uganda's SE4ALL goals are set as following:

| **Universal access to modern energy services** | | **Doubling global rate of improvement of energy efficiency** | **Doubling share of renewable energy in global energy mix** | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Percentage of population with electricity access** | Percentage of population with access to modern cooking solutions | Reduce national wood consumption by 40% and improve energy efficiency of power users by min 20% | Renewable energy share in Total Final Energy Consumption | |
| | | | **Power** | **Thermal** |
| **>98%** | **>99%** | | **>90%** | **>36%** |

**Source: MEMD 2015**

### 4.1.1 LEDS/Low Carbon Development Strategies (LCDs)

The Government of Uganda, through the Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE)'s Climate Change Unit (CCU), in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is delivering the Low Emission Capacity Building (LECB) Project for Uganda. This EU-UNDP Project focuses on strengthening Uganda's technical and institutional capacity in the development of Green House Gas (GHG) inventory systems and Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) with in-built Measuring, Reporting and verification (MRV) systems.

The LECB project has helped to have Institutional arrangements for GHG data collection; analysis and transfer have been established.

In addition, Climate Change Department staff visited the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI) in Nairobi, Kenya to help find a strategy to reduce GHG emissions from various land uses including livestock production, crop production, wetland conversion and others in Africa. Furthermore, the Climate Change Department through LECB has updated the NAMA Registry of the UNFCCC.

### 4.1.2 Long-term targets on climate and energy and deforestation, such as targets of 100% renewable energy by 2050

In Uganda, there are no clear long term targets on climate change and energy, deforestation such as targets of 100% renewable energy. The process of developing LEDS is not yet there but in mention as seen from the UGGDS which broadly talks about low emissions development. What is proposed in UGGDS currently is for 10 years. Government has to make it clear whether the targets of LEDS are same as UGGDS.

### 4.1.3 LEDS/LCDS available from academia, CSO or international institutions

In Uganda WWF commissioned a research to assess the targets in terms of access to energy where by only a number of proportion of population is experiencing It's expected that by 2020, compliance to energy legislation and standards is supported in Uganda and impacts of energy development are mitigated in protected areas to promote ecological integrity in addition, petroleum revenue is equitably shared and utilized for sustainable development in Uganda and climate change mitigation and adaptation mechanisms integrated in both government and industry policies and practices.

According to WWF, this requires combined action which tackles poverty, climate change and ecosystems. Energy access cuts through all three issues – and renewable energy can provide an answer. Almost all global and national studies of Low Carbon Strategies or drastic reduction of GHG emissions conclude that both improvement in energy efficiency and change in energy mix toward renewable energy and other low-carbon energy sources, among other measures, are integral to achieving low carbon targets. For WWF, a sustainable energy system means a safe and sustainable future for people, places and species, in an equitable low-carbon society resilient to climate change.

This system must protect the world's biodiversity and ecosystems and ensure that humanity's ecological footprint stays within the Earth's capacity to sustain life.

According to WWF Uganda Country office their key targets for Uganda in energy are to: Achieve 100% renewables by 2050 (WWF 2015), Access to modern energy services for all by 2030 compared with baseline emissions in 2030 (MWE, 2016), Resource use for energy generation not exceeding sustainability levels.

Developing infrastructure and promotion of efficient energy solutions and avoiding scenarios of fossil fuel dependency for Uganda. Access to modern and clean energy services is a necessary precondition for achieving development goals that extend far beyond the energy sector, such as poverty eradication, access to clean water, improved public health and education, women's empowerment and increased food production. The United Nations (UN) Secretary General launched the SE4ALL Initiative in September 2010 to achieve three inter-related goals by 2030 (MEMD 2015).

# 5.0 Climate financing

## 5.1 Means of implementation Uganda (Capacity developing, Technology Transfer and Finance)

According to ODI (2016), Uganda's total expenditure on climate change-relevant actions has remained well below 1% of GDP, which is much less than the 1.6% the implementation strategy of the 2012 NCCP recommends.

This suggests that significant additional financing will be required above what is currently spent on climate change-relevant actions if the climate change policy goals are to be met (ODI, 2016). In order to fully implement the aforementioned adaptation and mitigation priority actions, some cross-cutting initiatives must be undertaken.

In relation to means of implementation, capacity building, technology transfer and finance are the most important needs in Uganda. According to the Ministry of Water and Environment (2015), the specific national needs include the following:

- Access to and diffusion of appropriate clean technologies;
- Promotion of renewable energies and energy efficiency, including the involvement of the private sector;
- Research into climate smart and sustainable agricultural practices, including dissemination of good practices;
- Scaling up Climate Smart Agriculture
- Improving national policies and legislation; enhancing climate change education, training and public awareness;
- Building of climate information systems;
- Setting up of public-private partnerships; and
- Mainstreaming gender into development policies, plans and strategies as well as observance of human rights in all climate change adaptation and mitigation actions

In addition to the specific adaptation and mitigation strategies included above in the national needs, the Government of Uganda plans to:

- Promote and enhance climate change education, public awareness and capacity development through communication, training, information and knowledge management;

- Provide adequate support for policies and programmes that take into account the interactions between population dynamics, climate change and development, including the link between the national and sub-national governments;
- Promote climate change research and development and information exchange in all sectors impacted on by climate change;
- Promote and encourage the development, transfer and diffusion of climate technology; and
- Promote and encourage the mainstreaming of gender considerations in climate change issues.

The Government of Uganda is also set to continue to commit significant resources to climate change-relevant strategies. Ugandan communities, private sector and NGOs can also contribute significantly to these climate change-related activities, for instance through public-private partnerships and payment for ecosystem services schemes (MWE, 2015).
However, the full implementation of the priority adaptation and mitigation actions is conditional on the support of international stakeholders. The implementation of the prioritised policies and actions assume the continued use of existing and planned national and international financial sources. As set out in the National Climate Change Policy and Costed Implementation Strategy, national sources are assumed to cover approximately 30% of incremental costs of the activities in the next 15 years, with 70% assumed to originate from international sources (MWE, 2015).

The National Climate Change Policy and Costed Implementation Strategy estimated that Uganda will require United States dollars 2.9 billion over the next 15 years to address the impacts of climate change in addition to the existing interventions. This represents approximately 1.2% of the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per annum over the next 15 years (GDP at market prices as of 2011).

## 5.2 Climate Finance Readiness Programme – Identifying an NIE in Uganda

The scale of financing needed to combat climate change and its impacts is said to be in the hundreds of billions of dollars. In response, many international funds have been made available for developing countries through bilateral, multilateral and private sources. The Green Climate Fund (GCF) was established in 2010 and is expected to channel a significant part of these resources. International discussions have begun to focus on national institutions directly accessing international funds to increase national ownership. Therefore, these countries and the selected institutions need to be prepared to access, manage and be accountable for these funds.

The German Ministry of Environment (BMUB) and the German Ministry for Development Cooperation (BMZ) provided funding to Uganda (2014) in order to support developing countries in preparing to access the GCF.

The German Climate Finance Readiness Programme was implemented among others by GIZ and KfW and included support for the establishment and accreditation of national and regional organizations for the GCF, the development and advancement of national climate strategies, investment plans and GCF-project pipelines and knowledge sharing and exchanges regarding climate finance.

The Frankfurt School-UNEP Centre was engaged by GIZ to support the Government of Uganda by assessing the costs, benefits and risks of obtaining access to climate funds, in particular the GCF, under direct, regional, multilateral and international access. The team reviewed the international fund landscape and respective fund access requirements, as well as the capacity gaps of the national climate finance institutions to meet these requirements. The study assessed the aptness of Ugandan institutions to take on climate finance related tasks against guidelines and best practices set out by the GCF. This lead to recommendations for the preparation of national institutions to access and implement climate funds in the medium to long term and contributed to the definition of roles and responsibilities of the different stakeholders to access climate finance.

## 5.3 Green Climate Fund (GCF)

The GCF is a financial mechanism of the United Nations Framework Convention (UNFCCC) on Climate Change and was established in 2010. The GCF respond to climate change by investing in low-emission and climate resilient development and by Raising 100 billion USD a year by 2020 in order to fund mitigation and adaptation projects in the public and private sectors. The fund was established as the main financing mechanism under the UNFCCC under Article 11 of the Convention Direct access vs. Indirect Access to climate finance for developing countries. The balance between Adaptation and Mitigation Financing is not yet clear since the developed countries are willing to fund mitigation while the developing countries want adaptation projects to be funded.

*Status of GCF in Uganda*

- National Designated Authority (NDA) in Uganda is the ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development Inter-ministerial Standing Committee is already established.
- There are about six accredited entities KfW, UNDP, FAO, Sahara and Sahel Observatory **(**OSS) , WWF, IUCN are among the already accredited entities for GCF.

  This are organization with offices in other countries and there is no currently a national entity that has been accredited apart from those international NGOs and institutions with accreditation from their country of origin. Ministry of Water and Environment, Ministry of Agriculture, Animals Industry and Fisheries have applied to be accredited to GCF as National Implementing Entities (NIEs).
- Uganda has developed and submitted over 10 concept notes. Uganda has got funding for some projects through UNDP and Ministry of Water and Environment detailed later under UNDP, FAO and Climate related Overseas Development Assistance (ODA).

- Country programme developed
- Committee formed
- So far two projects have been approved in Uganda, one of which is the UNDP supported project on wetlands in Eastern and South Western part of the country.

*5 investment priorities of the GCF – Uganda qualifies in four areas (1-4 listed below)*

1. Transforming energy generation and access
2. Creating climate-compatible cities
3. Encouraging low-emission and climate-resilient agriculture
4. Scaling up finance for forests and climate change
5. *Enhancing resilience in Small Island Developing States (SIDS) - not relevant for Uganda*

*How does it work?*

- National Designated Authorities (NDA): Core interface between a developing country and the fund. MFPED in Uganda
- Implementing Entities (IEs): Management and oversight of project implementation (project proposal preparation, project management and reporting). Implementing entities must work with an accredited entity in order to submit their proposal to the GCF.

- Accredited Entities (AE): GCF Funds can only be assessed through accredited entities. All entities can apply for accreditation, which will be granted based on their legal personality, their environmental and social safeguard capacity, institutional system and track record. Projects submitted by accredited entities must receive a non-objection from the country's NDA. Accredited entities may propose their own projects and act as Implementing Entities (IEs).

*What kind of projects?*

- Mitigation: Reduce emissions from (Energy Generation, Transport, Buildings & cities, Forests and Land Use)
- Adaptation: Increase Resilience of Health, food and water Security, Ecosystems and Ecosystem services, infrastructure and built environment, Livelihoods, people and communities
- The GCF contribution to a given project or program can range from a few million to more than 250 million dollars.
- Each accredited entity is accredited up to a certain level of funding, as illustrated: XS (Micro at 0-10m USD, S(Small at 10-50m USD), Medium(50-250m USD) and Large (Above 250m USD).

*How ready is Uganda?*

- Under coordination of National Designated Authority (NDA), which is MFPED, the GCF Preparatory Support Programme seeks to maximize the effectiveness of the Fund.
- A GCF Country Programme and strategic framework have been developed.
- Projects Development initiated on 8 priority areas.
- Over 10 projects already considered with majority given letters of no objection and nomination to (Wetlands project 24.1 m USD secured through UNDP and Ministry of Water and Environment).
- Some have funding already (Wetlands 24.1M USD, Universal Green Energy Access Program (UGEAP) Regional >200m USD, Evergreen Agriculture pipeline, )

*Ongoing processes*

- National Implementing Entity accreditation by different Ministries which are supposed to be implementing entities.
- Financing Strategy which says that each country is supposed to set aside 30% fund of the climate change intervention and get 70% from the developed partners has to be finalized.
- National Financing Vehicle for instance the ministry of water and environment has proposed a basket fund for climate change where the government and development partners interested in climate change can contribute the resources through the climate fund. The challenge is that some of the project funds are direct to particular interventions hence it may be difficult to operationalize the fund.

*Challenges*

- Project Development Abilities: most applicants lack the abilities to develop fundable proposals while others lack willingness to learn the process of developing the proposals that can attract funding given that they have to proof the national impact of the project.
- While some entities are willing to work together in project development there is a tendency by those who are brought into other entities ideas to rush copy and paste the project ahead of the actual proponents of the project.
- Levels of consultation is so demanding and complicated that some people end up writing the proposal without actual consultation with the project beneficiaries or write a proposal with a clear case or need for project intervention

- Trust Fiduciary some institutions are not transparent in terms of their financial transactions hence it will delay the process of the GCF to assess and ascertain the trust that the organization can be given the funds on behalf of the country or the beneficiaries.

5.4 Uganda through UNDP has developed a funding proposal for GCF: Building Resilient Communities, Wetland Ecosystems and Associated Catchments in Uganda

The project will help Uganda: Restore critical wetlands to improve ecosystem services - such as replenishing ground water, improving flood control, and enhancing the livelihoods of subsistence farming communities through fishing and agriculture; Enhancing the skills of people to diversify their livelihoods and become more resilient to climate shocks; and improve the ability of communities in sensitive wetland areas to reduce climate risks and prepare them for climate-related disasters (including through decentralized early warning systems (GCF, 2016).

This will be implemented by Ministries of Water and Environment, Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries, Uganda National Meteorology Authority and other relevant agencies and departments of government including CSO and private sector project duration of 8 years with a total budget of 44.3m USD (GCF, 2016). The GCF resources will be used to scale up appropriate wetland restoration and management paradigms building on best practices and lessons learnt, particularly in selected districts of eastern and southwestern Uganda.
Practical activities will demonstrate the direct link between the benefits of wetland conservation and people's livelihoods, with a specific focus on climate change risks and adaptation opportunities of these restored wetlands.

5.5 Uganda - Revolving Loan Fund for the Uptake of Improved Institutional Cook Stoves (IICS) in Schools

The Uganda Green Schools NAMA, as part of integrated sustainable energy solutions for schools in Uganda, the NAMA identified a huge potential for GHG emission reductions through the introduction of Institutional Improved Cook Stoves (IICS). Under this programme, Improved Institutional Cook Stoves will be introduced in 15,750 Ugandan schools, which represents 75% of all Ugandan schools. This NAMA intends to reduce emissions through the promotion of the use of improved energy efficient cook stoves in educational institutions at all levels in the different regions of Uganda. Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions will be reduced because the efficient cook stoves require less wood fuel (up to 50%) to generate the same amount of energy required for cooking as ordinary three stone cook stoves.

The main barrier for investments into energy efficiency technologies is the cost of capital in Uganda. At the current Prime Lending Rate of around 25% there is little interest in investigating opportunities and considering investments, especially in a public sector such as education.

Therefore, a Revolving Loan Fund will be established to provide financing of investment into IICS. 2 different models are currently considered: provision of capital through the NAMA Facility to the revolving loan fund, which will then give out loans at no/low interest rates to schools or the creation of green funding lines with local/national banks, where the NAMA Facility will cover interest charged by the banks.

The contribution of the NAMA Facility will help to transform the school sector by replacing inefficient cooking facilities with Institutional Improved Cook Stoves (IICS). 75% of the schools will be financed through support of the NAMA Facility, for the remaining schools the Government of Uganda will provide funding.

Possible co-benefits include the reduction in forest degradation, increased health benefits, and improved economic conditions of schools (through the reduced need to purchase firewood).

The target annual emission reductions of 760,000 tCO2 per annum by year 5. At the end of year 10, emission reductions will have reached 1,878,000 tons of CO2 per year. Partners are the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development; Ministry of Water and Environment, and Co- applicant United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

## 5.6 Building Drought Resilience through Land and Water Management in Arid and Semi-Arid Areas, Kenya and Uganda

Since 2012 the Austrian Development Agency (ADA) is supporting a project for strengthening the resilience of local village communities in Uganda and Kenya against the effects on draughts and floods which occur with increasing frequency due to climate change. The project is implemented by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and focuses on catchment areas in arid and semi-arid regions.

Conflicts about the use and overuse of resources are already contributing to degradation of natural resources like water and land resulting in a decrease of ecosystem resilience and adaptive capacity of households (UNFCCC 2016). ADA supports the second phase of the project with EUR 1 million. Direct beneficiaries of the project are 200.000 inhabitants in the catchment areas.

## 5.7 Other climate funding from external sources, loans and grants

### 5.7.1 The Pilot Programme on Climate Resilience

This project, which is still under development, aims to help the country prioritise the key activities to be incorporated in the Strategic Plan for Climate Resilience (SPCR). The key priority thematic areas for SPCR, i.e. (i) climate resilient agriculture, (ii) urban and rural resilience and infrastructure, (iii) resilient landscapes/water catchment management (including wetlands), (iv) hydro-meteorological services, and (v) strengthening institutional capacity in addressing climate change issues. The procurement of consultancy firms to undertake the different tasks under the SPCR is on-going.

### 5.7.2 Feed the Future for Enabling Environment for Agricultural Activities Project (EEA)

This programme, which is in its initial phase, is supporting MWE's CCD to mainstream climate change activities into district plans and budgets. The scope of the work is focusing on a minimum of thirty seven (37) districts of Uganda. The aim of this project to improve the capacity of Ugandan government institutions to respond to the impacts of climate change on agriculture. Support if from USAID.

### 5.7.3 The Global Climate Change Alliance Project

The purpose of the four-year project is to strengthen the resilience of rural populations and agricultural production systems in the central part of the Cattle Corridor and build capacities of communities, commercial farmers and the Government of Uganda to cope with climate change. The project has contracted a number of staff, supported development of CCD's capacity development plan, and built the capacity of three CCD staff (MWE, 2016). Project partners Ministry of Water and Environment, Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries, UN Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) with support from EU.

### 5.7.4 The Danish Government to Government partnerships

The Danish government to government partnership contributes to enhancing enabling environments in emerging middle-income economies by sharing Danish experience and best practices, in particular by sharing knowledge of enabling energy sector planning, policy and regulation as well as providing capacity building in the partner countries to support low-carbon transition. Denmark moreover supports the development of an enabling environment for climate action, incl. adaptation through bilateral support e.g. in Mozambique, Kenya, Uganda, and through multilateral channels such as GGGI, the Least Developed Countries Fund support for National Adaptation Plans, and the Green Climate Fund's readiness facility (UNFCCC 2016).

## 5.8 Internal climate financing

The Government has committed to allocating modest resources to implement climate change-relevant strategies in mitigation and adaptation towards the target of 30 percent incremental costs in the next 15 years (MWE, 2015). The rest is conditional on receiving sufficient international support by at least 70%. The National Climate Change Policy and Costed Implementation Strategy estimated that Uganda would require USD 2.9 billion over the next 15 years to address the impacts of climate change in addition to the existing interventions (MWE, 2015). This represents approximately 1.2 percent of the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per annum over the next 15 years (GDP at market prices as of 2011).

The total cost in the adaptation priority sectors is estimated at around USD 2.4 billion over the next 15 years. Although the total costs of the activities in the priority mitigation sectors are uncertain, the upfront capital investment for the renewable energy installations has been estimated at USD 5.4 billion over the next 10 years. Additionally, the initial Costed Plan for the National Climate Change Policy indicates costs of around USD 36 million over the next ten years for the implementation of measures in the forestry sector (MWE, 2015).

Uganda has one of the lowest greenhouse gas emissions per capita in the world, estimated at 1.39 tons carbon dioxide per capita. This is far below the global average of approximately 7.99 tons of carbon dioxide. In spite of this, the country is very much committed to fulfill its NDC obligation as part of a global effort to reduce emission, to realize Goal 13 of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. This is in line with the 2009 Copenhagen (COP15) agreement that decided that each country would propose a national contribution towards reducing greenhouse gas emissions and to keep global warming to 2°C compared to the preindustrial era. All the 195 UNFCCC countries, including Uganda pledged to do so. According to the research of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), a temperature increase of over 2°C would lead to serious consequences, such as a greater frequency of extreme climate events.

As set out in the Uganda National Climate Change Policy and its Costed Implementation Strategy, national sources will cover ~30% of incremental costs of activities in the next 15 years, with ~70% from international sources. (USAID, 2016) Approximately US$160,000 was disbursed from international climate funds for 2008-2012. The 17 major adaptation projects that have been implemented since 2001 in partnership with the Government of Uganda sum to US$59 million. The National Climate Change Policy and Costed Implementation Strategy estimated that Uganda will require US$2.9 billion over the next 15 years (US$2.4 billion for adaptation). Uganda receives support through its association with the USAID East Africa Regional mission.

## 5.9 Global Climate Partnership Fund (GCPF)

Global Climate Partnership Fund works through local banks in developing countries to make finance available to small and medium enterprises (SMEs) and households and reduces risks through a first loss position. Moreover, with support from Germany and the UK, the Global Energy Transfer Feed-in Tariff (GET FiT) is unlocking market barriers and promote private sector investment in small-medium scale renewables in Uganda by providing feed-in tariff support and technical assistance (UNFCCC 2016).

# 6.0 Main stakeholders involved

## 6.1 Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE)

The Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE) is responsible for monitoring CDM projects and evaluating their contributions to social, economic and environmental variables. Staff monitor registered CDM projects and visited potential projects to assess their feasibility (MWE, 2016), for instance Bujagali Hydro Power Plant, Kachung Forest Project, Kakira Sugar Works, etc.

## 6.2 MWE's Climate Change Department (CCD)

This coordinates Uganda's implementation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and its Kyoto Protocol, and Paris Agreement.

Four thematic areas have been highlighted under the CCD's 5 year strategic plan: Develop institutional capacities for climate change management in Uganda, establish the knowledge base for climate change mitigation and adaptation, operationalize the climate change policy, and coordinate, initiate and monitor climate change implementation activities in Uganda (MWE, 2016).

## 6.3 Uganda Climate Change Resource Centre

The Resource Centre was established in January 2015 to act as a one stop centre for all climate change related information and actions being coordinated by MWE. Currently, MWE in collaboration with Makerere University Centre for Climate Change Research and Innovations (MUCCRI) is developing an online knowledge management system that will help to:

- ✓ Link with communities of best practice, by facilitating learning through dialogue and information exchange/dissemination.
- ✓ Strengthen linkages and foster collaboration among communities in Uganda, regionally and globally.
- ✓ Stimulate discussion, group analysis, and data sharing on research, capacity building and policy issues.

Tools developed and anchored in the National Climate Change Resource Centre include the Uganda Climate, an interactive web-based National Climate Atlas to centralize spatial information and knowledge on Climate Change (MWE, 2017). In addition, working with the EU-UNDP's Low Emission Capacity Building Project, MWE is in the process of developing a National Greenhouse Gas Inventory system that will archive data on greenhouse gas emissions from different sectors.

## 6.4 Uganda National Meteorology Authority (UNMA)

Uganda National Meteorological Authority (formerly Department of Meteorology) under Ministry of Water and Environment is a semi-autonomous government institution for weather and climate services (UNMA Act. 2012) and a focal institution to Inter-Governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), an international body of experts mandated to analyze scientific research findings on climate change. The Government of Uganda (GoU) has always recognized natural resources (including weather and climate) as a basic factor in the country's national development process.

It is well documented and common knowledge that the day to day management and harnessing of all natural resources are largely dependent on the state of the environment, weather and climate. Weather and climate is therefore, an important factor in the social and economic development of the country as it has major influences on the developments of all other sectors of the economy.

## 6.5 Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries

- Promotion of Upland Rice (Agriculture Sector)
- Livestock Mitigation (Agriculture Sector)

## 6.6 Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development

- NAMA concept on fuel efficiency was adopted by the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development and testing of 27 stations was set to commence in September 2016 under the LECB project.

## 6.7 The German Ministry of Environment (BMUB) and the German Ministry for Development Cooperation (BMZ)

The German Ministry of Environment (BMUB) and the German Ministry for Development Cooperation (BMZ) provided funding to support Uganda in preparing to access the GCF (Climate Finance Readiness Programme). A National Designated Entity was established in Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development with a clear focal person.

## 6.8 UNDP / GEF Implementing Low Emissions

A Project: "Building Resilient Communities and Ecosystems through Restoration of Wetlands and Associated Catchments in Uganda" submitted by UNDP 8 year project From 2017 - 2025 with total Budget of $24.1m GCF, and $18.1m GOU and $2M UNDP total $44.3M, approved Dec. 2016 that will:

- Restore critical wetlands to improve ecosystem services such as ground water recharge, flood control, fishing and agriculture for enhanced livelihoods to the most vulnerable subsistence farming communities.
- Diversify livelihoods and agriculture to make it more resilient to climate shocks, by enhancing the skillset of beneficiaries for employability and adaptation.
- Empower communities in sensitive wetland areas in risk reduction and preparedness to climate-related disasters. This will be done through participatory and decentralized early warning systems and capacity development for implementing disaster risk reduction measures.

## 6.9 Kampala Capital City Authority (KCCA)

The Kampala Climate Change Action strategy (2016) has a plan aimed at mainstreaming climate change response in all city services in order to put the city on a low carbon development path. The Kampala Climate Change Action strategy is KCCA's flagship programme for the city to achieve its sustainability ambitions. Seeks to reduce emissions by 22% from the "business as usual scenario," reduce the future cost of adaptation and the number of vulnerable communities (KCCA, 2016).
The strategy addresses three issues:

- the short and long-term adaptation of the city to climate change impacts
- charting a low emissions development path for the city
- Transforming the threat of climate change into an opportunity for residents.

The Kampala Climate Change Action strategy (2016) proposes 6 priority areas to reduce emissions and lead to low carbon development as listed below.

- ✓ Reduction, Recycling and Reuse of Solid Waste in Kampala City:
- ✓ The Promotion of the Use of Efficient Institutional Stoves in Institutions which is now the Green Schools NAMA
- ✓ Promoting cultivation of high-yielding upland rice in Uganda
- ✓ Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) for Kampala
- ✓ Developing appropriate strategies and techniques to reduce methane emissions from livestock production in Uganda.
- ✓ Fuel Efficiency in Motor Vehicles (FEBID) – labelling system for vehicles to guide on fuel efficiency specifying maximum level of emissions/vehicle was developed.

### 6.9.1 KCCA Receives Grants From the European Union to Support Climate Change

Action in Kampala Capital City Authority (KCCA) received a €951,504 grant from the European Commission. These funds will go towards financing the implementation of the Kampala Climate Change Action Plan. The project will be implemented over a period of 3 years with the objective of developing a low carbon and climate resilient Kampala.
The development of the Kampala Climate Change Action Strategy started in 2014 to support KCCA's vision of transforming Kampala into a vibrant, attractive and sustainable city.

The project will build the resilience of the city to the impacts of climate change and protect the city's residents, especially the poor and vulnerable through targeting key areas of energy efficiency; renewable energy; integrated urban planning and greening; urban agriculture; intercity experience sharing; air quality and GHG monitoring;

The grant is also aimed at supporting Kampala to develop and implement a city climate action plan in the framework of the initiative of the Covenant of Mayors in Sub Saharan Africa (COM SSA). The COM SSA is an initiative to increase the capacities of cities to provide access to sufficient, sustainable and safe energy related services to urban and peri-urban populations.

6.10 Global Energy Transfer Feed-in Tariff

With a £50 million UK Contribution, the Global Energy Transfer Feed-in Tariff (GET FiT) is unlocking market barriers and promote private sector investment in small-medium scale renewables in Uganda by providing feed-in tariff support and technical assistance. GET FiT roll out across a further four African countries is being planned (UNFCCC 2016).

# 7.0 CSO involvement

7.1 CSO-Networks involved in climate policy in the Uganda

| **CSO / CSO Network** | **Level of involvement in climate change policy in Uganda** |
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| CAN Uganda | • Network of over 100 Non- Governmental Organizations (NGOs) is working to promote government and individual actions to limit human-induced climate change to ecologically sustainable levels.<br>• Participated in UNFCCC COPs from 2010 to COP 22<br>• conducts capacity building initiatives to which media staff and member CSOs benefit<br>• Organises dialogues, interfaces with national delegations and post- COP feedback events in collaboration with the Climate Change Department (CCD) under the ministry of water and Environment and the Parliamentary Forum on Climate Change (PFCC)<br>• Represents CSOs on the GCF National Committee |
| UCSD | • National network of more than 40 CSOs coordinating advocacy around issues and commitments made by world governments to-wards sustainable development – inspired by the Rio+10 project Johannesburg summit 2002. UCSD hosts the regional secretariat for EA SusWatch. |

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| | • Involved in activity based advocacy to influence decision-making and planning, through for example lobbyism for green issues during the Presidential Elections 2016, recommendations for key livelihood areas to implement the East African Community Climate Change Policy (EACCCP) in the Lake Victoria basin, and the Sustainable Energy for All (SE4All) project. Moreover, UCSD has initiated several online petitions. UCSD was involved in tracking the implementation of MDG 1,7 and 8 through the Global Sustainability Watch Project in 2005.<br>• Since 2006, has been working through SusWatch EA in close cooperation with SusWatch Kenya to implement the Lake Victoria Environment Management Project II(2012-2015). One key achievement was preparation of IEC materials for awareness raising and advocacy over a wide range of issues including climate change adaptation and water and sanitation, pollution control etc. More: www.ugandacoalition.or.ug |
| WWF | • National efforts have been led by WWF and contributed to COP 22 Position statement.<br>• GCF WWF is working on the project Africa Energy transmissional project it's a key project to engage in GCF.<br>• WWF is an accredited entity to GCF. A number of offices are putting together concept note which will include Kenya, Uganda and DRC on energy access, clean lighting and cooking. More: http://wwf.panda.org/who_we_are/wwf_offices/uganda/about_uganda/ |
| IUCN | • Accredited GCF member<br>• Austrian Development Agency is supporting a project for strengthening the resilience of local village communities in Uganda and Kenya against the effects on droughts and floods which occur with increasing frequency due to climate change.<br>• The project focuses on catchment areas in arid and semi-arid regions. National meteorological services have a crucial role in producing data and information for adapting and mitigating climate change. More: https://www.iucn.org/regions/eastern-and-southern-africa/countries/uganda |
| OXFAM | • Oxfam has been concerned about climate change for more than 25 years. In 1983, Oxfam produced Weather Alert, a briefing paper that recorded the human impacts of various climate anomalies affecting our programmes around the world. |

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| | • In 1992, Oxfam discussed the special threat that climate change posed to people living in poverty, along with other environmental crises highlighted at the UN World Summit on Sustainable Development in Brazil.<br>• Oxfam is helping people cope with severe weather events, as well as plan for the consequences of future climate change. Like everything we do, our climate change work focuses on three core areas:<br>• *Humanitarian:* constantly responding to disasters such as the floods in Bangladesh. Climatic hazards like these are expected to increase in frequency over the coming years and decades. What's more, we're making sure these communities are better prepared for extreme weather events in the future too. That means things like raising homes up on stilts, or improving early warning systems for when disasters strike.<br>• *Development:* helping communities adapt to climate change is a key part of our development work. In Thailand, rice farmers are innovating with on-farm water harvesting systems for irrigation and are diversifying their crops to protect their livelihoods against drought. And in Pakistan, we are supporting farmers to reclaim fields damaged by salt water and helping them get fresh water for their fields and for household use.<br>• *Campaigning*: Demanding urgent and decisive action on climate change from world leaders - action that results in a global deal that is fair for all people, not just those with power and money. OXFAM demands global action to reduce emissions, enable vulnerable countries and communities to adapt to climate change - including an international climate fund, push for a global move towards low-carbon economies.<br>• For example, in 2013, Oxfam's research project interviewed coffee farmers in the Rwenzori Mountains (Uganda) and found that they are aware that the climate is changing and becoming less predictable, and have used various adaptation strategies. But for Arabica coffee, which can only be grown at high altitudes in Uganda, climate change and rising temperatures are likely to further restrict the areas in which it can be grown. This report makes recommendations for adapting coffee production in Uganda to reduce the impact of climate change on the economy and to reduce the risks that smallholder farmers will fall further into poverty.<br>• Oxfam is lead partner to the The Africa Climate Change Resilience Alliance (ACCRA) that has been working in Ethiopia, Uganda and Mozambique since 2009, supporting governments, civil society and the wider development community to integrate climate change adaptation and resilience into their policy and practice.<br>• The ACCRA alliance is made up of Oxfam GB, ODI, Save the Children International, Care International and World Vision International. More: https://www.oxfam.org/en/countries/uganda |

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| National Association of Professional Environmentalists (NAPE) | • Serves as an important actor that gives voice to marginalized communities and the environment of Uganda.<br>• Monitoring of oil exploration, moving to political advocacy against oil extraction activities, and continuing to the advocacy for community rights and voices now that extraction activities have begun. Below we give a more detailed explanation of the programme.<br>• The Sustainability School approach advocates and seeks to give the communities capacity to effectively participate in social economic and political change processes. The aim of this school is the transfer of power from dominant groups to the poor, marginalized disadvantaged and disenfranchised who are always the majority<br>• Works on water governance including advocacy for community rights to water and sanitation through engaging government of Uganda to formulate policies and legislations that promote the rights to water and sanitation.<br>• Protecting the rights of communities affected by big infrastructure development. Principal examples include: Palm oil plantations in Kalangala, Oil extraction near Lake Albert, Exotic tree plantations for carbon trading near Bukaleba (Eastern Uganda) and Kikonda Forest Reserve (western)<br>• Ecosystems Alliance Programme aim to empower communities for sustainable Natural Resource Management in the Albertine Rift.<br>• Awareness and advocacy on responsible use of chemicals in Uganda<br>• CAN East Africa secretariat although its activities are not clear. More: http://www.nape.or.ug/ |
| Environmental Management for Livelihoods Improvement (EMLI- Bwaise Facility) | • Actively engaged in a number of Multilateral Environment Agreements (MEAs) such as: Stockholm Convention, UNCCD, UNFCCC, and key global bodies i.e. The United Nations, UNEP, GEF, World Bank and Green Climate Fund.<br>• EMLI maintains its continuous flow of information, sharing of experience and knowledge through its dialogues, national, regional and international platforms.<br>• EMLI undertake research and produce broad set of papers, write articles, hold lectures and question multi-level natural resource policies.<br>• Represents CSOs on the GCF National Committee. More: www.bwaisefacility.org |

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| Development Network of Indigenous Voluntary Associations (DENIVA) | • Promoting food security through influencing policies, resource management and distribution and people participation at all levels.<br>• Seeks to build capacities of all sections of the communities to adapt to climate change through awareness campaigns, piloting adaptation actions, research and strengthening partnerships at various levels<br>• In partnership with USAID implemented a two-year project on "Improving Local Stakeholders Readiness to Adapt to Climate Change in Agriculture".<br>• In December 2016, organized a public dialogue on the Uganda National Climate Change Policy that brought together over 200 stakeholders drawn from DENIVA membership, U.S. Agency for International Development, local farmers, civil society actors, local government officials , national policy makers from Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industries and Fisheries, Ministry of Water and Environment, Parliamentary Forum for Climate Change, Parliamentary Forum for Natural Resources, Parliamentary Forum for Disaster Risk Reduction, the private sector, academia, women and youth from Kasese, Kamwenge, Ibanda, Kamuli, Mayuge and Jinja districts. More: www.deniva.or.ug |
| ENR CSO Network (Loose Network) c/o Environmental Alert. | • Loose coalition of civil society organizations engaged in policy lobbying and advocacy towards good governance and better service delivery in the environment and natural resources sector in Uganda. It is a membership network composed of mainly local NGOs and CBOs with a few International NGOs.<br>• Strategic interventions:<br>o Engaging and influencing decisions making processes and policy implementation in the ENR Sector.<br>o Generation and dissemination of lessons from ENR-CSO members' activities and information about the sector performance<br>o Strengthening capacity of ENR-CSO Network members and other stakeholders in lobbying and advocacy<br>o Building a credible ENR-CSO Network<br>More: http://enr-cso.org/ |
| Advocates Coalition for Development and Environment (ACODE) | • Promoting the use of research and analysis to improve public expenditure governance; |

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| | • Building citizen capacity to use data to demand for accountability in service delivery;<br>• Enhancing central and local governments' capacity to respond to citizen demands for accountability;<br>• Facilitating dialogue, and spread learning amongst the various actors in the forestry sector on workable approaches to good forest governance;<br>• Enhancing justice and equitable distribution of forestry resource benefits;<br>• Developing initiatives to combat illegalities in the forestry sector and enhance the integrity of the forestry resource base;<br>• Advocating for just and equitable forestry related policies, legislation and mechanisms of implementation of those policies and legislation; and<br>• Linking Uganda with other participating countries in the Forest Governance Learning Group initiative to share lessons and experiences. More: http://www.acode-u.org/ |
| ACCRA Consortium (World Vision, Oxfam, Save the children) | • The ACCRA alliance is made up of Oxfam GB, ODI, Save the Children International, Care International and World Vision International. Currently in Uganda ACCRA is working on the NDC Readiness Assessment More: www.wvi.org/uganda |
| African Center for Trade and Development (ACTADE) | • Works to influence the promotion and enjoyment of social, political and economic rights by all. Advises government on a) priority setting for the national budget and monitor its implementation in selected sectors and districts; b) climate change adaptation measures that support communities to anticipate and build resilience to impacts of climate change; c) ensure that no one is left behind, especially not the women, youths, nor persons with disability.<br>• Involved in policy advocacy work in climate change. The policy space moved beyond, SDGs, Uganda Green Growth Development Strategy.<br>• Action Oriented strategies for instance participation in the implementation of strategic Pilot programmes for climate resilience.<br>• More: www.actade.org |
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| Parliamentary Forum on Climate Change Uganda | • Formed in 2008 by members of the 8th parliament to respond to the pressing environmental, social and economic issues presented by Climate Change.<br>• Has a membership of 215 legislators of which 80 are females. Being among the first parliamentary forum on climate change in Africa, the forum has influenced parliamentary climate change dialogue and reforms in many regions of the continent.<br>• PFCC takes cognizance of the need to enhance the legislative, oversight, budgeting and representation roles of parliamentarians as a mechanism for mainstreaming climate change concerns into the national and global development frameworks such as the National Development Plan (NDP), Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Sustainable Development strategy, National Development Goals (NDCs) and the Green Growth Strategy (GGS).<br>More: http://www.parliament.go.ug/index.php/members-of-parliament/parliamentary-fora/parliamentary-forum-on-climate-change-pfcc |

## 7.2 Major CSOs active in climate issues in projects, locally, but not involved in climate policy

*Joint Energy and Environment Projects*

JEEP is a non-governmental organization working for a green Uganda with an environmentally safe and clean habitat for the present and future generations.

JEEP carries out training and awareness seminars, focusing on environmental conservation and energy-saving technologies. JEEP uses grassroots, practical approach and reaches out primarily to rural farmers.

In this regard, JEEP has implemented several renewable energy and energy efficiency projects (biomass, solar) targeting households, small and medium scale institutions in Uganda.

*Nature Palace Foundation*

Nature Palace Foundation (NPF) is a Community Development and Human-well-being focused organization that operates on the principle of blending conservation with development. NPF operates at the interface of several stakeholders at different levels while its constituency remains the resource poor in rural and peri-urban centres.

It is a key actor and leading grass-roots organisation deeply rooted among the rural communities while providing the necessary expertise and experience in natural resources management; solid waste management and recycling systems; facilitation of access by poor communities to safe, efficient and affordable energy; facilitation of campaigns against environmental degradation and promotion of primary health care. NPF responds to universal concerns of Food Insecurity, Biodiversity Loss, Climate Change, Poverty and Disease through innovative approaches that include Environmental Advocacy; a Community Botanic Garden, Climate-smart Agriculture models, ICT, alternative energy and Pro-poor Eco-tourism.

*East African Technology Development Network (EATDN)*

EAETDN is currently implementing the Developing Energy Enterprises Project (DEEP) East Africa in Uganda that aims at increasing efficient energy access to underserved rural and peri-urban areas through a chain of energy enterprises in those areas. To date, DEEP has trained over 100 energy entrepreneurs who are implementing their energy business ideas in their communities, particularly in alternative energy technologies.

EAETDN is also an implementing partner for the African Biogas Partnership and is taking part in Uganda's National Biogas Programme (NBP) implementation in collaboration with SNV and HIVOS. This programme will see 20,000 biogas plants installed in households around Uganda. This will greatly reduce indoor air pollution. EAETDN is a member of the NBP taskforce.

In partnership with AHEAD Energy, EAETDN installed institutional cook stoves at Peace Primary School in Kampala that evidently reduced the smoke emissions that used to affect the cooks, and also reduced the budgets spent on fuel for cooking.

*Kikandwa Environmental Association*

Kikandwa Environmental Association (KEA) is a Community Based rural development organization founded in 1999 with a purpose of addressing rural development issues and natural resources management. KEA was born out of the need to address the alarming low levels of agricultural productivity, high level of food insecurity, low income in the rural communities in addition to protecting natural resources against rapid degradation in which 95% of the people of Mubende district and Mityana district depend for their livelihood. It also focuses on eradication of illiteracy and technology innovation.

## 7.3 Main barriers for CSO involvement in climate policy

- Uganda has a vibrant civil society engaged both in advocacy and service delivery. Although they operate relatively freely, space for Ugandan CSOs, as in much of the region, is narrowing particularly for those engaged in advocacy. In part, this is because of widely held negative state perceptions, which see CSOs as pursuing a ‘foreign’ agenda.

- At all levels, there is limited awareness amongst actors, on the causes of climate change and/or climate variability and their devastating impacts on socioeconomic development plans and activities. In addition, there are limited structured engagement mechanisms among the stakeholders. This is worsened by the high expectations from the communities CSOs work with to address the unpredictable effects of climate change.
- There is inadequate conceptualization of the importance of weather and climate information by strategic planners that limits the desired action to be taken in good time to reduce the climate change impacts on communities.
- The institutional and financial resources are currently inadequate which poses serious setback to the sector operations. The inadequate CSO internal capacity, legitimacy and credibility that is key to effective fundraising, impact on these efforts. In addition to complex nature of available funding options for CSOs makes it equally difficult for them to access such resources.
- Liaison between the various ministries and other relevant institutions is crucial when expecting uniformity and well-coordinated efforts. Currently, coordination mechanisms need to be strengthened through CSOs building trust with others on climate action.
- Inadequate participation – where a selected few benefit - have their capacities built (information, knowledge etc.) and those especially at the subnational level have fewer chances.
- CSO actors lack confidence to speak out on some climate related issues due to lack of information, skills and knowledge.
- Staff turnover where skilled and knowledgeable individuals move on to other sectors leaving behind gaps.
- Technical knowledge limits CSOs to engage in the sector in a meaningful and strategic way.
- GCF funding process - new and complex for many CSOs and expensive as it requires rigorous consultative processes

## 7.4 Possible role of capacity building and other support to increase CSO-involvement in climate policies

Based on the interviews and consultations conducted among the key stakeholders (including during the inception meetings held in Kampala and Mbale), review of various documents including Uganda's NDC, The GGDS and GCF progress, the following recommendations are made in relation to capacity building for CSOs:

- CSOs should continue to advocate for the pro-poor engagement in Climate actions by giving priority to reaching out to the unserved vulnerable communities.
- Scaling up and providing spaces for CSOs to share information and knowledge and to collectively seek accountability from duty bearers regarding climate action at national and local levels.

- There is need for CSOs to support one another to learn and share knowledge and skills, as one way to sustain capacity for advocacy and engagement with the key actors including the duty bearers.
- It is critical to institutionalise capacity development among the staff in the NGOs so as to expand the base of CSO actors with different skills and knowledge.
- There is need to simplify and provide a user friendly, popular version of Uganda's NDC, LEDs (once in place) and the GCF process for easy understanding among the CSOs, decision and policy makers and media so that the terminology involved can be broken down for easy relation to the ground situation among the communities.
- There is need to regularly track the real impact of climate change on livelihood sources like agriculture and trade and share it with planners and decision makers at all levels.
- Low Emissions Development Strategies (LEDS) is still not understood.

## 8.0 Recommendations

The recommendations below are also generated from the interviews conducted with key stakeholders and literature reviews, and partly from the inception meeting of the project.

- Need to move beyond numbers for quality involvement of CSOs in climate change by training them to be change agents and advocates of climate change action through the globally agreed frameworks like the NDC.
- Need to summarise Uganda's NDC, the LEDs (once in place) and GCF operations through a popular version, user friendly language and peg them through key thematic days
- There is need to increase the number of accredited institutions through building their capacities and knowledge, as currently this is limited.
- There is need to regularly bring the key issues from the implementation of Uganda's NDC, LEDs (once in place), and GCF to the attention of duty bearers as well as the general public.
- Need to empower the national and local level legislators / councillors to deliver messages that can influence development to be sensitive to climate change, as well as putting in place a conducive climate change law (that is underway)
- Need to amplify the voices of the affected communities at all levels as a strategy to influence duty bearers to take appropriate climate actions.
- Need to provide regular training, exposure and visits to CSOs to enable them appreciate available options in mitigation and adaptation to climate change, so as to lobby and advocate for action in turn.

## 9.0 Conclusion

With most Ugandans reliant on the environment for their livelihoods, the country is set to tackle the impacts of climate change assuming international support comes by as assumed in the NDC. Current efforts to develop fundable concepts under NAMA are commendable, need to be supported but regularly reviewed to secure that they are pro-poor at all stages.

On the other hand, Uganda needs enact policies and laws as well as invest in climate actions that build the assets and capabilities of the poor people rather than eroding them. In this regard Uganda's NDC that is expected to gradually be ambitious, need to take this into account if resilience and adaptation will make sense to the poor and their vulnerable settings.

Uganda's policy and legislative framework provides a conducive environment to implement the NDC (given the priorities set for adaptation and mitigation), but efforts need to be made to strengthen the internal capacities of the mandated institutions, enable them to regularly consult with other actors so as to be in tandem with the expectations of the Paris Agreement.

With regard to the GCF, it is clear that more actors will need to be accredited to GCF in Uganda in order to access funding and / or implement projects related to community livelihood improvements. It is also important to provide more attention to adaptation actions to enable poor people who are already feeling the impacts of climate change to effectively cope.

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**Annex 1: Indicators / Success Criteria**

**Intervention Objective**: *LEDSs and NDCs in Uganda are incorporating civil society viewpoints and recommendations.*

**Indicators and Means of Verification**

| Intervention Objective | Indicators/success criteria | Means of verification |
|---|---|---|
| LEDSs and NDCs in Uganda and are incorporating civil society viewpoints and recommendations. | I.1: At least 2 policy elements from policy briefs/advocacy attempts are incorporated or are in the process of being incorporated in the targets of NDCs and LEDSs. | • Statements from duty-bearers<br>• Drafts of LEDSs and revised NDCs |
| | I.2: At least 500 duty bearers have been informed and attempted influenced. | • Meeting participant lists 80 Participants have so far been reached during the National Inception meeting in Kampala and Mbale<br>• Advocacy activity plan |
| | I.3 UCSD & INFORSE members have established a long-term cooperative relationship to maintain focus on NDCs and LEDSs processes. | • Interviews<br>• MoUs<br>• Joint recommendations |
| The number of poor or marginalized people facing climate or environmental problems whose lives will be positively affected by capacity building and advocacy on sustainable development. | In Uganda, all poor communities are somehow affected by the consequences of climate change. In the long run, the implementation of ambitious NDCs and LEDSs integrating a strong focus on poverty reduction is expected to benefit all poor communities living below USD 2 per day.<br>Uganda: 23,6 million (2013) (*source*: Knoema, based on World Bank data) | • Uganda: 23,6 million (2013)<br>• Meeting participant lists 80 Participants have so far been reached during the National Inception meeting in Kampala and Mbale<br>• Number of during the capacity building trainings. |

## Annex 2: Key Informants Interviewed

| Name | Position | Organization | Email |
|---|---|---|---|
| **1. Mr. Bob Natifu** | Climate Change Department / Ministry of Water and Environment (CCD/MWE) | Principal Climate Change Officer | bnatifu@yahoo.com |
| **2. Dr. Isaiah Owiunji** | WWF Uganda Country Office | Energy & Climate Programme Coordinator | iowiunji@wwfuganda.org |
| **3. Mr. Ddamulira Robert** | WWF Uganda Country Office | Africa Energy Coordinator | rddamulira@wwfuganda.org |
| **4. Mr. George Asiimwe** | Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI | Green City Development Specialist, Uganda | george.asiimwe@gggi.org |
| **5. Ms. Kaaya Christine** | Parliament Forum on Climate Change (Uganda) | Coordinator | Kaayact@gmail.com |
| **6. Ms. Susan Nanduddu** | African Center for Trade and Development (ACTADE) | Executive Director | snanduddu@actade.org |
| **7. Ms. Miriam Talwisa** | Climate Action Network – Uganda (CAN-U) | Communication & Advocacy officer | mtalwisa@yahoo.com |
| **8. Mr. Masaba Andrew** | Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (MFPED) | Senior Economist | Andrew.masaba@finance.go.ug |