INFORSE -EAST AFRICA – WEBINAR
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Climate Action in East Africa on the way to the Climate COP26 in Glasgow

Review of the National Contributions to Combat Climate Change, to what extent are Local Level Climate and Sustainable Energy Solutions considered?

The People's Manifesto for Tackling the Climate Change Crisis in Uganda: perspectives on sustainable energy solutions

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Presentation Outline

Are local Climate and Sustainable energy solutions part of the Revision of the East African Partner states' NDCs?

How could these be scaled up further

What are the limitations to inclusion of local Climate change and sustainable-energy solutions in the country's NDCs

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The NDC & Manifesto Process

The Process of developing the People's Manifesto for Tackling the Climate Change crisis in Uganda was a consultative one spearheaded by the members of the Climate Action Network Uganda (CAN-U) and its partners


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People.
Climate.
Development.

What we did?

The partners organized 4 regional consultations in Mbale, Mbarara, Gulu and Kampala, additional information was provided by citizens who reside in the climate change frontline communities of Katakwi, Kasese and Bulambuli –

Over 500 citizens participated and contributed views directly to the process

WHAT WE DID

- We consulted online
- Members organized targeted consultations – UCSD and JEEP organized targeted consultations on renewable energy and the youth, CARE Uganda carried out local consultations in the Rwenzori sub-region
- We gave the citizens the microphone in their localities
- The manifesto also draws learning and inspiration from research, action and learning from various Civil Society Organisations working on climate change and environment work in Uganda that enormously contributed information, data and experience in the process of developing this manifesto

Who was Involved??

The participants were drawn from a diversity of key sections of the society – women, youth, PWDs, community and local government leaders.

The partners worked closely with officers from the Climate Change Department (CCD) of the Ministry of Water and Environment and National Planning Authority (NPA) - to answer critical questions and inform participants on key aspects concerning planning for the recoveries from the adverse impacts of COVID-19.

NDC s actions on Energy

- Increasing the efficiency in the use of biomass in the traditional energy sector
- Promoting renewable energy and other energy sources Increasing the efficiency in the modern energy sector, mainly of electricity
- Ensuring the best use of hydropower by careful management of the water resources Climate proofing investments in electricity power sector

Proposed Mitigation Actions

Energy Sector

SUB-SECTOR	MEASURE IN CURRENT NDC	MEASURES IDENTIFIED FROM POLICIES, STRATEGIES, ETC.	SOURCE OF MEASURE
Energy (power supply)	Construction of enabling infrastructure for electricity sector development, including power lines, substations and transmission facilities. (Development of the electricity sector holds great mitigation potential for Uganda due to the potential offsetting of wood and charcoal burning, and the consequential deforestation).	1. Hydro power generation which is estimated at 4500MW along the various rivers- Uganda receives significant amount of rainfall with the highest of 2500 mm (Lake Victoria basin), mean of about 1200 mm and lowest of about 500 (North East Uganda) mm per annum.	(Uganda Vision, 2040)
		2. Geothermal Energy (1500MW); Nuclear (24000MW); Solar (5000MW); Biomass (1700MW); Peat (800MW); Thermal (4300MW)	(Uganda Vision, 2040)
	Achieve a total of at least 3,200 Mega Watts renewable electricity generation capacity by 2030, up from 729 Mega Watts in 2013.	3. Renewable Energy Policy 2007- the policy aims to provide a framework to increase in significant proportions the contribution of renewable energy in the energy mix (main features of the policy are: Introduction of the feed in tariffs; Standardized Power Purchase Agreements; Obligation of fossils fuel companies to mix with biofuels up to 20%; Tax incentives on renewable energy technologies)	(Uganda's Policy on Energy & Power)
		4. Ayago Hydro power project- with the support of the Japanese Government, a consortium of Japanese power companies, J Power and Nippon Koei carried out the pre-feasibility study. Full feasibility study of the Ayago project is under way with support from Japanese Government. Ayago will be developed by Government in partnership with the Private Sector	(Uganda's Policy on Energy & Power)
		6. Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action Study on Sustainable Charcoal in Uganda.	Charcoal NAMA Study, 2013.

Proposed Mitigation Actions

Energy Sector

SECTOR	MEASURE IN CURRENT NDC	EMISSION REDUCTION POTENTIAL IN 2030	MEASURES IDENTIFIED FROM POLICIES, STRATEGIES, ETC.	SOURCE OF MEASURE
Energy (demand)	Sustainable Energy solutions in public buildings: Energy efficiency in hospitals	Unknown.	1. Solar PV Systems in Schools	Uganda Green School NAMA Report, 2015
	National Appropriate Mitigation Action for Integrated Sustainable Energy Solutions for Schools in off-grid areas;	82 ktCO2e/a from 1,000 schools in pilot.	2. Promote the uptake of improved institutional cook stoves in about 21460 public and private schools in Uganda	
	Promotion and wider uptake of energy efficient cooking stoves or induction cookers. (Residential biomass burning: ~30 MtCO2e in 2000)	Approx. 40% efficiency saving over traditional cooking stoves.	3. Government will invest in R&D and provide incentives to encourage use of renewable energy.	Uganda Vision, 2040. Uganda National Baseline Study, 2019.
	Promotion and wider solar uptake of solar energy systems.	Emission reduction potential of about 1.5 million tons carbon dioxide equivalent by 2030.	4. The Promotion of the Use of Efficient Institutional Stoves in Institutions	Uganda National Baseline Study, 2019.
	Development and enforcement of building codes for energy efficient construction and renovation.	Unknown.	5. Technologies to be scaled up in target-agro-ecological zones-household energy saving stoves (5000 units Demonstrations; 20 000 units Established with incentives).	Uganda GG Development Strategy, 2017
			6. Institutional energy saving stoves (100 units Demonstrations; 1000 units Established with incentives).	Uganda GG Development Strategy, 2017
			7. Promote cleaner fuels and technologies substitution for cooking and heating, e.g. LPG and biogas, as well as renewable energy technologies such as micro-hydro and pico-solar for lighting in households and institutions	(Uganda Draft National Energy Policy, 2019; Final Uganda NAMA Report).

Limitations for inclusion…

- Limited Levels of awareness about energy solutions
- Low levels of financing to scale
- Low capacity and incentives to innovate
- Limited support for research
- Regulatory and enforcement challenges to ensure standards

The NDC and sustainable Energy solutions- Are they alligned

- Uganda Parliament should fast track the enactment of the Energy efficiency and Conservation bill into law, in order for the Energy Efficiency Strategy (2010-2020) to take effect in support of the much needed country-wide climate action and sustainable energy promotion.

- Institutional support for urban and rural local authorities to heighten political attention and coordination amongst the key sectors in order to gradually scale up efforts on improving energy efficiency and access in rural areas.

- There is a need to scale up investment in Research, development and dissemination of efficient and modern biomass technologies in a more coherent way as current efforts are heavily relying on the private sector / individuals

Allignment Contd…

Public information and education should be scaled up as a matter of urgency beyond. For example, campaigns on use of energy saving devices like incandescent light bulbs that convert less than 5% of energy to visible light; water and energy saving tips including timely fixation of water leaks and breakages; power down; regular maintenance of electric equipment and tools; re-use of water and other resources that take energy to provide.

There is need for more support to Uganda National Bureau of Standards to execute its mandate in enforcing standards and quality control of electric equipment and energy saving devices on the market as some of it is obsolete technology or energy inefficient

Uganda's NDCs should pronounce on the switch to renewable energy through plans for tax cuts or exemptions, price drops and affordable price plans on solar and Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG). A progressive Public Private Partnership will be key in enabling the switch to cleaner energy and energy efficiency. Charcoal producing communities in Uganda should be exclusively targeted with skills and knowledge in production of improved cook stove and briquettes so as to enable continuity of lives and livelihoods.

The End…