Community members gathering water, Kotido district, Karamoja. *Photo: Irish Aid.*

UGANDA CLIMATE ACTION REPORT

Resilience Policy Team | Irish Aid | November, 2015

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COUNTRY CONTEXT

Uganda is a landlocked country in east Africa, approximately 236,040 square kilometres in size. The population is approximately 37.5 million and Uganda is ranked 161st in the HDI ranking and 24th in terms of vulnerability. Average annual temperature has increased by 1.3 degrees C since 1960 and there will be a projected increase between 1.0 degrees C and 3.1 degrees C and increases in annual rainfall by the 2060s (McSweeney et al. 2010). Ireland supports climate response in Uganda through livelihood, micro-finance, and agricultural programmes with approximately €115,600 in climate finance in 2014.

Country Statistics

- Population[1]: 37,578,876
- Income per capita[2]: $1,335
- HDI Rank[3]: 164
- Vulnerability Rank[4]: 24
- Extreme Events Rank[5]: 83

Map of Uganda, Irish Aid, 2015

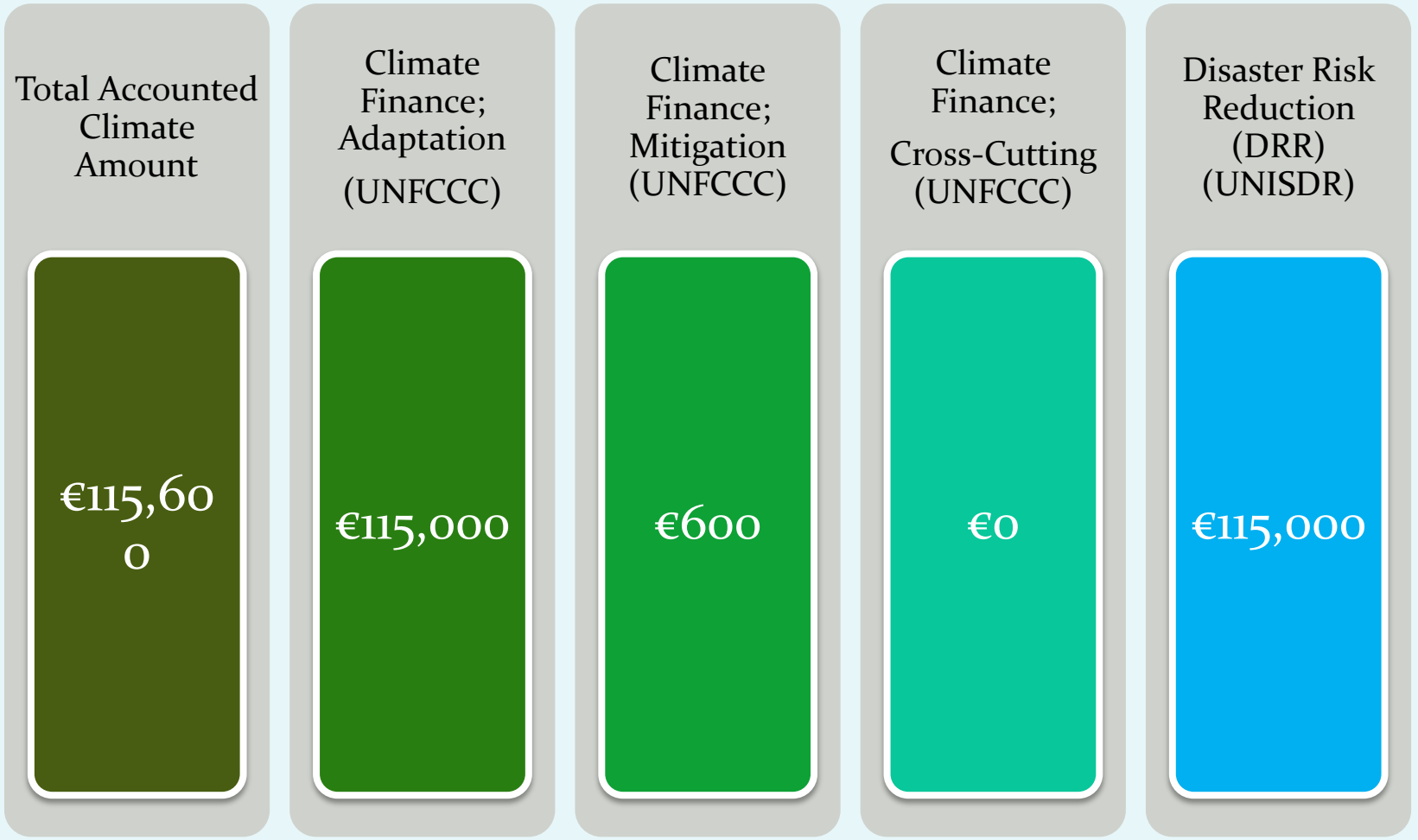
1 (The World Bank, 2015)

2 (The World Bank, 2015)

3 (UNDP, 2015)

4 (GAIN, 2013)

5 (Kreft, 2015)



Climate finance and DRR amounts should not be aggregated as some disbursements have multiple co-benefits and are marked for multiple environmental impacts. For the data and methodology behind these numbers see pages 12-13.

UGANDA, CLIMATE CHANGE AND THE UN FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE (UNFCCC)

RECENT CLIMATE TRENDS IN UGANDA

The equatorial and southern parts of eastern Africa have experienced a significant increase in temperature since the beginning of the early 1980s. The average annual temperature in Uganda has increased by 1.3°C since 1960, while the average number of 'hot' days and 'hot' nights per year in Uganda have increased since 1960 (McSweeney et al, 2010). Recent reports from the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) indicate that there has been an increase in seasonal mean temperature in many areas of Uganda over the last 50 years (IPCC, 2014). Observations to date show that annual rainfall has been decreasing (McSweeney et al, 2010).

PROJECTIONS OF FUTURE CLIMATE IN UGANDA

Regional climate model studies suggest drying over most parts of Uganda in the months of August and September by the end of the 21st Century as a result of a weakening Somali jet and Indian monsoon (IPCC, 2014). The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)study found that mean annual temperature is projected to increase by 1.0 – 3.1°C by the 2060s. The projections also suggest increases in annual rainfall. The short-rain season of October-November-December shows the largest projected increase of up to 35%. The UNDP study also consistently projected a greater proportion of rainfall occurring in heavy events (McSweeney et al, 2010). According to a survey undertaken by Oxfam Uganda in 2012, climate change will have an impact on the suitability of Arabica coffee growing areas in Uganda, including the Rwenzori Mountains. Most areas will become less suitable, and particularly those at altitudes less than 1500m will be severely affected.

RESOURCES:

IPCC 5th Assessment Report (2014), Working Group II Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability: http://ipcc-wg2.gov/AR5/

UNDP climate change profile for Uganda: http://www.geog.ox.ac.uk/research/climate/projects/undp-cp/index.html?country=Uganda&d1=Reports

NAPA: http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/napa/uga01.pdf

ADAPTATION

Uganda is a member of the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) Group. In 2007, Uganda produced a National Adaptation Plan of Action (NAPA). The NAPA documents the resources and information that were used to prioritise climate adaptation interventions for Uganda. A participatory rural appraisal approach was used to collect data/information on coping strategies from communities in selected districts. . These were prioritised by communities and considered alongside national development and MDG goals to arrive at the following list of priority adaptation projects for Uganda:

- Community Tree Growing Project;
- Land Degradation Project;
- Strengthening Meteorological Services;
- Community Water and Sanitation Project;
- Water for Production Project;
- Vectors, Pests and Disease Control Project;
- Indigenous Knowledge and Natural Resources Management Project; and
- Climate Change and Development Planning Project.

These projects are described in the NAPA and also outlined on the website of the Climate Change Unit of the Environment Ministry in Uganda; http://www.ccu.go.ug/index.php/adaptation/50-background-adaptation-to-climate-change-in-uganda

UGANDA'S INTENDED NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTION (INDC)

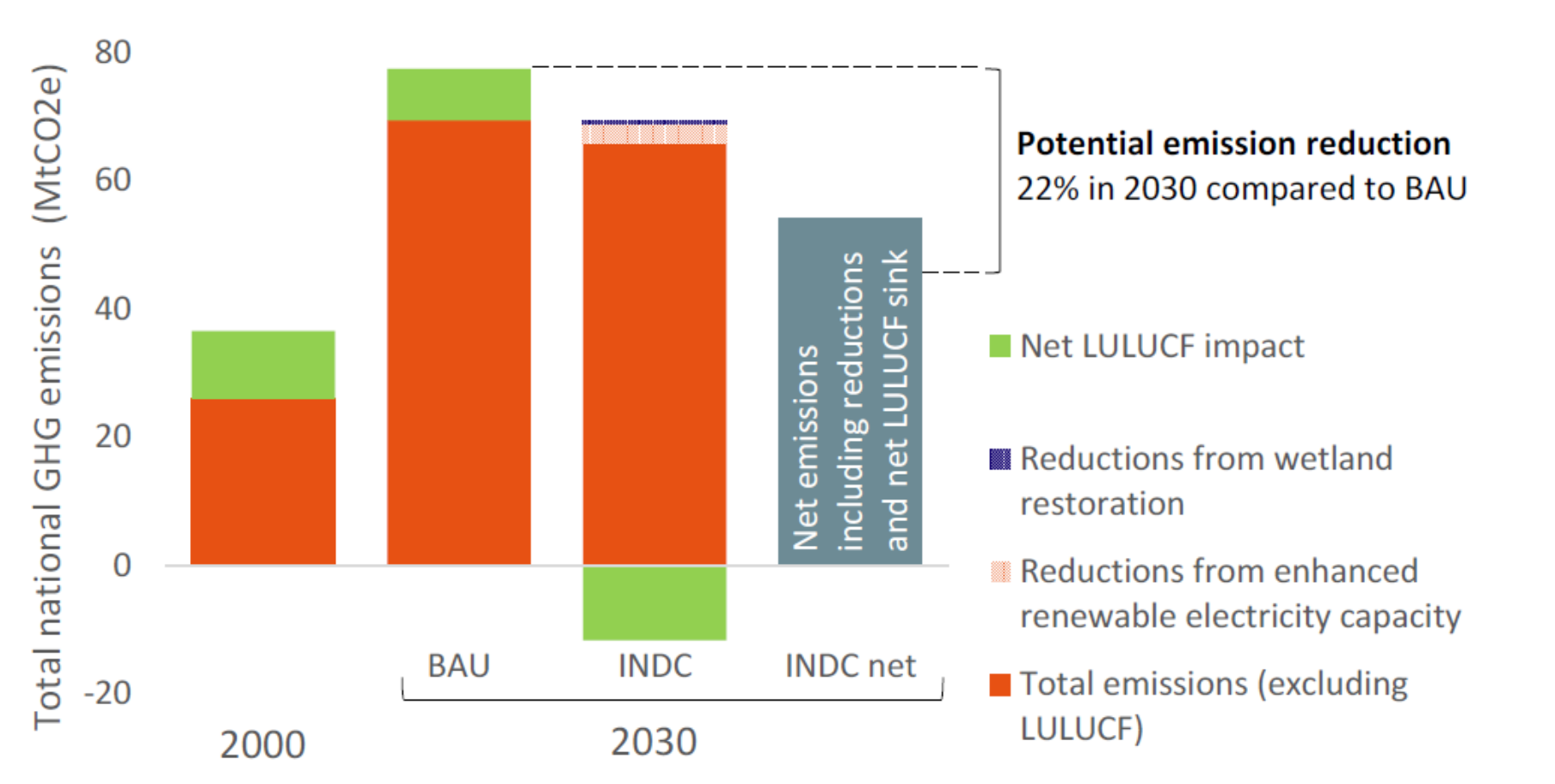
Uganda's INDC has a Mitigation and Adaptation component up until 2030. The proposed priority measures for 2030 will build upon ongoing policies and plans, whose implementation will be accelerated in the period between 2016 and 2030.

Mitigation: For mitigation, Uganda will focus on implementation of a series of policies and measures in the energy supply, forestry and wetland sectors. 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 equivalent per year ($MtCO_2eq/yr$). Total emissions in 2000 were 36.5 million tons of carbon dioxide equivalent per year ($MtCO_2eq/yr$). 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. Uganda proposes to implement the identified policies and measures, and their impact may be higher or lower than these estimations illustrate (see below graph).

Adaptation: The livelihood of the people of Uganda is highly dependent on the exploitation of her natural resources, including climate. In submitting this INDC, 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.

Monitoring and Evaluation: Mitigation and adaptation intentions set out in Uganda's INDC are based on the country's National Climate Change Policy (NCCP) (2015), which is derived from the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda. The effectiveness and efficiency of the implementation of Uganda's NCCP is to be monitored against its approved outcomes and outputs on an annual basis. Information from ministries, departments and agencies will be reported to the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development and copied to the National Planning Authority and the Climate Change Department, which will prepare a consolidated annual progress report. An independent evaluation is planned after the first five years of implementation of the NCCP. The recommendations will feed into the revision of the climate change policy, which should be informed by a thorough public consultation process.

Fairness, ambition and contribution: To develop a fair and ambitious contribution that helps achieve the objective of the Convention but recognises Uganda's national circumstances as a Least Developed Country (LDC), Uganda has considered how it can prioritise those actions and measures that achieve emissions reductions while ensuring increased resilience and development outcomes for Uganda. As an LDC with low emissions and high vulnerability to climate impacts, Uganda's ability to undertake climate action without external support is extremely low when compared to other countries.



Uganda's INDC: Illustration of mitigation potential from prioritized policies and measures

CASE STUDY: TRACKING CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION FINANCE IN UGANDA

In Uganda, little is known about the effectiveness or financing of climate change adaptation activities. Understanding institutional dynamics, the ways in which local stakeholders access financial resources for adaptation, and how these resources flow from national to-local levels is key to promoting the effective delivery of adaptation finance.

In 2014, Irish Aid supported the World Resources Institute (WRI) to implement the Adaptation Finance Accountability Initiative (AFAI). The first phase of the AFAI project examined adaptation finance in Uganda, particularly looking into the mechanisms and implementation approaches at the sub-national level. The study tracked and reviewed adaptation finance flows from international to local levels during 2010/11 and 2013/14. It examined the institutional framework governing climate change adaptation and the different implementation mechanisms of adaptation funds in the districts of Apac, Bundibugyo, Nakasongola, Pallisa, and Mbale. This involved tracking four projects: National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) pilots, Territorial Approach to Climate Change (TACC), Agricultural Adaptation to Climate Change in Uganda, and Sustainable Land Management (SLM).

Between 2010 and 2012, more than $264 million in adaptation funds reached Uganda. Data from international sources such as OECD show that the bulk of this was provided in Official Development Assistance (ODA) through European countries in addition to US and EU institutions. However, it is difficult to accurately determine how much climate adaptation finance is available within Uganda, largely because the country does not have systems in place that report on the delivery of adaptation finance. There are a myriad of recipients of climate adaptation funds in Uganda, though information on their sources is not consolidated. The research team found serious difficulties in accessing financial data for most adaptation funds at the national and local levels. They also experienced challenges related to poor documentation and less involvement of beneficiaries in accountability of funds.

Irish Aid are continuing to support WRI with their adaptation finance tracking work in Uganda in 2015 which will have an added focus on communication and outreach. The project will enhance transparency and accountability of adaptation finance flows in Uganda by building up the capacity of civil society at the national and local levels, and by disseminating tools and findings to relevant stakeholders. WRI's lead partner in Uganda is Oxfam Uganda in cooperation with Climate Action Network Uganda.

For further information on this Case Study, please access the Climate Learning Platform

AFAI research team comprised of Nella Carnales (ODI) and Robert Mugambwa (Noner Consultants) interviewing a project beneficiary under the Territorial Approach to Climate Change in Mbale Eastern Uganda. *Photo: WRI*

KEY PARTNER COUNTRY'S BILATERAL PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES

STRENGTHEN HOUSEHOLD RESILIENCE

The main goal of the programme is to support the government in addressing protracted and acute food and nutrition insecurity among refugees and the extremely vulnerable households in Uganda's poorest region. To help households reduce their long term vulnerability to shocks such as droughts, and increase their resilience, WFP scaled up its micro-finance activities. This intervention also includes activities for improving food security and nutrition in chronically vulnerable areas, and to support agriculture and market development.

HOMS FUND - PURCHASE COMPUTERS & SOLAR-PANELS

Computers and solar panels were purchased for the Kidongole primary school in Uganda.

IRISH AID FUNDING TO IRISH CIVIL SOCIETY PROGRAMME PARTNERS IN UGANDA

The following disbursements by Irish Aid were identified as relevant to climate change, environment and/or disaster risk reduction by the beneficiary CSOs but are not included in Ireland Climate Finance reports;

In 2014, Irish Aid supported GOAL activities with relevance to environment and disaster risk management:

- Increase community access to and quality of water, sanitation and improved hygiene practises in the targeted communities in Abim, Agago and Bugiri, (€748,851)
- Ensuring communities in Abim and Agago have improved access, availability and utilisation of food and reduced vulnerability to disasters (€400,044)
- Increasing and improving availability of and access to diversified income sources in targeted communities in Abim and Agago (€474,704)
- Strengthening GOAL's programming in addition to mainstreaming of Gender, HIV, Environment and child protection (€11,044)

In 2014, Irish Aid supported Self Help Africa with relevance to environment and climate change:

- Supporting increased smallholder skills and knowledge to benefit nutritionally and economically from intensified and diversified agricultural production (€171,774).

In 2014, Irish Aid supported Aidlink with relevance to environment and climate change:

- Increased access to community-managed safer and cleaner water in target communities (€172,000)
- Increase in average household food production levels (€55,000)

In 2014, Irish Aid supported World Vision with relevance to environment and climate change:

- Improved water and sanitation access and practices at the household level (€30,355)

In 2014, Irish Aid support IFTN on its programme in East Africa;

- Training smallholder farmers and factory personnel in good agricultural practices (GAP), good processing practices (GPP), climate change adaptation and mitigation, environmental conservation and social issues and to assist in the promotion of domestic coffee consumption.

MAPPING OF BILATERAL EXPENDITURE

Project/Programme	Recipient	2014 Disbursed / provided	CC Mit	CC Ad	CBD	CCD	Agri	DRM	CB	TT	Forestry & Agroforestry	Total Climate Accounting Weight	Total Accounted Climate Amount	Mitigation Total	Adaptation Total	Cross - cutting Climate Change
Strengthen household resilience	WFP	230,000	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	50%	115,000	0	115,000	0
HOMS FUND – Purchase Computers & Solar Panels	Kidongole Primary School	1,200	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50%	600	600	0	0

METHODOLOGY

The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee (DAC) Rio Marker methodology underpins the UNFCCC climate finance figures totals quoted on page four and in the table above. The Rio Marker definitions were employed to identify and score disbursements as climate mitigation, adaptation or cross-cutting relevant. The Rio Markers and the anticipated Disaster Risk Management Marker[1] work on a three-score system. Activities can be identified with;

- Principal marker of 2
- Significant marker of 1
- Or not targeted; 0.

The choice of principle, significant or not-targeted relates to hierarchy of objectives, goals and intended outcomes in the programme or project design. A principle marker is applied if the marker policy is one of the principle objectives of the activity and has a profound impact on the design of the activity. A significant marker is applied if the marker policy is a secondary objective, or a planned co-benefit, in the programme or project design. The zero marker is applied to show that the marker policy was not targeted in the programme or project design. If this is unknown, the marker is left blank.

The mapped climate finance in this report includes financial support both for activities scored as 'principal' (2) and for activities scored as 'significant' (1). This report categorises disbursements as adaptation where the scoring against the adaptation marker exceeds the scoring against the mitigation marker and vice versa. Where scoring is equal (and >0) under both adaptation and mitigation markers, the disbursement is counted as cross-cutting. In reporting bilateral climate finance we place a different weight on support for principal and significant activities. In aggregating finance for principal and significant activities, 'principal' activities are weighted with a coefficient of 100% and 'significant' activities are weighted with a coefficient of 50%. Where an activity has both adaptation and mitigation benefits, or is cross-cutting, it is weighted according to its highest score i.e. weights in mitigation and adaptation are not aggregated.

[1] An OECD DRR marker definition is not yet agreed. Therefore we employed a simple approach by only marking or counting those projects or programmes where objectives and/or plans explicitly included and specified disaster risk management or disaster risk reduction components. Projects or programmes where early warning systems, or risk mitigation for natural hazards were specified in the activity documentation were also considered to be relevant to DRM.