

Rapid Situational Assessment (NDC-RSA)

GUIDANCE NOTE

Purpose: This template is intended to provide context for the involvement of the NDC Partnership in supporting the country in implementing its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) to the Paris Climate Agreement. Its primary use is as a scoping tool, to support the rapid identification of gaps in resources or capacities, which the country may seek to fill through international cooperation. This is not done for the purpose of seeking funding, but to (a) develop a common understanding of country's plans, progress, challenges, and gaps in relation to NDC implementation; and (b) inform the NDC Partnership on possible areas of coordinated support that can be planned and executed with flexible funding and other financing mechanisms. On the basis of information gathered in the RSA, the NDC Partnership and the member country will have developed the information necessary to develop the Partnership Plan. The RSA will also provide valuable information for filling in the NDC Country Factsheet.

Frequency: First at the NDC Partnership launch (initial scoping stage), then again at the start of each planning cycle.

Roles: Depending on the Facilitation Option chosen, this could be someone from the member country's Ministry, a representative of an Implementing Partner (IP) or a member of the NDC Partnership Support Unit (SU). The information will be collected via consultations conducted by the NDC Partnership with a range of developing country officials and other stakeholders - including, most notably, the NDC Partnership Kick-off Workshop. Existing diagnostics from NDC Partnership partners and beyond can be a complementary source of information.

Format: This template consists of the following five sections:

1. Country Background: for climate action
2. NDC Overview
3. Priority Problems and Needs
4. Stakeholder Response
5. Partnership Framework

Sections 1 and 2 contextualize the NDCs and describe the current environment in the country vis-à-vis their implementation. Sections 3 and 4 attempt to identify key gaps and opportunities for engagement, by summarizing (a) the country's NDC-related problems and prioritized needs from the government's perspective and (b) development partners' response and consultations undertaken. Section 5 provides information on possible intervention areas for support of NDC implementation and increased ambition. This section aims to bridge the RSA with the next step of developing the Partnership Plan.

Potential sources of information for the RSA are included in the table below. Other existing information may be available through national statistic offices, annual reports or other national databases.

Source	Program	Website
UNFCCC	Biennial Update Reports (BURs)	http://unfccc.int/national_reports/non-annex_i_natcom/reporting_on_climate_change/items/8722.php
UNFCCC	Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA) Database	http://www.nama-database.org/index.php/Main_Page
UNFCCC	National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPA) Database	http://unfccc.int/adaptation/workstreams/national_adaptation_programmes_of_action/items/4583.php
Green Climate Fund (GCF)	Accredited Entities and Projects	http://www.greenclimate.fund/home
Global Environmental Facility (GEF)	Special Climate Change Fund, Least Developed Country Fund	https://www.thegef.org/projects
Climate Investment Funds (CIF)	Projects	https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/
Adaptation Fund	Projects	https://www.adaptation-fund.org/
World Bank	Projects	http://projects.worldbank.org/country?lang=en&page=
UNDP	Projects	http://open.undp.org/#2017
UNEP	Projects	https://www.unenvironment.org/explore-topics/climate-change
GIZ	Projects	https://www.giz.de/en/html/index.html
Department for International Development (UK)	Development Tracked Projects	https://devtracker.dfid.gov.uk/
French Development Agency (AFD)	Climate Projects	http://www.afd.fr/en
Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA) +	Projects	http://www.gcca.eu/

COUNTRY:	UGANDA	DATE RSA COMPLETED:	Final Draft: 2/8/2018
PERSON FILLING THIS IN:	Name and Title: Contact Information:		IP represented:
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1. Country Background

1.1. NDC PARTNERSHIP membership status and Country classification	NDC PARTNERSHIP Membership Status:	
	Member (LDC)	
1.2. NDC Partnership Implementing Partners (IPs) in the country <i>*For each IP: Name of point person; Title; Email; Phone.</i> <i>** Insert additional rows, as needed.</i>	IP Name:	Name and title of point person:
	World Bank	Ross Hughes Sam Mutono
	WRI	Rebecca Carter
	UNDP	Ms. Rosa Malango Mr. Onesimus Muhwezi
	GGGI	Peter Okubal
	GIZ	John Ssemulema Kasiita

	NAP-GN	Julie Dekens
	USAID	Shawna Hirsch
	AfDB	Robert Nabanyumya Gareth Phillips
	EU	Jalia Kobusinge
	UNFCCC- RCC	Ritah Rukundo
	DFID	Robert Towers
	FAO	Mr Alhaji M. Jallow
1.4. Government Focal Points (FPs) <i>* Insert additional rows, as needed.</i>	Name(s), Title(s), Entity(ies):	
	Keith Muhakanizi, Permanent Secretary, Secretary of the Treasury, Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development (MoFPED)	
	Joseph Muvawala, Executive Director, National Planning Authority (NPA)	
	Alfred Okot Okidi, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE)	
	Ms Marris Wanyera, Ag. Director of the Directorate Debt and Cash Policy; MoFPED	
	Edith Kateme Kasaija Deputy Executive Director- National Planning Authority (NPA)	
	Chebet Maikut Commissioner Climate Change Department (CCD, Ministry of Water and Environment UNFCCC Focal Point	

2. NDC overview

	Adaptation	Mitigation
<p>2.1. Specific Adaption & Mitigation Goals</p> <p><i>*Distinguish between adaptation and mitigation goals, where possible. If not possible to disaggregate, then feel free to merge the cells.</i></p>	<p>Uganda’s priority is adaptation and her long-term goals are to ensure that all stakeholders address climate change impacts and their causes through appropriate measures while promoting sustainable development and green growth.</p> <p>Uganda’s NDC has defined objectives to work on reducing vulnerability and increasing resilience in agriculture and livestock; forestry; infrastructure (with an emphasis on human settlements, social infrastructure and transport); water; energy; health and disaster risk management.</p> <p>More specifically, Sustainable Land Management (SLM) and Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) will be scaled up to increase resilience at the grassroots level.</p> <p>The total adaptation cost in the adaptation priority sectors is estimated to be around USD 2.4 billion over the next 15 years, according to the NDC.</p>	<p>Uganda will implement a series of policies and measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in the energy, Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) and transportation sectors. Many activities will depend on receipts of sufficient technological and financial international support.</p> <p>The estimated cumulative impact of the policies and measures could result in a 22% reduction of national greenhouse gas emissions in 2030 compared to a business-as-usual.</p>
<p>2.2. Conditional goals identified</p> <p><i>* Specify, where possible with volume of resource requirement.</i></p>	<p>The NCCP Costed Implementation Strategy estimates that approximately USD 3.9 billion (equivalent to 1.2 percent of GDP) is required to implement adaptation and mitigation climate action in the next 15 years. 70 percent of the support is expected to come from international sources (the other 30% being mobilised domestically).</p> <p>The NCCP indicates that implementation activities under additional mitigation ambitions will depend on the availability</p>	

	of sufficient international support provided in form of finance, technology and capacity building.	
2.3. Priority Sectors/sub-Sectors covered by the NDCs	Agriculture, forestry, water, infrastructure, energy, health, risk management	Energy, transport, forestry, wetlands and agriculture
<p>2.4. Lead Ministry and other Coordinating Ministries, with brief explanation of roles and responsibilities, where relevant</p> <p><i>* Specify, if any of the entities are accredited by GCF or NDA of GCF.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Climate Change Department (CCD) within the Ministry of Water and Environment is responsible for coordinating all climate change work in the country¹, including leading/guiding implementation of the National Climate Change Policy 2015 (NCCP) and its supportive plans and strategies; as well as the NDC. CCD is also the UNFCCC Focal Point and the Commissioner of the CCD also serves as the National Focal Point responsible for climate change reporting to the UNFCCC. Given that priority actions in the NDC are also sectoral, CCD is responsible for coordinating the NDC processes and actions in multiple industries. The CCD is currently in the process of getting accredited to become the NIE for the GCF. • Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (MoFPED): MoFPED's role, as guided by the NCCP, is primarily to ensure that national-, sectoral- and district-level budgets integrate climate change through appropriate provisions for the implementation of the NCCP and its supportive strategies, including the NDC. MoFPED is further charged with the responsibility of reviewing quarterly and semi-annual finance reports from respective ministries, departments and agencies to ensure that financial resource use is in line with expected and actual progress in implementing the NDC. The ministry further provides financial mechanisms and tools like the 'Result Based Tool' (originally the Output Budget Tool) to assess all sectors against the budget, and supports financial resource mobilization and investment for the implementation of the NCCP and NDC. <i>MoFPED is the NDA for GCF.</i> • National Planning Authority (NPA): According to the NCCP, the NPA is mandated to ensure that ministries, departments and agencies concerned integrate climate change through adequate provisions in their annual work plans for the implementation of the NCCP, and in future 	

¹ National Climate Change Policy-2015 Page 31.

the NDC priority actions will be added. Secondly, to ensure that the agreed work plans are implemented, quarterly reviews are done and semi-annual reports by implementing institutions are submitted; recommendations are appropriately followed up to improve planning for climate change at national and local government levels.

- **Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MOGLSD):** The MoGLSD is involved in NDC implementation and has a designated [climate change focal point officer](#). The focal point officer for climate change offers leadership in the ministry and remains accountable for the implementation, coordination and reporting of the prescribed ministry specific climate change policy actions, including the NDC. It is important to note that the ministry has a number of climate change interventions that have mainstreamed climate change in the core mandates and activities. However, the MoGLSD has limited funding and has an uncoordinated working relationship with CCD which has undermined their efforts to rollout climate change mainstreamed programmes, build capacity of the ministry staff in climate change, as well as rolling out their community based climate change training manual.
- **Ministry of Local Government (MoLG):** MoLG's mandate as guided by the NCCP, focuses on providing guidance to the district local governments to translate the NCCP priorities and implementation strategy (including the NDC actions) into coherent plans at the district level; ensure that districts make adequate provisions in their development plans, annual plans and budgets for the implementation of the NCCP actions; and ensure that these are acted upon as planned. The MoLG has a climate change task force composed of different departmental heads and chaired by the climate change focal person. The MoLG is working with CCD to develop national standards for climate change indicators for inclusion in the national-local government assessment manual that is used annually to assess performance of all local governments in the country.

Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development: the ministry as guided by the NCCP will foster the implementation of the policy responses in the energy sector, designate a focal point, and be accountable for the implementation of the prescribed policy responses. The NDC intends to increase Uganda's renewable energy

	<p>generation capacity by 2030, prioritise the construction of enabling infrastructure for the electricity sector, and reduce emissions in the energy sector by approximately 3.2 MtCO_{2e}.</p>
<p>2.5. Explain the level of engagement by Ministry of Finance/Planning in NDC implementation.</p>	<p>The ministry is mainly responsible for ensuring that policies and projects formulated in the NDC and the NCCP (2015) are included in budgeting processes and subsequently implemented with a clear results-based framework. The MoFPED is somewhat engaged in the NDC implementation although actions are not directly focused to particular NDC interventions. For example, MoFPED is playing a key role in mobilising and providing financial resources for NDC implementation. Through the NDA Inter-Ministerial Committee on Climate Finance, the MoFPED gives enables a number of prospective climate related projects through a voting process. Additionally, the MoFPED serves as the GEF Operational focal point where it endorses GEF STAR and sets aside resources, thus providing financial resources required to implement climate actions. Recently, MoFPED – with support from the GIZ Climate Finance Readiness Project – has developed a National Climate Finance Strategy which has the objective to support efforts regarding access, management and tracking of climate finance from different public and private/ national and international finance sources and financial instruments. The Ministry is also the NDA for the GCF and focal point to the NDC Partnership.</p>
<p>2.6. List the key relevant policy and strategy documents of the government.</p> <p><i>* Key sources of information may include: National Development Plans, sector development plans or strategies, key legislation, climate change policies or other national guiding plans.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uganda Vision 2040 aims to transform the country from a predominantly low income economy to a competitive upper middle income economy through promoting growth, employment and socio-economic transformation. It recognises the need to promote climate resilient low carbon development and a green economy. • Second National Development Plan (NDP II) 2015/16 - 2019/2020 gives strategic direction to strengthen the foundation of the economy for take off in line with the country's Vision 2040 as well as providing a guide for the allocation of resources through the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework. Climate change is mainstreamed in the NDP II and the document addresses most of the critical NDC priority actions. • National Climate Change Policy (2015) and its Costed Implementation Strategy provides direction for sectors that will be affected by the impacts of climate change. It requires mainstreaming of climate change into the national and sectoral plans and budgets, local plans and budgets

and the creation of a legislative framework for climate change.

- **Uganda Climate Smart Agriculture Programme (2015-2020)**

This plan will be jointly implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries and the Ministry of Water and Environment. The programme will aim to improve productivity and income; build resilience and mitigation co-benefits; promote value chain integration; support research for development and innovation; improve agricultural advisory services; and improve institutional coordination.

- **National Policy for Disaster Preparedness and Management (2010)** prioritizes 19 hazards where policy action is required to prevent their occurrence and/or mitigate their impact. Most prevalent hazards are drought, flooding, landslides, and mudslides. Uganda is also exposed to civil strife, epidemics, technological accidents, crop pest infestation, livestock and wildlife disease epidemics, some which are also exacerbated by climate change. NDC mitigation actions are expected to contribute to the minimization and/or prevention of some of the natural hazards.

- **National Environment Management Policy (1994)** aimed at promoting sustainable social and economic development which maintains or enhances environmental quality and resource productivity on a long-term basis but silent on issues of climate change.

- **Uganda Green Growth Development Strategy (2017/18 – 2030/31)** and its implementation road map, which is aligned to the Uganda Vision 2040, aims to operationalize green growth principles and accelerate the implementation of global development goals, Uganda Vision 2040 and the second National Development Plan (NDP II). The objectives of the Uganda Green Growth Development Strategy are to:

- I. Accelerate economic growth and raise per capita income through targeted investments in priority sectors with the highest green growth multiplier effects;
- II. Achieve inclusive economic growth along with poverty reduction, improved human welfare and employment creation;;
- III. Ensure that the social and economic transition is

achieved through a low carbon development pathway that safeguards the integrity of the environment and natural resources.;

The strategy focuses on five priority areas of investment i.e. Sustainable agriculture production, Energy for green growth (renewable energy investment), planned green cities, sustainable transport and natural capital (tourism, forestry, fisheries, water resources, minerals, oil and gas) management and development that will directly contribute to climate change adaptation and mitigation once greened.

The economic benefits of implementing the transition to green growth scenario over the Uganda Vision 2040 period include boosting GDP by 10 percent above the Business as Usual (BAU) scenario, delivering an additional four million green jobs (clean energy transition, city level infrastructure investments, solar powered irrigation and agroforestry) **and reducing future greenhouse gas emissions by 28 percent, equivalent to 30.4 million tons of emissions** above the NDC target of 22 percent.

- **Uganda National Climate Finance Strategy (2017)**
The goal of the strategy is to establish and operationalise a comprehensive framework for the mobilisation, governance and delivery of financing for an effective climate change response. Specially, the strategy intends to mobilise adequate funds from all available sources to finance national climate response; establish necessary modalities and accountability mechanisms to receive and manage funding to respond to climate change; establish and operationalise modalities to ensure effective delivery of funding for climate change responses at all levels; establish and implement modalities for monitoring, evaluation and reporting on the use of finance dedicated to climate change interventions; and enhance coordination and horizontal and vertical governance and accountability.

The strategy recommends the establishment of National Finance Mechanism (NFM) as the national climate finance governance structure to be incorporated as a part and substructure of the overall the National Institutional Framework for Climate Change.

The strategy highlights a list of projects based on multicriteria analysis. These projects are some of the priority mitigation and adaptation interventions of the

NDC.

- **Climate Change Bill (2017).** The Bill aims to mainstream climate change in different sectors and develop a framework for addressing global climate change in Uganda. The Bill intends to give effect to the National Climate Change Policy (2015)
The Bill designates the Climate Change Department (CCD) as the focal point institution for the UNFCCC. The Bill also describes the responsibilities of CCD which include providing policy and strategic advice on climate change; coordination and monitoring of the implementation of the national climate change policy in collaboration with lead agencies; and coordination, supervision, regulation and management of all activities related to climate change. The Bill also provides for the establishment of the National Climate Change Advisory Committee.

- **Uganda National REDD+ Strategy (2017)**
The strategy defines policy measures and actions that address the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, while meeting the demand for wood, energy and other forest products. The strategy proposes 8 strategic options: i) climate smart agriculture; ii) sustainable fuel wood and (commercial) charcoal production; iii) large-scale commercial timber plantations; iv) restoration of natural forests in the landscape; v) energy efficient cooking stoves; vi) integrated wildfire management; vii) livestock rearing in cattle corridor; viii) strengthening of policy implementation for REDD+. It is envisaged that implementation of the strategic options will result into abatement potential ranging from 3.6 - 16,049 MtCO₂eq over a period of 25 years requiring approx. USD 570 million.

The REDD+ strategic options provide for some of the priority measures of Uganda's NDC mitigation contribution. Furthermore, the NDC highlights that Uganda's greatest mitigation potential is in the land use, land-use change and forestry sectors.

- **Other National sectoral policies supportive** to NDC implementation include, National Policy for the Conservation and Management of Wetland Resources, National Water Policy, National Forest Policy, National Agricultural Policy, Energy Policy for Uganda, Renewable Energy Policy, Oil and Gas Policy and Transport Policy, and

	<p>Disaster Preparedness and Management Policy, among others.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> District Development Plans (DDPs) So far, a significant number of DDPs are aligned with NDPII. It should be noted that DDPs reflect the priorities of each of the 135 districts/ local governments in Uganda. Promisingly, with support from some partners, some DDPs have integrated climate actions. The DDPs are the main documents through which climate change priorities – particularly the NDC priority actions – may be integrated into action at the local level.
<p>2.7. Briefly explain the formulation status of the National Adaptation Plan (NAP).</p>	<p>Uganda is in the early stages of its NAP process, which was launched in June 2017. As of June 2017, the country has prepared a roadmap for preparing its NAP process and a NAP document for the agriculture sector. The Government of Uganda has also communicated to the international level its high-level objectives and priorities for climate adaptation in the medium- and long-term in its NDC. With support from the NAP-GN and IISD, Uganda intends to use the NAP process to develop and implement the adaptation components of its NDC.</p> <p>In line with the country’s national policies and strategies, Uganda has identified the water sector as a priority for climate adaptation in its NDC. Specifically, one priority adaptation action is to strengthen water catchment management. This priority is also identified in the NAP for the agricultural sector.</p>
<p>2.8. Briefly describe the degree to which the contents of the NDC are integrated in the government’s primary documents and plans (i.e., mainstreamed) at the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Level (i.e. through national development plan); Sectoral Level (i.e. through sector strategic plans); and Sub-National Level (i.e. through district development plans). 	<p>To a great extent, NDC contents have been integrated into government primary plans i.e. NDP II. Although not directly implied as climate actions, various sectors of the economy have planned and budgeted for NDC actions (See budget framework papers).</p> <p>Since climate change mainstreaming in DDPs is a new approach, most of the DDPs are still at infant stages of appreciating and understanding climate change and the NDC. Few district local governments can be tracked to report on mainstreaming of climate change.</p>

<p>2.9. Describe the relationship between the contents of the NDC and national sectoral plans.</p>	<p>The NDC is well integrated into several sector plans (covering the period of 2016-2020). There is direct reference to the implementation of the NDC within the Water and Environment Plan for example. Other plans – such as those for Energy and Agriculture – have climate change mitigation and adaptation efforts mentioned throughout but do not make direct reference to NDC implementation. Those sectors that could be seen as less central to NDC implementation (but nonetheless important) such as tourism and health only reference to climate change in a few places, and there is no reference to NDC implementation.</p>
<p>2.10. Briefly explain if there has been any attempt to link NDCs with SDGs. If so, explain the process in place.</p>	<p>SDGs have been linked to NDP II and found almost fully integrated. Uganda’s NDC makes direct reference to Goals 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy), 13 (Climate Action), and 15 (Life on Land). Gender topics are also mentioned several times within the NDC and there are indirect mentions to many of the other SDGs. The Uganda Green Growth Development Strategy elaborates overlaps between the NDC and the priority SDGs, which have also been aligned with the NDP II. This alignment was done through an iterative, multi-stakeholder process that included several consultants and technical assistants to develop the Strategy and ensure complementarity with other national planning and guiding documents. The World Resources Institute is planning to support Uganda to align Sector Development Plans with the NDC and the country’s priority SDGs, including developing qualitative and quantitative targets for tracking implementation and alignment between these items.</p>
<p>2.11. Explain the country’s progress against commitments to date.</p> <p>NOTE: ‘Commitments’ refers to all programs/projects/policies that come under climate action, thus broader than just NDCs by themselves. This section should highlight developments/progress against all items mentioned in Q2.6.</p> <p><i>* Key sources of information can be found from existing databases, annual reports and</i></p>	<p>No specific assessment has been done to date. However discrete NDC actions may be documented at sector level but not consolidated to give a specific measure.</p> <p>Additionally, the lack of adaptation targets limiting progress in context of adaptation priorities of the NDC and lack of national MRV framework limits tracking progress on achievement of the NDC target.</p> <p>The Climate Change Department, in conjunction with the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development, Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries and Ministry of Works and Transport has designed 11 Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) to date. These NAMAs cover the Agriculture, Energy, Transport and Waste sectors and most of them are set to become active from 2017/2018. According to the NAMAs-database these NAMAs have for the most part not received funding for implementation.</p>

other existing sources of information (listed below).

*** Identify a minimum of 3 activities or outputs that are worthy of communicating externally.*

One Green Climate Fund project has been initiated in Uganda that aims to “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; enhance 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). The project is co-financed by the Government and has a total of USD 44.3 million invested (USD 24 million grant from GCF)”.

3. Priority Problems and Needs

<p>3.1. Briefly list the country’s core problems that must be addressed in order to achieve its NDCs. Please identify the top 3 in each category (adaptation and mitigation).</p> <p><i>Key sources include:</i></p> <p><i>*the ‘Constraints/Gaps/Needs’ chapter in the most recent National Communication or Biennial Update Report (BUR) (if available).</i></p> <p><i>**problems highlighted during NDC Partnership SU kick-off workshop</i></p>	<p>Adaptation</p> <p>Uganda lacks the institutional capacity for carrying out comprehensive vulnerability and adaptation assessments in key ministries. Part of the problem lies in data availability, but professional competencies remain an important aspect of the problem. Secondly, there are limitations in financing adaptation activities; especially due to small budgetary allocations usually blamed on the lack of financial resources in government and low levels of donor support. Last, but not least, the changes in climate are barely predictable on the basis of current knowledge. More long-term studies need to be a continuous process.</p>	<p>Mitigation</p> <p>The main constraints and gaps are the lack of capacity to undertake the necessary analysis such as least-cost analysis taking into account the environmental costs and benefits as well as inadequate institutional, scientific and technological capacity to plan, design, implement and MRV actions that Uganda needs to undertake. Other key areas are to do with continuous evaluation of the emission factors being used, and regular updates of activity data to ensure that nationally appropriate mitigation actions are developed.</p>
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	General	Sector-specific
<p>3.2. Explain the overall scope of the problems - both cross-cutting/general and sector-specific.</p>	<p>The need for enhanced technical capacity in key ministries, departments and agencies;</p> <p>the need to improve the existing systems at national and sub-national levels for MRV (Monitoring, Reporting and Verification) of climate action, including a harmonized template for reporting on NDC implementation;</p> <p>The need to improve awareness of the NDC in key sectors responsible for implementation of priority mitigation and adaptation actions;</p> <p>The need for a costed implementation plan for the NDC priority actions including identification of what projects are already underway and funded;</p> <p>Unclear alignment between NDCs, green growth strategies, national development plans, SDGs and other related national strategies</p> <p>Lack of strong domestic financial mechanisms</p> <p>Weak capacity to prepare/formulate projects and to access international financing</p>	<p>Significant lack of awareness of the NDC in key sectors. Many sector representatives interviewed were not aware that the INDC submitted ahead of COP21 in 2015 had become Uganda's NDC for the purposes of the Paris Agreement and that Uganda was now required to deliver on NDC priorities,</p> <p>No systems in place to track what projects are already being implemented (by the sectors, development partners, private sector and civil society) and how they contribute to the achievement</p> <p>Lack of clarity regarding the responsibility of the various ministries, departments and authorities (MDAs) in implementing the various NDC priority actions and reporting on progress to the Climate Change Department (CCD), limiting the ability of the CCD to understand what is already underway or planned, as opposed to what projects need to be developed and funding sought.</p> <p>The lack of baselines and GHG emissions inventories for key sectors remains a significant barrier to effective implementation of the mitigation component of the NDC.</p>
<p>3.3. Briefly list the main challenges the country currently faces in tackling those problems and achieving its NDCs. Please limit it to 3 per</p>	<p>There is a need to mobilise greater amounts of international finance and technology assistance in order to increase capacities in key ministries, and</p>	<p>Uganda has developed standard national climate change indicators, which MoFPED has mandated be integrated into all sector budgets and planning</p>

<p>category (general and sector-specific).</p>	<p>especially the Climate Change Department (CCD) in the Ministry of Water and Environment. The role of the CCD is vital for coordinating NDC implementation on the ground.</p> <p>Accessing support from the Green Climate Fund has not been a smooth process as multiple unsuccessful applications have been made for Readiness funds.</p>	<p>processes. This is a significant achievement and if fully integrated, these indicators could provide much of the information needed to monitor and track implementation of climate policy in Uganda. However, to maximize the impact of these indicators, several key steps remain. The indicators must still be mainstreamed into development plans at local and sector levels. It is unclear how closely they align with the NDC (they were developed prior to the NDC) and which MDA (CCD, NPA or MoFPED) is responsible for monitoring and verifying the implementation of these indicators.</p> <p>The Climate Change Bill is not yet in place. Principles for the Bill have been drafted and approved, but the Bill itself has yet to be drafted. The Bill has the potential to address many of the current challenges in terms of information sharing, coordination and reporting on NDC information. There is a current lack of clarity as to how this will align with the NDC and support implementation.</p>
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3.4. Highlight the five main areas of support needed for national NDC-related processes.

Key sources include:

** the 'Constraints/Gaps/Needs' chapter in the most recent Biennial Update Report (BUR) (if available).*

*** needs highlighted during NDC Partnership SU kick-off workshop.*

1. Policy, Strategy and Legal Framework

- NDC prioritization exercise
- NDC gap analysis
- NDC implementation road maps/timelines
- Alignment of NDCs with SDGs
- Long term climate strategies and vision
- NDC mainstreaming at the national and/or subnational level
- NDC revision
- Legal framework
- Policy analysis/support (cost-benefit analysis; vulnerability assessments)
- Status of fiscal policy/market readiness
- Governance and coordination mechanisms

2. Budgeting and Investment Framework

- Fiscal and macro-economic projections
- Costing commitments and implementation pathways of NDCs
- MTEF, Public Investment Programming (PIP), Investment plans (needs vs. availability of resources)
- Developing pipelines of bankable projects
- Climate change fund establishment
- Raising/combining climate finance
- Blending/delivering climate finance
- Private sector investments mobilization
- Up-scaling business solutions
- Partnering with cornerstone investors

3. Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Framework

- Data gap analysis
- M&E Frameworks/Results Chains
- Setting indicators and targets
- Data collection and management
- Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) of emissions
- MRV of mitigation actions
- MRV of financial and technical support

	<p>4. Capacity Building and Lessons Learning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training needs in any of the above areas/sections • Feasibility studies (social, technical, economic) • Human capacity increase • Tools/guidelines • South-South learning • Knowledge sharing • Communications <p>5. Cross-cutting / Others</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any other areas not reflected above (please specify here)
<p>3.5. Describe in more detail the specific needs identified above (in 3.4), highlighting any major capacity gaps and other critical issues vis-à-vis NDC implementation.</p> <p><i>* Key sources include the 'Constraints/Gaps/Needs' chapter in the most recent Biennial Update Report (BUR) (if available).</i></p> <p><i>** Include any relevant outcomes from the Kick-off Workshop.</i></p>	<p>Needs were identified through a Support Request Letter sent to the NDC Partnership Support Unit in September 2017:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Technical assistance to the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development in tracking national climate change finance inflows, expenditure and strengthening capacity in its role as a National Designated Authority for the Climate Funds. 2. Support to the Government to build capacities of sectors to develop Sector Development Plans (SDPs) that integrate NDCs and Sustainable Development Goals. This encompasses support to District local Governments to mainstream climate change. 3. Technical assistance for screening the compatibility and alignment of proposed projects to SDPs, NDCs and SDGs. This includes support to the National Planning Authority (NPA) in reviewing relevant indicators for assessing national development and sectoral development plans in analyzing impacts of climate change actions. 4. Support the National Planning Authority and Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development in their roles of coordinating other MDAs to develop bankable climate change project proposals aligned to national goals and requirements of the target financing mechanisms. 5. Support to the Ministry of Water and Environment and National Planning Authority to undertake climate change and NDC awareness campaigns, and disseminate relevant documents to sectors and local governments. This will be

	<p>followed with integration of climate change and NDC targets in District Development Plans for all new local Governments.</p> <p>6. Support to relevant technical officers in the respective MDAs within areas of adaptation, mitigation, and climate finance negotiations with regard to effective participation in the Conferences of Parties (COPs).</p> <p>7. Support to develop and implement a robust GHG Inventory system and MRV framework, design data collection tools across key sectors as well as provide tools to support both frameworks. This includes support to NDC specific sectors to set up mini GHG inventories that link to the National GHG inventory at the Climate Change Department –Ministry of Water and Environment</p> <p>8. Undertake mitigation potential assessment across all sectors and support the selection, through a cost benefit analysis, design and implementation of key mitigation actions and adaptation measures.</p> <p>9. Support the Climate Change Department –Ministry of Water and Environment to strengthen the capacity of climate change desk officers at both central and local government levels in developing mitigation tools, collect and report on mitigation and adaptation actions in line with the 5 year reporting cycle.</p> <p>10. Support to the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development to identify financing for the actual implementation of NDCs.</p> <p>11. Support to strengthening the NDC coordination and reporting among the above identified institutions as well as a tracking mechanism to enhance determination of progress.</p>
<p>3.6. Specify the sectors in which the government will need specific planning and implementation assistance.</p>	<p>All sectors.</p>

4. Stakeholder Response

4.1. Describe the key stakeholders that have a critical interest/role in NDC implementation:

- (a) key government counterparts;
- (b) other relevant government agencies;
- (c) private sector groups;
- (d) civil society groups;
- (e) other development organizations.

** Describe any planned approaches to engaging these stakeholders during the delivery stage.*

Government

National Planning Authority
Ministry for Agriculture, Animal Industry, & Fisheries
Office of the Prime Minister- Department for Disaster Preparedness and Management
Office of the Prime Minister- Department for Refugees
Ministry for Energy & Minerals Development
Ministry for Finance, Planning, & Economic Development
Ministry for Gender, Labor, & Social Development
Ministry for Health
Ministry for Lands, Housing, & Urban Development
Ministry for Local Government
Ministry of Trade, Industry and Cooperatives
Ministry for Water & Environment (Climate Change Department)
Ministry for Works & Transport
Kampala Capital City Authority (KCCA)

NGOs/Research/Academia

Climate Action Network Uganda (CAN-U)
Environmental Management for Livelihood Improvement
Bwaise Facility (EMLI)
Oxfam in Uganda
IUCN Uganda Country Office
CARE Uganda
World Vision Uganda
Uganda Coalition for Sustainable Development
Makerere University Centre for Climate Change Research and Innovation (MUCCRI)
Parliamentary Forum on Climate Change (PFCC)
Economic Policy Research Centre (EPRC)

Institutions

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
African Development Bank (AfDB)
Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)
UN Environment
World Bank
World Resources Institute (WRI)
NAP-GN (IISD)
GIZ
Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI)
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
FAO

	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Development Partners</u></p> <p>Sweden United Kingdom Germany The Netherlands Austria Denmark French Development Agency</p>
<p>4.2. Briefly explain current Development Partner coordination mechanisms for climate change; and identify key development partners active in this area.</p> <p><i>* Briefly specify if the government is planning a new mechanism for development partner coordination.</i></p>	<p><i>The UNFCCC, with the East Africa Development Bank, established a Regional Collaboration Center in Kampala to increase participation in clean development mechanisms.</i></p> <p>Donors in Uganda have working group known as Climate change and Environment Donor Group which meets regularly to reflect and ascertain donor response to environment and climate change issues.</p> <p>Governance (Chair) is on rotation annual basis among the in-country donors. For FY 2017/18, the chair is UNDP.</p>
<p>4.3. List the major NDC-related projects/programs/investments of development partners.</p>	<p>World Bank</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UG-Nile Basin Reforestation - Uganda Sustainable Land Management Country Program - Energy for Rural Transformation Project (Phase III) - Climate Expenditure Tagging and Budgeting Project <p>UNDP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Peace and Security for Systems Resilience - Low emission capacity building project - Kidepo Conservation Project - UN -Redd National Programme in Uganda - Enhancing Adoption of Climate Smart Agriculture in Uganda - Ecosystem Based Adaptation in Mountain Ecosystems - Integrated Landscape Management for improved livelihoods and ecosystem resilience in Mt. Elgon region - Strengthening Institutional Capacity for Effective Implementation of Rio Conventions in Uganda - Strengthening Ug. Disaster Preparedness & Mgt Cap - Sustainable Charcoal Production Technology Transfer project <p>UNIDO</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reducing Vulnerability of Banana Producing Communities to Climate Change Through Banana Value Added Activities - Enhancing Food Security And Employment Generation <p>African Development Bank</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Building Resilience to Climate Change in the Water and Sanitation Sector <p>World Resources Institute</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support Uganda to align Sector Development Plans with the NDC and the country’s priority SDGs, including developing qualitative and quantitative targets for tracking implementation and alignment between these items. <p>GIZ</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promoting Rural Development - Promotion of mini-grids for rural electrification - Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency - Global Climate Change Alliance - Enhanced Water Security and Sanitation - Global Carbon Market – Uganda <p>Global Green Growth Institute</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unleashing the Potential of Uganda’s Economy through Green Growth <p>French Development Agency</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Africa4Climate project - Support to the construction of hydropower plants which began with the large plants like Bujagali - Provision of credit lines and guarantee schemes to local banks for the promotion of renewable energy and energy efficiency
<p>4.4. Briefly highlight key private sector and CSOs engaged in NDC implementation.</p>	<p>Uganda Coalition for Sustainable Development (UCSD) with support from The Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs through the CISU Fund for Climate and Environment is implementing the Uganda component of Promoting Implementation of the Paris Agreement in East Africa. The project aims to strengthen the cooperation of civil society both nationally and regionally through implementation of coordinated regional and national advocacy efforts to influence both national decision-makers, regional institutions, as well as the international climate negotiations.</p>

	World Vision through the ACCRA consortium with support from CDKN implemented the Planning for NDC implementation in Uganda. The project explored the CDKN Quick-Start Guide and Reference Manual which was piloted in Uganda. The tool helped identify actions for Uganda's NDC implementation plan, categorized in urgent, short, medium and long-term timescales.
4.5. Describe any opportunities for further engagement.	A NDC Partnership Plan stock-taking mission is proposed for late 2018.
4.6. List any projects/programs ready for investment. <i>* For each, indicate whether any pipeline opportunities have emerged yet.</i>	The Climate Change Department, in conjunction with the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development, Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries and Ministry of Works and Transport has designed and submitted 11 Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions to date. These NAMAs require funding for implementation, see nama-database .
4.7. Describe what consultations have undertaken so far. As a minimum, this should include consultations with partner governments, NDC Partners and others who will have a role in the delivery phase.	In responding to the Government of Uganda's request for support from the NDC Partnership, development and institutional partners, including UNDP, World Bank, NAP-GN, GGGI, WRI, GIZ and UN Environment, have been consulted on what partners can provide to the GoU on NDC and sustainable development action. A Partnership Plan workshop was conducted on January 31 st and February 1 st to begin the process of building the Plan and aligning services for collective impact. Since then multiple Implementing Partners have responded and committed support to the country defined outcomes and outputs that were formulated during the workshop.
4.8. State if additional consultation is necessary. If so, specify with whom and when.	See 4.6.

5. Framework for the Partnership

5.1. Specify the country's desired results/outputs vis-à-vis the NDC Partnership in the next three years, taking into account the needs, gaps and opportunities discussed in the above sections.	This can be found within the most up-to-date version of the Partnership Plan. The Plan may be shared by making a request to the point person at the NDC Partnership Support Unit, as denoted in section 1.2
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5.2 Summarize the government's specific requests communicated to the NDC Partnership Support Unit (SU), if any.	See section 3.5
5.3. Indicate the estimated timing for development of the Partnership Plan (the next step in the partnership process).	Partnership Plan to be finalised by mid-2018 and ready for implementation soon thereafter.