



## Ireland's Bilateral Climate Finance Uganda - 2013 Report

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, agricultural and economic trade programmes with approximately €757,423 in climate finance in 2013.

# Uganda

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## Country Statistics

<b>Population<sup>1</sup></b>	37,578,876
<b>Income per capita<sup>2</sup></b>	\$1,335
<b>HDI Rank<sup>3</sup></b>	164 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Vulnerability Rank<sup>4</sup></b>	24 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Extreme Events Rank<sup>5</sup></b>	83 <sup>rd</sup>



Map of Uganda, Irish Aid

<sup>1</sup> Population in 2013: World Bank (2014) <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL> Available at 28th July 2014.

<sup>2</sup> Gross National Income per capita in 2013, 2011\$ PPP; UNDP (2014) International Human Development Indicators; <http://hdr.undp.org/en/countries> Available at 28th July 2014.

<sup>3</sup> ibid

<sup>4</sup> ND GAIN (2013) <http://index.gain.org/ranking> Available at 20th June 2014. The rank quoted is an inversion of the ND GAIN vulnerability index which gives a higher rank to the least vulnerable. We have inverted so that 1st place is most vulnerable and 183rd place is least vulnerable.

<sup>5</sup> Average over 1993-2012. Higher rank denotes greater losses from extreme events; Germanwatch (2014); Global Climate Risk Index 2014, <http://germanwatch.org/en/download/8551.pdf> Available at 20th June 2014

	<b>Bilateral Programme 2013 EUR<sup>6</sup></b>
<b>Climate Finance; Adaptation<sup>7</sup> (UNFCCC)</b>	407,423
<b>Climate Finance; Mitigation<sup>8</sup> (UNFCCC)</b>	350,000
<b>UN Convention on Biological Diversity (UNCBD)</b>	350,000
<b>UN Combat Desertification and Degradation (UNCCD)</b>	0
<b>Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) (UNISDR)</b>	472,422
<b>Irish Aid support for Irish Civil Society Programme Partners in Uganda</b>	484,283



Betty (19) is a member of Bohopa Beekeepers association in Kayunga, central Uganda. Self Help Africa, 2013.

<sup>6</sup> These figures should not be aggregated as some disbursements have multiple intended co-benefits and are thus marked for multiple environmental impacts. The total climate finance is €757,423.

<sup>7</sup> Climate relevant disbursements where the principal climate marker is applied are counted at 100% whereas climate relevant activities to which the significant marker is applied are discounted by a coefficient factor of 50%. The principal marker indicates that the specified cross-cutting theme, in this case, climate adaptation, was a main objective of the activity. It implies that the activity may not have gone ahead if not for the climate dimension. The significant marker indicates that the activity had other principle objectives which were the focus of the activity but that co-benefits were planned or mainstreamed into the activity. The application of the 50% coefficient to significant expenditures is a proxy representation of this lesser role of the environmental dimension in the disbursed amount.

<sup>8</sup> As above.

## 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 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 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.



Increasingly intense and more frequent dry spells in Karamoja – Uganda, Wendy Daphne Kasujja, 2014.

### 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 Group. In 2007 Uganda produced a National Adaptation Plan of Action (NAPA). The NAPA documents the resources and information that were used to prioritise adaptation interventions for Uganda. A participatory rural appraisal approach was used to collect data/information from communities in selected districts on coping strategies. These were prioritised by communities and considered alongside national development and MDG goals to arrive at a 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
- 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 & the UN Convention on Biological Diversity

Uganda is one of 68 countries to have submitted its 5th national communication on time to the UNCBD in 2014. Unlike previous National Reports from Uganda which were prepared by consultants, the 5th National Report was prepared by a Working Group comprised of national experts and stakeholders. Biodiversity is fundamental to the economy of Uganda. Over the last 20 years fish/fish products have emerged as the second largest group to coffee in food commodity exports of Uganda. Between 2002 and 2007, fish accounted for 18.8% of commodity export value, second to coffee (22.3%). Forests provide over 96% of energy for cooking in Uganda. Approximately five million people in Uganda obtain free water from wetlands valued at US\$25m per year, making a saving of over US\$40m in water scheme costs. The tourism industry which represented over 9% of GDP in 2012 and 14% of jobs is recognised as mostly based on biodiversity. However, biodiversity and habitats in Uganda are under threat.

Although the fisheries sector is vital to Uganda's economy and people's livelihoods, the overall export to international markets have recently declined sharply. Fisheries are facing a number of challenges including open access fisheries management regime, declining fish stocks, increasing fishing effort, use of destructive fishing gears and methods, pollution and inadequate data on fisheries.

Uganda's forest cover has fallen from 50% of the total land cover in 1900 to approximately 15% in 2005, equivalent to approximately 3.6m ha. The main threat currently is to forest on private and communal lands. However, it is anticipated that the threat to protected areas will increase as the private and communal forestry resource becomes depleted. It is projected that if the current rate of deforestation is not reversed, Uganda may lose all its forests by 2040 which would have serious ecological and economic consequences. The drivers for deforestation include; land use change to agriculture and grazing, indiscriminate cutting of trees for timber (for furniture and construction) and fuel wood (firewood and charcoal). Further significant loss of forest cover could lead to an energy crisis.

Wetlands contribute to poverty eradication by providing direct income opportunities to the rural poor. The 4th national report to the CBD identified the pressures and threats to wetlands as; unsustainable resource harvesting; habitat loss through agricultural conversion, industrial development and burning; and inadequate enforcement of legislation.

The numbers of large mammals is generally stable, however there has been a decrease in the number of buffalo and lions. This is due to poaching and the poisoning of lions where they have strayed outside of protected habitats. The Ugandan government has introduced sport hunting programmes and this is encouraging local communities to protect wildlife that stray outside protected areas. This is beginning to yield positive results as the population of large mammals is increasing where sport hunting is being implemented.

**Resources:**

UNCBD Country Profile: <http://www.cbd.int/countries/?country=ug>

National Communication: <http://www.cbd.int/doc/world/ug/ug-nr-05-en.pdf>

**Uganda & the UN Convention to Combat Desertification.**

Uganda produced a National Action Programme under the UNCCD in 2000. The report identified inter alia drought, deforestation, poor farming practices and over grazing as the main factors contributing to desertification in the country. Poverty as well as the increasing population pressure on the land exacerbate these factors.

**Resources:**

Ugandan National Action Program under the UNCCD: <http://www.unccd.int/ActionProgrammes/uganda-eng2000.pdf>





Karamojong at work – digging (to expand) a valley dam at Lokitelarechek in Kotido district as a way to “catch” the little rain water while it lasts.  
Wendy Daphne Kasujja, 2014

## Key Partner Country's Bilateral Projects and Programmes

### 1. Building Viable, Resilient Livelihoods for the People of Karamoja lead by Oxfam GB

This programme began in 2010 and ended in 2013. The goal of the programme was to contribute to the reduction in marginalisation and towards the long-term, sustainable development<sup>9</sup> of the population of Karamoja. Poverty levels in Karamoja are the highest in the country. Food security and livelihoods are marginal and vulnerable to recurrent natural shocks (particularly droughts). Livelihoods are based around livestock keeping and subsistence agriculture.

This project supported **climate change adaptation** by;

- Promoting use of improved, early maturing and drought resistant seeds
- Mainstreaming and integrating Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation initiatives in livelihoods interventions through e.g.
  - Supporting a functional early warning system in Kotido and Kaabong districts.
  - Supporting documentation, analysis and dissemination of key information related to Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation planning
  - Training community leaders, local organizations and government structures on Disaster Risk Reduction, Climate Change Adaptation and Early Warning Systems.
  - Supporting the establishment of Disaster Risk Reduction model villages

In addition the supported activities contributed to Disaster Risk Reduction and Capacity Building for climate change response. The project also addressed broader environmental issues. To reduce the environmental degradation and rehabilitate already degraded ecosystems, the programme aimed to mainstream environmental sustainability in key livelihood activities. The emphasis was on sustainable utilization of available resources to secure the production base of the livelihood activities. Specific examples of how environmental concerns would be integrated in the programme included promotion of soil-stabilized bricks rather than burned bricks in construction and, the integration of disaster risk management (DRM) and environmentally friendly practices into agricultural training. As this project has taken explicit steps to address climate adaptation and disaster risk reduction within its overall goals to support livelihoods, it is marked as 'significant' in adaptation and is thus counted at 50% towards climate finance.

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<sup>9</sup> Note that the term 'sustainable development' is here intended to capture the sense of development that is resilient to shocks, adaptive to climate change.



## 2. Traidlinks

The underlying goal of the Traidlinks Programme is to develop the Uganda SME sector, thus enabling greater economic opportunities to be made available to the poor and vulnerable. Traidlinks places particular emphasis on improving the capability, capacity and competencies of Ugandan companies. As part of its activities under this programme, Traidlinks included an environmental audit in its company assessment process. This environmental audit formed part of the scoring model as part of the monitoring and evaluation framework and is used in the development of each company's mentoring plan. Traidlinks included the following key activities, as part of its mentoring programme, in seeking improvements in its partner companies' **environmental impact**:

- a) Encourage companies to recycle waste material from their manufacturing processes.
- b) Waste management improving the impact on the local community.
- c) Advise on local environment e.g. protection of wetlands
- d) Noise pollution
- e) Energy efficiency, reducing the dependency on wood burning and its impact on the local community.

This project contributed to climate change mitigation under bullet (1) by promotion of recycling waste material which reduces greenhouse gas emissions from waste and landfill and also in the wider context, reducing upstream emissions from raw material processing. This project also contributed to climate change mitigation under bullet (5) by promoting the reduction of overall power consumption and the development of strategies for energy efficiency which lead to reduced emissions from power generation (where such power is not zero-carbon). This programme finished in 2013. As this project takes explicit steps to limit or reduce greenhouse gas emissions in partner enterprises, it is marked as 'significant' for mitigation and is counted at 50% towards climate finance.

## 3. Targeted Food Assistance to the Extremely Vulnerable Households (EVH) in Karamoja lead by WFP

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. Thus this programme assisted in **Disaster Risk Management** in Uganda. The support for this programme was a one-off payment.

## **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 2013 Irish Aid supported GOAL activities with relevance to environment and disaster risk management:

- GOAL in partnership with all stakeholders, protecting and promoting resilient livelihoods to ensure adequate food availability and income access across rural and urban environments (€237,271)
- Strengthening GOAL's programming in addition to mainstreaming of HIV, Environment, (€8,308)

In 2013, 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 (€173,603).
- Engaging smallholders and networks with relevant corporate, national, regional and global policy processes leading to more favourable environment for smallholder farmers (€65,101).

In 2013, Irish Aid supported Aidlink with relevance to environment and climate change;

- Building community capacity to implement improved sustainable farming practices, increasing average household food production among targetted farmers (€55,000).

## Mapping of Bilateral Expenditure

Project/Programme	2013 Actual	2014 Planned	ENV	CBD	CC Mit	CC Ada	CCD	Agri	DR M	CB	TT	REDD
<b>Building Viable, Resilient Livelihoods for the People of Karamoja, Oxfam Traidlinks</b>	514,845.00 + 300,000.00	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0
	200,000.00 +200,000.00 +300,000.00	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
<b>Strengthen household resilience, World Food Programme</b>	130,000.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0

## Significant versus Principle Markers

The OECD DAC Rio Markers and the anticipated Disaster Risk Management Rio Markers work on a three-score system. Activities can be identified with;

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

The choice of principle, significant or not-targeted relates to hierarchy of objectives 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.