

# FACILITATIVE SHARING OF VIEWS UGANDA

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# National Context and Institutional Arrangement

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# 1. National context

Uganda is characterized by diverse topography, comprising of lowlands, the plateau as well as hills and mountains.

The population 2019/2020, is 41.6 million of which urban 10.6 m ( 25.5%). Growth rates is 3.1% per annum.

Uganda has a total area of 241,550km<sup>2</sup>, of which 15% of Uganda is covered by water and another 10% is permanently wet areas.

The elevation and geographical location of Uganda (at the equator) causes favourable rainfall and temperature that supports agriculture and a diversity of fauna and flora.

The GDP per capita is USD 910. Service sectors contribute 43% of GDP followed by the manufacturing sector at 29.6%. The Agriculture contributes about 24% of GDP and employs 73% of the population.



## 2. Institutional Arrangement

The Climate Change Department (CCD) within the Ministry of Water and Environment is the lead institution for coordinate all climate change activities in Uganda and its Commissioner serves as the Focal point for UNFCCC

The National Climate Change Policy 2015 (NCCP) provides for the Natural Resources Department as the district level climate change focal point

The National Climate Change Bill 2018 (yet to be passed into law) provides modalities for climate actions at local government and the coordination between local government and line ministries

Within this structural arrangement, Uganda was able submit its First BUR in 2019



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# Summary GHG Inventory Results

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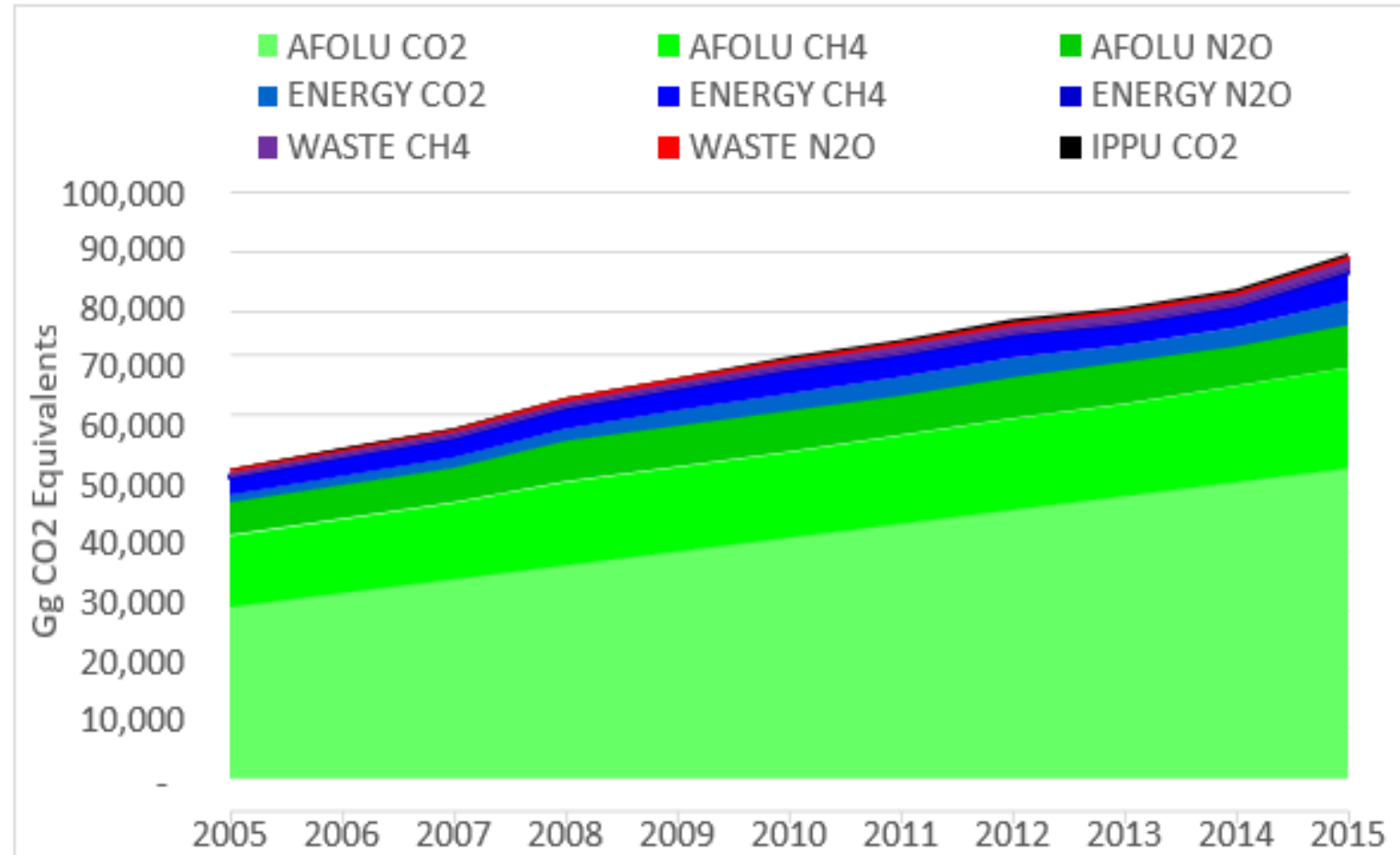


# GHG Total Emissions & trends

Uganda's emissions rose from 53 thousand Gg CO<sub>2</sub> Eq (in 2005) to 90 thousand Gg CO<sub>2</sub> Eq (in 2015) with the AFOLU sector accounting for 86 % of the Total Emissions.

Energy sector at 10% of total emissions rose from 4.7 thousand Gg to 9.5 thousand Gg CO<sub>2</sub> Eq (i.e., almost almost doubled). The transport subsector taking the largest share of 66% of the energy emissions.

Emissions from IPPU rose from 171 Gg to 487 Gg CO<sub>2</sub> Eq while those in the waste sector rose from 757 Gg to 2 thousand Gg CO<sub>2</sub> Eq



# Inventory: Key Category

IPCC Category code	IPCC Category	Greenhouse gas	2015 Ex,t (Gg CO2 Eq)	Ex,t  (Gg CO2 Eq)	Cumulative Total
3.B.1.a	Forest land Remaining Forest land	Carbon Dioxide (co2)	39811.401	39811.401	44%
3.A.1	Enteric Fermentation	Methane (ch4)	15432.941	15432.941	61%
3.B.2.b	Land Converted to Cropland	Carbon Dioxide (co2)	10611.342	10611.342	73%
3.C.4	Direct N2O Emissions from managed soils	Nitrous oxide (N2o)	5595.7377	5595.7377	79%
1.A.4	Other Sectors - Biomass	Methane (ch4)	3141.474	3141.474	82%
3.B.3.b	Land Converted to Grassland	Carbon dioxide (co2)	2727.1901	2727.1901	85%
1.A.3.b	Road Transportation	Carbon Dioxide (co2)	2561.9319	2561.9319	88%
3.C.5	Indirect N2O Emissions from managed soils	Nitrous oxide (N2o)	1822.6182	1822.6182	90%
4.A	Solid Waste Disposal	Methane (ch4)	1487.8046	1487.8046	92%
1.A.1	Energy Industries - Biomass	Methane (ch4)	1390.368	1390.368	93%
1.A.2	Manufacturing Industries and Construction - Liquid Fuels	Carbon dioxide (co2)	870.7512	870.7512	94%
3.C.7	Rice cultivations	Methane (ch4)	652.54004	652.54004	95%



# Key categories in terms of Level of contribution and trends

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CO<sub>2</sub> degradation of forests (forest land remaining forest), CO<sub>2</sub> conversion of (mainly forests) to cropland, and CH<sub>4</sub> from enteric fermentation are three key sources of emissions and are all from AFOLU sector.

CO<sub>2</sub> from road transport and CH<sub>4</sub> from biomass burning are key sources from the Energy sector





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# Mitigation Actions and their effects

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# Mitigation Actions

Uganda has participated in the development of mitigation actions in accordance with the decisions of the Parties of the UNFCCC.

Uganda has participated effectively in the Kyoto Protocol's Clean Development Mechanism. Kyoto Protocol's CDM – 20 projects mainly

- Forestry and hydropower in 2015 were 1,641,362 Tones CO<sub>2</sub>eq
- In addition there are three biomass energy projects, one landfill gas, one wastewater treatment, one domestic lighting and one biodiesel project and 17 POAs including clean cookstoves

Uganda has also developed and initiated implementation of Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs)

- 8 NAMA concepts were placed in the registry and one on integrated waste management is under implementation

Uganda has elaborated plans for implementation of national REDD+ activities and presented an annex in her BUR



# Effects of Mitigation Actions

Effects of the mitigation actions resulting in CERs - Cumulative issuance of CERs as at 2015 were 1,641,362 Tones CO<sub>2</sub>eq (CDM projects)

Overall estimated emission reductions of Program of Actives (PoAs) with all component Project Activities (CPA) in Uganda were estimated at 198,140CERs/year.

Six PoAs with their CPAs in for the Municipal Waste Compost Programme estimated 83,700CER/year.

As for the NAMAs, they are expected to reduce emissions from the business-as-usual case once the mitigation action once implemented. Ex-ante and Ex-post methodological approaches not well elaborated as those under CDM

Uganda's REDD+ actions are also expected to greatly contribute to reduction of the carbon emission together with effect on society in form of economic benefits and poverty reduction, and to some extent environmental effects

Key mitigation intervention such the substantial investment in renewable energy such as hydro electricity, mini and pico hydro, solar min-grids, household solar systems need to be well document and mitigation effects estimated

In addition, Uganda's mitigation actions will have a range of positive human health, ecosystem functioning, macroeconomic, social, and/or equity side effects. In some cases, these co-benefits outweigh the importance of climate change mitigation benefits.



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# Constraints and gaps, Lessons Learned and new developments

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# Constraints and Gaps

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## National Circumstances;

- Delays in formulation Climate Change Law and Regulations to support Climate Change Policy

## National Green House Gas Inventory (GHG Inventory)

- Inadequate and sometimes un- availability of reliable data and their appropriate coefficients



# Lessons learnt in the FSV process and new developments

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In 2020, Uganda participated in the FSV of the ICA, where a number of gaps and capacity building needs were identified and agreed upon

Within the same year, Uganda received technical support from GEF to strengthen the capacity of Institutions to Comply with the Transparency Requirements of the Paris Agreement under the capacity – building initiative for Transparency (CBIT)

Development of an integrated tool for MRV hosted at CCD started and is still on going. The tool has four modules of 1) GHG Inventory (including EFs), 2) mitigation action, adaptation, 3) sustainable development and finance flow 4). Once completed it is envisaged to track all mitigation effects (CDM, REDD+, NAMA, NDCs).

