



THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

Ministry of Water and Environment

Submission of Uganda's Interim Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)

12 October 2021

Uganda's interim NDC submission is in response to paragraphs 24 and 25 of decision 1/CP.21 and in particular Uganda's commitment to update its nationally determined contribution (NDC).

In this submission is a table accompanying information to facilitate clarity, transparency and understanding (ICTU) of our interim updated NDC in compliance with Decision 4/CMA.1.

Uganda formally communicated its (I)NDC under the Paris Agreement on 14 October 2015 which became our NDC upon ratification of the Paris Agreement in November 2016.

Since then, Uganda has undertaken steps to implement the NDC and increase its ambition. Most significantly is Uganda's formulation of the National Climate Change Act 2021 to give the force of law to the Paris Agreement.

Unlike Uganda's initial NDC, the interim NDC aims to further strengthen mitigation actions on one part as well as adaptation actions. Adaptation remains the country's priority response to climate change.

Whereas our NDC submitted in 2016 projected 2030 emissions would be 77.3 MtCO_{2e}, under this update they are projected to almost double.

This interim NDC submission shows an improvement upon Uganda's initial NDC which is presented as sector wide conditional reduction target as represented in the ICTU table below.

To achieve this a multi stakeholder process, and internal approval process is still ongoing, once this is complete Uganda will formally communicate her updated NDC

We believe that once the process is completed, the updated NDC shall show a marked improvement both in the process and format by which the 2030 sectoral target was determined and set to be implemented.

Information to facilitate clarity, transparency and understanding of the updated NDC of Uganda for the period 2021 - 2030

1. Quantified information on the reference point, including, as appropriate, a base year	
a Reference year(s), base year(s), reference period(s) or other starting point(s)	The updated base year is 2015 reflecting the latest national greenhouse gas inventory. The reference year is 2021 and the reference period is 2021 – 2030 with the Business as usual projection target year as 2030
b. Quantifiable information on the reference indicators, their values in the reference year(s), base year(s), reference period(s) or other starting point(s), and, as applicable, in the target year	The base year emissions accordingly to the first Biennial Update report was estimated at 90.53 MtCO ₂ e/year and the projected emissions by 2030 under the Business-as-usual (BAU) scenario is estimated at 143 MtCO ₂ e.
c. For strategies, plans and actions referred to in Article 4, paragraph 6, of the Paris Agreement, or policies and measures as components of nationally determined contributions where paragraph 1(b) above is not applicable, Parties to provide other relevant information	Not applicable
d. Target relative to the reference indicator, expressed numerically, for example in percentage or amount of reduction	The national economy-wide emission reduction target is under technical review and will be to be adopted by the National Climate Change Advisory Committee (NCCAC)-
e. Information on sources of data used in quantifying the reference point(s)	The key data sources used for baseline projection are: Future emissions were estimated using Low Emissions Analysis Platform (LEAP) and excel sheets Industrial Development in Uganda: An Assessment of the Policy Framework.

	<p>East African Commission (2015). The East African Community Vision 2050.</p> <p>Electricity Regulatory Authority (2021) Least Cost Electricity Expansion Plan 2020-2030. PLN/83-120/021/008</p> <p>Government of Uganda (2007). Climate Change: Uganda National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPA) submitted to UNFCCC.</p> <p>Government of Uganda (2013b). Uganda National Climate Change Learning Strategy 2013 – 2022. Ministry of Water and Environment.</p> <p>Government of Uganda (2015a). Annual Statistical Abstract. Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS).</p> <p>Government of Uganda (2015b). National Climate Change Policy. Ministry of Water and Environment.</p> <p>Government of Uganda (2015d). Second National Development Plan 2015/2016 – 2019/2020. National Planning Authority. Kampala Uganda.</p> <p>Government of Uganda (2016). Strategic programme for climate resilience: Uganda pilot programme for climate resilience (PPCR).</p> <p>Government of Uganda (2017). The Uganda Green Growth Development Strategy 2017/18 -2030/31.</p> <p>Government of Uganda (2020). Third National Development Plan 2020/21 - 2024/25. National Planning Authority. Kampala Uganda.</p> <p>IFPRI (2010). Enterprise Budget Survey: An Analysis of Crop and Livestock Enterprises, International Food Policy Research Institute, Uganda Strategy Support Program (USSP), Working Paper No. 5, June 2010.</p> <p>International Centre for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT) (2011). Future Climate Scenarios for Uganda’s Tea Growing Areas. Final report: July, 2011.</p> <p>Kampala Capital City Authority (KCCA). (2015). Kampala city Energy and Climate Profile.</p> <p>Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (2018). National Adaptation Plan for the Agricultural Sector. MAAIF, Kampala Uganda.</p> <p>Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (2020a). Situational Analysis of the Agriculture Sector in Uganda. Final Report.</p> <p>Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (2020b). Long term low carbon, climate resilient agricultural development pathways for Uganda actions for meeting the goals of the Paris Agreement (UNFCCC COP21). Draft Report.</p> <p>Ministry of Water and Environment (2013). National Forest Plan.</p>
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Ministry of Water and Environment (2019), Uganda's First Biennial Update Report (BUR) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. Accessed from: https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/FBUR%20Final_2019.pdf

Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development (2013). Biomass Energy Strategy for Uganda (BEST). Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development. Accessed from: <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/download/64163>

Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development (2015) Energy and Mineral Sector Development Plan. Accessed from: <http://npa.go.ug/wp-content/uploads/2018/01/Energy-Sector-Development-plan-Final.pdf>

National Planning Authority (2010). Uganda Vision 2040. National Planning Authority, Kampala Uganda. Accessed from: <http://www.npa.go.ug/uganda-vision-2040/>

Nsubuga, F. W., & Rautenbach, H. (2018). Climate change and variability: A review of what is known and ought to be known for Uganda. *International Journal of Climate Change Strategies and Management*.

Rautenbach, H. (2014). Regional-scale Climate Change Projections of Annual, Seasonal and Monthly Near-Surface Temperatures and Rainfall in Uganda. Report for the Ministry of Water and Environment & Climate and Development Knowledge Network (CDKN).

Republic of Uganda (2014). Poverty Status Report 2014.

Twinomuhangi R. (2018). Uganda national urban climate change profile. UNDP and Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development. Kampala Uganda.

Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) (2018). Uganda National Household Survey 2016/2017. Kampala, Uganda; Accessed from: https://www.ubos.org/wp-content/uploads/publications/03_20182016_UNHS_FINAL_REPORT.pdf

UNDP (2013). Climate Risk Management for Sustainable Crop Production in Uganda: Rakai and Kapchorwa Districts

UN FAO (2019). Options for low-emission development in the Uganda dairy sector. Final report.

	<p>USAID. (2013). Uganda Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment. USAID, African and Latin American Resilience to Climate Change (ARCC).</p> <p>World Bank Group. (2015). Uganda: Strategic Climate Diagnostics, World Bank Group.</p> <p>WWF (2015). Energy report for Uganda: A 100% renewable energy future by 2050</p>
f. Information on the circumstances under which the Party may update the values of the reference indicators	<p>Baseline projections may be updated under following circumstances:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant changes in the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) projections • Methodological improvements
2. Time frames and/or periods for implementation	
a. Time frame and/or period for implementation, including start and end date, consistent with any further relevant decision adopted by the CMA;	2021 to 31 st December 2030
b. Whether it is a single-year or multi-year target, as applicable.	Single year target in the year 2030.
3. Scope and coverage	
a. General description of the target;	The emission reduction target will both conditional and un-conditional thus demonstrating the country's increased climate ambition.
b. Sectors, gases, categories and pools covered by the nationally determined contribution, including, as applicable, consistent with IPCC guidelines;	<p>The following IPCC sectors have been covered:</p> <p>Energy includes Electricity generation and supply, Transport</p> <p>Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land-Use (AFOLU) includes Agriculture and Livestock, Forests, Wetlands</p> <p>Waste includes solid waste and wastewater</p> <p>Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU) includes Industries, Mining and Quarrying and Petroleum, Chemical and Non-metallic Mineral Products</p>

	<p>The following IPCC gases have been covered:</p> <p>Carbon dioxide (CO₂)</p> <p>Methane (CH₄)</p> <p>Nitrous oxide (N₂O)</p>
c. How the Party has taken into consideration paragraphs 31(c) and (d) of decision 1/CP.21;	To the extent possible, categories of emissions or removals have been included, especially those considered 'significant source categories'. However data availability remains a key challenge.
d. Mitigation co-benefits resulting from Parties' adaptation actions and/or economic diversification plans, including description of specific projects, measures and initiatives of Parties' adaptation actions and/or economic diversification plans.	Mitigation co-benefits resulting from adaptation actions will be featured
4. Planning process	
a. Information on the planning processes that the Party undertook to prepare its NDC and, if available, on the Party's implementation plans, including, as appropriate:	<p>Uganda established a technical team to support the NDC update process and development of long-term low emissions strategy simultaneously.</p> <p>A series public consultations process was launched once the sectoral teams were established in the beginning of 2019 with the support of development partners.</p> <p>These included a series of consultations with the youth, the civil society, the private sector policy makers and the public through regional workshops i.e. Central region, Western region, Eastern region, Northern region and West Nile region.</p>
i. Domestic institutional arrangements, public participation and engagement with local communities and	The Ministry of Water and Environment, Climate Change Department is the institution responsible for coordination, supervision, regulation and management of all activities related to climate change. Therefore, the department spearheaded

indigenous peoples, in a gender-responsive manner;	<p>the update of the NDC and ensured whole of government and whole of society approach. The regional consultations across the 5 regions provided a platform for local communities and public to participate in the NDC update process.</p> <p>A national validation is envisaged to provide a platform for the public to own the updated NDC</p>
ii. Contextual matters, including, inter alia, as appropriate:	
(a) National circumstances, such as geography, climate, economy, sustainable development and poverty eradication;	It will be contained in the updated NDC
(b) Best practices and experience related to the preparation of the NDC;	<p>The NDC Update embraced whole of society approach where various categories of the society fully participated in a bottom-up approach. Despite the Covid-19 pandemic, the hybrid mode of participation through regional workshops, youth and civil society consultations enabled the identification of various climate actions which were discussed and prioritised by policy makers during the sectoral consultations which ensured alignment with overarching national planning and budgeting frameworks.</p> <p>The collaboration with National Planning Authority and Ministry responsible for Finance ensured alignment of the update process with the vision 2040 and development aspirations highlighted in the third National Development Plan (NDP III) of the country.</p> <p>The simultaneous work on mid-term climate action planning (NDC update) and long term (LTS development) promoted efficient strategic planning for climate action.</p> <p>The joint modelling for NDC update and LTS scenarios; systematic data and information sharing and joint progressive planning propelled synergy.</p>
(c) Other contextual aspirations and priorities acknowledged when joining the Paris Agreement;	The country envisages to achieve a lower middle income status that comes along with improvements in socioeconomic welfare for all Ugandans.
b. Specific information applicable to Parties, including regional economic integration organizations and their member	Not Applicable

<p>States, that have reached an agreement to act jointly under Article 4, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement, including the Parties that agreed to act jointly and the terms of the agreement, in accordance with Article 4, paragraphs 16–18, of the Paris Agreement;</p>	
<p>c. How the Party's preparation of its NDC has been informed by the outcomes of the global stocktake, in accordance with Article 4, paragraph 9, of the Paris Agreement;</p>	<p>Not applicable since Global stocktake has not be undertaken as yet</p>
<p>d. Each Party with an NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement that consists of adaptation action and/or economic diversification plans resulting in mitigation co-benefits consistent with Article 4, paragraph 7, of the Paris Agreement to submit information on:</p>	
<p>i. How the economic and social consequences of response measures have been considered in developing the NDC;</p>	<p>Not Applicable</p>
<p>ii. Specific projects, measures and activities to be implemented to contribute to mitigation co-benefits, including information on adaptation plans that also yield mitigation co-benefits, which may cover, but are not limited to, key sectors, such as energy, resources, water resources, coastal resources, human settlements and urban planning, agriculture and</p>	<p>In this NDC update, Uganda continues to prioritize adaptation as the first response to climate change. The updated NDC features information on elements of an Adaptation Communication. However, a comprehensive and detailed Adaptation Communication and National Adaptation Plan will be developed and submitted.</p>

<p>forestry; and economic diversification actions, which may cover, but are not limited to, sectors such as manufacturing and industry, energy and mining, transport and communication, construction, tourism, real estate, agriculture and fisheries.</p>	
<p>5. Assumptions and methodological approaches, including those for estimating and accounting for anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions and, as appropriate, removals:</p>	
<p>a. Assumptions and methodological approaches used for accounting for anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions and removals corresponding to the Party's nationally determined contribution, consistent with decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 31, and accounting guidance adopted by the CMA;</p>	<p>The "2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories" was used in compiling the base year GHG inventory as well as the assumptions used in the first Biennial Update Report 2019</p>
<p>b. Assumptions and methodological approaches used for accounting for the implementation of policies and measures or strategies in the nationally determined contribution;</p>	<p>Not applicable since implementation of policies and measures is yet to commence</p>
<p>c. If applicable, information on how the Party will take into account existing methods and guidance under the Convention to account for anthropogenic</p>	<p>See 5.(d)</p>

emissions and removals, in accordance with Article 4, paragraph 14, of the Paris Agreement, as appropriate;	
d. IPCC methodologies and metrics used for estimating anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions and removals;	The NDC update was informed by the use of Global Warming Potential (GWP) of Greenhouse gases for 100 years which was used for the 2015 national GHG inventory. Calculation of emissions from some categories was based from the 2006 Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories.
e. Sector-, category- or activity-specific assumptions, methodologies and approaches consistent with IPCC guidance, as appropriate, including, as applicable:	
i. Approach to addressing emissions and subsequent removals from natural disturbances on managed lands;	Not Applicable
ii. Approach used to account for emissions and removals from harvested wood products ;	Not included in the emissions calculations
iii. Approach used to address the effects of age-class structure in forests;	Not applicable
f. Other assumptions and methodological approaches used for understanding the nationally determined contribution and, if applicable, estimating corresponding emissions and removals, including:	
i. How the reference indicators , baseline(s) and/or reference level(s), including, where applicable, sector-, category- or activity-specific reference levels, are constructed, including, for example, key parameters, assumptions,	The emission reduction projections were informed by historical trends taking into account the country's Forest Reference Emission Level (FREL). The BAU scenarios were projected using LEAP and excel based models in accordance with 2006 Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories.

definitions, methodologies, data sources and models used;	
ii. For Parties with nationally determined contributions that contain non-greenhouse-gas components , information on assumptions and methodological approaches used in relation to those components, as applicable;	Not applicable
iii. For climate forciers included in nationally determined contributions not covered by IPCC guidelines, information on how the climate forciers are estimated;	Not applicable
iv. Further technical information , as necessary;	Not applicable
g. The intention to use voluntary cooperation under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, if applicable.	Uganda will use voluntary cooperation provided for in Article 6 in accordance with the National Climate Change Act 2021 to demonstrate her mitigation ambition and mobilise support to promote sustainable development and poverty eradication. Non-market approaches such as Adaptation Benefit Mechanism will be explored among others.
6. How the Party considers that its NDC is fair and ambitious in light of its national circumstances	
a. How the Party considers that its NDC is fair and ambitious in the light of its national circumstances;	Uganda is a Least Developed Country highly vulnerable to climate impacts and characterized with very low emissions but undertaking climate actions with her domestic budget complemented by assistance from development partners. Despite the country's low human development index of 0.477, the country has set an economy-wide emission reduction target expected to be greater than the target in the first NDC communicated in 2016. The new target includes takes into account specific sector emission targets for Energy, Transport, Waste and Industry. This is a significant development since the first NDC target focused on only on AFOLU sector.

	<p>The country intends to feature both a conditional and unconditional component in the new economy-wide emission reduction target.</p> <p>Additionally, the first NDC sectors and sub-sectors of focus have increased from 9 to 14 in the updated NDC i.e. Agriculture; Energy; Health; Forestry; Fisheries; Water & Environment; Urban, Tourism; Transport; Built Environment; Disaster Risk Reduction; Manufacturing and Ecosystems including Biodiversity, Rangelands and Mountains</p>
b. Fairness considerations, including reflecting on equity;	<p>Uganda is still a Least Development Country with overarching goal of transforming from a predominantly peasant and low income country to a competitive upper middle income country.</p> <p>Uganda intends to transition to low carbon and climate resilient economy in the near future and thus its updated NDC represents her contribution and the fair share of domestic effort to achieve the long-term temperature goal.</p>
c. How the Party has addressed Article 4, paragraph 3 , of the Paris Agreement;	<p>The updated NDC is a progression beyond the first NDC and ambitious despite the new challenges e.g. Covid-19 pandemic which has contracted the economy of Uganda. The implementation of the updated NDC will depend on the both domestic and external support.</p>
d. How the Party has addressed Article 4, paragraph 4 , of the Paris Agreement;	<p>Uganda has developed a set of Clean Development Mechanism Projects and Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) as part of the mitigation efforts to implement the first NDC. The updated NDC will feature an economy-wide emission reduction target with mitigation measures across key sectors of the economy.</p>
e. How the Party has addressed Article 4, paragraph 6 , of the Paris Agreement.	<p>The NDC update has been simultaneously done with the country's long-term low emission development strategy undergoing preparation in accordance with Article 4, paragraph 19, of the Paris Agreement.</p>
<p>7. How the NDC contributes towards achieving the objectives of the Convention as set out in its Article 2</p>	
a. How the NDC contributes towards achieving the objective of the Convention as set out in its Article 2;	<p>The updated NDC reflects Uganda's contribution towards achieving the objective of stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere and defines priority adaptation and mitigation actions.</p>
b. How the NDC contributes towards Article 2, paragraph 1(a), and Article 4, paragraph 1, of the Paris Agreement.	<p>The updated NDC defines the country's contribution highlighted in priority adaptation and mitigation actions towards holding the increase in global average temperature to well below 2°C.</p> <p>See 6.(a)</p>