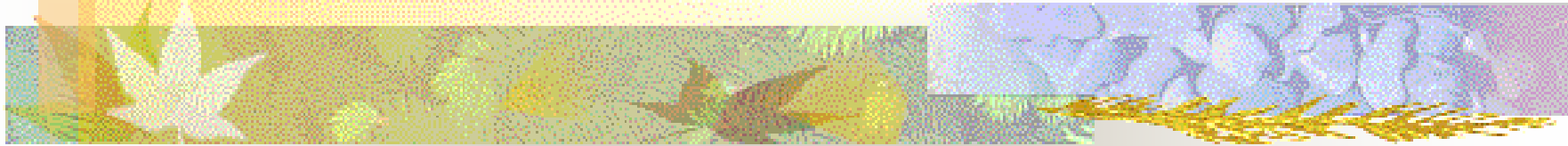




UGANDA

Strategic Program for Climate Resilience



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AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT
BANK GROUP



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Outline of the Presentation

1. Country context
2. SPCR preparation Process
3. SPCR Overview
 - Objectives
 - Key thematic areas
 - PPCR investment areas
4. Theory of Change
5. Benefits of Synergies between the SPCR and the FIP
6. Next Steps in the PPCR Process
7. Concluding Remarks

1. Country Context – general & climate

General

- Landlocked low income country
- Fast growing population of approx.40 million in 115 districts
- Catchment-based natural resources management within 4 Water management Zones

Climate

- Mainly tropical with bimodal rainfall seasons- Mar/Jun and Oct – Dec.
- Average annual rainfall: 600–2,500 mm
- Temperatures: 16 to 31° C; and have been increasing by approximately 0.2C/decade over the last 30 years



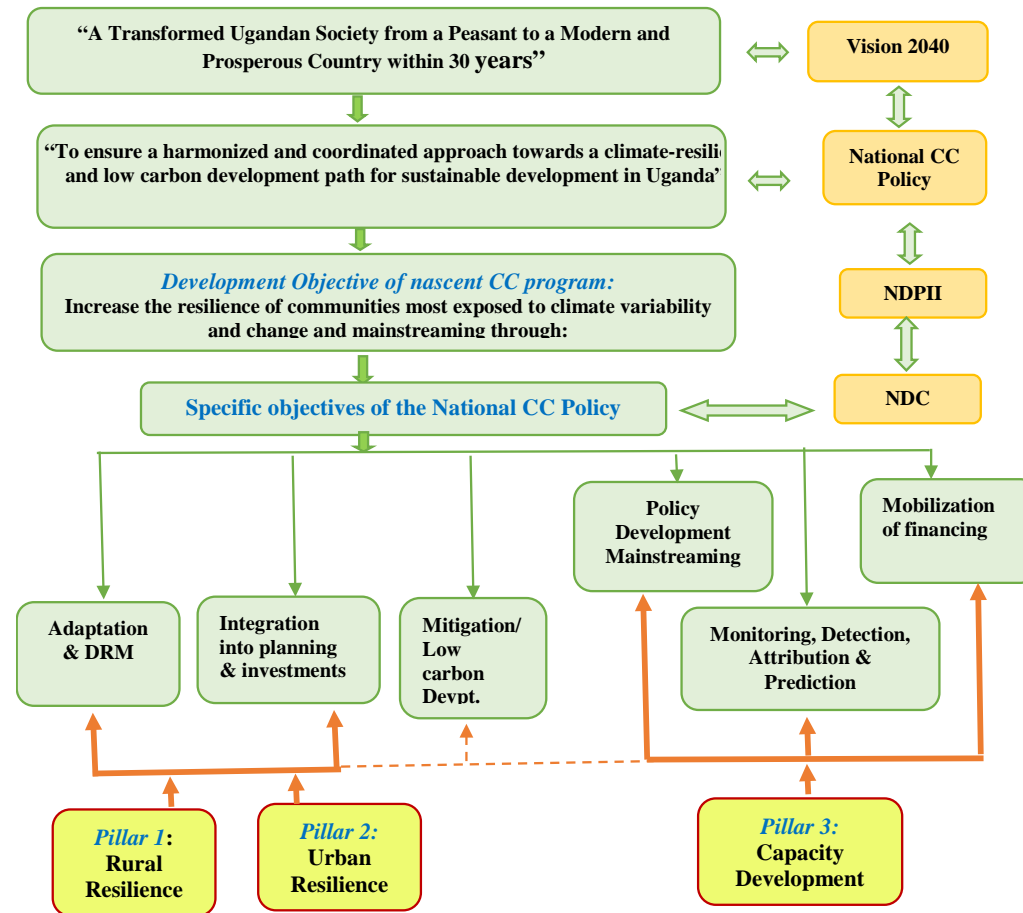


1. Country Context – challenges

- **Higher temperature**
more frequent extreme precipitation by 2030 and beyond
- **Intensity and frequency of floods and droughts**
already impacting the economy and the rural poor
- **Deforestation and land use changes**
accelerate watershed degradation, undermine ecological services flow
- **Rapid urbanization and infrastructure deficit**
increased challenges due to climate risks
 - If not addressed, climate risk could cost Uganda 2-4% annual reduction in GDP over the coming decades.
 - But at about 1% of GDP, adaptation is much cheaper and would have significant mitigation co-benefits

1. Country Context – national policy framework

→ SPCR catalyzes implementation of the existing policy framework





2. SPCR Preparation Process

Cohesive participatory process

Implementing MDBs

- **AfDB** as lead MDB
- **World Bank**
- Joint PPCR/FIP –AfDB/WB missions

Consultations

- National level consultations (incl. Ministry of Finance and GCF focal point)
- Regional level consultations of up to 80 districts
- CSO, private and public sector, international organizations engagement

Joint SPCR/FIP Preparation Process

Joint consultation

Opportunity for maximizing synergy and options for joint projects

3. SPCR Overview – objective

Harmonize and coordinate climate resilient approaches and low carbon initiatives to promote sustainable development and a green economy





3. SPCR Overview – thematic areas & strategic pillars

5 key thematic areas

1. Climate resilient agriculture
2. Rural community resilience
3. Urban Resilience and Infrastructure
4. Hydro-meteorological services
5. Institutional capacity for climate change coordination

3 strategic pillars

- SP1: Catalyzing investments for improved rural resilience and food security
- SP 2: Improving resilience of urban communities and infrastructure
- SP 3: Strengthening the capacity to manage climate variability and change



3. SPCR Overview – PPCR investment areas

Investment area 1: Enhancing climate resilient agricultural production and food security

- **Objective:** Promote CSA practices in selected agro-ecological farming systems to incorporate good and appropriate land management practices
- **Outcome:** Improved food production and agricultural resilience to climate variability.

Investment areas 2: Strengthening rural community resilience through catchment protection and water management

- **Objective:** Protection of degraded water catchment ecosystems and supporting the development and expansion of water storage and water supply systems to address water scarcity and stress.
- **Outcome:** Improved land and water resources management, storage and supply in vulnerable communities.

3. SPCR Overview – PPCR investment areas

Investment area 3: Strengthening climate resilience of communities and infrastructure in major urban centers

- **Objective:** Develop and support implementation of standards and guidelines for Climate proofing key urban infrastructure; Investment in alternative energy efficient technologies and promote Climate resilient urban planning systems.
- **Outcome:** Improved climate-resilient urban planning and adoption of alternative energy efficient technologies





3. SPCR Overview – PPCR investment areas

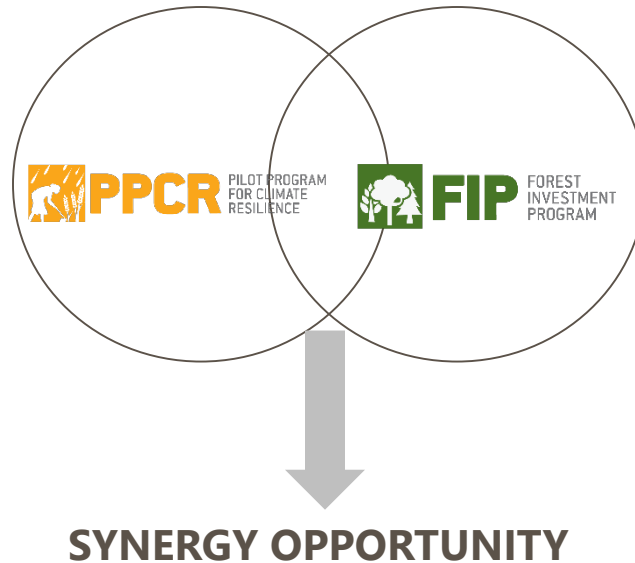
Investment area 4: Strengthening hydro-meteorology and early warning systems

- **Objective:** Strengthening climate and water resources monitoring networks, capacity in modelling, forecasting and early warning systems, as well as communication and information dissemination capabilities to end users.
- **Outcome:** Strengthened capacity of hydro-met institutions to collect and analyze data, and provide quality and timely climate/weather services (SMSs, community engagement).

Investment areas 5: Enhancing institutional capacity to improve climate change coordination, mainstreaming and information flow

- **Objective:** Strengthen the coordination function of the CCD, develop CC information management systems and build capacity of Local Governments to address climate resilience issues.
- **Outcome:** Effective mainstreaming of climate change issues into development programs, and enhanced coordination and networking on climate action among state and non-state actors.

4. Theory of Change – synergy opportunity



PROJECT 1: Forest watershed/ landscape management and restoration in the Albert WMZ

PROJECT 2: Sustainable catchment management through integrated land use to improve forest cover, agriculture production and reduce poverty in the Kyoga Basin and Upper Nile WMZ

*during a post-mission retreat between FIP and PPCR country teams as well as FAO, the possibility of consolidation of the 2 projects has been discussed

4. Theory of Change – problem & solution

Problem:

- Landslides
- Flooding
- Drought
- Deforestation/Forest Degradation (high population density, forest cover cut down)
- Shea-butter tree cut down to provide charcoal (demand higher for charcoal)

2. Solution

→ Landscape approach



4. Theory of Change – problem & solution



4. Theory of Change – overview

PROBLEM

- Effects of Climate Change
- Deforestation
- Melting of Glaciers



- Landslides
- Lack of water
- Flooding
- Droughts
- Poor livelihood/sanitation

Joint Intervention

Adaptation & Mitigation

Sustainable livelihoods =
Improved resilience +
carbon sequestration

Reduced crop failure

Biodiversity
conservation

Reforestation

Improve food
security

Increase
household
income



5. Benefits of Synergies between FIP & PPCR

Opportunities

- ☑ “Pilot opportunity” to gain and share knowledge on joint projects
- ☑ Cost-efficiency: Reduction of missions
- ☑ Time efficiency of integrating processes
- ☑ Catalytic potential
- ☑ Co-benefits
- ☑ Two MDBs (comparative advantages)

Challenges

- MDB Coordination (operational procedures)
- Which committee will fund joint projects
- M & R Coordination
- Harmonization of reporting systems for PPCR and FIP



6. Next Steps in the PPCR Process

- Finalize stakeholder consultations
- Validate SPCR and its investment projects.
- Finalize analytical studies
- Engage with the external reviewer
- Submit SPCR for June, 2017 Sub-Committee meet



7. Concluding Remarks

Key messages

- The SPCR Prioritizes investments that will have maximum impact on most vulnerable groups - in particular for agriculture and renewable natural resources (through landscape level approaches)
- Country led, country driven approach – designed to address the uniqueness of Uganda’s specific circumstances
- Uganda is in the final stages of concluding preparation of the Green Growth Development Strategy and investments under the SPCR are a vehicle to operationalize the strategy.

Request

- Uganda is aware of the uncertainty of PPCR/CIF funding, but will proceed in anticipation of potential support
- Project Preparation Grants are needed for investment projects

Thank you!

**Ahsante Sana
Mwebale...**

