

**University-Government Collaboration on Climate
Adaptation Finance**

UGANDA COUNTRY PROFILE



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ABBREVIATIONS

Acronyms	Definitions
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CF	Climate Finance
CFU	Climate Finance Unit
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GoU	Government of Uganda
LDC	Least Developed Countries
LUCCC	Least Developed Countries Universities Consortium on Climate Change
MAK	Makerere University
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MoFPED	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development
MUCCRI	Makerere University Centre for Climate Change Research and Innovation
MWE	Ministry of Water and Environment
NFP	National Focal Point
P&I	Policy and Institutions
PoC	Point-of-Contact
TT	Think Tank
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNI-LEAD	LDC University Leadership for Catalyzing Climate-Adaptation Finance

Executive Summary

The objective of this country profile is to provide an overview on the status and the opportunities for university-government collaborations to access finance for climate change adaptation.

The key existing policies to informed strengthening of university-government collaborations for climate adaptation in Uganda include:

- National Adaptation Programmes of Action, 2007
- National Climate Change Policy (NCCP), 2015
- National Climate Change Act (NCCA), 2021
- National Determined Contribution (NDC), 2022
- Uganda Green Growth Development Strategy (UGGDS) 2017/18 – 2029/30
- National Development Plan (NAP) / NAP for the Agricultural Sector (NAP Ag), 2018
- Guidelines for the integration of climate change in sector plans and budgets in Uganda
- Guidelines for the integration of climate change in the agricultural sector in Uganda
- Guidelines for the integration of climate change in the lands, housing and urban development sector in Uganda
- Uganda's Long-term Climate Strategy (LTS) - Draft
- Kampala Climate Change Action Strategy.

The key existing institutions to be involved in strengthening university-government collaborations for climate adaptation in Uganda are the following:

- The Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE) / Climate Change Department (CCD)
- Policy Committee on Environment (PCE)
- Parliament of Uganda: Standing Committee on Climate Change (SCCC)
- National Climate Change Advisory Committee (NCCAC)
- Office of the Prime Minister (OPM)
- Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (MoFPED)
- National Planning Authority (NPA)
- Uganda National Meteorological Authority (UNMA)
- Climate Action Network - Uganda (CAN-U)
- Makerere University, College of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences (CAES)
- School of Forestry, Environmental and Geographical Sciences
- Makerere University Centre for Climate Change Research and Innovations (MUCCRI)

The constraints/difficulties in accessing climate adaptation finance

The constraints/difficulties in accessing adaptation financing identified by the stakeholders include among others:

- Lack the capacity to effectively develop, implement, and manage climate adaptation projects.
- Insufficient data on climate impacts and vulnerability assessments for climate rationale development at local and sectoral levels.
- Complex bureaucratic procedures and lengthy approval processes of accessing international climate funds.
- Limited tracking of the flows of adaptation financing as well as the impact from the

implementation of adaptation projects.

- Limited awareness on available resources and means of implementation (finance, capacity, technology) for climate change adaptation.

Entry points for university-government collaborations

The adaptation policies and institutional mapping revealed the existing of entry points for university-government collaborations on climate adaptation finance in Uganda:

- Co-production of research agenda.
- Strengthening the Climate Finance Unit (CFU) in MoFPED.
- Enhancing climate change education and awareness.
- Mainstreaming climate change in local government plans and budgets.
- Mainstreaming climate change in local government plans and budgets.
- Enhancing the Gender Equality and Social mainstreaming in climate adaptation finance.
- Fostering private sector engagement in climate resilient actions.
- Supporting government to conduct monitoring and impact evaluations (ex-ante, ex-post or during implementation).

1. INTRODUCTION

This country profile is a product of the UNI-LEAD project funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) for the benefit of 13 Least Developed Countries (LDC), members of the LUCCC¹ network. The country profile has been prepared for general guidance on the status of university-government collaborations to access finance for climate change adaptation.

The document is part of a series of 7 country profiles produced as part of the UNI-LEAD project. The objective of this exercise is to present the overall situation in terms of collaboration between government institutions (policy makers) in charge of climate actions at country-level and national universities and think thank with the aim of mobilizing domestic and international funding for climate change adaptation.

The country profile has been prepared taking into account four key elements including (i) the literature review and expert judgement on existing collaborations in the climate adaptation processes, (ii) the best practices guidelines on university-government collaborations in the field of climate change (iii) the country policies and institutional mapping report, and (iv) the reports of various consultations and dialogues organized at regional, national and provincial levels.

2. COUNTRY OVERVIEW: UGANDA

1	Observed and projected climate change risks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Gradual increase in temperature ▪ Irregular rainfall ▪ Longer dry seasons ▪ Increased intensity of heavy rainfalls
2	Observed and projected climate change impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Change in temperature and rainfall patterns impact on reduced crop yields, agricultural productivity and consequently affect food security ▪ Droughts increasing water scarcity ▪ Rising temperatures increasing the prevalence of malaria ▪ Floods spread of vector-borne diseases such as malaria fever, as well as water-borne diseases like cholera. ▪ Rising temperatures accelerate melting of glacier in Rwenzori Mountains, which are important tourist attraction and also sources of water for rivers and lakes, it could also reduce water availability in downstream areas by evaporation ▪ Extreme weather events such as floods, droughts, and storms, cause widespread damage to infrastructure, agriculture, and livelihoods ▪ Landslides and soil erosion ▪ Changes in pest and disease patterns can lead to food shortages and malnutrition ▪ Disrupt habitats, leading to loss of biodiversity and

¹ Least Developed Countries Universities Consortium on Climate Change

		extinction of species.
3	Most vulnerable sectors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Water resources ▪ Agriculture (crop and livestock) ▪ Fisheries ▪ Tourism ▪ Built infrastructure ▪ Energy ▪ Forestry (as an economic sector) ▪ Ecosystems (terrestrial and fresh water) ▪ Human health
4	Opportunities for climate adaptation and resilience-building in Uganda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promoting climate-smart agricultural practices presents a significant opportunity for building resilience in Uganda's agricultural sector. ▪ Increasing investment in renewable energy infrastructure can help reduce dependence on fossil fuels, mitigate greenhouse gas emissions, enhance energy security and improve air quality (including human health). It can also provide opportunities for job creation and economic development, particularly in rural areas. ▪ Strengthening water resource management to enhancing resilience to climate change in Uganda including investing in infrastructure for water storage, irrigation, and drainage systems, as well as promoting water conservation practices. ▪ Nature-based Solutions (NbS) and ecosystem-based adaptation strategies, such as reforestation, sustainable land management, and habitat restoration, can help regulate water flow, stabilize soils, and provide natural buffers against extreme weather events. ▪ Incorporating climate risk assessments and adaptation measures into infrastructure (for transportation, housing, energy, and water supply) planning and design can help minimize damages and ensure long-term resilience. ▪ Supporting community-based initiatives such as climate-smart agriculture projects, community forestry programs, green tourism, and early warning systems for natural disasters. ▪ Strengthening local institutions and promoting participatory decision-making processes can help ensure that adaptation efforts are contextually relevant and sustainable.
5	Adaptation financing needs	The financing needed to respond to climate change by 2030 is approximately \$17.7 billion (\$1.47 billion per annum) of which \$2.5 billion (14%) is unconditional and \$15.2 billion (86%) is conditional on international support. Furthermore, the cost of

		implementing the country's updated NDC is estimated at \$21.8 billion. ²
6	Climate change adaptation challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Weak enforcement of environmental regulations, limited access to climate finance, and fragmented decision-making processes hinder effective adaptation planning and implementation at various levels of government. ▪ Poorly constructed infrastructure and inadequate drainage systems exacerbate the risks of climate-related disasters, leading to disruptions in transportation networks, damage to property, and loss of lives. ▪ Lack of risk-informed territorial planning and a weak enforcement of building codes has resulted in unsafe construction in many high-risk areas ▪ Limited resources to improve adaptive capacity.
7	LUCCC University name and address	Makerere University
8	Host of the UNI-LEAD Think Tank	Makerere University Centre for Climate Change Research and Innovations (MUCCRI)
9	UNI-LEAD Point of Contact (PoC) and TT Coordination	<p>Dr. Revocatus Twinomuhangi rtwinomuhangi@gmail.com +256772418660 Makerere University Centre for Climate Change Research and Innovation (MUCCRI) Makerere University</p> <p>Dr. David Mfitumukiza Makerere University Centre for Climate Change Research and Innovation (MUCCRI) Makerere University dmfitumukiza@gmail.com +256782450920</p>
10	UNFCCC National Focal Point (NFP)	Ms. Margaret Athieno Mwebesa Commissioner, Climate Change Ministry of Water and Environment P.O. Box 20026 Kampala (256-41) 34-2931 / 33 (256-414) 505 942 mwle@mwle.gov.ug / margathieno@gmail.com
11	GCF National Designated Authority	Mr. Ramathan Ggoobi PRIMARY Permanent Secretary / Secretary to the Treasury Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (MoFPED) PHONE +256414707135

² Updated NDC for Uganda

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12	Adaptation Fund Designated Authority	<p>Mr. Ramathan Ggoobi Permanent Secretary /Secretary to the Treasury Minister of Finance, Planning and Economic Development P.O Box 8147, Sir Kaggwa Road, Uganda Tel: +256 777 -808190 Email: ramathan.ggoobi@finance.go.ug</p>
13	GEF Focal Point	<p>Mr. Patrick Ocailap Operational Focal Point since 2013-05-28 Political Focal Point since 2013-05-28 Acting Deputy Secretary to the Treasury Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development P.O. Box 8147 Kampala, Uganda Tel: +256 414 232 317, + 256 414 707 106 Email: Patrick.ocailap@finance.go.ug</p>

3. POLICIES AND INSTITUTIONAL MAPPING AND ENTRY-POINTS

3.1. Climate adaptation policies mapping

The table below presents the main adaptation policies mapped for Uganda.

Policies	Descriptions
National Adaptation Programmes of Action, 2007	The NAPA provided the foundation for Uganda adaptation policy and planning process. With support from the GEF and UNEP, Uganda prepared and submitted the NAPA to UNFCCC in 2007. The NAPA was aimed to prioritize and implement initiatives that respond to communities' urgent needs to adapt to climate change. It outlined adaptation measures to help build adaptation capacity, including weather and climate information, awareness creation, land and land use, farming, forestry, disaster preparedness, infrastructure etc. However, lack of finance constrained the implementation of the NAPA projects
National Climate Change Policy (NCCP), 2015	The NCCP was approved by Cabinet in 2015 and it defines and distinguishes two key institutional functions: the coordination and implementation. The policy goal is to ensure a harmonized and coordinated approach towards a climate-resilient and low-carbon development path for sustainable development in Uganda. The overarching objective of the policy is to ensure that all stakeholders address climate change impacts and their causes through appropriate measures while promoting sustainable development and a green economy. The policy recognizes that climate change is fundamentally a multi-sectoral issue and that all sectors and all categories of stakeholders must be actively involved in the implementation of the policy and mandates all sectors and local governments to mainstream climate change concerns in their policies, plans, strategies, programmes and budgets.
National Climate Change Act (NCCA), 2021	The National Climate Change Act (NCCA) 2021, establishes a comprehensive framework for climate action. First, it gives the force of Law to the UNFCCC, Kyoto Protocol and Paris Agreement, and to the implementation of the NCCP. In addition, the Act gives legal authority to an institution to coordinate, supervise, regulate and manage all activities related to climate change. It also requires all government MDAs, local governments, the private sector and individuals to undertake their own respective roles in climate change response measures and actions. The Act makes it a requirement for the (i) development of a framework strategy on climate change to government in planning and budgeting for financing, and monitoring of climate change programmes and actions; (ii) development of a National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP); (iii) development of Lead Agency Climate Change Action Plans (LA'CCAPs); (iv) development of District Climate Change Action Plans (DCCAP); and (v) establishment of a financing mechanism and incentives for climate

Policies	Descriptions
	change actions.
National Determined Contribution (NDC), 2022	<p>Uganda developed and submitted to UNFCCC its Intended National Contribution (INDC, that later became its first NDC, in the run up to COP21 and the Paris Agreement. The first NDC was designed in alignment to the country’s development goals articulated in the Uganda Vision 2040 and NDPII, and the climate change goals articulated in the NCCP. The NDC first priority was adaptation, although mitigation interventions that have adaptation and development co-benefits were also prioritized. Uganda's updated NDC was developed and submitted to UNFCCC in September 2022, that is within the time frame of 2020 to 2030. The updated NDC covers both adaptation and mitigation, with the adaptation component covering 13 sectors of agriculture, forestry, energy, health, ecosystems (wetlands, biodiversity, and mountains), water and sanitation, fisheries, transport, manufacturing, industry, and mining, cities and built environment, disaster risk reduction, tourism, and education. It highlights 48 priority adaptation actions and 82 indicators with targets for 2025 and 2030. The NDC also seeks to implement mitigation policies and measures in the AFOLU, energy, waste, transport, and IPPU sectors that will result in a 24.7% reduction of national GHG emissions below the BAU trajectory in 2030.</p>
Uganda Green Growth Development Strategy (UGGDS) 2017/18 – 2029/30	<p>The general objective of the UGGDS is ‘to provide guidance on priorities and strategies and governance frameworks for implementing the green growth principles within the existing development frameworks towards the sustainable development of the country. The strategy identifies five high green growth impact sectors that deliver adaptation-mitigation and development co-benefits, including (i) sustainable agriculture, natural capital management, planned green cities, sustainable transport and renewable energy. The envisaged outcomes of delivering on the UGGDS are enhanced income and livelihoods; decent green jobs; climate change adaptation and mitigation; sustainable environment and natural resources management; food and nutrition security; resource use efficiency; and social inclusiveness and economic transformation at the sub-national and national levels.</p>
National Development Plan (NAP) / NAP for the Agricultural Sector (NAP Ag), 2018	<p>Uganda is still in the process of preparing its overall NAP, but the process has been rather slow, limited by financial and technical constraints. Currently Uganda is implementing a GCF/UNEP supported NAP readiness project entitled “Strengthening Adaptation Planning in Uganda (SAP)” whose goal is ‘to protect economic growth and livelihoods from climate change impacts’ and the objective is ‘to secure resources for adaptation through capacity, tools and systems development for adaptation planning in Uganda’.</p> <p>In parallel, FAO with funding support from GCCA supported the formulation of an agricultural sector NAP (NAP Ag.) that was launched in November 2018. The vision of the NAP Ag. is ‘a climate</p>

Policies	Descriptions
	resilient and sustainable agricultural sector contributing towards achievement of the Uganda Vision 2040', seeking to "reduce vulnerability and enhance adaptive capacity of agricultural sector to the impacts of climate change in order to achieve sustainable agricultural development". Further, the sector NAP seeks to foster increased agricultural production, food and nutritional security, improved rural livelihoods, poverty reduction and sustainable development, and is thus aligned to the country's agricultural development and poverty eradication goals (SDGs 1&2).
Guidelines for the integration of climate change in sector plans and budgets in Uganda	The guidelines provide approaches to be used to mainstream climate change in sector plans and budget in Uganda. The expected outcome of guidelines is that MDAs have ability to incorporate climate change in their sector policies, plans and budgets.
Guidelines for the integration of climate change in the agricultural sector in Uganda	The guidelines provide approaches to be used to mainstream climate change in Uganda's agriculture sector policies, plans and budget. The expected outcome of guidelines is that the agricultural sector (crops, livestock and fisheries sub-sectors) has ability to incorporate climate change in sector policies, plans and budgets.
Guidelines for the integration of climate change in the lands, housing and urban development sector in Uganda	The guidelines provide approaches to be used to mainstream climate change in Uganda's lands, housing and urban development sector policies, plans and budgets. The expected outcome of guidelines is that the lands, housing and urban development sector has ability to incorporate climate change in sector policies, plans and budgets.
Uganda's Long-term Climate Strategy (LTS) - Draft	Uganda is developing a Uganda's Long-term Climate Strategy (LTS), and a draft LTS is in place. The Vision of the draft LTS is "a climate-resilient and low-carbon society by 2050 that is prosperous and inclusive" The goal is to become a prosperous, inclusive, climate-resilient, and low-carbon society by 2050, whose achievement requires action across all sectors of the economy and at different levels of governance. The LTS sets out 13 strategic pillars and actions for implementation across all sectors of the economy that include: (1) promote climate resilient and low-carbon agricultural production and value chains (2) promote and apply land management practices that support sustainable and productive use; (3) promote climate-resilient water supply systems, increase water supply capacity and improve use efficiency; (4) promote sustainable management of ecosystems and the use of Nature based Solutions; (5) strengthen climate information services through improved infrastructure for data collection, management, and dissemination; (6) develop and promote a clean, diverse and resilient energy system; (7) promote climate resilient and low-carbon urban planning and development; (8) increase the availability of, and promote access to, finance for climate-resilience,

Policies	Descriptions
	low-carbon investments, and climate impacts recovery; (9) promote education and increase public awareness on climate change science, and sharing of indigenous knowledge; (10) mainstream and institutionalize climate change responses in policies, plans, programmes and budgets at all levels of governance; (11) promote a multimodal shift to low carbon mobility and create climate-resilient transport infrastructure to support economic growth; (12) promote a resource-efficient circular economy, and; (13) further develop a resilient, low carbon and “fit for future” health systems.
Kampala Climate Change Action	The Kampala Climate Change Action strategy is sub-national climate change a plan aimed at mainstreaming climate change response in Kampala city services in order to put the city on a climate resilient and low carbon development path. It is Kampala Capital City Authority’s (KCCA) flagship programme for the city to achieve its sustainability ambitions. The vision of the strategy is the city's transformation into a vibrant, attractive and sustainable city. The strategy addresses three issues: (i) the short and long-term adaptation of the city to climate change impacts, (ii) charting a low emissions development path for the city and (iii) transforming the threat of climate change into an opportunity for Kampala residents.

3.2. Institutional mapping

The NCCP provides an institutional arrangement for climate action in Uganda that are legally strengthened in the NCCA 2021. Both the Policy and Act specify the roles and responsibilities of the Department responsible for climate change (Ministry of Water and the Environment), the Policy Committee on Environment (PCE), the National Climate Change Advisory Committee (NCCAC), the lead government agencies (MDAs) involved in the climate activities, the District departments responsible for climate change, District committees responsible for climate change, and the lower local government departments responsible for climate change.

Entity	Description of roles and responsibilities
The Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE) / Climate Change Department (CCD)	MWE is the lead government entity responsible for climate change policy, planning and coordination. It is the UNFCCC Focal Point, the NDA for CDM, and a direct access accredited entity for the GCF and AF. The Ministry has a Climate Change Department (CCD) that is responsible for coordinating / overseeing implementation of the national climate change policies and strategies as well as overall climate change monitoring and reporting at national and international levels. The Department is responsible for implementation of the Paris Agreement. The Ministry / Department is the Secretariat for the National Climate Change Advisory Committee (NCCAC).
Policy Committee on Environment	The PCE is the highest decision-making body for national climate action. The committee is responsible for advising on the formulation, implementation and reporting of national change policies, strategies and

(PCE)	plans e.g., NCCP, NCCA, NAP, NDC and LTS. It advises on implementation of national climate change policies and strategies across MDAs.
Parliament of Uganda: Standing Committee on Climate Change (SCCC)	The Parliamentary Committee on Climate Change scrutinizes all bills related to climate change mitigation and adaptation, makes recommendations to Parliament on the legal and institutional mechanisms to address climate change, among other mandates. It interacts with government MDAs on climate change, and with civil society organizations, private sector and development partners that champion climate change in Uganda.
National Climate Change Advisory Committee (NCCAC)	The NCCAC is a high-level technical multi-sectoral committee (membership drawn from all sectors) that provides independent technical advice to the Minister and PCE on issues related to formulation and implementation of the climate change policy and strategic interventions. It provides overall coordination and inter-sectoral leadership on climate change.
Office of the Prime Minister (OPM)	The OPM coordinates Government MDAs to ensure effective delivery of services to the people of Uganda and leads or coordinates M&E across government (including climate change M&E). OPM has a Department of Disaster Preparedness and Management that is responsible for multi-sectoral coordination and collaboration on Disaster Risk management (DRM), including climate risk management. The Department works with Uganda National Meteorological Authority (UNMA) and sectors to develop climate early warning and disaster preparedness systems. Prepares risk, hazard, vulnerability profile and maps (risk atlas).
Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (MoFPED)	MoFPED co-ordinates development planning; mobilizes public resources; provides for climate financing; and ensures effective accountability for the use of such resources for the benefit of all Ugandans. It provides leadership on climate finance and is responsible for developing and implementing viable financial mechanisms (at national and international levels) to support the required investments in implementation of climate change policies, plans and strategies across sectors and local governments. MoFPED is the NDA for the GCF and is also responsible for making regulations setting out procedures for accessing the financing; and ensuring that the national sectoral and district-level budgets and indicative planning figures integrate climate change through appropriate provisions for the implementation of the climate change policy. MoFPED has set up a Climate Finance Unit (CFU) that is responsible for managing domestic and international climate change financial issues, and more specifically, the mobilization, utilization, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting of climate finance. The CFU is also responsible for (i) enhancing the capacity of MoFPED to perform the duties of climate finance mobilization as the NDA of the GCF and ensuring multi-stakeholder participation in mobilizing finance for climate actions in Uganda.
National	NPA's primary mandate is to produce comprehensive and integrated

Planning Authority (NPA)	development plans for the country, elaborated in terms of the perspective vision, long and medium-term plans. It also coordinates and harmonizes development planning in the country, prepares National Development Plans (NDPs) that incorporate climate change and have implementation and M&E strategies that integrate climate change indicators. It further ensures that MDAs and local governments integrate climate change in their policies, plans and budgets.
Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) / Lead Agencies	MDAs, in relation to their mandates, are lead agencies responsible for implementing the NCCP and NCCA. They are responsible for establishing climate change adaptation and mitigation actions to enhance climate resilient and low carbon development pathways in sectors. They are also responsible for mainstreaming climate change aspects in sector policies, plans, strategies and budgets, and monitoring and reporting on the implementation of climate change activities in sector.
Uganda National Meteorological Authority (UNMA)	UNMA is mandated to provide weather and climate services, and act and is a focal point for Inter-Governmental Panel on Climate change (IPCC). It undertakes and coordinates systematic observation of meteorological parameters through observation network of manned and automatic weather stations (AWS) categorized as synoptic, agrometeorological, hydrometeorological and rainfall stations as well as a weather radar. It collects, analyzes, packages and disseminates weather and climate information; put in place specific climate information services; and work with sectors to develop climate early warning and disaster preparedness systems.
Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MoGLSD)	The Ministry's mandate is to mobilize and empower communities to harness their potential while, protecting the rights of vulnerable population groups. Its mission is the "promotion of gender equality, social protection and transformation of communities". The Ministry guides and supports sectors, MDAs and local governments to integrate and implement inclusive and gender sensitive climate change interventions to empower women, youth, elderly and other vulnerable groups.
Ministry of Local Government	The Ministry of Local Government (MoLG) is responsible for guiding local governments (Districts, Cities and Municipalities) to translate climate change policy priorities into local government development plans and budgets. It provides guidance to the district / urban local governments to translate/mainstream national climate change policy priorities into coherent plans and actions at the local level.
District / Urban Local Governments	Local governments (district/urban) are responsible for preparing and implementing integrated local government plans and budgets and delivering decentralized services. In delivering on their mandates, they are responsible for integrating climate change in local development plans, programmes, projects and budgets, and for monitoring and reporting on the implementation of climate change activities in their areas of jurisdiction. Districts / Cities are responsible for developing District / City Climate Change Action Plans in accordance with provisions of the NCCP and NCCA. District / City Natural Resource Departments are responsible for the implementation of the District / City Climate Change Action Plan and providing technical assistance to the District / City Environment and

	<p>Natural Resources Committee and for preparing and submitting an annual report on the implementation of the District / City Climate Change Action Plan</p> <p>A District /City has an Environment and Natural Resources Committee that are responsible for integrating climate change matters within the development plans, projects and budgets of the districts for approval by the district / city council. They are also responsible for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of climate change activities within the district.</p>
<p>Development Partners (DPs) / donors esp. EU, Danida, GIZ, FCDO (ex-DFID), UNDP, Enabel (BTC), FAO, USAID, Irish Aid etc.</p>	<p>Donors / Development Partners (DPs) are the several bilateral and multilateral development agencies that have taken interest to support climate change action in Uganda. They support / influence climate change policy development, provide finance for the development and implementation of climate change programmes and project implementation, and support technology / knowledge transfer.</p> <p>There is a donor / DP thematic group on Climate Change, which is a subgroup of the Environment and Natural Resources DPs Group. The thematic group aims at improving both the effectiveness and the quality of development assistance with regards to climate change in Uganda. The donors / DPs combine their efforts to reach the climate change action by identifying gaps in funding, providing additional funding. The group helps them to harmonize and align their climate change activities in Uganda to avoid duplication.</p>
<p>Climate Action Network - Uganda (CAN-U)</p>	<p>CAN – U is a network of over 200 organizations and individuals working to tackle the climate change crisis in Uganda. CAN-U is affiliated to the Climate Action Network International (CAN-I). It acts as an NGO / civil platform for lobbying and advocacy on climate change and convenes and coordinates civil society in Uganda to rally around the development and implementation of effective climate change policy and practices at global, national and local levels.</p>
<p>NGOs – Oxfam, Care International, Environmental Alert, IUCN, Eco-trust, World Vision, CARITAS Uganda etc.</p>	<p>Many NGOs exist in Uganda that lobby and conduct advocacy and research on climate change to inform policy and practice. They also design and implement climate change projects, working with communities and other stakeholders.</p>
<p>Makerere University, College of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences (CAES)</p>	<p>CAES is one of the 10 constituent colleges of Makerere University, Uganda's premier public university. The College conducts graduate and undergraduate training, research and community engagement in the fields of sustainable agriculture and food systems, environment and natural resource management, and sustainability and resilience (http://caes.mak.ac.ug/).</p>
<p>School of Forestry, Environmental</p>	<p>Makerere University's, School of Forestry, Environmental and Geographical Sciences conducts graduate and undergraduate training, research, and community engagement in the fields of forestry,</p>

and Geographical Sciences	meteorology and climate change science, and environmental sciences. Climate change is integrated in all curricula, teaching and learning.
Makerere University Centre for Climate Change Research and Innovations (MUCCRI)	MUCCRI is a think tank that was established as a unit in the College of Agricultural and Environment Sciences (CAES) at Makerere University. The centre engages in climate change training, research, knowledge management, and policy / community engagement. MUCCRI is a member of the Least Developed Countries Universities Consortium on climate Change (LUCCC), a south-south collaborative network of up to 15 universities based in LDCs that aims at enhancing research and education capacity and proficiency in climate change in their respective countries to empower them build resilience.
Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN) - Uganda National network / SDSN Uganda	SDSN Uganda (https://sdsn-uganda.org) is a national network of the global UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN) (https://www.unsdsn.org/) that brings together SDSN members in Uganda to identify, develop and implement transformative solutions for sustainable development. The national network mobilizes universities, research and knowledge centers, civil society, private sector, and special interest groups to promote the achievement of 2030 sustainable development agenda and the Paris Agreement on climate change. The thematic priorities of SDSN Uganda include climate change, environmental and natural resources management, sustainable cities, sustainable agricultural and food systems, renewable energy and energy efficiency, resilient health systems, and gender equality.

3.3. GESI Mainstreaming

Uganda faces a funding gap of roughly US \$258 million annually to meet its climate adaptation and mitigation finance needs by 2030 (NDC). At the same time, Uganda also struggles to fully integrate gender equality into its climate change efforts. Gaps exist in collecting and monitoring gender policy data and there is poor coordination among climate and gender focal points across government. Over half of donor adaptation projects report gender co targets, yet 43% of adaptation finance does not address gender equality. Identifying a large blind spot in the focus of adaptation projects in Uganda (CARE, 2020).

The current Ugandan national climate change policy promotes gender equality mainstreaming for effective climate change and variation adaptation at local government district and community levels with a focus on mainstreaming gender equality in climate change or variability in their development planning processes (Wilson Truman Okaka, 2022). According to the 2014 Guidelines for the integration of climate change in sector plans and budgets, gender sensitiveness is one of the key evaluation criteria for use when selecting adaptation options in Uganda.

The Uganda Women in Climate Change 2022 Declaration call upon all the climate change stakeholders in Uganda to prioritize women's issues in climate financing through increased planning and budgeting. The delcaration also call for action to enhance the resilience of women against climate change effects through investments in reducing vulnerability, protecting, and conserving supportive ecosystems upon which women's livelihoods depend. Increasing financing to climate change adaption actions such as climate resilient agriculture, reducing flood risks in rural and urban areas, putting in place climate resilient buildings and urban transport systems which reduce the carbon emissions from energy, transport, and waste

(Women in Climate Change, 2022).

3.4. Entry points

Co-production of research agenda. Universities conduct research as part of their mandate. Therefore, encouraging co-production of research agendas between university and government would be essential to enhance collaborations. This would help to bring decision makers and practitioners into university research, teaching and training programmes.

Strengthening the Climate Finance Unit (CFU) in MoFPED. As already mentioned, the MoFPED has established a CFU. The entry point for university – government collaborations is to strengthen the capacity of the CFU. This could involve among others, offering training of staff and providing other necessary technical support to enable the unit/ministry to perform the duties of climate finance mobilization, utilization and monitoring, while and ensure multi-stakeholder participation. This would also encourage development partners to channel climate funding through the government system.

Enhancing climate change education and awareness. As climate change awareness and appreciation is still limited in the public, fostering climate change education at all levels of education and capacitating /re-tooling teachers to offer climate change education would be another an important entry point. This would require among other working with the Ministry of Education and training institutions to review curricula and teaching/learning materials. Developing climate change education toolkits and manual and offering short term (non-formal) training courses would be appropriate. Through climate change / environmental education at universities and short term non-formal trainings would catalyze climate action, including its financing.

Mainstreaming climate change in local government plans and budgets. Most local government (districts and cities) do not have climate change plans and have not incorporated climate change in their five-year development plans and budgets. Universities could work with the Ministry of Local Government to support local governments in this regard.

Enhancing the Gender Equality and Social mainstreaming in climate adaptation finance: National universities and research centers can play a pivotal role in promoting gender equality and social mainstreaming within climate adaptation finance in Uganda. Universities can conduct research that explicitly examines the differential impacts of climate change on men and women, as well as marginalized groups. They can develop methodologies for assessing social vulnerability to climate change, helping to identify specific needs and priorities. Universities can also provide technical services in analyzing existing climate adaptation policies and programs to identify gender gaps and provide recommendations for improvement. More, the universities can offer training programs for government officials, civil society organizations, and community leaders on gender-sensitive climate adaptation planning and implementation.

Fostering private sector engagement in climate resilient actions. Most of the climate change action and financing will be undertaken by the private sector. However, up to now, the

private sector is not involved in adaptation activities and financing in Uganda. It will be essential that Universities and Think Tanks work closely with the government to put develop and implement mechanisms (including incentives) to effectively engage the private sector actors. This could involve among others, developing a strategy, toolkits and manuals, and offering trainings and other relevant support to enable the private sector actors appreciate, adopt and finance climate resilient and sustainable practices.

Supporting government to conduct monitoring and impact evaluations (ex-ante, ex-post or during implementation). Many policies have been formulated and implemented have not undergone evaluation.

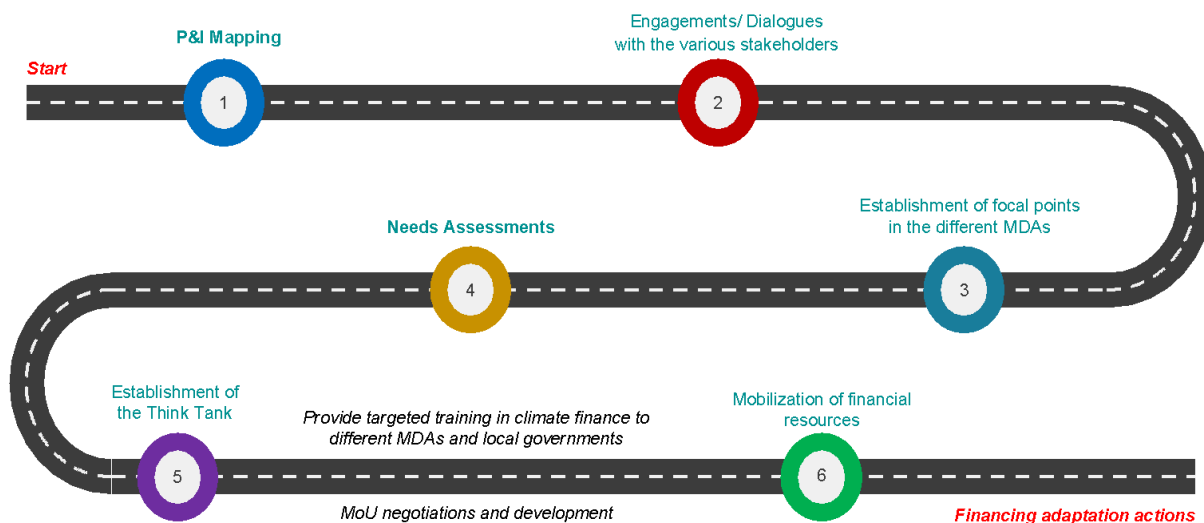
4. ROADMAP

A roadmap has been developed to strengthen a collaboration between government entities and universities for increased access and utilization of climate finance in Uganda.

The specific objectives of the roadmap are the following:

- Creation of awareness on the need for collaboration between government and universities on climate finance.
- Setting up of a collaborative network between universities and government for climate finance mobilization and utilization.
- To support the MoFPED (CFU) to enable it deliver on its mandate of capacity building of different stakeholders in climate finance.

The proposed 6-steps roadmap is the following:



5. NATIONAL STAKEHOLDERS ENGAGEMENT

An engagement workshop was organized on 4th October 2023 with the government of Uganda. The purpose of this engagement workshop was to facilitate engagements with the Government of Uganda (GoU) officials on the capacity building needs for fostering access to climate adaptation finance in Uganda, as well as on modalities of operationalizing the aforementioned climate adaptation finance Think Tank (TT) at Makerere University. This

was the first formal engagement meeting between the UINI-LEAD PoC at Makerere University and government on implementation of the UNI-LEAD project and TT at Makerere University.

The workshop serves as a platform to introduce the UNI-LEAD project to government officials, and progress on its implementation so far, to introduce the Think Tank and the how it will be executed under the auspices of LUCCC and the UNI-LEAD project and finally to generate a discuss the short courses that are intended to be offered by the TT.

The workshop was attended by up to 20 participants drawn from Makerere University / MUCCRI staff, GGGI and the GoU officials from the Climate Change Department (CCD) / UNFCCC NFP, Ministry of Water and Environment, Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development (MoFPED) Climate Finance Unit and National Planning Authority.

It was further elaborated during the in-country engagement, that the TT will not only serve to strengthen access to climate adaptation finance capacity but will also build synergies that can be used to support the counties. It was further emphasized that one of the goals of the university think tank is to assist the government in developing bankable climate change adaptation projects.

The established TT has identified during the engagement key government institutions to collaborate with, the two main ones being:

- The UNFCCC Focal Point at the Climate Change Department in the Ministry of Water and Environment.
- The GCF, GEF and AF Focal Points in the Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development which also hosts the Climate Finance Unit.

The next steps for the project and TT elaborated include developing a business plan, implement a pilot project with the support of the UN-LEAD project. Makerere University has discussed the establishing of a Steering Committee, and the need to have the Uganda's UNFCCC NFP represented on the Committee and it's also important to decide which other government and non-government agencies are to be represented on the Steering Committee. The UNI-LEAD small grants programme is currently supporting the implementation of this initial implementation phase of the TT.

In summary, the key outcomes from the in-country engagement are the following:

- a) It is essential from the start to define well the potential role that government will play in the TT, and how this role will be actualized.
- b) The MoFPED CFU is looking at the TT being established to provide technical support government, that is currently being provided by external/foreign consultants. The TT should also provide support to government MDAs that are partnering with CFU.
- c) The need to establish partnerships to enable academia support government agencies in line with their needs. There is need to engage other institutions like Makerere University Business School (MUBS) and the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI) in the country to be part of the TT.
- d) There is a need support to enhance the Climate Budget Tagging process that the MoFPED is engaged with support from the World Bank and GGGI.
- e) The TT's climate finance capacity building needs also to target the local governments (cities and districts), and the entry for this is to engage the Ministry of Local Government (MoLG). City / district climate change focal persons should be identified and included in the capacity building processes / trainings.
- f) The mode of engagement and preparing other institution to write proposals for bankable projects shouldn't be just preparing proposals for them, but to work with

- them to co-develop the concepts and proposals, it should be a participatory approach.
- g) GGGI representation advised Makerere University and the established TT to engage FCDO to see what support to the TT and promised to establish the connections with FCDO.
 - h) The roles of different government MDAs agencies should be well mapped to understand who is responsible for what during the capacity development process / trainings and development of project concept notes and proposals. In the past many people in government MDAs have been trained about project proposal development, but significant gaps and challenges still exist. It is thus essential to first identify the existing capacity gaps so that they can be addressed.
 - i) Representation on the TT Steering Committees should include MWE/CCD (which is also the UNFCCC NFP), as well as the MoFPED CFU. It also essential that National Climate Change Advisory Committee (NAAC) has representation on the Steering Committee because it is, among others, responsible for capacity building and climate finance aspects.
 - j) The TT short courses and support should be aligned to Uganda NDC programmes and priorities. MoUs should be developed with government MDAs to guide engagement and collaborations.
 - k) The trainings should also cover aspects of financing for nature-based solutions because this a priority for Uganda.

This in-country engagement was reinforced during the phase 1 of the UNI-LEAD small grants programme implementation in Uganda. Implemented from December 2023 to February 2024, it was dedicated for the inception phase of the Think Tank at Makerere University and to conduct additional engagement with key national stakeholders. Needs and priorities for technical services and products that the TT can provide to the government agencies as been mapped during that phase and the establishment of a Steering Committee or Advisory Council for the TT also discuss.

In total, the TT has engaged with the following key government Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) and Development Partners (donors) and civil society, namely: (i) the Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE), including its Climate Change Department and UNFCCC NFP; (ii) the national Climate Change Advisory Committee (NCCAC) (iii) the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (MoFPED), including its Climate Finance Unit (CFU) and GCF/GEF/AF Focal Points; (iv) the Global Green Growth Institute that supports setting up of the CFU at MoFPED; (v) the Ministry of Local Government that supports local governments climate finance; (vi) National Planning Authority; (vii) Uganda NGO Forum; (viii) the Climate Finance Donor Group in Uganda; and other institutions that have a pivotal role in the mobilization of climate finance and implementation of climate change adaptation interventions.

6. FINAL CONSIDERATIONS AND WAY FORWARD

The recently established Think Tank on climate adaptation finance within the Makerere University Centre for Climate Change Research and Innovation, should consider developing a strategic partnership with the Climate Finance Unit (CFU) which was involved into both regional and national dialogue/workshop organized by the UNI-LEAD project.

As final recommendations, the MAK Think Tank on Climate Adaptation Finance should consider:

- partnering with other universities and research institutes in Uganda to providing evidence-based research to public and private entities and help identify priority areas for climate adaptation investment and develop strategies to effectively allocate financial resources.
- contributing to building the capacity of policymakers, practitioners, and other stakeholders in understanding climate finance mechanisms and integrating climate adaptation considerations into development planning at national and subnational levels.
- contributing to the development and dissemination of innovative technologies and practices that enhance climate resilience, including collaborative research on climate-smart agriculture techniques, renewable energy solutions, water management technologies, and resilient infrastructure designs.
- collaborating with government agencies, international organizations, civil society groups, and the private sector to mobilize resources and implement climate adaptation projects. These partnerships facilitate knowledge sharing, leverage funding opportunities, and promote coordinated action on climate resilience.
- providing policy advice to government agencies and advocate for policies and regulations that promote climate adaptation finance. The TT should also engage in policy dialogues, contribute to the implementation of the national climate finance resources mobilization strategies and action plans.
- Playing key role in monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of climate adaptation finance interventions, through conducting impact assessments, performance evaluations, and cost-benefit analyses to ensure that resources are being allocated efficiently and that adaptation efforts are achieving their intended outcomes.
- generating new knowledge and best practices in climate adaptation finance through research publications, policy briefs, and knowledge-sharing platforms.

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