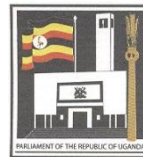




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REPORT OF THE PARLIAMETARY FORUM ON CLIMATE CHANGE- UGANDA’S PARTICIPATION IN COP24/KYOTO PROTOCOL (CMP)14.

In

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1.0 BACKGROUND

As you may be aware, Uganda is one of the 197 parties under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). In 2015, Uganda became one of the 170 parties that have so far signed the Paris agreement (whose purpose points to holding global average temp well below 2 degrees and efforts to limit the temp to 1.5 degree above pre industrial levels). It is on this basis that Uganda has to take part in the 2018 (UNFCCC) Conference organized under the presidency of Poland in December 4-14th 2018. The 24th Session of the Conference of the Parties (COP 24) also serves as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol CMP14, the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement CMA 1.3, the Subsidiary Body for Implementation SBI 48, the subsidiary body for scientific and technological advice SBTA48 and the Ad hoc working group on the Paris Agreement (PA).

In addition to development of the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), Uganda is one of the first African Country to finalize its NDC Partnership Plan that was launched on 25th June 2018. In order to catalyze all these efforts, the Climate Change Bill has been drafted and awaiting cabinet approval before Parliament begins scrutiny of the Bill. The participation of the Parliamentarians through the Forum on Climate Change in the public consultations on the Bill was effected by GIZ and Partners for Resilience through Cordaid. This act is anticipated to guide Uganda implement the National Climate Change Policy and address its long term climate change challenges in an efforts to move towards low carbon pathways, climate change resilience as well as having sustainable economy in a holistic manner.

In these efforts, Uganda has mobilised its population including Partners for Resilience (PfR) to engage in the UNFCCC processes through the national level Thematic groups of; Adaptation and vulnerability including Loss and damage, Mitigation and REDD+, Finance, Technology transfer and Development, Capacity Building, Gender and Legal affairs. In her mobilization PFCC-U managed to get funding from GIZ, Care International in Uganda and Cordaid. The Forum was specifically represented by Kaaya Christine and the Chairperson of the Forum (Hon Biyika Lawrence Songa). Other Parliamentary representation at COP24 in Katowice courtesy of the Parliamentary support were; Hon Ogenga Latigo, Hon Amongin Jackline, Hon Violet Akrut, Hon Joy Atim, Hon Kalisa Jovrine, Hon Caro Kamusiime, Hon Minister Sempijja and Hon Minister Mary Goreti Kitutu. The total number of Ugandan delegates on the Party Ticket was approx. 30 with at least 15 women. However other participants from Uganda came from CSOs, private sector and academia. The participants followed up with the different thematic groups listed above. In addition to reporting about the Coordinator's engagements in the negotiations for the Gender and Climate Change Thematic group, this report will also give an account of general picture of the Conference, observed and identified follow up actions relevant for the Partners that supported the Forum and the Forum itself.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

One of the most important tasks of the 24th Session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP24) was to work out and adopt a package of decisions ensuring the full implementation of the Paris Agreement, in accordance with the decisions adopted in Paris (COP21) and in Marrakesh (CMA1.1). Moreover, COP24 included the so-called Facilitative Dialogue intended to support the implementation of national commitments. The Parliamentary participation at COP24 was in response to the UNFCCC COP21 –Nordic Recommendation that recognizes Parliaments as the highest institution in the governance of any country and having a responsibility to keep their governments on track and hold them accountable for the promises made in Paris. In addition, the Parliamentary participation was in response to the UNFCCC Gender Action Plan (GAP) priority area **D** (gender-responsive implementation and means of implementation) which recognizes the need to strengthen the capacity of gender mechanisms, including for parliamentarians. The GAP also recognizes that climate action under the Convention is a **Party-driven process**.

3.0 COP24 PROCEEDINGS; The support of the parliamentarians through their legislative, oversight, representation and budgetary roles is necessary for effective policy formulation and implementation processes. This is due to the fact that the responsibility to keep global temperatures to “well under 2° C” above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit warming to 1.5° calls for ambitious climate actions anchored in the national parliaments.” The parliamentary participation enabled

sharing of knowledge and information on the progress of the different negotiation processes which increased the appreciation of the potential of parliaments to represent their country on environmental issues since world over they have been identified as key actors for promoting implementation within their constituencies including provision of an enabling policy environment, oversight and representation.



The arrangement at the Conference centre involved a section for plenary Party meetings, Exhibition area, side event section, the Pavilion area and media engagement. In all these sections, I got chance to share, learn and show case with a number of hosts at the different sections. We anticipate that the knowledge gained will help the legislators in ensuring the enabling environment to deliver the

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and NDCs. These roles include; enacting legislations, passing budgets to SDG targets and related programs, scrutinizing government Policies for compliance, demanding for accountability on spending, providing purposeful oversight and monitoring of government in the implementation and reporting on the sustainable Development Goals. In addition, we anticipate the coordinator and legislators to use the experiences in developing and reviewing various legislations relating to climate change with special attention to the Draft Climate Change Bill whose parliamentary processes are spearheaded by Partners for Resilience (PFR) that shall be tabled to Parliament soon.

3rd December 2018

-Most important on this day was the Head of States and Governments leaders' summit at the conference venue with the respective decision and declaration to take into account the imperatives of just transition of the workforce and the creation of decent work and quality jobs. In addition the day was commemorated as an African Day at COP24 that had a high level side event organized by AU, ADB and Pan African Parliament. I took part and the event was attended by representative from the entire African continent.

-This was a harmonization of the COP24 programs and developing plans to fulfill the Participation. The plans included drawing assignments for the different days

- In addition, introduction of self to the different persons, partners and meetings related to PFR work was extensively done on that day. For example discussions with Kim Omondo the Advocacy adviser for Cordaid from Netherlands, Tracy Kajumba the former ACCRA (Care International used to Chair) Coordinator was also met.

4th December 2018.

Most important for this day was the preparation and actual participation at the gender meeting where I was selected to share on perspectives from the field, the innovative financing in adaptation to make it more gender responsive. In addition, there was sharing on adaptation and the role of services, how we strengthen multi stakeholder networks of women's to meaningfully engage in climate development. In addition, there



the role of and how In women hydromet and CSOs Policy were

discussions on women as agents of change towards a climate and gender just approach. This meeting was organized by the government of Ireland, Gender Concerns International, the International Network of women Engineers and scientists and CARE international represented by Vitus Chinoko of Care Malawi. It was observed that grassroots women should be engaged in policy processes, the technology designs should be responsive to the demands of the grassroots women. In addition, the Women and Gender Constituency organized an advocacy and strategy meeting training on 4th and 9th of December on which topics of introduction of the Women and Gender Constituency and Gender in

the UNFCCC were shared. The meeting was financed by the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

5th December 2018.

There were plenary for Youths on a number of climate challenges. One of them was the water challenge where youths were registering what they can do to reduce the negative effects of climate change on water within their respective countries.

There were sharing sessions on the readiness programs and the need to develop country specific strategies in preparations for actual implementation and a line institution to manage the funds directly. The session updated us on the GCF operations and lessons emerging from ongoing evaluations. This event presented current GCF operations and lessons learnt from evaluations of its portfolio. It also covered aspects of replenishment, funded activities and support programmes. In addition, the event presented to us highlights of evaluations to trigger institutional learning to help GCF move forward stronger as we achieve the targets for 2021.

I took part in the agenda item 8; Informal consultations on issues except on the adaptation Fund. It was reechoed that the SBI to which gender belongs also aims at delivering a robust rule book of the Paris. This is one of the COP24 output target whose draft progress was unveiled on 12th December.

On the 5th, Uganda held its first country planning meeting to which



most Ugandan delegates took part. The meeting updated us on the ongoing outcomes from the different negotiation groups, the finance prospects and the need to beef each other for

adequate representations in all party delegated negotiations.

6th December; The Agricultural Day.

I attended the African Development Bank event at the AfDB Pavillion on Transformative adaptation for agriculture in Africa Operationalization of the African Initiatives to Strengthen the Resilience of the Rural Population to Climate Change. It was over emphasized that provision of weather isn't enough but the ability of the farmers to use the information in decision making on when to plant, apply fertilizers, et.c In

This was as well the first day of the earmarked development Days which I took part in. In the afternoon, serious engagements on the resilience took place and thereafter, a reflection on how best to take our resilience work amongst the PfR Partners was discussed.



9th December

This day was a continuation of the development days that took place at Hotel... outside the COP Conference area. Much focus was the discussion on how policy making institutions can support CSOs in their resilience work. Among the partners for Resilience present included Wetlands International, the Climate Centre and Care International. PFCC-U together with Cordaid were present in the meetings that attracted a number of partners across the World. One of the most practical skill learnt during the days

event was the need to design and implement humorous actions that improve the population adoption rates.



10th December also a UNFCCC Designated day for

energy. Important on this day was the sharing of other countries' efforts in use of renewable and clean energy technology. Different countries such as Turkey, Indonesia together with United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO) shared a number of projects with good practices on the same. It was repeatedly emphasized that promotion of entrepreneurs, good policy environment, finance and capacity building are critical for fostering clean technology innovation ecosystem. PFCC-U's presence at the discussions was highly appreciated and seen as a vehicle for following on the policy gaps within the energy industry. Later in the evening, we had the PfR Networking event to which we generated issues that were to be presented to the Dutch Minister the following Day. Among the brainstorming leading questions was the identification of options to make the role of women visible and strengthened in policies. In additions, other submissions were on the gaps within the adaptation funding and experiences in mobilizing private financing. The representative from the Dutch Ministry highlighted the need to focus on the value of our interventions to the people other than the earlier arrangements of first asking for the value of the money invested.

11th December (Also the UNFCCC Designated Gender Day)

In commemoration of the gender day at COP24, i took part in the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN), UNEP DTU Partnership (UDP) and the UNFCCC secretariat organized event on Strengthening

gender considerations in the Technology Needs Assessments (TNAs) for implementation of the Paris Agreement. More of the reports about TNAa can be found at www.tech-action.org

In addition, I took part in the Plenary COP agenda item 8b that was deliberating on the informal consultations on the linkages between the Technology Mechanisms and the Financial mechanisms of the Convention.

Worthy to note was the need to follow up with Uganda's progress in implementation of the International Solar Alliance (ISA) Provision which was ratified by Uganda in 2017 when it signed the ISA Framework agreement. It was noted that more than half of the countries that ratified are African countries and ADB



shall be key in the implementation of the Action. The main focus of the intervention is the establishment of solar mini grids and for Uganda's case the emphasis is on solar for irrigation.

Later in the evening, the Chairperson of PFCC had been invited as one of the panelists at the World Climate Summit (the Investment COP24) and the topic of discussion was "The Next Generation of Climate Commitments-Raising ambitious and scaling up Action". The summit took place on 11th and 12th at Viena House Easy Angelo outside the main COP24. During the session, the Chair delivered some of the best options for increasing investment in climate management such as first committing the national budgets to priority areas before seeking for External loan funds. Much of the submissions focused on the

need for Business entrepreneurs to work with Policy makers. The former expects favorable policy environment while the latter expects achievable business plans.

12th December

The day kicked off with the participation at the UN Climate Change Secretariat and collaborating partners' organized launch of the African Climate Week 2019 due to take place in Egypt. In addition, the African Development Bank had designated the day for adaptation deliberations to which a number of programs were unveiled and the needed capacity for CSOs to engage with a number of financing options among others.

13th December;

The day started with sharing of the draft Paris agreement work Program which still missed some text on the IPCC report, reaffirmation of the preamble of the Paris Agreement and the ministerial consultation on the Talanoa Dialogue. I took part in the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) organized Talanoa dialogue whose main aim was to share selected Community Ecosystem approaches employed towards achieving 100% renewable energy target by 2030. The startup year for measuring progress on this was 2017. The discussions were also linked to the "Generation 2030" campaign aimed at achieving the SDGs. In addition, future suggested options for designing renewable energy urged members to focus on helping communities realize potential.

I also proceeded to share insights on urban climate change management waste management options. I had a chance to share Turkey's model used in generating fuel from waste management. The waste that help in generation of fuel include paper, plastics, textiles, wood and organics. The mode is praised for

reducing landfill volumes to 80%, reduced fossil fuel importation and reduced emissions from use of fossils. Uganda can as well plan to take on the model within the urban centers.

14th December.

The day was packed by a number of groups harmonizing their positions on the fulfillment of their demands depicted in the Katowice resolutions. Among these were the LDC group, Women and Gender Constituency which over emphasized the need for inclusion of human rights in the decisions. In addition, there were a number of ministers and heads of delegations that walked around showcasing around their necks their commitment to “Deliver on the Paris Promises”. Interventions, statements and bilateral discussions brought more visibility to human rights than ever before.

15th December; This is when the Katowice final text was shared. Based on a number of platforms engaged in, I was able to access mainstream deliberations that helped me follow up with the final resolutions for COP24.

3.0 Key learning in line with Participation Objectives.

The **purpose of PFCC-U’s participation at COP24 in line with the PfR Objectives was** to avail a platform to the members and their Coordinator for learning and sharing IRM best practices at the UN Level that can contribute to the successful implementation of PfR Program Two Objectives.

In line with GIZ’s mandate, **PFCC-U was supported to COP24** to use it as an avenue for training parliamentarians and staff on key subjects in climate change mitigation through getting exposed to what works well elsewhere in the World. GIZ as well observes that the Participation of PFCC-U at the UNFCCC COP dialogues avails a platform for Learning about such technologies and processes that can offer opportunities for promoting mitigation locally by the policy makers. GIZ as well envisages COP24 as a platform for generating further discussions necessary for identifying avenues that offer the most exclusive lessons.

Specific objectives for participation were met as follows:

1. To beef up the Parliamentary Champions in Climate negotiations.

This was met through the fact that the Coordinator together with some Members of Parliament identified with the different thematic groups. Specifically the Coordinator followed up with the Gender and Climate Change Group and the following were observed;

- That gender analysis other than numbers is very important.

- Other than developing texts on gender, more concrete gender actions especially on supporting grassroots women are very important in fulfilling the ambitious plans.

In addition, Members got exposed to line UNFCCC Designated entities such as IPCC responsible for climate science, IRENA designated for renewable Energy fulfillment, AfDB as the recipient for most green climate Funds assigned to Africa, IEIA for market solution fulfillment, WEDO for women and gender proceedings.

- 2. To Expose the Coordinator to more IRM & Mitigation practices relevant for tracking progress in NDCs Implementations and other engagement methodologies such as the Talanoa.**

A number of Talanoa dialogues have been attended by PFCC-U Members. In addition, different pavilions set up special focus for NDC implementation discussions. For example the AfDB pavilion set Monday 10th as the NDC day to which a number of options to realize the fulfillment of NDCs in African countries was achieved. The NDC Pavilion at COP24 as well provided enough exposure and exchange of information on NDC implementation.

- 3. To acquire updates on the progress of national commitments ratified in September 2016 which guides demand for accountability from the PfR Members, other Partners and Parliamentarians.**

- On this, the government of Uganda produced a position for Uganda to guide COP24 negotiations and in summary it was reported that on a scale of 100, Uganda is at 40% as far as fulfillment of the UNFCCC Commitments is concerned. In addition, The delegation of Uganda held a coordinating meeting to update one another on the negotiation points for each of the Thematic groups on 6th December. The meeting chaired by the PS for the Ministry of water and Environment as well provided a platform for sharing progress by the lead negotiators. The leader of the Delegation (Minister for Environment- Hon Kitutu Mary Gorett) also reminded Ugandan delegates on the tasks ahead and how they should behave while at the conference.

- 4. To avail PFCC-U with a Platform to popularize Ugandan PfR and other partners' contributions in the implementation of national climate change obligations including NDCs at the different UNFCCC sessions.**

This was done during the sharing with CARE, EU side event on 4th Dec where grassroot alternatives were echoed. In addition, there were two PfR Coordination meetings to which best IRM practices were shared. Additionally, there was a PfR networking event on 10th outside the COP main area which availed some more insights in planning for local women adaptation options and resource mobilization from private sector among others. In addition, PfR as the lead in the Climate and Development days on 8th and 9th December (check proceedings above) provided ample space for sharing the best practices by all the Uganda PfR Partners that took part in the conference.

- 5. To enable the Coordinator bench mark best IRM practices that can be incorporated in the different legal policy frameworks on Climate Change here in Uganda especially those under PfR2.**

Some of the best practices sighted included the Ecosystem restoration options learnt from some of the island states, Indonesia's model of making paper from agricultural waste such as cassava stems and rice husks, waste management options learnt from the Republic of Turkey, how to develop

humorous actions that can attract policy makers to engage more in climate change management through their oversight role.

In summary COP24 was another platform for giving accountability on the targets that different countries depicted in their NDCs. In addition, it was a call for the countries that haven't ratified the Paris and the Kyoto protocol to do so such that the progressive implementation by 2020 is met by all the countries. The IPCC report on the implications of 1.5^o has been a wakeup call to many of the reports, strategies and decisions on implementation of the mitigation and adaptation actions at country and multilateral levels. Different countries shared their strategies as far as reducing on their carbon emissions is concerned. Gender considerations have been at the top of the agenda in many of the COP deliberations. Gender equality, women empowerment, and human rights have been shared heavily through a number of coalitions; UN Women, Women Empowerment and Development Organisation (WEDO), Women and Gender Constituency (WGC). It has also been emphasized that the need to enable people chose their perceived options together with observation of Human rights in all interventions is important and "Value for money should be substituted with Value for People". In addition, it was recognized that the SDG target by 2030 is hampered mostly by the impact of climate Change and that countries need to fulfill their ambitious climate plans if we are to achieve the 18 SDGs since no body is to be left behind. All the climate actions should be well aligned to the respective SDG targets to direct planning and allocation of budgets. The call for partnerships in fulfillment of the country commitments has been emphasized and a number of options for sharing models, funding, capacities have been shared across the board. The event provided information on best IRM practices and as well contacts for further engagements which will direct further parliamentary engagements. We are very grateful to GIZ, Care International in Uganda and Cordaid for the support rendered to PFCC-U participation at COP24. It has been reemphasized that Policy makers should be brought on board for all the climate action decisions for provision of an enabling environment and that is why we call upon stakeholders to support the continuous participation of the Parliamentarians in the UNFCCC Processes.