

Emissions Reduction in Uganda; Social economic and political challenges



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Outline



1. Introduction

2. Causes of GHG Emissions

3. Effort to mitigate and adapt to climate change

4. Role of MoFPED

5. Citizen response on emission reduction

Social and Economic factors limiting emission reduction

6. Remedies: To ensure shift from current emission by 22% by 2030

Introduction

- Appreciates a **clean environment** and that any changes in the environment resulting to climate change will significantly affect the population and the country's ability to provide for its 40 million people.
- Also acknowledges that **GHG emissions** are a global problem and that the country has an obligation to reduce on the emissions.
- GDP growth rate of 6.5% (2018/19) . The economy relies heavily on the agriculture sector which depends on good weather (reliable rainfall and good temperatures).
- Aware that **cash crops** (coffee, tea cotton etc) and **food crops** (Maize, millet, Bananas etc) production will be significantly affected by shifts in temperatures.



Causes of GHG Emissions



- Burning of **fossils** and utilisation of various **energy fuels** by; households, commercial establishments and for transportation
- **Anthropogenic GHG emissions** through agriculture activities. The GHG result from: enteric fermentation, animal wastes, rice cultivation, savannah burning and field burning of agricultural residues.
- **Large scale industry emissions** such as; cement, tiles, roofing, paint, mattresses, sugar, tea and other agro processing industries



Effort to mitigate and adapt to climate change



Policies to avert the situation (Both for ensuring sustainable economic growth and as international commitments)

Climate Change
Policy

National
environment
management act
2019

Uganda wildlife Act

National Forest Act

Effort to mitigate and adapt to climate change



Work plans and other government documents

Vision 2040

Green growth strategy

National REDD+ Strategy

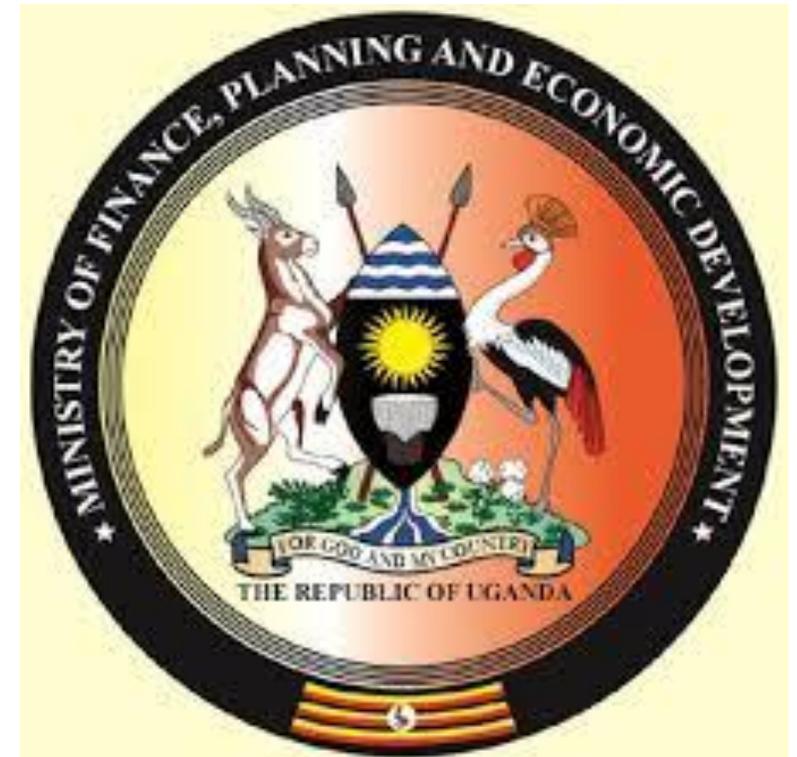
National development plan (III)

National Determined Contributions (NDCs)

Sector specific work plans

Role of MoFPED

- Conducts **project appraisal** and continuously monitors/evaluates project implementation taking into account climate change and environment impacts as detailed in the EIAs
- Setting appropriate **fiscal policies** for investments that are highly promoting adaptation mitigation and low GHG emission (Tax and incentives)
- Prepare, monitor and evaluate **Green Growth Strategy** in collaboration with the National Planning Authority. (GGs-Intended to minimize pollution and environmental impacts)
- Ensure that the **social and economic transition** is achieved through a low carbon development pathway that safeguards the integrity of the environment and natural resources.



Citizen response on emission reduction



Citizen Awareness and interest is high.

- **Already the direct and indirect impacts of emissions have been appreciated by citizens such as:**
 - Long drought periods
 - Landslides
 - Respiratory diseases both for human beings and domestic animals
 - High cost of water purification

Both local and international organizations have done a lot of awareness raising



Social and economic factors limiting reduction of emissions



- Economic consideration and trade offs between producing goods and services at a cheaper cost vs ensuring reduced emission but producing at a relatively high cost
- Overdependence on natural resources with limited alternatives such as use of fuel wood as the major source of energy resulting from high population growth rate and poverty.
- Reduction in vegetation cover through agricultural production using basic technology due to failure by a big percentage of people to manage the cost of better farming technologies.
- Resource ownership and cultural practices such as grass burning especially in the pastoralist areas
- Limited alternative transport means (No effective public transport system)

Remedies: To ensure shift from current emission by 22% by 2030



- Promoting and giving incentives for use of other sources of energy such as: Biogas, solar and LPG in addition to **Development of appropriate technologies and energy efficiency,**
- Giving incentives for **tree planting and other agricultural practices** that maintain/increase **vegetation cover.** Also improving efficiency livestock manure management practices that minimize escape of N₂O and CH₄ into the atmosphere; and Proper cropland use that enhances productivity while minimizing GHG emissions, such as minimum tillage, efficient use of fertilizers and manure
- Putting measures to **estimate emissions** and ensure **mandatory reporting** of emissions from big industries and other investments
- Stopping the **importation of old cars** (15yrs +) and charging higher taxes on big engine cars.
- **Sustainable transport** with a concentration on multi-modal and mass transport systems for urban areas and interconnectivity of planned national/ regional transport systems; KCCA to start a public bus transport system within the city.



Thank you.

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