Emissions Reduction in Uganda; Social economic and political challenges

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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
- National development plan (III)
- Green growth strategy
- National Determined Contributions (NDCs)
- National REDD+ Strategy
- 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 (15 yrs +) 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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