



MINISTRY OF WATER AND ENVIRONMENT
REPUBLIC OF UGANDA



An overview on climate change, and it's associated impacts -Re-thinking responsibility for climate change

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A Présentation to Judges

I. International & National Policy Context

The Convention

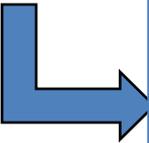
- Adopted in 1992
- Provides a general framework for action

Kyoto Protocol

- Sets reduction targets for industrialized nations
- Covers the period 2008-2012 and 2012- 2020
- Established international market mechanisms

Bali Action Plan

- Covers the period 2012-2020
- Adopted of the 2C goal
- Brought into action Parties without "Kyoto targets"

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- Paris Agreement (2015)- The new agreement covers the period after 2020 and engage all countries
 - Uganda Submission of (I)NDC – September 2016- Which commits to cut emissions by 22% by 2030



II. NATIONAL and INTERNATIONAL POLICY CONTEXT

◎ **UN Framework Convention (1992, ratified 1994)**

◎ Key question

- ◎ What is the purpose of the convention and what does it strive to do?
 - Article 2: Avoid ‘dangerous’ anthropogenic climate change (2⁰C)
 - Article 3: Principles

◎ **Kyoto Protocol (1997, ratified 2004)**

- Reduce GHG emissions in Annex B countries ~5% below 1990 levels in 2008-2012
- Help Non-Annex B countries tackling GHG emissions

◎ **Paris Agreement**

◎ Key questions

- Whose responsibility is it to delink the two trajectories?
 - Whose responsibility is it to fulfil M & A?
 - Whose rights should mitigation and adaptation uphold?

II. NATIONAL and INTERNATIONAL POLICY CONTEXT

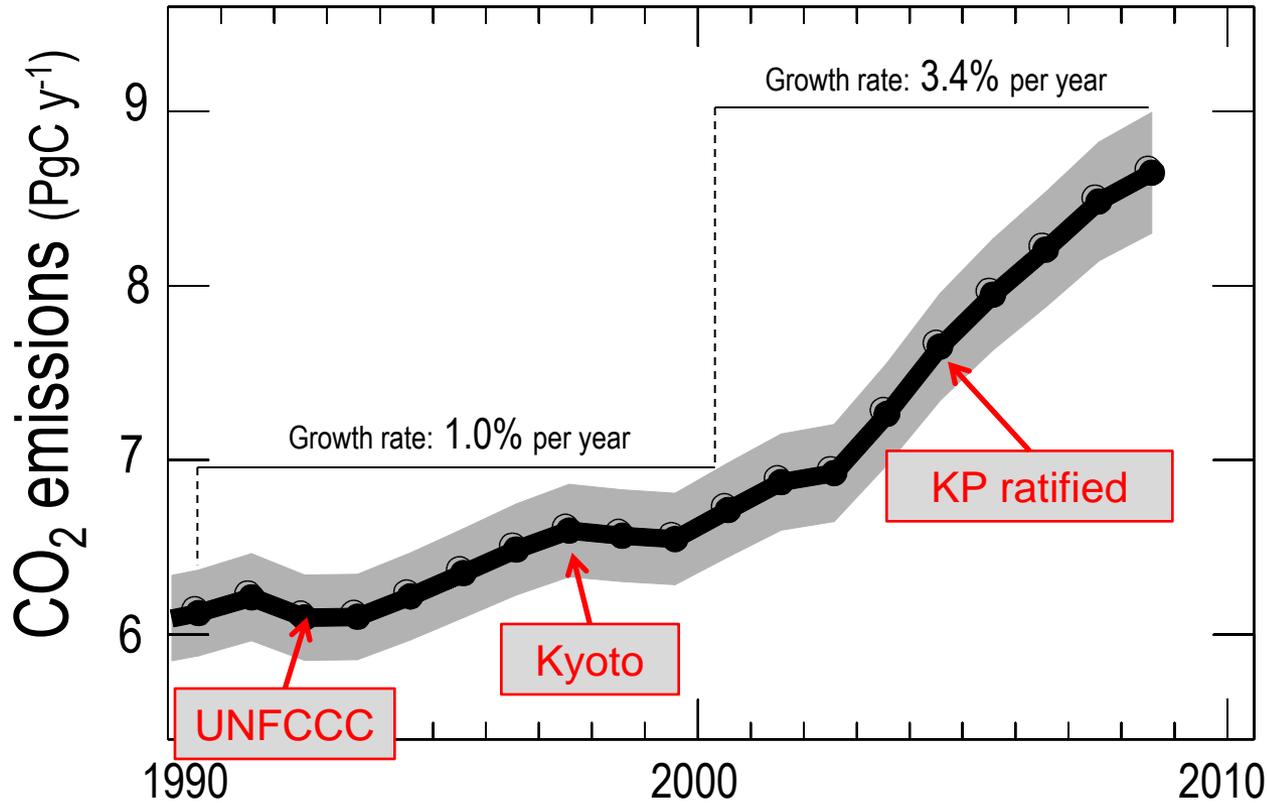
The Climate Change Convention – UNFCCC: Justice is left, right and Centre:

Convention Objective: Stabilise GHGs in the atmosphere

Principals: The Parties should protect the climate system for the benefit of present and future generations of humankind, on the basis of equity and in accordance with their common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities. Accordingly, the developed country Parties should take the lead in combating climate change and the adverse effects Thereof.

III. Fossil Fuel Emissions – (Source Le Querie 2009)

[1 Pg = 1 Petagram = 1 Billion metric tonnes = 1 Gigatonne = $1 \times 10^{15} \text{g}$]

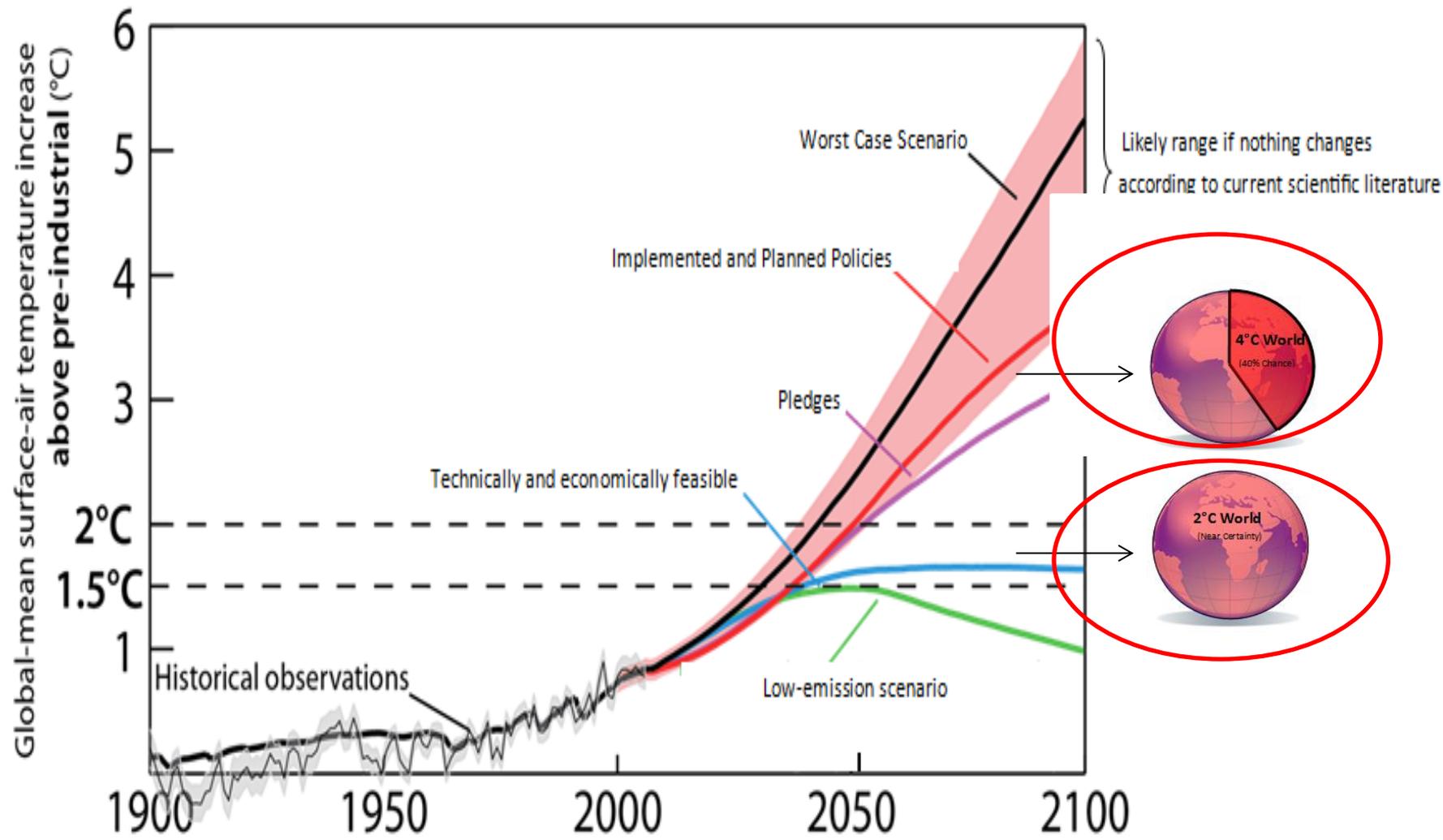


2008:
Emissions: 8.7 PgC
Growth rate: 2.0%
1990 levels: +41%

2000-2008
Growth rate: 3.4%

UNFCCC perhaps *not* meeting its objectives?

IV. Why do we have the policy framework? In part its due to the Global Temp rise as illustrated below



V. If global temp is raising so what then is really warming the world?

- <https://www.bloomberg.com/graphics/2015-whats-warming-the-world/>

VI. Mitigation Justice Dilemmas

Simon Caney (2010) argues that climate change can be framed in terms of two 'duties'

☐ Mitigation = the duty to cut back on activities which cause climate change

☐ Adaptation = the duty to devote resources to protect people from the ill effects of climate change

☐ But whose responsibility is it to fulfil these duties?

☐ And whose rights should mitigation and adaptation uphold??

VII. Mitigation Justice Dilemmas

How should the mitigation burden be shared?

a) Based on current levels of GHG emissions?

b) Equal per-capita rights to emit GHGs?

c) According to countries' historical emissions?

VIII. Possible Principals of Mitigation Justice

- Polluter pays
- Ability to pay
- Common but differentiated responsibility

IX What are we really going to do about it? (International Level)

If we agree that cc is human induced as illustrated in the graphic the question then becomes what are we really doing about it?

First there are two main duties to be undertaken in this space:

- I. Mitigation – The duty to reduce/cut emissions in part reduce over reliance on fossil fuels
- II. Adaptation- the duty to devort resources to increase resilience individual livelihood and wellbeing in the changing climate.
 - **How do address these two duties: Through the set of international and national climate policy**
 - At international level – Uganda has signed and ratified the United Nations Framework convention on climate change – Which sets an over all framework to respond to climate change with the following objective:

X. What are we really going to do about it? (International Level)

To achieve stabilization of greenhouse gases concentrations in the atmosphere:

- At a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system
- Within a time-frame sufficient to allow ecosystems to adapt naturally to climate change
- Within a time-frame to ensure that food production is not threatened
- To enable economic development to proceed in a sustainable manner

The objective of the Convention is therefore broad and encompassing

XII What are we really going to do about it? (International Level)

In addition we have the 2015 Paris Agreement and the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)- Whose main objective is to:

- I. Limit a global temperature increase (this century) to 2 degrees Celsius,
- II. Strengthen the ability of developing countries to cope with the impacts of a changing climate,
- III. Aim to peak greenhouse gas emissions by mid century

XIII. Govt Effort: NDCs + Targets

- At National Level we have set targets in line with emission reductions:
 - I. Renewable Electricity Generation:
 - II. Forestry Cover
 - III. Wetlands Coverage
 - IV. Wider uptake of energy cooking stoves and induction cookers
 - 40% more efficient

XV Elaboration of Govt Effort

1. In forestry – Increasing forest coverage from the current 9% to 14% by 2030 through systematic implementation of the national REDD+ Strategy, the forest investment program, the Bonn Challenge's Forest Landscape Restoration Assessed Opportunities for Uganda. the national forest plan and institutional strategic plans- In particular i have initiated a 40 million trees campaign for Uganda starting March 2020, this aimed in part to ensure 2,236 Ha of degraded Central Forest Reserves CFRs, Free 13,400Ha from encroachment, and Establish 1,167 Ha Plantations country wide.
2. On wetlands- The current status of wetlands covers approximately 10.9% (26,308 km²) of the land surface area, down from 15.6% (37575)km². To curb the degradation of wetlands Government has set out to restored 302.07 square km of wetland sequestering 22.66 metric tons of Co₂ including demarcation, Undertaken a full study to establish the status of wetlands and classified them under critical, vital and vanguished which will help in title cancellation (**This is contained in the**

XVI. Elaboration of Govt Effort

3. Generation of at least additional 2,500 MW of electricity from renewable sources such as solar, geothermal, wind, mini hydro power and biogas by 2030.
4. Further scaling up of the solar-pumped irrigation technologies to support at least 1 million farmers in next 10 years.

IV. Individual Efforts – What i can do

- Making energy conservation a priority: Switching off lights and other electrical appliances when not needed.
- Reduce, Reuse, Recycle. Buying products with minimal packaging will help to reduce waste. With a generation rate of 0.55% (0.3-0.66)kg/capita/day and collection coverage of 43.7% urban councils are overwhelmed to handle waste management demands .
- (Make energy efficiency a priority: Buy Energy-Efficient Products, Switch off bulbs when not needed
- Plant a Tree- As Judges, you can join in government efforts of the 40 million tree challenge – Ethiopia has done this, we can do it
- Water conservation techniques – For example we have initiated that all BOQs for public works include a component of water harvesting eg public schools, hospitals

V. Conclusion

- Climate change response is a collective responsibility – (As elaborated in the individual effort slides)
- Climate response requires both technological innovation (eg capturing carbon), finance and simple responses such as tree planting (the 40 million tree campaign), enhanced communications- Judges can be apart of it.
- If we agree that communication succeeds in bridging the science action gap it does so by fostering public engagement – So Judges can be part of the public engagement within our communities to raise more awareness, in a compelling way.

V. Conclusion

- Thanks for your attention