

Uganda Baseline Assessment Summary

*How far is Uganda in addressing agriculture in its NAP*¹

1. What is the national climate change policy and legislative context?

Uganda approved its [National Climate Change Policy \(NCCP\)](#) and implementation Strategy in 2013. The overarching objective is to ensure that all stakeholders address climate change impacts and their causes, while promoting sustainable development and a green economy. More specific long-term priorities for the agriculture sectors are laid out in the [Vision 2040](#), as well as in the [Climate Smart Agriculture Strategy \(2015-2025\)](#). The Uganda Vision 2040 was officially launched in 2013, it recognises that climate change affects all sectors of the economy, making the capacity to respond to climate change related challenges through adaptation and mitigation strategies necessary. The Second National Development Plan (NDP II) for the period 2019-2020 acknowledges that continued development through the use of natural resources will be constrained and impacted by climate change, and thus emphasises the need to integrate adaptation into the development agenda. The NDP II aims to develop the national capacity for coordinating and implementing adaptation policies, while ensuring development planning is “climate proof”. This is to be done by reinforcing the legal and institutional frameworks surrounding climate policy, as well as redefining adaptation as a development issue. Key sectors such as agriculture, fisheries and water resources promote integration of adaptation in their on-going development plans². For more information reference should be made to the [NAP-Ag Partner Country webpage](#).

2. What is the status of the NAP?

Uganda has recently endorsed its NAP for the agriculture sector. It was a consultative process that involved the consultation of local government actors from different districts in the all the agro-ecological zones of the country. The process entailed the organization of four regional workshops for the technical revision of the draft document. These were facilitated by FAO and the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF). Highlighted in red and blue the steps to which the NAP-Ag Programme has already provided or is expected to provide support.

3. What are the NAP priority adaptation actions for the agriculture sectors?

The goal of the agriculture NAP “is to increase the resilience of Uganda's agricultural sector through coordinated interventions that enhance sustainable agriculture, food and nutritional security, livelihood improvement and sustainable development”. The document outlines the following broad objectives:

1. Promote climate resilient cropping systems and value chains.
2. Promote climate resilient livestock production systems and value chains;
3. Promote climate resilient fisheries and integrated fisheries resource management;
4. Strengthen climate information, early warning and disaster preparedness mechanism for a better informed agricultural planning and decision making;
5. Promote sustainable NRM that enhances the resilience of agriculture and agrarian communities to a changing climate;
6. Promote CSA research and innovations;
7. Enhance knowledge of good practices and partnerships to reduce vulnerability of the agricultural sector to the impacts of climate change; and

¹ The information in this brief was collected through the review of existing country policy documents and a baseline survey on the status of NAP formulation and implementation carried out as part of the NAP-Ag Programme in April 2017. [The NAP-Ag Baseline Assessment Report](#) is available online at: <http://adaptation-undp.org/resources/reports-and-publications-relevance-country-teams/baseline-assessment-report>

² Source: London School of Economics (LSE) Grantham Research Institute. Uganda Approach to CC. <http://www.lse.ac.uk/GranthamInstitute/countries/>

8. Promote a gendered CSA programme to address the different needs and vulnerabilities of women, youth and other groups and to encourage/promote their participation in adaptation implementation.

4. Who is involved in NAP implementation and formulation?

The lead agency for the agriculture sector NAP is MAAIF. The Agency is foreseen to create an institutional arrangement for transparent and effective coordination, flow of information, knowledge and financial resources to foster NAP implementation. MAAIF will therefore put in place an Agriculture Climate Change Coordination Unit (ACCU) that will serve as the sector focal point to implement the NAP and the CSA Strategy. In addition, the Department of Climate Change (DCC) established in 2014, under the office of the Permanent Secretary within the Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE), functions as the national focal point for climate change under the UNFCCC, and provides oversight and guidance for the implementation of the agricultural sector NAP. Finally, MAAIF Climate Change Task Force is foreseen to serve a vital coordination function between MAAIF, relevant ministries departments and agencies (MDAs), LGs, and regional entities, as well as issue directives to all relevant MAAIF departments and units for mainstreaming the NAP in their operations. The Task Force Secretariat will be set up in the ACCU.

Figure 1: Agriculture sector NAP Implementation Framework

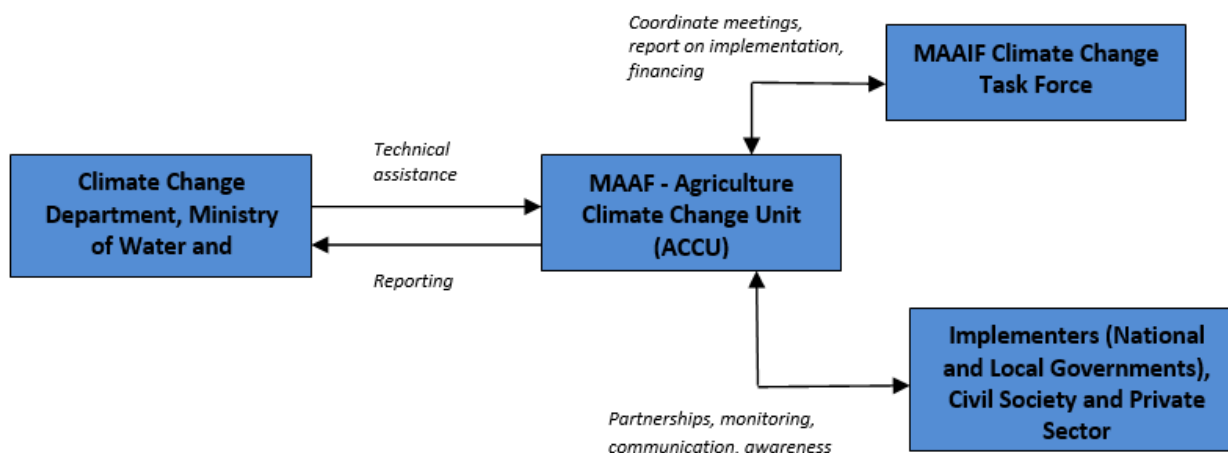


Table 2: Overview of key actors for involved in agriculture sector NAP formulation and implementation

Ministry/Departments/ other actors and stakeholders	Level	Role and responsibilities
Government ministries: MAAIF and MWE	National Government	Policy implementation, Coordination of NAPs implementation, Resource mobilization. Extension services, Prioritize, Plan and budget for adaptation in the agriculture sector at central government level
Ministry of Lands, Housing & Urban Development (MoLHUD) Ministry of Trade Industry and Cooperatives (MTIC), Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (MoFPED), Ministry of Local Government (MoLG), National Planning Authority (NPA), Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MoGLSD)		Participate as members of Climate Change Taskforce, participate in implementation
National Agricultural Research		Research and development

Ministry/Departments/ other actors and stakeholders	Level	Role and responsibilities
Organisation (NARO)		
Uganda National Meteorological Authority (UNMA)		Climate Information and Early Warning Systems
District and Sub-County Local Councils and Technical Depart.	Local Governments	Mobilize farmers' participation in programs; Prioritize, Plan and budget for adaptation in the agriculture sector at LGs
Financial Institutions	Private Sector	Provision of financial products that support adaptation including credit and banking services
Insurance Companies		Provision of crop, fisheries and livestock insurance
Suppliers, Produce buyers, Service Providers		Provision of goods and services for market information, provision of credit, provision of market for produce, implementation of adaptation
Farmers Institutions	Uganda National Farmers Federation, Farmer Cooperatives, Associations	Facilitation of group formation/SACCOs, awareness, mobilization, advocacy and coordination of partnerships, implementation of CSA activities
Civil Society	NGOs, CBOs, Faith Based Organizations Cultural Institutions	Advocacy, capacity building and support to implementation of CSA interventions
Development Partners	Multi-lateral and Bilateral Development Partners	Contribution towards policy development and implementation; financial support
Media		Provide vital information at times of emergency e.g. warnings on imminent floods and landslides; and dissemination of the NAP

5. How adaptation planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation occur at national and subnational levels?

DCC is tasked with coordination of climate change issues between sectors and ministries, while within the MWE, the Climate Change Policy Committee works as a Steering Committee for all climate change projects, providing the Minister with advice on building climate resilience. At the national and district levels, plans and budgets are generated by districts and synthesised at ministry level through budget framework papers. The plans are discussed and approved at a Joint Agricultural Sector Annual Review (JASAR) conference. Local governments and agricultural extension and advisory service providers take the lead in implementing the plans, and assist farmers in responding to climate related risks and hazards. National research institutes, community-based organizations and local government offices play a key role in developing new crop varieties through research and on-farm trials, advising on adaptation approaches to avoid crop losses³.

The NCCP requires MDAs such as MAAIF to monitor their implementation of the NCCP Implementation Strategy Interventions and report on results. However, Uganda does not have an established national system for monitoring and reporting on implementation of the NCCP. Regardless, establishing a monitoring and reporting system for the NAP will be key for MAAIF to demonstrate and quantify results from the NAPs process, as well as systematically identifying and tracking climate change activities in the sector. The monitoring and evaluation system for the agricultural sector NAPs will have a feedback mechanism, which will ensure the continued building of resilience in the longer term. Currently a national Performance Monitoring Framework (PMF) for the NCCP is under finalization. The MAAIF monitoring and evaluation system for the agricultural sector NAP will be sector-specific while still meeting the basic requirements outlined in the NCCP.

³ Action Aid and Environmental Management for Livelihood Improvement Bwaise Facility. 2016. Uganda - Technical Note on Advancing the National Adaptation Plan Process.
http://www.bwaisefacility.org/userfilesbf/file/UGANDA_Technical%20Note%20on%20NAP%20Process.pdf

Table 3: Steps to develop monitoring and reporting System

Step	Detailed activities
Define and agree on monitoring and reporting procedures	Consult with the DCC/MWE to define expectations for annual reports according to the requirement in the NCCP and UNFCCC guidelines
	Discuss and agree with Climate Change Task Force on reporting
	Develop a reporting mechanism on gender mainstreaming into adaptation-related policies, strategies, programs and budgets
Set Targets and Milestones	Set annual milestones toward achieving the targets
Define Indicators	Identify climate relevant indicators within the agriculture sector
	Identify indicators for all identified NAP activities, based on the targets and milestones
Define reporting plan	Define reporting plan including responsibilities for the implementation period of the NAP
	Define stakeholder channels for dissemination of reports, including publication on the website
	Discuss and agree on reporting plan with the DCC and MAAIF CC Task Force and relevant partners