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# Supporting Developing Countries to Integrate Agriculture Sectors into National Adaptation Plans (NAP-Ag)



**Project Inception Workshop**  
***Colline Hotel, Mukono***

**August 2016**

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## **LIST OF ACRONYMS**

CBA	–	Cost Benefit Analysis
CC	-	Climate Change
CCD	–	Climate Change Department
FAO	–	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
MAAIF	–	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries
MDA	–	Ministries, Departments, and Agencies
MWE	–	Ministry of Water and Environment
NAP	–	National Adaptation Plan
NAP-Ag	-	National Adaptation Plan for the Agriculture Sector
NDP	-	National Development Plan
PFCC	–	Parliamentary Forum on Climate Change
UNDP	–	United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC	–	United Nations Framework Convention for Climate Change

## PROJECT INCEPTION WORKSHOP

### Introduction

This report presents proceedings from the Project Inception Workshop and Validation of the Draft National Adaptation Plan (NAP) for the Agriculture Sector and Cost Benefit Analysis of Climate Change Adaptation and Prioritization in Agriculture in Uganda.

The Project “Supporting Developing Countries to Integrate Agriculture Sectors into National Adaptation Plans (NAP-Ag)” is implemented in a cohort of eight countries; including Kenya, Philippines, Nepal, Thailand, Uganda, Uruguay, Vietnam and Zambia. The project has goal of integrating climate change concerns related to agriculture-based livelihoods within existing national planning and budgeting processes of the selected countries. The Uganda component of the three-year program is supported by the German Federal Ministry of the Environment’s (BMUB) and International Climate Initiative (IKI); with USD\$700,000 earmarked to support interventions.

The project responds to UNFCCC draft conclusions, inviting UN organizations, specialized agencies, and bilateral organizations to enhance financial and technical support to the NAP process for developing countries. Through the NAP-Ag project, FAO and UNDP will extend technical assistance to the Government of Uganda and other partners in developing and implementing a National Adaptation Plan (NAP) for the Agriculture Sector.

The process of developing NAPs to address climate change in the medium and long-term perspective covering all sectors was started with some sectors like agriculture, initiating their specific processes. With technical assistance from FAO, MAAIF and partners have developed NAP for the agriculture sector in Uganda. This is one of the milestones along a road map for Agriculture Sector NAP that was launched by the Minister of State for Agriculture in June 2015. The project inception workshop was held on 31st July – 2nd August 2016 at Colline Hotel, Mukono. Stakeholders who attended the meeting included government ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), Parliamentary Forum on Climate Change (PFCC), research institutions, academia, development partners, NGOs, farmer organizations, private sector, and the media. The stakeholders validated a draft NAP for the Agriculture Sector and reports on Cost Benefit Analysis of Climate Change Adaptation priorities in Uganda.

## Workshop Objectives

The overall objective of the workshop was to launch the project for “Supporting Developing Countries to Integrate Agriculture Sectors into National Adaptation Plans (NAP-Ag)”; and validating its support tools, including the NAP for the agriculture sector and CBA study reports.

Specific objectives of the workshop were to:

1. Sensitize key stakeholders on the need to support the agriculture sector NAP process;
2. Validate the draft National Adaptation Plan (NAP) for the agriculture sector in Uganda;
3. Officially launch the NAP-Ag project for “*Supporting Developing Countries to Integrate Agriculture Sectors into National Adaptation Plans (NAP-Ag)*”;
4. Validate draft reports from the study on Cost Benefit Analysis (CBA) of Climate Change Adaptation and Prioritization in Agriculture, Environment and Water Sectors in Uganda

The first three objectives were addressed through a series of presentations, discussion and feedback sessions and a group exercise to identify missing adaptation actions. This was carried out under the key thematic areas of crop, livestock, fisheries, climate smart agricultural research and innovations; climate information, early warning and knowledge sharing, Gendered Approach to climate change adaptation, sustainable forestry, land use and water management.

Presentations were made on the CBA Study Reports, Overview of NAP-Ag Project at Global Level, Global perspective of Cost Benefit Analysis (CBA) of NAP implementation and Impact Assessment, Gender considerations in the development and implementation of National Adaptation Plans and the Uganda Component Project Work Plan. Discussions were conducted in plenary sessions.

There were a number of outputs achieved from the workshop, including:

1. Workshop proceedings, with different stakeholder inputs to the agriculture sector NAP process;
2. Final National Adaptation Plan (NAP) for the agriculture sector in Uganda;
3. Inputs to reports on the study on Cost Benefit Analysis (CBA) of Climate Change Adaptation and Prioritization in Agriculture, Environment and Water Sectors in Uganda;
4. Synthesized implementation modalities for the project for “Supporting Developing Countries to Integrate Agriculture Sectors into National Adaptation Plans (NAPs).”

## Overview of the NAP-Ag Project at Global Level

Ms. Rohini Kohli gave an overview of the project “Supporting Developing Countries to Integrate Agriculture Sectors into National Adaptation Plans (NAP - Ag)” as a process aimed at preparing countries for Medium and long term responses to Climate Change Adaptation. The project is funded by the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB) through the International



*Figure 1: Ms. Rohini Kohli - UNDP Lead Technical Specialist; NAPs – Global Support*

Climate Initiative (IKI) implemented with technical assistance from UNDP and FAO. She emphasized that the program is a capacity building program to assist decision makers to integrate climate change concerns in the planning and budgetary processes as it affects the Agriculture sector.

### PROJECT LAUNCH BY THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

The Minister of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries, Honourable Vincent B. Ssempijja, welcomed stakeholders to the launch of the project on Agriculture Sector National Adaptation Plan (NAP-Ag) process in Uganda. He noted that the workshop provided an opportunity for different actors including policy makers and implementers, scientists, academia, civil society organizations, extension workers, private sector, and the media; to collaborate to address the pertinent issues of climate change.

He pointed out that climate change threatens food security and the situation is worsened by Uganda’s high population growth rate of 3.2% annually. He explained that agriculture is central to the country’s economic growth and poverty reduction strategy, accounting for 24% of GDP, and directly providing employment to 68% of the total labor force; of which about 75% are women and 70% are youth, most of whom reside in the rural areas.

The Minister explained that Uganda is experiencing signs of climate change, as exhibited by the current rise in average temperatures and the unreliable rainfall patterns, which have had significant impacts on



agricultural production and productivity. Climate change has increased the frequency and intensity of droughts, floods, and landslides; which have had significant impacts on the livelihoods of local communities that largely dependent on agriculture and natural resources. Changes in rainfall patterns, and onset and cessation of rains have caused crop failure and hunger; and this has been exacerbated by other stresses like land degradation. Through its adverse effects on livelihoods and agricultural productivity, climate change is also set to increase food insecurity and consequently hunger and malnutrition.

He said that climate change is no longer a distant threat for Ugandans but a present reality, and noted that no single institution can deal with it on its own. The minister emphasized the need for collaboration at different levels and pointed out that the Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industry and Fisheries has taken steps to enhance partnerships as outlined in the Agriculture Sector Strategic Plan (ASSP). He highlighted that addressing climate challenges will help Uganda to achieve the global Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the country's Vision 2020 of achieving the middle income status.



*Figure 2: Ms. Rohini Kohli consults with the Minister; Honorable Vincent B. Ssempijja*

The Minister said that the launch of the project “Supporting Developing Countries to Integrate Agriculture Sectors into National Adaptation Plans (NAP-Ag),” aimed at integrating climate change into national planning and budgeting processes and the opportunity comes at a time when the Government of Uganda has already devoted some considerable efforts to address climate change challenges. This is reflected in the second National Development Plan (NDP II), the Agricultural Sector Strategic Plan (ASSP), National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs) and some adaptation interventions piloted in different agro-ecological zones.

He pointed out that the workshop builds on a road map for National Adaptation Planning in Uganda that he launched on 25th June 2015; when he was holding the portfolio of Minister of State for Agriculture. He was glad to note that the Ministry has consulted with different stakeholders, and has formulated a National Adaptation Plan (NAP) for the Agriculture sector, which was to be validated during the workshop, along with the Cost Benefit Analysis (CBA) reports for different adaptation options.



The Minister thanked the development partners; including FAO, UNDP, EU, for the technical and financial support. He also commended efforts of the MAAIF staff as well as organizers of the workshop and emphasized that the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries pledges continued support and commitment to work with different partners to address the challenge of climate change.

He concluded by launching the Project, “Supporting Developing Countries to Integrate Agriculture Sectors into National Adaptation Plans (NAP-Ag).”

## OPENING SESSION

The session chair, Mr. Sunday Mutabazi, the Commissioner, Agricultural Infrastructure and Water for Production, welcomed all participants to the workshop, with special recognition to the FAO Country Representative, UNDP representatives and Members of Parliament. He informed the workshop participants that the official opening will be done by the FAO country representative.

**Figure 2: Commissioner Sunday Mutabazi, giving welcome remarks**



## Presentation of workshop programme and objectives

The NAP-Ag project coordinator Dr. Willy Kakuru, explained that the workshop was a milestone along Uganda’s roadmap for National Adaptation Planning (NAP) for the Agriculture Sector, launched on 25th June 2015. He mentioned that the workshop was purposely organized to launch the project and validate tools to guide implementation of the NAPs process in Uganda; including the draft National Adaptation Plan (NAP) for the Agriculture Sector in Uganda and Cost Benefit Analysis of Climate Change Adaptation and Prioritization in Agriculture in Uganda from a study that was undertaken under GCCA. He assured



**Figure 3: Willy Kakuru sharing with participants workshop objectives**

participants that their contributions into the draft documents will be valuable given their different expertise, experiences and mandates.

## **Remarks by Rohini Kohli**

Ms. Rohini Kohli, the UNDP Lead Technical Specialist NAPs – Global Support Programme (NAP-GSP), thanked partners from MAAIF, MWE, FAO, UNDP, PFCC, universities, private sector, and ministries, noting that this is exactly the kind of group that can collaborate with each other to support the National Adaptation Planning process in Uganda.

She said that NAP-Ag is a global program supported by the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety of Germany was to assist the participating countries to address climate risks in their agricultural budgeting and planning processes and also to address the risk in international adaptation planning process.

She highlighted the NAPs process, noting that all developing countries including least developed countries agreed at COP17 that they would enter the medium term national adaptation planning process to reduce vulnerability to climate change in their countries but also to and mainstream climate change in the planning and budgeting processes.

She noted that it was a very challenging task, explaining that the decision made in COP17 under the adaptation framework called upon all the parties to participate in the process, and the United Nations agencies and bilateral agencies to support all the countries, especially least developing countries.

She highlighted the key objectives of this initiative, which include:

1. Support capacity building, especially national capacity on building evidence based on adaptation to support impact assessment methodologies;
2. Improve capacity risk assessment;
3. Mainstream gender in the planning and budgeting processes; and
4. Ensure peer-to-peer sharing between the participating countries of the program.

She noted that eight countries are so far participating in the program –Uganda, Kenya and Zambia (Africa), Philippines, Nepal, Vietnam and Thailand (Asia), and Uruguay (South America). She informed the workshop that three more countries (Colombia, Guatemala and Gambia) are in the process of negotiation to be included in the program. She concluded that as a global team, they are looking forward to support UNDP and FAO to work very collaboratively with the two key ministries (MAAIF & MWE).

## Remarks by Commissioner Climate Change Department

Mr. Chebet thanked the chair of the morning session and expressed excitement that the workshop was taking place at a time when the president has given a directive to cabinet to transform Uganda to a middle income economy by 2040. He noted that ministries, departments, and agencies, with support from the development partners, have the responsibility of implementing the directive.

He pointed out that climate change is the biggest development challenge affecting Uganda's socio-economic transformation efforts and that



*Figure 4: The Commissioner of CCD giving opening remarks*

some of the policy contexts recognize this. He cited Vision 2040, which recognizes the need to integrate climate change adaptation and mitigation measures, if Uganda is to achieve transformation to a middle income economy. Besides Vision 2040, he cited other policy contexts like the National Development Plan (NDP) II, the National Climate Change Policy and its costed implementation strategy, as well as a number of other policies in the water, agriculture, energy and infrastructure sectors that underscore the need to address climate change.

Mr. Chebet noted that before the 21<sup>st</sup> Conference of Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP21), all countries were expected to prepare their national climate change actions known as Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs). He pointed out that the government of Uganda responded to this global call and cabinet approved Uganda's INDCs in early October 2015 and submitted to the United Nations Secretariat.

He talked about the landmark adoption of the Paris Agreement on climate change by all the 195 countries and the global signature event of the Paris Agreement on climate change, which was held on 22nd April 2016 at the United Nations Headquarters. He acknowledged that the government of Uganda participated

actively with the Right Honourable Prime Minister of Uganda appending a signature to the Paris Agreement on climate change.

He also informed participants that the government of Uganda has approved a cabinet decision to ratify the Paris agreement on climate change. He reported that the Ministry of Water Environment, through the permanent secretary, is spearheading discussions with all key ministries, departments, and agencies of government and other actors to agree on what is going to be contained in the ratification instrument that the Ministry of Foreign affairs will sign and deposit in the United Nations.

Mr. Chebet further said that Uganda, just like other least developed countries, prioritizes adaptation to climate change and he emphasized that national adaptation planning, which focuses on the medium to long term planning on climate actions is a good opportunity. He said that that the integration of agriculture in National Adaptation Planning is a milestone for the government of Uganda and noted that adaptation in the country is addressed through the NAP which can be strengthened through sector adaptation plans. He concluded by thanking FAO, UNDP and the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety.

## **Remarks by UN resident coordinator/FAO representative**

On behalf of all UN Agencies in Uganda, the Acting Resident Coordinator, who is the FAO Representative Mr. Alhaji M. Jallow passed on greetings from the UN family, and welcomed all participants to the workshop to launch the project to support National Adaptation Plan process in the Agriculture sector in Uganda (NAP-Ag).

In the opening Remarks, he thanked the Government of Uganda for prioritizing responses to climate change by formulating and establishing the relevant policies and institutions, including; the process of developing the Agriculture sector-National



**Figure 5: FAO Representative Alhaji M. Jallow giving opening remarks**

Adaptation Plan (NAP-Ag); which shall be part of the overall National Adaptation Plan (NAP), to address climate change issues in the medium and long-term perspective.

He emphasized that the initiation of the NAP-Ag process validates Government's target of "A Transformed Ugandan Society from a Peasant to a Modern and Prosperous Country by 2020" which is envisaged to be achieved through strengthening Uganda's Competitiveness for Sustainable Wealth Creation, Employment and Inclusive Growth. The initiative also validates UN's intention of contributing to "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", the theme for the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Integrating climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning frameworks is recognised in the second global target of SDG13. It is hoped that this process will create awareness on climate change and how each party (individuals, communities, companies and government institutions) not only contribute to the reduction of emission of greenhouse gases but also how each party can adapt to the changes, create income generating business and employment opportunities that help to improve livelihoods and stimulate economic growth; enabling Uganda attain middle income status, as envisaged in its Vision 2020.

He mentioned that implementation of the agriculture sector NAPs process is an important step to address the disastrous climate change impacts on agriculture and food security in general. Integrating climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning frameworks will make economic growth in Uganda more inclusive and will lead to building strong institutions, which are a key development strategy that provides lasting solutions to addressing poverty sustainably.

He thanked the Government for working hard to meet its national commitments, as stipulated in the Kyoto protocol and providing an enabling environment that has allowed development partners and civil society to contribute to achievements made so far. He pledged UN's continued support to the Government of Uganda to mainstream, implement and monitor the SDGs; which are already integrated into the Second National Development Plan (NDP II).

He also took the opportunity to thank the Government, development partners and all stakeholders for the fruitful collaboration and mutually beneficial partnerships with the UN in Uganda over the years; most of which have led to amazing success stories of communities surviving hunger and extreme poverty, as depicted in the national performance review reports.

He concluded his speech by wishing the participants fruitful deliberations.

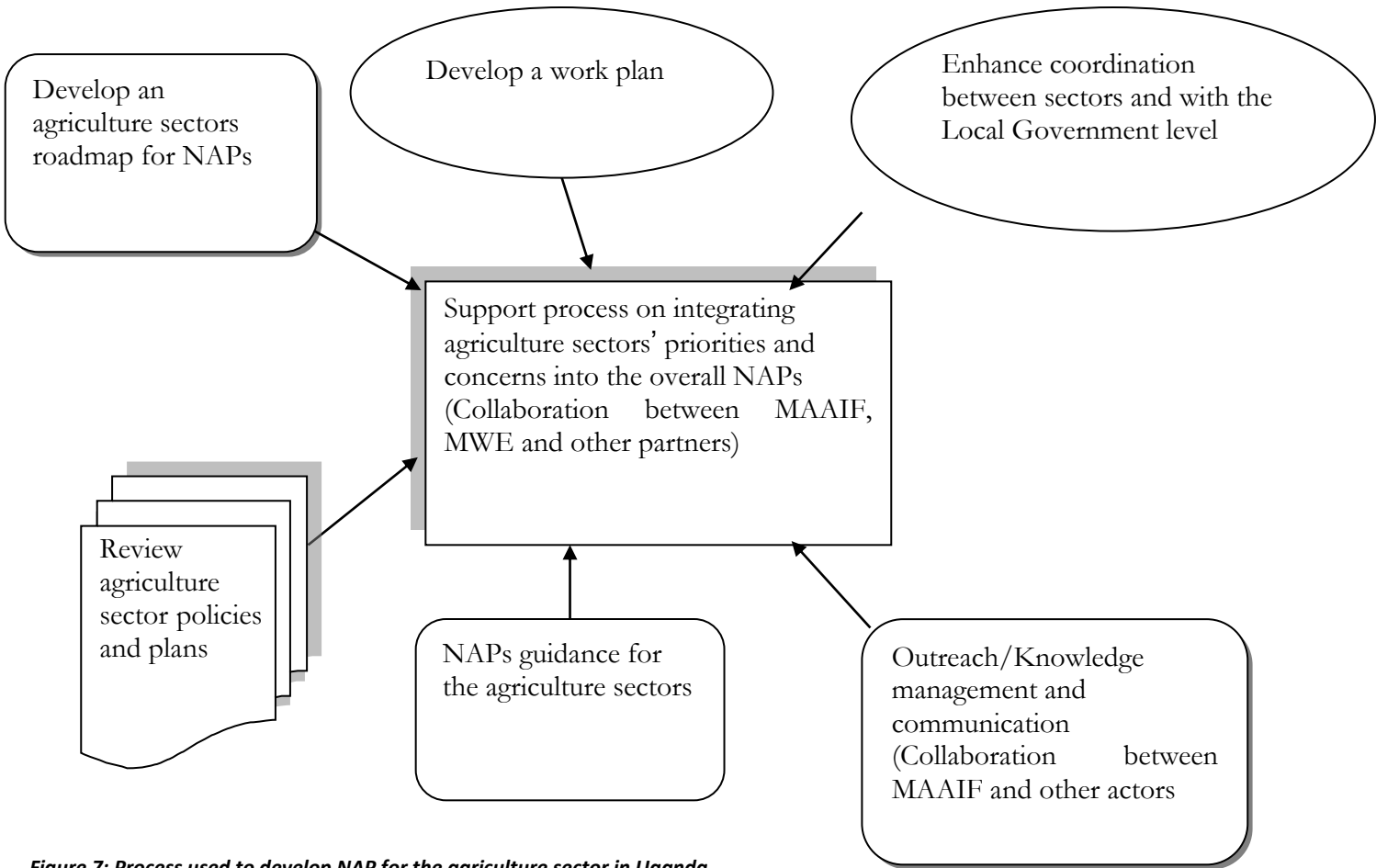
## **VALIDATION OF THE DRAFT NAP FOR THE AGRICULTURE SECTOR**

### **Presentation of NAP for the Agriculture Sector in Uganda**

**I**N this session, Dr. Willy Kakuru presented an overview of the agriculture NAPs for Uganda, highlighting climate Change impacts in Uganda and a range of opportunities to address the challenges.

He outlined linkages between climate change and agriculture, challenges to be addressed and reasons why agriculture sector NAPs development is a government priority. He highlighted the process used and key stakeholders involved during the NAP-Ag development in Uganda (Figure 7); which was based on the recommended UNFCCC NAPs process. The process was guided by a road map launched by the Minister of State for Agriculture in June 2015.

He pointed out the main content of the NAPs document, which included the different adaptation actions outlined according to different sub-sectors (crops, livestock, fisheries, forestry and land-use); and cross-cutting themes such as gender and research. The Agriculture sector NAP Coordination mechanism at international, regional and national levels was also outlined and the timelines of agriculture sector NAPs, with reference to some MAAIF ongoing activities and projects that can be a foundation for NAPs.



**Figure 7: Process used to develop NAP for the agriculture sector in Uganda**



## ***Key Reactions from the Presentation***

- ✚ Eng. Chong Richard, the Commissioner Water for Production in the Ministry of Water and Environment, noted that the water sector and natural resources is critical in implementing climate change initiatives and highlighted the impact of climate change on water by referring to the Water Resources Assessment Study. He provided background information explaining that Uganda in the last sixteen years has lost a third of its water. In a study conducted in 1999, the amount of renewable water in Uganda was 66 km<sup>3</sup>. In another study conducted in 2012, the amount of water resources found in Uganda had reduced to 43.1 km<sup>3</sup>, and only about one third (31%) of it was generated within Uganda while 69% was coming from the neighboring countries of Kenya, Tanzania, Rwanda, Burundi and Congo. The study also revealed that 80% of Uganda was rainfall deficient.
- ✚ Mr. Wilson Wafula from the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development pointed out that the energy sector is key in implementation of projects like land infrastructure and irrigation and should be involved more in this NAP–Ag process
- ✚ The Uganda National Farmers Federation (UNFFE) representative reiterated that farmers are key stakeholders and should be given responsibilities in the National Adaptation Plan for agriculture sector (NAP-Ag) process. The farmers should therefore be given a lot of responsibilities in the actions.
- ✚ Among the key implementing agencies, it is very important to include youth organizations because this section of people has been marginalized in national policy processes yet they form a big percentage of the population and they are very important.
- ✚ Involvement of faith based organization was critical for the implementation of these CC related initiatives since they attract many farmers in their activities.
- ✚ If possible the NAP process should propose on how best can we get income from the natural resources to support actions in climate change adaptation?

**In response the Presenter** Dr. Willy Kakuru thanked all for the useful contributions and observations that were already adding value to the draft document. He thanked Eng. Chong for the very good data provided from his submission. He commented that such data can guide sustainable use of runoff that is never used for agricultural production. He reported that the NAPs-Ag has proposed water harvesting projects at small, medium and large scale; as a measure for more utilization of the water resources.

On the issue of Farmer, Youth and Faith based organization involvement in the NAP-Ag process; he stated that some were involved in the consultation process, with guidance from the district leadership. Representatives from the different institutions were encouraged to identify other key stakeholders to be involved in the group work session.

On the issue of natural resources income funding Climate Change initiatives, he mentioned that collectively with key stakeholders, MAAIF and partners will identify potential sources of funding and prepare proposals to facilitate implementation of different components.

## **Group Discussion for the Agriculture Sector NAPs**

Dr. Willy Kakuru explained to the participants that the group work discussions were to be done according to sub-sectors and cross-cutting themes, which were the basis of the NAP-Ag proposed objectives, including:

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 natural resources management that enhances the resilience of agriculture and agrarian communities to a changing climate.
6. Promote climate smart agricultural research and innovations
7. To enhance knowledge of good practices and partnerships to reduce vulnerability of the agriculture sector to the impacts of climate change
8. Promote a gendered climate smart agriculture programme to reduce the vulnerability of women, youth and other groups

Members agreed that in addition to looking at gender in all groups as a cross cutting area, there should be a separate group on gender. In six groups, participants discussed and enriched the proposed adaptation actions highlighted in Chapter 5 of the NAP-Ag. Participants held the discussions in the following thematic groups:

1. Group I- Livestock,
2. Group II- Crops,
3. Group III-Fisheries,
4. Group IV - Promote climate smart agricultural research and innovations; strengthen climate information, early warning and enhance knowledge sharing,
5. Group V- Gendered Approach to climate change adaptation,
6. Group VI- forestry, land use and water management that enhances the resilience of agriculture and agrarian communities to a changing climate.

The discussions identified gaps and validated information about ongoing projects, short term and medium to long-term detailed sub-actions on each of the six thematic areas.

## VALIDATION OF THE COST BENEFIT ANALYSIS STUDY REPORTS

IN this session, the Presenter Dr. Revocatus Twinomuhangi highlighted the objectives, approach and results of the Vulnerability assessment and identified adaptation options. He also gave details of the Cost Benefit Analysis (CBA) of the different adaptation options and the policy mainstreaming roadmap. He acknowledged that the CBA study was conducted as part of the Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA)/FAO project in Uganda.

The Cost Benefit Analysis (CBA) study was commissioned with the aim of identifying adaptation technologies and practices for selected five agro ecological zones (AEZs) in Uganda. The three specific objectives of the CBA study were to:

1. Conduct vulnerability assessments in the five AEZ most vulnerable to climate change and identify potential and existing adaptation technologies and practices, with a focus on the agriculture, environment and water sectors;
2. Develop a CBA for the identified adaptation technologies and practices, and prioritize the options for the 5 AEZ based on the CBA and the country's capabilities and culture; and
3. Provide some recommendations on options for tapping the full potential for implementation of the identified adaptation technologies and practices.

The presenter highlighted the results of the vulnerability assessment that was conducted in the five selected AEZ, and 10 selected districts, as listed below:

- AEZ I: North Eastern Dry Lands –Kotido and Moroto districts;
- AEZ II: North Eastern Savannah Grasslands –Kitgum and Ouke districts;
- AEZ V: Low Lying Kyoga Plains – Iganga and Soroti districts;
- AEZ VIII: Pastoral Rangelands – Nakasongola and Isingiro districts; and
- AEZ X: Highland Ranges – Bududa and Bulambuli Districts.

Dr. Twinomuhangi outlined the proposed adaptation options and the relevant cost benefit analyses. He concluded his presentation with a roadmap to mainstream adaptation options into sub-national planning.

## Plenary Discussion of CBA Results

- ✚ Gender considerations were recommended for the CBA studies for the different adaptation options and implementation of the results.
- ✚ Fertilizers were proposed to be considered for adaptation options, where they are significantly used.
- ✚ Biogas is very important in agriculture and climate change and should be considered in future studies.
- ✚ Details were sought on how focus groups discussions organized; and whether they had separate sessions for men and women or were combined.
- ✚ Information on how men and women adapt to the different options.
- ✚ Whether the vulnerability assessment determined who is going to be affected in different regions and considering that impacts of climate change are engendered and not gender neutral.
- ✚ Considerations in the criteria such as labor and time setting in the adaptation options.

Response by Dr. Revocatus Twinomuhangi; the presenter:

- ✚ He mentioned that the study was commissioned by FAO, with Terms of Reference and a time frame. Some of the observations were limited by the Terms of reference, and some of the recommendations will be critically looked at in the final report.
- ✚ The adaptation options on Fertilizer and Biogas were identified but not analyzed due to some reasons and limitations of the study.
- ✚ The focus groups were not organized by gender but both male and female were included in the Focus groups.
- ✚ For quantities the study was basing on previous climate change studies.
- ✚ He called upon participants to critically look at the report that was earlier shared and comment on the actual detailed report



*Figure 8: Group discussions*

## **Gender considerations in the development and implementation of National Adaptation Plan**

The presenters Catherine Hill and Stella Tereka highlighted the importance of gender inclusion in Adaptation plans for the agriculture sector. They outlined existing policy frame works at global, regional and national levels that call for gender equality in adaptation in agriculture. They ended their presentation by outlining steps for gender mainstreaming in the process to integrate Agriculture Sector into the National Adaptation Plan for the Agriculture sector (NAP-Ag).

## **Uganda Component Project Work Plan**

The UNDP project focal person, Ms. Sarah Mujabi, presented the Uganda component programme objective and outcomes as:

1. Technical capacity and institutions on NAPs strengthened,
2. Integrated roadmaps for NAPs developed,
3. Evidence-based results for NAPs improved, and
4. Advocacy and knowledge-sharing on NAPs promoted.

She also presented frameworks for the proposed program management structure, the National Steering Committee and the work plan as a customized planning framework from the global work plan to the Uganda context.

### **Group Discussions on deliverables and indicators for the NAP-Ag Project**

Participants worked in six groups to complete data forms which captured proposed activities, possible implementing partners, indicators, baseline/information available and sources; as proposed in the NAP-Ag project document. Participants also noted that some institutions are undertaking related activities and are willing to available any relevant information. The exercise also produced useful information for the next steps of the project.

## **Wrap up and Way forward**

The UN global team leader Dr. Rohini Kohli thanked the government of Uganda and the minister of agriculture, representatives of the ministry of agriculture, the chairperson of PFCC and all participants for taking part in the programme. She emphasized that the UN team pledges its commitment to support the programme and is looking forward to working with Uganda on the programme in a sustained manner. She appreciated the huge engagement of partners in the discussions of the NAP-Ag process, highlighting that the programme will support the development of the implementation strategy; through strengthening national capacity in cost benefit and economic evaluation, using impact assessment approaches, gender analysis, and strengthening the disaster database with agriculture information. As the global team, they



pledged to work closely with the National coordination team from MAAIF, FAO, UNDP and the steering committee to provide technical assistance to the Uganda NAP process and share experiences and needs of Uganda at global for a, as well as raising finance through all available means.

The Chairperson of the Parliamentary Forum on Climate Change (PFCC) thanked the organizers for inviting them to participate in the workshop. He informed the meeting that PFCC is a big forum composed of 215 Members of Parliament and can be used to mobilize the rest of the national assembly and the communities they represent especially smallholder farmers for climate change adaptation and to increase productivity, without degrading the environment. He cited the challenge of charcoal burning, which is difficult to tackle in communities without providing alternative sources of energy. He said that communities can be mobilized to have woodlots for energy and promote energy saving alternatives with subsidies. He concluded by saying that there are many bills in parliament, including the climate change bill and the biosafety bill that are related to climate change and can promised to use the 215 MPs in PFCC to lobby the rest of Parliamentarians to pass the bills into law in a form that benefits Uganda and the rest of the world.

On behalf of MAAIF, the Commissioner for Farm Development and Chairperson of the Climate Change Task Force, Mr. Sunday Mutabazi thanked participants for the useful contributions and discussions in the workshop. He reiterated that the project marks the beginning of a journey to work together towards a climate resilient Agriculture Sector in Uganda that will increase household livelihoods and improve food and nutrition security.

On behalf of the organizers, Ms. Sarah Mujabi informed participants that the workshop report will be shared on the UNDP and FAO websites. She also outlined a synthesis of follow up activities as summarized in table-1.

**Table 1: Follow up activities after the NAP-Ag inception workshop**

<b><i>Milestone</i></b>	<b><i>Time line</i></b>	<b><i>Responsible</i></b>
<b>1. Validation of NAPs for the Agriculture Sector in Uganda</b>		
a) Update the NAPs documents with input from the workshop.	<b><i>August 2016</i></b>	<b><i>NAP-Ag Coordinator</i></b>
b) Presentation to MAAIF Top Policy Management and in the Joint Sector Review.	<b><i>August 2016</i></b>	<b><i>MAAIF CC Task Force Chair</i></b>
c) Launch of the Agriculture Sector NAP	<b><i>August 2016</i></b>	<b><i>MAAIF CC Task Force Chair</i></b>
d) Preparation of the NAP-Ag a costed implementation strategy.	<b><i>September 2016</i></b>	<b><i>NAP-Ag Coordinator</i></b>
<b>2. Validation CBA report</b>		
a) Update CBA report with workshop input	<b><i>August 2016</i></b>	<b><i>NAP-Ag Coordinator</i></b>
<b>3. Inception of the NAP-Ag project</b>		
a) Update work plan for the Uganda component of the	<b><i>August 2016</i></b>	<b><i>NAP-Ag</i></b>

NAP-Ag Project		<i>Coordinator</i>
b) Seek for nominations and compose the steering committee	<i>August 2016</i>	<i>MAAIF CC Task Force Chair</i>

## ANNEXES

### Annex 1: Workshop programme

TIME	ACTIVITY	RESPONSIBLE PERSON
<b>DAY 1: Sunday 31<sup>st</sup> July 2016</b>		
4:00 p.m.	Participants Arrive in Mukono and Register at the Venue	
<b>DAY 2: Monday 1<sup>st</sup> August 2016</b>		
TIME	ACTIVITY	RESPONSIBLE PERSON
08:00 – 08:30	Registration of Participants	MAAIF/FAO/UNDP
<b>SESSION I: OPENING SESSION</b> <b>SESSION CHAIR – COMMISSIONER, FARM DEVELOPMENT; MAAIF</b>		
08:30 – 09:00	Self-Introductions and expression of participant's expectations	All Participants
09:00 - 09:15	Presentation of workshop Programme and Objectives	Willy Kakuru
09:15 – 09:30	Remarks by CCD; UNFCCC Focal Point	Commissioner, CCD
09:30 – 09:45	Opening Remarks by UN Resident Coordinator/ FAO Representative	FAOR
09:45 - 10:00	Welcome Remarks by PS, MAAIF	PS, MAAIF
10:00 - 10:30	Official opening of the workshop and Launch of the NAP-Ag Project by the Minister, MAAIF	Minister, MAAIF
10:30 – 10:40	Group Photo	<b>All</b>
10:40 - 11:00	<b>Health Break</b>	<b>All</b>
<b>SESSION II: VALIDATION OF THE NAP FOR AGRICULTURE SECTOR AND CBA REPORTS</b> <b>SESSION CHAIR – COMMISSIONER FARM DEVELOPMENT, MAAIF/ CC TASK FORCE CHAIRPERSON</b>		
11:00 - 11:30	Presentation of NAP for the Agriculture Sector in Uganda	Willy Kakuru

11:30 – 12:20	Group Discussion of the Agriculture Sector NAPs	Sunday Mutabazi
12:20 – 13:00	Group Presentations and validation of NAP for the Agriculture Sector in Uganda	Groups/ Mutabazi
13:00 – 14:00	<b>Lunch Break</b>	<b>All</b>
14:00 – 14:40	Presentation of CBA Study Reports	Baastel/ Revocatus
14:40 - 15:30	Group Discussion of CBA Results	Groups/ Kennedy
15:30 - 16:00	<b>Health Break</b>	<b>All</b>
16:00 – 17:00	Presentation of Group work and validation of the CBA study results	Groups/ Baastel
<b>DAY 3: Tuesday, 2<sup>nd</sup> August 2016</b>		
<b>SESSION III: BACKGROUND TO NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLANS AND NAP-Ag PROJECT WORK PLAN</b>		
<b>SESSION CHAIR – UNFCCC FOCAL POINT; MWE</b>		
8:30 – 10:00	Presentation of CBA Study Reports	Baastel/ Revocatus
	Plenary Discussion of CBA Results	Kennedy
10:00 – 11:00	Overview of NAP-Ag Project at Global Level	Alessandro/ Rohini
	Global perspective of Cost Benefit Analysis (CBA) of NAP implementation and Impact Assessment	Babatunde
	Gender considerations in the development and implementation of National Adaptation Plans	Catherine Hill and Stella Tereka
	Uganda Component Project Work Plan “ <i>Supporting Developing Countries to Integrate Agriculture Sectors into National Adaptation Plans (NAP-Ag)</i> ”	Sarah Mujabi
11:00 – 11:15	Health Break	All
11:15 – 12:00	Group discussion on deliverables and indicators for the NAP-Ag Projects	Willy
12:00 – 12:20	Group Presentations on deliverables and indicators for the NAP-Ag	RohiniKohli

	Projects	
12:20 – 12:40	Wrap up and Way forward	Willy, Sarah and Mutabazi
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>SESSION IV: CLOSING</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>SESSION CHAIR – CHAIR, MAAIF CC TASK FORCE</b></p>		
12:40 – 13:30	Remarks by UN Team Remarks PFCC Closing by MAAIF	Sunday Mutabazi
13:30	Lunch and Departure	

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## Annex 3: Workshop Media coverage

Monitor publication about the workshop

**national**

# Climate change risks devt goals - minister

**Appeal.** Agriculture minister urges all players to fight against negative effects of climate change if Uganda is to achieve its development goals.

BY JESSICA SABANO  
editorial@ug.nationmedia.com

**MUKONO.** The Minister for Agriculture, Mr Vincent Ssempijja, has said Uganda's sustainable development goals may not be achieved if the country does not take mitigative measures on climate change.

"We need everybody on board to meet our development goals from the smallest farmers to the largest, those who cut down trees, builders, road contractors who just dump soils without protecting soil from soil erosion," Mr Ssempijja said on Tuesday.

He was speaking at the launch of Supporting Developing Countries to Integrate the Agricultural Sector into the National Adaptation Plan (NAP - AG) in Mukono District. The plan is intended to reduce challenges faced by the agricultural sector.

Mr Ssempijja said unreliable rain patterns have adversely affected Ugandan farmers, yet agriculture is the mainstay of many people, especially in villages.

He said his ministry has taken steps to enhance partnership locally and beyond as a means of ensuring that they achieve the presidential dream of moving the country from a peasant community to a middle-income one by 2020.

The Food and Agricultural Organisation national consultant on climate change Adaptation, Mr Emmanuel Zziwa, said government has made interventions, including provision

of fast-growing seeds to disaster victims as other measures are being devised.

"The government is putting in place measures to see that the country and farmers increase their adaptive capacity to climate change, including regulations and policies," he said.

The FAO country representative, Alhaji Jallow, said implementation of the agriculture sector National Adaptation Plan process is an important step in addressing disastrous climate change impacts on agriculture and food security in general.

"With growing climate change challenges, every nation ought to take actions to address them to reduce food insecurity and poverty. For this, we salute the government for prioritising response to climate change," he said.

The Ministry of Water and Environment acting commissioner for climate change, Mr Chebet Maikut, said climate change was no longer an environmental issue but an economic one which if not addressed will affect all the development efforts in this country.

## CLIMATE CHANGE EFFECTS

The Food and Agricultural Organisation national consultant on Climate change Adaptation, Mr Emmanuel Zziwa, said between 1980 and 2000, Uganda used to have one major drought in every 8-12 years but from 2000, reports show that Uganda is now having a major drought in every 3-4 years. "The intensity of drought has increased and this constrains our production system, especially in Agriculture being that Uganda mostly depends on Agriculture," Mr Zziwa said. He also said from 2010-2050, Uganda will lose up to \$260 billion in agriculture and water sector alone if they do not adapt to climate change.



42 NEW VISION, Friday, August 5, 2016

BUSINESS  
REGIONAL NEWS

# Do not clear urban forests, says minister

MUKONO

By Henry Nsubuga and Mike Musisi-Musoke

Agriculture minister Vincent Sempijja has warned that the motion backed by members of the Ninth Parliament to degazette urban forest reserves is risky.

The minister said the motion was smuggled onto the floor of Parliament after it was discarded by Cabinet.

"Buildings will be useless, if forests are tampered with causing the negative impact of climate change. Even urban centres need oxygen, rainfall and food; which come from these forests," he explained.

**Protecting forests**

Sempijja said Uganda must take a leaf from countries that have embraced development alongside protecting urban forest reserves.

The minister made the remarks on Tuesday at Colline Hotel in Mukono while launching a programme to diminish the challenges faced by the agricultural sector.

He said the belief that forests cannot be located in urban centres is a misconception.

"Even if we are to implement the motion, we must get over 10 acres to replace each one acre of forest that will be degazetted. People should think of other ways of developing urban centres instead of degazetting forests for buildings," he explained.

Sempijja noted that unreliable rain patterns had affected Ugandan farmers, yet

agriculture is the main source of income for Ugandans.

"The ministry has taken steps to enhance partnerships locally and beyond as a means of ensuring that we achieve the President's dream of moving the country from a peasant community to middle-income status by 2020," the minister said.

The Food and Agriculture Organisation's country representative, Alhaj Jallow, thanked the Government for supporting communities and institutions in ensuring that the challenges of climate

change are trounced.

"The committee of Parliament addressing climate change, the creation of climate change department in the Ministry of Water and Environment and the national climate change policy, are a clear indicator

that the Government is serious about addressing climate change," he said.

The water ministry's acting commissioner for climate change, Chebet Maikut, highlighted climate change effects such as landslides, floods, prolonged droughts, and storms, which he said have at times culminated in deaths.

He said climate change is a problem that has come to stay with humankind.

"We should devise ways of living with it and not be eroded by it," he added.



**Sempijja (left) greeting Dr. Keefa Kiwanuka, the chairperson for Parliament's committee on natural resources, as the chairperson of the committee on climate change, Lawrence Biyika, looks on. Photo by Henry Nsubuga**

**BETWEEN THE LINES:**

■ The minister said building will be useless if forests are tampered with and we get negative impacts of climate change.

The NBS Television broadcast on the workshop

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yoWU0m48wgg>