



Ministry of Water and Environment

REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

OVERVIEW OF UGANDA'S NATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS AND BIENNIAL UPDATE REPORTS

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INTRODUCTION

- ❑ Uganda is a signatory to the UNFCCC. It has an obligation to submit reports regularly.

- ❑ COP 16, guided that reporting by developing countries shall be , consistent with their capabilities and the level of support provided for reporting
 - National Communications - 4 years
 - Biennial Update Reports – 2 years

- ❑ Are reports that each Party to the Convention prepares periodically in accordance with the guidelines developed and adopted by the COP.

UGANDA'S NCs

- ❑ Uganda submitted its 'First National Communication in 2002.
- ❑ The Preparation of the Initial National Communication was coordinated by Department of Meteorology within the Ministry of Water, Lands and Environment and the Focal point of UNFCCC.
- ❑ The First Inventory of Sources and Sinks of GHG was financed by GEF through the UNEP, 1993/94.
- ❑ The Inventory years for Initial National Communications was **1991-2001**
- ❑ Submitted First National Inventory at COP13 in 2002 in India.

UGANDA'S NCs

- ❑ Uganda's SNC took long to complete.
- ❑ Inception initially was supposed to be 2008-2011 but was launched in 2009 and submitted in 2014 in Lima Peru.
- ❑ Among the reasons for the delay was procurement process and the movement from the former DoM to the CCU then now CCD.
- ❑ A system of task force was used in preparation of the SNC.
- ❑ The TF was very large, that led to several delays.

UGANDA'S NCs

- ❑ Uganda's Third National Communication (TNC) report was completed in time without delays
- ❑ Task Force approach was still used
- ❑ Process was launched in July 2019
- ❑ NGHGI covered 1995 – 2017
- ❑ TNC was Submitted in July 2022 in Egypt during COP 27
- ❑ Among the reasons for timely submission
 - Use of TF approach with only 4 experts
 - Use experts who were part of SNC and IC

UGANDA'S BURs

- ❑ Uganda's FBUR was completed in time without delays
- ❑ Task Force approach was used
- ❑ The process was launched in August 2018
- ❑ FBUR and an annex of REDD+ results submitted in Oct 2019 along side the Inventory report
- ❑ **GHG inventory** for 2005–2015.
- ❑ Among the reasons for timely submission
 - Use of TF approach with only 4 experts
 - Use experts who were part of SNC and IC

UGANDA'S SBUR PROJECT

- Uganda received funds from GEF through UN Environment (UNEP) to develop the SBUR
- Project Management unit has been established at CCD to coordinate the project with the Commissioner overseeing.
- CCD Developed the ToRs leading to PIP development to guide the execution of developing SBUR
- Development of ToR for SBUR and procurement of a firm (Arden Services Int Ltd) was awarded contract in December, 2023
- Inventory period of 2018 to 2022 to be considered

UGANDA'S SBUR COMPONENTS

The main components of the SBUR will include:

- (a) Information on national circumstances and institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of the national communications on a continuous basis;
- (b) GHG inventory anthropogenic emissions by sources and removal by sinks of all greenhouse gases (GHGs) not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, including a national inventory report;
- (c) Information on mitigation actions and their effects including associated methodologies and assumptions;

UGANDA'S SBUR COMPONENTS

- (d) Constraints and gaps and related financial, technical and capacity needs; including information on the level of support received to enable the preparation and submission of biennial update reports;
- (e) Information on domestic Measurement Reporting and Verification (MRV).
- (f) Any other information that Uganda as a non-Annex I Party considers relevant to the achievement of the objective of the Convention and suitable for inclusion in the biennial update report.

NC/BUR: Opportunities and challenges

Opportunities

- ❑ A tool that brings climate change concerns to the policy makers at national level-Informs decision making
- ❑ Supports in highlighting and disseminating CC concerns to a wider national audience
- ❑ Enhanced Transparency: Provides a comprehensive view of a country's climate actions-reporting tool for the conventions-GST
- ❑ Access to International Support: Demonstrating eligibility for financial and technological assistance

NC/BUR: Opportunities and challenges

Challenges

- ❑ Data Gaps: Availability and reliability of data for comprehensive reporting
- ❑ Capacity Limitations: Challenges in human and institutional capacity for effective reporting
- ❑ Financial Constraints: Adequate funding required for robust reporting

Conclusion

- ❑ Uganda must endeavor to prepare good quality SBUR and submit to UNFCCC by 31st Dec 2024.
- ❑ BUR is not an academic exercise but a living and useful document that should allow for full integration of climate change concerns into national planning and be used to attract Investments.
- ❑ BUR development is a collective effort of relevant stakeholders for highlighting the national actions needed in addressing climate change actions including adaptation options for addressing advanced climate change impacts and GHG mitigation options in various social economic sectors while advancing the national development agenda.
- ❑ Data and information reported have implications for National planning and for future funding of projects like Article 6 and hence they must be as accurate as possible.

Thank you for your attention!

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Questions

