



SIDE EVENT

**Monitoring forest contributions towards national
adaptation goals**

Adaptation Monitoring in Uganda

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11th May 2023



Content of the Presentation

- Background to adaptation monitoring
- What Institutional arrangements for Adaptation Monitoring
- Tools for Adaptation monitoring
- Climate Vulnerability Assessment opportunity



Background to Adaptation monitoring in Uganda

- The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) initiated the development of National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPA) at its 7th Conference of the Parties (COP 7) in Marrakech, Morocco.
- The NAPA provide a quick process for identifying priority activities that respond to an urgent and immediate needs to adapt to climate change those for which further delay would increase vulnerability and/or costs at a later stage.
- The Ugandan NAPA was launched in 2007.
- 8 Important areas for intervention were identified as non specific project profiles including *Community Tree Growing Project*, *Land Degradation Project*, *Strengthening Meteorological Services*, *Community Water and Sanitation Project*, *Water for Production Project* *Drought Adaptation Project*, *Vectors, Pests and Disease Control Project*, *Indigenous Knowledge and Natural Resources Management Project* and *Climate Change and Development Planning Project*



Background to Adaptation monitoring in Uganda cont'd

- The NAPA implementation strategy for Uganda focuses on the enhancement of resilience
- Adopts an integrated/programmatic approach to implementation of the above interventions.
- Implementation strategies of the NAPA rely on community and ecosystem adaptation in the most vulnerable communities of Uganda.
- Full implementation will lead to communities resilient to the impacts of climate change.
- The urgent call therefore for having a system to capture information and monitor



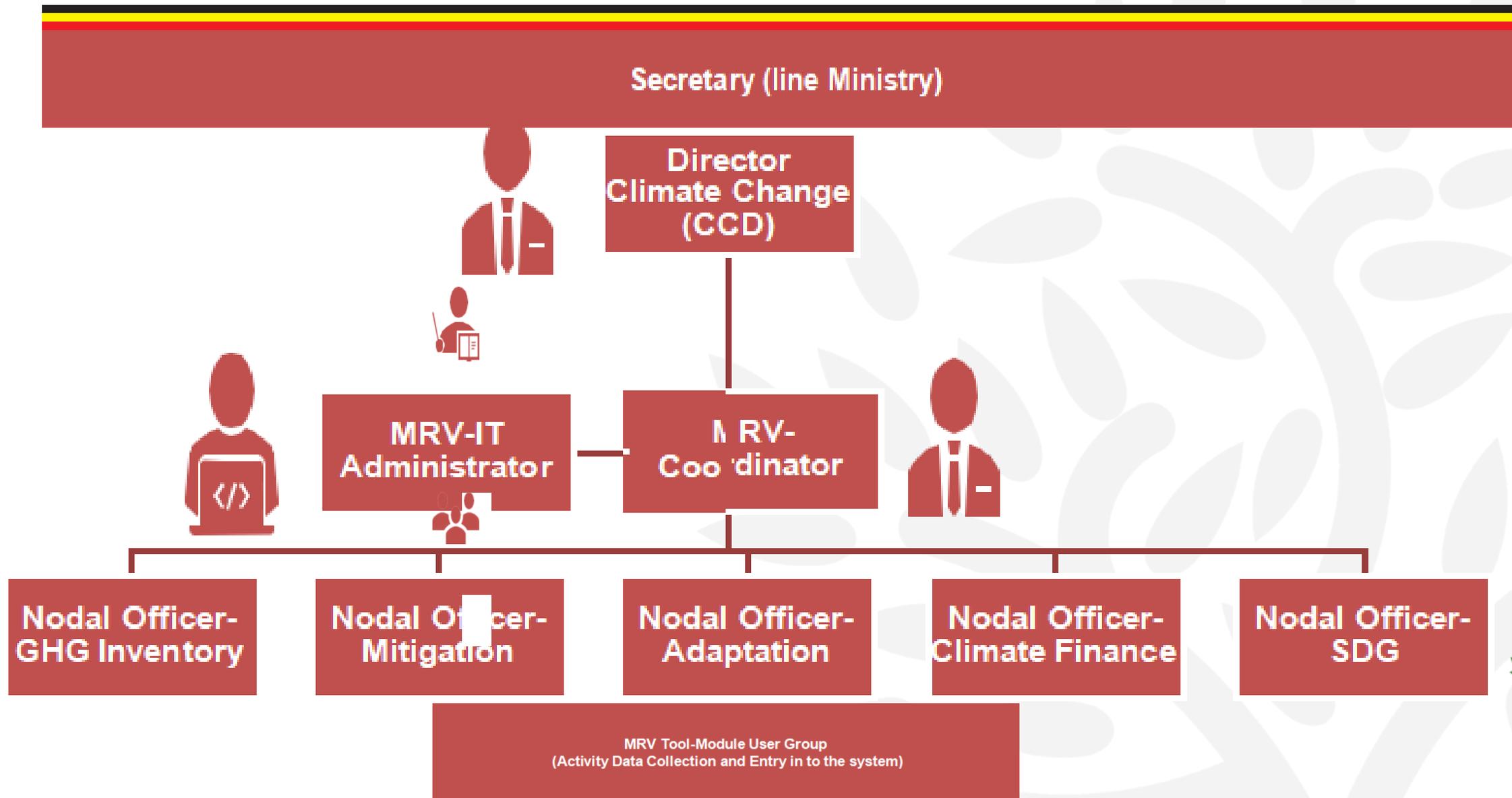
ADAPTATION MONITORING - UGANDA

Institutional Arrangements

- ❑ The Ministry of Water and Environment through the Climate Change Department is responsible for monitoring the implementation of climate change action (Adaptation and Mitigation).
- ❑ Focal point/climate change desk officers in all other MDAs
- ❑ At lower local governments the office of the Natural Resources Department is responsible for monitoring climate change action as designated within the National Climate Change Act 2021



Institutional arrangement structure



TOOLS FOR ADAPTATION MONITORING - MRV

Integrated National MRV System				
<p>Component 1: National GHG Inventory</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -GHG emission sectors - Monitoring and data collection - GHG emission calculation - Analysis and reporting - Results and communication 	<p>Component 2: NDC Implementation/ Mitigation Actions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NDC implementation roadmap - Priority mitigation actions - Tracking mitigation actions - Monitoring and reporting - Results and communication 	<p>Component 3: NDC Adaptation Actions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NDC implementation roadmap - Priority Adaptation actions - Tracking NDC adaptation actions - Monitoring and reporting - Results and communication 	<p>Component 4: Climate Finance Flow</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Climate finance for NDC implementation actions - Finance & resources deployment schedule - Monitoring and reporting - Results and communication 	<p>Component 5: Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - SDGs mapping and Monitoring for NDC actions based on UNDP CAIT - Data for SDGs impact monitoring - Review and analysis - SDGs Impact Reporting



Integrated MRV Report , NDC Report (National GHG Inventory Report (NIR), National Communications (NC), Biennial reports (BR) and Biennial Update Reports (BUR), International Financial & Technical Support

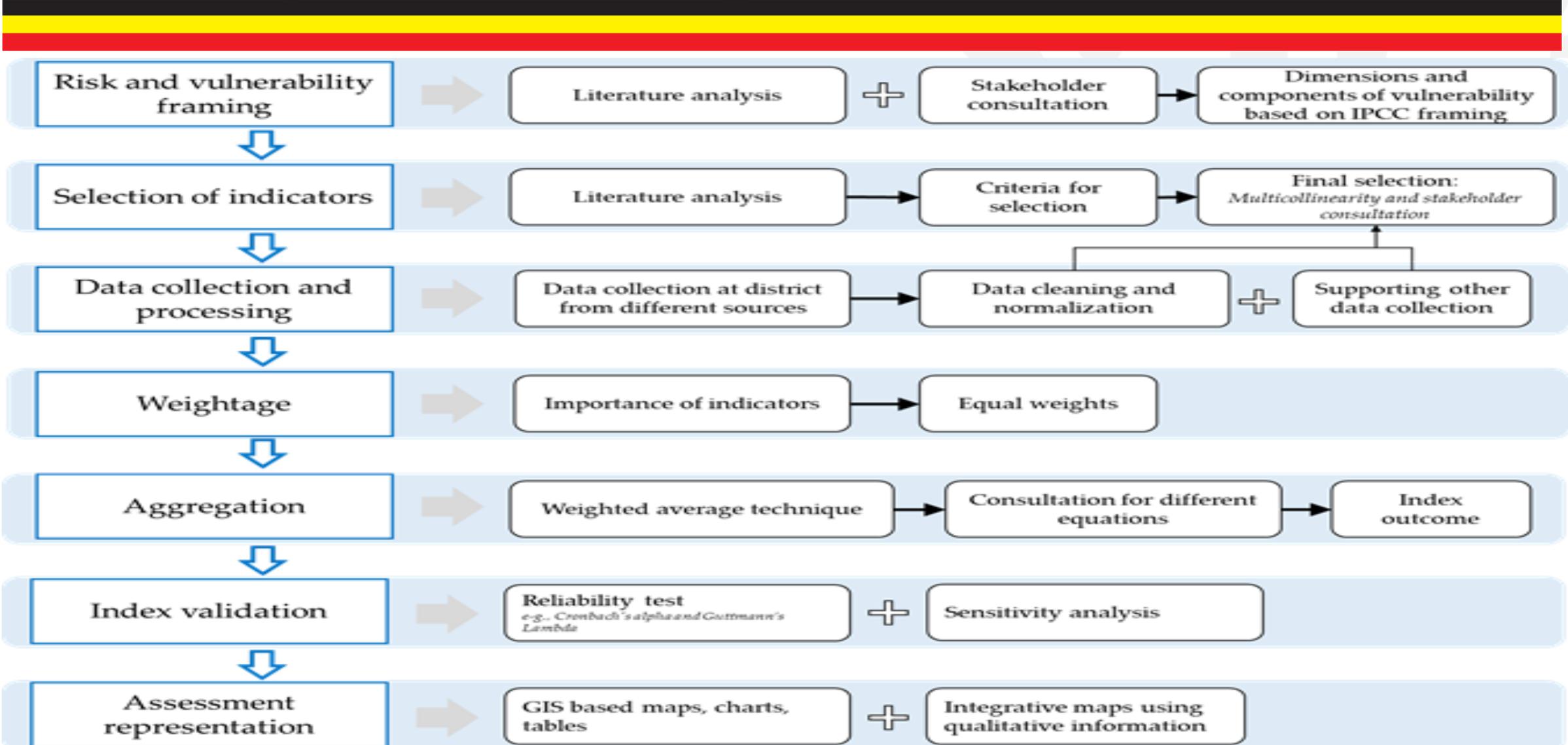
Climate Vulnerability Assessment-CVA opportunity for Adaptation monitoring in Uganda

- The Ministry of Water and Environment in Partnership with UNEP is implementing the Climate Vulnerabilities Assessment (CVA) project with the main aim of identifying and measuring national climate vulnerabilities and to track adaptation efforts and resilience.
- The key output of the CVA are indicators for measuring resilience at National level for all key adaptation sectors within the

Uganda's NDC



CVA-The process of Index development for risk and vulnerability assessment in Uganda



CVA: Proposed Indicators

Risk component	Proposed indicators
Hazard	Rainfall (daily or at least monthly average), Rainfall (daily or at least monthly average), Historical drought, Temperature (daily max and min), Elevation (angle of slope - hillslope, morphology), Soil type and quality, Lithology type, Landcover (vegetation, forest, grassland, cropland, wetland, settlement etc.) , Rainfall , Heavy precipitation
Exposure	Elements at district level:, Population, Livestock, Crops, Settlements, Infrastructure, Impact indicators:, The population affected, The cropped areas destroyed, Buildings and infrastructure damaged
Vulnerability	<p>Number of hospital beds per 1000 or 10,000 population, Number of doctors per 1000 or 10,000 population, Number of nurses/paramedic staff per 1000 or 10000 people, Percentage of population living within 5km of a health facility, Adults living with HIV , Child mortality rate, Malaria mortality rate, Gross school enrolment, Gender parity in education or female literacy, Adult literacy rate, Access to safe drinking water, Access to improved sanitation facilities , Percentage of the population under the poverty line, Percentage of vulnerable Population, Percentage of households with less than two meals a day, Food price index</p> <p>Prevalence of undernourishment, Annual cellular subscribers, Internet users, Access to adequate and affordable electricity sources</p>
Sectoral data	<p>Electricity backlog ,Energy diversification index, Electricity disruption frequency, Soil quality/moisture/salinization, Evapotranspiration, Fertilizer availability/amount used , Access to fertilizers, Value of crops output per hectare, The yield of crops (general or per specific crops) , Agriculture support staff, Farm output value per hectare of surface water, Population by district, Population density, stribution of Cattle, Goat, Sheep, Pig, and Poultry , Number of veterinary doctors per district</p> <p>Number of veterinary hospitals per 100000 livestock, Road network, Railroad network, Bridges, Dams, Transmission lines, Power generation stations</p>





THANK YOU

