REVIEW OF DAY ONE [THURSDAY, AUGUST 21, 2014] PROCEEDINGS

Welcome Speeches - PS

- There is climate change awareness by different actors joined the wider global community towards climate change action.
- Uganda has a climate change policy that needs to be implemented.
- Integration of Climate Change in the Second National Development Plan - Vision 204O
- Uganda, we have realized the importance of mitigation and adaptation measures,
- Uganda needs to leverage available trade-offs and translate these into planning and budgeting across all sectors of the economy.

Dr. Youba Sokona, IPCC Co-Chair of Working group III

- AR5 is the most comprehensive assessment of climate change ever. Released in four parts between September 2013 and November 2014.
- IPCC findings are to inform policy decisions and choices.
- Reports are written to be **policy relevant but not policy prescriptive**.
- Report contains contributions from the three working groups, drawn from their findings.
- Report is an important basis for changing reaction and response to climate change issues.
- Working group III assesses risks and opportunities for communities and ecosystems around the globe, by laying out risks, uncertainties and ethical considerations on global level.

Vice Chancellor – Makerere University

- MAK's mandate - build capacity, conduct research and carry out outreach
- Recognizes need for climate change response
- Set up a Climate Change Centre
- Collaborated with CDKN, USAID, NORAD etc on climate change
- Engaged in curriculum review, research and outrecah integrating climate change
- Some staff – IPCC, noble peace prize winners

Welcome speeches – IPCC Focal Point

- The IPCC was established to carry out local assessment of global climate and provide accurate scientific data and information.
- IPCC Discharges duties through working groups and panels. Working Group I – Physical Science of Climate Change, Working Group II – Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability and Working Group III – Climate Change Mitigation. The final report is a synthesis of findings.
- Five reports published to date AR1 – 1990, AR2 – 1995, AR3 – 2001, AR4 – 2007 and AR5 – 2013/2014

CDKN - Carl

- Noted growing sense of political and societal awareness of climate change and its effects
- All stakeholders have to be involved to make decisions. With great deal of uncertainty, there is need for evidence and information to help in this mission.
- Thanked the IPCC for supporting authors to take message across the world
- Through AR5, we now have sufficient evidence to help us make smarter decisions and consider implications of decision making in terms of development and human security
- Tough decisions may not be popular in the short term amidst on-going development agenda but will eventually secure our future.

Head of office - DfID

- Congratulated the Government of Uganda upon adding renewable energy component in all policies.
- Recognized all efforts in building an international climate change regime.
- The UK Government looks forward to the capitalization of the Green Climate fund.
- UK Government will continue supporting climate change activities
- Acknowledged important role Uganda has played in development of regional climate change programmes.
- We must act urgently and move forward quickly. “There is no use dying whilst looking”

Ambassador – Netherlands Embassy

- Netherlands has long recognized the importance of climate change and taken measures as illustrated in remarks from CDKN, IPCC and MWE
- IPCC findings for Africa are a golden opportunity to which response is needed/paramount
- Uganda is especially vulnerable to rising temperatures and shifting rain patterns – already feeling the effects
- Embassy supports climate change resilience in Uganda by making activities more appropriate
- Hope outcomes of IPCC AR5 dissemination will help Uganda to better prepare for the climate change effects

Minister

- Happy to have Uganda as one of the launch pads for the report – a recognition of our active engagement on issues of climate change
- Government is committed to supporting all measures to overcome climate change challenges through qualitative and quantitative information
- Human influence on climate system is clear through increased GHG emissions thus requiring clear and deliberate efforts – through adoption of climate change policy, incorporating climate change in national development frameworks like NDP and Vision 2040
- Appreciated IPCC and CDKN for great support and actions towards improving awareness and understanding of climate change-related risks
- Recognized Dr. Shuaib Lwasa as one of the eminent authors of the AR5 – need for continued dissemination at the grassroots
- Government is fully committed to effecting all climate change mitigation activities to ensure and secure the future generations

Press conference

- Relevance of Climate Change Action for Uganda
- Climate change action and adaptation at Individual, household and local level
- Implications of 1^0C warming
- The Role of Media in Climate Change Action
- Climate financing – sources, adaptation Vs mitigation
- Level of Government Preparedness for Oil Extraction Vs Climate change action – mitigation and adaptation
- Alternative Energy Options
- The Role of Civil Society

Session II - Climate Change Trends, Impacts And Vulnerability – Prof Chris Reason

- The Earth's surface is increasingly becoming warmer than any other decade since 1850, especailly between 1971 and 2010.
- There is increased water loss and shrinkage and of snow cover continue multiply
- East Africa' - food security, health of population and agricultural resources, power generation and GDP are affected - El Nino
- Africa will continue to warm during the 21st century.
- In general, tropics are expected to get wetter and subtropics drier.
- East Africa, little change in mean annual precipitation. Increased rainfall is likely for the short rains but less likely for the long rains.
- Great likelihood that El Nino Southern Oscillation (ENSO) will remain the dominant mode of natural climate variability in the 21st century -
- Rainfall distribution is different even for seasons regarded as very wet.

Uganda – Prof. Hannes

- There is increased irritation of the earth – winds flowing from west to right and vice versa – driven by heat and caused by global warming
- Differences in heat are big drivers for weather patterns responsible for rain and other weather conditions
- There is minimal change in rainfall amounts although there is significant increase in temperatures
- The next 50-80 years will have some of the highest increments in temperatures.
- Percentage changes and anomalies are relatively small. Shift of rain from March season to shorter September season

Session 3: Adaptation and climate resilience - Dr Katharine Mach

- Assessments presented are developed by over 300 authors from around the world
- Climate change hazards that have occurred have impacted each continent
- Impacts and risk are not about climate but people. More intense among the poor and marginalised
- Wealth is not necessarily protection. Even those not vulnerable to climate change effects can be affected
- Communities need to be prepared. Governments in Africa are creating structures to mitigate these risks. There is disaster preparedness, investment in basic public health measures is also being done.
- Climate change affects food security, water availability, ecosystem – important to think of time frames.

Session 3: Adaptation and climate resilience - Dr Katharine Mach – contd.

- Therefore development plans must include sustainable planning for water, risk for food production and security
- Climate change is connected to many life aspects and can help us think of ways of becoming more resilient.
- There is need for mitigation to reduce GHG, decrease vulnerability and exposure,
- Think of full range of risks and how they can be mitigated.
- Many opportunities exist for synergies between adaptation and mitigation.
- There is a challenge of making decisions under uncertainties that will not go away exists

Adaptation needs and options,
Dr. Balgis Osman-Elasha

- Adaptation needs arise when the anticipated risks or experienced impacts of climate change require action to ensure the safety of populations and the security of assets, including ecosystems and their services
- Climate change will interact with non-climate drivers and stressors to exacerbate existing vulnerability
- Engineered and technological adaptation options are still the most common adaptive responses,
- There is growing experience of the value for ecosystem-based, institutional, and social measures, including the provision of climate-linked safety nets for those who are most vulnerable
- Global adaptation cost estimates are greater than current adaptation funding and investment, particularly in developing countries, suggesting a funding gap and a growing adaptation deficit

Adaptation needs and options, Dr. Balgis Osman-Elasha contd.

- Since AR4 the framing of adaptation has moved further from a focus on biophysical vulnerability to the wider social and economic drivers of vulnerability and people's ability to respond (High agreement, robust evidence)
- -Adaptation assessments, have demonstrably led to a general awareness among decision makers and stakeholders of climate risks and adaptation needs and options. However, such awareness has often not translated into adaptation action.
- Strengthened inter-linkages between adaptation and development pathways and a focus on building resilience would help to counter the current adaptation deficit and reduce future maladaptation risks

Key Economic Sectors and Services, Dr. Joseph Hella,

- Climate Change will decrease energy demand for heating but increase energy demand for cooling.
- Climate Change will have effect on water supply, transport, production and economic growth in different ways and magnitudes.
- High Risk areas include; Reduction in crop yield, water supply, housing, human displacement, conflicts and violence, occurrence of disease
- Effects on Uganda: Food insecurity, landslides and soil erosion, water quality changes, conflicts due to resources scarcity, changing disease patterns.
- Safety nets for mitigating climate change effects, municipality services, medical services,
- Governments need policies that promote poverty alleviation
- Karamoja example, conflicts occur due to marginalization of people in use of resources.

Uganda's Low Carbon Development Opportunities – Dr. Youba Sokona

- GHG emissions growth has accelerated despite reduction efforts
- Recent GHG emission growth has been driven by growth in economic activity
- Limiting warming to 2°C involves substantial technological, economic and institutional challenges
- Mitigation cost estimates vary, but do not strongly affect global GDP growth
- Ambitious mitigation scenarios require a full decarbonisation of energy supply.
- Energy demand reductions can help to reduce emissions in the medium term and are key for hedging supply side risks in the long-run
- Behaviour, lifestyle and culture have a considerable influence on emissions, with high mitigation potential in some sectors, in particular when complementing technological and structural change.
- Climate change is a global commons problem that requires international cooperation and coordination across scales
- Climate change mitigation is a necessary, but not a sufficient condition for sustainable development

Dr. Joyashree Roy, Industry, Working Group III

- There is need for integrated approach to climate change mitigation and adaptation
- 50% of LDCs have expressed desire to industrialize in coming decades
- Analyses of total emissions show that 80% arise from energy supply. As LDCs industrialise they should keep this in mind
- LDCs share of extractive industries have increased leading to some social challenges. Manufacturing has either decreased or increased minimally as opposed to extractive industries.
- Extractive products in LDCs are not consumed domestically but are instead used for trade and yet in countries like China extractive products are used more for domestic needs
- High aspiration for manufacturing, extractive growth still gives LDCs abundant opportunities to forego climate affecting practices – to adopt clean and efficient technologies
- 42% of LDCs have expressed need for energy efficient technologies

Dr. Joyashree Roy, Industry, Working Group III

- There exists enough potential for energy efficient solutions – to contribute to reduction of emissions
- Contribution of small and medium enterprises – clustering these in particular zone makes waste recycling and sharing of resources easier thus reduced emissions
- 47% of waste in Africa, south Asia, etc, is not recycled – need for decentralization in water supply
- Need to consider tradeoffs in the various sectors and within countries and at global level
- Not the same mitigation pathways need to be followed by all countries or sectors, needs to adopt that which is best suited for their need
- Need to focus away from multiple objectives to specific ones that apply appropriately to specific scenarios
- Report prepared by more than 800 authors and comments from an expanse of experts across the globe – messages should be taken as valid and implemented accordingly.

Dr. Shuaib Lwasa - Human Settlements, Infrastructure and Spatial Planning,

- Climate change is a global issue. Economic growth and population increase set to exert stress on extraction and consumption of coal, gas and oil
- 2012 KCCA infrastructure plan puts population growth at double in 10 years.
- Greenhouse gas emissions continue to rise despite mitigation efforts
- From transport master plan projections for next 25 years, 22000 megatonnes emitted through transport [as per 2012 plan]
- Anticipated growth in urban population will require additional urban infrastructure which will need mitigation and adaptation mechanisms especially as Uganda's population expands rapidly at 3.72% according to 2010 annual estimates for Kampala

Dr. Shuaib Lwasa - Human Settlements, Infrastructure and Spatial Planning,

- Opportunities – avoidance of emissions associated with infrastructure related developments, greening urban systems, etc
- Cities and national governments have started to work towards reducing GHG emissions
- But future urban trajectories indicate that cities will most likely grow as extraction and consumption patterns change
- Reducing GHG emissions from cities and making them sustainable is key to a national, regional and global cumulative reduction of emissions
- Sector-specific policies have been more widely used than economy-wide policies.
- Uganda is not obliged to mitigate although this is a responsible path towards sustainable development

Climate Finance – Philip Gwage

- Distinguished between Climate financing [supports national institutions to undertake activities such as those at metrological stations] versus climate change financing [funds that should be made available to LDCs to tackle mitigation and adaptation challenges.
- Climate Change financing – the history of no commitments for developing countries vis-à-vis required action was a major issue. All countries according to the protocol are required to take action to mitigate and adapt – we are obligated but under what conditions? The question is that of resources – developing countries are equally obligated but within specific paramaters.
- OECDs are majorly responsible and should therefore take leadership and responsibility. Convention takes cognizance that all have contributed to the problem in one way or another. All humans have responsibility to educate and create awareness that problem is here, is real and will affect not only development but our existence.
- Input-process-output; we need climate change financing to mitigate, to adapt to GHG emissions, also need in-house capacity to mitigate and adapt. Financing should create necessary awareness for institutions and people to take appropriate action.

Climate Finance – Philip Gwage

- There should be incentive for development of technology. There is need for adaptation technology. There are technologies in LDCs which can be developed and transferred across societies. However, funding remains a problem despite the stipulation by convention that LDCs should be supported to take appropriate climate change action.
- Efforts were made to develop a Least Developed Countries Fund, away from the major fund where competition is high. still, LDCs have still been unable to access the funds because of stringent bureaucratic procedures. Funds for climate change action can come from the private sector but public sector should take the lead using public resources.
- Low carbon development if there is a way to develop without causing harm to environment, why shouldn't it be adopted?

Dr Balgis Osman-Elasha – Climate Finance

- Inadequacy of financial resources – more for mitigation than adaptation
- Funding can either be bilateral or multilateral – funding needs to come from all these sectors.
- Governments should allocate funds for capacity building and institutional development
- Africa should be able to receive GCF Lion's share. ADB has developed technical table showing what needs to be done by African countries to access this funding.