### MINISTRY OF WATER AND ENVIRONMENT CLIMATE CHANGE DEPARTMENT

Enhancing Climate Change Mainstreaming through; Climate change disaster risk and its institutionalization in government planning and budgetary processes

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> > @ JSR 2019

# BACKGROUND

• GOU has made tremendous efforts in mainstreaming CC in sectoral policies & now in NDP III, a process currently on going.

• Climate and Disaster Risk Screening (CDR) and Climate Change Budget Tagging (CBT)- WB provides Technical support as part of its NDC contribution

• Climate Risk Screening and Budget Tagging tools provide a systematic means of mainstreaming climate change in planning and budgetary processes

• 3 key NDC P Focal institutions: **MWE/CCD**, **MoFPED**, **NPA** and

# Why Screen for Climate Risks?

- The physical context: Aspects of local and regional climate, such as the frequency and intensity of heat events or intense storms, are changing. These changes have implications for infrastructure, communities, natural resources, and ecosystems.
- The national development context: Changes in climate conditions, or the effects of climate change (e.g. drought, floods), posses new challenges for developing countries, and threaten progress toward development goals or rollback development gains
- The project context: Investments that do not take into account existing or future climate risks may fail to accomplish their goals.



Climate change risks can roll back development gains in SDGs, GGDS, NDP





## Which hazards will affect your project location?

### **Climate and Geological Hazards**









Extreme temps

Strong-winds

Drought







### **Geophysical Hazards**











Tsunami

Landslide

Fire

Earthquake

Volcanic Eruption

### Some of the tools for screening



#### **Agriculture Tool**

- Irrigation and drainage
- Crops and land management
- Livestock
- Storage and processing
- Rural transport





#### Water Tool

- Land use and watershed management
- Dams and Reservoirs
- Water supply
- Wastewater
- Sanitation
- Riverine flood protection



#### **Energy Tool**

- Oil and gas
- Hydropower
- Thermal power generation
- Energy efficiency in heat and power
- Transmission and distribution
- Other renewable energy



#### **Transportation Tool**

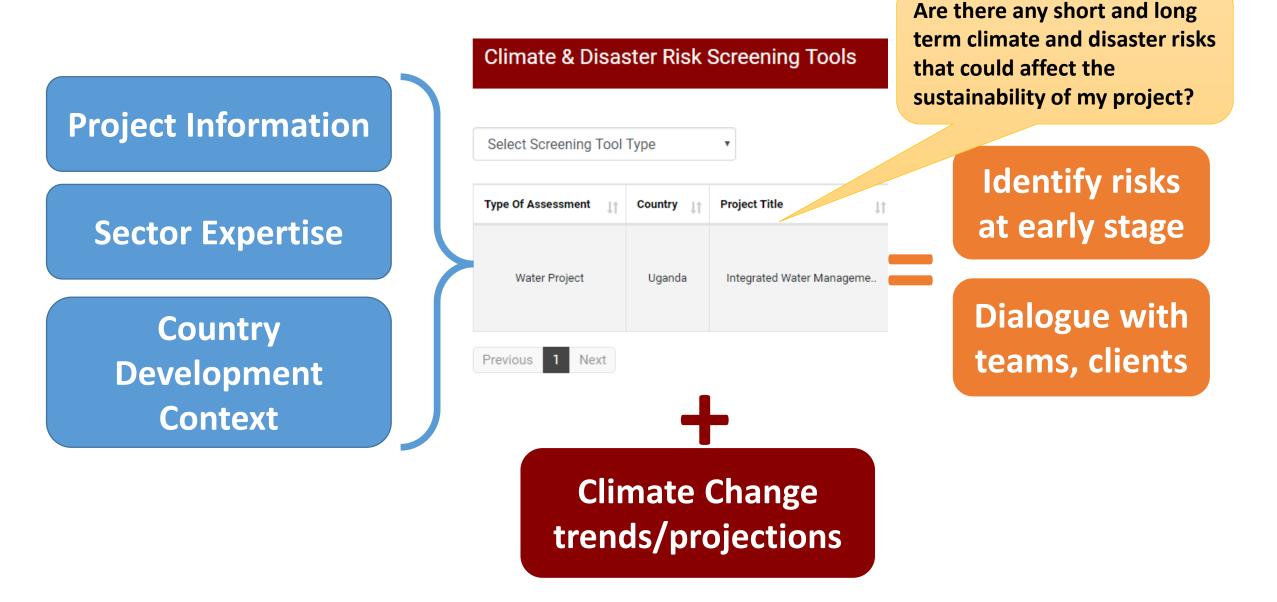
- Roads, bridges, or tunnels
- Road surfacing and resealing
- Drainage systems
- Traveler and toll systems
- Traffic signals and signs
- Supporting mechanical or electrical systems
- Non-road transportation

- Biodiversity
- Forestry

Other tools will follow with time !!!!

#### **Environment Tool**

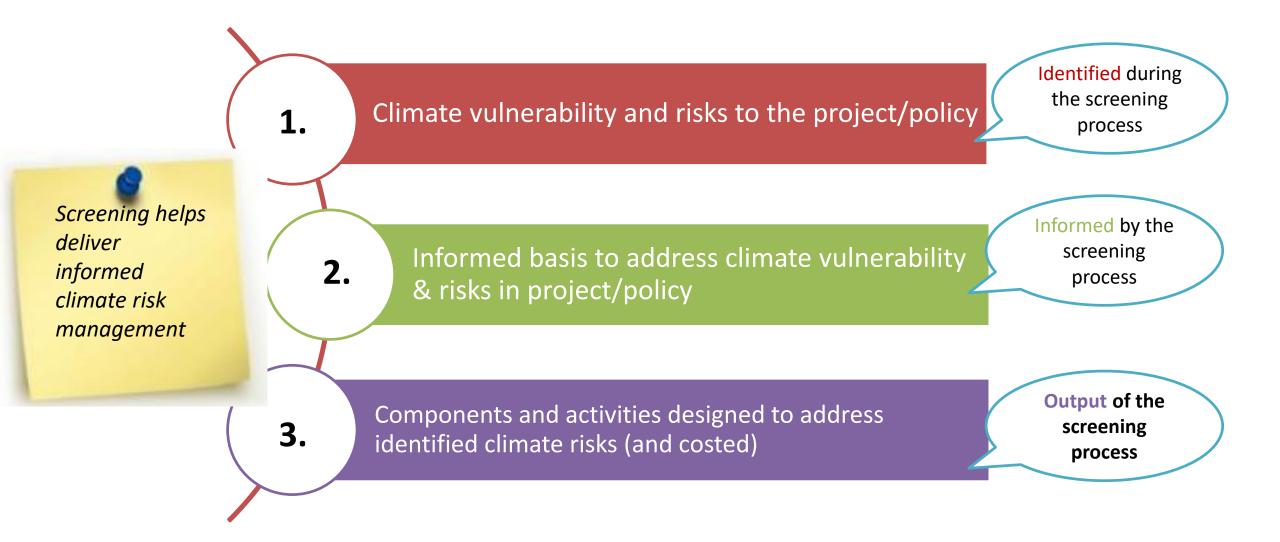
# **Simplified Screening Process**



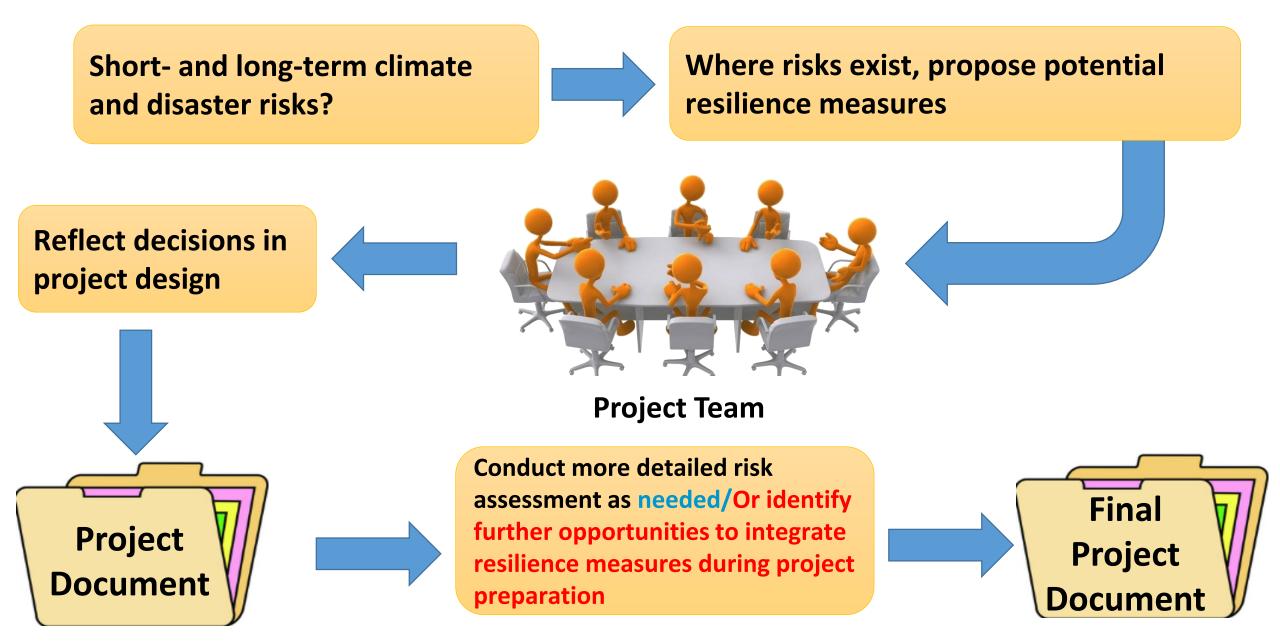
### **Risk Screening: 4-Logic Steps**



# From Climate Risk Screening to Improved Design



# **Post-Screening Process**



## Additional Source of Information for Climate Risk Screening

### **Disaster Data**

- <u>Emergency</u>
  <u>Events Database</u>
  (EM-DAT) (CRED)
- <u>Global Risk Data</u>
  <u>Platform</u> (UNEP, UNISDR)
- <u>Sea Level Change</u> <u>Data Analysis</u> <u>Tool (NASA)</u>
- <u>Global Forecast</u>
  <u>Drought Tool</u>
  (WB, IRI)

### Climate Data

- <u>Climate Change</u>
  <u>Knowledge Portal</u>
  (WBG)
- <u>Climate for</u>
  <u>Sectors</u>
  <u>Dashboard</u>
  (CCKP)

National Policies & Strategies

- <u>National</u>
  <u>Communications</u>
  <u>to the UNFCCC</u>
- <u>Nationally</u>
  <u>Determined</u>
  <u>Contributions</u>
  (NDC)

### Country-Level Analysis

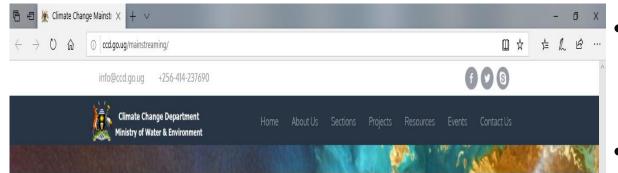
- <u>Climate Risk and</u> <u>Adaptation</u> <u>Country Profiles</u> (WBG)
- <u>Disaster Risk</u> <u>Profiles</u> (GFDRR)
- <u>Think Hazard</u> (WBG, GFDRR)
- <u>Disaster Risk</u> <u>Reduction</u> <u>Country Page</u> (UNISDR)

# Progress On Institutionalization And Mainstreaming Of Climate Actions

The 3 NDC focal points institutions contribution;

- Hosting and build capacity on the use of the screening tools MWE/CCD
- Climate Change Budgeting Tagging (adjustment of the PBS to include a climate code) MoFPED
- Sector and Local Government Planning Guidelines and issuance of certificates of compliance (NPA)

# Success recorded to date under CDRS



### Introduction

Climate and Disaster Risk screening represent a proactive approach to considering short-and long-term climate and Disaster risks in project and national/sector planning processes. Screening is an initial but essential, step to ensure these risks are assessed and managed to support mainstreaming of climate and disaster resilience into key development policies, programs and projects. Considering climate change and disasters in today's plans and projects, can increase the longterm success of development efforts. This mainstreaming activity is a contribution of the World Bank to the NDC Partnership, funded by the NDC Support Facility.

### Climate & Disaster Risk Screening (CDR) Tools



- So far online and offline CDRS tools have been customized for 5 pilot sectors (i.e. Agriculture, Energy, Transport, Water and Environment)
- Climate Risk and Adaptation Country Profile
- Climate Change Knowledge Portal (CCKP)
- Capacity Building and Roll out plan
- Trained 62 ToTs from different Institutions (CCD, MoEMD, NPA, MAAIF, MoFPED CSO and 3 LGs). Training of ToTs is ongoing.
- In partnership with the World Bank and CCD, a web page prototype of the CDRS tools is being designed and will be hosted on CCD web site.

## **Climate information, data and derivatives**

DATA SNAPSHOTS

Mean annual

High Emission)

Mean annual

High Emission)

temperature will rise by

2.0°C in 2050 (RCP 8.5,

precipitation will rise by

38.3mm in 2050 (RCP 8.5,

Annual accumulated

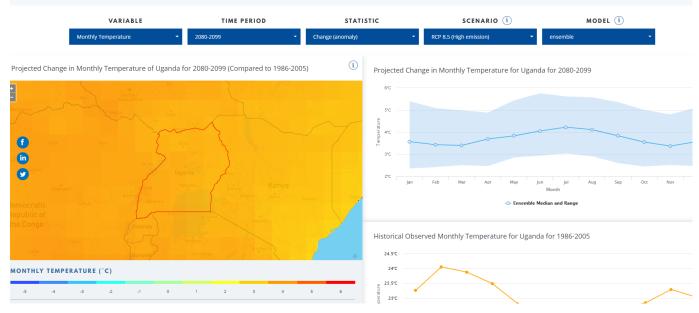
cooling degrees of

#### Climate Data > Projections

The climate science community sources a suite of global climate models to help decision makers understand the projections of future climate change and related impacts, among the most widely used are the Coupled Model Intercomparison Project, Phase 5 (CMIP5) models included in the IPCC's Fifth Assessment Report (AR5). Key projected climate trends summarized from the country's Second National Communication (2014) includes:

#### Temperature

- All models however show temperature rise in all the Climatologically Homogenous Zones of Uganda.
- Projected maximum temperature ranges between 1-1 5°C 1 7-2.2°C 1 7-



WB Climate Change Knowledge Portal (CCKP) - one-stop shop on state of the art climate information.

Screening tools hyper-linked to CCKP to country dashboards

- Current trends and future projections
- Key sectors agriculture, water, health, energy
- **Geospatially** referenced climate indicators and variables

https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/country /uganda

### Mainstreaming Climate Change into National Budget

- As part of the NDC objective on strengthening national climate change financing mechanism for public and private sectors, MoFPED is undertaking climate change budgeting and expenditure tracking (CCBT) as part of the Programme Budgeting System (PBS).
- CCBT will:
  - (i) identify, classify and track climate change and/or green growth related appropriations in Uganda's National Budget.
  - (ii) evaluate and use results to inform decision-makers about the performance of climate appropriations

## Institutionalization and Mainstreaming of Climate Action into National Budget

- MoFPED and the NPA have integrated Climate and Disaster Risk Screening and Climate Change Budget Tagging in the planning call circular.
- The MoFPED has provided for CCBT roll out in the Budget Call Circular for the Budget FY 2020/21.
- The MoFPED has initiated reforms in the PBS to accommodate climate budget tagging.

## Next steps under CCBT are:

- Completion of the adjustments in the PBS system
- Capacity Building for all Climate Change Committees or Task Forces and planners for all Central Government Sectors, *please get in touch with the MoFPED or CCD for support on this programming.*
- Integration of climate screening activities for the sector (MDA) budgets into the PBS sector at the MDA and sectoral level and submission as part of the Budget Framework Papers and Ministerial Policy Statements.
- Review of reports on climate financing, and appropriate use for future budgeting, and for policy and planning on climate finance, including mobilizing additional funds for implementation of climate change mitigation and adaptation actions.

# THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION!!!