THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

UNITED NATIONS CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE

Belem, Brazil

Uganda at COP 30

Briefing Paper

MINISTRY OF WATER AND ENVIRONMENT
Climate Change Department, Uganda

November 2025

FOR GOD AND MY COUNTRY

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Table of Contents

FOREWORD

I take this opportunity, to present to you the **briefing paper** on **Uganda's position** at the **Thirtieth Session of the Conference of the Parties (COP30)** to the **United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)**, to be held in **Belém, Brazil**, from **10th to 21st November 2025**.

Uganda's participation in the UNFCCC process continues to affirm our unwavering commitment to global climate action, sustainable development, and resilience building. As one of the Least Developed Countries (LDCs), Uganda remains steadfast in advocating for fairness, equity, and access to finance, technology, and capacity building under the principle of *Common but Differentiated Responsibilities and Respective Capabilities (CBDR–RC)*.

The UNFCCC Conferences of the Parties provide a platform for all nations to deliberate and agree on collective solutions to the world's most pressing climate challenges. Uganda continues to engage actively under the **African Group of Negotiators (AGN)** the **LDC Group** and **G77+China**, ensuring that the priorities of Africa and other vulnerable regions are fully reflected in global climate decisions.

Uganda remains highly susceptible to the impacts of climate change ranging from **floods, landslides, thunderstorms, lightening and droughts to pest outbreaks and rising water stress** which continue to disrupt lives and livelihoods across the country. These challenges threaten our progress toward achieving **Vision 2040** and the **National Development Plan (NDP IV)**. In response, the Government has enacted strong policy and institutional frameworks, including the **National Climate Change Act (2021)**, the **National Climate Change Policy (2015)**, and the **Sectoral**

National Adaptation Plan (NAP-Ag, H-NAP), while updating our **Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)** to align with national priorities and international obligations.

This **briefing Paper** captures Uganda's key negotiation priorities and guiding principles for COP30 across all thematic areas: **Adaptation, Mitigation, Climate Finance, Technology development and transfer, Capacity building, Loss and damage, Agriculture, Impact of the implementation of Response measures, Gender, Legal and Compliance matters**, and emerging cross-cutting issues such as **youth, migration, WASH, and Health**.

Uganda's priorities for COP30 are firmly aligned with the overall vision and priorities of the Brazilian incoming Presidency of COP 30 which has outlined adaptation ambition and action as key in advancing three priorities; strengthening multilateralism, connecting the climate regime to people's lives, and accelerating climate implementation.

As we gather for this global event, I implore the Uganda delegation to the COP30 UN Climate Change Conference in Belem Brazil to engage constructively with unity, evidence, and purpose defending Uganda's interests while contributing to solutions that secure a sustainable, inclusive, and resilient world. for the betterment of our nation

Hon. Beatrice Atim Anywar(MP)

MINISTER OF STATE FOR ENVIRONMENT

November 2025

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The successful preparation of this COP30 Uganda National Position Booklet is the result of a collaborative effort, dedication, and support from numerous organizations, partners, and individuals. The Ministry of Water and Environment conveys its heartfelt appreciation to all who have played a crucial role in shaping this important national document and in contributing to Uganda's continued engagement in global climate negotiations.

Special appreciation goes to the Government of Uganda, whose continued commitment to creating the enabling environment for addressing the challenges posed by climate change has propelled Uganda to take an active and respected role in the international climate dialogue.

The Ministry extends sincere thanks to the Climate Change Department under the leadership of Mr. Bob Natifu, the Ag. Commissioner Climate Change, for spearheading the coordination of the technical input of thematic groups and aligning Uganda's final negotiation positions in a multistakeholder consultation process across Government, Civil Society, Academia, and the Private Sector.

We also commend the invaluable contribution of the Lead Negotiators who provided expert technical guidance across the thematic areas of climate change negotiations:

- Prof. John Baptist Kaddu – Climate Change Adaptation
- Assoc. Prof. Mackay Akoori Ecuman Okure – Climate Change Mitigation
- Dr. Barirega Akankwasah – Capacity Building

- Mr. Juvenal Ntacyo Muhumuza – Climate Finance
- Mr. Fred Machulu Onduri – Technology Development and Transfer
- Hon. Winifred Masiko – Gender and Climate Change
- Ms. Eunice Asinguza – Legal and Compliance
- Mr. Andrew Masaba – Response Measures
- Ms. Imelda Kanzomba - Agriculture

The Ministry further extends appreciation to all Development and Institutional Partners for their steadfast collaboration, financial support, and technical engagement in Uganda's preparations for COP30. In particular, we acknowledge:

- Embassy of Denmark in Uganda
- Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) – Uganda
- German Development Cooperation (GIZ) – Uganda
- Advocates Coalition for Development and Environment (ACODE)
- Africa Innovations Institute (AfrII)
- Inspire Africa Coffee
- Participatory Ecological Land Use Management (PELUM)- Uganda Country Secretariat
- Presidential Initiative on Banana Industrial Development (PIBID)
- Regenerate Africa
- Uganda Development Bank Limited (UDB)
- Uganda Communications Commission (UCC)

- Uganda Tourism Board (UTB)
- Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA)
- United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) Uganda
- United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) – Uganda

In a special way, we thank our Development Partners and climate actors for their continued support towards the Uganda Pavilion at COP30, the organization of pre-COP thematic dialogues, and the National Climate Change Forum 2025, which collectively strengthened Uganda's readiness for meaningful participation at COP30 in Belém, Brazil.

Lastly, I wish to extend my sincere gratitude to every individual and institution that played a part directly or indirectly in the development of this Position Paper. Your collective effort reflects Uganda's unwavering determination to safeguard our environment, strengthen resilience, and contribute effectively to the global climate agenda.

For God and My Country,

Dr. Alfred Okot Okidi

PERMANENT SECRETARY

Ministry of Water and Environment Republic of Uganda

November 2025

INTRODUCTION

In 1992, countries joined an international treaty, the ***United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change*** (UNFCCC), as a framework for international cooperation to combat climate change by limiting average global temperature increases and the resulting climate change, and coping with impacts that were by then inevitable.

By 1995, countries launched negotiations to strengthen the global response to climate change, and, two years later, adopted the ***Kyoto Protocol*** (1997). The Kyoto Protocol legally binds Developed Country Parties to emission reduction targets. The Protocol's first commitment period started in 2008 and ended in 2012. The second commitment period began on 1 January 2013 and ended in 2020.

The 30th Conference of the Parties (COP30) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) represents a pivotal moment in the global response to climate change. As nations continue to grapple with the escalating impacts of a warming planet, COP30 offers a crucial platform for advancing ambitious climate action, strengthening international cooperation, and ensuring that the commitments made under the Paris Agreement are translated into tangible outcomes. This policy paper aims to provide a comprehensive overview of the key issues, challenges, and opportunities facing COP30, setting the stage for informed discussion and decisive action.

Uganda stands at a critical juncture in its development journey, where the impacts of climate change increasingly intersect with national priorities for economic growth, poverty reduction, and sustainable development. As the global community prepares for the 30th Conference of the Parties (COP30) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), this position briefing paper aims to articulate Uganda's strategic interests, challenges, and opportunities in the context of the evolving international climate agenda.

The COP30 negotiations present a vital platform for Uganda to advocate for equitable climate action, access to climate finance, and technology transfer while reinforcing its commitment to both mitigation and adaptation efforts. Uganda's unique geographic, economic, and social circumstances make it imperative to pursue tailored solutions that address vulnerabilities, enhance resilience, and unlock transformative pathways for green growth.

This briefing position paper outlines the rationale and objectives behind Uganda's participation in COP30, highlighting the urgent need for ambitious, inclusive, and just climate policies. It sets the stage for a comprehensive analysis of Uganda's climate priorities, policy recommendations, and avenues for international cooperation, all designed to ensure that Uganda's voice is heard, and its interests are advanced in the global climate discourse.

GUIDING PRINCIPLES FOR UGANDA DELEGATION AT COP 30

The following are guiding principles for effective coordination and participation during the COP 30 in Belem, Brazil:

Uganda aligns its positions on each of the thematic areas under each of the agenda items with those of the Least Developed Countries Group of negotiators (LDCs), the Africa Group of Negotiators (AGN) and the Group of G77 & China. Where Uganda has different position from the rest, it may seek guidance from these groups in order to make an independent submission to the COP as appropriate.

Where the positions of Africa differ from that of the LDCs, Uganda may align its position with that one which best suits its interests.

When pushing for consideration of its specific issues, Uganda should respect the interests of other negotiating groups.

Coordination and collaboration among the coordinators of the different thematic areas.

Response to sensitive and political questions and queries is the responsibility of the Heads of delegation.

Effective and committed participation in the negotiation meetings and other bilateral meetings is emphasized and will serve as means of capacity building, especially for the new and upcoming negotiators.

Regular and timely information sharing and reporting is a cornerstone for orderliness in the delegation.

Time keeping should be observed.

The Ugandan coordination Secretariat in Belem and the pavilion management team shall have the telephone numbers, e-mail addresses and places of residence/hotels of all delegate members, especially those of the lead negotiations of the thematic groups.

The cell phone numbers of the Coordination Secretariat and the pavilion managers shall be shared with all members of Uganda Delegation in Belem.

METHOD OF WORK

Thematic Team Leaders are expected to indicate, where applicable, the critical issues under each negotiation stream/ agenda items relevant to their respective thematic areas.

All country negotiators/ Team Members are expected to follow specific agenda items and keep the thematic team leaders updated progressively.

The thematic team members under each negotiation stream should also have a leader who should ensure that the thematic team leader gets the updates in time before the coordination meetings.

The thematic team leaders are expected to collate and update the delegation on the progress of negotiations under the different agenda items during the Uganda Delegation Coordination meetings.

Alignment of the Ugandan position with those of LDCs and African Group of Negotiators Seek alliance and collaboration with other constituencies to support Ugandan position on specific issues.

Have bilateral consultations in order to attain convergence on controversial issues Thematic coordinators should seek clearance from the heads of Uganda Delegation before making any official submission on behalf of the country.

Any changes in the submission should be brought to the attention of the Heads of delegation.

THE DELEGATION: UGANDA'S DELEGATION LEADERSHIP TO COP 30

Head of Delegation

Hon. Beatrice Atim Anywar - Holding Portfolio for the Minister of Water and Environment

Head of Technical Negotiation Segment

Dr. Alfred Okot Okidi - Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Water and Environment

Mr. Bob Natifu – Ag. Commissioner, Climate Change /UNFCCC National Focal Point

Lead Negotiators:

1) Prof. John Baptist Kaddu - Adaptation and Loss and Damage
2) Prof. Mackey Okure – Mitigation
3) Mr. Juvunel Muhumuza - Climate Finance
4) Mr. Fred Machulu Onduri - Technology Development and Transfer
5) Ms. Winifred Masiko - Gender and Climate Change
6) Dr. Akankwasah Barirega - Capacity Building
7) Ms. Eunice Asinguza - Legal and Compliance
8) Ms. Imelda Kazomba - Agriculture

DEFINITIONS OF ABBREVIATIONS AND EXPRESSIONS

AC	Adaptation Committee
AF	Adaptation Fund
AFB	Adaptation fund board
AGN	African Group of Negotiators
AILAC	The Independent Alliance of Latin America and the Caribbean
AU	Business-as-usual
BRICS	Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa
BTR	Biennial Transparency Report
BUR	Biennial Update Report
CAF	Cancun Adaptation Framework
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CIF	Climate Investment Fund
CMA	Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement
CMP	Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to Kyoto Protocol
COP	Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
CP	Conference of the Parties
CTCN	Climate Technology Centre and Network
DF	Durban Forum
EU	European Union

ExCom	Executive Committee
FM	Finance Mechanism
GAP	Gender Action Plan
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GST	Global Stock-Take
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
KJWA	Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture
KP	Kyoto Protocol
LDCF	Least Developed Country Fund
LDCs	Least Developed Countries
LEG	Least Developed Countries Expert Group
LIFE-AR	Least Developed Countries Initiative for Effective Adaptation and Resilient Development
LMDCs	Like-Minded Developing Countries
LTS	Long-term low greenhouse gas emissions development Strategy
LWPG	Lima Work Programme on Gender
MPGs	Modalities, Procedures, and Guidelines
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NAPAs	National Adaptation Programmes of Actions
NC	National Communication
NCQG	New Collective Quantified Goal on Climate Finance
NDCs	Nationally Determined Contributions
NDP III	Third National Development Plan

NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NIR	National Inventory Report
NWP	Nairobi Work Programme
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OMGE	Overall mitigation in global emissions
PAWP	Paris Agreement Work Programme
PCCB	Paris Committee on Capacity-building
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation plus the sustainable management of forests, and the conservation and enhancement of forest carbon stocks
REEEI	Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Initiative
SBI	Subsidiary Body for Implementation
SBSTA	Scientific Body for Scientific and Technological Advice
SCF	Standing Committee on Finance
SIDs	Small Island Developing States
SNLD	Santiago Network for Loss and Damage
TEC	Technology Executive Committee
TF	Technology Framework
TM	Technology Mechanism
TNA	Technology Needs Assessment
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
USD	United States Dollar
WIM	Warsaw International Mechanism

CHAPTER ONE

MITIGATION

1.1 Background

According to the United Nations Development Programme, Climate change mitigation refers to any action taken by governments, businesses or people to re-duce or prevent greenhouse gases (GHG), or to enhance carbon sinks that remove them from the atmosphere. It is one of the two approaches in the global climate change process. Through it, Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UN-FCCC) aim to achieve the ultimate objective of stabilizing greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system. Such a level should be achieved within a sufficient timeframe to allow ecosystems to adapt naturally to climate change and achieve sustainable economic development.

Broadly, the main global concerns are the rising level of GHG emissions in the atmosphere and the resultant global warming. Parties to the UNFCCC must respond through developing strategies and measures to reduce, minimize or manage their emissions. They then follow this with plans, actions and relevant reports.

During the upcoming 30th Conference of Parties to the UNFCCC (COP 30) in Belém, Brazil, the discussions in the mitigation thematic area will work towards advancing global efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, while ensuring fairness, equity, and sustainable development for developing countries such as Uganda. The topics on the published agenda will be as shown in table 1.1

Table 1.1 Agenda items, the respective bodies of the UNFCCC and the issues under negotiations at COP 30.

Body/Agenda	Title
CMA Agenda 4, SBSTA Agenda 3, SBI Agenda 5	Matters relating to the global stocktake: procedural and logistical elements of the overall global stocktake process
CMA Agenda 6, SBSTA Agenda 7, SBI Agenda 8	Sharm el Sheikh mitigation ambition and implementation work programme
CMA Agenda 5, SBSTA Agenda 8, SBI Agenda 9	United Arab Emirates just transition work programme.
CMA Agenda 15, SBSTA Agenda 12	Matters relating to Article 6 of the Paris Agreement
CMP Agenda 5	Matters relating to the clean development mechanism
SBSTA Agenda 13, SBI Agenda 3,4 & 5	Matters related to enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement

1.2 Matters relating to the Global Stock take

Background

The Global Stock take (GST) is a comprehensive assessment process under Article 14 of the Paris Agreement to evaluate collective progress towards its long-term goals, including limiting global temperature rise to well below 2°C while pursuing efforts for 1.5°C. It is conducted every 5 years, the 1st GST concluded at COP28 in 2023, highlighting ambition and implementation.

Uganda at COP 30, tation gaps to inform enhanced Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). Focus is on implementation of outcomes of GST 1 and related improvements of GST process

State of play

The discussions at COP29 in Baku focused on implementing GST-1 outcomes, including the UAE Dialogue on finance as means of implementation (Paragraph 97 of Decision 1/CMA.5), refinements to GST processes, and how GST informs NDC preparation (Paragraph

187) and were grouped around the three sub-topics:

i. Modalities of the UAE dialogue on implementing the global stocktake outcomes referred to in para-graph 97 of GST-1 decision.

ii. Procedural and logistical elements of the over-all global stocktake process; and

iii. The annual global stocktake dialogue referred to in paragraph 187 of GST-1 decision on how the global stocktake is informing the preparation of the next Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).

No consensus was reached at COP29; deferring issues to SB62 in Bonn (June 2025). At SB62, procedural matters advanced, but substantive GST refinements and NDC integration remained unresolved. The issue continues to SB63 in Belem to work on draft decisions to be submitted to CMA7 during COP30 in Belém, Brazil. Emphasis in the discussions will include equity and CBDR-RC, improved inputs from IPCC and developing countries, and balancing scientific sources.

Importance of the issues to Uganda

The following issues are considered sticky:

- Globally, more ambition in action is necessary. However, in the case of Uganda, ambition is quite high but targets cannot be met without sup-port for implementing mitigation measures and set-ting more ambitious targets in next Nationally Deter-mined Contributions (NDCs).

- In consideration of the 1st GST decision, key polarizing issues that are of concern to Uganda include the persistent call for the phase-out or phase-down of fossil fuels, setting deadlines to emission free vehicles, and some unilateral actions taken by developed countries.

- Critical for Uganda, the discussions under the GST Agenda items could influence transition to a low carbon economy; unilateral measures by some parties (through for example; CBAM, Methane Regulations) constrain finance for projects, increasing vulnerability and risking asset and petroleum resources stranding.

- GST offers a platform to highlight and address support gaps for mitigation, adaptation and Means of Implementation.

- It is important to utilize the GST process as an LDC, highly vulnerable to climate impacts like droughts, floods, and shifting seasons, which exposes Uganda to face risks such as agriculture decline including coffee production, livestock losses, water stress (Hydro plants etc.), and expanded malaria, worsening food insecurity and economic losses, and advocate for national interests and climate vulnerabilities.

Uganda's position considerations

Uganda should:

- Advocate for GST logistical and procedural improvements to take care of the concerns of developing countries in assessing Paris Agreement progress, ensuring special attention to developed countries' limited contributions to the needs of developing countries.

- Insist that UAE Dialogue scope remains on finance as means for GST-1 outcomes, opposing expansion to all elements; push for forward-looking improvements like better IPCC-GST interface, balanced inputs, and enhanced developing country participation.

- Call for GST to inform NDCs without prescriptive key messages, preserving nationally determined nature; prioritize finance, technology transfer, and capacity building for LDCs to implement GST outcomes.

Support integration of lessons from GST-1 into GST-2, including GGA outcomes, and urge transparent, inclusive processes with observer

1.3 Matters relating to the United Arab Emirates Just Transition Work Programme (JTWP)

Background

The IPCC defines Just Transition as a set of principles, processes and practices that aim to ensure that no people, workers, places, sectors, countries or regions are left behind, in the transition from high-carbon to low-carbon economy. Established at COP28, the Just Transition Work Programme (JTWP) promotes equitable low-emission transitions, creating decent jobs, social protections, and addressing socioeconomic impacts. It involves dialogues and ministerial events, grounded in equity, CBDR-RC, and social dialogue.

State of play

At COP29, no decision was reached due rejection, by several Parties, of a final decision text that emerged with unbalanced justification for the socio-economic benefits of phasing out fossil fuels, only justifying transitioning away from fossil fuels without addressing negative impacts it presents on some economies like Uganda's, which are just developing their oil and gas resources (new producers), creating a risk of asset and petroleum reserve stranding. Uganda was among those that objected to this text, because it posed risks to Uganda's oil and gas projects and pushed for its deletion.

Two dialogues have been held under the JTWP during 2025. The third dialogue was held in Panama in May 2025 focused on "Approaches to enhancing adaptation and climate resilience in the context of just transitions". The fourth dialogue held in Ethiopia in September 2025, focused on "just energy transition pathways and holistic approaches to just transitions including socioeconomic, workforce, social protection and other dimensions, based on nationally defined development priorities". The reports and outcomes from the dialogues, alongside other inter-sessional activities, will be summarized for the CMA 7 to consider.

At SB62 (Bonn, June 2025), JTWP discussions included the aspect of the socio-economic impacts of phasing out fossil fuels, access to clean energy, labour rights, and critical minerals. An Informal Note was developed that will be considered as basis to continue negotiation at SB63 (COP30).

Importance of the issues to Uganda

The following issues are considered sticky:

- Adopting the current Option 1 from SB 62 In-formal Note on Just Transition Work Programme still presents key risks to Uganda's planned oil production, as it would increase the global policy preferences and financial redirection away from fossil fuels, and may leave fossil projects vulnerable to stranded asset risks unless carefully managed, but also offers a window for new producers like Uganda to negotiate for equity considerations, just transition support, and special considerations.

- For new producers like Uganda, the reference to "just, orderly and equitable" transitions in option 1 provides opportunity to argue for managed or longer transition timelines, carbon budget ringfencing/allocation to non-historical emitters, and right to transition financing.

- Justification of only the socio-economic opportunities of transitioning from fossil fuels increases stranding risk which may result in stranded as-sets, or oil and gas infrastructure and reserves that may lose value before their intended lifecycle ends or just remaining on the ground (stranded reserves).

- Addressing oil/gas transitions should be with-out abrupt changes, protecting projects from unilateral measures constraining finance and risking stranding.

Other considerations on the importance of the agenda item to Uganda are:

- Just Transition discussions provide opportunities to manage impacts in Uganda, an agriculture-de-pendent economy amid climate driven risks of livestock diseases, water shortages, migration; and opportunity to foster resilient communities, and gender-responsive actions.
- Supports Kampala Declaration on migration/climate, which is vital for refugees and urban displacement driven by natural disasters (floods/droughts).
- The discussions foster lobbying for increased financing and technology transfer for renewables, Electric Vehicles, and other required development technologies, while safeguarding vulnerable groups in forestry, fisheries, and informal sectors.

Uganda's position considerations

Uganda should follow and participate in the processes/ negotiations, and consistently influence the decisions both at the SB63 sessions, and the COP sessions. In the deliberations on this Agenda Item, Uganda's primary interest in COP sessions should be to eliminate any text containing the unbalanced social-economic justification of transitioning from fossil fuels, from the final decision, hence route for deletion of Option 1. If deletion is not achievable, the fall back should be to negotiate for inclusion in Option 1 of negative impacts paused on economies of new fossil fuels producers, alongside the socio-economic opportunities of transitioning away from fossil fuels. Since in transition negotiations, Uganda needs to strategically demand for equity, transition support, and transition policy flexibility that is country deter-mined and non-prescriptive, Option 2 presents the safer option to pursue compared to Option 1, and if Parties find it acceptable, Uganda should negotiate for its support, or better still Option 3, of no text on this.

Uganda should also advocate for the JTWP to:

- Establish JTWP principles with transparency, accountability, equity, CBDR-RC; and mandate dialogues for substantive outcomes in the re-structuring of the JTWP.
- Address unilateral measures' impacts; emphasize diverse pathways dependent on national circum-stances.
- Promote synergies with UNFCCC bodies (KCI) and external (ILO, WTO); avoid policy-prescriptive approaches focusing on adaptation-aligned transitions leaving no one behind.

1.4 Matters relating to the Sham el-Sheikh Mitigation Work Programme (MWP)

Background

Mitigation Work Programme (MWP) focuses on scaling up mitigation ambition and implementation through non-prescriptive dialogues, investment-focused events, and sharing best practices, opportunities, challenges, and solutions. It supports technology transfer, re-source mobilization, and policy integration for decarbonization.

State of play

At COP29, no major decisions-continued to SB62. At SB62 (Bonn, June 2025), no agreement on CMA7 draft elements, including capturing dialogue findings or MWP continuation; deferred to SB63. Focus remains on aligning with GST, and addressing emission drivers with support for developing countries.

Importance of the issues to Uganda

This issue should be of concern to Uganda for the following rea-sons:

- It addresses oil/gas risks from unilateral measures constraining project finance, emphasizing need for equitable ambition without stranding assets.
- There is need for access to technologies, providers and resources vital for decarbonization in energy, transport, and AFOLU. It supports Uganda's GHG reduction targets including through EVs, charging infrastructure, biofuels, and critical minerals value addition.

Uganda's position considerations

Uganda should:

- Request the MWP to be a platform to mobilize re-sources for dialogue-agreed actions as well as address barriers on access to finance, technology and capacity building.

- Support exhaustive annual report summaries for dialogues on grids/storage, carbon capture and storage/ utilization, efficiency, transport, policies, financing, technology, capacity, and socioeconomic impacts.
- Advocate for new dialogue topics aimed at supporting implementation of country developed energy transition plans.
- Emphasize MWP's role in scaling ambition for major emitters while providing support for developing countries' existing targets.

1.5 Matters relating to Article 6 of the Paris Agreement

Background

Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, adopted in 2015, establishes a framework for international cooperation to help countries achieve their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) through both market-based and non-market approaches. The primary goal is to enable cost-effective mitigation and raise climate ambition by allowing countries to work together. Article 6 builds on previous mechanisms from the Kyoto Protocol, such as the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) but introduces a more inclusive system that allows both developed and developing countries to participate.

Article 6 includes three components, as follows:

a) Implementation of the guidance on cooperative approaches referred to in Article 6, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement (Art. 6.2).

b) Report of the Supervisor Body and guidance for the mechanism established by Article 6, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement (Art. 6.4).

c) Work program under the framework for non-market approaches referred to in Article 6, paragraph 8, of the Paris Agreement and in decision 4/CMA. 3 (Art. 6.8)

Art. 6.2 enables countries to trade emissions reductions through Internationally Transferred Mitigation Outcomes (ITMOs), allowing one country to finance emissions reductions in another to meet its NDC. Art 6.4 created a centralized carbon market mechanism for public and private entities to generate tradable emissions reduction credits. Art. 6.8 focuses on non-market approaches through promoting cooperation through technology transfer, capacity building, and policy exchange.

State of play

After nearly a decade of negotiation, Parties at COP 29 in Baku, 2024 agreed on the outstanding guidance for Article 6. Parties finalized and operationalized major parts of Article 6, enabling full implementation of international carbon market and nonmarket cooperation under the Paris Agreement.

CMA 6 mandated SBSTA 62 to continue its work on further guidance on issues relating to methodologies, tables, formats and electronic-formats for reporting the annual information related to cooperative approaches (ITMOs), the agreed electronic format (AEF), registry, and development of standards among others.

- Bonn SB62 session did not have formal negotiation sessions on Article 6.2 and 6.4, while several events were conducted related to Article 6. At COP 30 negotiations will be conducted at CMA level and will be informed by the following reports to be prepared by the Secretariat: Annual report on the Art. 6.2 (Cooperative Approaches)

- Synthesis Report on the Initial Art. 6.2 Report Reviews
- Annual Report of Supervisory Body (SB) for the Paris Agreement Crediting Mechanism (Article 6.4)
- Annual report on Capacity Building

On Art. 6.2, the UNFCCC Secretariat was tasked by CMA 6 with supporting Parties in implementing cooperative approaches by developing the technical infrastructure, reporting formats, and review processes needed to ensure transparency and environmental integrity. The Secretariat will present a report on the status of implementation of these tasks. This report will cover all cooperative approaches, review their consistency with CMA guidance, and highlight challenges encountered. Based on this, the CMA may provide further guidance, for example, on how to address inconsistencies in cooperative approaches and ensure their proper implementation.

On Art. 6.4, the Supervisory Body for Paris Agreement Crediting Mechanism (Article 6.4) will report to the CMA 7 on the implementation of its mandate received since COP 21. Discussions will focus on issues such as the transition of CDM projects to Article 6.4, the development of methodologies, tools, and procedures, standards, and the potential need for additional mandates or guidance depending on progress achieved.

On Art. 6.8, the Glasgow Committee on Non-Market Approaches (NMA) will present a report on progress in operationalizing the NMA framework. Parties will need to review this report. For instance, at SB 62 there was a proposal to showcase the Amazon NMA at COP 30, which was strongly rejected by developing countries. They argued that NMAs should not be monopolized by a single initiative but should instead be broadened to encourage multiple registrations, giving countries a variety of options to present their needs and seek sup-port.

On Article 6 Capacity Building, the Secretariat will present progress report based on the mandate provided by CMA. The report will outline the activities that have taken place under Article 6 Capacity Building initiatives, including practical guidance, trainings and peer to peer learning opportunities made on capacity building under its mandate. The CMA will then consider whether further instructions are necessary.

Importance of the issue to Uganda

While Uganda will leverage climate change mechanisms (carbon markets) to implement its Updated Nationally Determined Contribution as a financing tool to deliver climate actions and reduce GHG emissions, the country will also derive socio-economic and environmental benefits from the underlying projects as well as fees and benefit-sharing between the carbon project developers, the local communities and the country at large based on the guidance in the National Climate Change (Climate Change Mechanisms) Regulations.

From Uganda’s perspective, the following observations are relevant to this issue:

- Implementation of Article 6 remains highly technical and require hands on technical capacity building.
- Readiness of the international and national registries, which developing countries like Uganda are still building.
- The transition from CDM to Article 6.4 requires careful

handling to preserve continuity of projects and avoid loss of credits.

- The need for inclusivity in Non-Market Approaches (NMAs) remains a political issue, with developing countries opposing monopolization by specific regional initiatives such as the Amazon NMA.

- The phase-out timeline for CDM (“sunset”) and allocation of remaining CDM Trust Funds remain contentious, with implications for developing country financing and adaptation support.

- Uganda is reliant on land-based mitigation activities like forests and wetlands and makes it highly exposed to reversals risk, which could affect participation in carbon markets. CMA7 should provide practical solutions to address removals, reversals, non-permanence, under Article 6.4

Uganda’s Position

On Art. 6.2, Uganda calls upon:

- The Secretariat to make the international Regis-try functional and open accounts for Parties like Ugan-da who expressed interest to use the International Registry until the national one is developed.

- The Secretariat to implement support to devel-oping Countries like Uganda who require technical support to develop the national Registry. Uganda ex-pressed interest to the Secretariat to receive this sup-port based on the mandate provided to the Secretariat by CMA 6.

On Art. 6.4, Uganda should:

- Call upon CMA7 to provide practical solutions to address removals, reversals, non-permanence for land-based mitigation activities

- Call upon CMA7 to ensure full operationalization of Article 6.4 mechanism by establishing all the required standards, revised methodologies and transition of CDM project activities to Article 6.4 mechanism

On Art. 6.8, Uganda should call for:

- Inclusivity and Equity in NMAs. There should be no publicity of individual NMAs Initiatives like the Amazon NMA proposal; ensure a broad, inclusive space for multiple NMAs so that all Parties can register needs and offers.

- Need a clear criterion for registering NMAs and ensuring they provide real support rather than publicity.

- Need Capacity Building finance and tools to operationalize NMAs in ways that support national development priorities and ensure they are not side-lined compared to mechanisms.

On Article 6 Capacity Building, Uganda should:

- Call upon the CMA to provide additional man-date to the Secretariat to continue with the mandate of capacity building through the UNFCCC RCCs; especially with targeted hands-on technical trainings for effective implementation.

Matters relating to the clean development mechanism

Background

The Clean Development Mechanism (CDM), defined in Article 12 of the Protocol, allows a country with an emission reduction or emission-limitation commitment under the Kyoto Protocol (Annex B Party) to implement an emission-reduction project in developing countries. Such projects can earn salable certified emission reduction (CER) credits, each equivalent to one tonne of CO2, which can be counted towards meeting Kyoto targets. The CDM provided a standardized emissions offset instrument. It operated under an Executive Board that authorized the issuance of CERs to approved projects and handled other associated duties under the guidance of the CMP. It has since the coming into force of the Paris Agreement, been replaced by the Art. 6.4 mechanism; named the Paris Agreement Crediting Mechanism (PACM).

State of Play

Negotiations under this agenda item will focus on the "sunset" of the CDM, based on secretariat reports on possible end dates (2025, 2026, or 2027), the status of the CDM Trust Fund, and options for reallocating the remaining resources. Proposals on the use of remaining funds include directing funds to capacity building, transferring to the Adaptation Fund, or using them for the operationalization of Article 6.2 and 6.4 allocated to response measures. The issue of allocating the funds to response measures pushed by LMDC require keen attention by negotiators as it prevented consensus at SB 62.

At CMP 20, the discussions under this item will focus on two main issues:

- the timelines and process for discontinuing or "sunsetting" the CDM; and
- management of the CDM's financial resources, including transferring funds from the CDM Trust Fund to other areas.
- Options for different end dates of the various CDM processes (2025, 2026, 2027, 2028)

The destination(s) of leftover CDM Trust Fund re-sources, with the main options being: a transfer to the Adaptation Fund; support for Article 6-related issues; capacity building; or a combination of these. This matter has been under consideration at SB-STA. SBSTA 61 could not conclude consideration of the matter. SBSTA 62 considered the matter and agreed to forward it to CMP 20 for consideration on the basis of a draft decision text.

SBSTA 62 also requested the secretariat to pro-vide an update at SBSTA 63 on the status of funds available in the trust fund for the clean development mechanism and an assessment of the costs and available resources associated with the different end dates included in the draft decision text referred to in paragraph above.

Uganda's position

Uganda should:

- Call for the latest timeline to end CDM to enable smooth transition of CDM activities to 6.4 by the Secretariat and to ensure projects have time to complete operations and generate credits.

- Advocate for the remaining funds in the CDM Trust Fund to be sent to Adaptation fund

1.7 Matters related to enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement

Background

Transparency in the context of climate change encompasses the reporting and review of pertinent climate data and information. Regular information on Parties' GHG emissions, mitigation policies and actions, progress toward targets, climate change impacts and adaptation, levels of support, and capacity-building needs are made possible by the UNFCCC's transparency arrangements. Several reporting modalities have been applied in the UNFCCC including national communications, GHG inventory reports and biennial reports.

The Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) is the core component of transparency under the Paris Agreement, establishing a robust and flexible framework for reporting and review. This framework, built upon the earlier Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system, requires countries to submit Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs), which undergo technical ex-pert reviews and multilateral peer reviews.

Transparency will be a major subject at COP 30, with a number of important agenda items centered around addressing reporting standards, examining financial flows, and putting reporting rules into practice. Transparency is negotiated under both SBSTA and SBI.

State of play

Matters related to transparency will be addressed at COP 30 as outlined below.

Methodological Issues: Greenhouse Gas Interface:

In accordance with Articles 4 and 12 of the Climate Change Convention and the relevant decisions of the Conference of the Par-ties, countries that are Party to the Convention submit national greenhouse gas (GHG) inventories to the UNFCCC secretariat. These submissions are made in accordance with the reporting requirements adopted under the Convention.

The GHG data interface is an online tool to facilitate access, searching, and sorting of greenhouse gas inventory information reported by Parties.

Methodological Issues: Emissions from fuel used for international aviation and maritime transport:

Emissions from fuel used for international aviation and maritime transport (also known as inter-national bunker fuels) have been addressed un-der the Convention since the first meeting of the COP in 1995. The COP invited ICAO and IMO to contribute to the work of the SBSTA, especially on the allocation and control of emissions from inter-national bunker fuels (Decision 4/CP.1).

In response to this request, emissions from fuel used for international aviation and maritime transport have been continuously addressed un-der the SBSTA.

The IPCC Guidelines for the preparation of green-house gas (GHG) inventories, the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on annual inventories for Parties included in Annex I to the Convention, and the Modalities, Procedures and Guidelines (MPGs) for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement outline that emissions from international aviation and maritime transport should be calculated as part of the national GHG inventories of Parties, but should be excluded from national totals and reported separately.

At SB 62, the SBSTA agreed to continue consideration of this matter at SB 63.

Methodological Issues: Reporting tools under the enhanced transparency framework

The Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) reporting tools are specialized online software developed by the UNFCCC secretariat for Parties to submit Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs) un-der the Paris Agreement, providing standardized formats to track greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, and progress on climate actions and support.

Decision 18/CMA.1 requested the SBSTA to develop Common Reporting Tables (CRTs) for GHG inventories, Common Tabular Formats (CTFs) for tracking NDC progress and achievements, and Common Tabular Formats (CTFs) for support pro-vided, needed and received.

Decision 5/CMA.3 requested the Secretariat to develop reporting tools; test version by June 2023; final version by

June 2024; update Parties on progress at SBSTA sessions; organize technical trainings; facilitate interoperability with IPCC software; and establish a web-portal for support information by December 2025.

In accordance with the mandate from decision 5/ CMA.3, the secretariat released the final versions of the reporting tools on June 28, 2024. These tools are now available for use by Parties to electronically report information as stipulated by the modalities, procedures, and guidelines of the enhanced transparency framework.

(ii) SBI Agenda Items

Agenda Item 3: Reporting from and review of Parties included in Annex I to the Convention

SBI Agenda Item 3A: Compilations and syntheses of biennial reports

The UNFCCC secretariat prepares compilation and synthesis reports on the information reported by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention in their biennial reports. SBI 59, 60, 61 and 62 considered the compilation and synthesis of fifth biennial reports. SBI 62 agreed to include this matter in the provisional agenda for SBI 63 on the understanding that the sub-item will be put on hold.

SBI Agenda Item 3B: Report on national greenhouse gas inventory data.

The UNFCCC secretariat prepares an annual report containing the latest information on green-house gas inventory data submitted by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention for consideration by the COP and its subsidiary bodies. The 2025 report prepared for this session will cover 1990–2023.

Agenda Item 4: Reporting from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention

SBI Agenda Item 4A: Information contained in national communications

SBI 62 considered the information contained in NCs from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention and agreed to include this matter in the provisional agenda for SBI 63.

SBI Agenda Item 4B: Provision of financial and technical support

Financial and technical support provided to developing country Parties for implementing the measurement, reporting and verification arrangements under the Convention includes funding from the Global Environment Facility, which regularly reports on its activities relating to the preparation of NCs and BURs, and from the CBIT–GSP, and technical support provided by the secretariat.

SBI Agenda Item 4C: Summary reports on the technical analysis of biennial update reports

Thirty-three rounds of technical analysis covering 180 BURs had been conducted as at 28 Au-gust 2025. Planning for future rounds of technical analysis is subject to availability of supplementary resources.

SBI Agenda Item 4D: Term, composition, terms of reference and report of the Consultative Group of Experts

The Consultative Group of Experts (CGE) is the main channel for the provision of technical assistance and support to developing country Parties in fulfilling their reporting requirements in relation to measurement, reporting, and verification (MRV) under the Convention and the enhanced transparency framework (ETF) under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement.

Through its decision 14/CP.26, COP 26 requested SBI 62 to initiate consideration of the extension of the CGE's term beyond 2026, as well as the com position of the CGE and its terms of reference.

Agenda Item 5: Reporting and review pursuant to Article 13 of the Paris Agreement: provision of financial and technical support to developing country Parties for reporting and capacity-building

Discussions on this agenda item revolve around the provision of financial and technical support to developing country Parties for reporting and capacity-building under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement.

Issues / Implications

Matters related to enhanced transparency are critical for the following reasons:

- The ETF discussions involve both technical and capacity challenges for developing countries.
- Implementation of ETF reporting tools and systems requires enhanced technical know-how and financial support, especially for LDCs like Uganda.
- Ongoing SBSTA and SBI negotiations affect Uganda's ability to meet reporting obligations, access capacity-building, and maintain data quality for BTRs and inventories.

The continued consideration of aviation and maritime emissions (bunker fuels) and MRV tools may impact Uganda's inventory reporting structure and capacity needs.

- Sustained engagement is crucial for ensuring

Uganda's interests are reflected in ETF operationalization, particularly on support, capacity building, and inclusivity.

Uganda's Position

Uganda should:

- Advocate for the development of a user friendly GHG data interface and capacity building for LDCs on its use.
- Support participation of Uganda's delegation at events and clinics on the use of ETF reporting tools.
- Call for extension of the term of the Consultative Group of Experts (CGE) to continue capacity-building support for LDCs.
- Encourage Uganda's delegation to take note of published summary reports on the technical analysis of BURs in preparation for Uganda's Second BUR re-view.
- Support organization of the SBI 63 workshop and ensure Uganda's active participation.
- Continue advocating for technical and financial support for developing countries to meet ETF reporting and review requirements effectively.

CHAPTER TWO

ADAPTATION

2.1 Background

Actions on adaptation, including negotiations take place in response to commitments under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and its Paris Agreement.

The Climate Change Convention, in its article 4.1 calls on all Parties, taking into account their common but differentiated responsibilities and their specific national and regional development priorities, objectives and circumstances, to "formulate, implement, publish and regularly update national and, where appropriate, regional programme containing measures to facilitate adequate adaptation to climate change." The Paris agreement operationalizes the Climate Convention.

Parties through article 7.1 of the Paris agreement (PA) established the global goal on adaptation (GGA) of enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change, with a view to contributing to sustainable development and ensuring an adequate adaptation response in the context of the temperature goal referred to in Article 2.

Importance of adaptation negotiations to Uganda

For Uganda, like other Least Developed Countries (LDCs) adaptation is the frontline climate action. Decisions to sanction provision of means of implementation (i.e. climate finance, technology and capacity building) emanate from negotiations. So, negotiation on adaptation is a crucial issue in Uganda's response to fulfilling her commitments under the UNFCCC.

Issues of negotiations on Adaptation at COP 30

The issues of negotiations fall under various bodies of the COP, namely the subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI), the Subsidiary body foe scientific and technological advice (SBSTA), and the Conference of the Parties Serving as the meeting to Parties to the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA), and are as follows:

(a) Matters relating to adaptation

1. Global goal on Adaptation* (SBI item 12a, SBSTA Item 5a, CMA item 8a)
2. Report of the Adaptation Committee* (SBI item 12b, SBSTA item 5b, CMA item 8b)
3. Review of the progress, effectiveness, and performance of the Adaptation Committee* (SBI item 12c, SBSTA item 5c, CMA item 8c)
4. National adaptation Plans

(b) Matters relating to the Least Developed Countries (SBI item 13, CMA item 13)

(c) Matters relating to the Global stocktake:

4. Procedural and logistical elements of the overall global stocktake process (SBI item 6a, SABSTA item 3, CMA item 4a)
5. Modalities of the United Arab Emirates dialogue on implementing the global stocktake outcomes, referred to in para-graph 97 of decision 1/CMA.5. (SBI item 6b,)
6. Reports for 2024 and 2025 on the annual global

stock-take dialogue referred to in paragraph 187 of decision 1/CMA.5 (CMA item 4b)

2.2 Negotiations on the Global Goal on Adaptation

Background

Parties to the Paris agreement, through decision 2/CMA.5 adopted the United Arab Emirates (UAE) Framework for global climate resilience.

The purpose of the UAE Framework for global climate resilience is to: (i) guide the **achievement** of the GGA and (ii) guide the **review of overall progress** in achieving it with a view to reducing the in-creasing adverse impacts, risks and vulnerabilities associated with climate change, as well as to enhance adaptation action and support;

Furthermore, the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience should guide and strengthen efforts, including **long-term transformational and incremental adaptation,** towards reducing vulnerability and enhancing adaptive capacity and resilience, as well as the collective **well-being of all people**, the protection of livelihoods and economies, and the preservation and regeneration of nature.

Also, the CMA through decision 2/CMA.5, para 9. ***Urges*** Parties and ***invites*** non-Party stakeholders to pursue the objectives out-lined in paragraph 8 of decision 2/CMA.5 and to increase ambition and enhance adaptation action and support, in order to accelerate swift action at scale and at all levels, from local to global, in alignment with other global frameworks, towards the achievement of, inter alia, the following targets by 2030 and progressively beyond:

Sectoral Targets

(a) **Water sector**: Significantly reducing climate-induced **water** scarcity and enhancing climate resilience to water related hazards towards a climate resilient water supply, climate resilient sanitation and access to safe and affordable potable water for all;

(b) Agriculture sector: Attaining climate-resilient food and agricultural production and supply and distribution of food, as well as increasing sustainable and regenerative production and equitable access to adequate food and nutrition for all;

(c) Health sector: Attaining resilience against climate change related health impacts, promoting climate resilient health services and significantly reducing climate-related morbidity and mortality, particularly in the most vulnerable communities;

(d) Ecosystem and Biodiversity: Reducing climate impacts on ecosystems and biodiversity, and accelerating the use of eco-system-based adaptation and nature-based solutions, including through their management, enhancement, restoration and conservation and the protection of terrestrial, inland water, mountain, marine and coastal ecosystems;

(e) Infrastructure and human settlement Increasing the resilience of infrastructure and human settlements to climate change impacts to ensure basic and continuous essential services for all, and minimizing climate-related impacts on infrastructure and hu-man settlements;

(f) Poverty eradication: Substantially reducing the adverse effects of climate change on poverty eradication and livelihoods, in particular by promoting the use of adaptive social protection measures for all;

(g) Cultural Heritage: Protecting cultural heritage from the im-pacts of climate-related risks by developing adaptive strategies for preserving cultural practices and heritage sites and by designing climate-resilient infrastructure, guided by traditional knowledge, Indigenous Peoples' knowledge and local knowledge systems

Dimensional Targets

(i.e., targets in relation to the dimensions of the iterative adaptation cycle) (Para 10 of decision 2/CMA.5)

(a) Impact, vulnerability and risk assessment: by 2030 all Par-ties have conducted up-to-date assessments of climate hazards, climate change impacts and exposure to risks and vulnerabilities and have used the outcomes of these assessments to inform their formulation of national adaptation plans, policy instruments, and planning processes and/or strategies, and by 2027 all Parties have established multi-hazard early warning systems, climate information services for risk reduction and systematic observation to sup-port improved climate-related data, information and services;

(b) Planning: by 2030 all Parties have in place country driven, gender responsive, participatory and fully transparent national adaptation plans, policy instruments, and planning processes and/or strategies, covering, as appropriate, ecosystems, sectors, people and vulnerable communities, and have mainstreamed adaptation in all relevant strategies and plans;

(c) Implementation: by 2030 all Parties have progressed in implementing their national adaptation plans, policies and strategies and, as a result, have reduced the social and economic impacts of the key climate hazards identified in the assessments referred to in paragraph 10(a) above;

(d) Monitoring, evaluation and learning: by 2030 all Parties have designed, established and operationalized a system for monitoring, evaluation and learning for their national adaptation efforts and have built the required institutional capacity to fully implement the system;

Indicators for measuring achievement towards the targets

The CMA through decision 2/CMA.5 (para 39) launched a two-year United Arab Emirates–Belém work programme on indicators for measuring progress achieved towards the targets with a view to identifying and, as needed, developing indicators and potential quantified elements for those targets;

For the past 2 years experts have been working on indicators guided by submissions from parties. In response to the requested from SB 62: the experts, on 8th September 2025, submitted the "Final technical report on indicators for measuring progress achieved towards the targets referred to in paragraphs 8-10 of decision 2/ CMA.5, with indicators reduced from 9,529 to 100 as follows

Table 1: Number of indicators, by target, in the consolidated list of potential indicators (Source: Technical report on indicators. Version 8th September 2025)

State of negotiations on Global Goal on Adaptation

It was agreed at SB 62 that the negotiations on indicator will be continued at SB 63 (COP 30) on the basis of the informal note prepared at SB 62. This is with a view to recommending a draft decision for consideration and adoption at CMA7 (COP30 in November 2025).

- A final mandated activity of the UAE-Belem work programme prior to its conclusion at CMA7 (COP30) took place on 3-4 October 25 in Bonn in hybrid setting
- The workshop was intended to give parties opportunity to consider the proposed indicators with a view to agreeing a decision at CMA7
- The key focus/ issue was to: (a) consider the options for MOI indicators and agree on the most suitable for an agreed set by all Parties, and which options could be merged or set aside; (b) identification of other issues within the indicators list which must be resolved ahead of CMA 7, and why?
- There are still divergencies / sticky issues among parties.

Some of the sticky issues

1. Many indicators (70%) need modification, especially when it comes to methodology (See Matrix)
2. Custodian organization for indicators should be involved
3. Timeline has to be worked out for full operationalization of the indicators
4. Indicators on Loss and damage should be removed from thematic (Sectoral targets. Targets, eg Indicator 9b10 on Agriculture losses.
5. There are insufficient number of indicators on MOI
6. Issue of options: where there are options, should choose one option
7. Private sector-related indicators: are problematic and thus should be removed from the list. Indicators for private finance should be removed

Uganda position on GGA Indicators:

- Support the views of the LDC, AGN
- The MOI indicators are key for adaptation; thus, MOI indicators should be beefed up
- Loss and damage (LD) are a different issue of negotiations, thus indicators reflecting LD should be removed from the list.
- Experts should be given more time to close the gaps

2.3 Negotiations on Report of the Adaptation Committee Background

Adaptation Committee (AC) was established in 2010 at COP 16 in Cancun Mexico as part of the Cancun Adaptation Framework. The AC promotes the coherent implementation of enhanced action on adaptation across all parties. Adaptation Committee reports annually to the COP through the subsidiary bodies, as mandated by COP 17. Also, CMA 1 decided that the AC shall serve the Paris Agreement.

State of negotiations

The report of the AC for 2025 will be considered at COP 30 with a view to recommending a draft decision.

The report shows various highlights including the following:

a) Publishing a policy brief on applying traditional knowledge, knowledge of Indigenous Peoples and local knowledge systems to adaptation (see para. 57 of the report);

b) Launching an interactive portal on the state of adaptation action;

c) Publishing a report on 30 years of adaptation under the Convention and the Paris Agreement;

Publishing a synthesis report on institutional arrangements and stakeholder engagement focused on recognizing adaptation efforts of developing country Parties (para. 42);

e) Deciding to publish the first synthesis report on the state of adaptation action by Parties by the end of 2026 (see para. 41 below).

On the basis of its activities during the reporting period the AC made the following recommendation for consideration at COP 30 and the CMA 7: "Invited Parties and relevant stakeholders to respond to a call for submissions by the AC, via the submission portal, 63 by 31 March 2026, to support the development of recommendations on how to improve reporting on adaptation action and progress in the context of paragraph 45 of decision 2/CMA.5"

Uganda's position: on the 2025 report of the Adaptation Committee

- ***Should Support the positions of LD and, AGN***

2.4: Negotiations on the Review of the Progress, effectiveness, and performance of the Adaptation Committee

Background

Adaptation Committee (AC), established in 2010 at COP 16 in Cancun Mexico as part of the Cancun Adaptation Framework, aims to promote the coherent implementation of enhanced action on adaptation. The AC supports both developing and developed county parties on issues of adaptation

State of negotiations

For several years, parties have been unable to conclude the review of the AC owing to long-standing divergences over the roles of the COP and CMA in the AC. Developing country Parties (AGN, LDC, and LMDC) insist that the COP has the exclusive mandate to conducting the review of the performance, progress and effectiveness of the AC. The negotiations at SB62 (June 2025 in Bonn) did not conclude the consideration. The negotiations will be continued at COP 30.

Uganda's position: Should support the position / views of the LDC and the AGN

2.5 National Adaptation Plans

Background

National adaptation plans (NAPs) were established at COP 16 in 2010 in Cancun Mexico as part of the Cancun Adaptation Framework, with the objective of reducing vulnerability to the impacts of climate change through building adaptive capacity and resilience.

For the LDCs, NAPs were advancement from the short-term National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) to the medium to long term NAPs.

Progress in formulation and implementation of NAPs has been slow for some developing country Parties to meet the deadline of 2025 for submission of NAPs. This prompted COP 24 to request the AC together with the LEG to push for enhanced action towards NAPs

State of negotiations

- At SB 62 the negotiations were based on the draft text from CMA 6 (COP 29) in Baku.
- Parties underscored the importance of having NAPs submitted by 2025
- Developing country parties welcomed the integration of NAP progress indicators in the GGA.

Parties agreed, at SB 62, to continue consideration of NAPs at SB 63 (COP 30) on the basis of the SB 62 text. This is with a view to recommending a draft decision for consideration and adoption by COP 30. ***NB: the text has many brackets. So, expect sticky negotiations at COP 30.***

Uganda's position on Negotiations on NAPs

- ***Push for simplification of access to funding for NAP formulation and implementation***
- ***Support LDC position***

2.6 Matters relating to the Least Developed Countries

Background

- Issues of LDCs are handled by the Least developed Countries Expert Group (LEG)
- The LEG was established in 2001 to provide technical guidance and support to LDCs on formulation and implementation of NAPAs and NAPs and implementation of the LDC work programme
- The LEG, is mandated to develop a two-year programme of work and report on its work to the SBI at each of the sessions

- The Leg meets twice a year to develop and review progress on the implementation of its work programme, through various modalities (workshops, training, papers, guidelines etc)
- The 47th meeting of the LEG took place in February 2025 in Luanda
    - The COP extend the mandate of the LEG under its current terms of reference;
    - The next review of the mandate of the LEG will take place at COP 36;

State of negotiations

The SBI 61 initiated consideration of the steps for the stocktake of the work of the LEG and agreed that SBI 63 will continue consideration with a view to preparing for the review by the COP and the CMA and recommending draft decisions for consideration and adoption at COP 30 and CMA 7. Furthermore, the SBI will be invited to outline the steps for the stocktake of the work of the LEG in order to review its progress and terms of reference for consideration at COP 30 and CMA 7.

Uganda's position on negotiations on the Matters relating to the Least developed Countries

- ***Uganda should support continuation of the work of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG).***

2.7 Negotiations on Matters relating to the Global stock-take: Procedural and logistical elements of the overall global stocktake process

Background

Negotiations on the global stocktake (GST) emanate from article 14 of the Paris agreement which states that: "The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Agreement (CMA) shall periodically take stock of the implementation of this Agreement to assess the collective progress towards achieving the purpose of this Agreement and its long-term goals (referred to as the "global stocktake"). It shall do so in a comprehensive and facilitative manner, considering mitigation, adaptation and the means of implementation and support, and in the light of equity and the best available science." Furthermore article 14 informs that the CMA shall undertake its first global stocktake in 2023 and every five years thereafter unless otherwise decided by the CMA.

The first global stocktake took place in 2023 at CMA5 (COP 28 in Dubai), and it captures various thematic issues including guidance on the way forward, following the 1st GST, which recalled paragraph 15 of decision 19/CMA.1 concerning the refining of the Procedural and logistical elements of the overall global stocktake process on the basis of the experience gained from the first GST.

State of negotiations

Consideration of the refining was to commence at SB60 (June 2024 session) and concluded at SBI 61 (COP 29). The SB62 agreed that the consideration of this matter would be continues at SB63 (COP 30) on the basis of the draft text prepared at SB 62 with a view to CMA 7 concluding the consideration. (Draft text from SB62: Available at https://unfccc.int/documents/647683)

Uganda's position: Support the LDC position

2.8 Negotiations on Matters relating to the Global stocktake: Modalities of the United Arab Emirates dialogue on implementing the global stocktake outcomes, referred to in paragraph 97 of decision 1/CMA.5

Background

A dialogue called the United Arab Emirates Dialogue on Implementing the outcome of the Global Stocktake outcome was established at CMA 5 (COP 28) in Dubai, in 2023.To be operationalized starting from CMA 6 (COP 29 in) in Baku and to conclude at CMA 10.

State of negotiations

The SBI 60 initiated deliberations on the modalities, SBI 62 agreed that SBI 63 will continue consideration of the matter on the basis of the informal note prepared at SBI 62.

Uganda's position: support the position of the LDC / AGN

2.9 Negotiations on Matters relating to the Global stock-take: Reports for 2024 and 2025 on the annual global stocktake dialogue referred to in paragraph 187 of decision 1/CMA.5

Background

The CMA 5 (in Dubai) requested the Chairs of the subsidiary bodies to organize an annual global stocktake (GST) dialogue, starting at SB 60, and requested the secretariat to prepare a report on the dialogue for consideration at CMA 6 (in Baku).

State of negotiations

The CMA 6 commenced but could not conclude consideration of the 2024 summary report of the first annual GST dialogue. The issue was passed on for consideration at CMA 7 (COP 30) together with the 2025 summary report on the annual GST dialogue.

At CMA 7 two summary reports will be considered, namely, (i) the summary report on the first annual GST dialogue (***FCCC/PA/ CMA/2024/5***), and (ii) the summary report on the second annual GST dialogue (***FCCC/PA/CMA/2025/6***).

Uganda's position: Support the LDC position

CHAPTER THREE

LOSS AND DAMAGE

3.1 Background

Negotiations on loss and damage respond to article 8 of the Paris Agreement (PA), which focuses on “averting, minimizing and addressing loss and dam-age associated with the adverse effects of climate change, including extreme weather events and slow onset events, and the role of sustainable development in reducing the risk of loss and damage”. Furthermore article 8 of the PA points out that the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts shall be subject to the authority and guidance of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Agreement (CMA).

Regarding , areas of cooperation and facilitation to enhance understanding, action and support, regarding loss and damage, include the following: (a) Early warning systems;(b) Emergency preparedness; (c) Slow onset events; (d) Events that may involve irreversible and permanent loss and damage; (e) Comprehensive risk assessment and management; (f) Risk insurance facilities, climate risk pooling and other insurance solutions; (g) Non-economic losses; and (h) Resilience of communities, livelihoods and ecosystems.

Importance of Loss and Damage negotiations to Uganda

Uganda is experiencing climate change-related loss and damage, both extreme events, such as the landslides in the highland ecosystem and slow onset events such the glacial retreat (i.e. loss of snow cover) in the Rwenzori mountains). So, negotiations on loss and damage are important to Uganda. There are two items for negotiations on Loss and damage, outside Loss and damage fund

a) **Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage as-sociated with Climate Change Impacts: Joint annual report of the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts and the Santiago network for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change;**

b) **Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage as-sociated with Climate Change Impacts: Review of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts.**

3.2 Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts: Joint annual report of the Executive Committee of the War-saw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage as-sociated with Climate Change Impacts and the Santiago network for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of cli-mate change; *

Background

The Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts (WIM) reports annually to the COP through the subsidiary bodies and makes recommendations, as appropriate. The CMA 4 decided that the report of the Santiago network for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change (SNLD) be included in a joint annual report of the SNLD and the WIM.

State of negotiations

Joint annual report of the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Cli-mate Change Impacts (WIM Excom) and the Santiago network for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change (SNLD) for 2025 will be considered.

Uganda's position: Support the position of LDC group

3.3 Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts: Review of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts

Background

The CMA 2 recommended that a review of the WIM be held in 2024 and every five years thereafter. SB 60 finalized the terms of reference for the 2024 review, invited Parties and non-Party stake-holders to submit views and other inputs to the 2024 review, and requested the secretariat to prepare a summary thereof and back-ground paper to inform the review.

State of negotiations:

The SB 61 and SB 62 could not conclude the matter and agreed that SB 63 will continue consideration on the basis of the informal note prepared at SB 62 with the view to recommending a draft decision for adoption by the appropriate body.

Uganda's position: Support the position of LDC group.

CHAPTER FOUR

FINANCE

4.1 Background

At COP30, countries will be asked to present new and more ambitious climate plans, capable of attracting the private investments essential for accelerating action. Climate vulnerable countries including Uganda shall be seeking strong outcomes on climate and adaptation finance, stronger multilateralism and the impact of the International Court of Justice (ICJ) ruling. Climate finance negotiations will focus on how the new climate finance goal will be delivered. The key items of focus shall be the Baku to Belem Road, the post 2025 adaptation finance and the Sharma el sheikh dialogue on Article 2.1(C)

4.2 **Advance the Implementation of the New Collective Quantified Goal (NCQG)**

At the 21st Conference of Parties (COP) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 2015, Parties decided to set a New Collective Quantified Goal (NCQG) on climate finance, from a floor of USD 100 billion per year, taking into account the needs and priorities of developing countries. The NCQG was decided upon at COP29 and under the Paris Agreement, governments agreed to set a new climate finance target by 2025 that would channel money into these nations and help them tackle climate change.

4.2.1 Baku to Belem Roadmap

Background

At COP29 in Baku, countries agreed a new collective goal on climate finance. The Baku-to-Belém Roadmap aims to close the gap between the disappointing COP29 target of US$300 billion annually and the envisioned US$1.3 trillion in climate finance per year by 2035.The COP29 delivered a $300billion goal instead of the aspirational goal of $1.3trillion and this led parties to agree on a new process which is the 'Baku to Belem Roadmap'.

As part of the NCQG decision adopted in CMA6 , Parties decided to launch, under the guidance of the Presidencies of CMA 6 and CMA 7, the 'Baku to Belém Roadmap to 1.3T' (the Roadmap), aiming at scaling up climate finance to developing country Parties to support low greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and climate-resilient development pathways and implement the nationally determined contributions (NDCS) and national adaptation plans (NAPS) including through grants, concessional and non-debt creating instruments, and measures to create fiscal space, taking into account relevant multilateral initiatives as appropriate. The decision also requests the Presidencies to produce a report summarizing the work as it concludes the work by CMA 7 at COP30.

State of negotiations on Baku to Belem

In March 2025, CMA 6 & CMA7 Presidencies invited submissions on views on, among others, expectations on the roadmap and topics and themes to consider, within the mandate.

CMA Presidencies organized online informal consultations with Heads of Delegations, groups of parties.

CMA Presidencies would make available, after reviewing these in-puts, a work plan including structured outreach and engagement with Parties and non-Party stakeholders.

Sticky issues and implications

Achieving the $300 billion goal in line with article 9.1 of the Paris Agreement as opposed to Article 2.1.C will be a contentious issue. Uganda as an LDC is fronting for the realization of the goal through Article 9.1 but the developed countries who are the key actors as providers of climate finance are basing on Article 2.1.C.

Multilateral development banks (MDBs) and international financial institutions (IFIs) are also key actors being strong fronted in the delivery of the goal and there are international initiatives aiming at reforming these institutions, these reforms may front largely debt instruments and Uganda as an LDC is pushing for reforms in con-text of article 9.4 of PA.

Uganda's position

On the Baku to Belem Roadmap: (1) The roadmap should be finalized and adopted at COP30, structured around annual short-term (up to 2030), and medium-term action plans (2030-2035), and

(2) COP Presidencies should report on the implementation of the roadmap every year.

Funding must be adequate and readily available for the implementation of the next NDCs, to urgently accelerate the much needed 1.5°C aligned investments in developing countries. Among the possible actions to facilitate this outcome are:

(i) scale up contributions from public actors to implement paragraph 16 of the NCQG decision to triple finance outflows through the UNFCCC climate funds by 2030, (ii) establishing additional/ complementary and dedicated medium term targets that serves as guidance to drive efforts to scale up grant-based finance, (iii) scale up concessional lending to rates below countries' medium-term GDP growth rates and (iv) ensure expedited and speedier access to finance.

While urgent mitigation action is fundamental, support for adaptation cannot fall behind, and the financial gap needs to be closed.

A key short to medium-term (2030) priority is to increase the provision of grant-based finance for developing countries, in particular for adaptation and implementation of NAP in the LDCs including Uganda.

Target setting has so far helped to generate political momentum and accelerate action on finance. A dedicated, intermediate target for adaptation would signal urgency, enhance predictability and help to address the adaptation finance gap, the unbalance between adaptation and mitigation (paragraph 17 of the NCQG decision) as well as minimize additional fiscal burden. Uganda with LDCs will continue calling for tripling the provision of finance for adaptation by 2030.

Support through concessional finance must be long-term, at least for 30 years and more, for economic benefits particularly in the LDCs Uganda inclusive.

Debt suspension approaches shall be considered, to create fiscal space and reallocation of resources to climate action, as most of the LDCs including Uganda are in, or at risk of, debt distress.

Blended finance, where concessional capital de-risks private investment should help accelerate mobilization of resources. Internation-al support for blended finance must be highly concessional, so that it does not reinforce the climate debt in Uganda.

In medium to longer term, new global levies or taxation schemes such as international air aviation passenger adaptation levy (IAPAL) and levy on international financial transaction might be useful instruments, however they need a careful design to be efficient, providing meaningful revenues, avoiding distortions and incidence in Uganda and other LDC members.

Uganda together with other LDCs welcome the initiatives of the Global Solidarity Levy Task Force, and expect that at COP30, the Task Force present options for implementing economically and politically feasible levies, to generate political momentum for adoption at COP31.

It is critical to consider that certain approaches will suit better certain regions or countries. A one size fits all approach will not be adequate. The eventual set of instruments/ approaches/ initiatives must prioritize supporting the most vulnerable and leave no one behind.

Consideration, as in the context of the delivery of the $300 billion, developed Countries should play a critical role to deliver simplified access to scaled-up support, in particular those funds and funding windows established to provide dedicated support to Uganda with other LDCs.

Funding for FRLD is significantly inadequate compared to the needs of the developing countries, least developed and climate vulnerable countries. Action based decision shall be taken to scale up L & D funding from the $300 billion goal based on paragraph 19 of the NCQG decision.

4.2.2 Establish post-2025 adaptation finance targets

Background

At COP 26 in Glasgow in 2021, Parties agreed to an adaptation fi-nance goal to double the provision of climate finance for adaptation from 2019 levels by 2025. The timeframe of the doubling goal is set to expire in November 2025 (and we will not know until 2027 if this goal has in fact been achieved).

However, proceeding events such as the Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice has restated clearly the obligations of developed countries to provide finance – both through Article 4 para 4 of the Convention which specifically states that Annex II countries have legal obligations to provide adaptation finance, as well as obligations to provide finance and other support from the Paris Agreement.

The Brazilian COP30 Presidency has equally made adaptation a core objective and is clear through the Presidency team's determination to get the GGA indicators agreed While agreeing to the indicators is crucial and represents an important aspect of operationalizing the Paris Agreement, this will only lead to action and meaningful change if this is accompanied by the finance to enable implementation.

Through the LDC group, an early call has been made for tripling adaptation finance by 2030 from 2025 levels – "***Triple the doubling": triple adaptation finance by 2030 from 2025 levels***". The Triple funding through the LDCF is to constitute part of implementation of paragraph 16 of NCQG and shall;

Range of $100-120 billion of public finance provided by developed countries for adaptation

Extension of the commitment under the Glasgow Action Pact (doubling finance for adaptation by 2025 from 2019 levels)

State of negotiations

At SB 62 this year in Bonn Germany, Uganda together with the LDCs Group proposed a successor goal of tripling adaptation fi-nance by 2030, relative to 2022 levels.

To summarize, non-annex 1 called for scaled up grant, concession-al, non-debt creating finance, for developed countries to meet their obligations, and SIDS and LDCs underscored their special needs. Like-Minded Developing Countries (LMDCs) called for unilateral trade measures to be addressed as they affect developing countries negatively. Developed countries called for all sources of finance to be scaled up, especially private finance.

Sticky issues

The discussion on the tripling of Adaptation finance and the instruments of deployment.

Uganda's position

Urges developed country Parties to at least triple their collective provision of climate finance for adaptation to developing country Parties from 2025 levels by 2030, [aiming to reach at least USD 120 billion per year] in the context of achieving a balance between mitigation and adaptation in the provision of scaled-up financial resources, recalling Article 9, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement and paragraph 18 of NCQG decision.

Further urges that such finance be new and additional, primarily in the form of grants, and provided in a manner that responds to the specific needs and special circumstances of developing country Parties, particularly the least developed countries and small island developing States.

4.3 Sharma El Sheikh (SES) Dialogue on Article 2.1(C) of The Paris Agreement and Its Complementarity with Article 9 of The Paris Agreement

Background

The Paris Agreement Article 2.1(c) is about making finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development. Until COP27/ CMA 4, views from Parties regarding understanding and implementation of Article 2.1(c) were considered under SCF agenda item. However, developed countries continued to push for an agenda item or work programme on Article 2.1(c)

As a compromise, CMA 4 launched the "SeS Dialogue between Parties, relevant organizations and stakeholders to exchange views on and enhance understanding of the scope of Article 2.1(c), of the PA and its complementarity with Article 9 of the PA" CMA 5 (2023, COP28- Dubai) decided to continue the SeS Dialogue until 2025, with a view to deciding a way forward on this matter by CMA 7 (2025, COP30).

State of negotiations.

CMA 5 (2023, COP28- Dubai) decided to continue the SeS Dialogue until 2025, with a view to deciding a way forward on this matter by CMA 7 (2025, COP30).

Sticky issues

If COP30 will agree to open the period of the dialogue beyond 2025 since the time frame allocated since COP28 comes to an end at COP30 and there is no clear way forward yet.

Uganda's Position

If the dialogue is not ended at COP30 and its discussion period is extended, then Uganda shall ask the following questions;

How the delivery of Article 2, paragraph 1(c) would adequately address finance needed for adaptation action to build long-term resilience and for addressing loss and damage from climate change.

Potential of 21c to create barriers that might keep finance flows away of developing countries, especially in small and vulnerable countries, where the scale of financial markets and private companies is limited.

Potential negative impacts on balance of payments, international trade, unsustainable debt levels, ensuring fundamental rights (food, water, shelter, education, health etc.) investment flows and development finance to developing countries in implementing Article 2, paragraph 1(c).

How to ensure that the context-specific needs and national priorities of developing countries such as Uganda are taken into account in implementing Article 2, paragraph 1(c) and how the current international financial reform discussions can enable 2.1(c).

4.4 Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage

Background

COP 27 and CMA 4 decided, to establish the new funding arrangements for responding to loss and damage. COP 28 and CMA 5 ap-proved the Governing Instrument of the Fund, and decided that the Fund will be serviced by a new, dedicated and independent secretariat and governed and supervised by a Board. The Board was constituted and the Secretariat is hosted by the Government of the Philippines. The following shall be issues of concern for Uganda/ LDC.

In a parallel process, the FRLD launched an early implementation phase, known as the Barbados Implementation Modalities (BIM), intended to be a learning period that will shape the longer-term operations and impact orientation of the Fund. The BIM has a total envelope of $250 million and aims to disburse USD$ 5-20 million per funding request using direct budget support and direct access. Grants will be the primary instrument of support during this phase. Entities already accredited to the GEF, GCF and AF are eligible for access. LDCs and SIDS have a minimum allocation floor of 50% under the BIM.

State of negotiations

The Board is currently working on key elements to operationalize the BIM, including on issues relating to project/programme cycle, funding criteria and results management framework, initial access modalities including direct access through direct budget support and associated functional equivalency required, and the TOR for the call for proposals. The board agreed on these elements in the October Board meeting and launched the call for proposals for the BIM. COP 29 and CMA 6 invited Parties to submit their views and recommendations on elements of guidance for the FRLD, no later than 10 weeks before COP 30. This offers non annex 1 Parties an opportunity to shape the Board's work, including to secure simple and rapid access.

Sticky issues

No major sticky issues other than calling out developed country parties to honor their pledges and commitment to the fund, and calling upon others to contribute to the fund.

Uganda's position

- Continue to urge for continued pledges to replenish the fund to meet the diverse needs.

- Continue to call for Provision of funds at scale and push the funding arrangements to tap into a wide range of sources since it carries the potential to raise additional funding.

- Continue to push for a broad range of solutions is needed in order to address the different challenges to respond to the whole range of losses and damages since each region and each country faces different climate impacts and there is no one-size-fits-all-solution to loss and damage.

- With climate impacts increasing by the day, Uganda shall call for strengthening and scaling up existing instruments to be quick, efficient and effective way to respond to loss and damage. There can be adjustments and improvements made to existing funding arrangements to better respond to loss and damage challenges and for established instruments there is the potential for these changes to be implemented quickly.

In regard to filling priority gaps, the fund alone will not be enough to tackle all L&D-related challenges and should not duplicate existing mechanisms. Funding Arrangements need to cover what the fund cannot cover, in order to address the whole spectrum of priority gaps, and to allow the fund to have a clear scope.

4.5 Additional Finance items on the COP30 Agenda

Other Finance work expected to be undertaken at COP30/ CMP20/CMA7 are highlighted in table 4.1. Box 1 and 2 further aligns them to the CMA and COP 30.

Table 4.1 Other Finance work expected to be undertaken at COP30/CMP20/CMA7

Agenda item	Body	General mandate
Long-term climate finance (due to conclude in 2027)	COP	Continue discussions on long-term climate finance, consider summary of HLMD and SCF report (including technical reports as applicable)
Standing Committee on Finance	COP/ CMA	Consider the SCF report (including technical reports as applicable) and the recommendations of the SBI on the review of the functions of the SCF and to take any action it deems appropriate
Guidance to GCF	COP/ CMA	Provide guidance to the GCF on policies, programme priorities and eligibility criteria taking into consideration the reports of the GCF and SCF.
Guidance to GEF	COP/ CMA	Provide guidance to the GEF on policies, programme priorities and eligibility criteria taking into consideration the reports of the GEF and SCF. I
Report of the FRLD and Guidance to the FRLD	COP/ CMA	Consider the annual report of the Board of the Fund and to take any action it deems appropriate.
7th Review of the Financial Mechanism	COP	Agree on the guidelines for the 7th review taking into account guidelines contained in the annex to decision 12/CP.22

Article 9.5 biennial communica-tions	COP/ CMA	Consider the compilation and synthesis of the second biennial communications in accordance with Ar-ticle 9, paragraph 5, of the Paris Agree-ment, the summary report on the 2023 in- session workshop and the summary of the HLMD and take any action it deems appropriate.
Matters relat-ing to AF	CMA	CMA 1 decided that the Adaptation Fund shall serve the Paris Agreement under the guidance of, and be accountable to, the CMA with respect to all matters relating to the Paris Agree-ment, effective 1 January 2019.
UAE dialogue on implementing GST outcomes	CMA	Consider outcome of SBI
Report of the AF	CMP	Consider annual report of the AFB, pro-vide guidance to the AFB and to take any action it deems appropriate.
2nd Review of functions of the SCF	SBI	Consider completing work on the 2nd review
Matters relat-ing to AF	SBI	Consideration of 5th review of the AF; AF Board membership; and transition to exclusively serve the Paris Agreement

4. Overview of all Climate Finance agenda items and man-dated events at COP30/CMP20/CMA7

Overview of all Climate Finance agenda items and mandat-ed events at COP30/CMP20/CMA7

Box 1: COP30 items

COP30

Long term climate finance (USD 100 bn goal)

Standing Committee on Finance

Guidance to the GCF

Guidance to the GEF

Report of the Fund for responding to Loss and Damage and

Guidance to the FRLD

7th Reviews of the Financial Mechanism

C&S of and summary report of the in-session workshop on Art. 9.5 biennial communications SBI 63

Second review of the functions of the Standing Committee on Finance

Matters relating to the Adaptation Fund (5th review of the

AF; AF Board membership; and transition to exclusively

serve the Paris Agreement)

CMP 20

Matters relating to the Adaptation Fund

Box 2: CMA7, HLMD, and Mandated events.

CMA7

Sharm el-Sheikh Dialogue on Art. 2.1.c
Standing Committee on Finance Guidance to
the GCF Guidance to the GEF

Report of the Fund for responding to Loss and Damage and Guidance to the FRLD

Matters relating to the Adaptation Fund C&S of and summary report of the in-session workshop on Article 9.5 biennial communications

UAE dialogue on implementing the GST outcomes.

Mandated event

Third Biennial High-Level Ministerial Dialogue on Climate Finance under the CMA (Article 9.5 of the Paris Agreement)

Political level topics not on agenda

Baku-to-Belém Roadmap to 1.3T

Doubling adaptation finance by 2025

Awards made in recognition of climate action

In line with Government's commitment to advancing Uganda's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and promoting green industrialization, we have undertaken a nomination process to identify outstanding manufacturers and associations that have demonstrated leadership in sustainability, innovation, and climate-conscious industrial practices.

The award categories identified are as follows:

1. Green Manufacturer of the Year
2. Innovation in Sustainable Manufacturing
3. Renewable Energy & Energy Efficiency Excellence
4. Waste Reduction & Circular Economy Champion
5. Sustainable Supply Chain & Resource Management Award
6. Community & Social Impact in Sustainability
7. Private Sector Association Spearheading Green Manufacturing in Uganda

NO	Category	Description	Nomination
1	Green Manufacturer of the Year	Recognizes an overall industry leader demonstrating excellence in adopting sustainable practices across the value chain energy, water, waste, and emissions	Roofings Group: Large rooftop solar in Namanve, ISO-driven energy/water management, and ongoing tree-planting partnerships. Uganda Breweries Ltd (UBL): Active in catchment-level water stewardship (Nature-Stewardship Collective) and a core private-sector partner in the national ROOTs tree-planting drive. Crown Beverages Ltd (Pepsi Uganda): Company-backed urban clean-up and waste-management support with KCCA; environmental outreach embedded in operations.

2	Innovation in Sustainable Manufacturing	Awarded to a company that has introduced breakthrough green technologies, processes, or products that reduce environmental impact	Kiira Motors Corporation: Local assembly/manufacture of fully electric Kayoola EVS buses for mass transit, clean mobility made in Uganda. Cipla Quality Chemical Industries Ltd (CiplaQCIL): In-plant pollution control via effluent treatment and compliant waste handling (ETP/incineration) at the pharma complex. Hima Cement Ltd , High altemative-fuel/biomass substitution and industrial co-processing initiatives to cut fossil fuel use Steel and Tube Industries Limited: Introduction of smart tanks, Smart tanks are rust-free, fire-resistant, free from contamination, have a base discharge, are lightweight, easy to install, and limit UV exposure
3	Renewable Energy & Energy Efficiency Excellence	Honors manufacturers that have significantly reduced energy consumption, invested in renewables (solar, biomass, etc.), or achieved major energy efficiency milestones.	Kakira Sugar Ltd: —51—52 MW bagasse cogeneration; exports surplus green power to the national grid. Kinyara Sugar Works Ltd: -40.8 MW bagasse cogeneration with documented expansion plans. Sugar Corporation of Uganda Ltd (SCOUL): 25 MW bagasse cogeneration extension recorded by ERA.
4	Waste Reduction &	Recognizes efforts in reducing waste generation, promoting	i. Nile Breweries Ltd: Glass returnable system and pilot glass bottle recycling (with TechCycle/LASEC) to close the loop on packaging.

NO	Category	Description	Nomination
1	Green Manufacturer of the Year	Recognizes an overall industry leader demonstrating excellence in adopting sustainable practices across the value chain energy, water, waste, and emissions	Roofings Group: Large rooftop solar in Namanve, ISO-driven energy/water management, and ongoing tree-planting partnerships. Uganda Breweries Ltd (UBL): Active in catchment-level water stewardship (Nature-Stewardship Collective) and a core private-sector partner in the national ROOTs tree-planting drive. Crown Beverages Ltd (Pepsi Uganda): Company-backed urban clean-up and waste-management support with KCCA; environmental outreach embedded in operations.
2	Innovation in Sustainable Manufacturing	Awarded to a company that has introduced breakthrough green technologies, processes, or products that reduce environmental impact	Kiira Motors Corporation: Local assembly/manufacture of fully electric Kayoola EVS buses for mass transit, clean mobility made in Uganda. Cipla Quality Chemical Industries Ltd (CiplaQCIL): In-plant pollution control via effluent treatment and compliant waste handling (ETP/incineration) at the pharma complex. Hima Cement Ltd , High altemative-fuel/biomass substitution and industrial co-processing initiatives to cut fossil fuel use Steel and Tube Industries Limited: Introduction of smart tanks, Smart tanks are rust-free, fire-resistant, free from contamination, have a base discharge, are lightweight, easy to install, and limit UV exposure

3	Renewable Energy & Energy Efficiency Excellence	Honors manufacturers that have significantly reduced energy consumption, invested in renewables (solar, biomass, etc.), or achieved major energy efficiency milestones.	Kakira Sugar Ltd: —51—52 MW bagasse cogeneration; exports surplus green power to the national grid. Kinyara Sugar Works Ltd: -40.8 MW bagasse cogeneration with documented expansion plans. Sugar Corporation of Uganda Ltd (SCOUL): 25 MW bagasse cogeneration extension recorded by ERA.
4	Waste Reduction &	Recognizes efforts in reducing waste generation, promoting	i. Nile Breweries Ltd: Glass returnable system and pilot glass bottle recycling (with TechCycle/LASEC) to close the loop on packaging.

CHAPTER FIVE

TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSFER

5.1 Background

COP30 will take place in the Amazon City of Belem in Brazil, Latin America from 10th to 21st October 2025.

Technology is one of the Key means of implementation including Finance and capacity building, that is essential and crucial in the realization of the global targets regarding interventions to address climate mitigation, adaptation and Loss and Damage challenges. Technology specifically can support the realization of the Global Temperature goals, Global goal on adaptation, can support the implementation of the NDCs, NAPS and Loss and damage intervention programmes.

5.2 Issues for negotiations during COP30

There are 4 agenda items to be negotiated under the CMA7, SBSTA and the SBI namely:

SBI63 Agenda Item 15

a) Joint Annual Report (JAR) of the Technology Executive Committee (TEC) and the Climate Technology Center (CTCN)

b) Linkages between Technology Mechanism (TM) and Financial (FM)

c) Review of the functions of the Climate Technology Center and Network (CTCN)

a) Technology Implementation Programme (TIP)

SBSTA63 Agenda Item 11

Joint Annual Report (JAR) of the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Center (CTCN)

5.3 Elaboration on the Agenda items

a) **Joint Annual Report (JAR) of the Technology Executive Committee (TEC) and the Climate Technology Center (CTCN)**

This agenda item is important for both developed and developing countries. It is the item that gives further directions on the implementation of technology development and transfer. The developed country Parties tend to push for fast decisions on this agenda item at the expense of other agenda items that may be very important for developing countries. This agenda item reflects how the TM together with UNEP have supported the developing countries through technical and financial support in accessing the requisite climate technologies The JAR reflects how the TM have responded to the provisions of the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol, the Paris Agreement and the COP/CMA decisions

Our focus is to see that the TM are delivering their respective mandates adequately in compliance with provisions of the UNFCCC, KP, PA and relevant COP/CMA decisions. Attention should be on key finds, lessons learnt, challenges and recommendations. **Our strategy is to delay decisions on this agenda item until we get appropriate decisions in the CTCN Functions and the TIP. b) Linkages between Technology Mechanism and Financial Mechanism of the**

Convention`

This agenda item is very important, but the developed countries do not want to discuss it. It has been deferred several times. We are aware that in order to get the requisite technologies from the innovators or dealers we require financial resources. The UNFCCC established financial entities for this purpose, to enable parties access the funds require for the procurement of the requisite technologies. Developed countries do not want to discuss issues relate to this agenda item for fear that it will load them with more financial obligations. Negotiations will be on the basis of the report compiled by the TEC and CTCN on the views submitted by stakeholders on the understanding of Linkages between Technology Mechanism and Financial mechanism. The draft text from the SB62 will serve as the starting point.

c) **Review of the functions of the Climate Technology Center and Network (CTCN)**

Our focus is to have the match-making role of the CTCN to enable it to develop the concept based on the Technical Assistance and submit to the appropriate financial entity that may include GCF, GEF, Adaptation Fund, LDCF and any other appropriate financial institution. This will consequently require empowerment of the NDEs to pick up the process and lead the respective country in collaboration with the selected financial entity in the development of the full-scale project. The CTCN should ensure that the concept is in accordance with the guidelines and requirements of the respective financial entity. We should appreciate that the CTCN has achieved a lot in supporting the developing countries in accordance with the facilitative mandate that it was given. We should also consider continuation of the UNEP as the host of CTCN. We want UNEP to continue as the host, considering the time costs and any other procedural delays that is required to change the host. UNEP already understands the challenges and therefore should be ready to accommodate the CTCN with its renewed and enhanced mandate. There shall be need for increased human, financial and human resources for CTCN and UNEP to accomplish their new tasks. This agenda Item is so dear to us as Uganda and LDCs so we should fight for positive decisions that will enable us have the requisite technologies to create impacts and transformational changes in the communities. The functions of the CTCN should therefore include:

1. Response to parties' requests through technical assistance
2. Translating the Technical Assistance into concepts based on the intended financial entity's guidelines and requirements (GCF, GEF, AF, LDCF, SCCF)
3. Supporting parties to access financial resources through matchmaking with the designated financial entities
4. Provide adequate financial, technical and logistical support to the NDEs to enable them to pursue the translation of the concept into the Full-scale project including its implementation while submitting regular progress report to enable monitoring and evaluation.
5. Reporting to the COP/CMA on the progress and the impacts of the project in the communities.

d) **Technology Implementation Programme (TIP)**

Background

This agenda item emerged from the GST negotiations that recognized that the current efforts in technology development and transfer is not causing enough impact and transformation in the communities in the developing countries and may not support the achievements of the Global mitigation and Adaptation goals. TIP is intended to augment and enhance the on-going efforts and processes in the implementation of Technology Development and Transfer.

As LDCs and Uganda we emphasize the need for clarity and concrete understanding of the TIP to avoid complications in realization of the intended objectives and targets. The TIP should therefore have the following qualities:

1. Objective that meets the expectations of developing countries
2. Scope that addresses the gaps identified in the reports of the Independent Review of the CTCN and the Periodic Assessment of the adequacy and effectiveness of support provided to the TM for the implementation of the Convention and the Paris Agreement
3. Implementable functions
4. Clear strategy for realization of adequate and accessible climate financial resources for its implementation
5. Clear modalities for implementation
6. Clear anticipated output, outcome and impacts with SMART indicators
7. Clear monitoring, evaluation and reporting mechanism
8. It should have outreach plan/strategy with defined roles of the TM

Expectations on TIP

1. The TIP should bridge the gaps that have been left by the TM in both policy and implementation such as Implementation of the TNA and TA outcomes
2. TIP should build on the progress and lessons learnt from other technology initiatives such as the Poznan Strategic Programme on Technology Development and Transfer, that is closely linked to the TNA process; Independent review of the CTCN; Periodic assessment of the effectiveness and adequacy of support provided to the TM; the Technology Framework and its 5 themes
3. It should ensure transformational change and impacts in the communities
4. Should clearly define the role of the TM, Network members, Consortium Members, NDEs and other key stakeholders
5. Should be a long-term programme with mandated review every five years in line with the periodicity and timeline of the Global Stock Take (GST).
6. Negotiations in Belem will be based on the SB62 draft text

Key messages from the Technology Team

1. The Joint Annual Report is important, but we should delay decisions until we get what we want in the CTCN functions and the TIP
2. We should make sure that we retain the Linkages between Financial and Technology Mechanisms on the UNFCCC Agenda items in order to emphasize the need for enhanced collaboration and linkage between the

Technology Mechanism and Financial Mechanism to mobilize adequate and accessible financial resources in accordance with the provisions of the Conventions and the Paris Agreement

3. We should maintain CTCN as the implementing arm of the TM with enhanced mandate to enable it to translate the TA outcomes into concepts for submission to the designated financial entity in line with their respective formats for further support in development and implementation of full-scale projects
4. NDEs should be provided with adequate financial, logistical and technical support to enable them to play important role in advancing the efforts of the CTCN by pursuing development of full-scale projects their implementation in the communities
5. The scope, objectives and functions of the TIP should enable it to address the climate technology priorities and challenges of the developing countries especially LDCs, identified in the TNAs, Technical Assistance, NDCs and NAPs and cause impacts and transformational changes in the developing country communities

CHAPTER SIX

CAPACITY BUILDING

6.1 Background

Capacity building under the climate change discourse is provided for under Article 11 of the Paris Agreement purposefully to: “enhance the capacity and ability of developing country Parties, in particular countries with the least capacity, such as the Least Developed Countries, and those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, such as Small Island Developing States, to take effective climate change action, including, inter alia, to implement adaptation and mitigation actions, and should facilitate technology development, dissemination and deployment, access to climate finance, relevant aspects of education, training and public awareness, and the transparent, timely and accurate communication of information.”

6.2 Items for negotiations

Capacity-building will be discussed under Item 17 “Matters relating to capacity-building” of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation

(SB1) annotated agenda.

At COP30, the Co-facilitators proposal for a draft text on the “Fifth comprehensive review of the implementation of the framework for capacity-building in developing countries under the Convention.” The negotiations will focus on consideration of the two options proposed under the Co-facilitators proposal for a draft text for re-viewing the implementation of the framework and three options for reviewing the framework itself.

Negotiations will also continue regarding decisions 18/CMA.5 in Dubai 2023 and 21/CMA.6 in Baku 2024 relating to the provision of financial and technical support to developing country Parties for reporting and capacity-building.

The Secretariat based on a request by the SBI will also organize a workshop, in world café format, to be held at SBI 63, for Parties to reflect on the activities mandated in decisions 18/CMA.5 and 21/CMA.6 and take into account views contained in the submissions referred to in paragraph 33 above with a view to considering future activities under this agenda item including a dialogue with the Global Environment Facility and its implementing agencies.

6.3 State of play

At the June 2025 meeting of the Subsidiary Bodies (SB62) to the UNFCCC, Parties reaffirmed that capacity-building is an integral component of the means of implementation of the Paris Agreement to enable developing country Parties to implement the Convention and the Paris Agreement.

Parties also welcomed the work of the Paris Committee on Capacity building (PCCB) in addressing current and emerging gaps and needs in implementing and enhancing capacity-building efforts of developing countries, including with regard to coherence and coordination in capacity-building activities under the Convention and the Paris Agreement, including the Paris Committee on Capacity building (PCCB) Network and the annual Capacity-building Hubs.

Parties noted that while progress has been made in implementing the capacity-building framework, gaps and needs remain in ad-dressing the priority issues identified in the framework.

At SB62, negotiations on capacity-building concluded with the adoption of the Co-facilitators proposal for a draft text on the "Fifth comprehensive review of the implementation of the framework for capacity-building in developing countries under the Convention." The draft text proposes two options for reviewing the implementation of the framework and three options for reviewing the frame-work itself

6.4 Uganda's position

Uganda at COP30 through the Least Developed Countries (LDC) Group, African Group of Negotiators (AGN) and the Group of Seventy-Seven and China (G77 & China) will continue to emphasize the importance of the provision of scaled-up support, including financial and technical support, for improving the ability of developing country Parties to effectively implement the capacity-building framework.

CHAPTER SEVEN

AGRICULTURE AND CLIMATE CHANGE

6.1 Background

COP 27 Decision 3. /CP 27 on Sharma El-Sheikh Joint Work on Agriculture and food security (SSJWA) has three parts i.e. (ii) A Report on the Decision 4/COP 23 on Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture (KJWA); (ii) The Future of issue relating to Agriculture in the UNFCCC; and (iii) Follow up action. The decision in Para 14 requested SBSTA and SBI to establish a 4 year Sham el-Sheikh Joint Work on Agriculture and food security (SSJWA) and report on progress of its implementation at COP 31. Para 15 and 16 of the decision 3.CP/27 also requested the UNFCCC secretariat to support to SSJWA by (i) Preparing an annual synthesis report on the work undertaken by constituted bodies and financial and other entities under the convention; (ii) Organizing in-session workshops in hybrid format, facilitating both virtual and in-person participation; and (iii) Establish a Sharm El-Sheikh online portal under the joint work for sharing information on projects, initiatives and policies. Subsequent COP and SBs sessions were unable to reach a consensus on a road map for SSJWA until SBs 60 when parties resolved their differences, adopted a road map, agreed on two in-session workshop topics, and authorized the UNFCCC secretariat to implement activities requested under Para 15 and 16 of decision 3. CP/27.

6.2 State of Play

At COP 29, SBs 61 reviewed and provided input to the online portal designed by the UNFCCC Secretariat. Following

COP29 the UNFCCC secretariat invited parties, observers and other entities under the convention to make submissions on the topic of the first in-session workshop **"Systemic and holistic approaches to implementation of climate action on agriculture, food systems and food security, understanding, cooperation and integration into plans"**, by March 1 2025. At BSs 62, the UNFCCC Secretariat organized the first SSJWA workshop on the above-mentioned topic and has prepared a workshop report for consideration by the SBs 63 at the forthcoming COP 30 in Belem, Brazil. At SBs 63 the subsidiary bodies will consider this report with a view to prepare a report to COP 31 on the progress and outcomes of the joint work. At SBs 63 parties will further review the online portal and share with the UNFCCC secretariat any challenges in its use to achieve the intended objectives. During SBs 63 parties may also wish to provide further guidance to the UNFCCC Secretariat regarding the organization of the second SSJWA workshop on the topic **"Progress, challenges and opportunities related to identifying needs and accessing means of implementation for climate action in agriculture and food security, including sharing of best practices"** Other COP 30 agenda items that may require input from agriculture negotiators include: The Global Goal on Adaptation indicators; consideration of recommendations of the Standing Committee on Finance workshop on climate finance for Agriculture food security and food systems; the Gender Acton Plan; and Just transition in agriculture among others.

6.3 Importance of the issues to Uganda

The two SSJWA workshop topics focus on implementation and provide guidance lessons and best practices for climate action in agriculture food security and food systems in NDC and NAPs as well as peer learning for researchers', extension workers, the private sector, and farmers.

The Sharm el-Sheikh online portal on the other hand is a platform that facilitates awareness creation, peer-to-peer learning, capacity building, and networking through sharing information on projects, initiatives, and policies; it can be used for sharing information on opportunities for finance, capacity building; and technology development and transfer and for matchmaking, partnership and cooperation with development partners to promote implementation of climate action on agriculture and food security;

6.4 Key Issues of Priority for Negotiation at COP30

(i) **Consideration of workshop report of the secretariat on the topic "Systemic and holistic approaches to implementation of climate action on agriculture, food systems and food security, understanding, cooperation and integration into plans".**

- A recognition that no-till system are beneficial in transitioning to reduced use of fossil fuels, increased soil carbon sequestration, bigger crop yields and improved soil biodiversity.
- A recognition that agroecology supports adaptation while reducing emissions and the need to initiate just transitions in agroecology.
- systemic approaches to food-related climate action should consider opportunities across the supply chain, as food security can only be achieved in the context of the climate crisis through both supply-side and demand-side interventions.

- Adopting systemic and holistic approaches to climate action related to agriculture in the country means taking into consideration people's income, resilience, adaptation and co-benefits.
- delivery of climate finance should happen without increasing the debt burden.

(ii) **Review of Updated online portal and uploaded information**

- Uganda welcomes the online portal as a tool for sharing information on projects initiative and policy and commends the secretariat for launching it.
- Appreciates parties and observers that provided input for its improvement and request the secretariat use the input provided by parties at SB61 to further refine it.
- Calls for further capacity building to increase accessibility and utilization in facilitating technology transfer and resource mobilization through match making, partnership, and cooperation to promote climate action n agriculture and food systems.

(iii) **Second in-session workshop on means of implementation**

- Uganda noted that the time allocation of one day to the first in session workshop at SBs 62 was insufficient for presenters and participants to share and interact adequately on the topic.
- Uganda recommends that the organization of the second workshop should provide for sufficient time at least two days to enable meaningful sharing and interaction on this important topic.
- Uganda also recommends that the secretariat designs the workshop to be interactive, incorporating formats

such as world café and breakout sessions, and to ensure sufficient time is allocated for exchange of views and interaction among participants

- Uganda further requests that the leading questions for the second workshop should be provided early enough to allow for adequate country and regional level consultations on the topic.

(iv) **Exchange of views on follow on work on the future of Agriculture after SSJWA**

- Noting that the 4-year SSJWA will be ending in 2026 at COP31 (a year from now), and aware that time was lost due to delayed consensus to agree on the road map for the joint work.
- Uganda recommends that at COP 30 parties should initiate exchange of views among parties and groups of parties on the focus and priorities for the future of Agriculture.

6.5 Agriculture issues addressed in other negotiation streams.

On other negotiation streams aligned to agriculture at COP 30 the relevant positions include the following.

(i) **The Global Goal on Adaptation indicators:**

- Uganda welcomes the work done by the GGA particularly the development of adaptation indicators including 10 on Agriculture. Uganda agriculture negotiators will continue to engage in discussions to complete the indicators during the COP30 and in future sessions.
- In line with Uganda's focus on agro-industrialization, there is need to review the description of indicator 9b02 – "Proportion of food and agricultural value chain ac-

tors that have adopted practices and technologies relevant to climate change adaptation" - to include value addition and agro-processing in addition to the emphasis given to the agricultural production and supply.

(ii) **Consideration of recommendations of the Standing Committee on Finance (SCF) workshop on climate finance for agriculture food security and food systems;**

- Uganda welcomes with thanks the decision by the SCF to organize the workshop on Climate Financing for Agriculture and Food systems.
- Uganda underscores the need structure climate financing for agriculture and food systems to:
  - Respond to diverse regional and local realities in agriculture and food systems.
  - make climate finance accessible, predictable, and anchored in equity.
  - expand to include and simplify access for farmers and vulnerable groups.
  - leveraging mobilization of long-term financing for investments in agriculture, food security and food systems.
  - prioritizing public finance grant and concessional finance for agriculture and food systems investments.
  - Making debt relief a core pillar of Climate Finance for agriculture and food systems.
  - Ensure climate finance does not lead to more debt.

(iii) **Other negotiating streams relevant to agriculture include:**

- Just transition in agriculture and food systems;
- Gender Action Plan (GAP)
- Loss and Damage

CHAPTER EIGHT

IMPACT OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF RESPONSE MEASURES

8.1 Background

Actions taken to combat climate change can have positive or negative impacts. The Convention, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement seek to minimize the negative and maximize the positive impacts of implementation of mitigation policies and actions.

In the climate change process, the topic of the impact of the implementation of response measures addresses the socio-economic effects of mitigation policies under UNFCCC, including trade impacts, diversification, and minimizing adverse effects on developing countries. The Forum and Katowice Committee of Experts (KCI) facilitate assessments, sharing, and support for just transitions.

COP 24, CMP 14 and CMA 1 acknowledged that a single forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures covers the work of the COP, the CMP and the CMA on all matters relating to the impact of the implementation of response measures and affirmed that the forum shall report to the COP, the CMP and the CMA. CMA 1 decided that the forum shall provide recommendations for consideration by the subsidiary bodies with a view to them recommending actions for consideration and adoption by the COP, the CMP and the CMA.

8.2 State of play

At COP29, focused on 2026-2030 workplan; adopted with 17 activities on impact assessments, cross-border effects (recalling Article 3.5), tools, guidelines, capacity building. Encourages reporting on consequences; secretariat to synthesize BTR info for KCI. At SB62 (Bonn, June 2025), debated unilateral trade measures as priority; G77/China pushed inclusion, opposed by developed parties; continued to SB63 with submissions, prioritizing workplan activities 2,5-13,16-17.

Following decisions made at COP29, which included the approval of a work plan for the Forum and KCI for 2026-2030, and a mandate to consider a synthesis report on the topic at the upcoming conference, a synthesis report on response measures, including timelines and implementation modalities for the Work Programme of the Forum and the KCI, will be for con-sideration at COP30.

8.3 Importance of the issues to Uganda

Being a Least Developed Country puts Uganda in a state of competing development needs which requires the country to utilize diverse approaches and resources to meet these needs. Some of the development path-ways can be significantly compromised by international climate actions, notwithstanding the fact that Uganda has not made significant contribution to global emissions that have caused the climate change problem.

Thus in the case of Uganda, agenda items on this topic:

- Address global mitigation impacts on economy including trade barriers on exports and energy market shifts

- Help to manage migration, displacement, health risks from floods/droughts (90% disasters);
- Protects the oil/gas sector from unilateral measures (EU CBAM/Methane Regulations) constraining finance, risking stranding; enhances co-benefits like renewable jobs.
- Are crucial for LDCs' diversification in fisheries, tourism, infrastructure amid vulnerabilities.

8.4 Uganda's position considerations

Uganda should:

- Advocate comprehensive impact assessments, including socioeconomic/cross-border effects; prioritize unilateral measures in Forum/KCI work plans.
- Call for means of implementation (finance, capacity building) to address consequences; integrate into NDCs/policies, emphasizing equity, CBDR-RC for vulnerable sectors (agriculture, energy).
- Support GST inclusion; push collaborative approaches; develop tools/guidelines for reporting/assessing impacts.
- Encourage qualitative/quantitative reporting on consequences; request secretariat synthesis for KCI to inform actions minimizing adverse effects on developing countries.

CHAPTER NINE

GENDER AND CLIMATE CHANGE

9.1 Background

The major item during COP 30 is the development of the 10-year Gender Action Plan. The Gender Action Plan (GAP) under the UNFCCC was established to support the implementation of gender-related decisions and mandates across all climate processes. It is structured around five priority areas: (i) Coherence, (ii) Capacity-building, knowledge sharing and communication, (iii) Gender-responsive implementation and means of implementation, (iv) Monitoring and reporting, and (v) Gender balance, participation and women's leadership. The overarching goal of the GAP is to ensure the systematic integration of gender perspectives into all elements of climate action, both in adaptation and mitigation.

9.2 State of Play

At COP29, Parties concluded the final review of the enhanced Lima Work Programme on Gender and agreed to its extension for an additional ten years. They further decided to develop a new Gender Action Plan, with the process formally starting at SBI 62 (June 2025.

During SB62, Parties initiated the development of this new GAP, taking into account the outcomes of the 2024 review of the enhanced Lima Work Programme and the in-session technical workshop held at that session. The SBI agreed to continue deliberations at SBI 63 (November 2025), based on the informal note prepared by the co-facilitators at SB62. Uganda underscores that the development of the new GAP must build on lessons learned from the current framework, ensuring stronger implementation, predictable financing, and inclusive participation of women and girls at all levels, especially from grassroots and indigenous communities.

9.3 Uganda's position at COP30

Uganda, on behalf of developing countries and in line with principles of equity and common but differentiated responsibilities, will advocate for:.

- **All UNFCCC constituted bodies** to continue integrating gender perspectives and to report systematically on progress in their regular submissions, mandates and operational modalities.
- **Strengthened gender-responsiveness of climate finance**, including dedicated provisions under existing and new climate funds to enable direct and simplified access for grassroots women's organizations, Indigenous Peoples particularly women and local communities.
- **Scaled-up and predictable support** technical, financial and capacity-building for developing country Parties to fully implement the Lima Work Programme on Gender and any subsequent Gender Action Plan.
- **Encouragement of all Parties** to prioritize and implement GAP activities through national policies, institutional mechanisms and climate strategies, with clear monitoring indicators and inclusive participation of women in decision-making spaces.

- **Formal recognition and sustained support to national gender and climate change focal points** to effectively coordinate gender-responsive climate negotiations, implementation and monitoring at the national and international levels.

CHAPTER TEN

LEGAL AND COMPLIANCE MATTERS

10.1 Background

Under Article 15, paragraph 1, of the Paris Agreement, a mechanism to facilitate implementation and promote compliance with the provisions of the Agreement was established, consisting, in accordance with Article 15, paragraph 2, of a committee (hereinafter referred to as 'Paris Agreement Implementation and Compliance Committee' (PAICC), or 'the Committee').

10.2 Report of the Paris Agreement implementation and compliance committee (PAICC).

Pursuant to Article 15, paragraph 3, of the Paris Agreement and paragraph 36 of the modalities and procedures for the effective operation of the committee referred to Article 15, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement (modalities and procedures), the Committee is to report annually to the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement.

The Committee had its meeting on 29th September- 2nd October 2025, and below are the reflections;

10.3 Reflections on BTRS and NDC reporting. (Article 13, and Article 5)

With regard to mandatory biennial communications of information under Article 9, paragraph 5, of the Paris Agreement, the Committee noted that in addition to the eleven Parties that have submitted biennial communications since 2020, another Party sub-mitted a biennial communication via the online portal referred to in decision 12/CMA.1, paragraph 6, on 13 June 2025.The Committee noted that the group of Parties that have submitted biennial communications under Article 9, paragraph 5,of the Paris Agreement is not limited to Parties that are obliged to provide financial resources in continuation of their existing obligations under the Convention. Some members expressed the view that the indication of whether a Party is a developed country Party should be drawn from the self-categorization as a developed country in that Party's BTR, while other members expressed the view that this should be based on Annex II of the Convention.

Regarding the communication and maintenance of NDCs, the Committee expressed its appreciation for the communication of NDCs by eight Parties since the conclusion of its 13 &14th meeting. The Committee decided that the issues under consideration in this regard (previous parties that hadn't complied) have been resolved for these Parties and requested the secretariat to notify them of the decision.

The Committee also considered the information in the responses by 23 Parties concerned to the Committee's notifications with regard to their NDCs. It examined the challenges and constraints identified by these Parties in their responses, their plans for communicating their NDCs, and any requests addressed to the Committee. The Committee reflected and agreed on how to respond to each of these Parties and, where consultation with the Committee was requested, how to prepare for those consultations envisaged to take place at its fifteenth meeting.

The Committee agreed that for a Party to have 'maintained' an NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement for the purpose of its mandate under sub-paragraph 22(a)(i) of the modalities and procedures, it is necessary that the Party has an NDC in the registry that is applicable to the time period at which the Committee is meeting. In this regard, the Committee found that all 195 Parties to the Paris Agreement had 'maintained' an NDC in the public registry.16. The Committee also considered a presentation by the secretariat on the measures taken to address the concerns raised by the Commit-tee with regard to the NDC registry. These included measures to accommodate multiple 'active' NDCs in the registry as well as an invitation to those Parties submitting new NDCs to inform the secretariat whether the status 'active' should be retained for the NDC that is already in the NDC registry. The Committee thanked the secretariat and noted that this will support the Committee's work under paragraph 22(a)(i) of its modalities and procedures as well as the public understanding of the status of Parties' NDCs.

With respect to the submission of mandatory reports or communication of information under Article 13, paragraphs 7 and 9, and Article 9, paragraph 7, of the Paris Agreement, the Committee ex-pressed its appreciation for the submission by four Parties of mandatory reports or communication of information under Article 13.7.

Furthermore, the Committee welcomed the submission by two Parties from the least developed countries (LDCs) and small island developing States (SIDS), respectively, of their BTRs.

The Committee also considered the information in the responses by 6 Parties concerned to the Committee's notifications with regard to their BTRs. It examined the challenges and constraints identified by these Parties in their responses, their plans for communicating their mandatory information under the ETF, and any requests ad-dressed to the Committee. The Committee reflected and agreed on how to respond to each of these Parties and, where consultation with the Committee was requested, and how to prepare for those consultations envisaged.

In responding to the Parties, the Committee recalled, respectively, the 10 February 2025 deadline for the communication of NDCs and the 31 December 2024 deadline for the submission of mandatory reports and information under the ETF and reminded Par-ties that the Committee has no ability to change these deadlines. It further urged Parties to communicate their NDCs and/or submit their mandatory reports and information under the ETF as soon as possible.

The Committee also recalled its timeline of 22 September 2025 for any information to be provided to the Committee by the Parties concerned in relation to the consideration of these issues. For those Parties that requested an extension of the 22 September 2025 time-line the Committee decided to consult with these Parties in accordance with rule 16 of its rules of procedure. The Committee noted that the secretariat will communicate, in accordance with rule 16, paragraph 3, of the rules of procedure. The Parties concerned and those that did not request flexibility, 22 September 2025 is the final timeline.

The Committee decided to request the secretariat to prepare an initial mapping of resources available to Parties to support the preparation of NDCs and BTRs.

The Committee noted the range of challenges faced by some of the Parties concerned, including: limited human, technical, institution-al, financial resources and challenges of accessing relevant financial mechanisms; cross-sectoral co-ordination challenges; technical limitations such as the absence of a fully functional greenhouse gas inventory system, gaps in sectoral emissions data and modelling expertise, and limitations in monitoring, reporting, and verification frameworks; limited data availability, collection and sharing; major socio-political constraints, including political instability and armed conflict in some countries; changes in government, staffing, institutional structures and arrangement of ministries; challenges with regard to stakeholder engagement.

The Committee decided to include reference to these challenges in its annual report to the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA).

The Committee considered a presentation by the Chair of the Consultative Group of Experts (CGE) on the CGE's work in supporting developing country Parties in preparing their BTRs. The Committee members and alternate members actively engaged in the exchange. They expressed their appreciation for the insights pro-vided into the experience and resources provided by the CGE and noted that these may benefit the Parties concerned in the context of the Committee's functions. The Committee and the CGE Chair affirmed the complementary roles of the two bodies and the desire to deepen the collaboration.

Regarding the consideration of issues in cases of significant and persistent inconsistencies of the information submitted by a Party pursuant to Article 13, paragraphs 7 and 9, of the Paris Agreement with the MPGs,23, 24 the Committee noted that three Parties had undergone the technical expert review. The Committee looked for-ward to the final technical expert review reports being made avail-able to it in advance of each meeting as per rule 19, paragraph 1, of its rules of procedure.

In view of the significant number of Parties that have not communicated an NDC or submitted mandatory reports and information under Article 13, paragraphs 7 and 9 and Article 9, paragraph 7, of the Paris Agreement, the Committee engaged in an initial consideration of the potential for identifying issues of a systemic nature. It also considered the possibility to bringing such issues and, as ap-propriate, any recommendations to the attention of the CMA.25 The Committee agreed to keep this aspect under review.

In conclusion of this issue, the committee retaliated the 10 February 2025 deadline for the communication of NDCs and the 31 December 2024 deadline for the submission of mandatory reports and in-formation under the ETF and reminded Parties that the Committee has no ability to change these deadlines. It further urged Parties to communicate their NDCs and/or submit their mandatory reports and information under the ETF as soon as possible.

10.4 Consideration of matters relating to gender and action for climate empowerment

The Committee noted that in response to decision 3/CP.25, the Committee is requested to continue to include in its regular reports information on progress towards integrating a gender perspective into its processes. The Committee further noted that, as part of the Glasgow work programme on Action for Climate Empowerment (ACE), the Committee is invited to include in its regular reports information on how ACE is implemented under its work streams.

The Committee welcomed the secretariat's informative presentations on gender and ACE and considered how the Committee can further advance the goal of gender inclusivity and implementation of ACE under its work streams. The Committee agreed to continue discussions on identifying possible ways to mainstream consideration of gender in its work and to increase its involvement in relevant activities related to ACE, including through outreach to relevant stakeholders.

The Committee Invites Parties to consider the goal of gender balance when nominating members and alternate members, with a view to ensuring gender balance within the Committee, including among its co-chairs.

CHAPTER ELEVEN

CSO REFLECTIONS ON COP 30

Preamble

Recognizing the urgency of addressing the adverse impacts of climate change on vulnerable communities and ecosystems in Uganda and globally,

Acknowledging the differentiated responsibilities and capabilities of Parties under the Paris Agreement, and the need for enhanced ambition and equity in climate action,

Recalling the commitments made under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Paris Agreement, and relevant decisions adopted by the Conference of the Parties (COP),

Affirming the critical role of civil society organizations in advancing inclusive, transparent, and locally led climate solutions,

Emphasizing the importance of multilateral cooperation, predictable climate finance, gender-responsive programming, and technology transfer to achieve the Global Goals on Adaptation and Mitigation,

Underscoring the need for strengthened national systems, institutional coordination, and meaningful stakeholder engagement to ensure effective implementation of climate commitments, Facilitated by the Advocates Coalition for Development and Environment (ACODE), PELUM Association, Action Aid Uganda, EMLI Bwaise Facility/WWF UCO, Regenerate Africa,

The Civil Society of Uganda hereby presents its priority messages and recommendations for COP30 and the Government of Uganda, to inform negotiations, guide national policy, and accelerate transformative climate action.

CIVIL SOCIETY PRIORITY MESSAGES FOR COP30 AND THE GOVERNMENT OF UGANDA

1. **MULTILATERAL COOPERATION**

Recalling the withdrawal of the US Government from the Paris Agreement and lack of significant progress in UNFCCC/COP processes, we support the call to strengthen multilateral cooperation as opposed to unilateralism (one country acting alone) or bilateralism (two countries acting together) to address shared goals and aspirations regarding adaptation and all other climate actions.

2. **LOSS AND DAMAGE**

COP 30

- We propose that funding for responding to Loss & Damage is fully operationalized, adequately capitalized from public sources [and private sources], and should be grant-based, ensure justice and equity, and be more accessible by vulnerable countries for direct budget support.

- Loss and damage fund should be transparent, predictable, expedited, and ensure strong accountability mechanisms, especially by providing a small grants program to aid non-state actors to implement locally led climate actions.

Government

- Expedite the establishment of efficient national and subnational institutional frameworks and arrangements/mechanisms to access the fund for Loss and damage, including the accessibility mechanisms.

3. GENDER

COP30

- Consider and adopt an ambitious Gender Action Plan, fit for the purpose of advancing gender equality [and gender injustices] in the context of climate action.

Government

- ***A meaningful transformation*** in addressing gender in climate action must be driven at the national level. Government needs to strengthen the integration of gender into [climate vulnerability and risk assessment, budgets, indicators, and Monitoring frameworks], national adaptation and mitigation plans, NDCs, and sectoral plans and programmes

- Facilitate support for building and strengthening the skills and capacities of national gender and climate change focal points. Gender balance in national delegations to UNFCCC should be encouraged, and women supported to maximize their voice, confidence, and negotiation skills while at the table. More funding at the grassroots level will help empower women.

- Give special attention to unpaid care work, gender-based violence, persons with disabilities, the elderly, youth, and children, and advance universal social protection as a tool to reduce gender inequalities.

4. CAPACITY BUILDING

COP 30

- Provide long-term, predictable climate finance specifically earmarked for capacity building in carbon markets (MRV systems) and climate finance mobilization.
- A shift from project-based interventions to long-term stable support to build and strengthen national and local systems/institutions for climate action.

Government

- Strengthen multi-stakeholder engagement by building the capacity of communities, media, and local actors to implement climate actions, document indigenous knowledge, and participate effectively in carbon markets and adaptation planning, while ensuring coordination across all sectors for an integrated climate response.

5. TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

COP 30

- Advocate for bridging the technology gap so that devel-

oping countries can effectively implement Technology Action Plans and adopt climate solutions. This includes strengthening the UN's Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN) to facilitate technology transfer, capacity building, and partnerships.
- Promote digital solutions through climate networks for monitoring deforestation, supporting Indigenous communities, and managing ecosystems

Government

- Promote green jobs (and greening existing non-green jobs), providing technical, technological, and financial capacities) on new technologies, and using technologies to facilitate the livelihoods of vulnerable communities.
- Promote digital solutions through climate networks for monitoring deforestation, supporting Indigenous communities, and managing ecosystems
- To have deliberate undertakings to develop its own technologies to exploit its natural resources to promote the sovereignty and security of the state of Uganda and its economy

6. MITIGATION

COP30

- Increase funding to the financing mechanisms under mitigation, this should be in the form of grants, not loans, to avoid widening the debt gap.
- Promote a just and fair energy transition phase down of fossil fuels, whilst scaling up sustainable interven-

tions in the utilization of renewable energy options.
- Shift subsidies from fossil fuels and financing of renewable energy technology through grants, research, and tax grants
- Impose carbon tax levies on large and rich industries.

Government

Develop and deploy standardized data collection tools and technologies to support local climate data systems, including satellite-based monitoring and technology transfer initiatives.

Specifically,

- Establish a centralized climate data bank with improved mechanisms for data access and sharing across stakeholders.
- Operationalize national Measurement, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) systems to track climate actions and inform policy.
- Strengthen institutional coordination frameworks to enhance inter-agency collaboration and streamline climate data governance.

7. ADAPTATION

COP 30

Operationalization of the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA)

Global emissions remain very high, adaptation action lags, and climate finance falls short of meeting the growing needs of the vulnerable countries.

The operationalization of the GGA is urgently needed, along with robust National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) for parties, supported by a new adaptation finance commitment that is predictable, accessible, and equitable to support vulnerable countries and communities.

Developed countries need to scale up public, non-debt-inducing climate finance, honor commitments, and mobilize new resources through fair taxation and the polluter-pays principle.

Finalization and adoption of GGA indicators at COP30

It took parties a decade to finalize the GGA, and it now carries the promise of transforming fragmented adaptation actions into a coordinated monitoring, reporting, and verification mechanism.

COP30 provides a historic opportunity for parties to give adaptation the political weight, visibility, and urgency it needs. To realize this promise, the GGA indicators, expected to be finalized at COP30 under the UAE-Belém process, must be fit for purpose. Indicators should be locally applicable, gender-transformative, and inclusive of local, indigenous, and traditional knowledge systems. Indicators must incorporate adequate means of implementation, including the delivery of public climate finance, to support locally led adaptation actions.

Ensure that the Global Goal on Adaptation includes robust gender responsive indicators that reflect the lived experiences and needs of women and marginalized groups. [in all their diversities]

8. FINANCE

COP 30

- Push for and scale up, Grant-based funding from public sources to support adaptation efforts to reduce the debt burden on vulnerable nations.
- Post 2025 Adaptation Goal: Tripling adaptation finance by 2030. This follows a new collective quantified goal on climate finance agreed upon at COP29, aiming for $1.3 trillion by 2035 to support developing countries with climate action. Adaptation finance has been increasing, but current levels are still insufficient to meet the growing needs.
- Article 2.1c should not undermine or reinterpret the explicit and legally distinct obligations for developed countries under Article 9.1. Article 9.1 should support the foundation for achieving the broader goal in Article 2.1c.

Government

Expanding fiscal space with new sources of finance: The Government should expand fiscal space with new sources of finance. To meet growing climate finance needs, the government needs to mobilize new and additional sources of public finance through equity and the Polluter Pays Principle. Scale up private sector financing for climate action. Develop innovative financial solutions, including instruments that can reduce risk for private investors.

9. CROSSCUTTING THEMATIC AREAS

HEALTH

COP30

- Building on the health considerations articulated in the Belém Health Action Plan, the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA) Health Indicators, and other key UNFCCC decision documents—which are also reflected within Uganda's national climate policy frameworks—it is strongly recommended that health be prioritized in all UNFCCC negotiations and related processes under the Paris Agreement. Without such concrete integration, these global commitments risk remaining largely theoretical, rather than driving transformative action on the ground
- Health should be explicitly recognized and financed under key UNFCCC mechanisms.
- Uganda calls for the establishment of targeted funding windows for health adaptation and mitigation co-benefits—supporting both physical and mental health, and addressing cross-cutting vulnerabilities among women, children, and low-income populations.

CHAPTER TWELVE

THE YOUTH AND CLIMATE CHANGE

Summary Of Uganda National Youth & Children's Climate Change Statement 2025

Key Concerns and Priorities of Youth Across Thematic Areas

Introduction

Uganda's young people who make up over 78% of the population are at the forefront of the climate crisis. From rising temperatures to floods and food insecurity, they are both the most affected and the most active in driving solutions. Through nationwide consultations led by the Youth Climate Council, the National Youth and Children's Climate Change Statement 2025 amplifies the voices of youth and children from all regions and refugee communities. This brief summarizes their key concerns, priorities, and calls to action across Uganda's major climate thematic areas.

1. Capacity Building and Compliance

Youth emphasized the need for structured inclusion in national and district-level climate governance. Despite leading community adaptation actions, they remain largely excluded from policy implementation and monitoring. They call for the establishment of a youth climate reporting portal, integration of climate education in school curricula, and creation of a youth-friendly NDC toolkit in local languages. Strengthening youth representation in environmental task forces and

NDC review processes is critical to ensure accountability and transparency in Uganda's climate commitments.

2. Technology Development and Transfer

While youth-led innovations in clean energy, waste recycling, and agroecology are increasing, access to **technology, finance, and mentorship** remains limited. Youth propose **regional climate innovation hubs** that equip them with practical skills in renewable energy, circular economy, and green construction. They urge the government and partners to scale up local innovations including **fuel briquette making, energy-saving stoves, and climate-smart farming tools** that promote green livelihoods.

3. Mitigation and Adaptation (Including Loss & Damage)

Across Uganda's regions, young people are restoring degraded lands, planting trees, and promoting sustainable farming, yet these actions often go unrecognized. Youth demand **financial access** to scale their climate solutions, **documentation of local efforts** for inclusion in national reports, and integration of youth-led actions into **Uganda's NDC implementation framework**. In refugee settlements and slum communities, adaptation must prioritize **water security, waste management, and renewable energy access** to reduce vulnerability and build resilience.

4. Climate Finance and Carbon Markets

Youth are increasingly aware of Uganda's entry into carbon markets but remain **excluded from participation and benefit sharing**. They call for simplified information on carbon trading, **youth sensitization campaigns**, and direct access to climate finance through a **National Youth Green Fund** and small-grant windows. Strengthening youth capacity in **financial literacy, proposal writing, and reporting** is essential to unlock the potential of climate entrepreneurship.

5. Gender, Inclusion, and Mental Health

Young women, girls, and persons with disabilities continue to face barriers in climate decision-making and green job access. Youth call for **participation quotas**, **inclusive training programs**, and **gender-responsive climate planning**. They also emphasize addressing **eco-anxiety and mental health**, proposing peer-led climate wellness initiatives to support young activists facing emotional burnout.

6. Refugee Youth Inclusion

Refugee youth remain largely invisible in Uganda's climate discourse despite living in highly vulnerable areas. They demand **equal recognition in policy processes**, **translation of climate policies into accessible languages**, and support for **refugee-led green innovations**. Integrating refugee youth into district and national climate governance is vital for equitable and locally informed adaptation.

Youth Call to Action

Uganda's youth are not waiting; they are already planting trees, innovating clean energy solutions, and educating their peers. But they need institutional support to sustain this momentum. They call upon government, development partners, and private sector actors to:

- Institutionalize and **fund youth participation** in all climate processes.

- Create and support **climate learning and innovation hubs** across regions.
- Invest in **youth-led adaptation and mitigation solutions** through accessible finance.
- Translate and localize **climate policies** to ensure all youth understand and engage.
- Foster **cross-sector partnerships** that mentor and finance youth action.

CHAPTER THIRTEEN

EMMERGING ISSUES

13.1 HEALTH AND CLIMATE CHANGE

Background

The intersection of climate change and health represents one of the most urgent and complex global challenges of our time. The im-pacts of climate change extend far beyond environmental degradation posing profound threats to human health and wellbeing. In Uganda, as in many Least Developed Countries (LDCs), the in-creasing frequency and intensity of extreme weather events, pro-longed heatwaves, floods, and wildfires are driving higher rates of mortality and morbidity. As highlighted by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), these climatic shifts exacerbate the spread of vector- and water-borne diseases, heighten risks to mental health, undermine food and water security, and intensify non-communicable and reproductive health challenges.

The degradation of ecosystems further increases the likelihood of pandemics and zoonotic disease outbreaks, while extreme weather events damage health infrastructure, contaminate water sources, and hinder access to essential healthcare services. Climate-related disruptions to food production and supply chains exacerbate malnutrition, while deteriorating air quality contributes to rising respiratory diseases all compounding the national public health burden.

Besides Uganda has already embedded health including mental health and sexual reproductive health considerations in the Nation-al Climate Change Policy, NDCs and the recently developed Health National Adaptation Plan (HNAP). However, substantial financing gaps to support implementation still persist. Internationally, health is anchored within the climate agenda embedded in Articles 1.1 and 4.1(f) of the UNFCCC, and in the Preamble and Article 108 of the Paris Agreement. Momentum has continued to build through milestones such as the COP26 Health Commitments (which laid the foundation for the Alliance for Transformative Action on Climate and Health), COP28's first-ever Health Day and Ministerial Declaration, and most recently, the Baku and Belém Health Action Plans. Yet, transforming this growing political recognition into life-saving action requires that health considerations be systematically mainstreamed across all UNFCCC processes and negotiations.

The urgency of action is underscored by staggering economic and human costs. Air pollution-related premature mortality and heat-related productivity losses accounted for an estimated US $4.95 trillion and US $835 billion in global economic losses in 2021 and 2023, respectively. Moreover, the cost of adaptation in the health sector alone is projected to reach US $11.1 billion annually by 2030 for developing countries (UNEP, 2023)—a figure that will continue to rise without accelerated mitigation by the world's highest emitters.

Call for Action at COP 30

Building on the health considerations articulated in the Belém Health Action Plan, the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA) Health Indicators, and other key UNFCCC decision documents—which are also reflected within Uganda's national climate policy frame-works—it is strongly recommended that health be prioritized in all UNFCCC negotiations and related processes under the Paris Agreement. Without such concrete integration, these global commitments risk remaining largely theoretical, rather than driving transformative action on the ground.

This recommendation outlines Uganda's position on critical UNF thematic areas, emphasizing the need to systematically integrate health into climate policies while addressing existing gaps in climate finance, adaptation, mitigation, gender equality, and loss and damage. To ensure meaningful and measurable progress, the Declaration and related frameworks must be accompanied by specific targets, dedicated budgets, and strategic investments that enhance health–climate co-benefits and strengthen implementation across sectors.

COP30 must fully operationalize the Global Goal on Adaptation with fit for purpose physical and mental health and means of implementation indicators, and addressing cross-cutting issues including gender, and children. This must be accompanied by a strong foot-hold for health in the Baku Adaptation Roadmap and NAP guide-lines.

At COP 30, Parties must adopt an ambitious, robust, and intersectional Gender Action Plan (GAP) fit for the purpose of advancing gender equality within the UNFCCC. The GAP should address gendered health impacts of climate change by strengthening capacity on SRHR including through dialogues, information exchange and leadership of women and girls.

Health should be explicitly recognized and financed under key UNFCCC mechanisms. The Baku to Belém Roadmap must provide clear direction and assign responsibilities for scaling climate finance to US$ 1.3 trillion from high quality, equitable, non-debt inducing sources. Uganda calls for the establishment of targeted funding windows for health adaptation and mitigation co-benefits supporting both physical and mental health, and addressing cross-cutting vulnerabilities among women, children, and low-income populations. Health should be prioritized and integrated into UNFCCC negotiations and processes under the Paris agreement, particularly in key themes like climate finance, adaptation, mitigation, gender, and loss and damage.

13.2 UGANDA'S COMMITMENT TO CHILDREN ON CLIMATE ACTIONS

Preamble

Children represent one-third of the global population and account for half of all people living in extreme poverty – a key driver of heightened vulnerability. Children are also disproportionately impacted by climate change due to their unique physiological and developmental characteristics that set them apart from adults. Effects on their development, health, and education can be lifelong and irreversible. This is particularly the case for young children, girls, and children in marginalized communities. For example, a significant proportion of the global disease burden associated with climate change is borne by children under the age of five. Yet children remain largely overlooked in climate policies, action, and finance. Over the period 2006-2023, just 2.4% of climate finance from the major multilateral climate funds targeted children. Yet investing in the climate resilience of essential services that children and their communities rely on is cost effective, strengthens community resilience, and protects child development outcomes.

KEY COP 30 Requests

- Mainstream child-focused measures across the work of constituted bodies and work programmes under the Convention and the Paris Agreement, and embed them within national planning instruments such as Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs 3.0) and National Adaptation Plans (NAPs);

- Increase research and evidence on the disproportionate impacts of climate change children, including through the work of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC);
- **Address critical data gaps** by investing in the collection, use, and reporting of age-, sex, and disability-disaggregated data to guide policies, action, and resource allocation that meet the distinct needs of children;
- **Scale up investment** in climate-resilient essential services and infrastructure that children depend on to survive and thrive including healthcare, education, water and sanitation, nutrition, and social protection to prepare for, respond to, and reduce climate-related risks;
- **Ensure safe, inclusive, and meaningful engagement** of children in climate-related decision-making by creating enabling spaces and addressing language and access barriers.

13.3. CLIMATE INDUCED HUMAN MOBILITY

Climate-Induced Human Mobility in Uganda: Implications for Refugee Hosting Communities

Introduction

Uganda is increasingly grappling with the complex interplay between climate change and human mobility. As one of Africa's largest refugee-hosting nations with over 1.5 million refugees primarily from South Sudan, the Democratic Republic of Congo, and Burundi. The country faces mounting pressure from both internal climate-induced displacement and the environmental impacts of refugee settlement.

Drivers of Climate-Induced Mobility in Uganda

Uganda's climate vulnerabilities marked by erratic rainfall, prolonged droughts, floods, and rising temperatures are increasingly displacing rural populations. In regions like Karamoja, Teso, and parts of Northern Uganda, recurrent droughts and crop failures have forced communities to migrate in search of food, water, and livelihoods. Simultaneously, flooding in low-lying areas such as Kasese and Bududa has triggered both temporary and permanent relocations.

These climate stressors exacerbate existing socio-economic fragilities, particularly in agriculture-dependent communities. As land productivity declines and water sources dry up, mobility becomes a survival strategy. While most climate-induced migrants move within Uganda's borders, their arrival in already resource-constrained refugee-hosting districts intensifies competition over land, water, and services.

Impact on Refugee Hosting Communities

Uganda's progressive refugee policy anchored in the 2006 Refugee Act and the 2010 Refugee Regulations grants refugees rights to work, move freely, and access public services. Refugees are integrated into local communities, often receiving land for settlement and farming. However, climate-induced mobility adds a new layer of complexity to this model.

In districts like Adjumani, Yumbe, and Arua, which host large refugee populations, climate shocks have strained natural resources and infrastructure. For example:

- Deforestation and land degradation: Refugee and host communities rely heavily on wood for cooking and construction. The influx of displaced persons both refugees and climate migrants has accelerated deforestation, leading to soil erosion and reduced agricultural productivity.
- Water scarcity: Shared water sources are under pressure, especially during dry seasons. Boreholes and surface water systems are often insufficient to meet the growing demand.
- Livelihood competition: As climate migrants settle near refugee settlements, competition for jobs, farmland, and humanitarian aid can fuel tensions between groups.

Despite these challenges, refugee-hosting communities have demonstrated resilience and solidarity. Joint initiatives such as tree planting, water conservation, and climate-smart agriculture are emerging as models for inclusive adaptation.

Policy and Programmatic Responses

The government of Uganda under the visionary leadership of His Excellency General Yoweri Kaguta Museveni the President of the Republic of Uganda convened a regional ministerial conference on Migration, Environment and Climate Change in 2022 involving 12 countries in the East African Community and Horn of Africa. This Conference Culminated into the signing of the Kampala Declaration on Environment and Climate Change (KDMECC-Africa). To date, this framework policy has been adopted by the 35 of the 54 African Countries. This declaration is both a commitment and a call for collaborative action for sustainable solutions. In advancing these ideals Uganda has prepared a climate mobility blueprint; a ground breaking initiative that will enable communities to remain and sustain their livelihoods and cultural identities; enable informed mobility and relocation choices; create enabling conditions for the safe settlement and settlement and inclusion of newcomers

Furthermore, the Office of the Prime Minister, in collaboration with UNHCR and development partners, is advancing integrated approaches to address climate-induced mobility. Key strategies include;

1. Mainstreaming climate resilience into refugee response plans: The Global Refugee Forum 2023 emphasized the need to align refugee programming with Uganda's National Climate Change Policy and NDCs.
2. Investing in sustainable energy and infrastructure: Solar-powered water systems, energy-efficient stoves, and climate-resilient shelters are being piloted in settlements like Nyumanzi and Bidi bidi.

3. Strengthening local governance and planning: District-level climate action plans are incorporating mobility trends, with a focus on gender and youth inclusion.

Conclusion

Climate-induced human mobility in Uganda is a growing phenomenon that intersects with refugee dynamics in profound ways. Refugee hosting communities, while vulnerable, are also key actors in building climate resilience. By investing in inclusive, locally-led adaptation strategies, Uganda can transform climate mobility from a challenge into an opportunity for sustainable development and social cohesion.

13.4. UGANDA'S COP30 POLICY BRIEF

No.11/2025

Advancing REDD+ for Sustainable Forests, Livelihoods, and Climate Action

REDD+ Secretariat, Ministry of Water and Environment

Highlights on Asks to the UNFCCC and Global Partners (COP30)

1. Sustained Access to Results-Based Payments:
   Increase financing windows through (e.g., GCF, FCPF, ART-TREES), and voluntary carbon markets to scale up REDD+ implementation.
2. Recognition of REDD+ as a Dual Mitigation–Adaptation Tool:
   Position REDD+ as central to achieving both emission reduction and resilience-building goals for forest-dependent communities.
3. Support for Institutional and Technological Strengthening:
   Facilitate technology transfer, MRV enhancement, and private-sector participation to boost REDD+ monitoring and reporting efficiency.
4. Inclusive and Equitable Benefit-Sharing:
   Promote gender equality, youth involvement, and community empowerment as integral to REDD+ governance systems.
5. Integration into Global Carbon Markets:
   Advocate for simplified access to carbon market mechanisms under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, ensuring fair valuation of forest-based credits.

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1. Population, forests and climate

With over 70% of Uganda's population engaged in subsistence agriculture and a rapidly growing population, forests remain central to livelihoods, energy supply, and economic development. However, expanding farmland, unsustainable harvesting of wood fuel and charcoal, and the worsening impacts of climate change have accelerated deforestation and forest degradation.

To address this, Uganda has developed robust national policies, strategies, and institutional frameworks for sustainable forest management. Since 2008, the REDD+ mechanism (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation) has been a cornerstone of Uganda's national climate action, supporting the implementation of the National REDD+ Strategy and Action Plan and aligning with Uganda's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under the Paris Agreement.

Following an independent UNFCCC technical assessment, Uganda achieved 8,070,694 tCO_2e of verified emission reductions (2016–2017), recognized as credible and transparent. This verification qualified Uganda for results-based payments (RBPs) under the Green Climate Fund (GCF) REDD+ Pilot Programme, reinforcing the country's leadership in results-based forest conservation.

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2. REDD+ Implementation focus

Uganda's REDD+ activities reinvest RBPs to strengthen the enabling environment for long-term emission reduction and forest resilience through:

- Emission reduction and forest landscape restoration
- REDD+ Register, MRV and Climate-smart agriculture (CSA) promotion
- Sustainable charcoal and fuelwood production
- Policy reform and institutional capacity strengthening
- Gender inclusion, community empowerment, and benefit-sharing

These efforts target priority districts, focusing on capacity building of REDD+ institutions, reducing pressure on forests, and generating non-carbon benefits such as improved livelihoods, biodiversity conservation, and ecosystem services.

3. Uganda's Key REDD+ Achievement

- Completed the development/preparations of all the Cancun/Warsaw frameworks (i.e., the National REDD+ Strategy, Forest Reference Level, National Forest Monitoring System, System for Safeguard), including:
  - REDD+ results (Verified 8.07 million tonnes CO_2e emission reductions under UNFCCC standards).
  - First Summary of information on safeguards
  - REDD+ Registry.
  - Operationalized benefit-sharing mechanisms to ensure transparency and equity
- Received REDD+ results payments from (GCF) equivalent to USD31 Million.
- Strengthened institutional capacity across key ministries, agencies, and districts to scale out REDD+ implementation in the Country

4. Uganda's Key Asks to the UNFCCC and Global Partners (COP30)

1. Sustained Access to Results-Based Payments: Increase financing windows through (e.g., GCF, FCPF, ART-TREES), and voluntary carbon markets to scale up REDD+ implementation.
2. Recognition of REDD+ as a Dual Mitigation–Adaptation Tool: Position REDD+ as central to achieving both emission reduction and resilience-building goals for forest-dependent communities.
3. Support for Institutional and Technological Strengthening: Facilitate technology transfer, MRV enhancement, and private-sector participation to boost REDD+ monitoring and reporting efficiency.
4. Inclusive and Equitable Benefit-Sharing: Promote gender equality, youth involvement, and community empowerment as integral to REDD+ governance systems.
5. Integration into Global Carbon Markets: Advocate for simplified access to carbon market mechanisms under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, ensuring fair valuation of forest-based credits.

… Recognition of REDD+ as a Dual Mitigation–Adaptation Tool: Position REDD+ as central to achieving both emission reduction and resilience-building goals for forest-dependent communities…

5. Conclusion

Uganda reaffirms its commitment to advancing REDD+ as a transformative pathway for climate mitigation, sustainable livelihoods, and forest conservation. Through robust governance, transparent MRV systems, and inclusive participation, Uganda seeks continued global partnership to accelerate the REDD+ investment agenda—turning forests into engines of green growth and climate resilience.

Contact:

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CHAPTER FOURTEEN

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The Paris Agreement

ANNEXES

ANNEX 1

Toolkit for negotiators / important items to take along to climate change negotiations.

Documents pertinent to the Session of the Conference of the Par-ties, such as, Draft provisional Agenda, Agendas for the various bodies of the COP, Such as SBI, SBSTA, CMA.

Effective communication items, namely, a laptop computer with the various accessories; flash disks, connected / roaming smart phones, tablets and the like.

Other documents pertinent to the Negotiations, such as, country briefing paper, document(s) of negotiating position(s) of the negotiating bloc(s) e.g. African Group, LDC, and G77& China, specific to your Party, (iii) Political statements/declarations pertinent to the country /region, e.g. East African Community, KDMEC.

Business cards for exchange of contact with other delegates. Other relevant items, such as, leaflets showing climate change related actions in your country.

ANNEX 2

UNFCCC negotiating blocs / groups

African Group, LDCs, Annex II countries, OPEC, Annex I countries, EU (27 countries.), Umbrella Group, G77 & China, AOSIS (Alliance of Small Island States), Non-Annex I, SIDS, Coalition of Rainforest Nations, Like-Minded Developing Countries (LMDCs), and BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa). Except Russia, the BRICS members are all developing or newly industrialized countries. They are distinguished by their large economies and significant influence on regional and global affairs.

Classification of Parties and their commitments

Parties to the UNFCCC are classified as:

Annex I countries: There are 43 Parties to the UNFCCC listed in Annex I of the Convention, including the European Union. These Parties are classified as industrialized (developed) countries and "Economies in transition" (EITs). The 14 EITs are the former centrally planned economies of Russia and Eastern Europe.

Annex II countries: There are 24 Parties to the UNFCCC listed in Annex II of the Convention, including the European Union. These Parties are made up of members of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). Annex II Parties are Subsidiary bodies of the convention.

A subsidiary body is a committee that assists the Conference of the Parties. Subsidiary bodies include the following categories: Permanent:

The Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) makes recommendations on policy and implementation issues to the COP and, if requested, to other bodies.

The Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) serves as a link between information and assessments provided by expert sources (such as the (IPCC)) and the COP, which focuses on setting policy.

Temporary Ad Hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol (AWG-KP) wound up its mandate in 2011.Ad Hoc Working Group on Longterm Cooperative Action (AWG-LCA) ended its mandate at COP 17, in 2011.Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (ADP) ended its mandate at COP 21, in 2015.Ad Hoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement (APA) started its mandate on expiry of the ADP at the conclusion of COP 21, in 2015.

ANNEX 3

Sustainable Development Goals

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), also known as the Global Goals, are a universal call for action to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity. They provide clear guidelines and targets for all countries to adopt in accordance with their own priorities and the environmental challenges of the world at large.

These 17 goals include new areas such as climate change, economic inequality, innovation, sustainable consumption, peace and justice, and other priorities. The goals are interrelated in that the key to success on one will involve tackling issues more commonly associated with another.

	SDG Agenda
1.	No poverty: End poverty in all its forms everywhere
2.	Zero hunger: End hunger, achieve food security and improves nutrition and provide sustainable agriculture
3.	Good health and well-being: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
4.	Quality education: Ensure exclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities

5.	Gender equality: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
6.	Clean water and sanitation: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
7.	Affordable and clean energy: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.
8.	Decent work and economic growth: Promote sustainable, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment for all.
9.	Industry, innovation and infrastructure: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization
10.	Reduced inequality: Reduce inequality among countries
11.	Sustainable cities and communities: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.
12.	Responsible consumption and production: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.

13.	Climate action: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts. 13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries 13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning 13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning 13.a Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly $100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible 13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities
14.	Life below water: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas, and marine resources for sustainable development
15.	Life on land: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial eco-systems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification and halt and reserve land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.

16.	Peace, justice and strong institutions: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.
17.	Partnerships for the goals: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.

ANNEX 4

Least Developed Countries

In March-June 1968, during the first session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), UNCTAD member States agreed that special attention was to be “paid to the less developed among the developing countries, as an effective means of ensuring sustained growth with equitable opportunity for each developing country”. During the 26th session of the United Nations General Assembly, in December 1971, a list of 25 Least Developed Countries (LDCs) was formally endorsed. By the year 2003, the number of LDCs had risen to 50. Thereafter, some graduated and by March 2018, the number dropped (Table 1). Main Characteristics of the Least Developed Countries

- Low per capita income and widespread poverty Shortage of capital
- Population explosion and high dependency
- Massive unemployment:
- Predominance of agriculture
- Unproductive investment
- Low levels of productivity

Table 10.1: Least Developed Country Parties and their graduation from the LDC category (Source:www.un.org)

LDCs as at March 2018	Year of graduation from LDC state
Afghanistan, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Haiti, Kiribati, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Niger, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Yemen, Zambia	2024 - Sao Tome and Principe, Solomon Islands 2023 - Bhutan 2021 - Angola * 2020 - Vanuatu * 2017 - Equatorial Guinea 2014 - Samoa 2011 - Maldives 2007 - Cape Verde (Cabo Verde) 1994 - Botswana

NB The following LDCs are expected to graduate from LDC category as follows; Bangladesh, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Nepal will graduate in 2026,

Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, and Rwanda are scheduled for 2027.

Solomon Islands is scheduled for graduation in 2027.

Cambodia and Senegal are scheduled for graduation in 2029.

Geographical distribution of Least Developed Countries (dated: August 2024)

Source: https://unctad.org/topic/least-developed-countries/list

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