The National Domestic Contribution for Uganda is estimated at approximately **USD 2.4 billion** and will be required by **2030** to meet total cost of adaptation in the adaptation priority sectors.

The Economic Assessment of the Impacts of Climate Change in Uganda, projected rising adaptation budgets and the costs of inaction estimated between **USD 273 - 437 billion by 2050**.

The Costed Adaptation Strategy of the National Climate Change Policy estimates annual adaptation costs at **USD 81 million** (Ministry of Water and Environment, 2015).

There is need of both the private and public sector to allocate and commit themselves to achieve this climate change response.

**What is at stake?**

In Uganda, the climate is naturally variable and susceptible to flood and drought events which have had negative socio-economic impacts in the past. (Climate Change Assessment for Kampala, Uganda UN-Habitat)

**Over 95%** Scientific community agrees that the earth is getting warmer and that human activities are the cause.

The last **15** years are recorded as the warmest. This tells us that, our planet is changing in ways that will have profound impact on all mankind.

Human induced climate change is likely to increase average temperatures in Uganda by up to **1.5 °C** in the next **20 years**. (Climate Change Assessment for Kampala, Uganda UN-Habitat)
Be the Change you want to see

72% of women in Uganda are engaged in agriculture that relies on climate (Uganda Gender Country Assessment, UNDP 2015).

SAVE FORESTS SAVE HUMANITY

Deforestation contributes to climate change and Uganda loses 120,000 ha annually of forest cover.

There are 2964 Tonnes of firewood consumption per day in Refugee Settlements (Centre for Research in Energy & Energy Conservation June 2018)

OUR WETLANDS OUR FUTURE

Wetlands play a big role in climate regulation; yet the Uganda Wetlands Atlas puts the cost of wetland destruction at nearly Shs2 billion annually.

Contamination of water resources is put to nearly Shs 38 billion annually.

Between 1991 – 2008, there have been more than 7 major, more frequent and more severe droughts in the Karamoja region.

Fact- the increased frequency and duration of droughts is the most significant climate-related change being experienced in Uganda.

Implications of climate change on communities in Uganda

• Kasese floods affected 25,445 people. (Uganda Red Cross Society report of May 2013)

• Since May 2018 the Mount Elgon region has experienced 67 landslides (Xinhuanet 17/10/2018)

• The annual prolonged dry seasons and/or drought have ignited seasonal migration by pastoral communities to agro-pastoral communities of Lango sub region in search of water, pasture. (Seasonal migration report: by CARE Sept 2018)

Recommendations for reducing risks associated with climate change

Government

• Strong leadership and good governance to address climate effects.

• Implement the National Climate Change Policy 2015

• Institute a modern and robust early warning system

• Increase investments in climate smart agriculture, environment and forestry sectors

Private Sector

• Increase investment in renewable energy and promote green innovation.

• Finance community based adaptation, mitigation, appropriate technology transfer and environmentally sound socio-economic growth with gender lens.

Communities

• Conservation, Saving and protecting natural resources; wetlands, forests, river banks, wildlife, plant trees on hilltops and practice conservation agriculture.

Civil Society Organizations

• Maximize platforms and opportunities to collect and share information about climate change

• Put women and youth who are affected by disasters at the center of project cycle: assessments, planning, implementation, monitoring and reporting.

• Promote Gender equality in every program based on the Integrated Risk Management approach

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