

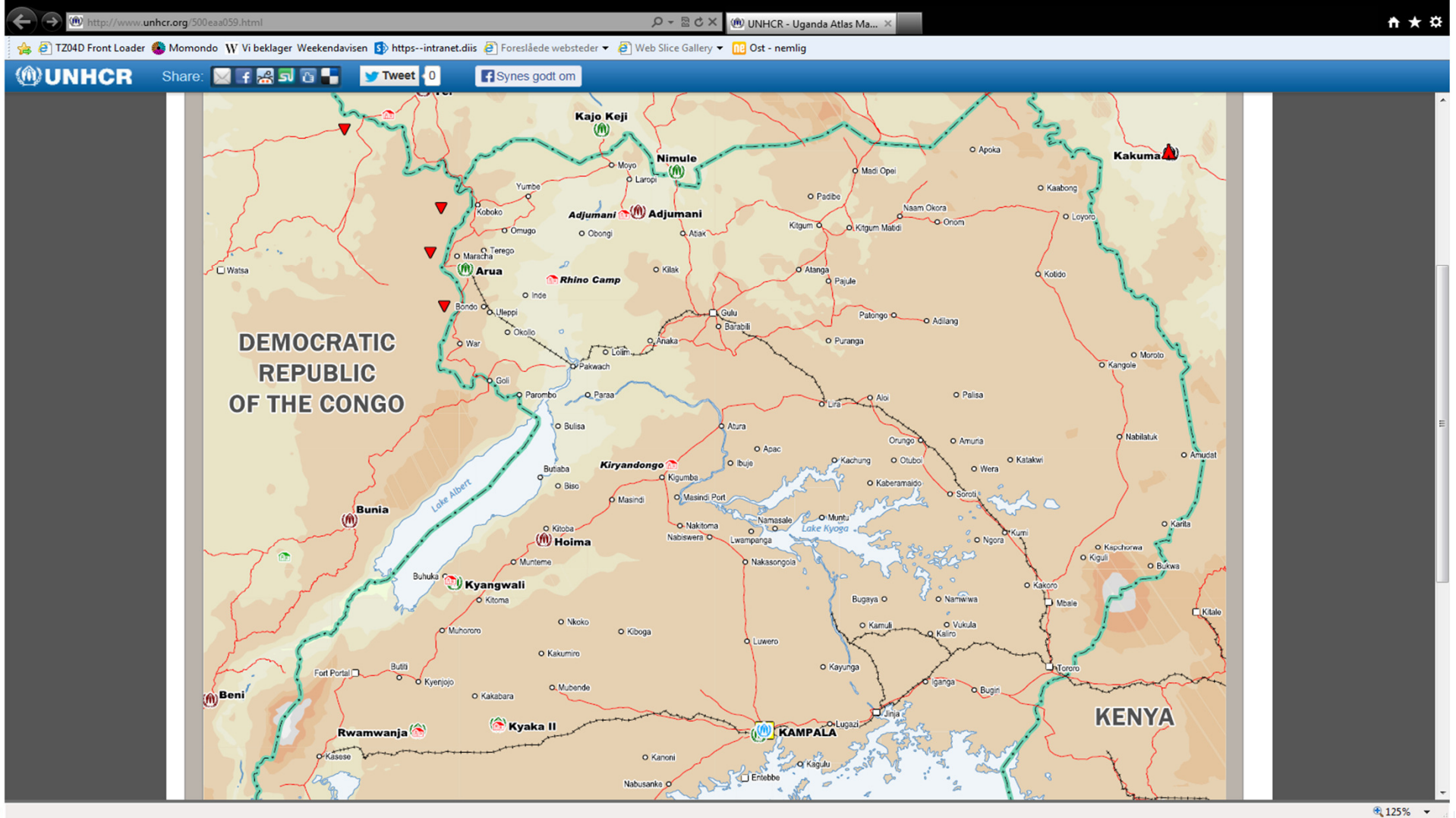


The Gap between Climate Change Policy and Decentralisation in Uganda

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Setting the scene





Extreme Climate Change Events in Teso

Year	Extreme Climate Event	Districts affected
2013	Severe drought	All of Teso region
2012	Very severe flood	Parts of Teso region
2011	Long dry spell experienced	Parts of Teso region
2010	Seasonal water logging	Parts of Teso region
2009	Flood and heavy rain	Parts of Teso region
2008	Severe Drought	All of Teso region
2007	Very severe flood	All of Teso region
1997	Draught	All of Teso region



2007 floods in Teso region





Decentralization and policy reform as unique feature in Uganda

- Decentralization act 1993, first and most comprehensive reform in East and Southern Africa
- Local government is responsible for delivering development services to rural areas
- Uganda as reform darling of international donor community during the 1990s and into early 2000's
- Return to neo-patrimonial rule and pause in decentralization during the past decade



History of Climate Change Policy

- Coordination of emergency support, OPMs office, 1992, 2006, 2008
- National Adaptation Plan of Action, 2006
- National Climate Change Policy, 2013



Coordination of Emergency Response and Disaster Risk Reduction

- Response to IDP following civil war => Response to natural disasters/extreme climate events
- Centralized coordination by OPM, implemented by international emergency agencies and NGOs
- State needs to be seen to respond to emergencies
- Local institutional structures de-linked with District Council
- Many regional extreme climate change events not recognized by OPM



National Adaptation Plan of Action 2006

- UN international agenda driven
- Formulated by central ministries
- Central ministries control priorities and implementation
- Project implementation
- Funding largely used at national or community level

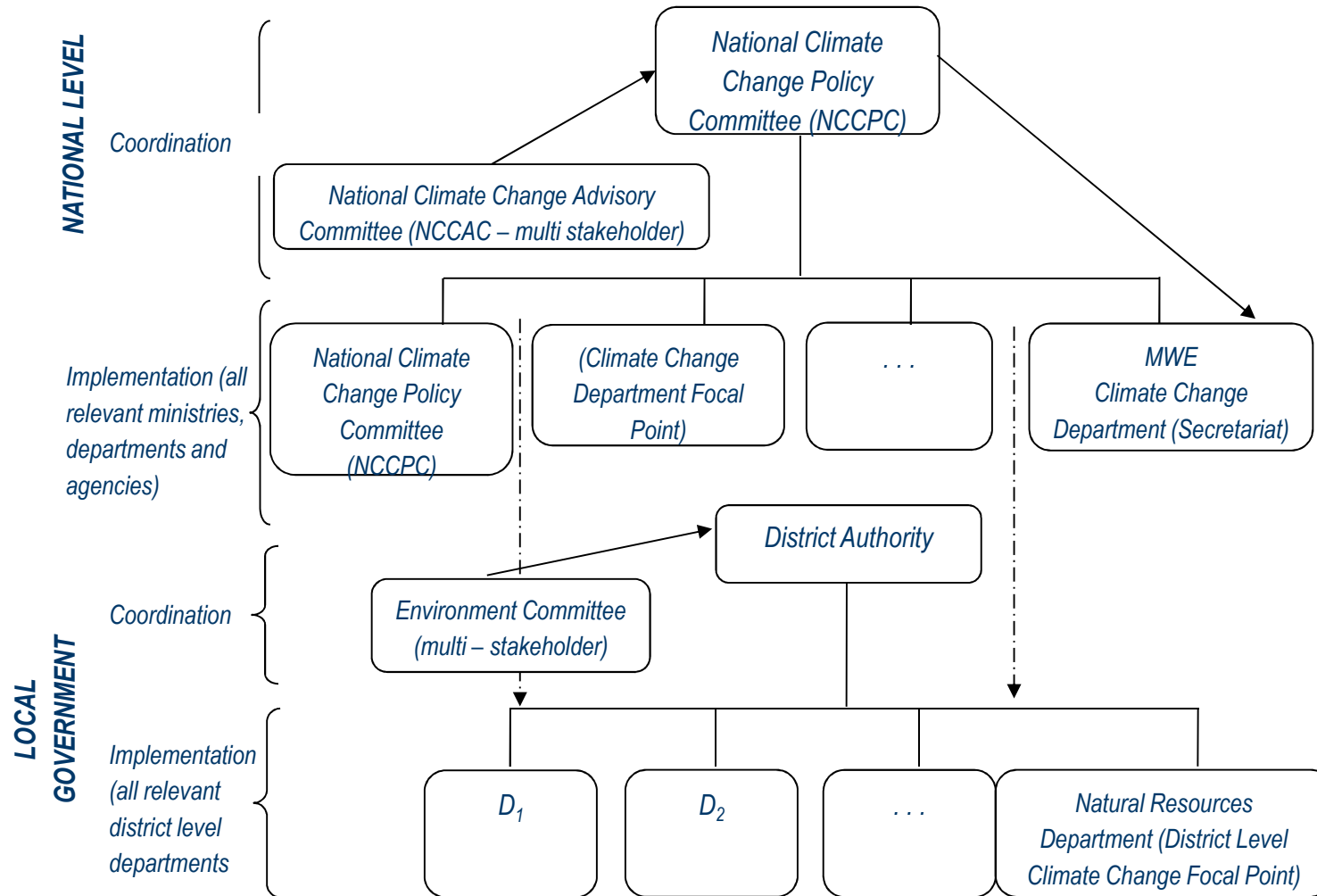


National Climate Change Policy

- Policy formulation process in 2012 guided by consultative National Climate Change Policy Committee
- Policy process coordinated by Climate Change Secretariat in MWE, to be upgraded to department
- Implementation framework based on local government structures
- Status: NCCP not yet approved by Government Cabinet or financed by parliament
- During a CCRI meeting 2013 with leaders from 9 districts from Teso and Karamoja, no one knew about NCCP



Organogram of NCP





Gap between policy and decentralization

Policy	Compliance with decentralization?	Analysis why
Emergency response	No. Centralised coordination with concentrated local institutions is not integrated into local government.	Central government need to be seen to act. Resettlement camps highly politically sensitive.
NAPA	No. Implemented through projects managed by central ministries in parallel with local government	Driver of reform was to become eligible to receive UN funding for climate change projects.
NCCP	Yes. Implementation of policy fully integrated with local government structures.	Policy formulation process guided by joint government–multi-donor committee. Policy reflects analysis rather than funding availability.



Donor support for climate change adaptation

DP	Description of Project Areas	Amount (1000 \$)
ADB	Farm Income Enhancement and Forest Conservation	113,000
BTC	Capacity Development & Projects Support	2,800
DANIDA	Climate Change Unit Support, TACC	3,188
DFID	TACC, Climate Action Network , Parliamentary Forum	1,037
EU	Sawlog Scheme, Karamoja Livelihoods Energy in North	32,347
GTZ	GIZ REAP , GIZ RUWASS	24,000
ICEDA	Geothermal Facility, Quality Assurance in Fish Marketing	13,300
JAICA	Dissemination of NERICA (New Rice for Africa)	-
Kf	Rehabilitation of existing grids in West Nile	75,000
NL	Hydro Power Plant construction	137,540
NDF	Energy for Health and Water Supply in Rural Areas	5,189
NORWAY	Sawlog Scheme, UTGA, REDD+ , WWF) , Hydropower	18,209
UNCDF	District Development Programme; Peace Building Fund	-
UNDP	TACC, SLM, CRM TASP	2,940
FAO	Ecosystem Based Adaptation, Drought Risk Management	5,476
UNFPA	Advocacy and research	-
USAID	Agricultural Livelihoods and Enterprises for Agriculture	7,105
WORLD BANK	ATAAS, EAAPP, Energy for Rural Transformation	283,950
	Total budget	749,851



Climate Change Adaptation at local government in the absence of Climate Change Policy

- CCRI district workshops involving political leaders and heads of technical departments revealed limited internal dialogue about climate change and institutional path dependency
- No policy framework, no local government budget line, no activities
- CCRI sub county meetings involving politicians and front line service providers and farmer leaders revealed climate change adaptation action.
- Process of bricolage where practical solutions outside existing planned activities are sought and available human and financial resources mobilized



Examples of Climate Change Adaptation Action by local government in Teso Region

Infrastructure solutions

- De-silting 170 dams
 - Example of path dependency
- Digging of 8 km cannal in Magoro sub county to prevent flooding by leading excess water directly to wetland
 - Created by collective efforts among local institutions



Examples of Climate Change Adaptation Action by local government in Teso Region

Sustainable management of wetlands

▪ Magoro subcounty

- No protection of wetlands, as "poor farmers have no alternative" means of income

▪ Gweri subcounty

- Pressure from rice value chain, JAICA and non-poor farmers in open conflict with conservation NGOs and other users of the wetlands

▪ Amuria district

- District Environmental Ordinance
- Wetlands management plan of action



Examples of Climate Change Adaptation Action by local government in Teso Region

Agricultural technology

- Farmer Fora linked to NAADS/ATAAS supported agricultural enterprises that are less dependent on rainfall
 - Drought tolerant crops
 - Fruit trees
 - Improved poultry and small stock
 - Processing



Conclusion

- A Gap exists between Climate Change Policy and Decentralisation in Uganda. NCCCP may fill this gap, if implementation framework allowed to remain decentralized
- National support for Climate Change Adaptation has until now largely by-passed district councils and local politics
- Local government institutions respond to extreme climate change events without budget and policy guidance in a process of bricolage
- Sub county government more knowledgeable and engaged in climate change adaptation and the district government



Conclusion

- Delinking decentralised emergency assistance institutions from local government structures has a negative influence efficiency.
- Unclear how the integration of the NCCP within local government structures will affect the emergency assistance policy.
- Understanding meso- and local-level institutional responses to climate change in the absence of relevant policies and budgets is urgently needed to inform the implementation of the proposed climate change policy



Thank You