

CIVIL SOCIETY PRIORITY MESSAGES TO COP30 AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

PREAMBLE

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

Acknowledging the Common but Differentiated Responsibilities and Respective Capabilities of Parties under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and its Paris Agreement, and the need for enhanced ambition and equity in climate action,

Recalling decisions made by the Conference of Parties (COP) of the UNFCCC and Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA),

Stressing the urgency of accelerating the implementation of the goals of the Paris Agreement,

Acknowledging the efforts of civil society to address and respond to climate change and advancing inclusive, transparent, and locally-led climate solutions,

Welcoming with appreciation the cooperation among civil society, namely; Action Aid Uganda, Advocates Coalition for Development and Environment Environmental Management for Livelihood Improvement Bwaise Facility, Oxfam in Uganda, Participatory Ecological Land Use Management Uganda, Regenerate Africa and World-Wide Fund for Nature Uganda Country Office to mobilize stronger and more ambitious climate action,

Hereby present civil society priority messages to COP30 and the Government of the Republic of Uganda, to inform negotiations, guide national policy, and accelerate transformative climate action.

SUMMARY OF KEY MESSAGES

We urge COP30 to revitalize multilateralism, ensure inclusive participation of developing countries and civil society, and uphold climate commitments and expresses concern over slow negotiations and calls for stronger global solidarity.

We call for full operationalization of the Loss and Damage Fund, with timely, grant-based disbursement of the initial USD 250 million, and urge Government of

Uganda to establish national/subnational mechanisms to access and manage the fund effectively.

We demand an ambitious Gender Action Plan under the extended Lima Work Programme on Gender, and urge GoU to mainstream gender in planning, budgeting, and reporting, and ensure gender-balanced delegations.

We call for the 5th review of the UNFCCC capacity-building framework to reflect emerging needs, and ask GoU to address persistent capacity gaps and invest in training for climate data systems, inventories, and finance access.

We urge COP30 to operationalize the Technology Implementation Program and extend the Climate Technology Centre's mandate, and call on GoU to enhance coordination among key ministries to implement Technology Action Plans.

We support enhancing the Mitigation Work Programme (MWP) beyond digital platforms to real implementation and urge GoU to submit updated NDCs and LT-LED Strategy by 2025, and establish a centralized climate data platform.

We call for adoption of robust, locally relevant, gender-responsive indicators under the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA), and urge GoU finalize its National Adaptation Plan (NAP) by 2026.

We demand a COP30 finance package that includes a delivery plan for the USD 300B NCQG and USD 1.3T Baku-Belém roadmap, a work programme on Articles 9.1 and 4.3 and tripling adaptation finance by 2030. We further encourage GoU to expand fiscal space through grants and reprioritization of expenditures.

Cross-cutting themes

- i. We call for dedicated funding for health-related climate adaptation and mitigation, especially for vulnerable groups.
- ii. We advocate for accessible funding for youth- and child-led climate initiatives and inclusive participation.
- iii. We urge COP30 to launch a framework for forest conservation and restoration with dedicated finance streams.

PRIORITY MESSAGES

1. MULTILATERAL COOPERATION

Expresses deep concern towards the withdrawal of the US Government from the Paris Agreement and slow progress of negotiations. Therefore, we call on the COP30 Presidency and the Parties to strengthen multilateral cooperation in order to pursue shared goals and aspirations regarding all climate actions, guarantee the full participation of developing countries and civil society, and avoid breaking promises.

2. FUND FOR RESPONDING TO LOSS AND DAMAGE

Acknowledging the unequal burden on the most vulnerable developing countries experiencing the adverse impacts of climate change, including extreme weather events, and taking note of the report of the Fund for responding to Loss and Damage, and the arrangements to ensure that it is accountable to and functions under the guidance of the COP and the CMA, we:

- i. Call on COP30 to fully operationalize the Fund and open access to the initial allocation of USD 250 million for projects supporting communities affected by climate change. This should be grant-based and timely.
- ii. Ask the Government of the Republic of Uganda to expedite the establishment of efficient national and subnational institutional frameworks and arrangements to access the fund for Loss and damage.

3. GENDER AND CLIMATE CHANGE

Recognizing the gendered impacts of climate change, owing to historical and current gender inequalities and multidimensional factors¹, and taking note of the extension of the enhanced Lima work programme on gender for a period of 10 years, we:

- i. Call on COP30 to adopt a new, ambitious Gender Action Plan (GAP) under the extended Lima Work Programme on Gender (LWPG) fit for the purpose of advancing gender equality and addressing gender justice.
- ii. On youth and children, we call on COP30 to dedicate funding to youth-led, child-led and gender-responsive climate initiatives, that are accessible to support youth innovations and enhance the inclusion, participation and representation of children and youth in climate policy and action through advocacy and awareness-raising.

And, we ask the Government of The Republic of Uganda to strengthen the knowledge, skills and capacities of gender and climate change focal points in all Ministries, Departments and Agencies.

4. CAPACITY BUILDING

Capacity-building for developing countries under the UNFCCC lies at the individual, institutional and systemic level and the capacity-building work of bodies established under the UNFCCC and its Kyoto Protocol and undertaken by bodies serving the Paris Agreement.

Therefore we;

- i. Call on COP30 to conclude the 5th comprehensive review of the implementation of the framework for capacity-building, taking into reflection the recent developments under the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement whilst addressing the emerging needs and challenges of developing countries.
- ii. Ask the Government of the Republic of Uganda to fix the persisting capacity gaps and challenges and invest in training of government and non-state actors for implementation of adaptation and mitigation measures, greenhouse gas inventories, systems for collecting, managing and utilizing activity data and emission factors, and accessing climate finance.

5. TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSFER

Affirm the role of technology development and transfer, in facilitating urgent adaptation and mitigation action aligned with achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement and sustainable development.

Take note of the outcome of the first Global Stock Take (GST) related to the established the Technology Implementation Programme (TIP), supported by the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism,

Also take note of the efforts of the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network in implementing the joint work programme of the Technology Mechanism for 2023-2027, and enhanced collaboration and coordination between the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network.

Therefore, we:

- i. Call on COP30 to operationalize the Technology Implementation Program (TIP) and linkage with the Financial Mechanism, and extend the Climate Technology Center's term for an additional four years.
- ii. Ask the Government of the Republic of Uganda to strengthen national-level coordination among the National Designated Entity, the Ministry of Water and Environment and the Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development to mobilize support for implementation of Technology Action Plans.

¹. Women face greater climate vulnerability not just because of caregiving roles, but also due to limited land rights, restricted access to finance, exclusion from decision-making, and cultural expectations, all of which intersect to deepen inequality.

6. MITIGATION

a. Mitigation Work Program

Note the urgent need to increase efforts to collectively reduce emissions to hold the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2 °C and 1.5 °C, the Mitigation Work Program (MWP) to scale up mitigation ambition and implementation was established in 2021 through decision 1/CMA.3, para. 27².

The MWP was operationalized through focused exchanges of views, information and ideas, with 2 annual global dialogues, taking into account the NDCs and intended not to impose new targets or goals and to operate until 2026.

During the period, 2023–2024, the digital platform deepened the understanding of opportunities, best practices, actionable solutions, provided opportunities for matchmaking between project proponents and potential financiers through pitch hubs held at the investment-focused events.

b. Market and Non-market approaches

On matters relating to cooperative approaches after 10 years of defining the rules, modalities and procedures, markets and non-markets are now operational. Article 6, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement, Guidance on the mechanism established by Article 6, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement, Work programme under the framework for non-market approaches referred to in Article 6, paragraph 8, of the Paris Agreement, significant progress was made on Articles 6.2, 6.4 and 6.8.

Further guidance was provided on authorization of Article 6, paragraph 4, emission reductions and the linkages and voluntary connection of the participating Party registries and the mechanism registry.

CMA 6 decided that afforestation and reforestation project activities and programmes of activities registered under the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) could transition to the mechanism established by Article 6.4 subject to 3 conditions, namely;

- a) request to transition the registered CDM activity or programme of activities by no later than 31 December 2025,
- b) approval of a request to transition the registered CDM activity or programme of activities by the Designated National Authority (DNA) for the mechanism established by Article 6.4 host Party by no later than 31 December 2025,
- c) CDM afforestation and reforestation project activity or programme of activities comply with the rules, modalities and procedures for the mechanism established by Article 6.4 and the respective applicable requirements for activities involving removals under the mechanism contained in the Supervisory Body

- d) standard “Requirements for activities involving removals under the Article 6.4 mechanism”.

On the work programme under the framework for Non-Market Approaches (NMA) referred to in Article 6.8 relating to climate cooperation that does not involve any transfer or trade in the resulting mitigation outcomes among countries.

Note that under the first phase of implementing the work program, identification and framing of all relevant elements of the work programme activities has been done, and the NMA Platform has been established, the second phase of implementing the work programme activities intends focus on fully implementing the activities following a learning-by-doing approach.

Therefore, we:

- i. Call on COP30 to enhance the MWP with the view of shifting away from digital platform to real implementation action, align it with the outcomes of the Global Stock Take and continue the work programme.
- ii. Call on COP30 to consider inviting parties to submit and share experiences on non-market approaches implemented based on focus areas, namely: adaptation, resilience and sustainability; mitigation measures to address climate change and contribute to sustainable development and development of clean energy sources.

Ask the Government of the Republic of Uganda to;

- i. expedite the formulation and submission of the next round of NDC by 2025 covering major sectors and the Long-Term Low Emission Development Strategy (LT-LED).
- ii. shift subsidies from fossil fuel, increase investments in energy efficiency and renewable energy, impose levies on polluting industries and establish a centralized climate platform for easy access of data and information related to climate change.

7. ADAPTATION

We note Article 7 of the Paris Agreement, which provided for the establishment of the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA) of enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change.

We note with concern that the adaptation finance gap is widening and urge developed country Parties to double their collective provision of climate finance for adaptation to developing country Parties from 2019 levels by 2025.

We further note the adoption of the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience at CMA 5 in 2023 to guide the achievement of the global goal on adaptation and the review of overall progress in achieving it, and its associated targets by 2030.

We also note the launch a two-year United Arab Emirates-Belém work programme on indicators for measuring progress achieved towards the associated targets by 2030. At CMA 6, it was decided that the indicators may include a manageable set of no more than 100 indicators that are globally applicable and constitute a menu that captures various contexts of adaptation.

We therefore call on:

- i. COP30 to finalize and adopt the indicators to track the thematic targets and targets related to the iterative adaptation cycle, taking into account, that indicators must be fit for purpose, locally applicable and gender responsive.
- ii. COP30 to consider an indicator on adaptation finance to support locally led adaptation actions.
- iii. The Government of the Republic of Uganda to expedite the process for the development of the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) by 2026.

8. CLIMATE FINANCE

In the context of Article 9 of the Paris Agreement and realization of the goal referred to in paragraph 53 of decision 1/CP.21³, with developed country Parties taking the lead, CMA 6 in Baku decided to establish the New Collective Quantified Goal on climate finance (NCG), of at least USD 300 billion per year by 2035 for developing country Parties for climate action.

The NCG will support the implementation of developing country Parties' NDCs, NAPs and Adaptation Communications (AdCOMs) as a component of NDCs and contribute to increasing and accelerating ambition.

CMA 6 called for the scaling up of financing to developing country Parties for climate action from all public and private sources to at least USD 1.3 trillion per year by 2035.

CMA 6 also launched, the "Baku to Belém Roadmap to 1.3T", aiming at scaling up climate finance to developing country Parties to support low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development

pathways and implement the NDCs and NAPs including through grants, concessional and non-debt-creating instruments, and measures to create fiscal space, taking into account relevant multilateral initiatives as appropriate.

In addition to NCG, lack of political will has been noted with regard to implementation of the legal obligation under Paris Agreement Article 9.1⁴ and UNFCCC Article 4.3⁵

We call on COP30 to deliver a finance package consisting of:

- a. a plan for delivery of the NCG, of at least USD 300 billion per year by 2035 and the USD 1.3 trillion Baku to Belém roadmap
- b. work programme on Article 9.1 and Article 4.3
- c. tripling the collective provision of climate finance for adaptation by 2030, using the COP26 goal to double adaptation financing by 2025 as baseline.

And, ask the Government of the Republic of Uganda to expand the fiscal space with new sources of finance to meet the growing climate finance needs through securing grants and reducing low-priority expenditures.

9. CROSS CUTTING THEMATIC AREAS

On **health**, we call on COP30 to establish targeted funding windows for health adaptation and mitigation co-benefits—supporting both physical and mental health, and addressing cross-cutting vulnerabilities among women, children, refugees/internally displaced persons and low-income populations.

On **youth and Children**, we call on COP30 to dedicate funding to youth-led, child-led and gender-responsive climate initiatives that are accessible to support youth innovations and enhance the inclusion, participation and representation of children and youth in climate policy and action through advocacy and awareness-raising.

On **forests**, we call on COP30 to launch a framework to advance policy approaches and incentives to conserve forests and accelerate forest restoration including local level efforts, with dedicated financial flow streams.

³ <https://unfccc.int/files/home/application/pdf/decision1cp21.pdf>

⁴ *Developed Country Parties shall provide financial resources to assist developing country Parties with respect to both mitigation and adaptation in continuation of their existing obligations under the Convention*

⁵ *provision of new and additional financial resources by developed countries.*



For more information

Contact:

Climate Action Network Uganda.

Tel: 0200 999 108

Email: can@can.ug