



PARLIAMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

**REPORT OF THE DELEGATION OF THE PARLIAMENT OF
UGANDA TO THE 26TH SESSION OF THE CONFERENCE OF
PARTIES TO THE UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION
ON CLIMATE CHANGE, HELD IN GLASGOW KINGDOM, FROM
31ST OCTOBER - 12TH NOVEMBER, 2021**

OFFICE OF THE CLERK TO PARLIAMENT

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) was established in 1992 following the United Nations RioEarth summit where among its core objectives was to stabilise the concentration of greenhouse gases (GHG) in the Earth's atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system".

The Conference of Parties (COP) was then created as the convention's supreme body and as an association of all member states of which Uganda is a party, with the intention of having regular annual meetings where heads of state, ministers, environmental experts and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and several stakeholders advance their climate commitments and climate actions.

The first COP was held in 1995 in the capital of Germany and following that, a series of twenty five (25) meeting have been held which have resulted into the different protocols and agreements, the most binding of which have been the Kyoto Protocol of 1997 and the Paris Agreement of 2015.

The 26th meeting of the Conference of Parties was scheduled to be held last year in Glasglow- United Kingdom, however, due to the COVID 19 pandemic, the conference was postponed and held from the 31st October to 12th November, 2021 with the major aim of accelerating action towards the goals of the Paris Agreement and the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change.

In addition to the world leaders summit, Ministry heads, state and none state actors, civil society organizations, academia and the private sector bodies participated in a series of meetings to accelerate progress aimed at renewing countries' ambition to keep the globe within a 1.5 degrees reach, mobilize financing for countries to address climate change, Adapt to protect communities and natural habitats, and finalizing the Paris rule book.

2.0 COMPOSITION OF THE DELEGATION

The delegation to the 26th meeting of the Conference of Parties was led by the Rt. Hon. Jacob L'Okori Oulanyah, Speaker of the Parliament of Uganda and it comprised of the following Members;

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| 1. Hon. Biyika Lawrence Songa | Chairperson, Committee on Climate Change |
| 2. Hon. Yeri Ofwono Apollo | Member |
| 3. Hon. Kaaya Christine Nakimwero | Member |
| 4. Hon. Patience Nkunda Kinshaba | Member |
| 5. Hon. Agnes Atim Apea | Member |
| 6. Hon. Ruhunda Alex | Member |



The delegation from Parliament met and worked with a wider Ugandan delegation from Different Ministries, Departments and Agencies, Civil society and the Academia that was led by Hon. Beatrice Anywar the Minister of State for Environment to deliver the country's position at the COP26.

3.0 GOALS OF THE 26TH MEETING OF THE CONFERENCE OF PARTIES ON THE UNFCCC

The meetings of the COP 26 were focused on the following;

3.1 Mitigation; Securing global net zero by mid-century and keep 1.5 degrees within reach

Under the Paris Agreement, Parties agreed to limit global temperature rise to well below 2°C, and pursue efforts to limit warming to 1.5°C. While some progress had been made in strengthening national climate targets and policies for reducing emissions, these targets were still insufficient to meet the Paris Agreement's temperature goal. Consequently, party states were urged to strengthen the 2030 and mid-century commitments¹

Currently, the world continues to face extreme weather events caused by 1.1°C above preindustrial levels as evidenced through heat waves, droughts, severe weather, and sea level rise, resulting into devastating effects such as displacement of people, loss of lives, health risks from rising air temperatures and the extinction of an overwhelming number of animal and plant species.

In order to achieve this, parties to the Paris Agreement were requested to submit updated pledges to the 2030 goal by either updating their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) or submitting new NDCs with renewed ambition to Secure global net zero by mid-century and keep 1.5 degrees within reach.

In this regard, on the 12th October, the Climate Change Department under the Ministry of Water and Environment submitted Uganda's updated NDC having submitted its first in 2015.

In order to keep the goal of limiting temperature rise to 1.5 degrees C within reach, there is need to cut global emissions in half by the end of this decade. Consequently, party states at COP 26 aimed at having discussions, bi- lateral meetings and negotiations focused on reducing emission targets that align with reaching net zero by the middle of the century.

¹ Closing the gap: *The Impact Of G20 Climate Commitments On Limiting Global Temperature Rise To 1.5°C* by Climate analytics; World resources Institute, September 2022.

3.2 Adaptation: Adapt to protect communities and natural habitats

People across the world are already living with the devastating consequences of our changing climate, intensifying and increasing the frequency and impact of extreme weather events. Rising seas and changing weather patterns threaten the livelihoods and land of millions with the most vulnerable having done the least to cause it.

Greater action to avert, minimize and address loss and damage associated with climate change is therefore needed to avoid loss of life and protect livelihoods.

The meetings at COP26 aimed at working together to enable and encourage countries affected by climate change to:

a) Protect and restore ecosystems

Protecting and restoring ecosystems, and managing land sustainably, has the potential to reduce annual net greenhouse gas emissions by more than 7 giga tonnes by 2030. It also supports adaptation, reduces climate vulnerability, promotes biodiversity, and enhances livelihoods.

To achieve all this, countries aimed at discussions geared towards halting and reverse deforestation and land degradation, and conserve coastal wetlands and peatlands.

b) Fostering climate resilience

In the Paris Agreement, a Global Goal on Adaptation to tackle the impacts of climate change was agreed as one of the three core goals (alongside Mitigation and Finance). However, since then no concrete steps were agreed upon on how this goal would be delivered. The 26th Session of the conference of Parties thus aimed at coming up with a plan on how this deliverable can be made.

3.3 Mobilise finances to address climate change

In 2009 at the COP 15 in Copenhagen and again at COP 21 in Paris (2015), developed countries committed to mobilize (One hundred billion dollars) \$100 billion annually in public and private financial support by 2020 to help developing economies chart a sustainable course of economic development and address the impacts of climate change both thorough mitigation and adaptation. Unfortunately, up until the 26th session it was estimated that developed countries' climate finance to developing economies was still falling about \$20 billion short of their \$100 billion pledge.

Negotiations at COP 26 aimed at following up on this pledge with wealthier nations demonstrating solidarity and renewed commitment to meet the climate finance goal.

Without progress on climate finance, developing economies continue to lag behind on the resources they need to accelerate their transition to clean, sustainable, climate-resilient economies.

Further still the issue of the long-term climate finance regime during the 2020–25 transition and deliberations on the post-2025 finance goal were also of great concern at the COP 26 meetings.

3.4 Collaboration; working together to deliver deliver climate solutions and meet the increased ambition.

COP26 sought to be both open and inclusive, with a greater variety of voices heard and helping to shape outcomes. This included responding to calls for further youth inclusion, recognition of the role of indigenous people and gender among others

Further still, a top priority for the Presidency and several countries in Glasgow was to finalize the 'Paris Rulebook' to fully operationalize the Paris Agreement and accelerate action to tackle the climate crisis through collaboration between governments, businesses and civil society.

Article 6 of the Paris Agreement acknowledges that Parties may choose to cooperate internationally to meet part of their NDCs using emission reductions achieved in other countries. This could be, for instance, by purchasing international 'carbon credits' or 'offsets', or by creating a link between carbon markets, such as linking the new Emissions Trading System to another international system. It also includes non-market approaches. Having failed to reach an agreement since Paris, it was also one of the targets to be reached at the COP 26.

4.0 THEMES OF THE PRESIDENCY AT 26TH SESSION OF THE CONFERENCE OF PARTIES TO THE UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE

4.1 OFFICIAL OPENING OF THE COP 26

The formal opening plenary of the twenty-sixth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Forum on the Convention on Climate Change commenced on Sunday, 31 October 2021, at the Scottish Event Campus.



In his opening remarks, the COP 26 President Alok Sharma;

- a) welcomed the participants to the COP 26 for their untiring efforts towards which I know for some has been arduous due to the impacts of the pandemic.
- b) noted among others that human activity awns one of the unequivocal the causes of global warming. He highlighted the several impacts of climate change on people across the globe as evidenced from the raging floods, cyclones, wildfires, record temperatures experienced.
- c) called upon party states and actors to uphold the shared goals set under the Paris Agreement in order to protect people and nature from the effects of climate change. He highlighted the issue of finance flowing to climate action and limiting the rise in global temperature to well below two degrees pursuing efforts towards 1.5 as some of the major agendas to be achieved.
- d) Pledged to promote transparency and inclusivity in his tenure of leadership in accordance with the draft rules of procedure, and with the utmost respect for the party-driven nature of our process.
- e) Encouraged countries to seize the enormous opportunities for green growth, green jobs, cheaper, cleaner power and develop solutions to the climate change problem.

4.1.1 WORLD LEADERS SUMMIT

Following the opening ceremony, the World Leaders Summit, led by the UK Prime Minister Boris Johnson kicked off on 1 and 2 November, 2021. This majorly entailed the delivery of national statements by Heads of State and Government.

In his remarks the Prime Minister;

Welcomed world leaders to COP to put forward high level ambition and action towards securing global net zero and keeping 1.5 degrees in reach; adapting to protect communities and natural habitats; and mobilising finance.

Highlighted the seriousness of the climate crisis, warning against the “anger and impatience” of the world should COP 26 not deliver the scale of action needed.

He noted with concern that if nothing is done about climate change today, it will be too late for our children to do so tomorrow.

He stressed that solutions are attainable, and the developed world had the responsibility to fund climate action in developing countries. He called upon cooperation with the multilateral development banks so as to make available funds to the private sector to make progress to reduce risks.



4.1.2 STATEMENT BY H.E. YOWERI KAGUTA MUSEVENI PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA AT THE 26TH UNITED NATIONS CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE (COP-26) DURING THE WORLD LEADERS SUMMIT

In a statement submitted to the ongoing World Leaders Summit during the 26th Conference of the Parties on Climate Change in Glasgow, UK, H.E Yoweri Kaguta Museveni;

- a) thanked the United Kingdom government for Hosting the meetings of the COP 26.
- b) Underscored the urgent need to address the climate change. He cited recent environmental disasters across the globe and informed that Uganda was not immune to the effects of climate change as evidenced from the floods, drought, disease, earth quakes among others that the country continues to face.
- c) Noted that there was need to address the different activities that led to the production of greenhouse gasses such as methane (CH₄), carbon-monoxide (CO), Nitrogen-oxides (NO_x), Sulphur-oxides (SO_x), ozone gas (O₃) which are continuously depleting the ozone layer hence causing global warming.
- d) Decried the depletion of forests and wetlands, wrong agricultural practices among others as the human activities exacerbating climate change.
- e) Underscored the strategic link between socio-economic transformation and environmental protection noting that If you conserve under-development, you should forget about conserving the environment. He emphasized the need to encourage alternative sources of income and livelihoods for the masses since unemployed citizens had turned to practices such cutting forests as a means of survival.
- f) Noted that the country had embraced cleaner energy sources such as solar, wind, geo-thermal, and hydro electricity, which would significantly reduce the country's reliance on fossil fuels hence reducing the emissions contributed by hydro-carbons that are one the causes of climate change.
- g) Called upon different stakeholders globally to improve the lives of all people and save our planet in a safely and cheaply way manner.

4.2 CLIMATE FINANCING:

Climate change is a global challenge requiring global actions and solutions from both the public and private sector. For developing countries like Uganda, to contribute to the global goal of holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2° C, such countries require means of implementation in form of capacity building, technology transfer and finance. Climate finance is the main means of implementation.



Just like Uganda, Parties at COP 26 acknowledged that the cost of action to prevent climate change is far less than the cost of managing its impacts. There are also significant economic opportunities flowing from the low-carbon transition: solar power is the cheapest form of electricity in history; zero-emission vehicles will sooner be cheaper, more reliable, and deliver cleaner air in our cities than fossil fuel cars.

The global shift to net zero and resilient economies will require trillions of dollars of investment. At the same time, there's need to urgently invest in adaptation and resilience to help manage the ongoing impacts of climate change, especially in more climate vulnerable communities.

In 2009, developed countries committed to mobilize \$100 billion a year by 2020 and through 2025 to support climate efforts in developing countries in the rally against the adverse effects of climate change. However, the Glasgow Climate Pact, it was noted "with deep regret" that developed countries failed to meet that goal in 2020. Non the less, negotiations at COP26 made some concrete steps to help developing countries access finance options.

The COP presidency noted with concern the growing needs of developing country Parties, in particular due to the increasing impacts of climate change and increased indebtedness as a consequence of the coronavirus disease 2019 pandemic. In this regard, relevant providers of financial support were encouraged to consider how vulnerability to the adverse effects of climate change could be reflected in the provision and mobilization of concessional financial resources and how they could simplify and enhance access to finance;

Further still, the challenges faced by many developing country Parties in accessing finance was highlighted and party states were encouraged to further efforts to enhance access to finance, including by the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism

Countries at COP 26 agreed to a robust process to develop a new, larger climate finance goal to go into effect after 2025. They identified a wide range of options to ensure an inclusive and robust technical process to develop this new goal.

In order to archive the climate finance goals, set at COP 26;

Developed country Parties were urged to provide enhanced support, including through financial resources, technology transfer and capacity-building, to assist developing country Parties with respect to both mitigation and adaptation, in continuation of their existing obligations under the Convention and the Paris Agreement, and encouraged other Parties to provide or continue to provide such support voluntarily.

Party states were encouraged to mobilize climate finance from all sources to reach the level needed to achieve the goals of the Paris Agreement, including

significantly increasing support for developing country Parties, beyond USD 100 billion per year and through to 2025. In this regard pledges made by many developed countries were welcomed in accordance with the Climate Finance Delivery Plan: Meeting the US\$100 Billion Goal⁶ and emphasized the importance of transparency in the implementation of their pledges.

Further still, developed countries were called upon to provide greater clarity on their pledges through their next biennial communications under Article 9, paragraph 5, of the Paris Agreement.

The UK presidency underscored the need to enhancing understanding and action to make finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development in a transparent and inclusive manner in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication

Operating entities of the Financial Mechanism, multilateral development banks and other financial institutions were urged to further scale up investments in climate action. There was also a call for continued increase in the scale and effectiveness of climate finance from all sources globally, including grants and other highly concessional forms of finance.

Party states re-emphasized the need for scaled-up financial resources to take into account the needs of those countries particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, and in this regard encouraged relevant multilateral institutions to consider how climate vulnerabilities should be reflected in the provision and mobilization of concessional financial resources and other forms of support, including special drawing rights

The initiation of deliberations on a new collective quantified goal on climate finance was welcomed. In this regard, countries highlighted the need to informed by the need to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty and to make finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emission and climate-resilient development taking into account the needs and priorities of developing countries.

Many developing countries raised specific concerns with regard to eligibility and ability to access concessional forms of climate finance. In this regard, the presidency re-emphasizes the importance of the provision of scaled-up financial resources, taking into account the needs of developing country Parties that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change.



Adaptation fund

Party states recognised the importance of the adequacy and predictability of adaptation finance, including the value of the Adaptation Fund in delivering dedicated support for adaptation.

It was however noted with concern that the current provision of climate finance for adaptation remained insufficient to respond to worsening climate change impacts in developing country Parties.

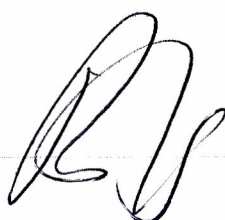
Developed party states were consequently urged to significantly and urgently scale up their provision of climate finance, technology transfer and capacity-building for adaptation so as to respond to the needs of developing country Parties as part of a global effort, including for the formulation and implementation of national adaptation plans and adaptation communications.

Furth still, Parties were invited to consider multi-annual pledges to increase their provision of climate finance to support adaptation in developing country Parties in response to their growing needs, including contributions made to the Adaptation Fund and the Least Developed Countries Fund, which represent significant progress compared with previous efforts.

Developed country Parties to at least double their collective provision of climate finance for adaptation to developing country Parties from 2019 levels by 2025, 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.

Multilateral development banks, other financial institutions and the private sector were also urged to enhance finance mobilization in order to deliver the scale of resources needed to achieve climate plans, particularly for adaptation, and encouraged Parties to continue to explore innovative approaches and instruments for mobilizing finance for adaptation from private sources.

Following this, the Adaptation Fund recieved several of contributions, with new pledges worth \$356 million that represent almost three times its mobilization target for 2022. The Least Developed Countries Fund, which supports climate change adaptation in the world's least developed countries, also received approximately \$413 million in new contributions.



4.3 MITIGATION: ACCELERATING THE GLOBAL TRANSITION TO CLEAN ENERGY.

Mitigation refers to efforts to reduce and / or prevent the emission of greenhouse gases (GHGs) or to enhance the removal of GHGs from the atmosphere.

The Energy Day at COP26 brought countries together to focus on how to significantly reduce climate change by speeding up the global energy transition towards net zero while holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels.

The energy sector accounts for a quarter of global greenhouse gas emissions². To meet the goals of the Paris Agreement, countries need to move away from energy sources that are harmful to the environment towards clean, resilient and renewable energy.

At the COP 26, Parties were called upon to accelerate the development, deployment and dissemination of technologies, and the adoption of policies, to transition towards low emission energy systems, including by rapidly scaling up the deployment of clean power generation and energy efficiency measures, including accelerating efforts towards the phase-out of unabated coal power and inefficient fossil fuel subsidies, recognizing the need for support towards a just transition;

Further still, Parties were invited to consider further actions to reduce by 2030 non-carbon dioxide greenhouse gas emissions, including methane;

The UK Presidency spearheaded discussions to end unabated coal power, the most polluting fossil fuel. Consequently, 65 countries have now committed to coal phase out, including more than 20 new commitments at COP26; All major coal financing countries have committed to end international coal finance by the end of 2021; Over \$20 billion of new public and philanthropic finance has been committed to support developing countries to scale up clean power and make the transition away from coal.

Alongside the drive to stop coal power, parties were urged to need to phase down the use of all fossil fuels across the energy sector. As a result, 34 countries and 5 public finance institutions committed to end direct public support (c.\$24 billion annually) for the international unabated fossil fuel energy sector by the end of 2022.

The discussions at COP26 highlighted the importance of protecting, conserving and restoring nature and ecosystems to achieve the Paris Agreement

² 4 Charts Explain Greenhouse Gas Emissions by Countries and Sectors by Mengpin Ge, Johannes Friedrich and Leandro Vigna, World resources Institute , February 6, 2020

temperature goal, including through forests and other terrestrial and marine ecosystems acting as sinks and reservoirs of greenhouse gases and by protecting biodiversity, while ensuring social and environmental safeguards.

Consequently, there was a marked commitment to protect precious natural habitats with International partners have pledging extensive new nature and land use-related climate finance packages and commitments including:

- 137 countries committed to halt and reverse forest loss and land degradation by 2030 in the Glasgow Leaders' Declaration on Forests and Land Use
- 28 countries launched a roadmap to protect forests through a global shift to sustainable development and trade of agricultural commodities
- 12 developed countries pledged to provide \$12 billion (£8.75 billion) of public climate finance from 2021 to 2025 to new Global Forest Finance Pledge
- 12 country and philanthropic contributors pledged at least \$1.5 billion (£1.1 billion) to protect the forests of the Congo Basin.
- 14 country and philanthropic donors pledged at least \$1.7 billion from 2021 to 2025 to advance Indigenous Peoples' and local communities' forest tenure rights and support their role as guardians of forests and nature
- at least £5.3 billion (\$7.2 billion) of private sector funding was been mobilized

Transport: Driving the global transition to zero emission transport

The main objective for transport at COP26 was to demonstrate that the transition to zero emission road transport technology.

Over 30 countries, six major vehicle manufacturers and other actors, like cities, set out their determination for all new car and van sales to be zero emission by 2040 globally and 2035 in leading markets. Countries representing a fifth of the global car market have now made a national level commitment or proposal to end the sale of polluting vehicles. Almost no major manufacturers had set phaseout dates for Internal Combustion Engines (ICE) at the start of the year, manufacturers representing a third of the global market have now done so.



4.4 ADAPTATION, LOSS AND DAMAGE

Adaptation

Adaptation was one of the major objects of particular emphasis during the deliberations at the COP 26 meetings. This was a bonus for the country as Uganda prioritizes adaptation as its first response to climate change³.

Findings from the contribution of Working Group I to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Sixth Assessment Report noted with concern that, climate and weather extremes and their adverse impacts on people and nature will continue to increase with every additional increment of rising temperatures; hence the urgent need to scale up action and support, including finance, capacity- building and technology transfer, to enhance adaptive capacity, strengthen resilience and reduce vulnerability to climate change in line with the best available science, taking into account the priorities and needs of developing country Parties.

In response to this , the Paris Agreement in 2015 called for the establishment of a Global Goal on Adaptation which is equivalent of the global mitigation goal to limit temperature rise to 1.5°C. This goal is important for providing a system for tracking countries' adaptation progress. However, unlike mitigation, adaptation progress cannot be measured by a single metric.

During COP26, the delegation joined the rest of the developing country parties to call for, among others: provision of financial, technological and capacity-building support to developing countries; enhanced support for the formulation and implementation of National Adaptation Plans; more climate efforts by developed countries to prevent global temperature increases beyond the Paris Agreement's goal of well below 2C ideally and 1.5C by the end of the century and wrapping-up rules to make use of voluntary cooperation under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement

Although a Global Goal on Adaptation was not made operational during Cop26, Parties established a new Glasgow - Sharm el-Sheikh Work Programme on the Global Goal on Adaptation to define the global goal on adaptation reduce vulnerability, strengthen resilience and increase the capacity of people and the planet to adapt to the impacts of climate change. The Presidency recognized importance of the global goal on adaptation for the effective implementation of the Paris Agreement, and welcomed the launch of the comprehensive two- year Glasgow-Sharm el-Sheikh work programme on the global goal on adaptation;

³ UNITED NATIONS CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE, *Uganda at COP 26 Briefing Paper* by Ministry of Water And Environment, Climate Change Department, Uganda 2021

The presidency further appreciated countries that submitted adaptation communications and national adaptation plans, which enhance the understanding and implementation of adaptation actions and priorities. It further urged Parties to further integrate adaptation into local, national and regional planning; and requested Parties that had not yet done so to submit their adaptation communications.

Further still, climate finance providers made specific commitments to increase their support for adaptation: both absolutely and as a percentage of climate finance. Over \$350 million was committed to the UNFCCC Adaptation Fund and over \$600 million was pledged to the Least Developed Countries Fund.

Loss and damage

Party states at the COP26, acknowledged that climate change has already caused and will increasingly cause loss and damage and that, as temperatures rise, impacts from climate and weather extremes, as well as slow onset events, will pose an ever-greater social, economic and environmental threat.

They further acknowledged the important role of a broad range of stakeholders at the local, national and regional level, including indigenous peoples and local communities, in averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change.

Countries reiterated the urgency of scaling up action and support, as appropriate, including finance, technology transfer and capacity-building, for implementing approaches for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change in developing country Parties that are particularly vulnerable to these effects.

In this regard, Party States agreed to a new 'Glasgow Dialogue on Loss and Damage' between countries and relevant organizations on arrangements for the funding of activities to avert, minimize and address loss and damage. The outcome of the dialogue- Santiago Network on Loss and Damage elaborated clear functions and funding in support of countries to address and manage loss and damage. Developed country Parties were urged to provide funds for the operation of the network and ensure its operationalisation.

It recognised the importance of demand-driven technical assistance in building capacity to implement approaches to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change.

It further urged developed country Parties, the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism, United Nations entities and intergovernmental organizations and

other bilateral and multilateral institutions, including non-governmental organizations and private sources, to provide enhanced and additional support for activities addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change.

4.5 TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER AND CAPACITY-BUILDING FOR MITIGATION AND ADAPTATION

Building the capacity of developing countries for practical action and policy making, is critical to support the implementation of the goals agreed at Paris. Also critical to its implementation is the work on technology transfer and technical assistance.

The Presidency acknowledged the progress made on capacity-building, particularly in relation to enhancing the coherence and coordination of capacity-building activities towards the implementation of the Convention and the Paris Agreement.

Parties however highlighted the need to continue supporting developing countries in identifying and addressing both current and emerging capacity-building gaps and needs, and to catalyse climate action and solutions to respond

At COP26 included a need to extend the memorandum of understanding between the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) as its host agency.

At COP26, countries made valuable progress on capacity building and technology transfer. These among others include;

- a) the establishment of the COP26 Catalyst for Climate Action to bring together key stakeholders to develop recommendations to target capacity building challenges in areas related to adaptation, finance, carbon markets and reporting.

The COP26 Catalyst is a UK Presidency convened framework bringing together key stakeholders to discuss capacity-building challenges and to catalyse action through four Action Groups on key areas requiring capacity-building, namely: Adaptation Action, Access to Finance, Carbon Markets Participation, and Transparency and Reporting.

The COP26 Catalyst for Climate Action's Recommendations and Call to Action have now been published, with Parties and non-state actors encouraged to add their endorsements. On technology transfer, the outcomes were that:

- The Technology Executive Committee (TEC) and Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN) were invited to explore the preparation of a

joint programme, with Parties wishing to see greater collaboration between the two arms of the Technology Mechanism;

- Parties agreed to renew the memorandum of understanding with UNEP to host the CTCN for a further five-year period;
- Parties agreed to allocate additional seats on the CTCN's Advisory Board to ensure that Small Island Developing States (SIDS), Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Eastern Europe are permanently represented;
- Parties also agreed to extend membership to three additional observer constituencies; Women and Gender constituency, Youth NGOs and Indigenous Peoples Organizations;
- Parties noted the challenges faced by the CTCN including limited financial resources, and encouraged the CTCN to diversify its sources of funding and enhance engagement with the private sector

- b) An ad hoc work programme was established to undertake the technical work and a series of high-level ministerial dialogues mandated to provide political engagement. Parties also agreed that this process will take into account the needs and priorities of developing countries and will include a consideration of quantity, quality, scope and access.

4.6 COLLABORATION

Party states recognised the importance of international collaboration on innovative climate action, including technological advancement, across all actors of society, sectors and regions, in contributing to progress towards the goals of the Paris Agreement.

They further recognised the important role of non-Party stakeholders, including civil society, indigenous peoples, local communities, youth, children, local and regional governments and other stakeholders, in contributing to progress towards the goals of the Paris Agreement.

Countries also recognised the important role the observer organizations play, including the nine non-governmental organization constituencies, in sharing their knowledge, and their calls to see ambitious action to meet the goals of the Paris Agreement and in collaborating with Parties to that end;

Countries however noted the urgent need to close the gaps in implementation towards the goals of the Paris Agreement and invited the Secretary General of the United Nations to convene world leaders in 2023 to consider ambition to 2030

They welcomed the improvement of the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action⁹ for enhancing ambition, the leadership and actions of the high-level champions, and the work of the secretariat on the Non-State Actor Zone for

Climate Action platform to support accountability and track progress of voluntary initiatives;

They further welcomed the high-level communiqué on the regional climate weeks and encouraged the continuation of regional climate weeks where Parties and non-Party stakeholders can strengthen their credible and durable response to climate change at the regional level;

Parties were urged to swiftly begin implementing the Glasgow work programme on Action for Climate Empowerment, respecting, promoting and considering their respective obligations on human rights, as well as gender equality and empowerment of women.

Parties and stakeholders were further urged to ensure meaningful youth participation and representation in multilateral, national and local decision-making processes, including under the Paris Agreement;

Emphasis was also put on the important role of indigenous peoples' and local communities' culture and knowledge in effective action on climate change, and urged Parties to actively involve indigenous peoples and local communities in designing and implementing climate action.

Parties were further encouraged to increase the full, meaningful and equal participation of women in climate action and to ensure gender-responsive implementation and means of implementation, which are vital for raising ambition and achieving climate goals.

4.7 YOUTH AND PUBLIC EMPOWERMENT: ELEVATING THE VOICE OF YOUNG PEOPLE AND DEMONSTRATING THE CRITICAL ROLE OF PUBLIC EMPOWERMENT AND EDUCATION IN CLIMATE ACTION.

Youth & Public Empowerment was emphasized at COP26, through its own dedicated day and through the agreement of the 10 year Glasgow Work Programme on Action for Climate Empowerment which promotes youth engagement, climate education and public participation.

Together, these elevated the voices of young climate policy experts, particularly those on the frontline, and facilitated their engagement with decision-makers.

The programme for the youth day was developed in collaboration with YOUNGO (the Official Children's and Youth Constituency to the UNFCCC) and a diverse network of youth organisations to profile the COY16 Global Youth Position Statement and the Youth4Climate Manifesto with Ministers and negotiators. Days before COP26, YOUNGO (the Official Children's and Youth Constituency to the UNFCCC) held the 16th UN Conference of Youth in Glasgow and launched the Global Youth Position Statement, representing the climate priorities of over 40,000 young people globally.

As part of the events programme, countries brought together climate and education Ministers who put forward over 20 national climate education pledges, ranging from decarbonising the school sector to providing extra training for teachers to include climate literacy across the curriculum.

As part of the UK's pledge, the Presidency launched the Department for Education's Sustainability and Climate Change Strategy.

The Presidency Further established a number of groups to facilitate regular engagement with civil society:

- A COP President led Civil Society and Youth Advisory Council helped guide our civil society engagement
- The Friends of COP group was composed of leading civil society figures from around the world. They worked with us to raise the profile of the COP and climate action

4.8 PROGRESSING GENDER EQUALITY AND THE FULL AND MEANINGFUL PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN AND GIRLS IN CLIMATE ACTION.

Gender Day at COP26 drove new commitments from countries and stakeholders to ensure climate action is gender-responsive and to improve women's leadership and meaningful participation in climate action in line with the UNFCCC Gender Action Plan and UN Women's Feminist Action for Climate Justice.

It also highlighted countries support for a gender-sensitive transition to net zero, and shone a spotlight on how girls' education can support climate action.

Discussions on Finance to the Women Delegates Fund were held to provide travel support, capacity building and networking opportunities at the Summit - facilitating the participation of female negotiators from developing countries at COP26.

The Glasgow Climate Pact also encouraged countries 'to increase the full, meaningful and equal participation of women in climate action and to ensure gender-responsive implementation and means of implementation'.

5.0 OTHER MEETINGS ATTENDED

The twenty-sixth Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC (COP 26) handled a range of issues under the presidency themes of the session. At the same time and venue, the venue hosted the sixteenth conference of the parties serving as the meeting of the parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP 16) handling specific issues related to the Protocol.



Further still, The third conference of the parties serving as the meeting of the parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA 3) and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) and the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technical Advice (SBSTA) were also hosted at the Scottish Events Campus

The delegation thus had the opportunity to take part in the meetings of these bodies as subsidiary bodies to the UNFCCC.

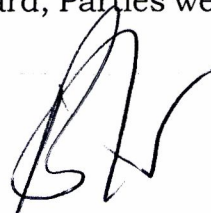
Members also attended workshops, meetings and events that were organized on the sidelines of the COP 26 Presidency Programme in the green zone. The Green Zone at the COP 26, hosted in the Glasgow Science Centre, brought together young people, indigenous leaders, businesses and grassroots communities. It showcased cultural performances, exhibitions, talks, film screenings and technical demonstrations offering opportunities to listen, learn and celebrate climate action.

The meetings, workshops and events that were organized on the sidelines at the COP 26 provided an opportunity for the delegation to share their national, regional and international experiences on the goals and themes of the session and identify ways of engaging the country leaders in the, mitigation and adaptation on climate change.

The delegation also took part in the coordination meetings that were regularly convened by the Ministry of Water and Environment. During these meetings the thematic heads made presentations on the progress of the negotiations under the different themes of the Conference. This enabled the Ugandan delegation to keep at par with all the activities at the session, an initiative that was applauded. The Delegation however noted that unlike several countries, Uganda did not have a pavilion at the Venue which affected the delivery of and sharing of the countries experiences at the Conference.

6.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1) Member states to the Paris Agreement were urged to revisit and strengthen their climate pledges by enhancing their nationally determined contributions specifically their 2030 emission reduction targets by the end of 2022 in order to align them to the goal to limit global temperature rise to well below 1.5 °c in line with the Paris Agreement. This however should be done with regard to the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities.
- 2) Member States were urged to increase the uptake of clean and reliable energy access from renewable sources and ensure energy efficiency to cut down greenhouses gas emissions. In this regard, Parties were encouraged to change



the political, social and economic priorities of governments around the world to refocus on new, ambitious plans for to reduce emissions.

- 3) Countries were urged to move from coal and fossil fuels production since they produce the greatest percentage of global emissions. Although this was the pledge, Uganda as a sovereign state has continued to emphasize the concept of reaching net-zero CO2 emissions and limiting other greenhouse gasses and air pollutants, especially methane rather than a complete move from fossil fuels which would not only encourage an energy mix but also ensure achieving a balance between the greenhouse gases put into the atmosphere and those taken out and also ensure the countries socio-economic needs.
- 4) Developing States were encouraged to follow up on the various funding commitments on climate change to meet their Nationally Determined Contributions and implement their National Adaption Plans which is crucial towards meeting the Paris goals. In this Regard, Ugandans are encouraged to make proposals for financing programmes to address the impacts of climate change under the different financing frameworks available, such as Green Climate Fund, Adaptation Fund among others.
- 5) Developing countries such as Uganda were called upon to reduce vulnerability, build resilience and enhance rural livelihoods, including through empowering communities, and engaging the youth in development programmes in order to avert bad practices such as deforestation as a source of income from biomass.
- 6) Counties were urged Conserve forests and other terrestrial ecosystems and accelerate their restoration. Further still developing states were encouraged to facilitate the alignment of financial flows with international goals to reverse forest loss and degradation, while ensuring robust policies and systems are in place to accelerate the transition to an economy that is resilient and advances forest, sustainable land use, biodiversity and climate goals.
- 7) Reaffirm international financial commitments and significantly increase finance and investment from a wide variety of public and private sources, while also improving its effectiveness and accessibility, to enable sustainable agriculture, sustainable forest management, forest conservation and restoration, and support for Indigenous Peoples and local communities.
- 8) Member states that rely majorly on Agriculture such as Uganda were encouraged were urged to implement and, if necessary, redesign agricultural policies and programmes to incentivise sustainable agriculture, promote food security, and benefit the environment.



- 9) Encourages Parties, public and private sector stakeholders and civil society organizations to actively engage in the research, development and implementation of nonmarket approaches.
- 10) The delegation proposes that participants of both state and private actors be encouraged to host side events at future conferences. This not only increases the countries visibility but also gives a chance to the country to highlight the efforts being done to mitigate and adapt to the effects of climate. Similarly, such opportunities open investment windows in the country which is vital to the country's socio-economic agenda.


7.0 CONCLUSION

The delegation extends its appreciation to the Rt Hon. Speaker and other stakeholders who enabled the legislative arm of the country to be represented at the the twenty-sixth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Forum on the Convention on Climate Change.

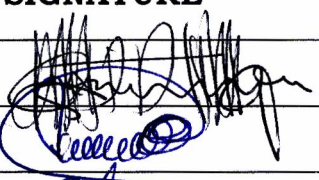



The members actively participated in the meetings and side events of the COP 26, which in turn contributed effectively and presented the position of Uganda on matters that arose in the course of the proceedings.

The delegation further calls upon Parliament of Uganda and the government to follow-up the various commitments made and ensure the domestication and implementation thereof in the local context of the country.

I beg to move.



LIST OF MEMBERS WHO SIGNED THE REPORT OF THE DELEGATION OF THE PARLIAMENT OF UGANDA TO THE 26TH SESSION OF THE CONFERENCE OF PARTIES TO THE UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE, HELD IN GLASGOW KINGDOM, FROM 31ST OCTOBER - 12TH NOVEMBER, 2021

NAME	SIGNATURE
Hon. Biyika Lawrence Songa	
Hon. Yeri Ofwono Apollo	
Hon. Kaaya Christine Nakimwero	
Hon. Patience Nkunda Kinshaba	
Hon. Agnes Atim Apea	
Hon. Ruhunda Alex	