

Environmental and Climate Change Development Partners Group

Mapping of climate and environment donor programmes in Uganda

Mapping prepared by African Endowment Ltd, November 2022.

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Introduction

Several donors are currently stepping up their efforts in the climate and environment sectors, and the climate is increasingly an area of focus internationally. Translated to bilateral programming in Uganda, this often results in stronger commitments.

Additionally, Uganda recently updated its National Determined Contribution (NDC) under the Paris Agreement (September 2022). The updated NDC sets out a climate financing need of USD 28.1 billion to implement both unconditional and conditional adaptation and mitigation priority actions across all sectors up to 2030. This includes actions addressing crosscutting issues such as disaster risk reduction, gender, capacity building, technology development and transfer. The financial support is expected to be mobilised from domestic and international sources, with USD 24 billion being conditional on international support.

The stronger commitments as well as Uganda's updated climate finance needs increase the need for joint donor coordination, harmonisation and alignment.

Currently, donor programming within the area of environment and climate is coordinated through the Environment and Climate Change Development Partners Group (ECCDPG). Donors within this space are looking to improve group coordination, collaboration and further resource mobilisation in terms of financing levels and focus.

This report seeks to map existing interventions across all sectors as well as future planned support in the area and further summarises donor pledges and donor approaches to climate adaptation. The report identifies clear gaps and opportunities for development partners.

This combined report is structured into three main sections: (1) mapping of ECCDPG members' initiatives and future planned support in Uganda, (2) summary of ECCDPG member pledges and approaches to climate change, and (3) gaps and opportunities.

The data used for this mapping was collected during 2022 through interviews with ECCDPG members and datasheets filled by members. A dashboard has been developed for ease of data management (see Annex 1). The report comes with data in the form of an XLS. This is distributed through the ECCDPG, please contact the chair of the group for more information.

1. A mapping of ECCDPG member initiatives and future planned support in Uganda

Climate donors' initiatives

This mapping of climate donors' initiatives constitutes an inventory of initiatives documented in terms of the donor/facility, title of initiative and the respective alignment to government of Uganda's NDC sectors. For avoidance of duplication, bilateral donors have not submitted information on commitments that are made to multilateral facilities. The scope of this specific mapping covers donor/facility, title of the initiative, mapping to NDC (climate change category, sector, geographical focus, implementation agency, recipient institution, respective cluster summary and future outlook).

A total of 100 initiatives have been documented although this does not constitute 100% coverage of the members' initiatives. It captures 21 targeted members, 16 filled data sheets, 5 unfilled data sheets. 64 of the mapped initiatives are supported by bilateral financing while 36 are supported from multilateral financing (see table 2 below).

Altogether, the initiatives contribute to ten NDC adaptation sectors and four NDC mitigation sectors with varied scope and financial value. From the inventory, 63 initiatives are designed purely for adaptation, while 14 are for mitigation. Additional 5 initiatives have elements of both mitigation and adaptation, while 8 initiatives are cross-cutting all mitigation and adaptation sectors (support to central government for planning, compliance with UNFCCC and other preconditions, preparedness e.g. for the Green Climate Fund, among others). The remaining 10 out of the 100 initiatives are not tagged to a specific sector. For this mapping, such commitments have been tentatively categorised as adaptation (based on country priority category) unless explicitly stated for mitigation (for instance NAMA facility is towards mitigation). The agriculture sector has the highest number of initiatives totalling to 35 (26 without cross-cutting initiatives). See table 1 below for overview of initiatives by sector, and Annex 2 for inventory by sector.

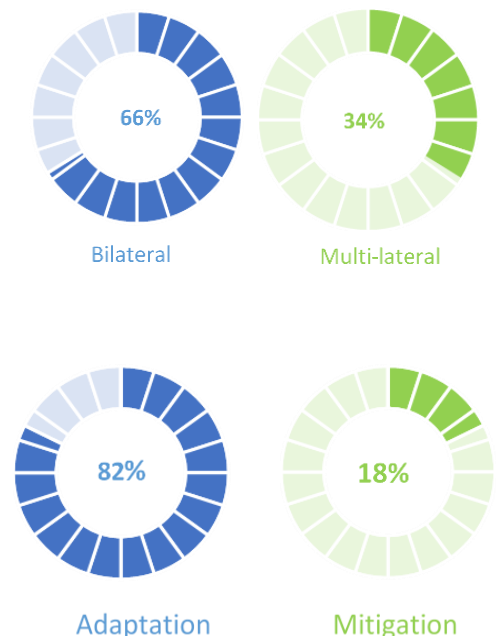
National distribution is spread across the country with the highest instance by geography being South Western

At a glance

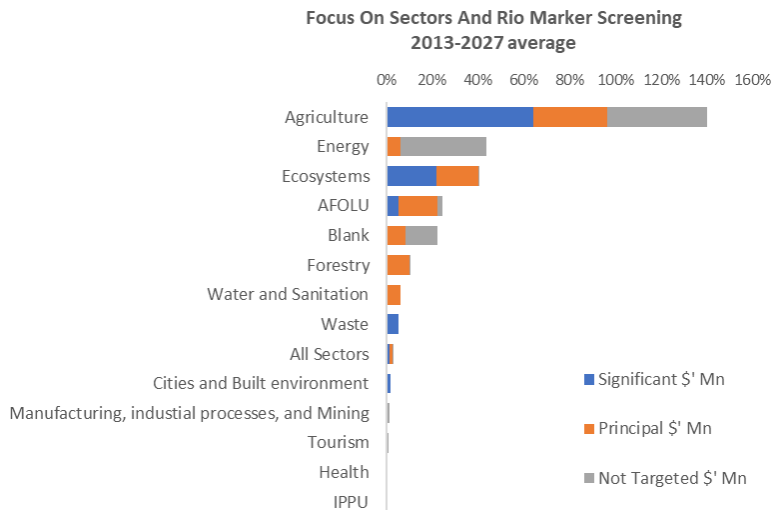
100 total initiatives
 82% adaptation share
 35% agriculture (top sector)
 563 million EUR - Total contribution

Financing sources are categorised as bilateral and multilateral. The total sum of the contributions by climate donors mapped is EUR 563 million structured as 66% bilateral and 34% multilateral. Country strategies and commitment cycles vary, as do timeframes for initiatives. This affects the outlook of the status of financial commitments since it can change drastically at any time, as a result of approval of pipeline commitments, closure of existing commitment, among others.

Total climate aid of EUR 563mn



(24). However, as high as 45 initiatives have a national focus, and many initiatives are not excluded to one geographical location only but are cross-cutting. See the XLS file for comprehensive mapping data.



OECD DAC provides guidelines for screening development assistance in the context of climate change. This is provided in the revised Rio Marker handbook and has been applied to screen the existing ECCDPG initiatives to establish a status as well as to provide guidance on strengthening design of initiatives and facilitate mutual appreciation of this requirement. More details on this are discussed in sections 2 and 3.

Table 1: Count of initiatives by sector

Initiatives in adaptation sector (incl. Excl. cross-cutting)			Initiatives in mitigation sector (incl. Excl. cross-cutting)		
Sector	Incl.	Excl.	Sector	Incl.	Excl.
Agriculture	35	26	Energy	17	8
Forestry	17	8	AFOLU	17	8
Energy	14	5	Waste	11	2
Health	14	5	IPPU	10	1
Ecosystems	23	14			
Water and Sanitation	18	9			
Fisheries	9	0			
Transport	9	0			
Manufacturing	10	1			
Cities and built environment	12	3			
Disaster Risk Reduction	9	0			
Tourism	10	1			
Education	10	1			

Table 2: Climate aid by individual member or fund/facility

Bilateral		Multilateral	
Donor	Total in mio. (EUR)	Donor/Facility	Total in mio. (EUR)
DANIDA	91	UNDP	78
UK (FCDO)	78	EU	76
USAID	44	GGGI	27
Netherlands	39	UNCDF	7
Japan	37	UNHCR	3
Belgium	33	Total	190
Germany (KfW)	20		
Sweden (SIDA)	18		
Austria	8		
Germany (GIZ)	3		
Total	373		

Several processes for establishing the appropriate policy environment, programming and tools development, capacity building and technical backstopping have been going on in recent years. Several climate donors have, for instance, supported development of the National Adaptation Plan, National Action on Mitigation Plan, National Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment, National Forestry Investment Plan, National Development Plan III, and the Nationally Determined Contribution report, among others. These and more donors have inevitably committed on priority activities that have been identified and ranked through these processes as a way of supporting implementation. Thus, the level of alignment of initiatives for such climate donors is high. Donors are at different stages of programming focus for climate change initiatives. USAID, the UK, and Austria for instance have evolved their climate change focus over 10 years since 2012/13 while Belgium has only recently shifted focus towards climate change and is soon to launch a significant climate change adaptation portfolio in Uganda. Similarly, Denmark's new strategy has greater emphasis on climate change and has recently launched two major climate change adaptation initiatives. The Global Green Grants Initiative (GGGI) is a climate change treaty-based facility therefore naturally entrenched in the climate change frameworks, tools and alignments. It has a growing number of initiatives and corresponding financing.

Future outlook

Several climate donors/facilities are not able to or are reluctant to disclose their future commitment to adaptation financing until it is signed off. However many express with certainty the intention to continue providing similar and new targeted support at the same or higher level. Some have embarked on an ambitious mission to redesign their programmes and strategies to take advantage of ongoing reviews and development of their respective country/agency strategic plans, and others have only recently initiated intentional climate change response programming. Since members are strengthening, focusing, and expanding their portfolios, it is expected that financial flows towards climate concerns in Uganda will increase. Interactions with members during the mapping exercise indicate that no donor intends to withdraw from participation in the climate change space. Several donors expect to maintain the same commitment level while others anticipate an increase (for

example Austria expects to continue supporting the environment and climate change work along the same lines and level of funding; since 2012, the UK has progressively developed its climate change portfolio with alignment to ongoing processes, tools and new knowledge). The applied models that promote private sector co-financing also expand the financial resource pool. UNDP is striving to co-develop bankable concepts that would attract an increase in financing. More donors are also being attracted to the climate change response agenda. Denmark has grant funding support to a tune of DKK 375,985,000 in ongoing and projected contribution to NDP III implementation. Similarly, from 2022-2025 the UK through FCDO will support two strands of programme work on Climate Smart Jobs (CSJ) and Building Resilience and an Effective Emergency Refugee Response (BRAER) with projected funding portfolios of GBP 39,000,000 and GBP 165,000,000 respectively.

2. Summary of ECCDPG member pledges and approaches to climate adaptation

Background

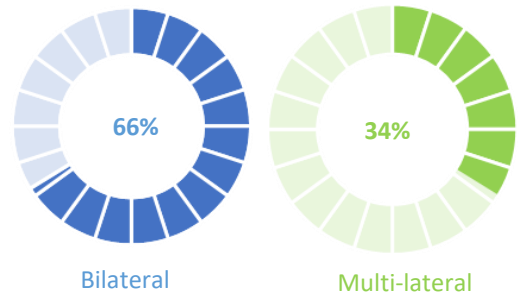
Uganda requires USD 28.1 billion (EUR 26.4 billion) to implement both unconditional and conditional adaptation and mitigation priority actions across all sectors up to 2030, as highlighted in the updated NDC, September 2022. Out of the total cost of Uganda’s NDC budget, 85% share is conditional financing while 15% is unconditional. This section highlights commitments by ECCDPG members toward addressing climate change actions. All source data is provided in the XLS, donor mapping master file.

Fact file

- EUR 563 m total commitment by climate donors
- EUR 464 m (82 %) commitment to adaptation
- Top 3 adaptation sectors
 - ✓ EUR 293mn Agriculture
 - ✓ EUR 101mn Ecosystems
 - ✓ EUR 16mn Forestry

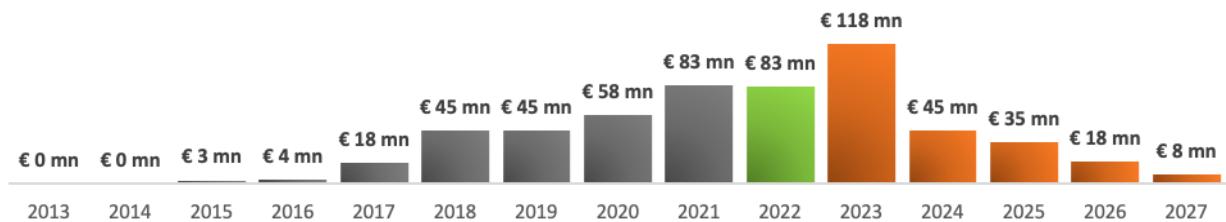
What is the total amount committed?

The mapped initiatives, 2013-2027, together reflect a total commitment of EUR 563m of which EUR 376m (66%) and EUR 190m (34%) is from bilateral and multilateral sources, respectively. The level of commitment could be higher if (a) all climate donors submitted data for the mapping exercise (b) all financing negotiated in 2022 and is soon to be signed-off was disclosed (c) clear consensus of reference years for the mapping.



What is the total commitment per annum?

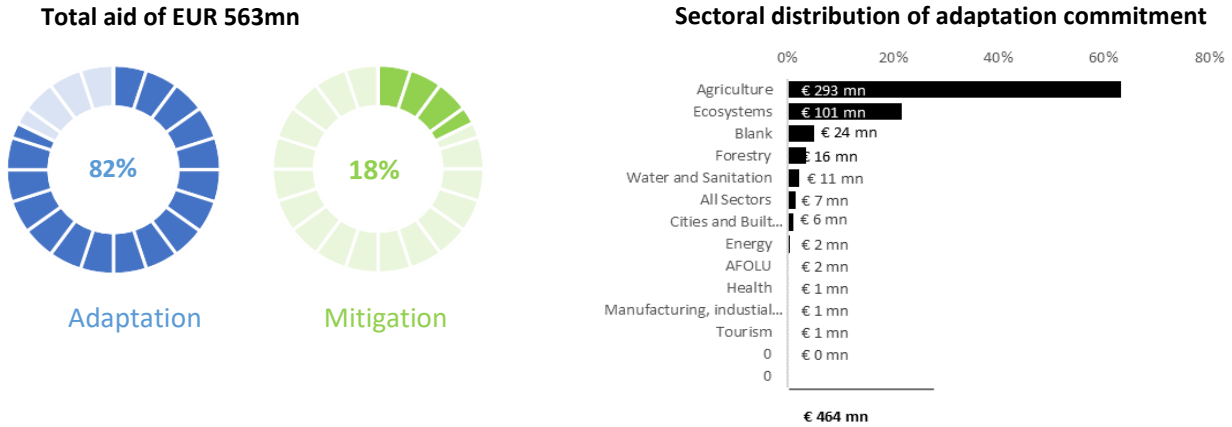
The annualised spread of the commitment is varied with the highest indicative total commitment reported in 2023, followed by a significant drop from 2024 onwards. Interactions with donors, and a closer look at submitted data indicate that some commitments are still in the pipeline while some strategy cycles are in final phases, awaiting successive commitments. For the period 2022 onwards several donors reported that their commitment is likely to increase.



What is the share for adaptation?

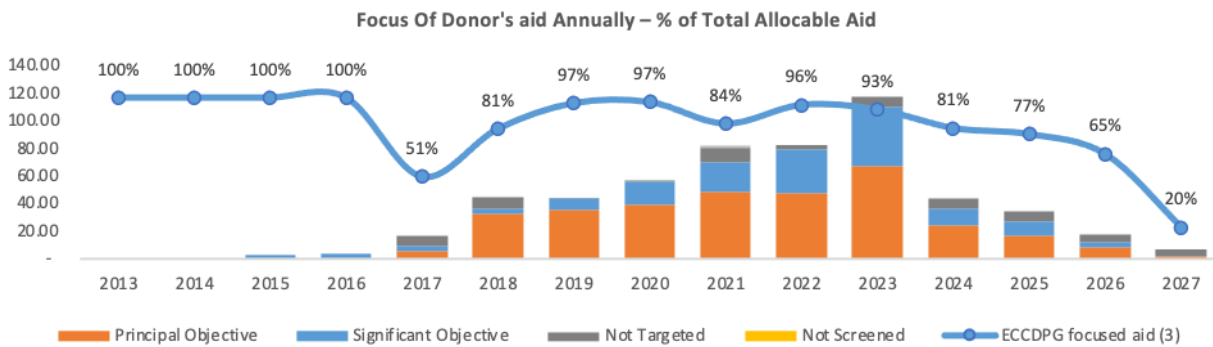
The share of commitment to adaptation is 82% equivalent to EUR 464m. An increase in commitment level for adaptation is anticipated as ongoing initiatives are appraised, new programmes designed and approved, and new donors come on board to support the NDC priorities. It was noted that Denmark’s grant based commitment to climate change is projected to rise sharply starting 2023 with a greater focus on climate change adaptation. Similarly, the UK has doubled its International Climate Finance (ICF) commitment to GBP 11.6bn over 2021-2025 and that commitment will include doubling

the 2019 levels of adaptation finance and GBP 3bn earmarked for nature activities. An increase in financing levels for Uganda is therefore anticipated.



Over 50% of the amount designated for climate change adaptation is earmarked for the agriculture sector followed by ecosystems and forestry whose combined shares are approx. 25% of the total adaptation commitment. Note that (a) missing information labelled “blank” whose value is EUR 24 million is drawn from reported initiatives whose sector is yet to be established; (b) EUR 7 million is attributed to initiatives that cut across all sectors, for example mainstreaming, planning, readiness for GCF and others. Commitment on health is associated with Covid-19 response.

Structure of commitment: Effect of Rio Marker screening



The same annual amount out of the total EUR 563mn is reflected above with the results from application of the OECD-DAC Rio Marker screening result, for indication of the total annual commitment and its rating. The scoring system of three values is used, in which official development finance objectives and activities reported in this exercise are screened. The graph highlights annualised proportions of the commitment based on the rating as principle, significant, not targeted, and not screened. Not screened is tagged to incomplete data sets that are excluded from screening. For an overview of the Rio Marker screening of climate aid by ECCDPG members see Annex 3.

Examples of climate donor approaches to climate change adaptation

A significant proportion of the commitment is channeled through Government of Uganda Ministries, Agencies and Departments (MDAs) as provided in the respective bilateral arrangements. A review of initiatives indicates a range of approaches to climate change adaptation being applied by donors (see Annex 2). The broad range of approaches focus on a sector, cut across sectors, exclusive to adaptation, coupling adaptation with mitigation, are purposefully designed with strong co-benefits, partnership with private sector for technology development, developing and strengthening climate smart agricultural value chains, facilitating collaborative research and innovation, supporting national planning, mainstreaming and reporting, among others. Some examples are provided below:

1. USAID and other development partners supported a multi-year collaborative design and experimentation of technologies to enhance smallholder farmer climate resilience and livelihoods. The successive initiative is now focused on upscaling the selected technologies while promoting private sector investment in Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA). Key features here include resilient inputs, online platform for extension services with enhanced support and outreach to farmers.
2. TClimate smart jobs initiatives are focusing on job creation through value chain agricultural enterprises with explicit focus on addressing obstacles along the value chains and promoting low-carbon mechanisation in production processes and a range of business management skills to strengthen farm enterprises. This initiative further addresses to the multi-faceted risks and effects of climate change. Some target youth, refugee populations, small-holder farmers, other populations living within fragile ecosystems or faced with frequent extreme weather and climate events.
3. Facilitating application of the ecosystem and landscape management approaches to enhance wetland catchment management and address both ecosystem and community vulnerabilities, in particular the increased frequency of droughts (Aswa catchment, across 4 districts). It draws from prior drought response initiatives and a detailed situational analysis of the regional climate change vulnerability assessments that depict an increased exposure to climate-induced drought risks for communities, ecosystems, and economies in the dryland areas. Similar approaches are evident in Buhoma forest system in Mid-Western Uganda, Karamoja in the North East, and the cross-border Virunga initiative.
4. A number of initiatives focus at central government level to facilitate mainstreaming of climate change adaptation and mitigation approaches. Planning, policy, and implementation are also support aspects as is preparedness for implementation of the Green Climate Fund, development, and implementation of the NDC and the overall green growth strategy for Uganda.

Summary of approaches

- Assessment of vulnerabilities of differentiated populations and ecosystems and subsequent design of targeted programmes,
- Using value-chain driven approaches to advance climate smart agriculture while promoting low-carbon emission crop and livestock production,
- Scaling up uptake of researched/co-developed agrobased climate smart technologies,

- Promoting climate resilient ecosystems and people by supporting adaptation practices, innovations, stakeholder collaborative arrangements and good governance in natural resource management,
- Specific research and technology development for adaptation of livestock systems,
- Working with private sector co-investment and support to local enterprise (evolving and strengthening climate resilient business models),
- Supporting tourism in high biodiversity hotspots by introducing new innovations (management, products and services) making improvements on facilities and product range among other things,
- Promoting sustainable forest management in key forestry ecosystems including collaborative management arrangements with communities, taking advantage of new technologies that facilitate monitoring, verification and reporting,
- Developing region-wide carbon markets and building capacity within the participating states,
- Support to new and innovative ways of improving uptake of weather and climate change services through collaboration of various stakeholders across countries,
- Strengthening gender mainstreaming in design, construction and use of water infrastructure to address aggravated impacts evidenced from a gender dimension,
- Established funds with emphasis on climate change programme design methods and approaches that fit with high score OECD Rio Marker screening.

3. Gaps and opportunities for members

This section highlights gaps and opportunities arising from the mapping exercise undertaken to establish the level and nature of financial commitment by climate donors. Data captured, collated and analysed was mainly drawn from 16 members of the group and literature relevant to the assignment. Data was assembled with a focus on climate change category, target sector within the respective categories, and alignment to NDC priorities. A Rio Marker score was applied to appraise the various initiatives in reference to the OECD DAC guidelines. A cross-cutting gap arising from the dataset is the incompleteness of data required as a result of omission of some key variables such as commitment period, activities, commitment figures, and other variables.

Data gaps and implications

1. Missing data – full and better clarified data should deliver a reliable picture and facilitate collective target setting, collaborative ventures for resource mobilisation, design and implementation, cost efficiency in funds appropriation among other things.
2. Data capture dwelt on current and ongoing initiatives. Some of these are long-term commitments whose start date and initial phase corresponds to several short-term initiatives that were excluded due to expiry. An agreeable start and end date for the data collection could have resulted into some changes in the annualised financing levels as well as other data variables.
3. Financial commitments sourced by members from funders without direct bilateral or multilateral arrangements in Uganda are not well captured in the mapping database except for GGGI, UNDP, WFP, UNHCR. There are also several bilateral and multilateral donors with regional, continental and global initiatives that cover Uganda among the target countries (UK, Germany and others) but the financial commitment share for Uganda is not communicated. It is however noted that multilateral fund facilities report at international level with country disaggregation.

Climate donors' financing target

1. The negotiated financing plan for the NDC indicates that 85% of the cost of implementation is to be mobilised from international sources. Consensus on a collective financing goal by climate donors could be one way of positioning the group for mobilisation of resources for their contribution towards the conditional 85% financing of the NDC.
2. Majority of the financed activities falls under adaption and a minority under mitigation. Given that the revised NDC points clearly to Uganda's priority being adaptation, it is important that consensus is built so that donor support is focused accordingly, synergy is built, and impact is maximised in a manner that contributes to Uganda's reportable measurement of contributions to international climate action.
3. Agriculture emerges prominent in donor support, and rightly so as a national livelihood activity. Coordination and synergy within this and other sectors is critical but not evident in the mapping. Pro-action on collaboration with the agriculture sector donor group and the energy sector is due in order to leverage financing.
4. The updated NDC (September 2022) includes twice as many priority sectors compared to the initial NDC. Several donors and implementation agencies have rightly or comfortably maintained focus on the original NDC sectors.
5. Need careful design of initiatives to ensure appropriate scale vs NDC target (financing and intervention that is sufficient, no spill-overs, resource wastage). This includes making an effort to effect financing commensurate to the target, with the understanding that you are not the sole contributor to that target.

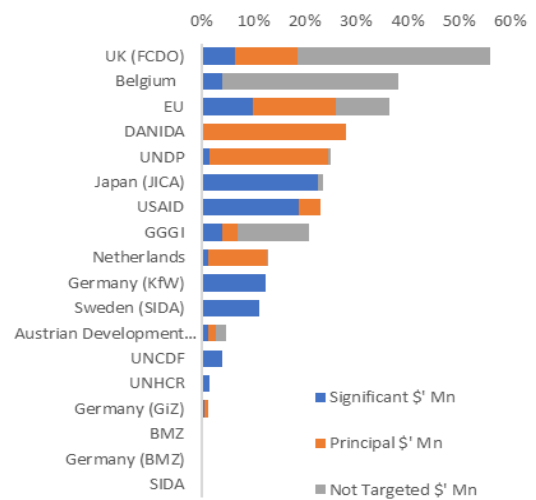
Aligning financing to climate change categories

The climate donors’ attribution of committed funds to climate change categories, mitigation or adaptation, requires full understanding and consistent application of the category definitions to inform decision making on financing options, design of programmes, and reporting. Initial data submitted and complementary interactions with members indicated varied application of definitions and appreciation of the importance of that clarity. Four notable variations include (1) those that have invested in that clarity and apply screening of financing and programmes using explicit preconditions to entrench it (2) those with institutional posture premised on UNFCCC processes and naturally apply the definitions, standards and instruments as their operational benchmarks (3) those that are implementing programmes with a good implementation focus of adaptation or mitigation but are not explicit on intent (4) those that are applying programming best practices and tools to re-orient prior/existing initiatives to climate change orientation. Some adjustments have been made in the categorisations submitted by members in order to effect alignment based on the OECD DAC guideline. A comparison can be made by looking at the initial data set per donor and the final source data for the master database and data analysis.

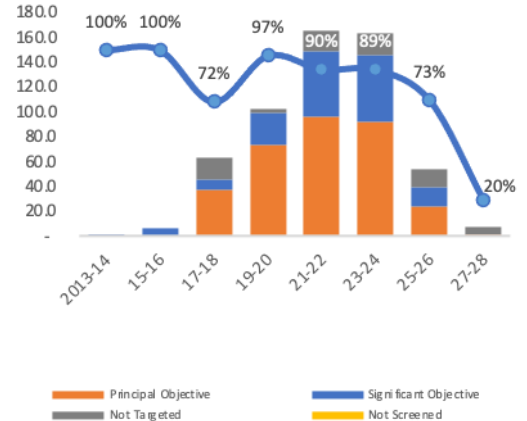
The collective total commitment EUR 563mn is examined on individual and collective basis, and then a trend is plotted over the entire commitment period mapped. The scoring system of three values is used, in which official development finance objectives and activities reported in this exercise are screened and “marked” as either (i) targeting the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) as a principal objective (score “2”); (ii) as a significant objective (score “1”); or (iii) not targeting the Convention (score “0”).

The varied focus of the committed resources has implications on the donor’s individual and collective value of the commitment. The trend of the commitment reflects progressive targeting in the principle and significant score levels between 2016 and 2023. The declining scores and marks from 2024 to 2027 may be attributed to limited data reported in that period, or simply to inadequate aid targeting.

Percentage of ODA focused on ECCDPG in climate aid



Focus of donors’ aid in 2 yrs. cycle – % of total climate aid



Key gaps

1. Projects which in practice are climate relevant could have their climate intent made more explicit. Some financing objectives are not, or not framed, explicitly towards climate change adaptation or mitigation response. The climate change categorisation is assumed based on relevance and strength of the actions (where available) as guided in the Rio marker handbook. This presents a weak expression of intent, the commitment objective level is the first screening level. While donors earmark millions of dollars to support Government of Uganda in her climate change work, most of the programmes do not have strategic objectives on climate action, while some other funded actions could have as well been designed the same way even in the absence of climate change.
2. Donors could adopt a stringent approach to climate tagging. There is a lack of intentionality in focusing the donor support to programmes clearly designed to make auditable conclusions to climate change and its effects. Without intentionality, The ECCDPG risks finding itself in a situation with a multitude of initiatives, which in the business-as-usual scenario appears qualifiable as climate action, but when in effect, it is the opposite on application of the Rio Marker, the international standard criteria for qualifying priority actions for climate change. In short, there is limited awareness about the Rio Marker. Most financing portfolios are not well targeted as principle or significant. Stringent scoring could place a number of them as “not targeted”.

ECCDPG focus of donor's aid program – Bilateral

Period	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Total
Marker	€ 'm	€ 'm	€ 'm	€ 'm	€ 'm	€ 'm	€ 'm	€ 'm	€ 'm	€ 'm	€ 'm	€ 'm	€ 'm	€ 'm	€ 'm	€ 'm
Principal Objective	-	-	-	-	5.11	32.22	34.96	38.85	48.16	47.92	67.16	24.68	16.44	8.10	1.53	325.1
Significant Objective	0.02	0.02	2.94	3.67	4.01	4.39	8.50	17.45	21.68	31.04	42.53	11.39	10.79	3.82	-	162.2
Not Targeted	-	-	-	-	8.80	8.80	1.55	1.61	13.45	3.70	8.70	8.44	8.00	6.45	6.31	75.8
Not Screened	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Allocable aid	0.0	0.0	2.9	3.7	17.9	45.4	45.0	57.9	83.3	82.7	118.4	44.5	35.2	18.4	7.8	563.2
ECCDPG focused aid (3)	100%	100%	100%	100%	51%	81%	97%	97%	84%	96%	93%	81%	77%	65%	20%	87%

Opportunities

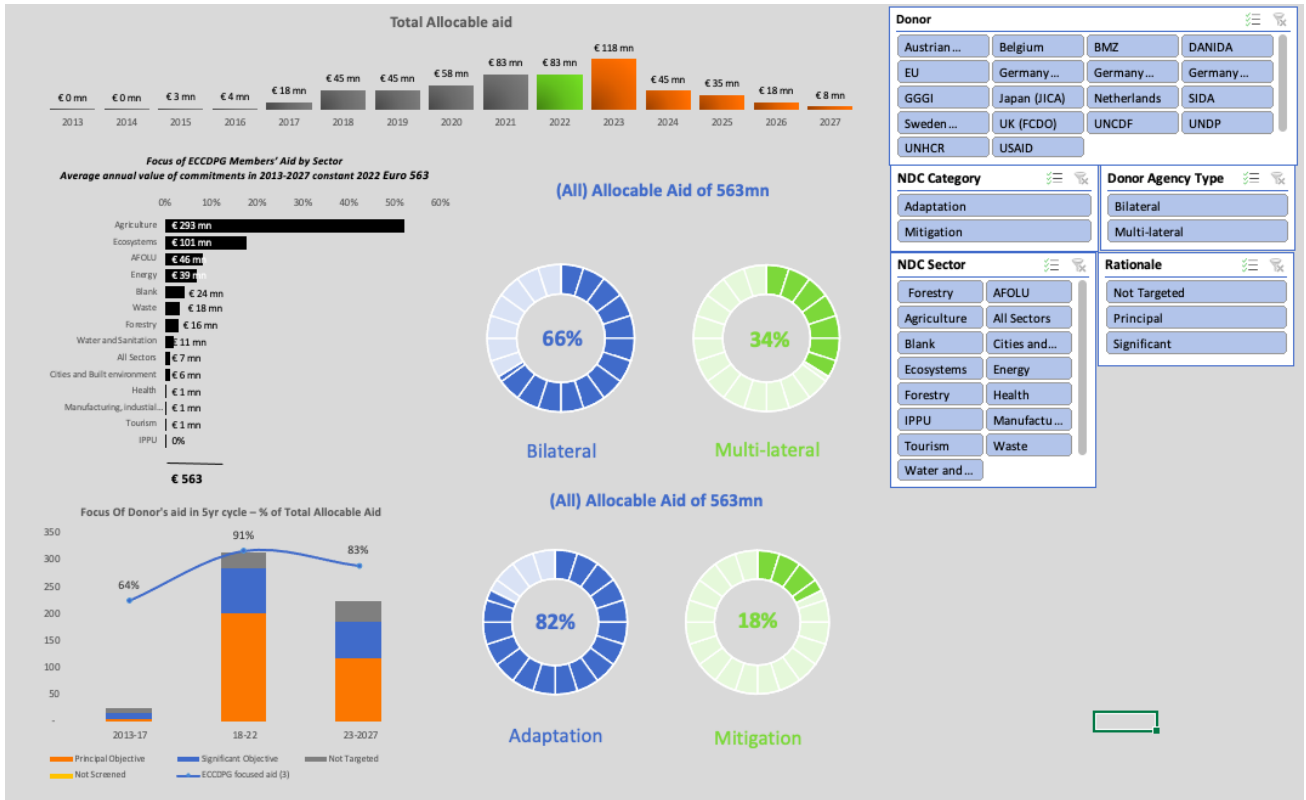
1. Coordination based on mutual interest areas including NDC sectors, location, implementation agency, and more
2. Cooperation with other working groups for purposes of leveraging external support, strengthening intervention focus and scale, having a global picture of ECCDPG commitment
3. Harnessing private sector potential
4. Scaling up technologies and best practices
5. Growing interest in climate financing
 - Members strengthening portfolios and increasing financing
 - New members coming on board
6. Potential to focus financing by application of Rio Marker
7. Peer learning on application of financing instruments – e.g., for carbon market

Recommendations

1. Completeness of data and consensus on a reference date is necessary to ensure consistence in mapping and reliability of the results.
2. More effort is needed to level members' understanding, appreciation and consistence in application so that the collective commitment and outcome is enhanced. Some of the key areas include differentiating categories, understanding appropriate strategies and priority actions to align with OECD guidelines and NDC structure, application of the Rio Marker screening.
3. Promote joint programming within priority sectors.
4. Improve management and reporting of inter sectoral commitments, where target sectors have homes in other working groups and have them mapped there. The mapping exercise showed that sometimes commitments made to those sectors, such as energy and agriculture, are by ECCDPG members.
5. Enhance coordination by facilitating, mutual support, rolling mapping and member access to mapping information more regularly.
6. Greater cooperation among members is needed to enhance programming, scaling up of targeted best practices, resource mobilisation, and collective voice on climate financing matters.

See master mapping data for further reference to data and corresponding analysis.

Annex 1: Caption of face of Dashboard (see tab in master XLS)



Annex 2: Bilateral and multilateral initiatives and covered sectors (see O1-initiatives tab in XLS)

		Bilateral initiatives	Adaptation											Mitigation					
			Agriculture	Forestry	Energy	Health	Ecosystems	Water and Sanitation	Fisheries	Transport	Manufacturing, industrial processes, and Mining	Cities and Built Environment	Disaster Risk Reduction	Tourism	Education	Energy	AFOLU	Waste (solid waste and waste water)	PPU (Mining and product use)
1	Austrian (ADA)	Restoration of Wetlands and Associated Catchm					1												
2	Austrian (ADA)	Growing Together In: Participatory Managemen		1															
3	Austrian (ADA)	Building Peace Through Sustainable Access to a					1												
4	Austrian (ADA)	Sustainable Water quality management suppor						1											
5	Austrian (ADA)	Promoting Good Governance & Accountability in						1											
6	Austrian (ADA)	Achieving gender equality through climate resil						1											
7	Austrian (ADA)	Resilience for People and Landscapes Program						1											
8	Belgium	See menu of investments -still in the preparato																	
9	Belgium	Promotion of TVET & agriculture	1																
10	Belgium	Support to young and female entrepreneurs																	
11	Belgium	Raising awareness /advocay on sustainable for						1											
12	Denmark	Agriculture Business Initiative (abi)	1				1												
13	Denmark	Northern Uganda Resilience Initiative (NURI)	1				1												
14	Germany (GIZ)	Climate change-Carbon Markets (GCM?)																	
15	Germany (GIZ)	Green Cooling Initiative																	1
16	Germany (GIZ)	DIAPOL- CE: Policy Dialogue and Knowledge Ma																	
17	Germany (GIZ)	Climate-smart livestock systems	1																
18	Germany (GIZ)	Green Economic Recovery				1													
19	Germany (KfW)	Agricultural credit line of which 40% is for provis	1																
20	Germany (BMZ)	Agriculture (Incubation hubs), Vegetable growin	1																
21	Germany (BMZ)	Small scale irrigation system	1																
22	Germany (BMZ)	Small scale irrigation system	1																
23	Germany (BMZ)	Orange Flesh Sweet Poatoes production, Apri	1																
24	Netherlands	Water and Energy for Food	1																
25	Netherlands	AFRICA BIOGAS PARTNSHIP PROGR (ABPPP)			1											1			
26	Netherlands	Clean cooking promotion			1											1			
27	Netherlands	Greater Virunga Trans Boundary Collaboration P					1												
28	Netherlands	Greater Virunga Transboundary Collaboration P					1												
29	Netherlands	Managing Natural Resource Wealth Thematic fo					1												
30	Netherlands	Catalyzing the Solar Home Systems Market														1			
31	Netherlands	Energising Development (EnDev)														1			
32	Netherlands	Support NDC- P Work program	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
33	Netherlands	Clean Cooking Alliance			1											1			
34	Netherlands	Dutch-Sino Bamboo Programme		1															
35	Netherlands	Global Alliance for Green and Gender Action					1												
36	Netherlands	Green Livelihoods Alliance 2		1															
37	Netherlands	Climate Resilient Agribusiness for Tomorrow (CR	1																
38	Japan (JICA)	Promoting Regional Cooperation for African Gre												1	1				
39	Japan (JICA)	Promotion of Green Growth economy in the cou		1															
40	Japan (JICA)	World Environment Day					1												
41	Japan (JICA)	Atari Irrigation Development projects	1																
42	Japan (JICA)	Start up support on recycling and safe solid was																	1
43	Japan (JICA)	Technical Cooperation Project of Operation and																	
44	Japan (JICA)	COVID-19 Response under the ongoing O&M P																	
45	Japan (JICA)	Request Survey - Advisor to MWE																	
46	Sweden (SIDA)	Investing in forests and wildlife protected areas																	1
47	Sweden (SIDA)	Investing in forests and wildlife protected areas																	1
48	Sweden (SIDA)	Renewable Energy Challenge Fund																	1
49	Sweden (SIDA)	Orange Flesh Sweet Poatoes production, Apri	1																
50	UK (FCDO)	Transforming the Economy through Climate Sm	1																
51	UK (FCDO)	British council Cultural Protection Fund - Flood th																	1
52	UK (FCDO)	Resilience and Adaptation Mainstreaming Prog	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
53	UK (FCDO)	WASH programme for climate resilient water sy																	
54	UK (FCDO)	Cities and Infrastructure for Growth																	
55	UK (FCDO)	Climate Smart Jobs (CSJ) programme	1																
56	UK (FCDO)	NAMA facility		1															
57	UK (FCDO)	Partnership 4 Forests, pilots		1															
58	UK (FCDO)	Global Climate Partnership Fund	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
59	UK (FCDO)	MECS - Modern Energy cooking Solutions																	
60	USAID	Biodiversity for Resilience (B4R)																	
61	USAID	Enhancing Resilience and Adaptive Agricultural	1																
62	USAID	Combating Wildlife Crime (CWC)																	
63	USAID	Uganda Biodiversity Fund (UBF)																	
64	USAID	Forest Sector Support Project (FSPP)	1																

			Adaptation													Mitigation		
			Agriculture	Forestry	Energy	Health	Ecosystems	Water and Sanitation	Fisheries	Transport	Manufacturing, industrial processes, and Mining	Cities and Built Environment	Disaster Risk Reduction	Tourism	Education	Energy	AFOLU	Waste (solid waste and waste water)
	Multilateral																	
	Donor/Fund	Project																
1	GGGI	Uganda - Unleashing the Potential of Uganda's			1			1					1				1	1
2	GGGI	Sustainable Energy-Water Solution for Medium	1															
3	GGGI	Catalyzing Solar Home Systems (SHS) market fo			1													
4	GGGI	Building Climate-resilient coffee value chain with	1															
5	GGGI	Readiness Support to strengthen Uganda's enga	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
6	GGGI	Greening Uganda's Urbanization and Industrializ										1	1					
7	GGGI	Strengthening Solid Waste and Fecal Sludge Ma						1										
8	GGGI	Greening the National Development Plan (NDP)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
9	GGGI	Readiness Support to strengthen Uganda's enga																
10	GGGI	NDC Partnership Economic Advisory Support	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
11	GGGI	Promoting solar powered irrigation and pumping	1															
12	GGGI	Creation of a Transitional Climate Finance Unit (1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
13	GGGI	Technical Advisory for the East Africa Communi																
14	GGGI	KREI 2020 Study for Agricultural Development C	1															
15	GGGI	Development of GHGs Monitoring, Reporting an																
16	GGGI	CBE Supplementary Report - Africa																
17	EU	Sawlog Production Grant scheme- Commercial f		1														
18	EU	Scaling up agricultural adaptation to climate cha	1															
19	EU	Forestry management and sustainable charcoa															1	
20	EU	Support to the sectoral implementation of its na	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
21	EU	Addressing environmental degradation, promot				1												
22	EU	Restoring and conserving degraded fragile ecos				1												
23	EU	Enhanced carrying capacity of allocated land fo	1															
24	EU	Estimation of Methane -Estimation of methane	1														1	
25	EU	Improving on the production & consumption of	1															
26	UNCDF	See menu of investments -	1															
27	UNDP	Building Resilient Communities, wetlands ecosys					1											
28	UNDP	Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action on Inte													1	1	1	1
29	UNDP	Climate Aggregation Platform																
30	UNDP	SIDA- UNDP capacity building program																
31	UNDP	Scaling up Climate Ambition on Land use and Ag															X	
32	UNDP	Food systems (Pilot)	1															
33	UNDP	Nile Basin Initiative					1											
34	UNDP	NDC & Climate promise	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
35	UNDP	Fostering Sustainability of ecosystems and food					1											
36	UNDP	Restoration of Wetlands and Associated Catchm					1											

Annex 3: Aid at a glance – Rio Markers

Coverage ratio

Total aid in support by ECCDPG members, 2013-2027 average (EUR 563 million)

Donor	Principal	Significant	Sub-Total: ECCDPG	as % of aid Screened	Not Targeted	Total: aid screened	Not Screened	Bilateral Allocable, total
Marker	a	b	c=a+b	c/e	d	e=c + d	f	
Austrian Development Coope	4	2	7	81%	2	8	-	8
Belgium	-	7	7	20%	26	33	-	33
Germany (BMZ)	-	0	0	100%	-	0	-	0
Germany (GiZ)	3	1	3	100%	-	3	-	3
Japan (JICA)	-	37	37	98%	1	37	-	37
Netherlands	37	2	39	99%	0	39	-	39
Sweden (SIDA)	-	18	18	100%	-	18	-	18
UK (FCDO)	39	11	50	64%	28	78	-	78
USAID	14	31	44	100%	-	44	-	44
DANIDA	91	-	91	100%	-	91	-	91
Germany (KfW)	-	20	20	100%	-	20	-	20
GGGI	10	6	16	61%	10	27	-	27
BMZ	-	0	0	100%	-	0	-	0
SIDA	-	0	0	100%	-	0	-	0
EU	52	16	68	90%	8	76	-	76
UNDP	75	2	77	99%	0	78	-	78
UNCDF	-	7	7	85%	-	7	-	7
UNHCR	-	3	3	86%	-	3	-	3
Total ECCDPG Members	325	162	487	88%	76	563	-	563

Adaptation aid in support by ECCDPG members, 2013-2027 average (EUR 464 million)

Donor	Principal	Significant	Sub-Total: ECCDPG	as % of aid Screened	Not Targeted	Total: aid screened	Not Screened	Bilateral Allocable, total
Marker	a	b	c=a+b	c/e	d	e=c + d	f	
Austrian Development Coope	4	2	7	81%	2	8	-	8
Belgium	-	7	7	20%	26	33	-	33
Germany (BMZ)	-	0	0	100%	-	0	-	0
Germany (GiZ)	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-
Japan (JICA)	-	37	37	98%	1	37	-	37
Netherlands	36	2	38	99%	0	39	-	39
Sweden (SIDA)	-	0	0	100%	-	0	-	0
UK (FCDO)	39	-	39	100%	-	39	-	39
USAID	5	27	32	100%	-	32	-	32
DANIDA	91	-	91	100%	-	91	-	91
Germany (KfW)	-	20	20	100%	-	20	-	20
GGGI	10	6	16	61%	10	27	-	27
BMZ	-	0	0	100%	-	0	-	0
SIDA	-	0	0	100%	-	0	-	0
EU	47	16	63	89%	8	71	-	71
UNDP	57	-	57	100%	-	57	-	57
UNCDF	-	7	7	78%	-	7	-	7
UNHCR	-	3	3	80%	-	3	-	3
Total ECCDPG Members	290	126	417	82%	47	464	-	464

**Mitigation aid in support by ECCDPG members,
2013-2027 average (EUR 99 million)**

Donor	Principal	Significant	Sub- Total: ECCDPG	as % of aid Screened	Not Targeted	Total: aid screened	Not Screened	Bilateral Allocable, total
Marker	a	b	c=a+b	c/e	d	e=c+d	f	
Austrian Development Coope	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-
Belgium	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-
Germany (BMZ)	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-
Germany (GIZ)	3	1	3	100%	-	3	-	3
Japan (JICA)	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	0	0	0	100%	-	0	-	0
Sweden (SIDA)	-	18	18	100%	-	18	-	18
UK (FCDO)	-	11	11	27%	28	39	-	39
USAID	9	4	13	100%	-	13	-	13
DANIDA	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-
Germany (KfW)	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-
GGGI	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-
BMZ	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-
SIDA	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-
EU	5	-	5	100%	-	5	-	5
UNDP	18	2	21	98%	0	21	-	21
UNCDF	-	-	-	47%	-	-	-	-
UNHCR	-	-	-	43%	-	-	-	-
Total ECCDPG Members	35	36	71	43%	29	99.6	-	99.6