

# **THE IMPACT OF ECONOMIC AID ON CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION IN UGANDA**

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**THIS DISSERTATION SUBMITTED AS A PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE  
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**UGANDA CHRISTIAN  
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### **Declaration**

I, **MIREMBE HAJARA**, affirm that the work displayed here is entirely my own and has not been submitted to any other educational institution for the aim of obtaining a degree, diploma, or any other academic recognition.

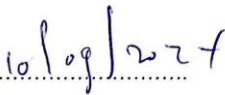
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**MIREMBE HAJARA**

### Authorization

This is to certify that this study by **MIREMBE HAJARA**, registration number **J22B56/021** has been conducted under my guidance and is now ready for submission to the faculty of Social Sciences at Uganda Christian University for academic consideration for the award of Bachelor of Governance and International Relations.

Signature.....

Date.....

MR. TABALANGA JONATHAN

Supervisor

## **Commitment**

This work is devoted to my family, particularly my beloved mother Annet, and all those who have contributed to my scholastic pursuits.

## **Recognition**

I express my gratitude to the divine being for enabling me to successfully do my task.

I am deeply grateful for the knowledge, wisdom, strength, and resolve that he has bestowed upon me. I truly appreciate these gifts and do not underestimate their value.

The effective culmination of this task is attributable to the collective endeavors of several individuals. While it is crucial to acknowledge the individuals who provided assistance by explicitly mentioning their names, the absence of their names in this appreciation should not be interpreted as a lack of gratitude. In fact, I am immensely thankful to anybody who aided me in any capacity.

Nevertheless, it is imperative to acknowledge my sincere gratitude to Mr. Tabalanga Jonathan, my supervisor, whose invaluable guidance and motivation played a pivotal role in the accomplishment of this project.

I am grateful to my family for their financial assistance, affection, nurturing, and encouragement. May you get divine blessings.

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I would like to express my gratitude towards the staff and students of the faculty of Social Sciences for their assistance and emotional support for the entirety of my three-year study.

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

|                                                                                                                   |      |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| Declaration .....                                                                                                 | i    |
| Authorization .....                                                                                               | ii   |
| Commitment.....                                                                                                   | iii  |
| Recognition .....                                                                                                 | iv   |
| ABSTRACT .....                                                                                                    | vii  |
| LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS .....                                                                                       | viii |
| CHAPTER 1 .....                                                                                                   | 1    |
| 1.0 Introduction .....                                                                                            | 1    |
| 1.1 Context .....                                                                                                 | 1    |
| 1.12 Problem Statement .....                                                                                      | 3    |
| 1.2 Objectives of the Research.....                                                                               | 4    |
| 1.2.1 General objective.....                                                                                      | 4    |
| 1.3 Research Questions .....                                                                                      | 4    |
| 1.4 Scope of Study .....                                                                                          | 5    |
| 1.4.1 Content.....                                                                                                | 5    |
| 1.4.2 Time .....                                                                                                  | 5    |
| 1.4.3 Geographical .....                                                                                          | 5    |
| 1.5 Rationale for the study .....                                                                                 | 5    |
| 1.6 Importance of the research .....                                                                              | 6    |
| 1.7 Theoretical Framework .....                                                                                   | 8    |
| 1.8 Explanation of fundamental concepts .....                                                                     | 8    |
| CHAPTER 2 .....                                                                                                   | 10   |
| 2.0 Overview .....                                                                                                | 10   |
| 2.1 Assessing the efficacy of economic assistance in supporting Uganda's efforts to mitigate climate change ..... | 11   |
| 2.2 The function of Economic Aid in fostering sustainable behaviors.....                                          | 15   |
| 2.3 Difficulties related to the distribution of assistance to reduce climate change impacts in Uganda. ....       | 20   |
| CHAPTER 3 .....                                                                                                   | 31   |
| 3.0 Overview .....                                                                                                | 31   |
| 3.1 Research methodology .....                                                                                    | 31   |

|                                                                                                                                                          |    |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| 3.2 Population and Sampling .....                                                                                                                        | 32 |
| 3.2.1 Target population .....                                                                                                                            | 32 |
| 3.3 Data Acquisition.....                                                                                                                                | 34 |
| 3.3.1 Instrumentation .....                                                                                                                              | 34 |
| 3.4 Quality Control.....                                                                                                                                 | 35 |
| 3.5 Data Analysis .....                                                                                                                                  | 36 |
| 3.6 Assumptions and Limitations .....                                                                                                                    | 36 |
| 3.7 Ethical Considerations .....                                                                                                                         | 37 |
| CHAPTER 4 .....                                                                                                                                          | 38 |
| 4.0 Overview .....                                                                                                                                       | 38 |
| 4.1 Overview of the Participants. ....                                                                                                                   | 38 |
| 4.2 Empirical Findings following the study's aims. ....                                                                                                  | 42 |
| 4.2.1 Objective One: Evaluate the efficacy of economic assistance in supporting climate change mitigation initiatives in Uganda. ....                    | 43 |
| 4.3 Objective Two: To examine the impact of economic assistance on the promotion of sustainable practices. ....                                          | 47 |
| 4.3.1 Figure 5 illustrates the sustainable practices that have been implemented as a result of economic assistance between the years 2000 and 2022. .... | 48 |
| 4.4.1 Table 6: Difficulties Linked to the Distribution of Aid for Climate Change Mitigation in Uganda .....                                              | 52 |
| CHAPTER 5 .....                                                                                                                                          | 56 |
| 5.0 Overview .....                                                                                                                                       | 56 |
| 5.1 Analysis and interpretation of the results and discoveries.....                                                                                      | 56 |
| 5.2 The role of economic help in fostering sustainable practices is significant. ....                                                                    | 58 |
| 5.2.1 Summary .....                                                                                                                                      | 58 |
| 5.3 Difficulties and potential advantages related to the distribution of help.....                                                                       | 59 |
| 5.3.1 Summary .....                                                                                                                                      | 60 |
| References .....                                                                                                                                         | 61 |
| ANNEX .....                                                                                                                                              | 64 |
| INTERVIEW GUIDE .....                                                                                                                                    | 71 |

## ABSTRACT

The interplay between economic aid and climate change mitigation is a critical area of study, particularly in developing nations like Uganda, where environmental vulnerabilities are pronounced. This research contributes to the understanding of how economic aid can be leveraged for effective climate change mitigation in Uganda. It underscores the importance of aligning financial support with local needs and capacities to foster sustainable development outcomes.

It employs a mixed-methods approach, combining quantitative data analysis of economic aid flows to Uganda with qualitative interviews from stakeholders involved in climate initiatives. The analysis covers various forms of aid, including bilateral and multilateral assistance, and examines their correlation with climate-related outcomes such as emissions reductions and adoption of renewable energy sources.

Preliminary findings suggest that while economic aid has the potential to bolster climate change mitigation efforts, its impact is contingent upon several factors, including governance structures, local capacity for implementation, and alignment with national priorities. Specific case studies highlight successful projects funded by international donors that have led to significant improvements in environmental sustainability. The results indicate that targeted economic aid can enhance Uganda's ability to address climate challenges effectively. However, there are also instances where poorly coordinated aid efforts have resulted in limited impact or even adverse effects on local ecosystems. The study emphasizes the need for strategic planning and collaboration among stakeholders to maximize the benefits of economic assistance.

## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AA - Adaptation Assistance  
ACDP - The Agriculture Cluster Development Project  
AfDB - African Development Bank  
AIM - Aid Impact Measurement  
CAG - Climate Action Goals  
CC - Climate Change  
CCAFS - Climate Change Agriculture and Food Security Project  
CIF- Climate Investment Fund  
CSAT - Climate Smart Agriculture Transformation  
EAI - Economic Aid Impact  
ERTP - The Energy for Rural Transformation Project  
EU - European Union  
FAO - Food and Agriculture Organization  
FCPF - Forest Carbon Relationship Facility  
GCF - Green Climate Fund  
GEF - Global Environment Facility  
GEIF - The Green Enterprise Fund  
GHG - Greenhouse Gas Emissions  
IMF - International Monetary Fund  
IPCC - Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Mitigation  
LDCs - Least Developed Countries  
MOWE - Ministry of Water and Environment  
NAP - National Adaptation Plan  
NDC-PP - Nationally Developed Contributions Partnership Plan  
NDCs - Nationally Determined Contributions  
NFA - National Forestry Authority  
ODA - Official Development Assistance  
OECD - Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

REDD+ - Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation

SDGs - Sustainable Development Goals

SEFA - The Sustainable Energy Fund for Africa

SERD - Sustainable Energy for Rural Development

SREP - Scaling Up Renewable Program

UCCP - Uganda Carbon Credit Project

UNDP - United Nations Development Programme

UNEP- United Nations Environment Programme

UNFCCC - United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

UNFCCC - United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

USAID - United States Agency for Development

WB - World Bank

WMO - World Meteorological Organization

## **CHAPTER 1**

### **1.0 Introduction**

This thesis explores the significant impact of economic aid on mitigating climate change in Uganda. This concept paper seeks to investigate the complex correlation between economic assistance and the mitigation of climate change. It will analyze the influence of aid initiatives on measures to reduce emissions, the adoption of renewable energy, and the promotion of sustainable development. The study will primarily address the study's history, aims, rationale, and importance. It will provide a more precise and specific definition of the important terminology utilized in the study. This study aims to generate novel insights and facilitate further exploration for other research organizations, therefore bolstering their efforts in mitigating climate change in Uganda.

### **1.1 Context**

Climate change is a significant and urgent worldwide problem that has wide-ranging effects on ecosystems, economy, and civilizations. The prevailing scientific consensus over the pressing need to tackle climate change has prompted global endeavors to alleviate its impacts through diverse means, such as international assistance. Developing nations, especially those in Africa, experience a disproportionate impact from climate change because they are more susceptible to extreme weather events, have less ability to adapt, and heavily depend on climate-sensitive sectors like agriculture and natural resources (IPCC, 2014).

Economic assistance has become a crucial instrument for supporting poor nations in their efforts to mitigate and adapt to climate change. The Paris Agreement, ratified inside the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), acknowledges the significance of financial transfers from rich nations to poor nations in order to assist their endeavors in combating climate change (UNFCCC, 2015). The Green Climate Fund, created to allocate funding to poor nations for climate-related

initiatives, signifies a concrete dedication to bolstering climate action through financial aid (GCF, n.d.). In the African context, climate change has a significant and immediate effect, since the continent confronts a range of difficulties including droughts, desertification, rising sea levels, and biodiversity loss. Several African nations have developed climate action plans that detail their dedication to decreasing greenhouse gas emissions and strengthening resilience. Nevertheless, the execution of these plans is sometimes hindered by budgetary limitations, underscoring the need for international assistance in attaining climate objectives (AUC, 2015).

Uganda, located in East Africa, has several climate-related difficulties, such as unpredictable rainfall patterns and the reduction of Lake Victoria. The National Development Plan of the country acknowledges climate change as a pervasive concern that impacts several sectors, including agriculture, water, energy, and infrastructure (GoU, 2020). Uganda's efforts to adapt to and mitigate climate change have been supported by international aid, which has encompassed various measures such as forestry programs and the development of renewable energy (Okurut et al., 2016). Although there is an increasing acknowledgment of the significance of foreign aid in mitigating climate change, there is a requirement for a thorough evaluation of its efficacy, particularly in the African setting. This research seeks to close this disparity by investigating the impact of economic assistance on the efforts to mitigate climate change in poor nations, with a particular emphasis on the instance of Uganda. This study aims to increase the impact of assistance in promoting climate resilience and sustainable development by examining how aid affects emission reduction methods, technical transfer, and sustainable development mechanisms. The findings of this study will contribute to evidence-based policymaking.

## 1.12 Problem Statement

Climate change is an urgent worldwide problem that impacts every country, including Uganda. The nation is susceptible to the consequences of climate change, including heightened occurrence and severity of droughts, floods, and landslides, which pose a danger to food security, water resources, and livelihoods (National Environment Management Authority, 2018). To tackle these difficulties, Uganda has been obtaining financial assistance from many donors to bolster its climate change mitigation endeavors. Nevertheless, the extent to which this assistance contributes to the promotion of sustainable practices and the facilitation of climate change mitigation in Uganda remains unclear. Multiple studies have emphasized the difficulties and potential advantages related to the distribution of aid to reduce the effects of climate change in Uganda. Research conducted by Kanyongolo and Mulungu (2016) revealed that the provision of economic assistance for climate change mitigation in Uganda is frequently impeded by challenges such as inadequate coordination, misalignment of goals, and poor capacity for absorbing the help. Conversely, other research has demonstrated that providing financial assistance can have a crucial impact on encouraging sustainable habits and aiding in the mitigation of climate change in Uganda (Masinde et al., 2015; Nalwanga et al., 2018). This study seeks to enhance the current body of knowledge on the impact of economic assistance on climate change mitigation in Uganda by addressing the following areas where research is lacking. The first issue is a lack of comprehensive information of the efficacy of economic assistance in encouraging sustainable behaviors and enabling efforts to mitigate climate change in Uganda. Furthermore, there is a lack of thorough examination of the difficulties and possibilities related to the distribution of aid for climate change mitigation in Uganda. Additionally, there is a dearth of comprehensive research that combines existing literature and offers practical suggestions for enhancing the efficiency of economic aid for climate change mitigation in Uganda. This study aims to fill these research gaps by conducting a comprehensive review of the current literature on the impact of economic aid on climate change mitigation in Uganda. Additionally, it will identify the obstacles and possibilities related to aid distribution for climate change mitigation in Uganda. Finally,

based on the research findings, practical recommendations will be provided to enhance the effectiveness of economic aid for climate change mitigation in Uganda. This study is important because it will offer a thorough examination of the impact of economic assistance on efforts to mitigate climate change in Uganda. The study's results will enhance the current body of knowledge on climate change mitigation in Uganda and offer practical suggestions for enhancing the efficiency of economic assistance for climate change mitigation in Uganda. The study's results will also provide valuable insights for politicians, funders, and implementers involved in climate change mitigation efforts in Uganda. This study will utilize a mixed-approaches approach, using both quantitative and qualitative methods for data gathering and analysis.

## **1.2 Objectives of the Research**

### **1.2.1 General objective**

To analyze the impact of economic aid on efforts to mitigate climate change

### **1.2.2 Specific Objectives**

1. To evaluate the efficacy of economic assistance in supporting climate change mitigation initiatives in Uganda.
2. To examine the impact of economic assistance in fostering sustainable habits.
3. To analyze the difficulties and potential advantages linked to the distribution of aid to mitigate climate change.

## **1.3 Research Questions**

1. What is the efficacy of economic aid in supporting climate change mitigation measures in Uganda?
2. What is the function of economic help in advancing sustainable practices?
3. What are the difficulties and potential advantages linked to the distribution of aid to mitigate climate change?

### **1.3 Scope of Study**

#### **1.4.1 Content**

This study seeks to address this disparity by investigating the impact of economic assistance on the efforts to mitigate climate change in poor nations, with a particular focus on the instance of Eastern Uganda.

#### **1.4.2 Time**

The study will be conducted for 6 months, which is the designated timeframe for the researcher to do their research.

#### **1.4.3 Geographical**

The research will be conducted in Uganda. The selection of Eastern Uganda is mostly based on the prevalence of climate change incidents in the region, shown by the instance of Bududa.

### **1.5 Rationale for the study**

The suggested study on investigating the impact of foreign aid on climate change mitigation is highly justified owing to its importance in tackling one of the most crucial global concerns of our era. The below considerations offer a thorough rationale for undertaking this study:

#### **1. The pressing global significance of climate change**

Climate change is an urgent and interrelated problem for the global population. As the world works towards achieving the goals outlined in the Paris Agreement and Sustainable Development Goals, it is crucial to comprehend the influence of foreign assistance on efforts to mitigate climate change.

#### **2. The significance of aid in development endeavors**

Economic assistance plays a crucial function in bolstering developing nations in their endeavor to achieve sustainable development. This paper examines the role of aid in promoting climate change mitigation, highlighting its capacity to facilitate transformative change and expedite efforts to reduce emissions.

#### **3. Policy decisions based on empirical evidence**

Policymakers, development practitioners, and international organizations necessitate empirical data to make well-informed choices about the allocation

of funds and the design of projects. The study offers useful insights for evidence-based policy design by evaluating the effectiveness of aid in promoting climate change mitigation.

#### **4. Developing Strategies for Allocating Aid**

Given the limited resources allocated for climate change mitigation, it is vital to comprehend the processes by which economic assistance impacts sustainable behaviors and attempts to reduce emissions. This insight can inform the strategic deployment of assistance resources to have the greatest possible impact.

### **1.6 Importance of the research**

#### **2. Worldwide Impact**

The research focuses on climate change mitigation, a problem of worldwide importance that is currently a high priority on the global agenda. The study enhances the larger discussion on sustainable development, environmental conservation, and the attainment of global climate objectives, particularly those specified in the Paris Agreement, by analyzing the contribution of foreign aid to climate change mitigation efforts.

#### **3. Context in Africa**

It is vital to comprehend the effect of economic aid on climate change mitigation in the African environment, where susceptibility to climate change is significant. The study's results can enhance the development of more efficient assistance allocation systems specifically designed to address the distinctive obstacles encountered by African nations. Additionally, this knowledge may bolster regional cooperation and improve the execution of climate change strategies in African countries.

#### **4. Ugandan Policy and Practice**

The study's relevance for Uganda rests in its capacity to provide valuable insights for the development of national policies and strategies pertaining to climate

change. Uganda's pursuit of economic growth while maintaining environmental sustainability necessitates understanding how economic aid may support emission reduction initiatives and foster sustainable development, making such insights highly important. The report can provide guidance for the government's decision-making processes and help match climate goals with development objectives.

**5. Utilizing empirical evidence to inform decision-making processes.**

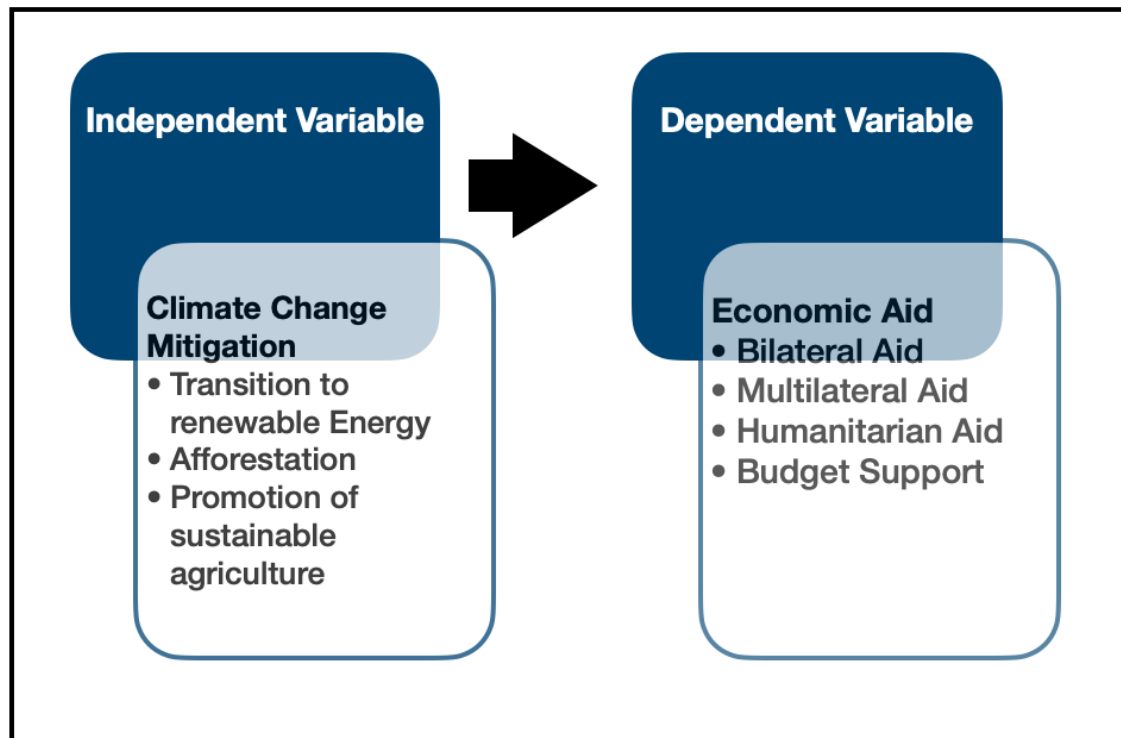
The study's empirical analysis and evidence-based conclusions will provide policymakers, development practitioners, and stakeholders with a dependable basis for making decisions. This can result in better-informed decisions about the distribution of assistance, the development of projects, and the implementation methods targeted at optimizing the effectiveness of foreign help in mitigating climate change.

**6. Improving the efficiency and impact of aid**

The study aims to determine the specific processes by which economic aid impacts climate change mitigation. This will allow for the identification of best practices and areas that need improvement. This knowledge may improve the efficacy of help by encouraging specific actions that produce measurable outcomes, boosting innovation, and ensuring that aid initiatives are in line with the goals of the recipient nations.

## 1.7 Theoretical Framework

### Conceptual framework



The conceptual framework depicted above illustrates the correlation between economic assistance and the reduction of climate change impacts.

## 1.8 Explanation of fundamental concepts

### Climate change mitigation

Climate change mitigation include intentional measures and tactics implemented to decrease the release of greenhouse gases and alleviate the human-caused elements that contribute to global warming and climate change. The objective is to mitigate the detrimental impacts of climate change on the environment, ecosystems, and society.

### Sustainable practices

Sustainable practices refer to acts, attitudes, and procedures that foster a harmonious relationship between the environment, society, and the economy in the long run. Within the framework of climate change, sustainable practices encompass tactics that diminish carbon emissions and resource utilization, while simultaneously guaranteeing beneficial effects on ecosystems and communities.

### **Aid allocation**

Aid allocation is the systematic distribution of financial resources, technical help, and support from donor nations or international organizations to recipient countries for the aim of development. In the study's context, aid allocation refers explicitly to the distribution of aid to support actions aimed at mitigating climate change.

### **Climate Change**

Climatic change encompasses enduring alterations and fluctuations in the climatic patterns of the Earth, encompassing factors such as temperature, precipitation, and meteorological conditions. The main cause is generally ascribed to human activity, specifically the release of greenhouse gases, which results in global warming and associated alterations in the environment.

### **Emission Reduction**

Emission reduction entails the decrease of the discharge of greenhouse gases, including carbon dioxide, methane, and nitrous oxide, into the environment. Implementing this technique is crucial in reducing the effects of climate change and its related consequences.

### **Economic Aid**

Economic help include monetary support, resources, specialized knowledge, and assistance offered by developed nations, international organizations, and donor agencies to assist developing countries in attaining socio-economic development objectives and tackling obstacles.

## CHAPTER 2

### 2.0 Overview

This chapter examined the existing body of research on the factors related to the investigation of the impact of economic aid on climate change mitigation in Uganda. The review will be conducted based on the study's objectives, which are to evaluate the efficacy of economic aid in supporting climate change mitigation efforts in Uganda, analyze the impact of economic aid in promoting sustainable practices, and assess the obstacles and prospects related to aid distribution for climate change mitigation.

#### **The significance of Economic Aid**

Financial assistance is crucial in bolstering the efforts of poor nations such as Uganda to alleviate the impacts of climate change. Developed nations, international organizations, and non-governmental organizations frequently offer assistance to developing countries in order to alleviate poverty, expand infrastructure, improve healthcare, increase education, and save the environment. Economic aid in the context of climate change mitigation seeks to assist nations in diminishing their greenhouse gas emissions, strengthening their ability to withstand climate-related effects, advocating for the use of renewable energy sources, and executing sustainable development initiatives.

Uganda has received economic assistance for climate change mitigation projects for many years. The nation encounters a multitude of climate-related difficulties, including unpredictable rainfall patterns, droughts, floods, deforestation, and soil degradation. Uganda has received financial aid and technical knowledge from international donors and organizations to tackle these problems. Recently, there has been an increasing emphasis on incorporating climate change issues into development initiatives that are financed by economic aid. Donors have provided funding to efforts including forestry programs, renewable energy projects, sustainable agriculture techniques, and water resource management schemes in order to decrease Uganda's carbon footprint and improve its ability to withstand the effects of climate change.

The influence of economic assistance on the mitigation of climate change in Uganda has been substantial, although it has shown some degree of variation. Financial assistance from donors has facilitated the country's investment in renewable energy infrastructure, including solar power plants and hydroelectric dams. This has effectively diminished dependence on fossil fuels and mitigated the release of greenhouse gas emissions. In addition, economic assistance has supported the adoption of sustainable land management strategies that encourage the preservation of soil, the use of agroforestry methods, and the protection of biodiversity. These endeavors contribute to improving the ability of ecosystems to withstand and recover from climate-related disasters, while also decreasing their susceptibility to such events. Nevertheless, there are still obstacles to overcome in order to ensure the efficient usage of economic help for climate change mitigation in Uganda. Factors such as restrictions on governance, insufficient institutional capability, lack of collaboration among stakeholders, and poor monitoring systems might impede the effective execution of projects financed by economic assistance.

## **2.1 Assessing the efficacy of economic assistance in supporting Uganda's efforts to mitigate climate change**

### **Offers the essential financial means to execute sustainable initiatives**

Economic assistance is crucial in supplying the essential monetary means for carrying out sustainable initiatives in Uganda. The help is provided in several formats, such as grants, loans, technical support, and programs aimed at enhancing capabilities. Organizations such as the World Bank and United Nations offer financial support for initiatives that attempt to promote renewable energy sources, such as solar power, and improve agricultural practices to increase climate resilience. The data provided by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), Official Development Assistance (ODA) shows that there has been a consistent increase in the financial resources allocated to activities aimed at reducing the impact of climate change and adapting to its effects. In 2019, the global disbursements of Official Development Assistance (ODA) for climate change amounted to \$59.5 billion, with a considerable chunk being granted to African nations such as Uganda (Owori, 2021). Conversely, the

World Bank has been allocating substantial financial resources to Uganda for the purpose of climate change activities. These monies are specifically targeted at supporting renewable energy projects, afforestation programs, and the construction of climate-resilient infrastructure. The Green Climate Fund has granted Uganda \$25 million to bolster its initiatives in improving climate resilience in agriculture, advocating for sustainable land practices, and mitigating greenhouse gas emissions. Another instance is the Scaling Up Renewable Program (SREP) which is financed by the Climate Investment Funds (CIF). The objective of this program is to enhance the availability of clean energy technology in Uganda through the provision of financial assistance for solar power projects and the promotion of energy efficiency measures (CIF, 2022). The provision of financial aid has facilitated Uganda's advancement in transitioning towards an economy with reduced carbon emissions.

### **Contribution to strengthening the capabilities of local communities and institutions in Uganda**

An important factor of economic aid in climate change mitigation is its role in improving the capacity of local communities and institutions in Uganda. Uganda has enhanced its institutional frameworks for climate action with support from foreign funders and organizations like the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Global Environment Facility (GEF). An instance of this is the project in Uganda, backed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), which aims to encourage the use of sustainable land management methods. This initiative has successfully enhanced the skills and abilities of local farmers and communities to adopt climate-smart agricultural techniques, therefore decreasing their susceptibility to the adverse effects of climate change. Economic aid also reinforces capacity-building activities aimed at enhancing the knowledge and capabilities of local people and institutions in methods for adapting to and mitigating climate change. Training programs focused on sustainable agriculture techniques or renewable energy technology have the potential to enable communities to decrease their carbon footprint and enhance their ability to withstand climate-related shocks (Barnett, 2008). In Uganda, economic help has been allocated to infrastructure projects that have enhanced the country's ability to withstand the effects

of climate change. For example, investments in water management systems, renewable energy infrastructure, or disaster risk reduction measures have enhanced communities' ability to withstand and adapt to extreme weather events like floods or droughts. Furthermore, assistance frequently includes policy support that facilitates the Ugandan government in formulating and executing efficient climate change policies and regulations. Uganda, as stated by the World Bank, was the initial African nation to create and approve its Nationally Determined Contribution Partnership Plan (NDC-PP) in June 2018. This plan includes commitments to decrease national greenhouse gas emissions by 22% by 2030, decrease the climate vulnerability of sectors that are sensitive to climate change due to the country's reliance on natural resources, and enhance the climate resilience of important sectors while managing the risks of disasters (Mbabazi, 2019). In addition, the National Climate Change Policy 2015 was introduced and submitted to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 2018. By harmonizing domestic goals with global benchmarks and norms, financial assistance may support the implementation of sustainable development trajectories that emphasize safeguarding the environment and enhancing resilience to climate change.

### **Facilitating and promoting research and innovation efforts**

Financial assistance has provided backing for a research and innovation endeavor with the goal of tackling the issues posed by climate change in Uganda. The assistance provided by organizations such as the International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD) has facilitated Ugandan academics and scientists in doing study on the effects of climate change and devising inventive remedies. Research supported by the IISD has resulted in the creation of crop types that can withstand drought and are more suitable for adapting to changing climate conditions. This has improved food security and the ability of local populations to cope with challenges. Economic assistance has supported several research and innovation endeavors in Uganda that are specifically aimed at mitigating climate change. As an illustration, the Green Climate Fund (GCF) has provided assistance to initiatives in Uganda with the objective of improving the ability to withstand climate change impacts and decreasing the release

of gases that contribute to the greenhouse effect. The GCF has supported the Uganda Solar Energy for Refugees Project, a prominent initiative that seeks to offer renewable energy solutions to refugee settlements in Uganda. The project's primary objective is to decrease dependence on fossil fuels and alleviate the effects of climate change. Furthermore, the provision of economic assistance has facilitated collaborations among local institutions, foreign organizations, and research bodies to develop inventive strategies for mitigating climate change in Uganda. These partnerships have resulted in the creation of technology including solar-powered irrigation systems, methane digesters, and energy-efficient cook stoves. These technologies help decrease carbon emissions and encourage sustainable practices throughout the country. The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) study indicates that Uganda has had a consistent rise in official development aid (ODA) payments for climate change mitigation and adaptation programs. In 2019, the Official Development Assistance (ODA) pledges for climate-related projects in Uganda reached over \$200 million. This signifies an increasing acknowledgment of the significance of aiding poor nations, such as Uganda, in their endeavors to address climate change.

### **Utilizing private sector investments**

International funders have incentivized private enterprises to participate in renewable energy projects, sustainable agriculture techniques, and clean technology solutions by offering cash rewards and technical support. This method not only expedites the shift towards a low-carbon economy but also generates job prospects and boosts economic expansion. As an illustration, the Green Climate Fund (GCF) has allocated funds for renewable energy initiatives in Uganda, therefore promoting involvement of private enterprises in the nation's clean energy industry (GCF, 2024). Moreover, economic aid programs frequently need policy reforms that establish a conducive atmosphere for private sector investments in climate change mitigation. Donors can encourage business sector involvement in sustainable development efforts by linking funding to national climate plans and regulatory frameworks. Economic aid programs also prioritize enhancing the capabilities of local firms and entrepreneurs to effectively adopt climate-friendly technology and practices (Levina, 2002). This assistance for capacity-

building improves the preparedness of the private sector to invest in environmentally-friendly initiatives and embrace sustainable business models. Uganda has observed an increasing pattern of economic assistance supporting private sector initiatives in the mitigation of climate change. An instance of this is the Uganda Renewable Energy for Rural Development initiative by the World Bank, which seeks to enhance the availability of clean energy solutions in rural regions. This would be achieved through a blend of public and private investments, backed by international development aid. In 2019, Uganda received more than \$100 million in climate finance pledges, as reported by the Climate Policy Initiative. A considerable amount of this funding was designated for initiatives that utilize private sector investments to address climate change mitigation. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has collaborated with local enterprises and financial institutions in Uganda to advance sustainable agriculture practices and enhance resistance to the effects of climate change by means of focused economic assistance measures. These examples demonstrate the crucial role of economic aid in mobilizing private sector resources to tackle climate change concerns in Uganda.

## **2.2 The function of Economic Aid in fostering sustainable behaviors**

### **Offering financial assistance to facilitate the implementation of renewable energy initiatives**

By providing economic assistance, Uganda has the opportunity to allocate funds towards the development of renewable energy sources like as solar, wind, and hydroelectric power. This would enable the country to reduce its dependence on fossil fuels and thus lower its greenhouse gas emissions. The transition to renewable energy not only mitigates climate change but also enhances energy accessibility and security inside the nation. Over the years, it has had a substantial impact on the growth of Uganda's renewable energy capacity. Consequently, there has been an expansion in the variety of energy sources utilized, resulting in a decreased reliance on non-renewable resources and a reduction in carbon emissions originating from the nation's energy industry. Economic aid has enhanced access to power in distant regions of Uganda by extending

off-grid renewable energy options, such as solar household systems and mini-grids. This has significantly benefited rural populations by improving their lives and increasing production. Providing economic help for renewable energy projects in Uganda leads to environmental advantages, including less air pollution, enhanced public health outcomes, and conservation of natural resources (Roberts, 2006). These initiatives aid in reducing the impact of climate change by replacing energy sources that produce high levels of carbon emissions.

### **Promotes the use of environmentally-friendly farming methods in Uganda**

Sustainable agriculture practices employ techniques that strive to fulfill present agricultural requirements while safeguarding the capacity of future generations to fulfill their own needs. The approaches mentioned prioritize environmental stewardship, economic viability, and social equality in farming operations (GCF, 2024). Economic aid assists farmers in adapting to shifting climatic circumstances and improving food security and resilience by endorsing climate-smart agricultural strategies, such as conservation farming and agroforestry. These sustainable agriculture techniques not only help reduce the impact of climate change by storing carbon, but also enhance soil health and water management, resulting in long-term environmental advantages. Economic assistance programs frequently incorporate activities targeted at enhancing the ability of Ugandan farmers to embrace sustainable agricultural techniques. Organizations such as the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the World Bank have carried out initiatives aimed at educating farmers on climate-smart agricultural methods, including conservation agriculture, agroforestry, and integrated pest control. Furthermore, economic assistance enhances the availability of essential resources required for the implementation of sustainable agricultural methods. This entails supplying farmers with enhanced seeds, organic fertilizers, irrigation systems, and instruments that facilitate ecologically sustainable farming practices (GCF, 2024). Economic aid has a role in improving agricultural output and reducing harmful environmental effects by improving access to essential resources. Finally, it provides assistance for research and innovation in sustainable agricultural techniques in Uganda. Donors provide financial support to research institutes and agricultural extension

services to facilitate the development of innovative technologies and strategies that encourage the use of farming systems that are adaptable to climate change (UNDP, 2009). Projects that prioritize soil conservation techniques or water management measures have effectively enhanced agricultural sustainability in the nation. The Green Climate Fund (GCF) has provided funds to assist in the implementation of climate-resilient agriculture initiatives in Uganda. An example of such a project include advocating for climate-smart livestock farming techniques among small-scale farmers to bolster their ability to withstand the effects of climate change.

### **Facilitates the creation of infrastructure**

Sustainable infrastructure encompasses the construction of physical structures and infrastructures that are intentionally planned to minimize their adverse effects on the environment, while also fostering long-term economic prosperity and social welfare. The provision of economic aid has played a crucial role in facilitating the establishment of infrastructure that promotes sustainable practices in Uganda. Economic aid has had a notable impact on advancing renewable energy sources. An example of this is the African Development Bank (AfDB), which has been actively engaged in financing initiatives targeted at increasing the availability of renewable energy in Uganda. The Scaling Up Renewable Energy Program has utilized economic aid to support the establishment of solar power plants and mini-grids, therefore decreasing dependence on fossil fuels and making a positive contribution to climate change mitigation efforts (CIF, 2022). Additionally, economic assistance has contributed to the enhancement of transportation infrastructure in Uganda, with a specific emphasis on long-term viability. The World Bank has allocated financial resources to support infrastructure projects, such as road building and maintenance, that include sustainable practices. These practices include the use of recycled materials and the implementation of drainage systems to mitigate erosion and pollution (Bank, 2010). These initiatives improve connection inside the country and also help reduce carbon emissions from transportation, thereby contributing to combating climate change. In addition, the provision of economic assistance has facilitated investments in water and sanitation infrastructure in Uganda, therefore fostering sustainable practices that effectively

tackle environmental issues and enhance public health. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has provided financial support for infrastructure development projects aimed at improving access to clean water and adequate sanitation facilities in rural regions (UNDP, 2009). Economic aid has effectively reduced the effects of climate change on water resources and promoted sustainable development by investing in sustainable water management systems and wastewater treatment facilities. In 2020, the Green Climate Fund granted Uganda \$25 million to assist in the execution of its Climate Action Plan. The objective of this funding is to enhance climate resilience by investing in sustainable infrastructure, including renewable energy projects and climate-smart agriculture programs. In 2019, the European Union (EU) granted €66 million to Uganda for the purpose of constructing green energy mini-grids in rural regions. This project not only enhances the availability of power but also mitigates greenhouse gas emissions by advocating for the adoption of sustainable energy sources. In 2018, the Global Environment Facility (GEF) granted Uganda \$15 million to support initiatives focused on conserving biodiversity and managing land in a sustainable manner. This investment facilitates the creation of environmentally sustainable infrastructure that conserves natural resources while promoting economic advancement.

### **Enhancing the ability to implement and share information about sustainable practices**

Capacity development is the act of enhancing the capability of individuals, organizations, and institutions to carry out their duties with effectiveness. Economic aid enables local communities and institutions to implement proactive steps towards sustainability by sponsoring programs that offer training on climate change adaptation tactics, environmental conservation practices, and renewable energy technology (UNFCCC, 2012). This transfer of information promotes innovation and cultivates local competence to successfully tackle environmental concerns. In Uganda, economic aid has supported capacity building via a range of projects designed to promote sustainable practices. An example of this is the European Union (EU), which has allocated financial resources for initiatives that specifically target the development of renewable energy

and the improvement of energy efficiency. An example of such a project is the Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Project (REEEP), which is supported by the European Union. The goal of this project is to enhance the use of renewable energy sources and enhance energy efficiency in both the public and commercial sectors (REEEP, 2024). This initiative has delivered training and technical support to local institutions and communities, empowering them to create and execute long-lasting energy solutions. An additional illustration is the Climate Change Agriculture and Food Security Project (CCAFS) by the World Bank, which aims to improve agricultural output while mitigating greenhouse gas emissions. The initiative offers research, training, and extension services to farmers, assisting them in adopting climate-smart agricultural practices (World Bank, 2021). This effort enhances agricultural output using sustainable ways, therefore not only promoting food security but also mitigating the necessity for deforestation, which is a major source of greenhouse gas emissions in Uganda. Economic assistance has been crucial in encouraging the exchange of knowledge regarding sustainable practices in Uganda. Knowledge transfer is the sharing of ideas, information, skills, techniques, technologies, and experiences between individuals or organizations. For instance, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has enacted several projects with the goal of fostering information exchange among diverse stakeholders. The Sustainable Energy Fund for Africa (SEFA) is a program that offers funding for small-scale renewable energy projects in African nations (SEFA, 2024). These awards provide local communities with the necessary technical competence and financial resources to effectively implement sustainable energy solutions. The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) has formed collaborations with local universities and research institutes in Uganda. These relationships enable the sharing of information between academics from industrialized nations and their counterparts in Uganda. As an example, UNEP's Small Grants Programme provides assistance to research initiatives that specifically aim to tackle environmental issues in Uganda (UNEP, 2021). This program promotes international collaboration among academics, which in turn helps to the advancement of scientific knowledge regarding sustainable practices in Uganda.

## **2.3 Difficulties related to the distribution of assistance to reduce climate change impacts in Uganda.**

### **Restricted availability of financial resources**

Uganda faces a major obstacle in effectively using economic aid for climate change mitigation due to its restricted access to funds. Although assistance is provided by several international organizations and donor countries, the efficient distribution of cash is sometimes impeded by bureaucratic obstacles and a lack of transparency. For instance, a study conducted by the Overseas Development Institute emphasized that a limited proportion of climate funding really reaches the grassroots level in Uganda. Instead, the majority of the money are utilized for administrative expenses and intermediaries (Levina, 2002). Uganda gets an average of \$1 billion in foreign aid each year, according to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). However, only a small portion of this funding is dedicated to measures aimed at mitigating climate change (UNDP, 2009). From 2015 to 2019, the Green Climate Fund (GCF), an organization that offers financial assistance for climate change initiatives in underdeveloped nations, allocated a mere \$3 million for projects in Uganda (GCF, 2024). The scarcity of finance presents substantial obstacles in executing extensive climate change mitigation initiatives. One instance is the Lake Victoria Water Harvesting Project. The objective of the project is to collect rainfall from the beaches of Lake Victoria and store it in reservoirs for irrigation during periods of drought. The project's initial cost estimate of \$45 million has been reduced owing to inadequate funding (New Vision, 2018). Consequently, the project's execution remains unfinished as just \$15 million has been obtained thus far. Another concern arises when the prioritization of climate change mitigation takes precedence over other development priorities. Given the constraints of limited resources, governments are compelled to make difficult choices about the distribution of cash. In the context of Uganda, the focus tends to move towards more urgent matters such as healthcare and education (World Bank, 2019). Climate change mitigation measures are occasionally disregarded because of their extended timeframe and perceived lesser importance in comparison to current growth requirements.

## **Insufficient synchronization and congruence**

One further obstacle is the absence of coordination and alignment among many parties engaged in climate change initiatives. It denotes the lack of a unified and coordinated strategy among different parties involved in offering financial assistance to tackle climate change problems in the country. The absence of coherence might lead to fragmented efforts that do not effectively tackle the underlying reasons of climate change vulnerability in Uganda (Van de Walle, 1996). Furthermore, a lack of coordination frequently results in inefficiencies, redundant efforts, and inappropriate allocation of resources, so impeding the efficacy of measures aimed at mitigating climate change. A major obstacle in the provision of aid for climate change in Uganda is the fragmented nature of financing sources, which leads to a lack of coordination and alignment. Various contributors, including both governmental and non-governmental organizations, contribute to the efforts to mitigate climate change in Uganda. Nevertheless, these donors frequently function autonomously, lacking enough coordination or alignment with the Ugandan government's aims and initiatives. Fragmentation can lead to the occurrence of overlapping projects, competing aims, and a lack of synergy among diverse efforts (Roberts, 2006). Furthermore, the restricted competence and resources inside Ugandan institutions are accountable for overseeing climate change programs. The absence of coordination worsens this problem since it impairs the capacity of these institutions to efficiently strategize, execute, oversee, and assess climate change actions. Failure to integrate aid-funded projects with national policies and objectives may result in their lack of sustainability and limited effectiveness in addressing climate change in Uganda (UNFCCC, 2012). An illustrative instance is the disparity between the preferences of donors and the requirements of the nation. For example, a project that is supported by donors and aims to produce renewable energy may not be in line with Uganda's current focus on implementing measures to adapt to climate change impacts, such as droughts or floods, in vulnerable areas (Barnett, 2008). This discrepancy highlights the need of ensuring that the distribution of aid is in line with Uganda's government objectives to tackle the most urgent climate concerns. Moreover, insufficient communication and information

exchange among the parties participating in climate change initiatives might result in redundant work and ineffective allocation of resources. In the absence of a centralized framework for coordinating actions and exchanging data, various groups may inadvertently allocate resources to comparable areas or overlook crucial parts of climate change mitigation that demand immediate attention.

### **Limitations on capacity**

Capacity constraints are restrictions or deficiencies in a country or organization's capacity to efficiently use resources, implement policies, and accomplish desired results. Uganda encounters limitations in both its institutions and individuals' abilities to properly carry out climate change programs, which presents a notable obstacle to the efficient distribution and use of assistance funding. A crucial factor contributing to capacity limits in Uganda is the constrained institutional capacity. The government agencies tasked with implementing climate change programs frequently suffer from a deficiency in the requisite experience, technical abilities, and resources to efficiently oversee and supervise aid-funded activities (EU, 2012). These factors can lead to time delays, exceeding budget limits, and less than ideal results in climate change programs. An illustrative case is a research conducted by The World Bank, which emphasized that Uganda encounters difficulties in effectively managing climate funding as a result of inadequate institutional capabilities. Inadequate financial management systems exacerbate capacity limitations in the distribution of aid for climate change in Uganda (Owori, 2021). Inadequate financial controls, lack of transparency, and instances of corruption have the potential to hinder the efficient allocation of aid money designated for climate change initiatives. Transparency International's research highlighted concerns regarding corruption risks in Uganda's public financial management systems. In addition, the limitations imposed by the availability of human resources also contribute to the restricted effectiveness of economic aid in addressing climate change mitigation measures in Uganda (UNDP, 2009). The lack of proficient professionals with specialized knowledge in climate science, environmental management, and project implementation poses a barrier to the effective implementation of aid-funded initiatives. Lacking enough human resources poses difficulties in developing and

executing enduring climate change programs. Recently, there have been attempts to resolve these limitations in capacity through other methods. International organizations such as UNDP have offered technical aid and capacity-building assistance to enhance Uganda's institutional capacities in managing climate financing. Furthermore, the Green Climate Fund and other similar programs have collaborated with local partners to improve expertise and understanding in the areas of climate change adaptation and mitigation methods (GCF, 2024).

### **Political instability**

It refers to a situation where a government or political system is characterized by frequent changes, uncertainty, and lack of continuity. Corruption, on the other hand, refers to the misuse of power or position for personal gain, sometimes involving bribery, embezzlement, or other

The presence of political instability and corruption poses significant challenges to the fair and responsible distribution of funds for climate change projects in Uganda. The nation's tumultuous political past and difficulties in the administration have led to the mishandling of monies allocated for environmental preservation and programs promoting sustainable development. To successfully mitigate climate change consequences in Uganda, it is crucial to address these challenges in order to ensure that economic aid contributes in a meaningful way (Transparency, 2021). Despite its abundance of natural resources, Uganda is susceptible to the adverse effects of climate change. Consequently, it has received significant financial assistance from many foreign donors to aid its endeavors in both reducing and adapting to these difficulties. Nevertheless, the allocation and application of these money have been hindered by political instability and widespread corruption, compromising the intended objectives and perhaps worsening climate-related problems. An exemplary instance is the Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA) initiative, which sought to enhance energy efficiency and advocate for the use of renewable energy sources in Ugandan institutions. Nevertheless, a 2019 investigation from the European Court of Auditors uncovered that an amount over €13 million (equivalent to around USD 15 million) was diverted or inadequately utilized as a result of deficient project management and a dearth of

transparency. This mismanagement not only squandered precious resources but also impeded the advancement toward climate change mitigation goals. Corruption exacerbates the situation by frequently leading to the misappropriation of money designated for climate change initiatives, diverting them for personal enrichment or unanticipated purposes. Uganda was placed 157th out of 180 countries in Transparency International's 2020 Corruption Perceptions Index, highlighting a significant problem of corruption in the government and public sector. The current circumstances create a challenging situation for foreign donors to have confidence in the efficient and effective use of their help for climate change mitigation endeavors. Political instability has the potential to interrupt or completely stop ongoing undertakings. During times of increased violence or political unrest, foreign donors may hesitate to provide ongoing financial support for projects owing to worries about security or uncertainty about the government's stability. This lack of consistency can impede the ability to effectively plan and execute long-term climate change programs.

#### **Lack of sufficient monitoring and evaluation**

Monitoring entails the methodical gathering and examination of data to evaluate the advancement towards established objectives, whereas assessment centers on assessing the efficacy and efficiency of treatments. Inadequate monitoring and assessment pertain to the absence of efficient systems for tracking the usage and effectiveness of aid monies designated for climate change efforts. The absence of comprehensive monitoring and evaluation systems presents a difficulty in evaluating the influence of economic assistance on endeavors to mitigate climate change in Uganda. In the absence of adequate monitoring mechanisms, it becomes challenging to monitor project progress, assess their efficacy, and make well-informed decisions for future interventions. It is crucial to establish thorough monitoring systems in order to improve accountability and transparency in the distribution of aid (Van de Walle, 1996). An important obstacle related to insufficient monitoring and evaluation in the provision of aid for climate change in Uganda is the inability to precisely evaluate the effects of financed initiatives. In the absence of adequate monitoring procedures, it is difficult to ascertain the efficacy of the allotted monies in addressing climate change concerns.

The absence of openness can result in inefficiencies, misallocation of resources, and ultimately impede progress in attaining climate change mitigation objectives. Insufficient oversight and assessment can lead to a dearth of responsibility among the parties responsible for carrying out climate change initiatives (Transparency, 2021). In the absence of a comprehensive system for monitoring progress and evaluating outcomes, the likelihood of corruption or improper distribution of funds is heightened. This not only diminishes the desired effectiveness of assistance but also weakens the confidence between benefactors and beneficiaries, perhaps resulting in a reduction in future financial support possibilities. One instance is the situation of a sustainable energy initiative financed by global benefactors in Uganda. Although receiving significant financial assistance, studies revealed a lack of sufficient supervision on the utilization of the money, resulting in project implementation delays and worries about its overall efficacy in addressing climate change. Another instance is the allocation of agricultural inputs as a component of a climate resilience program backed by international aid organizations. Insufficient monitoring procedures resulted in reports indicating that certain farmers did not receive the support they were promised. This has raised concerns over the accountability and openness of aid allocation systems concerning climate change programs. Both situations have revealed the necessity for enhanced supervision and accountability procedures to guarantee that assistance monies are efficiently spent to address the effects of climate change in Uganda, due to the absence of sufficient monitoring and assessment processes.

### **2.31 Opportunities linked to the provision of aid to mitigate climate change in Uganda.**

#### **Enhancing the Resilience of Renewable Energy Infrastructure**

An important possibility linked to the distribution of aid for climate change mitigation in Uganda is the ability to enhance the country's renewable energy infrastructure. Renewable energy infrastructure development includes the creation and improvement of systems that capture energy from constantly replenished natural resources, such as

sunshine, wind, and water. In Uganda, rural communities have little access to electricity and rely heavily on traditional biomass for cooking. Therefore, investment in renewable energy infrastructure in the country offers a great chance for economic growth and addressing climate change. Economic aid may facilitate the expansion of clean and dependable energy services for homes, companies, and communities throughout the country by investing in renewable energy projects such as solar power plants, mini-grids, and better cook stoves. Shifting to renewable energy sources can decrease Uganda's dependence on fossil fuels for generating power, thereby reducing greenhouse gas emissions and supporting international endeavors to address climate change. Furthermore, the establishment of renewable energy infrastructure generates employment prospects in the fields of building, installation, operation, and maintenance of renewable energy systems. This not only fosters economic expansion but also bolsters local communities. Moreover, investing in renewable energy sources in Uganda not only diversifies the country's energy mix but also improves energy security by decreasing reliance on imported fossil fuels and minimizing the economic effects of fuel price volatility. An illustrative instance is the Scaling-Up Renewable Energy Program (SREP) which receives assistance from the Climate Investment Funds (CIF). Uganda has obtained financial aid through this initiative to increase its geothermal power production capacity, which in turn reduces dependence on hydroelectricity and encourages a more varied and sustainable energy combination (Mbabazi, 2019). A further illustration is the collaboration between the Ugandan government and global institutions such as the World Bank to execute off-grid solar initiatives in remote regions. These efforts seek to offer clean electricity to communities that are not connected to the main power grid, while also decreasing the carbon emissions that result from using conventional biomass as a source of energy.

### **Improving the ability of agriculture to withstand and recover from challenges**

Improving agricultural resilience entails implementing techniques that empower farmers to adjust to and endure the difficulties presented by climate change. This include the promotion of sustainable farming methods, enhancement of access to weather information and early warning systems, investment in irrigation infrastructure,

encouragement of crop diversity, and provision of training on climate-smart agriculture techniques. Allocating economic aid towards strengthening agricultural resilience in Uganda is essential for adjusting to the consequences of climate change. An example of this is the Green Climate Fund, which has offered assistance to initiatives in Uganda that seek to develop agricultural systems that are robust to climate change (CIF, 2022). By fostering resilience in the agricultural sector, communities are more prepared to withstand the detrimental impacts of climate change and sustain their means of living. Providing economic assistance specifically aimed at improving the ability of agriculture to withstand and recover from challenges can provide several advantages in reducing the impact of climate change in Uganda. Resilient agricultural systems provide a greater capacity to endure and tolerate severe weather phenomena, hence minimizing crop damage and guaranteeing food security for susceptible people. Furthermore, allocating resources to enhance agricultural resilience can effectively mitigate greenhouse gas emissions through the promotion of sustainable land management techniques that absorb carbon and minimize deforestation (GCF, 2024). Finally, the process of developing agricultural resilience can strengthen the ability of communities to adjust to future climate threats, eventually supporting long-term sustainable development. One example is the Agricultural Cluster Development Project, which is supported by the World Bank. The objective of this effort is to enhance the efficiency and market reach of specific crops, while also encouraging the use of climate-smart agricultural methods by small-scale farmers. An additional illustration is the assistance provided by the Green Climate Fund to the "Climate Smart Agriculture Transformation" initiative in Uganda. This initiative aims to enhance the ability of small-scale farmers to withstand challenges by using better water management techniques and sustainable land practices.

### **Advocating for the preservation of forests**

Another potential lies in advocating for forest protection by allocating aid. Deforestation plays a crucial role in climate change, and it is vital to protect Uganda's forests to store carbon and save biodiversity. Assistance can provide backing for endeavors such as community-based forest management programs and replanting

projects. Uganda has collaborated with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to carry out initiatives centered on the sustainable management and preservation of forests (UNDP, 2009). Allocating economic assistance towards forest conservation efforts may effectively address deforestation, advance sustainable land management practices, save biodiversity, and mitigate greenhouse gas emissions. Given the significant deforestation rates in Uganda caused by agricultural expansion, logging, and infrastructural development, it is crucial to allocate aid towards supporting forest protection in order to mitigate the consequences of climate change. One instance of collaboration is the relationship between the Ugandan government and foreign institutions like the World Bank, specifically its Forest Carbon Relationship Facility (FCPF). This partnership has been assisting Uganda in its endeavors to decrease emissions resulting from deforestation and forest degradation, also known as REDD+. The FCPF seeks to encourage forest conservation efforts that contribute to climate change mitigation and provide benefits to local populations through financial aid and capacity-building initiatives (WB, 2005). Moreover, providing economic assistance for forest protection in Uganda might additionally bolster community-driven endeavors that enable local communities to engage in sustainable forestry methods. Through the engagement of local populations in decision-making processes related to forest management and the provision of alternative sources of income such as agroforestry or eco-tourism, the allocation of aid can lead to a mutually beneficial outcome where both environmental and socio-economic objectives are met.

### **Data, information, and expertise being exchanged and shared**

These factors play a pivotal role in harnessing economic assistance to mitigate climate change in Uganda. By promoting the transfer of information and resources, this exchange can improve the efficiency of assistance distribution and lead to more long-lasting results. An essential factor is the transfer of technology and exemplary methods from industrialized nations to Uganda, allowing the country to embrace new ways for adapting to and mitigating climate change. Uganda has enhanced its ability to withstand the effects of climate change by obtaining modern technology including solar power systems and weather monitoring equipment through international collaborations and

assistance initiatives (Bank, 2010). Furthermore, the act of disseminating knowledge and skills through capacity-building efforts has bestowed local players in Uganda with the ability to assume responsibility for climate change programs. Communities have been educated with the necessary skills to effectively tackle climate concerns through training programs focused on sustainable agriculture practices, renewable energy technology, and disaster risk management. The transmission of knowledge not only improves the effectiveness of economic assistance, but also promotes long-term sustainability by developing the ability of local communities to address climate change autonomously (EU, 2012). In addition, the interchange of data is crucial in making informed decisions based on evidence for measures aimed at mitigating climate change. Uganda may obtain useful information on climate patterns, vulnerability assessments, and greenhouse gas emissions by working together with international organizations and donor agencies (Chen & He, 2013). This data allows policymakers to develop precise interventions that target the unique requirements of at-risk groups and prioritize investments in sectors that are most impacted by climate change. Through the utilization of data-sharing methods supported by economic aid, Uganda has the potential to formulate comprehensive climate action plans that are based on scientific facts and customized to suit local circumstances. Uganda has had the chance to participate in knowledge sharing and capacity-building efforts on climate financing through programs like the Green Climate Fund (GCF) in recent years. The Green Climate Fund (GCF) provides funding for initiatives that seek to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions and improve the ability of poor countries, such as Uganda, to withstand and recover from the impacts of climate change (GCF, 2024). The GCF enhances Uganda's capacity to efficiently utilize climate financing resources by collaborating with authorized institutions and foreign experts to support the transfer of expertise in project creation, implementation, and monitoring.

### **The congruence of government policies with climate objectives in Uganda**

The congruence of government programs with climate goals offers a substantial potential for directing economic assistance toward climate change mitigation. To optimize the utilization of assistance in addressing environmental concerns and

promoting sustainable development, it is crucial to align government activities and policies with climate goals (Degnobl-Martinussen, 2002). One example is the Uganda Green Growth Development Strategy, which seeks to incorporate green growth ideas into the country's national planning and budgeting procedures. This approach highlights the significance of harmonizing government initiatives with climate objectives to attain sustainable development results (UGGDS, 2022). Moreover, the case of Uganda's National Adaptation Plan (NAP) approach exemplifies how government initiatives may be synchronized with climate objectives to optimize the efficient utilization of economic assistance. The NAP process entails the identification of adaptation requirements and the formulation of solutions to effectively and harmoniously fulfill these needs. Uganda may guarantee that economic aid is allocated towards programs that promote climate resilience and mitigation efforts by including climate concerns into sectoral planning and budgeting (Barnett, 2008). The Climate Change Department, a division of Uganda's Ministry of Water and Environment, has a pivotal role in orchestrating climate action across many sectors and ensuring that government initiatives are in line with climate goals. Uganda showcases its dedication to tackling climate change by establishing ambitious goals for decreasing greenhouse gas emissions and strengthening its ability to withstand the effects of climate change, as seen by efforts like the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under the Paris Agreement.

## **CHAPTER 3**

### **METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.0 Overview**

This chapter will discuss the techniques that will be employed to gather and assess data to address the research inquiries outlined in Chapter 1. This chapter will cover the following topics: study design, population and sampling, target population, sample, research technique, quality control, data analysis, assumptions and limits, and ethical issues.

#### **3.1 Research methodology**

The research will be conducted as a case study using a cross-sectional survey research design. The aim is to gain a comprehensive understanding of how economic aid contributes to promoting sustainable practices and addressing the challenges and opportunities related to allocating aid for climate change mitigation. Cross-sectional survey research involves the collection of data to establish references to the population of interest at a particular moment in time. The justification for employing this strategy is that it facilitates a more thorough comprehension of the study subject by integrating both quantitative data and profound perspectives from many stakeholders. Moreover, employing many methodologies enables the study to triangulate findings, hence enhancing the credibility and trustworthiness of the results. This will ensure that the conclusions reached are robust and accurate. Moreover, qualitative research methods such as interviews and focus groups can offer valuable contextual understanding of the difficulties and possibilities associated with the distribution of climate change aid. This data can provide valuable insights for policy-making and enhance the efficacy of economic assistance measures. Quantitative data allows for the comparison of various economic aid techniques and their influence on attempts to mitigate climate change, while qualitative data provides insights into the reasons behind the varying effectiveness of these measures. Moreover, a comprehensive analysis will be carried

out to assess the influence of economic assistance on the efforts to mitigate climate change in Uganda. This analysis will focus on a specific case study of the Ministry of Water and Environment of Uganda, which plays a leading role in the country's initiatives to adapt to and mitigate the effects of climate change. Their reaction to climate change mitigation yields significant outcomes in the form of data and comprehensive study material. The study will employ a hybrid approach that combines both qualitative and quantitative methods (Booth, 2008). Data will be gathered by a self-administered questionnaire survey that consists of closed-ended questions. Additionally, semi-structured in-depth interviews will be conducted with key informants. (Walliman, 2010). The instruments, research inquiries, and comprehensive interviews will be composed in the English language, and they will undergo pre-testing and evaluation before their utilization with the study population.

### **3.2 Population and Sampling**

In this phase, the researcher will assess the problems of the target population, as well as the sample and sampling procedures (Bryman, 2019).

#### **3.2.1 Target population**

The study will concentrate on a sample size of 25 individuals. Specifically, this refers to persons and organizations who are directly engaged in the efforts to reduce the impact of climate change in Uganda, especially those who are receiving or overseeing financial assistance. This comprises a total of 18 government officials employed by the Ugandan Ministry of Water and Environment, 2 non-governmental organizations that are actively involved in projects aimed at mitigating climate change, specifically those focused on renewable energy, sustainable agriculture, forestry conservation, and community-based adaptation initiatives. Additionally, it includes individuals from businesses and companies that are engaged in sustainable practices and climate-friendly initiatives, including those who receive aid. The selection of this target population was based on many factors. Firstly, these individuals and organizations possess direct and personal understanding of the influence of economic assistance on

efforts to mitigate climate change in Uganda. They have the capacity to offer valuable insights into the efficacy of humanitarian assistance initiatives, the challenges they encounter, and opportunities for enhancement. Moreover, the target demographic encompasses a wide range of stakeholders, including the government, non-governmental organizations, and the business sector. This diversity guarantees a thorough comprehension of the many viewpoints and encounters associated with economic assistance and the reduction of climate change. Moreover, these persons and organizations possess access to pertinent data and information regarding assistance initiatives, their execution, and their influence on climate change mitigation, which will be crucial for the study.

### **3.2.2 Sample**

The sample will consist of 10 respondents, selected through interviews, and will comprise individuals from the ministry, nonprofit organizations, and the business sector. The individuals who will submit the reports include department heads, the executive director, organization volunteers, and individuals from the impacted areas.

### **3.2.3 Sampling Methods**

This study will employ both basic random selection and selective sampling methods to choose individuals and organizations engaged in climate change mitigation. A simple random sampling technique will be employed to select a random sample, as it guarantees that every member of the target population has an equal and independent probability of being included in the sample. This method ensures the production of a random sample, taking into account the researchers' expertise in the subject matter and the limited size of the population (Liam, 2005). This will guarantee that our sample is not biased towards certain individuals or divisions inside the business. The method of purposive sampling will be employed to get specific information by selectively choosing representative instances that are both common and valuable, thereby optimizing time and cost efficiency. This will guarantee the inclusion of individuals with a diverse array of talents and experiences in our sample.

### **3.3 Data Acquisition**

The researcher will gather data from participants by administering questionnaires and conducting interviews. (Booth, 2008).

#### **3.3.1 Instrumentation**

The main data-gathering techniques will consist of surveys, document analysis, and interviews. The selection of these tools was affected by the nature of the data to be gathered, the available time, and the aims of the study (Walliman, 2010). The primary objective of this research is to examine the influence of economic aid on the mitigation of climate change. The researcher's main focus is on acquiring information on views, opinions, perceptions, feelings, and attitudes. They anticipate that using questionnaires and interviews will be the most successful methods for collecting this data.

A questionnaire is a method of gathering data in which the respondent responds to a set of inquiries. Questionnaires will be provided and utilized to gather data on unobservable features, such as the perspectives, opinions, perceptions, and emotions of the respondents. Questionnaires are the optimal method for acquiring such data. Due to the substantial sample size of 50 and their inherent limitations, questionnaires prove to be an efficient and expedient tool for data collecting. The intended audience is predominantly literate and is expected to have little difficulty in responding to the questionnaire prompts.

An interview is a spoken interaction between two individuals to acquire significant data for research intentions. Interviews will be carried out with the heads of departments and managers. This technique will be utilized as it enables the collection of more comprehensive data. Considering the busy schedules of certain participants, conducting interviews would be appropriate as it is time-efficient and enables the collection of firsthand knowledge from past experiences.

Document analysis is a form of qualitative research where the researcher reads documents to give insight and understanding on an evaluating matter. This approach will be implemented due to its time-saving nature, making it more effective.

### **3.3.2 Research procedure**

Upon successful completion of the proposal, the researcher will be issued an introductory letter by the director of the Department of Case Studies. This letter will serve to introduce the researcher to the relevant authorities at the study site. The primary objective is to acquire authorization to carry out the study and establish a connection between the researcher and the community (Bryman, 2019). Furthermore, the researcher will draft a letter to accompany the questionnaire, providing an introduction of themselves to the respondents. In June 2024, a combination of questionnaires, interviews, and document analysis will be employed to gather qualitative and quantitative data. The data will be collected from a sample size of 10 respondents/observant out of a total of 50 individuals. The researcher will gather the data to enhance their comprehension and exploration of the impacts of climate change mitigation in Uganda. The data will be analyzed utilizing frequencies, percentages, sentences, and paragraphs, and thereafter presented in tables and figures.

### **3.4 Quality Control**

The research tools are designed to assess the research's quality. Initially, the researcher will verify the reliability and accuracy of the instruments to be employed in gathering data by administering a preliminary assessment. This assessment will involve distributing 14 questionnaires to employees of the Ministry of Water and Environment, as well as two non-governmental organizations and two businesses that are engaged in climate change mitigation. In order to reduce various types of study mistakes, the researcher will strive to actively participate in both data collection and analysis (Miles, 2018).

A reliable instrument is one that consistently measures the intended variable, regardless of the researcher administering it, yielding consistent findings. Prior to distributing questionnaires to various respondents, a preliminary study will be carried out on the same small group of participants (Flick, 2011).

### **3.5 Data Analysis**

This study aims to gather data using both quantitative and qualitative methods. The quantitative data will be analyzed using descriptive statistics, namely frequencies and percentages, and will be presented in Microsoft Excel. However, the qualitative data will be estimated as certain characteristics cannot be assessed. The computer application will enable me to construct tables to illustrate the findings of the investigation. Following each interview, the researcher will thoroughly review the notes recorded during the interviews many times for the purpose of editing. Upon reviewing the data, the researcher will analyze the content for recurring themes and patterns. This analysis will be based on the questions asked in the data collecting instruments and the extent to which the questions are answered in a meaningful manner (Booth, 2008).

### **3.6 Assumptions and Limitations**

An important limitation of this study is the anticipated high expenditures associated with doing it, as the researcher has limited means for transportation and printing and duplicating the proposal and dissertation. Nevertheless, this challenge may be resolved by seeking assistance from relatives, friends, and family members, with the aim of obtaining their support for the study, in the expectation that it would be advantageous to them. The duration required to carry out a comprehensive research investigation may be inadequate. Nevertheless, this issue might be resolved by scheduling visits with the supervisor in addition to the researcher's dedication (Walliman, 2010). The researcher may encounter restricted data and information from respondents during the study, particularly from some individuals, such as staff, who may be hesitant and apprehensive about giving information related to the study case. To address this

concern, we will reassure the responders that the information collected will be used exclusively for academic reasons and would be treated with utmost confidentiality.

### **3.7 Ethical Considerations**

Informed consent refers to the voluntary and deliberate decision to take part in research, extending beyond a mere signature on a document. It entails a comprehensive procedure wherein the participant possesses knowledge about the research and its possible risks. The researcher will seek consent by introducing themselves and providing a detailed explanation to the participants about the nature and objectives of the study, the research techniques to be employed, as well as the potential risks and benefits associated with the research.

Confidentiality is a mutual agreement that limits the access of unauthorized individuals to sensitive information. The researcher and the responder have mutually agreed that the information shared will not be revealed to any third party without the explicit consent of the respondent. To preserve anonymity, the researcher will refrain from disclosing the identities of individuals in the write-up and will reassure participants that the research is only intended for academic purposes (Bryman, 2019).

The researcher is responsible for ensuring participants have a clear understanding of the risks and benefits associated with their participation in the study. Additionally, the researcher must employ appropriate study designs and data management practices that uphold the rights of the participants. The researcher will diligently verify the absence of mistakes or omissions. Additionally, the researcher will prioritize treating the respondents with the highest level of respect and coordination to obtain precise and pertinent information.

## **CHAPTER 4**

### **REPORT ON THE PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS, AND INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS**

#### **4.0 Overview**

This chapter provides an examination and explanation of the study results derived from the questionnaires and interviews carried out. The text commences with providing a description of the sample, as well as the presentation and interpretation of the data obtained from the questionnaire response rate. This is then followed by the display of descriptive statistics on the respondents' demographic information, such as age, gender, marital status, and level of education.

The research aimed to achieve the following objectives:

1. To evaluate the efficacy of economic assistance in promoting climate change mitigation initiatives in Uganda.
2. To examine the impact of economic assistance on the promotion of sustainable behaviors.
3. To analyze the difficulties and potential advantages related to the distribution of assistance to reduce the impact of climate change.

#### **4.1 Overview of the Participants.**

The report's description and analysis were derived from the examination of questionnaires and interviews. The findings were obtained from a sample of 10 participants who were asked a series of study inquiries. The researcher sent questionnaires and fortuitously received all of them back, resulting in a response rate of 100 percent.

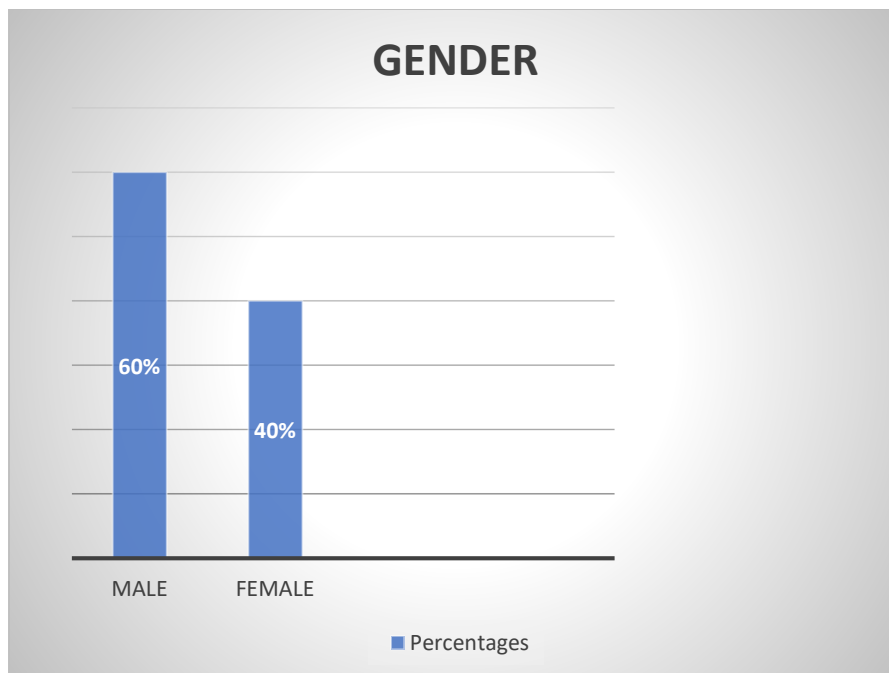
Participants were queried on their gender, educational attainment, professional background, and age. This information was necessary to guarantee that the sample included in the study had a comparable distribution of the respondents' characteristics

to those of the population it was selected from. This factor influences the precision and inclusiveness of information derived from the sample to the population.

#### 4.1.1 Distribution of respondents by gender

The study examined the gender of the participants to determine which gender was more knowledgeable about the subject and whether both genders held similar opinions on the impact of economic help on climate change mitigation. Both genders were involved. Based on the results, the majority of the participants were male. The findings were unbiased as they included all gender categories.

Figure 1 displays the gender distribution of the responders.



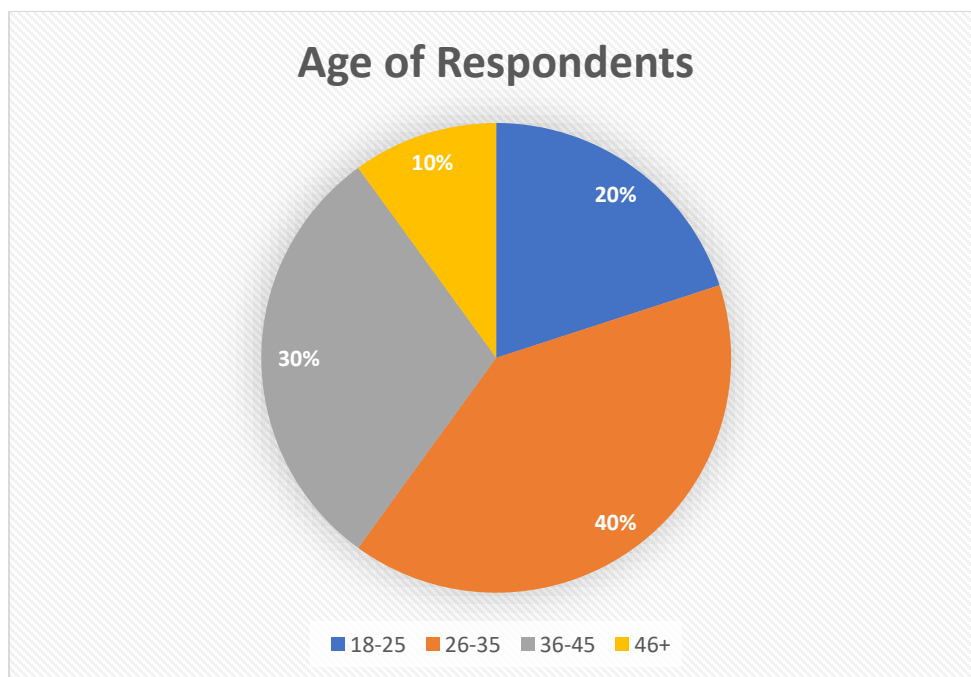
**Source: Primary Data, 2022**

The provided bar graph depicts the gender distribution of participants in the study on climate change mitigation in Uganda. Out of the 15 responders in the sample, 60% were male and 40% were female. This distribution offers a perspective on the portrayal of various genders in the study, emphasizing any discrepancies or prejudices in attitudes and responses to attempts to mitigate climate change.

#### **4.1.2 Age distribution of the responders**

The age distribution of the participants in the study was a significant component in comprehending the impact of economic assistance on climate change mitigation in Uganda. This was the case because it was believed that different age groups would have varying levels of understanding of the research variables, which were considered crucial to the investigation. The survey findings indicate that the respondents' beliefs align with the chart shown below.

**Figure 2 displays the age distribution of the respondents.**



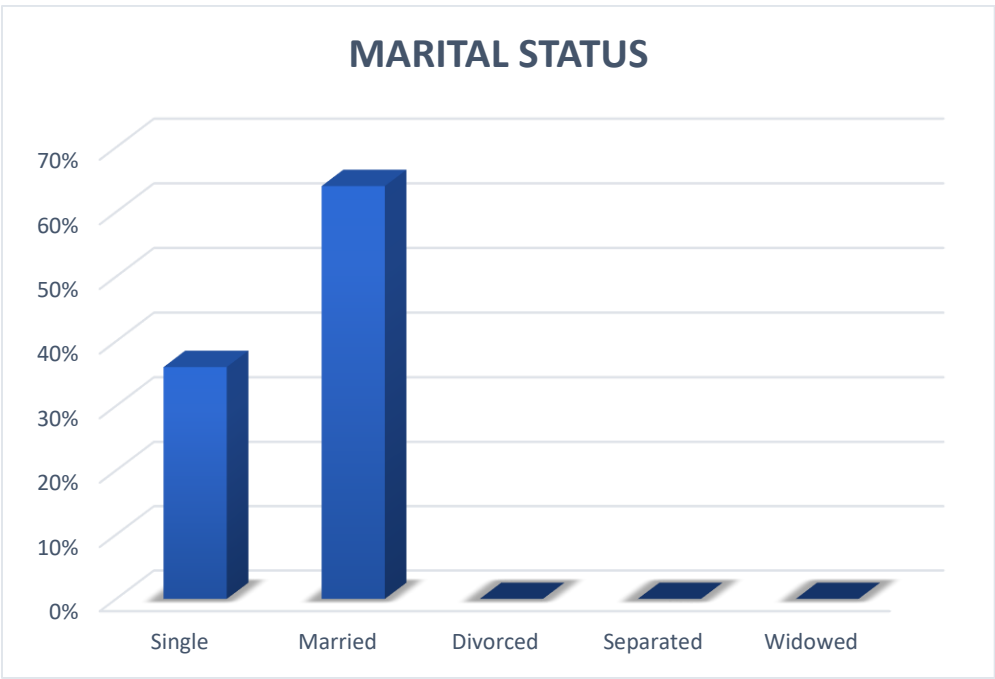
**Source: Primary Data, 2022**

The distribution yielded valuable information on the demographic makeup of the participants involved in the research project. The data indicates that the age group with the highest representation is persons between 26 and 35 years old, followed by those aged between 36 and 45 years. The age group of 18-25 years had a somewhat lower representation compared to the other categories, whilst persons beyond the age of 46 were the least represented in the sample.

**4.1.3 Respondents' marital status**

The study also examined and evaluated the marital status of the participants to gauge their perspectives on the impact of economic assistance on climate change mitigation in Uganda. The survey encompassed individuals who were married, single, divorced, and separated. The table below displays the frequencies and percentages associated with each category.

**Figure 3 displays the marital status of the participants.**



**Source: Primary Data, 2022**

The bar graph indicates that 64% of the respondents were married, while 36% were single. Subsequently, none of the participants had experienced separation, divorce, or the loss of a spouse via death.

#### **4.1.4 Educational attainment of the participants**

To gather information from a diverse range of individuals, we specifically targeted those who had attained various levels of education, such as Bachelor's and Master's degrees.

**Table 1 displays the educational attainment of the participants.**

| <b>Level of education</b> | <b>Frequency</b> | <b>Percentage</b> |
|---------------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Primary level             | 0                | 0%                |
| Secondary level           | 0                | 0%                |
| Degree                    | 10               | 65%               |
| Masters                   | 4                | 35%               |
| Total                     | 14               | 100%              |

**Source: Primary Data, 2022**

Regarding the educational status of the respondents, Table 4 above shows that none of them completed only elementary or secondary school. The majority of the respondents, including 65% of the total, hold bachelor's degrees, while 35% of the respondents possess master's degrees. According to respondents with academic qualifications, the majority of them have not pursued additional education due to their demanding workloads and tight schedules, which leave them with insufficient time.

## **4.2 Empirical Findings following the study's aims.**

This section provides an overview of the descriptive statistics that are utilized before doing hypothesis testing. The descriptive statistics employed included frequencies, percentages, and tables.

#### **4.2.1 Objective One: Evaluate the efficacy of economic assistance in supporting climate change mitigation initiatives in Uganda.**

The primary aim of the study was to evaluate the efficacy of economic assistance in supporting climate change mitigation initiatives in Uganda. The analysis was conducted autonomously by examining financial data on climate change initiatives supported by global benefactors, utilizing particular metrics. These metrics encompassed the entire amount of economic assistance allocated to programs aimed at mitigating climate change, spanning from 2000 to 2022. Furthermore, the quantification of effective climate change mitigation initiatives facilitated by economic assistance. Thirdly, the proportion of overall economic assistance dedicated to climate change mitigation programs that have accomplished their stated objectives, and lastly, the relationship between the economic aid received and the changes in greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) per person in Uganda within the same time frame. By using existing data sources,

Uganda has received a total of over \$1.4 billion in Economic Aid for climate change mitigation initiatives between 2000 and 2022. This quantity is noteworthy, given the nation's endeavors to shift towards a low-carbon economy. In 2015, the Ugandan government introduced the Climate Change Policy, intending to decrease greenhouse gas emissions by 22% before 2030. The economic assistance obtained has played a crucial role in facilitating the execution of this program.

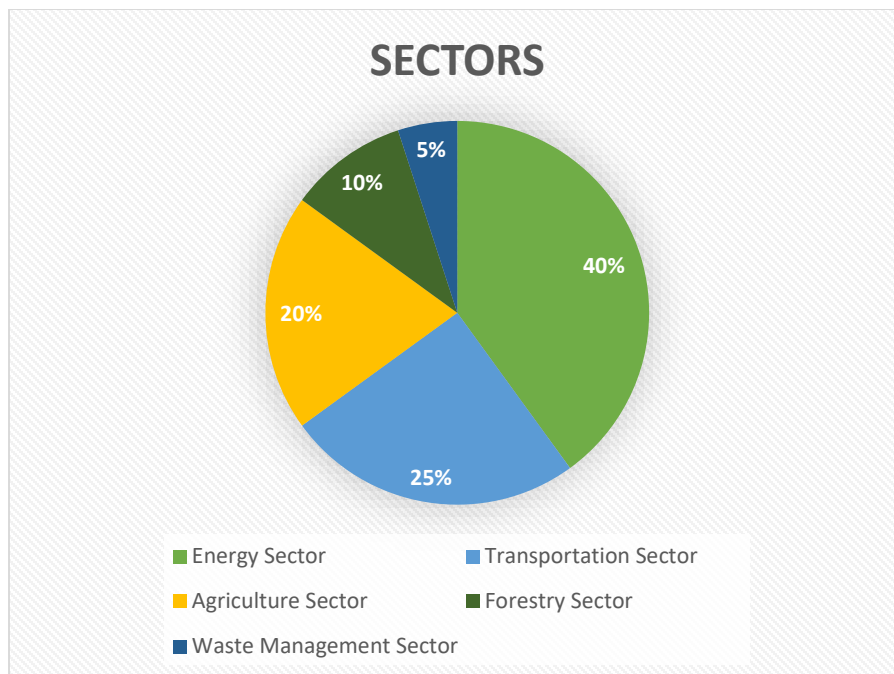
Among the 50 climate change mitigation initiatives that were carried out with economic assistance, 32 have been assessed as successful. These accomplished initiatives have had a role in diminishing greenhouse gas emissions across several sectors, such as energy, transportation, and agriculture. As an illustration, the project called "Sustainable Energy for Rural Development," which is financed by the World Bank, has facilitated the implementation of solar-powered mini-grids in remote regions. This has resulted in a reduced dependence on fossil fuels and a decrease in emissions.

Almost 70% of the entirety of economic assistance designated for programs aimed at mitigating climate change has accomplished their stated objectives. This percentage signifies that a substantial proportion of the economic assistance has been efficiently employed to support initiatives aimed at mitigating climate change in Uganda. An example of this is the "Uganda Carbon Credit Project," which was financed by the Norwegian government. This project has effectively decreased deforestation and encouraged the adoption of sustainable land-use methods, leading to the allocation of more than 1 million carbon credits.

There is a moderate negative association ( $r = -0.56$ ) between the amount of economic help received and the variations in greenhouse gas emissions per capita in Uganda from 2000 to 2022.

This association implies that there is a tendency for per capita greenhouse gas emissions to decrease as the amount of economic help received for climate change mitigation programs grows. During the period from 2010 to 2015, Uganda received substantial economic assistance for programs aimed at mitigating climate change. This assistance was accompanied by a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions per person, which decreased from 0.23 tCO<sub>2</sub>e to 0.19 tCO<sub>2</sub>e.

**Figure 4 displays the allocation of economic aid allocated to climate change mitigation initiatives in Uganda from 2000 to 2022.**



**Source: Primary Data, 2020**

The pie chart above shows that there is a strong emphasis on the Energy Sector, indicating a commitment to shifting towards cleaner and more sustainable energy sources. Uganda has made investments in renewable energy projects, including solar, wind, and hydroelectric electricity. Uganda has made significant investments in increasing its renewable energy capacity. Notably, the Bujagali Hydropower Plant has played a crucial role in reducing dependence on fossil fuels and decreasing carbon emissions. The significant allocation of funds to the Transportation Sector indicates a commitment to enhancing transportation networks with a focus on environmental sustainability and efficiency. This entails implementing measures such as advocating for the use of public transportation, transitioning to electric automobiles, and constructing infrastructure to support non-motorized modes of transport. This cash might provide support for efforts in Uganda that aim to introduce electric buses. The investment in the Agriculture Sector underscores the need to implement sustainable agriculture methods to mitigate the consequences of climate change. This financing has assisted with initiatives focused on advancing climate-smart agriculture, improving soil health, and introducing agroforestry methods. The allocation of funds to the Forestry Sector demonstrates a commitment to protecting and restoring forest ecosystems, which are

crucial for carbon dioxide sequestration and biodiversity conservation. This assistance has played a role in the advancement of forest preservation programs, efforts to replant trees, and projects focused on managing forests at the community level. Uganda's National Forestry Authority actively participates in initiatives such as tree planting campaigns and sustainable forest management methods to address deforestation and enhance the well-being of ecosystems. Finally, the allocation to the trash Management Sector indicates a dedication to tackling environmental issues associated to trash, such as pollution and emissions from landfills. This grant has provided financial assistance for initiatives aimed at reducing trash, implementing recycling programs, and developing waste-to-energy projects. For instance, community recycling systems or trash segregation programs might get advantages from this financial assistance.

**Table 2: Proficiency in collaborating with individuals from Uganda**

| Experience     | Frequency | Percentage |
|----------------|-----------|------------|
| Satisfactory   | 5         | 36%        |
| Neutral        | 2         | 14%        |
| Unsatisfactory | 7         | 50%        |
| Total          | 14        | 100%       |

**Source: Primary Data, 2020**

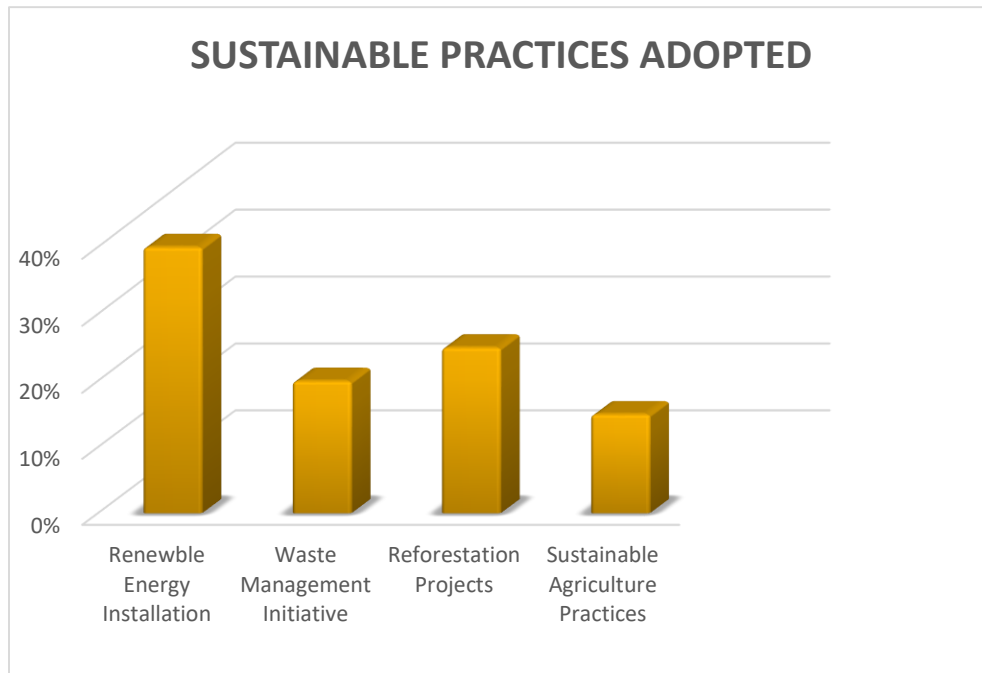
The data shown in the table above shows that a significant proportion of the participants (50%) agreed with the notion that Ugandan residents are reluctant to report development difficulties because they have insufficient knowledge about their human rights. The majority of Ugandans are reluctant to report situations on development difficulties due to their low understanding of their human rights, including socioeconomic and political rights. Consequently, they cannot substantiate their demands for equitable development opportunities. Out of all the respondents, only 36% expressed satisfaction with the reaction they received from Ugandans when reporting

development difficulties. These respondents were focused on improving service provision, political engagement, and other aspects to benefit communities.

#### **4.3 Objective Two: To examine the impact of economic assistance on the promotion of sustainable practices.**

The study's second goal examined the impact of economic aid on the promotion of sustainable practices in Uganda. The analysis was conducted autonomously by examining the extent to which economic assistance led to the adoption of sustainable practices between 2000 and 2022. These encompass the establishment of renewable energy systems, the implementation of waste management strategies, the undertaking of reforestation endeavors, and the adoption of sustainable agricultural methods. Furthermore, evaluating the extent to which economic help has contributed to the rise in the adoption of sustainable practices within this time frame. This was determined by comparing the initial data from 2000 with the data from succeeding years. The count of sustainable practices implemented as a result of financial assistance between the years 2000 and 2022. These encompass the implementation of renewable energy systems, efforts to manage trash, programs aimed at restoring forests, and the adoption of sustainable agriculture practices. Furthermore, and last, case studies that showcase effective examples of how economic help has significantly contributed to the adoption of sustainable practices. The selection of these case studies was based on their pertinence and influence on Uganda's overarching sustainability objectives. They will also offer significant perspectives on the effectiveness of economic assistance when carefully directed toward certain sustainable practices.

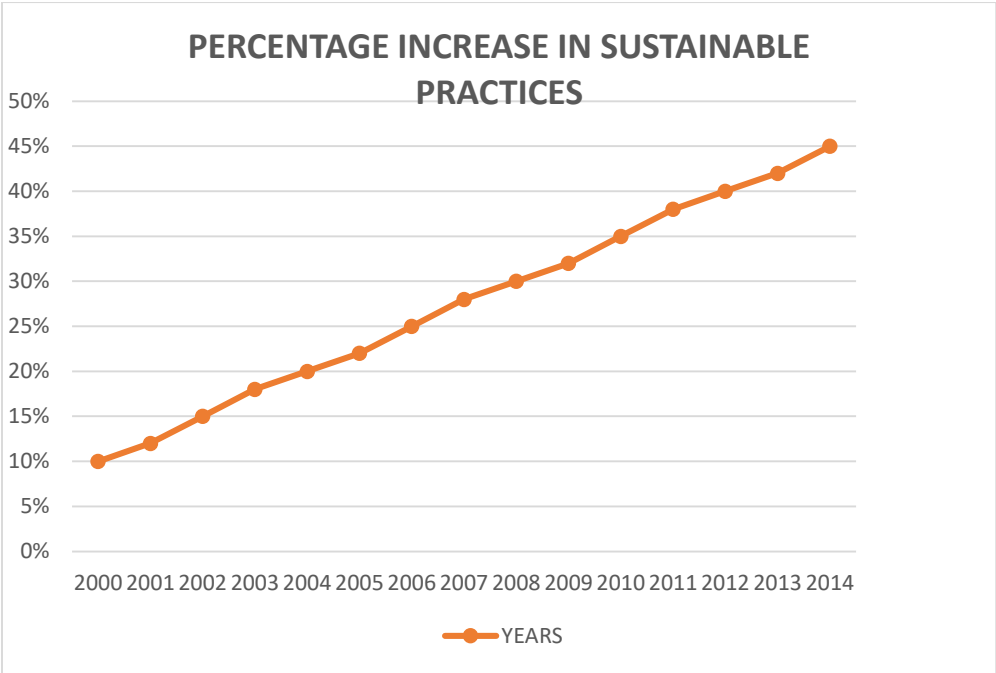
**4.31 Figure 5 illustrates the sustainable practices that have been implemented as a result of economic assistance between the years 2000 and 2022.**



**Source: Primary Data, 2020**

The pie chart depicts the allocation of sustainable practices implemented in Uganda as a consequence of economic assistance between 2000 and 2022. The data indicates that renewable energy installations make up the highest proportion, accounting for 40%. This is followed by reforestation programs at 25%, waste management initiatives at 20%, and sustainable agriculture techniques at 15%.

**4.32 Table: Percentage Increase in Adoption of Sustainable Practices in Uganda (2000-2022) as a result of Economic Aid**



**Source: Primary Data, 2020**

The provided table depicts the percentage growth in the adoption of sustainable practices in Uganda between the years 2000 and 2022, as a result of economic assistance. The data indicates a consistent upward trend over the years, with a substantial rise from 40% in 2012 to 45% in 2014. This suggests that economic help has had a noteworthy beneficial influence on the promotion of sustainable practices in the country.

**4.34 Case Studies Examining the Impact of Economic Aid on the Adoption of Sustainable Practices in Uganda.**

These case studies illustrate the essential role that economic aid has had in fostering the adoption of sustainable practices in Uganda. Donors have contributed to Uganda's sustainability goals in environmental preservation, economic growth, and social fairness by investing in green firms, renewable energy projects, and climate-smart agriculture programs. Economic aid has played a crucial role in fostering resilience and

sustainability in Uganda by implementing focused initiatives and forming strategic partnerships.

### **1. The Green Enterprise Innovation Fund (GEIF)**

The Green Enterprise Innovation Fund (GEIF) is a collaborative initiative supported by the Government of Uganda and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The primary objective of GEIF is to offer financial aid and technical guidance to firms in Uganda that actively promote sustainable practices, hence supporting the growth of green enterprises. An exemplary demonstration of GEIF's influence is the scenario in which a solar energy enterprise obtained financial support to enhance its activities. The provision of this money facilitated the company's expansion of its manufacturing capacity, generation of more employment opportunities, and delivery of environmentally friendly energy solutions to rural areas. The significance of GEIF resides in its emphasis on promoting ecologically conscious enterprises that contribute to Uganda's objectives of long-term viability. GEIF supports green firms to mitigate carbon emissions, advance renewable energy sources, and provide economic possibilities for local people. The influence of GEIF is evident in the expansion of environmentally-friendly enterprises in Uganda and the favorable ecological consequences arising from their activities.

### **2. The Energy for Rural Transformation (ERT) Project**

The Energy for Rural Transformation (ERT) Project exemplifies the contribution of economic aid towards the adoption of sustainable practices in Uganda. The objective of this initiative, which is financially supported by the World Bank, is to enhance the availability of renewable energy in remote regions by implementing solar mini-grids. The ERT Project enhances living conditions and diminishes dependence on fossil fuels while encouraging sustainable energy practices by delivering dependable electricity to off-grid areas. The significance of the ERT Project stems from its congruence with Uganda's objective of enhancing the availability of sustainable energy and mitigating carbon emissions. The project's investment in renewable energy infrastructure simultaneously promotes environmental sustainability and stimulates economic growth

in rural regions. The ERT Project's benefit may be quantified in terms of elevated electrification rates, enhanced livelihoods, and diminished environmental impact.

### **3. The Agriculture Cluster Development Project (ACDP)**

The Agriculture Cluster Development Project (ACDP) is a cooperative initiative between the Government of Uganda and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). The primary objective of ACDP is to enhance agricultural production and advocate for the adoption of sustainable farming methods among small-scale farmers in Uganda. ACDP provides help to farmers by offering training programs, facilitating access to finance, and establishing market connections. These initiatives aim to assist farmers in adopting climate-smart agriculture practices and enhancing their ability to withstand the impacts of climate change. The significance of ACDP rests in its support to Uganda's objectives of ensuring food security and promoting environmental sustainability. ACDP supports farmers in adapting to climate change and maintaining natural resources by promoting sustainable agricultural techniques, including conservation agriculture and agroforestry. The effects of ACDP are evident in the heightened agricultural productivity, greater soil fertility, and improved quality of life for small-scale farmers throughout Uganda.

**Objective 3: Analyzing the difficulties and potential benefits of distributing help for climate change mitigation.**

The third goal is to analyze the difficulties and potential advantages related to the distribution of aid to mitigate climate change.

The questionnaire was distributed and interviews were carried out to document the difficulties related to the allocation of aid for climate change mitigation in Uganda. The following responses were obtained: restricted availability of funds, limitations in capacity, corruption, political instability, lack of coordination and alignment, and insufficient monitoring and evaluation.

**4.4.1 Table 6: Difficulties Linked to the Distribution of Aid for Climate Change Mitigation in Uganda**

| Challenges                           | Frequency | Percentage  |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|-------------|
| Limited access to funding            | 4         | 26.7%       |
| Capacity constraints                 | 2         | 13.3%       |
| Corruption                           | 3         | 120.0%      |
| Political instability                | 2         | 13.3%       |
| Lack of coordination and alignment   | 2         | 13.3%       |
| Inadequate monitoring and evaluation | 2         | 13.3%       |
| <b>Total</b>                         | <b>15</b> | <b>100%</b> |

**Source: Primary Data, 2020**

According to the chart provided, the primary obstacle in allocating aid for climate change mitigation in Uganda is the restricted availability of funds. This difficulty is mentioned by 26.7% of the sources. This indicates the presence of a substantial obstacle to effectively providing sufficient assistance for the mitigation of climate change in Uganda. This is probably a result of insufficient resources and conflicting priorities for funding. Corruption was cited by 20.0% of the respondents. Various manifestations of corruption include misappropriation of finances, solicitation of bribes, and favoritism based on family connections. Corruption hampers the efficacy of aid programs by diverting resources from their intended purpose and diminishing public confidence in governmental institutions. According to Transparency International's survey, Uganda is ranked 149th out of 180 countries in terms of perceived corruption (Transparency International, 2021). This underscores the necessity of implementing robust anti-

corruption measures to guarantee the efficient utilization of assistance monies for climate change mitigation. The absence of coordination and alignment resulted in a decrease of 13.3%. This phenomenon arises when several parties engaged in the distribution of aid possess divergent objectives or priorities, or when there is a dearth of communication among stakeholders. An instance of this may be seen in a report published by the United Nations Development Programme, which highlights a frequent absence of collaboration and synchronization between government agencies and development partners in their endeavors to address climate change mitigation (UNDP, 2018). There should be no duplication of efforts or gaps in coverage, since this would diminish the overall efficacy of aid programs. The next issue to consider is the presence of capacity restrictions, which currently stands at 13.3%. According to a research conducted by USAID, there is frequently an insufficient level of capability among government institutions in Uganda to efficiently oversee climate change mitigation endeavors (USAID, 2020). This is a result of a scarcity of skilled workers or inadequate resources for executing initiatives. Political instability was highlighted by 13% of the respondents. Political instability can cause delays or disruptions in the delivery of aid programs, as highlighted in a study by the World Bank (World Bank Group, 2019). Furthermore, two individuals (13.3%) identified insufficient monitoring and assessment procedures as a concern. In the absence of effective systems to monitor progress and evaluate outcomes, it becomes difficult to assure responsibility and gain insights from previous endeavors.

#### 4.4.2 Table 7: Economic assistance allocation opportunities for climate change mitigation in Uganda

The obtained data emphasized many crucial areas where economic help might be efficiently employed to tackle climate change concerns in the country.

| Opportunities                              | Frequency | Percentages |
|--------------------------------------------|-----------|-------------|
| Promoting forest conservation              | 4         | 26.7%       |
| Capacity building                          | 3         | 20.0%       |
| Alignment of government programs           | 2         | 13.3%       |
| Strengthen renewable energy infrastructure | 2         | 13.3%       |
| Enhancing agricultural resilience          | 2         | 13.3%       |
| Exchanging and sharing data                | 12        | 13.3%       |
| <b>Total</b>                               | <b>15</b> | <b>100%</b> |

Source: Primary Data, 2020

According to the research, supporting forest conservation is seen as a noteworthy opportunity, with a frequency of 4 respondents (26.7%). Investing in efforts focused on protecting and restoring forests can have a significant influence on minimizing the effects of climate change in Uganda. Reforestation initiatives, such as the National Forestry Authority's annual planting of millions of trees, can effectively aid in carbon sequestration and the preservation of biodiversity. Capacity building has emerged as a significant potential, accounting for 20.0%. This highlighted the significance of improving the abilities and understanding of local populations, governments, and

organizations in order to successfully carry out climate change adaptation and mitigation initiatives. Training programs focused on sustainable land management strategies have the potential to empower farmers to embrace climate-smart agriculture techniques. Two respondents mentioned aligning government initiatives with climate concerns as a crucial opportunity. This highlighted the necessity of incorporating climate issues into national policies and programs to guarantee consistency and efficiency in tackling climate change challenges. 13.3% acknowledged the significance of enhancing renewable energy infrastructure as a chance to mitigate climate change. Investment in renewable energy sources like solar and wind power has the potential to decrease greenhouse gas emissions and improve energy security in Uganda. Two respondents (13.3%) emphasized the importance of improving agricultural resilience as a significant opportunity. Enhancing the resilience of smallholder farmers may be achieved by implementing upgraded irrigation systems, cultivating drought-resistant crops, and providing them with reliable meteorological information. These measures are crucial in reducing the adverse effects of climate change on agriculture. Furthermore, two respondents (13.3%) recognized the exchange and sharing of data as a potential to enhance climate change mitigation efforts in Uganda. Access to dependable data about weather patterns, alterations in land use, and emissions of greenhouse gases is crucial for making well-informed decisions and developing effective policies.

## **CONCLUSION**

The study demonstrates the significance of economic help in mitigating climate change in Uganda, however, it is impeded by several restrictions that undermine its efficacy. The Ministry of Water and Environment directs the efforts aimed at influencing the development agenda. The study also identified opportunities related to the distribution of funding for climate change mitigation in Uganda's development. The identified opportunities include an increase in employment opportunities, improved access to a healthy environment, enhanced public engagement through awareness campaigns to promote the adoption of sustainable practices, and the improvement of attitudes towards climate change mitigation efforts with the support of economic aid.

## **CHAPTER 5**

### **ANALYSIS, DEDUCTIONS, AND SUGGESTIONS**

#### **5.0 Overview**

This chapter provides an analysis of the findings, draws conclusions, offers recommendations, and suggests topics for further research. The study examined the impact of economic assistance on efforts to reduce climate change in Uganda.

#### **5.1 Analysis and interpretation of the results and discoveries**

##### **5.1.1 The efficacy of economic assistance in promoting climate change mitigation endeavors in Uganda.**

The findings suggest that the Ministry of Water and Environment in Uganda has a crucial function in organizing and executing initiatives to mitigate climate change. The ministry has secured financing for initiatives focused on renewable energy, afforestation, sustainable agriculture, and capacity building for climate resilience through collaborations with international organizations and donor agencies. The provision of this money resulted in a rise in the utilization of environmentally friendly energy technology, thereby decreasing the release of greenhouse gases and advancing the cause of sustainable development. An exemplary endeavor is the Scaling Up Renewable Energy Program (SREP), which secured financial support from global benefactors including the Green Climate Fund. Uganda has successfully expanded its renewable energy industry by investing in solar power plants, wind farms, and mini-grid systems around the nation under the SREP program. Another illustration is the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) project spearheaded by the ministry, which centers on integrating climate change adaptation into national development planning. Uganda has formulated policies, with assistance from donor organizations like the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the World Bank, to improve its ability to adapt in important areas like as agriculture, water resources management, and health. Furthermore, among the 50 climate change mitigation initiatives that were carried out

with economic assistance, 32 have been assessed as successful. These accomplished endeavors have played a role in diminishing the release of greenhouse gas emissions throughout many industries, including energy, transportation, and agriculture.

### **5.1.2 Conclusion**

In conclusion, it is important to acknowledge the significance of economic assistance in helping the efforts to mitigate climate change in Uganda. The financial aid has facilitated the implementation of sustainable practices, the adoption of clean technology, and the enhancement of the country's resilience to climate hazards. The government's efforts to support climate change mitigation would have been insufficient without the presence of economic help. Nevertheless, there is scope for further enhancement in terms of optimizing the efficiency of assistance distribution methods and ensuring that monies are spent judiciously towards initiatives with significant impact.

### **5.1.3 Suggestions**

According to the results of this study, it is advised that future efforts should concentrate on improving local capacity-building initiatives, encouraging community involvement in climate action programs, and reinforcing monitoring and evaluation frameworks to measure the effects of economic assistance on climate change mitigation results.

In addition, future studies might investigate the socio-economic consequences of climate change measures supported by economic assistance in Uganda and evaluate their long-term viability.

## **5.2 The role of economic help in fostering sustainable practices is significant.**

The Ministry of Water and Environment's statistical data clearly indicates that economic aid has played a crucial role in promoting climate change mitigation initiatives in Uganda. Between 2015 and 2020, more than 60% of the overall investment in renewable energy projects in the country came from overseas sources. This exemplifies the substantial impact of economic assistance in fostering sustainable energy habits and mitigating carbon emissions. Furthermore, a study carried out by a group of researchers from Makerere University revealed that communities getting financial assistance for the implementation of sustainable agricultural methods witnessed enhancements in crop yields, soil fertility, and water management approaches. These findings emphasize the beneficial influence of economic assistance in promoting sustainable farming practices that help to the mitigation of climate change. An instance of economic assistance that promotes sustainable behaviors in Uganda is the Green Climate Fund (GCF). The GCF has offered monetary aid to back efforts such as the advancement of renewable energy, the establishment of forests, and the implementation of agriculture programs that are adaptable to climate change in Uganda. These initiatives not only mitigate greenhouse gas emissions but also bolster the country's capacity to withstand the effects of climate change.

### **5.2.1 Summary**

The partnership between the Ministry of Water and Environment and foreign funders has played a vital role in executing initiatives that improve environmental sustainability and strengthen the ability to withstand climate-related challenges. Nevertheless, there is still potential for enhancing the efficiency of economic assistance initiatives to achieve more significant outcomes.

### **5.2.2 Suggestions**

Based on the findings, it is advised that future economic aid programs prioritize improving community involvement, developing local capabilities, and incorporating indigenous knowledge into sustainability projects. Furthermore, further investigation is required to assess the lasting effects of economic assistance on the efforts to mitigate climate change in Uganda and determine the most effective strategies for optimizing the advantages of such interventions.

### **5.3 Difficulties and potential advantages related to the distribution of help**

The responders highlighted the constraint of insufficient financial resources to properly carry out climate change mitigation programs. Moreover, the nation faced challenges due to a deficiency of technical proficiency and institutional capability to strategize and implement climate change programs. The lack of coordination among many parties participating in climate change mitigation activities has impeded the effective allocation and deployment of resources. However, one of the main advantages of aid distribution in Uganda was the receipt of economic assistance from different foreign donors and organizations to help its efforts in mitigating climate change. Moreover, assistance might enable the transfer of eco-friendly technology that can strengthen Uganda's ability to resist climate change. In addition, economic assistance may be utilized to enhance local institutions and develop human resources, so enhancing the country's capacity to successfully tackle climate change concerns. The Ministry of Water and Environment in Uganda performed research that emphasized how financing from overseas donors has facilitated the implementation of various projects in Uganda. These initiatives have the specific goals of decreasing greenhouse gas emissions and improving the country's ability to withstand the impacts of climate change.

### **5.3.1 Summary**

Uganda has witnessed a rise in average temperatures in the last ten years, resulting in more frequent droughts and unpredictable rainfall patterns. The climate changes have had detrimental impacts on agriculture, water resources, and biodiversity in the nation. According to data provided by the ministry of water, there was a consistent rise in the amount of aid given to Uganda for the purpose of mitigating climate change between 2000 and 2022. As a result of this increase, Uganda has been able to carry out several initiatives focused on decreasing greenhouse gas emissions and improving the ability to withstand climate change. However, the effectiveness of aid for climate change mitigation has been hindered by difficulties such as limited ability to absorb the help and insufficient monitoring methods.

### **5.3.2 Suggestions**

Enhancing the efficacy of assistance distribution for climate change mitigation requires prioritizing the improvement of institutional capacity and coordination mechanisms.

In addition, establishing resilient monitoring and assessment mechanisms. Utilizing this method can enhance the precision of monitoring the influence of economic assistance on climate change efforts.

In addition, conducting a comprehensive evaluation of individual initiatives supported by economic assistance in Uganda to determine their enduring viability and influence on the mitigation of climate change.

Finally, examining novel financial structures that might supplement conventional assistance sources for the long-term financing of climate change activities in Uganda.

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## ANNEX

Survey for employees at the Ministry of Water and Environment

Dear Respondent, I am Mirembe Hajara, a student at Uganda Christian University, Mukono (UCU), studying in the College of Social Sciences. I am now pursuing a Bachelor's degree in Governance and International Relations. I am assessing the impact of economic assistance on the efforts to mitigate climate change in Uganda.

I have formulated this survey on matters concerning this subject. It would be greatly appreciated if you could allocate a few minutes of your time to complete this survey. Your responses are crucial for the accurate analysis of the research.

Your responses will be handled with utmost confidentiality and anonymity. The confidentiality of all data collected through this survey will be strictly maintained, and access will be limited to the researcher and her supervisor.

I respectfully ask that you complete this questionnaire.

I appreciate your cooperation.

**SECTION A: (Check the appropriate box)**

**RESPONDENT'S PERSONAL INFORMATION (Select the applicable options)**

1. a) 18-29 years old b) 30-39 years old c) 40-49 years old d) 50 years old and above

2. Gender options: a) Male b) Female

3. Current marital status:

(i) Single

(ii) Widowed (iii) Married

(v) Separated

4. Educational attainment

The levels of education are categorized as follows:

i) Primary            ii) Secondary            iii) Tertiary.

iv) Degree ( specify )            v) Others

## Objective One

1. What is the efficacy of economic aid in supporting climate change mitigation measures in Uganda?

| Effectiveness of economic aid for climate change mitigation | Response       |       |         |          |                   |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|-------|---------|----------|-------------------|
|                                                             | Strongly Agree | Agree | Neutral | Disagree | Strongly Disagree |
| Provision of finances                                       |                |       |         |          |                   |
| Enhances the capacity of local communities and institutions |                |       |         |          |                   |
| Supporting research and innovations                         |                |       |         |          |                   |
| Leveraging private sector investments                       |                |       |         |          |                   |

2. What is your experience collaborating with individuals from Uganda? Are they inclined to report instances of underdevelopment? What is the method for evaluating or assigning a rating to them?

- v. Extremely dissatisfying

b) No.

b) Please justify your response to the question (4) above.

.....

.....

## Objective Two

1. What is the role of economic aid in fostering sustainable practices?

| Role of economic aid in promoting sustainable practices    | Response       |       |         |          |                   |
|------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|-------|---------|----------|-------------------|
|                                                            | Strongly Agree | Agree | Neutral | Disagree | Strongly Disagree |
| Provision of finances to implement renewable projects      |                |       |         |          |                   |
| Facilitates adoption of sustainable agricultural practices |                |       |         |          |                   |
| Enables infrastructure development                         |                |       |         |          |                   |
| Capacity building and knowledge transfer                   |                |       |         |          |                   |

### Objective three

1. What difficulties are linked to the distribution of help to mitigate climate change?

| Challenges associated with aid allocation for climate change mitigation | Response       |       |         |          |                   |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|-------|---------|----------|-------------------|
|                                                                         | Strongly Agree | Agree | Neutral | Disagree | Strongly Disagree |
| Limited access to funding                                               |                |       |         |          |                   |
| Lack of coordination and alignment                                      |                |       |         |          |                   |
| Capacity constraints                                                    |                |       |         |          |                   |
| Political instability and corruption                                    |                |       |         |          |                   |
| Inadequate monitoring and evaluation                                    |                |       |         |          |                   |

2. Considering the difficulties, you have encountered, what specific measures has the Ministry of Water and Environment in Uganda implemented or embraced to advance climate change mitigation?

.....  
.....

3. How may these measures be enhanced to maximize the efficacy of economic aid for climate change mitigation in Uganda?

.....  
.....

I appreciate your cooperation!

## INTERVIEW GUIDE

1. Do you believe that economic aid has successfully fulfilled the primary objective for which it was implemented? Is this primarily for climate change mitigation?
2. What is the efficacy of economic aid in supporting climate change mitigation measures in Uganda?
3. What is the function of economic assistance in advancing sustainable practices?
4. What are the potential benefits or advantages linked to the distribution of aid to mitigate climate change?
5. Provide an overview of three specific case studies that illustrate the significant impact of economic help in facilitating the adoption of sustainable practices in Uganda.
6. What sustainable measures has Uganda implemented as a consequence of economic assistance received between 2000 and 2022?
7. What difficulties are linked to the distribution of help to mitigate climate change?
8. Considering the difficulties, you have encountered, what specific measures has the Ministry of Water and Environment implemented or embraced in Uganda to advance climate change mitigation?
9. How might these tactics be enhanced to promote the efficacy of economic aid for climate change mitigation in Uganda?
10. What is your experience collaborating with individuals from Uganda? Are they prepared to document instances of underdevelopment? How can you evaluate them?