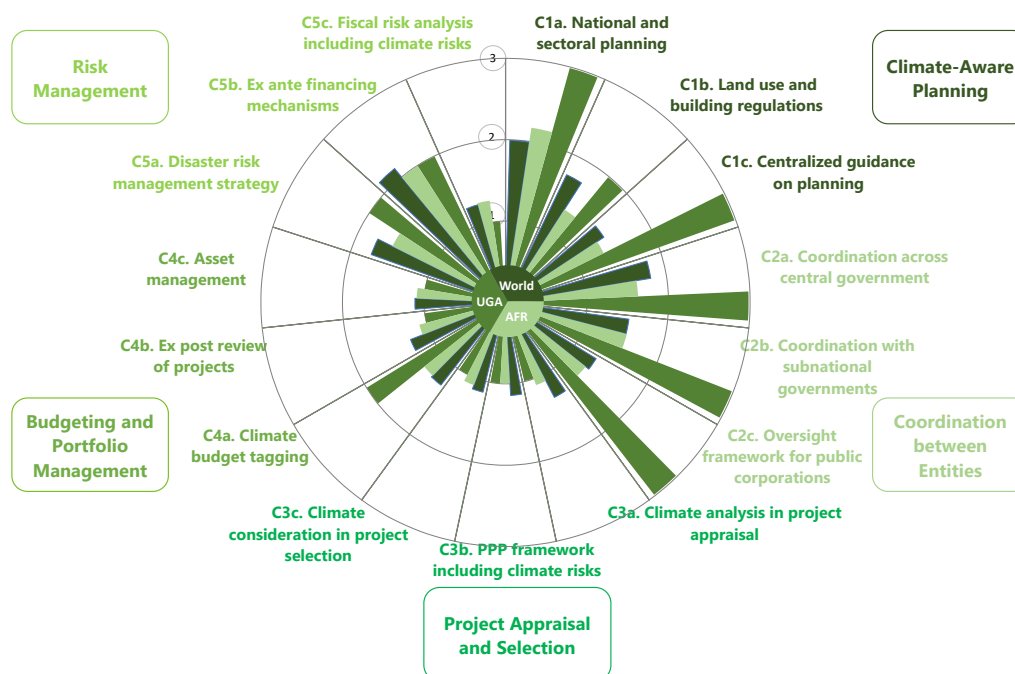


actions, respectively. Annex I proposes an indicative action plan for the implementation of the recommendations.

Figure 0.1. Uganda C-PIMA: Institutional Design



Source: C-PIMA database

Table 0.1. Uganda C-PIMA Summary Assessment

Phase/Institution		Institutional Strength	Reform priority
C1	Climate-aware planning	High. Uganda has a comprehensive framework for strategic planning and NDC objectives and targets are effectively integrated in this framework, but there is no legal requirement that climate aspects be explicitly included in land use planning.	Low
C2	Coordination between entities	High. There are strong mechanisms for coordination of decision-making on climate-sensitive central government investments, including a climate certification process for annual work programs and the overall budget. All major projects in districts and public corporations are financed by the central government and subject to the same procedures as central government investments.	Low
C3	Project appraisal and selection	Low. Uganda has a strong project appraisal framework for projects and public-private partnerships (PPPs), but it does not reference or require consideration of climate change. Individual agencies are addressing this in an ad hoc manner, but an approach needs to be mandated and standardized. Standard criteria for project selection exist but do not specifically include climate change-related parameters.	High
C4	Budgeting and portfolio management	Low. Some climate change related projects can be identified in the budget documentation, but information can only be consolidated manually, as the tagging mechanism is yet to provide a reliable figure. Ex-post reviews or audits of major investment projects of climate change mitigation or adaptation outcomes are not conducted. Steps have been taken to improve the asset registers for General Government, but these are yet to have reliable information and do not include climate aspects.	High
C5	Risk management	Medium. Uganda's DRM framework does not systematically analyze climate change fiscal risks related to public infrastructure. Although there is a budget contingency to cover the impact of natural disasters, including on public infrastructure, there is no comprehensive disaster financing strategy. The FRS does not analyze climate change fiscal risks to public infrastructure assets.	Medium