



TERMS OF REFERENCE

DEVELOPMENT OF A MEMORANDUM ON JUSTIFICATION FOR A PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE ON CLIMATE CHANGE

1. Background

Climate change is one of the biggest challenges that Uganda is grappling with at the moment. Uganda's economy relies heavily on the environment and natural resources and the country has been adversely affected by climate change effects such as higher average temperatures, prolonged droughts, unpredictable rains, increased floods and landslides.¹ These have resulted in water shortages, crop loss, famine, increased soil erosion, high incidences of diseases and loss of property and lives with women and youth being among the most affected groups. Climate change has affected Uganda's economic growth and is likely to constrain achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Given the complexity of climate change, a multi-sectoral approach and coordination at all levels – local, national, regional and international are needed to address the issue. Uganda is party to several international, regional and national commitments on combating climate change. At international level, Uganda signed and ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Kyoto Protocol where the country committed to the adoption and implementation of policies and measures designed to mitigate climate change and adapt to its impacts. At the regional level, the Climate Change Policy for the East African Community urges Partner States such as Uganda to develop consistent national policies to ensure harmonised action.

At national level, Uganda has formulated several strategies, policies and laws on climate change. Development of the Uganda Green Growth Development Strategy (2017/18-2030/31) was triggered by the increasing severity of climate change impacts in the country among other factors.² Uganda also developed a National Climate Change Policy and a draft Climate Change Bill which is yet to be passed. Unfortunately, the National Climate Change Policy cannot be effectively implemented in the absence of a National Climate Change Law and Regulations.³ Parliament is charged with the responsibility to formulate laws on climate change and overseeing implementation of national laws and policies on climate change. Parliament is also charged with overseeing Uganda's domestication of international commitments on climate change. Currently, Parliament deals with issues of climate change

¹ Republic of Uganda (2015). Uganda National Climate Change Policy

² Republic of Uganda (2017). The Uganda Green Growth Development Strategy 2017/18-2030/31.

³ Namanya, B & Mugenyi, O (2015). Shaping National Climate Change Legislation in Uganda. 2015 Briefing Paper, Environmental Management for Livelihood Improvement Bwaise Facility (EMLI).

through the Parliamentary Committee on Natural Resources and the Parliamentary Forum on Climate Change. However, both the committee and the forum have not been able to adequately discuss and handle climate change issues.

It is against this background that ACODE through its Green Economy Dialogues Project, supported by the European Union, intends to work with partners to develop a memorandum to Parliament justifying the creation of a stand-alone Parliamentary Committee on Climate Change. ACODE together with partners will present the memorandum to the Parliamentary Committee on Rules, Privileges and Discipline at a specified date.

2. Objective

The major objective of this memorandum is to justify the need for a stand-alone Parliamentary Committee on Climate Change to address issues of climate change in Parliament.

3. Tasks

The consultant will undertake the following tasks:

- Develop a draft outline of the memorandum and share with specified ACODE staff and partners for comments.
- Develop a draft memorandum and share with specified ACODE staff and partners for comments.
- Address issues raised and finalise the memorandum.
- Submit final memorandum to specified ACODE staff.

4. Scope of the Memorandum

The memorandum should address among others the following issues:

- (i) The role that Parliament is expected to play in addressing issues of climate change in Uganda.
- (ii) Reasons why the Parliamentary Committee on Natural Resources is not well placed to adequately address issues of climate change.
- (iii) Reasons why the proposed Parliamentary Committee on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) would not be well placed to handle issues of climate change.
- (iv) Beyond (ii) and (iii) above, justify the value addition that a stand-alone Parliamentary Committee on Climate Change will add to addressing issues of climate change in Parliament in particular and Uganda in general.
- (v) Evidence of any country that has a stand-alone parliamentary committee on climate change or similar arrangement.
- (vi) Proposals on how the Parliamentary Committee on Climate Change should be constituted.

4. Outputs

- Approved outline of the memorandum.
- Approved memorandum.

5. Duration

The assignment will be undertaken over a period of 3 days effective Friday 9th November, 2018.

6. Reporting

The consultant will report directly to the Executive Director of ACODE on a.bainomugisha@acode-u.org

7. Remuneration

Remuneration will be based on competitive market rates for similar assignments. The consultant will be paid professional fees, payable in one instalment upon completion of the assignment and submission of the required outputs.

8. Qualifications

The consultant should is expected to have the following qualifications:

- At least a Bachelor's degree in natural resources or environment.
- At least 5 years' experience in climate change issues including development of advocacy materials on environment and/or climate change issues.

9. Deadline

Interested candidates should send in their applications together with their CVs and academic documents to acode@acode-u.org by Tuesday 6th November, 2018 at 11am. Only shortlisted applicants will be contacted.

Dr. Arthur Bainomugisha
Executive Director