

Multi-stakeholder dialogue on,

*“Population dynamics, health and climate connection:
Why bridging the gap & building solutions together is a
win-win for people, climate and the planet?”*



Rapporteur's Report

By

Ronald KATONGOLE



GAIA Initiative



POPULATION INSTITUTE

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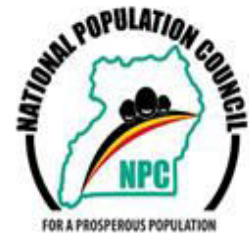
Held on

February 15th 2023, at Protea Hotel, Kampala Uganda

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Ronald KATONGOLE



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Acknowledgement

This report is generated to document and share the proceedings of the Multi-stakeholder dialogue meeting about interconnectedness of Population, Health, Environment and Gender towards climate action that was held on the 15th day of February, 2023.

Special thanks to all stakeholders for the wonderful engagements at different levels that enabled success of this Multi-Stakeholder dialogue. Appreciation goes to;

The National Population Council (NPC) for convening the Multi-stakeholder dialogue, mobilization and coordination of all the key stakeholder representatives that participated in the dialogue. The staff of NPC is appreciated for their time investment and technical inputs in organization and coordination of the event.

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Regenerate Africa for collaborating with the NPC to organize the Multi-stakeholder dialogue. The staff personnel at Regenerate Africa are appreciated for their time investment and technical inputs in the co-organization and co-coordination of the event.

Government ministries i.e. Ministry of Water and Environment; Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries; Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development; Ministry of Local Government and Ministry of Health plus agencies like Kampala Capital City Authority and National Forestry Authority for their wonderful engagements and critical inputs.

The Population, Health and Environment Network, CSO's and other Networks are credited for their thorough engagement and contribution towards this Multi-stakeholder dialogue.

The session Chairs i.e. Mr. Charles Musana, Dr Joshua Sserufusa Zake Kangaawo (Ph.D.), Dr. Betty Kyadondo for their demonstrated excellent facilitation skills that enabled fruitful deliberations, exchange of knowledge and information that shaped the direction to come up with a clear way forward in terms of recommendations and actions.

The Keynote speaker and all the Discussants are appreciated for their time investment in the preparation and delivery of excellent presentations, which provide a wealth of information and knowledge on the respective topics towards the objective of the dialogue.

The rapporteur appreciates the technical assistance by Dr Joshua Sserufusa Zake Kangaawo (Ph.D.), Technical and Strategic Advisor at Regenerate Africa for his editorial inputs that sharpened this report. Review comments from Mr. Charles Kabiswa, Executive Director at Regenerate Africa and Ms. Maria Nakalanda, Program Officer, Gender, Health and Environment at Regenerate Africa made valuable inputs.

Great thanks to all who participated in the dialogue meeting both physically and virtually from different parts of the world.

Table of Contents

Acknowledgement	.....	ii
Table of Contents	.....	iii
Acronyms	.....	iv
1. Introduction	.....	1
2. Background and context	.....	1
3. Objectives	.....	2
4. Expected output of the dialogue	.....	3
5. Methodology	.....	3
6. Proceedings of the dialogue	.....	3
i. Summary of the opening remarks	.....	4
ii. Summary of the key note address	.....	5
iii. Summary of presentations by session	.....	6
iv. Key achievements towards climate action	.....	13
v. Best practices to address the emerging issues in PHE	.....	14
vi. Emerging issues (opportunities and challenges) in PHE and the development nexus	.....	14
vii. Action plan going forward and recommendations for addressing the emerging issues	.....	15
7. Conclusion	.....	19
8. References	.....	20
9. Annex	.....	21

Acronyms

AFIDEP	African Institute for Development Policy
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CPR	Cerebro-placental ratio
CoP	Conference of Parties
FHD	Family Health Department
FP	Family planning
GBF	Global Biodiversity Framework
GHG	Green House Gases
ICPD	International Conference on Population and Development
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
LTS	Long Term Strategy
MAAIF	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal, Industry and Fisheries
MDA	Ministry, Department and Agencies
MGLSD	Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development
MMR	Maternal Mortality Ratio
MWE	Ministry of Water and Environment
NDC	National Determined Contribution
NPC	National Population Council
PHE	Population, Health and Environment
PRB	Population Reference Bureau
RA	Regenerate Africa
SRH	Sexual Reproductive Health

1. Introduction

A growing evidence links population dynamics, women's needs for family planning and sexual reproductive health with reduced human vulnerability to climate change and enhanced resilience in the face of climate change impacts. According to the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, 2022, just eight countries are expected to account for 50% of the population growth over the next 30 years. Five are in Africa: the Democratic Republic of Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, Nigeria and Tanzania. The population in sub-Saharan Africa is growing at 2.5% per year more than three times the global average (Voice of Africa, 2022).

Research shows that collectively, we are using resources **1.8 times** faster than what the planet's bio capacity can regenerate, meaning we would need two planets to sustain the demands of our current population without destroying nature. As it turns out, communities in Africa experiencing the highest rates of population growth are also the most vulnerable to climate change. Clearly, these world shaping issues interact in significant ways but experts and practitioners seeking solutions to these challenges continue to remain in silos, with limited exchange about the kinds of strategies and approaches that could be employed for collective progress.

The [National Population Council \(NPC\)](#) in collaboration with [Regenerate Africa](#), Uganda Population, Health and Environment (PHE) Network, and funding partners i.e. [128 Collective](#), [Population Institute](#), the [GAIA Initiative](#) for Earth–Human Balance and [Rapid Advisory Services](#) organised a one-day Multi-stakeholder dialogue entitled, “*Population dynamics, Gender, health and climate Connection: Why bridging the gap & building solutions together is a win-win for people, climate and the planet?*”. This event featured policy experts and practitioners to shed light on realities of Population, Health, Gender and Climate interconnectedness, which remain vastly under appreciated. The event shared practical strategies, practices, approaches and lessons that can be employed and scaled up to build and strengthen the resilience of people and planet.

The Multi-stakeholder dialogue program covered four sessions delivering on the population dynamics and its implication on other sectors. These included the opening session, key note address, session I and II for discussants with a plenary discussion and the closing session (Annex A). Vibrant, informed and dynamic discussions for every session contributed significantly towards the dialogue objectives. This report validates and summarizes the key outcomes made during this Multi-stakeholder Dialogue that was held on the 15th day of February, 2023 at Protea Hotel, Kampala-Uganda.

2. Background and context

According to [United Nations](#), the eighth billion (8th billion) person was born on 15 November, 2022. This is a milestone in human progress partly attributed to advancements in medicine, improvements in education, income and development. This rapid population expansion has a direct bearing on natural resources and impacts negatively environmental quality. This has significantly contributed to climate change since 1974 when the world population hit the 4 billion mark (The Conversation, 2022; Guzmán et al., 2009). The Earth has warmed almost 0.9 degrees Celsius (1.6 degrees Fahrenheit) and the precipitations have become less predictable throughout the year.

The [UN Framework Convention on Climate Change #COP27](#) convened in Egypt after birth of 8th billion person amidst increasing deadly and damaging impacts of the climate crisis especially in Sub-saharan Africa. The [International Conference on Family Planning](#) gathering also took place in Thailand, discussing strategies to reach people with essential reproductive health and family planning information and services. Furthermore, the United Nations Biodiversity Conference ([COP15](#)) ended in Montreal, Canada, on 19th December 2022 with a [landmark agreement](#) that resulted in the adoption of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) to address biodiversity loss, restore ecosystems and protect indigenous rights. Its plan includes concrete measures to halt and reverse nature loss, including putting 30 per cent of the planet and 30 per cent of degraded ecosystems under protection by 2030.

Uganda's population is projected to double by mid-century (2050) as per the National Population Council statistics (Betty, 2011). This rapid population expansion has an impact on environment, natural resources and climate change. The major factors driving population growth in Uganda and most African countries include low contraceptive use, high adolescent fertility rates, a prevalence of polygamous marriages, low education status of women, low to poor investment in children's health and education, and factors related to religion and ideas.

A Deep review of projected internal migration in Uganda revealed that about 12 million people could move within the country due to the climate crisis (Rigaud et al., 2021). This climate crisis is undoubtedly a century's challenge to governance, security, and human well-being. It requires a strong integrated climate and development action plan to lessen the vulnerability index of people living in such regions due to their demographic reality. This puts exchange of ideas from different experts, practitioners and across the sectors at a center stage of managing climate crisis of the 21st century.

This one day Multi-stakeholder dialogue intended to lay strategies for a multi-sectoral approach towards climate action, shed light on realities of Population, Health, Environment, Gender and Climate interconnectedness which remain vastly underappreciated.

3. Objectives

The dialogue focused on, *“sharing practical experiences, strategies, approaches and the realities of shaping the future of Population, Gender, Health and Climate change interconnectedness among key stakeholders in Uganda and beyond.”*

Specific objectives:

- i. *To reflect on the implications, risks and potential solutions of the growing population on health, environment and development in countries like Uganda experiencing the highest rates of population growth, and gender gap but also the most vulnerable to climate change;*
- ii. *To share evidence, approaches and lessons on Population Dynamics, Health and Climate Connection including a linkage between Sexual Reproductive Health/Family Planning and Climate change in Uganda and beyond;*

- iii. *To reflect and share the outcomes of COP27 concerning gender, health and climate change with key stakeholders and actors;*
- iv. *To generate responsive recommendations for policy and practice change to address the emerging issues in the population, health, environment and development nexus, including mainstreaming and scaling out of SRH/FP in Uganda.*

4. Expected output of the dialogue

The dialogue discussions intended to have four important deliverables:

- i. *Better understanding of the implications, risks and potential solutions of the growing population on health, gender, environment and development among the key actors and stakeholders;*
- ii. *Gain practical evidence, approaches and lessons on Population Dynamics, Gender, Health and Climate Connection including a linkage between SRH/FP and Climate change in Uganda and beyond;*
- iii. *Evaluate the outcomes of COP27 and COP15 (with respect to population dynamics, gender, health and climate change) shared with key stakeholders and actors;*
- iv. *Discuss policy and practice recommendations generated for addressing the emerging issues in the population dynamics, gender, health, environment and development nexus, including mainstreaming and scaling out of SRH/FP.*

5. Methodology

To complete this comprehensive report, the rapporteur physically attended the hybrid multi-stakeholder dialogue. This hybrid dialogue attracted 132 physical participants with a composition of 34.9% female and 65.1% male as detailed in Annex B-1. And 83 online participants via zoom: female (34.9%), male (61.5%) and organizations (3.6%) i.e. Regenerate Africa, NPC and Faith Bacon_PATH Foundation Phils (Annex B-2).

The rapporteur documented the proceedings of the dialogue by taking notes, recording, reviewing PowerPoint presentations and interacting with the discussants. A partial report was presented during the meeting to validate the discussions focusing on the key emerging issues and responsive actions. And this final report has been harmonized with technical inputs from Regenerate Africa and the National Population Council to ensure that the report captures the proceedings of the Multi-stakeholder dialogue and the associated outputs in terms of key emerging issues and recommendations.

6. Proceedings of the dialogue

The report is presented based on the following seven themes as guided by the detailed program in Annex A:

- i. Summary of the opening remarks
- ii. Summary of the key note address
- iii. Summary of presentations by session (session I & II)
- iv. Key achievements towards climate action
- v. Best practices to address the emerging issues in PHE

- vi. Emerging issues (opportunities and Challenges) in PHE and the development nexus
- vii. Action plan going forward and recommendations for addressing the emerging issues

i. Summary of the opening remarks

The session was chaired by Mr Charles Musana, National Program Officer for Information and Communication Department at NPC who doubled as the Director of the Ceremony. The session ushered us into the dialogue with the National and EAC Anthems, the introduction of participants and opening submissions by Ms Sono Aibe, Ms Kathleen Mogelgaard, and Hon. Winnie Matsiko. They addressed the link between family planning and climate change, gender-responsive adaptation strategies, position and contribution of the MGLSD towards reducing gender vulnerability. The session concluded with official opening by the Director General, NPC, Dr Jotham Musinguzi who represented Rt. Hon. Rebecca Alitwala Kadaga (M.P.), First Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of East African Community Affairs.

Ms Sono Aibe, the Program Manager at 128 collective with over 30 years experience dealing with cross-sectoral management and planning in her native country Japan and USA. She leads the funding strategy for public health with focus on SRH and justice; responsible for integrating climate issues, gender inequality and reproductive health initiatives for possible solutions working with government, NGO's and CSO's to move forward. She envisioned creating synergies and forging partnerships with the conveners.

Ms Kathleen Mogelgaard, the President and Chief Executive Officer, Population Institute in Washington DC, USA submissions addressed the relationship between women and FP to climate change. She argued that healthier families provide a basis for climate change management as women become empowered to deal with climate change at different levels. Earlier interventions to climate change adaptations were infrastructural; with time it has been noted that climate change adaptations are multi-sectoral and require several stakeholder engagements. Lastly, many climate finance institutions increasingly requiring climate change responses to be gender-responsive that substantiates the necessity of the dialogue.

Hon. Winnie Matsiko represented the Minister of Gender, Labour and Social Development. She appreciated the move of coming together to integrate PHE and reproductive health into the climate action agenda in the country. She noted that her ministry has started carrying out the Gender-Climate Change vulnerability hot spots in the different parts of the country to assess the level of vulnerability of women in areas of agriculture and other sectors while domesticating the gender trade path to strengthen the integration action. This will aid designing programs that will address population needs. Hon. Masiko looked forward to successful and meaningful deliberations on possible actions of integration for Population, SRH and gender in climate change issues.

The dialogue was officially opened by the Director General NPC, Dr Jotham Musinguzi, who appraised the 1994, International Union for Conservation of Nature, IUCN, Cairo, Egypt that created considerable awareness of the intricate relationships between population and development; linking population actions to human development, gender equality and women

empowerment to improve the quality of life. The government considers to first track the ICPD program of action as an essential part of country's development. This is achievable through a comprehensive mainstreaming of the strategic sectors of action like health, gender, education, environment and others on one hand; population and poverty on the other.

This is in consideration of the rapidly increasing population in the country, which has great implications for development programs like poverty eradication, reproductive health and others. This meeting will renew the leadership and commitment to make key recommendations far-reaching to accommodate the emerging issues of population dynamics of this country as we move forward.

ii. Summary of the key note address

The key note address was delivered by Mr Mugabi Stephen David, Director & Commissioner Environment Affairs, Ministry of Water and Environment under the theme **“Uganda in a World of 8 Billion People: What are the Implications for Environment, Gender, Health and Development in Uganda?”**



**Mr Mugabi Stephen
David**

He argued that there are reasons responsible for the rapid increase in population in a country like Uganda. Population boom pose a huge threat to the gender, health services and environment. It deprives growth in vital services like health care, education, housing and employment. However, the implications on these different sectors vary, thus requiring a multi-sectoral approach to address this issue.

He noted that the rapid population explosion increases the demand for food, shelter, social and health services that impacts on the environment quality; either by depriving the natural resources or increasing pollution levels. Therefore, the implications and potential risks of rapid population explosion are overwhelming and limit development. It requires thorough investment into complete, informed and tactical skills development through different approaches that include but not limited to colossal investment in education, job creation, youthful empowerment, quality family planning services and gender equity. For more details, refer to the PowerPoint presentation in Annex C.

Key concerns that emerged from the key note address include:

- a. To what extent has the ministry gone to develop policy frameworks that integrate the three aspects of Population, Health and Environment to ensure that we have synergized interventions for climate action? Ms Jackie Katana, Executive Director, Faith For Family Health Organisation inquired;
- b. We project more opportunities in the green sector amidst the population boom. Therefore, green business investment should be prioritised to benefit the youth and the environment, Ms Sono Aibe, Program Manager, 128 Collective emphasized;
- c. It's further essential to integrate climate and environmental education into the curriculum for Schools and Universities, so that learning about the quality of environment and sustainability becomes an integral part of the learning process;

- d. She further noted the need to review the taxation policy that can bridge that wider gap between the outer rich and the poor of this world;
- e. Rapid increase in population is impacting directly on the transport sector in the country with huge emissions that arise from the motorised transport sector in the country. It's essential to adopt the non-motorised transport systems that present minimal effects to the environment and health.

The responses to the above are integrated with the key achievements, best practices and recommendations as per the responsible ministry and other stakeholders.

iii. Summary of presentations by session

Further proceedings of this engagement in this report are divided into the three sessions i.e. session I, session II and the closing session. All submissions that relate to achievements, lessons, policies, emerging issues and actions are harmonized under subsection “**Key Achievements, Key Lessons, Emerging issues and Actions**”

Session 1

The session highlighted the dynamics of climate change, gender, biodiversity and how integration of family planning can lead to climate change adaptation and resilience. The session was chaired by Dr. Joshua Sserufusa Zake Kangaawo (Ph.D.), Technical and Strategic Advisor, Regenerate Africa. During this session, five sub-themes were discussed as summarized below and further detailed in Annex D for each sub-theme.

a. **From COP 27 to COP15: Discussing the key outcomes in respect to Gender Action Plan (GAP) in light of CoP 27 and COP15. What next post CoP27 and COP15?**

Hon. Winifred Masiko is the National Program Coordinator of Uganda Women Entrepreneurship (UWEP) and Youth livelihood Program (YLP) at the MGLSD. She is the founder of the Parliamentary Forum on Climate Change and the focal person on Gender and Climate Change to the UNFCCC with a rich experience in projects management, negotiations, policy analysis and legislation.



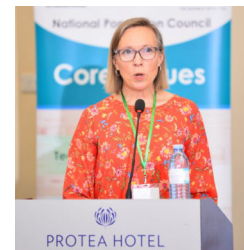
Hon. Winnie Masiko

She highlighted that climate change is not gender neutral; it affects women more than men due to social, cultural and economic disparities. The Gender Action Plan focusing on mainstreaming gender perspectives in all elements of climate action was adopted by UNFCCC during COP7.

Women have better access to and control of biodiversity and natural resources considering their higher population and their social status in the community. This was a key driver for women's consideration during the CBD and Gender Action Plan of Action that includes women and girls in recognizing the voices of indigenous people and local communities. The detailed presentation is available in annex D-1.

b. Bridging the Gap: Integrating family Planning into Climate Adaptation Finance

Kathleen Mogelgaard is the President and CEO of the Population Institute. She is passionate about promoting deeper understanding of linkages between population dynamics, reproductive rights, gender, food security and climate change with wider experience in policy analysis, research and advocacy in relation to population at UNFCCC.



Ms Kathleen Mogelgaard

She noted that family planning is a key integral part of climate adaptation since women become healthier and it limits household demand on climate-sensitive resources. This strengthens the resilience and adaptive capacity of women, families and communities. There has been a gradually increasing recognition that climate adaptation efforts must take a multi-sectoral approach, which includes interventions relating to community engagement, livelihood diversification, health and women’s empowerment. There is an increasing opportunity for advocates and practitioners of family planning and PHE to engage in climate change adaptation efforts and tap into the available finances for climate adaptation priorities and approaches. Further details are available in annex D-2 attached.

c. Gender, Girls’ Education and Family Planning for Climate Adaptation and Resilience in Africa.

Christina Kwauk is a social scientist, policy analyst with expertise on girls’ education and an education consultant. A co-editor of *Curriculum and Learning for Climate Action* and a co-author of “*What Works in Girls’ Education: Evidence for the World’s Best Investment*” and she has published many papers like “*The new green learning agenda: Approaches to quality education for climate empowerment.*”



Ms. Christina Kwauk

In her presentation, Christina Kwauk, emphasized the intricacies of the climate crisis on gender issues and social inequalities through education. The traditional gender roles for women depend on natural resources, which are much affected by climatic changes. A large fraction of households depending on climate-sensitive livelihoods is affected by climate emergencies like drought and floods that force girls to drop out of schools to support the family. When a girl drops out of school, she is likely to experience early marriage and childbearing resulting into further emergencies and vulnerabilities through population explosion and climate crisis.

Education empowers women and girls to decide on their lives. They learn their rights to body anatomy, quality education and further empowered with knowledge and skills to take control of their lives including decisions on when to get married, and how many children to have. This effectively break down the harmful stereotypes and practices experienced by boys and girls, and remove the gendered obstacles. It gives opportunity to girls to be included in decision-making at different levels that enables their families and communities to become climate resilient and more adapted to climate shocks. Girl's education is an important climate mitigation and adaptation

strategy as it helps to remove gender inequalities and gendered obstacles. More details available in the uploaded video, annex D-3.

d. *The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) was adopted at a time when the Earth has 8 billion people: Will African and Ugandan biodiversity bear the weight of this population boom while trying to halt and reverse biodiversity loss?*

David L. N. Hafashimana (Ph.D.) is a senior researcher with over 35 years experience in Natural Resources Management, Biodiversity Management and Conservation. He serves as the Natural Resource, Biodiversity & Forest Ecology Specialist at Regenerate Africa. He represented GoU in the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Cartagena Protocol on Bio-safety; the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES).



Dr David L. Hafashimana

He highlighted the role of the society (stakeholders) to halt and reverse biodiversity loss rooted in the GBF Purpose, Vision, Mission, Goals and Targets. And contribute to the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Protocols. However, he further noted the several challenges arising from GBF that range from ecosystem fragmentation, limited gazetted areas for biodiversity conservation and individual ownership of land characterized by fragmentation at the industrial scale.

The reverse of the current trend requires strategic planning and enormous resources for sustainability purposes. The implementation of GBF should be a step in the right direction, though it's limited by sustainable finances, technical and technological resources. And the commitment of countries to implement their obligations under the CBD and its decisions towards sustainability. Detailed PowerPoint presentation is available, Annex D-4.

e. *The World Population hit 8 billion mark in 15th November 2022. What is the gendered implication for food and nutrition security in Uganda? What should be done differently to sustain the biodiversity, deliver food and nutrition security?*

Sunday Bob George is Senior Agricultural Officer for Food Security at MAAIF, Entebbe and the Focal Person for Food and Agriculture Organization Agricultural Biodiversity Project. He has made 3 successfully trials of microbes that digest plastics in Aberdeen Shire landfills and participated in the design of sustainable livelihoods strategy for **GOAL** Uganda.



Mr. Sunday George

He highlighted a couple of policies like National Agriculture Policy, 2013; National Agriculture Extension Policy, 2016; National Strategy for Youth Empowerment in Agriculture, 2017; Agriculture Sector Gender Strategy, 2020; Agro-industrialization detailed in National Development Plan III and more policies. These policies have documented on gender, youth and climate change adaptation strategies for the agricultural sector to promote highly adaptive

species for agricultural sector for food security and biodiversity conservation. Policies emphasize food security, gender mainstreaming, inclusiveness, equitable access for value addition, co-existence of man and biodiversity.

The Government has done great in putting together policies and the enabling documents for biodiversity, environment, climate adaptation and mitigation measures, which provides baseline for integration of PHE amidst population expansion. However, significant raise in population is likely to impact about 70% Ugandans who are the direct stakeholders in the agricultural sector, especially youth and women who are the largest labour force in the sector.

Research shows that only 58% of Ugandans are food secure with central region leading at 68% and Teso sub-region trailing with 33% (MAAIF, 2023). This percentage is likely to decline as population expansion shoots high due to increased demand for food. This calls for adoption of environment friendly agricultural technologies for sustainable food production such as Organic Agriculture, Climate Smart Agriculture, Ecological Organic Agriculture, Agro-ecology, Regenerative Agriculture and more.

Climate change effects and population increase further threatens an extra 28.3% of the population thriving in food stress conditions to fall back into a food crisis condition (MAAIF, 2023). They are more likely to become food insecure rather than food secure due to increased vulnerability. Risk factors like crop diseases, epidemics, food post harvesting facilities further threaten food security in the country.

He concluded on recommending adoption of new policies that will allow enforcement of biodiversity protection related laws, embrace multi-sector stakeholder approach for joint planning, and enhance agricultural extension services to include the modern agronomic practices for sustainable agricultural production. The detailed presentation is available in annex D-5.

Session 2

This formed the second presentations of the dialogue. It was chaired by Dr. Betty Kyaddondo, Director Family Health Department, NPC. And the session discussed climate finances, achievements, best practices and evaluations of the different sectors towards climate action under six subthemes summarized below. Details of the presentations are available in Annex E.

f. Resilient Future: Climate Financing Strategies for Family Planning and Reproductive Health Programs.

Chrysantus Shem is country director at PRB Kenya, based in Nairobi. He has over 25 years of experience managing multi-donor and multi-year public health programs in sub-Saharan Africa. Mr Shem emphasized the necessity of working with the National Designated Authorities on climate change through a clear planning process for identification of the potential partners and climate action coordination.

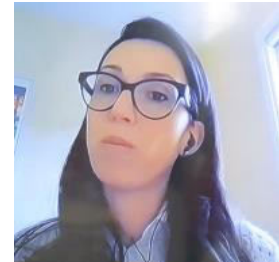


Mr. Chrysantus Shem

He shared about the necessity of investing in family planning and reproductive health amidst the increasing threats of the climate crisis. Equitable access to family planning services brings healthier families, gender equity, lower resource demands and slower population growth, which builds stronger resilience at the family and community levels. Therefore, it's essential for family planning and reproductive health advocates to be equipped with information on how to access Climate Adaption Funds. More details are available in annex E-1 for the uploaded video.

g. Integrating health services in conservation work: Experiences of a Global Perspective

Carina Hirsch is a co-chair of the Biodiversity and Family Planning Task Force of the International Union for Conservation of Nature, a member of IUCN's Commission on Environmental, Economic & Social Policy and a Steering Committee Member of the UK SRH Network. She has over ten years' experience advocating for improved family planning, sexual and reproductive health for women serving as Advocacy and Projects Manager at Margaret Pyke Trust.



Ms. Carina Hirsch

She shared the global perspective on conservation work under the different approaches of IUCN. She noted that opportunities to tap into this year range from Climate Change Engagement, FP2030 commitment and laying agenda for 28th Conference of Parties (COP28) through partnerships, publications and advocacy. Detailed presentation is available in annex E-2.

h. The key achievements & best practices for advancing the Population, Health and Environment integration in Uganda, the key emerging issues (challenges & opportunities) and the associated recommendations for addressing them going forward.

Mr. James Peter Olemo works as a Principal National Program Officer-Monitoring and Evaluation and a PHE focal person, NPC. He has vast technical experience of integrating population and development and capacity building for vulnerable people.



Mr James Peter Olemo

He highlighted the position and role of NPC in the PHE Network. He further detailed how NPC has enabled integration of PHE, gender, family planning and sexual reproductive health towards climate action. And he elaborated the key achievements and emerging issues of the network, as highlighted in the respective sections. The PowerPoint presentation is available, annex E-3.

i. Population growth, family planning and the climate change: Does this matter to the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) of countries like Uganda?

Clive Mutunga is a Project Director of the [USAID-funded BUILD project](#) (Building Capacity for Integrated FP/SRH, Population, Environment and Development Action) at the African Institute for Development Policy, (AFIDEP). He guides global cross-sectoral projects to deliver technical and high-quality results efficiently, promptly and cost-effectively. Clive has vast experience conducting research, advocacy, program design and implementation for integrated multi-sectoral development programs on population, health, environment and climate change.



Mr Clive Mutunga

He stressed the need to move from policy to program action. The emphasis comes into play when the updated NDC is already in place and requires a strategic implementation plan to effect the 48 priority adaptation actions. This should consider gender responsiveness and cross-sectoral integration in Uganda. Further details are available, annex E-4.

j. Government’s responses (policy commitments, plans and interventions) for addressing the underlying issues from the Population dynamics, Gender, Health and Climate nexus.

Mr. Ssemambo Muhammad is a Commissioner, Climate Change Department, Ministry of Water and Environment.

He stressed that the increase in human population world-over directly correlates with consumerism and unsustainable production. These contribute highly to the increasing Green House Gases that impact significantly on climate change hazards like heat stress and floods. The increase of such climate change hazards threatens humankind and must be dealt with at different levels across sectors. The PowerPoint presentation is available in annex E-5.



Mr Ssemambo Muhammad

k. Moving beyond the silos for shaping the future for advancing and scaling up sexual and reproductive health and family planning for climate adaptation and resilience in Uganda and beyond

Mr. Charles Kabiswa is the Executive Director, Regenerate Africa with experience in strategic planning, sustainable environmental and natural resources management and a strong policy advocate for climate change, wetlands, mining, population and other environment strategies for sustainability. He has applied multiple sector approach for the environment, climate, water and agricultural sector implementing integrated programs.



Mr Kabiswa Charles

He guided the dialogue on the dynamics required for a strategic and integrated approach to finding the solutions for the intertwined challenges affecting our families and communities. The challenges that range from food security, environmental degradation, climate change, and infant mortality to gender inequality require an integrated approach. This is key in achieving the National Development Plan III, Vision 2024/40, climate agenda, Sustainable Development Goals target and the country's development plans. More details are available in PowerPoint file attached, annex E-6.

Key highlights from plenary discussion for sessions I & II

The participants raised concerns, recommendations and questions about the presentations. Ms Ritah Waddimba, Chief of Party at Pathfinder International commended the rich selection of speakers. And she further reacted to the meaningful participation of women concerning education, health and family. What can the MGLSD do to ensure that interventions for better and meaningful engagement of children and women come early in life, like through our education systems?

Ms. Betty Mbelanyi, Senior Environment Officer, Directorate of Environment Affairs, MWE noted that statistics show we have a problem with food security. What is the MAAIF trying to do to improve on the food basket at the household level given the available interventions while protecting our fragile ecosystems?

Ms Silon Kananura recommended that women should take part in the implementation strategies and frameworks. Implementation of CBD should be in a gender-respected manner. Therefore, women empowerment at the grassroots is still essential to building capacities so that they can be in a position to engage meaningfully in the different frameworks.

We have higher fertility and reproductive rate in the country where in some areas ladies ably give birth twice a year, Mr Modest Kwimwa, Regional Manger - USAID/FPA stated. When women are less productive towards development strategies, integration of the available interventions becomes very challenging. The government should consider mainstreaming the implementation guidelines for climate action integration strategies for all Ministries, Departments, Agencies and sectors.

In Uganda today, issues of environment and climate change are marred by laws and harsh enforcement, which are very unpopular among the population. Communities should be equipped with knowledge and capacity building about the sustainable utilisation of natural resources.

The GoU should prioritise finances for Natural Resource Sustainable Management at the community level, so that natural resource management can be community-based and managed by the community members.

There is an urgent need to adapt the goals and objectives of global conventions into actionable interventions at the local level to get small but incremental gains from the general population.

A nexus of policy should connect PHE to tap into the mainstream funding for environment and climate action.

iv. Key achievements towards climate action

- a. Different sectors like climate change, agriculture, health and gender have documented several relevant policies but least utilized. The policies in place require an integrated guiding framework for action.
- b. Population, Health and Environment (PHE) course units have been incorporated into the university curriculum to generate the core mass and the needed human resource to support planning for quality population.
- c. New funding streams and partners for PHE have come on board to support climate action agenda in the country.
- d. The National PHE strategic plan was developed and aligned to National Development Plan III.
- e. National Population Council supports PHE coordination with cross-sectoral representation of line ministries and CSOs under National PHE Network. And the PHE activities are integrated into the NPC strategic plan 2020-2026 with support from GoU, CSO's and Lake Victoria Basin Commission.
- f. Successfully oriented twenty (20) districts Local government officials on PHE approach to enable integration and mainstreaming at the district level.
- g. The National Development Plan III (2020/21-2024/25) was designed in a gender responsive manner while integrating climate action for the different sectors.
- h. The public and clinical health systems have been strengthened in the different parts of the country.
- i. Climate and Disaster Risk Screening tools have been developed including the health tools.
- j. The Uganda Long Term Strategy has been drafted with 13 strategic pillars that focus on sectors like health for a climate resilient and low carbon development for the health sector.
- k. Updated NDC has strategized towards climate action for the different sectors to ensure minimal effects that result from climate crisis caused by population expansion and action on environment.
- l. Over 15 PHE projects are active in different Districts of Uganda

v. Best practices to address the emerging issues in Population, Health and Environment

- a. All projects implemented should be gender responsive.
- b. Access to FP and SRH can strengthen the community resilience to climate change impacts.
- c. Embrace the available technologies to meet the demands of increasing population with minimal impact on the environment.
- d. Timely and proper implementation of the policies for sustainable utilization of the natural resources.

Vi Emerging issues (opportunities and challenges) in Population, Health, Environment and the development nexus

An increase in population presents opportunities to the family, community and the government if properly harnessed. The following opportunities came out prominently during the dialogue;

- a. Access to Cheap labour*
- b. Rapid urbanization characterized with transformation of rural centres into urban areas.*
- c. Contributes to economic growth, Gross Domestic Product, especially if population productivity is enhanced*
- d. Youthful population has diverse demand for goods and services thus, creating a big market for industrial products and services.*

Though an occasion of reaching the 8 billion mark would be worth to celebrate, the rapid population expansion has numerous challenges to the Environment, Gender, Health and Development at country, regional and global levels. The following are challenges were noted during the dialogue:

- a. Silos and departmentalized mind-set approaches during implementation of climate action.*
- b. Increased environmental challenges like water pollution, degradation of environmental resources (wetlands, tropical forests and pastoral lands) among others.*
- c. Increased water and sanitation challenges that affect human health.*
- d. Health and SRH challenges ranging from unmet need for FP (28%), low Cerebro-Placental Ratio (35%), Maternal Mortality Ratio (336/100,000 L.B.), high Total Fertility Rate (5.4 per woman) and more.*
- e. Increased consumption of natural resources*

vii Action plan going forward and recommendations for addressing the emerging issues

Table 1: Recommendations and actions for addressing the emerging issues from the interconnectedness of population dynamics, gender, health and climate action as identified during the multi-stakeholder dialogue.

Key emerging issues	Responsive policy/Practice recommendations	Key actions	Who is responsible? Some of the key actors
a. There are several synergies in the respective Gender Action Plans for the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Conference of Parties 27 (COP 27) and Convention on Biodiversity (CBD) COP 15.	Development and implementation of the Gender and climate strategy, which aligns COP 15 and COP 27 decisions and actions towards Gender Action plans that integrate Family Planning/Sexual Reproductive Health (FP/SRH).	Creating more targeted stakeholder awareness about the outcomes from COP 27 and COP15 and continue dialogue interconnectedness to inform COP28 and beyond especially the Gender Action Plan	Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MGLSD); Ministry of Water and Environment (MoWE); Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (MoFPED); National Population Council; Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) & Networks; International Non-Government Organizations (INGOs) and Development Partners.
b. Lack of the Uganda National Adaptation Plan for the Health sector for advancing structured response to climate change impacts on health.	Development of the Uganda National Adaptation Plan for the Health sector	Create an enabling framework for integration of FP/SRH into health response agenda towards climate action.	Ministry of Health (MoH); NPC; MoWE, CSOs & Networks; International Non-Government Organizations (INGOs) and Development Partners.
c. The process for development of the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) is underway and is spearheaded by the Climate Change Department, MoWE.	Advance integration of health sector adaptation strategies & actions (including: FP and SRH) in the NAP.	Conducting issue based research to inform the key strategies in the NAP	MoH; NPC; MoWE, CSOs & Networks; Academic & Research Institutions; International Non-Government Organizations (INGOs) and Development Partners.

		Creating awareness about the NAP process and associated wider key stakeholders consultations to gather their inputs into the draft NAP	CSOs & Networks; International Non-Government Organizations (INGOs) and Development Partners.
d. Inadequate financing to support implementation of responsive actions addressing the challenges emerging from Population Dynamics, Gender, Health and Climate Action interconnectedness.	Increase fund allocation and access to financial resources to facilitate implementation of the responsive actions to address integrated climate action approach.	Joint responsive programme designed to tap into the available climate finances e.g. Adaptation Fund, Green Climate Fund	MoFPED; MoWE; MoH; MGLSD; Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industries and Fisheries (MAAIF); CSOs & Networks; Uganda Designated & Accredited Entities; International Non-Government Organizations (INGOs); Development Partners and Private Sector.
e. Silos and departmentalized mind-set towards addressing the challenges emerging from Population Dynamics, Gender, Health and Climate Action	Strengthening coordination among actors based on a programme approach and rather than a sectoral approach.	Creating more targeted awareness about the interconnection between Population Dynamics, Gender, Health and Climate action, including the local experiences, best practices and lessons that demonstrate this interconnection.	NPC; MoH; MoWE; MAAIF; MGLSD CSOs & Networks; International Non-Government Organizations (INGOs) and Development Partners.
		Advancing more targeted multi-stakeholder dialogues (on the interconnection between Population Dynamics, Gender, Health and	NPC; MoH; MoWE; MAAIF; MGLSD; CSOs & Networks and Development Partners.

		Climate action among actors at all levels (i.e. national, sub national, local and community).	
f. Limited scale up and out of best practices demonstrating the connection between Population Dynamics, Gender, Health and Climate Action	Advance more targeted and contextualized training and facilitation to support the scale up and out of these best practices at different scales	Mapping and documentation of the best practices in respect to the interconnection between Population Dynamics, Gender, Health and Climate action	NPC; MoH; MoWE; MAAIF; MGLSD; CSOs & Networks; Academic & Research Institutions; International Non-Government Organizations (INGOs); Development Partners and Private Sector.
g. Considering FP and SRH as an adaption strategy to respond to climate change impacts	Integration of FP and SRH as part of program design and implementation at different scales i.e. Community, Local, National and Regional	Equip the coordination teams for FP/SRH to integrate climate adaption strategies in their implementation guidelines	MoH; MoWE; MoFPED; CSOs & Networks; International Non-Government Organizations (INGOs) and Development Partners.
h. Inadequate documentation of best practices and proof of concept (in Uganda's context).	Advance targeted and structured documentation of best practices with local based approach for action	Disseminate documents and create awareness about the best practices for climate action	NPC; MoH; MoWE; MAAIF; MGLSD; CSOs & Networks; International Non-Government Organizations (INGOs); Development Partners and Private Sector.
i. Limited and ineffective early warning systems for Climate Change hazards.	Prioritise risk monitoring mechanism for effective management of climate shocks	Invest in early warning systems through Human Resources and infrastructure Development.	MFPEP; Uganda National Metrological Authority (UNMA); MoWE; MoH; MAAIF; CSOs & Networks; International Non-Government Organizations (INGOs); and Development Partners
j. Minimal awareness of skilled workforce on interrelation of Population,	Integrate PHED, gender, FP/SRH into implementation frameworks	Conduct responsive and targeted capacity building for civil servants to	NPC; MoFPED; MoWE; MoH; MGLSD; CSOs & Networks; International Non-Government Organizations (INGOs) and

Health, Environment & Development (PHED), gender and climate	to comprehend the intrinsic linkage for the policy makers and actors.	incorporate in PHE for integrated approach of climate action	Development Partners.
k. Youth unemployment, insecurity, biodiversity destruction and increased competition for the natural resources	Review the existing youth strategy and policy to incorporate adaptation actions that provide solutions to youth demands while preserving biodiversity.	Target and empower the youth through active involvement in meaningful jobs	MGLSD; MoWE; MAAIF; CSOs & Networks; International Non-Government Organizations (INGOs) and Development Partners.
l. Weak integration of climate and environmental education into curricula for Schools, Universities	Continuous review of the curricula of schools and Universities to integrate climate and environment education	Retool and retrain educators through capacity building workshops to become climate responsive teachers	MoWE; Ministry of Education and Sports (MoES); National Curriculum Development Centre (NCDC); CSOs and Networks; Development partners; Education Standards agency (ESA), academic institutions
		Advance structured engagements with MoES and NCDC targeted at integration of climate and environmental education in curricula.	MoES; NCDC; CSOs & Networks; Development partners; ESA, Academic Institutions

Closing session

The session was graced by the Executive Director Rapid Advisory Services and the dialogue officially closed by the Hon. Minister Betty Amongi, Minister of Gender Labour and Social Development.

The Executive director, Rapid Advisory Services Mr Leonard K. Mutesasira one of the core sponsors emphasized that it's an important deliberation discussing the interconnection and intertwined challenges our society is facing today. The communities are experiencing high level of population growth and gender inequality that influence the social and overall sustainability concerns.

Since 2002, Rapid Advisory Services has focused on regeneration, conservation, nature based enterprises and social development, to address the sustainability concerns in health and education sectors. Our interventions have involved tree planting of over 5,000 hectares, reached over 40 schools with quality seedlings and more. It's time to turn our ideas into commitments and actions amidst population expansion.

The Hon. Minister re-echoed the effects of high population on exploitation of resources, which causes high social inequality and ecological overshoot. These affect girls more than boys and biodiversity loss, thus the need to have strategies to regenerate the natural resources.

The leaders are required to bring out policies and frameworks that promote sustainability and provide the key information to help the population balance nature with minimal exploitation.

Population and climate change escalate social, political and economic tensions where women and girls suffer more consequences. Therefore, issues of gender must be part of integration in providing solutions towards sustainability in our country, at regional and the global level. This dialogue has brought out the conclusions for policy integration and the legal framework that requires a multi-sectoral approach.

7. Conclusion

The dialogue was a successful engagement for building synergies towards an integrated approach to climate action. Key lessons and best practices were shared, and the conveners were encouraged to have them strengthened for effective delivery of an integrated approach. Over ten (10) actions and recommendations were considered for implementation by the different sectors towards halting the climate crisis through family planning / sexual reproductive health approaches in a gender-responsive manner.



Mr. Leonard Mutesasira



Hon. Betty Amongi

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- vii. MAAIF (2023) The World Population hit 8 billion mark on 15th November 2022. What is the gendered implication for food and nutrition security in Uganda? What should be done differently to sustain the biodiversity, deliver food and nutrition security Presentation at Multi-Stakeholder Dialogue On, “Population Dynamics, Gender, Health and Climate Connection by Mr. Sunday Bob George, Senior Agricultural Officer for Food Security at MAAIF

9. Annex

Annex A The program for Multi-stakeholder dialogue

Detailed program for the Multi-stakeholder dialogue on, *“Population Dynamics, Gender, Health and Climate Connection: Why bridging the gap & building solutions together is a win-win for people, climate and the planet?”*

Time	Activity	Responsible Person
8:00 - 08:30 a.m.	Welcome and Registration of Participants	Regenerate Africa Staff
8:30 – 09:30 a.m.	<p>Opening Session:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National and East African Community Anthems • Introduction of Participants • Remarks by Sono Aibe, Program Manager, Gender Justice, 128 Collective • Remarks by Ms Kathleen Mogelgaard, the President and Chief Executive Officer, Population Institute in Washington DC, USA • Remarks by Hon. Winnie Matsiko represented the Minister of Gender, Labour and Social Development • Official Opening by Dr. Jotham Musinguzi, Director General National Population Council (NPC) on behalf of Rt. Hon. Rebecca Alitwala Kadaga (M.P.), First Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for East African Community Affairs. • Group Photograph with the Guest of Honour. 	<p>Moderator:</p> <p>Mr. Charles Musana, National Program Officer for Information and Communication Department at National Population Council</p>
9:30 – 10:15 a.m.	<p>Key Note Address:</p> <p>Uganda in a World of 8 Billion People: What are the implications for Environment, Gender, Health and Development in Uganda?</p>	

	Keynote Speaker: Mr. Mugabi Stephen David, Director of Environment Affairs, Ministry of Water and Environment	
10:15 – 10:45 a.m.	Tea/Coffee Break	Hotel
10:45 – 11:05 a.m.	Session 1 - Discussants: 1) From CoP 27 to COP15: Discussing the key outcomes respect to Gender Action Plan (GAP) in light of CoP 27 and COP15. What next post CoP 27 and COP15? By: Hon. Winfred Matsiko, Lead Negotiator, Gender and Climate, Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development.	Moderator: Dr. Joshua Sserufusa Zake Kangaawo (Ph.D.), Technical and Strategic Advisor at Regenerate Africa.
11:05 am – 11:25 am	2) Bridging the Gap: Integrating Family Planning into Climate Adaptation Finance. By: Kathleen Mogelgaard, President and Chief Executive Officer of the Population Institute	
11:25 – 11:45 am	3) Gender, Girls’ Education and Family Planning for Climate Adaptation and Resilience in Africa. By: Christina Kwauk, Research Director, Unbounded Associates	
11:45 – 12:15 am	4) <i>The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF)</i> was adopted at a time when the Earth has 8 billion people: Will African and Ugandan biodiversity bear the weight of this population boom while trying to halt and reverse biodiversity loss? By: Dr Hafashimana David, PhD, Forest and Biodiversity Ecologist, Regenerate Africa.	
12:15 – 12:45 pm	5) The World Population hit 8 billion mark in 15 th November 2022. What is the gendered implication for food and nutrition security in Uganda? What should be done differently to sustain the biodiversity, deliver food and nutrition security. By: Mr. Sunday Bob. Director of Agricultural Extension, Ministry of Agriculture, Animal	

	Industries and Fisheries	
12:45 – 1:00 pm	Plenary Discussion	
1:00 – 2:00 p.m.	Lunch Break	Hotel
2:00- 2:15 p.m.	<p>Session 2 - Discussants:</p> <p>1) Resilient Future: Climate Financing Strategies for Family Planning and Reproductive Health Programs. By: Chrysantus Shem, Director of the East and Southern Africa region, Population Reference Bureau</p>	<p>Moderator:</p> <p>Dr. Betty Kyaddondo, Director, Family Health Department, National Population Council</p>
2:15- 2:30 p.m.	<p>2) Integrating health services in conservation work: Experiences of a Global Perspective. By: Carina Hirsch, Advocacy & Projects Manager, Margaret Pyke Trust</p>	
2:30 – 2:45 pm	<p>3) The key achievements & best practices for advancing the Population, Health and Environment integration in Uganda, the key emerging issues (challenges & opportunities) and the associated recommendations for addressing them going forward. By: Mr. James Peter Olemo, National Population Council/National PHE Network</p>	
2:45 – 3:00 pm	<p>4) Population growth, family planning and the climate change: Does this matter to the nationally determined contributions (NDCs) of countries like Uganda? By: Mr. Clive Mutunga, Director, USAID funded BUILD Project, African Institute for Development Policy (AFIDEP)</p>	
3:00 – 3:15 pm	<p>5) Government’s responses (policy commitments, plans and interventions) for addressing the underlying issues from the Population dynamics, Gender, Health and Climate nexus. By: Mr. Ssemambo Muhammad, Ag. Commissioner, Climate Change Department,</p>	

	Ministry of Water and Environment	
3:15 - 3:45 p.m.	6) Moving beyond the silos for shaping the future for advancing and scaling up sexual and reproductive health and family planning for climate adaptation and resilience in Uganda and beyond. By: Mr. Charles Kabiswa, Executive Director, Regenerate Africa	
3:45 - 4:00 p.m.	Plenary Discussion	
4:00 – 4:30 p.m.	Presentation and Adoption of Key Action Points of the Meeting. By Katongole Ronald (Chief Rapporteur), Research Associate, Climate Action Network Uganda	Moderator: Dr. Joshua Zake (Ph.D.) Technical and Strategic Advisor at Regenerate Africa
4:30 - 4:45 p.m.	Closing Session: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remarks by Mr Leonard K. Mutesasira, Executive Director Rapid Advisory Services. • Remarks by the Minister of Gender, Labour and Social Development. • Official Closing by Minister of Gender, Labour and Social Development. 	Moderator: Mr. Charles Musana, NPO for Information and Communication Department at NPC
4:45 p.m.	Evening Tea/Coffee and Departure at Leisure	Hotel

Annex B-1 Attendance list for physical participation at Protea Hotel

S/N	Name and Title	Gender	Organisation	Designation
1	Ms. Sono Aibe	Female	128 Collective	Program manager, Gender Justice
2	Ms. Nakiryia Ronah	Female	Action for Rural Women's Empowerment (ARUWE)	Program manger
3	Mr. Andrew Jjungo Nsubuga	Male	Action for Climate Change and Environment Conservation	Program Coordinator
4	Mr. Wabwembo Robin	Male	Better Advocacy Health Group	Program Officer
5	Ms. Irene Natukunda	Female	Biodiversity Hub International	Environmental Officer
6	Mr. Luzze Rashid	Male	Brac - Uganda	Research Assistant
7	Ms. Monica Kansiiime	Female	CABI	Deputy Director
8	Mr. Kimera Abdul	Male	Chimp Reports	Reporter
9	Mr. Katongole Ronald	Male	Climate Action Network Uganda Conservation Through Public Health (CTPH)	Research Associate
10	Mr. Medard Ndinawe	Male	CTPH	Program Director
11	Mr. Richard Bagyenya	Male	Daily Monitor	Program Coordinator
12	Mr. Ephraim Kasozi	Male	Depparrol online	Repporter
13	Ms. Namakula Mariam	Female	DIGI-WRITE	Media
14	Ms. Irene Nanyomjo	Female	EAC	Social Media Team
15	Mr. Byambwenu Peter	Male	ECO	Researcher
16	Mr. Monday M Johnson	Male	ECO	Driver
17	Ms. Olewo Telex Dorothea	Female	ECO	For Executive Director
18	Mr. Muhumuza Ivan	Male	Economic Policy Research Centre (EPRC)	Technical Research Officer
19	Ms. Sandra N. Batte	Female	Ernst & Young	Assistant Director

20	Ms. Jackie Katana	Female	Faith For Family Health Organisation 3FHi	Executive Director
21	Mr. Frederick Mubiru	Male	FHI 360	Technical Advisor
22	Ms. Lugose Jovia Vanessa	Female	Fridays for Future	Climate Activist
23	Mr. Wafula Leonard	Male	Green Chronicles	Director
24	Mr. Charles Mudhumba	Male	HOLD-Uganda	Executive Director
25	Mr. Andrew Kintu	Male	Kampala Capital City Authority	PA
26	Mr. Wasswa Ibra	Male	Kampala Capital City Authority	Councilor
27	Ms. Juliet Waiswa	Female	LIVING GOODS Makerere College of Health Sciences	Senior Manager
28	Dr. Vicent Nsereko	Male	Sciences	Lecturer
29	Mr. John Mwedenge	Male	Makerere Department of Gender	Head of programme
30	Mr. Kyeyune Sadat	Male	Marie Stopes Ug.	Health Assistant
31	Mr. Ezama Siraji Braham	Male	Member of Parliament Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development, MGLSD	Aringa County Lead Negotiator, Gender and Climate Change (UNFCCC)
32	H0N. Winfred Matsiko	Female	Ministry of Local Government, MoLG	Program Manager
33	Mr. Mugisha Roger	Male	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries, MAAIF	Senior Agricultural Extension Coordinator
34	Mr. Okee Joseph	Male	MAAIF	Senior Human Resource Officer
35	Mr. Ssendendo Charles	Male	MAAIF	Senior Agricultural Officer for Food Security
36	Mr. Sunday Bob George	Male	MAAIF	
37	Mr. Bongo Denis	Male	MGLSD	
38	Mr. Bugembe Derick	Male	MGLSD	
39	Mr. Mujuni Benard	Male	MGLSD	Commissioner Equity and Rights
40	Mr. Obong Willy	Male	MGLSD	
41	Ms. Kadyoli Annet	Male	MGLSD	
42	Ms. Nambuusi Flavia	Female	MGLSD	ASP

43	Hon. Betty Amongi	Female	MGLSD	Cabinet Minister
44	Ms. Asibaziyo Harriet	Female	MGLSD	Senior Social Development Officer
45	Mr. Rogers Najuka	Male	MGLSD	Assistant Programme Officer-
46	Dr. Mugalu Richard	Male	Ministry of Health, MoH	ACHS
47	Dr. Mutumba Robert	Male	MoH	PMO
48	Mr. Mugabi David	Male	Ministry of Water and Environment, MoWE	Commissioner of Environmental Affairs Ag. Commissioner Climate Change Department
49	Mr. Muhammad Ssemambo	Male	MoWE	Economist at Ministry of Water Env't
50	Mr. Nkesiga Imam Cruma	Female	MoWE	Research Assistant
51	Mr. Ssewankambo Nasif	Male	MoWE	Senior Environment Officer, Directorate of Environment Affairs
52	Ms. Betty Mbelanyi	Female	MoWE	
53	Mr. Jesudas Mwanje	Male	MODVA	Deputy Director Community Conservation
54	Dr Bintora K. Andonia (PhD)	Male	UWA	Partnership Officer
55	Mr. Mugenyi Christopher	Male	National Forestry Authority	Director Family Health
56	DR. Betty Kyaddondo	Female	National Population Council, NPC	Director General
57	DR. Jotham Musinguzi	Male	NPC	Acting Director, Director's Office NPC
58	Mr. Charles Zirarema	Male	NPC	Principal, National Population Officer
59	Mr. James Peter Plemo	Male	NPC	Research Assistant
60	Mr. Jurugo Saviour	Male	NPC	National Program Officer
61	Mr. Kakeeto Madani	Male	NPC	SITO
62	Mr. Kimuli Harold	Male	NPC	National Programme Officer
63	Mr. Kwebiha Joshua	Male	NPC	
64	Mr. Menyang Tonny	Male	NPC	
65	Mr. Musana Charles	Male	NPC	Principal, National Population Officer
66	Mr. Nkola J. Paul	Male	NPC	Driver

67	Mr. Oiro Vincent	Male	NPC	Research Assistant
68	Mr. Sempebwa Mohammed	Male	NPC	IT Assistant
69	Mr. Smuel Omwa Samson	Male	NPC	Director Monitoring & Evaluation
	Mr. Tumwebaze Martin		NPC	
70	Bazigu	Male		Research Assistant
71	Mr. Tushabe Stuart	Male	NPC	A /A
72	Ms Linda Rhoda	Female	NPC	Research Assistant
73	Ms. Namasinga Claire	Female	NPC	ICT Officer
74	Ms. Ampeire Martha	Female	NPC	Research Assistant
75	Ms. Jane Mania	Female	NPC	Principal, Human Resource Officer
76	Ms. Katiti A nitah	Female	NPC	Research Assistant
77	Ms. Nabawanuka Joanitah	Female	NPC	Research Assistant
78	Ms. Nabaweesi Gloria Mary	Female	NPC	Research Assistant
79	Ms. Nakiganda Grace Peace	Female	NPC	Research Assistant
80	Ms. Nansamba Marion Lucy	Female	NPC	Research Assistant
81	Ms. Susan Swaga	Female	NPC	Secretary & Mobilisation Lead
82	MS. Jane Maria	Female	NPC	Principal Human Resource Officer
83	Mr. Andrew Kaggwa	Male	NPC	Researcher
			New Horizon Women's Education	
84	Mr. Kabishanga Emmanuel	Male	Center	ED and Country Liason Manager
85	Mr. Gerald Tenywa	Male	New Vision	Senior Multimedia Journalist
86	Mr. Dennis Kbugo	Female	NTV Uganda	journalist
87	Dr. Ritah Waddimba	Female	Pathfinder International	Chief of Party
88	Mr. Espilidon Tumukurate	Male	Pathfinder International	Health Financing Advisor
89	Mr. Modest Kwimwa	Male	Pathfinder International	Regional Manger - USAID/FPA
90	Ms. Rossette Ainepyrani	Female	Plan Hope Initiative - Uganda	Team Leader
91	Mr. Chrys Shem	Male	POP Reference Bureau	Regional Director
92	Mr. Gerald Koraneza	Male	Population and Social Development	Researcher and Policy Analyst

93	Ms Kathleen Mogelgaard	Female	Institute Population Institute Public Health Ambassadors Uganda (PHAU)	President and CEO
94	Ms. Namakula Wilibet	Female	Rapid Advisory Services	Executive Director
95	Mr. Kibuka Musoke Denis	Male	Rapid Advisory Services	Growth Advisor
96	Mr. Leonald Mutesasira	Male	Rapid Advisory Services	Executive Director Natural Resource, Biodiversity and Forest Ecology Specialist
97	DR. David Hafashimana	Male	Regenerate Africa	Technical and Strategic Advisor
98	Dr. Joshua Zaake Kangaawo	Male	Regenerate Africa	Advocacy and Communication Associate
99	Mr. Asingwire Timothy	Male	Regenerate Africa	Executive Director
100	Mr. Charles Kabiswa	Male	Regenerate Africa	Programme officer, Business and Nature Population, Environment and Development (PED) Specialist
101	Mr. Semyalo Andrew	Male	Regenerate Africa	Board Chairperson
102	Mr. Tiondi Andrew	Male	Regenerate Africa	Programme Officer, Gender, Health and Environment
103	Ms. Kyeswa Christopher	Male	Regenerate Africa	Finance Assistant
104	Ms. Maria Nakalanda	Female	Regenerate Africa	Technical Specialist
105	Ms. Niwahereza Sarah	Female	Regenerate Africa	Co-Founder / Director
106	Ms. Vian Mukisa	Female	Regenerate Africa	
107	Mr. Bwanika John Mark	Male	Rocket Health Africa Rwenzori Center for Research and Advisory	Executive Director
108	Mr. Jostas Mwebembezi	Male	Shared Action Africa	Director of Operations
109	Ms. Nambajjwe Priscilla	Female	Social Media	Digital influencer
110	Mr. Ainomugisha Davis	Male	Social Media	Digital influencer
111	Ms. Kukundakwe Daisy	Female	Social Media	Digital influencer
112	Ms. Nuwatwijuka Emily	Female	Social Media	Digital influencer
113	Mr. Lubanga Moses	Male	TEDA FARMERS	Chairman
114	Dr. Olive Businge	Female	The Great Outdoors	Director

115	Mr. Gaster Kiyingi	Male	Tree Talk	Team Leader
116	Mr. Allan Wakibi	Male	TTC	
117	Mr. David K	Male	TTC	
118	Mr. David M	Male	TTC	
119	Mr. Mwebaza Solomon	Male	TTC	
120	Mr. Nsubuga Joseph	Male	Uganda Forest Working Group, (UFWG)	Technical Officer
121	Ms. Nankya Harriet	Female	(UFWG)	Vice Chairperson
122	Mr. Sentongo Livingstone	Male	(UFWG)	Executive Committee Member
123	Mr. Mwanje Nornal	Male	ULWA	
124	Mr. Rene Mwanje	Male	ULWA	Principal Associate
125	Ms. Tagoola Florence M.	Female	UNFPA	Program Specialist
126	Ms. Nakyanja Mary	Female	Water and Environment Media Netwok-Uganda (WEMNET)	Project Officer
127	Ms. Stella Nagujja	Female	World Food Programme	Climate Risk Management Specialist
128	Mr. Roymond Ruyoka	Male	YADNET Uganda	Executive Director
129	Mr. Lubingo Ibrahim	Male		
130	Mr. Nsubuga Charles	Male		
131	Mr. Ntegge Eric	Male		
132	Ms. Amolo Ritah	Female		

Annex B-2 Attendance list for virtual participants through zoom link

S/N	Name	Gender	User Email
1	Albert Taremwa	Male	consultalbert@gmail.com
2	Alfred Otworot	Male	otworota@gmail.com
3	Alisha Graves	Female	agraves@oasissahel.org
4	Andrew Byaruhanga	Male	andrew.mwesigwa.byaruhanga@mfa.no
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For more details about the presentations (Annex C, D and E), follow the link below

https://www.mediafire.com/file/d8bb7skh5mkviun/Key_Action_Areas22.pptx/file

- Annex C Mugabi Stephen David, Uganda in a World of 8 Billion People: What are the Implications for Environment, Gender, Health and Development in Uganda?
- Annex D-1 Hon. Winifred Masiko, From COP 27 to COP15: Discussing the key outcomes respect to Gender Action Plan (GAP) in light of CoP 27 and COP15. What next post CoP 27 and COP15?
- Annex D-2 Kathleen Mogelgaard, Bridging the Gap: Integrating family Planning into Climate Adaptation Finance
- Annex D-3 Christina Kwauk, Gender, Girls' Education and Family Planning for Climate Adaptation and Resilience in Africa.
- Annex D-4 David L. N. Hafashimana, the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) was adopted at a time when the Earth has 8 billion people: Will African and Ugandan biodiversity bear the weight of this population boom while trying to halt and reverse biodiversity loss?
- Annex D-5 Sunday Bob George, the World Population hit 8 billion mark on 15th November 2022. What is the gendered implication for food and nutrition security in Uganda? What should be done differently to sustain the biodiversity, deliver food and nutrition security.
- Annex E-1 Chrysantus Shem, Resilient Future: Climate Financing Strategies for Family Planning and Reproductive Health Programs.
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=11_8OIJ54E
- Annex E-2 Carina Hirsch, Integrating health services in conservation work: Experiences of a Global Perspective
- Annex E-3 James Peter Olemo, The key achievements & best practices for advancing the Population, Health and Environment integration in Uganda, the key emerging issues (challenges & opportunities) and the associated recommendations for addressing them going forward.
- Annex E-4 Clive Mutunga, Population growth, family planning and the climate change: Does this matter to the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) of countries like Uganda?
- Annex E-5 Ssemambo Muhammad, Government's responses (policy commitments, plans and interventions) for addressing the underlying issues from the Population dynamics, Gender, Health and Climate nexus.
- Annex E-6 Charles Kabiswa, Moving beyond the silos for shaping the future for advancing and scaling up sexual and reproductive health and family planning for climate adaptation and resilience in Uganda and beyond.

Annex F Selected photos depicting the interaction among the participants during the dialogue



Multi-Stakeholder dialogue group photo shortly after the official opening by Dr Jotham Musinguzi



L-R: Ms. Sono Aibe, Mr. Leonard Mutesasira, Hon. Betty Amongi, Dr. Jotham Musinguzi, and Ms. Kathleen Mogelgaard during the dialogue



Ambiance during the Multi-stakeholder dialogue at Protea hotel.



Proceedings of the plenary discussion