ACTION IN

Country context

As outlined in Uganda Vision 2040, Uganda aspires to achieve a green economy, low carbon development, climate change resilience, sustainable development and poverty eradication. The country's first National Development Plan (NDP-I) for the period 2010/2011-2014/2015 also included among its priorities developing national capacity to deal with climate change challenges; ensuring climateproof development planning; and promoting a low carbon economic development path.

The Low Emission Capacity Building (LECB) project was designed to align with existing socio-economic development and climate change goals, including the National Climate Change Policy (NCCP), which was being drafted at the time of the project inception.

The project also sought to build the capacity of the Government of Uganda's Climate Change Unit (CCU), within the Ministry of Water and Environment, for the coordination of climate change mitigation efforts across sectors.

A stocktaking exercise that preceded the development of LECB in Uganda identified the need to build technical capacity for the development of a national inventory system that will support greenhouse gas (GHG) inventories, the preparation of the National Communications and a monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) system. Capacity for the development of a Low Emission Development Strategy (LEDS) was also identified as a need.

LECB AFRICA



LECB **UGANDA** at a glance



Total financing US \$1.275.500



Timeframe 6 years (2012-2017)

Sectors Energy, Transport, Waste and Agriculture



Counterpart

Ministry of Water and Environment of Uganda



Thematic areas

Institutional frameworks

- \checkmark GHG inventory systems
- ✓ NAMAs
- ✓ LEDS
- ✓ INDC support
- \checkmark MRV systems

Private sector involvement

Climate finance

Development of a greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory and associated manual

LECB was highly successful in supporting the establishment of a national GHG inventory, launched in October 2016. The national GHG inventory system will be used to report the country's GHG emissions in the National Communications (starting with the third national communication), the Biennial Update Reports (BURs) and the next version of NDC. The GHG inventory system is expected to help Uganda track and report on its emissions and also effectively prioritize emission reduction actions in key sectors to address climate change. In addition, the project developed a GHG manual for Uganda, on the basis of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) 2006 guidelines and inventory software. The manual addresses GHG inventory steps and provides guidance on the application of GHG procedures and protocols, as well as mapping of responsible institutions on submission of various data and relevant calculations.

1,878,000 tonnes of CO₂

estimated to be reduced each year by the 10th year of the Green School NAMA's implementation

18,280 tonnes of CO₂eq

annual GHG reductions through the Biogas NAMA against the BAU baseline

Formulation of NAMA concepts and securing funding for implementing two NAMAs

NAMA concepts were developed for the energy. transport, agriculture and waste sectors, of which two have been allocated funding. The Green Schools NAMA aims to provide sustainable energy solutions to boarding schools in largely off-grid areas by providing finance through a revolving loan fund for solar energy, efficient cook stoves and biogas technology. The NAMA Facility has committed to provide financing for 75 per cent of the schools, with the Government of Uganda funding the remaining 25 per cent.

The second NAMA to receive funding is the Integrated Waste Management and Biogas Production NAMA, which targets the reduction of methane emissions and air pollution and promotes biogas technology for electricity production. It will do so by building institutional capacities and creating an enabling environment for private sector investment in waste management and biogas production. The NAMA will be piloted in five urban areas at a cost of US \$15 million, with funding from the Global Environment Facility 6 STAR allocation, the UNDP, and domestic co-finance.

€15 million

mobilized from the NAMA Facility for implementation of the Green Schools NAMA.

RESULTS

Design of MRV systems for NAMAs and training for government officials

A monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) training workshop was conducted in June 2014 for various stakeholders from national institutions (primarily energy, transport agriculture, forestry and waste) involved in the national MRV processes. The training provided guidance on the background and requirements for implementing a robust MRV system. In addition, staff from the targeted sectors were trained in data collection, data management and reporting for the GHG inventory. The project also supported the design of MRV systems for NAMA proposals, as required by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

Convening of stakeholders to discuss and validate the INDC

The LECB project brought together key stakeholders to agree upon the elements of the INDC, and three regional stakeholder consultations to discuss and validate the INDC proposals prior to their submission to the UNFCCC. Once the INDC had become the NDC, the project convened members of Uganda's Parliament in December 2016 to raise awareness on the contents and importance of the NDC.

I FCB AFRICA

INPACTS

Strengthened institutional framework for climate change mitigation

This was achieved through supporting the CCU and setting up five GHG sector working groups across the energy, forestry, agriculture, transport and industry sectors. The institutional framework has been instrumental for the GHG inventory, and in the development of NAMAs and MRV systems.



Partnerships built with Uganda's private sector to enhance green growth and GHG emission reductions

Led by Makerere University's Private Sector Forum, the project supported the building of partnerships with the private sector. In May 2015. Uganda's private sector representatives signed the Munyonyo Declaration, committing themselves to reducing GHG emissions. In 2016, a follow-up workshop for the private sector was held in which participants explored cooperation pathways and strategic corporate sustainability actions on green growth.



Mainstreamed mitigation into Uganda's development agenda

Given Uganda's low GHG emissions, before the implementation of the LECB project most sectors only emphasised adaptation. Thanks to the project there has been a change in attitude and appreciation for the co-benefits of promoting low carbon development. Currently several NAMAs and other mitigation initiatives are being pursued in various sectors, including renewable energy, energy efficiency, sustainable transport, climate smart agriculture, green cities, sustainable tourism and green economy in general.



Integration of climate change considerations into development policy

Implementation of the project partly influenced the integration of climate change in development planning through the involvement of the National Planning Authority (NPA). The multi-sectoral implementation of LECB increased the knowledge of opportunities to promote green growth. As a result, the Government of Uganda requested the project to prepare a Green Growth Development Strategy (GGDS), which has opened the door for the promotion of a green economy.

General overview of the UNDP Low Emission **Capacity Building** Programme

Since its inception, the UNDP LECB programme has paved the way for effective and lasting climate action by building capacities of government staff to develop policies, strategies and tools that help implement their climate change goals. Focusing specifically on essential building blocks such as strengthening GHG inventory data and systems; formalization of institutional arrangement for climate actions; development and alignment of low emission development strategies (LEDS); and the creation of Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs), LECB provided much of the enabling environment necessary for countries to respond quickly to emerging needs, such as the submission of Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) and socialization of the Paris Agreement. Given its flexible nature and strong country ownership, often the originallyenvisaged and measurable LECB outputs have been exceeded, leading to some unplanned but highly welcomed additional impacts.

CASE STUDY ENHANCING CAPACITIES IN THE CLIMATE CHANGE UNIT (CCU)

Uganda's CCU was created in 2008 in the Ministry of Water and Environment to act as focal point for the UNFCCC and to coordinate climate change activities in Uganda. The LECB project was successful in supporting the capacity of the CCU to coordinate mitigation efforts across sectors. As a result of its capacity building efforts, in 2015 the CCU was elevated to a dedicated Climate Change Department (CCD). By this action, the government committed to providing the CCD with sufficient human resources and budget for coordinating climate change activities in the country. LECB in Uganda enhanced the technical and institutional capacity of the CCD to host and coordinate the national GHG inventory system. Firstly, the project supported the CCD to establish a GHG inventory lab through providing the hardware and software. Secondly, it supported the training of the GHG inventory team who are now able to operationalize and maintain the inventory system, and prepare for the Third National Communication.

Select technical staff at CCD and the ministries of energy, forestry, transport and agriculture were trained on the use of the IPCC 2006 inventory reporting software. The training included all climate change focal points in the ministries and their departments and agencies. Training focused on building capacity for sector-based data collection and cleaning, quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) assessments, database (GHG inventory) and archiving system development. Feedback from the focal points (participants) indicated the training was sufficient and that their capacity for data collection, management and reporting for the GHG inventory had been enhanced.

The UNDP Low Emission Capacity Building (LECB) Programme was launched in January 2011 as part of a joint collaboration between the European Union, the Governments of Germany and Australia and UNDP. It is a global programme that helps countries build the public and private sector capacities needed to scale up countrydriven mitigation actions.

LECB Uganda made possible by:





Supported by:

Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety



based on a decision of the German Bundestag



One of the most important outcomes of the LECB project was the national GHG inventory management system which is now being used to track GHG emissions from the different sectors. The inventory system will continuously inform future national reporting mechanisms like the Biannual Update reports, NDCs and National Communications to the UNFCCC.



Mr Michael Mugarura Senior Climate Change Officer, Climate Change Department, Ministry of Water and Environment

Australian Government

