

International aspects of climate issues

Climate Change Boot Camp- Makerere University

Kampala, Uganda

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Introduction



International Climate Agreements



National link



Local engagement



Conclusion/Discussion

[illegible]



CDM Programmes of Activities

The cost of individual CDM projects have limited CDM projects in Africa.

Programmes of Activities (PoAs) act like an umbrella under which an unlimited number of individual CDM project activities (CPAs) can join.

PoAs are associated with specific CDM methodologies (e.g. grid-connected renewable electricity generation).

The advantage of a PoA is that the costs and length of time for registration are significantly lower, allowing relatively quick and cheap access to carbon finance.

The nature and size of CDM projects in East Africa means that PoAs are extremely attractive.

Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) are a mechanism through which developing country governments can be involved in global mitigation efforts.

Uganda is currently working on developing a NAMA plan using its strength as a regional PoA hub.



Biogas



Household energy solutions in East Africa rely almost exclusively on charcoal and wood for cooking, which is a rapidly depleting resource. The Improved Cook Stoves (ICSSA) - Biogas PoA aims to promote the use of biogas, a renewable energy source, in both households and small businesses across Africa and Ethiopia.

Biogas is produced through the anaerobic digestion of food waste, animal and cattle manure. Biogas eliminates indoor air pollution and produces bio-slurry that can significantly increase agricultural productivity.

Throughout East Africa there are severe electricity shortages. To fill these gaps governments are increasingly turning to fossil fuel-based power plants to generate electricity for their national grids.

The Sustainable Promotion of East African Renewables (SPEAR) PoA supports the development of grid-connected renewable energy power plants throughout the countries of East Africa and Sudan. SPEAR promotes the use of hydropower, solar, wind and geothermal technologies by the generation of an additional revenue stream from carbon finance.

Renewable Energy



PoAs in Uganda

Allowing Uganda to Adapt and Mitigate the Impacts of Climate Change

Uganda Climate Change Unit



Improved Cook Stoves

The use of fuel wood for cooking accounts for approximately half of Uganda's forest loss, with the average household consuming 3 tons of fuel wood annually. Cooking on an open fire is responsible for many respiratory diseases.

The Improved Cook Stoves for East Africa (ICSEA) PoA promotes fuel-efficient stoves throughout the East African region. ICSEA also works with stove suppliers and manufacturers to improve their business studies.

First Multi Country PoA in Validation



Municipal Waste

Africa's First Registered PoA

One of the biggest environmental concerns resulting from the growing urban areas in Africa is the management of solid waste. Landfills leach pollutants and release large quantities of methane. The Uganda Municipal Waste Compost PoA supports municipalities throughout Uganda to set up composting facilities.

The aerobic composting process stabilizes waste, minimizes local pollution and eliminates the production of methane. The PoA is being implemented by the National Environment Management Authority and municipalities across Uganda. The PoA generates local employment, a valuable compost product and helps Uganda's development in an environmentally friendly and sustainable way.



Wastewater

The multi-country Wastewater Emissions Reduction for the East African Region (WREAR) PoA will support new or existing wastewater treatment projects with methane recovery to provide an additional revenue stream from carbon finance. This will be initiated with a first municipal wastewater project in Uganda.

Forestry

More than 90% of Ugandans depend upon timber for energy consumption, contributing to the deforestation of natural forests.

The Forestry for East African Development and Emission Reductions (FEADER) PoA will support a wide range of different sized forest plantations in Uganda, reducing the pressure on natural forests, and meeting the nation's timber needs, by improving project rates of return with carbon finance.

FEADER will allow many Ugandan tree growers to access the carbon markets, and will bring technical support to promote modern sustainable forestry.



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Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions for Uganda

NAMAs are a mechanism through which developing country governments can be involved in global mitigation efforts. Introduced in the Bali Action Plan, included in the Copenhagen Accord, COP16 in Cancun decided to create a registry for NAMAs.

- NAMA types:
1. Domestically funded Unilateral NAMAs
 2. Internationally Supported NAMAs
 3. Carbon offset Crediting NAMAs

Uganda has a low GHG emissions profile. GHG emissions from land use change through the continued depletion of forest cover and agricultural activities are a large and growing source of emissions. Emissions are steadily increasing due to economic and population growth, as a result of rising energy demands and private transport.

Increasing solid and liquid waste generation from growing urbanisation and industrialisation, is a source of methane and many other environmental problems.

NAMAs have the potential to combine emissions reductions, contributions to sustainable development and technology and knowledge transfer.



NAMAs in Uganda

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Energy

Increased clean energy generation from hydro, wind, geothermal and solar to reduce reliance on inefficient emergency backup power generation.

Creating a mix of renewable and low carbon technology in future electricity generation.

Widespread implementation of energy efficiency measures.

Introduction of solar PV lighting, improved cookstoves, LPG for cooking, solar water heaters, expanded grid connections, improved chemical production.



Waste

Reduce, Reuse and Recycle for energy production, and the use of waste by-products for agricultural compost.



Agriculture

Changing traditional methods of agricultural production towards the adoption of sustainable practices. Demining slash and burn clearance, and the wider use of organic fertilisers.



Transport

Improving the infrastructure for roads and improving traffic flow, and supporting the switching to rail for freight.

Limiting emissions from vehicles by tougher import standards, and roadworthiness tests.

The implementation of a REDD+ strategy and more appropriate and sustainable land use management. Expanding plantation forestry to meet present and future timber demands, while adopting better agroforestry practices.

Increasing the national capacity and resources for tree growing in all Districts.

Forestry



Uganda NAMAs - inputs required!

- Contribute to Uganda's identified "Priority" actions at project, programme, sector or national level
- Further elaborating and/or focusing the NAMAs
- Support and participate in baseline and MRV development
- Source funding and other resources for the NAMAs



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State of Forestry in Uganda

Uganda's forests form a rich, bio-diverse ecosystem, supporting a number of iconic primates species.

Over 50% of forests have been lost, with forests now covering less than 10% of Uganda. Annual rates of deforestation exceed 3% of the total remaining forest area.

Deforestation is driven by the expansion of agriculture, charcoal production and timber extraction.

The lack of plantations means that current resources cannot meet timber demands, and increases pressure on natural forests.

New plantings and conserving forests enables Uganda to mitigate the impact of climate change, and to adapt to the changing climate patterns and extreme weather events already evident in East Africa.



Forestry in Uganda

Allowing Uganda to Adapt and Mitigate the Impacts of Climate Change

Forestry Programme of Activities



The CDM A/R Forestry for East African Development and Emission Reductions (FEADER) PoA will promote plantation forestry through widespread access to carbon finance for tree planters.

FEADER will also contribute to sustainable development by promoting environmental sound forestry and socially responsible corporate activities.

The EU/Norwegian supported Sawlog Production Grant Scheme has been hugely successful in stimulating planting by communities and large landowners by providing financial and technical support. (www.sawlog.org)

Forest Carbon Projects in Uganda



Uganda is one of Africa's pioneers in forest carbon projects.

In 1990, the FACE Foundation sponsored tree planting in the Mt. Elgon and Kibale Forest Natural Parks in exchange for carbon credits. The latter is now FACE the Future Foundation's latest VCS carbon project.

The Bushenyi smallholder tree-planting project was the second Plan Vivo project worldwide.

Global Woods' Kibinda plantation was the world's first CarbonFix standard forestry project.

Uganda hosts two registered CDM A/R projects implemented by the NFA and Green Resources.

The National Forestry Authority's Nile Basin Reforestation Project was Africa's first CDM A/R project

The SPGS plantation scheme has received international acclaim

REDD +



The Ugandan Government has submitted a REDD Readiness Proposal.

REDD+ Mbari Foundation

The Ugandan Government is considering proposals to manage the iconic forest in a public-private partnership, to protect and promote one of Uganda's most famous forests to ensure its survival, and to create jobs and incomes from eco-tourism, research and sustainable harvesting.

Abelinda Elshangwa - Nature's Nurseries

One of Uganda's first REDD demonstration plots on private land, near to Bugingo Central Forest Reserve, using the AD Partners VCS REDD modules.

Abelinda Elshangwa - REDD - landscape-wide approach

A major REDD initiative to protect biodiversity, provide benefits and to develop bio-diversity corridors, is currently being planned in the western part of Uganda with a consortium of international and local partners.

Forestry NAMA

PoAs to NAMAs: Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) were proposed as a mitigation mechanism in the 2nd Action Plan. Uganda has the opportunity to develop a forestry crediting NAMA using its experience as a PoA hub.

Other forestry activities can also be developed as additional NAMAs - such as: forestry revenue demonstration, agro-forestry, sustainable management of woodlands.



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Lifeline project -Lira



Waste Compost Programme-NEMA



Barefoot Power Lighting



Bugoye power hydro plant-Kasese

Thanks for your attention!



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DNA Framework

Developing countries that are Party to UNFCCC and Kyoto Protocol and wish to participate in the CDM, must put in place the institutional framework known as the Designated National Authority (DNA).

- i) The Minister for Water and Environment who issues the Letters of Approval for recommended CDM Projects.
- i) The Climate Change Unit - serves as the Secretariat for the DNA.
- ii) The Climate Change Policy Committee-CCPC - chaired by Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Water and Environment - considers the proposed CDM projects



Institutional Framework

- There is high potential to exploit opportunities under the CDM in various areas such as renewable energy
- Government of Uganda is currently putting up more efforts to enhance the country's capacity to address various climate change actions (CCU, 2013)
- The National Climate Change Policy has been approved and adopted -prioritizes a number of sectors under Mitigation (CCU, 2013)
- Uganda's Vision 2040 launched last year, further embraces the co-benefits of the country undertaking various mitigation efforts including promotion of CDM and other market mechanisms that may come on board in the future (CCU, 2013)



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- Uganda ratification of KP
 - Focal points-refer to report
 - Key parties involved-btc e.t.c international partners.
 - CC policy

