



Fact Sheet

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Capacity Building Initiatives for Transparency (CBIT)

Strengthening Capacity of Institutions in Uganda to Comply with the Transparency Requirements of the Paris Agreement

Summary

The “Strengthening the Capacity of Institutions in Uganda to Comply with the Transparency Requirements of the Paris Agreement (CBIT)” project aims to support the country in strengthening the capacity of key sectors and institutions to comply with the transparency requirements in the Paris Agreement to which Uganda is a signatory. The objectives of the 18-month project are (i) establishing institutional arrangements for a robust national system for GHG emission inventories and MRV systems (ii) build capacity of key stakeholders to collect, process and feed data into the GHG emissions inventory system and (iii) Test and piloting the GHG emission inventory and MRV system. Funding for the project is provided by the Global Environmental Facility through Conservation International and implemented in partnership Ministry of Water and Environment and Africa Innovation Institute (AfrII).

Background

Uganda, as a signatory to the Paris Agreement needs to provide necessary information to track progress towards implementing and achieving Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and reduction in GHG emissions. Partner countries also need to demonstrate good practices, and highlight needs and gaps to provide inputs to the five-yearly global stock take. Information submitted by countries undergoes a technical expert review. This process is intended to be facilitative and includes assistance to developing countries to identify capacity-building needs.

The Paris Agreement also encourages other stakeholders, including civil society and the private sector, to participate in efforts to address and respond to climate change. This means that land use sector information will be needed for quantifying and tracking progress made at the local, national and global levels, as well as for guiding local mitigation planning and implementation of land use activities, and the accountability of actions and stakeholders (i.e. for tracking corporate ‘zero deforestation’ commitments).



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On June 26th, 2018, Uganda became the first country in Africa to sign the Partnership Plan for Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) to achieve national climate goals as part of its obligations to the Paris Agreement (Fig. 1). The NDC Partnership Plan provides specific outputs to achieve the country's commitment to a green economy, sustainable development, and a low carbon future. The day-to-day implementation of the Plan is carried out by the Climate Change Department (CCD) in the Ministry of Water and Environment with support from various development partners who will focus on specific interventions.

The IPCC Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT)

A CBIT Global Coordination Platform was created to track of national CBIT projects and addresses any lack of national transparency capacities and limited coordination efforts. It was set up in lieu of the Paris Agreement to assist developing countries in meeting the transparency requirements of the agreement. The Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) supports developing countries to build institutional and technical capacity, both pre- and post-2020, to meet enhanced transparency requirements as defined in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. CBIT aims at enhancing capacity to track progress on national commitments, produce more comprehensive and accurate reports capturing their implementation in the medium to long-term, generate more accurate and updated data on emissions in all sectors and impacts of adaptation



Fig. 2: Launch of the CBIT project in Uganda: (i) Minister Kitutu gives speech during the launch of the project and (ii) Participants who took part in the launch of the project at Hotel Africana in Kampala, Uganda.

measures in increasing resilience of communities and ecosystems.

The CBIT Project in Uganda

Government of Uganda has been implementing capacity building efforts to address climate change challenges and comply with international commitments. Some of these efforts include;

- ⇒ The Low Emission Capacity Building (LECB) Project; Strengthen technical and institutional capacity in Green House Gas (GHG) inventory systems and Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) with in-built Measuring, Reporting and verification (MRV) systems (2011 to 2015)

- ⇒ The CDM Capacity Development and Projects Support Project: Strengthen technical capacity in CDM project formulation and awareness of investment opportunities under the CDM created among government institutions, project developers, including financing institutions (2010-2015).
- ⇒ The UN CC:Learn Project: Foster a systematic and country-driven process to strengthen human resources and skills to advance green, low emission and climate resilient development.

Despite these efforts, the GHGI and MRV system remain a challenge including (i) Inadequate institutional coordination for reporting (ii) Inadequate capacity to operationalize and use the existing MRV Inventory system and (iii) Discrepancies in data access, tools and methodologies for the GHGI system.

The CBIT project was conceived to continue on-going efforts by the government of Uganda to enhance the capacity to address climate change efforts. Specifically, the project addresses three components:

Component 1: Establishing institutional arrangements (government, CSOs, private sector etc.) for a robust national system for GHG emission inventories and MRV systems:

Component 2: Building capacity of key stakeholders to collect, process and feed data into the GHG emissions inventory system

Component 3: Testing and piloting the GHG emission inventory and MRV system

In Uganda, the CBIT project was officially launched on 3rd October 2018 by the Minister of State for Environment Hon. Kitutu K. Mary Goretti (Fig. 2) in the presence of key stakeholders from government, civil society and private sector at the Hotel Africana in Kampala (Fig. 2). The 18-month project that's

funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) will be implemented through Conservation International (CI), by Climate Change Department (CDD), Ministry of Water and Environment (MoWE) in partnership (Fig. 3) with the African Innovations Institute (AfrII).

Conservation International (CI), one of the 18 accredited GEF Implementing Agencies (IA), is helping countries in Africa including Uganda to access the GEF CBIT fund to strengthen their institutional and technical capacity to track and report their progress in attaining their climate change targets within the Paris Agreement. Currently, CI is implementing CBIT projects in Kenya, Madagascar, Liberia and Rwanda, and is working with a host of countries across Africa to launch similar projects.

Priority sectors

The project will target Energy, Agriculture, Forestry, Waste and Transport (Fig. 4) because they are considered “Key categories” because they are prioritized within the national inventory system because their estimates have significant influence on total inventory of greenhouse gases in terms of the absolute level, trend, and uncertainty in emissions and removals.

Expected Results



Fig. 3: Hon. Mary Kitutu signs CBIT project document between Ministry of Water and AfrII as Prof. Otim-Nape (L) and commissioner climate change: Hon. Chebet Maikut (RIP) looks on

1. At-least one GHGI and MRV inter-ministerial coordination framework institutionalized and operational for MWE/CCD's engagements with the sector hubs, GHGI and MRV stakeholders.
2. At least four (4) inter-sectoral arrangements in place to facilitate engagements on GHGI and MRV
3. At least 30% increase inter-sectoral communication on data collection, sharing, processing and transmission to CCD
4. Gender considerations integrated in GHGI and MRV system operations
5. At least 3 sectoral hubs equipped with standardized protocols, and state-of-the-art equipment and tools for MRV
6. At least 50 staff (at least 30% women) from MWE and the hubs trained on data collection and sharing, collection of gender disaggregated data, domestic MRV systems and compliance to the IPCC and national requirements
7. A national state of the art and cost-effective MRV system in place and fully operational, based on at least 3 sectoral hub data systems.
8. At least four sectoral hubs that comply with national and CBIT reporting requirements.

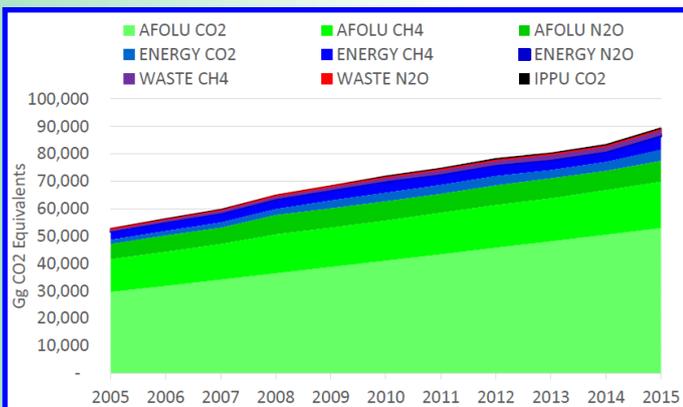


Fig. 4: Trends in overall greenhouse gas emissions by sector and by gas in Uganda (Source: Uganda's First Biennial Update Report, 2019)



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