



United Nations
Framework Convention on
Climate Change



UNFCCC Regional Collaboration Centre Kampala



RCC Kampala supported Countries: Angola, Botswana, Burundi, Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Libya, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Rwanda, Seychelles, South Africa, South Sudan, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe.



Dear RCC Kampala stakeholders,

2016 is a momentous year for international development – with the adoption of the Paris Agreement and the ‘post 2015’ era, with its values of universality, and emphasis on sustainable development, equality, inclusivity and tackling climate change by 2030.

The Paris Agreement a historic significance sending a strong signal to non-state actors that countries stand behind curbing greenhouse gas emissions with the objective to keep temperature rise well below 2°C, with efforts to stay below 1.5°C. Climate

change is also linked to at least six of the UN's 17 goals for sustainable development.

The Kampala Regional Collaboration Centre established to encourage use of the CDM. Its experience extending the reach of the CDM can now also be put to good use supporting implementation of the Paris Agreement, not least by helping countries in Africa find a proper place in their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) for policies, approaches and mechanisms that incentivize cooperative climate action.

In light with these international developments and the post Paris scenario, the RCC Kampala will continue to support Eastern and Southern African countries regarding the use of CDM tools and to increase their ability to participate effectively in the Paris Agreement through art.6 of the agreement and through implementation of mitigation commitments

East African Development Bank (EADB) as a collaborating partner in the RCC Kampala and a Development Finance Institution (DFI) continues to views climate finance as a fundamental tool for supporting African nations on pathways of low emissions development and green growth. Against that backdrop, this monthly newsletter has been produced to bring to your attention key developments relating to climate finance and mitigation actions keeping you regionally informed.



Vivienne Yeda, Director General
East African Development Bank
www.eadb.org

Welcoming Vikrant Badve to UNFCCC/RCC Kampala - by Pius Kollikho

The RCC Kampala is pleased to welcome Mr. Vikrant Badve who has replaced Mr. Timothy Cowman. Vikrant has recently joined RCC Kampala from UNFCCC Secretariat. He is a Technical Officer currently managing the center's daily operations. Vikrant joins RCC Kampala at an exciting time when the Paris Agreement has been adopted and the center's mandate extended to support countries in its area of operation with activities such as capacity building for the implementation of NDCs and Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs), for successful implementation of the Paris Agreement. We believe 2016 will be a great year for RCC Kampala and we warmly welcome Vikrant a board!

The RCC Kampala established in February 2013 as collaboration between EADB and the UNFCCC secretariat is based at the bank's headquarters in Kampala. Its origins lie in promoting equity distribution and increasing voluntary use of the Clean Development Mechanism in under-represented regions, in the process reducing investor risk and assisting countries in accessing finance for mitigation initiatives.

The centre was the second of five established globally, and covers 24 countries across north, east and southern Africa.



Initial interventions focused on offering direct technical support, indirect facilitation for accessing finance and capacity building. Following the adoption of the Paris Agreement, the CMP 11 further mandated RCCs to support least developed countries in areas such as capacity building for the implementation of NDCs and NAMAs, for successful implementation of the Paris Agreement. Given this political backdrop, the center will continue to place greater emphasis on positioning the CDM within the broader climate finance landscape and support countries in the implementation of article six of the Paris Agreement.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Vikrant Badve', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Vikrant Badve, Technical Officer

RCC Kampala

www.cdm.unfccc.int

Post COP21 Message – *by Vikrant Badve*

Countries took a historic step forward with the adoption of the Paris Agreement (hereinafter referred as the Agreement), a new universal climate change agreement at Paris, France, in December 2015. This Agreement represents a milestone for international action on climate change and a breakthrough for international mitigation policy as it establishes an aim to hold the global temperature rise to well below 20C, and to pursue efforts to limit it to 1.50C, above pre-industrial levels. The Agreement establishes a long term goal of balancing global emissions by sources and removals by sinks, which requires all the Parties to limit emissions and enhance removals. While its medium- to long-term outcomes cannot be forecasted at this stage, it is undeniable that a new and challenging phase in the global low-carbon transition has been launched.

The new climate policy era offers an enhanced framework for the development and operation of mechanisms aimed at facilitating the low-carbon transition of the economy worldwide. Article 6 in particular represents a cornerstone in defining the basic structure of the new mechanisms included in the Agreement. A mechanism 'open to all' is introduced and an ambitious new phase in the international relations may be forged upon it.

Although it was the culmination of several years of hard work, and in that respect felt like an end point, adoption of the Paris Agreement really marked the beginning of more concerted, ambitious action on the part of countries around the world. These actions are described in countries' published Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC). Going forward, these documents will be called Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), and countries are committed to regularly reporting on progress implementing their NDCs and will be expected to enhance action over time, which are termed as two important features of the new agreement.

James Grabert visits RCC Kampala and Kigali – by UNFCCC- RCC Kampala Team
Mr. James Grabert, Coordinator of Sustainable Development Mechanism Programme at the UNFCCC secretariat and Mr. Luca Brusa, head of RCCs visited the RCC Kampala on 21st – 22nd March 2016. James and Luca held various meetings with the stakeholders including Uganda Minister of Water and Environment - Mr. Ephraim Kamuntu, Uganda's National Focal

The meetings were also held with Mr. Bill Farmer, Chairman Uganda Carbon Bureau (CME/Project developer) and Ms. Francesca Oliva, Program Manager and Energy Focal Person, AVSI Foundation (CME/Project developer) to provide the perspective of the PPs in the region and their expectations from RCC Kampala.



Mr. James Grabert with the Uganda Minister of Water and Environment, Mr. Ephraim Kamuntu at his office in Kampala, Uganda

These discussions explored potential areas of collaboration between RCC Kampala and the stakeholders in promoting CDM tools and especially to support East African countries to increase their ability to participate effectively in the Paris Agreement through art.6 of the agreement and through implementation of mitigation commitments mentioned under NDCs and NAMAs.

On 23rd March James and Luca together with RCC Kampala team visited Kigali to touch base about the preparations for the upcoming Africa Carbon Forum (ACF) which will be held at Kigali during 28th to 30th June 2016 including signing the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between (Rwanda Environmental Management Authority REMA) and UNFCCC secretariat.



Mr. James Grabert exchanging the signed MoU with Eng. Coletha Ruhamya, the Deputy Director of REMA in Kigali Rwanda

The MoU sets out terms and conditions agreed between the UNFCCC Secretariat and the Government of Rwanda in respect to the hosting of the 8th Africa Carbon Forum.

James also visited the Minister of Natural Resources, Dr. Vincent Biruta, to discuss what organisers are expecting from Rwanda as the country mobilises local and international stakeholders to participate in the ACF 2016. The Minister told that Rwanda's INDC has aimed to a balance approach focusing on mitigation as well as adaptation measures under climate change focusing its target at 2030. Further, he added that Rwanda is working on implementation of its INDCs specifically on renewable energy and agriculture sector and noted that co-ordination between various actors is necessary to implement the NDCs and other mitigation and adaptation actions.



Mr. James Grabert with Rwanda Minister of Natural Resources, Dr. Vincent Biruta in Kigali, Rwanda

Climate change is probably the most significant development challenge of the 21st century which is already affecting the world's poorest and most vulnerable people who often lack the robust systems and capacity needed to cope. Studies have shown that women disproportionately suffer the impacts of disasters, severe weather events, and climate change because of cultural norms, the inequitable distribution of roles, resources, and power especially in developing countries as noted in the 2009, United Nations Population Fund annual report[1]. This is especially true among countries in sub-Saharan Africa most of which are covered under the RCC Kampala's regional scope. When crops fail due to flooding, drought or soil erosion, less food is produced and women are under pressure to feed their families. To cook the food they produce, fifty per cent of women around the world still burn wood, dung, coal and other traditional fuels for cooking inside their homes. Gender relations have also been linked to gender-specific consumption and mobility patterns, resulting in differing ecological footprints for women and men. For example, there are considerable differences in the amount of meat and dairy consumed by men and women on average, the mode of transportation they use (public or private) transport, and how often they use electronic devices.

Many including [Sandip Verma](#)[2] (a UK-based businesswoman, member of the House of Lords, and a minister in the UK Government's Department of Energy and Climate Change, Christiana Figueres (the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Climate Change secretariat) and Mary Robinson (President of the Mary Robinson Foundation – Climate Change Justice) have argued that women are the secret weapon to tackling climate change and more women entrepreneurs are needed to help tackle climate change. Sandip Verma further notes of a greater need than ever for green businesses and innovations all around the world, and more women need to seize climate finance opportunities such as the People's Postcode Lottery Green Challenge[3] to develop sustainability ideas and participate in business that are innovative in fighting climate change. Women are not only the primary victims of climate change but are also the main source of solutions notes Ms. Christiana Figueres[4].

Women[5] played a key role in the remarkable Paris Agreement at the 21st Conference of the Parties of the UNFCCC in 2015, in which 195 parties committed to jointly combat global warming. The central part of the Paris Agreement is the ratification of Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) by the respective governments to turn into Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) where countries are expected to implement mitigation measures to increase global ambition and limit warming to 1.5°C. East and Southern African countries to effectively participate in the Paris Agreement particularly the implementation of article 6 and their mitigation commitments under NDCs and NAMAs need to place women at the core of these national and local climate strategies.

Implementation of actions under country NDCs and NAMAs must integrate gender into mitigation and adaptation actions to address gender inequality. A key example is the "Gender into Urban Climate Change Initiative" by GenderCC[6] in South Africa among other countries. Involving women in NDC mitigation and adaptation actions can serve a dual purpose of improving a communities' response to climate change and helping women improve their social status while ensuring these NDCs and NAMAs are more successful. As already mentioned women are the ones who are very much involved with agriculture, food security, water and energy and on the other hand are also the ones who are cutting trees and cooking at home. These activities influence the amount of carbon that is released into the atmosphere but their choices can be expanded in ways that reduce carbon footprints while also promoting co-benefits for gender equality states the World Bank[7]. The World Bank further notes that,

“Where gender analysis is applied to inform the design of responses to climate change, it can help identify ways to mitigate possible risks that may exacerbate gender inequality, and highlight opportunities to enhance positive outcomes.”

Gender equality has also strongly featured in climate finance such as the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and its gender policy[8]. Projects implemented under the NDCs and NAMAs to access such climate finance, must incorporate gender-sensitive approaches across a range of their climate actions. Hence, implementation of NDCs and NAMAs offers an opportunity for women participation. It is also a step towards developing the next generation of entrepreneurs and innovators in the UNFCCC/RCC Kampala region who are passionate in tackling climate change. Involving women will go a long way to bridge the gender gap that has lingered in the development sector for long. Women participation in NDCs and NAMA implementation will be a stride towards inspiring real change; change that empowers women and gives them central roles in the decision-making process in their communities and implementation of article 6 of the Paris Agreement

[1] http://www.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/pub-pdf/state_of_world_population_2009.pdf

[2] <http://edition.cnn.com/2014/05/23/business/more-women-entrepreneurs-needed/>

[3] <http://www.greenchallenge.info/index.php/competition>

[4] <http://newsroom.unfccc.int/unfccc-newsroom/christiana-figueres-on-gender-and-climate/>

[5] <http://roadtoparis.info/top-list/20-women-making-waves-climate-change-debate/>

[6] <http://gendercc.net/our-work/current-projects/gender-and-urban-climate-policy.html>

[7]

<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/EXTSOCIALDEVELOPMENT/0,,contentMDK:23049393~pagePK:210058~piPK:210062~theSitePK:244363,00.html>

[8] http://www.greenclimate.fund/documents/20182/114264/1.8_-_Gender_Policy_and_Action_Plan.pdf/f47842bd-b044-4500-b7ef-099bcf9a6bbe

CDM Updates

Standardised Baselines SBL special edition - by Ritah Rukundo

Newly Approved Standardised baselines

The following standardised baselines, with the support of RCC Kampala, have been approved by the CDM Executive Board at EB86 and EB88:

1. Baseline woody biomass consumption for household cookstoves in Burundi - ASB0018 (with effect from 27 November 2015), developed by the Government of Burundi
2. Grid emission factor of Mauritius - ASB0019 (with effect from 07 January 2016) developed by the Government of Mauritius
3. Landfill gas capture and destruction in the Republic of Sudan- ASB0023 (with effect from 11 March 2016), developed by the Republic of the Sudan.
4. Grid emission factor for Sudan- ASB0024 (with effect from 28 March 2016), developed

by the Republic of Sudan.

For details please visit the UNFCCC website, [approved standardised baselines](#) page.

Quick snapshot on the status of new and proposed standardized baselines;

1. Uganda's Standardized Baseline for Methane Recovery from Sugar Industry Wastewater Treatment– Undergoing initial assessment
2. Uganda's Standardized Baseline for Methane Recovery from Municipal Wastewater Treatment – Undergoing initial assessment
3. Standardized baseline on Grid Emission Factor for the Republic of Kenya (PSB0027) - Initial assessment successfully concluded
4. Electrification of rural communities in Ethiopia using renewable energy (PSB0020)- Third submission received
5. Methane capture and destruction from landfill gas in Rwanda (PSB0036) – Initial assessment by UNFCCC has been successfully concluded.
6. Top-Down Standardized baseline for afforestation and reforestation CDM project activities in Namibia (TSB0001)- Agreement with DNA on development
7. Top-Down Standardized Baselines for woody biomass consumption for cookstoves for the countries of Kenya and Malawi - Agreement with DNA on development

Registered and Issued CDM Projects and Programme of Activities (PoA) - by Ritah Rukundo

In the first quarter of 2016, one project got its registration action, the Network Energy Optimization Project (PA: 10170) developed by the Egyptian Company for Mobile Services (Mobinil) in Egypt; and one PoA, the Gigawatt Global Programme of Activities (PoA: 10202), managed by Gigawatt Global Cooperatief U.A. was also registered.

Details can be obtained on the [CDM project search page](#)

The PoA “Improved Cookstoves Program for Malawi and cross-border regions of Mozambique” managed by C-Quest Capital Malaysia Global Stoves Limited (CQC), received issuance of 41,606 CERs on 26 Jan 2016. Details can be obtained on the [CDM project search page](#)

Next EB meeting - by Sarah Fortunate

The Eighty-ninth meeting of the Executive Board EB⁸⁹) will be held on 9 - 13 May 2016 in Bonn, Germany. The Observer registration deadline is 18 April 2016. A live and on-demand internet webcast will be available. Please check UNFCCC CDM website from Monday, 9 May 2016 for detailed instructions). Find out more [here](#)

Climate Finance – by Sarah Fortunate

Postcode Lottery Green Challenge 2016 competition

From the first of March, the entry period for the 10th edition of the Postcode Lottery Green Challenge has been opened.



The Postcode Lottery Green Challenge is the world's largest competition in the field of

sustainable entrepreneurship. Green startups from all over the world can submit promising sustainable business plans until 1 June 2016 inclusive. In order to be able to compete, your product or service must reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The winner will receive €500,000 to further develop their product or service, and to bring it to market. The runner-up will receive €200,000. Candidates can enter their business plan via www.greenchallenge.info.

For details regarding Entry & selection process, please visit [Postcode Lottery Green Challenge 2016 competition](#)

World Bank's Pilot Auction Facility for Methane and Climate Change Mitigation (PAF): 2nd auction

The World Bank has developed a new initiative to buy carbon credits from CDM projects that reduce the methane emissions, through a put-options auction of certified emission reductions (CERs) called Pilot Auction Facility (PAF).

This is a great opportunity to get a CERs purchase agreement (ERPA – Emissions Reductions Purchase Agreement), independently of the market situation. These ERPAs can be of 1, 2 or 5 years. The World Bank will secure the CER purchase value defined at the end of the auction to the owners of the put options – the auction will take place on 12th May 2016.

PAF's 2nd auction will be conducted on **12th May 2016** (a bit earlier than last year!) and the application **deadline** is **8th April 2016** and bids are due by **29th April 2016**.

Details regarding the eligibility criteria can be obtained at [PAF: 2nd auction](#)

EEP Southern and East Africa call for proposals: Two Funding Windows for Early Stage (CfP12) and Market Ready (CfP13) Projects

The Energy and Environment Partnership Programme with Southern and East Africa (EEP S&EA) is seeking high-quality applications for projects in the two regions that can contribute to the reduction of poverty



by promoting inclusive and job-creating green economy and by improving energy security while mitigating global climate change. The Two Funding Windows for Early Stage (CfP12) and Market Ready (CfP13) Projects are Now Open for First Proposal Submissions. The submission **deadline** is **April 25th, 2016 at 10h00 (South African time, GMT+2)**.

Details can be obtained at [EEP CfP12 and CfP13 call for Proposal](#)

Announcements

UNFCCC Video Campaign “What does the Paris Agreement mean for you?” - by Brenda Rwamahe

Dear friends and colleagues,

The Communications Unit at the UNFCCC secretariat is currently running the “What does the Paris Agreement mean for you?” video campaign. The idea is that people – from citizens to business leaders to politicians – make a 30-second video on their smartphone about what the Paris Agreement means to them and share it on social media. You can already find videos from Christiana Figueres, Al Gore, CDP and others on the UNFCCC Facebook page (facebook.com/UNclimatechange) and Twitter account (@UNFCCC).

To register your video, please visit [What does the Paris Agreement mean for you? Make and share a 30 second video](#)

We encourage you to contribute a video to the campaign and to promote this to other stakeholders or you can share your videos with us and we will upload them. We look forward to seeing your videos!

Publication of the forestry manual - *by Sarah Fortunate*

The second manual on afforestation/reforestation (A/R) project activities under the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) has been published by the UNFCCC secretariat. The two-manual set now provides complete guidance to interested project developers and other stakeholders (e.g. financiers) on A/R projects under the CDM. The [Afforestation and Reforestation Projects under the Clean Development Mechanism: A Reference Manual](#) covers development, validation and registration of an A/R CDM project design document. While the [Measurements for Estimation of Carbon Stocks in Afforestation and Reforestation Project Activities under the Clean Development Mechanism: A Field Manual](#) describes how to develop project-level field-protocols/standard operating procedures (SOPs) for measurement of in-situ carbon stocks for the purpose of preparing monitoring reports. This manual is equally an important resource for formulation of REDD+ projects and/ or in assessment of the potential contribution of the forestry sector during the implementation process of INDCs.

Capacity Building Activities - *by Brenda Rwamahe*

Upcoming events:

1. **Africa Carbon Forum 2016** - The 8th Africa Carbon Forum organised by the UNFCCC and Nairobi Framework partners will be held in Kigali, Rwanda, 28–30 June 2016. ACF 2016 features a comprehensive programme of plenary sessions, technical sessions, solutions-focused dialogues and in-depth training sessions specific to the needs of project developers, financiers and policymakers. The Forum presents an opportunity for stakeholders to learn how to turn climate challenges into opportunities. The event aims at promoting Cooperative Climate Action in Africa and the will cover topics entailing but not limited to:
 - Opportunities for Africa post-Paris
 - Nationally Determined Contributions to climate change action – policy options and opportunities for transformational development in Africa
 - Sources of climate finance and how to access them, including market-based

- approaches for sustainable development
- Cooperative initiatives under the Nairobi Framework Partnership

For more information and registration please visit [ACF 2016](#).

Recently concluded events with RCC Kampala participation:

1. Regional Expert Meeting on Climate Change and Enhanced Renewable Energy Deployment in East and Southern Africa — Addis Ababa, Ethiopia — 17 - 18 March 2016. The event was co-organised by IRENA, United Nations Economic Commission for Africa and UNFCCC/RCC Kampala.
 2. Mr. Vikrant Badve represented RCC Kampala at the Africa Biogas and Clean Cooking Conference from April 5-7 2016 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Mr. Vikrant shared experience on how CDM and climate finance has supported the cook stove projects / PoAs in the region and further provide insight on climate finance under the Paris Agreement at the Ethiopia workshop. Presentations made at various events can be found here: <https://cdm.unfccc.int/stakeholder/rcc/index.html>
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RCC Kampala
EADB Building
4, Nile Avenue
Kampala, Kampala 256

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