

UNFCCC Regional Collaboration Centre Kampala



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June 2016 News Update - Regional Collaboration Centre (RCC) Kampala

Dear RCC Kampala stakeholders,

As we start the second half of 2016, an interesting period it has been for the Regional Collaboration Centre Kampala and the East African Development Bank (EADB) as we support stakeholders in the region to engage in climate finance.

In this post Paris scenario, the RCC Kampala has continued to support Eastern and Southern African countries regarding the use of Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) tools and to increase their ability to participate effectively in the Paris Agreement through article 6 of the agreement and through implementation of mitigation commitments. In addition to CDM technical support provided to projects, the Centre has conducted capacity building showcasing how best to link the CDM to emerging mitigation actions such as Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs), Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and low emission capacity building projects



being prepared by countries as part of their Paris Obligations. We have noticed a strong emphasis on the role the private sector has to play to ensure the success on these actions in the countries and region.

In our June newsletter issue, we bring to your attention key developments and lessons learned relating to climate finance and mitigation actions, an eco-agriculture success story that attracted the Equator Prize by one of EADB's clients, CDM Projects and Programme of Activities (PoA) Issued with Certified Emission Reductions (CERs). The newsletter also highlights the launch of a regional think-tank; the East African Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (EACREEE) at Makerere University, a new financial institution in East Africa to be accredited by the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and capacity building activities the RCC Kampala has conducted and is organising in the region among other. We hope you enjoy this newsletter issue as we strive to keep you informed.



Vivienne Yeda, Director General
East African Development Bank

www.eadb.org

EADB client Kayonza Growers Tea Factory Ltd awarded the Equator Prize - by *Bella Musima, EADB.*

Kayonza Growers Tea Factory Ltd, funded by EADB was awarded the Equator Prize in recognition of their outstanding success in promoting local sustainable development solutions for people, nature and resilient communities during a climate change meeting in Paris in December 2015. The Observer of 4th May 2016 highlighted this as an eco-agriculture success story.



Kayonza representatives receiving the award in Paris.

Details can also be obtained at: [Kayonza Growers Tea Factory Ltd awarded the Equator Prize](#)

CDM Updates

Issued CDM Projects and Programme of Activities (PoA) - by Sarah Fortunate

Since the March 2016 RCC Kampala News Update, a number of projects in the region have been issued with CERs. These can be seen in the table below.

Ref	Title	Date of issuance
6864	Fuel Efficient Stoves in Zambia	10/06/2016

5962	International water purification programme	22/04/2016
9626	DelAgua Public Health Program in Eastern Africa	22/04/2016
5770	Buseruka Mini Hydro Power Plant	19/05/2016

Details can be found at: [CDM Issuance of CERs](#)

Climate Financing - A new era of financing mitigation and adaptation actions - by Rukundo Ritah

Scientific evidence has ascertained that the emissions resulting from human activities are increasing the atmospheric concentrations of the greenhouse gases. This results in an increase in global surface temperatures. Countries have adopted a universal climate change agreement in Paris on 12 December 2015 (the Paris Agreement) which aims to limit the global average temperature to 20C more than the pre-industrial level and pursue efforts to limit temperature increase to 1.50C. The combination of 20C, 1.50C and the aim to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to zero is a strong signal from the countries that will shift the benchmark against which countries and investors are expected to assess their development strategies and business plans.



Representatives of 195 countries adopt the Paris Climate Agreement at the 21st Conference of the Parties (COP) of the UNFCCC in Paris, 2015, Photo credit: UNFCCC social media.

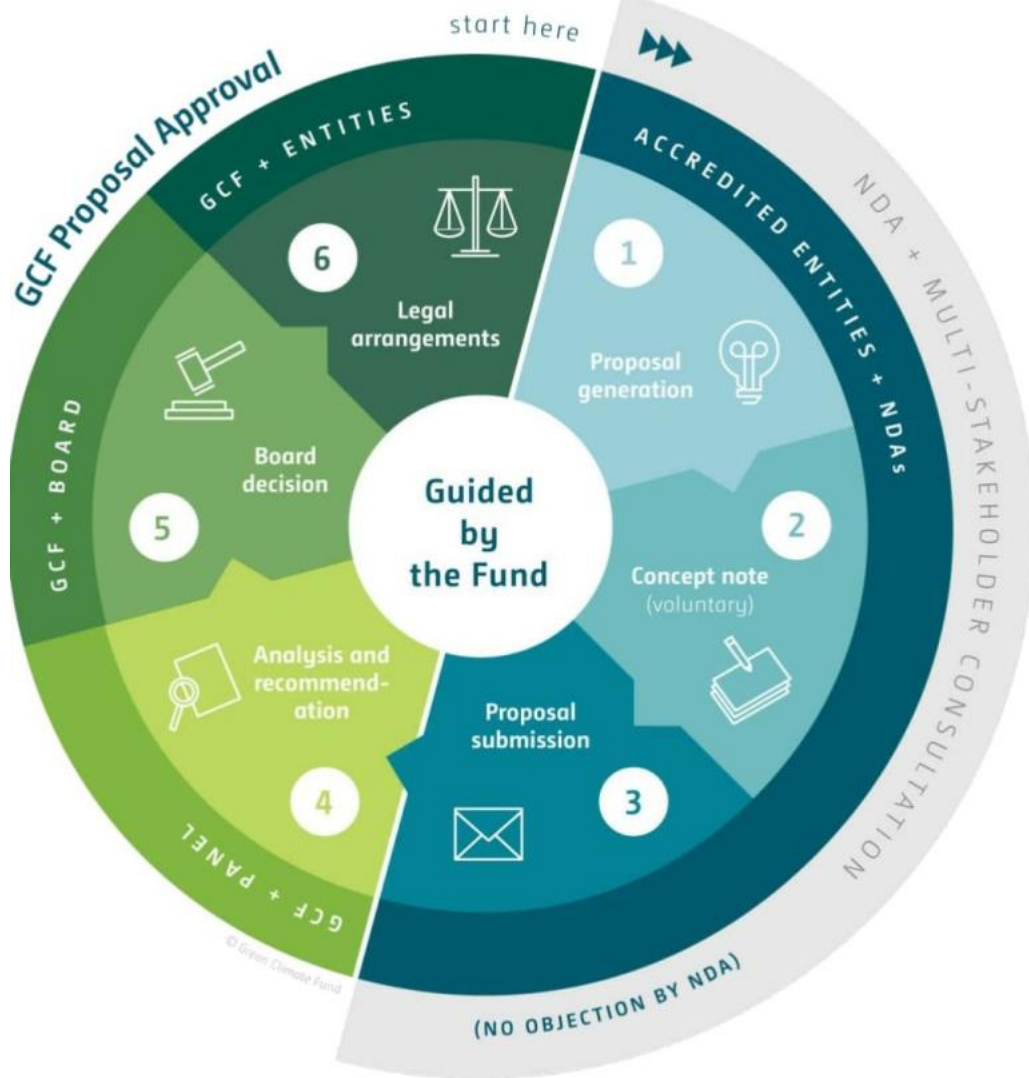
This will need countries to draw plans for successful implementation of the Paris Agreement. The reference to net zero emissions affirms the global political will to completely phase-out fossil fuel use in the long term which will provide further impetus to the call for global fossil fuel divestment. As a means to contribute to successful implementation of the Paris Agreement that drives collective action toward a low-carbon, climate-resilient future, countries need to work towards implementation of activities mentioned as their Nationally Determined

Climate finance is a critical issue when it comes to investment in low emitting technologies and it needs proper attention. Climate finance is essential in several ways, first, to achieve the implementation of mitigation actions as mentioned in respective countries NDCs; and secondly, to make the transition to low emission and climate resilient approaches. The transition to low-carbon development can be achieved through public and private investment and through policy reforms in sectors such as renewable energy, energy efficiency, agriculture, forestry, industry and transport, which emits large quantities of greenhouse gases. Large-scale investment is required in these sectors to introduce low emitting technology, to reduce emissions. This can be achieved through Climate finance mode.

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) for purposes of financing climate change mitigation and adaptation actions defines Climate finance as local, national or transnational financing, which may be drawn from public, private and alternative sources of financing[i]. The term 'Climate Finance' has also been used in a narrow sense to refer to transfers of public resources from developed to developing countries, and in a wider sense to refer to all financial flows relating to climate change mitigation and adaptation[ii].

Climate finance can be channeled through various public and private sources including national, regional and international entities. Examples of entities through which climate finance can be directed include, Bi-lateral financial institutes (BFIs), Multi-lateral financial institutes (MFIs), development cooperation agencies, various funds including those managed by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and Green Climate Fund (GCF) an operating entity of the UNFCCC's financial mechanism, and the private sector[iii]. The Climate Policy Initiative puts the total global investment in climate finance at \$391 billion in 2014, showing a significant increase in investment in low-carbon and climate resilient development from \$364 billion in 2011[iv]. The GCF has a target to raise funding of \$100 billion a year by 2020 for climate finance. Under the GCF, recipient countries have direct access to funds through accredited sub-national, national, multilateral and regional implementing entities. For climate funds under GCF, financing can be obtained through grants, loans, equity, and other financial instruments as stipulated by the fund managers.

How to access funding from GCF



Developing countries need significant amounts of investments for project or programme development, policy formulation and implementation, technical support and capacity building to address either mitigation or adaptation sides of climate change. The GCF requires a robust system in place for transparency encompassing effective monitoring, reporting and verification of financial flows and outcomes. This is applicable under Results Based Financing (RBF) mechanisms wherein the payment is made upon successful delivery of desired outcomes. Additionally, in most cases climate change finance must be supplementary to finance for development (e.g. Official development assistance (ODA)). It is important to note that the lack of a common definition of what is considered 'new and additional' finance in discussions about ODA means it is difficult to disentangle official climate finance from traditional ODA flows. This raises concerns related to the potential double counting of the fund[i].

A key standard of climate finance is, to take into account the country needs and priorities as stipulated in national policies and strategies for various sectors. Article 9 of the Paris Agreement stipulates that financial resources provided to developing countries should enhance the implementation of their policies, strategies, regulations and action-plans related to their climate change actions on both mitigation and adaptation[ii]. The significant involvement of the private sector stakeholders cannot go unmentioned to aid unlocking low-emission and more resilient development solutions in developing countries using climate finance.

Current status

To date, investments through climate finance has been leveraged majorly through Clean Development Mechanism (CDM). The CDM involve the development of

emissions reduction projects or programmes which generate Certified Emission Reduction units (CERs) that are traded in emissions trading platforms for compliance or voluntary purposes. The CDM has emerged as widely recognized carbon crediting mechanism in the world, leveraging private investment 10 times the public funds invested. Approximately USD 138 billion was invested in mitigation actions through CDM in past decade[iii]. New and innovative avenues for climate finance are on the rise with diverse conditions and eligibility requirements, key examples include, Green Bonds financing mechanisms (e.g. from the World Bank), domestic carbon tax schemes (e.g. Mexico and South Africa Carbon tax), and other public and private sources. With the current and emerging schemes, projections show that about USD 5.7 trillion will need to be invested on an annual basis in green infrastructure by the year 2020, much of which will be in today's developing world[iv]. The need for fuelled ambition and innovation from the public and private sectors to address the climate financing gap is clear, putting into consideration national and regional climate investment needs.

For further information regarding climate finance please contact;
UNFCCC Regional Collaboration Centre, Kampala
A collaboration between UNFCCC and EADB



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Or visit: unfccc.int

[i] http://unfccc.int/focus/climate_finance/items/7001.php

[ii] Oscar Reyes (2013), "A Glossary of Climate Finance Terms", Institute for Policy Studies, Washington DC

[iii] cAaron Atteridge, Clarisse Kehler Siebert*, Richard J. T. Klein, Carmen Butler and Patricia Tella (2009) "Bilateral Finance Institutions and Climate Change: A Mapping of Climate Portfolios", Stockholm Environment Institute for the Climate Change Working Group for Bilateral Finance Institutions Submitted to the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the Agence Française de Développement (AFD), Stockholm Environment Institute.

[iv] <http://www.climatefinancelandscape.org/>

Registration of Seychelles CDM DNA with UNFCCC Secretariat **- by Sarah Fortunate**

Following three years of support and discussions by the RCC Kampala and Seychelles, its with great excitement that RCC Kampala notes that the CDM DNA of Seychelles has registered with the UNFCCC secretariat.

The Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change Department of Energy and Climate Change is the official CDM DNA of Seychelles.

Details can be obtained at: [UNFCCC designated national authorities \(DNA\) for](#)

East African Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (EACREEE) launched at Makerere University

- by *Vikrant Badve*

The East African Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (EACREEE) was launched at Makerere University College of Engineering, Art, Design and Technology (CEDAT), Kampala, Uganda on 11 June, 2016. The inauguration ceremony was preceded by the EACREEE Executive Board (EB) and Technical Committee (TC) Meeting on 10 June, 2016.



East African Community

The two-day event organized by the East African Community (EAC) Secretariat in collaboration with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), brought together delegates from the Partner States' Ministries responsible for Energy as well as development partners.

The EACREEE will act as a regional think-tank and focal points for sustainable energy activities and issues, as well as strengthening ongoing national activities in the areas of policy and capacity development, knowledge management and awareness raising, and investment and business promotion in the areas of Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency.

EACREEE is also expected to encourage and promote greater cooperation between Partner States for improved coordination and synergies in the energy sector.

The centre will also act as think-tank for sustainable energy issues and activities, while aiming at the creation of an enabling environment for regional renewable energy and energy efficient markets and investments by mitigating the existing energy deficits in the EAC region.

For more information please contact: Owora Richard Othieno, Head of Department; Corporate Communications and Public Affairs; Tel: +255 784 835021; Email: oothieno@eachq.org

Photos : <http://photos.eac.int/photos> | Facebook: <http://www.facebook.com/proudlyeastafrikan> | Twitter: @jumuiya | YouTube: <http://www.youtube.com/eacweb>

Corporate Communications and Public Affairs Department
EAC Secretariat
Arusha, Tanzania

Details can be obtained at: <http://www.eac.int>

Lessons learned and financing topics of CDM events on 16 May, SDM's Niclas Svenningsen and Grant Kirkman report - *By*

Niclas Svenningsen and Grant Kirkman



Panel and audience during the CDM workshop at the SBs

"A decade of experience - Lessons learned from CDM towards Article 6", organized by the CDM Executive Board (EB) drew a good crowd. The event was prompted by the CP1/COP21 decision that the design of the new mitigation and sustainable development mechanism in Article 6.4 of the Paris Agreement should be based, inter alia on the basis of lessons learned from existing mechanisms. The event was intended as a first informal exploration of what those lessons learned might be.

Hosted by the EB Chair, Eduardo Calvo, the side-event was ably moderated by the former EB chair, Hugh Sealy. Five panelists from private and public sectors, representing project developers, carbon market actors, the research and NGO community, and public institutions discussed issues ranging from governance models, ways to ensure environmental integrity, streamlining process to minimize administrative burden, possibility to scale up the scope of mechanisms, and fundamental design concepts, such as additionality of projects.

The side event was jam packed, with security having to turn away additional interested participants, which indicates a high level of interest for this topic.

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An in-session workshop on financing and use of the clean development mechanism by international climate finance institutions was also held on 16 May 2016. The workshop reviewed experiences in financing clean development mechanism projects by international financial institutions, and explored opportunities and challenges for utilizing the mechanism to further support climate financing activities, including through institutions such as the Green Climate Fund.

With a warm welcome and opening from the CDM EB's own Chair, Mr. Eduardo Calvo, the workshop was then co-facilitated by Mr. Georg Børsting (Policy Director

for Climate Change, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Norway) and Mr. Giza Gaspar Martins (Director of Climate Change Department, Ministry of Environment, Angola).

More details about the breadth of topics discussed are available on the UNFCCC website [here](#)

Climate Finance

Acumen Fund formalises relationship with GCF, its partner for East African distributed solar power - *by Vikrant Badve*

Acumen Fund Incorporated, the non-for-profit international investment fund, has become the first Green Climate Fund (GCF) private sector accredited entity to formalise its relationship with the GCF. Acumen Fund has signed an Accreditation Master Agreement (AMA) with GCF, becoming the sixth accredited entity to do so. Its signing means that Acumen can now receive financial resources from GCF.

The Acumen Fund was founded in 2001 as a charitable venture capital fund, with the aim of creating a global investment fund for the poor. Supported by philanthropists, it makes debt or equity investments in developing countries.

GCF has already approved the first project proposal from Acumen, the KawiSafi Ventures Fund in Eastern Africa. The GCF Board agreed to invest USD 25 million of the Fund's resources in this USD 110 million programme as part of its initial investment decisions, taken at the end of 2015.

The KawiSafi Fund will drive off-grid solar power in East Africa, leap-frogging fossil fuel to bring clean, renewable power to Rwanda, Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda. By investing in 10 to 15 clean energy companies, the KawiSafi Fund will provide solar technologies to rural, off-grid communities.

The signing of the AMA with Acumen is an important step towards finalizing these investments.

An accreditation master agreement is the central instrument in the relationship between GCF and an Accredited Entity. It sets out the basic terms and conditions as to how the accredited entity and GCF can work together for the use of GCF resources.

Acumen Fund was accredited by the Green Climate Fund as part of the first wave of accreditations, in March 2015. There are now 33 entities accredited to work with GCF.

Acumen is the first private sector entity to sign an AMA with GCF, joining the United Nations World Meteorological Organization (WMO), Agency for Agricultural Development (ADA) of Morocco, Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC), Centre de Suivi Écologique (CSE) of Senegal, and Environmental Investment Fund (EIF) of Namibia.

Other accredited entities are in the process of finalizing their AMAs with the Fund. Read [more](#)

World Bank Pilot Auction Facility (PAF)'s 2nd auction results -

by Vikrant Badve



The World Bank recently invited bidder applications for their second Pilot Auction Facility for Methane. The RCC Kampala shared this communication with over 960 stakeholders and supported 7 project developers, CMEs or aggregator who requested more information regarding this 2nd auction process. Although none of the supported potential projects/CMEs submitted the bid due to complicated bidding process and initial deposit that is required to pay, many projects can still benefit from the PAF through aggregation process wherein PPs/CMEs will have to submit their interest to sell CERs to one of the successful bidders.

Qualified bidders came from 12 countries and were diverse in other ways; the auction attracted multinational firms, carbon aggregators, and several companies that own or are direct investors in methane reducing projects in developing countries. These positive results confirm the strong potential of the PAF's model to deliver climate finance and to leverage private sector investment.

As a pilot, the PAF will continue to test various modifications to this model, with the aim of replicating and scaling-up beyond methane. For example, the team is analyzing other promising sectors such as energy efficiency and [oil and gas](#).

Read details at: [World Bank Pilot Auction Facility](#)

AfDB Call for Expressions of Interest for Research -

by Sarah Fortunate

The African Development Bank has issued a call for expressions of interest for research projects on the development and adoption of climate technologies for mitigation and adaptation in Africa in the following three areas:

1. Integration of Intermittent Renewable Energy Technologies in on grid and off grid markets;
2. Market based approaches on the diffusion of Clean Cooking Solutions;
3. Efficient use of climate change adaptation technologies in water usages (e.g. irrigation, supply) (or) storm water/flood management in Sub Saharan African cities.

This expression of interest is targeted at public and private research centers/institutions, universities, NGOs, national or regional climate and technology centers, and private firms with a specialization in research and technology transfer in Sub Saharan African countries.

The selection process is divided in two phases:

- Submission of the Expression of Interest containing an outline of the research proposal, by the 1st of July 2016
- Submission of the full proposal by the shortlisted institutions

The call has been launched in the context of the GEF-financed and AfDB executed African Climate Technology Center project. The Expression of interest can be found [here](#)

The Instructions and submission form can be found [here](#)

For any questions, please contact **Mr. Georges Roland Amehou**
Email: **G.AMEHOU@AFDB.ORG**

European Commission (EC) call for proposals-- Promoting Renewable Energy for Climate Change Mitigation in Namibia - *by Sarah Fortunate*

The EC has called for grant proposals to assist Namibia with the development of renewable energy. This Call for Proposals looks to support mitigation actions. The Global Objective of this Call for Proposals is "to reduce the vulnerability of the Namibian rural population to the adverse impacts of climate change"

Proposals may address one, two or all of the following priorities:

- 1) Enhancing the regulatory framework and investment climate for renewable energy in Namibia;
- 2) Promoting the use and/or generation of renewable forms of energy in rural areas;
- 3) Promoting energy efficiency and saving measures in rural areas;

Eligibility for lead applicant extends to non-state actors, parastatal organizations, and local authorities in the EU and its candidate countries, the European Economic Area, the ACP countries (including Namibia), and Europe's overseas countries and territories. Qualifying international organizations are also eligible.

Size of grants

Any grant requested under this Call for Proposals must fall between the following minimum and maximum amounts:

- Minimum amount: EUR 300,000.
- Maximum amount: EUR 1,300,000.

varying with cost shares. Reference EuropeAid/151101/DD/ACT/NA.

The **deadline** for concept notes is **27 July 2016**.

Details can be obtained at:

[Promoting Renewable Energy for Climate Change Mitigation in Namibia](#)

Capacity building workshop on Standardised Baseline (SBs) as a Measurement Reporting and Verification (MRV) tool for Rwandan stakeholders - *by Ritah Rukundo and Vikrant Badve, RCC Kampala*

Post adoption of the Paris Agreement, developing countries in Africa seek innovative ways to leverage private and public sector finance to support implementation of their mitigation commitments. The Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) has primarily contributed to achievement of mitigation targets through implementation of projects and programmes, access to finance, and a robust Measurement Reporting and Verification (MRV) structure. The question remains how to best link the CDM to emerging mitigation actions such as Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs), Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and low emission capacity building projects being prepared by countries as part of their Paris Obligations.

In April 2016, the UNFCCC Regional Collaboration Centre (RCC Kampala) together with Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA), GIZ-Uganda and Carbon Africa conducted a two day training workshop in Rwanda for public and private sector. The workshop was designed to facilitate dialogue among various stakeholders in Rwanda on the opportunities presented by the CDM and how it can be linked to broader mitigation actions, means for capacity building and leverage finance for these actions. The workshop was attended by over 40 participants including representatives from various ministries, Government authorities, private sector, project developers and project consultants.

Mr. Faustin Munyazikwiye, Director of Climate Change Unit at REMA, in his opening remark highlighted Rwanda's green growth climate resilient strategy including a national fund for projects and initiatives (FONERWA) enabling allocation of resources to various sectors. Rwanda is actively participating in the CDM with over 15 registered projects and programmes of activities; has successfully submitted its INDC, in addition to submitting 7 NAMA ideas in various sectors, to the NAMA registry. Further, he explained the National institutional arrangements for the CDM and the requirements by the government for approval of CDM projects and PoAs. REMA, the DNA for Rwanda is in charge of the development of the national strategy for the implementation of the carbon market in Rwanda in addition to issue a Letter of Approval (LoA) to CDM project participants upon the decision of the technical committee.

RCC colleagues Ritah and Vikrant gave participants insight on the CDM as a global mitigation tool, highlighting the role of the RCC which is to provide on-the-ground support as an effort to increase the regional distribution of CDM projects by removing some of the barriers that projects developers and the governments may face in the development of CDM projects, PoAs and standardized baselines. Further, Vikrant introduced the concept of Standardized baseline (SB) with an overview of the procedure for development and further application within the CDM and wider mitigation actions. He emphasized the benefit of SBs as a reliable and transparent means to develop baseline or baseline factors for monitoring, reporting and verification purpose of mitigation outcomes. In addition SBs can be used for demonstration of additionality and simplifying the baseline development process for CDM projects in addition to wider mitigation outcomes including NAMAs, NDCs, and carbon finance.

CDM project developers such as Atmosfair, Gigawatt Global and DG Works also gave their experience regarding the development of CDM projects/PoAs within the region, challenges faced and how they are working to scale up their activities in the region.

Mr. John Semulema from GIZ shared its experience in development of the SB on Improved Institutional cookstoves for Uganda. He further explained the importance of an initial analysis of existing country policies, country needs, availability of data and financial implications prior to the development of a sector-specific SB. As part of the lessons learnt during this process, GIZ shared their experience with the need for intense stakeholder consultation, data quality control and the need for creating awareness of the SB to potential users especially for the private sector.

Mr. Tim Cowman from Carbon Africa underlined the fact that CDM has primarily contributed to achievement of mitigation targets through implementation of projects and programmes, access to finance, and a robust MRV structure linking the CDM to wider mitigation actions. He stressed the need to consider knowledge and experience from the CDM, while scaling up the mitigation actions involving strategic identification of financing needs and mapping these against emerging climate finance streams.

The role of the private sector to ensure the success on these actions in the country and region was a key factor highlighted during the workshop. To further build regional capacity, the RCC Kampala looks to conduct similar workshops in countries within the region based on the country needs.



Participants of the Rwanda workshop on CDM, POAs and NAMAs.

Workshop presentations can be found here:

<https://cdm.unfccc.int/stakeholder/rcc/index.html>

Capacity Building Activities - by Brenda Rwamahe

Up and coming events

1. **Africa Carbon Forum 2016.** The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Secretariat in collaboration with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the World Bank, the African Development Bank (AfDB), Africa Low Emission Development Partnership and the International

Emissions Trading Association (IETA) are organising the 8th Africa Carbon Forum (ACF). This continental meeting will be hosted by the Rwanda Government in Kigali from **28 to 30 June 2016**. The ACF will bring together over 600 climate change experts, carbon market players, policymakers and project developers from across Africa. The conference will discuss innovative projects, NAMAs, programmes and investment opportunities for low carbon and climate resilient development in Africa, such as the Africa Renewable Energy Initiative and Africa Initiative on Adaptation, Loss and Damage. The gathering will also discuss the sources of climate finance and how to access them, among other climate change related topics.

ACF 2016 Side Events/Sessions

- In collaboration with GIZ - Uganda, RCC Kampala will also support the **East African (EAC) DNA Round table**, a side event to the Africa Carbon Forum 2016. East African DNAs are to share best practices on CDM methodologies and Standardized Baselines.
- **CDM market place Session.** Although many observers of the international climate negotiations think that the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) has become obsolete, experience in Africa shows that the CDM is well alive. A CDM market place session has been organised during the ACF 2016, the objective is to present to the CDM stakeholders some bilateral or multilateral procurement initiatives that focus on African countries and provide a lifeline to CDM projects. Speakers will include among many: Norway (Norwegian Carbon Credit Procurement Program), ABREC (ethiCarbon Africa initiative) and UNDP (crowd funding platform. Evidence Action, the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) Uganda and Buseruka hydromax Power project will be among the Coordinating Management Entities (CMEs) and Project Proponents supported by UNFCCC - RCC Kampala participating in this session.
- **NAMA preparation Market Place Session.** This initiative will be conducted by UNFCCC MDA programme with support from RCC Kampala during ACF 2016. The idea of the NAMA market place is to find the funding agencies to support implementation or preparation of NAMAs from Parties. 4 NAMAs from the energy sector from African region have been selected under each header and from the RCC Kampala region, the Namibia Energy NAMA will be discussed under the implementation session.

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

Recently concluded events:

1. Technical CDM project monitoring training for Buseruka mini hydro power project' (PA 5770).

UNFCCC- RCC Kampala conducts regular project follow ups to identify any new project developments and challenges projects supported in the region may be facing that require its support. Through such activities and following the project registration on 21 May 2012, the Centre identified CDM cycle knowledge gaps at 'Buseruka mini hydro power project' (PA 5770) and conducted a general CDM training for this project in August of 2014. Based on a recent request from the Project Manager following monitoring challenges and delays faced during the recently concluded CDM verification and issuance exercises due to gaps in

project monitoring data availability, Mr. Vikrant Badve and Ms. Sarah Fortunate of RCC Kampala conducted a followup training on Monday 13 June, 2016. The training focused mainly on CDM project monitoring and data management at Buseruka mini hydro power project site located in Hoima district, Uganda.

2. **Rwanda CDM, PoA and NAMA Capacity Building event**

On request from the Rwanda DNA, Mr. Vikrant Badve and Ms. Ritah Rukundo of RCC Kampala undertook a capacity building mission to Kigali, Rwanda. The two officers conducted training on CDM, PoA and NAMAs from 26th - 27th April 2016. This event is among the Centre's initial activities following its new mandate of support least developed countries in areas such as capacity building for the implementation of NDCs, NAMAs and SBs as an MRV tool, for successful implementation of the Paris Agreement.

3. **Regional Expert Meeting on Climate Change and Enhanced Renewable Energy**

Deployment in East and Southern Africa - Addis Ababa, Ethiopia - 17 - 18 March 2016 and Libreville, Gabon - 31 May - 1 June 2016. The event was co-organised by IRENA, United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, African Development Bank (AfDB) and UNFCCC/RCC Kampala and RCC Lomé.

4. 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 can be found here: <https://cdm.unfccc.int/stakeholder/rcc/index.html>

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