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## **Record of the facilitative sharing of views during the May– June 2021 session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation: Uganda**

**Note by the secretariat**

### **Abbreviations and acronyms**

AFOLU	Agriculture, forestry and other land use
BUR	biennial update report
CDM	clean development mechanism
CO <sub>2</sub>	carbon dioxide
CO <sub>2</sub> eq	carbon dioxide equivalent
COP	Conference of the Parties
FSV	facilitative sharing of views
GHG	greenhouse gas
ICA	international consultation and analysis
NAMA	nationally appropriate mitigation action
non-Annex I Party	Party not included in Annex I to the Convention
PoA	programme of activities
REDD+	reducing emissions from deforestation; reducing emissions from forest degradation; conservation of forest carbon stocks; sustainable management of forests; and enhancement of forest carbon stocks (decision 1/CP.16, para. 70)
SBI	Subsidiary Body for Implementation

### **I. Background and mandate**

1. COP 16 decided to conduct, under the SBI, ICA of BURs from non-Annex I Parties, in a manner that is non-intrusive, non-punitive and respectful of national sovereignty, with the aim of increasing the transparency of the mitigation actions and their effects reported by those Parties.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Decision 1/CP.16, para. 63.

2. COP 17 adopted the ICA modalities and guidelines<sup>2</sup> and decided that the first round of ICA would be conducted for developing country Parties commencing within six months of the submission of the first round of BURs.<sup>3</sup>
3. According to the ICA modalities and guidelines, the ICA process consists of two steps: technical analysis of non-Annex I Parties' BURs by teams of technical experts, resulting in a summary report for each Party; and FSV, to which the BURs and summary reports serve as input.<sup>4</sup>
4. Pursuant to the ICA modalities and guidelines, the SBI convened remotely, from 2 to 14 June 2021 at its May–June 2021 session, the tenth FSV workshop, open to all Parties, for the 12 non-Annex I Parties, including Uganda, for which there was a BUR and final summary report by 31 March 2021.<sup>5</sup> Interested Parties were able to submit written questions in advance through the secretariat. Uganda received 10 written questions in advance from Canada, the European Union, New Zealand, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.
5. The workshop, chaired by the SBI Vice-Chair, Yeonchul Yoo, and the SBI Rapporteur, Aysin Turpanci, comprised three sessions covering the 12 Parties.
6. This FSV record for Uganda summarizes the proceedings and, together with the summary report on the technical analysis of its first BUR,<sup>6</sup> constitutes the outcome of the first round of ICA for the Party.

## II. Summary of proceedings

7. On 14 June 2021, Uganda made a brief presentation on its first BUR, including the technical annex with information on REDD+ results from reducing emissions from deforestation that was submitted on a voluntary basis by the Party in conjunction with its first BUR in accordance with decision 14/CP.19. The presentation was followed by a question and answer session.
8. Uganda was represented by Bob Natifu from the Ministry of Water and Environment.
9. Uganda highlighted that its total GHG emissions that its total GHG emissions in 2015 were around 90,000 Gg CO<sub>2</sub> eq, a 69.8 per cent increase since 2005. The AFOLU sector accounts for 86 per cent of the Party's total emissions, with the energy sector accounting for 10 per cent. The transport subsector is the main contributor to energy sector emissions with a share of 66 per cent. Emissions from industrial processes and product use increased from 171 to 487 Gg CO<sub>2</sub> eq, while those from the waste sector increased from 757 to 2,000 Gg CO<sub>2</sub> eq during 2005–2015. The three major sources of emissions from the AFOLU sector are from degradation of forests, conversion of [forest] land to cropland and enteric fermentation, whereas road transport and biomass burning were named as the key sources of emissions from the energy sector.
10. Uganda presented key policies and measures, including the National Climate Change Policy of 2015 and the National Climate Change Bill, which was developed in 2018 to coordinate climate action at the national and local level and has yet to be passed into law at the time of presentation. In addition, Uganda presented on its mitigation actions and their effects. Uganda has participated in the CDM, with 20 projects registered and under validation. The CDM projects that were under implementation in 2015 have a strong focus on forestry and renewable energy (particularly hydropower). Other stand-alone CDM projects include three biomass energy projects and one each of the following - landfill gas project, wastewater treatment project, domestic lighting project and biodiesel project. Cumulative issuance of certified emission reductions as at 2015 accounted for reductions of 1,641,362 t CO<sub>2</sub> eq. The

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<sup>2</sup> Decision 2/CP.17, annex IV.

<sup>3</sup> Decision 2/CP.17, paras. 56 and 58(a).

<sup>4</sup> Decision 2/CP.17, annex IV, para. 3.

<sup>5</sup> The BURs and summary reports are available at <https://unfccc.int/BURs> and <https://unfccc.int/ICA-cycle1>, respectively.

<sup>6</sup> FCCC/SBI/ICA/2020/TASR.1/UGA.

overall estimated emission reductions of PoAs with CDM programme activities in Uganda is 198,140 CERs/year. As of March 2014, there were 17 PoAs under validation of which 6 PoAs were registered in Uganda, 5 PoAs were registered outside Uganda as a host country. The 6 PoAs with their CDM programme activities in Uganda include Uganda Municipal Waste Compost Programme with planned 83,700 CERs/year.

11. In addition, the Party has developed and initiated implementation of NAMAs. Eight NAMA concepts have been registered. They are expected to reduce emissions from 'business as usual' level once implemented. However, ex ante and ex post methodological approaches for estimating emission reductions under NAMAs are not as well elaborated as those under CDM.

12. Uganda has also elaborated plans for implementing national REDD+ interventions. The REDD+ Strategy outlines eight actions areas of 1) Climate smart agriculture 2) Sustainable fuelwood and (commercial) charcoal production 3) Large-scale commercial timber plantations 4) Restoration of natural forests in the landscape 5) Energy efficient cooking stoves 6) Integrated wildfire management which aims to reduce the destructive impacts of wildfires on forests 7) Livestock rearing in the Cattle Corridor 8) Strengthening of policy implementation of REDD+ as an over-arching option. Appendix containing descriptions of REDD+ strategic options, coverage, target 1 on adaptation, target 2 on mitigations, baselines and notes is annexed to its first BUR. These actions are expected to greatly contribute to reducing emissions and bring social and economic benefits such as poverty reduction, and to some extent environmental effects. The Party also stressed that key mitigation interventions, such as the substantial investment in renewable energy, hydroelectricity, mini and pico hydro projects, mini-[solar] grids and household solar energy systems, need to be well documented and mitigation effects estimated.

13. Furthermore, Uganda provided information on constraints and gaps, support needed and received, and new activities related to strengthening its national capacity. A number of gaps and capacity-building needs that could facilitate the preparation of subsequent BURs and participation in ICA were identified and agreed upon when Uganda' BUR underwent the technical analysis by the team of technical experts in 2020. In the same year, Uganda received technical support from the Global Environment Facility to strengthen the capacity of institutions to comply with the transparency requirements under the Paris Agreement under the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency. The Party noted that its development of an integrated tool for measurement, reporting and verification is ongoing. The tool has four modules: greenhouse gas inventory, mitigation and adaptation, sustainable development and financial flows; and, once completed, it is envisaged to be used to track all mitigation effects under the CDM, REDD+, NAMAs, nationally determined contributions. In terms of constraints and gaps that the Party is facing, it highlighted delays in the formulation of the climate change law and regulations to support climate change policy as well as inadequacy and sometimes unavailability of reliable data and information for compiling the GHG inventory.

14. After the presentation, the following Parties made interventions commending Uganda on its efforts and asked questions seeking further clarification: Australia, China, European Union, Finland, Germany, India and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The questions related to energy sector emissions, mitigation and adaptation policies and measures (particularly in relation to waste management and biogas), inventory preparation and the National Climate Change Bill. Uganda provided responses, in particular explaining that transport accounts for most of the emissions from the energy sector, which is inevitable given the growing economy and urbanization. Hence, the key strategy is to increase the efficiency of the automotive fleet. Regarding the integrated waste management and biogas project, the Party explained that there were some challenges from the beginning, but the project is progressing and starting to deliver its main mitigation outcomes. As to the GHG inventory, improvements in terms of starting working with the software, as well as networking with the various sectors, have been made and Uganda considers the existing institutional arrangements to be good. However, obtaining good-quality GHG data is still a challenge.

15. The presentation and subsequent interventions are accessible via the webcast of the workshop.<sup>7</sup>

16. In closing the workshop, the SBI Vice-Chair congratulated Uganda for successfully undergoing FSV and completing the first round of its ICA process. He thanked Uganda and all other participating Parties for engaging in the workshop in a facilitative manner. He also thanked the secretariat for its support.

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<sup>7</sup> Available at <https://m.youtube.com/watch?v=nI2q3y1b9MM> [ 27:15]