

UGANDA

- *Market Based Mechanisms to reduce emissions (such as CDM, Joint Implementation)*

Uganda has carried out some CDM capacity building projects such as:

(i) *UNEP / DANIDA Capacity Building Projects*

The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) through the UNEP Collaborating Centre on Energy and Environment (UCCEE) formulated a regional project to build capacity in four African countries including Uganda. The specific objectives of the project in Uganda were:

- (i) to build technical capacity between key and relevant institutions, including the private sector which will play an important role in the implementation of the CDM; and
- (ii) To raise the level of awareness of the public, Government institutions, NGOs and the private sector, and identify specific strengths, weaknesses and needs of these institutions in relation to climate change issues.

The forestry, Energy and Transport sectors were considered for the study. An extra task Force on socio-economic issues was also formed to look at cross-cutting issues. At the end of the project:

- (i) task force members had gained relatively good understanding of the UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol in general and the CDM in particular;
- (ii) the level of awareness in the private and sectors had been raised so that these institutions can take advantage of the opportunities in the CDM;
- (iii) Capacity had been developed to enable Uganda to participate effectively in the implementation of the CDM and this was recognized as a critical and important process; and
- (iv) Participants recognized that enhancement and protection of natural resources such as forestry have multiple benefits.

The capacity gained from this project is expected to contribute to:

- (i) assisting the private sector and public institutions to develop bankable projects;
- (ii) increasing level of investment in Uganda in climate change related projects and hence increase economic development, leading to poverty reduction;
- (iii) enhancing cooperation with the developed countries, especially on climate change issues;
- (iv) transfer of appropriate technology;
- (v) employment opportunities through industrialization; and
- (vi) avoidance of emissions for a cleaner future environment.

The project points out the following Capacity building issues:

- (i) Significant capacity building, in terms of promoting environmental awareness, which could lead to the reduction of GHGs and its investment, technical knowledge, and business skills, should be promoted.
- (ii) National awareness campaigns and capacity building programmes should be established and implemented to publicize the UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol and the opportunities there in for the private sector, local authorities and the communities.
- (iii) Capacity building should also be provided for relevant public sector staff especially the Department of Meteorology and other line ministries and departments. This would be in conformity with the principles of the GEF.
- (iv) Furthermore, NGOs and other relevant stakeholders, especially local governments, should be approached to assess their willingness and capacity to participate in the development and management of climate change related projects, especially CDM projects. This would provide opportunities for capacity building within the districts and NGOs.
- (v) Overall, capacity building services should be available across a wide range of fields necessary for the implementation of climate change projects. These may include market assessment, preparation of business plans, evaluation and choice of technology options, investment promotion, financial advisory services, financial analysis, support to the organizations, management of tariff and setting accounting procedures.
- (vi) There is also need to establish necessary capacity for an effective monitoring and evaluation system in all climate change projects,

especially CDM projects. The effective monitoring and evaluation arrangements should be integrated into project design and implementation levels.

- (vii) Specific capacity building needs could be further strengthened through training of staff. The focus should be on a participatory approach. In this regard, local professional expertise could be built in the process with the help of short-term consultants.