

## LECB MONTHLY ROUND UP – MARCH 2015

### PROGRAMME AND PROJECT HIGHLIGHTS

#### Egypt fosters synergies among LECB Project and other national initiatives with high-level engagement



Participants at the national workshops

The national LECB team of Egypt has successfully fostered synergies with other national initiatives, increasing awareness and ensuring coherency of actions towards a low-carbon economy:

Close coordination is ensured with the **Third National Communication (TNC) process**. During the TNC's Steering Committee meeting in February, relevant ministries discussed how the GHG inventory produced under the TNC can inform the activities related to Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) under the LECB Programme.

The Ministry of Environment hosted a high-level meeting among 12 ministries in February, to discuss Egypt's approach to prepare its **INDCs**. One of the meeting outcomes was an ad-hoc committee, which met three times to agree on a way forward for a national strategy on INDCs as well as the establishment of a national climate change council.

During its second meeting in February the **NAMA Committee** discussed the outcomes of the NAMA mapping that has been carried out in ten sectors. Both the NAMA long-list and short-list were presented and discussed with official representatives from 12 ministries, and reports for each of the sectors and a synthesis report were prepared.

### NEWS



Mexico is the first developing country to submit its Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) to the UNFCCC. Seven further countries have submitted their INDCs. Check this UNFCCC website for subsequent submissions <http://www4.unfccc.int/submissions/indc/Submission%20Pages/submissions.aspx> and see article below under 'Resources'.

The national LECB team, jointly with the TNC team and the Ministry of Environment are organizing a series of workshops on **capacity building and awareness raising**, presenting the status of LECB and TNC work. A number of sectoral workshops are planned, with a first one on tourism organized in February that called for the development of 1) a booklet on carbon neutral tourism and 2) an investor guide to green tourism. Workshops for the sectors petroleum, housing, health, agriculture, energy, industry, civil aviation, irrigation and utilities are planned for March/April.

### With Support through the LECB Programme Energy efficient cook stoves being installed in 1,500 schools in Uganda are expected to reduce emissions by > 60,000 tons per year



An efficient stove in action.

Source: <http://climatecare.org/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/2013/07/Uganda-Ugastoves-PIN-word-version-10-July-2013.pdf>

Schools in Uganda are planning to introduce energy efficient cook stoves to tackle climate change. This effort will take place over the next five years and forms part of a larger effort to reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in different sectors in Uganda with support from the LECB project.

According to the Global Village Energy Partnership, 15-20 percent of budgets in Uganda's schools are spent on fuel to prepare student meals on traditional stoves, which are costly to operate, cause air pollution and emit >550,000 tons CO<sub>2</sub>/year.

More efficient stoves exist, but few schools have them. "This is mainly because the new stoves are expensive and schools are not fully aware of the benefits. Also, they often don't have connections with reliable manufactures," says Albert Rugumayo, team leader for the NAMA development.

Under the new NAMA, a revolving fund will enable schools to purchase the advanced stoves. 1,500 education institutions are split into five groups regarding the year of installation of new stoves. The first group receives help to acquire subsidies and loans from microfinance institutions. When the first group has accomplished its financial duties, the subsidies and loans become available to the following group until all schools are covered.

Engaging the private sector is crucial in the process, in this case by fostering a sustainable stove industry through microfinance loans and activities to enhance technical manufacturing and finance skills for small and medium size enterprises.

With the improved stoves cutting fuelwood consumption by 33 percent in five years, CO<sub>2</sub> emission reductions will be equivalent to taking 12,000 cars off the

road; further benefits include healthier cooking conditions and indoor air quality.

For more information see: <http://namanews.org/news/2015/03/25/uganda-proposes-strategic-climate-actions/>

## First Webinar under the LECB Programme Waste Management Working Group held



Waste Management Working Group:  
Webinar

The first activity under the newly launched LECB Programme Waste Management Working Group was a webinar held March 25 attended by 41 participants.

### Why waste matters

Around 11.2 billion metric tonnes of solid waste are collected around the world every year, and the decay of the organic portion contributes around 3-5% of global GHG emissions. The fast growing waste stream is increasingly complex to process. Illnesses and infections, ground water pollution, GHG emissions, and ecosystem degradation are just some of the impacts.

Greening the waste sector, however, can create economic opportunities and new jobs, and generate environmental and economic benefits, including resource savings. For example, waste offers a significant source of renewable energy through incineration and other thermal processes, which can play important roles in reducing fossil fuel consumption and GHG emission.

As demand for raw materials intensifies and energy demand accelerates with economic growth, the capacity to recover, reuse, and recycle key materials, and to prevent waste, is essential. The waste industry thus offers unique potential to for an immediate, cost-effective, and fast acting reduction of GHG emissions, while enhancing conditions of life and protecting natural capital.

The webinar was conducted in collaboration with the International Solid Waste Association (ISWA) and the Fundacion Torquato di Tella (FTDT), represented by Mr. Atilio Savino and Mr. Hernan Carlino respectively.

The presentation of the webinar is available here:

[http://www.lowemissiondevelopment.org/docs/Newsletters/Waste\\_Management\\_Webinar\\_1\\_Presentation.pdf](http://www.lowemissiondevelopment.org/docs/Newsletters/Waste_Management_Webinar_1_Presentation.pdf).

The audio/video recording is available here: <http://lecbwwg.org/resources/lecb-waste-management-working-group-a-conceptual-approach-to-mitigation-in-the-waste-sector/>.

A second webinar will be held in May and will be announced on [www.lowemissiondevelopment.org](http://www.lowemissiondevelopment.org).

## Emissions Data 'Made in Kenya'



The Greenhouse Gas lab at the The Mazingira Center in Nairobi. Work done at the lab will help develop climate change mitigation strategies.

Photo courtesy S. Kilungu. Source:

<http://www.trust.org/item/20150324075332-7qhnt/>

The newly established Mazingira Center in Nairobi hosts a laboratory that allows analysts to quantify emissions from a wide range of sources in Kenya including livestock, manure management, smallholder farms, forestry and plantations.

This laboratory is also expected to boost the activities under the LECB project, including the creation of a GHG inventory and MRV system, as well as the development of NAMAs in the energy and transport sectors.

The Center is the first of its kind in the continent, and the research carried out here is an outcome of an alliance among the Center for International Forestry Research, Germany's Karlsruhe Institute of Technology and the International Livestock Research Institute.

So far, as most developing countries, Kenya had to use IPCC's default emission factors on GHG emissions and removals for the National Communications to the UNFCCC. In terms of data quality the new measurements turn out to be much more useful. "... we can shift from using default values [for emission factors] to values that are a lot more representative of our national circumstances," says Stephen King'uyu from the Ministry of Environment, Water and Natural Resources.

Also, before having the technology to calculate emission factors, Kenya was dependent on paying external consultants to determine them for GHG inventories.

The Center also serves as a crucial training ground for young experts even beyond Kenya. Ultimately, the data is also expected to feed into the National Climate Change Action Plan, and to be useful for other countries in the region, too. For the future it is planned to create a network of smaller satellite labs all over Africa.

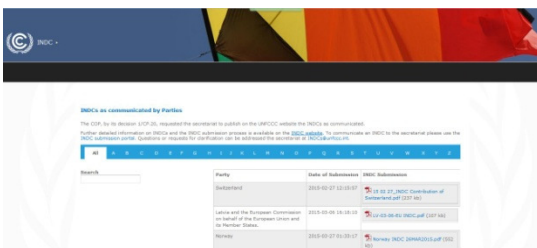
For more information see: <http://www.trust.org/item/20150324075332-7qhnt/>

## RESOURCES

### In the Run-up to Paris – First INDCs Submitted to the UNFCCC



United Nations  
Framework Convention on  
Climate Change



*Mexico is the first developing country to submit its Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) to the UNFCCC. Seven further countries (by 23 April) have submitted their INDCs.*

Countries agreed that INDCs will form the cornerstone of a new Climate Agreement that is planned to have legal force under the Convention and to be applicable to all Parties. It is expected to be completed by 2015 in order to come into effect by 2020; this is why the Paris UNFCCC meeting in December 2015 will be critically important.

A broad range of issues is being negotiated, including mitigation, adaptation, finance, technology, capacity building, transparency of action as well as support. These are captured in the textual proposals that serve as negotiating text and are supposed to build the basis of the 2015 agreement.

INDCs are domestic actions that both developed and developing countries will take; they are at the heart of the 2015 agreement. Generally INDCs can identify actions or outcomes to be achieved, ideally both.

Parties have requested the UNFCCC to prepare a synthesis report by 1 November 2015 on the aggregate effect of INDCs. This is expected to indicate how the total impact of the INDCs relates to the goal of keeping global temperature increase below 2°C.

*Check this UNFCCC website for subsequent submissions:*

<http://www4.unfccc.int/submissions/indc/Submission%20Pages/submissions.aspx>

### OECD workshop held to identify ways to mobilize and track private climate finance on 16 March



Research Collaborative

Tracking Private Climate Finance

The international climate change negotiations recognise the important role played by private finance in supporting green, low-emission climate-resilient development. A recent estimate suggested that 58% (\$193 billion) of climate-related global investment originated from private sector sources (Climate Policy Initiative 2014).

In this context, a workshop organized by the OECD Research Collaborative (an initiative funded by the Netherlands, Switzerland and the United States) took

place in Paris on 16 March. The aim of this technical workshop was to share information about on-going or planned pilot studies of private climate finance mobilisation.

A number of organizations including OECD, WRI, the UK and the UNDP LECB Programme presented their findings on private finance mobilization and tracking. The LECB Programme shared its status on its new workstream supporting countries to track private climate finance that is under development. Participants were able to discuss and compare respective approaches, identify possible convergences and current divergences, as well as results likely to be available ahead of COP21.

The Research Collaborative is an informal network, co-ordinated and hosted by the OECD Secretariat, of governments, research institutions and international finance institutions. The goal is to partner and share best available data, expertise and information to advance policy-relevant research. The network serves as a co-ordinating platform for identifying research priorities and gaps, sharing information, weaving to the extent possible a coherent narrative, as well as communicating results to raise awareness in this area (source: OECD 2015).





For more information see:  
<http://www.oecd.org/officialdocuments/publicdisplaydocumentpdf/?cote=ENV/EPOC/WPCID%282014%294/FINAL&docLanguage=En>

**The International Partnership on Mitigation and MRV presents latest research on *Designing Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Reporting Programs* in cooperation with the World Resources Institute**



Measuring GHG emissions is central to understanding emission trends and developing mitigation strategies that impact emissions trajectories of individual emitters. GHG reporting programs provide a platform to gather emissions data from entities and help mainstream emissions measurement and reporting. A reporting program encompasses several components, such as a secretariat/program administrator, reporting entities, emissions accounting and quantification methodologies, and data management system or emissions registry.

Over the past decade, reporting programs have emerged at regional, national, and subnational levels to tackle the challenge of climate change. These can serve a range of objectives, such as providing credible information about GHG emissions, sources and trends, thus establishing a strong foundation to support mitigation policies in their jurisdictions. Reporting programs also enable

 [lowemission@undp.org](mailto:lowemission@undp.org)  
 [www.lowemissiondevelopment.org](http://www.lowemissiondevelopment.org)  
 <https://undp.unteamworks.org/node/212578>  
 +1.212.906.6905

governments and industries to take into account their emissions-related risks and opportunities, and focus efforts and resources on mitigation activities that can produce the greatest GHG reductions.

The World Resources Institute supported by the World Bank's Partnership on Market Readiness presented research on programs across the world to provide guidance to policymakers and practitioners to develop mandatory GHG reporting programs. During a webinar on 19 March, Neelam Singh, Senior Associate, WRI, shared key insights from her research, which is also the basis of an upcoming publication on this issue.

To see the webinar presentation, please click here:

<http://mitigationpartnership.net/webinar-designing-greenhouse-gas-ghg-reporting-programs>

For further information on how to strengthen national GHG inventory systems you may also want to refer to the LECB Programme's Information Brief

([http://www.lowemissiondevelopment.org/docs/LECB\\_Information\\_Brief\\_Strengthening\\_GHG\\_r2.pdf](http://www.lowemissiondevelopment.org/docs/LECB_Information_Brief_Strengthening_GHG_r2.pdf)) and accompanying toolkit

([http://www.lowemissiondevelopment.org/docs/LECB\\_GHG\\_Inventory\\_Toolkit.pdf](http://www.lowemissiondevelopment.org/docs/LECB_GHG_Inventory_Toolkit.pdf)).

*To contribute to future editions of the LECB Monthly Round Up please write to: [lowemission@undp.org](mailto:lowemission@undp.org)*