



Sharing the KCCA Climate Change Action Plan with Development Partners:



Report from the meeting held on 11 July, 2016

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The Kampala Capital City Authority through the Climate Change Strategy is undertaking to guide the city's development on a low carbon path. The undertaking is so as to enhance the city's resilience to the effects of climate change and chart a more sustainable development path for the city. The initiative is supported by the French Government through Expertise France, French Development Agency (AFD) & French Global Environment Facility (FFEM) as part of the [africa4climate](#) program.

The aims, objectives and proposed actions of this undertaking have been summarized in the **Kampala Climate Change Action Plan** ([http://www.kcca.go.ug/uDocs/Kampala Climate Change Action.pdf](http://www.kcca.go.ug/uDocs/Kampala%20Climate%20Change%20Action.pdf)). The proposed actions as presented in the Action Plan were informed by extensive surveys and background information on the Climate Change profiles and vulnerabilities of the city as presented in the Climate Change Profiles and Vulnerabilities ([Plenary Session 1 - Climate change profiles and vulnerabilities V3](#)) and the Energy and GHG profile ([Plenary Session 1 - Energy and GhG profile V4](#)) presentations.

Recognizing that achievement of the Climate Change Action Strategy will call for a collective effort, KCCA seeks to enlist the participation and support of stakeholders at all levels, i.e. the individual, community, corporate and institutional levels.

Among the participatory engagements with stakeholders, was the meeting held on 11 July 2016 with key Development and institutional partners in the country. The operational areas of the Partners in attendance included transport, energy, water and sanitation, financial and technical assistance, and waste management among others. The purpose of this meeting was to;

- Present the KCCA Climate Change Action Plan, that is, the specific actions that will be entailed in achieving the Strategy.
- Get an understanding of what initiatives the Partners are currently undertaking in the area of climate change.
- Define the possible courses of action in regards to forming partnerships and identifying sources of funding so as to move towards the implementation of the Strategy.

The meeting, to underpin a participatory approach, was organized into 3 interactive sessions;

The morning session:

In this session, activities and outputs leading up to production of the Action Plan were presented on the part of KCCA. On the part of the Partners, they took turns presenting the specific actions and initiatives being undertaken to address the climate change issue in their respective areas of operation.



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The mid-morning session:

During this session, participants were called upon to identify what actions they expect should be addressed/handled with immediate urgency by the Authority. This was done by using a Metaplan method characterized by asking the participants to put 3 small stickers referring to their personal understanding of priorities in the different fields against the different actions listed on the action maps.

Additionally, the participants (participating as representatives from their respective institutions) were also called upon to identify the priorities from an institutional perspective (and their institution focus). The priorities in this case referenced such actions/sectors where institutions are currently directing their funds. To differentiate these from the individual expectations, larger stickers were used/placed against the different actions as listed on the sectors maps.

This process was expected to communicate the synergy or lack thereof between the city residents' needs (participants personal points of views) and the institutionally determined priorities.

The afternoon session:

This session was dedicated to discussions on the results (mini workshops) from the mid-morning session. The purpose of the discussions was to map out the required courses of action as per the priorities identified; the course of action identified was to be in reference to priority actions and opportunities for collaboration with donor partners. A brief report from each group was to be presented thereafter to the rest of the participants, by a participant in charge of group results reporting. For this session, participants were thus organized into seven round table discussion groups according to the sectors/action maps as identified in the Action Plan. The 7 action areas were: "Being an Example, Land Use and the Built Environment, Integrated Waste Management in the City, Eco-practices in schools, Supporting the Green Economy, Promoting Energy Efficiency and Mobility".

The Kampala Climate Change Action Plan

The plan aims at creating a climate change response in all city services so as to put the city on a low carbon development path. Spearheaded by KCCA, this action strategy will enable the city to deliver on its sustainability goal.

The strategy aims to address 3 issues;

- The short- and long-term adaptation of the city to climate change impacts
- Charting a low carbon development path for the city
- Transforming the threat of climate change into an opportunity for the city's residents

The action for change has been framed in 5 strategic objectives and these are;

- I. Being an example as a capital city
- II. Communication with and engaging local stakeholders to participate
- III. Landscaping a more climate resilient and low carbon Kampala
- IV. Developing smart utilities and community services
- V. Supporting the green economy

The specific actions that will need to be undertaken to deliver on the above objectives have been defined in 5 broad sectors namely;

- I. **Energy** – with a vision to increase use the use of renewable energies in the city.
- II. **Mobility** – with associated actions aimed at increasing the use of sustainable transport systems, reducing congestion and travel times.
- III. **Waste management** – associated actions are aimed at promoting the **Reduction, Reuse** and **Recycling** (3Rs) of waste.
- IV. **Land use and built environment** – seeking to achieve improved and sustainable construction practices.
- V. **Changing mindset** – which is a cross-cutting objective implying sensitization, communication and participation activities

MOBILITY

Within the mobility sector, the GHG emissions are mainly due to the use of old vehicles, use of small capacity vehicles for public transportation, lack of connectivity, low practice of non-motorized transport, congestion and heavy reliance on imported fossil fuels.

Consequently, with the Climate Change Action Strategy, the main sector objectives are;

- I. To reduce congestion and travel times
- II. To encourage the use of sustainable transport means
- III. To develop a better integration between physical planning, land use management and mobility
- IV. To reduce emissions from the transport sector

Involvement of partners:

The development partners currently engaged in mobility improvement initiatives are;

- **The World Bank** – funding for municipal infrastructural projects, particularly in the areas of transport and solid waste management through the Kampala Institutional and Infrastructural Development Project (KIIDP) aimed at reduction of flooding and traffic congestion. WB is also involved in the BRT project.
- **French Development Agency (AFD)** – funding for the Kampala – Jinja Expressway and the Southern Bypass.
- **The Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA)** – Technical and financial (concessional loans) support in the city's transport infrastructure development towards the reduction of traffic congestion in Kampala, mainly through a Mobility Plan for Kampala.
- **European Union** – mainly through roads investments such as funding for the Kampala –Jinja highway, Northern Bypass (initial phase plus the expansion).
- **Ministry of Works and Transport** – from a policy and governance perspective, the Ministry is undertaking the development of the National Transport Policy (and Master plan) of which the multimodal urban Transport Master Plan for GKMA is also a component, developing the Non-motorized transport policy, development of emissions standards, review of the importation of

used vehicles, the review of the infrastructure design standards to cater for resilient infrastructure and investment in mass transport – i.e. the Standard Gauge Railway.

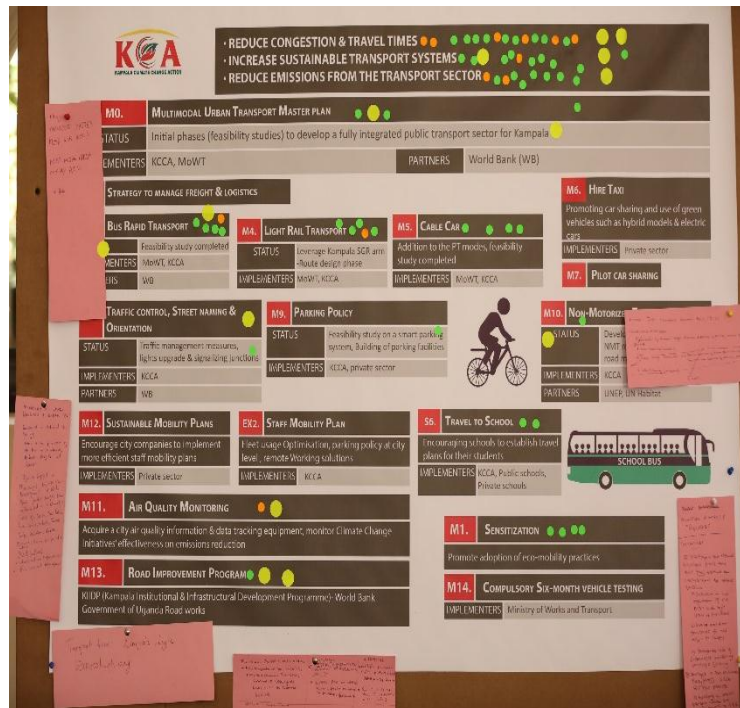
KCCA is also working with a Consulting company, **ROM Consulting Company**, to develop the Multimodal Urban Transport Master plan.

Prioritization of actions/projects:

The process of identifying priorities revealed that there were very strong expectations from people living in Kampala or commuters that suffer from the impacts or traffic jams, regarding the benefits from a new mobility strategy.

Participants generally favored the impacts and expected benefits from the projects rather than a detailed description of the specific projects, i.e.

- Reduce congestion and travel time: 13 (individual point of view), 2 organisations involved,
- Increase sustainable transport systems: 9 (individual point of view), 1 organisation involved
- Reduce emissions from the Transport Sector: 9 (individual point of view, 1 organisation involved



Priority should therefore be placed on those projects aimed at developing public transport options in the city.

Generally speaking, a major concern regarding this is less of “what to do but” but more of “How to go from current situation to expected/desired future”. An elaborate mobility strategy in the form of the Urban Transport Master plan, currently under development, may offer a clear guide on how the actions may be launched in which order and achieved.

While in the process of this definition, some components of the 2 systems (actual and future) might coexist and progressively be aligned to the best combination. There is a need for a clear view of how to migrate from the current system to expected system in defining key steps of improvements.

Major concerns:

- Project funding, in regards to the capital investments, operations financing – possibilities may lie in attracting investors and partners for operations (through contract management, PPP); operations financing in the face of an already high level of local taxes - suggestion is to build tax revenue with contributions going towards infrastructure maintenance, operation budget e.g the fuel tax for roads sector.

- Bad behaviour of drivers and insufficient traffic control system
- How to deal with boda-boda in the future (suggestion of a redistribution of these at major exchange/connection points, organize them on dedicated routes, putting the sector under pressure by asking for better qualification of drivers and well maintained equipment through new regulations)
- What are the possible models of transport improvement that can be implemented in the city? - **(1)** Singapore with stringent regulation forbidding vehicles to enter the CBD; **(2)** London with good PT offer (subways), “city limit tolls” and very high parking tariffs, **(3)** French cities with Mass Urban Transport, P& R and very high parking fares... some other models were mentioned such as Vienna.

Short term actions:

In the short term, some actions in line with global objective can be undertaken to ease the pressure within the mobility sector such as;

- Implementing dedicated bus lanes on major traffic routes
- Implementation of Park & Ride on the outskirts of the city,
- Construction of By-passes,
- Set up a traffic monitoring (system),
- Conduct training sessions for car and boda-boda drivers

Way forward/what to do next

- Organize sector meetings with gradual definition of the overall strategy and steps definition (Part of a Mobility Master Plan =/= of Transport Master Plan)
- Select topics of interest and organize working sessions with all partners to reach some form of agreement on strategy and actions program (maybe a Mobility Steering Committee).
- It is important to enlarge KCCA jurisdiction to cover the Great Kampala Metropolitan area taking into account the out of the city limit phenomenon and improve the rationale of the decision making process.

INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT IN THE CITY

The disposal practices and management of the volumes of waste produced within the city will also play a role in determining the city’s resilience to the effects of climate change.

Within the waste sector, the Climate Change Action Strategy therefore seeks to;

- Reduce (at source), the generation of waste
- Reuse of “waste”
- Recover and recycle of waste
- Reduce the volume of ultimate waste and bad impacts on environment

Involvement of partners:

The development partners currently engaged in activities and initiatives linked to the waste sector are;



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- I. **Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development** – under the Urban Development Unit, development of the Urban Solid Waste Management Policy and guidelines, development of the National Urban Planning Policy, key element for Climate change is action on the 3Rs.
- II. **Ministry of Water and Environment, National Environment Management Authority** – environmental management, conservation governance and policy direction, Environmental Impact Assessment requirements for projects
- III. **Uganda Industrial Research Institute** – currently in discussion with KCCA to pilot an integrated waste recovery project looking to produce compost from green waste, producing fertilizer.
- IV. **Lake Victoria Environmental Management Project (LVEMP)** – focusing on prevention/ control of pollution and floods management the project has so far purchased 9 garbage collection trucks and excavator equipment for KCCA, has a target to increase solid waste collection especially near the drainage channels, is funding sensitization campaigns on proper waste disposal on TV channels as well as established a climate Change resource centre at Nakivubo Blue P/S (to support climate change education efforts in schools).
- V. **Agence Française de Développement (AFD)/ French Development Agency** – potential line for funding support in waste management sector, e.g the new landfill site at Ddundu
- VI. **Environmental Management for Livelihood Improvement (EMLI)** – facility in Bwaise working with the local communities, building knowledge on waste management, recycling potentials
- VII. **Private sector agencies** – PPPs for waste collection and transportation

Prioritization of actions/projects:

Actions on the waste map were prioritized as follows;

1. **Establishment of a waste treatment facility** – While the Kiteezi sanitary engineered land fill has reached its carrying capacity, land in Ddundu-Mukono district (approx. 135 acres) has been acquired for the construction of a new land fill. The landfill is expected to incorporate waste management



components of; (1) a waste to energy plant, (2) a composting plant, and (3) a recycling plant for non-biodegradables. This may call for PPP implementation for the management of the new landfill. Also the capital investment financing may possibly be acquired from agencies such as the **French Development Agency (AFD), World Bank, EADB.**

Furthermore, regarding the different community program initiatives in producing briquettes from biowaste, it would be relevant to propose on the new site a common specific area/platform where these

initiatives could be gathered

2. **Raise awareness on proper waste disposal and management practices** – while it is the mandate of the KCCA to create awareness on its programs, the Authority can also work in tandem with other actors such as NGOs, Media, Community Based Organization (CBOs), Civil Society Organization (CSOs), Lake Victoria Environmental Management Project (LVEMP), Media platforms, Lead governmental agencies.
3. **Develop waste recovery potentials** – through campaigns to encourage waste segregation at the source, Extended Producer Responsibility campaigns, Partnerships with agencies involved in waste reuse technologies. Potential partners to engage include **East African Development Bank, UIRI, and private sector actors**
4. **Improve plastic waste management** – the waste value chain is currently under developed and some actions that may be taken include; (1) encouraging Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) whereby laws should be formulated and directed towards the manufacturers of various products such as plastic bottles on waste minimization and waste reuse (the 3R policy implemented), (2) incentives for proper waste management should be given to community members from manufacturing companies, (3) developing community bylaws on waste management, and (4) identifying and developing partnerships with private sector players that will invest in waste recovery technology. Possible partnerships to pursue may be with the Uganda Manufacturers Association (UMA), Uganda Plastics Manufacturers & Recyclers Association, Ministry of Trade Industry and co-operatives.
5. **Develop potential in green waste management** – source for funding from Clean Development Mechanism projects to enable waste reuse and coordinate with lead agencies that have developed technologies for waste reuse. Potential partnerships with Uganda Industrial Research Institute (UIRI), Development Partners, Lead agencies.
6. **Strengthen legal framework as well as the compliance mechanisms for waste sector** – KCCA has by-laws that govern the city for example KCC Solid Waste Ordinance, 2000, and legal framework e.g. The Public Health Act, 2000. Breach of law will lead court prosecution. This can be undertaken in partnership with National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA) and other lead agencies.

Challenges faced by the solid waste department of KCCA:

- Awareness creation.
- There is a challenge of agricultural and organic waste that is not put to use.
- Weak penalties prescribed from the existing legal framework.
- Existing legal framework requires amendments as the dynamics of waste management have changed over the years.
- Community apathy, low levels of awareness on sector potential, alternative uses of waste
- Community hostility.
- Facilitation to carry out directorate programs.

Requirements for the private sector

- Capacity building

- Co-ordination with the leadership within the communities through Bottom up approach for the communities to own all relevant programs.
- Build synergies with all lead agencies both government and the private sector.
- Funding from development partners to achieve KCCA goals especially on community projects.
- Mapping of key stakeholders engaged in the different waste streams to ensure there are waste recovery potentials exploited.
- Involvement of private sector in a pragmatic way
 - if a private company can shape up a comprehensive action plan that gives Communities some major stake, its ideas should not be defunded to other more passive partners,
 - organize “call for projects” with a selection of best projects based on convenient criteria

LAND USE AND BUILT ENVIRONMENT

The Kampala urban form and land use contributes to the GHG emissions accumulation through the lack of integrated neighborhood plans, poor construction practices, absence of eco-standards, lack of integration between national and local policies, low energy efficiency in buildings, low use of renewable energies, increasing environmental degradation and few green spaces.

The main objectives of the Strategy within the land use sector is to;

- I. Build a more resilient low carbon Kampala
- II. Encourage improved construction and renovation practices from promoters, developers and individuals
- III. Create a positive environment for public and private stakeholders dialogue

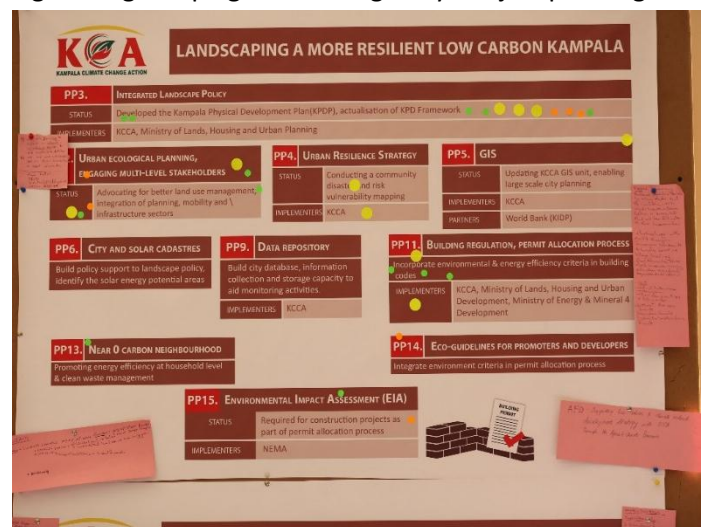
Involvement of partners;

- **Lake Victoria Environmental Management Project (LVEMP)** – awareness on L. Victoria monitoring and management, restoration of degraded eco-systems, support development of alternative sources of livelihood to stop encroachment on eco-systems.
- **National Water and Sewerage Corporation (NWSC)** – urban pro-poor initiatives to increase access to water and sanitation services especially for the urban poor, investment in water treatment and supply infrastructure to improve efficiency in water utilization, research, partnerships and development work on integrated water resources management and conservation.
- **Ministry of Water and Environment** – established a climate change unit, integrated water resources management, wetlands restoration
- **Uganda Wildlife Authority, National Forestry Authority** – Biodiversity conservation.
- **NBS Television** – Information about tree planting in the city, publicity drives for environmental conservation
- **DFID** – Urban Resilience studies, plan to appoint an urban & infrastructure advisor for support sustainable urbanization.

- **Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development** – Developed a national urban policy, World Bank funded project support for municipal infrastructure development + improvement of the national construction code
- **World Vision** – rapid urbanization making it so that the rural interventions so far carried out are becoming applicable to the urban settings, community level early warning and disaster management systems, natural resources (soil, water, energy) conservation, building resilience and livelihood improvement components
- **USAID** -
- **Least Developed Countries Environment Center**

Prioritization of actions:

1. **Develop channels and tools for advocacy, mapping and data collection** – KCCA has limited data on the various communities residing within the city and also lacks a citywide disaster risk map. Potential partnerships can be built with **USAID and World Vision** which have developed data collection tools for community engagement. Also, **World Vision** has tools for vulnerability mapping which may be useful for the city's disaster and vulnerabilities mapping.
2. **Undertake greening initiatives** – KCCA could enlist support from other **NGOs** that usually run programs in urban slum areas. Also, the greening campaigns need to go beyond just planting trees and collecting rubbish. They should look at the long term sustainable solutions in regards to greening technologies and practices. Further partnerships include; with **NFA** which has funding for tree planting initiatives, and the **Ministry of Water** which has been working with rural communities to increase access to water through forestations programs.
3. **Environmental protection and preservation** – there is a limited database on the city's flora and fauna to support the conservation efforts, potential partnerships include; **NFA** which has developed an extensive database of all tree species in Uganda and also, the World Bank has funding for various wetland study and maintenance programs e.g. LVEMP and KIIDP
4. **Integrated neighborhood planning** – Kampala lacks a detailed neighborhood plan and no donor funding has been availed for development of detailed neighborhood plans. KCCA in this case, needs to lobby Government ministries to allocate funding for detailed neighborhood planning in the National budget



ENERGY

The city's energy supply is dominated by biomass for cooking, hydroelectricity for lighting and industry and fossil fuel for transportation. Emissions associated with electricity production are small as over 90% of the electricity is supplied by hydroelectricity. The main source of energy for household cooking is biomass (firewood & charcoal) which are high emitters of GhG but also of particles which seriously affect public health. Furthermore, the way biomass is used and transported to the city increases the damages on the environment (transportation from countryside to city center, deforestation, loss of carbon sinks...).

The objective of the Climate Change Strategy action within the energy sector is therefore to increase the use of renewable energies as well as promoting efficiency and sustainability in energy usage.

Involvement of partners;

- **KFW** – support to the energy (renewable) and waste water sectors
- **UMEME** – managing power distribution in the country. Together with the government, are currently supplying more energy efficient light bulbs to homes. Proper waste disposal practices for industry waste.
- **Makerere University** – Climate change research, education, innovation and capacity building/training
- **Simoshi** – installing improved cook stoves in institutions in Kampala
- **Uganda Carbon Bureau** - facilitating groups to collectively apply for financial support through the existing umbrella. Interested in KCCA schools project and the possibility of training of trainees for briquettes manufacturing in schools facilities. Promoting the use of briquettes and are interested in the cable cars implementation in Kampala
- **Uganda Investment Authority** – Environmental aspects, land acquisition; working with GIZ on renewable energy particularly the cook stoves and solar power
- **Green approaches Limited** – Forestry, Agriculture- consulting, Tourism & travel for sustainable development.
- **AFD** – potential support for the project on street lighting.
- **Agha Khan** – support for Hydro power generation, energy for schools and hospitals as well as partnering with KFW on other renewable energy projects.
- **WWF** – working on production of cook stoves in Kasese and two other districts.

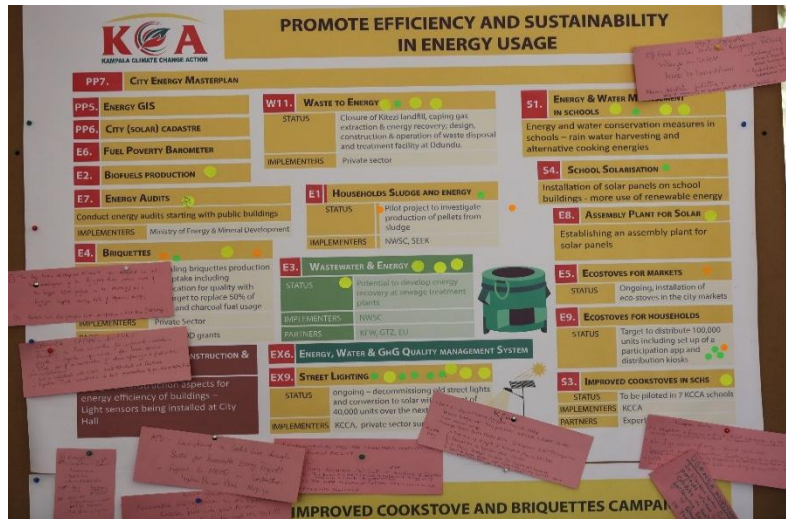
Prioritization of actions:

1. **Implement energy and water efficiency measures – e.g. fit/installation of energy saving technologies in schools, households, encourage use of solar energy** – a major concern though is the limited finances and human resource capacity. Achievements so far include; the installation of eco-stoves in city markets e.g. Wandegeya market and pilot projects are planned for the installation of improved cookstoves in 7 schools by Simoshi.
Potential partnerships to be explored include; (1) **Simoshi** to assist in developing ways to increase/scale campaigns to all public schools, (2) Collaboration **with GoU/MoES and private school owners** to scale installations beyond the public schools, i.e. private schools, (3) explore potential lines of support (technical, financial) **through Uganda Carbon Bureau, GIZ, KfW, AFD,** (4) Use of LED bulbs by engaging **UMEME** to supply the bulbs, and (5) Explore potential lines of

financial support through **World Bank's** and **African Development Bank's** Climate Investment Funds (Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience)

2. **Explore potential to develop energy recovery technologies e.g. energy recovery from waste –**

NWSC is already doing this (capturing the CH₄ gas) at the sewerage treatment plants, explore the potential to scale activities. Additional activity through energy recovery at the city's landfill sites and Bio-toilets/ biogas system have been installed at **Kansanga Seed School (with GIZ support)**, and 5 more systems are to be installed in 5 schools (**with MTN support**), potential to scale systems to other public schools. Projects could be implemented through PPPs.



3. **Establishing an assembly plant for solar panels** – this needs certification standards and it is already being done at KCCA. There is need therefore to identify partners to support local production. Private persons need to come up and do the scale up as well. KCCA should contact **Mr. Semanda of Entebbe** to help them to further develop the idea. The **Uganda Investment Authority** can help link KCCA to other partners.

4. **Street lighting** – focus is to provide street lighting for all. The current demand is 55,000 lights and will only be achieved by focusing on local production instead of importing. However, there is need for financial and industrial support. It is also important to consider things like a tax waiver as a way of saving costs and the role of the private sector. Currently, KCCA is building the street lighting master plan with support of **AFD**¹ and would like to link the plan with other components such as the carbon financing option. Further linkages could be established through **Mr. Bill Farmer** of the **Uganda Carbon Bureau** on the possible funding from carbon markets.

5. **Energy Audits** – KCCA has already done this on her public buildings especially at City hall. There is need for financial support to extend this to all KCCA buildings. Suggestion given: strengthen partnership/working relations with **Makerere University**, continue to work **with AFD**, link up with **Uganda Carbon Bureau** to explore support from AFD to access funds from **Diamond Trust Bank**.

¹ Details of the format of the support yet to be clarified.

Also pursue links with **Uganda Cleaner Production Agency** and could approach **IFC** to support the energy Audits for KCCA public buildings.

6. Introduction of energy standards and obligations within the code of construction

Cross-cutting issues

SUPPORTING THE GREEN ECONOMY

The whole Kampala Climate Change Action Plan includes actions that must benefit the local economy and then the local communities. The potential for green jobs and Uganda green business activities is very important for GKMA, Uganda and the Region. Exploring and supporting the potential in a green economy will set the city on a sustainable growth path, ensure efficient use of resources and environmental protection. This shall be done by growing green business ventures and engaging incumbent industry actors to adopt an eco-approach in their activities.

The priorities identified on the map are:

- The formalization of a Green Economy Policy at KCCA and GKMA level
- The reinforcement of the urban agriculture policy, improving the linkage with climate change and sustainable energy issues
- The development of Eco-business parks and Green clusters to develop synergies between actors and to structure the development of green economy, green jobs and innovation

Current initiatives by development partners include;

I. Climate Action Network – working with the youth to showcase innovations in renewable energy.

Currently implementing an initiative called the Vertiver system that undertakes the greening of road embankments in municipalities. The system stabilizes the roads, increasing their lifespan and the grass can in turn be harvested and used for making briquettes. This system can be adopted by KCCA as a way of greening the city and keeping the ground surfaces cool. CAN is also performing 2 exhibitions engaging youths and private sector.



II. World Bank – implementing the city's economic competitiveness project with Kampala among the pilot cities. There is potential for the project to support KCCA – private partnerships.

Sponsoring a UBOS study to identify the challenges that firms face and KCCA has been identified as one of the agencies that will be approached to address the challenges. Sponsoring IFPRI to conduct a study to identify the best value chains that can create employment the result of which will be to promote the value chains with the highest potential for creating employment.

- III. **National Planning Authority** – developing a green growth strategy with umbrella guidelines for all green growth initiatives and activities in the green economy. Supporting capacity development at local government level. Through the National Climate Change Development committee, prepare bankable projects (climate change responsive) for funding access. Integrating climate change responses into national planning process.
- IV. **Uganda Industrial Research Institute** – supporting growth of industrial capacities and innovations. Planning to set up a USD 30 million bio-factory to treat waste. The factory will have a capacity to treat 1,800 tons of waste per day, 80% of which should be organic waste. Currently piloting a treatment plant with a capacity to treat 30 tons of waste per day.
- V. **Ugandan Cleaner Production Center** – working on resource usage efficiency and cleaner production with industrials. The organization has set up 10 training modules (on-site trainings) to train companies and industries (legal framework, material analysis, energy balances, health and safety issues, environmental controlling...). After the training sessions, a basic environmental assessment is done with the companies to develop tools to continue the monitoring and find out / implement practical solution which are included into a road map. UCPC is also working on eco-innovation, industrial symbiosis and circular economy.
- VI. **United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change** – operating in 25 countries, provides technical support on how to organize platforms in the green economy sector and helps harmonize climate change initiatives so that there is no duplication and resources are optimally utilized. UNFCCC is also involved into different sensitization programs.
- VII. **Uganda Investment Authority** – promoting CDM projects with GIZ.
- VIII. **UNDP** – Uganda Green Growth Development Strategy

ECO-PRACTICES IN SCHOOLS

The continuity of climate change responsive actions can be ensured through engaging the younger generation; involving them in and teaching them about climate change, the steps needed to reverse its impacts.

The overall objectives include;

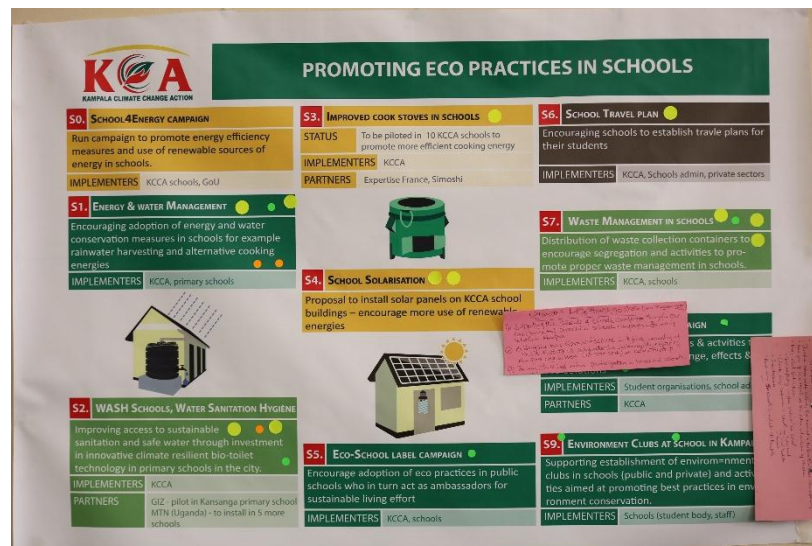
- I. Encourage proper hygiene in schools
- II. Increase energy efficiency and the use of renewable energy in schools
- III. Develop eco-mobility
- IV. Increase students' awareness on environmental management

Prioritization of actions:

1. **Energy in schools** – hampered by the inadequate financial capacity to implement initiatives in the public schools, however, implementations may be taken on through PPPs e.g. **with Simoshi** for the pilot installation of improved cook stoves in schools in 10 schools, Bio-toilets/biogas system installations in schools 6 schools so far have/will have such systems – through partnerships with GIZ & MTN. Other potential partners include **Uganda Carbon Bureau, Climate Change Network**.

2. **Waste management**
– coverage for waste management

programs in schools is still generally low, current initiatives involve the distribution of waste collection containers in schools with a focus on promoting segregation, adopting alternative disposal methods – partnerships with recyclers, waste reuse – organic waste to energy, briquettes production.



3. **Mobility** – school travel plans, engage school owners/ administration to develop travel plans for their students.
4. **Environment Education** - school syllabi & curriculum does not expressly provide for environment education, however, aspects of these should be incorporated in the extra-curricular activities, encourage child participation through green festivals (with **Little Hands go Green**)

BEING AN EXAMPLE

If the challenge of GhG mitigation and climate change adaptation concerns public, private and individuals, the first objective of the Strategy is to make KCCA an example. It would be a shame for KCCA to sensitize and to support local actors in changing mindset and in implementing eco-actions without starting by itself. This particular objective works towards placing KCCA in a championing role for climate change action in the city. The scope of action concerns the internal functioning of the local government (public buildings efficiency, staff eco-friendly behavior, public procurement, car fleet...) and the environmental way that public services are deliver.

Potential partners/ stakeholders;

1. **ACCRA** – Building knowledge and capacity through research on capacity gaps in climate change – local adaptive strategies to inform climate change actions; working to ensure that climate change

indicators are included on OBIT at national levels; alliance building in advocacy – climate change and adaptation

- II. **Network Action Uganda** – climate change governance – research and governance, Sustainable Development Goals’ integration
- III. **National Planning Authority** – developing a green growth strategy with umbrella guidelines for all green growth initiatives and activities in the green economy. Supporting capacity development at local government level. Through the National Climate Change Development committee, prepare bankable projects (climate change responsive) for funding access. Integrating climate change responses into national planning process.
- IV. **USAID** – governance issues, climate change adaptation activities aimed at building capacities at individual and institutional levels, research at institutional level – water efficient strategies, supporting the regulation development to implement the national climate change policy.
- V. **Expertise France** – Involvement in helping KCCA in defining and promoting the Kampala Climate Change Action Strategy, including internal and territorial early actions
- VI. **UNDP**- Procured a consultant for KCAA for the Green Climate Fund.
- VII. **New Vision, NBS** – communication drives popularizing climate change, food security, adaption methods
- VIII. **European Union** – funding support for climate change responsive projects/ initiatives, low emissions capacity development with UNDP
- IX. **African Development Bank** – line of funding support for climate smart businesses, push for gender mainstreaming, support for women in business, support for sustainable energies implementation, climate investment funds/ green climate fund
- X. **Uganda Carbon Bureau** –
- XI. **UNFCCC** - enhancing capacity of policy makers, public and private; project development for low carbon pathways; project assessment to inform potential investors, matching CC activities with sources of finance; transform capacity of countries to translate policies on papers to actions. Support identification and assessment of Clean development mechanism and development of standardized baselines in different sectors; support to governments to develop MRV systems for successful and replicable outcomes; rendering technical support to governments in the implementation of their NAMAs and NDCs in various sectors (both policy and project based)
- XII. **World Bank**
- XIII. **Makerere University Climate Change Research Institute (MUCCRI)**

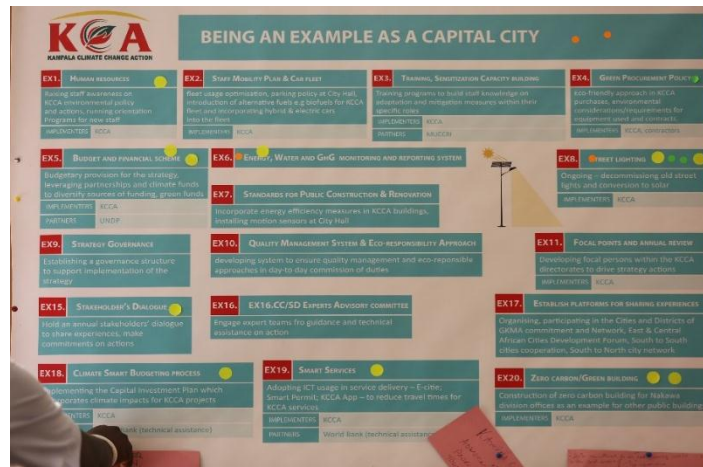
Priority actions/areas:



With Support of



1. Communication – developing specific materials, tools and channels to share information, experiences, and lessons with a range of audiences.
2. Training, sensitization and capacity building – to be done continually for staff and the public
3. Budget and financing schemes – access to financing for actions, initiatives identified



Pre- event meetings with the Stakeholders

Prior to the Partners' meeting, there were a series of meetings held with stakeholders in the month of June to share areas of possible collaboration. Proposals for collaboration included;

Multinational organizations

- Global Green Growth** – Indicated possible collaborations on waste to energy projects and water projects.
- Climate Action Network** – Support in workshops ; Influencing policy in policy design, identification of gaps and monitoring and evaluation ; Encourage tree planting at community level; Support in capacity building, climate change advocacy and research and advocacy awareness ; Support in development of the renewable energy strategy; Participation in awareness during the festival.
- UN, UNDP, UNIDO (missing)**
- UNDP**- Support in clean construction review policy. This platform is an accountability program where bidders and other stakeholders can acquire information about ongoing projects and future projects

Donors

- World Bank** – Participation of the World Bank will be determined by the completion of the multimodal master plan. During the mid-term review, World Bank will decide how and where to intervene. The mid-term review is expected by the end of 2017.
- European Union** – Indicated possible collaboration with KCCA in smart infrastructure, traffic flow; supporting sustainable development programs e.g. in Aquiculture and beef programs; Collaboration between European Investment Bank (for grants) and Uganda Government (PPP for energy projects); Renewable energy projects; supporting the improvement in waste management.
- AfDB** –
- Islamic Bank**

Bilateral cooperation

- IX. AFD** – Indicated a potential for partnership in supporting capacity building for KCCA staff, a twinning program with cities in France (Lyon and Bordeaux) to support Kampala City; solid waste management and Supporting street lighting.
- X. Expertise France** – Has already been supporting KCCA in elaboration of the Kampala Climate Change Strategy, organizing the annual stakeholder dialogues, participation of KCCA in regional and international conferences to share experiences including the COP21 and supporting the East Africa Cities Development Forum. Expertise France is also supporting installation of improved institutional cook stoves in 10 KCCA schools.
- XI. DFID** – Support in addressing the green growth strategy
- XII. GIZ** – Collaboration in climate change awareness programs e.g. The Energy week.
- XIII. DANIDA** – Possible collaboration with KCCA in smart infrastructure and traffic flow; Financing solid waste management; Supporting Solar wind and renewable energy; Co-funding projects through soft loans and grants

Foreign cooperation

- XIV. Swedish Embassy** – Supporting KCCA to join the “Africa One” project of planting 100 million trees in Africa.
- XV. Norwegian Embassy** – Interested in inviting/supporting Norwegian companies for PPP’s in under Waste management.
Partnerships with Norwegian companies through PPP’s for climate efficient friendly projects with Norwegian companies.

National Organisations

- XVI. Ministry of Energy** – Implementation of conducting policies e.g. solar water heating; Improvement Energy Efficiency e.g. on streets, buildings, low energy consumption bulbs; Partnerships in awareness programs; Introduction net metering; Incorporation of energy in the building act.
- XVII. Uganda Carbon Bureau** – Promoting the use of briquettes and cook stoves.
- XVIII. Uganda Industrial Research Institute** – Supporting growth of industrial capacities and innovations i.e. setting up bio-factory to treat waste; Introduction of new aquatic technology (producing feeds for fish with high protein from waste), promoting fish farming; Indicated support in Introduction of new technology in Kyanja.



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